

Project Proposal

Flood Relief Camps Dera Ghazi Khan City, Jampur & Tausa Sharif
(Complete Picture)

Relief Camps in Dera Ghazi Khan City

- 1: Dera Ghazi Khan Degree College Campus (flood relief camp-1)
- 2: Khiaban-e-Sarwar Girls High School (flood relief camp-2)
- 3: Govt. High School -1 (flood relief camp-3)
- 4: Govt. High School -2 (flood relief camp-4)

Approximately 2300 individuals rescued from Qasba Gujrat, Jampur and adjacent U.Cs

Relief Camps in Jampur

- 1: Govt. Model High School Jampur No of Migrants 2200
Includes 1100 children and 600 women

Relief Camps in Taunsa Sharif

- 1: 05 Relief Camps with approximately 5000 individuals
from Nari sharqi, Nari Garbi, Ratra, Tibbi Qaisrani, Vehoa, Nutkani

Total No of Refugees: 10000 plus

No of children under 02 years of age:	2000
Children above two years of age:	2600
Total Women:	3500
Total Men:	1800

Note:

This data is fluctuating toward high due to increase in affected areas, ongoing rescue and relief work and awareness about the relief camps

Working Agencies:

- Renewable Energy Society of Pakistan (RESEARCH),
- All Pakistan Professor's & Lecturer's Association (PPLA)
- TIPU Foundation
- Bahria Town Foundation
- Al-Khidmat Foundation

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FLOOD IN DERA GHAZI KHAN DIVISION (Southern Punjab) – 2010

Project over view

SITUATION:

The worst floods on record in Pakistan resulted in massive loss of lives, livelihoods, and property and crop damages. Flood waters have caused colossal damage, destroying approximately two million hectares of crops and vegetables and have affected and displaced millions of people across the country. The health of hundreds and thousands of people is at risk, with a high threat of water-borne diseases outbreaks and immense damage to health facilities. The death toll from the recent monsoon-related floods in Pakistan has risen to more than 1,800, at least 2.5 million people have been displaced and thousand remains stranded.

As per NDMA statistics, the worst-affected areas are the Dera Ghazi Khan (Rajanpur/Taunsa), Layyah, Mianwali districts in Punjab province. Assessments conducted by different organizations indicate that survivors face grave challenges given the loss of housing, crops and livestock. Most of the affected villages are still inundated, and people in general have little to eat and no means to earn money.

District Dera Ghazi Khan:

The flood affects Dera Ghazi Khan almost every year. It is caused by two major factors:

- Hill Torrents
- Indus Flood

In the monsoon season, starting from July and ending September, the flood occurs due to hill torrents of Suleman Mountain range and all the water

comes in four storm water drains (Naalas) namely, Darra Kah Sultan, Darra Chachar, Darra Potokh, Darra Surri (streams), sanghar (taunsa sharif) and on the other side from Indus water overflow causing flood in river's bank side of District Rajanpur and tehsil taunsa sharif . This year the condition worst as water entered **Jampur** city, having population of more than 300,000 inhabitants, for the first time in history as breaching three protective bunds across the city and also entered **Kot Mithan** city after 150 years. District Rajanpur hits flooding from both sides, i.e. from hill torrents of Suleman Mountain range and from Indus water over flow and breach of bunds to further destruction of Jampur city, Kot Mithan city and 338 villages (32 out of 44 union councils affected). In Jampur 20 out of 20 union councils are affected and similar situation is in Tehsil Taunsa Sharif where many areas have been affected due to Sanghar Rodkahi

Flood situation in District Rajanpur: On 22th July, 2010, hill torrents caused by widespread rain flooded many parts of Rajanpur district (mainly Tehsil Jampur). Hundreds of mud houses were swept away by the flood water. About 150 villages are reported to be badly affected rendering thousands of people homeless. IDPs have taken temporary shelter on the roads, banks and other higher places. According to the Government of Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), in district Rajanpur, 136 villages have been affected by the hill torrents / flash floods resulting into 5 deaths and damaging approximately 1700 mud houses. According to DCO Rajanpur, 80,000 cubic sec feet of water from Koh Suleman hit Rajanpur through Kaha Nala and Chachar Nala on 22th July. People are being evacuated from twenty villages in three tehsils (Rojhan, Jampur and Rajanpur). In Rajanpur, a total of seven deaths have been reported, with approximately 15,000 families affected.

On 3rd August, 2010, a further damage occurred as passing more than 900,000 cusec water in Indus River along eastern side of district Rajanpur and adds more destruction of villages, Jampur city and Kot Mithan city.

By now, both of the hill-torrents/ drains and Indus water have wiped out the infrastructure and economy of 338 villages, as 10000 livestock perished, 5267 households damaged, eight casualties reported and 222,720 persons are displaced. The current flood has also affected the yet-ripe crops on 5, 57,328 acre of land of the farming community, so devastating livelihood.

The data table below shows villages affected in three tehsils of Rajanpur.

<p>Rajanpur District is located in the extreme southwest part of Punjab, Pakistan (29:06N, 70:19E) with a geographical span of 12,319 km². It is one of the only two districts of Punjab located west of the river Indus. The land is sandwiched by river Indus on one side, while the Sulaiman Mountains range on the other. According to the National Census Report 1998, it had a population of 1,103,618, and under the local administrative break up, whole district is divided into three Tehsils, Jampur (19 Union Councils), Rajanpur (14 Union Councils), Rojhan Mazari (08 Union Councils) and a vast belt of provincially administer tribal area (PATA) and in all 44 Union Councils (UCs).</p>
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S.No	Name of Tehsil	No. Villages affected by Rod Kohi	No. Villages affected due to River Indus	Total Affected Villages
1	Rajanpur	32	45	77
2	Jampur	104	122	226
3	Rojhan	--	35	35
	Total	136	202	338

*The data has been provided by district administration Rajanpur.

Relief Arrangements:

- 1600 police personal and 170 Army officials deployed in this district to rescue the affected people and to provide relief items, and only distributing bags of flour to the affected people.
- PRCS on the request of District government provided only 50 tents and so the most of the affected are on open sky.
- And also government response is slow and there is also absence of accountability mechanism. The people told that government is providing aid to the elder of the area and he distribute it among it favorite persons. The relief distribution process is not humanly dignified. The food items are thrown from the trucks to the roadside. As consequence, the flood affected who are sitting near to the road side they get food and the people who took refuge on the higher location or mountains they can not get food.
- The hygiene condition of the area is very alarming. The stagnant water is providing space to the flies and mosquitoes for breeding. This all caused a high rate of community suffering from malaria and diarrhea and skin disease. People do not have latrines in the houses before flood and they use to go out side in behind bushes or fields. At the moment, this access is difficult and people are going in the flood water for defecation and the same water they are using for drinking, bathing purpose and for other activities.
- District Government could only manage nine medical camps for the vast affected area, and majority of the affected area is without health facility center. People also complaint that no snakes bite vaccine

available in Government health centers even having known that snake bite cases increased in flood time.

- Due to flood, the community is suffering from different diseases like:
 - Reciprocity Track Infection (RTI)
 - Skin Diseases
 - Diarrhea
 - Malaria
 - Different Infections
 - Anxiety
 - Snake bites

Immediate Needs

Immediate need of the area is as follow:

- Food
- Shelter (Tents).
- Health Treatment (especially Mother & Child Health)
- Drinking Water (Water Purification Tablets)
- Hygiene kits

Recommendations for the Rehabilitation Phase:

Besides relief, Flood flushed out majority of the mud houses. It would be better if we can provide them some infrastructure material like bricks, tier gader, wooden sheet, windows and doors, along with the hygienic and sanitary requirements.

The hygiene condition of the area is very pathetic. People are not sensitive about their personal cleanliness. Hygiene promotion should be provided in the emergency response but it should also be continues in the rehabilitation phase.

Research's planning for Flood Relief in Dera Ghazi Khan-2010

In floods, affected People fight to survive because of increasing water level of the river and river bank erosion. Devastating flood leads to lose of housing of a huge number of people, with their last income sources. Even with the decreasing of flood water, diseases spread and they drive for making their houses which they had lost because of flood and they are seeking new income activities. But they face an unbalance situation and can not do as they expect because of their economic condition and reality they met on the regular basis. So we feel who have the capacity, the social responsibility to those people who are fighting to survive as a human being. With the mandate of Renewable Energy Society of Pakistan(Research) to providing relief in emergencies and well being of the affected community, starts its Flood Relief Activities with the limited resources it has and is requesting for individual charity and also inviting other organizations to involve relief & rehabilitation activities in the worst affected district. For immediate needs,

Research Pakistan appeal for around 4.5 Million (Pak Rupees) donation for following relief project benefiting 1500 flood worst affected families.

Project Goal: To reduce the immediate suffering and struggle of the people/families affected and displaced by flood in District Dera Ghazi Khan.

Objectives: To provide emergency food supplies, hygiene items, and to run awareness campaign in relief camps to use precautionary measures to avoid diseases

ACTIVITIES:

1. 3000 bags of the below mentioned food items as seven days ration will be distributed to each affected family:
 - Rice 05 kg
 - Salt 01 kg
 - Dal 03 kg
 - Oil 02 litter
 - Sugar 02 Kg
 - Tea 200 gram pack
2. 20,000 tablets or sache of water purification tablets for safe drinking water, 5000 packets of ORS packets for diarrhea treatment and 5000 Hygiene Kits will be distributed to the flood affected people.
3. Three medical camps at different location will be arranged to provide preventive and curative health services for the flood affected people; Focus will be on Mother and Child health care including Ante-Natal and Post-Natal care, health Education focusing on STIs and Hygiene promotion and distribution of IEC material and also Referral of patient to Secondary and Tertiary health care facilities.
4. 100 tents will be provided to the flood affected families.

PROJECT DURATION:

Implementation one and half month (September, 20th)

Follow up, monitoring & evaluation, three months (October -December)

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES:

The food items will be distributed directly to the affected families. Food distribution points will be set-up in each community within a reachable

distance by the target beneficiaries. Prior to food distribution, a detailed survey will be carried out to register the potential beneficiary families for the food program. During the survey and beneficiary identification process, the local activists would also be identified to facilitate selection of beneficiaries according to the criteria as well as smooth distribution of food items. During the identification and selection process, field teams will follow pre-defined selection criteria to reach out to the most vulnerable families with the priority given to orphans, disabled, widows, and female-headed households. Specific criteria will be chalked out and used in the targeting/selection of beneficiaries for the different program components. The local community, elders and other stakeholders will be approached and involved in the selection process. Community support groups will be established to assist in the implementation of activities and to encourage transparency.

MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS:

During implementation of the project, regular monitoring will be undertaken to check progress and performance of the proposed interventions. A detail list of qualitative and quantitative indicators will be used to ensure adequate compliance of the interventions. Each indicator will be defined and explained. Sources and methods of data will be defined and data will be collected on pre-defined frequency. M&E team will collect and analyze data for each indicator following a checklist. Monitoring will also involve reviewing and planning of work on a regular basis, assessing whether activities are carried out as planned (including beneficiary selection), identifying and dealing with problems during implementation. Emphasis will be given to ensure application of Sphere standards and ACT Code of Conduct during the monitoring process. Monitoring of all planned project activities by the project staff will result in preparation of the consolidated reports, to be shared with all the stakeholders. Both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used in designing the monitoring formats.

In addition, Research project staff will ensure documentation, photographs, and video clips to show the overall process. Case studies will be developed by Research staff to gain additional understanding of the impact of the project (positive and negative). Additionally, people's living conditions will be monitored through frequent interviews and direct observations. Reports may also be compiled & printed on the desire & cost of donor organization.

Experience in previous relief and rehabilitation programs:

Renewable Energy Society Of Pakistan along with its operational partners i.e All Pakistan Professor's & Lecturer's Association (PPLA) Tipu Foundation Pakistan has a lot of experience in relief and rehabilitation program implementation in flood effected remote areas all over southern Punjab especially in Districts Rajanpur and D.G.Khan. In 2008 they organized a number of relief and rehabilitation programs in that area by their own finance

and donation fund from Muslim Global Relief-UK, Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industry, and other same organizations.

In 2009 the Partners organized a couple of programs including relief medical camps and rehabilitation work in the hill torrents affected area through our youth volunteers and tehsil network. Since the first flood swept the area on 22nd July, 2010 the Partners has started relief work in the affected area by its own collected fund and donation from in 10 different areas where human is suffering from lack of food, pure water and health facility. Almost 2700 family has benefited from relief distribution activities. During the relief activities the volunteers selected some remote and difficult areas to reach like Thol Hero, Meran Wah, Dargri and Mari. So ***the said NGOs aliens*** has the ability to implement relief & rehabilitation programs in the flood affected area more efficiently and more fruitfully.

IMMIDIATE ITEMS REQUIRED FOR FLOOD AFFECTEES

1. FOOD ITEMS

a.	Dried Milk for Children and Families	b.	Dates
c.	High Nutrition Biscuits	d.	Food Packets consisting of Tea, Sugar, Milk Powder, Vegetable Oil, Pulses and Spices
e.	Mineral Water		--

2. NON FOOD ITEMS

a.	Water Coolers	b.	Cooking Utensils
c.	Footwear for Children	d.	Mosquito Nets
e.	Blankets	f.	Bed Spreads
g.	Floor Mattresses	h.	--

3. PERSONAL HYGIENE KIT

a.	Soap	b.	Hand Towels
c.	Tooth Paste	d.	Female Sanitary Pads
e.	Diapers/ Pampers for minors	f.	Washing Powder/Soap

4. MISC

a.	ORS	b.	Mosquito Repellents
c.	Prickly Heat Powder	d.	Children Anti Rash Creams

e.	Water Purification Tablets	f.	Candles /Match Boxes
g.	Torches		--

About Renewable Energy Society of Pakistan (Research)

Research is the voice of country committed industry with community concern approach. "Community Help" is the part of our society name i.e. "RESEARCH" (Renew Energy Society for Education, Awareness, Research & Community Help) and consequently community is the heart and soul of R.E industry in Pakistan.

Like all other Researchers, Renewable Energy Society of Pakistan (Research) is committed on issues, practical in approach and realistic in understandings toward all need based national problems and issues. We can't keep our resources away from community on any call of national interest. Either it was the painful Margallah hills tragedy or the natural flood disaster of 2010; the vision full eyes can find **RESEARCHERS (members & volunteer of Society)** everywhere among relief agencies to help out the suffering humanity in affected areas.

The relief and rescue operation in the flood affected areas of Pakistan was again late and many valuable humans lost their lives due to the unfortunate late response of the responsible agencies but on the other hand the role of civil society, media and donor agencies was stunningly in time. The Relief agencies and their media directed teams approached in the affected areas in minimum possible period of time and their spirit to save the lives encourage them to cross all the barriers to reach the suffering victims of the calamity. Pakistani nation has to own the valuable role of said components and never forget the valuable services and contributions on a real call of need

Unfortunately the approach of relief workers and volunteers was based on media information and the far-flung areas of Pakistan where media approach is limited remain unaddressed but Research through its country based network of NGOs, CBOs and volunteers identified those areas and preferred to approach for relief work. Distict Layya and Distict D.G.Khan was also among such areas where areas like Tibbi Qaisrani, Nari, Vehoa ,Lakhani, Dolat Walla,Raitra remain unattended by rescue workers and relief agencies. Distric Barkhan in Baluchistan was again from such unfortunate areas where rescue work was limited. Parwa and link villages of D.I.Khan were also among the neglected areas where Research workers approached for relief operation through its network of partners & NGOs

Renewable Energy Society of Pakistan (Research) under its limited resources has performed their preliminary role in relief operation and saved thousands of lives with full capability, sincerity and under ethical binding's of community

help but now it's the time for other society components to come forward and play their due role in this real time to serve the nation

For information & contribution please do not hesitate to call our Live support numbers 24 hours/day

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