



Awaran District Balochistan Flood Assessment

July, 2007

Prepared by:



**Participatory
Development Initiatives [PDI]**

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PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES [PDI]		
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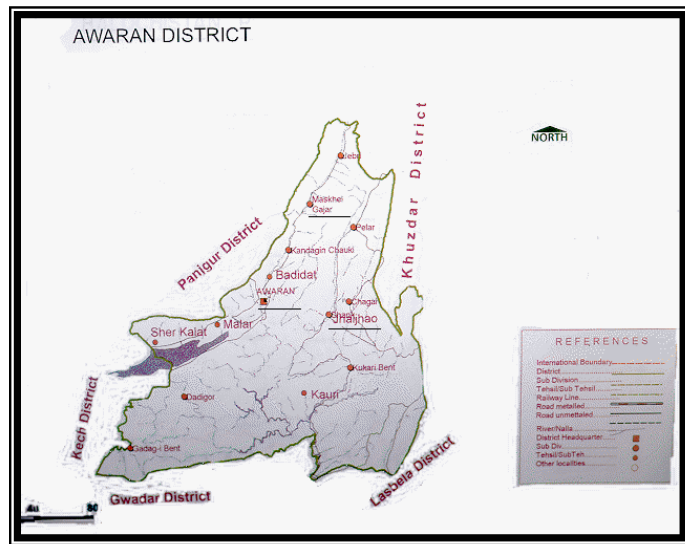
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1. Introduction and Background

Awaran district is in the center of Balochistan province of Pakistan. The district consists of three Tehsils, i.e., Mashkai, Awaran, Jhal Jhao; eight patwar circles – Jairi, Gajar, Parwar, Peelar Jah, Awaran, Gashkore, Peelar Jhao and Camp Jhao; and 216 mauzas (villages).

The population of Awaran is estimated to be over 200,000 in 2005. Awaran has witnessed a steady rise in population. The whole population has always been rural. Over 98% of the people of the area are Muslims. There is a small Zikri minority. The tribes in Awaran are divided into several clans. The Baloch tribes in the district are Qambrani, Bizenjo, Mohammed Hasni, Sajdi, Mirwani, Rakhshani, Musiani, Sumanlani and Mengal.

The agricultural characteristics of Awaran are similar to those of Panjgur, Kharan, and Chaghi district. Wheat is the principal crop on which population of the district depends. In the north-west area of Mashkai most of the people consume dates or grain. Wheat is supplied from Khuzdar, Lasbela, and Quetta. The major Rabi crops of the district include wheat and barley. Kharif crops in the area produces fruit and pulses. Fodder and vegetables are cultivated in the area throughout the year. The agricultural production in the district is very limited.



In Awaran only a few big land owners possess agricultural land. They give the land on lease or on contract for cultivation on the basis of equal distribution of crops to the tenants. Small land owners cultivate the land by themselves with the help of their family members. The women also assist the men in harvesting activities. Some land owners hire the labourers on permanent basis for cultivation, but they pay very small wages to these labourers.

According to the statistics, the majority (72%) of the arable land is irrigated by flood water. Tube wells irrigate only 2 percent of the arable land. By constructing the proposed dams in Mashkai tehsil area, the irrigation system can be improved in the area. Awaran is the most underdeveloped district of Balochistan. No urban area exists in the district. Awaran is the only town in the district which has adopted some urban trends.

About 50 percent of the population of Awaran is nomads. Most of them depend on the produce of their flocks. The exceptions are those individuals that own sufficient arable

irrigated land to support them. Some people go to Karachi in search of jobs. People also go to Kech, Gwadar, and Khuzdar in search of Jobs. The people of the Mashkai valley resort to Rakhshan and Raghae valleys with their flocks.

Awaran District of Balochistan which has been facing worst drought since last one decade has been ravaged by the floods last month. The rain which started in the last week of June 2007 brought destruction to the district. So far 20 people have been reported in dead in the floods besides destruction of 1800 households which has left more than 6000 population as most affected and vulnerable.

1.2 Assessment Objectives

- To assess the damage to the humans, their livelihoods and infrastructure in the district
- To assess the level of vulnerability of the local communities as a result of heavy rains and floods in the district
- To suggest relief and rehabilitation measures for the flood and rain affected communities of the district

1.3 Assessment Methodology

PDI team used a participatory approach in data collection and analysis. The main techniques were (1) focus group discussion, (2) transect walk and (3) direct observation. Besides information collection from the field, the team also gathered information from the Secondary Data Sources such as district census reports, published material and tabulated data on disasters, Reported facts and figures from District Government. The baseline of all the Union Councils including Village Profiles of the target UCs was already available with PDI. During the Rapid Assessment Visits, these proved very handy and saved time in carrying out the assessment. All the data was collected compiled and analyzed to prepare this report.

2. Background of the Disasters in the District

Balochistan is the country's largest Province in area. However, generally, the economic and human conditions in Balochistan present a dismal picture of underdevelopment. Following a prolonged drought spell of one decade recent rains and consequent floods have played havoc with the local communities in more than 13 districts of Balochistan. Awaran which is considered as the poorest district of Balochistan is one of the severely affected districts of the province. At least three Tehsils of Awaran District have been badly affected resulting in the deaths of more than 20 people and displacement of thousands of households.

3. Early Monsoon Rains and Floods in Awaran

Among many other districts of Balochistan that were reported to be hit hard by the June 25 cyclone followed by the flash floods, Awaran is one of the most severely affected districts. According to District Nazim Awaran Khair Jan Baloch District remained cut off from the rest of the country for 10 days since the entire infrastructure of the district was flooded by torrential rains, leaving 20 people dead and damaging some 3,000 houses. The locals faced extreme hardship during these days since they gradually ran out of essential commodities like flour, Ghee and sugar and consequently many of them started starving.

The district's entire communication network collapsed. The damage is at massive level because of the fact that the floodwater from four other districts -- Khuzdar, Pnigor, Kalat and Washuk -- had to pass from Awaran before it could hit Hingor.

4. Most Affected Areas of the District

Although the whole district was affected by the rains and gushing floods, however, the following Tehsils and their union councils have been largely affected as a result of the rains and floods:

Tehsil	Union Councils	Affected Population	Affected Households
Awaran	Awaran	1250	315
	Teertaj	1030	285
	Gishkaur	1038	295
Mashkai	Parwar	1145	311
	Gajar	1288	321
Jhaoo	Jhaoo Camp	642	145
	Korak Jhaoo	619	137
Total		7012	1809

5. Losses as a Result of Rains and Floods

5.1 Human Losses

So far dead bodies of 20 people have been recovered, however, according to the local communities more are missing. The district faced onslaught of the sudden flood from more than five districts, therefore it was difficult for the local communities to save their lives, which resulted in casualties. More deaths have occurred in Awaran Tehsil which is the worst affected teshils among all the areas of the district.

5.2 Collapses of Houses

According to the assessment carried out by PDI 1809 Houses of the local communities have completely collapsed in Awaran District. Those communities are at present living on the mountains or on the elevated places. Those communities are facing many threats due to living under open sky. There are possibilities of more rains in the district which would make those communities especially their women and children more vulnerable and in such situation there are threats of more human losses.

5.3 Destruction of Food Resources

The local communities had already reached at the threshold of food insecurity due to continuous drought conditions in the district. There were little food/ grain resources for those communities. However, as a result of the rains and floods those all the resources have almost perished. Especially those 1809 households who have lost their houses have also lost their all food resources. Interestingly, the local communities are not only facing difficulties in the availability of food but they have also lost their utensils to preserve and prepare food for them.

5.4 Degradation of Water Resources

Dug wells and ponds were the key sources of drinking water for the local communities. However due to heavy flood those wells have been completely destroyed and the ponds have been filled with filthy and unhygienic water. This has resulted severe shortage of safe water for the affected communities. Moreover, a large number of the local communities had installed diesel operated motors to fetch water from the wells. The floods have damaged and destroyed those motors. As a result even fetching water from those degraded wells is a challenge for the local communities.

5.5 Degradation of Livelihood Resources

Livestock and subsistence agriculture has been the key livelihood resources for the local communities of Awaran District. However, both these resources have been badly affected. Although there are no authentic figures, but the local communities claim that they have lost their livestock in large numbers in the gushing flood waters. Those depending on livestock have become more vulnerable as the sale of livestock, its milk

and other byproducts were the key sources for them to prevent food insecurity and face the shocks.

Agriculture has also received severe losses as the lands which were not only prepared but cultivated have completely been destroyed. In major cases the agriculture land has been converted in deep ponds due to the gushing floods. Similarly, those who have been engaged in agriculture while using diesel motorized wells have lost their motors in large numbers which has badly affected families engaged in agriculture practices.

5.6 Growing Health Problems

The floods and the displacement of the local communities have brought a number of health problems. The key causes of the health problems is the consumption of unsafe water. The report of diarrhea and other water born diseases is on increase. This is coupled with the increased cases of snake bite.

6. Key Findings of the Assessment

- Three Tehsils of the district have been affected. The number of those affected is increased in Awaran Tehsil.
- About 1809 Households have become completely homeless. There is severe shortage of food and other items of daily consumption among those displaced families
- 1809 families are living under open sky without any shelter
- Different water born disease are on increase in the among the affected families
- Agriculture and livestock livelihoods of the local affected communities have been badly affected. The livestock has largely died or washed away in the floods while the agriculture lands and the wells used to irrigate lands have been largely damaged.

7. Recommendations

7.1 Emergency Needs

- Food for 1809 families for at least three months
- Tents for 1809 homeless families
- Safe Water for 1809 families for at least three months
- Health and hygiene kits for the affected families

7.2 Rehabilitation

- About 1809 families would need rehabilitation of their houses
- A large number of the local communities would need the rehabilitation of their agriculture lands, wells and livestock etc
- The affected communities would need land leveling and certified seed for their coming crops

7.3 Disaster Preparedness

- Organization of the communities through disaster preparedness and response groups
- Disaster preparedness and response capacity building of the local communities including men and women
- Preparedness of local level disaster management plans and linking those plans with the district level plans
- Capacity building of the local government officials / elected representatives
- Capacity building of the civil society organizations and activists in disaster management planning / preparedness
- CCB Formation at the local community level to participate in the local community development endeavors

7.4 Sustainable Livelihoods

- Mobilization and organization of the local communities and developing their capacities for sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management through the drought as well as flood conditions in the area
- Development of alternative livelihoods including modernization and marketing of Pesh work, modernizing and marketing of local Brahui/ Balochi Embroidery
- Development of local community level poultry farming and capacity building of the local communities
- Community based development and management of health and education facilities
- Pilot plantation of olive and other beneficial trees
- Education and health development plans and proper implementation
- Advocacy with the Union Council, tehsil and district government for the preparation of disaster management plans
- Engagement with the local government by preparation of participatory District Disaster Management Plan with the help of civil society [for example, preparation of alternative civil society draft of District disaster management and creating ownership and acceptance of the same draft with the district government
- Advocacy with the provincial government for the development of provincial disaster management plans and framework and implementation of the same framework
- Advocacy with the government at district as well as provincial level for the sustaining livelihoods of the local communities by encouraging and facilitating alternative livelihoods, sustainable, effective and efficient use of water , land and other natural resources in Khuzdar and other district of Balochistan
- Community based research initiatives for local level and indigenous disaster resistance mechanisms, sustainable livelihoods and community based management of natural resources
- Local level civil society organizations capacity building for community based organizational management and advocacy and campaigning mechanisms

8. PDI Proposal for the Relief Distribution among the Affected Communities

A. Brief Introduction of Participatory Development Initiatives [PDI]

ABOUT PDI

Participatory Development Initiative [PDI] is a not for profit and non-governmental organization. Launched on January 29, 2000 by a group of young community development professionals, human rights activists, trade unionists, researchers, media professionals and concerned citizens, PDI is registered under Societies Act 1860.

The organization is engaged in advocacy, campaigning, community awareness, mass mobilization, participatory community development, participatory research, and networking on the local, national as well as global issues negatively affecting the lives and the livelihoods of the poor communities.

OBJECTIVES

- Mobilizing and organizing the local communities to empower them to take initiatives for their equal and active participation in the development process
- Building the capacities of the local communities/ Community organizations to develop their organizational strength and leadership skills
- Promoting sustainable livelihoods, community based natural resource management , disaster management and mitigation, education and health through community awareness and community based development processes
- Engaging in awareness, mobilization and policy advocacy on the local, national and international socio-economic, policies, plans, programs and projects affecting the poor communities, their lives and livelihoods
- Conducting community based participatory research, information / knowledge sharing and engaging in networking to strengthen the civil society partnerships and alliance building for participatory and sustainable development

VISION

PDI envisions a participatory development process with the active involvement of all the stakeholders' right from the conceptualization to planning and implementation phases, making the development process people oriented, people centered, and gender sensitive.

MISSION

Promoting participatory, pro-poor, and sustainable, environment friendly and gender balanced development, for creating equal opportunities and benefits for all.

PDI PROGRAMS

Community Mobilization & Development [CMD]

PDI team is engaged in the formation of the village groups and their capacity building using step by step approach. In this connection following individual and collective familiarization meetings, planning meetings for the formation of village group/ CBO/CCB are held. Social mapping, village poverty profile is completed and collective meetings are held for the preparation of village development plans after the formation of village groups. Having conducted the training need assessment of the village group, PDI team facilitates the capacity building, resource mobilization as well as coordination and networking of the village groups/ CBOs/CCBs

Natural Resource Management & Sustainable Development [NRMSD]

PDI is working with the local communities to build their capacities in properly managing their natural livelihood resources. Under this program the local communities are organized and their skills are developed in natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods including introducing modern and appropriate technologies, strengthening indigenous environment-friendly technologies and practices as well as building the capacities of the local communities in alternative livelihoods.

Disaster Management & Emergency Relief [DMER]

PDI DMER is engaged in developing the capacities of the local communities to manage the disasters. The communities are organized; their disaster prevention and management capacities are built and local level disaster management plans are prepared and linked with the district and provincial disaster management plans and strategies. DMER team plays key role in emergency relief and rehabilitation activities in the disaster prone areas and also in policy advocacy on disaster related issues.

Health Water & Sanitation [HWS]

PDI Health, Water & Sanitation Program is engaged in organizing local communities, creating awareness among them on the issues of health, safe drinking water and sanitation through community meetings, seminars and workshops. PDI HWS Program team is playing key role in creating awareness about the water born diseases in the rural as well as urban areas informing and educating the local communities about the water contamination and other water and health related issues. PDI team is also engaged in facilitating the local communities in the implementation of community based projects in health, drinking water and sanitation in Balochistan.

Education and Community Literacy [ECL]

PDI team is engaged in the awareness of the local communities about the importance of the education including boys and girls' education. Besides the program team also has been managing a number of education and community literacy centers. The team has also been engaged in advocacy with the local, provincial and the federal government for improving the educational system and standards. The program team works towards improving the educational quality of the existing schools and also setting up quality educational institutions and adult literacy centers.

Community Physical Infrastructure Development [CPID]

PDI Community Physical Infrastructure Development Program seeks to involve the local communities in the development of local level infrastructure important for the socio economic uplift of the communities. The communities are encouraged to prepare local level infrastructure

development projects and plans with the technical support of PDI CPID team. The communities collect local level contribution for the certain community share of project cost as to ensure their ownership in the project; the remaining cost is made available through grants from the donors or local governments.

Human Resource & Institutional Development [HRID]

PDI Human Resource & Institutional Development Program team is engaged in the development of the organizational and management skills of the individuals and organizations. For that purpose PDI Human Development Center has been established. The center has a pool of experienced facilitators / trainers and training facilities etc. The trainings conducted by the team of the PDI HDC include: communication skills, organizational management, organizational development, project proposal development, project management, leadership development, social mobilization and advocacy skills, community based research skills, monitoring and evaluation etc.

Gender & Youth Development [GYD]

PDI Gender & Youth Development Program has been actively mobilizing and organizing women and youth through the formation of women and youth groups and building the capacities of those groups. To address the lack of women empowerment, women skill and enterprise development centers especially women embroidery centers have been established. Similarly, women literacy centers have also been established to empower the local women through education. Similarly, English teaching centers and Computer centers have been established to develop the educational and intellectual skills of the youth. Besides, PDI Cricket Clubs and PDI Theater groups are active to give space to the youth to groom their talents.

Governance & Supportive Devolution [GSD]

PDI supportive devolution and local governance program has been strengthening the capacities of the elected representatives of the local government systems. For that purpose, a training program for the Nazims, Naib Nazims and councilors is undergoing to develop their understanding about the local government system. Besides, creating awareness about the CCBs, facilitating the formation of CCBs and organizational management, leadership and project cycle management training to the office bearers of CCBs is also one of the key activities of this program.

Policy Advocacy [PA]

The socio economic issues of common people usually receive little policy attention. Resultantly, the communities suffer and country faces political problems and socio-economic crisis. PDI being a responsible civil society institution has initiated a policy advocacy program to seek the attention of the policy makers on different issues of community important. Under this program, PDI has been organizing workshops, seminars and conferences on the issues of local as well as national importance.

Civil Society Networking & Alliance Building [CNAB]

Networking and alliance building is key to the success of community and civil society endeavors. Networking provides opportunities for learning from each other besides being an important mechanism of joint support to any cause. PDI has been actively engaged in developing networks

among the communities, networking and linkages of the communities with the government authorities and line departments as well as with other civil society organizations. PDI is active member of a number of local, provincial, national and international networks and also endeavors to develop and strengthen more and more local level networks.

Monitoring, Research & Information Dissemination [MRID]

PDI team is actively engaged in participatory research in identifying the problems and issues confronted to the local communities and also preparing suggestions for solution to such problems. PDI is also actively engaged in participatory monitoring and evaluation to analyze the impact of programs / projects on the lives and livelihoods of the local communities. These reports are widely disseminated to share the experiences and learning.

PDI PARTNERS

- Actionaid International Pakistan
- Agha Khan Planning & Building Services
- Oxfam GB
- UNDP GEF Small Grants Program

B. PDI Experience in Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation

Participatory Development Initiative [PDI] has been engaged in emergency relief and rehabilitation as well as sustainable livelihoods in Balochistan and Sindh Provinces of Pakistan. Besides, the organization has also engaged in advocacy, campaigning, community awareness, mass mobilization, participatory community development, participatory research, and networking on the local, national as well as global issues negatively affecting the lives and the livelihoods of the poor communities. In this connection PDI has implemented following key projects.

- Oxfam: Khuzdar Balochistan Drought Assessment 2007
- UNDP GEF: Sustainable Land Management Project Khuzdar Balochistan 2006
- Oxfam: Khuzdar Balochistan Drought Assessment 2006
- Actionaid: Emergency Relief Project for Children 2006

C. Proposed Intervention in the Affected Areas

The specific Objective and the results have already been mentioned in the summary of the project. The Following items will be distributed:

Health and Hygiene Kits

<i>Items</i>	<i>Per House Hold</i>
Mosquito net (4x7 feet; impregnated)	2
Water purifying tabs (Aqua tabs) (1 package = 12 tablets)	3

Water Containers (Plastic jerry cans) 10 liters each	2
Plastic Sheets blue (12x16 feet) tarpal type Korean	1
Hygienic Kits	
Towels (3x1.5 ft)	2
Life boy Soap (135gm)	2
Laundry Soap (Reshman 222 250gm)	4
Dentonic tooth powder (90gm)	2
Plastic Lota (for Wash room) full size, medium quality	1
Female sanitary cloth (2 Meter)	1
ORS (Wyrex 20 Sachet Packs)	1
Bathing Plastic Mug	1
Plastic water bucket 20 liters	1

		Miscellaneous Clothes for Children	
Item	Per Household	Baby Suits	3
Human Food		Tents	
Flour	60 Kg		
Cooking Oil	10 Tablets		
Rice	20 Kg		
Sugar	10 Kg		
Tea	2 Kg		
Milk Packs	20 Packs		
Pulse	10 Kg		
Salt	1 Kg		
Spices	10 Packs		

D. The Main Activities

The proposed activities will be completed in two phases i.e. Emergency Relief on Immediate Basis and Rehabilitation.

a) Assessment and Identification

This has been discussed in the Need Assessment section. The blanket coverage is proposed for all 9400 households of 22 Union Councils of Six Tehsils in District Khuzdar

b) Procurement Process

- It is the main responsibility of PDI to procure all the relief package items ensuring the Donor procurement policies and procedures.
- A three member Purchase and Quality Control committee will be formed consisting of Donor and PDI staff

c) Distribution to HH

The process of distribution will include:

- Village based HH registration of beneficiaries by field team. Three teams, having 4 persons each will be formed for the registration and token distribution.
- Based on the Registration List, the Tokens will be prepared and distributed at least a day before distribution day.
- The distribution plans for each day showing distribution point, the number of packages to be distributed and other logistic arrangements will be prepared before the start of the distribution.
- For the distribution, 10 teams of 6 members each (including the four members of the team that carried out registration) will be formed.
- PDI will involve the Disaster Management Committees and Village committees in registration, and distribution of relief items among villagers.
- The local UC Nazim and councilors of the area will be also involved for the transparent and equitable distribution of the items.

d) Demo session with communities

- The female social organizers will conduct sessions with each community, demonstrating the usage of all distributed items, utilization of Aqua tab (water disinfectant and purification tablets), preparation of ORS and other health hygiene related messages.
- PDI will prepare an instruction chart, which will be distributed among communities for proper usage of aqua tabs.
- At least once in each village, the demo sessions will be held.

e) Transport and logistics

- PDI will ensure the in time, efficient and secure transportation of Relief items at distribution points as per the plan.

f) Monitoring and Evaluation

- PDI will conduct the process monitoring of all the villages with random sampling of 15% from each village.
- PDI will ensure the data entry and analysis of monitoring information
- PDI will prepare the Project Completion Report.

E. Budget

Item	Rate	Qty	Total amount (PKR)
Human Food			
Flour	14	60	840
Cooking Oil	75	10	750
Rice	35	20	700
Sugar	40	10	400
Tea	120	2	240
Milk Packs	40	20	800
Pulse	65	10	650
Salt	15	1	15
Spices	20	10	200
<i>Sub- Total</i>			4,595
Human Drinking Water			
Water Purification Tablets/Powder/Sachets	1	100	100
Water Containers (10 KG)	115	2	230
<i>Sub- Total</i>			330
Miscellaneous			
Mosquito Nets	500	1	500
Baby Suits	200	3	600
Kitchen Utensils Set	1500	1	1,500
<i>Sub- Total</i>			2,100
Health and Hygiene			
Health and Hygiene Kits	2000	1	2,000
<i>Sub- Total</i>			2,000
Grand Total per House hold			9,025
No. of House holds	9,025	1,809	16,326,225
Tents for the Displaced Households	500	1,809	904,500
		Total	17,230,725
		US \$	287,178.75
Relief Delivery Cost			
Field Mobility	Lump sum		300,000
Stipend to Relief Personnel	Lump sum		350,000

Communication	Lump sum		20,000
	Total		670,000
	US \$		11,167
Total			17,900,725
	US \$		298,345
Administrative Cost (5% of the total cost)		PKR	4,429,250
		US \$	73,821
Grand Total			22,329,975
US \$			372166.25