Post Flood Impact on The Peasant Households in Sindh and Balochistan Provinces of Pakistan.

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Abstract: This research analyzes the post flood impact on the peasant families of Sindh and Baluchistan. The study covers four flood affected Talukas-Gandakha, Manjhand, Qubo Saeed Khan and Jati of District Jaffarabad, Balochistan, Jamshoro, Qambar-Shahdadkot and Thatta, Sindh respectively. 200 flood affected households are selected randomly from four Talukas for sample survey. The study aimed at provision of comprehensive analysis of impact of flood on the socio-economic life of the peasant families of Sindh and Balochistan. Pre and post flood Scenario; and analysis of the gap between the socio-economic requirement for the restoration and rehabilitation and actual provision of these needs is given so that in these areas plan be designed accordingly.

Key words: flood, socio-economic, sindh, Balochistan.

INTRODUCTION

The 2010 Pakistan floods began in late July 2010, resulting from heavy monsoon rains in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan regions of Pakistan and affected the Indus River basin. Approximately one-fifth of Pakistan's total land area was underwater, approximately 796,095 square kilometers (307,374 sq mi). The impact of this flood is considered larger than that of the Asian Tsunami, Haiti and Kashmir Earthquakes combined. The latest official figures reveal that around 2,000 people have died and 20.35 million have been affected throughout Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh. Seventy-nine of the country's124 districts (24 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 19 in Sindh, 12 in Punjab, 10 in Balochistan and seven each in Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan) have been affected.

The disaster has not only led to losses in terms of human casualties and large scale displacement but has also caused damage to all types of infrastructure to schools, health facitlies, water and sanitations services, roads, to power generating units grid stations. Apart from the destruction of the infrastructures, the people have lost their livelihoods such as agricultural loss, livestock loss, household belongings, food and other necessary items to keep themselves alive. The agriculture has received a fatal blow as the agricultural country's major crops over an estimated area of more than 1.38 million acres which were destroyed constitute 30 per cent of Pakistan's agricultural land.

The 19 districts of Sindh province were severely affected by the super flood 2010. Flood entered Sindh province on August 5, 2010 with intensity of 1000,000 cusec water. At the same time there were heavy rainfalls of monsoon in Sindh. It destroyed thousands of villages in 19 districts. Whereas the deluge affected ten districts Balochistan province resulting in the destruction of hundred of villages and thousands of households. The flood water gushed into Balochistan from Jacobabad district, Sindh. All the Districts of Balochistan which border with Sindh and the Punjab were inundated. Rain water from Suleman Ranges also caused flood in the province.

The specific information and analysis of the impact of flood on the farming communities especially tenants has been so far insufficient. There is lack of empirical evidence of post flood effects on the tenancy rights, agriculture, livestock, education, and health and community infrastructure. For sample study on the Impact of Flood on the Peasant Families of Sindh and Balochistan four Districts were selected-Jamshoro, Qambar-Shahdadkot and Thatta from Sindh and Jaffar from Balochistan.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

By selecting 200 families from Sindh and Balochistan, three districts- Jamshoro, Qambar-Shahdadkot and Thatta from Sindh and one District i.e. Jaffarabad from Balochistan on the basis of non-probability or purposive sampling technique are selected. From each of these four districts one most affected Taluka/Tehsil was selected by using the same methodology. However from these four Talukas, 200 households (50 from each Taluka) were selected by using the simple random sampling method.

A comprehensive questionnaire was designed for the field survey. The questionnaire was also pretested before the survey. The districts were selected purposively from Balochistan district Jaffarabad was chosen as it is the worst affected district of the province and from Sindh Jamshoro, Qambar-Shahdadkot and Thatta were selected. Districts Thatta and Qambar-Shahdadkot are among the worst affected districts in Sindh as well as in

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entire Pakistan. Whereas from within each district one tehsil/Taluka was selected. The criterion to select one tehsil from each district was the level of damage and loss caused by the flood. Tehsil Gandakha, Manjhand, Qubo Saeed Khan and Jati are the worst affected tehsils of District Jaffarabad, Jamshoro, Qambar-Shahdadkot and Thatta respectively.

The randomly selected households (HHs) are spread in eleven union councils. The spread of fifty HHs of Tehsil Gandakha of Jaffarabad is in three (3) Union Councils (UC) i.e. Gandakha

Kherya Fere and Sobdarani 1. Same number of HHs from Manjhand Taluka, District Jamshoro is located in four UCs i.e. Aamri, Manjhand, Sann and Unnerpur. Union Council Bagodaro is home to all fifty HHs randomly selected for the survey from Taluka Qubo Saeed Kahn District Qambar-Shahdadkot. For fifty families from Taluka Jati District Thatta the enumerators had to walk through three UCs i.e. Begna, Gul Muhammad Baran and Mughal Bheen to interview fifty HHs on the questionnaire.

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Table 1: Union Councils (UCs) for the Random Survey.

S.No	Province	District	Tehsil/Taluka	No of UCs
1	Balochistan	Jaffarabad	Gandakha	3
2	Sindh	Jamshoro	Manjhand	4
3	Sindh	Qambar Shahdadkot	Qubo Saeed Khan	1
4	Sindh	Thatta	Jati	3
Total	2	4	4	11

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

However the fifty HHs are located in different villages of the each UC. The number of villages and HHs is given in the tables below against each UC for the four districts separately.

Table 2: District Jaffarabad.

S.No	Union Council	Villages	HHs
1	Gandakha	9	40
2	Kherya fere	6	6
3	Sobdarani I	4	4
Total	3	19	50

Table 3: District Jamshoro.

S.No	Union Council	Villages	Total HHs
1	Aamri	3	8
2	Manjhand	5	17
3	Sann	3	17
4	Unnerpur	4	8
Total	4	15	50

Similarly to complete random survey of fifty HHs in UCs of Manjhand Taluka District Jamshoro, the enumerators had to visit fifteen villages. Of these HHs, eight are in three villages of Aamri UC, seventeen are in five villages of Manjhand UC, another seventeen are in three villages of Sann UC and remaining 8 villages are located in four villages of Unnerpur UC.

Table 4: District Qambar- Shahdadkot.

S.No	Union Council	Villages	Total HHs
1	Bagodaro	14	50
Total	1	14	50

The case of the random selection of fifty HHs from Taluka Qubo Saeed Khan is different from the rest as all the fifty HHs are located in fourteen villages of the same UC Bagodaro.

Table 5: District Thatta.

S.No	Union Council	Villages	Total HHs
1	Begna	5	25
2	Gul Muhammad Baran	5	17
3	Mughal Been	3	8
Total	3	13	50

The required fifty HHs to be surveyed from Taluka Jati of Thatta District are spread in thirteen villages and three UCs. Twenty five HHs are in five villages of UC Begna, seventeen HHs are in five villages of UC Gul Muhammad Baran and eight HHs are in three villages of UC Mughal Bheen.

Socio-Economic Profile of the Survyed Hhs:
General:
A glance at the socio- economic profile of these households speaks volumes of their vulnerability in terms of livelihoods, food security, education, health and psychological levels. Out of total 200 households, 58 households are headed by women. This is twenty nine percent of the totals. That is a too big a figure. If we make a cross comparison among the four districts surveyed, district Jaffarabad, Balochistan has the highest number of HHs headed by women with twenty one out of fifty HHs. It is forty twenty percent of the total HHs of the district and thirty six percent of all the HHs headed by women in four districts surveyed .Jaffarabad is followed by Jamshoro with eighteen out of fifty HHs headed by women. For District Qambar-Shahdadkot this figure is fourteen whereas for Thatta it stands at five HHs.

Seemingly Thatta district has the lowest number of the HHs headed by women. But it does not mean that the situation is less vulnerable because all the five households that are headed by women are of ethnic Hindu minority which is among the most marginalized and underdeveloped communities in Sindh.

Table 6: Household Heads Area-Wise.

S.No	District	Male	Female
1	Jaffarabad	29	21
2	Jamshoro	32	18
3	Qambar-Shahdadkot	36	14
4	Thatta	45	5
Total	4	142	58

Of the two hundred households surveyed randomly in the four Talukas of four districts nineteen households belong to an ethnic Hindu Minority community called Kolhi. They make a ten percent of total HHs surveyed. Kolhis are one of the most vulnerable and marginalized communities in Sindh. All of the nineteen HHs are located in District Thatta.

Table 7: Households Heads Religion-Wise.

S.No	Hindu (10%)	Muslim (90%)
1	19	181

All the HHs surveyed possessed family household structures in their respective villages. Nineteen families had Paka households; twenty five homes build with mixed structures of Paka and kacha materials. Remaining 148 families lived in the kacha structures made of mud bricks and wooden roofs.Howvevr they had enough to protect themselves and their livestock against the extremities of cold and hot weather.

It is to note that the floods submerged two hundred house structures in the villages surveyed and all the houses were totally washed away and erased and the families were forced to find some alternatives most of them in the camps. Now as the families are back to their roots only a few of them to rebuild the shelters for themselves. Of two hundred household structures only thirty nine are reconstructed which is only a twenty percent of the total households destroyed.

The family heads befall in all age groups from 21 years minimum to 78 maximum. The range of all samples surveyed is 66 whereas the average age is 40.54.A look on the table 8 shows the clear age profiles of all the family heads. Majority of them lie in the age group/class interval of 30-39 with 72 souls in it followed by 40-49 with 55 persons. These figures show that the most of the HH heads are young, mature and economically productive.

Table 8: Household Heads Age-Wise .

Age Group	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79
Frequency	30	72	55	23	17	3

Profile of the households head in terms of education and literacy is very alarming as 148 of them are uneducated. There are only two masters out of two hundred persons. There are three bachelors, six intermediate, and fourteen matriculates. Number of family heads who passed primary level is 24 which is only 12 percent of all. Overall literacy rate in four districts of sample survey is twenty six percent.

Table 9: Education Levels of HH Heads.

Uneducated	Primary	Middle	Matriculation	Intermediate	Bachelors	Masters
148	24	1	14	6	3	4
74%	12%	0.5%	7%	3%	1.5%	2%

Of thirty eight people who do not have CNICs seventeen are in Jaffarabad, five in Jamshoro, fifteen in Qambar-Shahdadkot and one in Thatta. The point note here is that out of these thirty eight people without CNICs twenty two are women and most of them (14) in Jaffarabad.

Results:

The agriculture is the mainstay of the village communities in the surveyed villages with 89 percent of the people fully or partially engaged in the agricultural farming. Land is not only the sign of prestige but also the base of the social status in this region particularly. It is the symbol of the specific cultural and historical collectivity as well. Majority of the Pakistan's population is tied with the agriculture directly or indirectly. It is the means of subsistence of majority of the people. But the tragedy in Pakistan especially in Sindh and Balochistan is that the majority of the people who farm agricultural lands do not have their own land. Of 200 families 78 percent families have no personal agriculture land. They are cultivating land of other landlords as tenants/sharecroppers as shown in table 10. A tenant farmer is one who resides on and farms land owned by a landlord. Tenant farming is an agricultural production system in which landowners contribute their land and often a measure of operating capital and management; while tenant farmers contribute their labor along with at times varying amounts of capital and management.

Table 10: Land Profiles of the HH Heads.

Total HHs	Having agriculture land	Having No Agriculture land
200	43	157

District wise position of landless farmers is given in the Table 11 below. District Qambar-Shahdadkot has the highest numbers of farmers who work as tenants of big landlords. Forty nine households do not possess a single acre of land. District Qambar-Shahdadkot is followed by Thatta in terms of number of landless farmers which is thirty eight. Number of landless farmers is thirty six and thirty four for districts Jamshoro and Jaffarabad respectively.

Table 11: Gender-wise Landless Farmers/Tenants.

District	Male	Female	Total
Jaffarabad	13	21	34
Jamshoro	23	13	36
Qambar-Shahdadkot	35	14	49
Thatta	33	5	38
Total	104	53	157

Nonetheless the situation in Thatta district is no better than other districts. If we look at Thatta from the perspective of minority population, it presents the ugliest picture of the poverty. Out of thirty eight landless farmers/tenants 24 persons belong to the ethnic minority Hindu Community of Kolhis. This is sixty three percent of all.

Table 12: Landless Hindu Minorities in Thatta.

District	Muslims	Hindus	Total
Thatta	14	24	38

Remaining twenty two percent have their personal agriculture land. The landholding size of these families is less than five acres. The condition of the land is also not good. It is either waterlogged or unleveled. Despite owning this land the landholder has practically to look to some other landlord to work as his tenant. In others words all two hundred families work as tenants in all the four districts of sample survey.

The primary staple food used and grown by the communities here is rice followed by wheat whereas the cash crops include oilseeds, pulses (Daal), vegetables, and sugarcane. The cotton is also grown in District Jamshoro and Thatta. The land tenure system is cruelly biased against the tenant. He (tenant) receives only 33 percent on average. The remaining agriculture produce either goes to the landlord or to the agriculture expenses for tractors use, fertilizers and seeds. The annual agriculture income of the reporting respondents is PKR 2,942.

Farming is based on the regular irrigation channels. The irrigation system has been totally destroyed by the last year's floods. According to the findings of our survey the 82% farmers said the damaged irrigation system has not been repaired.

When asked whether they had been given agricultural support in terms of land leveling /preparation and agri-inputs like seeds, fertilizers, medicine, not a single farmer responded in affirmation. All the farmers said they wanted immediately agri-puts for their summer crops but there was none to support them.

The farmers were also asked about the writing off of the agricultural credit if they had borrowed either from the bank or from their landlord. They told that the Bank/ Landlord has not written off despite various protests and rallies.

Tenancy rights:

A tenant farmer is one who resides on and farms land owned by a landlord. Tenant farming is an agricultural production system in which landowners contribute their land and often a measure of operating

capital and management; while tenant farmers contribute their labor along with at times varying amounts of capital and management. Depending on the contract, tenants can make payments to the owner either of a fixed portion of the product, in cash or in a combination.

The rights the tenant has over the land, the form, and measure of the payment varies across systems (geographically and chronologically). In Pakistan there are Provincial Tenacy Acts. Sindh introduced the act in 1950 titled as Sindh Tenancy Act 1950. The Act was passed in 1950 by the Sindh Assembly after a protest by peasants, workers, students and political activists. The protest included the sit-ins and demos in front of the Sindh Assembly. Balochistan passed the same in 1978 called Balochistan Tenacy Act 1978.

But in practice there is not implementation of tenancy rights. There is no system to ensure the protection and implementation of these laws. The laws are violated fully without anybody to take notice of. In most cases the landlord does not allow the registrations of the farmers who cultivate his land despite the fact they have been working there since years. Hundred of the tenants are displaced every year. The forced labour locally called Begaar is a common of the feature of farming system in the surveyed districts. Not only the head of the family has to work for the landlord without any payment in return but the all members of his family are bonded forcibly to work in all seasons. There is strict watch over them by the Kamdars (deputy of the landlord) to elicit labor from them.

The major reason for the violation is the negligence and indifference at the part of the government especially the revenue department because the responsibility to implement this law and register the tenants lies with this department. The landlord can easily influence the officials of the revenue department as in these district the landholding is very unequal. There are very big feudals, landlords and even Jagirdars especially in Qambar-Shahdadkot and Jaffarabad.

Livestock:

Livestock is important component of rural sector in terms of food and cash. Cows, buffalos, sheep and goats are very common. Average number of animals per family is different. For cows it is 1.8, for buffalos it is 1.9, whereas for sheep this number is 1.7 per family. However this number is greater for the goats that are 2.4 per family. The point to note here is not all families in our sample possess livestock. As the table below shows that only twenty five families have cows, thirty two families own buffalos, forty two HHs rear goats and thirty one families have sheep in their animal farm.

Table 13: No of Livestock Farming Families.

Families	Type of animals	Average number of animals/HH
32	45	1.8
32	61	1.9
42	100	2.4
31	52	1.7

Survey shows that livestock plays a key role in the lives of the surveyed households in all districts. Dairy products including milk, butter and yogurt are on the regular menu of the communities. It also provides meat for the communities.

In addition to these direct contributions to their diet and nutrition, they sell the milk on regular basis. The average monthly income from the livestock is Rs 1924.The income generated from the milk sale not only provides cash for other needs of the households but it also help the household to buy other food like cooking oils, flour, rice, pulses and sugar etc. It is almost impossible for the rural communities to run the kitchen without livestock. Our findings show that the animals are also sold to meet other emergence or planned cash challenges.

The livestock is grazed in the forests and fields. Fodder crops like Maize, Barseeng, Loosan and Jantar (local names) are also cultivated for the livestock. The floods have equally impacted both natural and cultivated fodder crops. As there is no water in irrigation canals/watercourses, so there is neither natural grass and nor cultivation, thereof. When asked about any support in terms of fodders crops during and after the flood, they said there was no arrangement of fodder for their animals during flood

Even the natural forests and grass lands are severely affected by the flood and the negligence of the forest department. According to our survey findings the major cause of damage to forest is the shortage of water since past many years followed by the sheer negligence of the government forest department. The lack of awareness at the part of the community was also important cause of deforestation. When asked about the benefits of the forest, the respondent said that it is a natural grazing point for their livestock. It provides fuel for their kitchen, wood for their home constructions and it offers habitat to many animals and birds that are useful for them.

This has many repercussions for the livestock farming communities. It has become very difficult for them to feed their animals properly, which is translated on the poor health of animals reducing the milk production. On the other hand if the farmer wants to sell of the animals because of this problem, weak animal health coupled by increasing supply of the animals in the market has drastically reduced the prices/rated of the livestock in the market.

Income/livelihood:

Overall livelihood sources and incomes decreased after the flood 2010. The average household income of the surveyed families was 330 Pakistani rupees per day before the devastating flood 2010 occurred. The flood caused the incomes of the responding families fall almost by fifty percent (50%) from 330 to mere 170 rupees daily.

The flood has snatched from them their permanent livelihood sources forcing them to opt for low paid daily wage work in agriculture and non agriculture sectors. The decrease in agriculture, livestock and other livelihood sources has resulted in mass unemployment in the flood affected areas specifically and in Sindh/Pakistan generally. The influx of huge rural sector labor has pushed the wages unprecedentedly down. Overall economic activity in all the flood affected areas has dismally decreased because every other activity in these areas is dependent on agriculture directly or indirectly. It has caused not only rural sector to suffer severely but all other sectors including rice husking mills, flour mills, agro-engineering industry, food processing units have suffered directly from the damage caused to the agriculture sector by the flood.

Other small and medium enterprises in the urban and peri urban areas in the flood affected districts have been still facing depression due to negative spillover effects. The purchasing power of the populations has decreased which further causes demand for goods and services. The ultimate result is general meltdown in the economic activity. The flood affected areas seem to be stuck in the vicious circle of poverty.

Education:

As education is a key determinant of socio-economic development of any society and country, some basic questions about this variable sample survey of the four target districts were incorporated. Education not only plays a key role in the life of person and his family but it also determines his productivity and income. Education is the most important variable, which plays an important role in the development of human capital .All the studies on education undertaken so far show a significant positive relation among education, income, development, productivity and living standards.

The sample survey in four districts is enough to paint the bleak picture of education in the rural areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Out of sixty one villages of sample survey there are still fourteen villages without schools. The children in these villages either do not study or have to walk miles to go to schools in other villages. District Thatta has the highest number of villages without schools, followed by Qambar-Shahdadkot.

Table 14: Villages without School.

District	# of Villages surveyed	Villages with no School
Jaffarabad	19	0
Jamshoro	15	3
Qambar-Shahdadkot	14	5
Thatta	13	6
Total	61	14

However this was the pre-flood scenario. The post flood situation has changed from bad to worse. The schools that existed before flood 2010 have been washed away and destroyed altogether. There are no proper school buildings now. No single school has been reconstructed or repaired after flood as per the findings of survey.

Though seventy five percent schools have reopened but the children have no option except to study under the barren sky during scorching suns and biting colds. Twenty five schools are still waiting to reopen. In the twenty seven percent teachers still do not come.

As far as the level of schools in the survey area is concerned, the situation is equally miserable. For sixty one villages there are only twenty one high schools. Here one comparison is very important. Of the 21 high schools sixteen are in Jaffarabad District Balochistan. In terms of education infrastructure Jaffarabad is very good as there are primary and middle schools in all nineteen villages and high schools in sixteen villages. Whereas the picture for the three districts of Sindh is dismal. There is no single middle or high schools in any of the thirteen villages of district Thatta. There are only seven primary schools against thirteen villages for the said district.

Table 15: Schools Availability.

District	# of Villages	Primary	Middle	High
Jaffarabad	19	19	19	16
Jamshoro	15	12	3	3
Qambar-Shahdadkot	14	9	2	2
Thatta	13	7	0	0
Total	61	47	24	21

There are only two high and two middle schools for the fourteen villages in District Qambar-Shahdadkot. In Jamshoro there are only three high and three middle schools for fifteen villages.

Health:

Health is equally important determinant of socio-economic development of a society and country. An old quote says, "A healthy mind lies in the healthy body." Therefore healthy individuals are integral to develop a healthy society. Health of a person influences not only his overall role but his productivity and economic life is also shaped by his health. Whereas the health of a person is determined by a number of factors including safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation systems, health facilities like Basic Health Units(BHUs), and Mother and Child Care Centers (MCCCs) etc and provision of medicines.

Table 16: HHs having access to Safe Drinking Water.

Is it safe for drinking	
Yes	No
37	163

Due to unsafe drinking water a number of water borne diseases have been reported in the areas of our survey. Malaria, diarrhea, fever, allergy and skin diseases are very common in all the flood affected districts. Twenty two people have died of these diseases in district Jamshoro according to our findings.

Health facilities are almost non-existent. There is no single BHU or MCCC in the surveyed area of District Qambar-Shahdadkot (Table 17). In Thatta there is only one BHU and no MCC. Whereas in Jamshoro there are two BHUs and two MCCCs only. Unlike education infrastructure, health facilities in District Jaffarabad are very poor. There is no MCCC in all nineteen villages and only one BHU for all.

Table 17: Basic Health Facilities (BHs and MCCCs) **.**

District	BHUs	MCCCs
Jaffarabad	3	0
Jamshoro	2	2
Qambar-Shahdadkot	0	0
Thatta	1	0
Total	6	2

Other basic infrastructure that contributes to the development of good health includes electricity, gas and roads. Unfortunately the situation for these factors is no better. In this post modern era no can image villages without electricity. But this is a fact that still there are villages which gave not seen electric fans, washing machines, television sets, bulbs and fridges as there is no electricity. In Jaffarabad ten out nineteen villages have not been electrified. In Thatta six out of thirteen villages surveyed have been through electrification**.**

In the villages where electricity is still a dream, provision of gas for kitchen is a super luxury. There is only one village out of sixty one villages where the gas lines have been linked with homes. Sample villages in Districts Jaffarabad, Jamshoro, Qambar-Shahdadkot and Thatta still have to wait for the gas.

Only four villages have mettled/pukka roads. Remaining villages are linked with other roads with muddy tracks which make life more miserable. A distance of five kilometers consumes hours. Patients, women and children are the worst victims of kacha roads.

Table 18: Basic Infrastructures.

District	Total Villages Surveyed	Villages Having		
		Electricity	Gas	Road
Jaffarabad	19	9	0	2
Jamshoro	15	13	1	1
Qambar-Shahdadkot	14	12	0	1
Thatta	13	7	0	0
Total	61	41	1	4

Behviour and peace:

The flood 2010 has not only taken its toll of economic, social, institutional and infrastructural factors but it has also left its prints on psychology of the flood affected population. The women and children are particularly impacted. All the 200 families interviewed during the survey said that there in increase in mental suffering and irritation in the children. They are still feeling the trauma and fear that they passed through during the flood. Their interest in education and games has decreased.

There is also alarming rise in the anger level of adults. Two separate questions were asked about the rise in the anger level of women and men respectively. All the responses were in affirmation indicating that the prolonged pain and suffering in the wake of flood has weakened the patience and temperament of the affected people of all genders and all ages in all areas.

This phenomenon of anger and impatience has resulted not only in personal weakness but has become a major cause of the conflicts within families in the areas surveyed. It is into eating continuously in the social fabric and harmony that has been the part and parcel of the areas since centuries. When enquired about whether there were conflicts in the family after the flood, seventy five percent replied positively. This is an alarming outcome of the disaster that flood was.

Table 19: Family Conflicts.

Any conflicts in the family after flood?	
Yes	No
150	50

The crime level has also increased in the surveyed area. Highway robberies, motor snatching, cattle theft and plundering are in the rise. In order to confirm and verify a question enquiring about whether crimes have increased in post flood situation. Sixty seven percent respondents verified it by replying affirmatively.

Table 20: Crime Level.

Have crimes increased after the flood in the area	
Yes	No
133	67

This is very bad situation and its long run consequences will be very hazardous if the proper measures are not taken immediately.

Conclusion:

Key findings of the sample assessment/study conducted in Gandakha, Manjhand, Qubo Saeed Khan and Jati Talukas of district Jaffarabad, Jamshoro, Qambar-Shahdadkot and Thatta respectively highlighted that the floods had negative impact on human, natural, physical, social and financial capitals of the communities. The vulnerability of people had increased not only due to shock of floods but the people also lost small assets and floods made it difficult for them to tap narrow opportunities of cultivation and agriculture labor/ work. Moreover, tenancy rights of the farmers were also violated as the tenants themselves are unaware of the rights provisioned in the Sindh Tenancy Act 1950 and Balochistan Tenancy Act 1978.Sppecially the vulnerable rural households like those headed by women and ethnic minority communities have been displaced from their lands after flood.

It was also noted that the floods had destroyed the drinking water sources, latrines and other infrastructure like schools, BHUs, roads. It is found through our survey that there is reconstruction and repairing of these facilities in place. All schools and BHUs are not functioning properly after flood. Life has become more difficult in the post flood scenario. Women and children found life stressful upon return whereas men were indecisive regarding their future. There is increase in anger and irritation in the children, women and men equally. Community and family conflicts are on the rise. Crime levels are unprecedentedly high. Its long run consequences will be irreparably dreary and depressing for the communities concerned as well entire society.

It is expected that majority of them move again to the major urban centers as unskilled daily wage laborers or may displace permanently from their native villages because the law and order situation, deteriorating livelihood and income sources, disintegrating social and family fabric, inadequate government and institutional support to safeguard their rights and risk of other disasters in future put a combined force on them to rethink about their future in their villages and work as farmers.

Recommendations:

On the basis of the findings study/ survey, the following interventions are recommended:
- Livelihood support for starting agriculture to poor farmers (Land preparation, Seed, Fertilizer)
- Income generating activities/small scale businesses/enterprises
- Rehabilitation of irrigation water channels
- Institutional support for the safeguards of the land and tenancy rights
- Awareness campaigns on the rights specially land and tenancy rights
- Labor opportunities for asset-less poor laborers
- Support for the development of livestock in terms of fodders and medical services
- Supply of safe drinking water or water filters in inundated villages.
- Shelter/temporary arrangement in villages for people returning to their communities.
- Support to communities for repair of damages houses/hand pumps/schools
- Repair and rehabilitate the damaged communal infrastructures, i.e. schools, Water channels, hospitals, roads, etc.
- Encouraging cultural activities to restore peace and harmony among the communities

- Solid steps to restore law and order to control increasing crimes

If these requirements are not met , the life and future of the farmers will be at stake and this will turn into a fatal blow to not the rural and agriculture sector of Sindh and Pakistan but it will also affect the growth and development of the whole economy of Pakistan. The conditions in the other districts of Pakistan are no better. So these results may be generalized safely and adequate and timely measures be taken by all stakeholders specially the state and Government of Pakistan. Future of farmers/haris is the future of Pakistan. The rural sector is the only sector on which Pakistan can build up its economy and future.

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