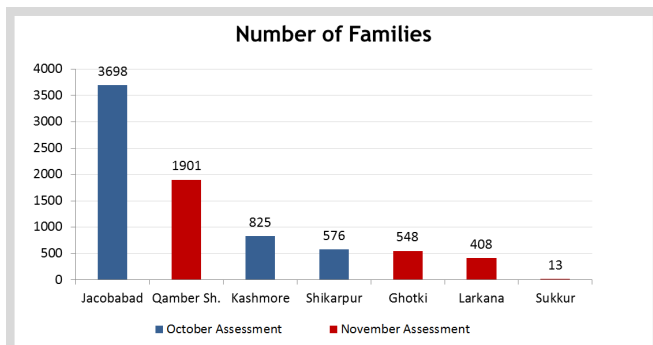




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Background

The Temporary Settlement Support Unit has assessed the multi-sectoral needs of populations residing in temporary settlements in seven districts of North Sindh that have been significantly affected by the Monsoon 2012 flooding. The findings for Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur were reported last month. TSSU has now profiled four additional districts: **Ghotki, Larkana, Qambar Shadadkot and Sukkur.**



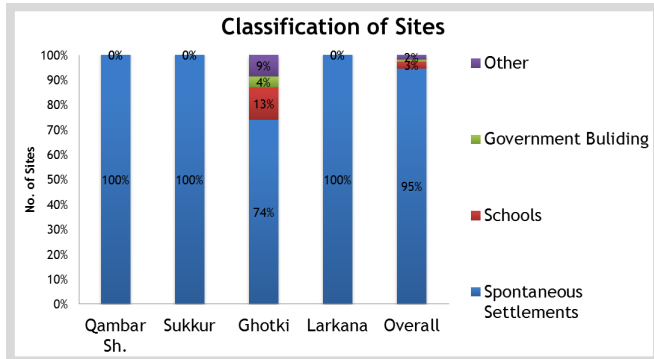
The next phase (II) of the TSSU profiling is presently underway in Sindh and will assess the needs in temporary settlements as well as the areas of return.

KEY FINDINGS

- 111 temporary settlements hosting 16,926 individuals (2,870 families) have been identified in Ghotki, Larkana, Qambar Shadadkot and Sukkur.
- 95% are spontaneous settlements and no instances of planned tent sites were found in these districts.
- Unlike the three most affected districts in Sindh (Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur), many people in **Qambar Shadadkot** remain in temporary settlements (1,901 families). The emergency situation continues to become more serious as floodwater from Balochistan and North Sindh drains through the district.
- In Qambar Shadadkot, almost all temporary settlements are located in four Union Councils; Quba Saeed Khan, Jamali, Hazar Wah and Aitbar Khan Chandio.
- Over 1,000 families have been displaced at least once, relocating from other temporary settlements, primarily due to further flooding.

Types of Settlements

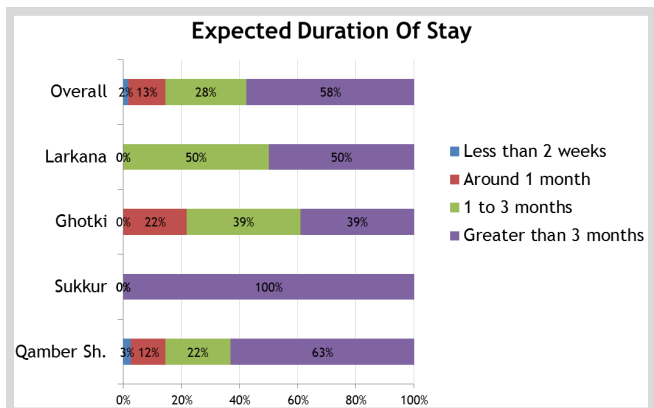
Almost all temporary settlements assessed (95% of the 111 assessed in these four districts) are spontaneous, lacking necessary support structures, whilst only 3% are schools. Instances of planned tent sites are not found in these



districts. The majority of temporary settlements are located along roadsides with families living in cramped conditions.

Duration of Stay

Expected duration of stay in temporary settlements of the displaced populations is longer as compared to the three districts previously assessed. 58% of the respondents expect to stay in their current locations for more than 3 months, 28% expect to stay between 1-3 months whereas only 15% anticipate to stay for approximately one month or less.

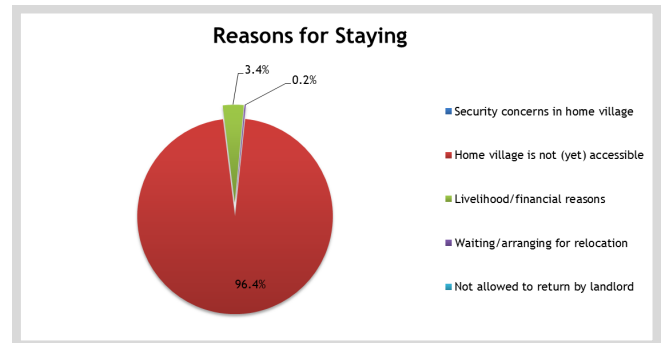


This reflects the dynamic situation in Qambar Shadadkot and Sukkur, as flood water drains through these districts from further north.

Population Movement

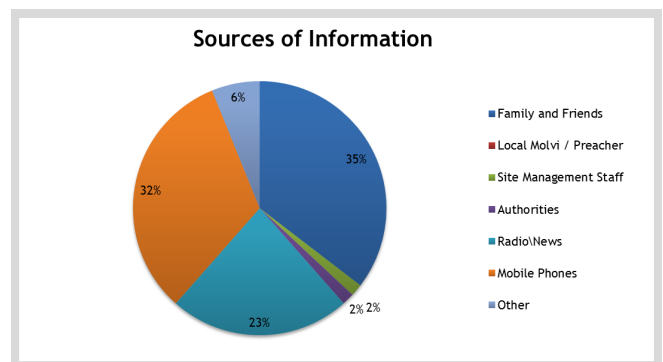
Very few people are currently leaving or planning to leave these temporary settlements due to the recent flooding, particularly in Qambar Shadadkot. In total, only 60 families have returned during the last month from areas assessed. 96% of the population cited inaccessible

areas of return as the primary reason for their displacement. 61% of the families reported being displaced from their homes, whilst 36% reported secondary or tertiary displacement, mainly due to further flooding.



Communication and Information

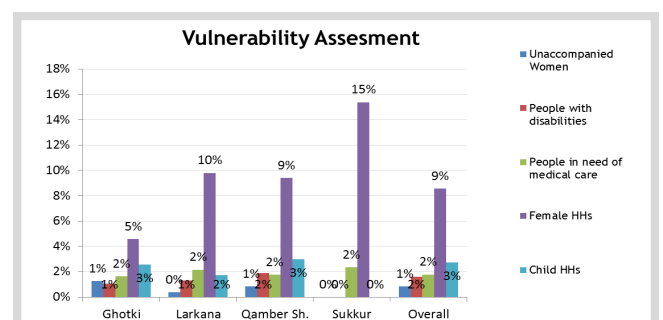
Word of mouth (35%) was the most common source of information reported by the key informants in the settlements. Mobile phones (32%) and radios (23%) are also popular.



Responses also indicate that radio is the most preferred information source (45%). Due to low literacy rates, posters/banners rank are the least preferred source of information (1%).

Vulnerability Assessment

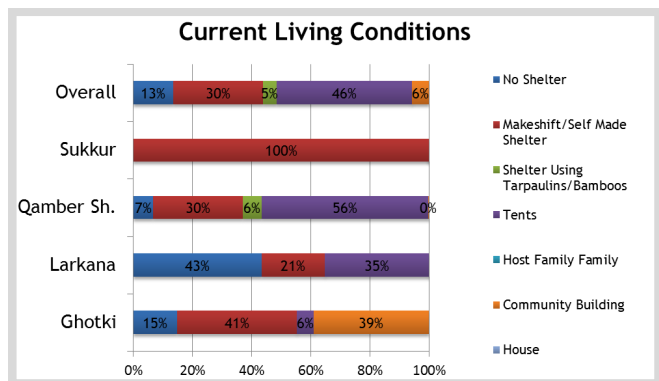
Amongst the population residing in the temporary settlements in these four districts, 1% are unaccompanied women, 2% are disabled persons and approximately 2% require medical attention. 9% of the households are female headed whereas 3% are child headed families.



Multi Sector Findings

Shelter/NFI

Shelter needs are acute in affected areas in all four districts, with 30% of the population residing in makeshift shelters. In district Larkana, 64% of families urgently need shelter support. Amongst populations with access to some form of shelter, 46% are residing in tents mostly recycled from the 2010 flood response.



Non Food Items (NFIs)

Lighting, blankets and plastic sheets are the priority needs of the displaced population. In spontaneous settlements, which lack proper sources of illumination, 94% of the respondents have indicated that they urgently require some source of lighting while 77% require blankets to cope with the falling temperatures.

Health

Skin infections, malaria and diarrhea are the most commonly reported health issues (23%, 22% and 18% respectively).

Only 14% of the sites reported having a health facility. For the remainder, access to mobile health facilities is limited (15%) and 44% of the affected population travel for more than 3km to access the closest health facility, particularly in districts Sukkur, Larkana and Ghotki.

A shortage of medicines has been reported by 86% of key informants in all districts.

WASH

Bad taste, odour and suspended solids were the primary water issues reported by the respondents (38%, 35% and 22% respectively). In all districts, the availability of clean drinking water is a key concern.

Food Security

The affected population's food consumption has reportedly declined following the floods at almost all sites visited (97%). Approximately 64% of the households have inadequate financial resources to buy food.

Education

90% of the displaced population does not have a Temporary Learning Centre (TLC) or school close to their location, one of the few ways for the displaced population to access education services.

Livestock

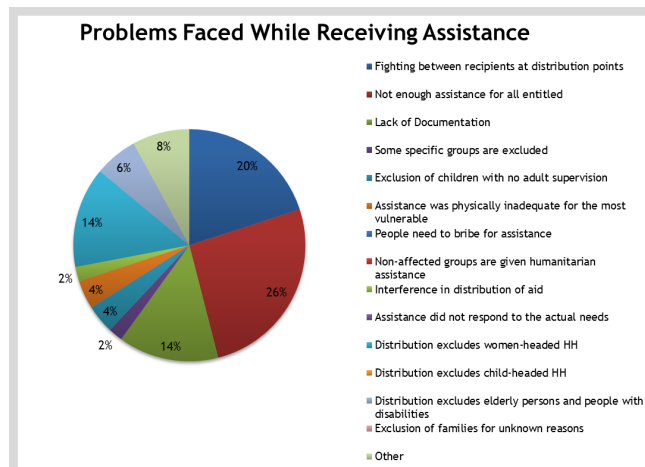
Availability of animal fodder is a major problem in temporary settlements for poultry as well as small and large animals (75%, 59% and 66% respectively).

Infectious and epidemic animal diseases also pose an issue for poultry, small and large animals (22%, 19% and 11% respectively).

Protection Concerns

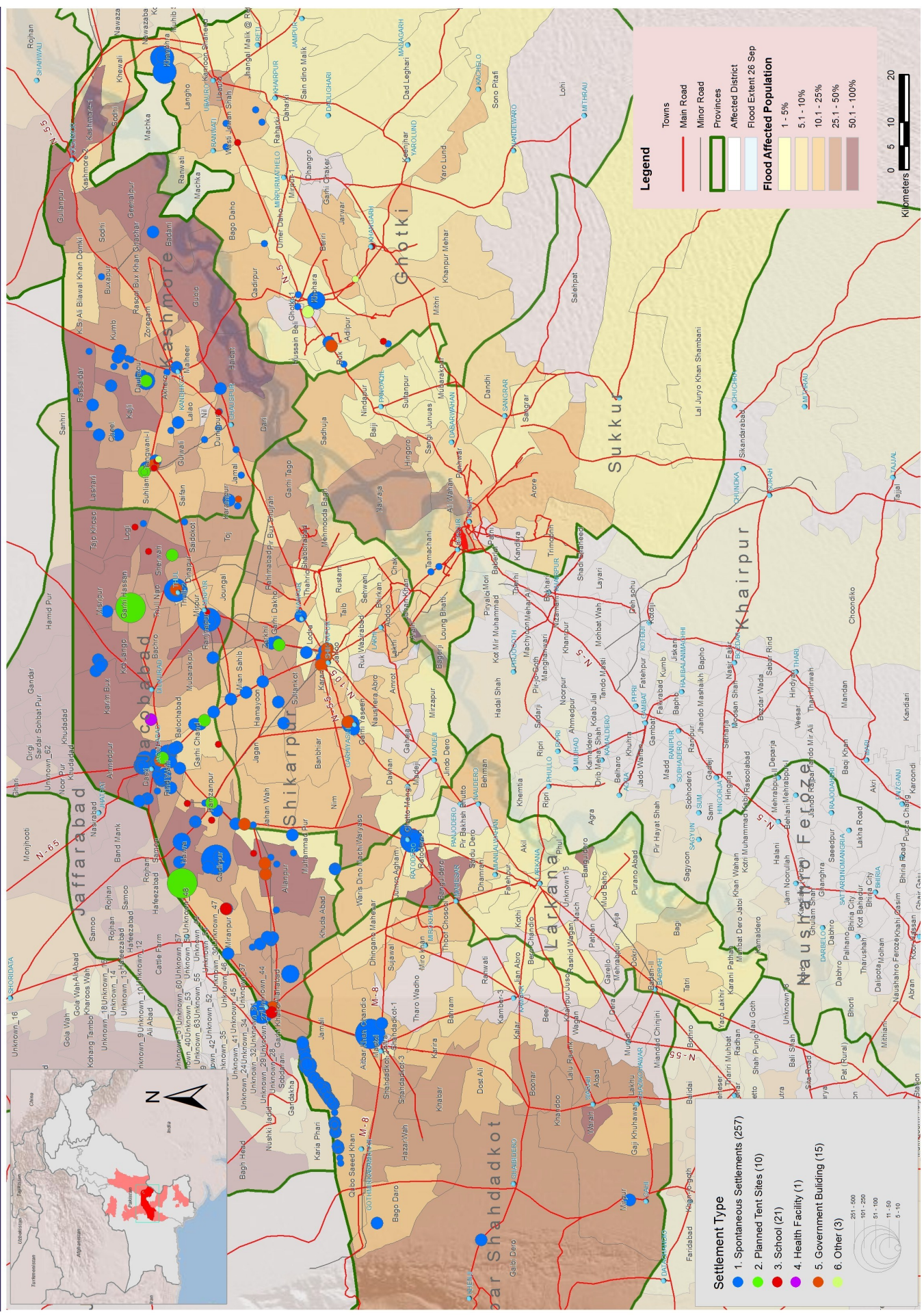
Respondents have reported the following concerns regarding the availability of relief assistance:

- Aggressive behavior of recipients at distribution points (20%)
- Insufficient relief items (26%)
- Loss of necessary documents in floods and unavailability of assistance due to lack of documentation (14%)
- Un-targeted distribution of aid(14%)
- Some of the most vulnerable households, particularly the physically handicapped and female headed families, are unable to reach the distribution points (20%)



Locations of Monsoon 2012 Temporary Settlements - SINDH

16th November 2012



- Settlement Type**
- 1. Spontaneous Settlements (257)
 - 2. Planned Tent Sites (10)
 - 3. School (21)
 - 4. Health Facility (1)
 - 5. Government Building (15)
 - 6. Other (3)