

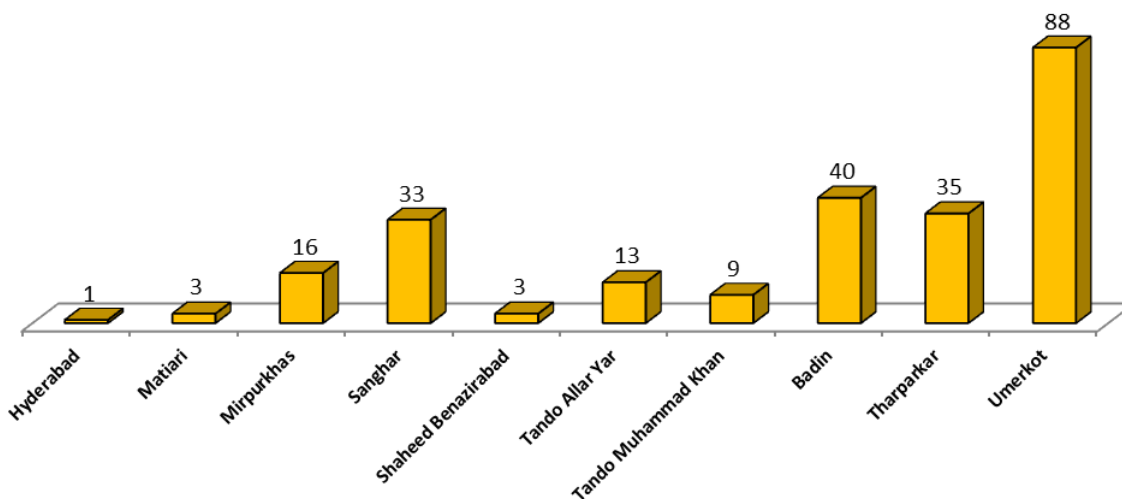
KEY FINDINGS FROM TSSU 5th PHASE ASSESSMENT

Report date: 19 January 2012

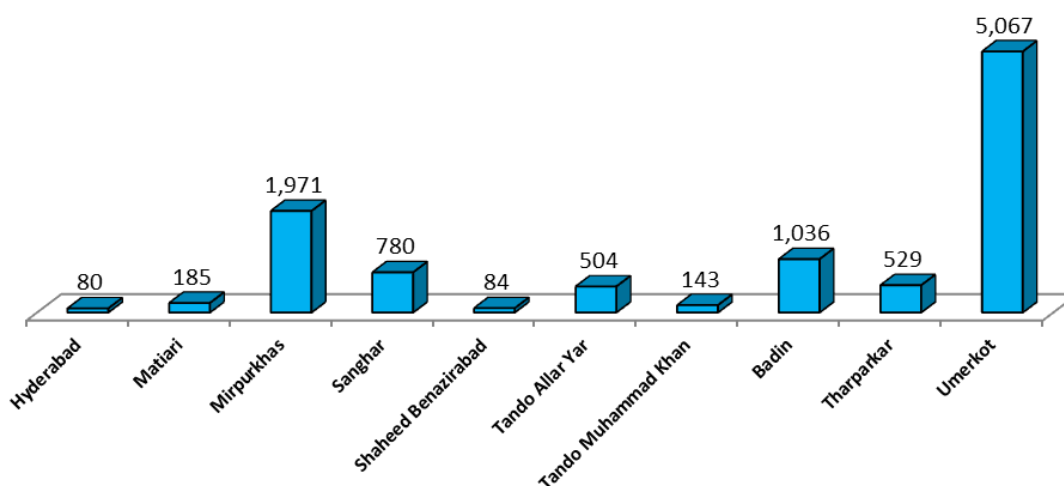
Temporary Settlements:

- Total Number of Settlements **241**
- Total Number of Families **10,379 / 55,953** Individuals
- 80% of TS are spontaneous and 14% are planned tent sites.
- 92% of TS have no official camp management structure.
- 87% of site residents indicated they will need to remain in TS for more than 1 month, **57% more than 3 months**
- The largest concentration of TS are still in Badin, Sanghar, Tharparkar and Umerkot

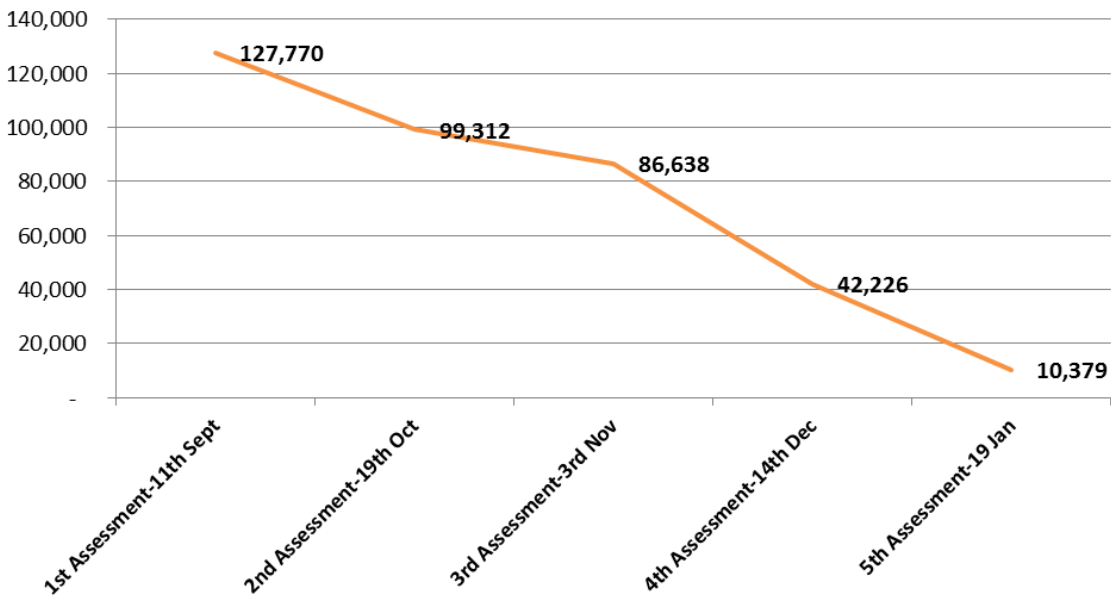
Total Number of Settlements - 241



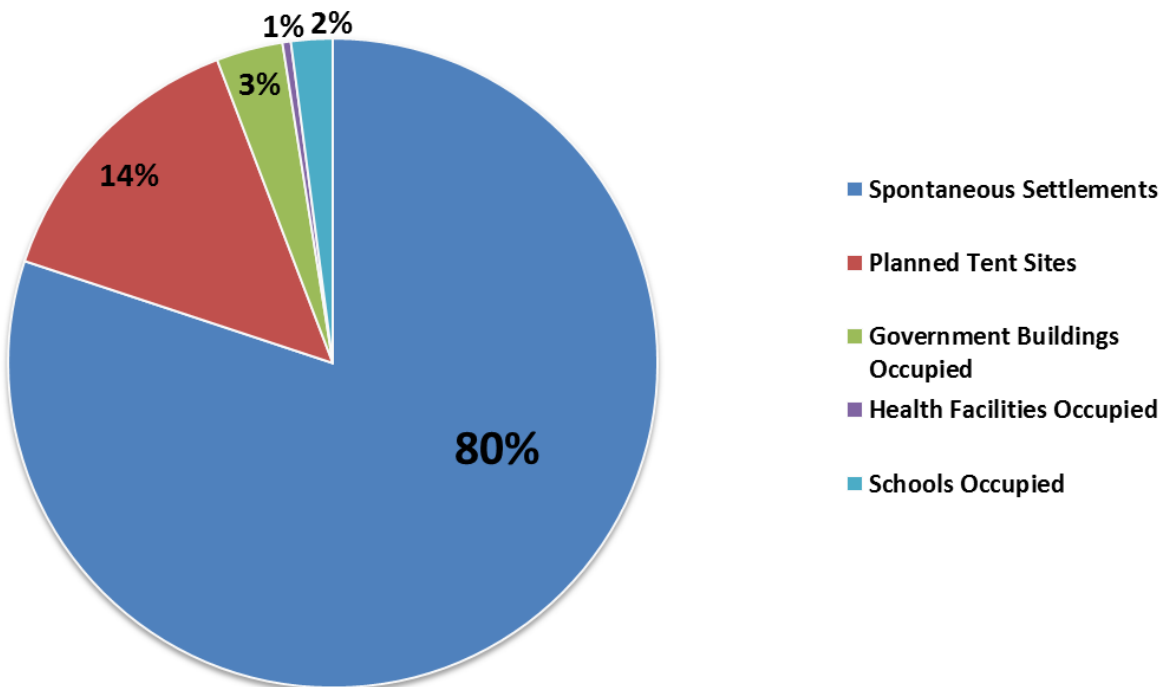
Total Number of Families - 10,379



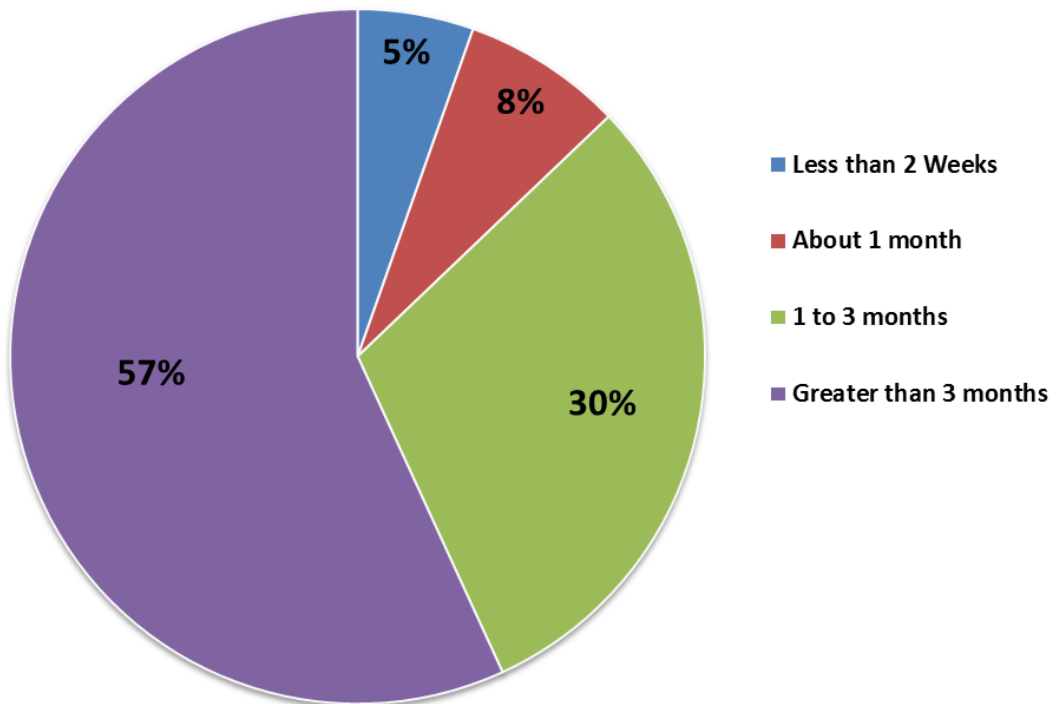
TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES - COMPARISON OF TSSU ASSESSMENTS



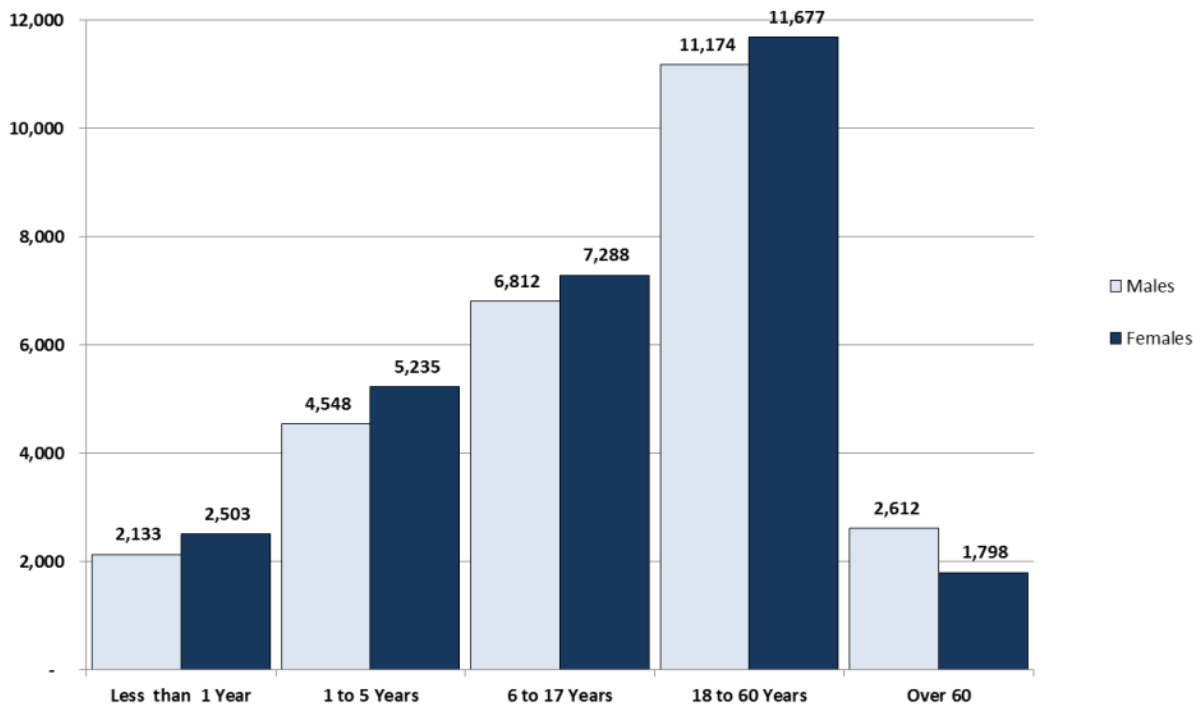
SETTLEMENTS CLASSIFICATIONS



RETURN INTENTION OF SITE RESIDENTS



DEMOGRAPHICS



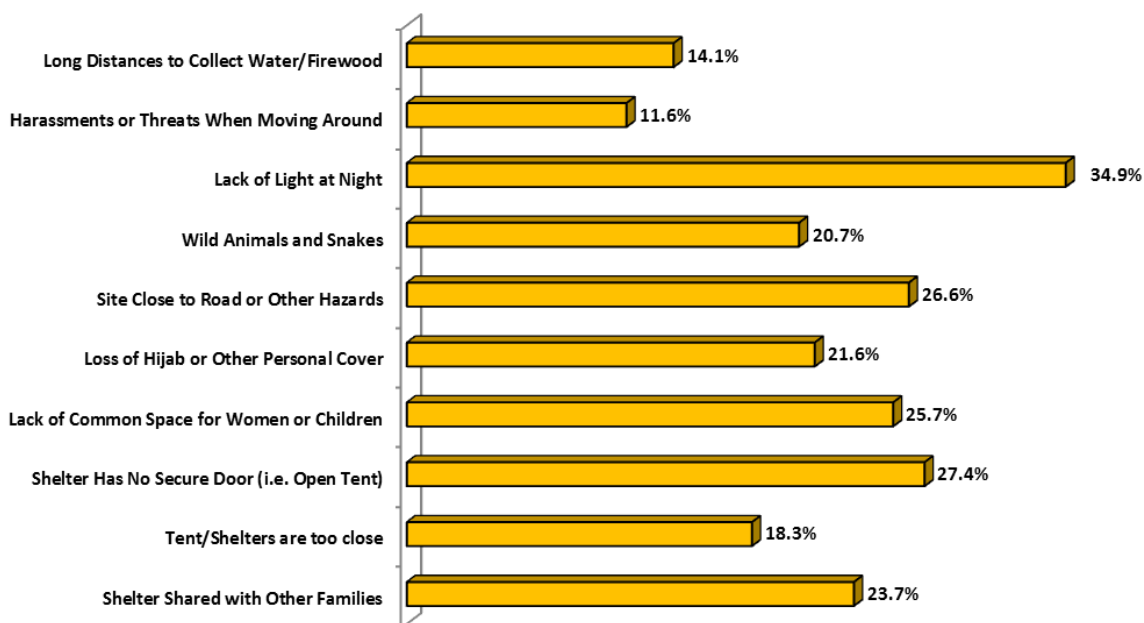
Protection:

- 42% of women and children feel unsafe in the TS:
 - 21% Wild animals and snakes
 - 34% Lack of light at night
 - 24% Shelter shared with other families

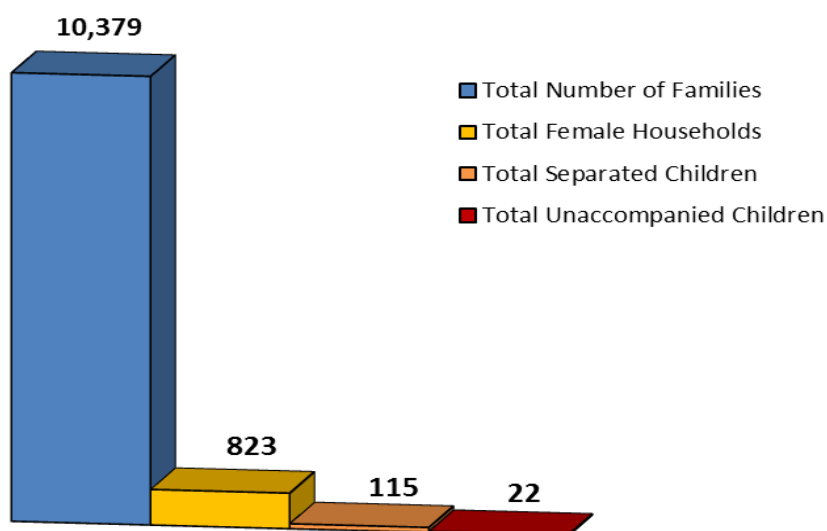
TSSU 5th Assessment Report date: 19 January 2012

- 22% Loss of hijab or personal cover
- 27% Shelter has no secure door (i.e. open tent)
- 17% of families have no adult men at the site, due to economic reasons
- 42% of settlements indicated a lack of general clothing amongst site residents
- Only 7 TS reported friction within the site or with host communities

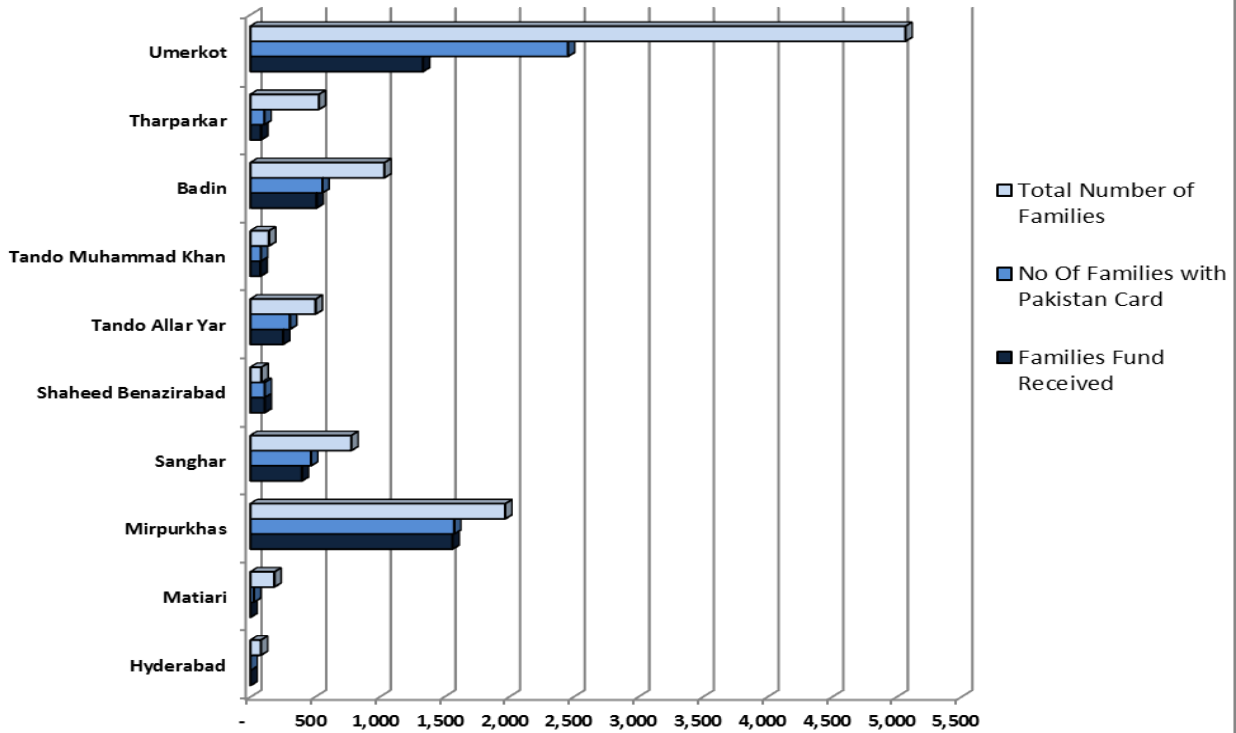
REASONS WOMEN AND CHILDREN FEEL UNSAFE IN SETTLEMENTS



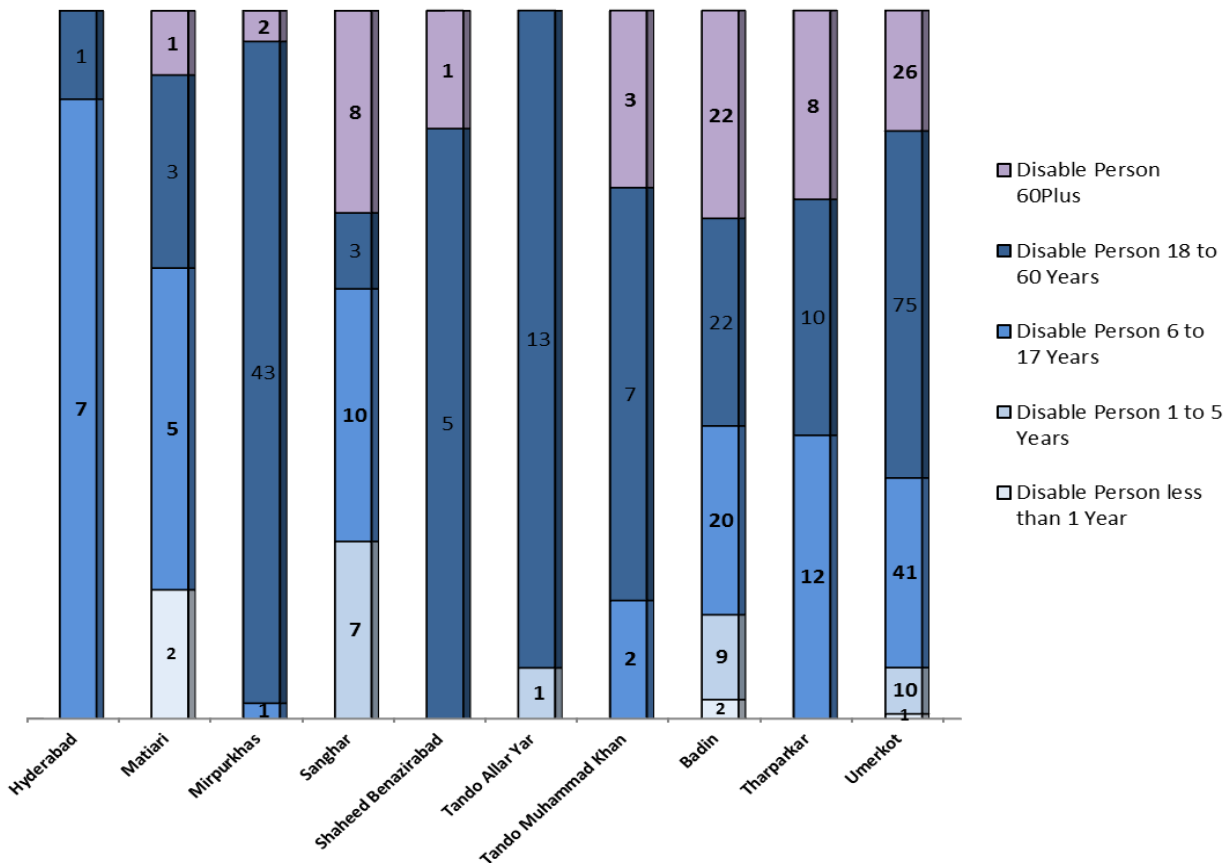
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN SETTLEMENTS



PAKISTAN CARD DISTRIBUTIONS IN SETTLEMENTS

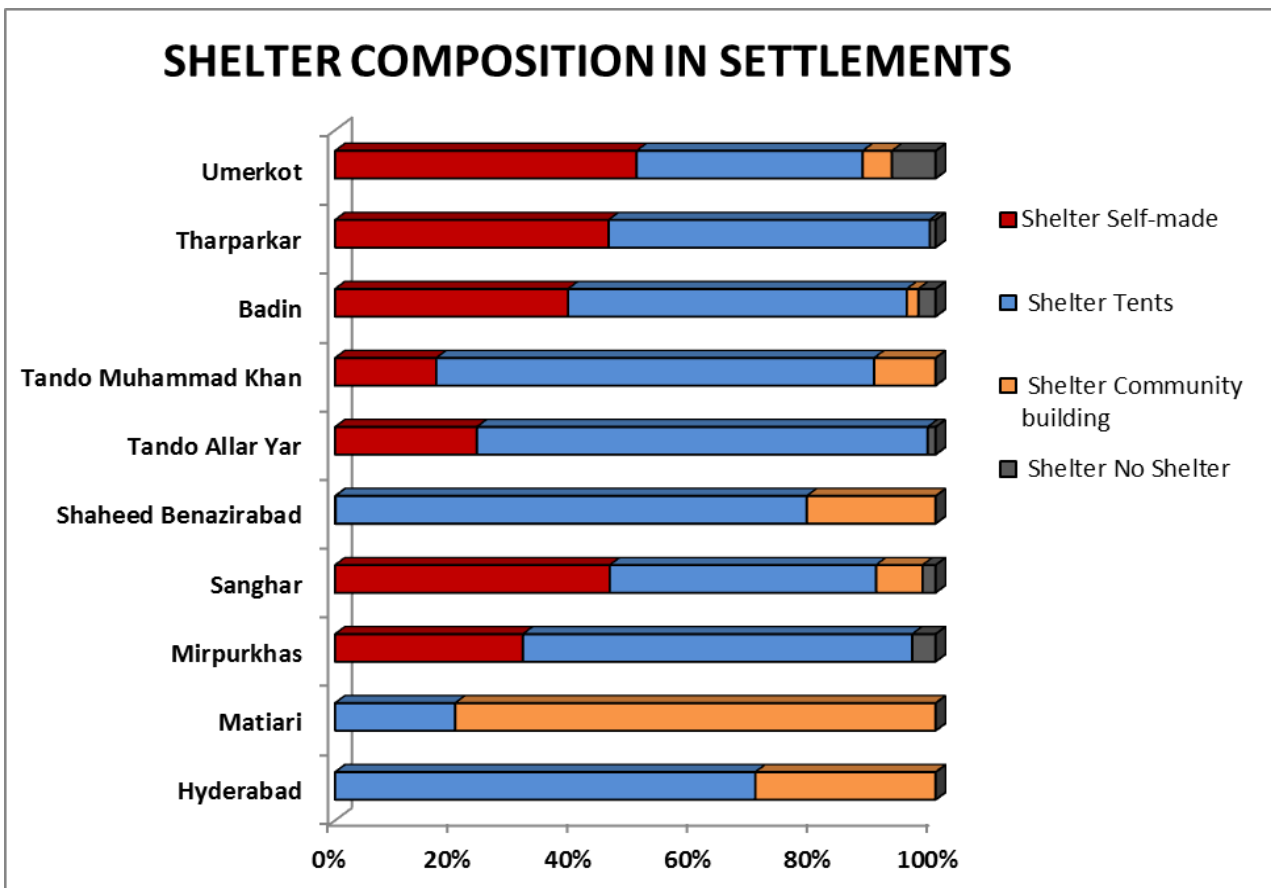
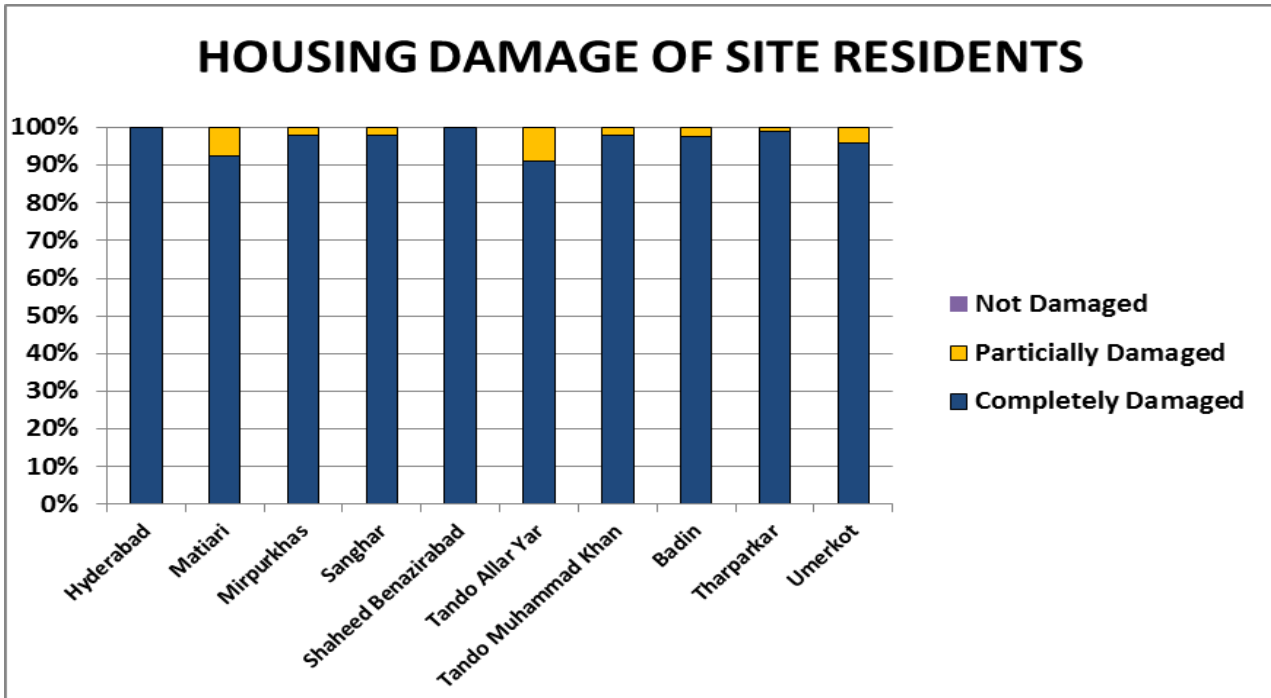


DISABLED PERSONS IN SETTLEMENTS

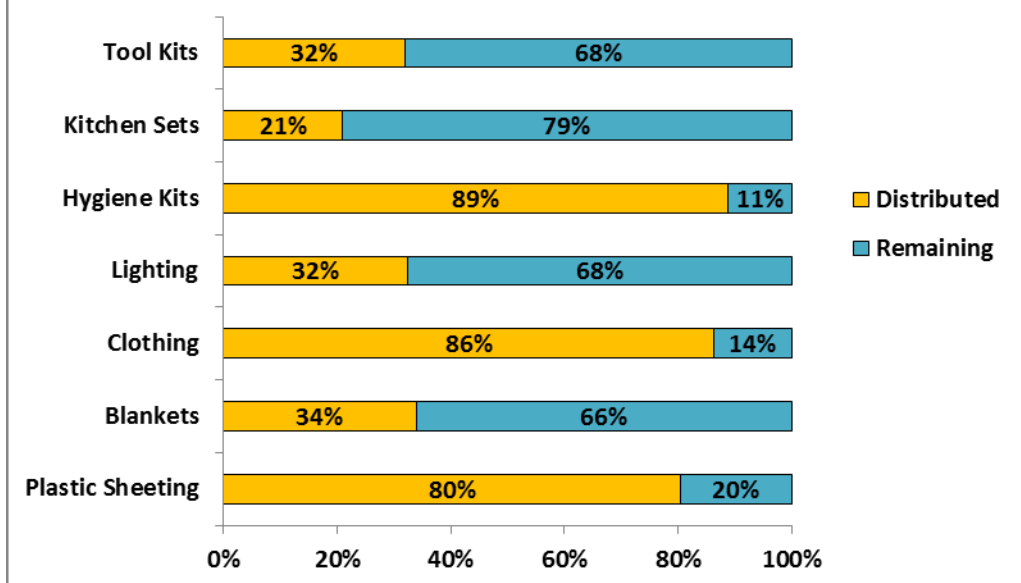


Emergency Shelter:

- 65% of settlements still require plastic sheeting
- 63% of settlements still require blankets
- 96% of site residents indicated that their houses in the places of origin were fully damaged or destroyed. 4% indicated houses were partially damaged or destroyed.



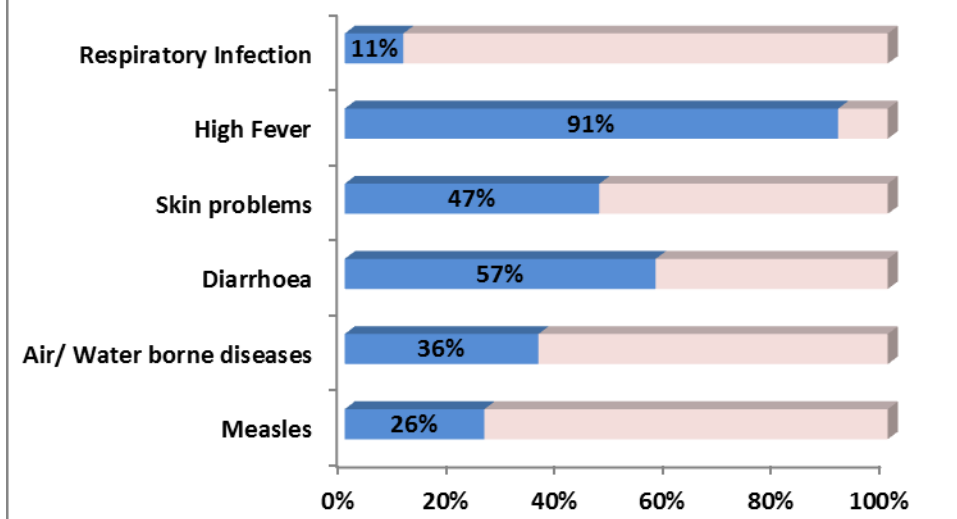
NFI DISTRIBUTIONS IN SETTLEMENTS

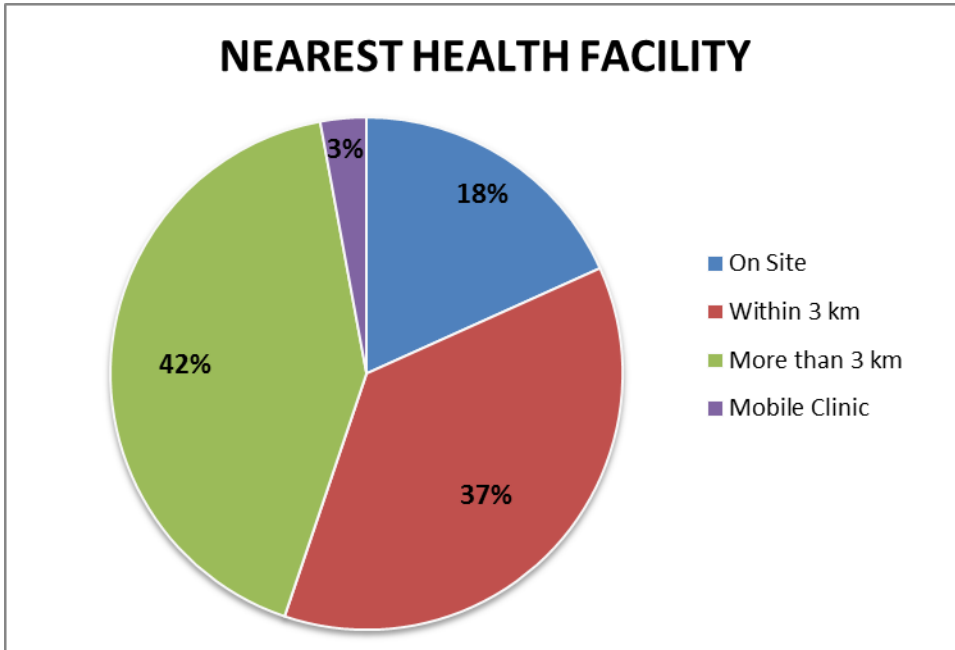


Health:

- 57% of TS reported cases of diarrhoea
- 36% of TS reported cases of air/water borne diseases
- 91% of TS reported cases of high fever
- 26% of TS reported cases of measles
- 11% of TS reported cases of respiratory infection
- 71% of TS reported shortage of medicine, equipment and consumables in health facilities
- 37% of TS reported unattended deliveries / child births
- 42% of TS are more than 3 kilometres away from the nearest health clinic

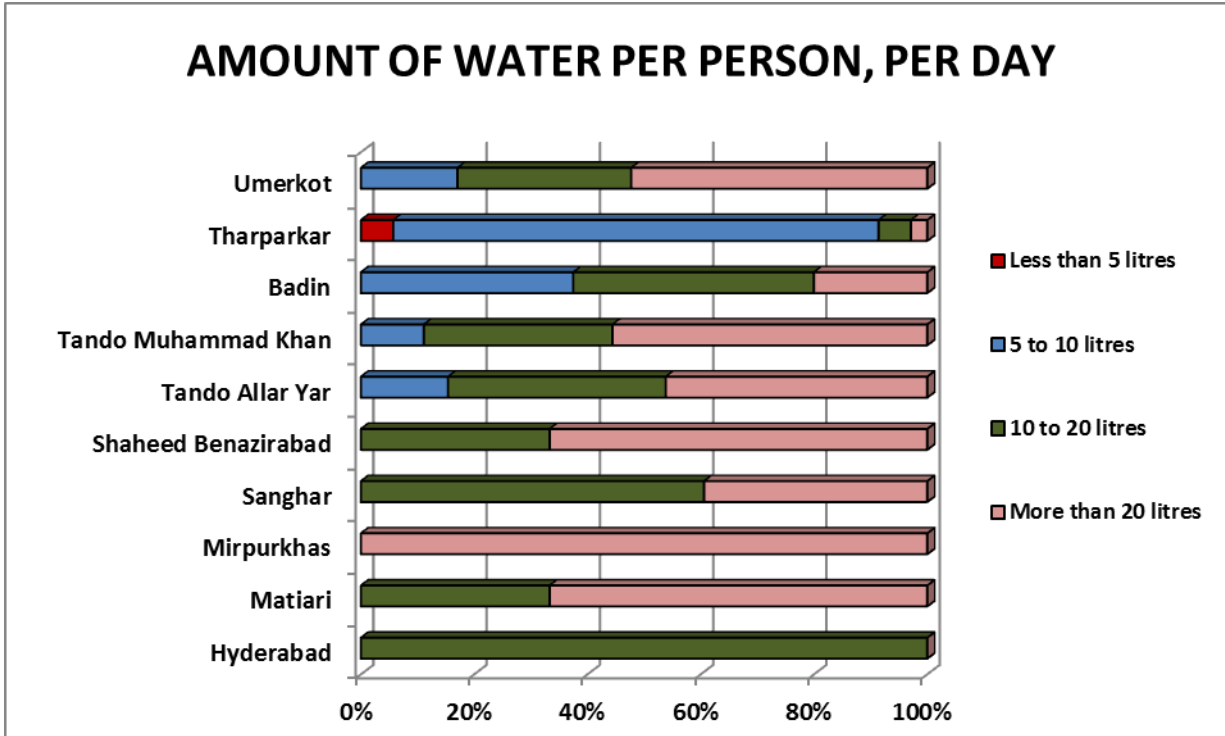
HEALTH ISSUES IN SETTLEMENTS

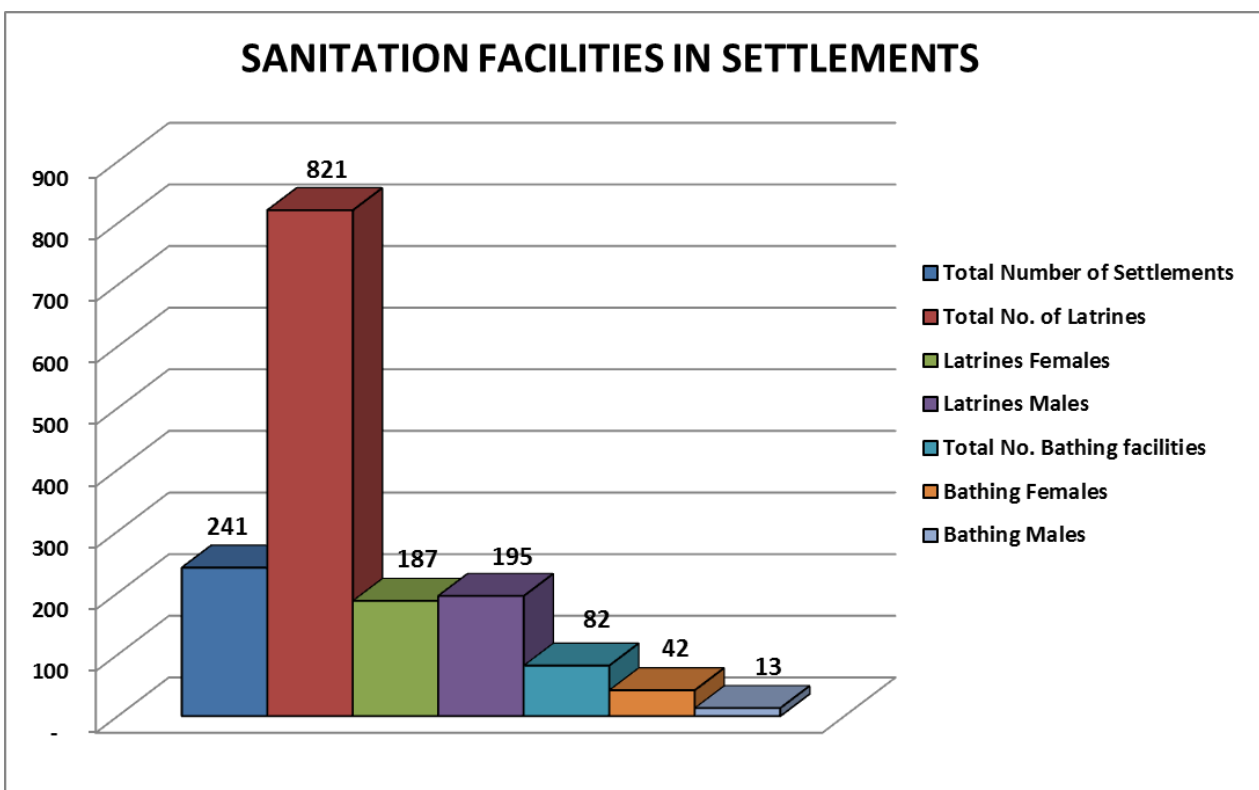
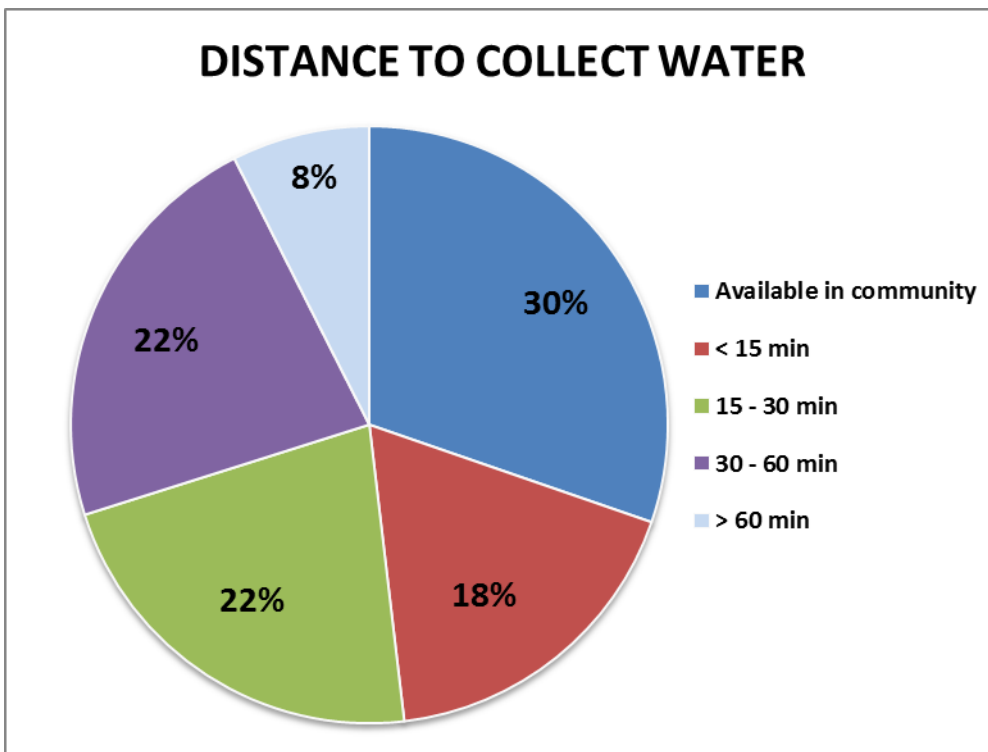




WASH:

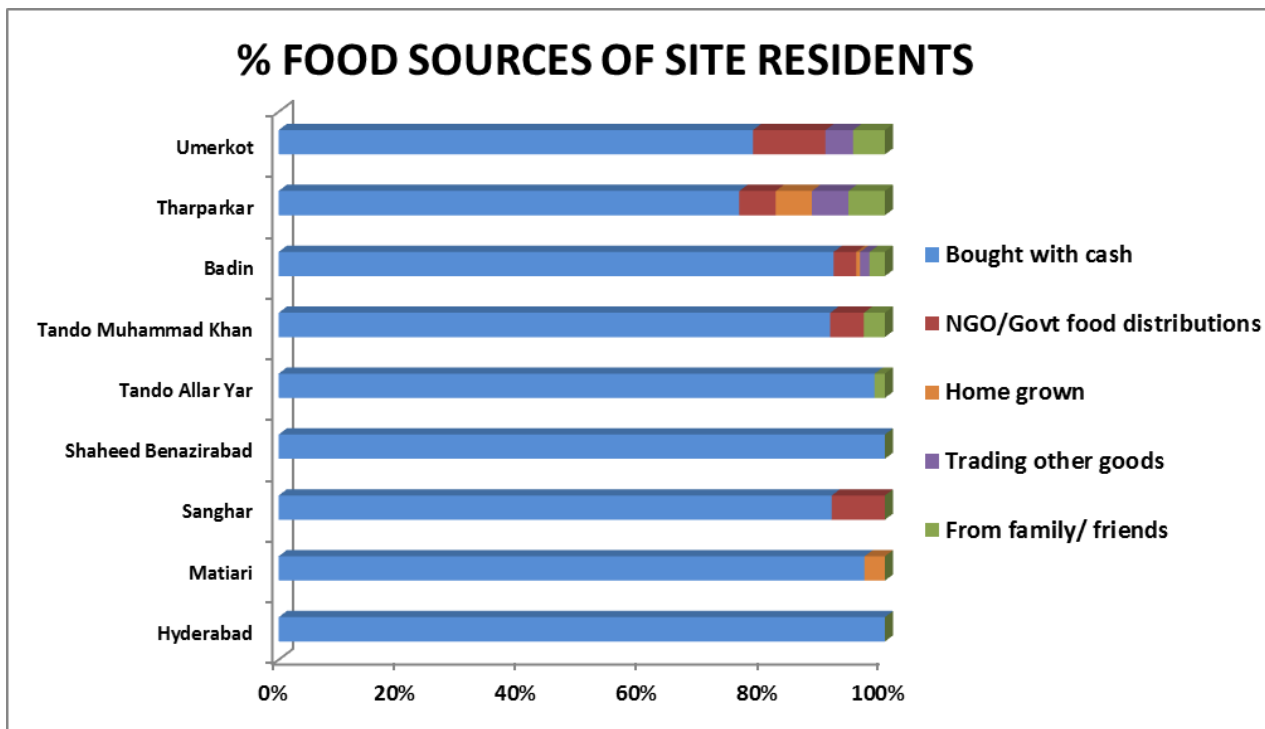
- 73% of TS have hand pumps and 22% received water from tankers/bowsers
- 54% of TS have no latrines
- 30% of TS require residents to walk more than 30 minutes to get clean water
- Only 1% of TS reported having less than 5 litres of water per person, per day





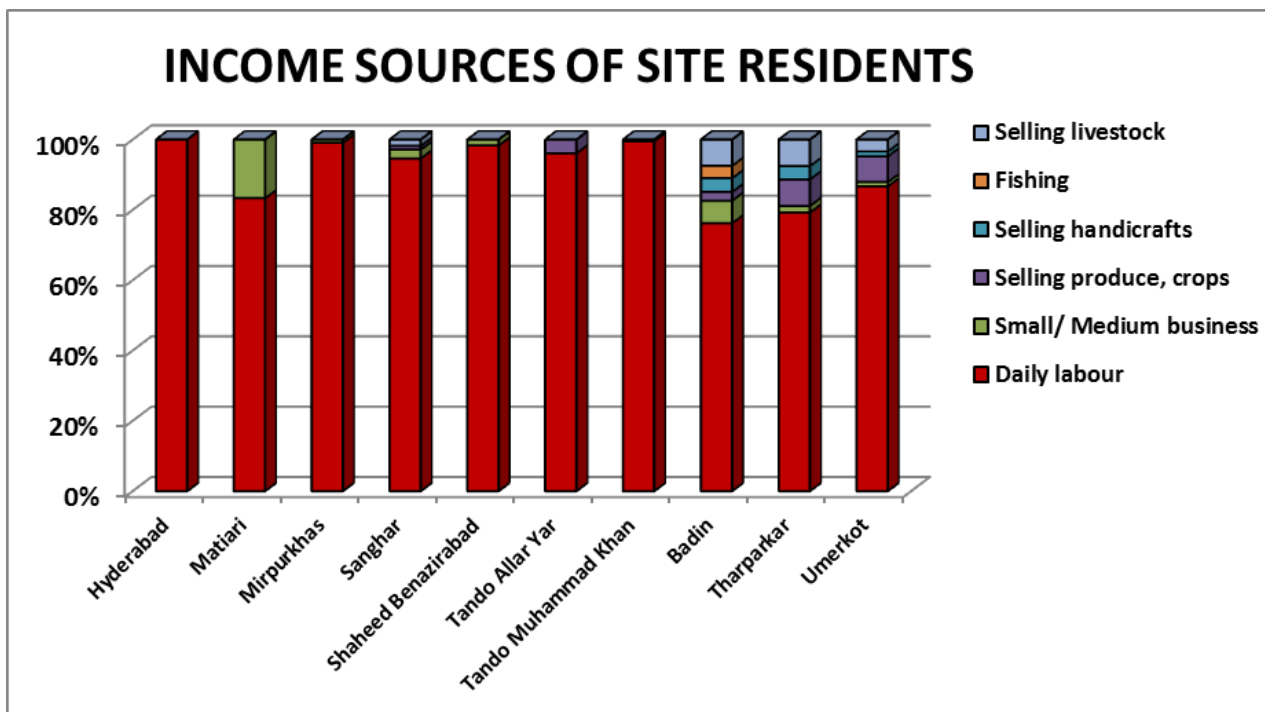
Food and Nutrition:

- 5% of TS have access to supplementary feeding
- 82% of TS residents buy their food with cash

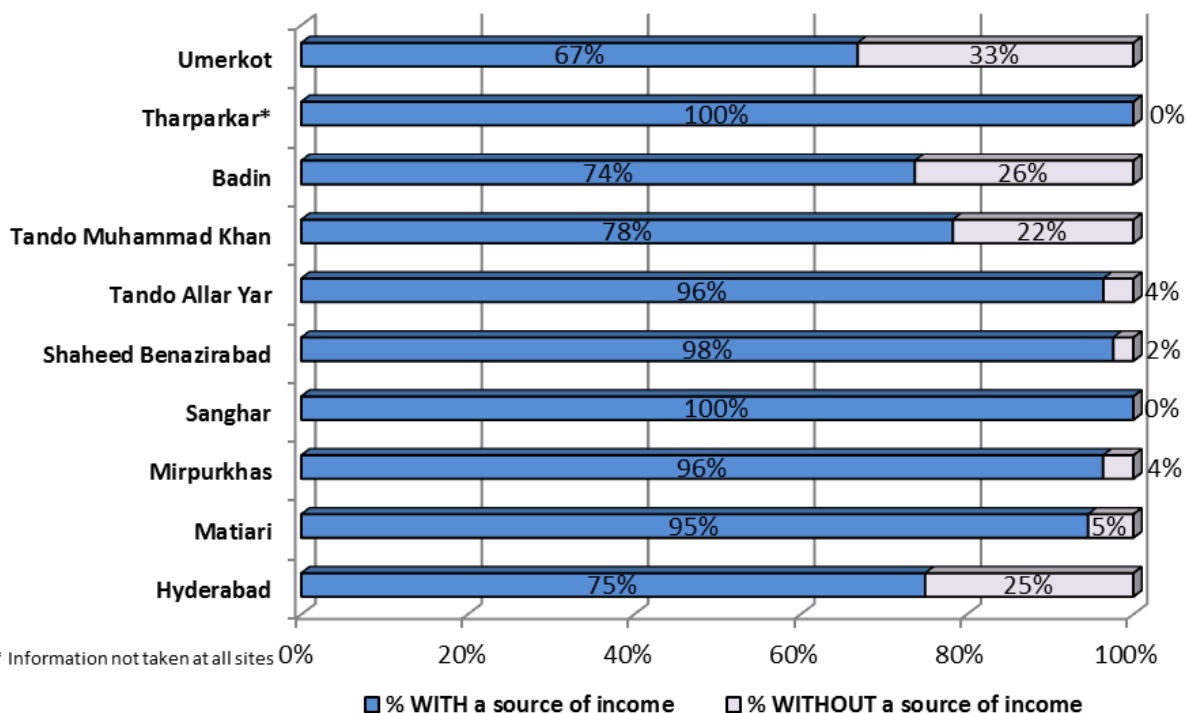


Livelihood:

- 76% of TS residents have a source of income
- 75% of TS residents income is earned through daily labour



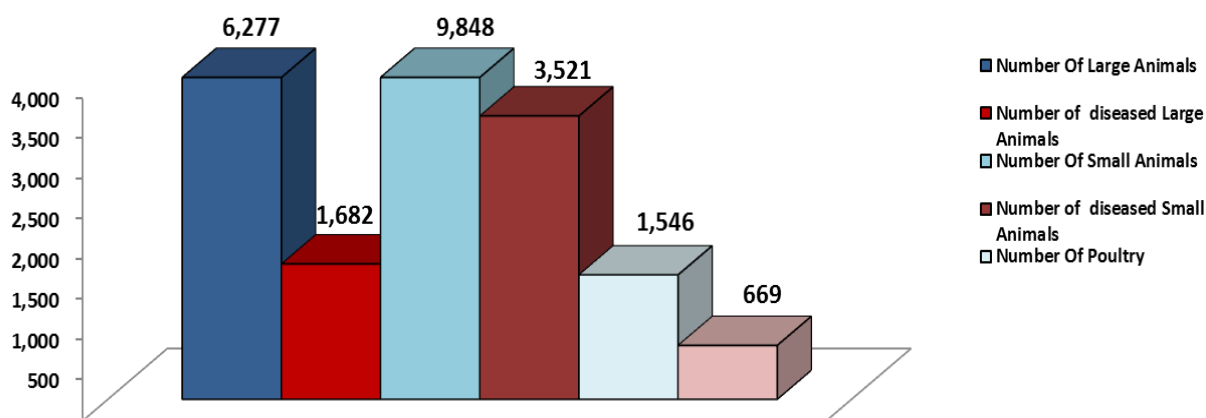
FAMILIES WITH A SOURCE OF INCOME AT SETTLEMENTS



Agriculture:

- 85% of sites do not have sufficient feed for animals
- 33% of livestock living near the settlements have diseases

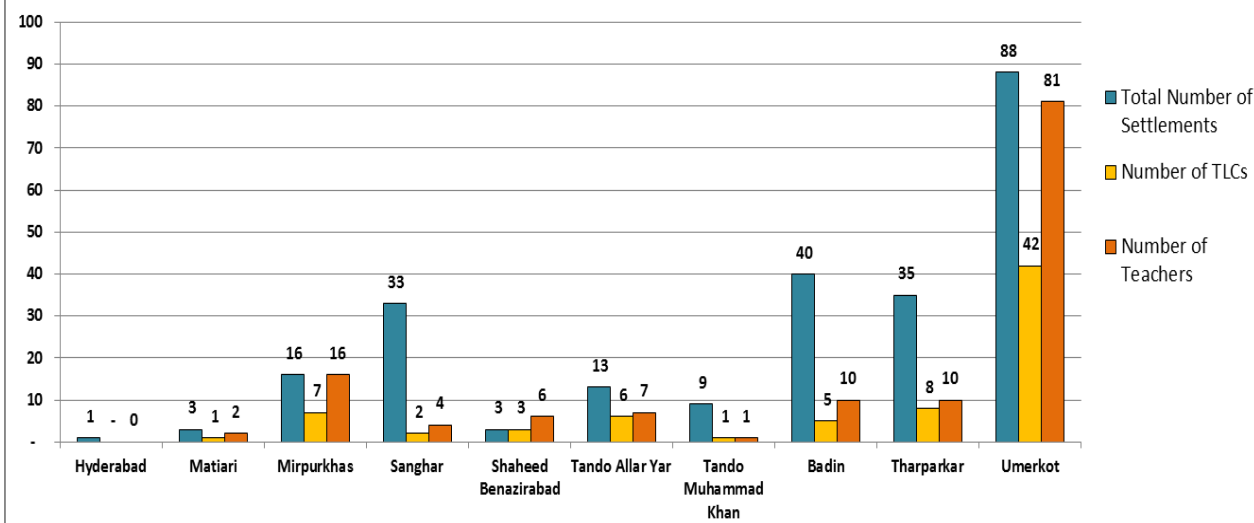
LIVESTOCK IN SETTLEMENTS



Education:

- Only 5 schools are currently occupied as temporary settlements
- 75 temporary learning centres (TLCs) were identified near the 241 temporary settlements that remain open

TEMPORARY LEARNING CENTRES IN SETTLEMENTS



Emerging Trends and Observations:

- The number of settlements and the families in the settlements decreased significantly from last assessment, from 1,140 settlements to 241 settlements. TSSU will continue to assess the impact and share information as and when it becomes available.
- The families that have recently returned home have received little or no assistance in their place of origin. In some areas (mainly in Tharparkar and Umerkot), people have established "unoccupied camps" possibly to attract humanitarian assistance. These camps were not registered in the latest TSSU report.
- Some families have returned home and then moved back into camps, due to a lack of assistance in return areas.
- There is a very large camp in Mirpurkhas on Samaro Road (Juhdo, Dilawar Hussain UC), housing approximately 1,300 families/7,800 individuals.
- In Badin, new spontaneous settlements have been established by district residents returning from other districts.
- In Hyderabad, 1 camp remains open with the majority of residents from 2010 flooding.

Key recommendations:

- Overlay information of inundated areas (FAO, WFP) with TSSU information of site residents' places of origin to determine which settlements will remain open for longer.
- Advocate for assistance to be provided in these identified settlements and better camp management.
- Conduct further analysis to determine which settlements need urgent attention.
- Conduct additional assessments in the places of return to determine how people are managing after returning.
- Continue to train the team of dedicated TSSU data collectors in all cluster specific questions to improve the data quality.
- Further develop the electronic questionnaires on handheld devices (PDA, smartphones) and laptops to improve quality of data collected and remove the need for time consuming data entry.
- Share information with the shelter cluster in order that cluster agencies can support the needs in these settlements