



TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT SUPPORT UNIT (TSSU) 4th PHASE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Report date: 14 December 2011

1.	Executive Summary	2
2.1	Survey Objectives	3
2.2	Survey Constraints	3
2.3	Methodology	4
2.4	Data Management	4
3.0	TSSU Assessment Analysis	4
3.1	Demographics	4
3.1.1	Age / gender split	4
3.1.2	Settlement populations – Comparison of TSSU Assessments	5
3.1.3	Settlement locations and size	6
3.1.4	Settlement types – Comparison from 1st Assessment to 4th Assessment	7
3.1.5	Settlement classification	8
3.2	Protection	9
3.2.1	Vulnerability	9
3.2.2	Protection issues	9
3.2.3	Reasons women and children feel UNSAFE	10
3.2.4	Return intention for all temporary settlements	10
3.2.5	Reasons for leaving temporary settlements	11
3.3	Shelter	12
3.3.1	Reported damage to housing by site residents	12
3.3.2	Shelter & NFI needs	12
3.4	Health:	13
3.4.1	Health problems in temporary settlements	13
3.4.2	Proximity of health facilities to temporary settlements	14
3.5	Wash	14
3.5.1	Water sources	14
3.5.2	Distance to collect water	15
3.5.3	Water quantity	15
3.5.4	Sanitation facilities	16
3.5.4	Separate facilities for females	16
3.6	Food & Nutrition:	17
3.7	Agriculture:	17
3.7.1	Livestock number in settlements	17
3.7.2	Sufficient feed for animals	18
3.8	Education	18
3.8.1	Education facilities	18
4.0	Conclusions	19
	Annex – survey form	20

1. Executive Summary

This document contains analysis of the fourth round of assessments where data was collected from 11 PDMA notified districts (**Badin, Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, Umerkot, Dadu, Matiari, Hyderabad, Tando Allar Yar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Shaheed Benazirabad and Tharparkar**) concluding on 6th December. Input was received from national and provincial cluster leads from Health, Shelter & NFI, WASH and Food Security as well as sectorial input from Protection, Education, Agriculture and Nutrition. This report contains the analysis and findings of the Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) assessment. During the course of this survey, teams visited **2,572** temporary settlements. It was discovered that **1,430** settlements were closed while **1,142** settlements remain open. The remaining temporary settlements host approximately **42,447** households and **225,427** people.

Temporary settlements:

- **66%** of TS are spontaneous and **27%** are planned tent sites.
- **90%** of TS have no official camp management structure.
- **67%** of site residents indicated they will need to remain in TS for more than 1 month, **22%** more than 3 months
- The largest concentration of TS are still in **Badin, Sanghar, Mirpur Khas, Tharparkar, Umerkot and Shaheed Benazirabad**

Protection:

- **44%** of women and children feel **unsafe** in the TS
 - ❖ **9%** Wild animals and snakes
 - ❖ **21%** Lack of light at night
 - ❖ **11%** Shelter shared with other families
 - ❖ **5%** Loss of hijab or personal cover
 - ❖ **20%** Shelter has no secure door (i.e. open tent)
- **11%** of families have no adult men at the site, due to economic reasons
- **22%** of families have a lack of general clothing
- **34 TS** reported friction within the site or with host communities

Emergency Shelter:

- **85%** of households require **plastic sheeting**
- **76%** of site residents indicated that their houses in the places of origin were fully damaged or destroyed. **15%** indicated houses were partially damaged or destroyed.

Health:

- **38%** of TS reported cases of diarrhoea
- **41%** of TS reported cases of air/water borne diseases
- **47%** of TS reported cases of high fever
- **43%** of TS reported cases of measles
- **12%** of TS reported cases of respiratory infection
- **42%** of TS reported shortage of medicine, equipment and consumables in health facilities
- **23%** of TS reported unattended deliveries / child births
- **33%** of TS are more than 3 kilometres away from the nearest health clinic

WASH:

- **64%** of TS have hand pumps and **22%** received water from tankers/bowsers
- **53%** of TS have no latrines
- **35%** of TS require residents to walk more than 30 minutes to get clean water
- **9%** of TS reported having less than 5 litres of water per person, per day.

Food and Nutrition:

- **2%** of TS have access to supplementary feeding
- **49%** of TS reported having no food distributions directly at the site

Agriculture:

- **66%** of sites do not have sufficient feed for animals

Education:

- **182** temporary learning centres (TLCs) were identified near the temporary settlements assessed



Severe and widespread flooding in Sindh has affected, and is continuing to affect, an estimated 5.5 million people during the 2011 monsoon period. Despite robust interventions by the government, Pakistan decided to ask for international assistance in the emergency response. As a consequence, on the 7th September 2011, four humanitarian clusters were activated, including the Shelter Cluster.

The Shelter Cluster deployed a specialised unit, the Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU), to gather information from temporary settlement where many people had initially gathered after being displaced.

Working closely with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) for Sindh and a UN information management team, the Shelter Cluster TSSU conducted four rapid assessments of temporary settlement sites designed to assess the impact of the 2011 monsoon floods in Sindh. **This is an analysis of the fourth assessment results and includes trends observed over time since the first assessment.**

The questionnaire contained approximately 150 questions.

The TSSU sought recommendations and feedback from Cluster leads in order to improve on data collection from previous TSSU assessments. This feedback from National and Provincial leads was incorporated into the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) questionnaire.

2.1 Survey Objectives

The key objectives of the assessment are:

- Provide an overview of key needs and gaps in relation to humanitarian support and services available to temporary settlements in each of the districts assessed.
- Identify as many remaining temporary settlements as possible and determine which sites have closed since the last assessment.
- Identify the sizes, locations, vulnerabilities and needs of these temporary settlements.

2.2 Survey Constraints

While undertaking this assessment we encountered the following issues and constraints:

- Road and weather conditions prevented access to certain areas
- As wide a range as possible of the settlements in each district was assessed.
- The Shelter Cluster is currently assessing the use of smart phones and PDAs in the field to aid and improve the collection of information, particularly from assessments. For a rapid assessment, the most serious drawback to this approach is the time taken after the assessment is completed to collate all of this information into a database.
- The information and statistics presented in this report are for Sindh alone.

2.3 Methodology

IOM deployed teams trained in surveying temporary settlements and also called on the National Commission for Human Development (NHCD), to support data collection. In total 11 districts were visited, while information was gathered on additional 5 districts where it was found no settlements were currently open. On **November 26th to December 6th 2011**, **2,572 Temporary Settlements** were visited by IOM and project partner NCHD utilising a total of 75 field teams including teams taking GPS coordinates. These teams were in turn monitored and supported by 17 teams from IOM to ensure data quality during the collection process. Temporary settlements containing at least 5 families or more were targeted during the 4th TSSU assessment.

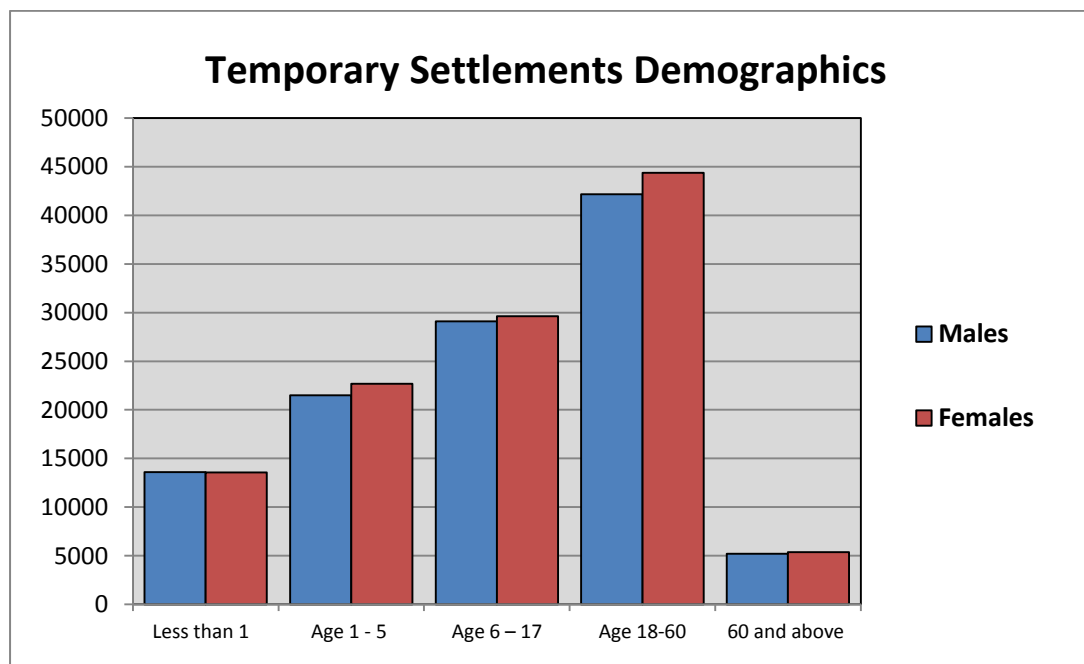
2.4 Data Management

Data was recorded on paper copies of the questionnaire. Each of these was given a unique number. The hard copy was returned to IOM Hyderabad office each evening and a copy of the form was made as a backup. The form was then sent onwards to Karachi and Islamabad to two data entry specialist company. At each stage of the process, the numbers and unique identifiers of the forms were cross-referenced and quality checks were made to ensure data integrity. Random checks on the accuracy of the data entry were also made on a 10% sample of the forms.

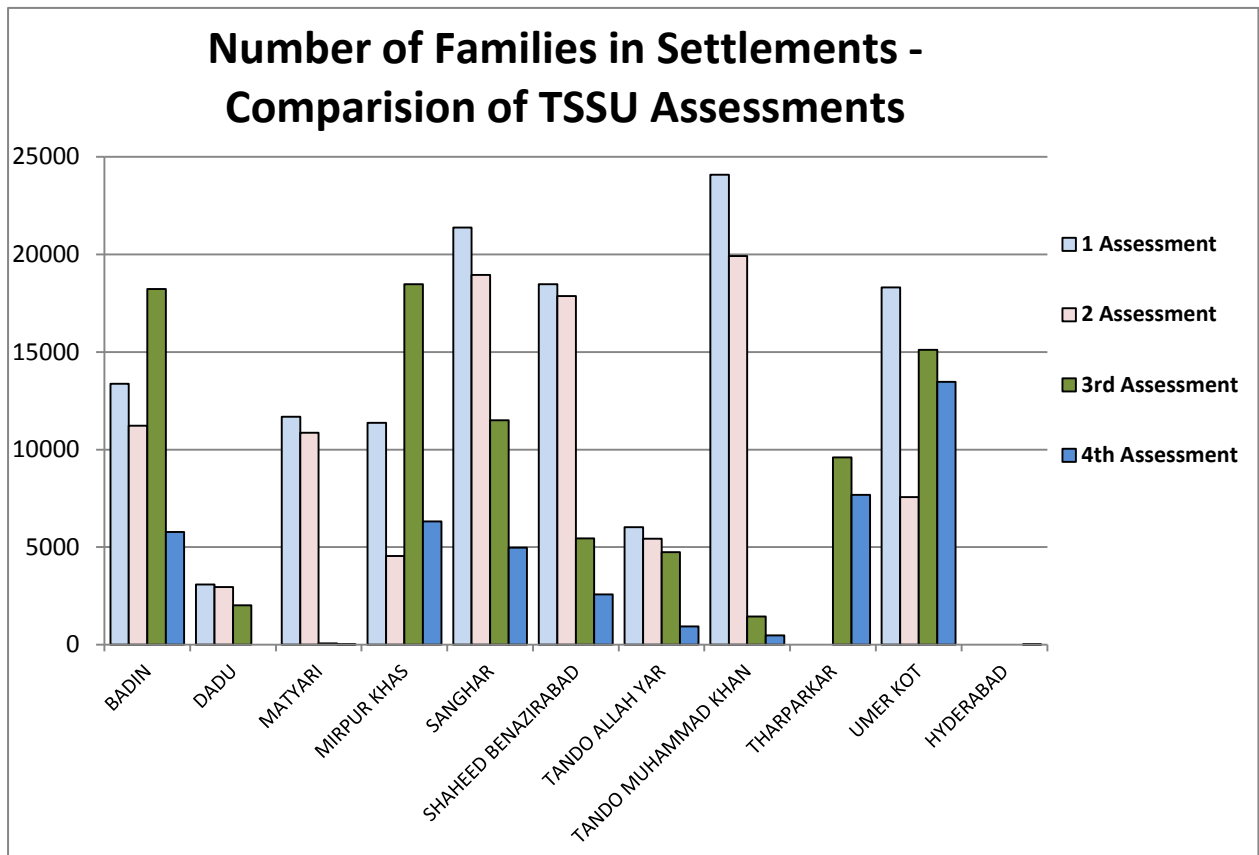
3.0 TSSU Assessment Analysis

3.1 Demographics

3.1.1 Age / gender split

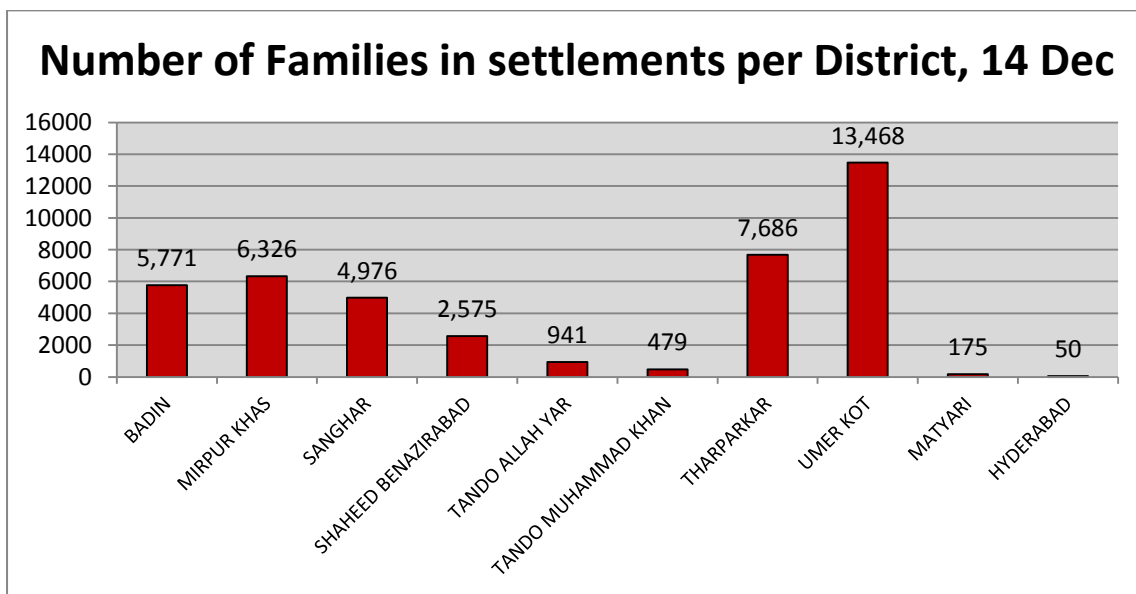
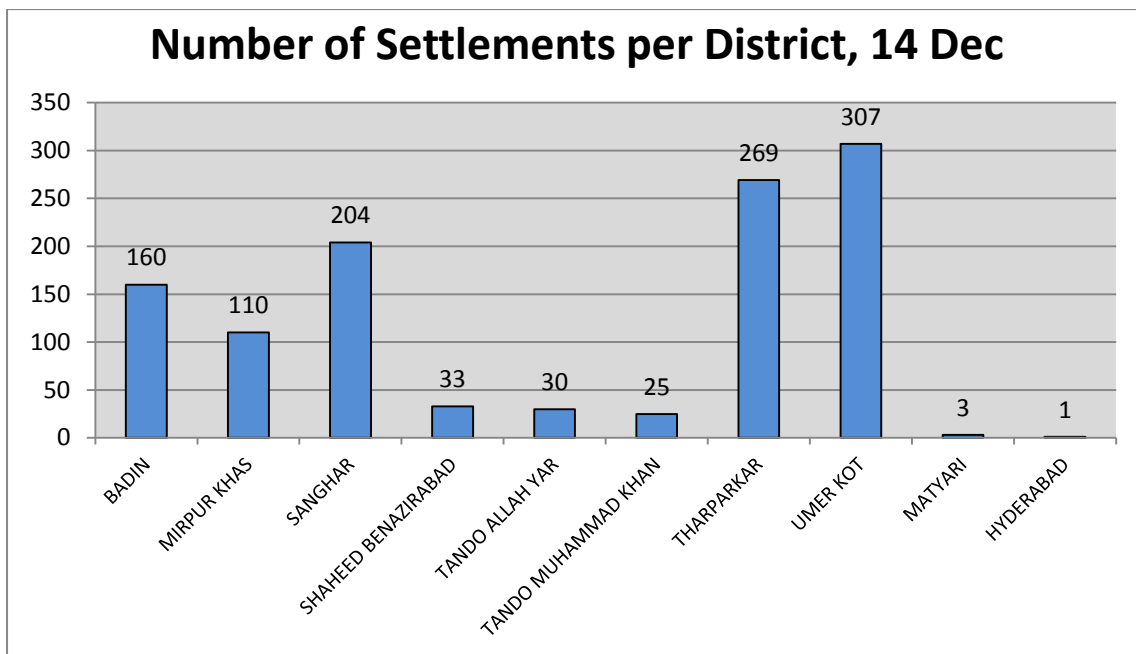


3.1.2 Settlement populations – Comparison of TSSU Assessments

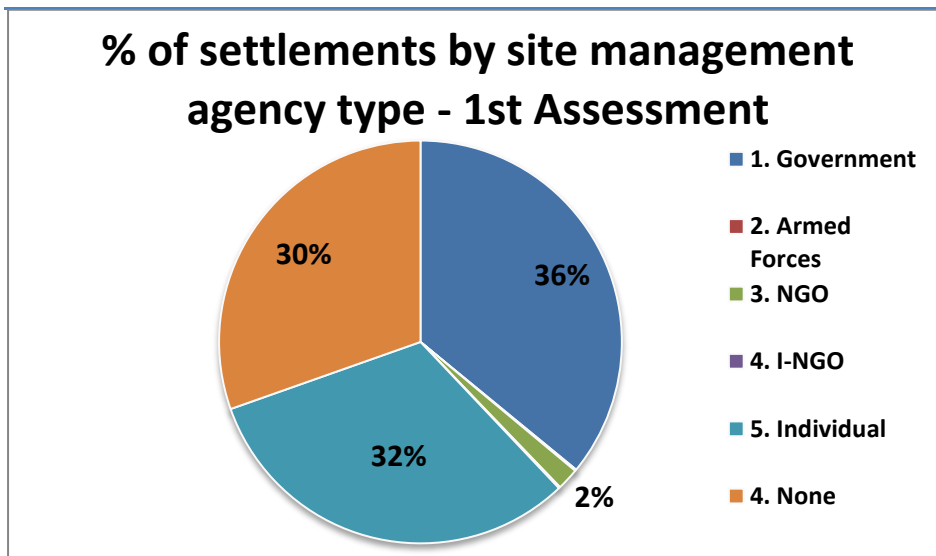
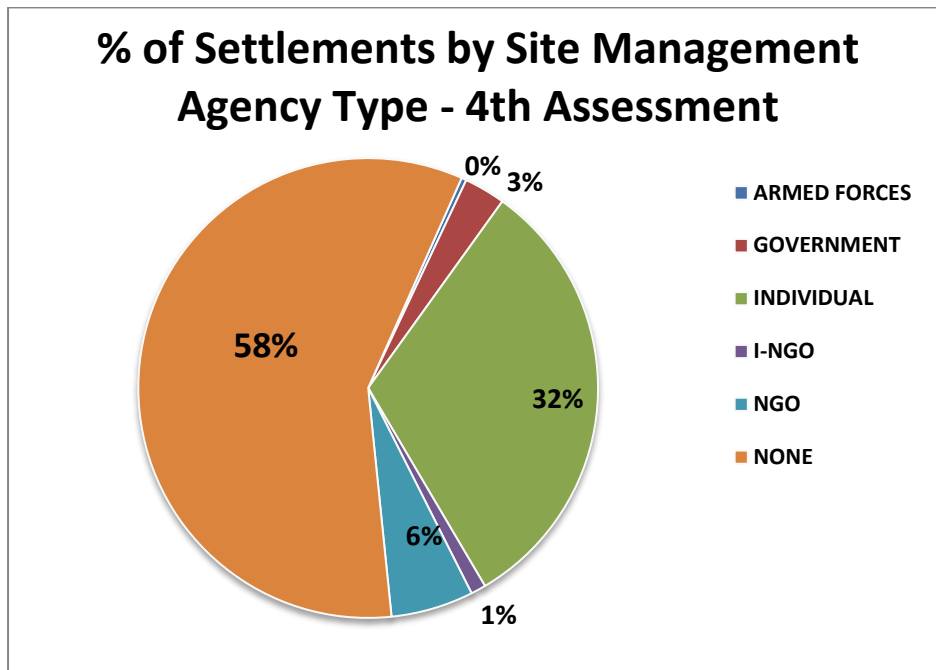


- The largest reduction of families living in settlements was in Badin, Mirpur Khas, Sanghar, Shaheed Benazirabad and Tando Allah Yar as people were able to return to their places of origin.
- The movement of families back to their place of origin was less in Tharparkar and Umerkot due to water levels and residents moving to settlements from affected areas in other districts. Shelter cluster has informed of a lack of humanitarian actors working in these districts.
- The data collection teams were able to gain better access to Badin, Mirpur Khas, Umer Kot and Tharparkar district as water levels had decreased and therefore the numbers of settlements assessed increased in the 3rd Assessment.

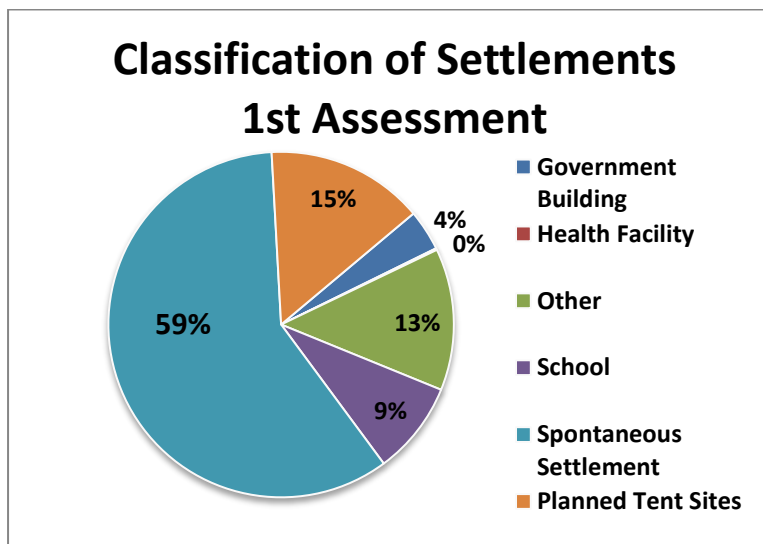
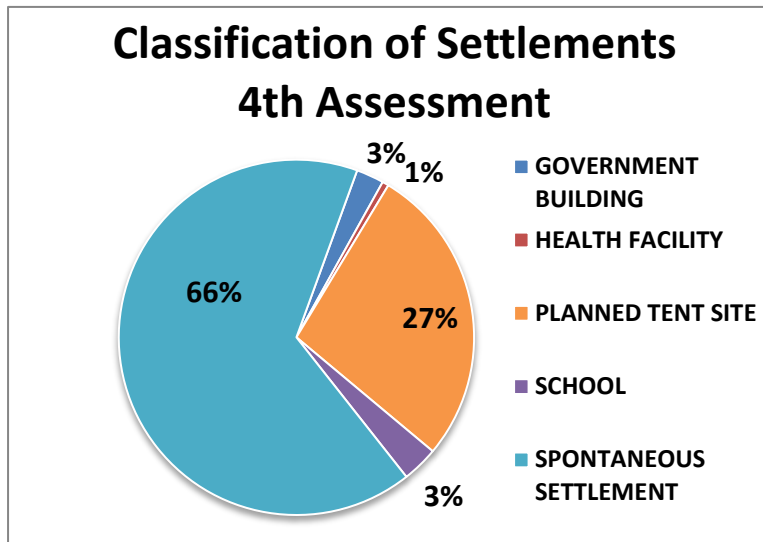
3.1.3 Settlement locations and size



3.1.4 Settlement types – Comparison from 1st Assessment to 4th Assessment



3.1.5 Settlement classification - Comparison from 1st Assessment to 4th Assessment

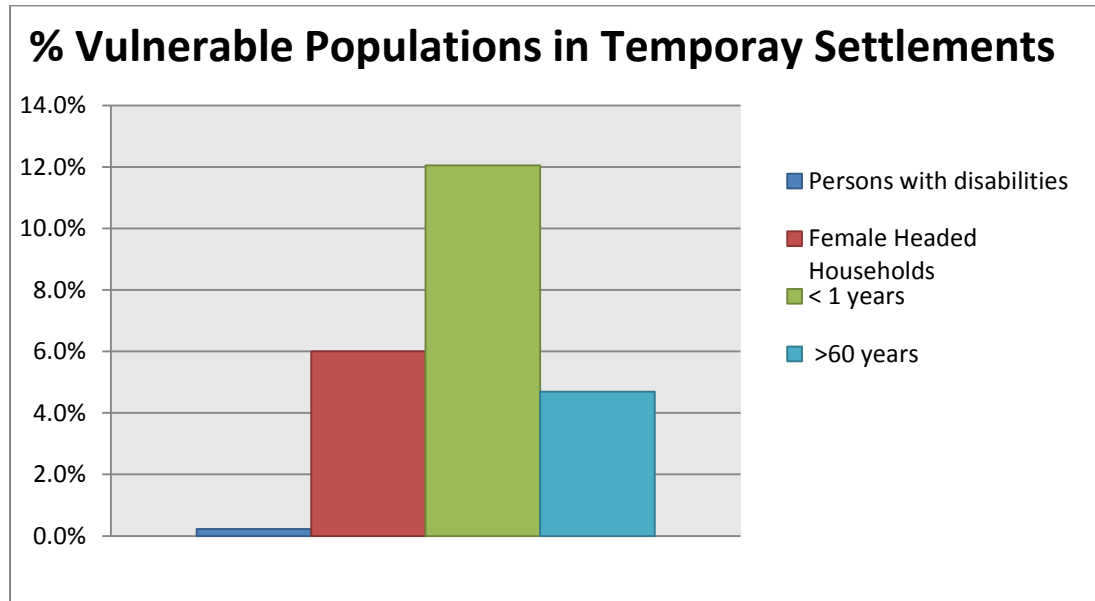


- The number of spontaneous settlements has increased since the last assessment, while the number of schools has decreased. Of the 55% of camps that were closed, it can be seen approximately 6% were schools.
- Trends in movement in and out of settlements indicate families are moving between settlements and to areas closer to their homes. Some families are maintaining a dual presence in settlements and their places of origin¹.

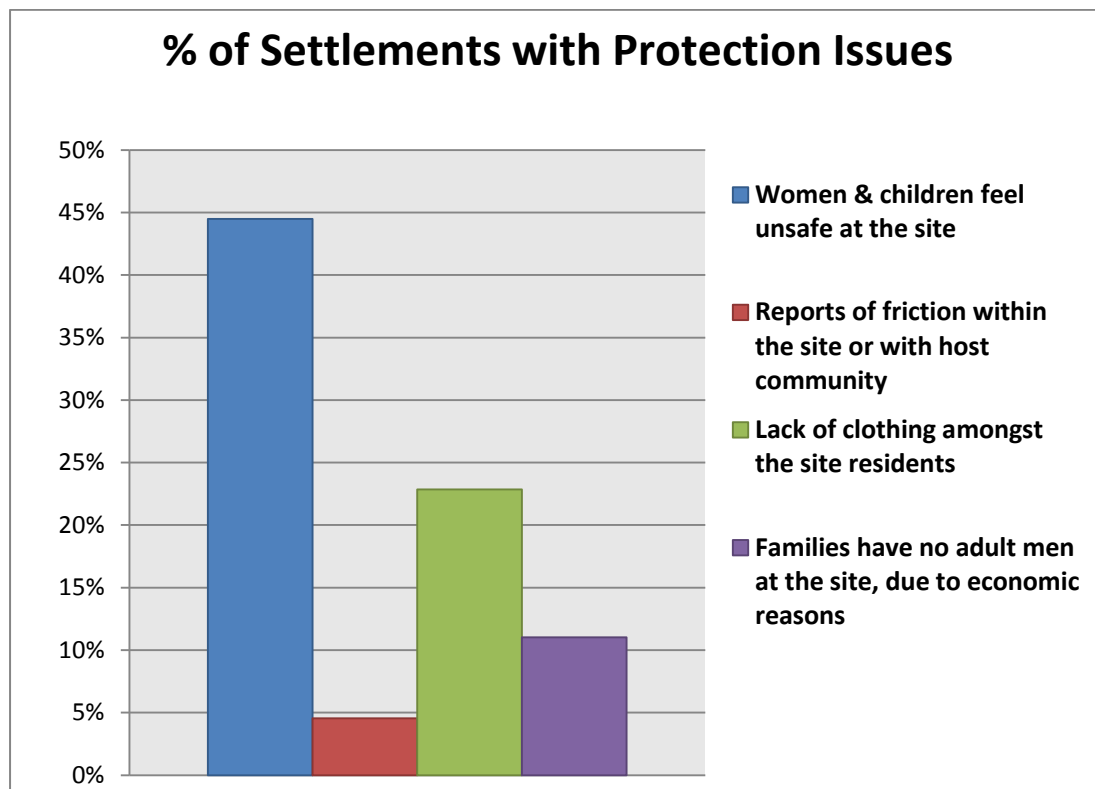
¹ To be highlighted in separate TSSU report on displacement trends and movement

3.2 Protection

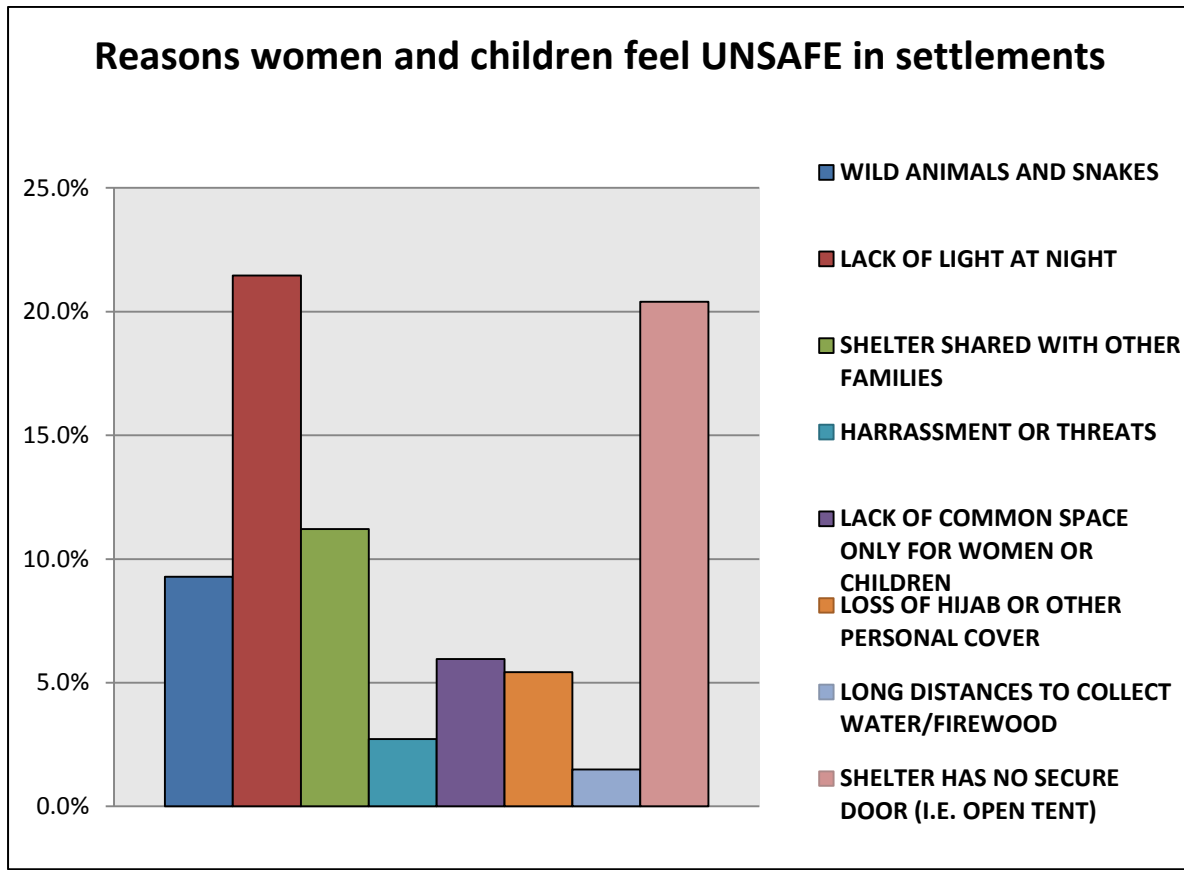
3.2.1 Vulnerability



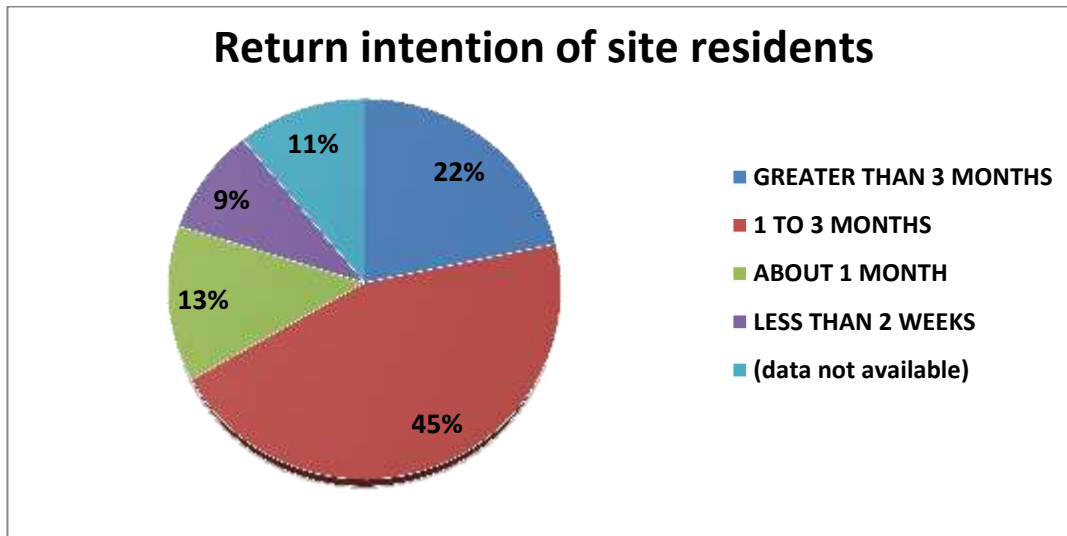
3.2.2 Protection issues



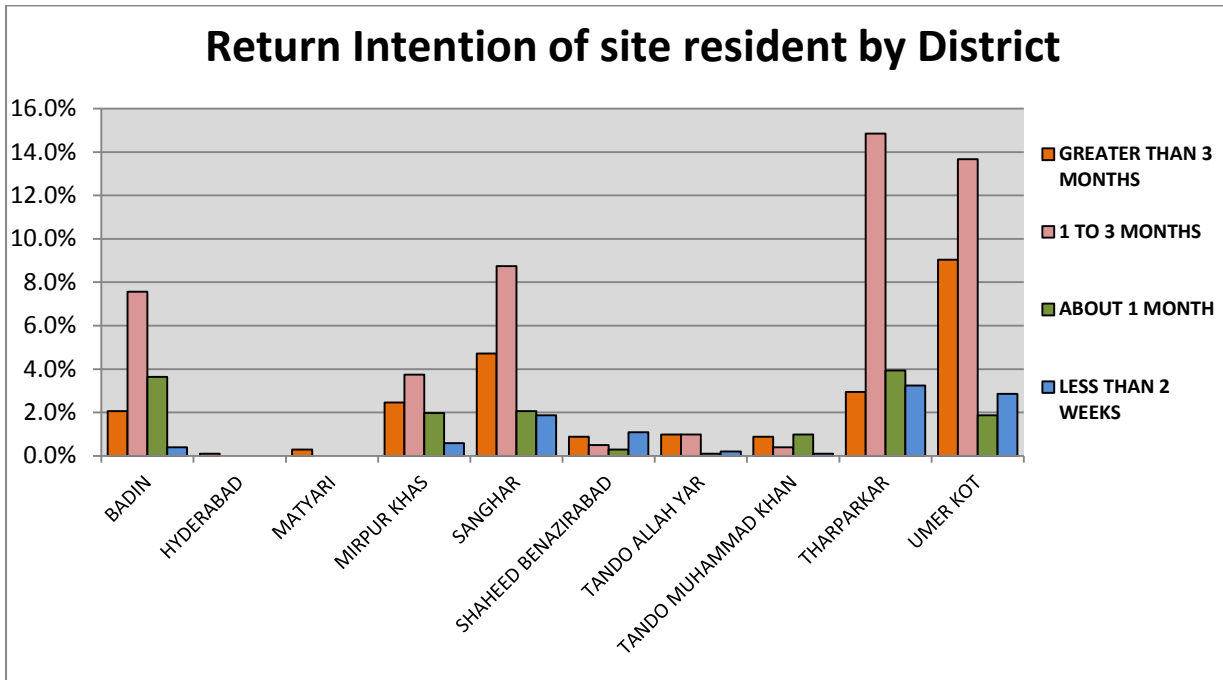
3.2.3 Reasons women and children feel UNSAFE



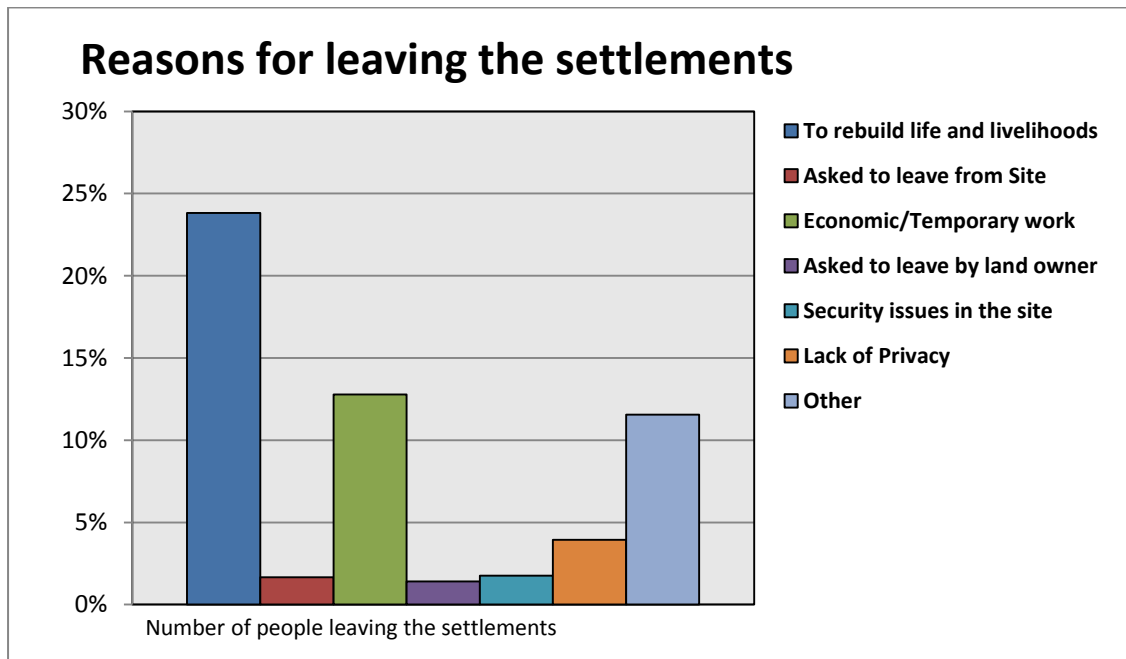
3.2.4 Return intention for all temporary settlements



Return intention by district

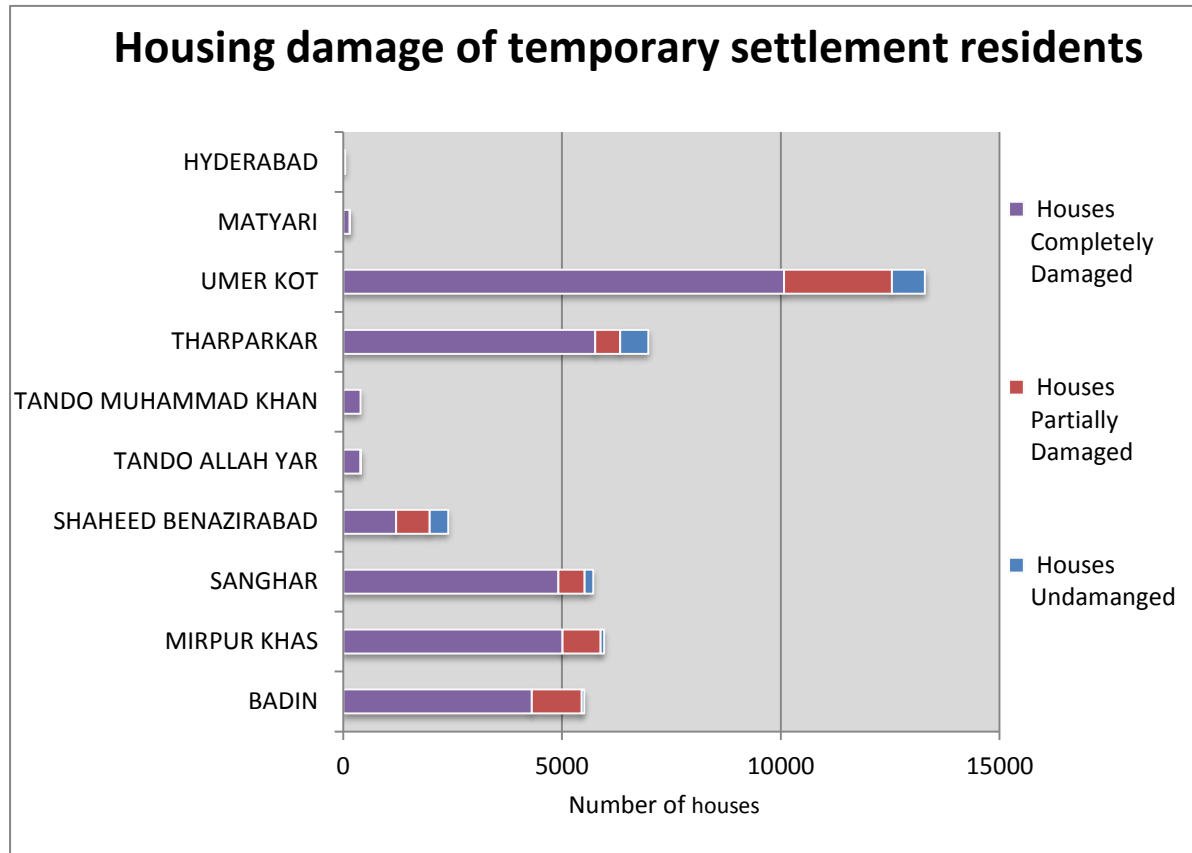


3.2.5 Reasons for leaving temporary settlements

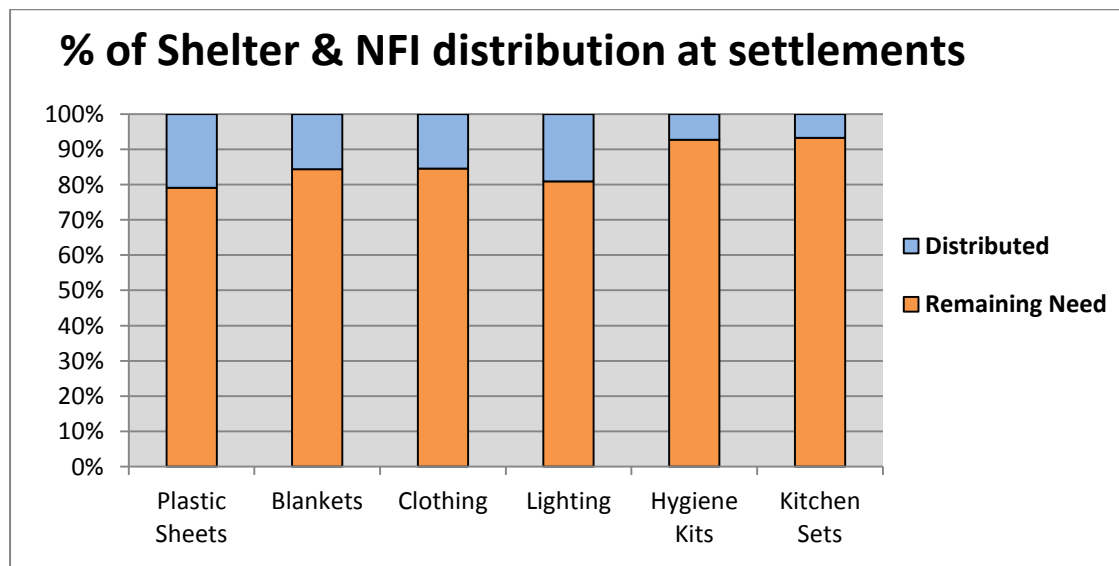


3.3 Shelter

3.3.1 Reported damage to housing by site residents

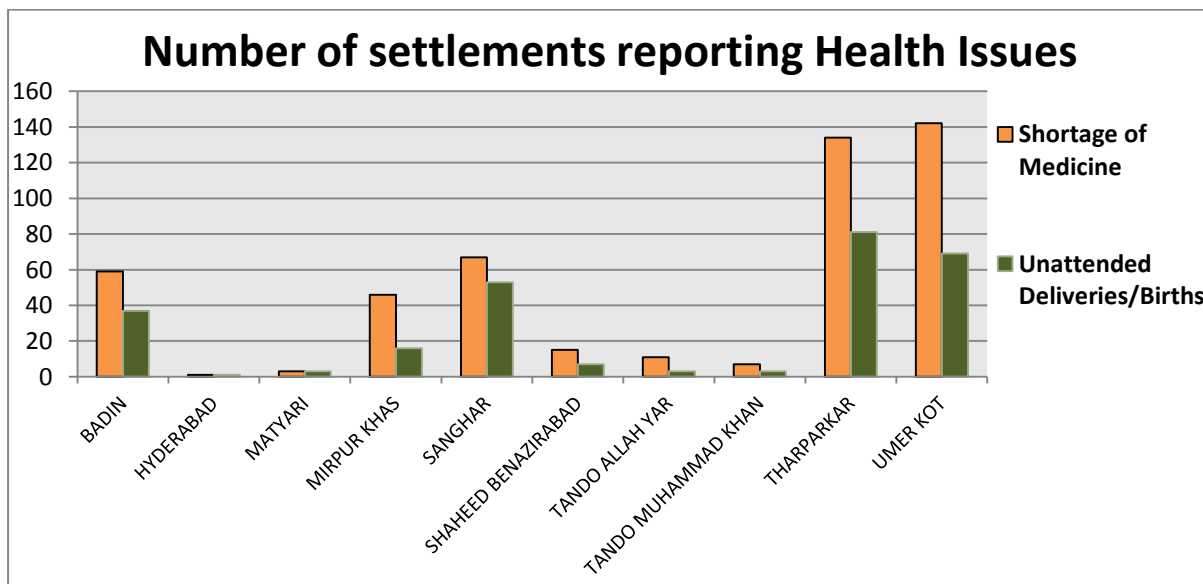
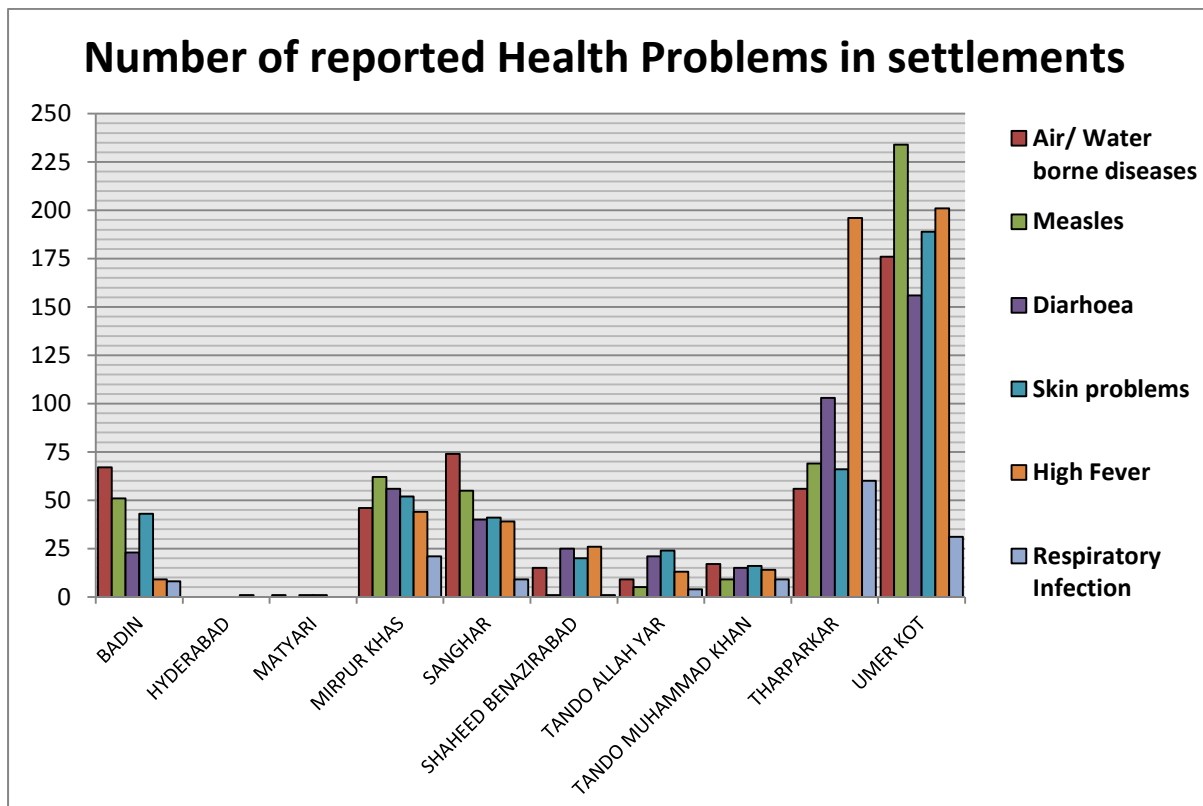


3.3.2 Shelter & NFI needs

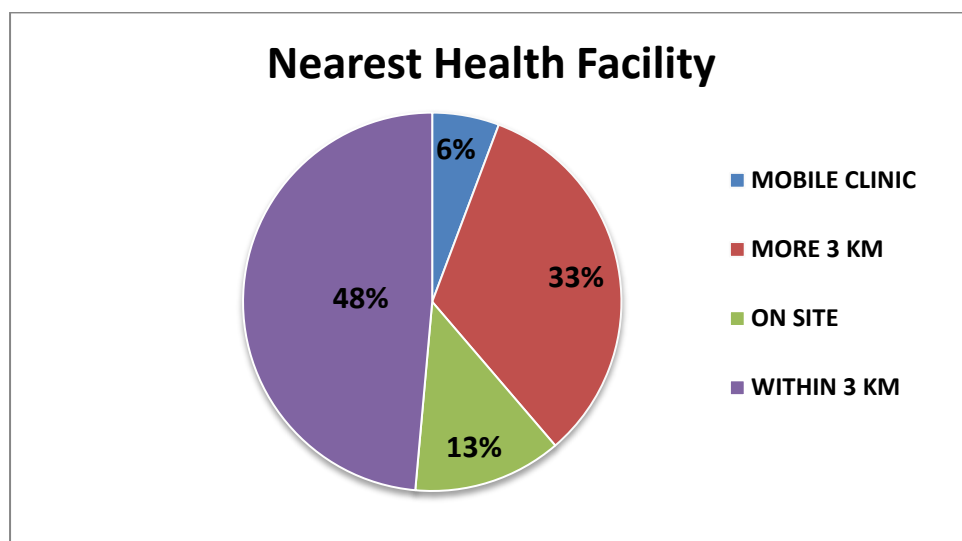


3.4 Health:

3.4.1 Health problems in temporary settlements



3.4.2 Proximity of health facilities to temporary settlements

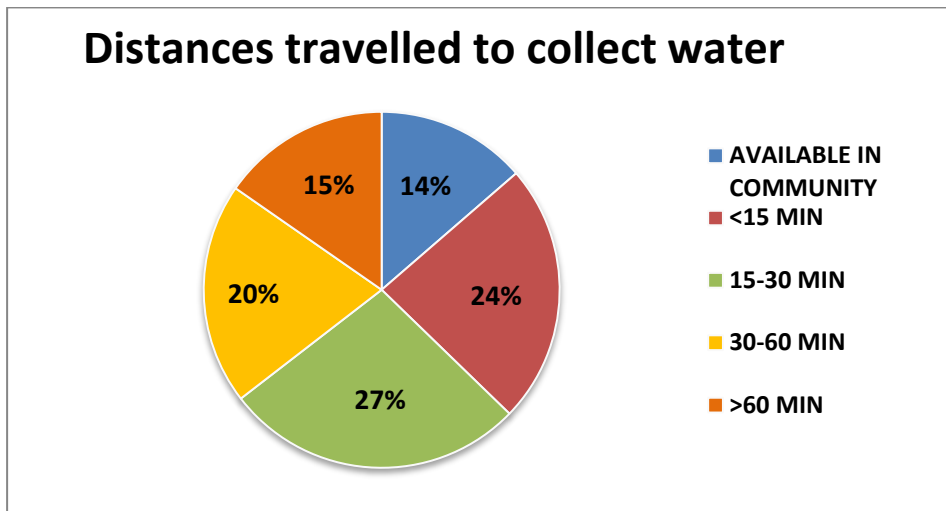


3.5 Wash

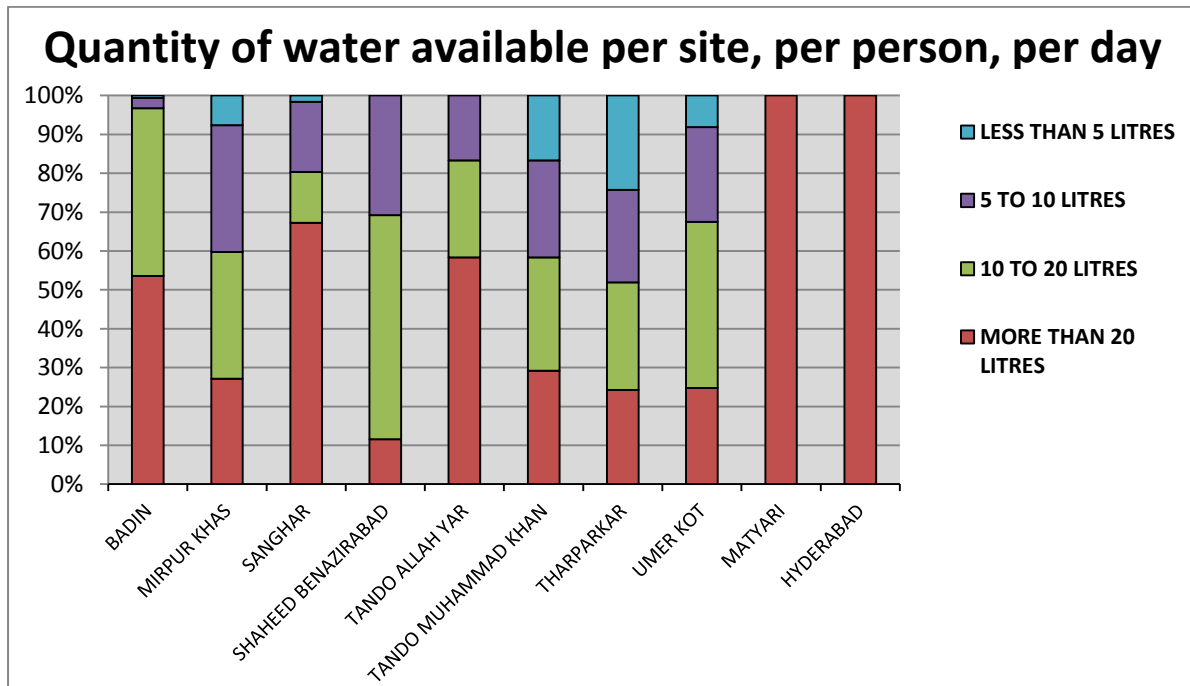
3.5.1 Water sources

Water Sources at Temporary Settlements							
Districts	No. Settlements	Ponds / Canals	Natural Springs / Wells	Hand Pumps	Piped water supply	Tankers/ Bowers	Bottled Water
Badin	160	18	1	138	1	9	23
Hyderabad	1			1			
Matiari	3			3			
MirpurKhas	110	2	3	100		19	
Sanghar	204	40	1	182	1	14	3
Shaheed Benazirabad	33		1	31	1	3	1
Tando Allah Yar	30	2	1	19	1	5	1
Tando Muhammad Khan	25	5		20	1		
Tharparkar	269	29	49	154	5	84	1
UmerKot	307	125	41	81	15	114	6
TOTALS	1142	221	97	729	25	248	35

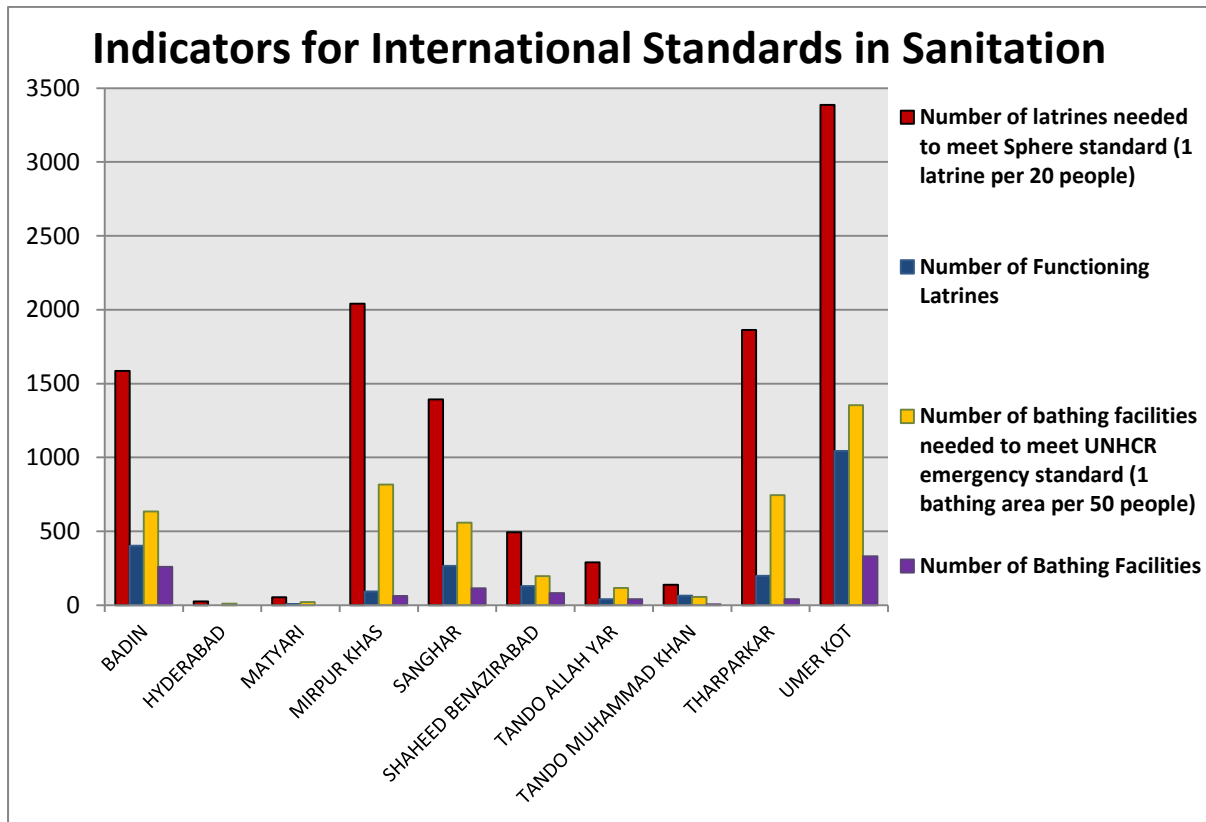
3.5.2 Distance to collect water



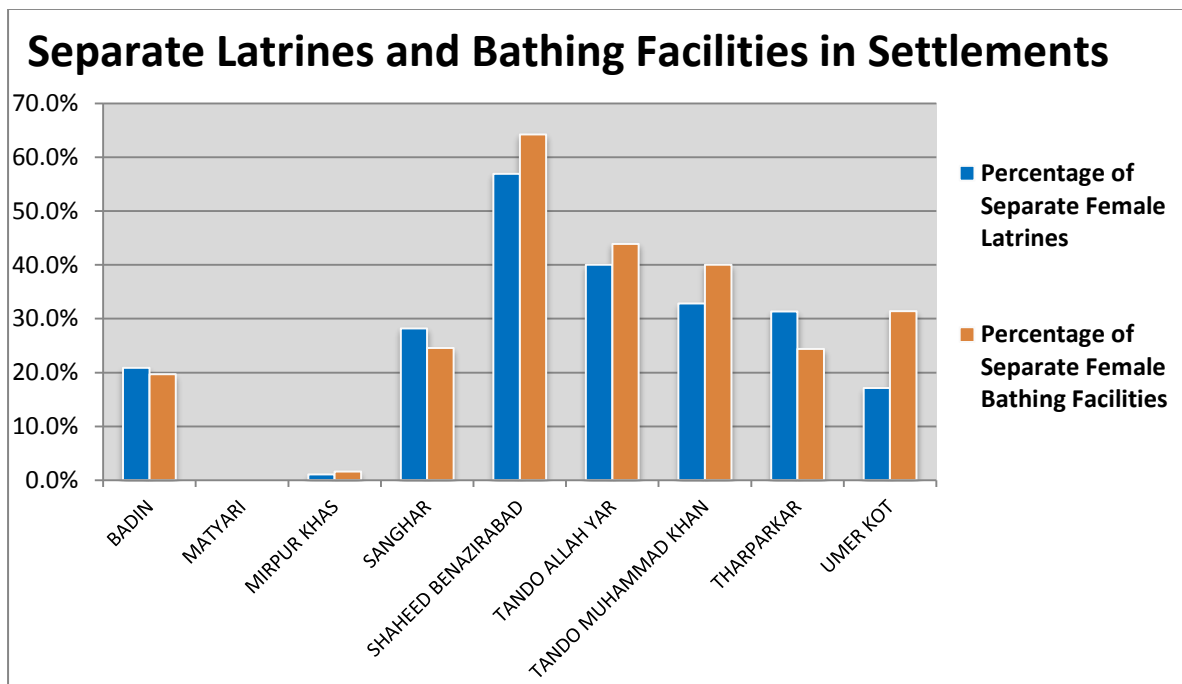
3.5.3 Water quantity



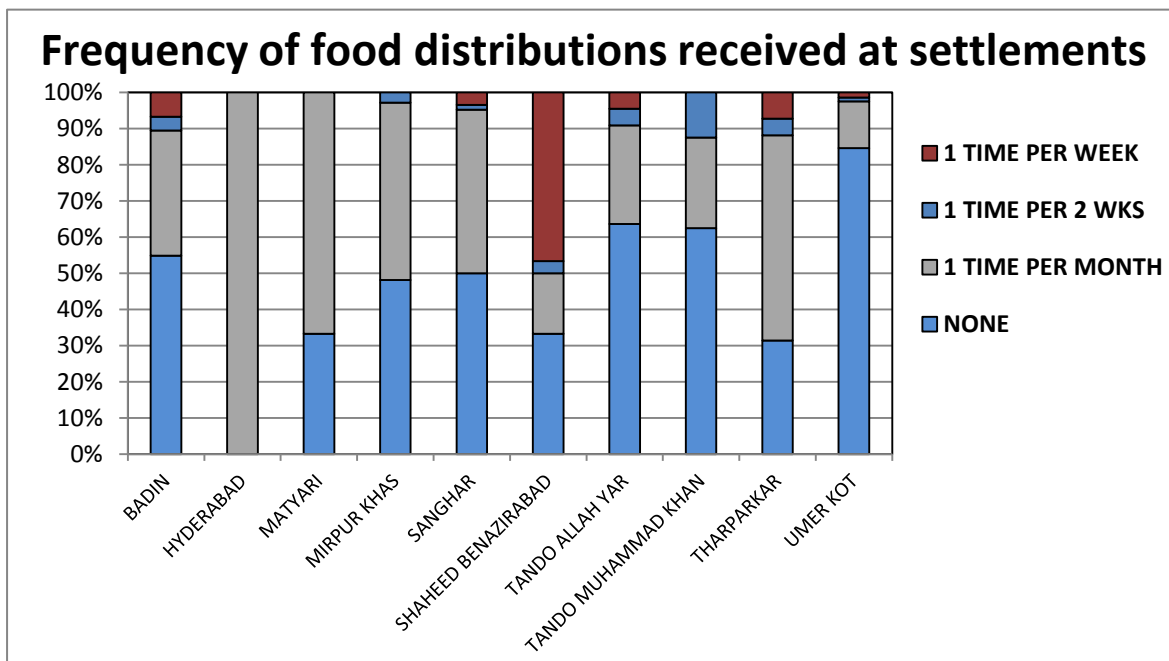
3.5.4 Sanitation facilities



3.5.4 Separate facilities for females

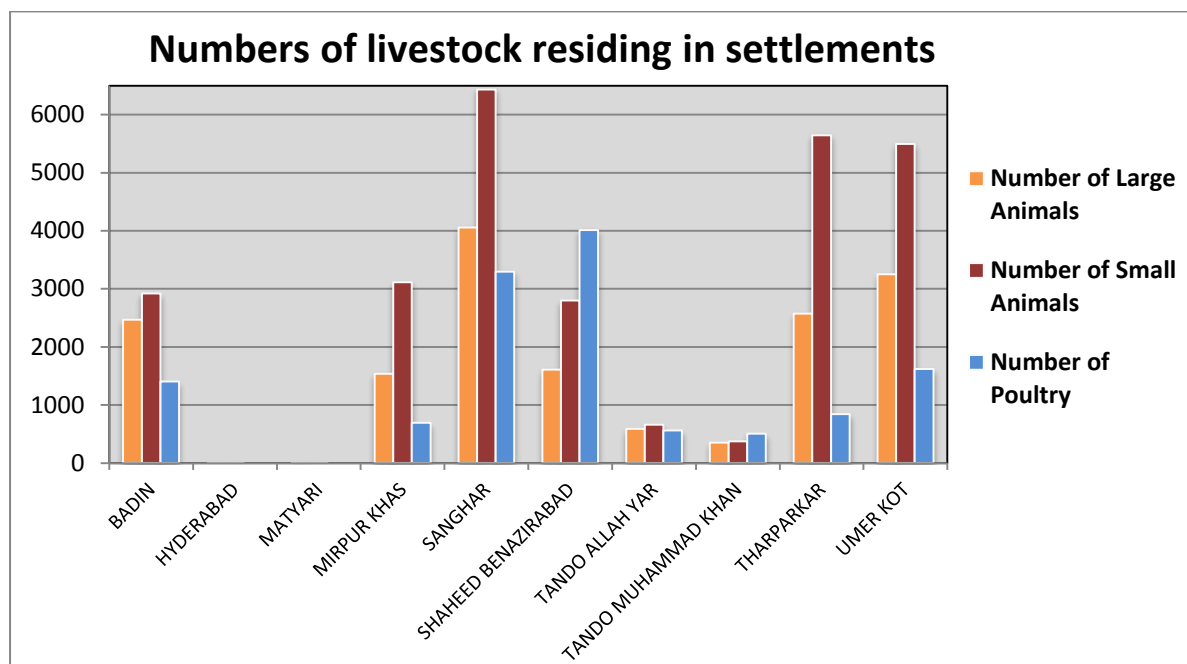


3.6 Food & Nutrition:

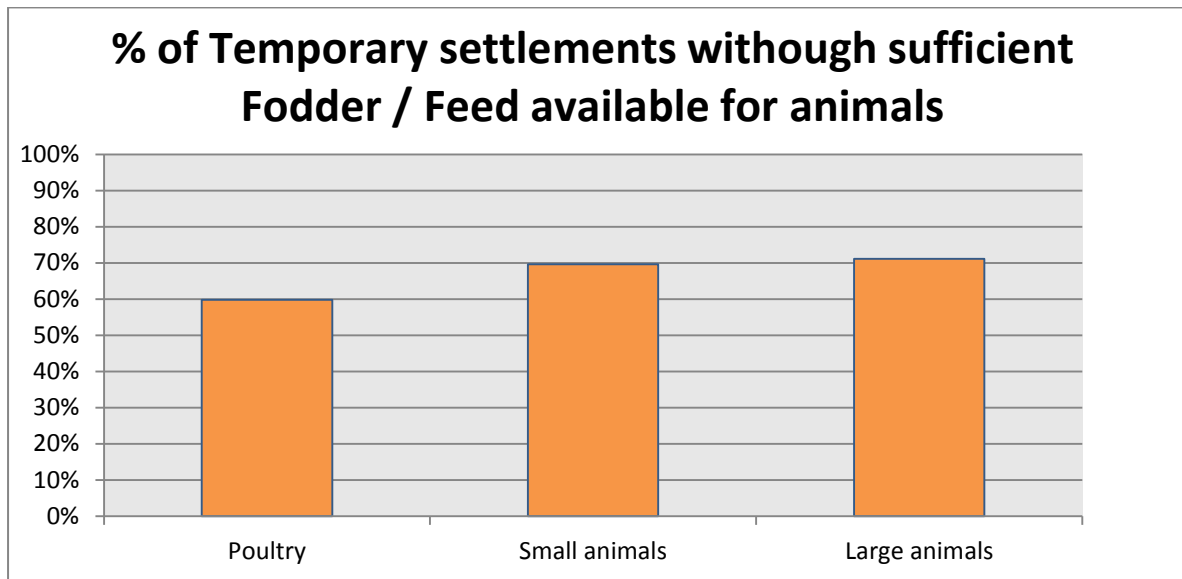


3.7 Agriculture:

3.7.1 Livestock number in settlements

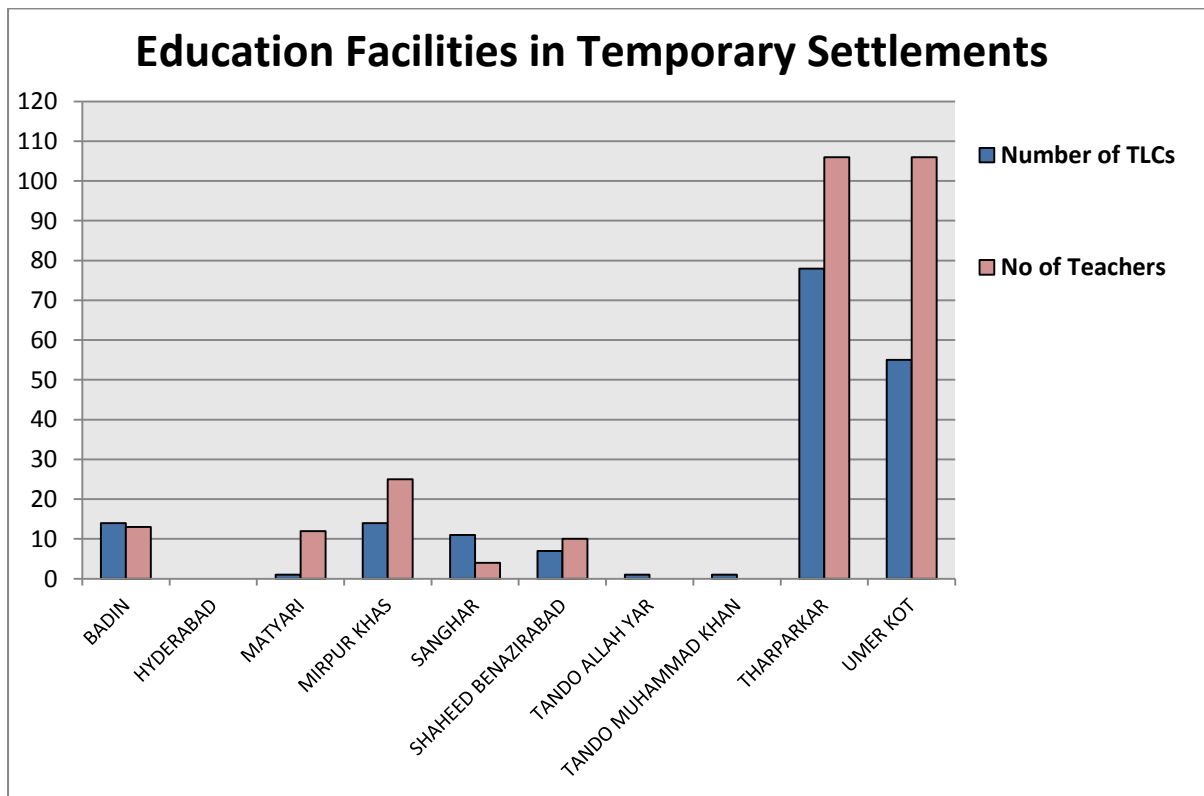


3.7.2 Sufficient feed for animals



3.8 Education

3.8.1 Education facilities





4.0 Conclusions

Through the fourth round of the TSSU assessment it was clear that the number of settlements is reducing rapidly, with 55% of camps closing from the last assessment. The water levels have dropped significantly since the initial flooding but there continues to remain some areas still underwater, preventing people from returning home. Residents in temporary settlements indicated many could not return home yet and would need to remain in temporary settlements for more than 1 month. . There are a number of concerns at these settlements related mainly to protection issues and access to services. The populations at these settlements remain some of the most vulnerable and specific targeted assistance is needed in every sector.

The numbers of settlements in Tharpakhar and Umerkot have not reduced significantly in comparison to other districts. This is due to water still residing in parts of Umerkot² and affected populations moving from other districts to Tharpakhar and Umerkot. TSSU will produce an additional report to give a better understanding of the displacement trends and movement from settlements to places of origin.

To keep the humanitarian community well informed of movements from the temporary settlements and the immediate needs of the residents, the TSSU will continue to conduct assessments on a fortnightly basis. The next round of assessments will feature more targeted questions and attempt to gather greater detail on the real needs in the settlements. A dedicated team of data collectors from IOM are currently being trained and deployed to the field to ensure accuracy and follow up on issues.

To improve the accuracy of the data collected and reduce the reliance on manual data entry, handheld devices (smart-phones, PDA) will be used to conduct electronic surveys. The TSSU will also look to gain more information on early recovery shelter needs of the affected populations.

² As indicated in FAO's Water Recession report, dated 27 November



Annex – survey form

MONITORING TEAM MEMBERS (Please only use one form per site!!)

Name (1)	Name (2)	Name - Team Leader	Phone Number (s)	Date (dd/mm/yy)	Form ID		
					District	Team No.	Form No
				2011 / /			

PERSONS INTERVIEWED AT SITE (please circle)

1. Local authorities	2. Host member	Community	3. Site Management	4. Site residents	5. Support providers (NGO's, government, religious person etc.)
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GENERAL INFORMATION

District		Tehsil / Teluka	
Union Council		UC Pcode (from list)	
Name village			
Name of site (commonly used)			
GPS Coordinates	Latitude (Decimal degrees) _/_/_. _/_/_/_/_/_/_	Longitude (Decimal Degrees) _/_/_. _/_/_/_/_/_/_	

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

Is there an officially established camp management committee (CMC) at the site, made up from the community at the site?	1. Yes	2. No
CMC member's Name, or focal point at site	Male / female	Phone number
1.		
	Other information (tent / room nr. Etc)	

SITE MANAGEMENT AGENCY (SMA) Is there an appointed Site Management Agency in the site now, last month?

Type of organization Managing the site. (choose one only!)	1. Government	2. Armed Forces	3. NGO
	4. I-NGO	5. Individual	6. None
Name of Site Management Agency (SMA)			
SMA Staff Contact (Name, surname)	Position	Phone Number:	Confirmed (Yes/No) E-mail
1.			
2.			

TYPE OF SITE AND CLASSIFICATION

Classification of site. (Choose one only!)	1. Spontaneous settlement (e.g. By the roadside)	2. Planned tent site	3. School	4. Government Building	5. Health Facility
Ownership of land of site	1. Private	2. Public			
Is the site crowded?	1. Yes	2. No	Spacing between the shelters in meters		meters

DEMOGRAPHICS (approximate numbers)

Total number of families on site		Total number of individuals (approx. If not known)				
Number of female headed Households (HH)		Number of separated children	Number of unaccompanied children			
Number of site residents that have received the Pakistan Card (for Government Cash Relief)						
If they have received the Pakistan Card, how many families have received funds in their account?						
Breakdown of population	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	6 - 17 years	18-60 years	>60 years	Total
Male						
Female						
Number of persons with disabilities (by age)						

POPULATION TRACKING

When did the site start? (Date)	/ /2011		No. of families in site in First week	
How many of your houses were damaged (write number below the type of damage)	1. Completely Damaged (unlivable)		2. Partially Damaged (livable)	3. Not Damaged
How far are you from your home?	Less < 1 km	1 - 5 km	From 5 to 10 km	More than 10 km
When do you think you will return home?	Less than 2 weeks	about 1 month	1 to 3 months	Greater than 3 months

Which UC's where the majority of the people originate from?

Union Council	Teluka	District	Indicative nr of persons
1.			
2.			
3.			

In the LAST month, movements of site residents IN, REMAINING and OUT of the site (answers by number of families):

Movement IN from:	No. fam IN	Number families remaining in the site due to	No. fam Stay	Movement of families OUT to:	No. fam. Out
1. Home / residence		1. Security concerns in home village		1. Home / residence	
2. Other IDP site		2. Home village is not (yet) accessible		2. Other IDP settlement	
3. Spontaneous settlement		3. Livelihood / financial reasons		3. Host family / relatives	
4. Non affected area		4. Waiting / arranging for relocation		4. Settlement in a new village	
		5. Not allowed to return by landlord		5. No suitable alternative	
If families have left, reasons for leaving the site (Multiple choice)	1. To rebuild life and livelihoods	2. Security issues in the site	3. Lack of Privacy	4. Harassment of women	
	5. Asked to leave from site	6. Asked to leave by land owner	7. Economic/Temporary work	8. Other	

COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION

Who do you usually get your information from (please circle)	1. Family & Friends	2. Local Molvi / Preacher	3. Site Management Staff	
What is your preferred source of information (please circle)	1. Radio	2. Posters/Banners	3. Pamphlets	4. Verbal, NGO staff
Do you have a functioning radio in the site?	1. Yes		2. No	

SERVICE PROVISION

Health	Where is the closest health facility (choose one only)	On site	Within 3 km	More 3 km	Mobile clinic		
	Have there been reports / rumours / outbreak of? (Multiple choice)	1: Measles		2 Air / water borne diseases			
	Types of health problems at site: (Multiple choice)	1. Diarrhoea	2. Skin problems	3. High fever	4. Respiratory Infection		
	Has there been a shortage of medicine, equipment and consumables in health facilities in the area?	1. Yes		2 No			
	Do you know of any unattended deliveries / child births?	1. Yes		2 No			
Shelter and Non Food Items	What percentage % of the families have: (answers in %)	Plastic sheeting	Blank et	Clothing	Lighting	Hygiene kits	Kitchen sets
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Shelter	In what kind of shelters are the families staying (% of type of shelters)	1. Self made shelter	2. Tents	3. (Community) building		4. No shelter	
		%	%	%	%		
WASH	How many functional latrines / bathing facilities on site: And how many functional separate latrines / bathing	Total functioning Latrines		Total functioning Bathing facilities			

	facilities for females and males:	Female:	Male:	Female:	Male:	
	What drinking water sources are provided/available? (Multiple choice)	1. Ponds / canals		2. Natural springs / wells	3. Hand pumps	
		4. Piped water supply		5. Tankers	6. Bottled water	
	How much water is provided at site per person, per day? (Multiple choice)	More than 20 litres	10 to 20 litres	5 to 10 litres	Less than 5 litres	
	How far do most people have to walk to collect water?	Available community	< 15 min	15-30 min	30 - 60 min > 60 min	
	Activities and facilities provided to encourage hand washing with soap, after defecation and before eating? (Multiple choice)	hand washing facilities	Provision of soap	Hygiene education/promotion		
	Is there organized solid waste management?	1. Yes 2. No	How many hygiene kits have been distributed at the site?			
	How are hygiene messages being promoted? (Multiple choice)	Hygiene promoters	Fliers posters /	Radio / TV	No messages	
Food and nutrition	How often is food distributed at the site? (Choose one)	1 time per week	1 time per 2 wks	1 time per month	4. None	
	Is supplementary feeding available for pregnant / lactating mothers and children?	1. Yes		2. No		
Educatio n	Is there a temporary learning centre/school ?	1. Yes	2. No	Number of teachers at centre		
	Availability of teachers? (Choose one)	1. Daily	2 times a week	1 time in a week	2 times a month 1 time in a month or less	
Protectio n	Do women & children feel UNSAFE at the site?				1. Yes	2. No
	IF Yes: what is the main cause for this feeling (Multiple choice)	1. Shelter shared with other families	2. Tents /shelters are too close, no privacy	3. Shelter has no secure door (i.e. open tent)	4. Lack of common space only for women or children	5. Loss of hijab or other personal cover
		6. Site close to a road or other hazard	7. Wild animals and snakes	8. Lack of light at night	9. Harassment or threats when moving around	10. Long distances to collect water/firewood or other resources
	Is there a noticeable lack of clothing amongst the site population or host communities?				1. Yes	2. No
	Any reports of friction within the site community?	1. Yes	2. No	Any reports of friction with host community?	1. Yes	2. No
	Who do the families go to if they experience a crime, threat or conflict (Choose One)	1. Police	2. Military	3. Community	4. Govt	4. No one
	NUMBER OF FAMILIES being left without an adult male in the site, when males leave for economic reasons (work)?					
	Is there a Child Friendly Space?	1. Yes	2. No	Is there a Women Friendly Space	1. Yes	2. No
Live stock	What is the number of animals on site?	No. Animals Large		No. Animals Small	No. Poultry	
	How many of the animals suffer from diseases	No. Animals Large		No. Animals Small	No. Poultry	
	Sufficient animal Fodder / feed Available for animals	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes