



TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT SUPPORT UNIT (TSSU) ASSESSMENT REPORT

Report date: 03 November 2011

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1. Executive Summary

This document contains analysis of the third round of assessments where data was collected from 8 PDMA notified districts and parts of Dadu, involving 200 teams over 5 days, concluding on 25th October. 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, **2,572** temporary settlements were assessed, hosting approximately **86,638** households and **454,400** people.

Temporary settlements

- Based on secondary data¹ it is estimated the TSSU covered between 50-75% of all temporary settlements.
- **59%** of TS are spontaneous
- **75%** of TS have no official camp management structure.
- **72%** of site residents indicated they will need to remain in TS for more than 1 month, 33% more than 3 months
- The largest concentration of TS are in **Badin, Sanghar, Mirpur Khas, Tharparkar, Umerkot and Shaheed Benazirabad**

Protection:

- **26%** of women and children feel **unsafe** in the TS
- **21%** of families have no adult men at the site, due to economic reasons
- **26%** of families have a lack of general clothing
- **160 TS** reported friction within the site or with host communities

Emergency Shelter

- **84%** of households require **plastic sheeting**
- **93%** of households require **blankets**
- **84%** of site residents indicated that their houses in the places of origin were damaged or destroyed

Health:

- **66%** of TS reported cases of diarrhoea
- **51%** of TS reported cases of air/water borne diseases
- **67%** of TS reported cases of high fever
- **28%** of TS reported cases of measles
- **15%** of TS reported cases of respiratory infection
- **46%** of TS reported shortage of medicine, equipment and consumables in health facilities
- **28%** of TS reported unattended deliveries / child births
- **36%** of TS are more than 3 kilometres away from the nearest health clinic

WASH:

- **68%** of TS have hand pumps and 17% received water from tankers/bowsers
- **72%** of TS have no latrines
- **47%** of residents have to walk more than 30 minutes to get clean water
- **8%** of TS reported having less than 5 litres of water per person, per day.
- **95%** of TS do not have organised solid waste management

Food & Nutrition:

- **Only 4%** of TS have access to supplementary feeding

Agriculture:

- **80%** of sites do not have enough feed for animals

Education:

- **329** temporary learning centres (TLCs) were identified near the temporary settlements assessed
- **66%** of TLCs have daily visits by teachers

¹ Achieved by cross referencing findings with Education cluster, WFP multi-cluster assessment and PDMA reports

2.0 Introduction



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.

After the onset of heavy rains in August 2011, widespread flooding affected a population of over five million across 23 districts in Sindh, as well as an estimated 700,000 individuals in Balochistan province. As a consequence, the government of Pakistan, requested the Humanitarian Country Team for international assistance. On the 7th September 2011, The HCT agreed on the activation of four clusters (Food Security, Health, Shelter and WASH) with two supporting clusters (Coordination and Logistics). It was also decided that the UN would support a joint rapid assessment led by UN OCHA and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

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

This assessment focused specifically on temporary settlements that have been established as people have been displaced by the rain and subsequent flooding. They vary in their size, location, vulnerabilities and needs. Many of the vulnerabilities and needs span multiple sectors.

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. This document contains a breakdown of Cluster specific findings from the TSSU assessment:

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.
- Identify the sizes, locations, vulnerabilities and needs of these temporary settlements. The questionnaire was balanced to generate as much information is available as possible, whilst enabling the maximum number of sites to be visited within the tight deadlines set for the assessments.

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. Given the time constraints it is difficult to use this data to estimate the overall number of settlements.
- 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. At the moment, however, the default option is still the use of printed questionnaire forms to collect hand written notes. 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. However, the new revised appeal will be for both Sindh and Balochistan. Care should be taken when comparing the two.

2.3 Methodology

The questionnaire was designed using a template that was used in Pakistan (2007), Nepal (2008), Haiti (2010), and the 2010 floods in Pakistan. Following the phase 1 and phase 2 TSSU assessments, it was further refined. The questions selected were designed to give a detailed account of the migration patterns into and out of the settlements, together with general demographic information and multi-cluster needs and requirements. Questions for WASH, Protection, Health, Food & Nutrition, Education, Shelter, NFIs and Livestock were all included. These questions were reviewed by experts from each of the relevant sectors.

IOM deployed teams trained in surveying temporary settlements and also called on key NGOs in Sindh, in particular the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), to support data collection with teams in the field. Each team comprised 2-3 people and visited approximately 10 sites per day. In total 10 districts were visited, and these were prioritised using PDMA damage figures. On **October 21st to 25th 2011, 2,572 Temporary Settlements** were visited by IOM and project partner NCHD utilising a total of 200 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 3rd TSSU assessment. In each settlement, the assessment teams sought to identify both a panel of community representatives and the site management agency, if these were present. Structured interviews were conducted with community representatives and the site management agency using the questionnaire and data recorded on the forms. Information provided was verified with short observations of the temporary settlement site. Where possible, the interviews were gender balanced. The shelter cluster used as many female enumerators as possible in order to learn more about the needs of women in the temporary settlements.

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.

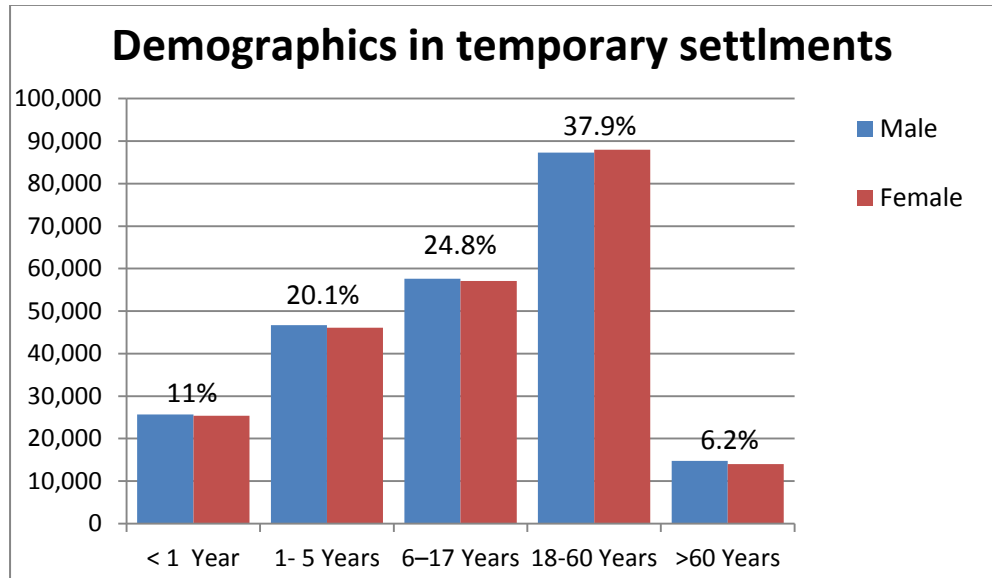
The data entry was conducted in two phases; to maximise the timeliness of the information. A first quick parse of the information on each assessment form was conducted to identify the demographics and shelter and NFI needs of each settlement. The second phase involved the extraction of all the remaining information from each form.

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.

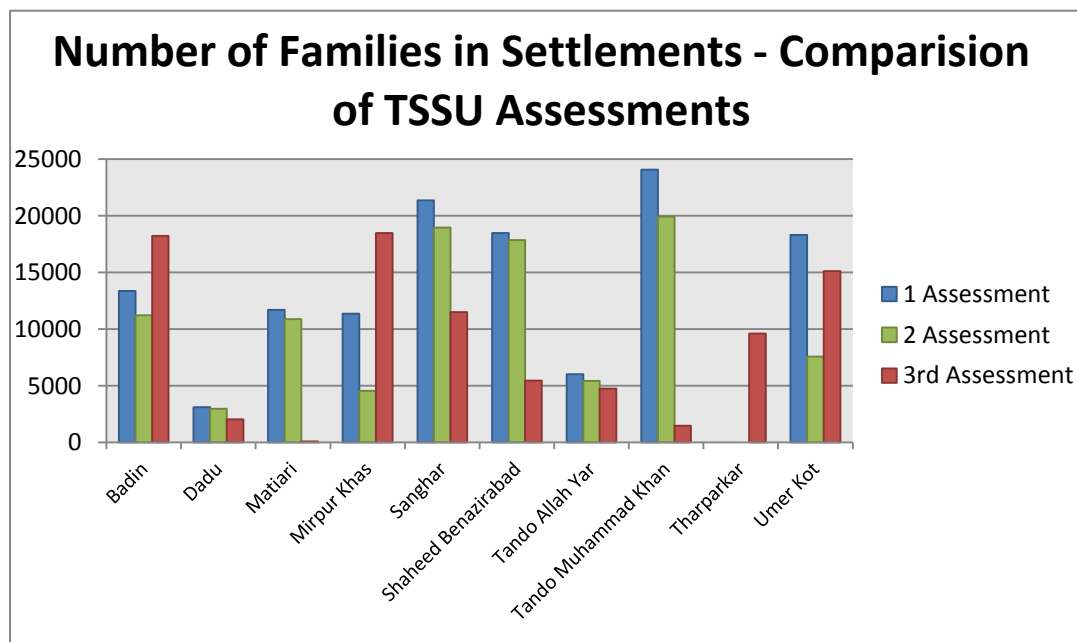
3.0 TSSU Assessment Analysis

3.1 Demographics

3.1.1 Age / gender split

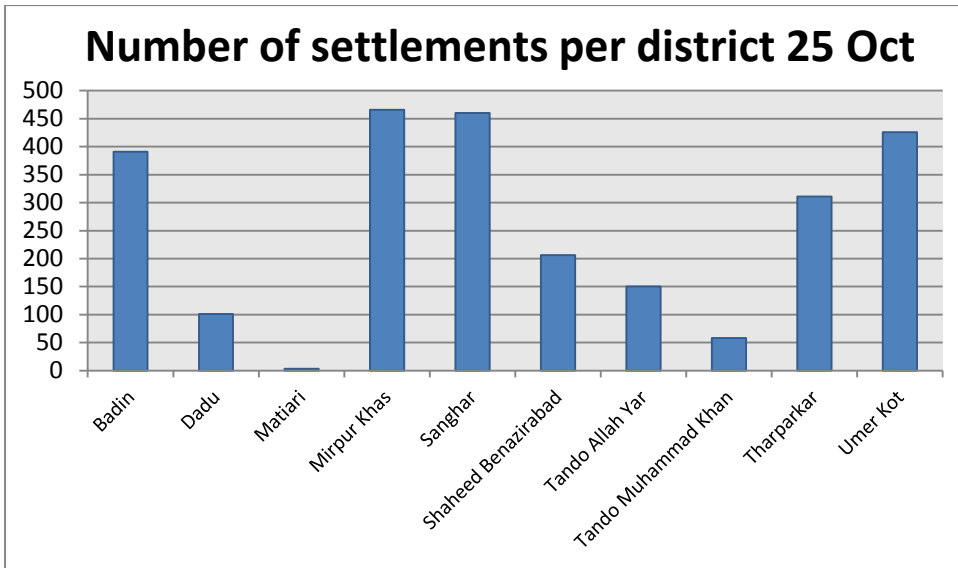


3.1.2 Settlement populations – Comparison of TSSU Assessments

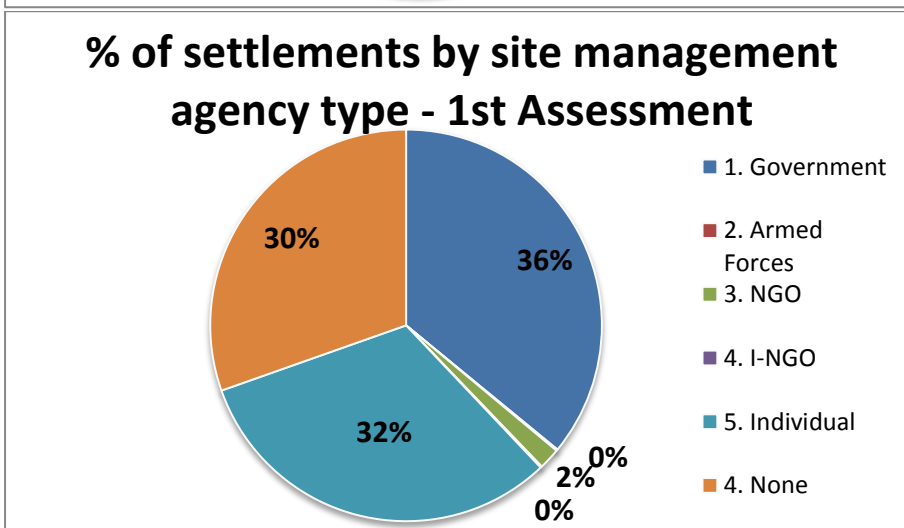
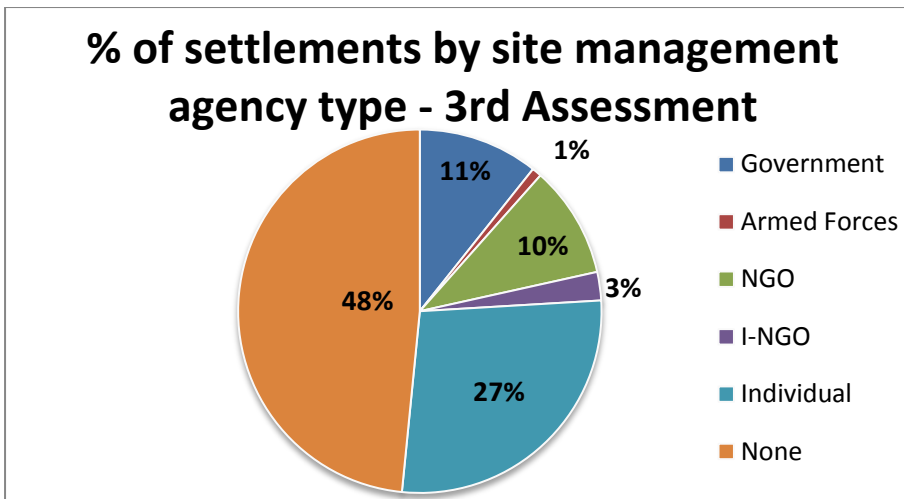


- The data collection teams from the 3rd TSSU Assessment were able to gain better access to Badin, Mirpur Khas, Umer Kot and Tharparkar district as water levels had decreased over time. Therefore the numbers of settlements assessed increased in these districts.
- There was a large reduction of families living in settlements in Matiari, Shaheed Benazirabad and Tando Muhammad Khan as people were able to return to their places of origin.

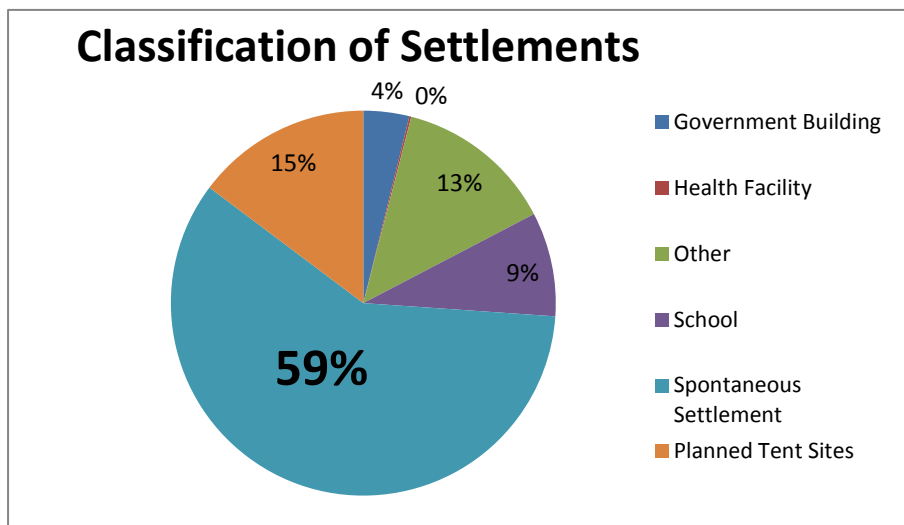
3.1.3 Settlement locations



3.1.4 Settlement types – Comparison from 1st Assessment to 3rd Assessment

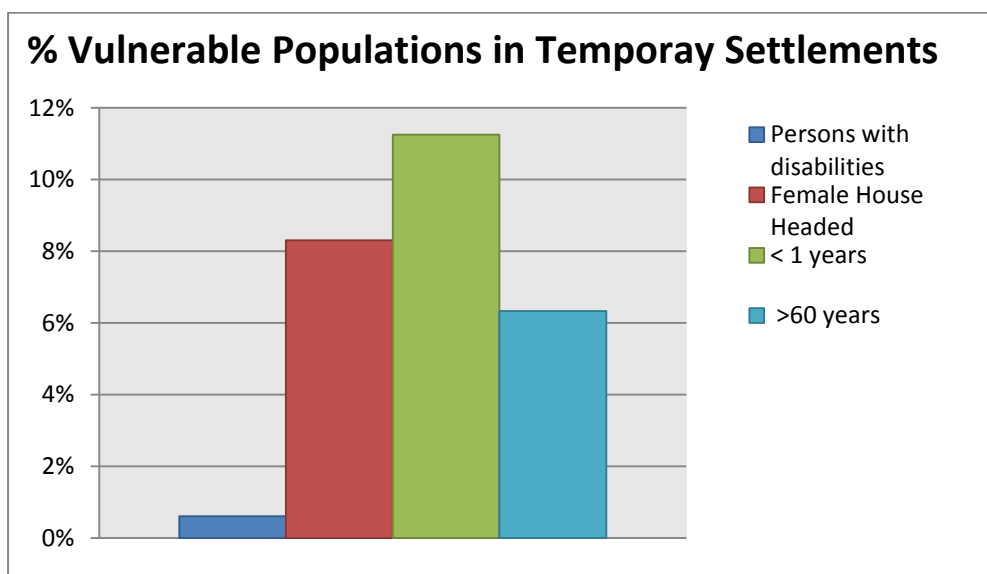


3.1.5 Settlement classification

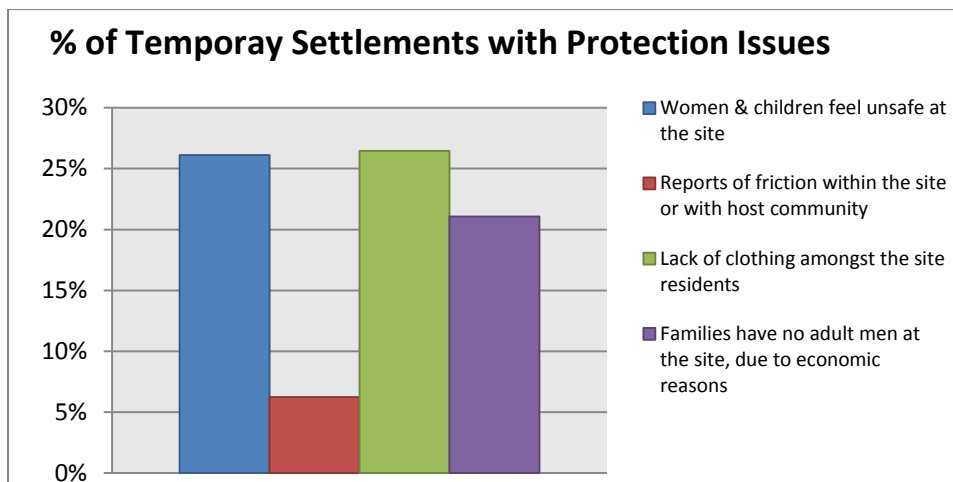


3.2 Protection

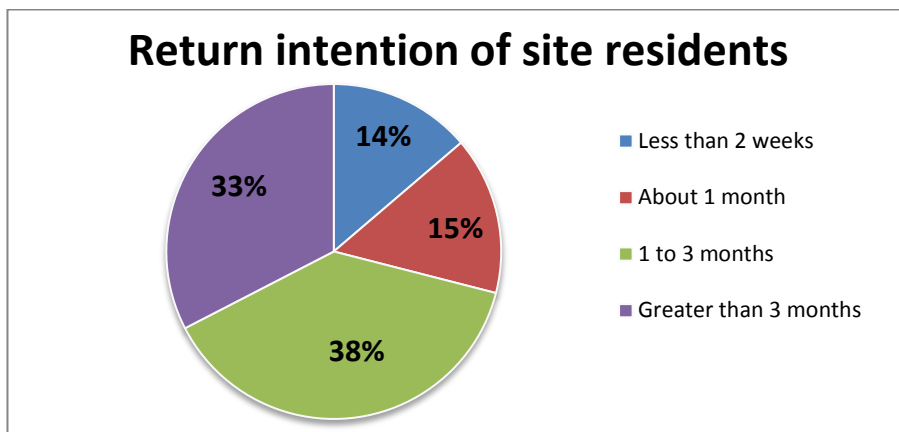
3.2.1 Vulnerability



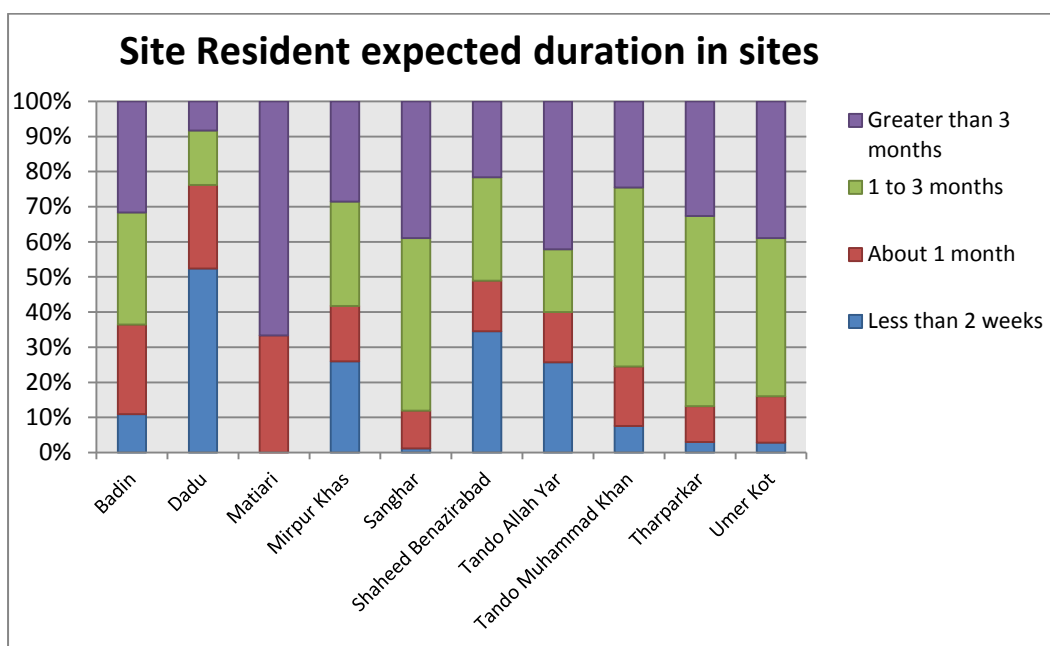
3.2.2 Protection issues



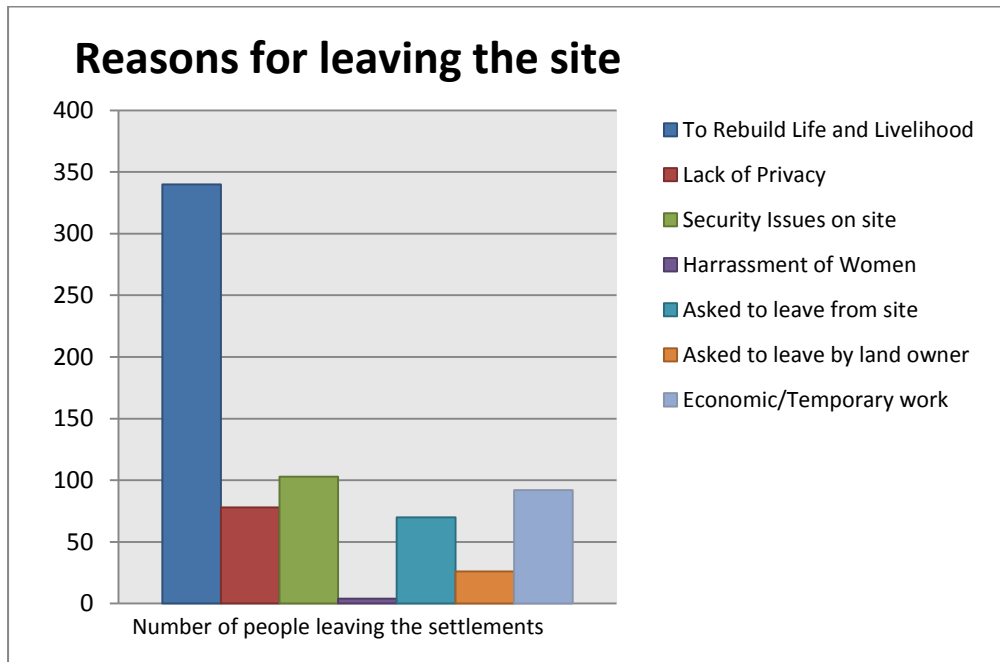
3.2.3 Return intention for all temporary settlements



Return intention by district

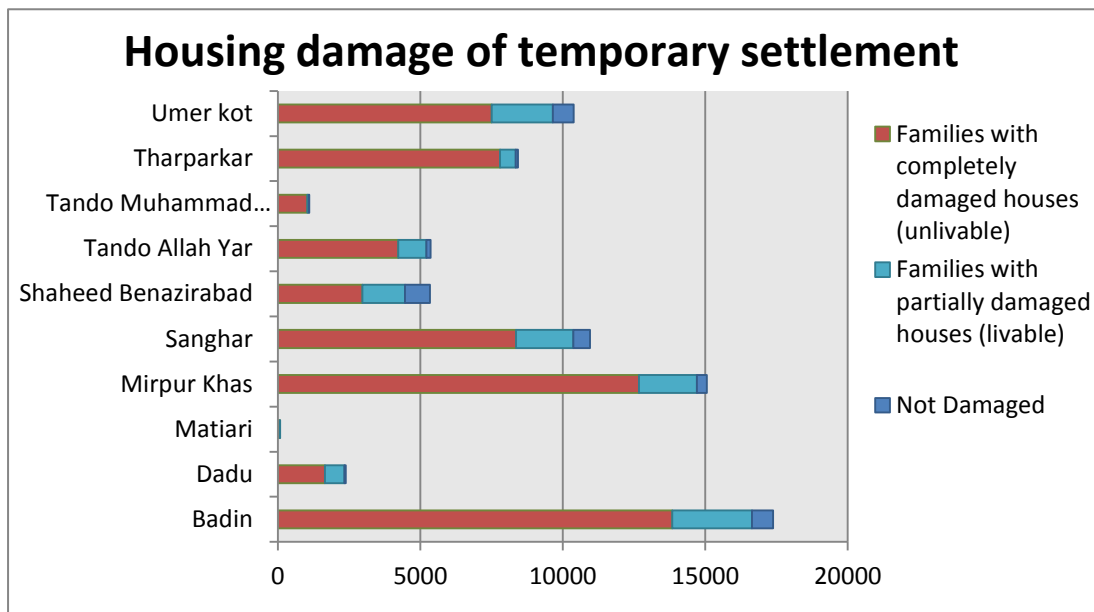


3.2.4 Reasons for leaving temporary settlements

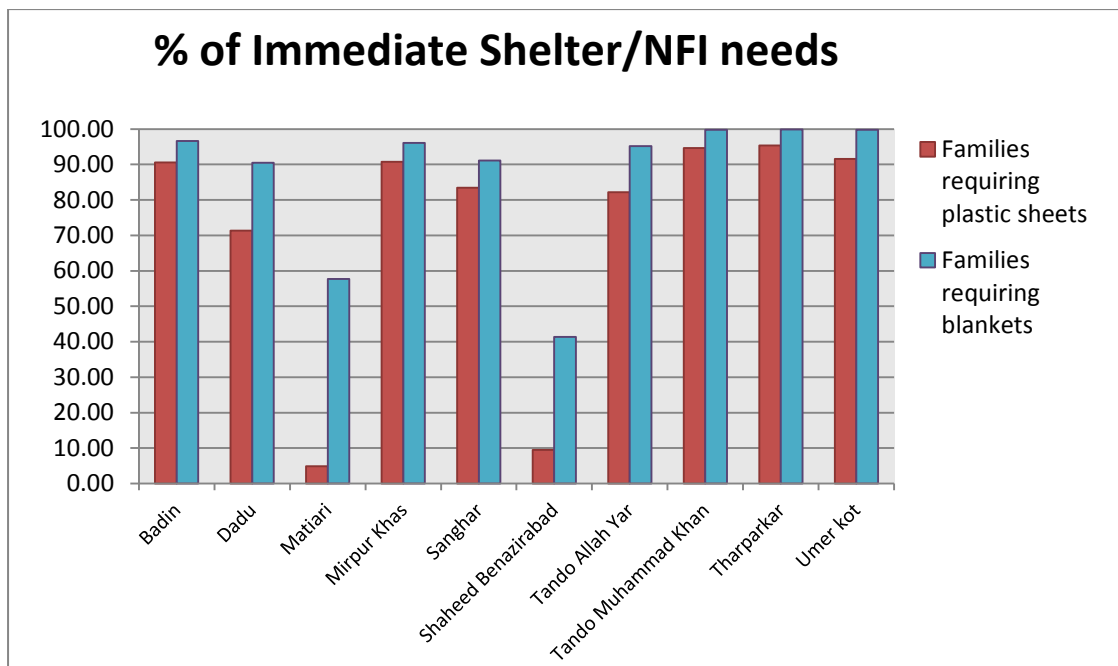


3.3 Shelter

3.3.1 Reported damage to housing by site residents

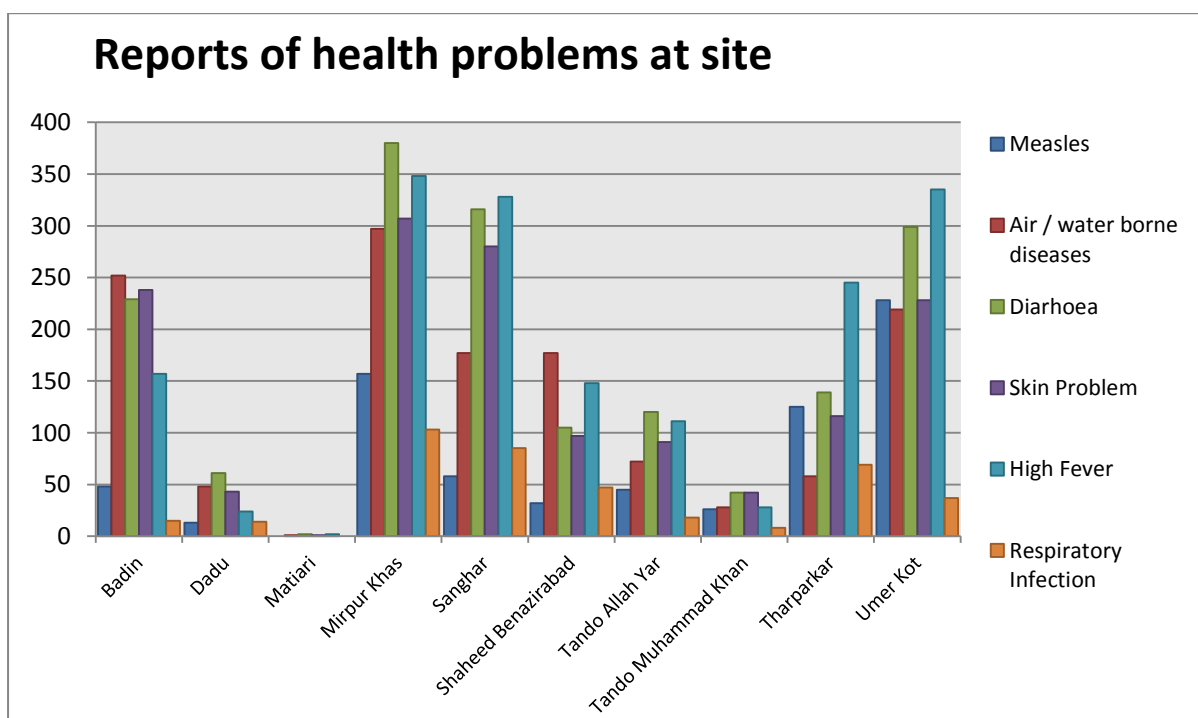


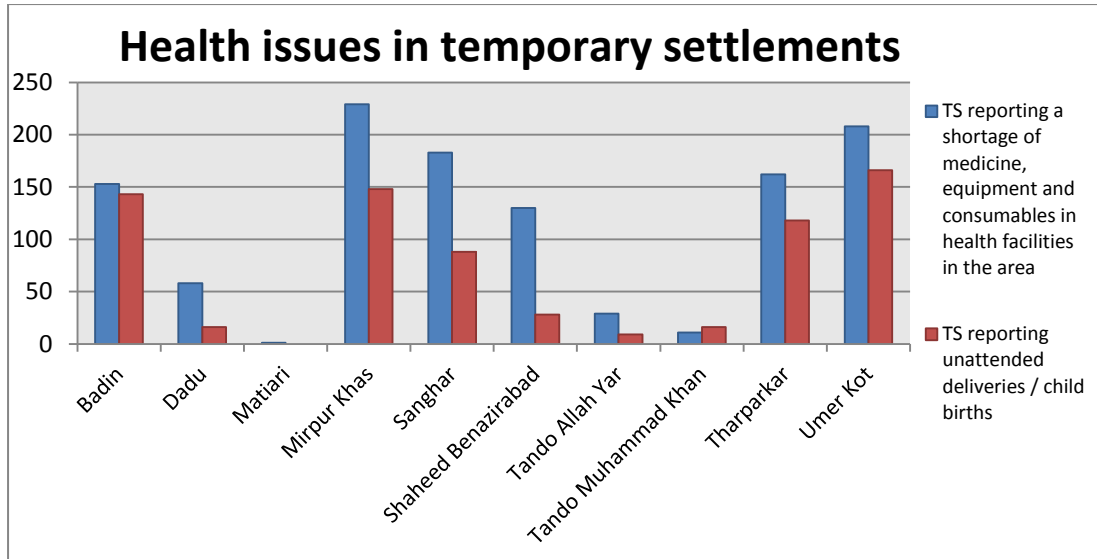
3.3.2 Shelter & NFI needs



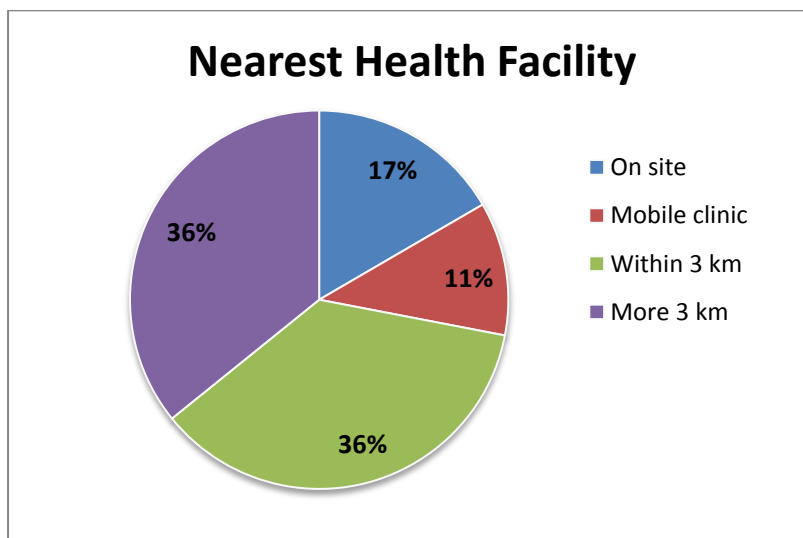
3.4 Health:

3.4.1 Health problems in temporary settlements





3.4.2 Proximity of health facilities to temporary settlements

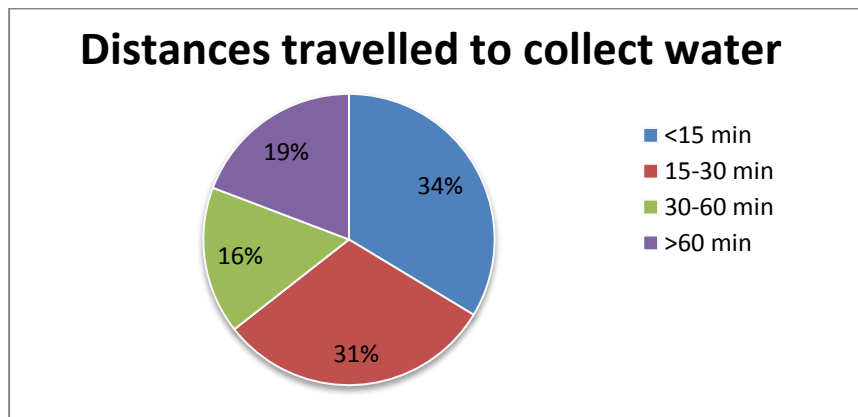


3.5 Wash

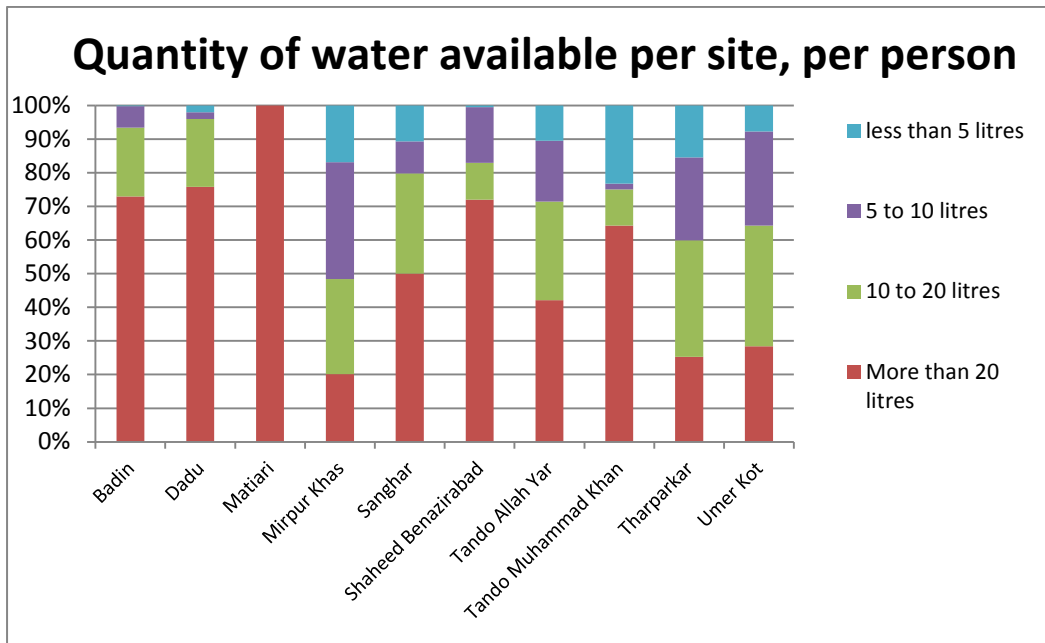
3.5.1 Water sources

Water Sources at Temporary Settlements							
Districts	No. Settlements	Ponds / Canals	Natural Springs / Wells	Hand Pumps	Piped water supply	Tankers/ Bowers	Bottled Water
Badin	391	75	1	293	11	10	4
Dadu	101	16	2	90	1	4	
Matiari	3			2		1	
MirpurKhas	456	18	4	356	9	106	6
Sanghar	460	35	10	395	16	26	2
Shaheed Benazirabad	206	2	2	164	7	35	9
Tando Allah Yar	150	51	9	73	5	10	18
Tando Muhammad Khan	58	27		32		2	
Tharparkar	311	29	86	129	10	134	2
Umerkot	426	121	43	228	8	109	9
TOTALS	2562	374	157	1762	67	437	50

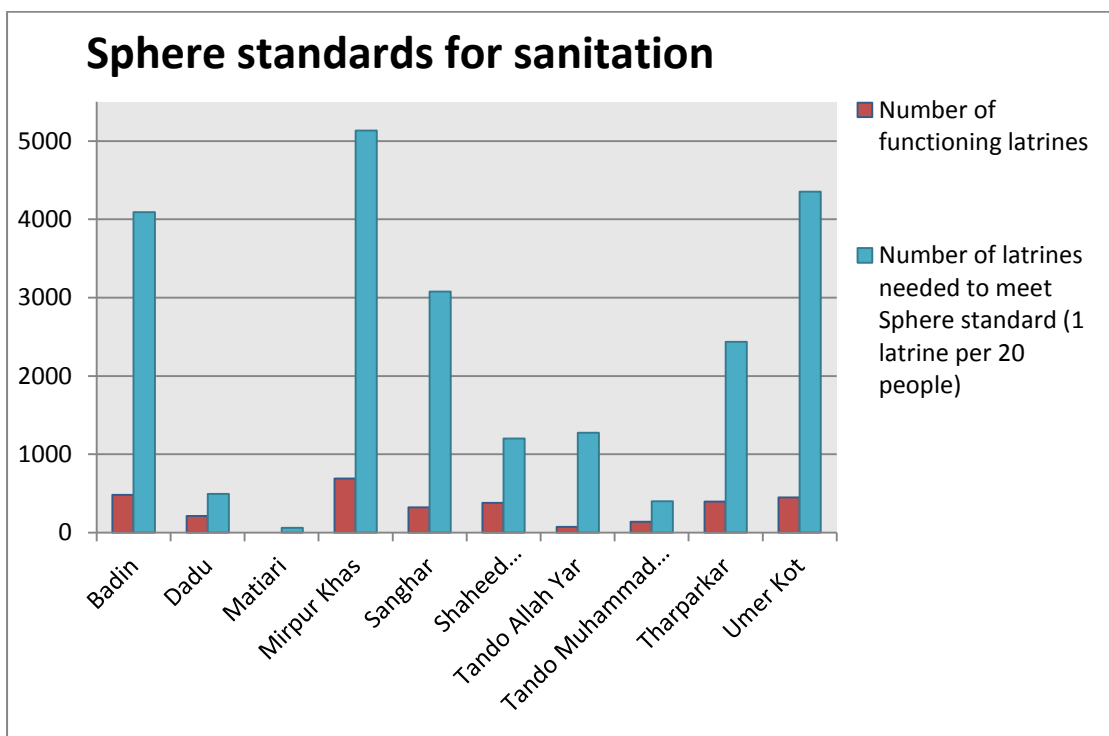
3.5.2 Distance to collect water



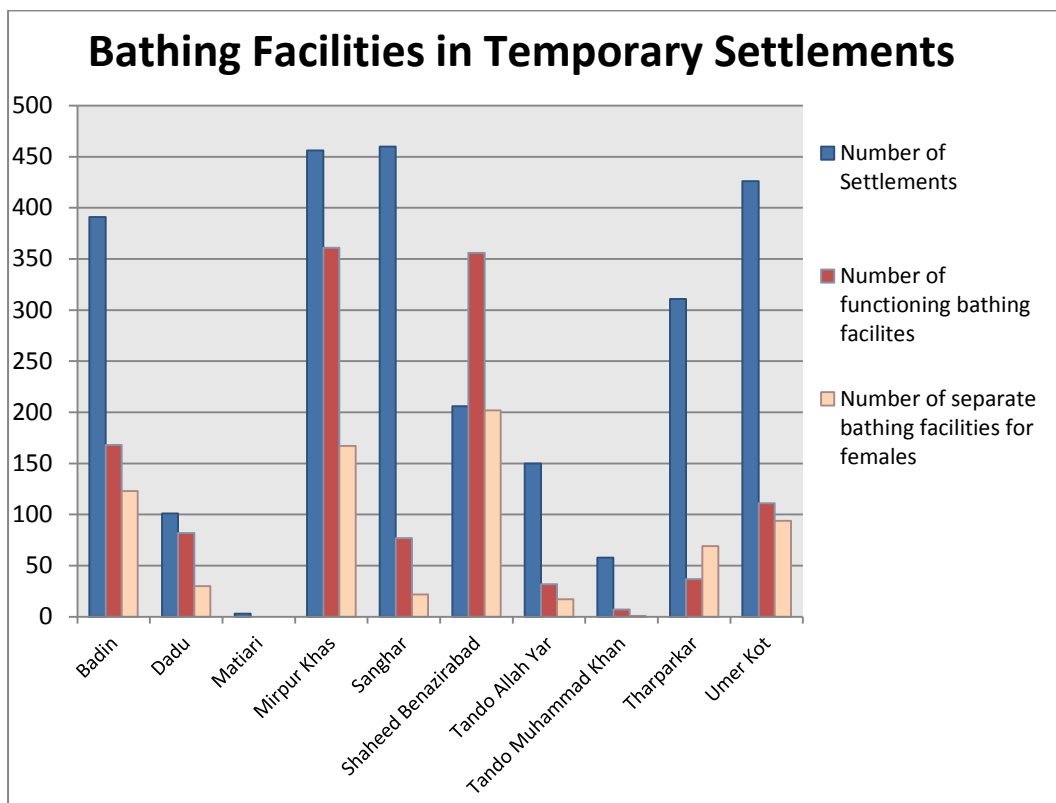
3.5.3 Water quantity



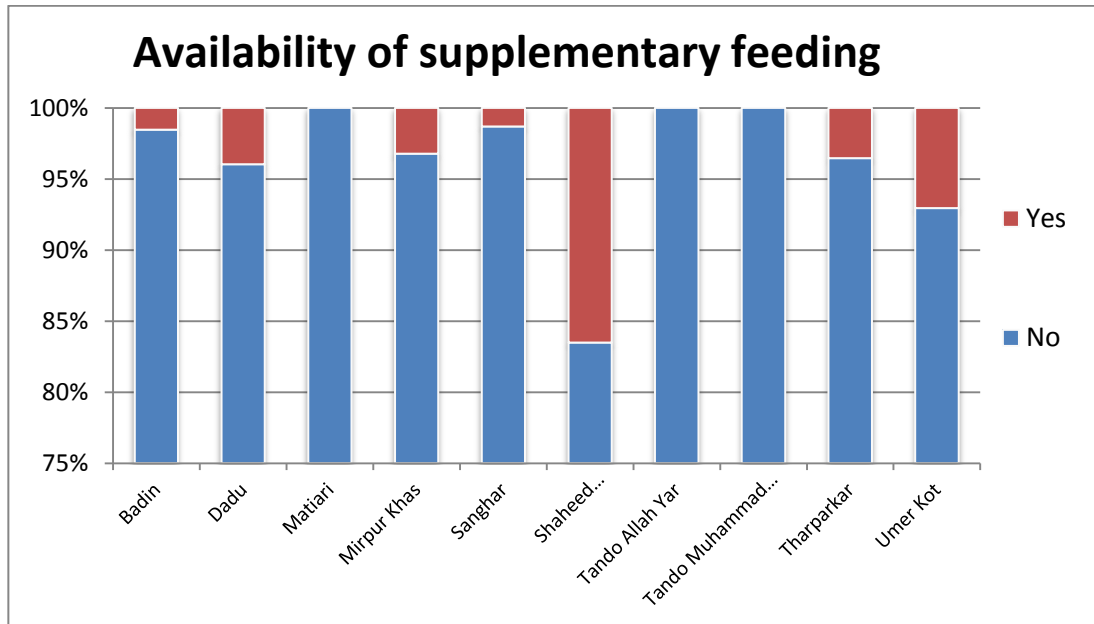
3.5.4 Sanitation facilities



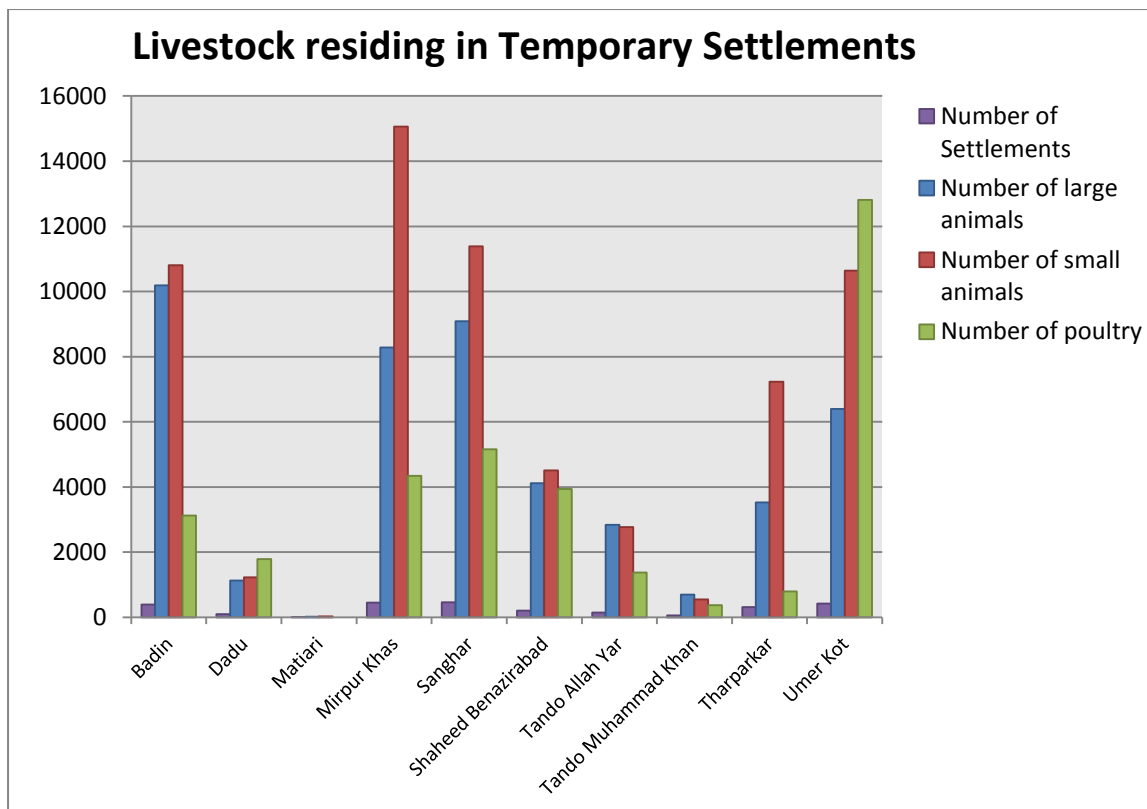
3.5.4 Bathing facilities, including separate facilities for females



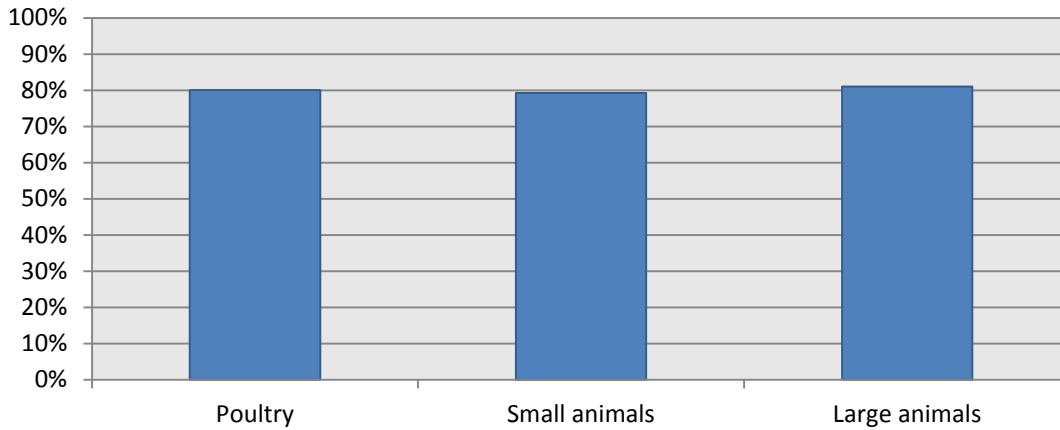
3.6 Food & Nutrition:



3.7 Agriculture:

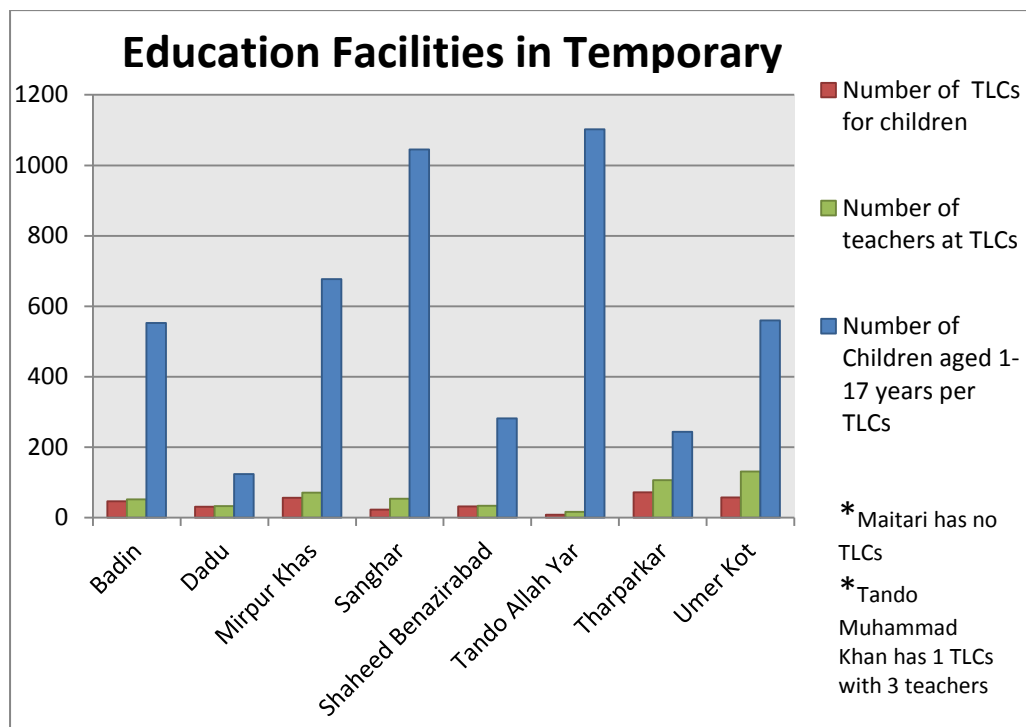


% of Temporary settlements withough sufficient Fodder / Feed available for animals

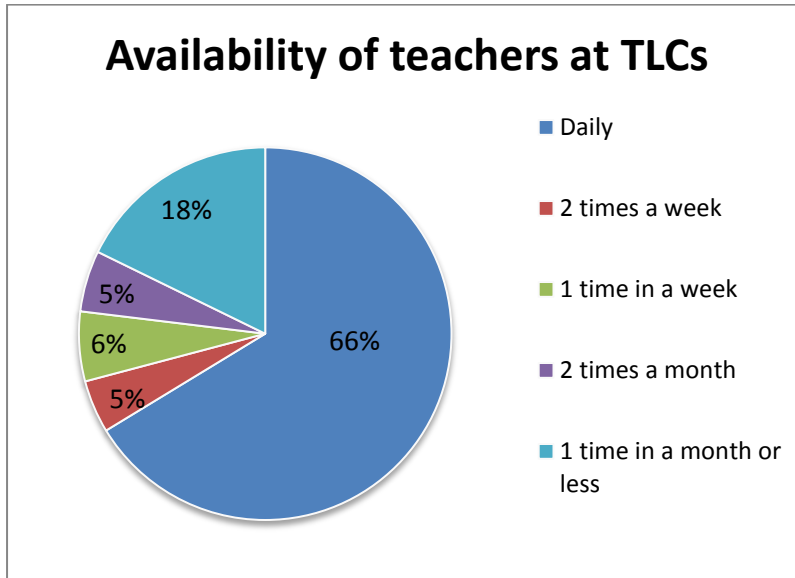


3.8 Education

3.8.1 Education facilities



3.8.2 Teacher availability at temporary learning centres (TLCs)



4.0 Conclusions

Through the third round of the TSSU assessment it was clear that the number of settlements remains very large, 2,572 assessed of approximately 5,000 in total. 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.

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 include newly notified districts and will attempt to gather information from all settlements in the all notified districts. 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.



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		
				2011 / /	District	Team No.	Form No

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 a 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 numberr
Other information (tent / room nr. Etc)		
1.		

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	6. Other
Ownership of land of site	1. Private			2. Public		
Is the site crowded?	1. Yes	2. No	Spacing between the shelters in metres		metres	

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 unaccompanied children				
Number of persons with disabilities						
Breakdown of population	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	6 - 17 years	18-60 years	>60 years	Total
Male						
Female						

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		
Reason for leaving the site (please circle)	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? (please circle)	1: Measles		2 Air / water borne diseases			
	Types of health problems at site: (please circle)	1. Diarrhoea	2. Skin problems	3. High fever	4. Respiratory Infection		
	More than 5 disease related deaths reported last 72 hrs?	1. Yes		2 No			
	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	Blanket	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 facilities for females and males:	Total functioning Latrines		Total functioning Bathing facilities			
		Female:		Male:		Female:	
	What drinking water sources are provided/available? (Please circle)	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? (please circle)	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 in 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? (please circle)	hand washing facilities	Provision of soap	Hygiene education/promotion			
Is there organized solid waste management?	1. Yes		2. No				



IASC PAKISTAN FLOODS SHELTER CLUSTER

Inter-Agency Standing Committee

	How many hygiene kits have been distributed at the site?								
	How are hygiene messages being promoted? (please circle)	Hygiene promoters	Fliers / posters		Radio / TV		No messages		
Food and nutrition	How often is food distributed? (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				
Education	Is there a temporary learning centre / school / safe space for children?	1. Yes			2. No				
	Number of teachers at the temporary learning centre / school / safe space for children?								
	Availability of teachers? (Choose one)	Daily	2 times a week		1 time in a week		2 times a month		1 time in a month or less
Protection	Do women & children feel <u>unsafe</u> at the site?	1. Yes			2. No				
	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 is providing main security in the site (Choose one)	1. Self organized		2. Police		3. Army		4. No one	
	Are families being left without an adult male in the site when males leave for economic reasons?	1. Yes			2. No				
Live stock	What is the number of animals on site?	No. Large Animals		No. Small Animals		No. Poultry			
	Sufficient animal Fodder / feed Available for animals	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	How many of the animals suffer from diseases								