



KEY FINDINGS

- A consistent trend to return to areas of origin is observed; however, 6,151 families remained displaced in Sindh and Balochistan, with inaccessible place of origin cited as the main impediment to return (82%), and majority of IDPs fearing they will remain displaced for at least 1 to 3 months.
- Overall people residing in Temporary Settlements (TS) remain in need for humanitarian assistance, particularly in certain districts where relief efforts have been limited: 77% of IDPs in Naseerabad live in makeshift shelters and the remaining families are using recycled tents from 2010. In Ghotki, 28% of IDPs do not have any type of shelter.
- TSSU findings indicate similar living conditions in temporary settlements and return areas with significant need for humanitarian assistance. 59% of people in assessed villages are residing in temporary shelters or with host families facing similar conditions similar to IDPs
- Living conditions and access to basic services and protection remain poor in both TS and return areas. 66% of affected families reported a deterioration of their economic conditions, facing difficulties to buy enough food following the floods and, significant loss of livelihoods sources particularly livestock. Access to education remains very limited, with 75% of children without access to basic education. Only a 50% of families displaced, and 64% of families in villages assessed have access to clear water. 91% reported shortage of medicines.

Background

The second phase of TSSU assessment focused on identifying the humanitarian situation in temporary settlements as well areas of return. TSSU teams were able to locate and assess a total of 95 temporary settlements hosting 6,151 families in districts Jacobabad, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Qambar Shahdadkot, Ghotki in Sindh, and Jafferabad and Naseerabad in Balochistan.

Additionally, the teams profiled the situation in 2,859 villages in the same districts.

Key findings indicate that humanitarian needs remain acute in both temporary settlements and return areas. Communities affected by the floods, including IDPs and returnees, are living in similar conditions and face multiple challenges to recover from the floods.

TSSU teams observed a consistent trend for IDPs to return to their place of origin. TSSU phase I identified 313 temporary settlements hosting 7,969 families in Sindh; phase II results show 4,745 families remain displaced in 67 settlements whilst 1,406 displaced families residing in 28 settlements have been identified in Balochistan². It is important to note that families facing continued displacement are unable to return due to accessibility issues primarily relating to standing waters in their villages.

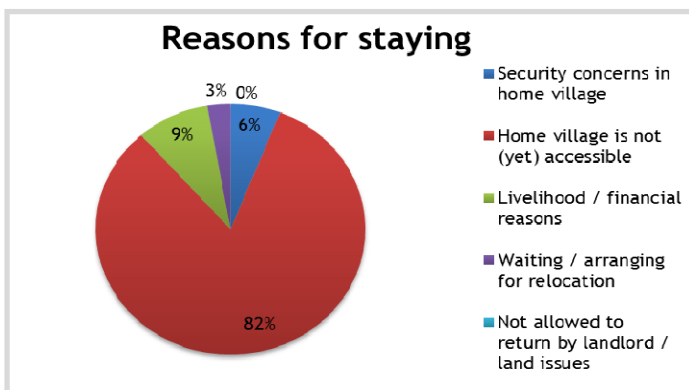
In the assessed villages many returnee families live in precarious conditions, and need humanitarian assistance similar to IDPs including poor access to shelter, food, WASH, health and education. Protection issues related to the access to humanitarian assistance, including the exclusion of families without documentation, vulnerable categories not reached by distributions), were also reported.

Types of temporary settlements

Overall, 99% of the assessed temporary settlements were spontaneous whilst most of collective centers and tented sites have been closed. However in Jacobabad 29% of IDPs remain hosted in collective centers (14%) and tent sites (15%) while 71% population lived in spontaneous settlements.

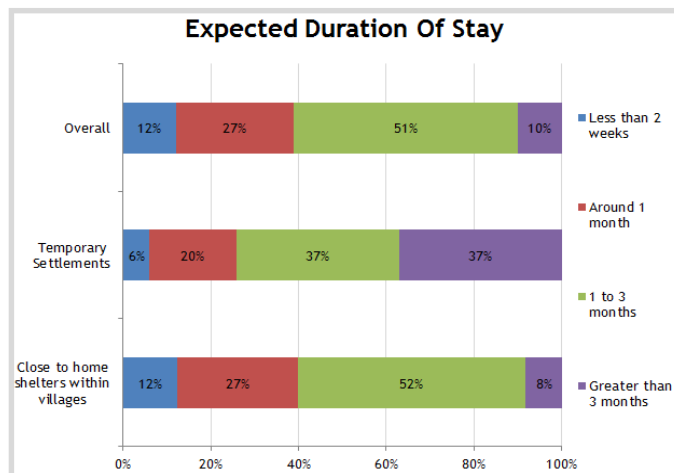
Reasons for staying in temporary settlements

Inaccessibility remains the primary factor preventing return (82% of respondents), followed by the loss/absence of livelihoods opportunities at the place of origin (9%).



Duration of displacement in TS/duration of temporary living in villages

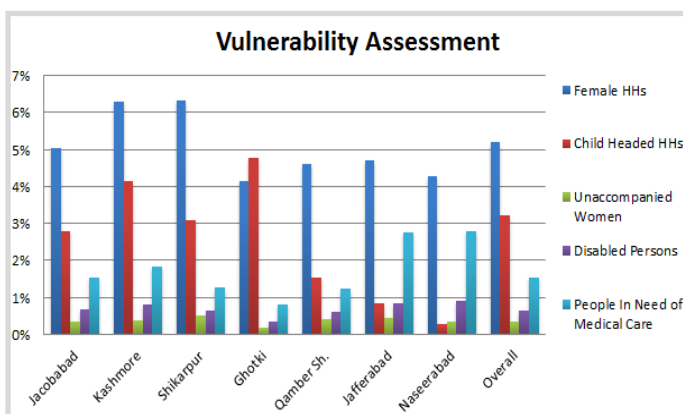
26% of respondents in the temporary settlements estimated that they could remain displaced up to a month, other responses include those estimating that their displacement could last for 1 to 3 months (37%) or for more than 3 months (37%).



59% of the families in assessed villages are living in temporary conditions, i.e. in makeshift shelters next to damaged or destroyed houses, in collective centers or with host families. 52% of these families expect to remain in similar conditions for one to three months and 8% for more than 3 months.

Vulnerability assessment

Overall, TSSU teams identified 5% of households headed by women and 3% by children. 2% of families reported members requiring immediate medical attention, 1% of families had at least one member suffering from disabilities. 0.4% of the assessed population comprised of unaccompanied minors.



¹ TSSU Phase I assessment was conducted in October and November 2012 covering districts Jacobabad, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Ghotki, Larkana, Qamber Shadadkot and Sukkur of Sindh.

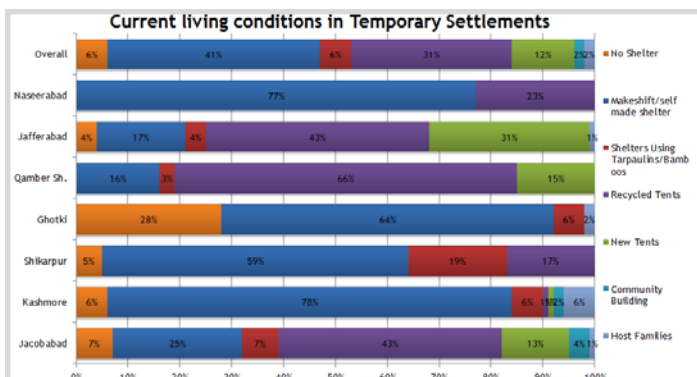
² Flood affected districts of Balochistan were not covered during TSSU phase I assessment.

Multi Sector Findings

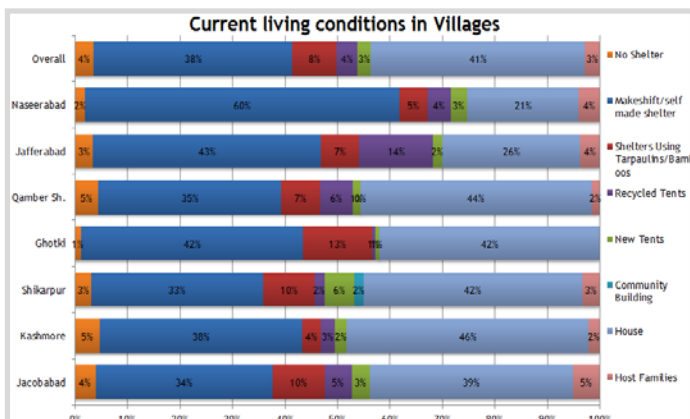
Shelter

Shelter needs are acute in both temporary settlements and return areas.

In temporary settlements 47% of families don't have shelter or are living in makeshift shelters. District wise results show significant variations. In Naseerabad, 77% of IDPs are living in makeshift shelters, whilst remaining IDP caseload is residing in recycled tents ; in Ghotki, 28% of IDPs don't have access to any type of shelter.



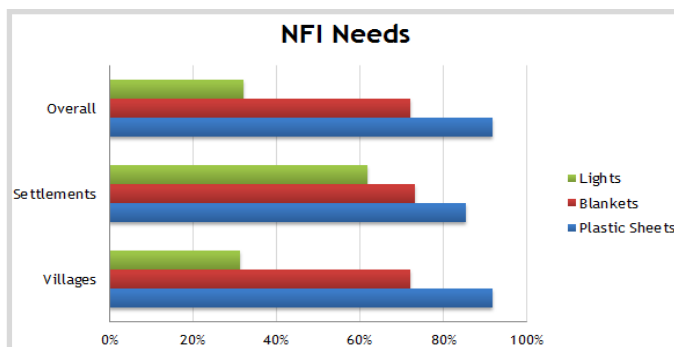
In the assessed villages there are two types of residents: those whose houses are still habitable (41%) and the others who lost their homes and are resorting to temporary solutions (59%). Amongst the second group there are IDPs who are facing secondary or tertiary displacement after leaving TS and that still can't access their place of origin.



All districts show a similar trend where overall 38% of the families are living in makeshift shelter, 15% are using some type of shelter, 3% are with host families and 4 % have no shelter at all. However in some districts the shelter needs are more acute, as in Naseerabad where 62% of the assessed population has minimal shelter support.

Non food items (NFIs)

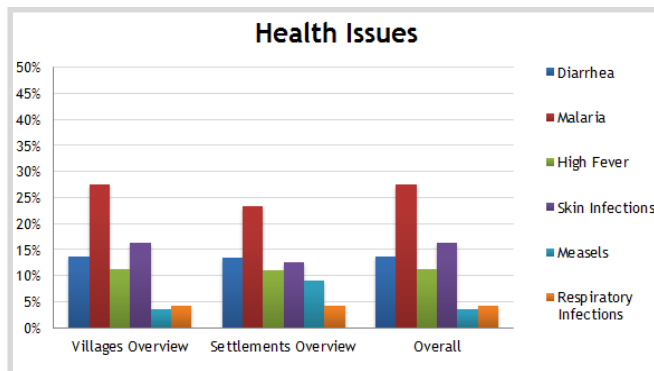
Due to onset of winter, the need for winterized items is particularly high and blankets were identified amongst as a top priority both in villages and temporary settlements followed by lighting, and plastic sheets.



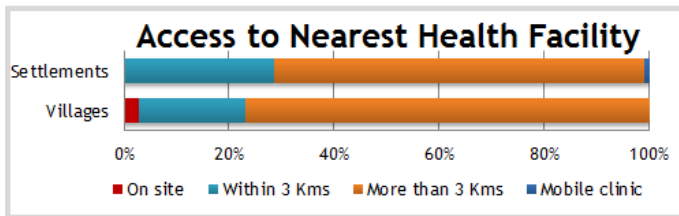
92% of the respondents indicated that they urgently require plastic sheeting while 72% have expressed the need for blankets. The need for illumination sources such, as solar lamps, is particularly high in temporary settlements (62%), where people are exposed to greater protection challenges.

Health

Flood affected population reported various health issues, with similar estimations in temporary settlement and villages. Malaria is the most prevalent health concern (27%), followed by skin infections (16%), diarrhea and high fever (14% and 11% respectively). A few cases of measles and respiratory infections have also been reported.



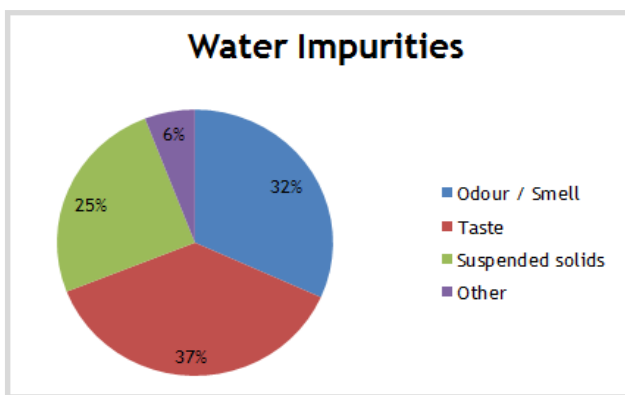
Access to health facilities is limited for both IDPs and returnees, with 77% villages and 71% of TS being located more than 3kms away from the nearest health facility.



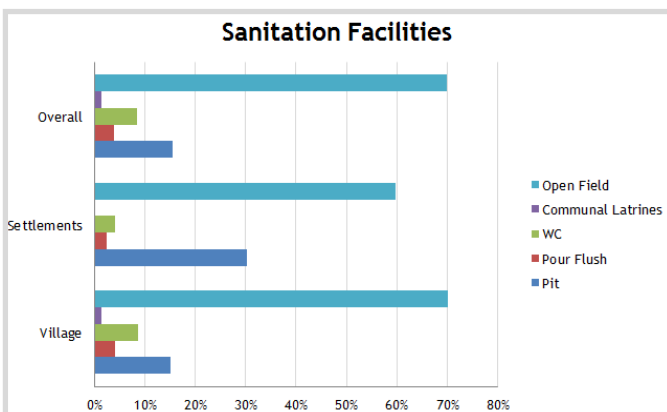
Shortage of medicine was reported by 91% of the key informants in all districts.

WASH

Access to clean water remains a challenge in both villages and temporary settlements. In TS 50% of the respondents in TS and 64% in return areas reported access to clean water– Bad taste, odor and suspended solids were the key reasons reported for poor water quality.



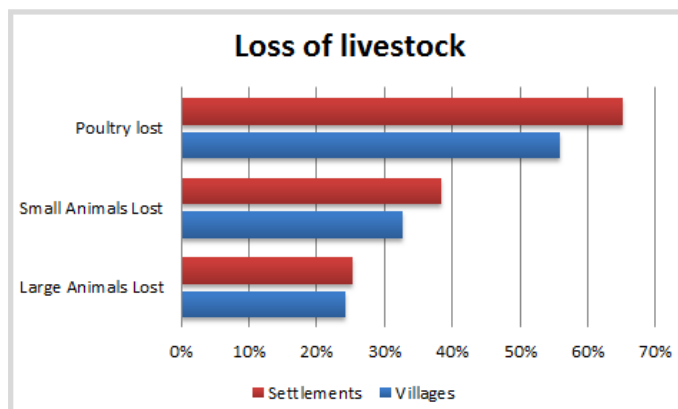
Inadequate sanitation facility remains a key concern in assessed sites: 70% of people are using open fields, 16% pit latrines, 1% use communal latrines and 4% pour flush.



The sanitation needs are more acute in in return areas where 70% of people reported the absence of any sanitation facility. Poor hygiene conditions have also been observed with 33% of the families in villages and 26% of the families in settlements practicing hand washing.

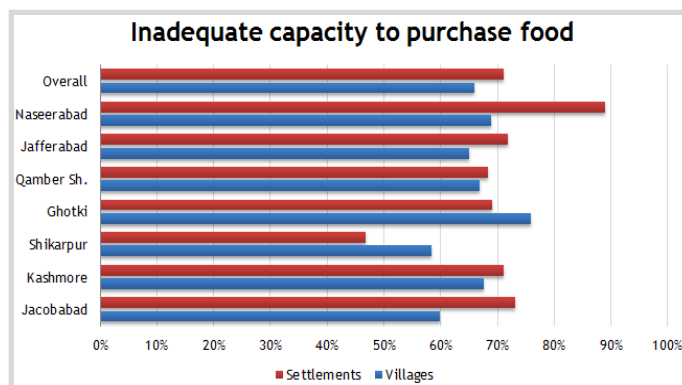
Livestock

Floods caused a widespread loss of livestock. Overall, 24% of people reported losing large animals, 33% small animals and 56% of the poultry.



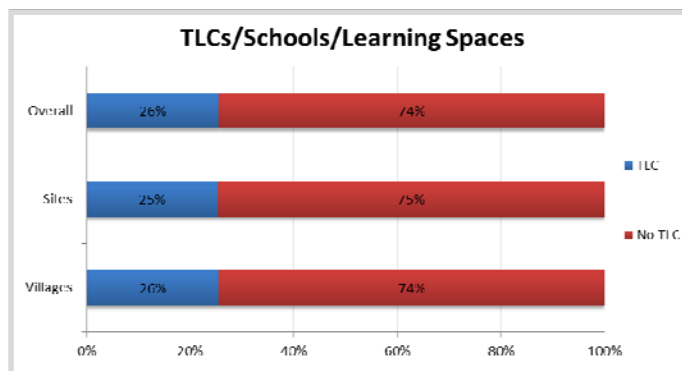
Food security

71% of the families in return areas and 66% families in TS reported not being able to afford sufficient food for their families. District wise purchase capacity in TS and return areas is shown in the figure.



Education

Floods and consequent displacement of population has largely disrupted education activities.

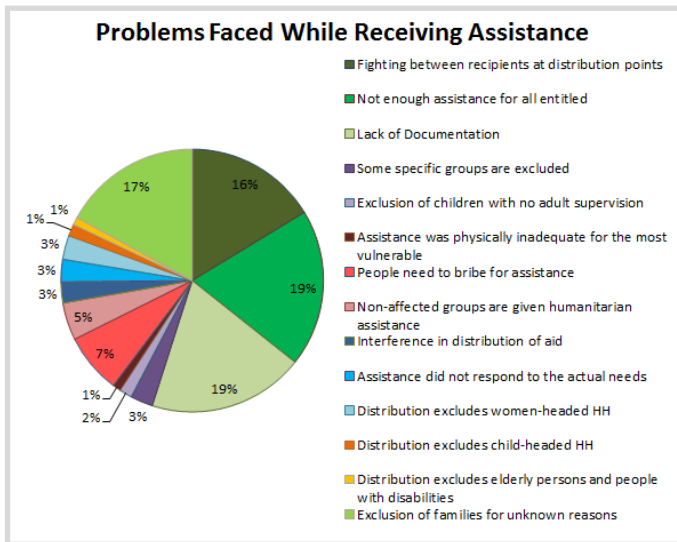


Access to educational facilities such as temporary learning centers, schools and other learning

temporary learning centers, schools and other learning spaces remains poor: 74% of assessed communities do not have access to educational facilities including temporary settlements and return areas.

Protection

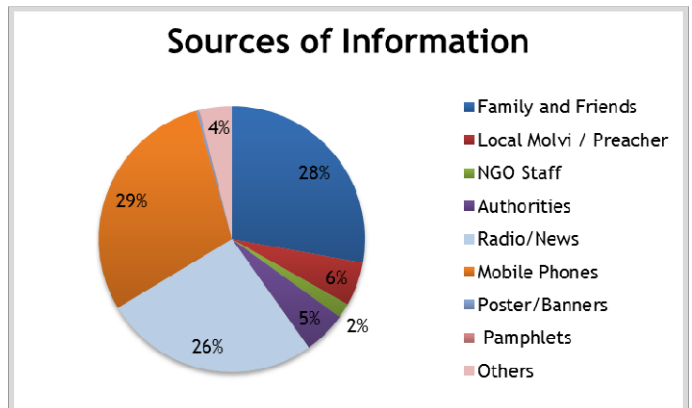
The following problems have been reported in relation to the availability of relief assistance:



Key issues raised include limited distribution relief items (19%), difficulties in obtaining assistance due to absence of ID/documentation (19%); untargeted distributions of aid (17%), Aggressive behavior/fighting of recipients at distribution points (16%) and bribes to get assistance (7%). Some of the most vulnerable households reported to be unable to reach the distribution points including female-headed families (3%), disabled and elderly people (1%).

Information and communication

TSSU teams also collected information on main means of communications used by affected communities. Results indicate that mobile phones (29%) are the most common source of information, followed by word of mouth (28%) and radio/news (26%). However, the preferred sources of information are the radio (25%) and mobile phones (25%).



Due to low literacy rates in the areas of assessment, posters and banners were cited as the least preferred sources of information.

Location map

The map on following page shows locations of temporary settlements and villages assessed by TSSU teams.

Monsoon 2012 - Affected Population in Temporary Settlements & Villages - Northern Sindh & East Balochistan 23rd January 2013

