Executive Summary

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. An inter-agency[1] rapid assessment was agreed and this report contains the initial findings of the Shelter Cluster Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) survey.

The key findings are as follows:

- **2,547** temporary settlements were assessed, hosting approximately **174,500** households and **824,000** people.

- This sample represents a fraction of the total number of temporary settlements. As of September 27th, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) had recorded some **3,261** formal camps and schools being used by displaced populations.

- This number may exclude many of the **57%** of settlements surveyed by the TSSU which were **spontaneous** settlement sites. If spontaneous sites sites are included, the total number of sites could be close to **6,000.**

- Planned tent sites represented **17%** of the sites surveyed by the TSSU, collective centres **11%** and others **13%.**

- In Umerkhot, Sanghar, Mirpur Khas and Khaipur the proportion of spontaneous settlements is much higher than average.

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[1] See Section I for the full list of participating agencies.

- Interviewees indicated significant needs for shelter, kitchen sets and blankets, particularly in spontaneous settlements. In such sites, **82%** or **84,000 families** required shelters.

- Of families who had shelter, **13,445** were staying in 358 collective centres, including schools. There will be increasing pressure for these people to find alternative shelter. UNICEF estimates that 2,449 schools are currently being used as temporary settlements (27th September figures).

- Relatively **high numbers of female headed households and / or children** were encountered, particularly in six districts (Badin, Mirpur Khas, Sanghar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Umerkot). 23% of all families in the assessed temporary settlements were headed by women.

- The average settlement size was **324.** Settlements were larger than average in the districts of Sanghar, Tando Muhammad Khan and Umerkot. There were many small settlements. The largest two were the **16,000** and **13,000** people in Umerkot, followed by **10,000** people in Sanghar.

- Five districts, Badin, Sanghar, Khairpur, Mirpur Khas and Umerkot, have very **high proportions of people displaced**. Umerkot has the highest at 66% and Khairpur has the lowest at 21%. If the proportion of people displaced is over approximately 20%, then it becomes more difficult for host communities themselves to cope.

- The numbers of households in temporary settlements in Khairpur was greater than the official numbers of damage or destroyed households published PDMA. This discrepancy could have occurred due to the rapidly evolving situation, incomplete information reported by PDMA and/or the presence of displaced populations from other districts.

- **Significant WASH, Health, Education, Protection, Food and Food Security requirements** were reported by the majority of interviewees in each temporary settlement.

- Winterization items, which are currently not part of the shelter strategy or the initial flash appeal, will be required. For those facing extended displacement or those whose houses have been destroyed but will have returned to their displacement or those whose houses have been destroyed but will have returned to their land.

There are a number of emerging **trends**. They are as follows:

- There have been **heavy rains after this assessment** was conducted. We will continue to assess the impact and share information as and when it becomes available.

- The **numbers of settlements identified are expected to increase**. The rapid assessment is likely to have identified those settlements that were more accessible and larger in size. Any additional settlements identified are likely to be smaller than the current average size.

The key **recommendations** are as follows:

- Revisit sites on an ongoing basis in areas identified as having been severely affected as a matter of urgency.

- Conduct place of origin surveys to help to provide additional detail for PDMA and cluster members to incorporate into their statistical information.

- Develop a faster approach for collecting and analysing assessment information.

- Share contact information of the temporary settlement management teams with the IOM so ongoing needs of these settlements can continue to be assessed.

- Share information with the shelter cluster in order that cluster agencies can support the needs of these settlements.

- Continue to coordinate with each of the settlements, in order to identify as early as possible any emerging issues, such as pressure to leave collective centres based in schools.

A. Introduction

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. Flash flooding has also caused damage and loss of life in southern Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 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 conducted one of a series of rapid assessments designed to assess the impact of the 2011 monsoon floods in Sindh.

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 Shelter Cluster Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) conducted the rapid assessment in 14 districts, which were prioritised using PDMA damage figures. On September 10th and 11th 2011, 2,547 Temporary Settlements were visited by IOM, the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) and several other NGOs utilising a total of 250 field teams. A full list of the organisations involved is provided in the last section in this document.

The questionnaire contained approximately 180 questions incorporating information on:
- Demographics
- Shelter & non-food relief items (NFI) needs
- Multi-Sectoral Information WASH, Health, Education, Food, Protection and Livestock Needs
- Migration Statistics
- Contact information of the Site Management Focal Points or Agencies

B. Objectives & Constraints

Objectives

The key objectives of the assessment are:

- Provide an overview of key issues in relation to temporary settlements in each of the districts assessed.

- Identify as many 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.

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 Shelter Cluster flash appeal is for both Sindh and Balochistan. Care should be taken when comparing the two.

C. Key Findings

The key findings are as follows:

- **2,547** temporary settlements were assessed, hosting approximately **174,500** households and **824,000** people. The shelter cluster will estimate from these figures the overall numbers of people that are currently hosted in temporary settlements.

- Recent figures published by PDMA show that over 1.2 million households have been affected by the flooding.

- Approximately **57%** of the temporary settlements were classified as **spontaneous settlements**. The numbers of planned tent sites, collective centres and others were 17%, 11% and 13% respectively.

- In Umerkhot, Sanghar, Mirpur Khas and Khaipur the proportion of spontaneous settlements is much higher than average.

- Interviewees indicated significant needs for Shelter, Kitchen Sets and Blankets, particularly in spontaneous settlements. In Spontaneous settlements, **82%** of families required shelters. In these spontaneous settlements assessed so far, approximately **84,000 families** require shelters.

- Of those that currently have shelter, **13,445** families were staying in 358 collective centres, including schools. There will be increasing pressure for these people to find alternative shelter. UNICEF estimates

that 2,449 schools are currently being used as temporary settlements (27th September figures).

- 611 temporary settlements, 24% of those visited, were identified in Shaheed Benazirabad alone.

- Many temporary settlements hosted extremely vulnerable people and had relatively high numbers of female headed households and / or children. This was particularly acute in the districts of:
  - Badin
  - Mirpur Khas
  - Sanghar
  - Tando Muhammad Khan
  - Umerkot

- The population size for settlements was large with approximately 324 people per settlement in the districts of Sanghar, Tando Muhammad Khan and Umerkot.

- The proportion of households in temporary settlements in Khairpur was greater than the PDMA damage figures. This discrepancy could have occurred due to the rapidly evolving situation, underestimations by PDMA and/or the presence of displaced populations from other districts.

- Over the coming weeks, we can assess more accurately where people will have to remain in temporary settlements rather than return to their place of origin and coordinate the distribution of additional NFIs as required in these areas.

In the majority of settlements, many interviewees noted significant requirements from a range of sectors including:

- WASH
- Health
- Food
- Food Security
- Education
- Protection

D. Types of settlements and classification

The following chart shows the overall numbers of families in each type of Settlement. Over 57% of the settlements assessed were spontaneous.
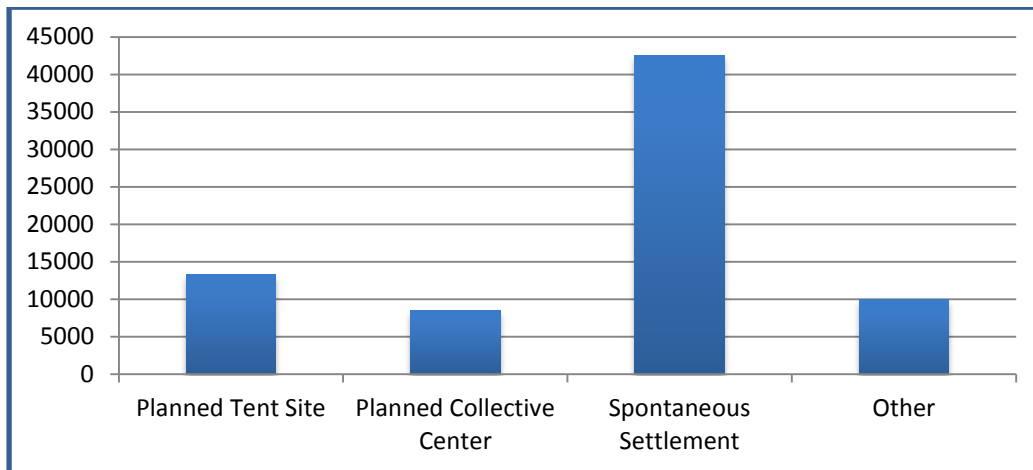

The proportions and numbers of types of settlements vary greatly by district. The numbers of people in each type of settlement are summarised in the following table and presented in the following two charts.

District Name	Total	Planned Tented Camps	Planned Collective Centres	Spontaneous Settlements	Other	Blank
BADIN	69,712	28,167	9,744	142	0	31,659
DADU	19,632	1,539	12,902	752	500	3,939
JAMSHORO	801	0	801	0	0	0
KHAIRPUR	69,745	242	1,298	8,618	1,357	58,230
MATIARI	50,980	0	0	0	0	50,980
MIRPUR KHAS	68,111	5,947	8,698	33,555	11,001	8,910
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	8,104	550	290	311	2,221	4,732
SANGHAR	162,117	1,009	150	60,329	7,479	93,150
SHAHDADKOT	3,850	0	0	2,261	64	1,525
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	81,613	16,833	7,785	723	5,297	50,975
TANDO ALLAH YAR	31,845	1,673	0	2,604	3,037	24,531
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	149,932	1,952	300	3,572	24,105	120,003
THATTA	160	160	0	0	0	0
UMERKOT	107,393	0	9,347	51,967	256	45,823
Total	**823,995**	**58,072**	**51,315**	**164,834**	**55,317**	**494,457**

In this first chart, the actual numbers of assessed settlements are shown. The chart is ordered by the number of spontaneous settlements in each district. It is clear that Sanghar, Umerkot and Mirpur Khas have large numbers of spontaneous settlements.
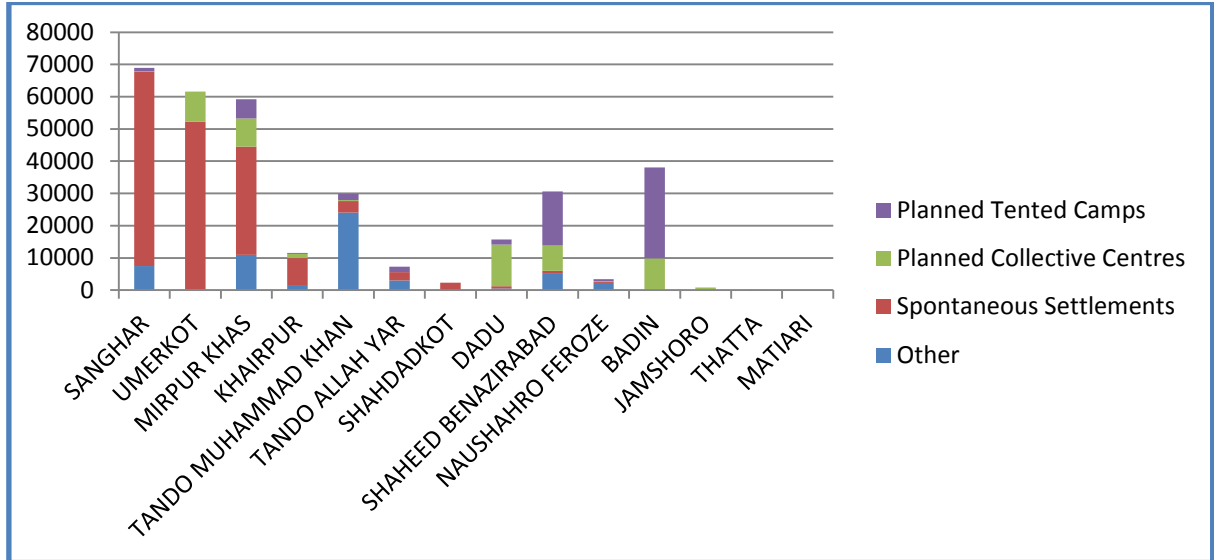
The second chart shows the relative proportions of each type of temporary settlement (ordered as the first chart). Badin, Jamshoro, Thatta and Naushahro Feroze had much larger proportions of planned camps than other districts.
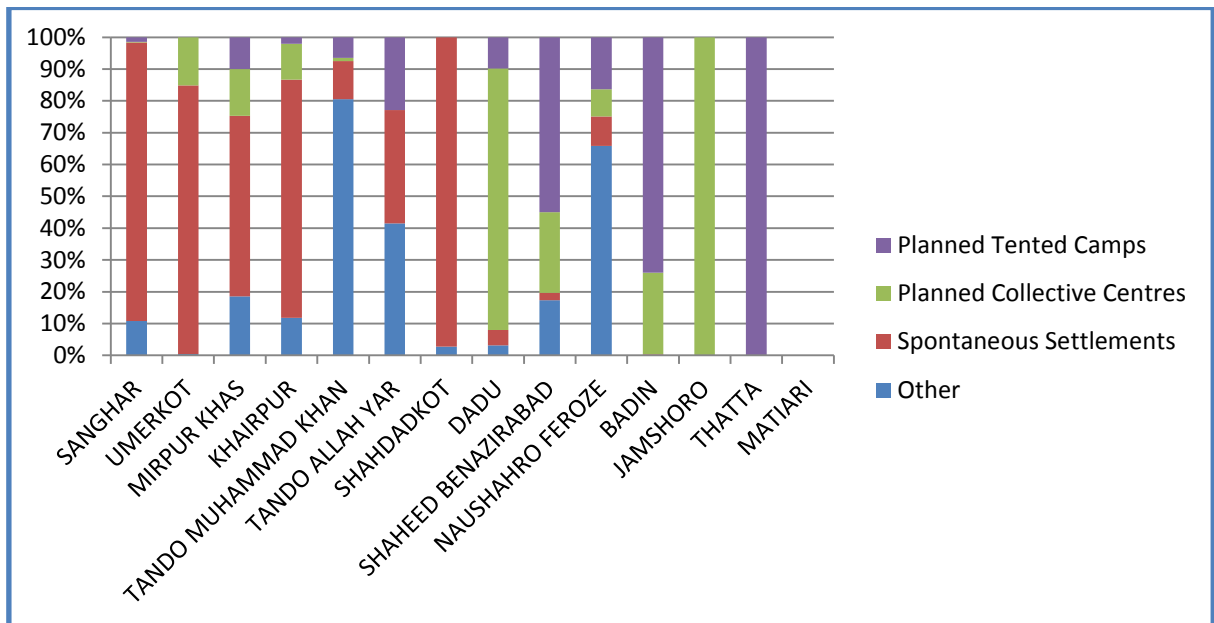
A number of settlements were not assessed by type of settlement. More information about these will become apparent as they are reassessed in the future.

In this initial rapid assessment, it is probable that there would have been relatively more assessments of those settlements that were more accessible and larger in size. As the response continues, we will discover potentially large numbers of additional settlements that are likely to be more numerous, but smaller in size than the settlements assessed so far.

Many families are currently in collective centres, such as schools (approx. 13,000). This is mainly in Umerkot, Mirpur Khas, Badin, Khairpur, Dadu and Shaheed Benazirabad. There will be increasing pressure on these families to leave these centres as the schools open.

The Shelter Cluster will help to coordinate these locations so that cluster members can help to provide appropriate shelters in these circumstances. We will initiate communications with each of the management units in the schools to identify those that have the most urgent relocation requirements.

E. Temporary Settlement Population Demographic

Population breakdown

The following chart summarises the breakdown of the population in the sites surveyed in each district.
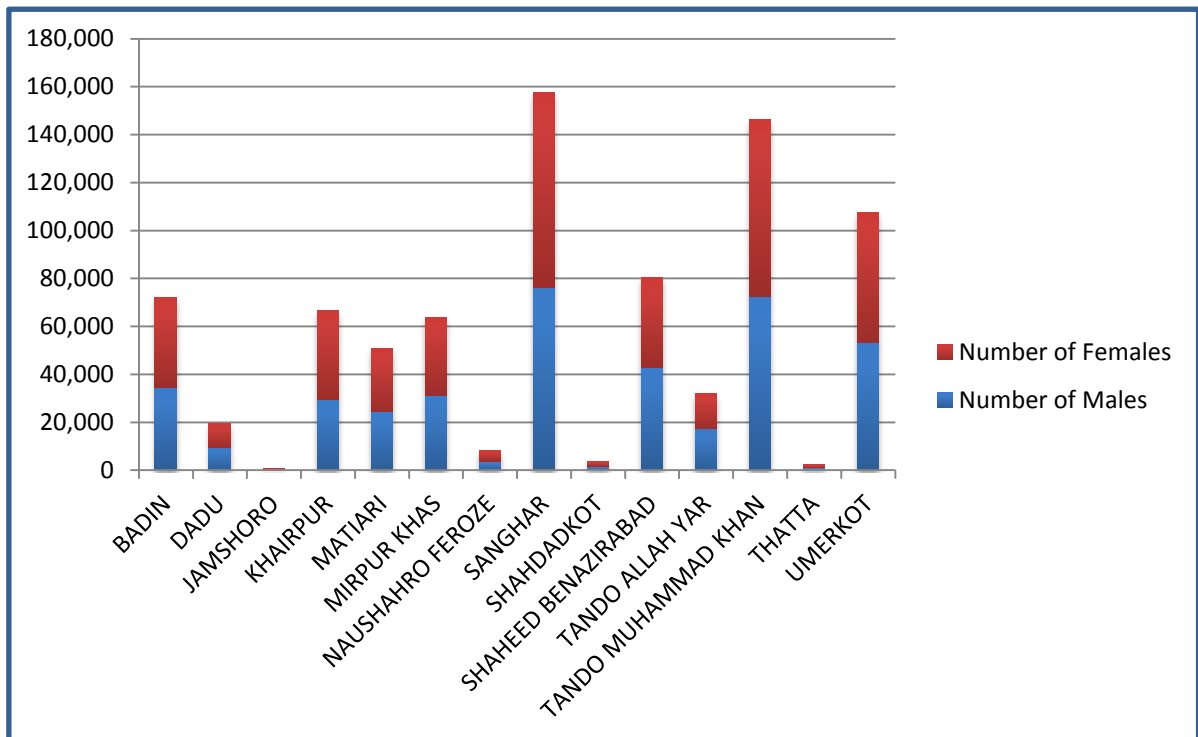

Overall, the temporary settlements in each district were broadly equally balanced between males and females.

The average number of people per camp varied significantly between districts. Dadu and Shaheed Benazirabad in particular had a large number of relatively small temporary settlements, with an average size of only 81 and 134 respectively. In contrast, Sanghar, Tando Muhammad Khan and Umerkot all had much larger populations (534, 402 and 1,603 respectively).

These differences are significant and may reflect the severity of the flooding in these districts. Typically, people will minimise displacement away from their own villages. Large settlements are a sign that people have been displaced further. As the more detailed questionnaire results become available, the nature of this trend will become more apparent.
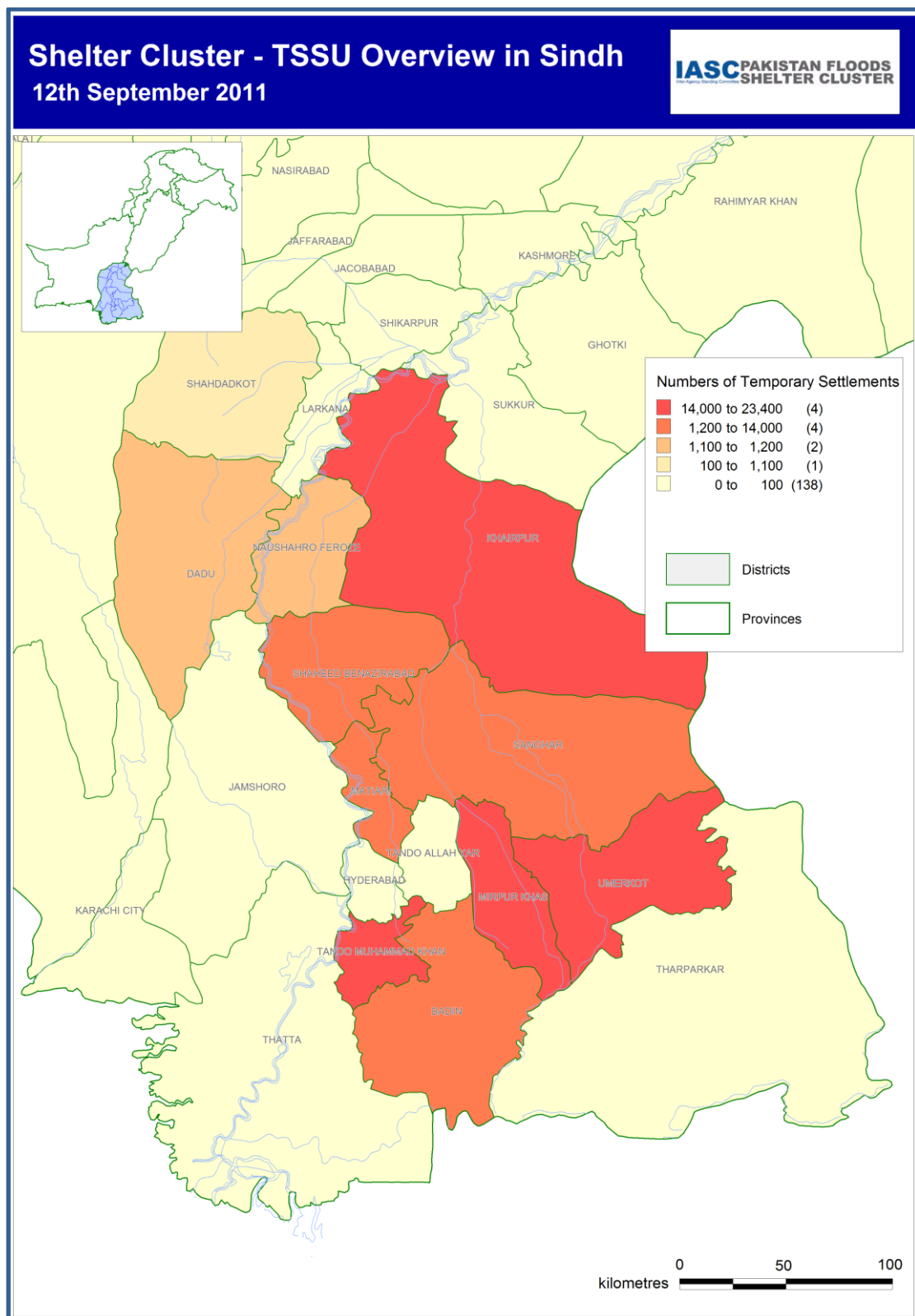
The typical numbers of people per camp are summarised in the following chart.

Average Number of People in Temporary Settlements Surveyed Assessed
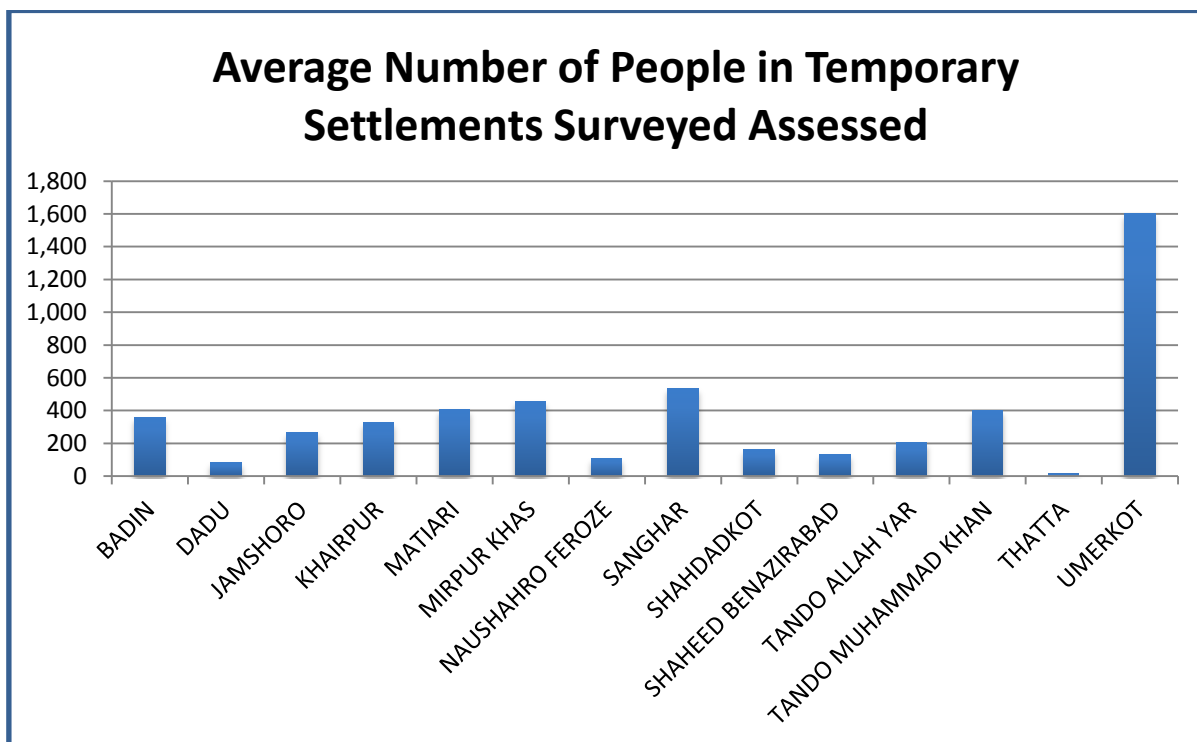
The general population information is summarised in the following table from those settlements that have been assessed. The extent to which each district is affected is shown in this table using the same colour gradients as the map in the section above.

District Name	PDMA – Number Damaged and Destroyed	Number of Temporary Settlements Assessed	Number of People in Temporary Settlements	Average number of people in Temporary Settlements	Number of Households in Temporary Settlements
BADIN	382,562	195	69,712	357	15,723
DADU	10,448	241	19,632	81	3,776
JAMSHORO	75,049	3	801	267	156
KHAIRPUR	11,429	213	69,745	327	25,108
MATIARI	700	126	50,980	405	7,071
MIRPUR KHAS	118,110	149	68,111	457	23,340
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	44,950	75	8,104	108	2,002
SANGHAR	54,690	303	162,117	535	28,449
SHAHDADKOT	5,242	24	3,850	160	620
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	300,000	611	81,613	134	11,660
TANDO ALLAH YAR	27,697	157	31,845	203	13,694
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	50,800	373	149,932	402	24,239
THATTA	11,325	10	160	16	340
UMERKOT	32,164	67	107,393	1,603	18,280
Total	1,125,166	2,547	823,995	324	174,458

The numbers of temporary settlements surveyed per district are summarised on the following map:

Shelter Cluster - TSSU Overview in Sindh
12th September 2011

Numbers of Temporary Settlements

14,000 to 23,400	(4)
1,200 to 14,000	(4)
1,100 to 1,200	(2)
100 to 1,100	(1)
0 to 100	(138)

Districts

Provinces

Place of origin

Place of origin data, although useful, was not collected on this rapid assessment form. The intention was to ask these more specific questions as a follow up to these initial rapid assessment questionnaires.
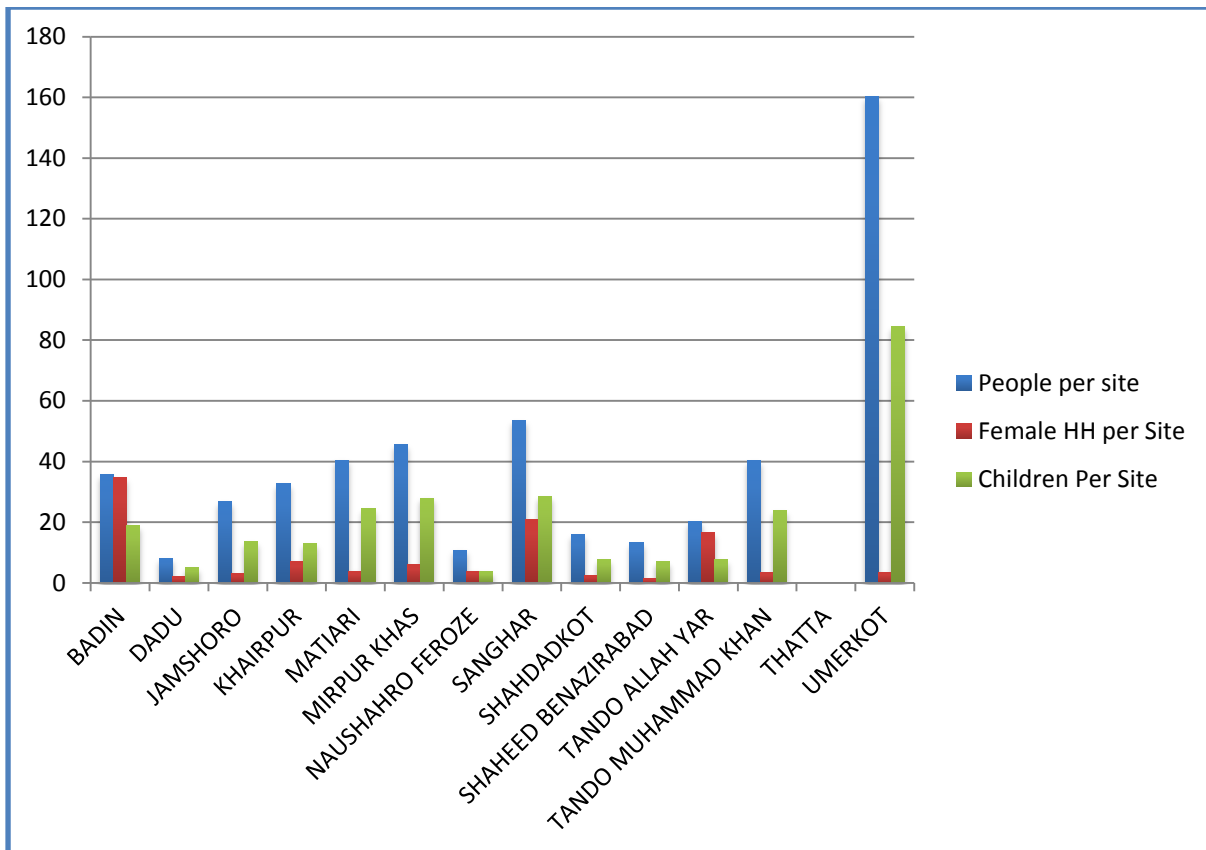
Vulnerabilities

Information collected on vulnerabilities formed a core component of the assessments. In particular, the following three criteria were assessed, with higher numbers corresponding to greater vulnerability:

- Average size of the settlement
- Numbers of female headed households
- Numbers of children in each temporary settlement.

These are summarised by district in the following chart. Note that in order to present all three vulnerability criteria on one chart, the number of people and number of children per site has been scaled down by a factor of 10.

From the graph above, it is clear that Badin, Matiari, Mirpur Khas, Sanghar, Tando Muhammad Khan and Umerkot all show relatively high levels of vulnerabilities. Each of these districts had a high number of people per site. In addition, the number of children in Umerkot and Sanghar was particularly high. The number of female-headed households in Badin, Sanghar and Tando Allar Yah was also high. The graph indicates:

- Umerkot had the highest number of people per site (1,600) and children per site (845), but the lowest number of female-headed households (4).

- Sanghar had the second highest number of people per site (540) and children per site (286). The number of female-headed households per site is 21.

- Badin had the highest number of female headed households (35) per site.

- Five districts, Badin, Sanghar, Khairpur, Mirpur Khas and Umerkot had very high proportions of people displaced. Umerkot had the highest at 66% and Khairpur has the lowest at 21%. If the proportion of people displaced is over approximately 20%, then it becomes more difficult for communities to cope by themselves.

F. Findings

Many of the detailed findings will follow in the second version of this report.

Shelter/NFIs

The following chart summarises the needs for Shelter and NFIs in each district assessed.
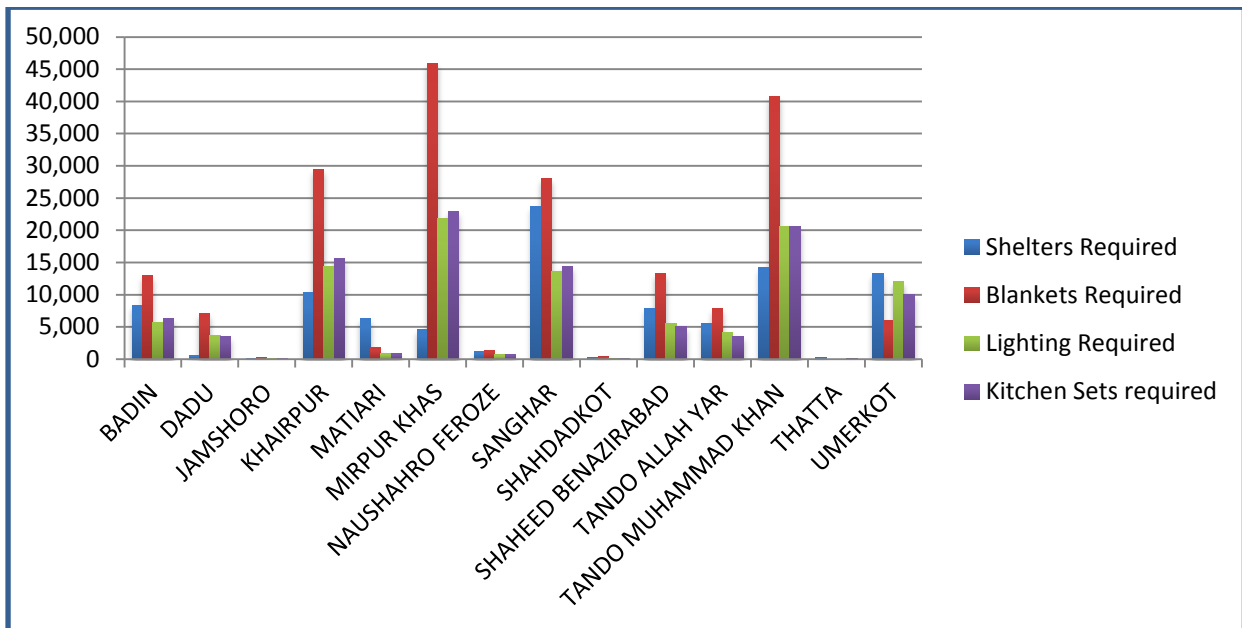
The shelter needs across all districts assessed was 55%, and the unmet needs for blankets and kitchen sets respectively was 54% and 58%. In spontaneous settlements, the shelter needs of the families in the sites there is as much as 82%, which is equivalent to 84,000 families that require shelters.

The districts with the greatest overall need were Khairpur, Mirpur Khas, Sanghar and Tando Muhammad Khan. Needs were also relatively high in Badin, Shaheed Benazirabad and Umerkot.

Shelter needs were greatest in Sanghar, Khaipur and Tando Muhammad Khan with the requirements in each of 23,666, 10,382 and 14,179 respectively.

The need for blankets was most prevalent in Mirpur Khas, Tando Muhammad Khan and Khaipur with the requirements in each of 45,829, 40,753 and 29,454 respectively. The needs for blankets was based on an assumption of 2 blankets per family.

In addition, in Mirpur Khas, Tando Muhammad Khan, Khaipur and Sanghar, there were urgent needs for kitchen sets with requirements in each of 22,946, 20,599, 15,536 and 14,393 respectively.

Coverage by Tehsil

The following chart shows the coverage of each district by numbers per tehsil. It shows that of those districts that were assessed, usually all of the tehsils were visited.
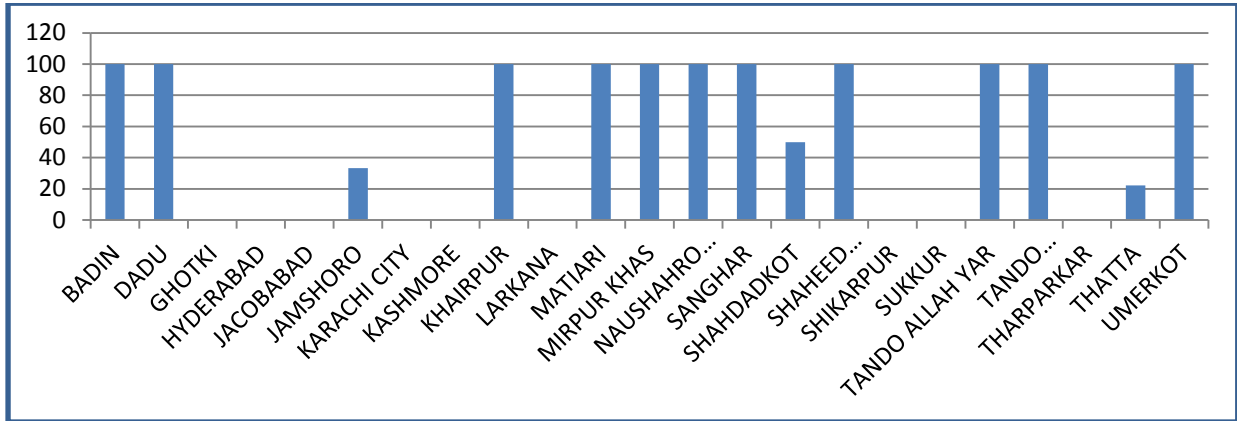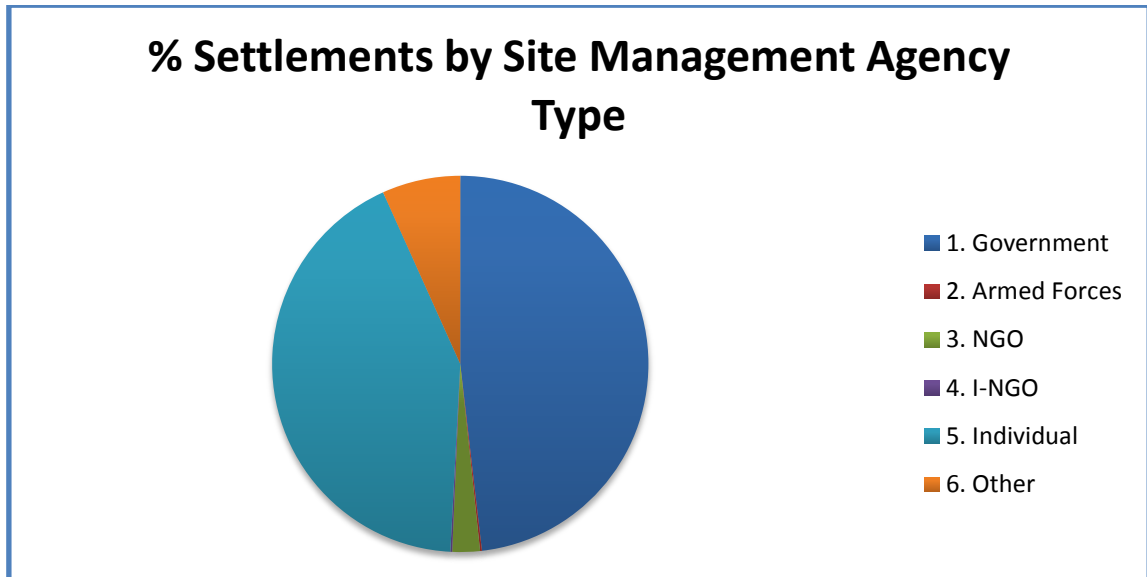

General Findings

The following observations are noted:

- According to the PDMA, Badin, Mirpur Khas and Shaheed Benazirabad were the most affected districts.

- The highest number households damaged were in Badin (382,562), followed by Shaheed Benazirabad (300,000) and Mirpur Khas (118,110).

- Of the 11 districts under consideration, the number of households in temporary settlements was the highest in Mirpur Khas (23,340), Khairpur (22,242), Tando Myhammadad Khan (18,841) and Umerkot (18,280).

- The most people in temporary settlements were in Mirpur Khas (68,111), Shahid Benazirabad (81,613), Tando Muhammad Khan (96,788) and Umerkot (107,393).

- The proportion of households in temporary settlements in Khairpur was greater than the PDMA damage figures. This discrepancy could have occurred due to the rapidly evolving situation, underestimations by PDMA and/or the presence of displaced populations from other districts.

Site management

The vast majority of the camps are either managed by the government or individually (48% and 42% respectively).

% Settlements by Site Management Agency Type

- 1. Government
- 2. Armed Forces
- 3. NGO
- 4. I-NGO
- 5. Individual
- 6. Other

In most cases temporary settlements that were spontaneous or classified as "other" tended to be much larger than planned sites. The average number of families in the former was approximately 80 compared to only 38 in the planned sites.

Settlements classified as "other" tended to be a mixture of road side spontaneous settlements, provided with a specific location as well as occasionally schools and government buildings.

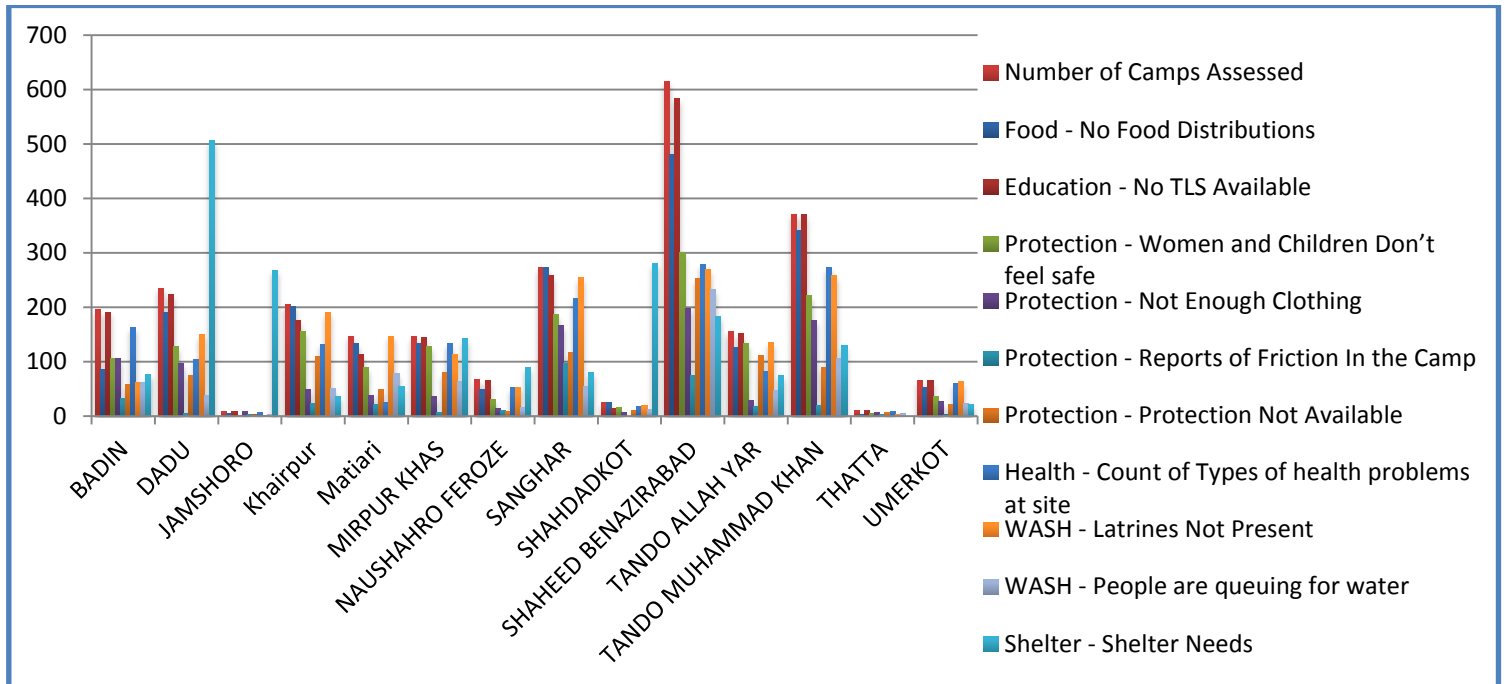## Average Number of Families By Type of Settlement
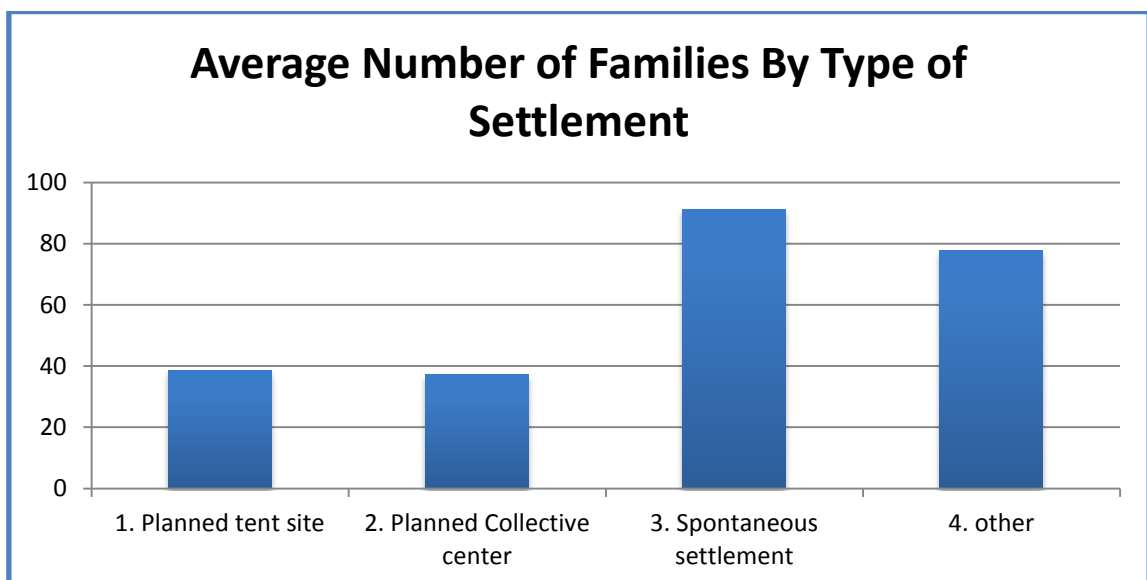
The following chart shows the numbers of families per settlement in broad ranges. The average settlement size contains 61 families (324 people). From the distribution below it is clear that this is skewed heavily by a small number of large temporary settlements above 500 families in size of which there are 39. The median number of families in the settlements assessed was only 18.

Distribution of the Number of Families per Settlement
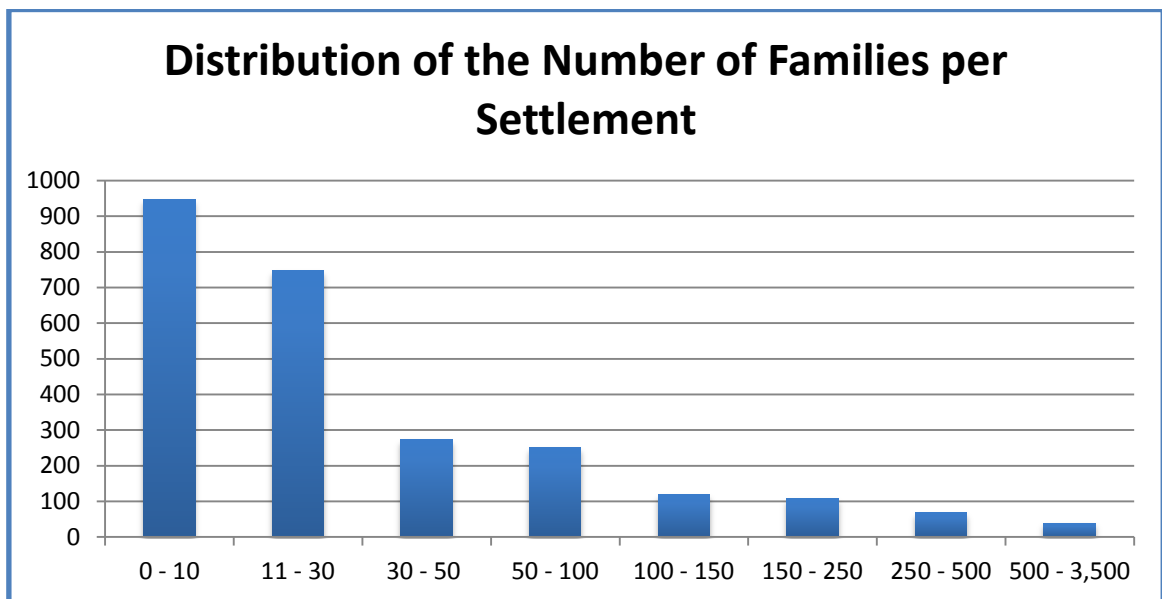
The chart below summarises the multi-sectoral needs by district. Badin, Khairpur, Sanghar, Shaheed Benazirabad and Tando Muhammad Khan contain

the temporary settlements with the most overall needs. This chart is explained, sector by sector, in the following sections.

Legend:
- Number of Camps Assessed
- Food - No Food Distributions
- Education - No TLS Available
- Protection - Women and Children Don't feel safe
- Protection - Not Enough Clothing
- Protection - Reports of Friction In the Camp
- Protection - Protection Not Available
- Health - Count of Types of health problems at site
- WASH - Latrines Not Present
- WASH - People are queuing for water
- Shelter - Shelter Needs

Population movement (distances, secondary/tertiary displacements)

65% of the people have travelled less than 10km to reach their current locations (with 50% travelling less than 5km). However, Dadu, Shaheed Benezirabad and Badin have a higher proportion of people who had to migrate over 10km to reach dry land or a safe place to stay, with 86%, 56% and 46% respectively.

For most families in the sites assessed, this is their first migration since the flood started. At the time of the assessment, there was very little movement out of the temporary settlements. 12% were waiting for further relocation arrangement and only 3% of the families have left. Of these, most have set off to return home (64%) or to stay with host families (22%). The main concerns for those staying on in the sites are security and accessibility of their home villages (83%).

Communication needs

Friends and families are the largest source of information for those living in temporary settlements. In spite of that, most would prefer to have information either from radios (58%) or verbally from organisations (40%). However, in Khairpur, Matiari, Shaheed Benazirabad and Tando Muhammad Khan only 5-20% of the families own radios.

Health

The vast majority of sites had at least one health problem. The most common health issue was diarrhoea (41%), followed by malaria (26%), fevers and skin diseases. One case of cholera was noted in the settlements assessed.

Most Common Health Issues (%)
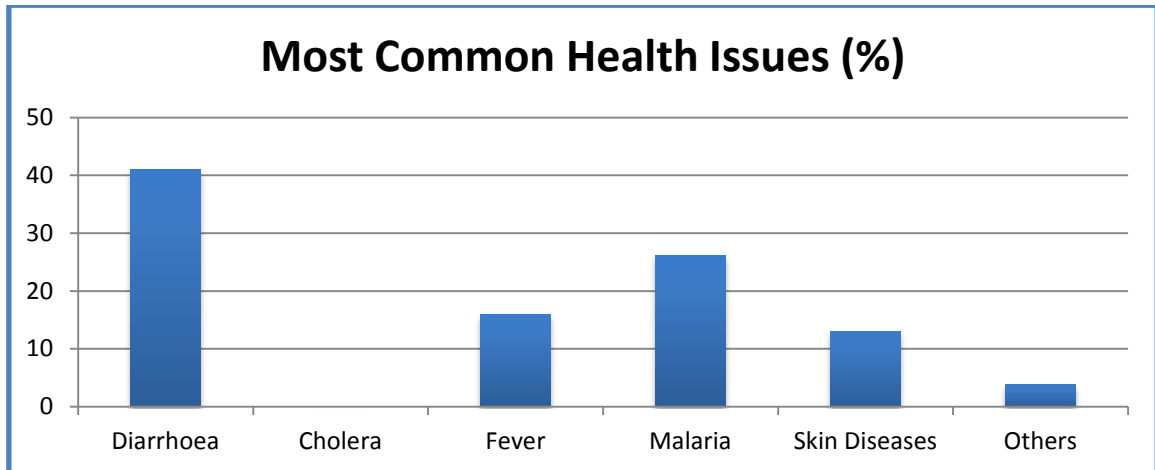
By district, the temporary settlements in each all contained relatively high proportions of health problems. The following chart shows the proportions of

settlements in each district that had one to four specific health problems. It is clear that typically over:

- 70% of settlements had at least one documented health problem
- 58% of settlements had at least two documented health problems
- 45% of settlements had at least three documented health problems
- 20% of settlements had at least four documented health problems
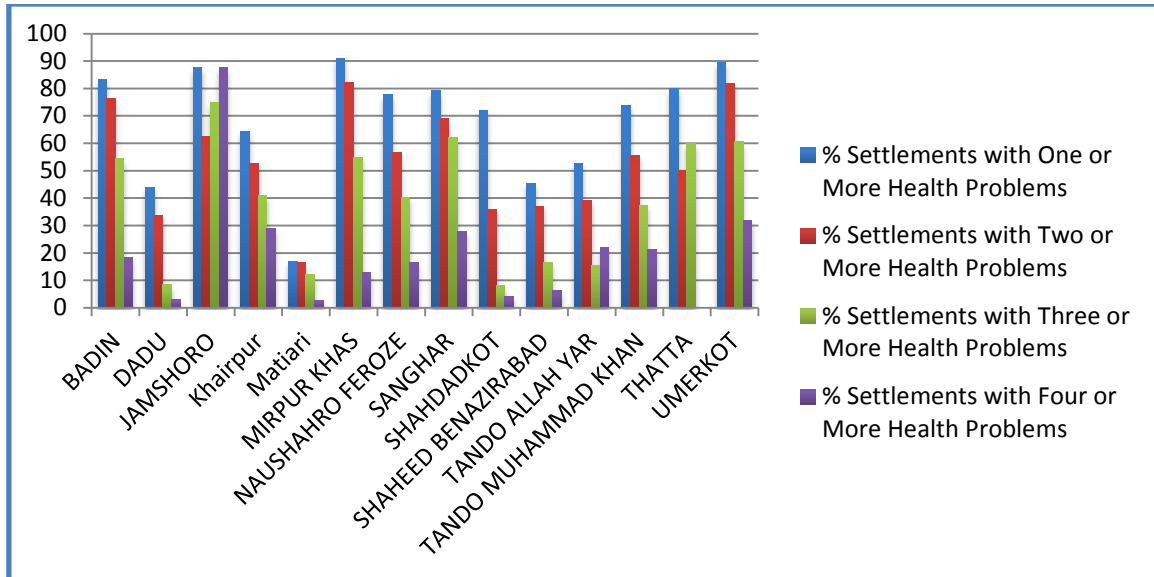

WASH

Overall, 64% of temporary settlements had no latrine facilities. Lack of these facilities was particularly prevalent in Planned Tent Sites, Spontaneous Settlements and other settlements (65%, 79% and 75% respectively). Note that most of the settlements classified as "other" were in fact spontaneous settlements by the roadside.

% Settlements Where Latrines Not Present
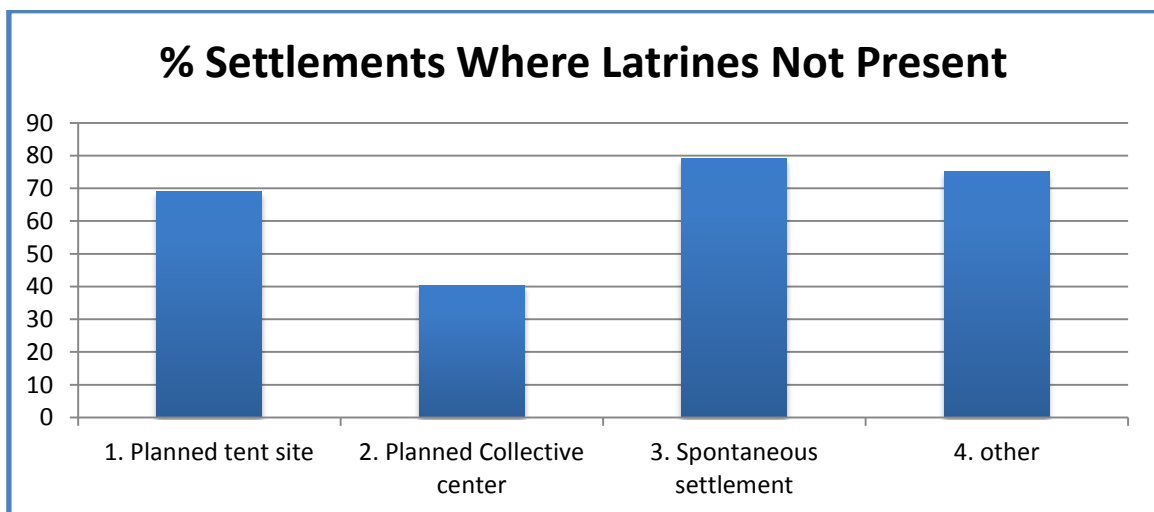
In the following chart, two key indicators of WASH needs are shown; the % of settlements where latrines are not present and the % of settlements where people are queuing for water. Access to water is most critical in Matiari, Mirpur Khas and Shadadkot, with queuing required in over 40% of settlements. Latrines were generally quite rare, and particularly so in Khairpur, Matiari, Sanghar, Tando Allah Yar and Umerkot all of which have no latrines in over 80% of temporary settlements.
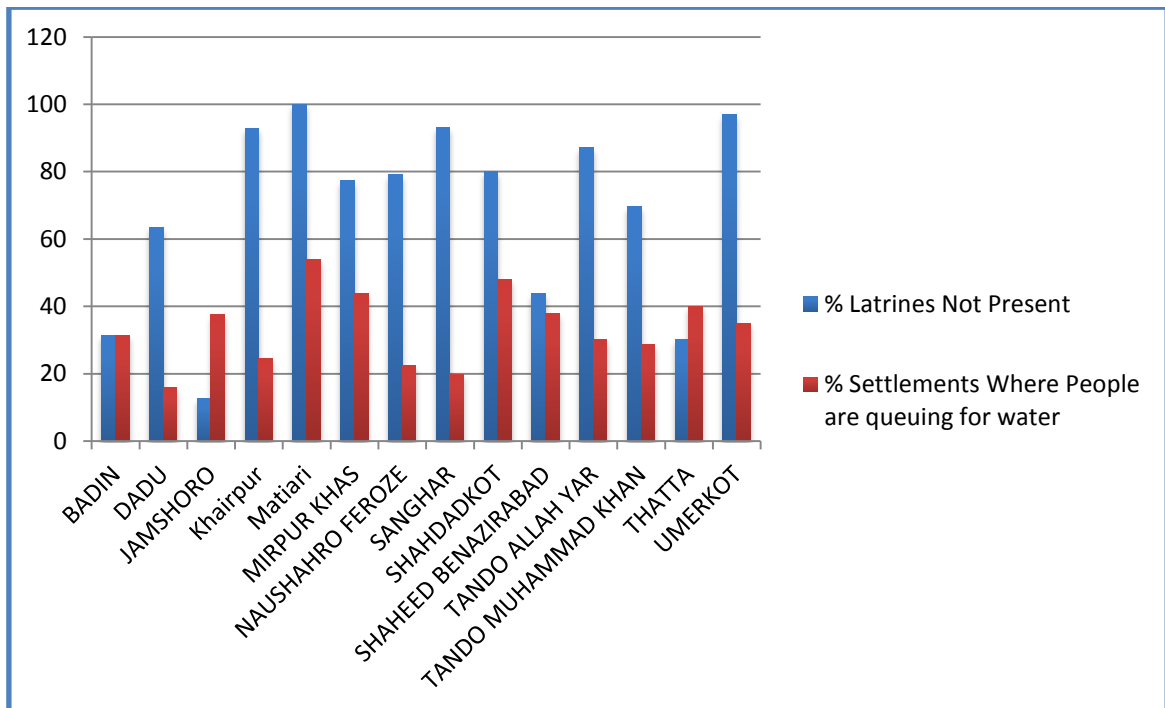
The most common type of water supply by far, was from Hand Pumps (81%). Ponds and Canals were the next largest water source, accounting for 11% of the overall sources of water.

% Settlement Water Supply Type
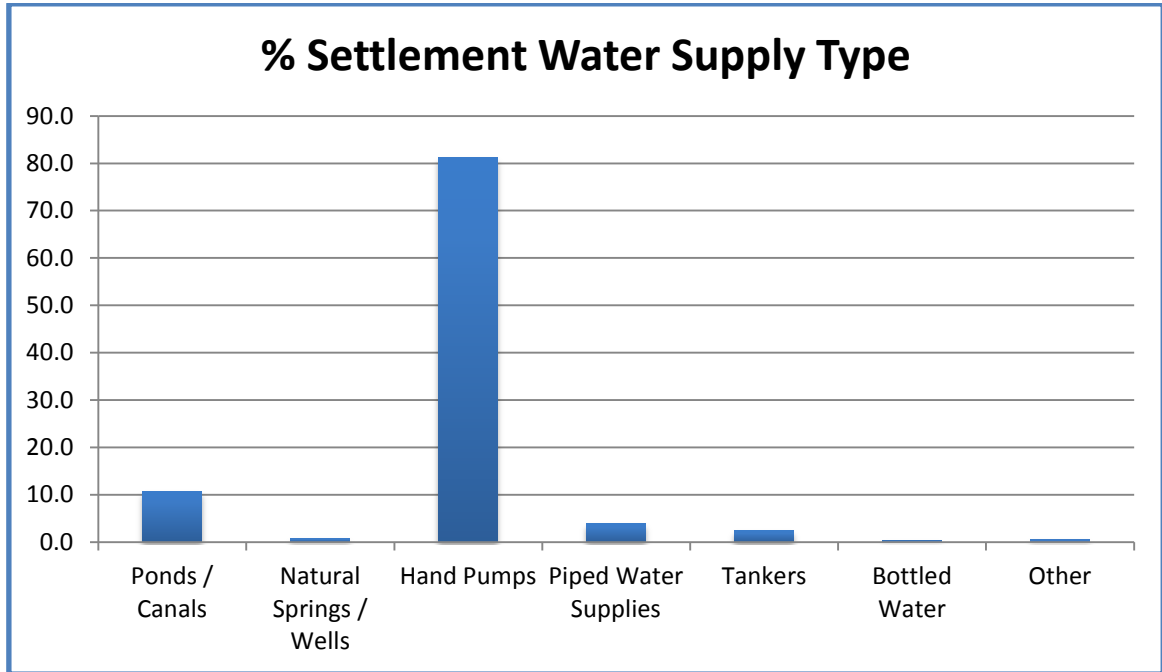
The numbers of settlements relying on ponds or canals as drinking water sources are shown in the following chart and are highest in Badin, Sanghar, Tando Muhammad Khan and Umerkot.

Number of Settlements Relying on Ponds or Canals as the Primary Drinking Water Source
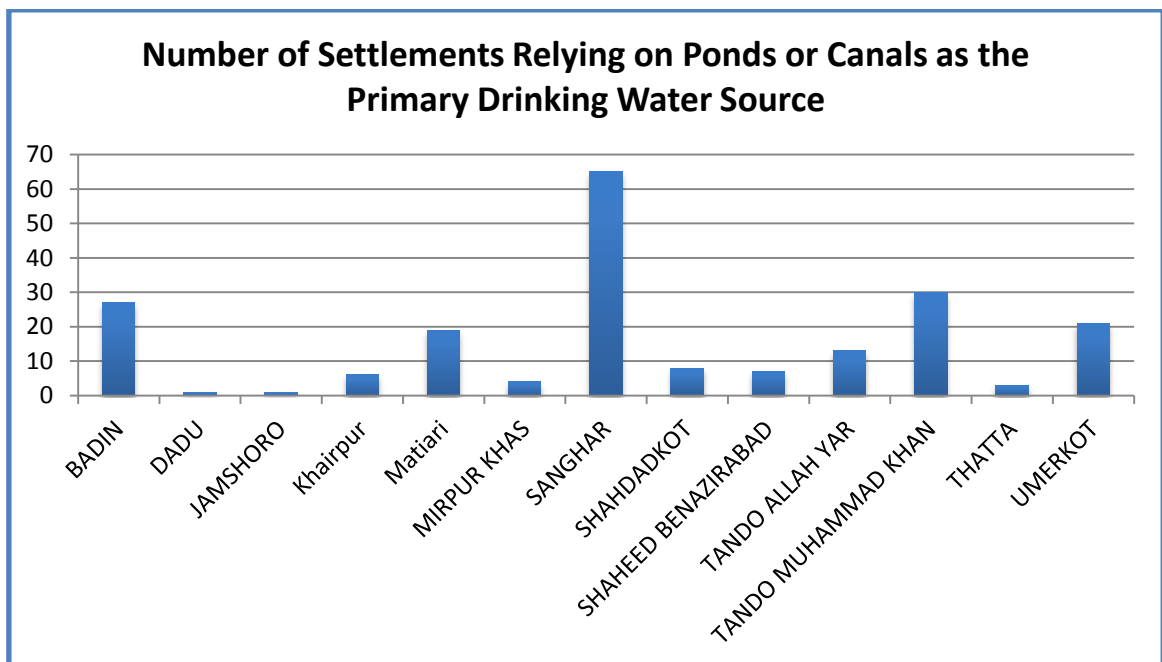
Food and nutrition

The majority of settlements have had no food distributions (78%).

% Settlements by Food Distribution Frequency
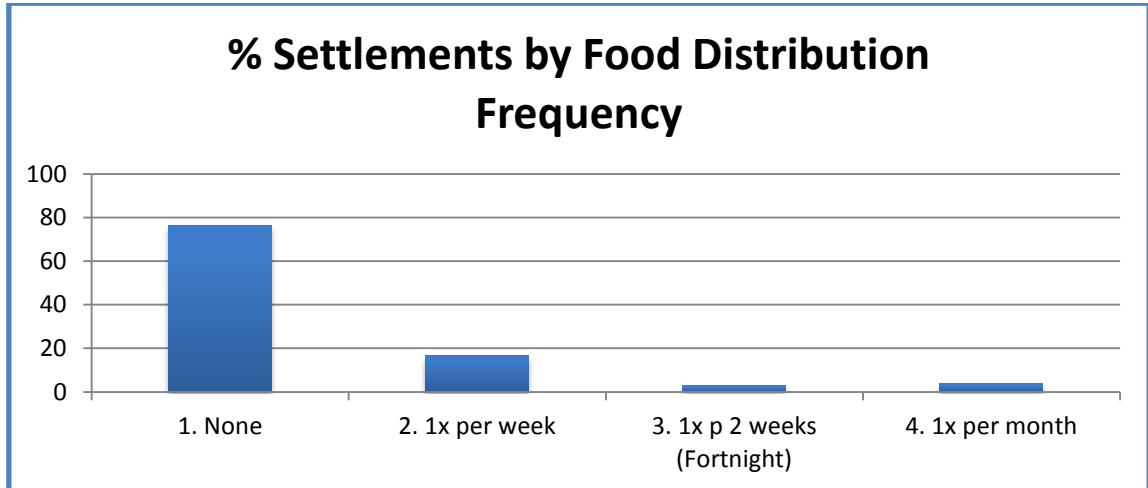
The proportions of settlements with no food distributions are relatively high in all districts. Only Badin, Jamshoro and Thatta have more than 50% of settlements to which food distributions have been made.

% Settlements with No Food Distribution
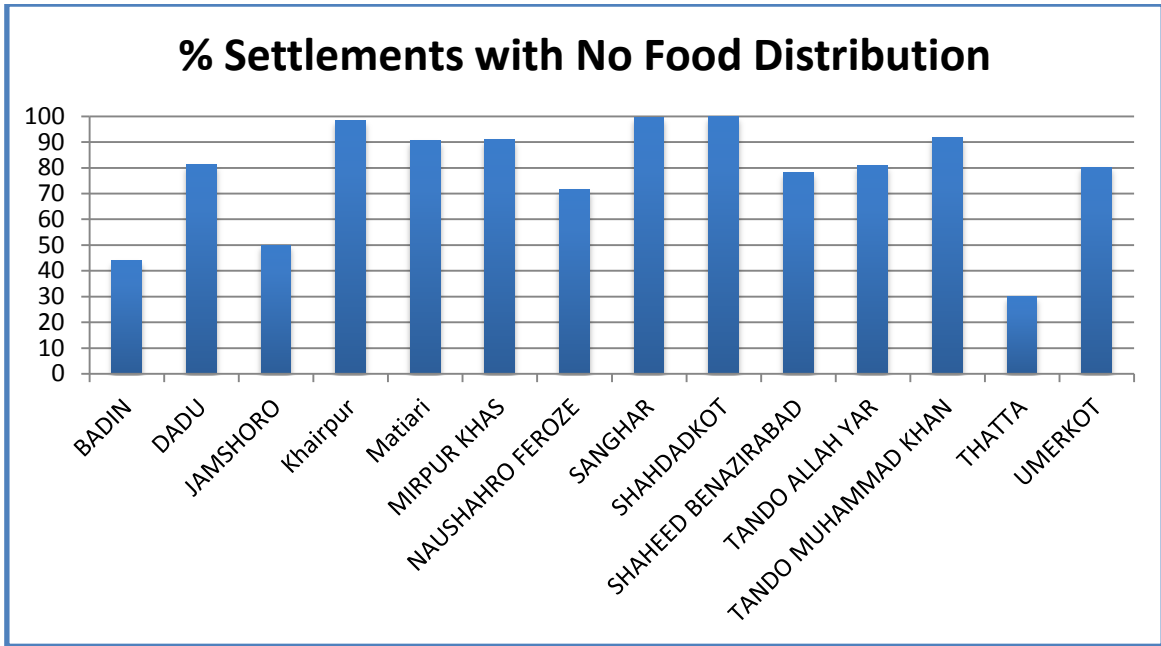
Education

With the exception of Shadadkot, all districts contained very high proportions of temporary settlements without any Temporary Learning Centres.

% Settlements with No TLS Available
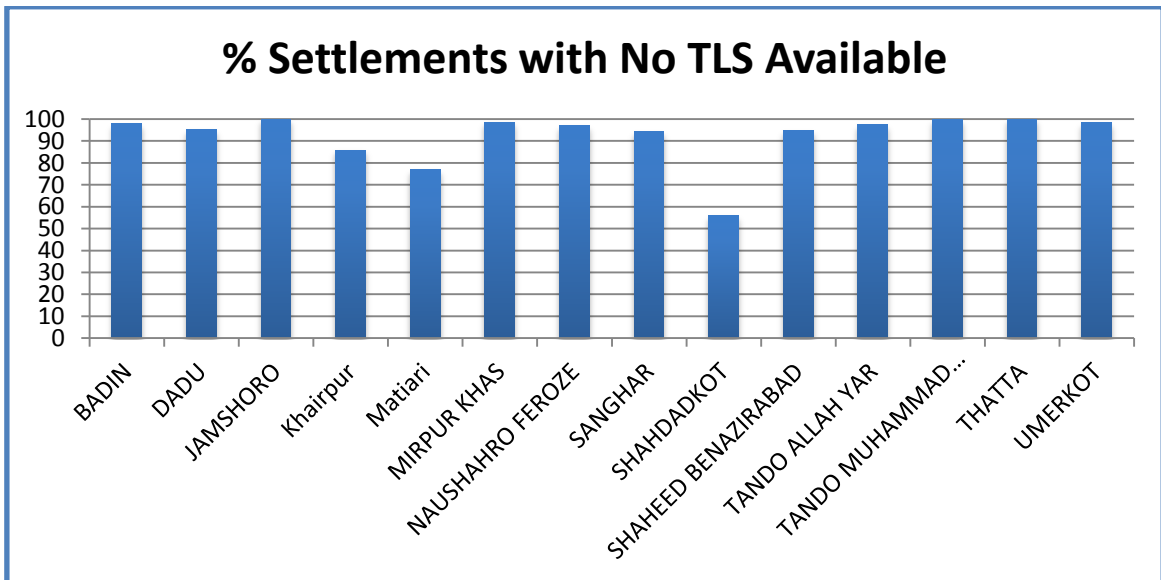
Protection

Four indicators of protection were recorded in the TSSU questionnaire. In general terms, the proportion of settlements where women and children don't feel safe was relatively high, while the proportion of settlements with limited clothing or reports of friction were lower. Protection was available in 75% of settlements and the most common form of protection was self-organised.
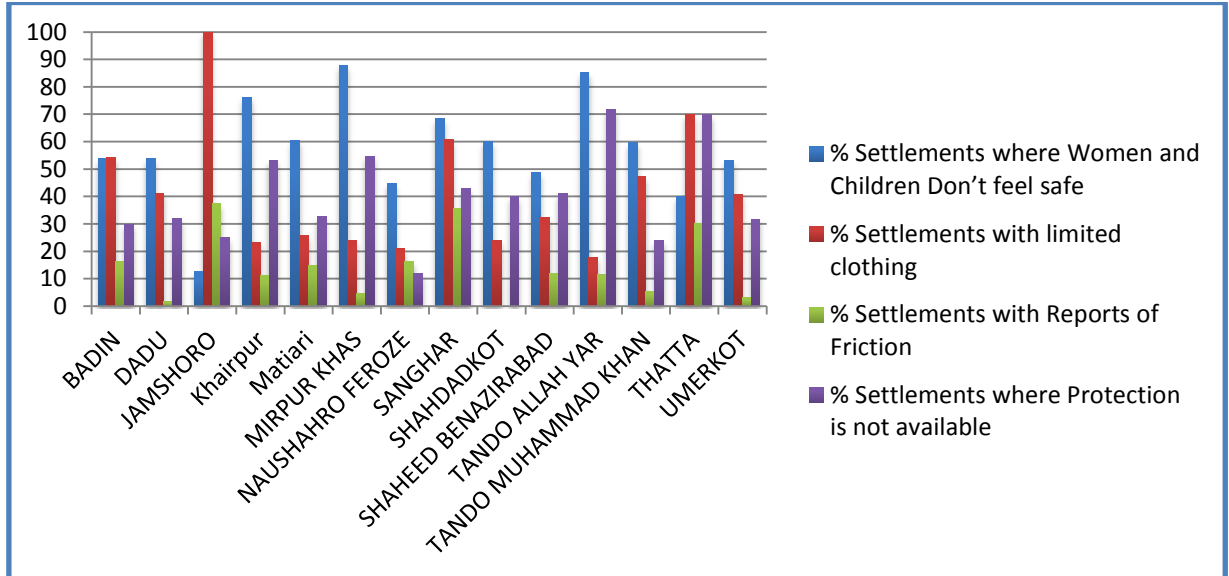
Livestock

The numbers of both large and small animals was much greater in the spontaneous settlements than in the planned settlements.
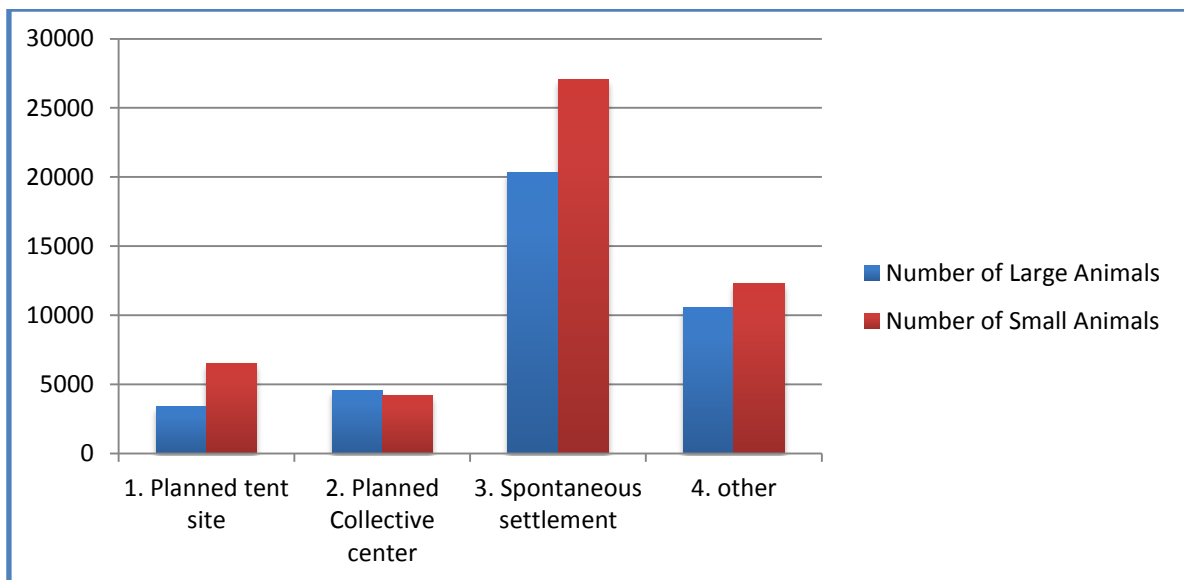
The numbers of animals in temporary settlements in Khairpur, Matiari and Sanghar were much higher that other districts.
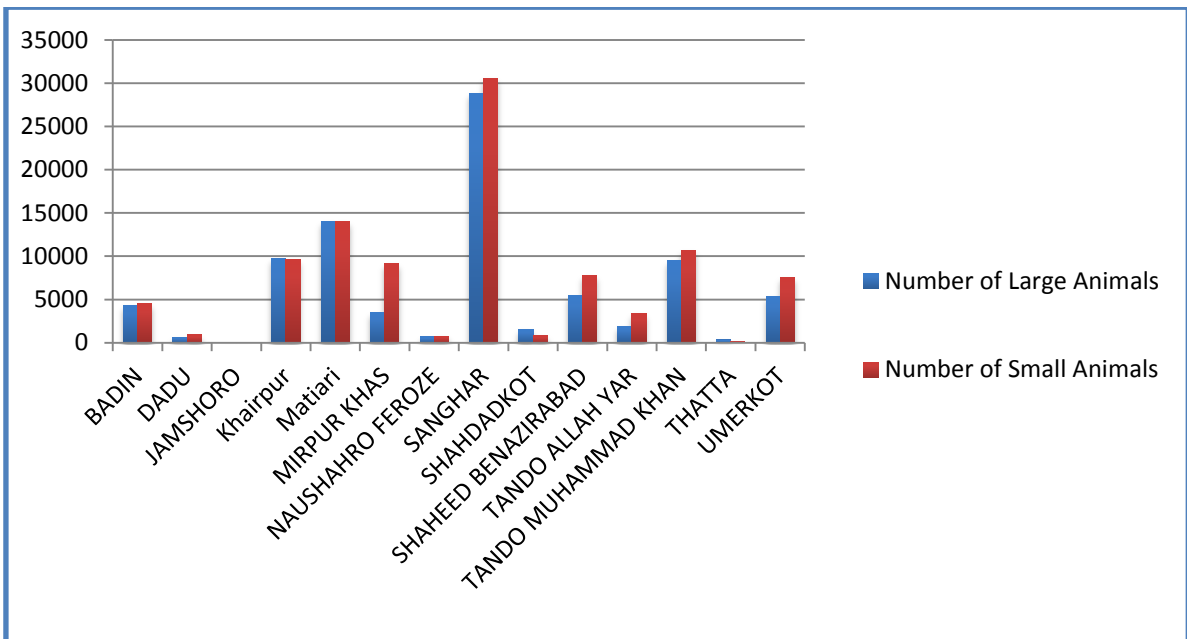
G. Recommendations

- Revisit sites in areas identified as having been severely affected as a matter of urgency.

- Conduct place of origin surveys to help to provide additional detail for PDMA and cluster members to incorporate into their statistical information.

- Develop a faster approach for collecting and analysing assessment information.

- Share contact information of the settlement management teams with the IOM so that the ongoing needs of these settlements can continue to be assessed by phone.

- Share information with the shelter cluster in order that cluster agencies can support the needs of these settlements.

- Continue to coordinate with each of the settlements, in order to identify as early as possible any emerging issues, such as pressure to leave collective centres based in schools.

H. Methodology

Timeline and geographic target

The assessment was undertaken on the 10th and 11th September 2011.

14 districts were prioritised based on the latest PDMA information available on the numbers of damaged and destroyed houses, with the assessments focused on those most severely affected. The full list of districts is shown in the results section below and is presented on the following map below.
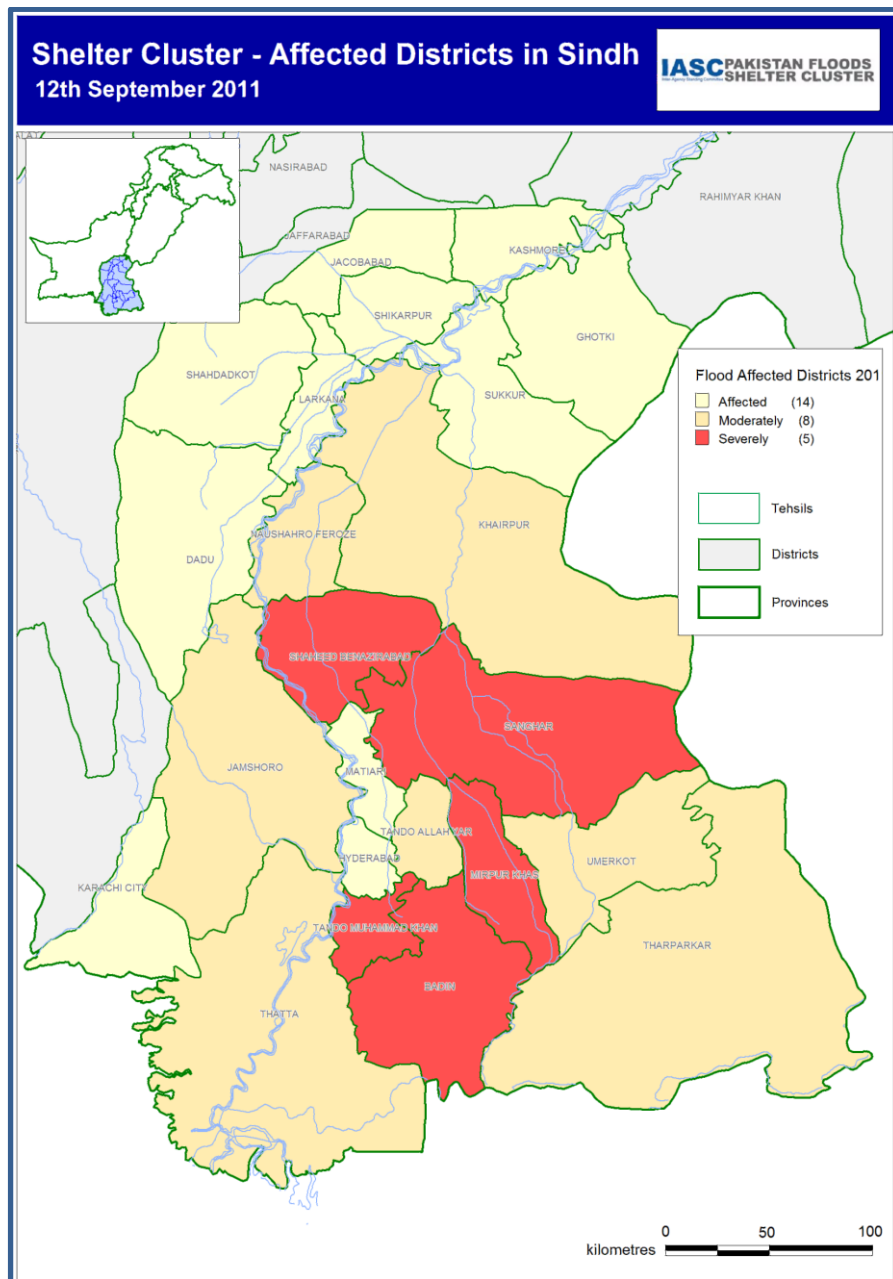
To prioritise the districts, the Shelter Cluster defined, in conjunction with the PDMA, three levels of impact:

- **Severely Affected**: Over 100,000 people affected by the flooding **and** 50,000 houses damaged or destroyed.
- **Moderately Affected**: Over 100,000 people affected by the flooding **or** 50,000 houses damaged or destroyed.
- **Affected**: All other districts in which people and / or houses have been affected by the flooding.

According to this classification, 5 districts are severely affected while 7 are moderately affected. The assessment included all of the severely and moderately affected districts, with the exception of Tharparkar. The assessment also included the districts of Qambar Shadadkhot, Matiari and Dadu, which are becoming increasingly affected as the monsoon rains continue.

Questionnaire and Data collection

The questionnaire was designed using a template that was used in Haiti (2010), Nepal (2009) and the 2010 floods in Pakistan. 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, such as NHCD, to support data collection with teams in the field. Each team comprised 2-3 people and visited approximately 10 sites per day.

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.

The following chart summarises the number of assessments that were conducted in each district.

Number of Temporary Sites Assessed

District	Value
BADIN	~195
DADU	~240
JAMSHORO	~5
KHAIRPUR	~213
MATIARI	~125
MIRPUR KHAS	~150
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	~73
SANGHAR	~303
SHAHDADKOT	~22
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	~610
TANDO ALLAH YAR	~155
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	~372
THATTA	~10
UMERKOT	~65
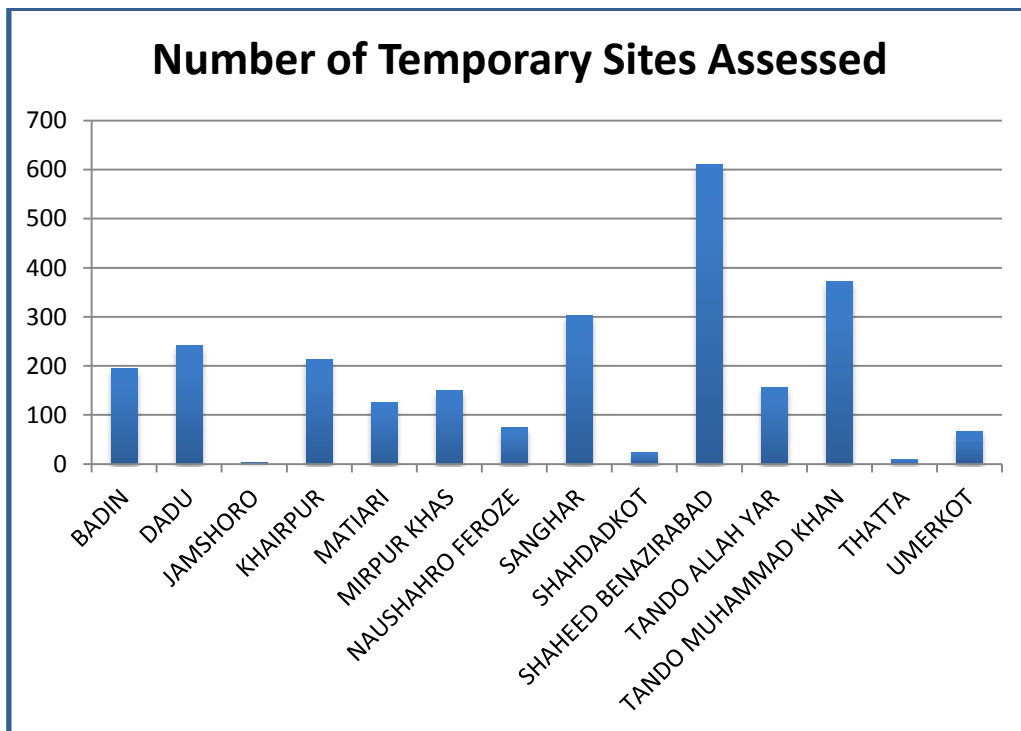
Data Management

Data was recorded on paper copies of the questionnaire. Each of these was given a unique number. The hard copy was returned to one of two field offices (Hyderabad or Sukkur) each evening and a copy of the form was made as a backup. The form was then scanned and uploaded to a website (tssu.iomapps.org). In Karachi the forms were downloaded, printed and then shipped to a 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. A second phase, currently underway, is extracting 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.

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 Shelter Cluster flash appeal is for both Sindh and Balochistan. Care should be taken when comparing the two.

I.   Organisations Conducting the Assessment

Emergency Rapid Assessment Teams (Temporary Settlement Monitoring)		
S.No	District	Participating Organisation	
1	Badin	IOM	International Organization for Migration
		SEAD	Sustainable Economic Agricultural Development
2	Mirpur Khas	AMRDO	Al Mehran Rural Development Organization
		NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
3	Tando Mohd Khan	ASWA	Aghaz Social Welfare Association
		NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
4	Matiyari	AMRDO	Al Mehran Rural Development Organization
5	Tando Allahyar	HDWO	Hamdam Development Welfare Organization
		NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
6	Sanghar	DEVCON	DEVCON (An Association For Rural Development)
7	Umer kot	AWARE	Association for Water, Applied Education And Renewable Energy
		GRDO	Green Rural Development Organization
8	Jamshoro	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
9	Thatta	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
10	Khairpur	SDPP	Sustainable Development Program for the Poor
		IOM (Sukkur)	International Organization for Migration
11	Noshero Feroze	IOM (Sukkur)	International Organization for Migration
12	Qambar Shadadkot	IOM (Sukkur)	International Organization for Migration
13	Shahid Banazirabad	NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
14	Dadu	NCHD	National Commission for Human Development

J. Temporary Settlement Assessment Form – Pakistan Floods 2011

K. MONITORING TEAM MEMBERS

Name (1)	Name (2)	Name - Team Leader	Visit / phone	Date

L. PERSONS INTERVIEWED

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

M. GENERAL INFORMATION

District			Alternative / other name site
Tehsil / Teluka			
Union Council		UC Pcode	
Name site			
Name village			
GPS	**Latitude** (decimal degrees) ___/___/ . ___/___/___/___/___/	**Longitude** (decimal degrees) ___/___/ . ___/___/___/___/___/	

N. COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

Are there community representatives on the site			1. Yes	2. No
Name / Surname	Male / female	Phone nr	Other information (tent / room nr. Etc)	
1.				
2.				
3.				

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

Type of organization Managing the site	1. Government	2. Armed Forces	3. NGO
	4. I-NGO	5. Individual	6. Other
Name of SMA		SMA since (month, year):	
SMA Staff (Name, surname)	Position	Phone	E-mail
1.			
2.			
		O Phone number confirmed?	

P. TYPE OF SITE AND CLASSIFICATION

Classification of site	1. Planned tent site	2. Planned Collective center	3 Spontaneous settlement	4. other
Ownership of land of site	1. Private	2. Public	3. Other, specify	
Person in charge of land / location	Name			Notes
	Function			
	Phone number			
	Address			
Land size (estimation)	Square meter			

Q. DEMOGRAPHICS (approximate numbers)

Population in the site					
Total number of families on site		Comments:			
Number of female headed HH					
Number of individuals on site	# Female				
Number of unaccompanied children	# Male				
Breakdown of population	< 5 years	6 – 18 years	18-60 years	>60 years	Total

Male					
Female					

R. POPULATION TRACKING

When did the site start (week / month)		Nr of families in site in First week	
How much did you travel to he site?	1. < 5 km	2. 5 to 10 km	3. more than 10 km

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

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

T.

U. LAST month movements IN, REMAINING and OUT of the site

Movement IN from:	Nr fam IN	Number remaining in the site	Nr fam stay	Movement OUT to:	Nr 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. Relocation to new village	
5. Other		5. Other		5. Other	
Total		Total		Total	

V. COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION

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

W. SERVICE PROVISION

Health	Where is the closest health facility	1. On site		2. within 3 km		3. More 3 km		4. Mobile clinic (how often....
	Have there been any reports or rumours of any outbreak of any of the following?	1: Measles			2 AWD		3 if others, please specify	
	Types of health problems at site (for instance: Diarhoea, skin problems, high fever symptoms, respiratory infection, etc.)	1. 2.				3. 4.			

Non Food items	Item	Plastic sheeting	Blanket	Clothing	Lighting	Hygiene kits	Kitchen sets	Cooking stoves	Other
	Nr received (if available)								
	All families received								
	Or % of need								

WASH	How many latrines and bathing facilities are provided in the site for males and females.	Female	..... latrines ......bathing		Male	..... latrines ......bathing			
	Do latrines appear to function properly	1. Yes	2. No						
	What drinking water sources are provided/available?	1. Ponds / canals	2. Natural springs / wells		3. Hand pumps	4.Piped watersupply			
		5. Tankers	6. Bottled water		7. Other				
	Are people queuing for water	1. Yes	2. No						

Food and nutrition	How often is food distributed?	1. None	2. 1x per week	3. 1x p 2 wks	4. 1x per month
	Is supplementary feeding available for pregnant / lactating mothers and children?	1. Yes	2. No		
Education	Is there a temporary learning schools/safe space for children?	1. Yes	2. No	O Mixed TLS	O Girls TLS O Boys TLS
Protection	Do women & children feel safe at the site?	1. Yes	2. No		
	Is there a noticeable lack of clothing amongst the site residents?	1. Yes	2. No		
	Are there any reports of friction within the site population or host communities?	1. Yes	2. No		
	Who is providing security in the site	1. Self organize	2. Police	3. Army	4. no one
Shelter	What number / % of shelter on the site	1. Self made shelter	2. Tents	3. Community building	4. other.
		/ %	/ %	/ %	/ %
Live stock		**Large Animals**	**Small Animals**	**Poultry**	
	Number of:				
	Feed Aavailable	Yes	No	Yes	Np	Y	N	
	Disease name (if any)				

X.