PAKISTAN

FLOOD RESPONSE COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

BALOCHISTAN, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA AND SINDH PROVINCE

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2022



IOM UN MIGRATION

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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1. INTRODUCTION

Storms and heavy monsoon rains in Pakistan have caused widespread flooding and landslides across the country. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), up to 33 million people have been affected by the floods since mid-June 2022 and a total of 90 districts have been labelled by the Government of Pakistan as 'calamity-hit', as of 18 November 2022.[1] Besides that, more than two million houses are reported to be damaged across the country.[2]

Given the number of calamity-hit districts and the number of affected people, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) decided to roll out its Community Needs Identification (CNI). This was done following coordination and approval from the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. The purpose of the CNI is to understand the displacement situation and multi-sectoral needs of the affected population at the village level. IOM deployed its CNI across the 18 districts reporting the highest displacement in the provinces of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh.[3] The CNI was thus carried out across 7,211 flood affected villages or villages that hosted temporary displaced persons (TDPs) that exist under these 18 targeted districts.

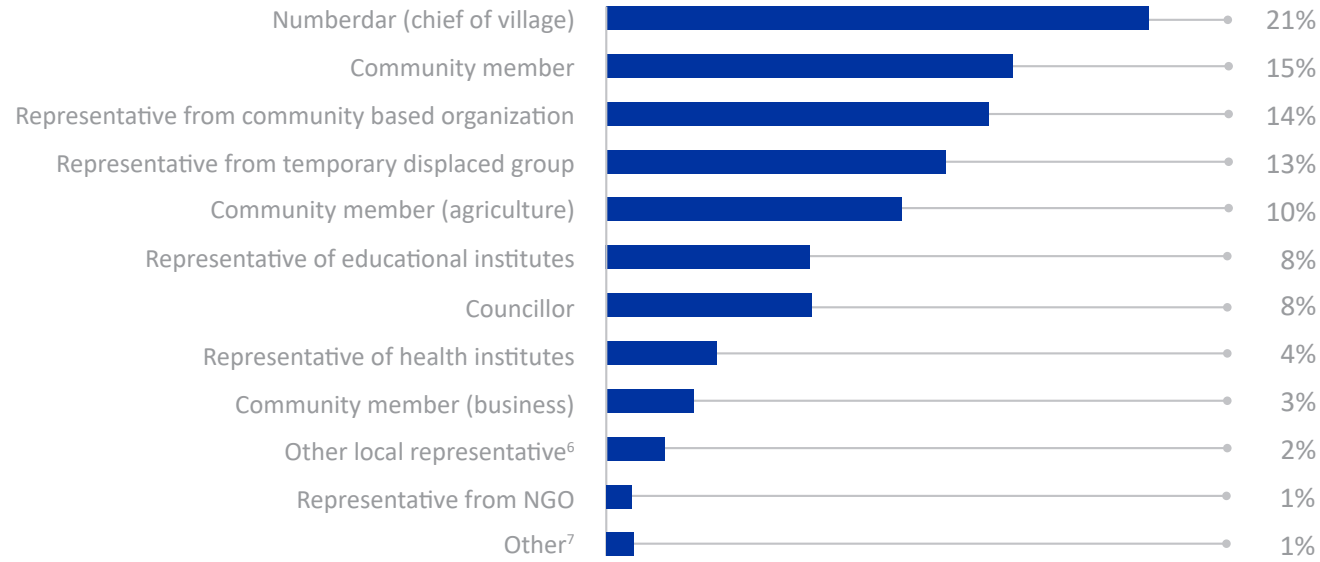
2. METHODOLOGY

The Community Needs Identification was conducted through Key Informant (KI) interviews and Direct Observation (DO). The KI interviews were done at the village level (mainly with village chiefs) as they were able to estimate displacement and return figures at village level.[4] Registration lists, aid distribution lists and other records of displaced populations were utilised wherever available. Information was triangulated with other key informants such as religious leaders, TDPs, health workers and teachers, and cross checked through the direct observation of DTM enumerators.[5] A total of 187 enumerators assessed 7,211 villages through interviews with 22,383 key informants to complete Round 1 of the CNI.

The training of enumerators was held in Quetta (Balochistan), Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Sukkur (Sindh) and Swat (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) during the months of October and November 2022. Data collection was carried out between November and December 2022.

Please note that the CNI was only conducted in 18 districts due to various reasons, such as security issues and operational constraints. Therefore, data should not be generalized, and may not represent a full picture of displacement and multisectoral needs of TDPs in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh or Pakistan as a whole.

TYPE OF KEY INFORMANTS



[1, 2] National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), 2022. NDMA Daily Situation Report No. 158 (Dated 18 November 2022). Available at: https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/ndma-monsoon-2022-daily-situation-report-no-158-dated-18th-nov-2022

[3] These 18 districts are Jaffarabad, Kacchi, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Nasirabad, Pishin, Sibi, Sobhat Pur, Usta Muhammad (Balochistan), Chitral Lower, Chitral Upper, Dir Upper and Swat (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Dadu, Khairpur, Larkana, Mirpur Khas and Umerkot (Sindh).

[4] The information gathered represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants, and should be interpreted accordingly.

[5] The Direct Observation (DO) method includes the cross verification of information provided by key informants through the direct observation of enumerators (e.g. the enumerator cross checks if there is no health facility in the community as was stated by the key informant(s) during the interview).

[6] Other local representatives include: religious leaders, agropastoral leaders and other local authorities.

[7] Other include: representative of Afghan nationals, UC/VC chairman (locally elected representative), community member (health) and community member (education).

3. KEY FINDINGS

1. An estimated total of **1,591,367** temporary displaced persons (TDPs) were identified during this round in the 18 districts of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh.

2. Fifty-five per cent of TDP households (**113,070**) were living in temporary structures (i.e. tents or emergency shelter).

3. In 62 per cent of the villages, key informants reported to have not received assistance since the emergence of floods.

4. Household items, emergency shelter kits and WASH items were identified as the most important Non-Food Items (NFIs).

5. Suspected/confirmed malaria was reported as the primary health concern in 59 per cent of the assessed villages.

6. In 79 per cent of the assessed villages, displaced children do not have access to Alternative Basic Education (ABE) or temporary learning centres.



Figure 1: Accumulation of flood water in Nasirabad, Balochistan.

4. VILLAGE DETAILS

NUMBER OF TEMPORARY DISPLACED PERSONS (TDPs) AND RETURNING TDPs

	TDP individuals	TDP households
Balochistan	340,342	49,367
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	67,840	8,671
Sindh	1,183,185	146,393
TOTAL	**1,591,367**	**204,431**

	Returning TDP individuals	Returning TDP households
Balochistan	763,301	106,871
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	46,895	5,912
Sindh	406,944	58,440
TOTAL	**1,217,140**	**171,223**

A total of 7,211 villages were assessed between November and December 2022. DTM assessed most villages in Balochistan province (3,262), followed by Sindh (2,527) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1,422).

DTM identified an estimated total of 1,591,367 TDPs comprising of 204,431 households who were displaced due to the floods in the top 18 districts in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. Nine districts are located in Balochistan (Jaffarabad, Kacchi, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Nasirabad, Pishin, Sibi, Sobhat Pur and Usta Muhammad) four districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Chitral Lower, Chitral Upper, Dir Upper and Swat) and five districts in Sindh (Dadu, Khairpur, Larkana, Mirpur Khas and Umerkot).

Sindh province witnessed the highest number of TDPs (1,183,185) or TDP households (146,393). This constitutes 74 per cent of the total number of TDPs identified by DTM. The province with the second highest displacement was Balochistan province with 340,342 TDPs or 49,367 TDP households (22 per cent of the total number of TDPs). Meanwhile, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province hosted 67,840 TDPs or 8,671 TDP households, which represents 4 per cent of the total displacement identified.

DTM teams also assessed returning TDPs who were initially displaced due to floods and then returned to their place of origin. The total of returned IDP individuals and households (1,217,140 and 171,223, respectively) was lower than the total of TDP Individuals and households (1,591,367 and 204,431, respectively).

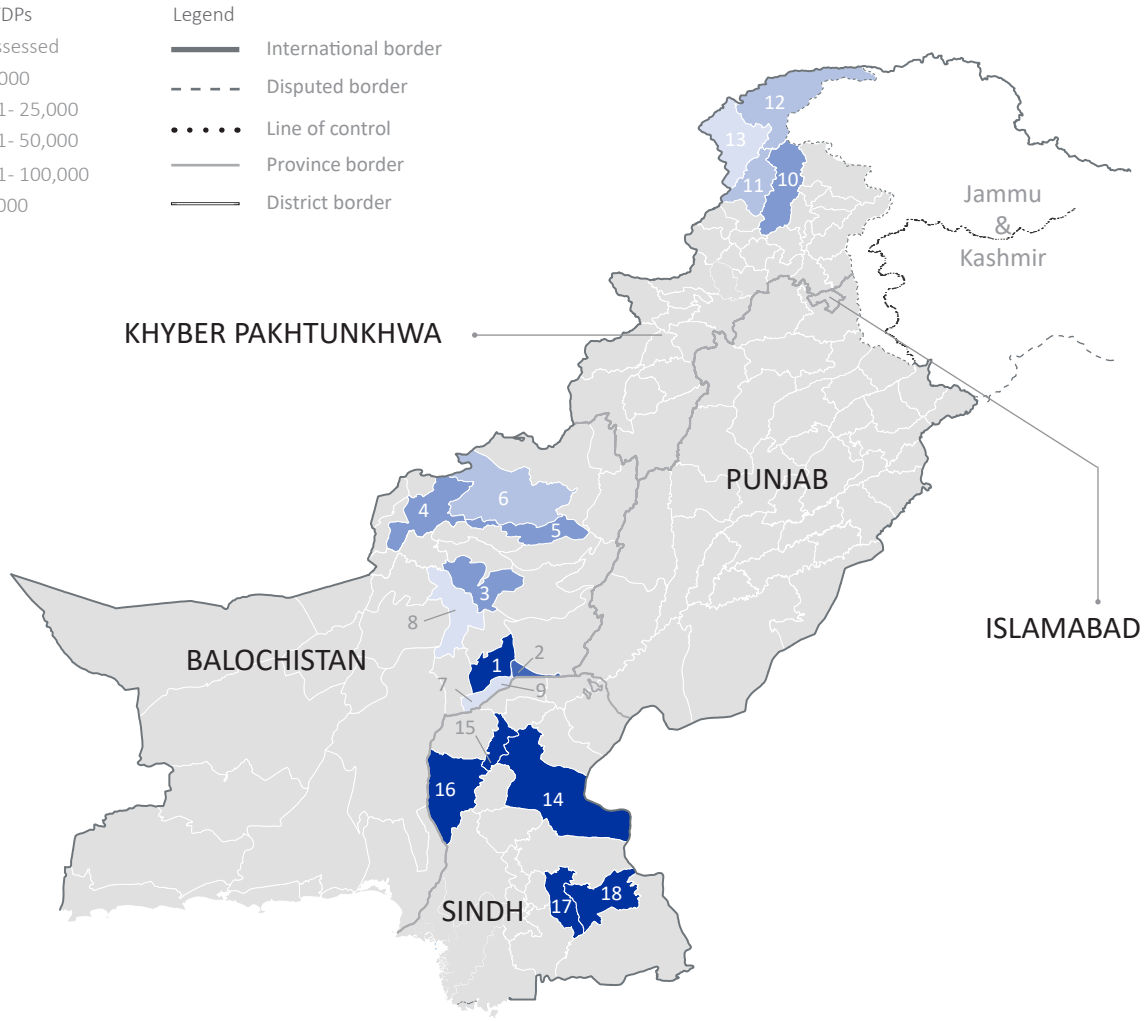
The highest number of returning TDPs was estimated in Balochistan with 763,301 returning TDPs (106,871 households). This was followed by Sindh with 406,944 returning TDPs (58,440 households) and then Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 46,895 returning TDPs (5,912 households).

Key informants were also asked the place of origin of the largest TDP group in their village. In Balochistan, the highest share of villages indicated that the largest group of TDPs came from Nasirabad (30%), Sobhat Pur (26%) and Pishin (14%). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the largest group of TDPs, mostly came from Swat (49%), Dir Upper (32%) and Upper Chitral (13%) and in Sindh, the largest TDP group, mostly came from Khairpur (33%), Mirpur Khas (21%) and Dadu (18%).

During the assessment, DTM teams also collected information on the best way (physical access) to reach the village. Fifty-eight per cent of villages were best reachable by car, while 21 per cent of villages were best reachable by motorcycle and 18 per cent by four wheel drive. Three per cent of villages could only be reached on foot and 14 villages only by boat.

NUMBER OF TDPs AND ASSESSED VILLAGES BY PROVINCE AND DISTRICT

#	Location	TDPs	Assessed villages
	Balochistan	340,342	3,262
1.	Nasirabad	145,738	388
2.	Sohbat pur	56,673	461
3.	Sibi	43,870	121
4.	Pishin	41,946	347
5.	Loralai	27,957	325
6.	Killa Saifullah	17,475	248
7.	Jaffarabad	3,896	735
8.	Kachhi	2,621	335
9.	Usta Muhammad	166	302
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	67,840	1,422
10.	Swat	36,791	651
11.	Dir Upper	18,008	308
12.	Chitral - Upper	11,974	279
13.	Chitral - Lower	1,067	184
	Sindh	1,183,185	2,527
14.	Khairpur	389,743	847
15.	Larkana	281,548	473
16.	Dadu	237,937	395
17.	Mirpur Khas	159,640	481
18.	Umerkot	114,317	331
Grand Total		**1,591,367**	**7,211**



Disclaimer: The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM or United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

SHELTER BREAKDOWN, BY DISTRICT

Location	TDP Households, by type of shelter and district				
	TDP households living with the host community	TDP households living in buildings - informal relief sites (i.e. informal and rented buildings/houses)	TDP households living in temporary structures (i.e. tents or emergency shelter)	TDP households living in open spaces	Total
Balochistan	14,482	12,063	21,330	1,492	49,367
Usta Muhammad	4	7	10	0	21
Sohbat pur	1,505	1,380	5,144	271	8,300
Sibi	5,471	817	711	306	7,305
Pishin	3,481	1,111	365	0	4,957
Nasirabad	1,447	6,826	13,102	867	22,242
Loralai	1,657	722	986	12	3,377
Killa Saifullah	577	913	626	0	2,116
Kachhi	169	138	53	6	366
Jaffarabad	171	149	333	30	683
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3,388	4,772	511	-	8,671
Swat	1,801	2,666	43	-	4,510
Dir Upper	433	1,785	213	-	2,431
Chitral - Upper	1,064	286	242	-	1,592
Chitral - Lower	90	35	13	-	138
Sindh	22,003	21,140	91,229	12,021	146,393
Umerkot	1,773	530	14,845	140	17,288
Mirpur Khas	2,817	1,770	18,385	899	23,871
Larkana	1,529	2,712	30,653	1,579	36,473
Khairpur	10,154	9,470	16,220	7,000	42,844
Dadu	5,730	6,658	11,126	2,403	25,917
Grand Total	**39,873**	**37,975**	**113,070**	**13,513**	**204,431**

At the time of the assessment, the majority of TDP households (55% or 113,070) were living in temporary structures (i.e. tents or emergency shelter), while 20 per cent (39,873) were living with the host community. Another 19 per cent (37,975) were living in buildings (informal relief sites). Seven per cent of TDP households (13,513) were living in open spaces.

TDP households in Balochistan (21,332 or 43%) and Sindh (91,229 or 62%) were mostly living in temporary structures, such as tents. TDP households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were mostly living in buildings in informal relief sites (4,772 or 55%), followed by TDP households living with the host community (3,388 or 39%).

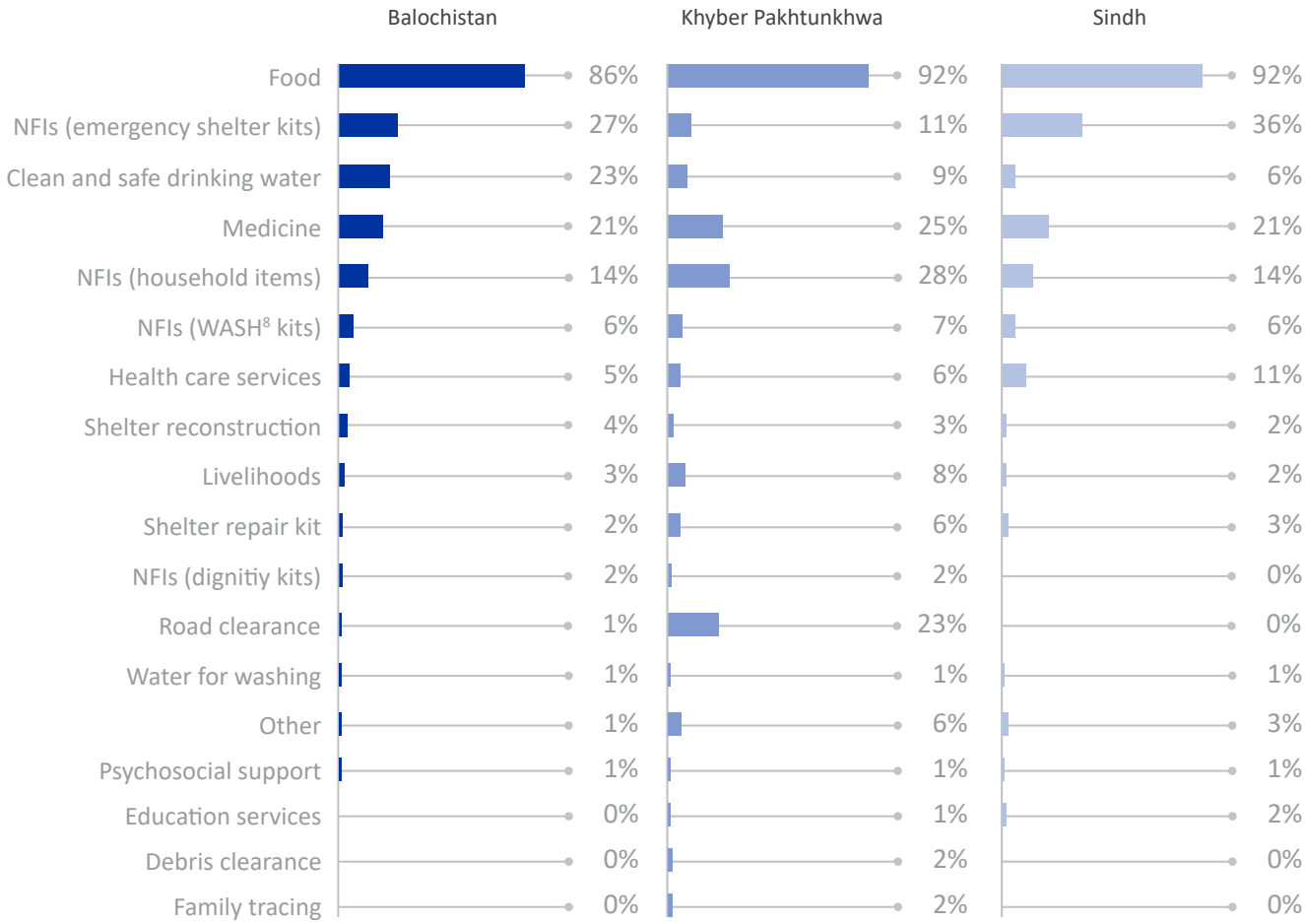
Sixty-two per cent of assessed villages did not receive any type of assistance (e.g. food, NFIs, etc.) since the floods. Balochistan reported the highest share of villages who did not receive assistance (74%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (64%) and Sindh (44%). If villages received assistance, they mostly received food (90% of villages), followed by Non-Food Items (NFIs) (emergency shelter kits) (28% of villages) and medicine (22% of villages). The majority of villages who received assistance (62%), indicated that the assistance they received after the floods was not enough.

ASSISTANCE SINCE FLOODS

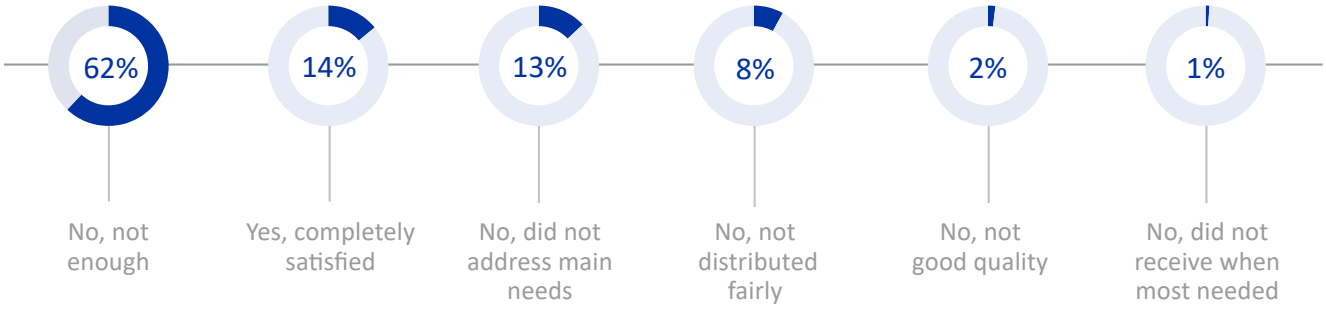
62%
of villages did not receive any assistance since floods



IF VILLAGE RECEIVED ASSISTANCE, TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers)



IF YES, SATISFATION WITH ASSISTANCE RECEIVED



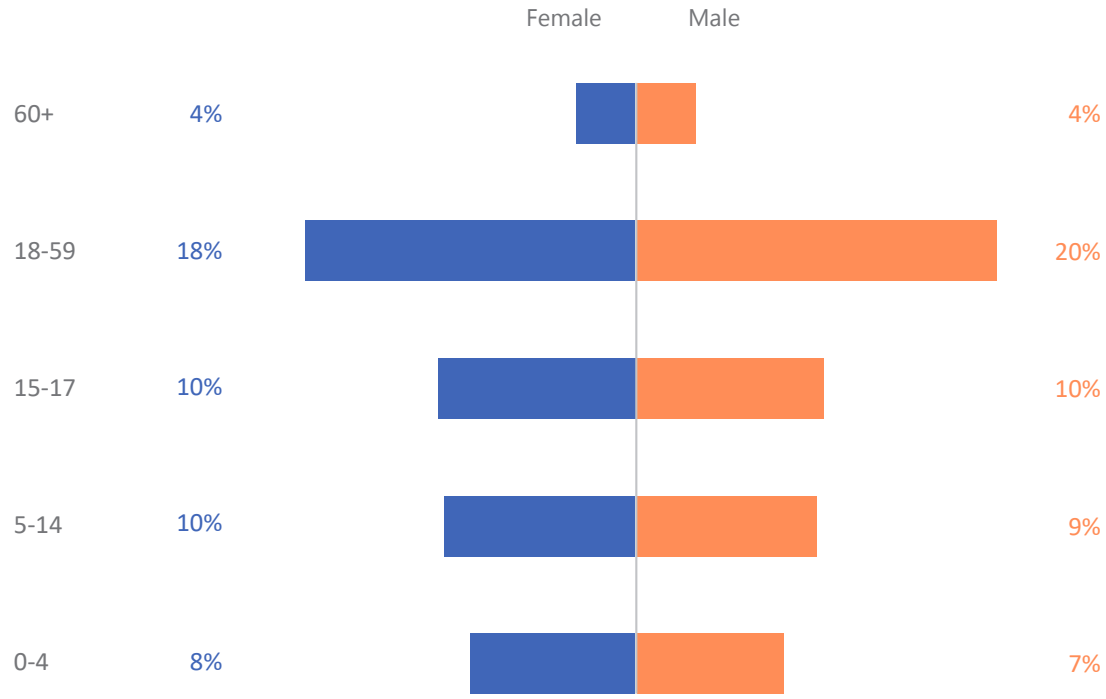
[8] Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

5. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

At the time of the assessment, 50 per cent of TDPs were female and 50 per cent male. A majority of TDPs were under the age of 18 (54%), while 38 per cent of TDPs were between the age of 18 and 59 (38%). TDPs above the age of 60 represented the smallest group (8%).

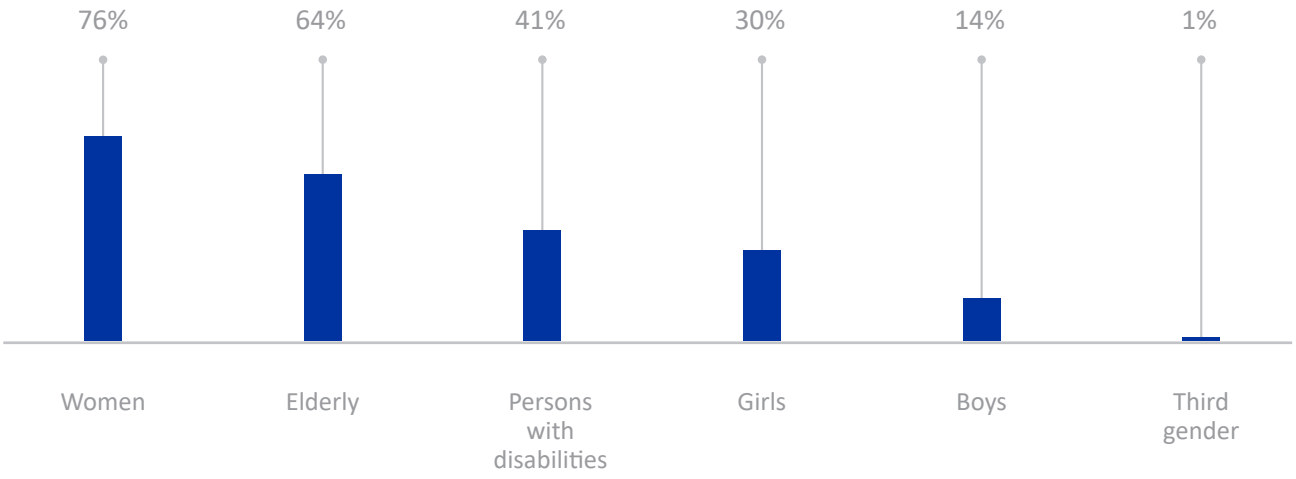
DTM teams also asked which population groups face additional barriers in accessing assistance after the floods. Women (76%), elderly persons (64%) and persons with disabilities (41%) were identified as the three largest groups who face additional barriers in accessing assistance in the village.

AGE AND GENDER OF TDPs



POPULATION GROUPS WHO FACE ADDITIONAL BARRIERS IN ACCESSING ASSISTANCE

(Multiple answers)



The majority of villages (56%) reported food as the first most important need of TDPs in their village, followed by shelter reconstruction (fully destroyed houses) (20%) and clean and safe drinking water (8%). The second most important needs of TDPs were food (17%) and NFIs (households items) (17%).

	Balochistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sindh	Total
First most important need	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Food	49%	77%	59%	56%
Shelter reconstruction	19%	6%	25%	20%
Clean and safe drinking water	13%	6%	2%	8%
NFIs (emergency shelter kits)	4%	3%	4%	4%
NFIs (household items)	2%	3%	4%	4%
Shelter repair kits	4%	1%	2%	3%
None	4%	1%	2%	3%
Livelihoods	2%	1%	1%	2%
Other	3%	2%	1%	0%
Second most important need	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Food	16%	9%	20%	17%
NFIs (household items)	14%	26%	16%	16%
Shelter reconstruction	18%	8%	17%	16%
Clean and safe drinking water	15%	20%	9%	14%
NFIs (emergency shelter kits)	9%	7%	14%	11%
Shelter repair kits	13%	5%	8%	10%
Livelihoods	7%	8%	5%	7%
Health care services	3%	5%	3%	3%
Medication	1%	4%	2%	2%
Education services	1%	1%	1%	1%
NFIs (WASH)	1%	2%	1%	1%
Water for washing	0%	2%	0%	1%
Road clearance	1%	2%	2%	1%
NFIs (dignity kits)	1%	1%	1%	0%
Other	0%	0%	1%	0%

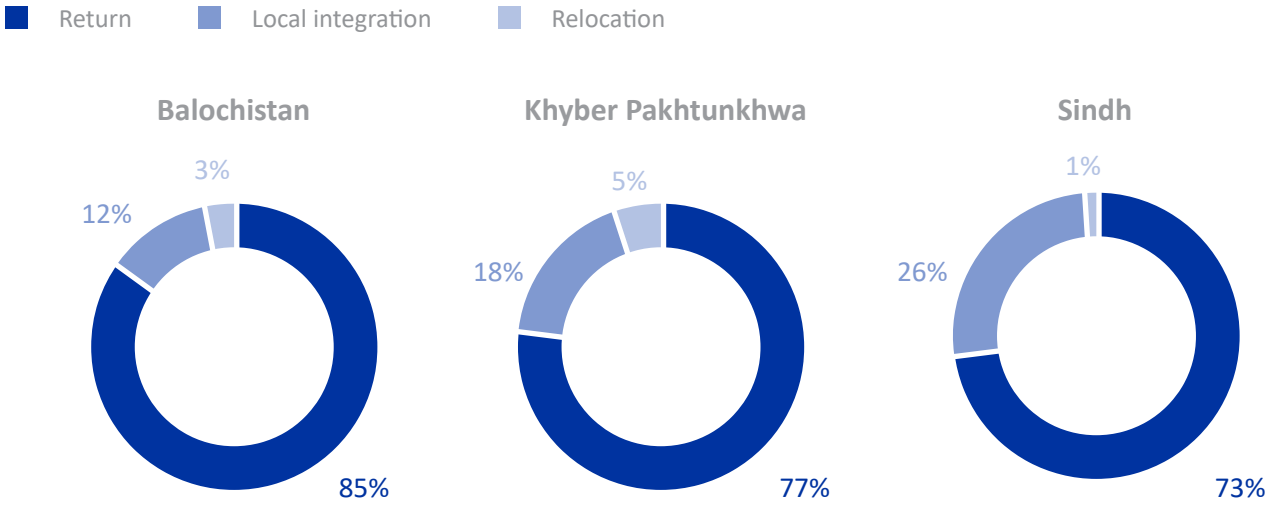


Figure 2: DTM enumerators collecting data in Nasirabad, Balochistan.

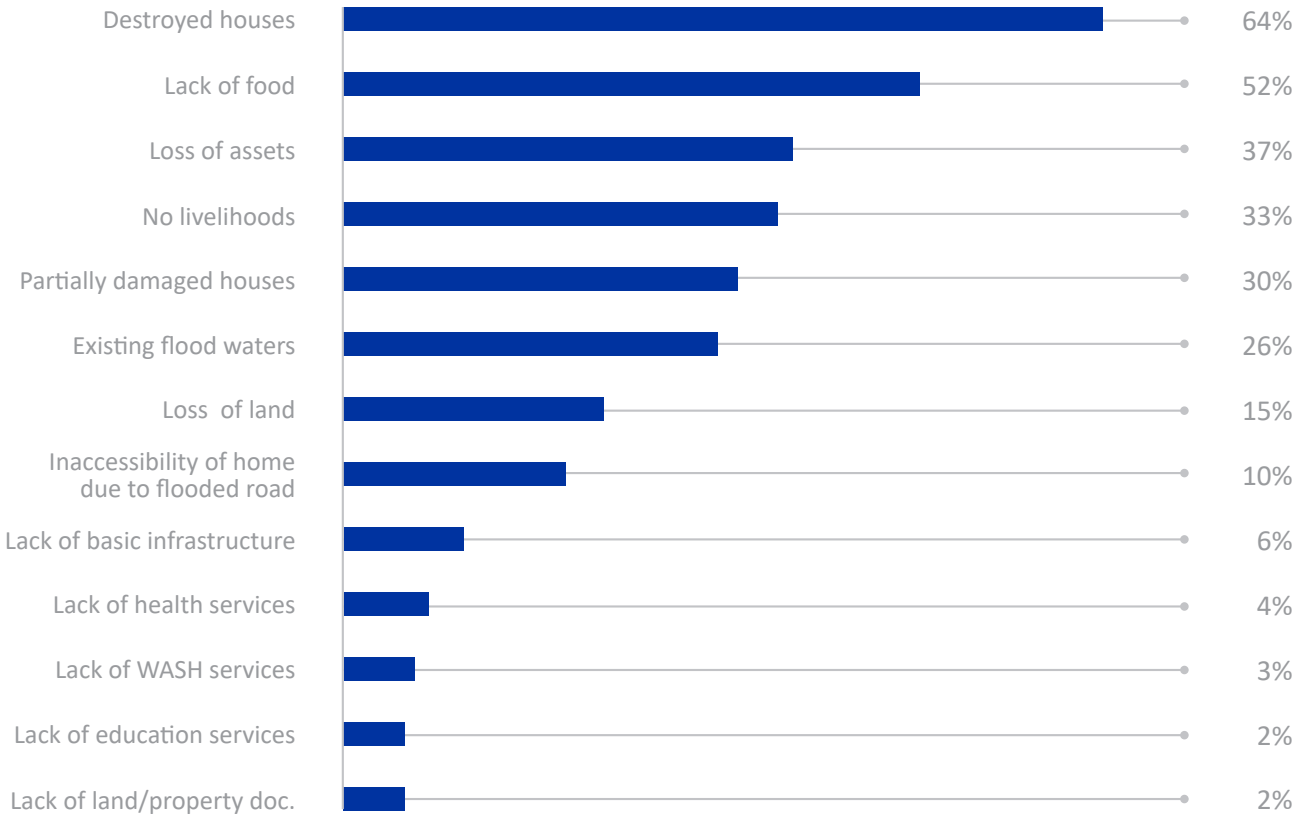
6. MOBILITY

DTM teams also asked about the most preferred movement intention of TDPs, a large majority of villages (79%) indicated that most TDPs prefer to return, followed by local integration (19%) and relocation (2%). This did not differ significantly among provinces. Destroyed houses (64%), lack of food (52%) and loss of assets (37%) were identified as the most important factors that impact the inability of TDPs to return to their place of origin.

MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDPs, BY PROVINCE



FACTORS THAT IMPACT INABILITY TO RETURN (Multiple answers, top 14)



7. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

RATING OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN CURRENT LOCATION, BY PROVINCE

Type of infrastructure	Province	Mostly functioning	Mostly not functioning	Never existed	Partially functioning	Grand total
Electricity	Balochistan	11%	30%	9%	50%	100%
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	32%	19%	9%	40%	100%
	Sindh	17%	35%	22%	26%	100%
Tap water	Balochistan	8%	25%	45%	22%	100%
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	24%	26%	17%	33%	100%
	Sindh	43%	21%	18%	18%	100%
Cell phone coverage	Balochistan	32%	22%	3%	43%	100%
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44%	15%	2%	39%	100%
	Sindh	36%	23%	3%	38%	100%
Road to village	Balochistan	14%	35%	18%	33%	100%
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31%	22%	8%	39%	100%
	Sindh	16%	34%	18%	32%	100%
Primary school	Balochistan	19%	21%	34%	26%	100%
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	59%	5%	19%	17%	100%
	Sindh	35%	19%	31%	15%	100%
Health facility	Balochistan	7%	19%	58%	16%	100%
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	25%	11%	45%	19%	100%
	Sindh	9%	14%	71%	6%	100%
Market	Balochistan	8%	17%	61%	14%	100%
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	29%	11%	36%	24%	100%
	Sindh	7%	11%	75%	7%	100%

8. SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

SHELTER IN CURRENT VILLAGE

98,774 - Balochistan
20,577 - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
111,122 - Sindh
Shelters partially damaged

85,052 - Balochistan
3,219 - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
145,546 - Sindh
Shelters completely destroyed

SHELTER IN TDP's PLACE OF ORIGIN

24,047 - Balochistan
4,274 - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
20,691 - Sindh
Shelters partially damaged

21,585 - Balochistan
2,935 - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
26,027 - Sindh
Shelters completely destroyed

A total of 464,290 shelters were either partially damaged (230,473) or completely destroyed (233,817) in the assessed villages where TDPs were staying at the time of the assessment. Most damage happened in Sindh province, where 111,122 shelters were partially damaged and 145,546 shelters completely destroyed due to the floods.

In the place of origin of TDPs, 99,559 shelters were either partially damaged (49,012) or completely destroyed (50,547) due to the floods. TDPs in Balochistan reported the highest share of shelters that were partially damaged (24,047) in their place of origin, while TDPs in Sindh reported the highest share of shelters that were completely destroyed (26,027) in their place of origin.

DTM teams also assessed the top three concerns of TDPs regarding their current shelter. The concerns differed across provinces. In Balochistan, most villages reported that TDPs are concerned about the lack of privacy (47%), the shelter not being waterproof (47%) and no light in the shelter (47%). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, villages reported concerns regarding overcrowded shelters (38%), the shelter not being a concrete structure (32%) and the shelter not being waterproof (28%). In Sindh, finally, the top three concerns were no light (54%), lack of privacy (53%) and lack of security (42%).

Villages also reported the three most needed NFIs. All three provinces reported the same top three NFI needs: household items, emergency shelter kits and WASH items.

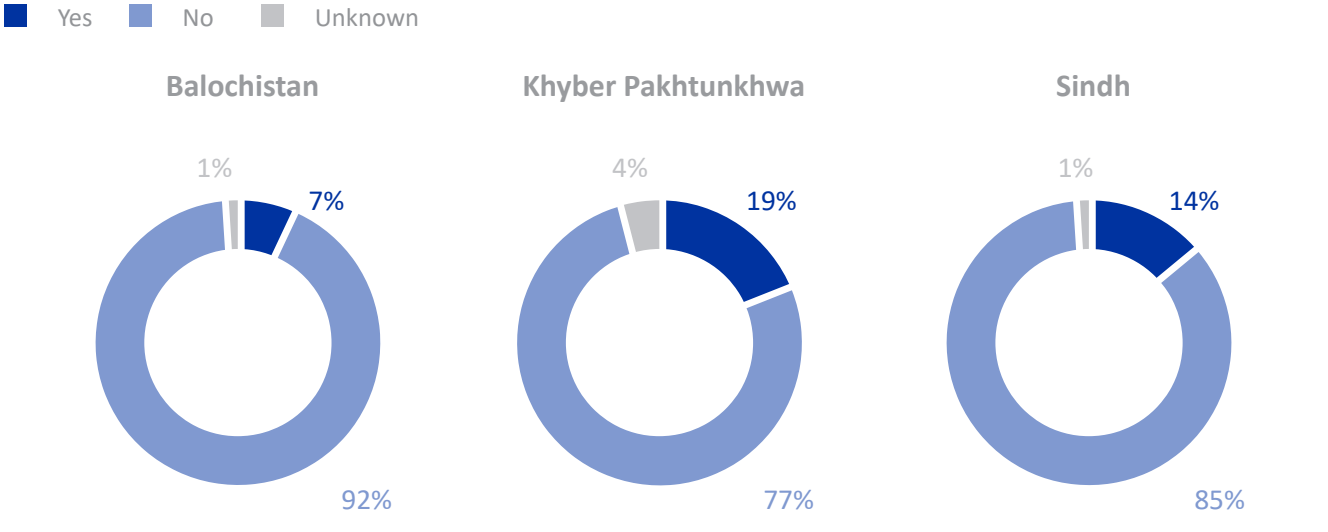
TOP 3 CONCERNS WITH CURRENT SHELTER, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers)

Location	Concern type	Percentage
Balochistan	1. Lack of privacy	47%
	2. Not waterproof	47%
	3. No light	47%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1. Overcrowded	38%
	2. Not a concrete structure	32%
	3. Not waterproof	28%
Sindh	1. No light	54%
	2. Lack of privacy	53%
	3. Lack of security	42%

TOP 3 MOST NEEDED NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs), BY PROVINCE

Location	NFI type	Total
Balochistan	1. Household items	66%
	2. Emergency shelter kits	29%
	3. WASH items	3%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1. Household items	57%
	2. Emergency shelter kits	19%
	3. WASH items	8%
Sindh	1. Household items	54%
	2. Emergency shelter kits	43%
	3. WASH items	2%

TDP HOUSEHOLDS WHO RECEIVED THE MOST NEEDED NFI SINCE THEY WERE DISPLACED, BY PROVINCE



A large majority of TDP households (86%) reported not receiving the most needed NFIs since they were displaced. Balochistan reported the highest share of villages (92%) where a majority of TDPs did not receive the most needed NFIs. This was followed by Sindh (85%) and then Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (77%).

DTM teams also asked key informants when (month) the last distribution had happened in their village. Key informants reported that the last distribution had happened between September and December 2022, with November and December showing the biggest share of villages (28% and 30%, respectively).

Data also shows that there are large differences between provinces and also districts. Most villages in Balochistan reported the last distribution to have happened between September and November. However, a significant share of villages located in the districts of Loralai (17%), Nasirabad (25%) and Pishin (22%), which are located in Balochistan, reported to have had their last distribution in August. Villages in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported to have received their last distribution mostly between November and December. This was also the case in most districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Finally, villages in Sindh reported that the last distribution had happened between September and December and this was also the case in most districts in Sindh.

LAST DISTRIBUTION BY MONTH AND DISTRICT

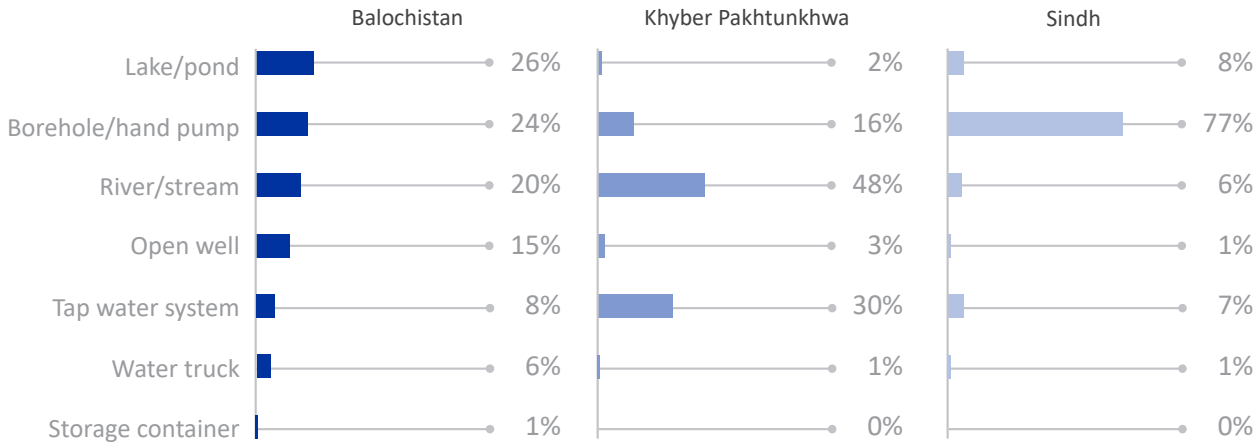
Location	Month of last distribution of NFIs						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Balochistan	0%	8%	27%	31%	31%	3%	100%
Jaffarabad	0%	0%	0%	40%	60%	0%	100%
Kachhi	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Loralai	0%	17%	31%	17%	35%	0%	100%
Nasirabad	0%	25%	13%	25%	12%	25%	100%
Pishin	0%	22%	56%	0%	22%	0%	100%
Sohbat Pur	0%	3%	26%	36%	34%	1%	100%
Usta Muhammad	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1%	3%	5%	3%	20%	68%	100%
Chirtral - Lower	0%	7%	8%	0%	8%	77%	100%
Chitral -Upper	4%	7%	7%	7%	14%	61%	100%
Dir Upper	0%	2%	5%	1%	22%	70%	100%
Swat	0%	0%	0%	9%	26%	65%	100%
Sindh	0%	2%	18%	28%	31%	21%	100%
Dadu	0%	1%	1%	29%	42%	27%	100%
Khairpur	0%	0%	16%	65%	11%	8%	100%
Larkana	0%	5%	33%	8%	25%	29%	100%
Mirpur khas	0%	0%	3%	47%	47%	3%	100%
Umerkot	0%	0%	11%	46%	32%	11%	100%
Grand total	0%	4%	16%	22%	28%	30%	100%

9. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The most common way to collect drinking water by TDPs differed significantly between provinces. Almost half of villages (48%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported that TDPs access water from a river/stream. However, 30 per cent also indicated that TDPs mostly use tap water. In Sindh, a large majority of villages (77%) reported that TDPs mostly collect water through a borehole/hand pump. Villages in Balochistan mostly reported water collection through a lake/pond (26%), borehole/pump (24%), river/stream (20%) and open well (15%).

The main challenge in accessing water in all three provinces is that water points are located too far away. Finally, villages were also asked about the average queueing time for water. A majority of villages (51%) reported that TDPs do not have to wait for drinking water and 20 per cent has to wait less than 15 minutes. However, 29 per cent still has to queue 15 minutes or longer for drinking water.

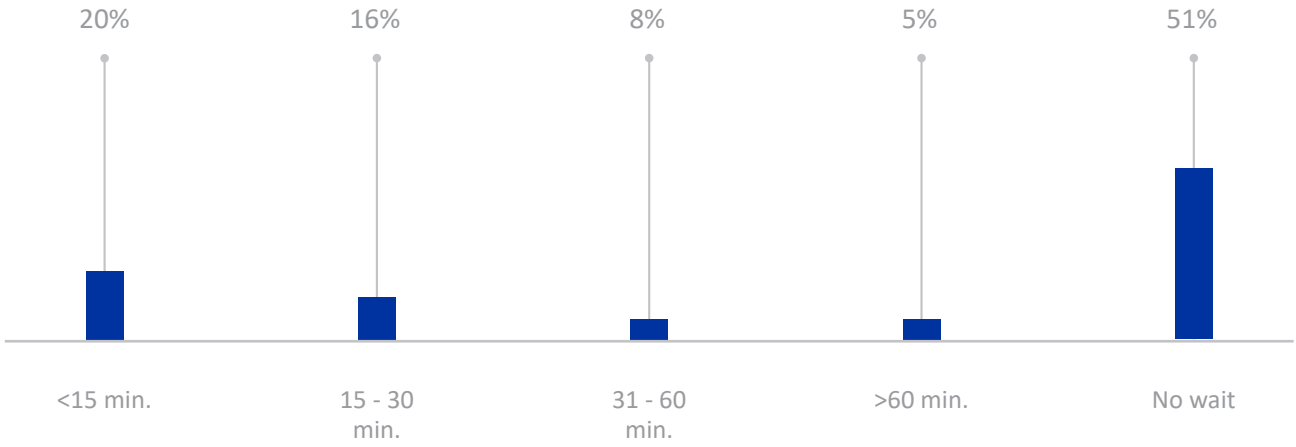
MOST COMMON WAY OF TDPs TO COLLECT DRINKING WATER, BY PROVINCE



TOP 3 CHALLENGES TDPs FACE ACCESSING WATER, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers)

Location	Type	Count of villages	Percentage
Balochistan	1. Water points are too far away	809	44%
	2. Do not like taste/bad quality	746	41%
	3. Water has colour/suspended solids	638	35%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1. Water points are too far away	400	47%
	2. Not enough storage containers	358	42%
	3. Fetching water is dangerous	250	29%
Sindh	1. Water points are too far away	761	32%
	2. Do not like taste/bad quality	504	21%
	3. Not enough storage containers	498	21%

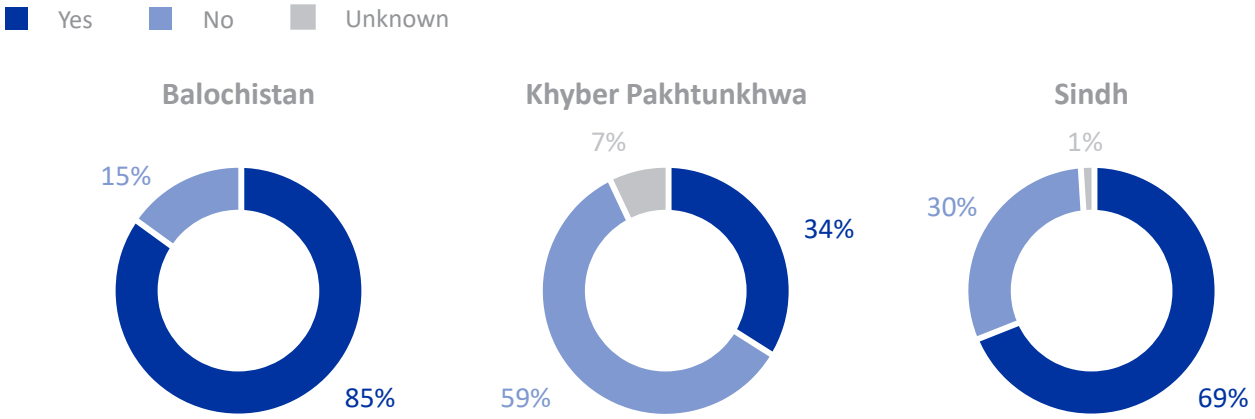
AVERAGE TIME QUEUEING FOR WATER



Key informants were also asked about whether there is evidence of open defecation. A majority of villages (69%) reported open defecation. Balochistan province reported the most villages with evidence of open defecation (85%), followed by Sindh (69%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (34%).

Key informants also reported the top three challenges TDPs face when accessing places, including open spaces, to defecate. In Balochistan, safety both during daylight and when it is dark, is a big concern of TDPs, while in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh lack of privacy is the biggest challenge for TDPs.

EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECATION, BY PROVINCE

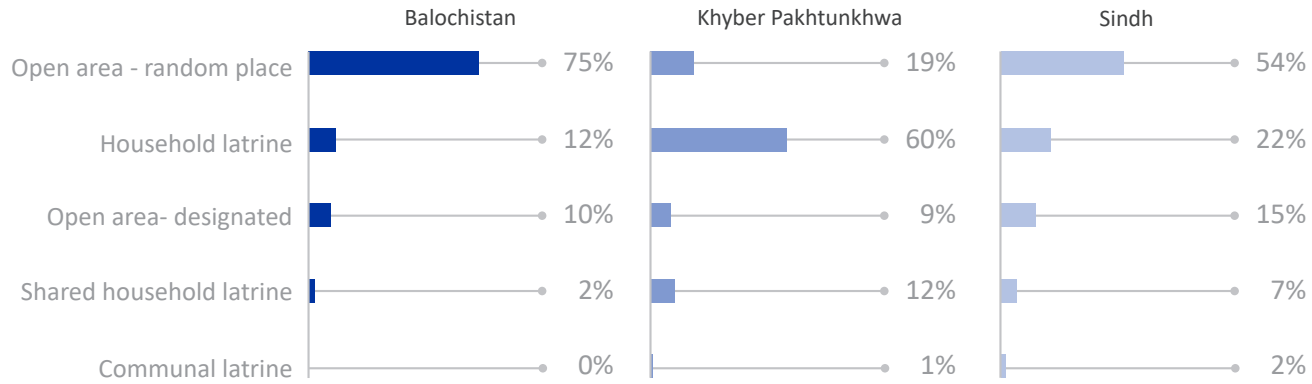


TOP 3 CHALLENGES TDPs FACE ACCESSING PLACES THEY USUALLY GO TO DEFECATE, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers)

Location	Type	Count of villages	Percentage
Balochistan	1. It is not safe (during daylight)	1,004	54%
	2. It is not safe (when it is dark)	953	51%
	3. Lack of privacy	896	48%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1. Lack of privacy	271	32%
	2. Not enough facilities/too crowded	207	24%
	3. Facilities unclean/unhygienic	172	20%
Sindh	1. Lack of privacy	1,339	57%
	2. It is not safe (when it is dark)	987	42%
	3. Facilities unclean/unhygienic	903	38%

A majority of villages (68%) indicated that most TDPs defecate in an open area, either in a random location or a designated area, this was especially the case in Balochistan and Sindh (85% and 69%, respectively). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 60 per cent of villages reported that TDPs use household latrines to defecate and 10 per cent shared household latrines. Finally, a large majority of villages (85%) indicated that the village does not have gender segregated latrines available for TDPs.

MOST COMMON PLACE TO DEFECATE, BY PROVINCE



GENDER SEGREGATED LATRINES, BY PROVINCE

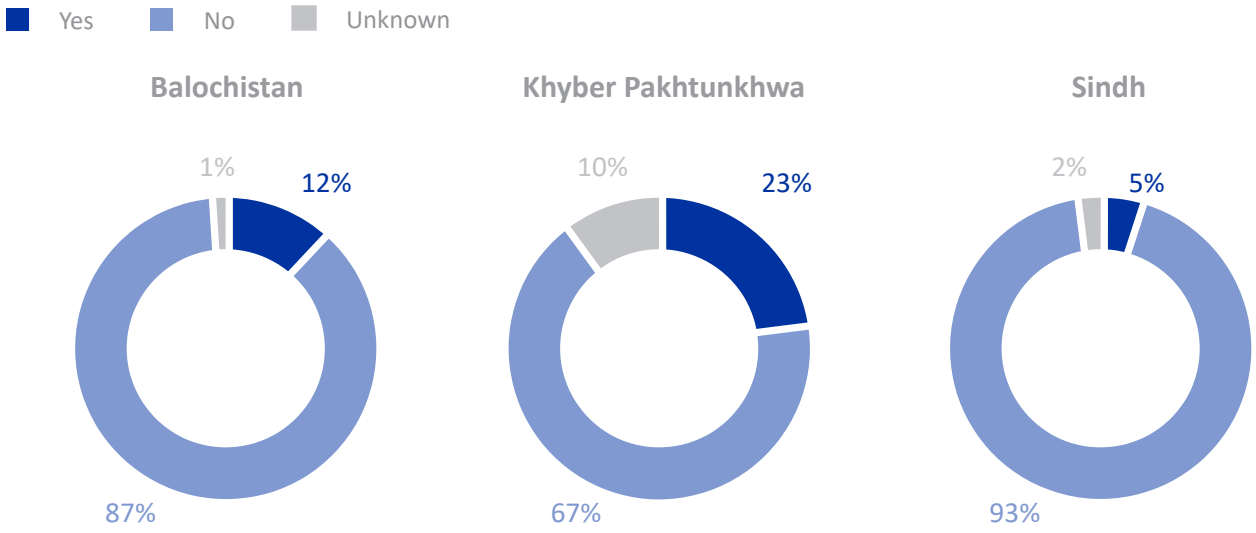




Figure 3: House damaged in village Danin Gol, Lower Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

10. FOOD AND NUTRITION

Nearly three in four villages reported that they never received food distribution since the floods. Twenty-one per cent of villages received their last food distribution more than two weeks prior to the assessment. Only eight per cent received the last food distribution between the time of assessment and two weeks prior to that.

When asked about the frequency of food distribution in the last 30 days, a large majority of villages (73%) reported they did not receive food distribution in the last 30 days.

Twenty-seven per cent of villages indicated that the most common way to access food for TDPs was to buy it from the market. This was especially the case in Sindh (37%). However, in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, most villages reported food distribution (25% and 23%, respectively) as the most common way to access food for TDPs.

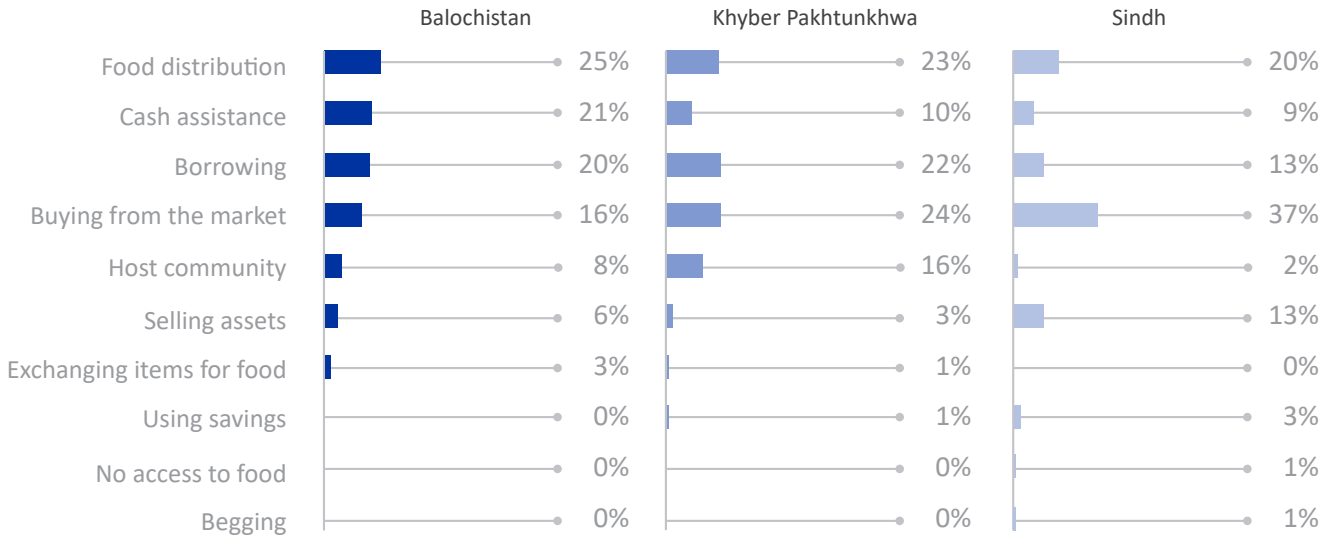
LAST FOOD DISTRIBUTION ON SITE, BY PROVINCE AND DISTRICT

Location	Last food distribution on site, by district				
	1 week ago	1-2 weeks ago	More than 2 weeks ago	Never	Grand total
Balochistan	2%	3%	8%	87%	100%
Jaffarabad	0%	4%	17%	79%	100%
Kachhi	4%	13%	46%	37%	100%
Killa Saifullah	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Loralai	1%	4%	14%	81%	100%
Nasirabad	4%	3%	6%	87%	100%
Pishin	1%	2%	4%	93%	100%
Sibi	0%	0%	5%	95%	100%
Sohbat Pur	3%	3%	11%	83%	100%
Usta Muhammad	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10%	11%	15%	64%	100%
Chitral - Lower	0%	2%	59%	39%	100%
Chitral - Upper	14%	20%	28%	38%	100%
Dir Upper	17%	10%	7%	66%	100%
Swat	4%	9%	12%	75%	100%
Sindh	4%	3%	33%	60%	100%
Dadu	5%	11%	41%	43%	100%
Khairpur	3%	1%	27%	70%	100%
Larkana	9%	4%	22%	65%	100%
Mirpur Khas	1%	1%	56%	42%	100%
Umerkot	3%	1%	17%	79%	100%
Grand total	4%	4%	21%	71%	100%

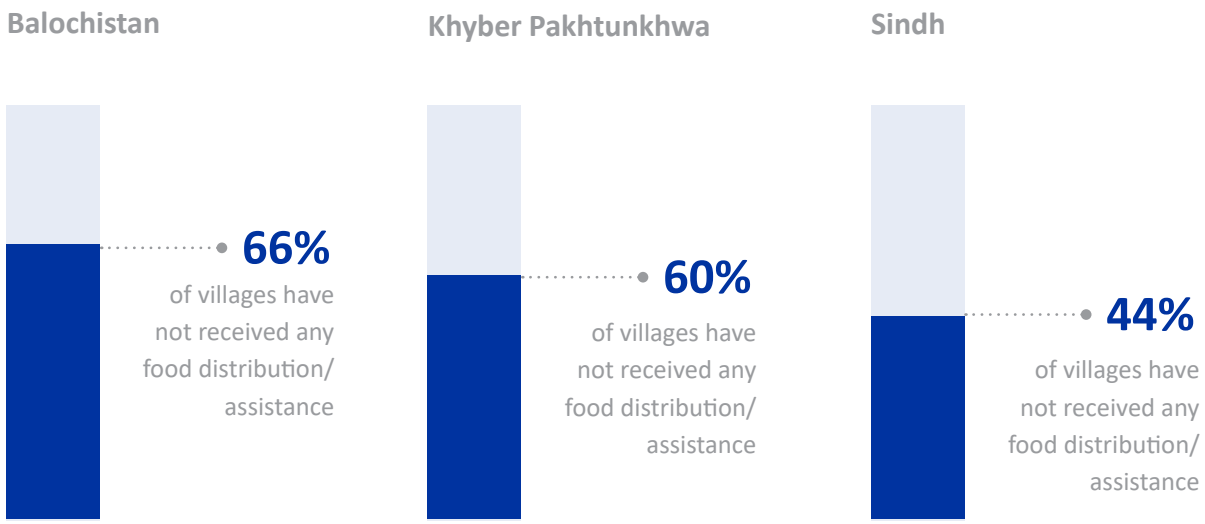
FREQUENCY OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION/ASSISTANCE IN LAST 30 DAYS, BY DISTRICT

Location	Frequency of food distribution/assistance in last 30 days, by district						
	1 – 5 times	5 – 10 times	10 – 15 times	15 – 20 times	more than 20 times	Never	Grand total
Balochistan	18%	1%	0%	2%	1%	78%	100%
Jaffarabad	24%	0%	0%	0%	1%	75%	100%
Kachhi	31%	1%	0%	4%	1%	63%	100%
Killa Saifullah	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	100%
Loralai	12%	1%	0%	2%	1%	84%	100%
Nasirabad	9%	0%	1%	2%	1%	87%	100%
Pishin	4%	2%	0%	2%	0%	92%	100%
Sibi	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	97%	100%
Sohbat Pur	21%	1%	1%	3%	2%	72%	100%
Usta Muhammad	42%	0%	0%	1%	1%	56%	100%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27%	1%	0%	1%	0%	71%	100%
Chitral - Lower	41%	1%	0%	0%	0%	58%	100%
Chitral - Upper	37%	1%	0%	1%	0%	61%	100%
Dir Upper	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66%	100%
Swat	14%	1%	0%	2%	1%	82%	100%
Sindh	31%	1%	0%	2%	0%	66%	100%
Dadu	47%	1%	0%	5%	0%	47%	100%
Khairpur	25%	1%	0%	3%	0%	71%	100%
Larkana	27%	0%	0%	3%	0%	70%	100%
Mirpur Khas	44%	0%	0%	1%	0%	55%	100%
Umerkot	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	100%
Grand total	24%	0%	0%	2%	1%	73%	100%

MOST COMMON WAY TO ACCESS FOOD, BY PROVINCE



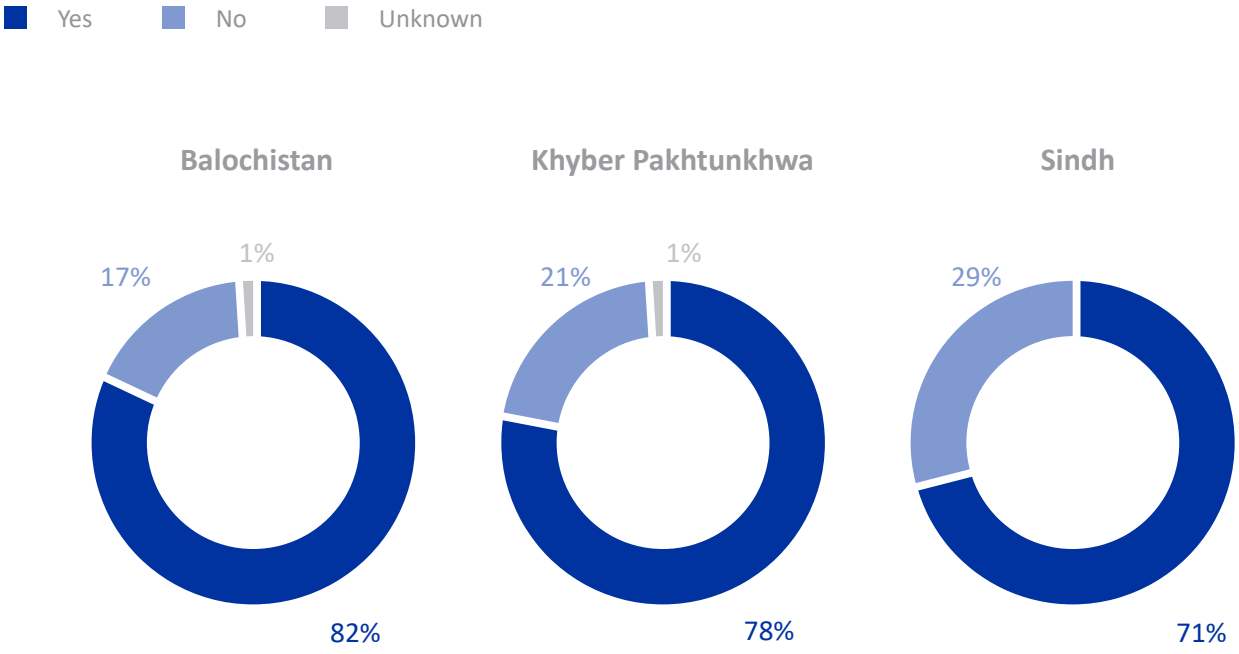
VILLAGES THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED ANY FOOD DISTRIBUTION/ASSISTANCE, BY PROVINCE



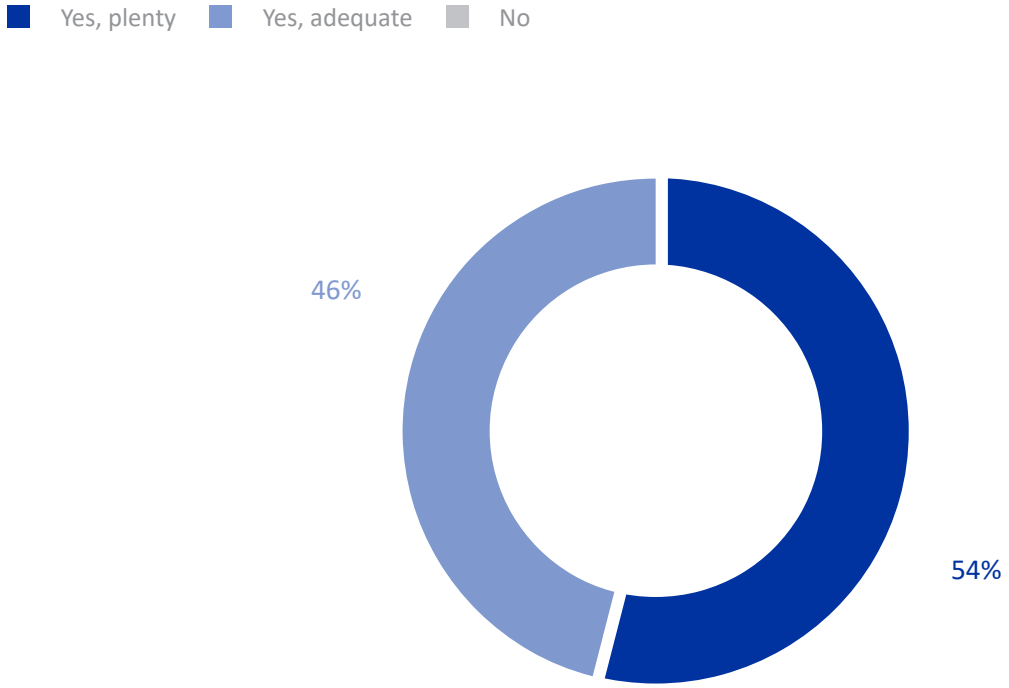
A total of 4,109 villages or 57 per cent have not received any food distribution or assistance since the floods. Balochistan had the highest share of villages (66%) who did not receive food distribution, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (60%). Sindh reported the lowest share of villages (44%) who did not receive any food distribution.

Around three quarters of villages (76%) indicated that TDPs have access to a food market in their community. Twenty-three per cent reported no access. Villages in Balochistan reported the highest share (82%) of TDPs who have access to a food market in their village, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (78%) and then Sindh (71%).

TDP ACCESS TO FOOD MARKET, BY PROVINCE



IF YES, FOOD AVAILABILITY IN THE MARKET



Fifty-four per cent of villages reported that there is plenty of food available in the local market. The other 46 per cent of villages reported adequate food availability in the market for TDPs.



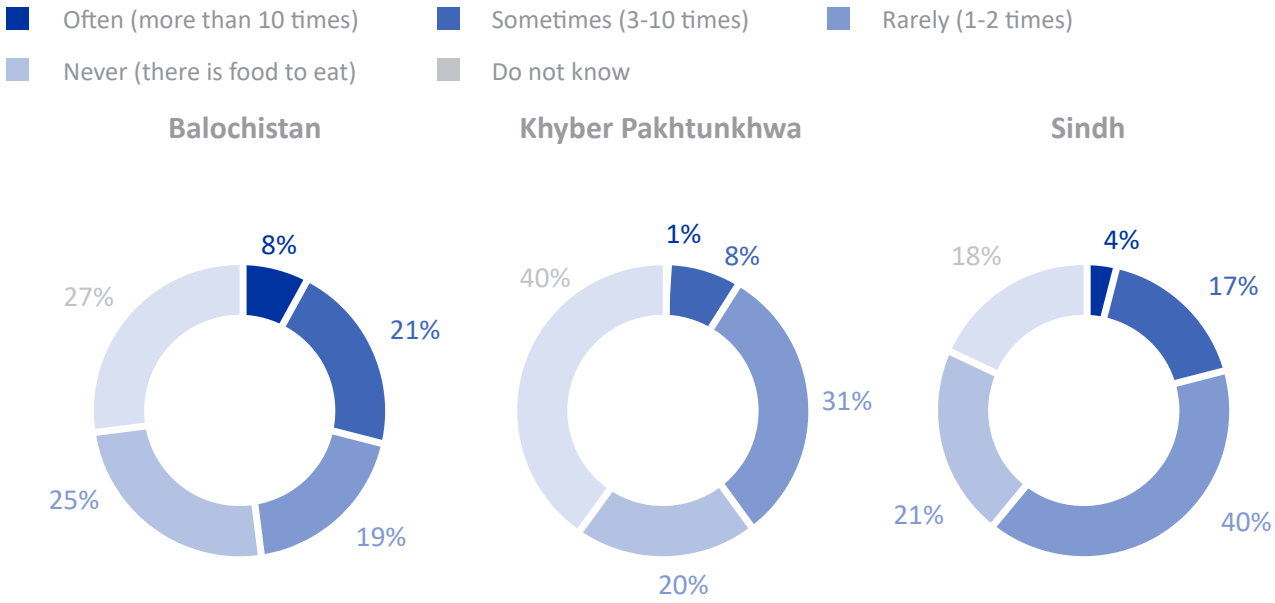
Figure 4: Damaged house in Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

MOST IMMEDIATE FOOD NEEDS OF TDPs, BY PROVINCE AND GRAND TOTAL

DTM teams also asked about the three most immediate food needs of TDPs. Atta/wheat flour was identified as the first most important food need in 76 per cent of the assessed villages. Sixty-eight per cent of villages reported ghee/oil as the second most important food need. Rice (46%) was reported as the third most important food need.

	Balochistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sindh	Total
First most important food need	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Atta/wheat flour	78%	75%	74%	76%
Ready to use food packs	8%	11%	7%	8%
Lentils	0%	1%	0%	0%
Ghee/oil	6%	3%	9%	7%
Nutrition (babies and lactating mothers)	3%	2%	4%	3%
Infant formula	3%	1%	0%	2%
Dietary food (medical conditions)	1%	2%	3%	2%
Rice	1%	1%	2%	1%
Meat/chicken/fish	0%	0%	0%	0%
No food need	0%	4%	1%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Second most important food need	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Atta/wheat flour	15%	13%	14%	14%
Ready to use food packs	1%	2%	1%	1%
Lentils	1%	2%	2%	2%
Ghee/oil	73%	67%	61%	68%
Nutrition (babies and lactating mothers)	3%	4%	5%	4%
Infant formula	3%	1%	0%	1%
Dietary food (medical conditions)	1%	3%	3%	2%
Rice	4%	7%	14%	8%
Meat/chicken/fish	0%	0%	0%	0%
No food need	0%	1%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Third most important food need	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Atta/wheat flour	4%	6%	7%	6%
Ready to use food packs	2%	2%	1%	1%
Lentils	18%	10%	17%	16%
Ghee/oil	16%	14%	20%	17%
Nutrition (babies and lactating mothers)	6%	9%	8%	7%
Infant formula	4%	1%	1%	2%
Dietary food (medical conditions)	2%	4%	4%	3%
Rice	46%	52%	40%	46%
Meat/chicken/fish	2%	1%	1%	2%
No food need	0%	1%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	1%	0%

FREQUENCY OF NOTHING TO EAT IN TDP HOUSEHOLDS ON A MONTHLY BASIS (IN MAJORITY OF TDP HOUSEHOLDS), BY PROVINCE

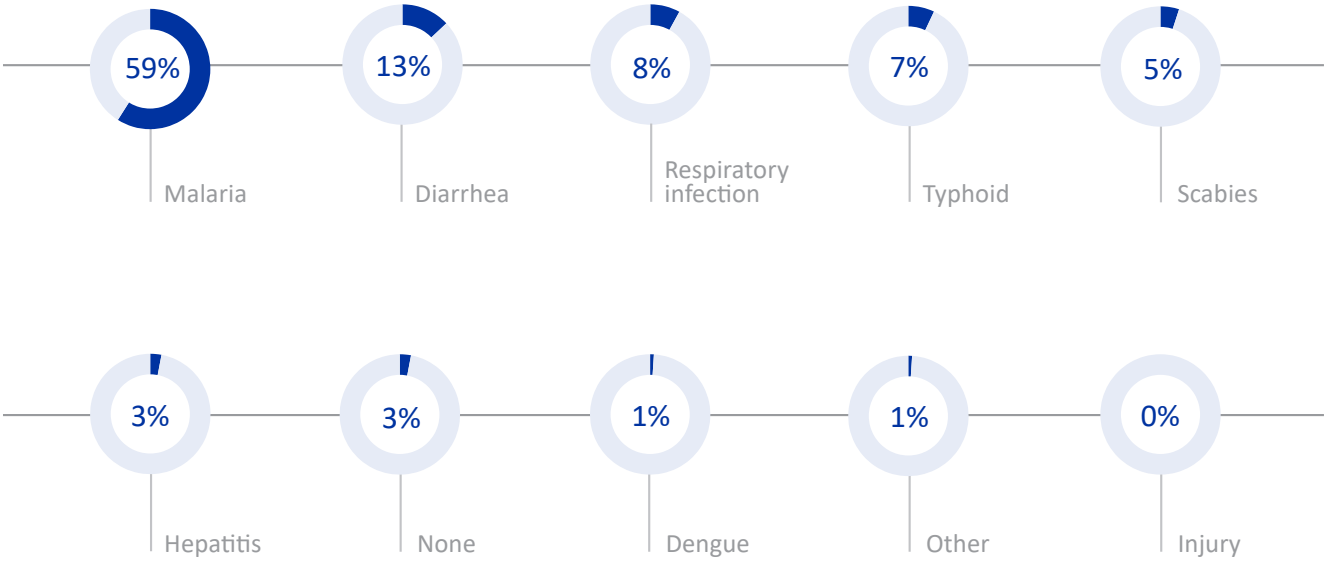


11. HEALTH

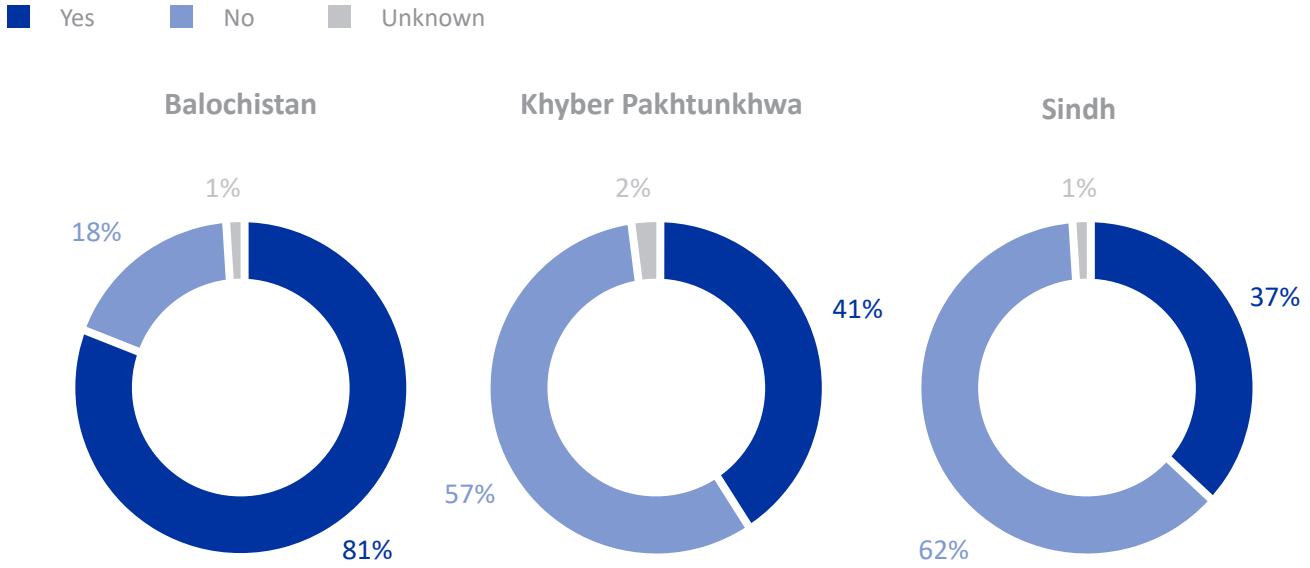
Suspected/confirmed malaria was the primary health concern in 59 per cent of assessed villages, followed by diarrhea (13%), respiratory infection (8%), typhoid (7%) and scabies (5%). Other health concerns were reported by a limited number of villages. It should be noted that the assessment took place during months when malaria is typically more common.

DTM teams also assessed the availability of a health facility (Basic Health Units (BHU), dispensary or any other private or government hospital) in the village that provide primary health care. This differed significantly between the provinces. Eighty-one per cent of villages in Balochistan reported availability of a health facility, while this was only 41 per cent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 37 per cent in Sindh. Moreover, 58 per cent of villages reported that the distance (one-way) to a functioning health facility is above three kilometres.

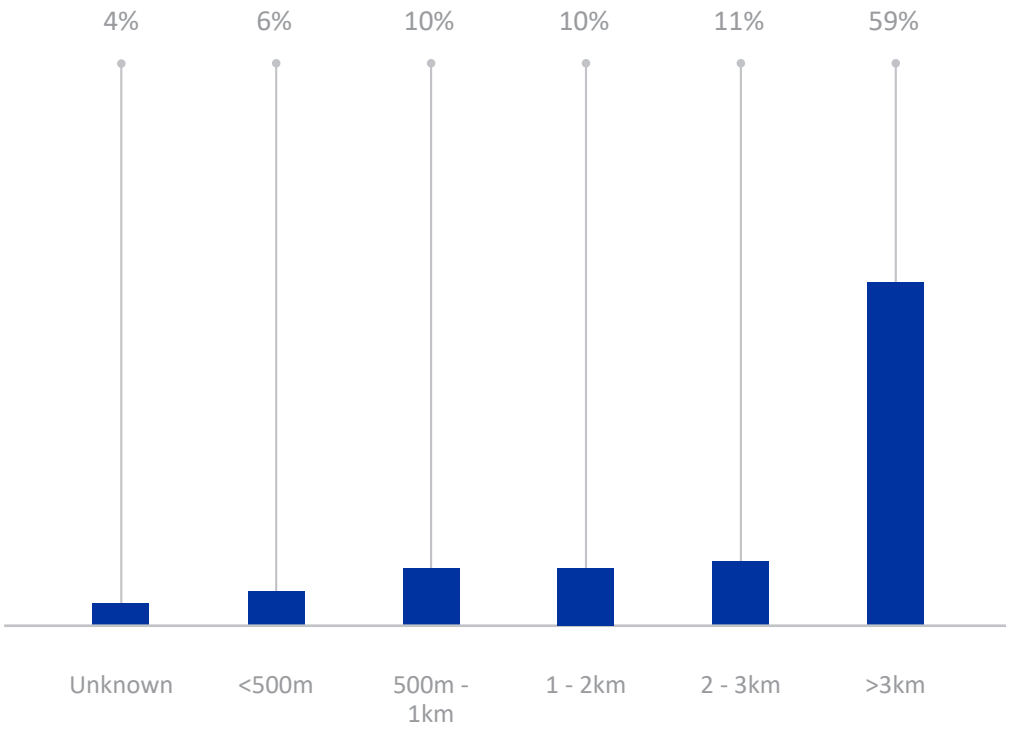
PRIMARY HEALTH CONCERN



AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH FACILITY, BY PROVINCE



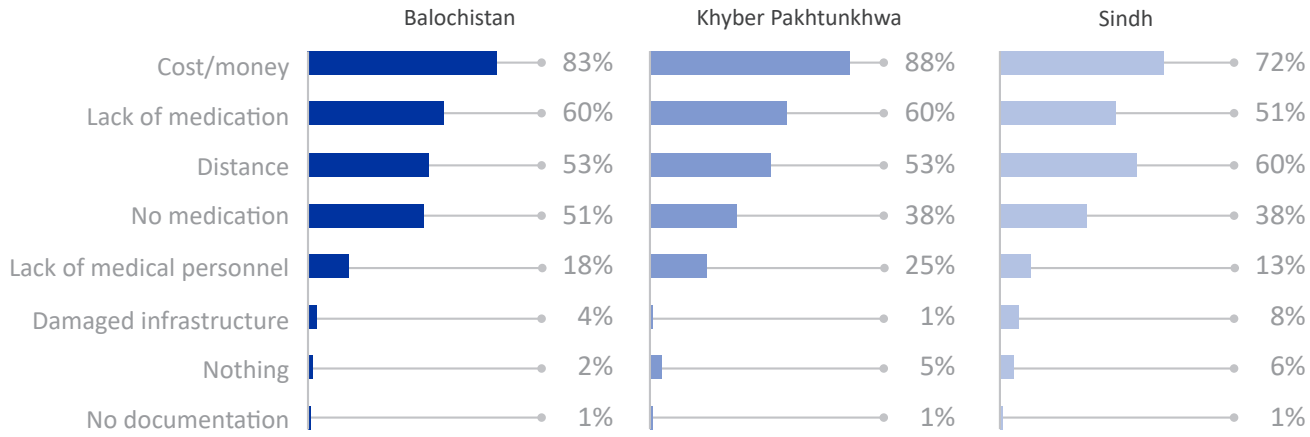
DISTANCE TO FUNCTIONING HEALTH FACILITY



Finally, key informants also reported the factors that prevent people from accessing health services in their community. Most villages reported the cost (80%) as a factor in preventing people in accessing health care services. This was followed by lack of medication (57%) and distance to the health facility (55%).

FACTORS PREVENTING MOST PEOPLE FROM ACCESSING HEALTH CARE SERVICES, BY PROVINCE

(Multiple answers)

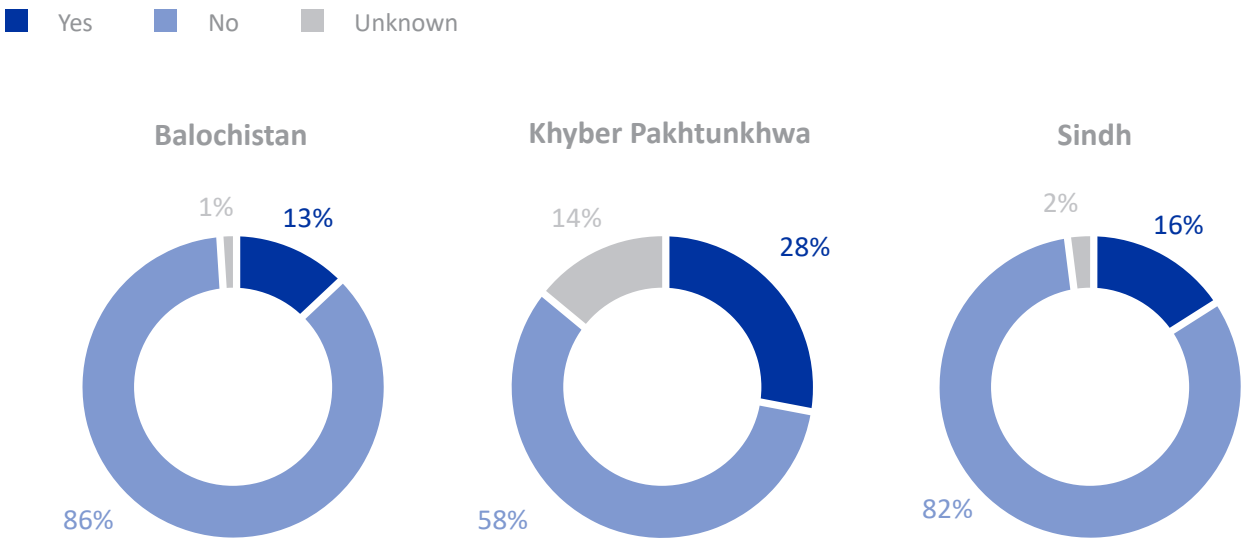


12. EDUCATION

Seventy-nine per cent of villages reported that there was no accessability to Alternative Basic Education (ABE)/ temporary learning centres for displaced children. Only seventeen per cent of villages indicated that displaced children have access to ABE/temporary learning centres.

Balochistan and Sindh have the highest percentage of villages (86% and 82%, respectively) who have no access to ABE/temporary learning centres for displaced children. Fifty-eight per cent of villages in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported no access.

ACCESSABILITY TO ALTERNATIVE BASIC EDUCATION (ABE)/TEMPORARY LEARNING CENTRES FOR DISPLACED CHILDREN, BY PROVINCE



CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT ATTENDING ABE/TEMPORARY LEARNING CENTRES, BY PROVINCE

90%
of villages reported that displaced children are not attending ABE/ temporary learning centres

Balochistan

77%
of villages reported that displaced children are not attending ABE/ temporary learning centres

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

82%
of villages reported that displaced children are not attending ABE/ temporary learning centres

Sindh

Key informants were also asked about how many children in their village do not attend ABE or temporary learning centres. At the time of the assessment, 85 per cent of villages reported that displaced children were not attending ABE/temporary learning centres. Balochistan reported the highest share of villages (90%) with displaced children not attending ABE/temporary learning centres, followed by Sindh (82%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (77%).

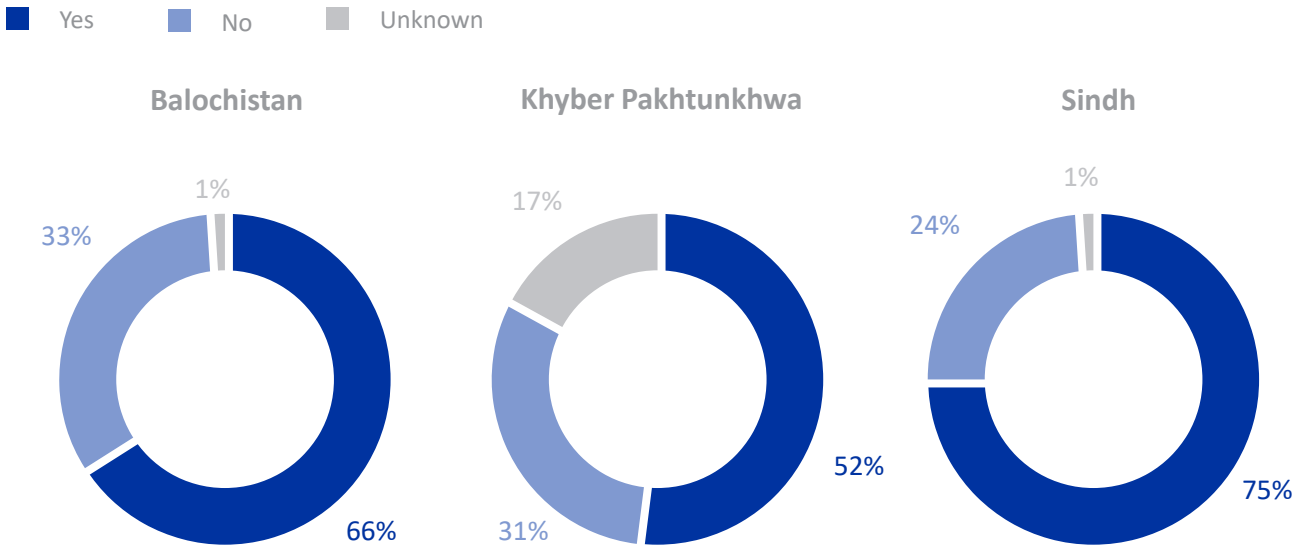
Access to primary school (formal education) was more positive, with 66 per cent of villages reporting access to primary school for displaced children. When asked about attendance to primary school, key informants reported that in 50 per cent of villages displaced children are not attending primary school.

The main issues with accessing education services for displaced children were identified as distance (52%), cost of education (43%) and lack of learning supplies (33%).

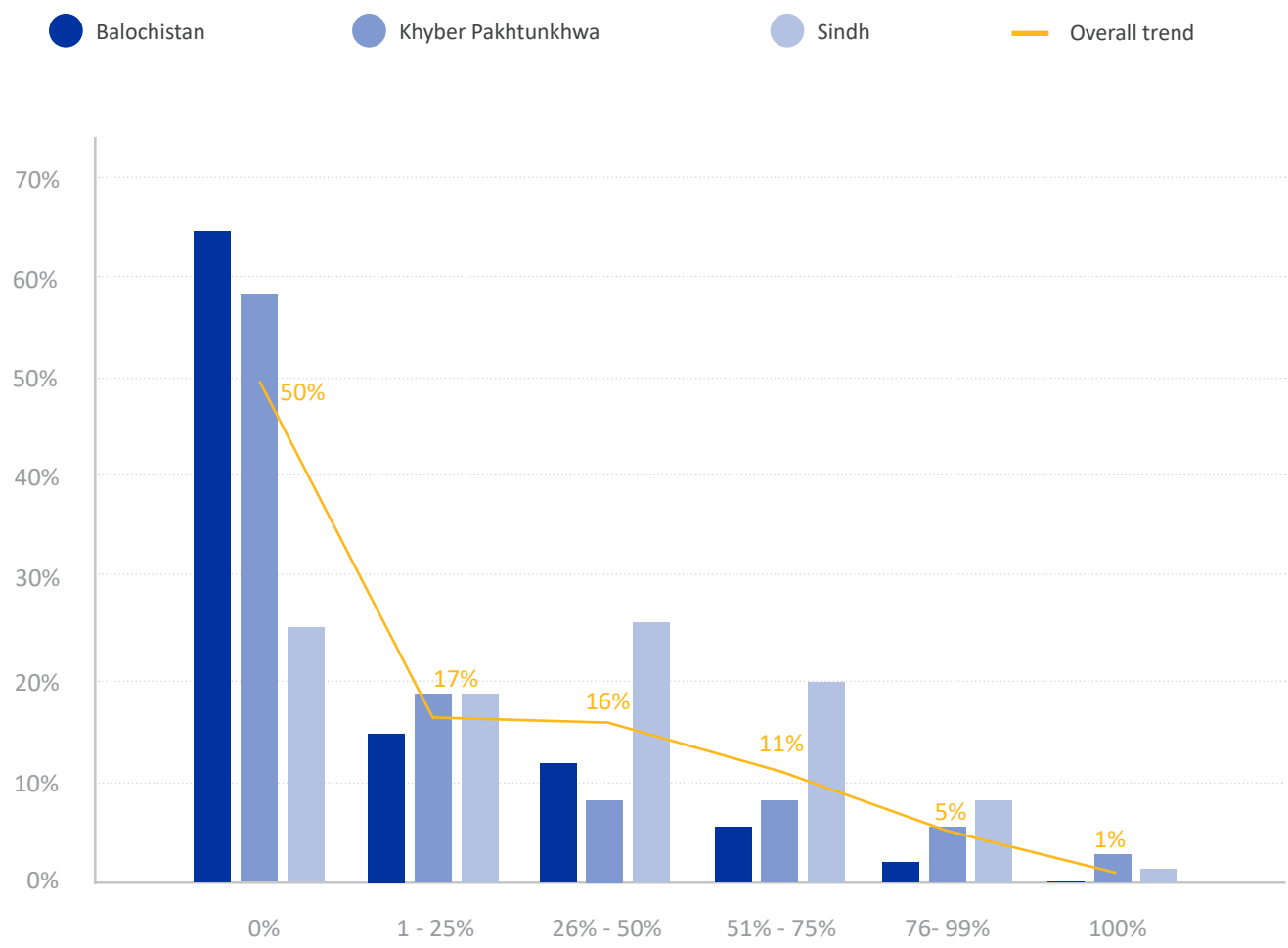


Figure 5: Distribution of Shelter/NFI items to flood affected communities in Hyderabad, Sindh.

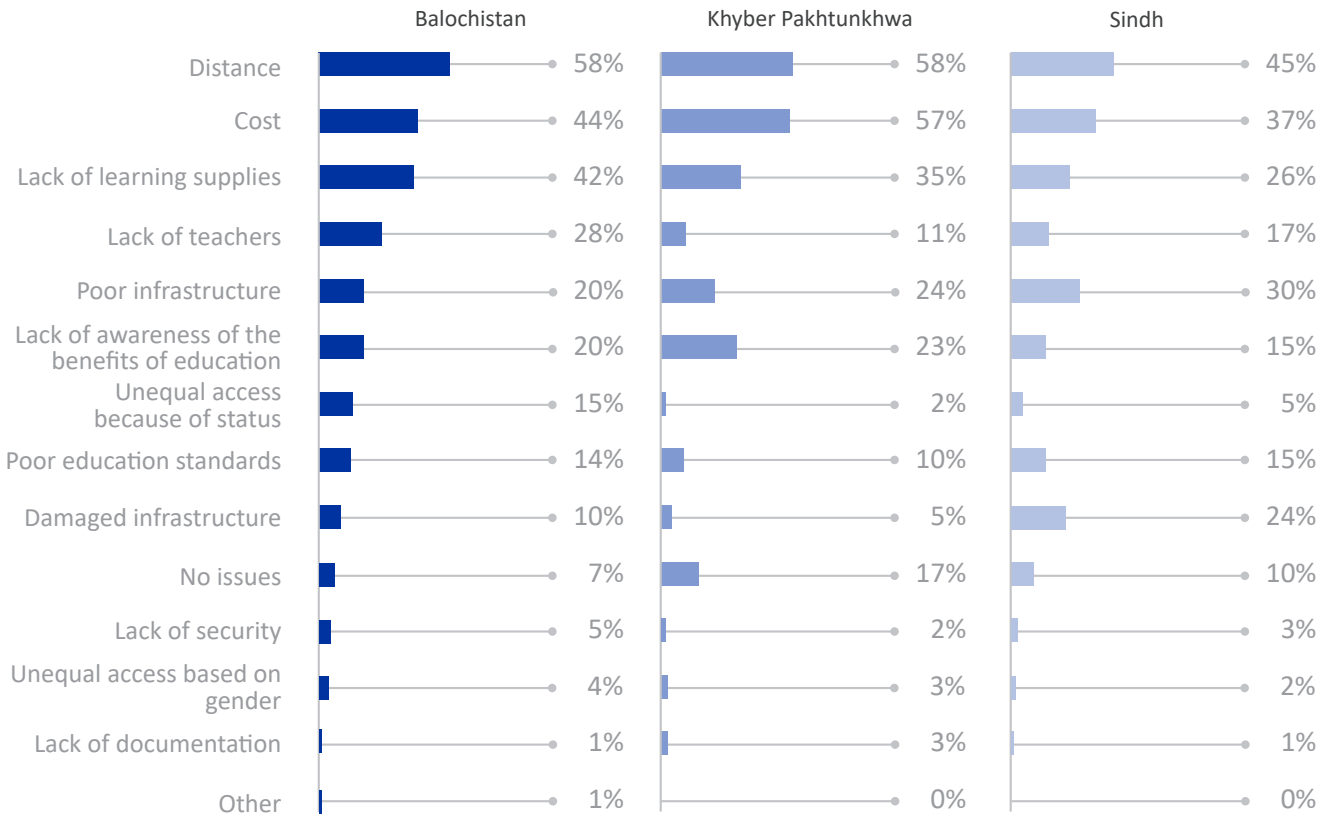
ACCESS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL (FORMAL) FOR DISPLACED CHILDREN, BY PROVINCE



SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOLS (FORMAL), BY PROVINCE AND GRAND TOTAL



MAIN ISSUES WITH ACCESSING EDUCATION SERVICES FOR DISPLACED CHILDREN, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers)



13. LIVELIHOOD

Overall, TDPs are mostly active in farming and pastoralism. Those who are active in farming, mostly are in sharecropping or on their own land. TDPs are also active in government jobs.



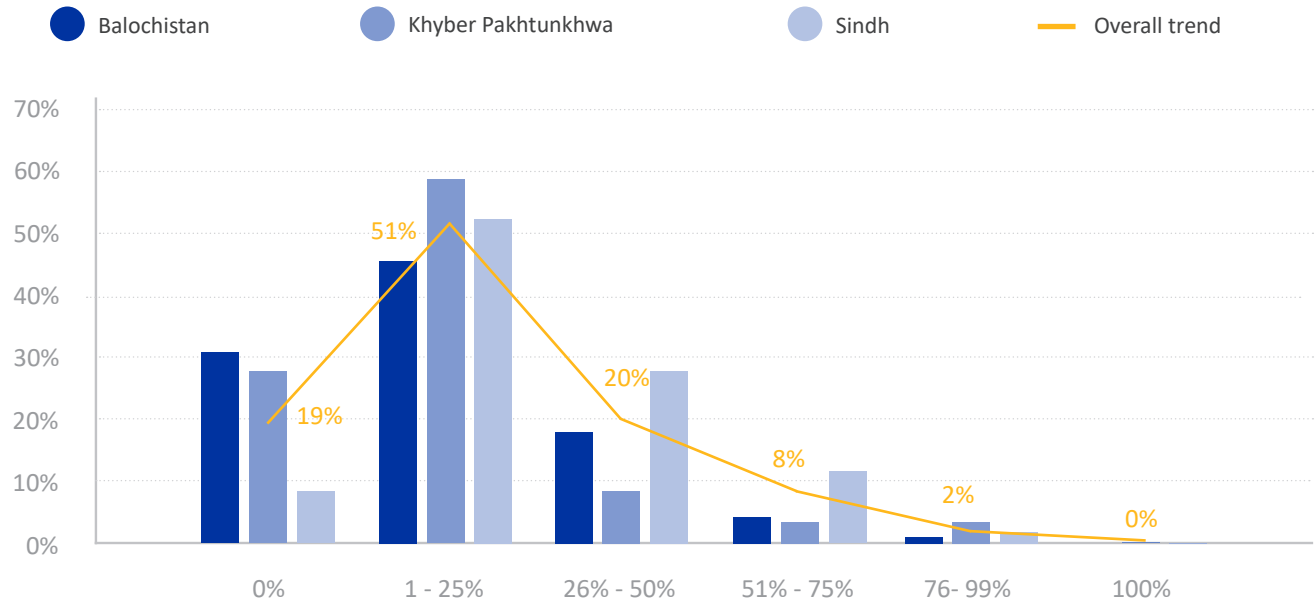
Figure 6: DTM enumerator collecting information through a focus group discussion.

MOST COMMON OCCUPATION/TRADE IN TDP HOUSEHOLDS, BY PROVINCE AND TOTAL

Location	Occupation/trade	Most common occupation/trade within TDP households			
		First most common	Second most common	Third most common	Total
Balochistan	Farming (sharecropping)	52%	32%	17%	100%
	Pastoralism	30%	50%	19%	100%
	Farming (on owned land)	42%	42%	16%	100%
	Unskilled labour	12%	29%	59%	100%
	Farming (on rented land)	12%	24%	63%	100%
	Petty trade	18%	25%	58%	100%
	Skilled labour	18%	48%	34%	100%
	Mining	19%	17%	64%	100%
	Government job	56%	22%	23%	100%
	None	14%	28%	58%	100%
	Manufacturing	13%	32%	54%	100%
	Fishing	29%	14%	57%	100%
	Unknown	20%	31%	49%	100%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Farming (sharecropping)	68%	25%	7%	100%
	Pastoralism	33%	51%	16%	100%
	Farming (on owned land)	15%	36%	49%	100%
	Unskilled labour	8%	46%	46%	100%
	Farming (on rented land)	24%	26%	50%	100%
	Petty trade	20%	40%	40%	100%
	Skilled labour	7%	43%	50%	100%
	Mining	6%	60%	34%	100%
	Government job	47%	23%	30%	100%
	None	14%	26%	60%	100%
	Manufacturing	15%	54%	31%	100%
	Fishing	5%	30%	65%	100%
	Unknown	35%	28%	38%	100%
Sindh	Farming (sharecropping)	68%	19%	13%	100%
	Pastoralism	45%	37%	19%	100%
	Farming (on owned land)	50%	29%	21%	100%
	Unskilled labour	9%	28%	63%	100%
	Farming (on rented land)	8%	15%	77%	100%
	Petty trade	7%	67%	27%	100%
	Skilled labour	50%	0%	50%	100%
	Mining	3%	33%	64%	100%
	Government job	40%	22%	38%	100%
	None	5%	37%	58%	100%
	Manufacturing	12%	41%	47%	100%
	Fishing	0%	0%	100%	100%
	Unknown	22%	45%	33%	100%

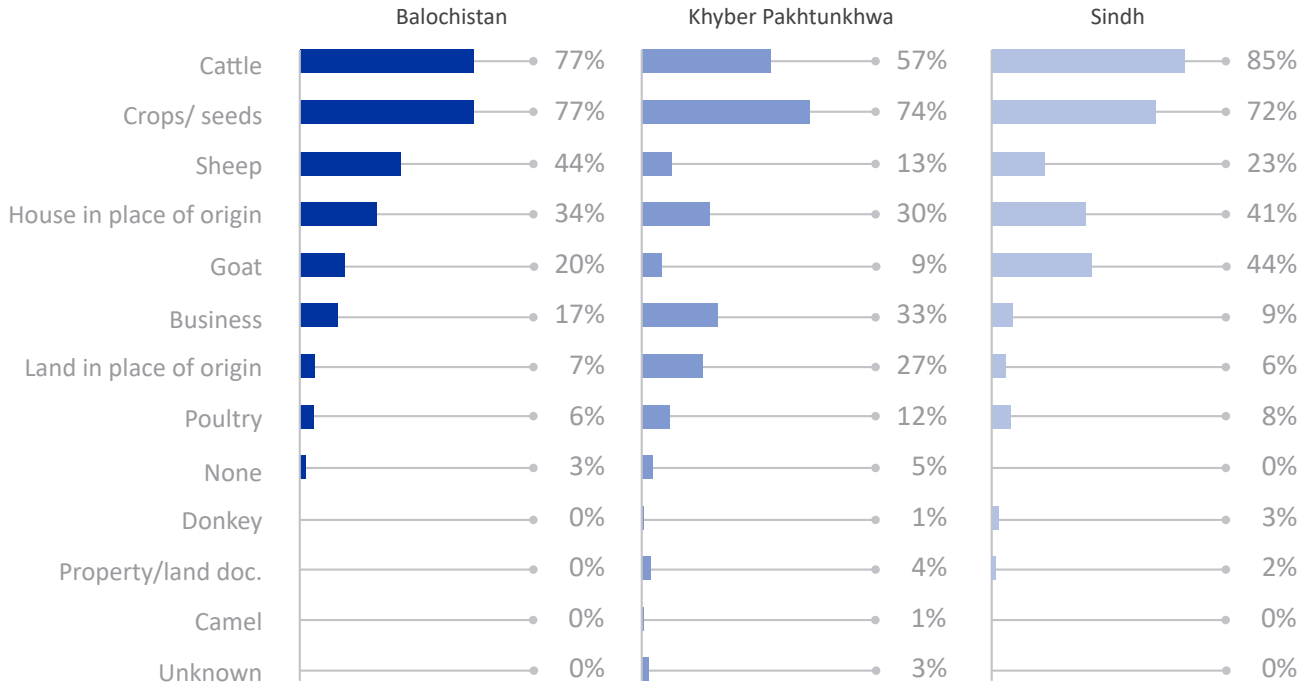
At the time of the assessment, 19 per cent of villages indicated that none of the displaced households in their community have a source of income. Fifty-one per cent of villages reported that 1 to 25 per cent displaced households have a source of income.

SHARE OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS WHO CURRENTLY HAVE A SOURCE OF INCOME, BY PROVINCE AND GRAND TOTAL



DTM teams also asked about resources and assets that were either lost and/or damaged during displacement as reported by the majority of TDPs. The majority of villages reported cattle (77%) and crops/seeds (74%) as resources and assets that were lost and/or damaged during displacement.

RESOURCES AND ASSETS LOST AND/OR DAMAGED DURING DISPLACEMENT BY MAJORITY OF TDPs, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers)



14. PROTECTION

Most villages (37%) reported that there were no main protection concerns in the village. Those that did report main protection concerns, mostly reported theft/robbery (37%), lack of lighting (23%) and lack of services (18%).

It should be noted that this section does not provide a comprehensive overview of the protection situation, as the information was collected through KI interviews at village level, which does not allow to capture protection risks.

MAIN PROTECTION CONCERNS IDENTIFIED BY KEY INFORMANTS AT VILLAGE LEVEL, BY PROVINCE AND TOTAL (Multiple answers)

Main protection concerns identified by key informants at the village level				
Province	**Balochistan**	**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**	**Sindh**	**Total**
Theft/robbery/looting	43%	14%	41%	37%
Threats/intimidation	4%	3%	3%	3%
Physical violence	3%	1%	1%	2%
Extortion	1%	0%	0%	1%
Harassment	1%	1%	4%	2%
Domestic violence	4%	2%	2%	3%
Violence against women and girls	2%	1%	0%	1%
Violence against children	1%	1%	0%	1%
Human trafficking	1%	0%	0%	0%
Forced labour	8%	3%	4%	6%
Child marriage	9%	16%	4%	9%
Inter-communal disputes	1%	4%	1%	2%
Family separation	12%	17%	2%	10%
Forced marriage	3%	3%	0%	2%
No access to services	16%	24%	19%	18%
Lack of lighting	25%	18%	23%	23%
Lack of safe spaces for women and girls	7%	16%	8%	9%
Lack of safe spaces for children	10%	11%	4%	8%
Lack of specialized services for elderly	11%	18%	8%	11%
Lack of specialized services for persons with disabilities	5%	11%	6%	6%
Loss of land/property ownership docs	1%	2%	1%	1%
Loss of ID/civil documents	2%	0%	0%	1%
Forced eviction	0%	1%	0%	0%
Treatment by aid workers	3%	0%	1%	2%
None	30%	40%	43%	37%

PROTECTION SERVICES AVAILABLE, BY PROVINCE AND TOTAL (Multiple answers)

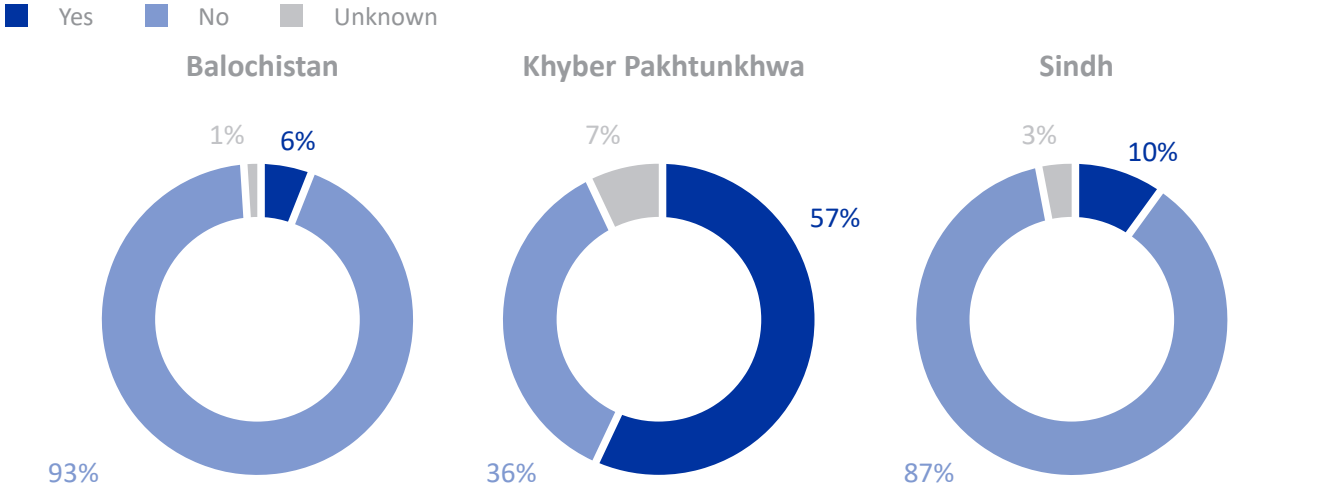
Protection services available and accessible to the community				
Province	**Balochistan**	**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**	**Sindh**	**Total**
Family tracing	5%	21%	7%	9%
Psychosocial support for other community members impacted by the floods	7%	18%	7%	10%
Safe spaces for women and girls	10%	24%	9%	12%
Health care for women and girls	7%	15%	12%	10%
Specialized services for elderly	11%	23%	11%	14%
Psychosocial support for women and girls	3%	7%	4%	4%
Specialized services to persons with disabilities	9%	9%	9%	9%
Safe places for separated and unaccompanied children	3%	3%	2%	2%
Psychosocial support for separated and unaccompanied children	2%	2%	1%	2%
Places to renew civil documents and receive information on civil documents	0%	6%	2%	2%
Places to renew land/property documents and receive info on land/ property documents	0%	4%	1%	1%
Legal assistance/counselling	5%	16%	9%	9%
None	76%	46%	69%	68%

The largest share of villages (68%) indicated that there were no protection services available nor accessible to the community. If protection services were available, these services were mostly specialized services for elderly (14%), safe spaces for women and girls (12%), health care for women and girls (10%) and psychosocial support for other community members impacted by the floods (10%).



Figure 7: DTM enumerators loading items for distribution for affected people from Sukkur warehouse, Sindh.

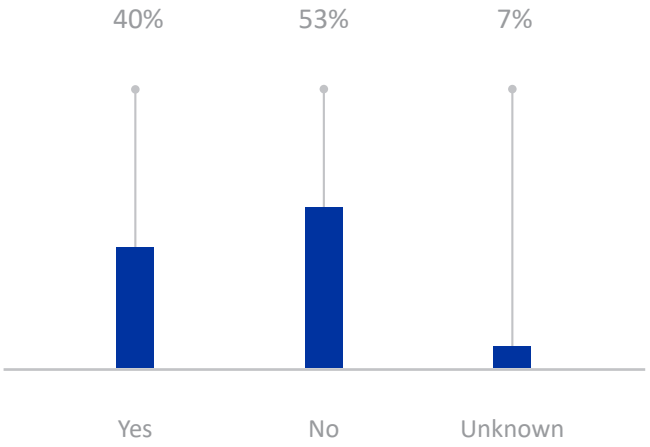
ADEQUATE LIGHTING IN THE LATRINES, BY PROVINCE



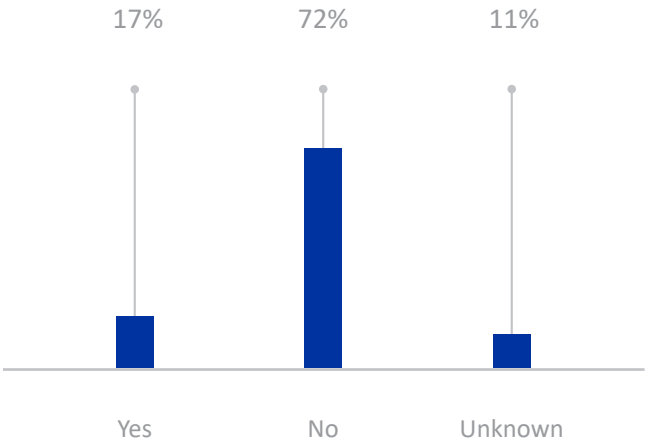
At the time of the assessment, only 17 per cent of villages indicated that there is adequate lighting available in the latrines. However, there are significant differences between provinces. Balochistan had the highest share of villages (93%) who reported no adequate lighting in the latrines, followed by Sindh (87%). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on the other hand, had a majority of villages (57%) reporting that there is adequate lighting in the latrines.

Finally, DTM teams also asked whether organizations inform the community that all services/assistance provided by humanitarian agencies are free and whether there is a system/mechanism/focal point in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour. Fifty-three per cent of villages indicated that organizations do not inform the community about free services/assistance and 72 per cent of villages reported that there was no system/mechanism/focal point in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour.

ORGANIZATIONS INFORM THE COMMUNITY THAT ALL SERVICES/ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES ARE FREE



EXISTENCE OF SYSTEM/MECHANISM/FOCAL POINT IN THE COMMUNITY TO COMPLAIN ABOUT AID WORKERS' BEHAVIOUR



The findings of the report demonstrate that TDPs still require support in different humanitarian sectors. At the time of the assessment, DTM teams identified food (atta/wheat, ghee/oil and rice) and NFIs (household items, emergency shelter kits and WASH items) as the most pressing needs of TDPs in the assessed villages. Moreover, the findings show that TDPs still face significant challenges related to accessing water and proper places to defecate. Access to education for displaced children, both ABE/temporary learning centres and primary education, remains a challenge in many of the assessed villages. Finally, as shown in the data, a substantial amount of the assessed villages indicated that protection services are not available in the community.

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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