

PAKISTAN

FLOOD RESPONSE COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

BALUCHISTAN AND KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

JANUARY - MARCH 2023



1. INTRODUCTION

From June to October 2022, 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 and a total of 90 districts have been labelled by the Government of Pakistan as ‘calamity-hit’, as of 18 November 2022.¹

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) assesment. This was done following coordination and approval from the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Following the first round of the CNI, IOM implemented a second round of the CNI between January and March 2023 to provide partners with timely information on the displacement situation and multisectoral needs of the affected population at the village level.² For the second round, IOM expanded its CNI from 13 to 19 districts in the provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The CNI was conducted in a total of 6,367 flood affected villages or villages that hosted temporary displaced persons (TDPs) across the 19 targeted districts.

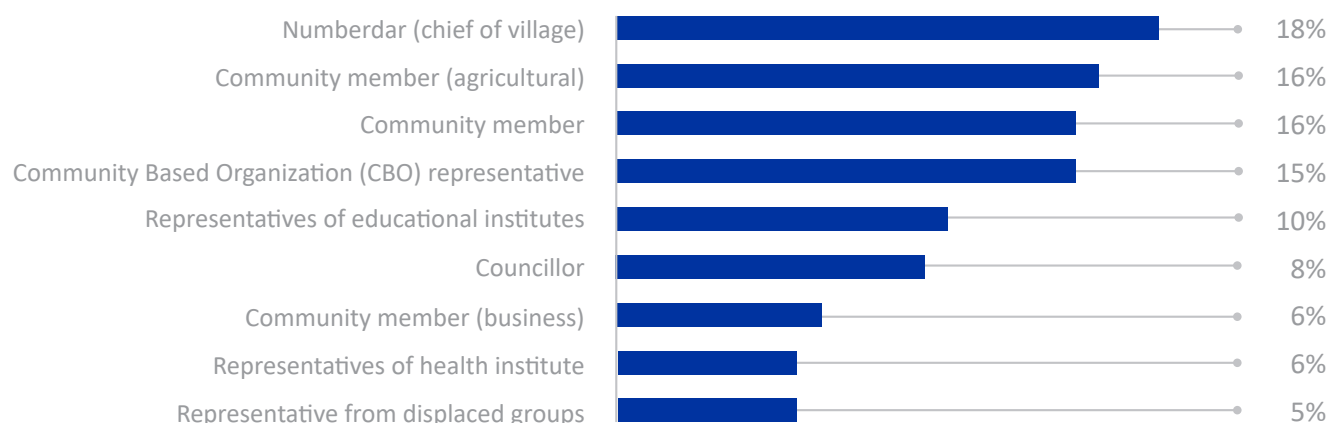
2. METHODOLOGY

The CNI was conducted through Key Informant (KI) interviews and Direct Observation (DO). The KI interviews were conducted at the village level (mainly with village chiefs) as they were able to estimate displacement and return figures at village level.³ Registration lists, aid distribution lists and other records of displaced populations were also utilized 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.⁴ A total of 164 enumerators assessed 6,367 villages through interviews with 24,082 key informants to complete round 2 of the CNI.

The training of enumerators was held in Quetta (Balochistan) and Peshawar, Shangla and Swat (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) during January and February 2023. Data collection was carried out between January and March 2023.

Please note that the CNI was only conducted in 19 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 or Pakistan as a whole.

TYPE OF KEY INFORMANTS



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

² The CNI Round 1 report can be accessed [here](#).

³ The information gathered represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants, and should be interpreted accordingly.

⁴ The direct observation method includes the cross verification of information provided by key informants through the direct observation of enumerators.

3. KEY FINDINGS



An estimated total of **318,829 temporary displaced persons (TDPs)** were identified during this round in the 19 assessed districts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



Sixty per cent of TDP households (**27,092**) were living in temporary structures (i.e. tents or emergency shelter).



Key informants reported that **44 per cent** of assessed villages received assistance since the floods.



Food, shelter reconstruction and **livelihoods** were identified as the first, second and third most important needs of TDPs.



Suspected/confirmed malaria (39%) and **respiratory infection (20%)** were reported as the primary health concerns in the assessed villages.



Key informants identified **distance, cost of education** and **lack of learning supplies** as the main issues to access education services for displaced children.



As of 31 of March 2023, an estimated total of 318,829 individuals were still temporary displaced in the 19 assessed districts as a consequence of the floods. Balochistan witnessed the highest number of TDPs (264,404 TDPs), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 54,425 TDPs. DTM also identified an estimated total of 1,512,072 returning TDPs who had returned to their place of origin. The highest number of returning TDPs was estimated in Balochistan with 1,085,421 returning TDPs, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 426,651 returning TDPs.

The findings of this report show that a considerable amount of TDPs in each village still identify food as their most important need. In addition, key informants indicated that TDPs also require provision of Non-Food Items (NFIs), such as household items and support with shelter reconstruction. Livelihoods is another important need as data shows that TDPs struggle to find income opportunities.

The floods also had a considerable impact on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. Several water sources were destroyed by the floods and as a consequence, communities access water through other, less preferable, sources, such as a lake or pond and river or streams. The floods also impacted sanitation facilities as several key informants indicated that TDPs use open defecation, which poses significant health risks.

4. DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

NUMBER OF TEMPORARY DISPLACED PERSONS (TDPs) AND RETURNING TDPs

					
	TDP individuals	TDP households		Returning TDP individuals	Returning TDP households
Balochistan	264,404	37,839	Balochistan	1,085,421	154,089
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54,425	6,977	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	426,651	61,469
TOTAL	318,829	44,816	TOTAL	1,512,072	215,558

A total of 6,367 villages were assessed between January and March 2023. DTM assessed most villages in Balochistan province (3,262), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (3,105).

DTM identified an estimated total of 318,829 TDPs comprising of around 44,816 households who were displaced due to the floods in the most affected 19 districts in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Balochistan province witnessed the highest number of TDPs (264,404) or TDP households (37,839). This constitutes 83 per cent of the total number of TDPs identified by DTM. This was followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province with 54,425 TDPs or 6,977 TDP households (17% of the total number of TDPs).

DTM teams also assessed returning TDPs who were initially displaced due to floods and then returned to their area of origin. A total of 1,512,072 returning TDPs or 215,558 returning TDP households were identified during this second round of assessment. The highest number of returning TDPs was estimated in Balochistan with 1,085,421 returning TDPs (154,089 households). This was followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 426,651 returning TDPs (61,469 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 Jaffarabad (27%), Nasirabad (17%), Sobhat Pur (15%) and Kachhi (11%). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the largest group of TDPs mostly came from Upper Dir (27%), Lower Kohistan (16%), Upper Kohistan (13%), Swat (13%) and Upper Chitral (13%).

During the assessment, DTM teams also collected information on the best way (physical access) to reach the village. Sixty-eight per cent of villages were best reachable by car, while 11 per cent of villages were best reachable by motorcycle and 13 per cent by four wheel drive. Eight per cent of villages could only be reached on foot. During this assessment, more villages were reachable by car and motorcycle compared to the previous assessment. Moreover, no villages had to be reached by boat, while this was the case during the first rounds of assessment.

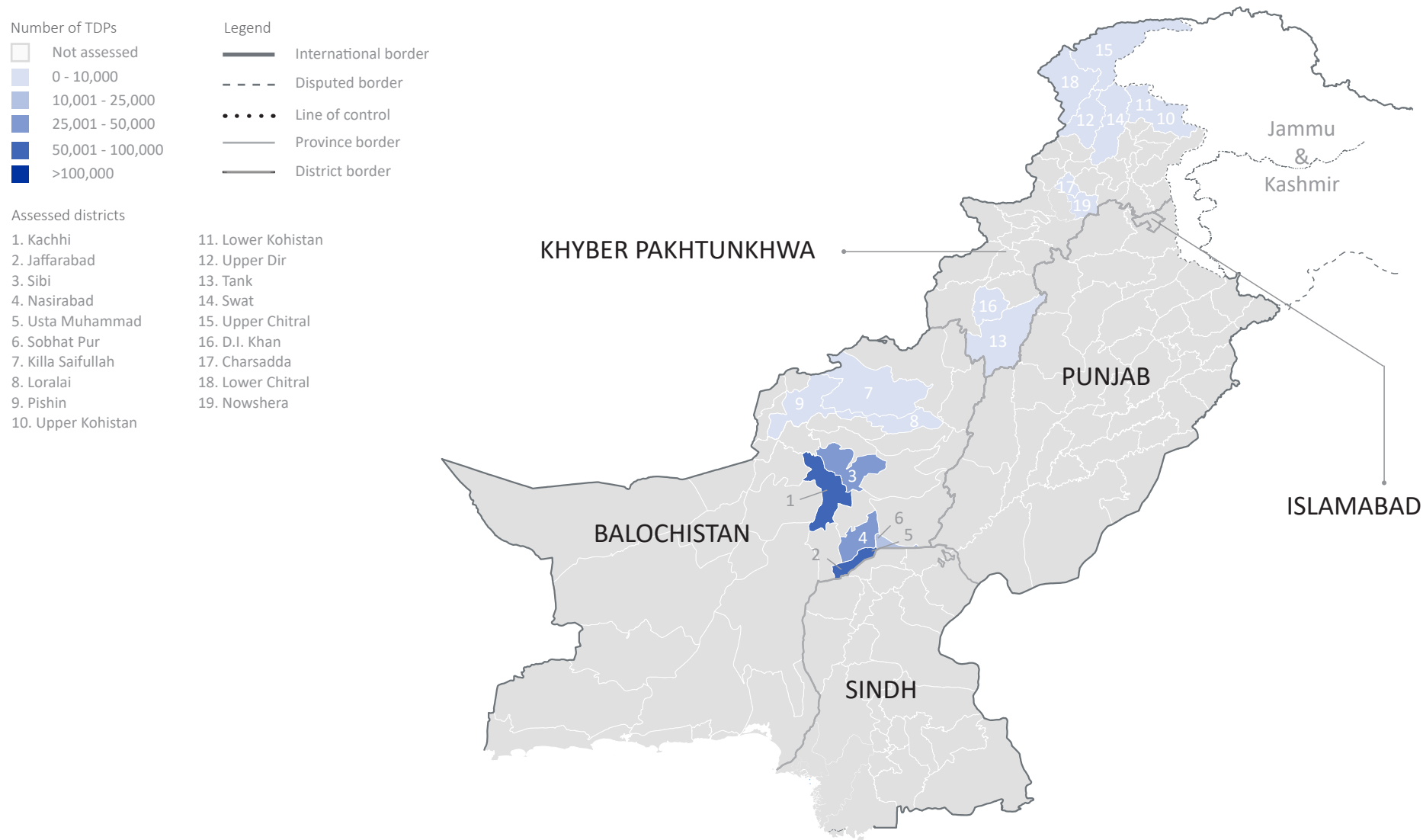
NUMBER OF TDPs, TDP HOUSEHOLDS AND ASSESSED VILLAGES BY PROVINCE AND DISTRICT

#	Location	TDPs	TDP households	Assessed villages
	Balochistan	264,404	37,839	3,262
1.	Kachhi	66,764	9,640	335
2.	Jaffarabad	53,139	7,104	718
3.	Sibi	36,999	6,166	121
4.	Nasirabad	36,886	5,529	388
5.	Usta Muhammad	26,400	3,727	319
6.	Sohbat pur	16,686	2,388	461
7.	Killa Saifullah	9,995	1,212	248
8.	Loralai	8,788	1,008	325
9.	Pishin	8,747	1,065	347
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54,425	6,977	3,105
10.	Upper Kohistan	9,739	1,333	247
11.	Lower Kohistan	9,495	965	137
12.	Dir Upper	9,161	1,324	308
13.	Tank	7,745	884	150
14.	Swat	5,984	761	651
15.	Chitral Upper	5,367	729	279
16.	D.I. Khan	4,823	674	644
17.	Charsadda	1,641	238	164
18.	Chitral Lower	378	53	184
19.	Nowshera	92	16	341
	Grand Total	318,829	44,816	6,367



Figure 1: DTM enumerator collecting information through a group interview in Lower Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

NUMBER OF TDPs AND ASSESSED VILLAGES BY PROVINCE AND DISTRICT



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.

5. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

At the time of the assessment, 51 per cent of TDPs were female and 49 per cent male. Fifty-nine per cent of TDPs were under the age of 18, while 33 per cent of TDPs were between the age of 18 and 59. TDPs above the age of 60 represented the smallest group (8%).

Please note that population demographics was only collected when key informants were able to estimate population demographics for TDPs by age and sex.

AGE AND SEX OF TDPs

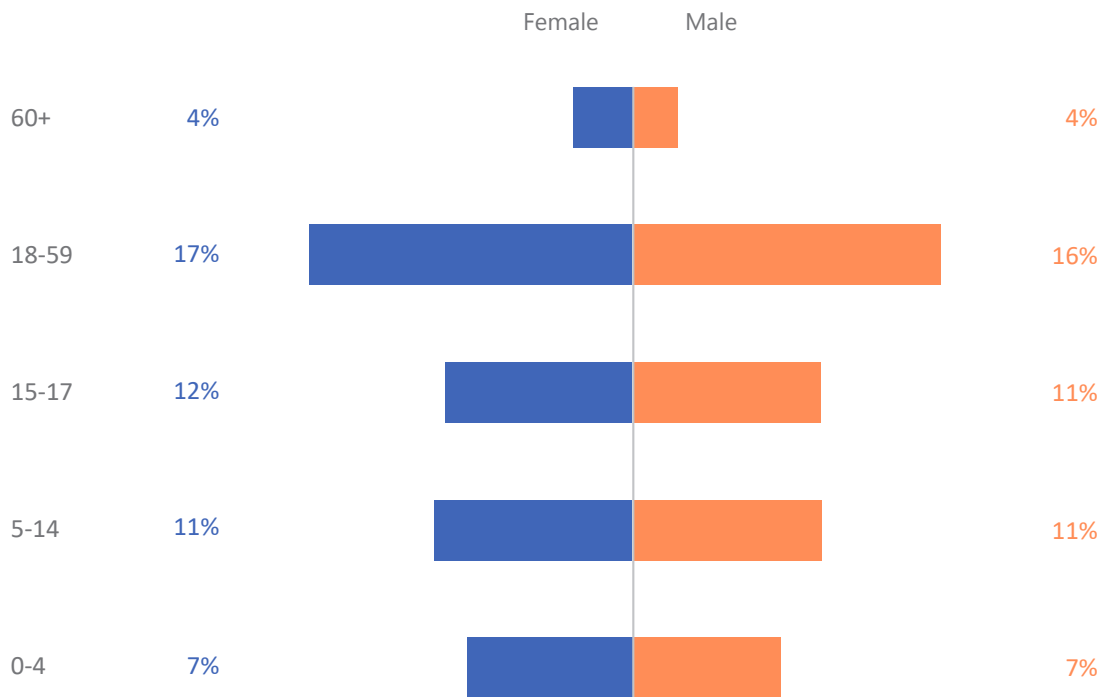


Figure 2: DTM enumerator collecting data in a key informant interview in Sibi, Balochistan

SHELTER BREAKDOWN, BY PROVINCE AND DISTRICT

Location	TDP households, by type of shelter, province and district			Total
	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) in their village or host community	
Balochistan	7,837	3,368	26,634	37,839
Jaffarabad	0	57	7,047	7,104
Kachhi	13	254	9,373	9,640
Killa Saifullah	209	976	27	1,212
Loralai	793	85	130	1,008
Nasirabad	199	1,665	3,665	5,529
Pishin	1,065	0	0	1,065
Sibi	5,486	313	367	6,166
Sohbat pur	58	2	2,328	2,388
Usta Muhammad	14	16	3,697	3,727
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5,814	705	458	6,977
Charsadda	152	78	8	238
Chitral - Lower	42	0	11	53
Chitral - Upper	644	2	83	729
D.I.Khan	538	0	136	674
Dir Upper	1,236	86	2	1,324
Lower Kohistan	797	35	133	965
Nowshera	16	0	0	16
Swat	503	257	1	761
Tank	791	18	75	884
Upper Kohistan	1,095	229	9	1,333
Grand Total	13,651	4,073	27,092	44,816

DTM teams also asked key informants about the first, second and third most important need of TDPs. Food was identified as the first most important need of TDPs in a majority of the assessed villages (58%). Key informants in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported the highest share of villages where food was the most important need of TDPs (75%), followed by Balochistan (50%).

The second most important need of TDPs was shelter reconstruction (19%). However, this differed among provinces. While key informants in Balochistan reported shelter reconstruction as the second most important need (21%), Balochistan reported NFIs (household items) as the second most important food need (18%).

Finally, livelihoods was identified as the third most important need in assessed villages (26%). Key informants in Balochistan reported the highest share of villages (28%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (20%).

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD MOST IMPORT NEEDS OF TDPs

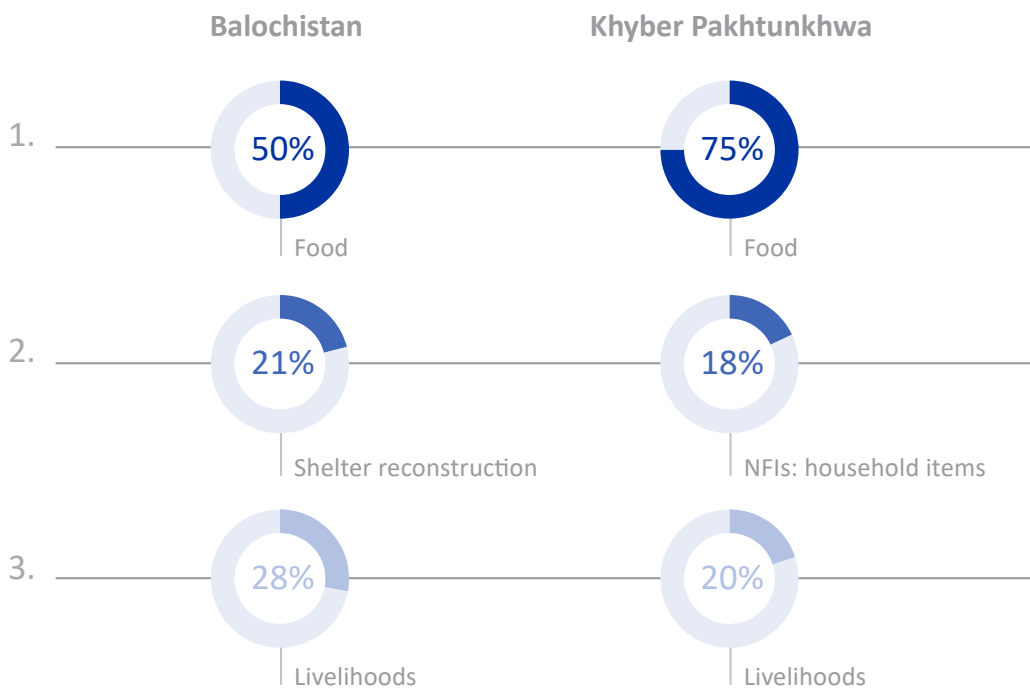


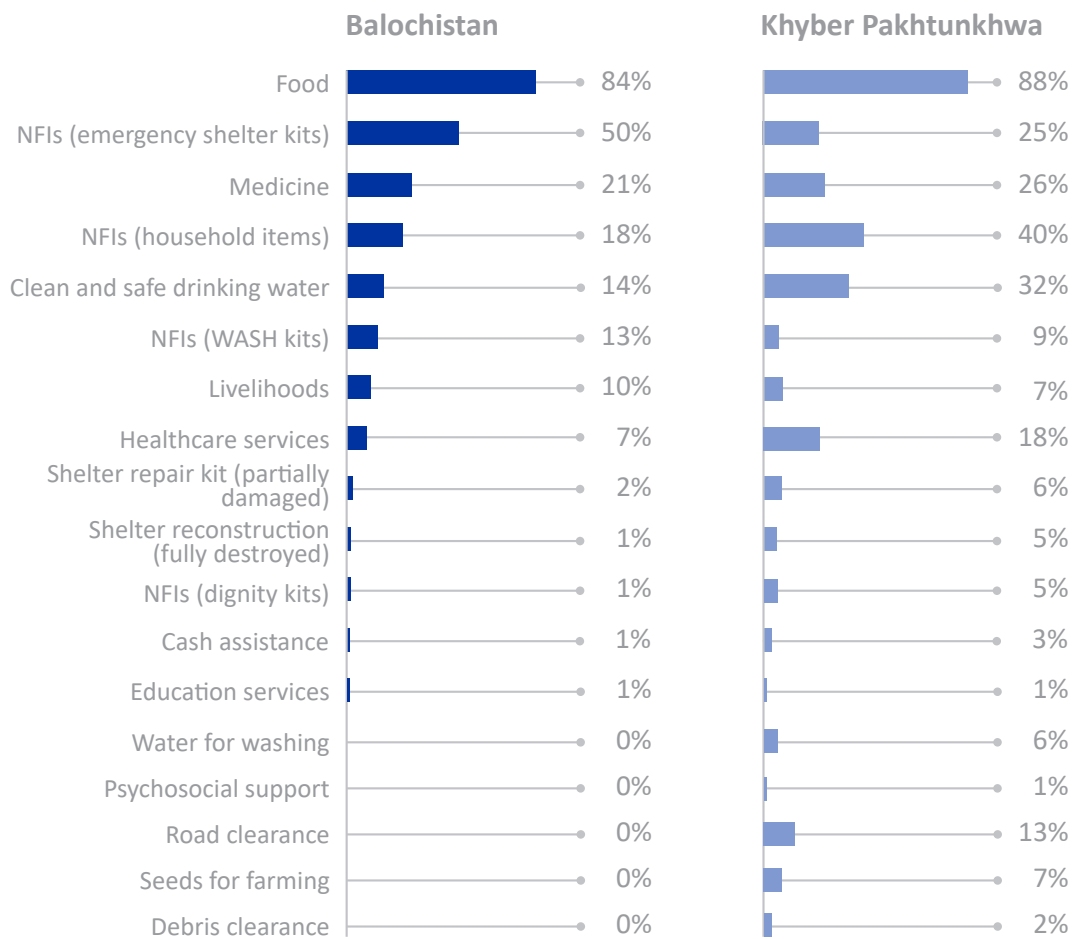
Figure 3: DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in Nasirabad, Balochistan

Key informants were also asked whether their village received assistance. According to key informants, 44 per cent of assessed villages received assistance (e.g. food, NFIs, etc.) since the floods. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (44%) reported the highest share of villages who received assistance, closely followed by Balochistan (43%). If villages received assistance, they mostly received food (86%), followed by NFIs (emergency shelter kits) (38%) and NFIs (household items) (28%). The majority of villages who received assistance, indicated that the assistance they received after the floods was not enough (62%).

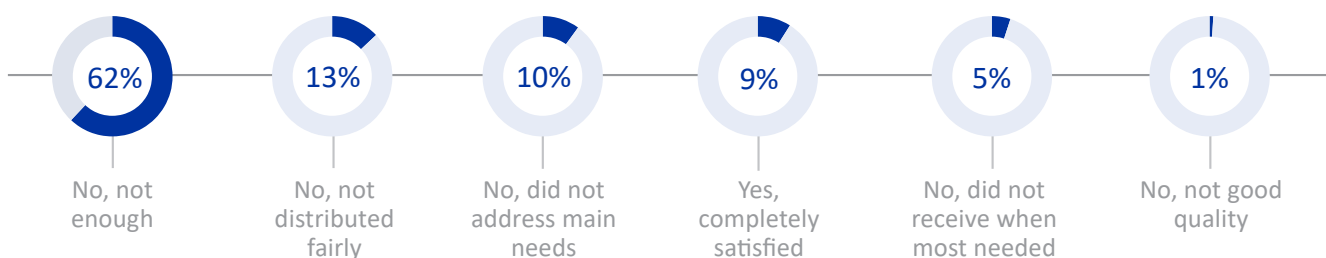
ASSISTANCE SINCE FLOODS



IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers, N = 2,771)



IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, FEEDBACK ON ASSISTANCE

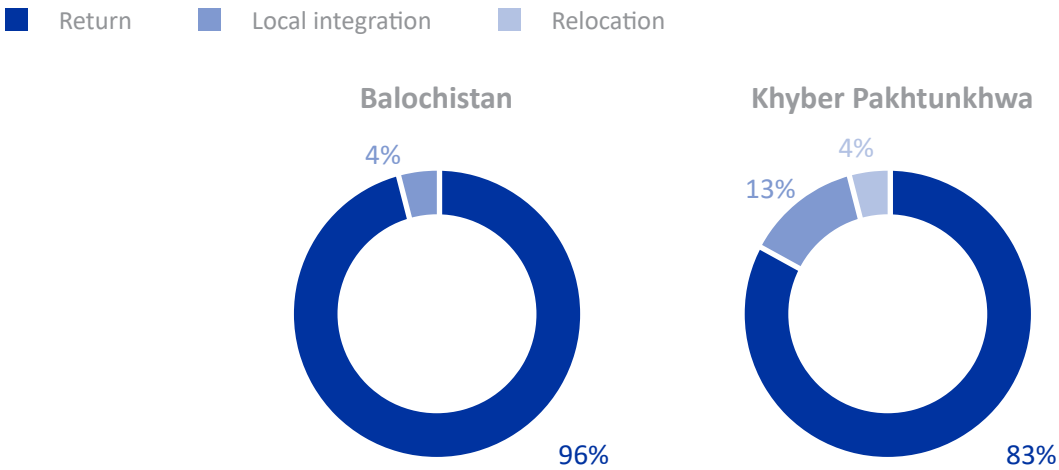


6. MOBILITY

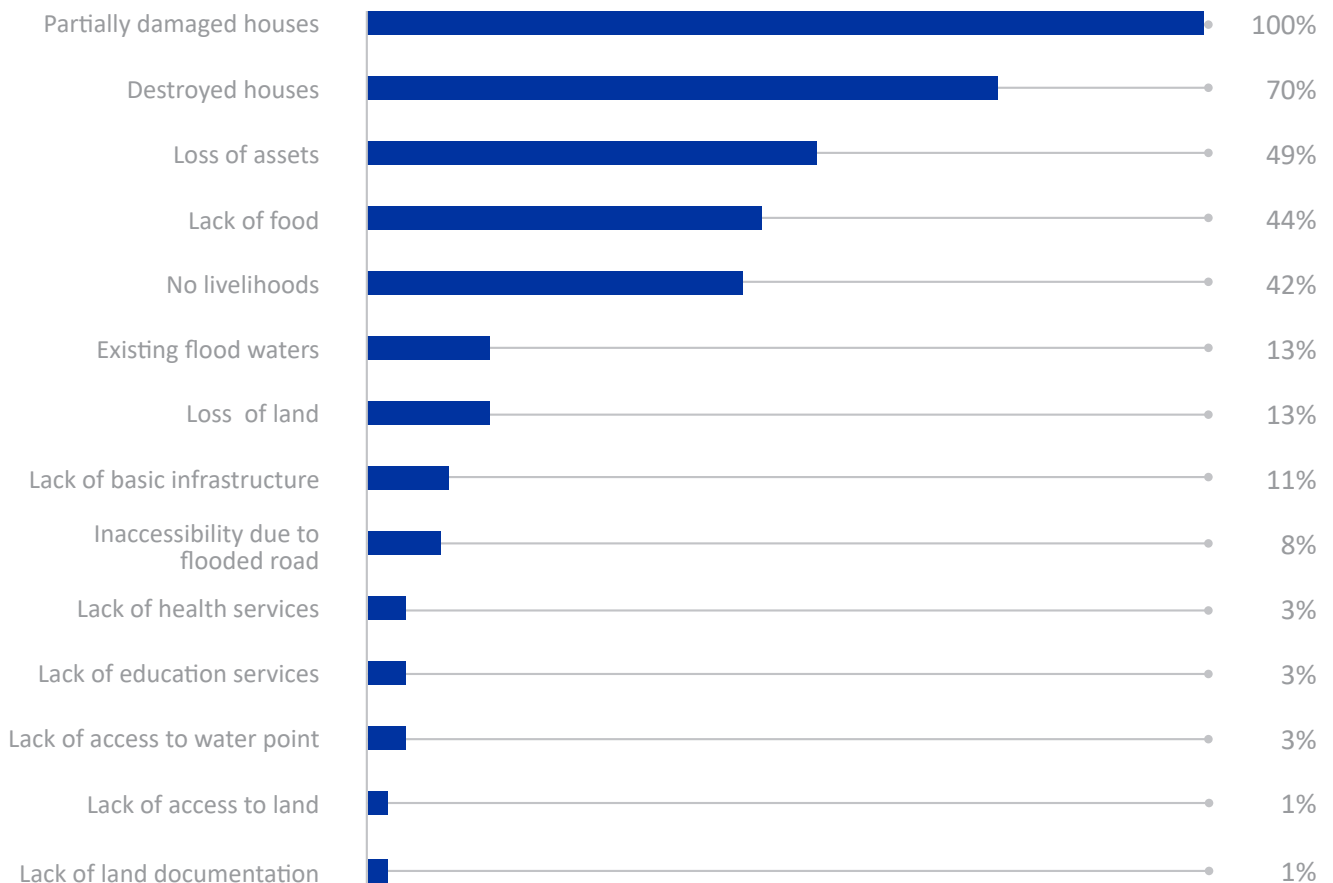
DTM teams also asked about the most preferred movement intention of TDPs, a majority of villages (93%) indicated that most TDPs prefer to return, followed by local integration (6%) and relocation (1%). Key informants in Balochistan reported the highest share of villages (96%) where TDPs want to return, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (83%).

Partially damaged houses (100%), destroyed houses (70%), loss of assets (49%) and lack of food (44%) 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 (IF RETURN WAS CHOSEN) (Multiple answers, N = 1,143)



7. SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

DTM teams 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 (50%), no light in the shelter (47%) and overcrowded shelters (43%). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, villages reported concerns regarding overcrowded shelters (28%) and the shelter not being a concrete structure (25%). However, 50 per cent of villages indicated there were no concerns with current shelter.

TOP 3 CONCERNS WITH CURRENT SHELTER, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers, N = 6,367)

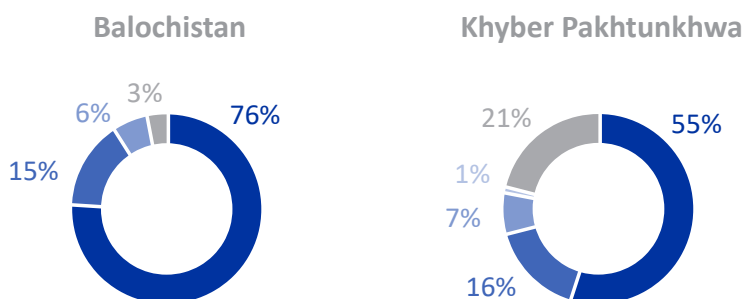
■ Top 1 ■ Top 2 ■ Top 3

	Over-crowded	Lack of security	Lack of privacy	No light	Not waterproof	No concrete structure	Eviction	No ownership	None
Balochistan	43%	31%	50%	47%	42%	29%	8%	10%	9%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	28%	14%	20%	20%	20%	25%	5%	7%	50%

Villages also reported the most needed NFIs. Both provinces reported the same top three NFI needs: household items, emergency shelter kits and WASH items. However, it should be noted that key informants in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported that in 21 per cent of villages no NFI items were needed at the time of the assessment.

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

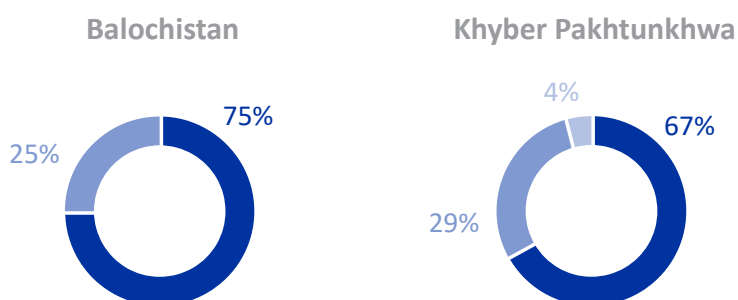
■ Household items ■ Emergency shelter kits ■ WASH items ■ Dignity kits ■ None



A large majority of villages (73%) reported that TDP households did not receive the most needed NFIs since they were displaced. Balochistan reported the highest share of villages (75%) where a majority of TDPs did not receive the most needed NFIs, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (67%).

MAJORITY OF TDP HOUSEHOLDS WHO DID NOT RECEIVED THE MOST NEEDED NFIs, BY PROVINCE

■ Yes ■ No ■ Do not know

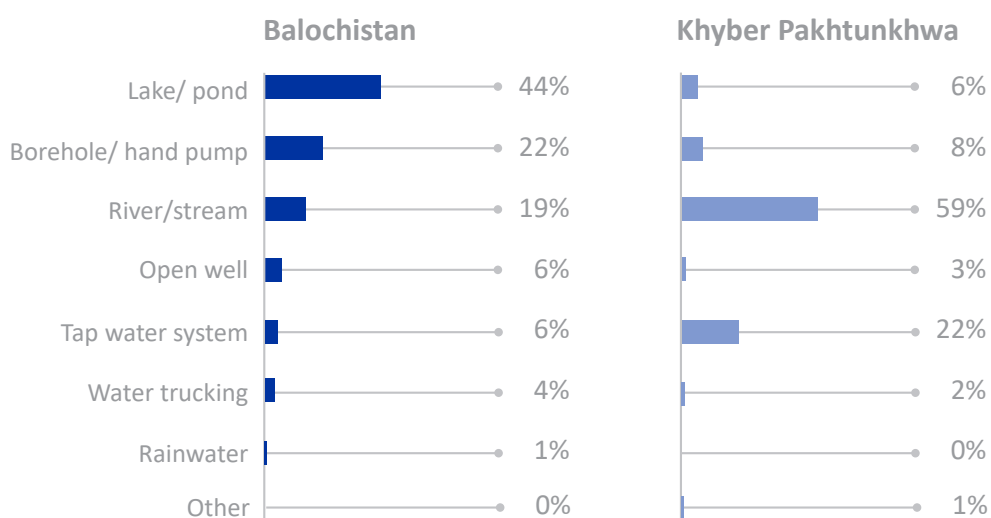


8. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The most common way to collect drinking water by TDPs differed significantly between provinces. More than half of villages (59%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported that TDPs access water from a river/stream. However, 22 per cent also indicated that TDPs mostly use tap water. Villages in Balochistan mostly reported water collection through a lake/pond (44%), borehole/pump (22%) and river/stream (19%).

In Balochistan, a majority of villages indicated that the water is of bad quality (53%) and 49 per cent reported that the water has an odour or smell, while in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa villages are more concerned about the water points being too far away (57%) or that fetching water is dangerous (46%).

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



TOP 3 CHALLENGES TDPs FACE ACCESSING WATER, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers, N = 3,239)

■ Top 1 ■ Top 2 ■ Top 3

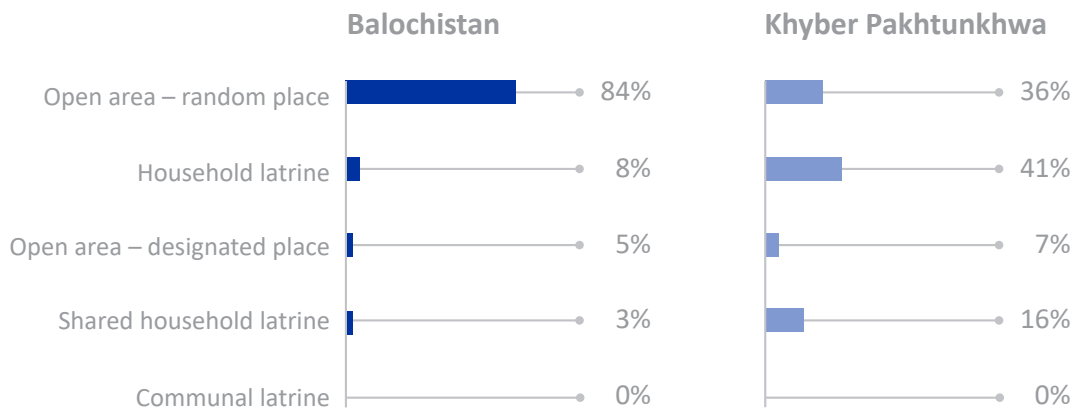
	Water point is too far away	Dangerous to fetch water	Long waiting times	Not functional	Not enough storage	Too expensive	Water has odour/ smell	Not enough water points	Not available on the market	Bad quality	water has colour	None
Balochistan	27%	7%	7%	12%	37%	7%	49%	25%	5%	53%	40%	4%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	57%	46%	10%	14%	41%	5%	9%	19%	3%	20%	15%	14%

A majority of villages indicated that most TDPs defecate in an open area, either in a random location (70%) or a designated area (5%), this was especially the case in Balochistan. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 41 per cent of villages reported that TDPs use household latrines to defecate and 36 per cent defecate in an open area (random place).

Key informants also identified the most common challenges TDPs face when they go to defecate. These were mostly safety, both during daylight and when it is dark, lack of privacy and facilities being unclean.

* Numbers may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding off.

MOST COMMON PLACE TO DEFECATE, BY PROVINCE*



TOP 3 CHALLENGES TDPs FACE ACCESSING PLACES THEY GO TO DEFECATE, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers, N = 3,239)

■ Top 1 ■ Top 2 ■ Top 3

	Not enough facilities	Facilities unclean	Lack of privacy	Not safe (daylight)	Toilet is full	Not safe (dark)	Facilities are too far away	Difficult to reach	Facilities are not separated	None
Balochistan	17%	19%	60%	71%	4%	68%	12%	2%	25%	4%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	29%	32%	43%	30%	13%	26%	18%	8%	12%	26%

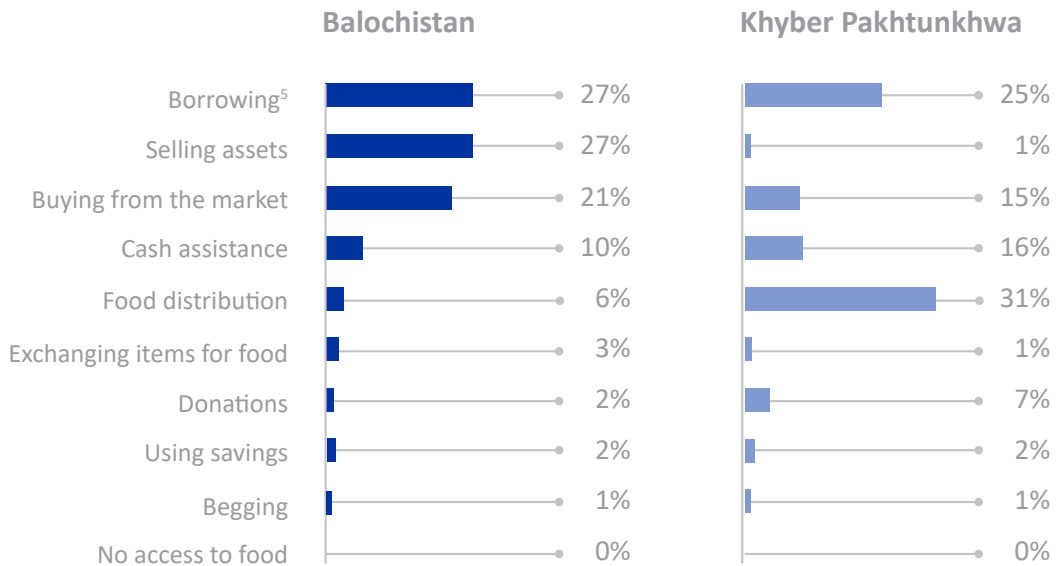


Figure 4: DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

9. FOOD AND NUTRITION

Twenty-seven per cent of villages indicated that the most common way to access food for TDPs was through borrowing. In Balochistan, most villages reported accessing food through either borrowing (27%) or selling assets (27%). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 31 per cent reported to access food through food distribution, followed by borrowing (25%).

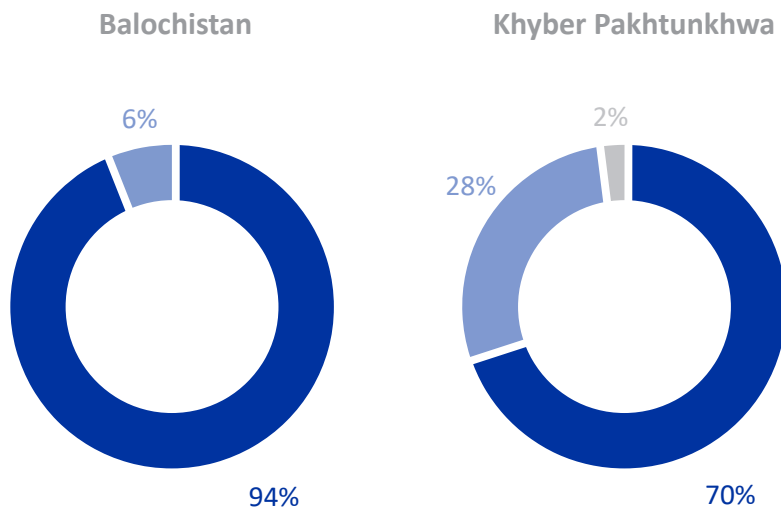
MOST COMMON WAY TO ACCESS FOOD, BY PROVINCE*



Around three in four villages (87%) indicated that TDPs have access to a food market in their community. Twelve per cent reported "no access" and one per cent was "unknown". Villages in Balochistan reported the highest share (94%) of TDPs who have access to a food market in their village, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (70%).

TDP ACCESS TO FOOD MARKET, BY PROVINCE

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown

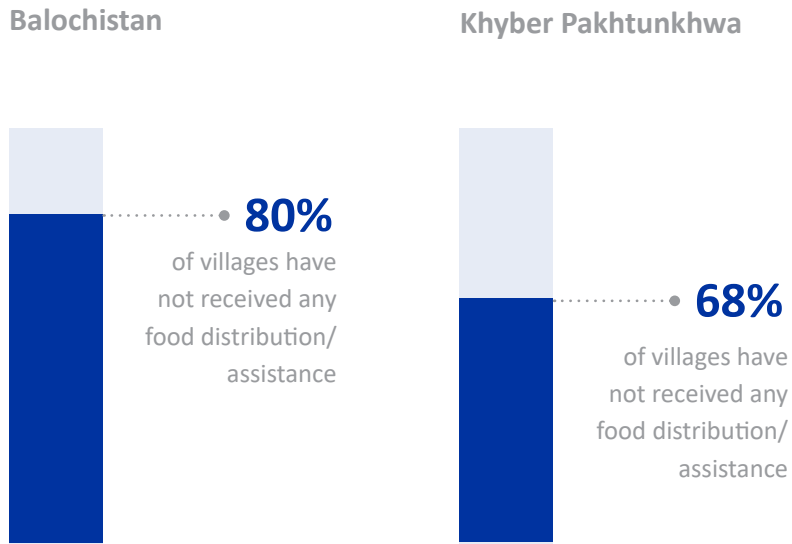


⁵ Borrowing means borrowing from a formal or informal place to fulfill needs.

* Numbers may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding off.

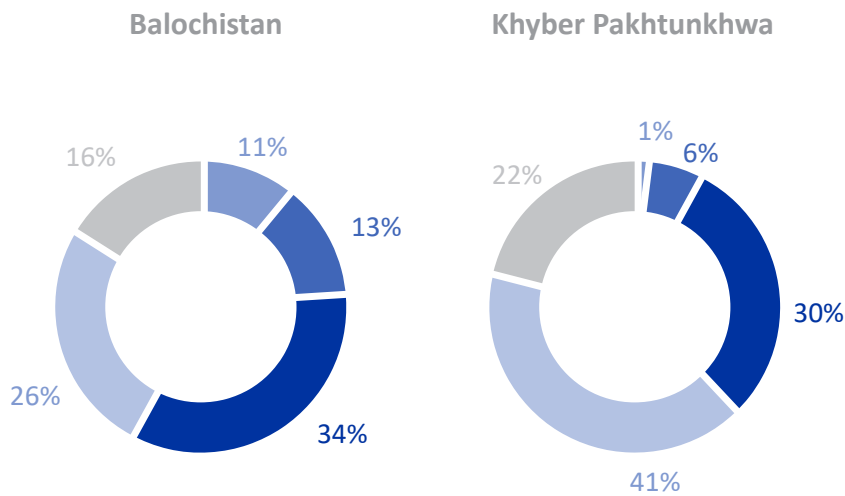
A total of 4,697 villages or 74 per cent have not received any food distribution or food assistance since the floods. Balochistan had the highest share of villages (80%) who did not receive food distribution, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (68%).

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



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

- Often (more than 10 times)
- Sometimes (3-10 times)
- Rarely (1-2 times)
- Never (there is food to eat)
- Do not know



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 83 per cent of the assessed villages. Seventy-seven per cent of villages reported ghee/oil as the second most important food need. Rice (45%) was reported as the third most important food need.

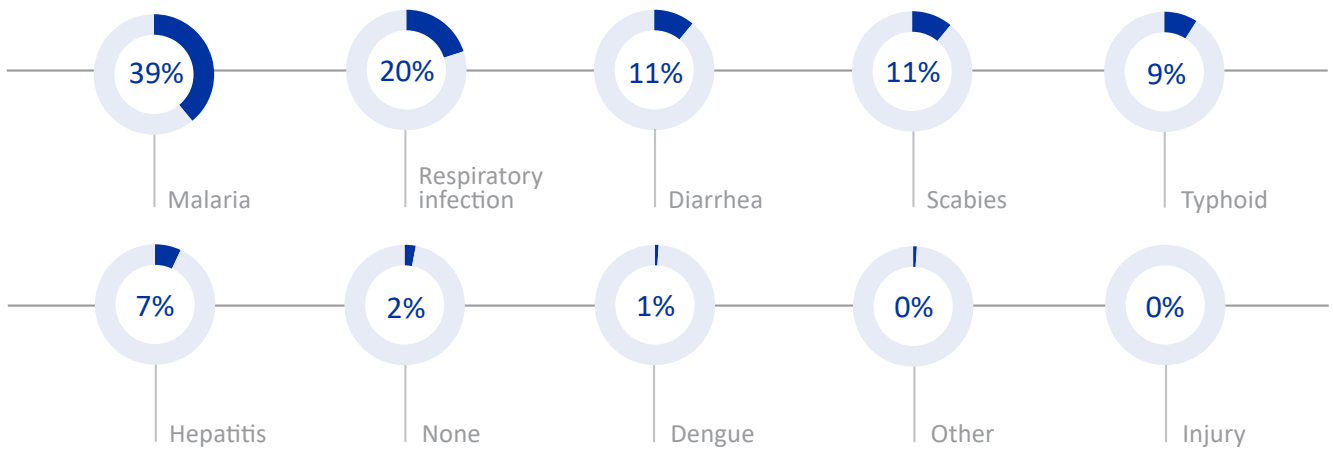
	Balochistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Total
First most important food need	100%	100%	100%
Atta/wheat flour	86%	81%	83%
Ghee/oil	5%	5%	5%
Ready to use food packs	4%	6%	5%
Nutrition (babies and lactating mothers)	2%	1%	2%
Infant formula	2%	1%	1%
Rice	0%	2%	1%
Dietary food (medical conditions)	1%	1%	1%
No problem accessing food	0%	3%	2%
Lentils	0%	0%	0%
Meat/fish/chicken	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%
Second most important food need	100%	100%	100%
Ghee/oil	83%	70%	77%
Atta/wheat flour	8%	10%	9%
Rice	4%	10%	7%
Nutrition (babies and lactating mothers)	3%	3%	3%
Ready to use food packs	0%	1%	1%
Lentils	1%	2%	2%
Dietary food (medical conditions)	0%	3%	1%
Infant formula	0%	1%	1%
Meat/fish/chicken	0%	0%	0%
No problem accessing food	0%	0%	0%
Third most important food need	100%	100%	100%
Rice	48%	43%	45%
Lentils	21%	22%	21%
Ghee/oil	9%	15%	12%
Nutrition (babies and lactating mothers)	14%	10%	12%
Atta/wheat flour	4%	3%	3%
Dietary food (medical condition)	0%	4%	2%
Infant formula	1%	1%	1%
Meat/fish/chicken	1%	1%	1%
Ready to use food packs	2%	1%	1%
No problem accessing food	0%	0%	0%

* Numbers may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding off.

10. HEALTH

Suspected/confirmed malaria was the primary health concern in 39 per cent of assessed villages, followed by respiratory infection (20%), diarrhea (11%), scabies (11%) and typhoid (9%). 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.

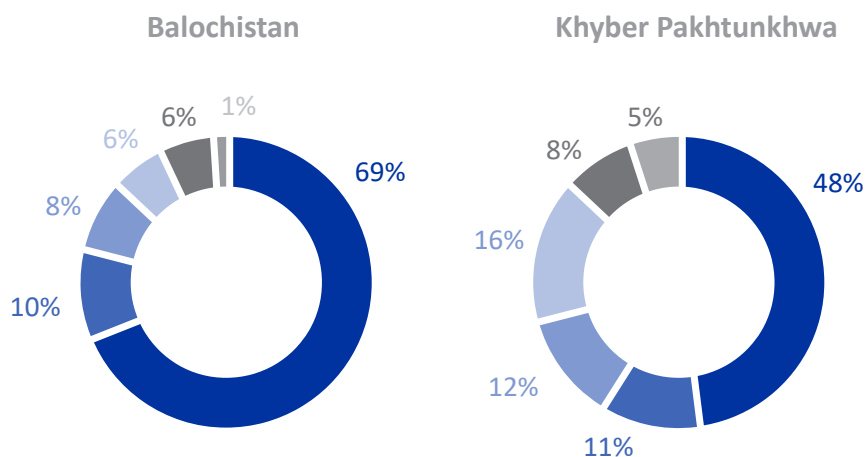
PRIMARY HEALTH CONCERN*



DTM teams also assessed the distance to a functioning health facility (Basic Health Units (BHU), dispensary or any other private or government hospital) in the village that provides primary health care. Please note that health services are usually provided at the union council level.

Key informants in Balochistan reported the highest share of villages (69%) where the distance to a functioning health facility was three kilometres and above. Less than half of villages (48%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported a distance of three kilometres and above to a functioning health facility.

DISTANCE TO FUNCTIONING HEALTH FACILITIES



* Numbers may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding off.

Finally, key informants also reported the factors that prevent people from accessing health services in their community. Most villages reported the cost of healthcare services (81%) as a factor in preventing people in accessing healthcare services. This was followed by lack of medication (62%) and distance to the health facility (59%).

FACTORS PREVENTING MOST PEOPLE FROM ACCESSING HEALTHCARE SERVICES, BY PROVINCE
(Multiple answers, N = 6,367)

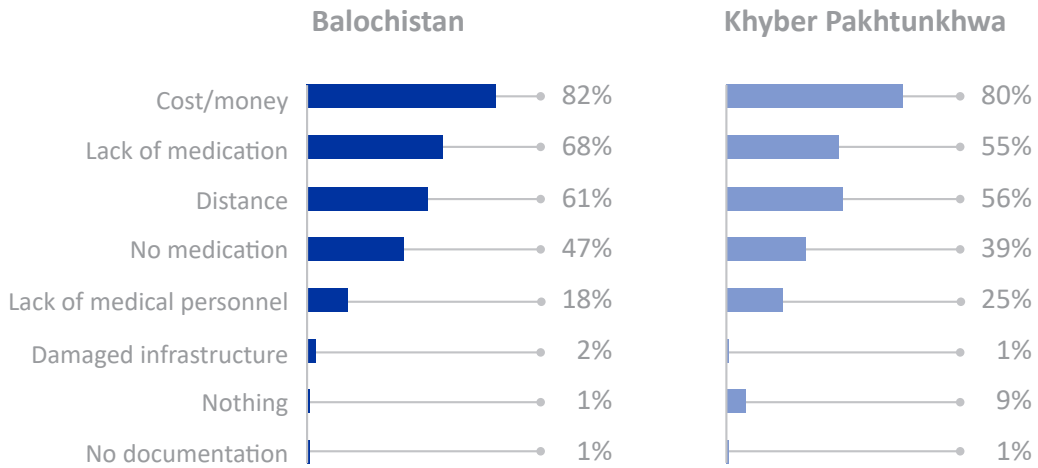


Figure 5: DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in Sibi, Balochistan

11. EDUCATION

Eighty-eight per cent of assessed villages reported that displaced children have access to primary school (formal education). This result did not differ significantly among the provinces. Key informants in Balochistan reported the highest share of villages where displaced children have access to formal primary education (89%), closely followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (88%).

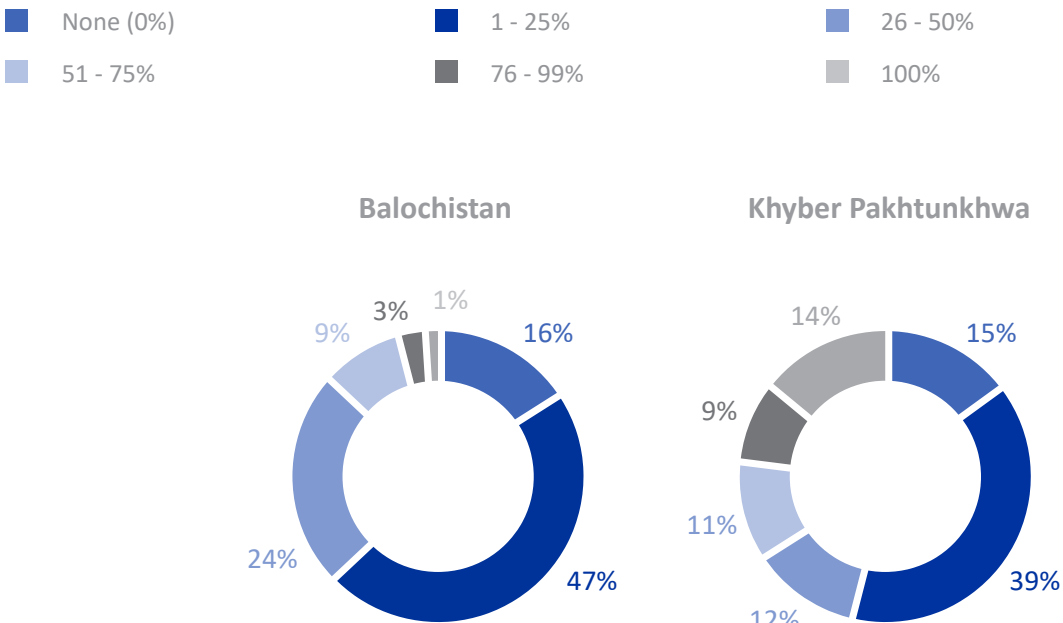
Key informants were also asked how many displaced children in their village attend formal primary school. Most of the assessed villages (45%) reported that only 1 to 25 per cent of displaced children are attending primary school. One in five assessed villages (20%) reported that 26 to 50 per cent are attending primary school. Only five per cent of assessed villages indicated that all displaced children are attending primary school.

In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the highest share of villages (47% and 39%, respectively) reported that only 1 to 25 per cent of displaced children were attending primary school.

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



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



Key informants were also asked about the main issues with accessing education services for displaced children. Overall, these were identified as distance (59%), cost of education (55%) and lack of learning supplies (39%). Distance to the school was the main issue for both provinces, however, key informants in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported a higher percentage of villages (72%) where distance was the main issue compared to Balochistan (53%). Cost of education services was another important issue, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (71% of villages). Finally, lack of learning supplies was another significant issue to access education for displaced children in both provinces, with the highest percentage of villages identified in Balochistan (43%).

MAIN ISSUES WITH ACCESSING EDUCATION SERVICES FOR DISPLACED CHILDREN, BY PROVINCE (Multiple answers, N = 3,239)

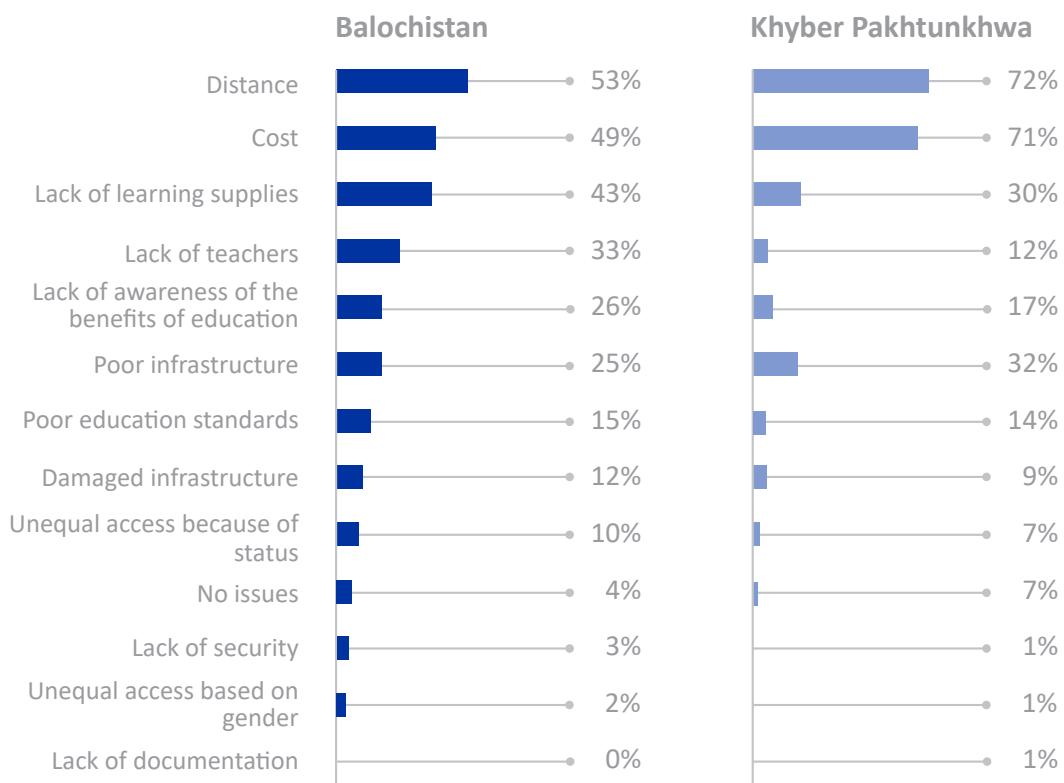


Figure 6: DTM enumerator collecting data in a group interview in Sibi, Balochistan.

12. LIVELIHOODS

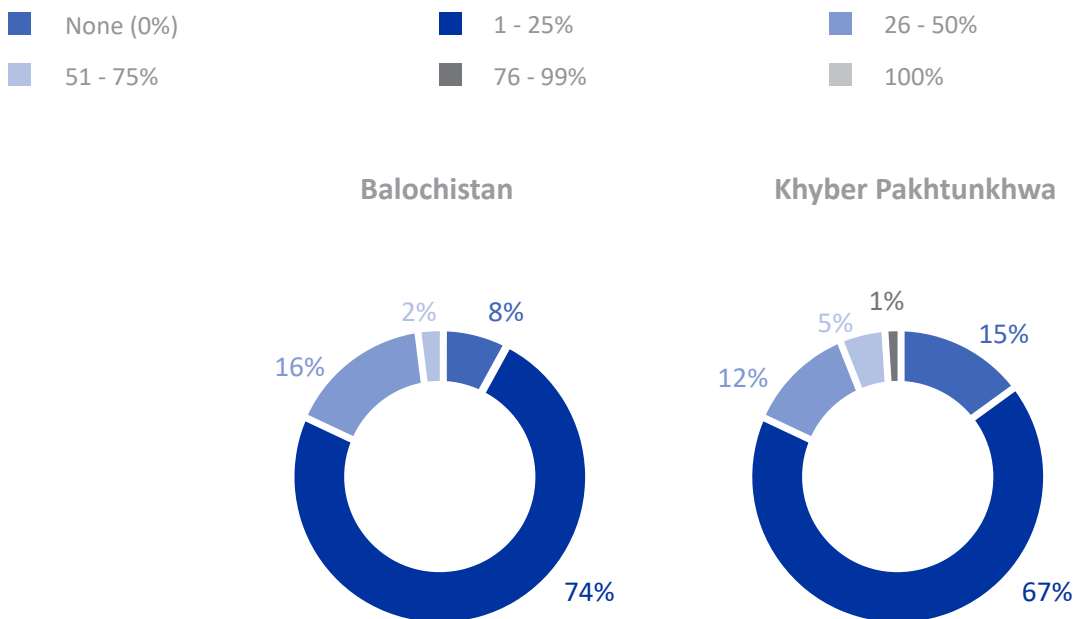
Key informants also reported the most important occupation or trade of TDP households in their village. In Balochistan, 28 per cent of villages reported that most TDP households are active in farming (sharecropping). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 37 per cent of villages reported that TDP households are active in skilled labour.

MOST IMPORTANT OCCUPATION/TRADE IN TDP HOUSEHOLDS, BY PROVINCE



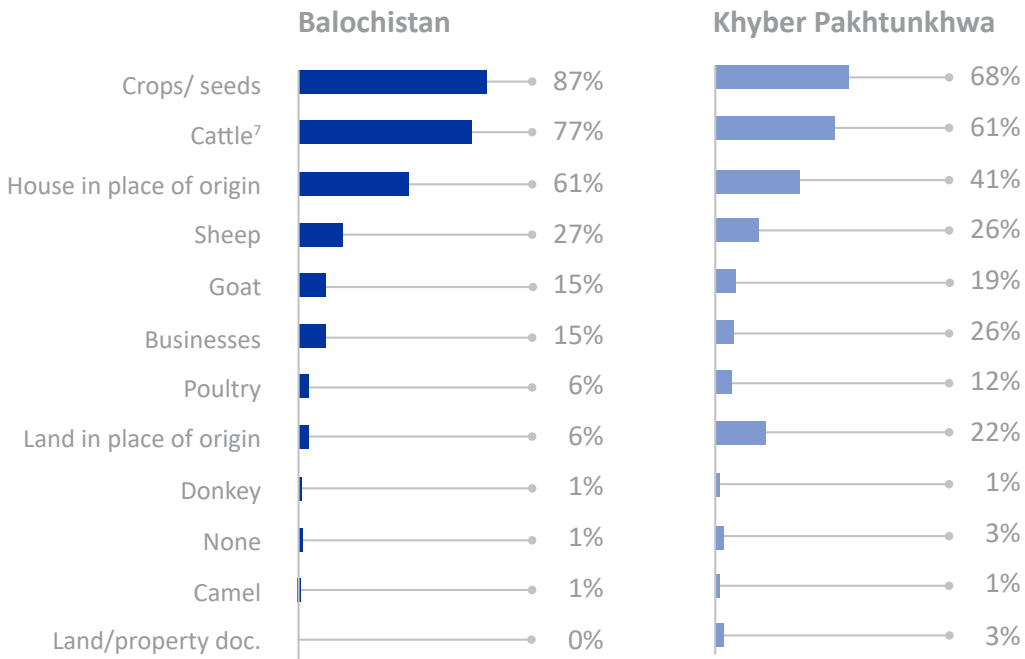
At the time of the assessment, the majority of assessed villages (72%) reported that 1 to 25 per cent of displaced households had a source of income. Key informants in Balochistan reported the highest share of villages where 1 to 25 per cent of households earn an income, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (66%). Only 15 per cent of assessed villages reported that 26 to 50 per cent of TDP households earn an income (16% Balochistan and 12% Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Ten per cent of assessed villages indicated that none of the displaced households earn an income. This result was the highest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where 15 per cent of villages indicated that displaced households were earning no income.

SHARE OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE A SOURCE OF INCOME, BY PROVINCE



DTM teams also asked about resources and assets that were either lost and/or damaged during displacement as reported by the majority of TDPs.⁶ The majority of villages reported crop/seeds (82%) and cattle (72%) 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, N = 3,239)

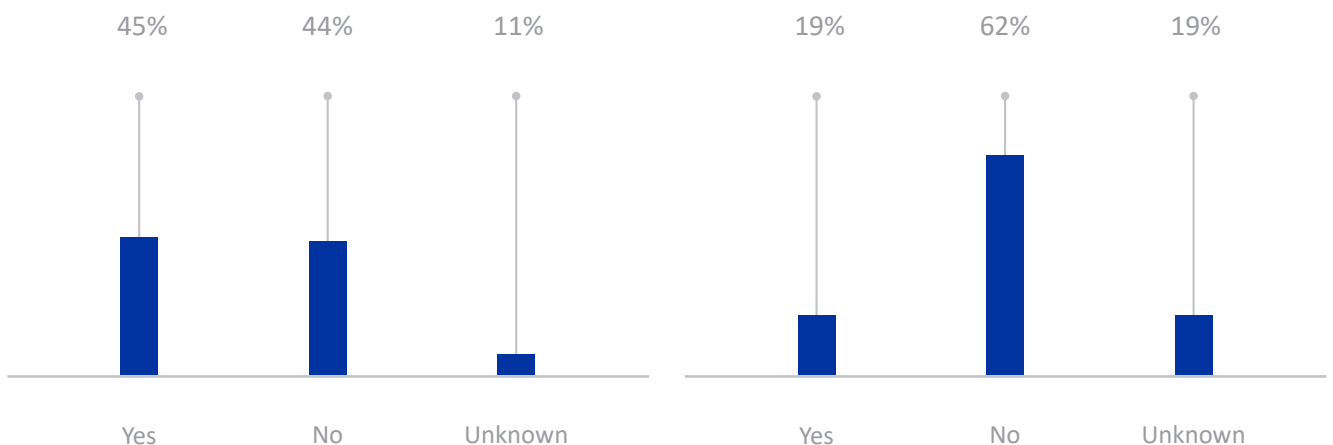


13. HUMANITARIAN ACCOUNTABILITY

Finally, key informants were asked whether organizations inform the community that all assistance provided by humanitarian agencies is free of charge and whether there is a system available in the community to complain about aid workers' misbehaviour and abuse. Forty-four per cent of villages indicated that organizations do not inform the community about free assistance and 62 per cent of villages reported that there was no system in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour.

ORGANIZATIONS INFORM THE COMMUNITY THAT ASSISTANCE IS FREE

EXISTENCE OF A SYSTEM IN THE COMMUNITY TO COMPLAIN ABOUT AID WORKERS' BEHAVIOUR



⁶ Please note that this question was only asked for TDPs and not for the whole village.

⁷ Cattle loss means a TDP household lost one or more cattle.



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