

PAKISTAN

FLOOD RESPONSE | COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION (CNI)

ROUND 3 | DATA COLLECTED: MAY - JUNE 2023

PROVINCIAL REPORT: KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



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1. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

DEFINITIONS

Temporary displaced persons (TDPs)

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural hazards and disasters, and who have not crossed the internationally recognized borders of Pakistan.¹

External TDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence² and have arrived in another place located outside of their own settlement.

Internal TDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence³ and have arrived in another place located inside their own settlement.

Returning TDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence⁴ in the assessed locations from which they had previously fled as TDPs.

Access to education

Access to education means having physical access to education facilities within two kilometres of the settlement.

Attendance to education

Attendance to education means children physically attending classes on a regular basis.

Community-Based Organization (CBO)

A non-profit, non-governmental, or charitable organization dedicated to advocating for the needs of the community and supporting the community with those needs.

ACRONYMS

BMA	Baseline Mobility Assessment
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CNI	Community Needs Identification
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KI	key informant
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NFI	Non-Food Item
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
TDP	Temporary Displaced Person

¹ International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019. *IOM Glossary (No. 34)*. Available [here](#) (Publication date: 18 June 2019).

² For a complete definition of a TDP, please see the first definition included on this page.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

2. KEY FINDINGS



A significant number of TDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa **have returned to their areas of origin**. Of the initial 347,800 TDPs registered by DTM, 92 per cent has returned (320,273).



Thirty-two per cent of assessed settlements still rely on **unimproved water sources** (e.g., springs, rivers, lakes, etc.). Additionally, key informants emphasized a wide range of challenges related to water quality.



Ten months after the floods, **clean and safe drinking water** remains an important need. Similar to previous rounds, **food** was also identified as a pressing need.



The findings in this assessment reveal an increase in **diarrhea** cases compared to the previous assessment. Additionally, **malaria** emerged as another significant health risk, as the assessment took place during the malaria season.



Since the floods, humanitarian assistance has picked up pace. During this assessment, **86 per cent** of the assessed settlements **received assistance**, a substantial increase compared to the previous assessment, which recorded assistance at 44 per cent.



Cost and **distance** of education pose significant challenges for children when accessing education. Additionally, **a lack of awareness regarding the benefits of education** is also a noteworthy obstacle in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



In comparison to Balochistan and Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa boasts the highest number of TDP households **living with the host community (72%)**. Nevertheless, key informants continue to report significant challenges related to shelters.

- Significant numbers of TDPs have returned to their areas of origin**
 Nine to 10 months after the floods, the vast majority (92% or 320,273 individuals) of the initial 347,800 TDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have returned to their areas of origin. The districts with the highest number of returning TDPs are Nowshera (121,999 returning TDPs), Charsadda (90,719 returning TDPs) and D.I. Khan (76,763). At the time of this third assessment, conducted between May and June 2023, 27,527 TDPs were identified by DTM. These findings underscore the importance of humanitarian programs expanding their scope beyond areas hosting TDP populations, incorporating also areas of origin and host populations.
- However, significant humanitarian needs, especially on food, WASH, health and education, remain**
 The results of this assessment reveal that critical humanitarian issues remain unmet. Food and nutrition intake continue to be pressing concerns, although there has been some improvement since previous assessments. Additionally, despite a significant number of settlements reporting access to household latrines, open defecation continues to be prevalent, albeit in lower numbers than in Balochistan and Sindh. Furthermore, a significant number of settlements experienced an increase in diarrhea cases. Finally, children continue to experience significant challenges in accessing education, encompassing both the supply and demand sides of education.

3. INTRODUCTION

From June to October 2022, storms and heavy monsoon rains in Pakistan caused widespread flooding and landslides across the country. As of 18 November 2022, 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’.⁵

Given the number of calamity-hit districts and the number of affected people, the Government of Pakistan requested IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to roll out its Community Needs Identification (CNI) assessment. The data was collected in close coordination with, and following approval from the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Between May and June 2023, IOM implemented a third round of the CNI to provide partners with timely information on the displacement situation, multisectoral needs of the affected population as well as the recovery needs at the settlement level.⁶ For this round, IOM implemented the CNI in 10 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The CNI was conducted in 3,105 flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted temporary displaced persons (TDPs) across the 10 targeted districts.

TYPE OF KEY INFORMANTS

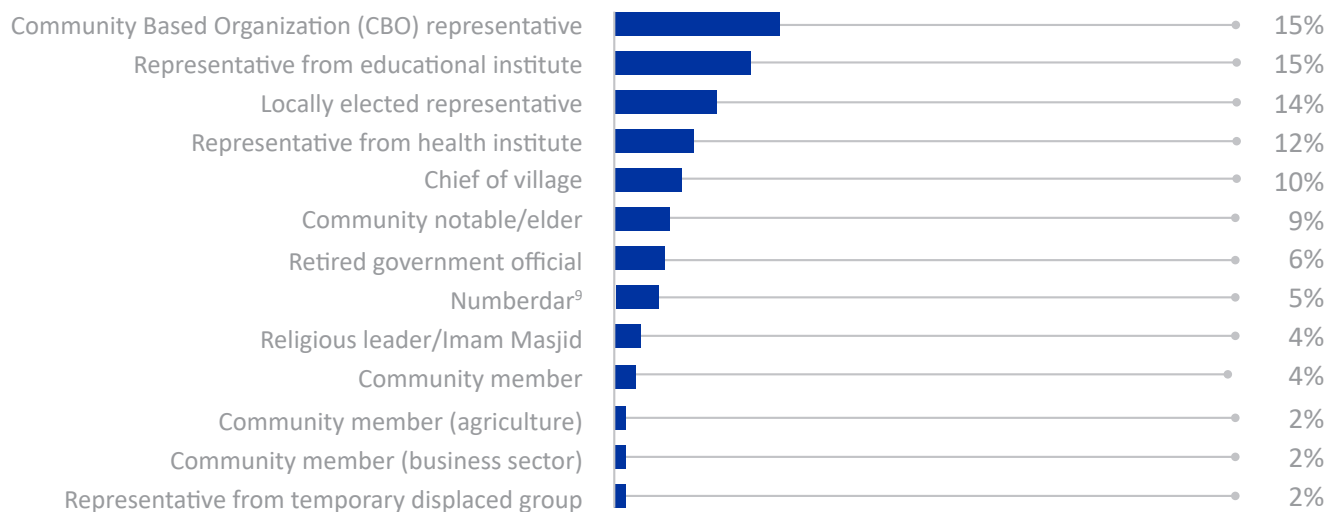


10,489 (93%)
Male KIs



761 (7%)
Female KIs

3.6 Average number of KIs interviewed per group interview



⁵ National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), 2022. NDMA Daily Situation Report No. 158 (Dated 18 November 2022). Available [here](#).

⁶ The previous CNI reports can be accessed here: [CNI Round 1](#) and [CNI Round 2](#).

⁷ The information gathered represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants, and should be interpreted accordingly.

⁸ The direct observation method includes the cross verification of information provided by key informants through the direct observation by enumerators.

⁹ A Numberdar is an officially appointed executive officer in a town or village. He or she is responsible for collecting the local revenue and look after all the matters.

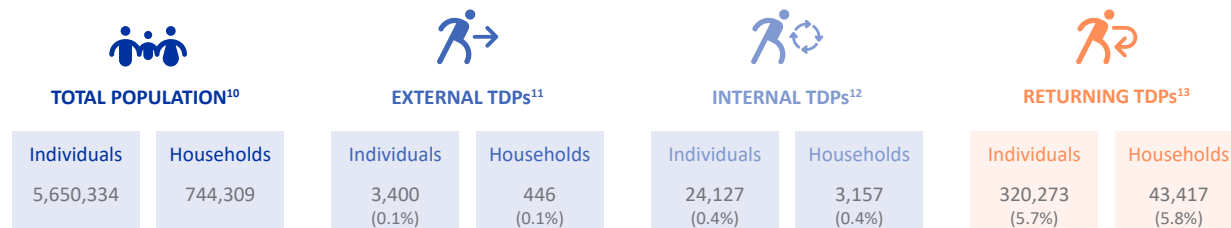
4. METHODOLOGY

The CNI was conducted through Key Informant (KI) interviews and direct observations. The KI interviews were conducted at the settlement level as KIs are able to estimate displacement and return figures at the settlement level.⁷ Registration lists, aid distribution lists and other records of displaced populations were also utilized wherever available. Information was triangulated with other KIs such as religious leaders, TDPs, health workers and teachers, and cross-checked through direct observation by DTM enumerators.⁸

A total of 106 enumerators (82 male and 24 female) assessed 3,105 settlements through interviews with 11,250 KIs, of whom 93 per cent were male and seven per cent were female. DTM Pakistan continues to strive to increase female representation in its assessments. The data collection tool was developed in close coordination with various stakeholders, including humanitarian Cluster partners. Data collection was carried out between May and June 2023.

Please note that the CNI was only conducted in 10 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa due to security and operational reasons. Therefore, data should not be generalized, and may not represent a full picture of human mobility, the multisectoral needs of TDPs and recovery needs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

5. HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW



HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICTS	PBS TOTAL POPULATION ¹⁴	DTM No. of Cov. SETTLEMENTS	DTM TOTAL POPULATION	DTM TOTAL TDPs	DTM EXTERNAL TDPs	DTM INTERNAL TDPs	DTM RETURNING TDPs
Charsadda	1,835,504	164	549,588	39	15	24	90,719
Lower Chitral	320,407	184	123,504	263	0	263	209
Upper Chitral	195,528	279	149,552	2,747	250	2,497	3,002
D.I. Khan	1,829,811	644	1,536,555	5,028	193	4,835	76,763
Upper Dir	1,083,566	308	414,629	2,298	53	2,245	8,178
Lower Kohistan	340,017	137	111,576	5,243	115	5,128	3,821
Nowshera	1,740,705	341	1,016,426	778	121	657	121,999
Swat	2,687,384	651	1,279,624	5,812	1,564	4,248	10,331
Tank	470,293	150	336,214	1,934	898	1,036	1,299
Upper Kohistan	422,947	247	132,666	3,385	191	3,194	3,952
GRAND TOTAL	10,926,162	3,105	5,650,334	27,527	3,400	24,127	320,273

TOTAL POPULATION

During this assessment, key informants estimated a total population of 5,650,334 individuals or 744,309 households across the 10 assessed districts. D.I. Khan district had the highest population with 1,536,555 individuals, followed by Swat (1,279,624 individuals) and Nowshera (1,016,426 individuals).

TDPs (EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL)

Furthermore, DTM identified a total of 27,527 TDPs, equivalent to 3,603 households, who experienced displacement due to the 2022 floods in the 10 target districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.¹⁵ The majority of these TDPs (24,127 individuals or 3,157 households; 88%) had to move within their own settlement (internal TDPs). Only 3,400 individuals or 446 households (12%) were displaced outside of their own settlement (external TDPs). Most internal TDPs were identified in Lower Kohistan (5,128 individuals), D.I. Khan (4,835 individuals) and Swat (4,248 individuals), whereas external TDPs were mostly identified in Swat (1,564 individuals), Tank (898 individuals) and Upper Chitral (250 individuals).

RETURNING TDPs

DTM enumerators also assessed returning TDPs who were initially displaced due to the floods and then returned to their area of origin. These now constitute the majority of TDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A total of 320,273 returning TDPs or 43,417 returning TDP households were identified during this third round of assessment. The districts with the highest number of returning TDPs were Nowshera (121,999 returning TDPs), Charsadda (90,719 returning TDPs) and D.I. Khan (76,763 returning TDPs).

¹⁰ It should be noted that DTM's assessment was specifically conducted in flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted TDPs, amounting to a total of 3,105 settlements across the 10 districts, whereas PBS data includes all settlements within the 10 assessed districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

¹¹ Please refer to page 3 for the definition of external TDPs.

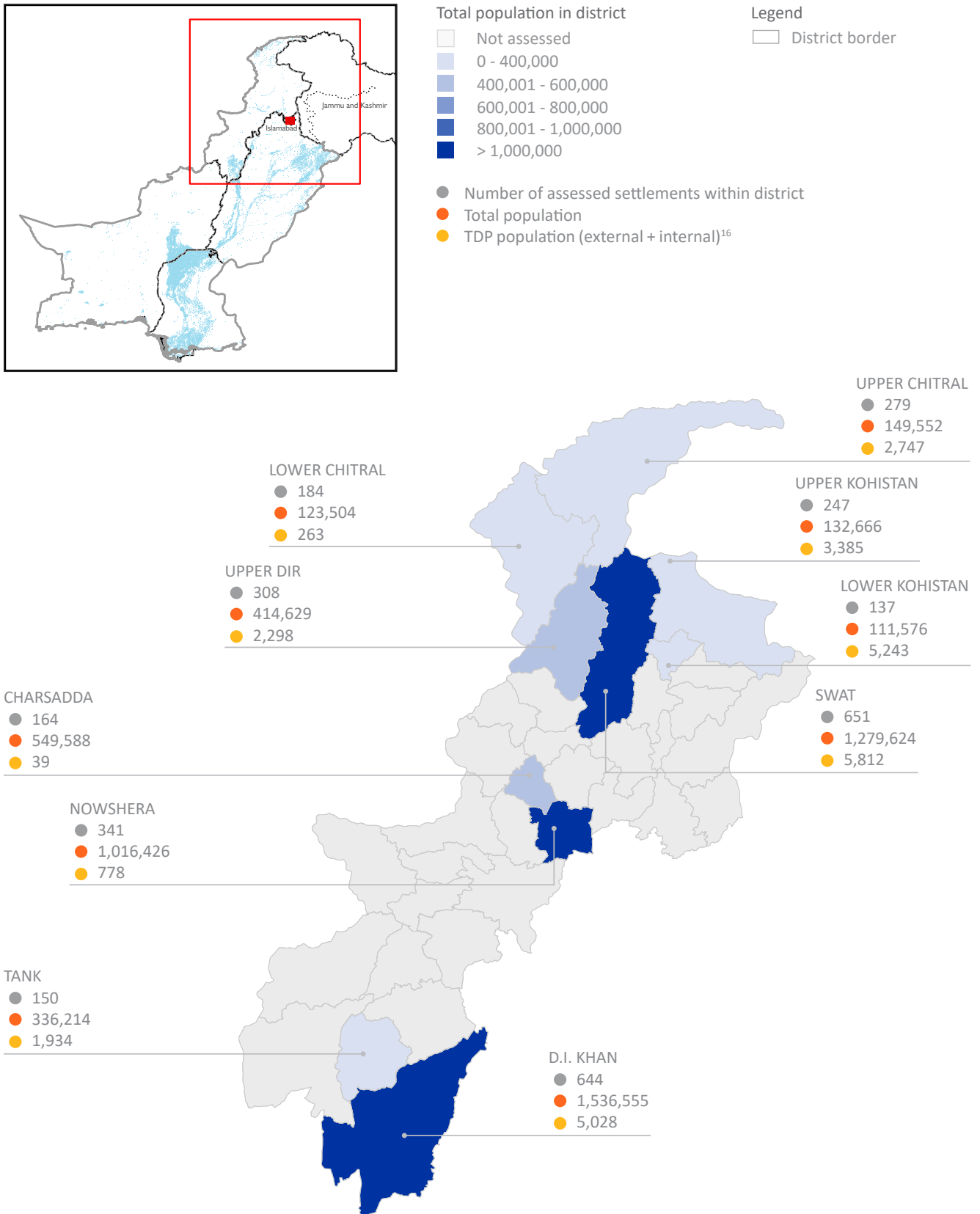
¹² Please refer to page 3 for the definition of internal TDPs.

¹³ Please refer to page 3 for the definition of returning TDPs.

¹⁴ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) (2023). *Seventh Population and Housing Census 2023. The Digital Census*. Available [here](#).

¹⁵ Please note that at the time of the assessment, 2,448 out of the 3,105 settlements did not have any TDPs.

TOTAL POPULATION AND ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS, BY DISTRICT

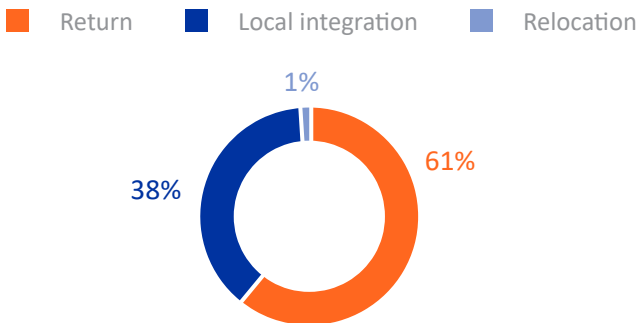


Disclaimer: The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression 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.

¹⁶ Please refer to page 3 for the definition of internal and external TDPs.

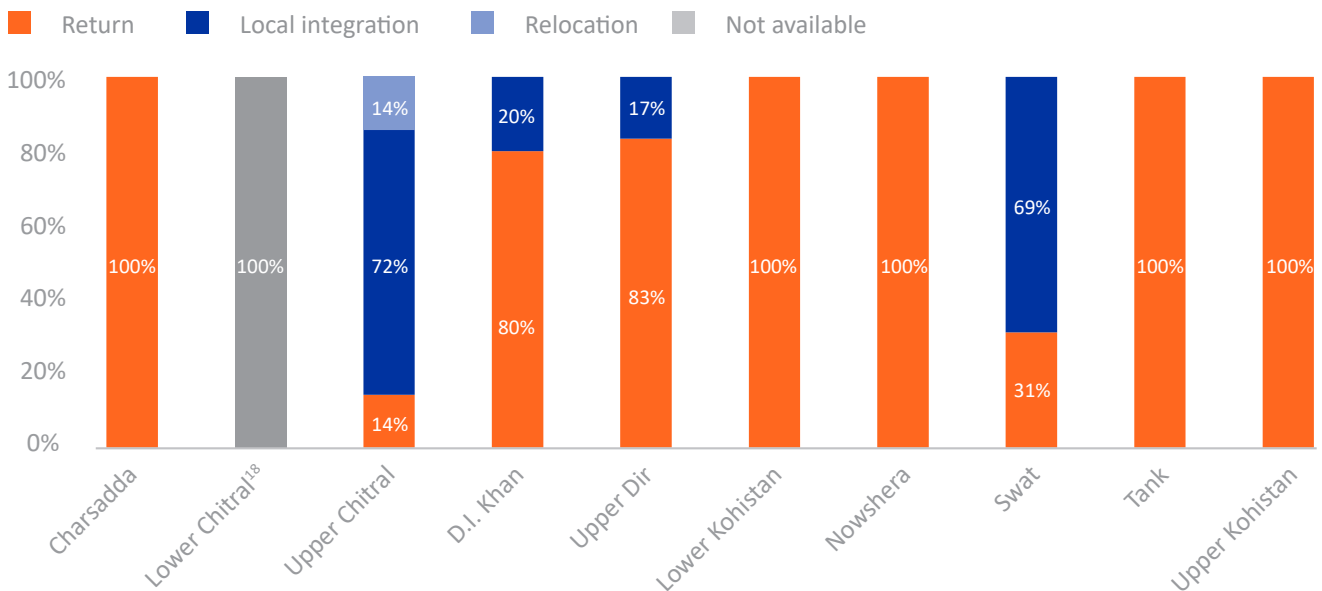
6. MOBILITY INTENTIONS

MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDPS (N = 100)¹⁷



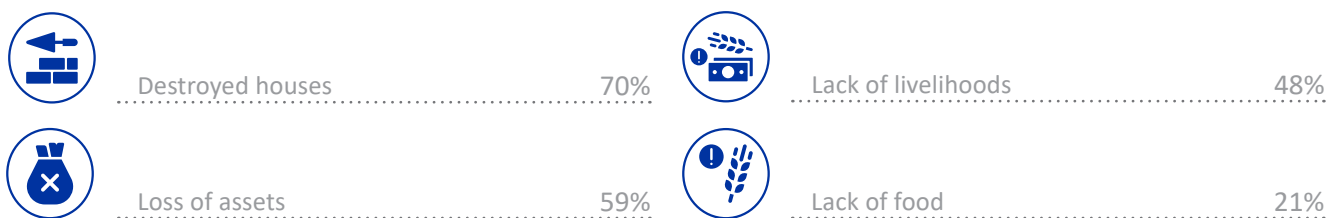
Among the 100 surveyed settlements hosting external TDPS (TDPS who are residing outside of their settlement), 61 per cent indicated that the majority of TDPS still express the desire to return to their areas of origin. This marks a decrease when compared to the previous assessment, in which approximately 83 per cent of settlements reported TDPS expressing a desire to return.

MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDPS, BY DISTRICT (N = 100)



However, results differed across the 10 districts. In Charsadda, Upper Kohistan, Lower Kohistan, Nowshera and Tank returning to their areas of origin was the preferred choice, with a 100 per cent preference rate, followed by Upper Dir (83%) and D.I. Khan (80%). The scenario differed in Upper Chitral and Swat, where a substantial proportion favoured local integration, with preference rates of 72 per cent and 69 per cent, respectively.

FACTORS THAT IMPACT INABILITY TO RETURN (TOP 4) (Multiple answers, N = 61)¹⁹



Destroyed houses (70%), loss of assets (59%), lack of livelihoods (48%) and lack of food (21%) were identified by key informants as the most important factors impacting TDPS ability to return. These findings underscore the need for integrated programming for shelter/housing, livelihoods and agricultural interventions to facilitate the return of the remaining TDPS to settlements of origin.

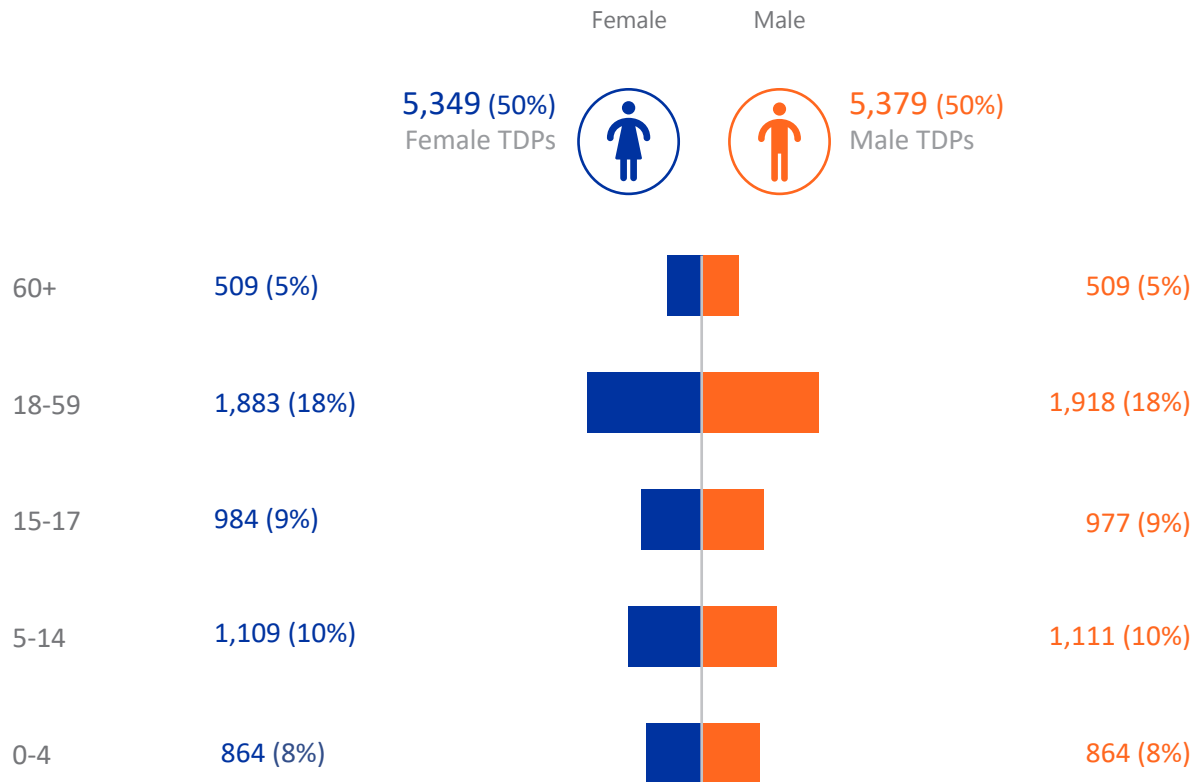
¹⁷ This question only covers settlements that host external TDPS.

¹⁸ Information for Lower Chitral is not available as KIs in this district informed DTM enumerators that TDPS do not have any movement intentions.

¹⁹ This question was only asked if return was selected as the preferred movement intention in the previous question.

7. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE AND SEX OF TDPs (N = 388)²⁰



At the time of the assessment, DTM teams estimated a total of 27,527 TDPs in the 10 assessed districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In addition, key informants were asked to provide the age and sex-disaggregated breakdown of TDPs. The below information is only available for a total of 10,728 TDPs (39% of TDPs in the province).

The age breakdown reveals that the majority of the TDP population consists of individuals who are younger than 18 years of age (5,909 individuals or 54%). Within this age group, children (5- 14 years) are the biggest group (2,220 individuals or 20%), followed by adolescents (15-17 years) (1,961 individuals or 18%) and infants (0-4 years) (1,728 individuals or 16%). Adults between 18 and 59 years of age consist of 3,801 individuals (36%) and individuals over 60 years of age consist of 1,018 individuals (10%).

According to key informants, the TDP population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is equal, with 50 per cent being female (5,349 individuals) and 50 per cent male (5,379 individuals). This sex parity is consistent across various age brackets for both females and males.

²⁰ Key informants only provided the sex and age of the TDP population if they had sufficient information available. Therefore, this question was only answered in 388 settlements.

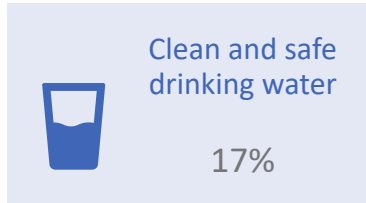
8. NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

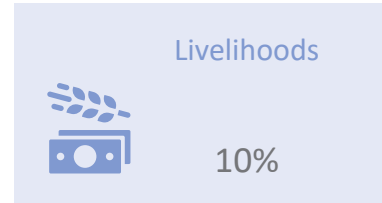
#1 NEED



#2 NEED



#3 NEED



- Food continues to be a vital necessity in the surveyed settlements (36%). Nevertheless, findings from the food and nutrition section indicate a positive trend towards improved food security compared to previous rounds of data collection.
- Clean and safe drinking water (17%) is another important priority across the assessed districts. This is underscored by findings in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) section, which reveal that 32 per cent of the assessed settlements still rely on unimproved water sources. Additionally, key informants emphasized a wide range of challenges related to water quality, including unusual taste, odour and colour.
- Lastly, 10 per cent of the assessed settlements have expressed the need for more livelihoods opportunities within their communities.



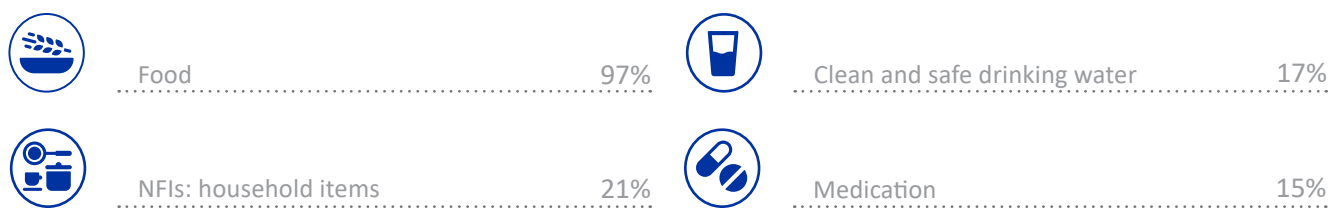
DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in D.I. Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa © IOM 2023

9. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

ASSISTANCE SINCE FLOODS

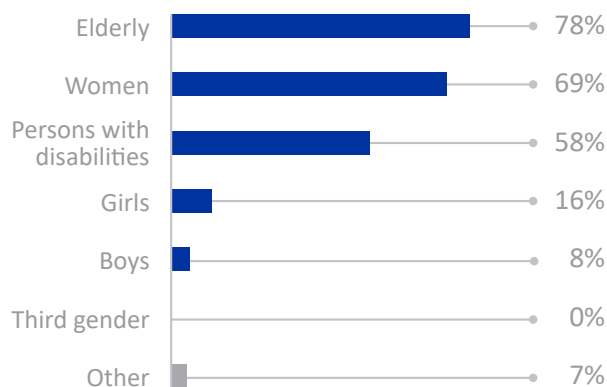


IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (TOP 4) (Multiple answers, N = 2,663)

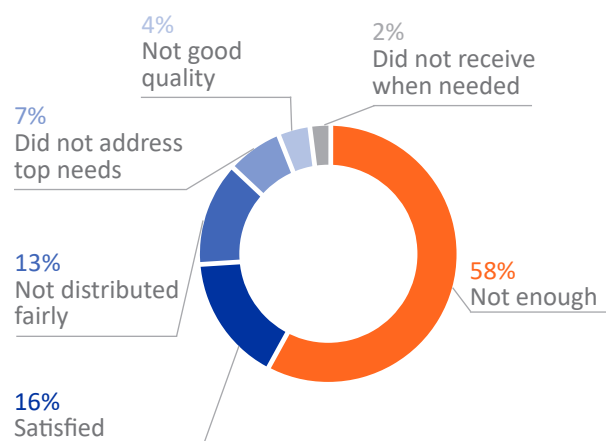


According to information provided by key informants, 86 per cent of the assessed settlements, or equivalently 84 per cent of the individuals residing in these settlements, have received assistance in the aftermath of the floods, which occurred approximately 9 to 10 months before this assessment. This marks a substantial increase compared to the prior assessment, where the assistance rate was just 44 per cent of assessed settlements. This trend was consistent across most districts, with the notable exceptions being Nowshera and Upper Kohistan, where approximately 50 per cent of settlements received assistance. Assistance most frequently came in the form of food distributions (97%), followed by NFIs (household items; 21%), clean and safe drinking water (17%) and medication (15%).

IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, POPULATION GROUPS WHO FACE BARRIERS WHEN ACCESSING ASSISTANCE (Multiple answers, N = 2,663)



IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, FEEDBACK ON ASSISTANCE (N = 2,663)



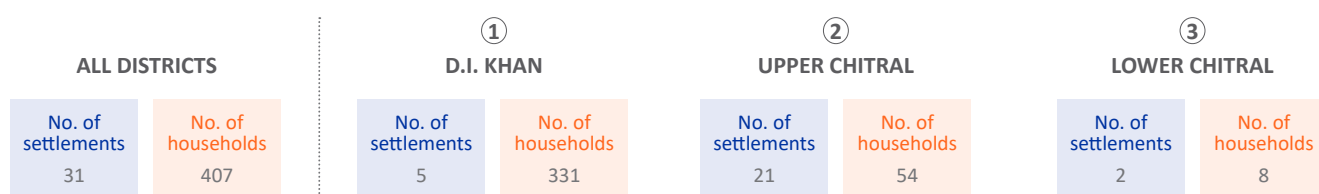
A large majority of settlements reported that elderly (78%), women (69%) and persons with disabilities (58%) most commonly face barriers when accessing assistance. Finally, more than half of the settlements expressed that the assistance fell short of their needs in terms of quantities of items or services received (58%).

10. SHELTER

SHELTER BREAKDOWN OF TDP HOUSEHOLDS, BY DISTRICT

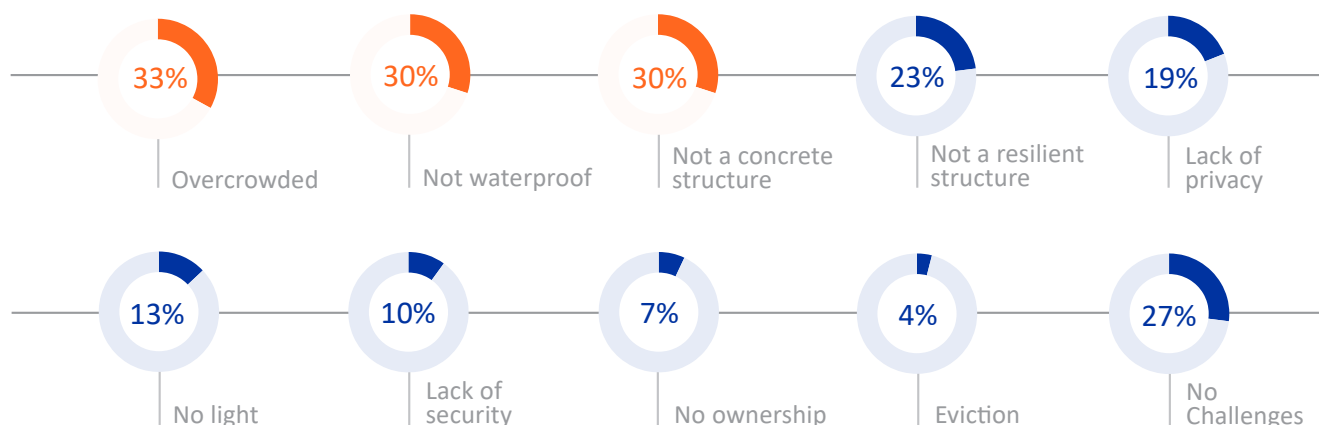
DISTRICTS	TOTAL TDP HOUSEHOLDS	TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN TENTS OR EMERGENCY SHELTERS	TDP HOUSEHOLD LIVING WITH HOST COMMUNITY	TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS ²¹
Charsadda	6	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Lower Chitral	38	8 (21%)	30 (79%)	0 (0%)
Upper Chitral	355	54 (15%)	287 (81%)	14 (4%)
D.I.Khan	730	331 (45%)	355 (49%)	44 (6%)
Upper Dir	326	1 (0%)	319 (98%)	6 (2%)
Lower Kohistan	519	0 (0%)	382 (74%)	137 (26%)
Nowshera	99	5 (5%)	93 (94%)	1 (1%)
Swat	779	2 (0%)	526 (68%)	251 (32%)
Tank	238	0 (0%)	236 (99%)	2 (1%)
Upper Kohistan	513	0 (0%)	358 (70%)	155 (30%)
GRAND TOTAL	3,603	407 (11%)	2,586 (72%)	610 (17%)

TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN TENTS EMERGENCY SHELTERS



Overall, within the assessed settlements, 72 per cent of TDP households lived with the host community, while 17 per cent continued to reside in tents or emergency shelters and 11 per cent had found accommodation in buildings (informal and rented buildings/houses). This finding is notable, especially when compared to the type of shelters of TDP households in Balochistan and Sindh, where the majority were still living in tents or emergency shelters (73% and 88%, respectively). In most districts, the prevailing trend was for the majority of TDP households to live with the host community. Notable exceptions were Charsadda, where 100 per cent of TDP households were still in tents or emergency shelters, and D.I. Khan, where 45 per cent of TDP households opted for this type of housing.

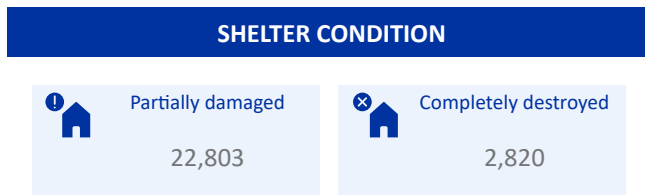
CONCERNS WITH CURRENT SHELTER (Multiple answers, N = 3,105)



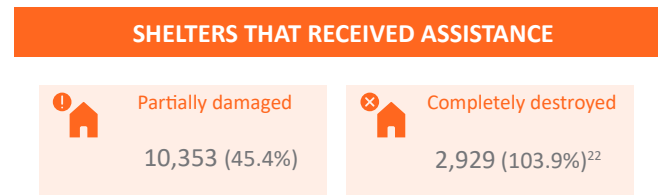
²¹ Living in buildings means the TDP household is living in an informal or rented building/house.

11. SHELTER RECOVERY AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

SHELTER CONDITION

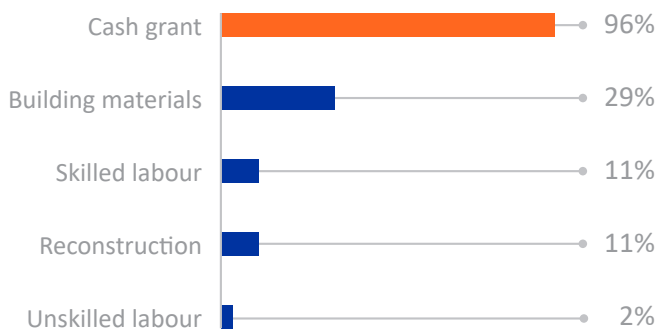


SHELTER RECONSTRUCTION

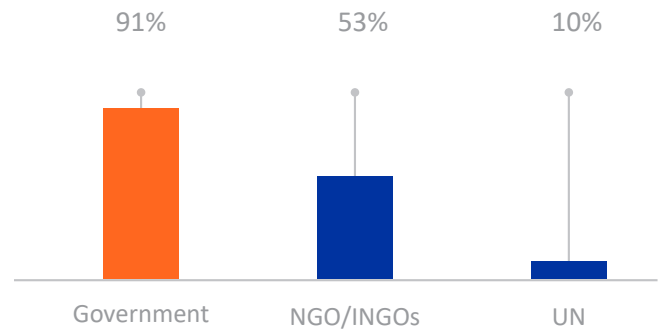


At the time of the assessment, a total of 22,803 shelters were partially damaged, with an additional 2,820 shelters completely destroyed across the 10 assessed districts. Notably, twenty-two per cent of the assessed settlements, totalling 695, received support to repair or rebuild their shelters. Within these settlements, support was extended to 10,353 partially damaged shelters, while 2,929 completely destroyed shelters also received aid.

IF SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED, TYPE OF SUPPORT (Multiple answers, N = 695)²³



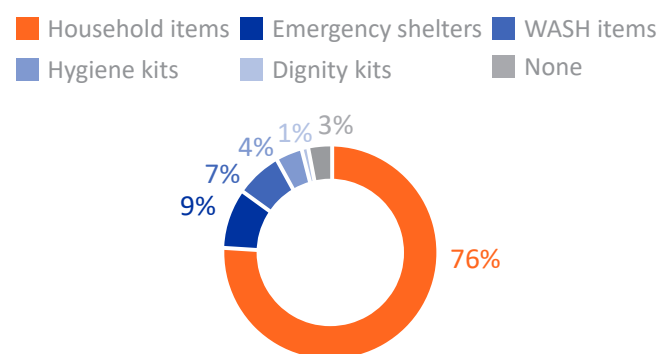
IF SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED, WHO PROVIDED SUPPORT? (Multiple answers, N = 695)²⁴



PRIORITY NEEDS FOR SHELTER RECOVERY (TOP 3) (Multiple answers, N = 1,382)²⁵



MOST NEEDED NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)



Key informants also highlighted the priority needs for shelter recovery in their respective settlements. They highlighted financial support (96%), shelter materials (85%) and skilled labour (45%) as the most pressing needs for shelter recovery. Additionally, household items, such as mattresses, blankets, clothes and kitchen sets (76%) were reported as the most essential NFIs at the time of the assessment.

²² Please note that shelters that were either partially or completely destroyed reflect the current count, excluding shelters that had previously suffered partial or complete damage but have since been repaired. On the other hand, shelters that received support encompass all shelters that have been assisted since the onset of the floods, making it a cumulative figure.

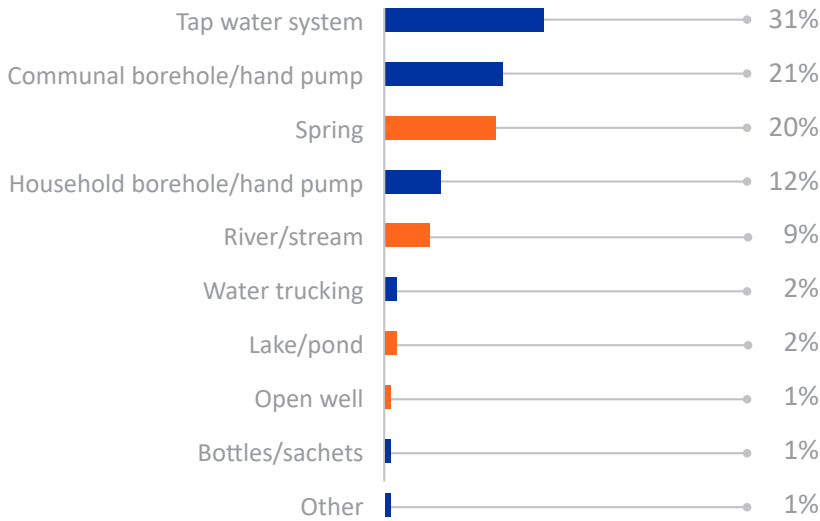
²³ This question was only asked when shelters in the settlement received assistance.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ This question was only asked in settlements where shelters were either fully or partially damaged.

12. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

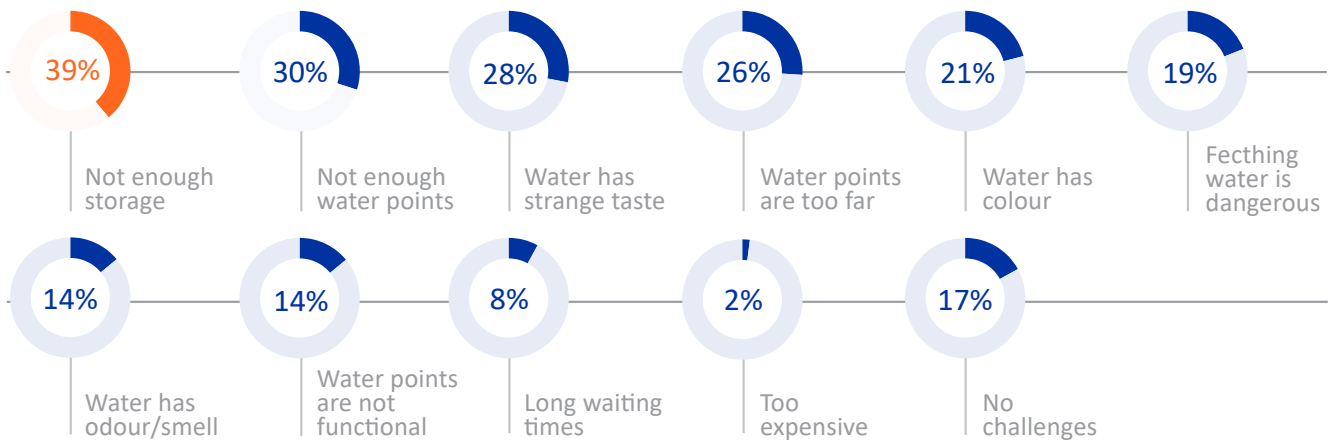
MOST COMMON WAY TO COLLECT DRINKING WATER



The most common way to collect drinking water in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is through a tap water system (31%). Twenty-one per cent of settlements rely on communal boreholes or hand pumps, while 12 per cent utilize household boreholes or hand pumps. Additionally, 20 per cent of settlements collect their drinking water from springs.

Overall, 32 per cent of assessed settlements indicated that villagers access water from unimproved water sources, including springs, rivers, streams or open/unprotected wells.

CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING WATER (Multiple answers, N = 3,105)



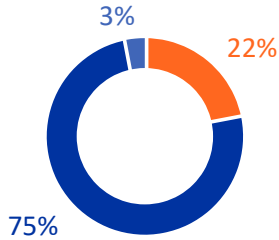
In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, key informants were tasked with identifying the prevailing challenges faced by villagers when accessing drinking water. Many of these challenges were linked to the quantity of water, including issues such as insufficient storage (39%) and an inadequate number of water points (30%). Additionally, water quality concerns also emerged as significant challenges, such as water having an unusual taste (28%), displaying colouration or suspended solids (21%) or emitting an odour (14%).



DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa © IOM 2023

MOST COMMON WAY TO DEFECATE

■ Open defecation ■ Household latrines
■ Communal latrines

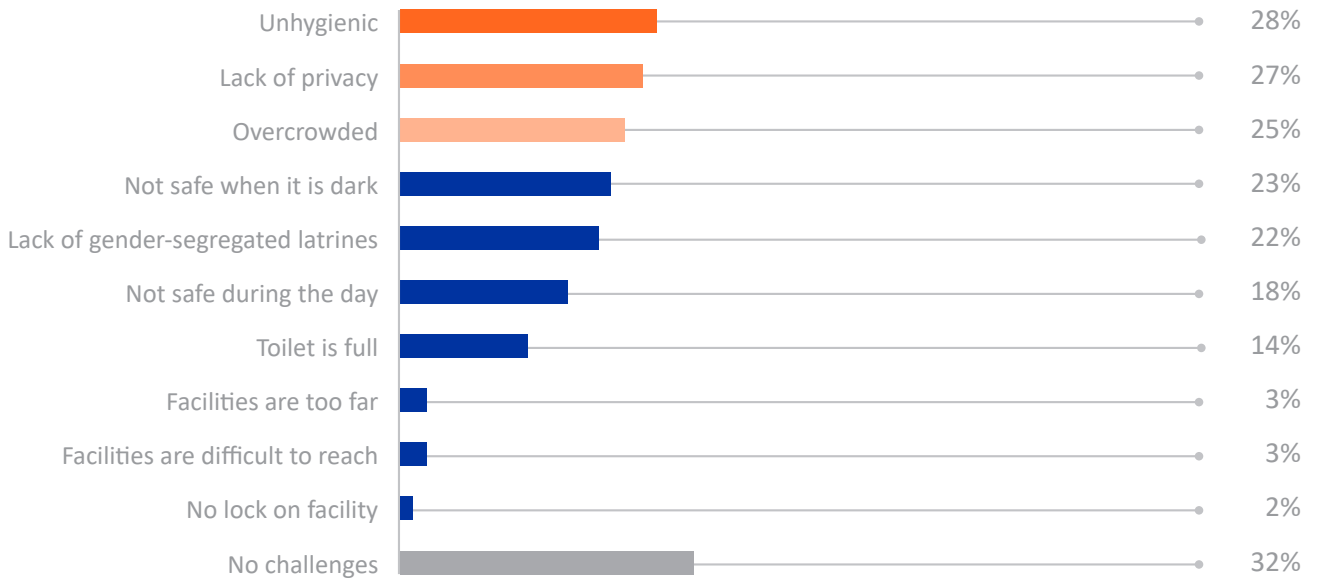


A majority of assessed settlements (75%) indicated that most households had household latrines at their disposal. Twenty-two per cent of settlements reported open defecation. This is a less alarming finding compared to Balochistan and Sindh, where open defecation rates were significantly higher (83% and 56%, respectively).

TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH POPULATION PRACTICING OPEN DEFECATION

ALL DISTRICTS		① D.I. KHAN		② UPPER KOHISTAN		③ LOWER KOHISTAN	
Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
104,807	853,843	37,922	310,494	18,779	128,463	8,755	97,250

CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING PLACES TO DEFECATE (Multiple answers, N = 3,105)



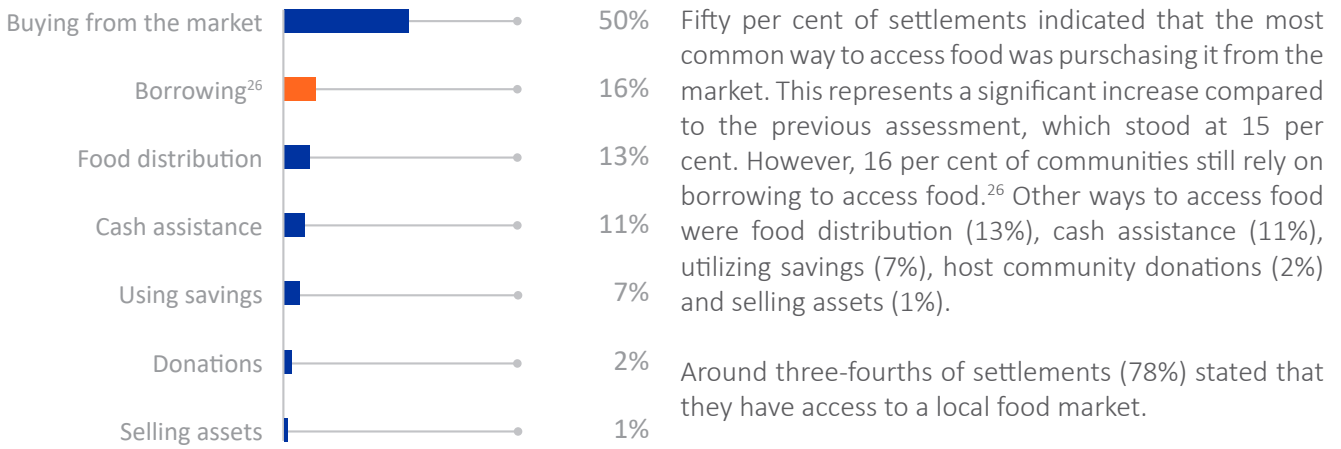
The most important challenges people faced when accessing places to defecate included unhygienic conditions (28%), lack of privacy (27%), overcrowding (25%), safety concerns during nighttime (23%), absence of gender-segregated latrines (22%) and safety concerns during daylight (18%). Key informants also noted issues such as toilet is full (14%), facilities being too distant (3%), difficulty in reaching them (3%) and a lack of locks on facilities (2%), however, these were reported in fewer settlements. Thirty-two per cent of assessed settlements reported no challenges.

IS THERE ADEQUATE LIGHTING AVAILABLE IN THE LATRINES?

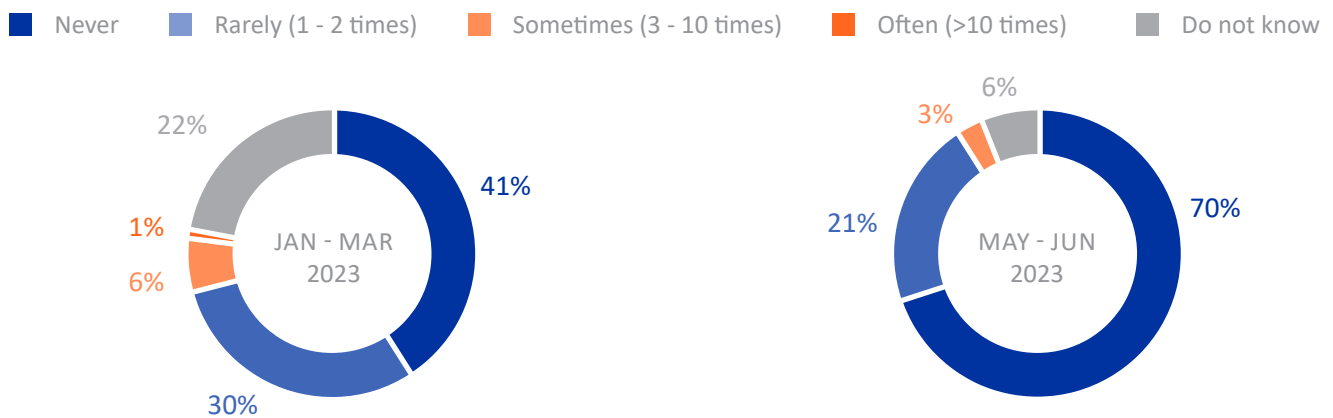


13. FOOD AND NUTRITION

MOST COMMON WAY TO ACCESS FOOD

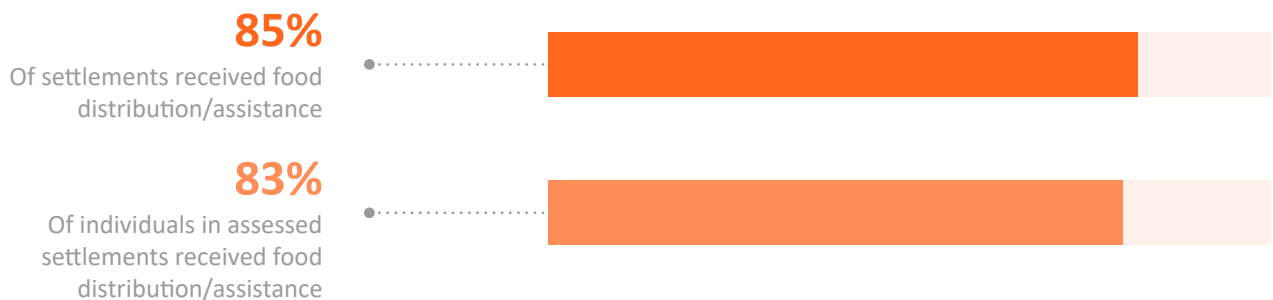


FREQUENCY OF NOTHING TO EAT IN MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS ON A MONTHLY BASIS



Seventy per cent of assessed settlements reported that the majority of households never face the challenge of nothing to eat, marking a substantial increase compared to the previous assessment (January to March 2023), which stood at 41 per cent. In contrast, the proportion of households encountering this challenge "sometimes" or "often" has decreased since the prior assessment, though the difference is less pronounced, from seven per cent to three per cent, with no settlements reporting "often".

SETTLEMENTS WHO RECEIVED FOOD DISTRIBUTION/ASSISTANCE



Eighty-five per cent of assessed settlements or 83 per cent of individuals in the assessed settlements, have received food distribution or assistance since the floods. This marks a notable increase from the previous assessment, which recorded a rate of 32 per cent in assessed settlements.

²⁶ Borrowing means borrowing money from a formal or informal source to fulfill needs.

MOST IMPORTANT FOOD NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 FOOD NEED



Atta/wheat
flour

47%

#2 FOOD NEED



Ghee/oil

31%

#3 FOOD NEED



Rice

13%

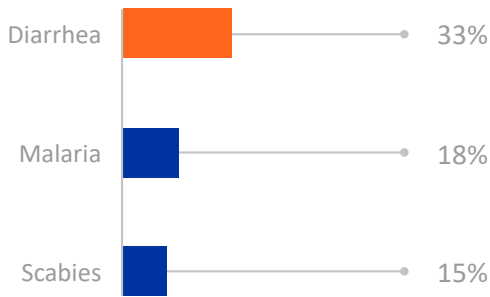
- While food security has improved compared to previous rounds, a substantial number of settlements in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa continue to grapple with significant food-related needs.
- Up to the present date, the 2022 floods have destroyed significant areas of agricultural land and crops, thereby impacting the supply of basic food items such as wheat and rice.
- This is also highlighted by key informants during this assessment, revealing that 47 per cent of surveyed settlements remain in need of additional atta or wheat flour, while 31 per cent require ghee or cooking oil. Additionally, 13 per cent of assessed settlements have expressed a pressing need for rice as another essential dietary component.



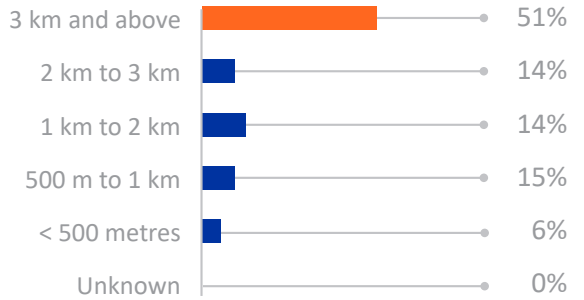
DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in D.I. Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa © IOM 2023

14. HEALTH

PRIMARY HEALTH CONCERN (TOP 3)



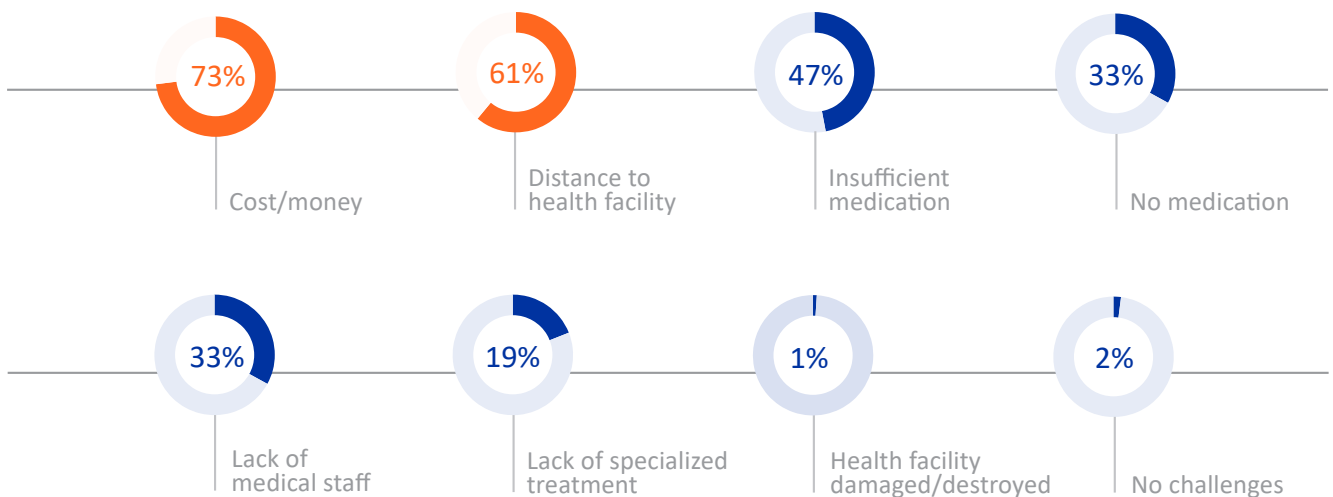
DISTANCE TO CLOSEST FUNCTIONING HEALTH FACILITY



Diarrhea was the primary health concern in 33 per cent of assessed settlements, marking a significant increase compared to the prior assessment, where it was reported in only 17 per cent of the settlements. Other prevalent health issues included malaria (18%) and scabies (15%).

DTM teams also assessed the distance to a functioning health facility (Basic Health Units (BHU), dispensary or any other government hospital) that provides primary health care in the settlement. Please note that health services are usually provided at the union council level. Key informants in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported that the distance to a functioning health facility was three kilometres and above in 51 per cent of settlements. Conversely, only 21 per cent of settlements reported a distance of less than one kilometre to the nearest health facility.

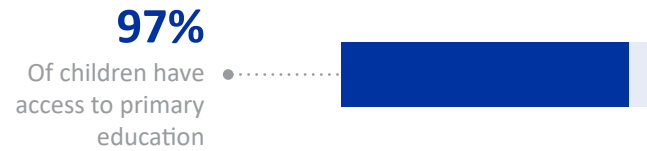
FACTORS PREVENTING MOST PEOPLE FROM ACCESSING HEALTHCARE SERVICES (Multiple answers, N = 3,105)



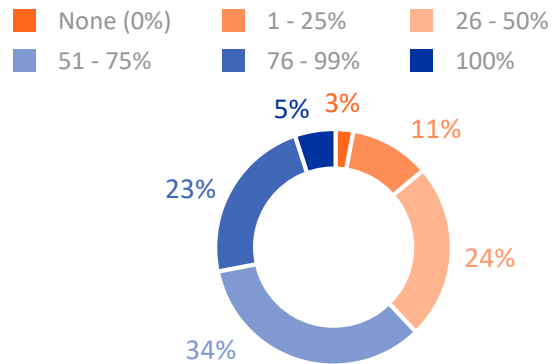
Key informants also identified factors that prevent most people from accessing healthcare services. The cost of healthcare services was cited as a barrier in nearly three-quarters of the assessed settlements (73%). Additionally, distance to a health facility (61%), insufficient medication (47%), no medication (33%) and a shortage of medical staff (33%) were other important factors identified by key informants.

15. EDUCATION

ACCESS TO FORMAL PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN²⁷

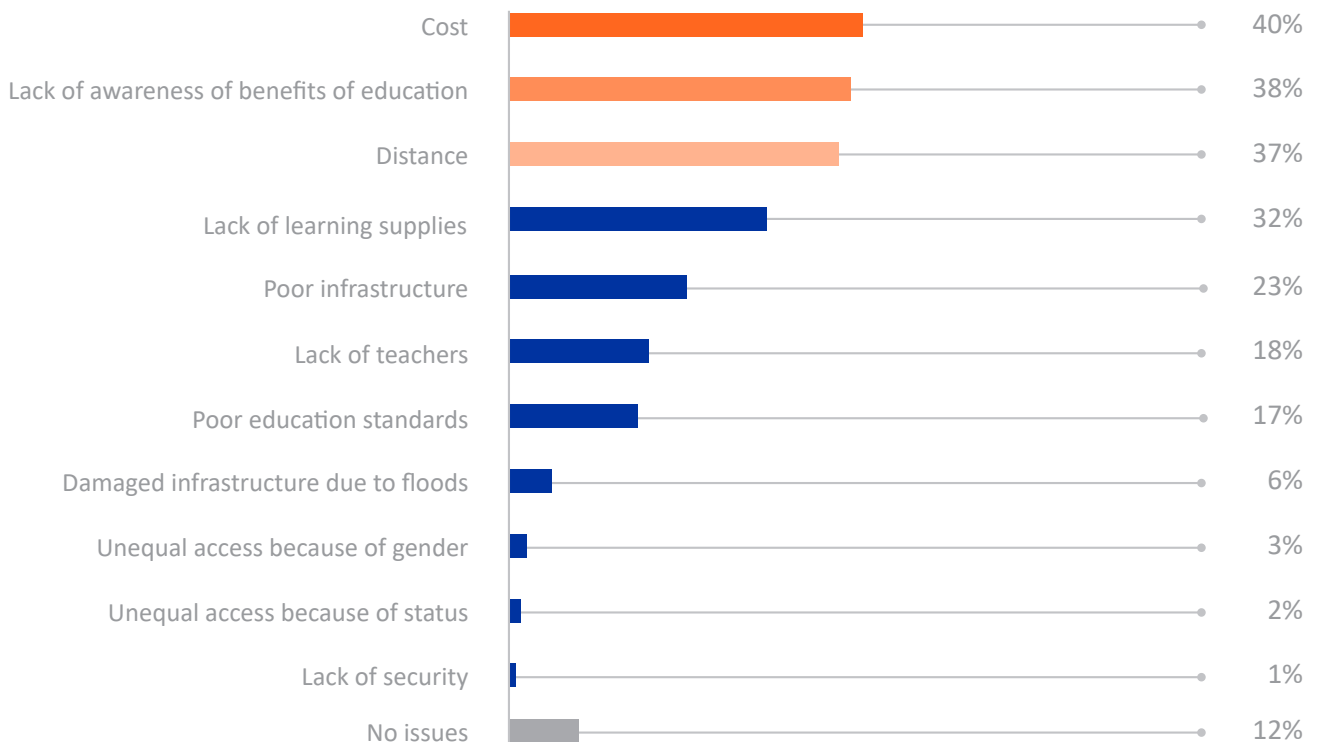


SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING FORMAL PRIMARY SCHOOL²⁸



Ninety-seven per cent of assessed settlements in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported that children have access to primary school (formal education). Key informants were also asked how many children in their settlement attend formal primary school. Only three per cent of assessed settlements reported that none of the children are attending school.

MAIN ISSUES WITH ACCESSING EDUCATION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN (Multiple answers, N = 3,105)

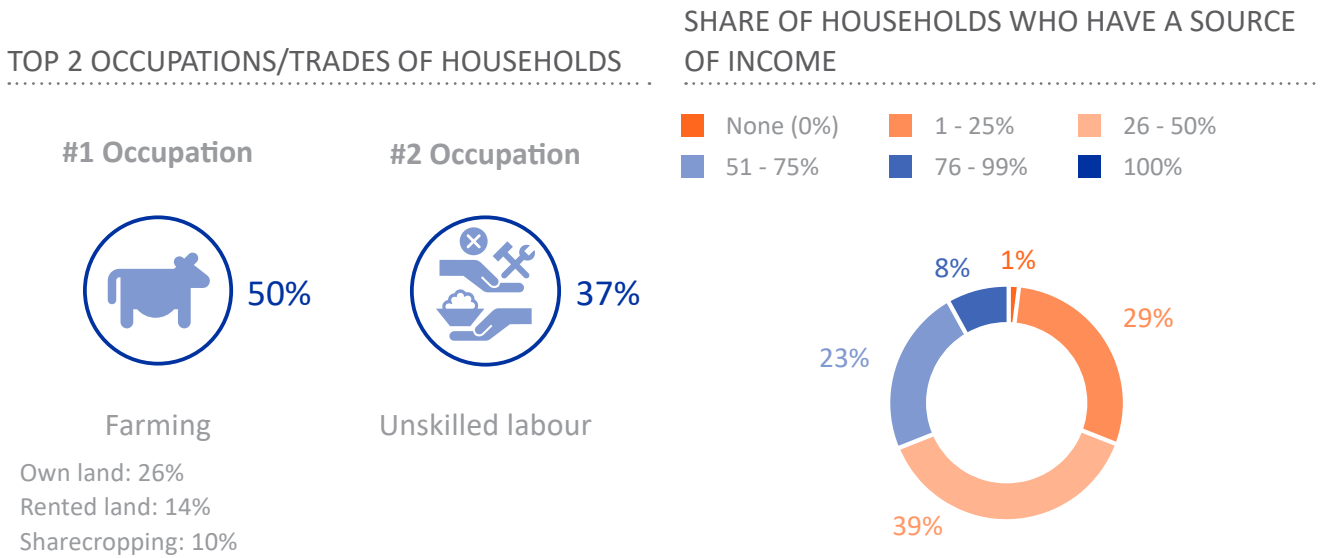


Children also experience several issues when accessing education services. The majority of these challenges are due to the limited supply of education, such as cost (40%), distance (37%) and lack of learning supplies (32%). However, some challenges also relate to the demand for education, such as the lack of awareness of the benefits of education (38%), which was reported higher than in Balochistan and Sindh (24% and 17, respectively).

²⁷ Access to education means having physical access to education facilities within two kilometres of the settlement.

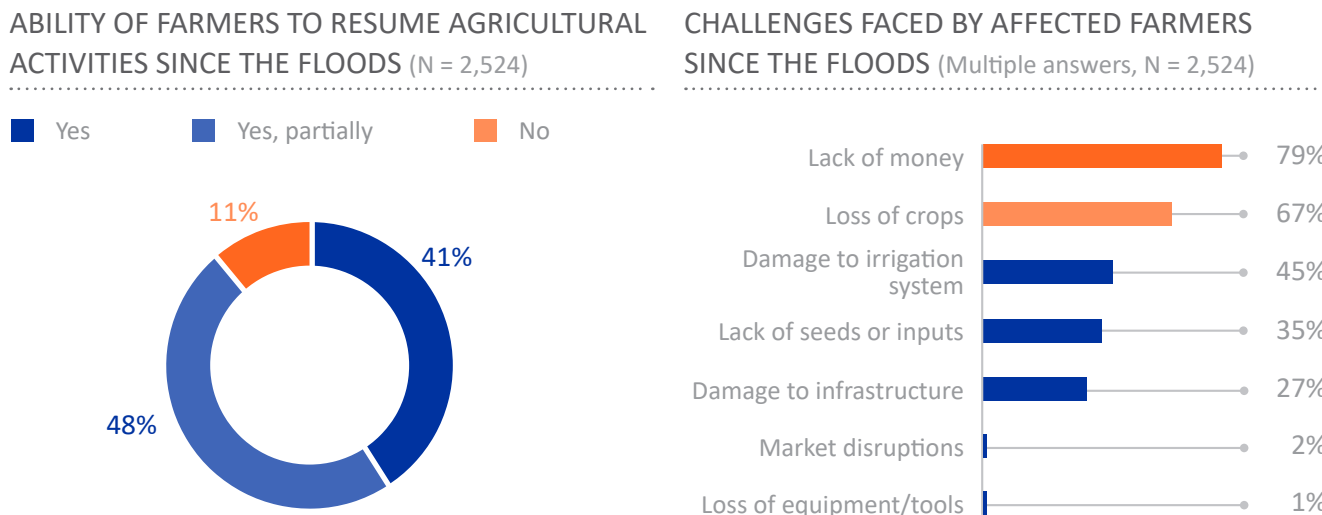
²⁸ Attendance to education means children physically attending classes on a regular basis.

16. LIVELIHOODS



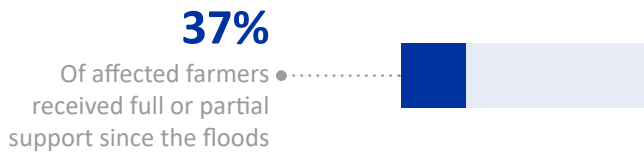
Key informants reported that farming is the predominant occupation among settlements, comprising 50 per cent of the surveyed settlements. Within this farming community, the majority engage in cultivating their own land (26%), with the next significant group being those who lease their land (14%). Approximately 10 per cent of settlements also participate in sharecropping arrangements. The second most common occupation of households was identified as unskilled labour, including construction, farm labour and cattle labour. (37%).

Twenty-nine per cent of assessed settlements reported that only 1 to 25 per cent of the households had an income. Only eight per cent of settlements reported 76 per cent or more households who earn an income. The difference between the relatively small number of settlements where households have an income and the substantial number of settlements engaged in farming can be attributed to subsistence farming, where farmers primarily cultivate crops to meet their own food needs.

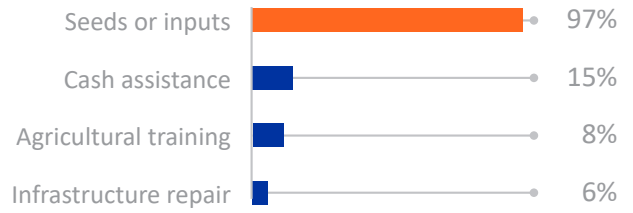


DTM enumerators asked key informants additional questions in case the settlement was an agricultural settlement (representing 81% of the assessed settlements). In 41 per cent of the settlements affected farmers were able to fully resume agricultural activities. Moreover, affected farmers have experienced several challenges since the floods, these were mostly lack of money (79%) and loss of crops (67%). Damage to the irrigation system (45%), lack of seeds or inputs (35%) and damage to infrastructure to access their fields (27%) were also important challenges.

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE TO AFFECTED FARMERS SINCE THE FLOODS (N = 2,524)

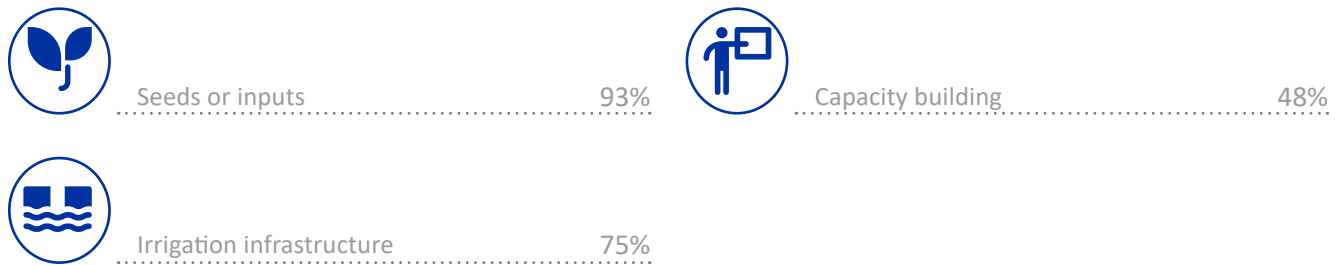


IF AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED, TYPE OF SUPPORT (Multiple answers, N = 823)



Thirty-seven per cent of affected farmers in assessed areas received full or partial assistance since the floods. If assistance was provided, most farmers received seeds or other inputs (97%). Fifteen per cent received cash assistance, eight per cent agricultural training and six per cent infrastructure repair.

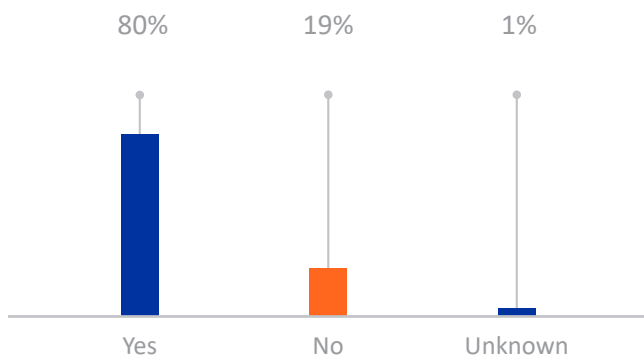
PRIORITY NEEDS FOR AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY (Multiple answers, N = 2,524)



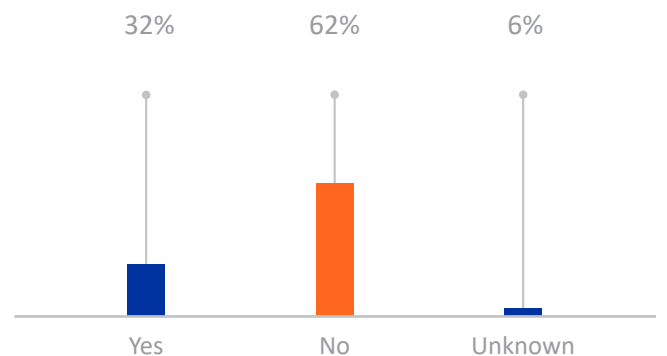
Key informants were also asked to identify the priority needs of the affected settlements for agricultural recovery. Although nearly all settlements have received seeds or inputs since the floods, an overwhelming majority of the surveyed settlements (93%) still express a need for additional seeds or inputs. A large majority of settlements also indicated the repair of irrigation infrastructure (75%) as a priority need.

17. ACCOUNTABILITY OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS INFORM THE COMMUNITY THAT ASSISTANCE IS FREE



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



Key informants were also asked whether organizations inform the community that all services/assistance provided by humanitarian agencies is free of charge and whether there is a system in the community to complain about aid workers' misbehaviour and abuse. Eighty per cent of settlements indicated that organizations inform the community about free services/assistance. However, 62 per cent of settlements reported that there was no system/mechanism/focal point in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour.