

# PAKISTAN

## FLOOD RESPONSE | COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION (CNI)

ROUND 3 | DATA COLLECTED: MAY - JUNE 2023

### PROVINCIAL REPORT: BALOCHISTAN



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# 1. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

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## DEFINITIONS

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### 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.<sup>1</sup>

### External TDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence<sup>2</sup> 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 residence<sup>3</sup> 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 residence<sup>4</sup> 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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

## 2. KEY FINDINGS



Balochistan **continues to host a considerable number of TDPs** (267,189 individuals). Of the initial 1,273,993 TDPs registered by DTM, 79 per cent has returned (1,006,804).



**Eighty-three per cent** of settlements indicated that households practice **open defecation**. Exposure to human fecal waste results in the development of chronic disorders, including Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (EED), marked by limited nutrient intake, leading to child stunting and wasting.<sup>5</sup>



Ten months after the floods, **shelter reconstruction** remains an important need. Similar to previous rounds, **food** was also identified as a pressing need.



Sixty-three per cent of assessed settlements reported that households collect their water from **unimproved water sources**, such as lakes, ponds, rivers, streams or unprotected wells.



Since the floods, humanitarian assistance has picked up pace. During this assessment, **74 per cent** of the assessed settlements **received assistance**.



Children in the assessed settlements continue to experience significant challenges in accessing education. The **cost of education, lack of learning supplies** and **distance** to the school were the most important challenges.



As during previous rounds of assessments, the majority (73%) of TDPs were still living in **temporary structures**, such as tents or emergency shelter.

- Significant numbers of TDPs return to areas of origin, but many remain in displacement**

Balochistan continues to host a considerable amount of TDPs. DTM estimated that a total of 267,189 individuals in the nine assessed districts in Balochistan remain displaced as a consequence of the 2022 floods. Jaffarabad (68,613), Kachhi (65,705) and Nasirabad (38,825) are the three districts with the highest number of identified TDPs. However, DTM also found that of the initial 1,273,993 TDPs an estimated total of 1,006,804 individuals (79%) had returned to their areas of origin. The districts with the highest number of TDPs are also the districts with the highest number of returning TDPs: Jaffarabad (347,495 returning TDPs), Kachhi (259,595 returning TDPs) and Nasirabad (136,887 returning TDPs). These findings underscore the importance of humanitarian programs expanding their scope beyond areas hosting TDP populations, incorporating also areas of origin and host populations. This is especially pertinent as TDPs are increasingly looking to remain in the areas where they are displaced.
- However, significant humanitarian needs, especially on food, shelter, WASH 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. A majority of TDP households also remain in temporary shelters. Equally critical is the prevalence of open defecation, which not only poses substantial health risks but also hampers nutrient intake, especially for children. Furthermore, the floods have damaged several water sources, which remain unrepaired, leaving many settlements reliant on unimproved water sources for their daily needs. Finally, children continue to experience significant challenges in accessing education, mainly as a result of supply-side limitations.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank Pakistan (2023). *Pakistan | Reforms for a Brighter Future: Discussion Note 1 - Reducing Child Stunting*. Available [here](#) (Published on 20 September 2023).

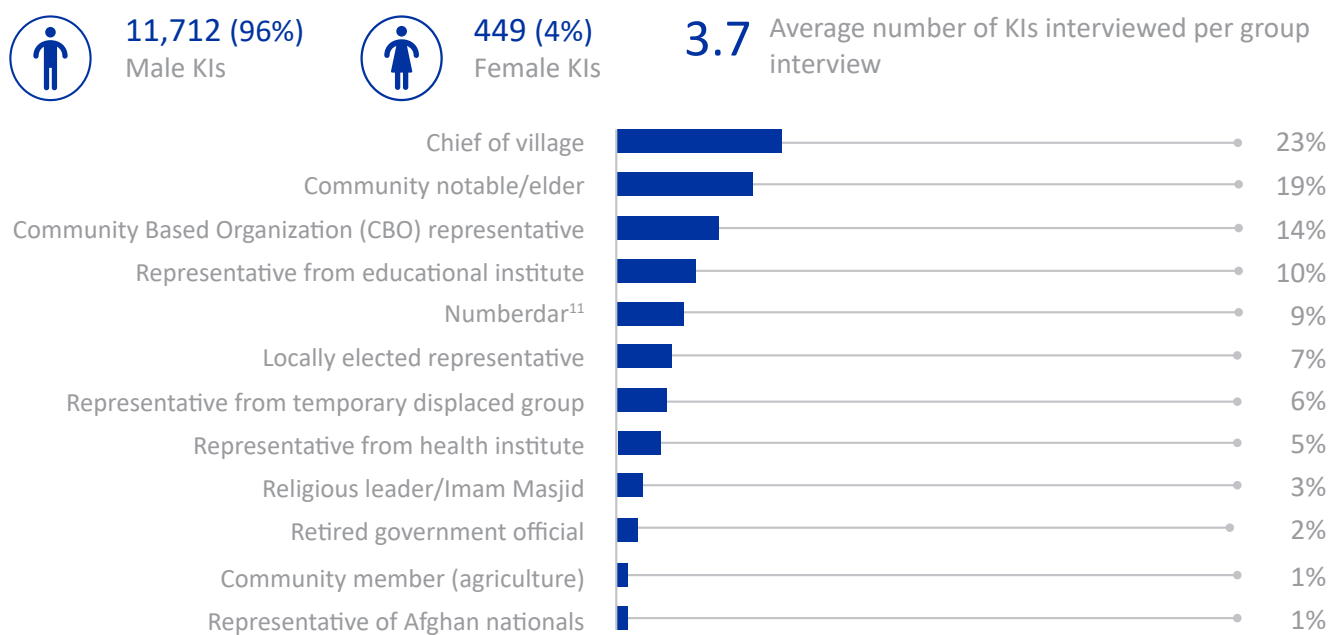
### 3. INTRODUCTION

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’.<sup>6</sup>

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 Balochistan.

Between May and June 2023, IOM implemented a third round of the CNI to provide partners with timely information on the displacement situation, the multisectoral needs of the affected population as well as the recovery needs at the settlement level.<sup>7</sup> For this round, IOM implemented the CNI in nine districts of Balochistan. The CNI was conducted in 3,261 flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted temporary displaced persons (TDPs) across the nine targeted districts.<sup>8</sup>

#### TYPE OF KEY INFORMANTS



<sup>6</sup> National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), 2022. NDMA Daily Situation Report No. 158 (Dated 18 November 2022). Available [here](#).

<sup>7</sup> The previous CNI reports can be accessed here: [CNI Round 1](#) and [CNI Round 2](#).

<sup>8</sup> Due to security reasons, DTM was not able to cover one settlement which was covered during the previous rounds of data collection.

<sup>9</sup> The information gathered represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants, and should be interpreted accordingly.

<sup>10</sup> The direct observation method includes the cross verification of information provided by key informants through the direct observation by enumerators.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

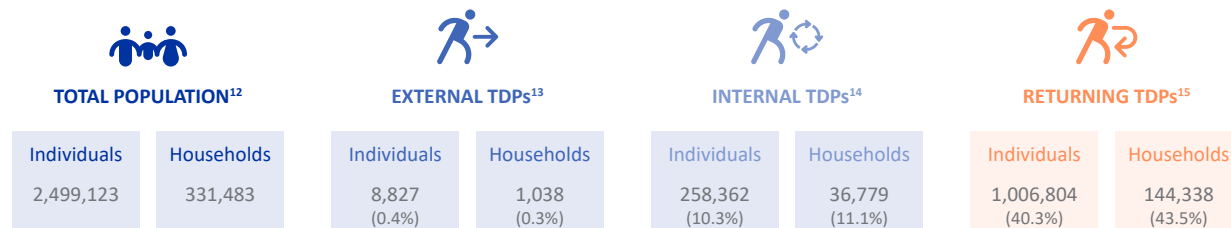
### 4. METHODOLOGY

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.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup>

A total of 69 enumerators (64 male and 5 female) assessed 3,261 settlements through interviews with 12,161 KIs, of whom 96 per cent were male and four 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 nine districts of Balochistan 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 Balochistan.

## 5. HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW



### HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICTS	PBS   TOTAL POPULATION <sup>16</sup>	DTM   No. of Cov. SETTLEMENTS	DTM   TOTAL POPULATION	DTM   TOTAL TDPs	DTM   EXTERNAL TDPs	DTM   INTERNAL TDPs	DTM   RETURNING TDPs
Jaffarabad	594,558	718	370,855	68,613	193	68,420	347,495
Kachhi	442,612	334	263,775	65,705	129	65,576	259,595
Killa Saifullah	380,200	248	183,283	4,626	2,766	1,860	8,289
Loralai	272,432	325	394,481	5,844	1,719	4,125	14,971
Nasirabad	563,377	388	299,120	38,825	938	37,887	136,887
Pishin	835,482	347	411,911	6,953	2,144	4,809	20,939
Sibi	224,148	121	259,305	28,569	861	27,708	8,063
Sohbat Pur	240,106	461	176,892	17,762	21	17,741	95,360
Usta Muhammad	N/A	319	139,501	30,292	56	30,236	115,205
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,552,915</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>2,499,123</b>	<b>267,189</b>	<b>8,827</b>	<b>258,362</b>	<b>1,006,804</b>

#### TOTAL POPULATION

During this assessment, key informants estimated a total population of 2,499,123 individuals or 331,483 households across the nine assessed districts. Pishin district had the highest population with 411,911 individuals, followed by Loralai (394,481 individuals) and Jaffarabad (370,855).

#### TDPs (EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL)

Furthermore, DTM identified a total of 267,189 TDPs, equivalent to 37,817 households, who experienced displacement due to the 2022 floods in the nine target districts in Balochistan.<sup>17</sup> The majority of these TDPs (258,362 individuals or 36,779 households; 97%) had to move within their own settlement (internal TDPs). Only 8,827 individuals or 1,038 households (3%) were displaced outside of their own settlement (external TDPs). Most internal TDPs were identified in Jaffarabad (68,420 individuals), Kachhi (65,576 individuals) and Nasirabad (37,887 individuals), whereas external TDPs were mostly identified in Killa Saifullah (2,766 individuals), Pishin (2,144 individuals) and Loralai (1,719 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 Balochistan. A total of 1,006,804 returning TDPs or 144,338 returning TDP households were identified during this third round of assessment. The districts with the highest number of returning TDPs were Jaffarabad (347,495 returning TDPs), Kachhi (259,595 returning TDPs) and Nasirabad (136,887 returning TDPs).

<sup>12</sup> 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 3,261 settlements across the nine districts, whereas PBS data includes all settlements within the nine assessed districts of Balochistan.

<sup>13</sup> Please refer to page 3 for the definition of external TDPs.

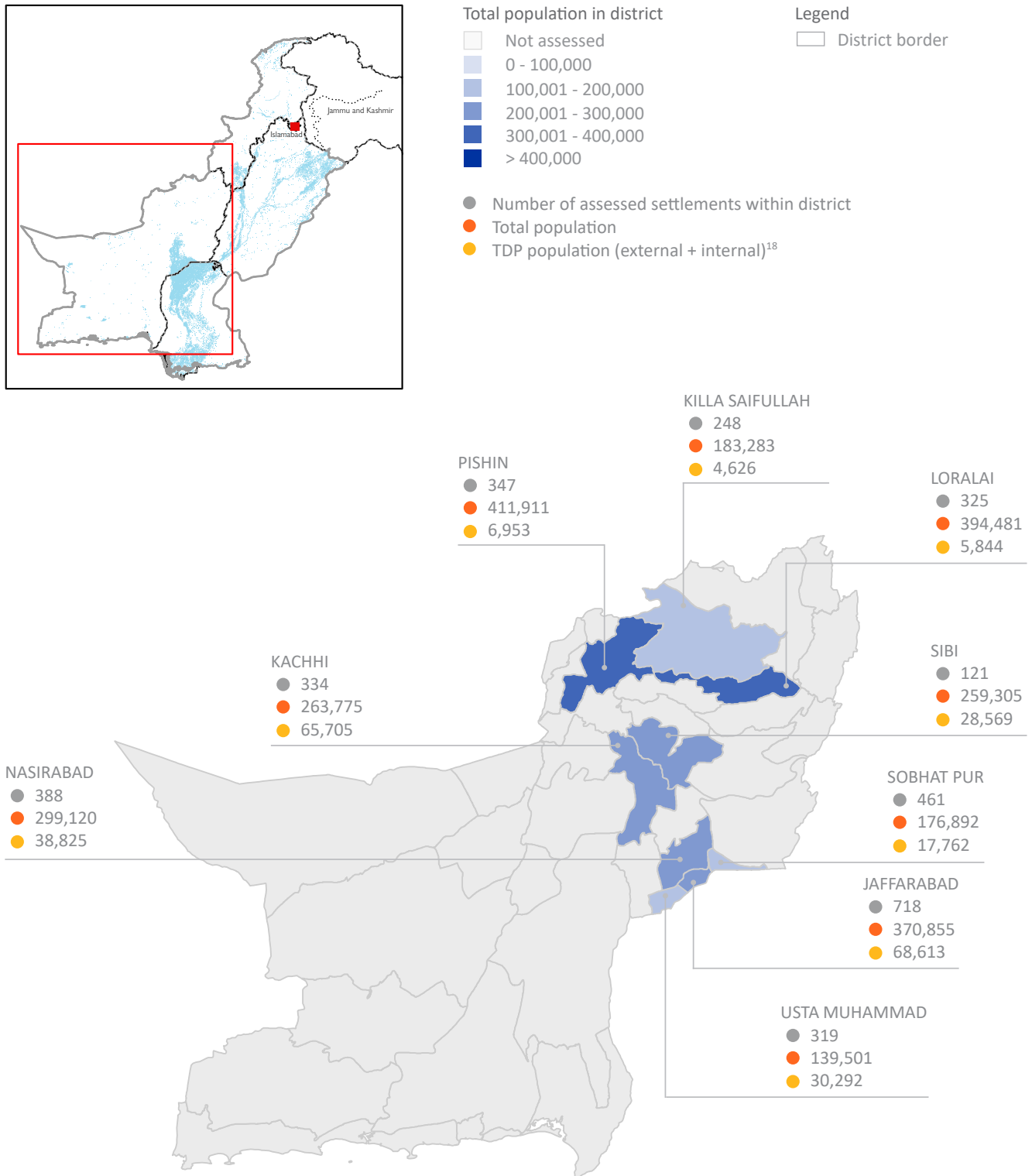
<sup>14</sup> Please refer to page 3 for the definition of internal TDPs.

<sup>15</sup> Please refer to page 3 for the definition of returning TDPs.

<sup>16</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) (2023). *Seventh Population and Housing Census 2023. The Digital Census*. Available [here](#).

<sup>17</sup> Please note that at the time of the assessment, 862 out of the 3,261 settlements did not have any TDPs.

### TOTAL POPULATION AND ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS, BY DISTRICT

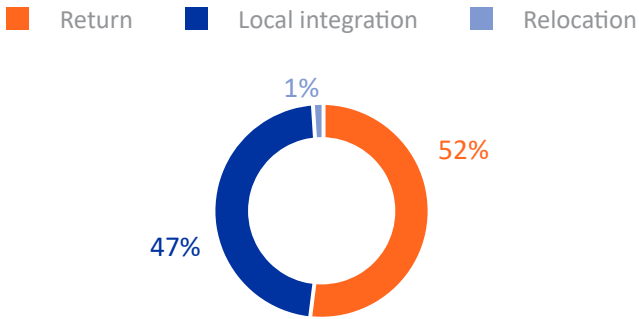


**Disclaimer:** The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the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

<sup>18</sup> Please refer to page 3 for the definition of internal and external TDPs.

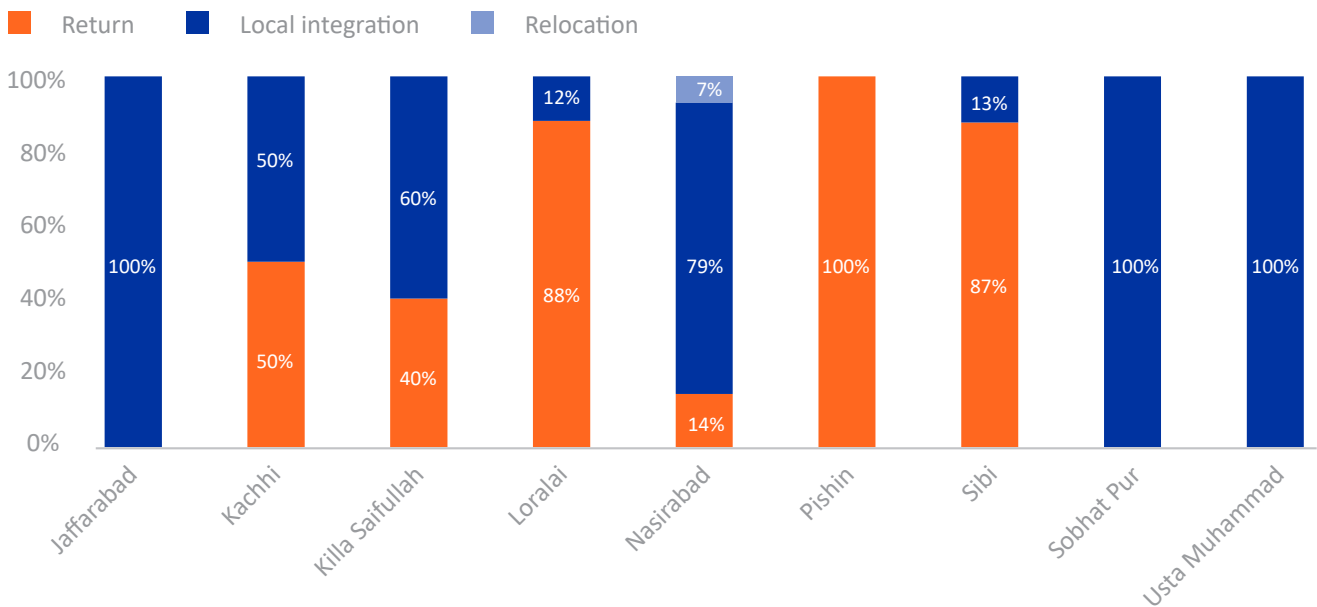
## 6. MOBILITY INTENTIONS

### MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDP (N = 145)<sup>19</sup>



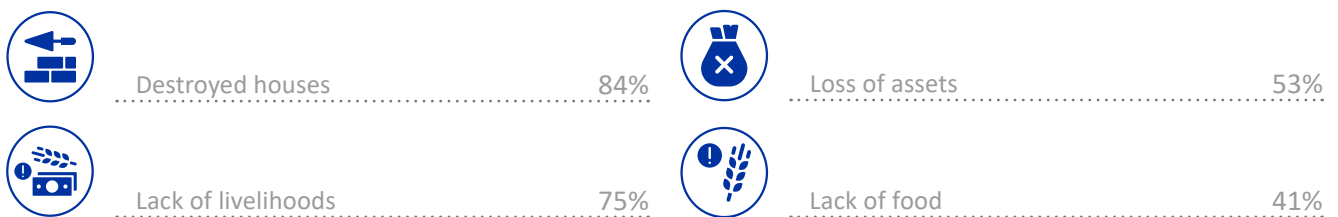
Among the 145 surveyed settlements hosting external TDPs (TDPs who are residing outside of their settlement), 52 per cent indicated that the majority of TDPs still express the desire to return to their areas of origin. This marks a decrease compared to the previous round, in which approximately 96 per cent of settlements reported TDPs expressing a desire to return.

### MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDPS, BY DISTRICT (N = 145)



However, results differed across the nine districts. Return was the most preferred option in Pishin (100%), Loralai (88%) and Sibi (88%), while local integration was more preferred in Jaffarabad (100%), Usta Muhammad (100%), Sobhat Pur (100%), Nasirabad (79%) and Killa Saifullah (60%). Kachhi was the only district where return and local integration were reported equally important.

### FACTORS THAT IMPACT INABILITY TO RETURN (TOP 4) (Multiple answers, N = 75)<sup>20</sup>



Destroyed houses (84%), lack of livelihoods (75%), assets (53%) and food (41%) were identified by key informants as the most important factors impacting TDPs ability to return. These results highlight the need for integrated programming for shelter/housing, livelihoods and agricultural interventions if the remaining TDPs are to return to settlements of origin.

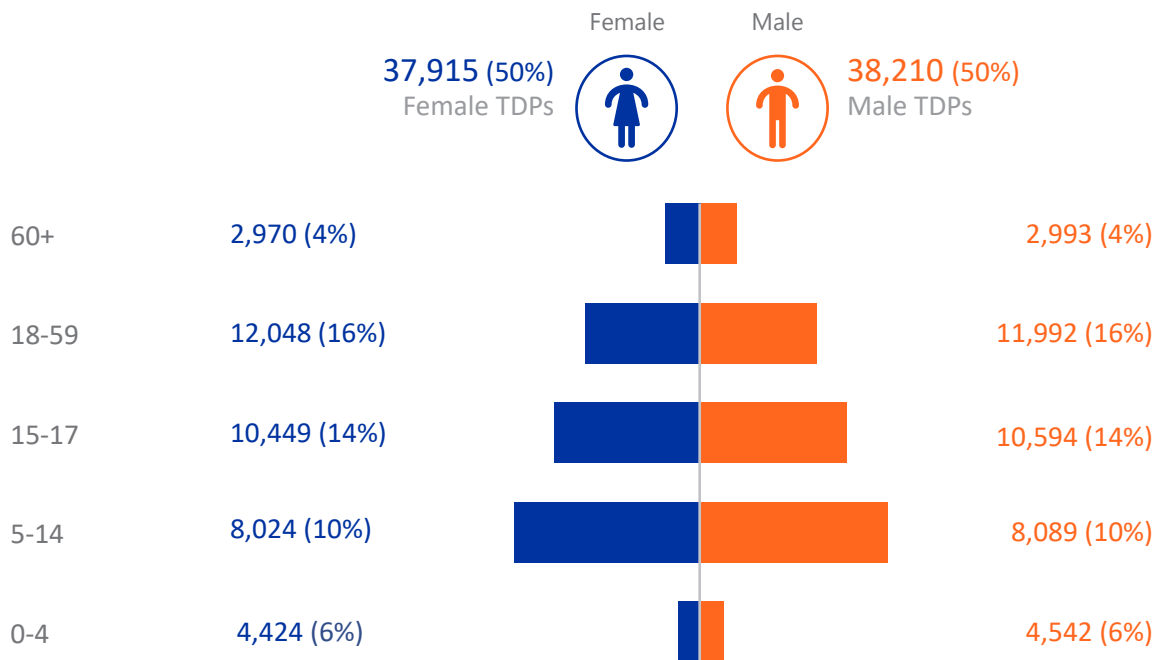
<sup>19</sup> This question only covers settlements that host external TDPs and where TDPs have movement intentions.

<sup>20</sup> 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 = 1,172)<sup>21</sup>



At the time of the assessment, DTM teams estimated a total of 267,189 TDPs in the nine assessed districts of Balochistan. 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 76,125 TDPs (28% of TDPs in the province).

The age breakdown shows that the majority of the TDP population consists of individuals who are younger than 18 years of age (46,122 individuals or 60%). Within this age group, adolescents (15-17 years) are the biggest group (21,043 individuals or 28%), followed by children (15-17 years) (16,113 or 20%) and infants (0-4 years) (8,966 or 12%). Adults between 18 and 59 years of age consists of 24,040 individuals (32%) and individuals over 60 years of age consists of 5,963 individuals (8%).

According to key informants, the TDP population in Balochistan is 50 per cent female (37,915 individuals) and 50 per cent male (38,210 individuals). This sex parity is consistent across various age brackets for both females and males.

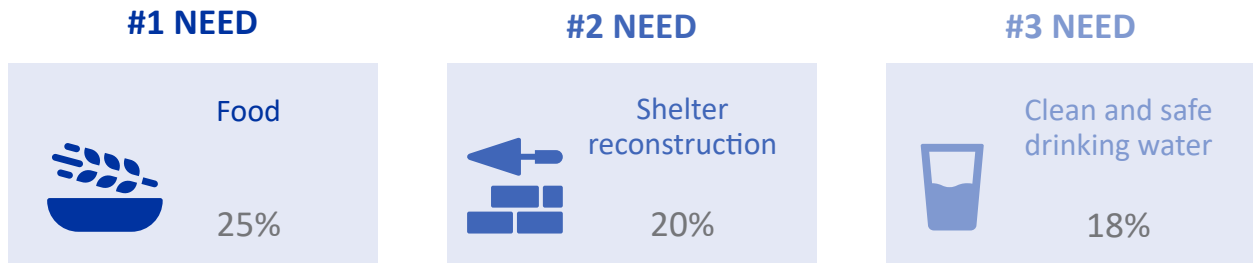


IOM staff carry out a distribution of relief items to flood affected people. Pakistan © IOM 2022

<sup>21</sup> 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 1,172 settlements.

## 8. NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

### MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



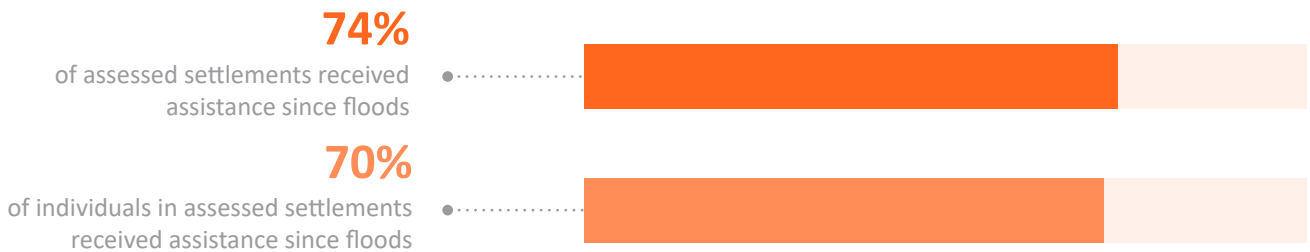
- Food continues to be a vital necessity in the surveyed settlements (25%). Nevertheless, findings from the food and nutrition section indicate a positive trend towards improved food security compared to previous rounds of data collection.
- Ten months after the floods, shelter reconstruction remains an important need in a considerable number of settlements (20%), especially for fully destroyed shelters. Key informants reported that a total of 25,496 shelters were fully destroyed. Furthermore, key informants have highlighted several challenges associated with existing shelters, underscoring there are still outstanding needs.
- Clean and safe drinking water (18%) is another priority across the assessed districts. This is underscored by findings in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) section, which reveal that 63 per cent of the assessed settlements still rely on unimproved water sources.



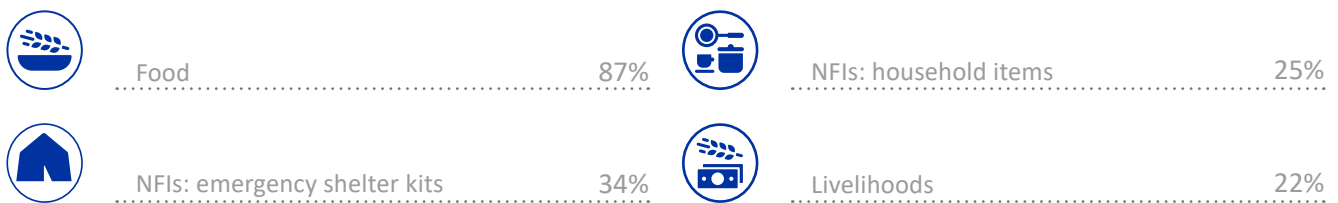
DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in Jaffarabad, Balochistan © IOM 2023

## 9. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

### ASSISTANCE SINCE FLOODS

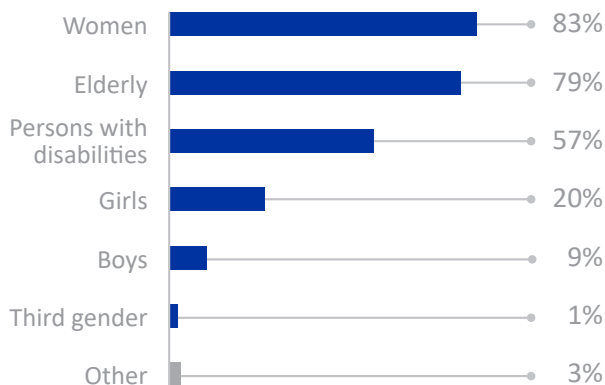


### IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (TOP 4) (Multiple answers, N = 2,405)

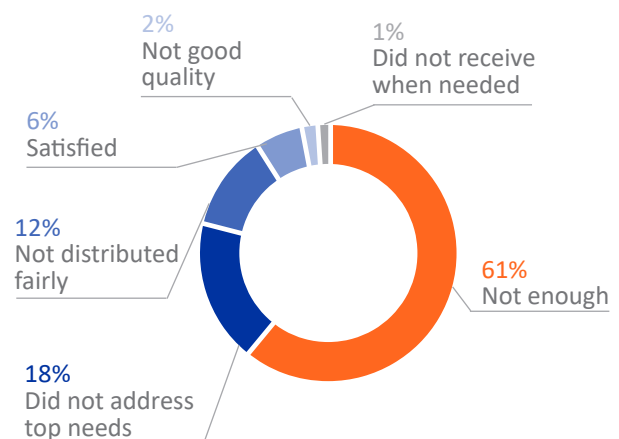


According to key informants, around three-fourths (74%) of assessed settlements or 70 per cent of individuals in these settlements received assistance since the floods, which occurred between 9 and 10 months prior to this assessment. This marks a substantial increase compared to the prior assessment, where the assistance rate was 43 per cent in the assessed settlements. This trend was consistent across most districts, with the notable exceptions being Sibi, Nasirabad and Loralai, where the majority of settlements did not receive assistance. Assistance most frequently came in the form of food distributions (87%), NFIs (emergency shelter kits; 34%), NFIs (household items; 25%) and livelihoods (22%).

### IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, POPULATION GROUPS WHO FACE BARRIERS WHEN ACCESSING ASSISTANCE (Multiple answers, N = 2,405)



### IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, FEEDBACK ON ASSISTANCE (N = 2,405)



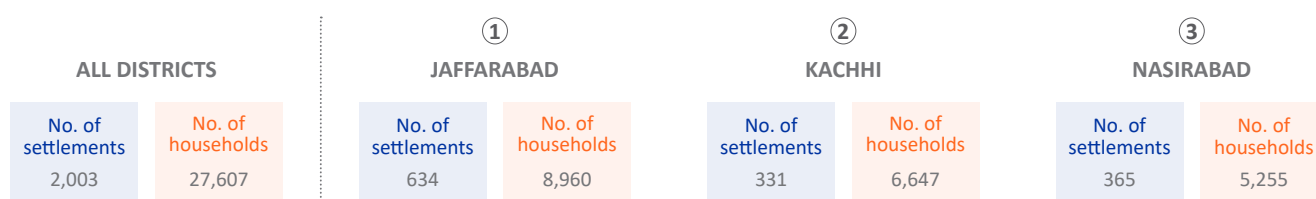
A large majority of settlements reported that women (83%), elderly (79%) and persons with disabilities (57%) most commonly face barriers when accessing assistance. Finally, more than half of settlements indicated that the assistance fell short in terms of items or services received (61%).

## 10. SHELTER

### SHELTER BREAKDOWN OF TDP HOUSEHOLDS, BY DISTRICT

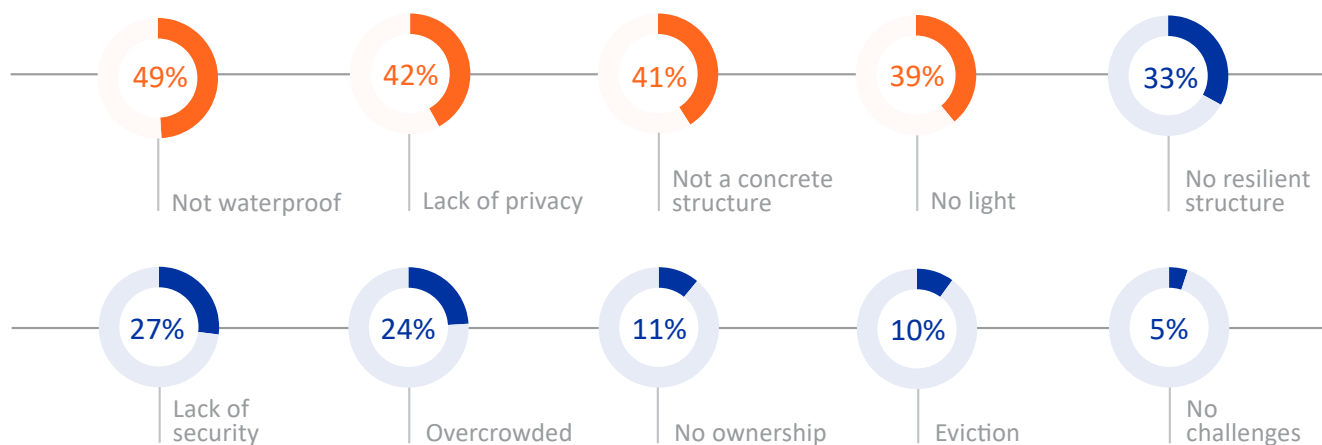
DISTRICTS	TOTAL TDP HOUSEHOLDS	TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN TENTS OR EMERGENCY SHELTERS	TDP HOUSEHOLD LIVING WITH HOST COMMUNITY	TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS <sup>22</sup>
Jaffarabad	8,978	8,960 (100%)	2 (0%)	16 (0%)
Kachhi	9,622	6,647 (69%)	1,516 (16%)	1,459 (15%)
Killa Saifullah	512	9 (2%)	103 (20%)	400 (78%)
Loralai	602	41 (7%)	439 (73%)	122 (20%)
Nasirabad	5,782	5,255 (91%)	138 (2%)	389 (7%)
Pishin	866	56 (6%)	810 (94%)	0 (0%)
Sibi	4,766	5 (0%)	4,123 (87%)	638 (13%)
Sohbat Pur	2,578	2,575 (100%)	3 (0%)	0 (0%)
Usta Muhammad	4,111	4,059 (99%)	36 (1%)	16 (0%)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>37,817</b>	<b>27,607 (73%)</b>	<b>7,170 (19%)</b>	<b>3,040 (8%)</b>

### TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN TENTS OR EMERGENCY SHELTERS



Overall, in around three-fourths of settlements (73%), TDP households still lived in tents or emergency shelters, while 19 per cent lived with the host community and eight per cent in buildings (informal and rented buildings/houses). However, this differs significantly from district to district. In Jaffarabad (100%), Sohbat Pur (100%), Usta Muhammad (99%), Nasirabad (91%) and Kachhi (69%) a majority of TDP households lived in tents or emergency shelter. In Killa Saifullah (78%), the majority of TDP households lived in buildings, while in Pishin (94%), Sibi (87%) and Loralai (73%), the large majority of TDP households were living with the host community.

### CONCERNS WITH CURRENT SHELTER (Multiple answers, N = 3,261)



<sup>22</sup> Living in buildings means the TDP household is living in an informal or rented building/house.

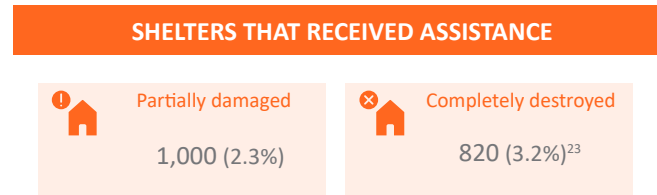


## 11. SHELTER RECOVERY AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### SHELTER CONDITION

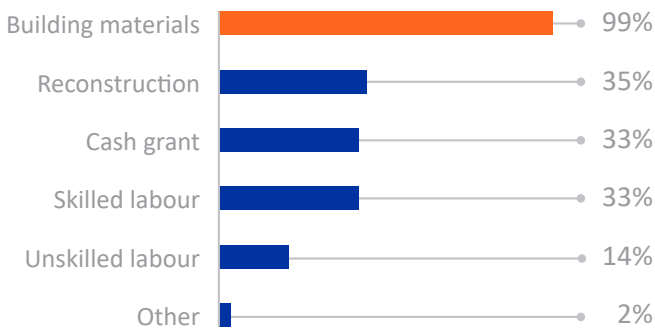


### SHELTER RECONSTRUCTION

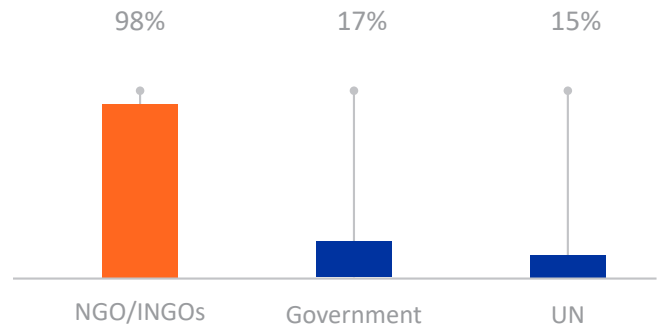


At the time of the assessment, a total of 43,925 shelters were partially damaged and 25,496 completely destroyed in the nine assessed districts of Balochistan. Five per cent of the assessed settlements (162) received support to repair or rebuild their shelters. Within these settlements, support was extended to 1,000 (2%) partially damaged shelters, while 820 completely destroyed shelters (3%) also received aid.

### IF SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED, TYPE OF SUPPORT (Multiple answers, N = 162)<sup>24</sup>



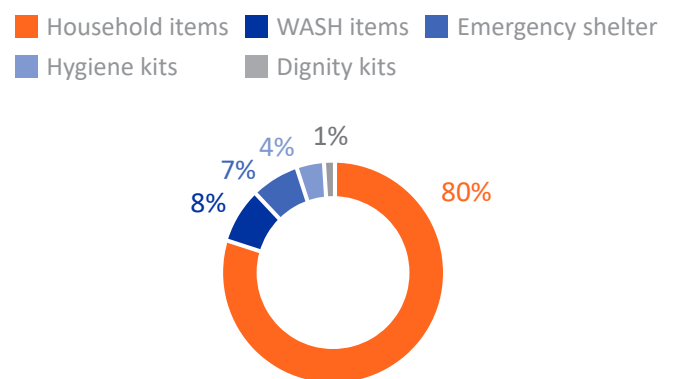
### IF SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED, WHO PROVIDED SUPPORT? (Multiple answers, N = 162)<sup>25</sup>



### PRIORITY NEEDS FOR SHELTER RECOVERY (TOP 3) (Multiple answers, N = 3,163)<sup>26</sup>



### MOST NEEDED NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)



Key informants also identified the priority needs for shelter recovery in their respective settlements. They identified shelter materials (99%), financial support (92%) and skilled labour (83%) as the most pressing needs for shelter recovery. Additionally, household items, such as mattresses, blankets, clothes and kitchen sets (80%) were reported as the most needed NFIs at the time of the assessment.

<sup>23</sup> 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.

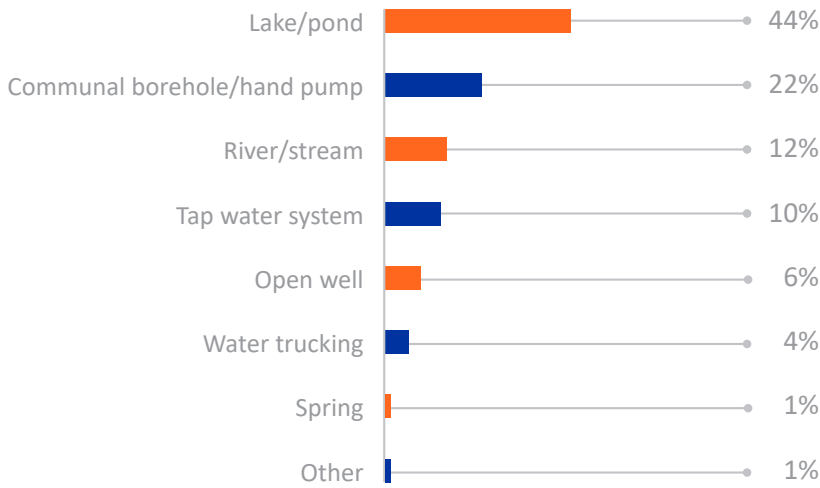
<sup>24</sup> This question was only asked when shelters in the settlement received assistance.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> This question was only asked in settlements where shelters were either fully or partially damaged.

## 12. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

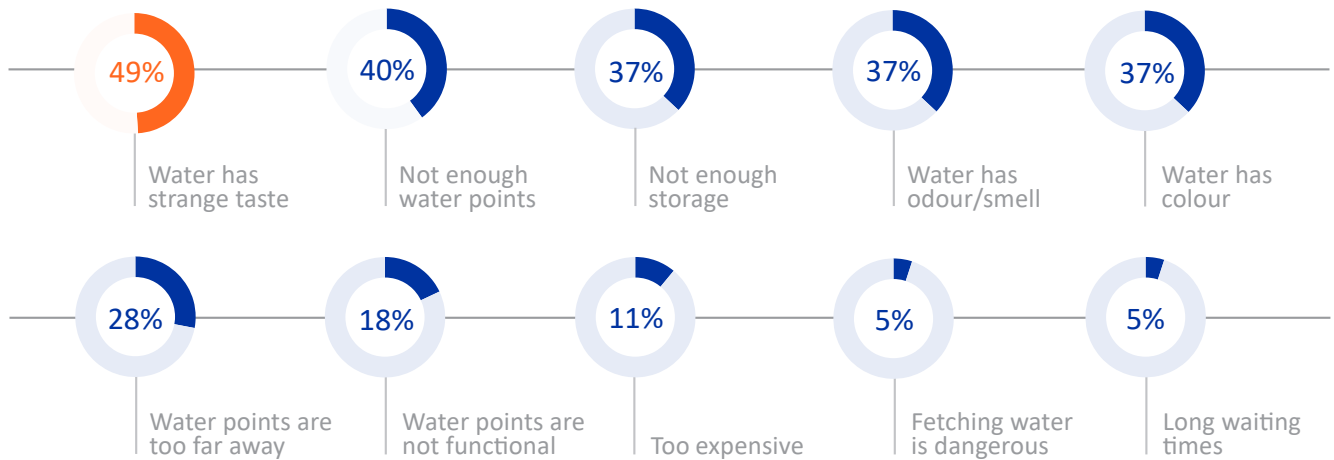
### MOST COMMON WAY TO COLLECT DRINKING WATER



The most common way to collect drinking water in Balochistan is a lake or pond (44%). Twenty-two per cent of settlements collect drinking water through a communal borehole or hand pump. Moreover, an additional 12 per cent of settlements collect their drinking water from a river or stream.

Overall, 63 per cent of assessed settlements in Balochistan indicated that villagers access water through unimproved water sources, such as a lake, pond, river, stream or open/unprotected well.

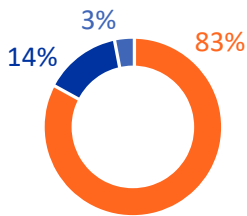
### CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING WATER (TOP 10) (Multiple answers, N = 3,261)



Key informants in Balochistan were also asked to identify the most common challenges people in the settlement experience when accessing drinking water. Many of these challenges were related to the quality of the water, such as water having an unusual taste (49%), emitting an odour (37%) and displaying colouration or suspended solids (37%). Additionally, water quantity concerns also emerged as significant challenges, such as an inadequate number of water points (40%) and insufficient storage (37%).

### MOST COMMON WAY TO DEFECCATE

- Open defecation
- Household latrines
- Communal latrines



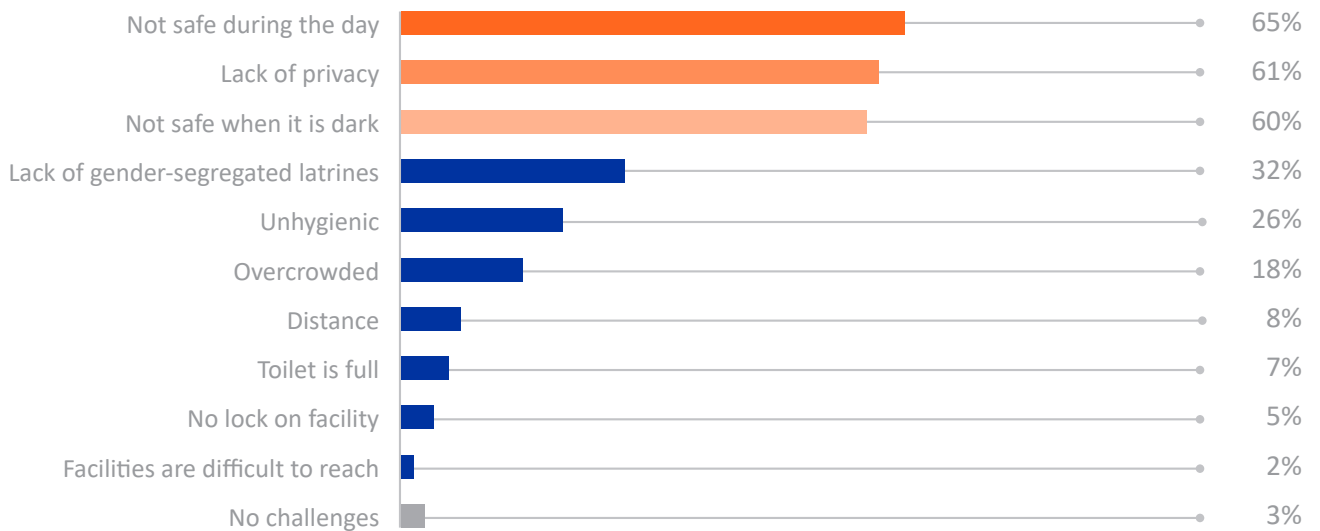
A majority of assessed settlements indicated that most people defecate in an open area (83%). This is an alarming finding as exposure to human and, by extension, animal fecal waste, results in the development of chronic disorders, including Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (EED), marked by limited nutrient intake, leading to child stunting and wasting.<sup>27</sup>

Fourteen per cent indicated that most households had household latrines at their disposal and three per cent shared household latrines with other households.

### TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH POPULATION PRACTICING OPEN DEFECCATION

ALL DISTRICTS		① PISHIN		② LORALAI		③ KACHHI	
Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
196,083	1,492,897	23,993	238,533	26,177	236,318	33,046	225,416

### CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING PLACES TO DEFECCATE (Multiple answers, N = 3,261)



The most important challenges people face when accessing places to defecate included safety concerns during daylight (65%), lack of privacy (61%), safety concerns during nighttime (60%), absence of gender-segregated latrines (32%), unhygienic conditions (26%) and overcrowding (18%). Key informants also identified issues such as distance (8%), toilet is full (7%), a lack of locks on facilities (5%) and facilities being too distant (2%), however, these were reported in fewer settlements. Three per cent of assessed settlements reported no challenges.

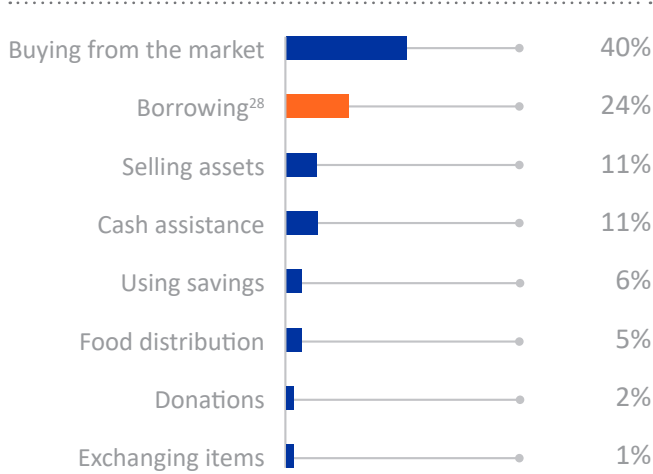
### IS THERE ADEQUATE LIGHTING AVAILABLE IN THE LATRINES?



<sup>27</sup> World Bank Pakistan (2023). *Pakistan | Reforms for a Brighter Future: Discussion Note 1 - Reducing Child Stunting*. Available [here](#) (Published on 20 September 2023).

### 13. FOOD AND NUTRITION

#### MOST COMMON WAY TO ACCESS FOOD

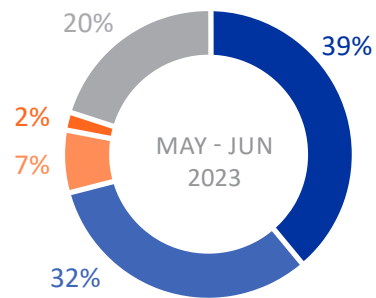
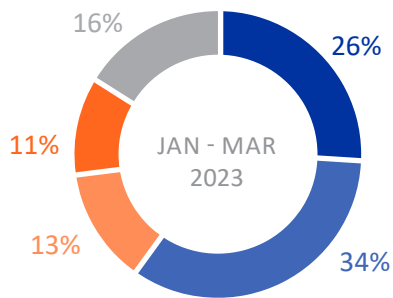


Forty per cent of settlements indicated that the most common way to access food was to buy it from the market. This increased significantly compared to the previous round, which stood at 21 per cent. However, 24 per cent still access food through borrowing.<sup>28</sup> Other ways to access food were selling assets (11%), cash assistance (11%), utilizing savings (6%), food distribution (5%), donations from the host community (1%) and exchanging items (1%).

Almost all the assessed settlements (96%) reported that they have access to a food market in their community.

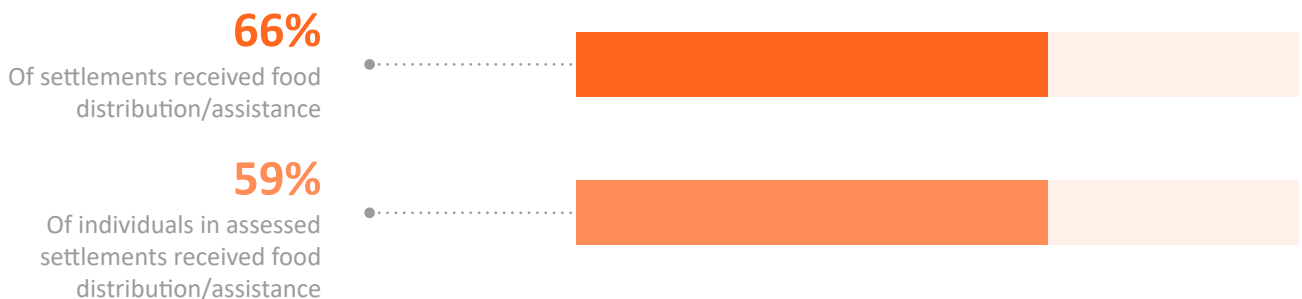
#### FREQUENCY OF NOTHING TO EAT IN MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS ON A MONTHLY BASIS

Legend: Never (Dark Blue), Rarely (1 - 2 times) (Medium Blue), Sometimes (3 - 10 times) (Orange), Often (>10 times) (Light Orange), Do not know (Grey)



Thirty-nine per cent of assessed settlements reported that the majority of households never face the challenge of nothing to eat, marking an increase compared to the previous assessment (January to March 2023), which stood at 26 per cent. In contrast, the proportion of households encountering this challenge "sometimes" or "often" has decreased since the prior assessment, from 24 per cent to nine per cent.

#### SETTLEMENTS WHO RECEIVED FOOD DISTRIBUTION/ASSISTANCE



Sixty-six per cent of assessed settlements or 59 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 20 per cent of assessed settlements who received food distribution or assistance.

<sup>28</sup> 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

46%

### #2 FOOD NEED



Ghee/oil

31%

### #3 FOOD NEED



Rice

9%

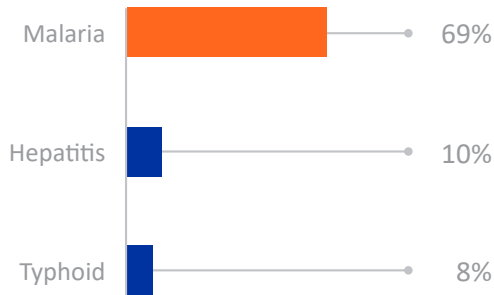
- While food security has improved compared to previous rounds, a substantial number of settlements in Balochistan continue to grapple with significant food-related needs.
- Up to the present date, the 2022 floods have destroyed significant areas of agricultural land and crops, thereby impacting the supply of basic food items such as wheat and rice.
- This is also highlighted by key informants during this assessment, revealing that 46 per cent of surveyed settlements remain in need of additional atta or wheat flour, while 31 per cent require ghee or cooking oil. Additionally, nine per cent of assessed settlements have expressed a pressing need for rice as another essential dietary component.



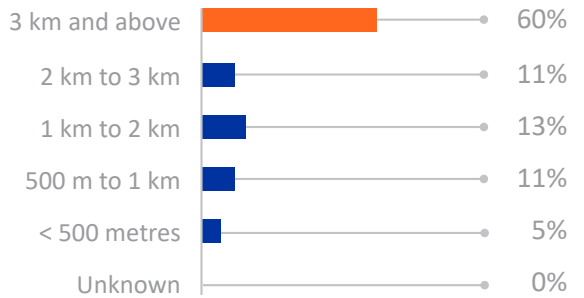
DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in Jaffarabad, Balochistan © IOM 2023

## 14. HEALTH

### PRIMARY HEALTH CONCERN (TOP 3)



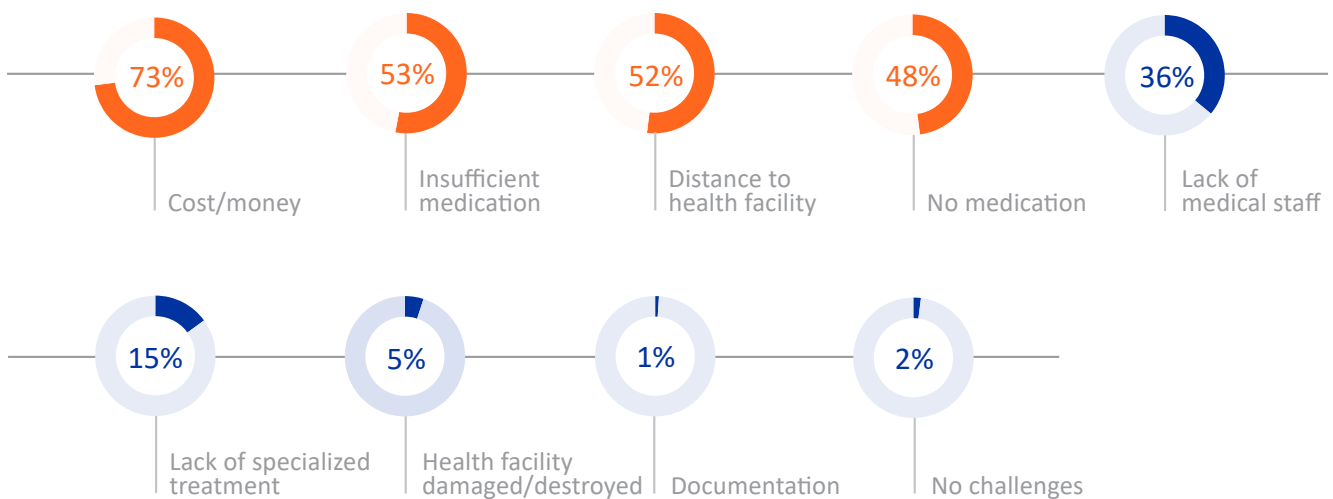
### DISTANCE TO CLOSEST FUNCTIONING HEALTH FACILITY



Suspected/confirmed malaria was the primary health concern in 69 per cent of assessed settlements, followed by hepatitis (10%) and typhoid (8%). It should be noted that the assessment took place during months when malaria is typically more common.

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. In 60 per cent of the settlements key informants in Balochistan reported that the distance to a functioning health facility was three kilometres and above. Only 16 per cent of settlements reported a distance of less than one kilometre to the nearest health facility.

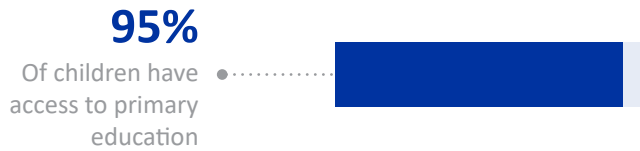
### FACTORS PREVENTING MOST PEOPLE FROM ACCESSING HEALTHCARE SERVICES (Multiple answers, N = 3,261)



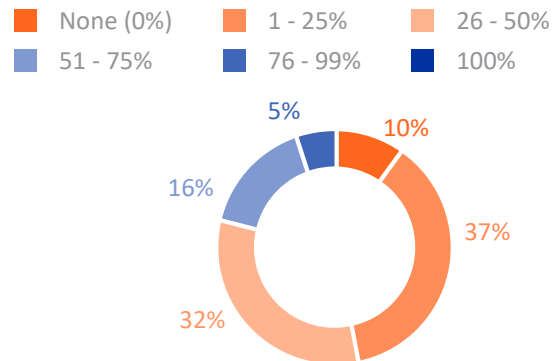
Key informants also identified factors that prevent most people from accessing healthcare services. Almost three-fourths of assessed settlements (73%) reported the cost of healthcare as a factor preventing access to healthcare services. Insufficient medication (53%), distance to a health facility (52%), no medication (48%) and lack of medical staff (36%) were other important factors identified by key informants.

## 15. EDUCATION

### ACCESS TO FORMAL PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN<sup>29</sup>

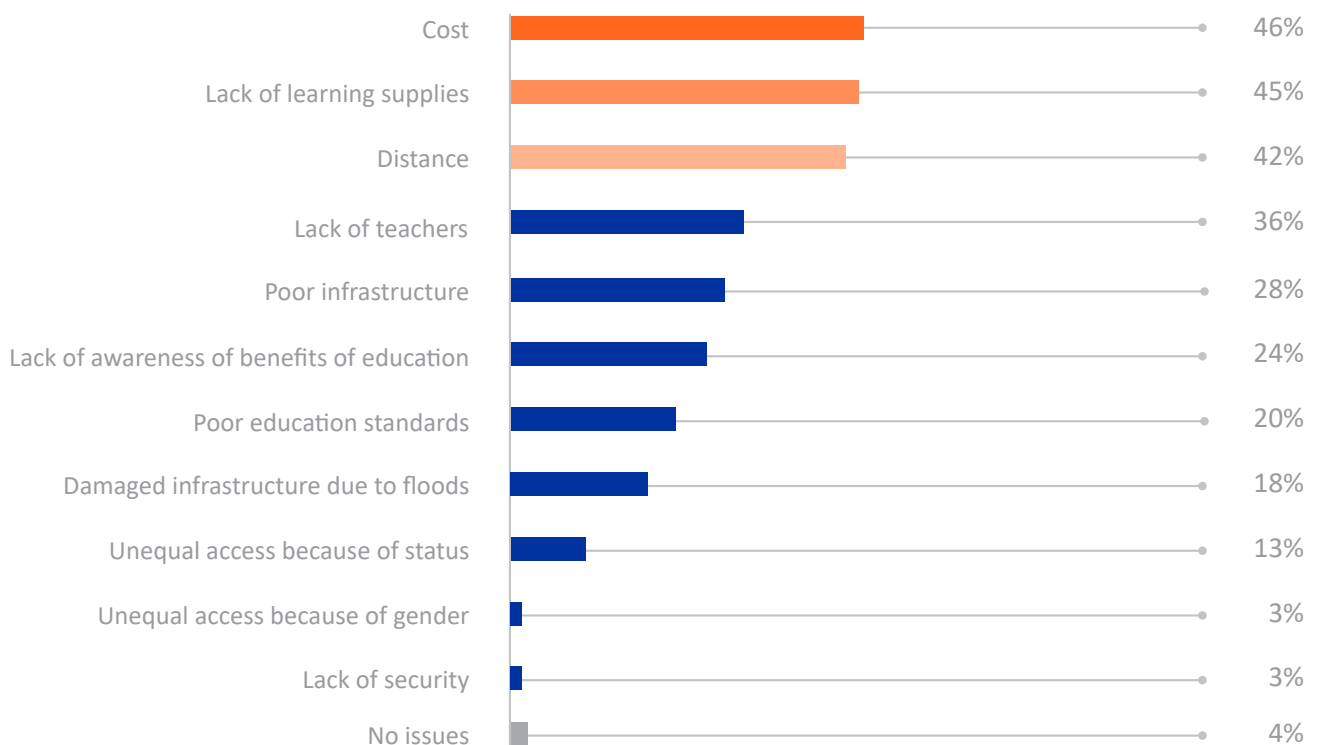


### SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING FORMAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS<sup>30</sup>



Ninety-five per cent of assessed settlements in Balochistan reported that children have access to formal primary school. Key informants were also asked how many children in their settlement attend formal primary school. Most of the assessed settlements (37%) reported that only 1 to 25 per cent of children are attending primary school, while 10 per cent reported that none of the children are attending primary school.

### MAIN ISSUES WITH ACCESSING EDUCATION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN (Multiple answers, N = 3,261)

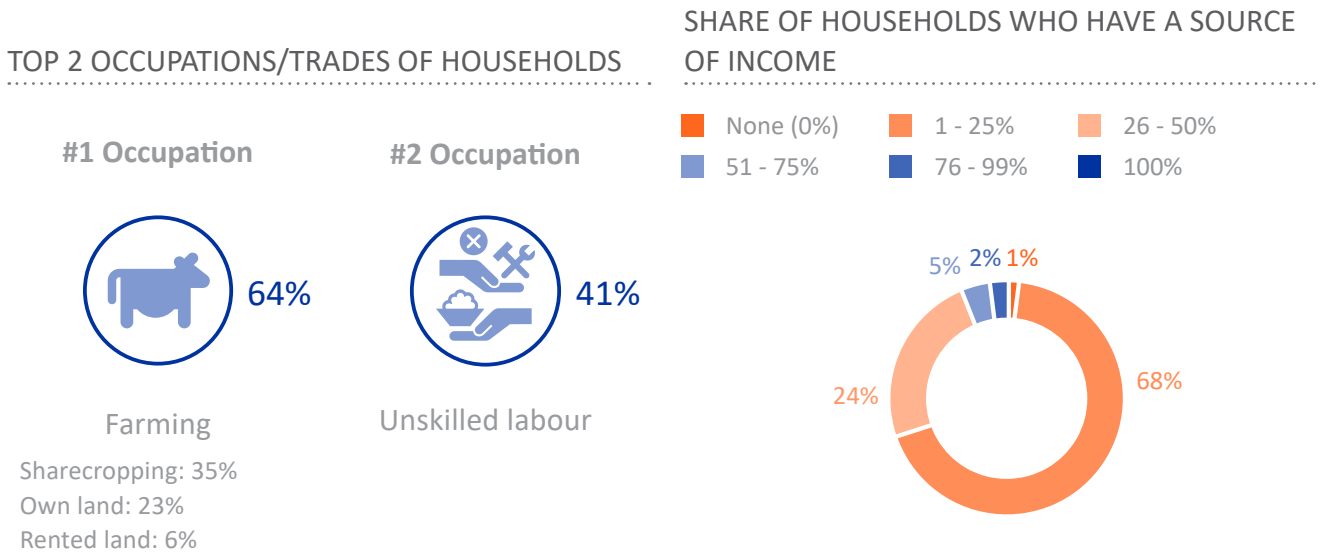


Children also experience several issues when accessing education services. The majority of these challenges are due to the limited supply of education, such as cost (46%), lack of learning supplies (45%) and distance (42%). However, some challenges also relate to the demand for education, such as the lack of awareness of the benefits of education (24%).

<sup>29</sup> Access to education means having physical access to education facilities within two kilometres of the settlement.

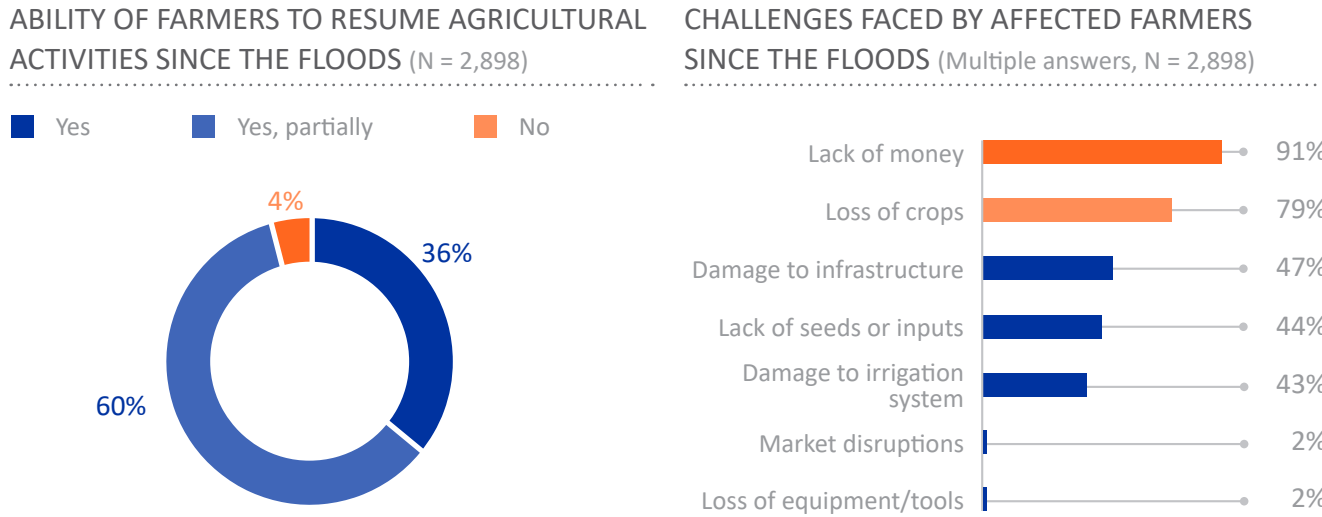
<sup>30</sup> Attendance to education means children physically attending classes on a regular basis.

## 16. LIVELIHOODS



Key informants reported that farming is the predominant occupation among settlements, comprising 64 per cent of the surveyed settlements. Within this farming community, the majority engage in sharecropping arrangements (35%), with the next significant group being those who cultivate their own land (23%). In approximately six per cent of settlements farmers lease their land. The second most common occupation of households was identified as unskilled labour, including construction, farm labour and cattle labour. (41%).

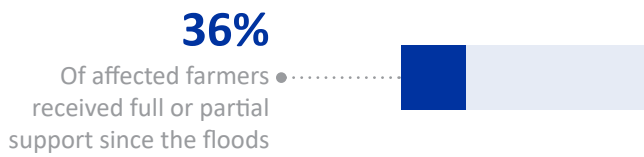
Sixty-eight per cent of assessed settlements reported that only 1 to 25 per cent of the households had an income. Only two per cent of settlements reported 76 per cent or more households who earn an income. The difference between the relatively small number of settlements where households have an income 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.



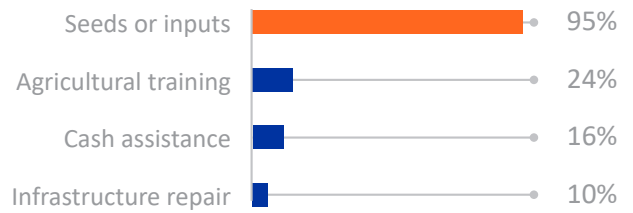
DTM enumerators asked key informants additional questions in case the settlement was an agricultural settlement (89% of assessed settlements). In 36 per cent of the settlements affected farmers were able to fully resume agricultural activities. Moreover, affected farmers have experienced several challenges since the floods, these were mostly lack of money (91%) and loss of crops (79%). Damage to infrastructure to access their fields (47%), lack of seeds or inputs (44%) and damage to the irrigation system (43%) were also important challenges.



AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE TO AFFECTED FARMERS SINCE THE FLOODS (N = 2,898)

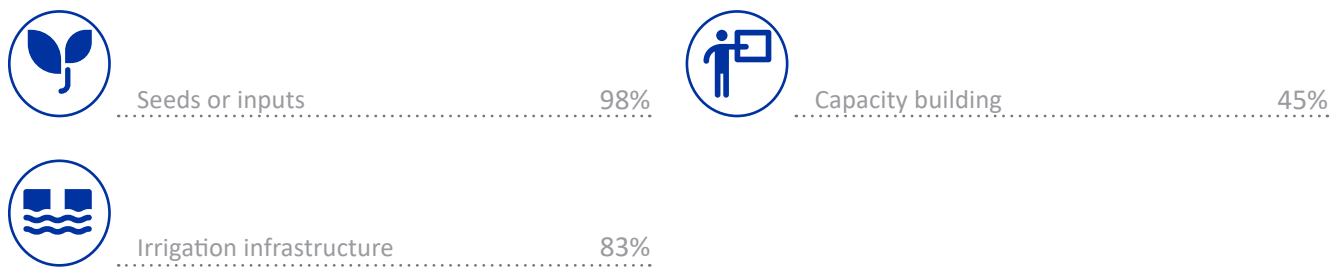


IF AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED, TYPE OF SUPPORT (Multiple answers, N = 1,049)



Thirty-six 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 inputs (95%). Twenty-four per cent received agricultural training, 16 per cent cash assistance and 10 per cent infrastructure repair.

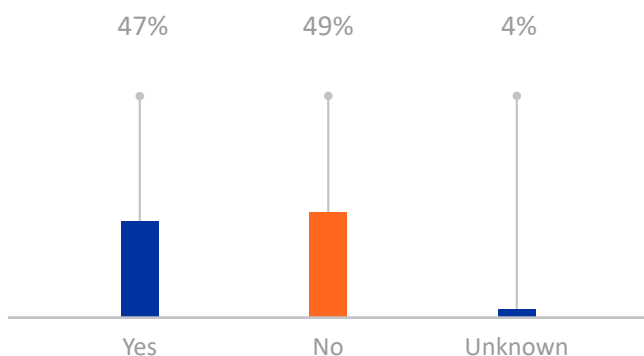
PRIORITY NEEDS FOR AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY (Multiple answers, N = 2,898)



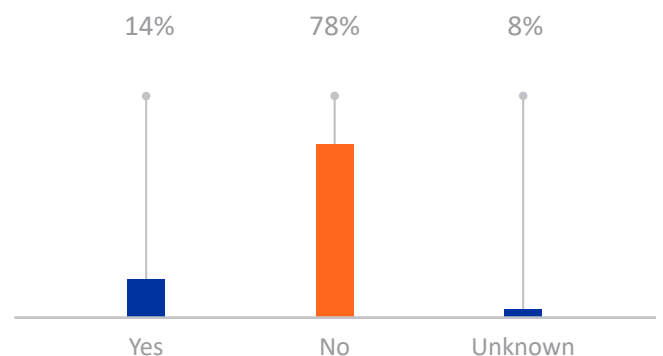
Key informants were also asked to identify the priority needs of the affected settlements for agricultural recovery. Although nearly all settlements have received seeds or inputs since the floods, an overwhelming majority of the surveyed settlements (98%) still express a need for additional seeds or inputs. A large majority of settlements also indicated the repair of irrigation infrastructure (83%) 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. Forty-nine per cent of settlements indicated that organizations do not inform the community about free services/assistance and 78 per cent of settlements reported that there was no system/mechanism/focal point in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour.