

PAKISTAN

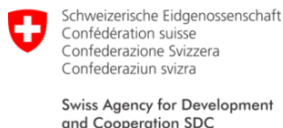
FLOOD RESPONSE | COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION (CNI)

ROUND 4 | DATA COLLECTED: AUGUST 2023

PROVINCIAL REPORT: KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



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CONTACT DETAILS

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Pakistan
Diplomatic Enclave
Islamabad, Pakistan
Tel: +92-51.230.7841-57
Email: iomislamabad@iom.int
Website: www.pakistan.iom.int

For more information, please visit the DTM Pakistan website or contact the DTM Pakistan team:

Website: www.dtm.iom.int/pakistan
Email: DTMPakistan@iom.int

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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 residence and have arrived in another place located outside of their own settlement.²

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 and have arrived in another place located inside their own settlement.³

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 in the assessed locations from which they had previously fled as TDPs.⁴

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

ROUNDS OF DATA COLLECTION

ROUND	Time period	No. of districts	No. of settlements	No. of KIs
BMA – Round 1	Sep – Oct 2022	0	0	0
CNI – Round 1	Nov – Dec 2022	4	1,422 settlements	5,333
CNI – Round 2	Jan – Mar 2023	10	3,105 settlements	11,735
CNI – Round 3	May – July 2023	10	3,105 settlements	11,250
CNI – Round 4	August 2023	10	3,107 settlements	13,157

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



DTM recorded a **57 per cent decrease in TDPs** since the previous assessment (Round 3). At the time of this round of CNI, DTM recorded 11,830 TDPs.



In comparison to Balochistan and Sindh, **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa boasts the highest number of TDP households living with the host community (86%)**. Nevertheless, key informants continue to report significant challenges related to shelters.



Following the trend from the previous round (Round 3), **the large majority of the 337,032 initial TDPs registered by DTM have returned to their areas of origin (325,202; 96%)**.



Thirty-one per cent of settlements rely on unimproved water sources (e.g., lakes, ponds, rivers, open wells, etc.), which highlights the need for clean and safe drinking water in communities.



One year after the floods, **food continues to be a significant need**, along access to clean and safe drinking water and healthcare services.



Diarrhea remains the primary health concern in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, reported by 35 per cent of settlements. Additionally, **malaria continues to pose a major health risk**.



In the last 12 months, **88 per cent of the assessed settlements received assistance**. The vast majority of the settlements received food (98%), followed by NFIs (household items; 18%) and agricultural inputs (17%).



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.

- Significant numbers of TDPs have returned to their areas of origin**

One year after the floods, the vast majority (96% or 325,202 individuals) of the initial 337,032 TDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have returned to their areas of origin. The districts with the highest number of returning TDPs are Nowshera (121,879 returning TDPs), Charsadda (90,814 returning TDPs) and D.I. Khan (76,289). During this assessment, DTM recorded a significant decrease in TDPs, from 27,527 to 11,830 TDPs, compared to the previous round (Round 3). These findings underscore the importance of humanitarian programs expanding their scope beyond areas hosting TDP populations, incorporating also areas of origin and host populations. It should be noted that some settlements in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, specifically in Lower Chitral, were affected by additional flooding in 2023, resulting in newly affected TDPs as well as additional needs.
- However, significant humanitarian needs, especially on food, WASH, health and education, remain**

The results of this assessment reveal that some humanitarian issues remain unmet. While food and nutrition intake have shown improvement compared to the previous assessment (Round 3), many communities continue to grapple with significant food-related needs. Moreover, numerous settlements rely on unimproved water sources for their daily needs, contributing to persistent health issues such as diarrhea. Access to healthcare services remains a challenge for many settlements, with 70 per cent citing the cost of healthcare as a barrier to obtaining necessary medical care. Lastly, education emerges as a pressing need as children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa face various challenges, including financial constraints and a lack of awareness about the benefits of education. Notably, these educational challenges are more pronounced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa compared to Sindh and Balochistan.

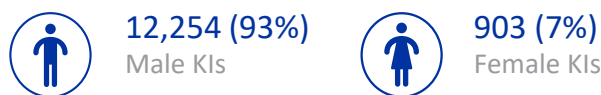
3. INTRODUCTION

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.

In August 2023, IOM implemented a fourth 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 3,107 flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted temporary displaced persons (TDPs) across the 10 targeted districts.⁷

TYPE OF KEY INFORMANTS



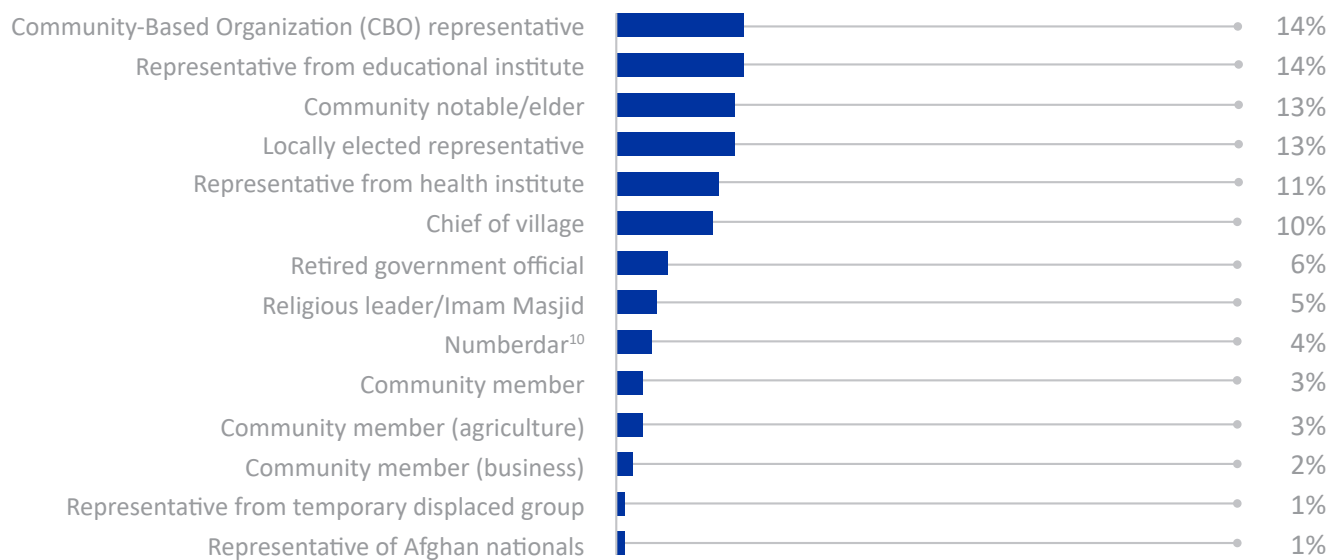
4. METHODOLOGY

The CNI was conducted through group interviews with Key Informant (KI) interviews and direct observations and focused group discussion. The KI interviews were conducted at the settlement level as KIs are able to estimate displacement and return figures at the settlement level.⁸ 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.⁹

A total of 98 enumerators (72 male and 26 female) assessed 3,107 settlements through interviews with 13,157 KIs, of whom 93 per cent were male and seven per cent were female. DTM Pakistan will improve female representation in its subsequent assessments. The data collection tool was developed in close coordination with various stakeholders, including humanitarian cluster partners. Data collection was carried out in August 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.

4.2 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](#), [CNI Round 2](#) and [CNI Round 3 \(Khyber Pakhtunkhwa\)](#).
⁷ During this round, two settlements were added in Lower Chitral as these settlements were affected by floods during the summer of 2023.
⁸ The information gathered represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants, and should be interpreted accordingly.
⁹ The direct observation method includes the cross verification of information provided by key informants through the direct observation by enumerators.
¹⁰ 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.

5. HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW

TOTAL POPULATION ¹¹		TOTAL TDPs		EXTERNAL TDPs ¹²		INTERNAL TDPs ¹³		RETURNING TDPs ¹⁴	
Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households
5,763,630	759,735	11,830 (0.2%)	1,482 (0.2%)	1,504 (0.0%)	204 (0.0%)	10,326 (0.2%)	1,278 (0.2%)	325,202 (5.7%)	43,673 (5.8%)

HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICTS	PBS TOTAL POPULATION ¹⁵	DTM No. of Cov. SETTLEMENTS ¹⁶	DTM TOTAL POPULATION	DTM TOTAL TDPs	DTM EXTERNAL TDPs	DTM INTERNAL TDPs	DTM RETURNING TDPs
D.I. Khan	1,829,811	644	1,571,623	562	253	309	76,289
Swat	2,687,384	651	1,290,023	2,641	801	1,840	10,630
Nowshera	1,740,705	341	1,068,849	13	0	13	121,879
Charsadda	1,835,504	164	550,266	0	0	0	90,814
Upper Dir	1,083,566	308	425,600	1,600	29	1,571	8,869
Tank	470,293	150	336,583	785	252	533	1,420
Upper Chitral	195,528	279	150,182	2,743	99	2,644	3,430
Upper Kohistan	422,947	247	132,232	952	0	952	5,007
Lower Chitral	320,407	186 ¹⁶	126,949	428	0	428	223
Lower Kohistan	340,017	137	111,323	2,106	70	2,036	6,641
GRAND TOTAL	10,926,162	3,107	5,763,630	11,830	1,504	10,326	325,202

TOTAL POPULATION

During this assessment, key informants estimated a total population of 5,763,630 individuals or 759,735 households across the 10 assessed districts. D.I. Khan district had the highest population with 1,571,623 individuals, followed by Swat (1,290,023 individuals) and Nowshera (1,068,849 individuals).

TDPs (EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL)

During this round, DTM recorded 11,830 TDPs, equivalent to 1,482 households, reflecting a 57 per cent decrease of TDPs compared to the previous assessment (Round 3), when DTM estimated 27,527 TDPs.¹⁷ The majority of these TDPs (10,326 individuals or 1,278 households; 87%) had to move within their own settlement (internal TDPs). Only 1,504 individuals or 204 households (13%) were displaced outside of their own settlement (external TDPs). Most internal TDPs were identified in Upper Chitral (2,644 individuals), Lower Kohistan (2,036 individuals) and Swat (1,840 individuals), whereas external TDPs were mostly identified in Swat (801 individuals), D.I. Khan (253 individuals) and Tank (252 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. In line with the previous round (Round 3), these now constitute the majority of TDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A total of 325,202 returning TDPs or 43,673 returning TDP households were identified during this fourth round of assessment. The districts with the highest number of returning TDPs were Nowshera (121,879 returning TDPs), Charsadda (90,814 returning TDPs) and D.I. Khan (76,289 returning TDPs).

¹¹ Please note that this figure is based on DTM's assessment which was specifically conducted in flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted TDPs, amounting to a total of 3,107 settlements across the 10 districts, whereas PBS data includes all settlements within the 10 assessed districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

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

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

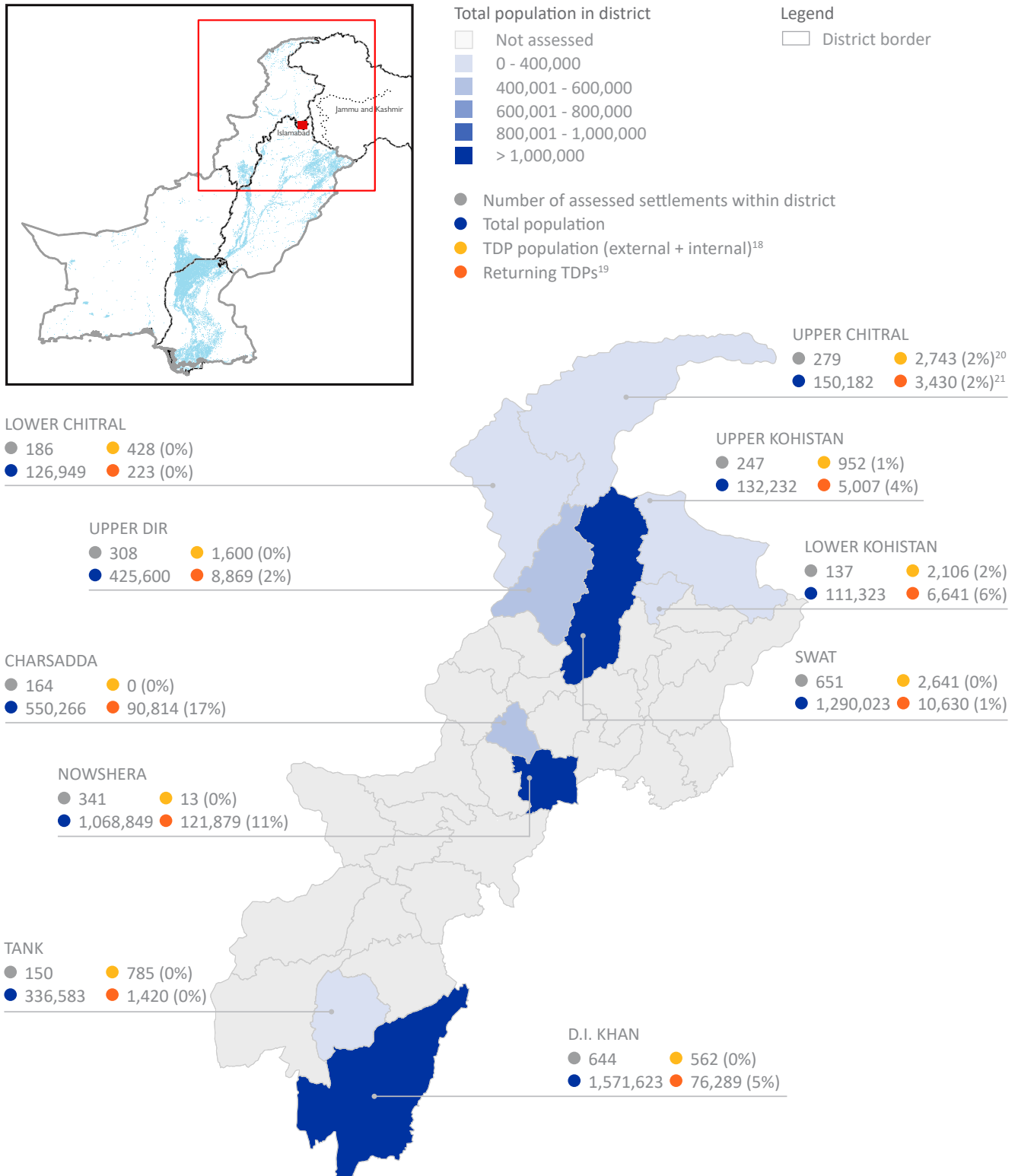
¹⁴ Please refer to page 3 for the definition of returning TDPs.

¹⁵ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) (2023). *Seventh Population and Housing Census 2023. The Digital Census*. Available [here](#).

¹⁶ During this round, two settlements were added in Lower Chitral as these settlements were affected by floods during the summer of 2023. Therefore, some of the TDPs in Lower Chitral might be newly affected TDPs.

¹⁷ Please note that 2,715 settlements did not have any TDPs at the time of the assessment.

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.

¹⁸ Please refer to page 3 for the definition of external and internal TDPs.

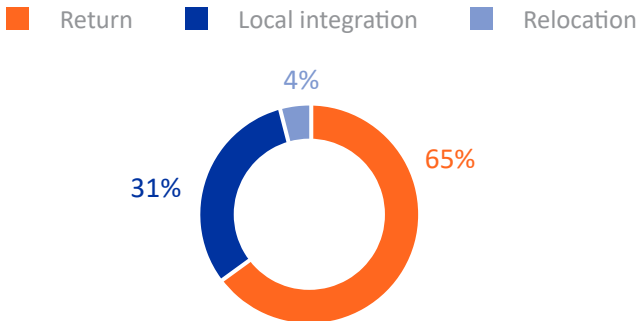
¹⁹ Please refer to page 3 for the definition of returning TDPs.

²⁰ Expressed as a percentage of the total population.

²¹ Expressed as a percentage of the total population.

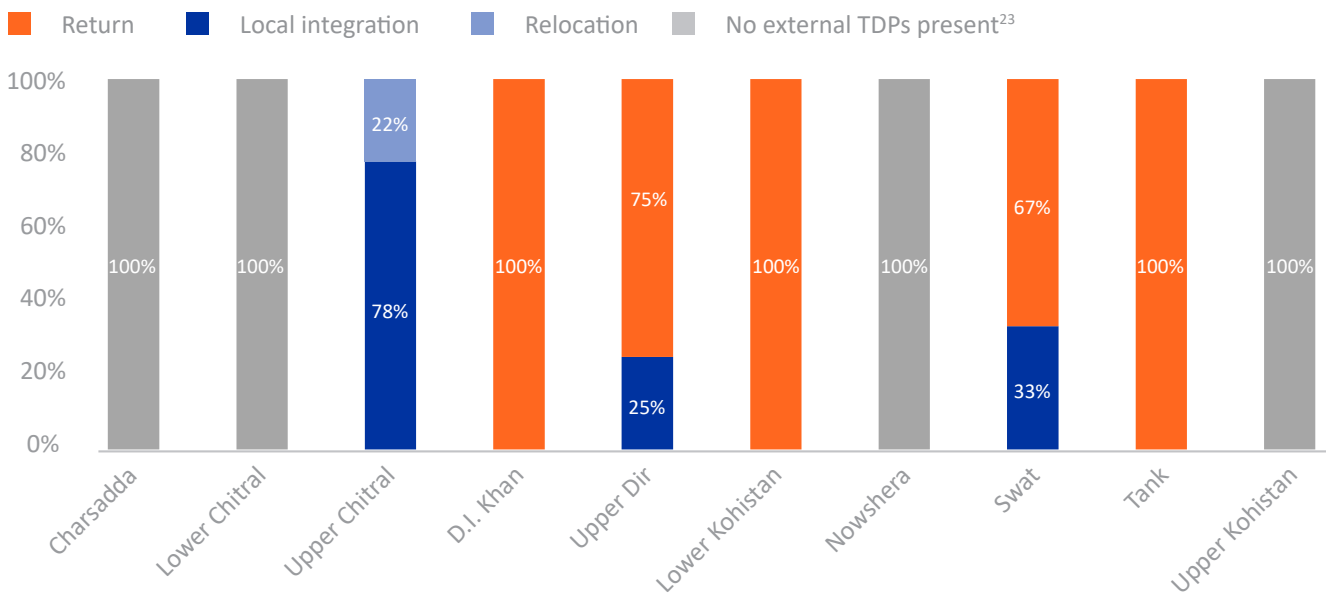
6. MOBILITY INTENTIONS

MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDPS (N = 46)²²



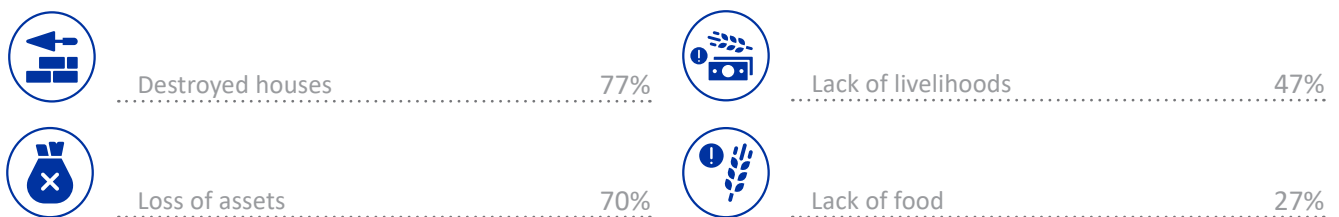
Among the 46 surveyed settlements hosting external TDPS (TDPs who are residing outside of their settlement), 65 per cent indicated that the majority of TDPs still express the desire to return to their areas of origin. This is a similar finding to the previous round (Round 3), in which 61 per cent of settlements reported TDPs have a desire to return.

MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDPS, BY DISTRICT (N = 46)



In D.I. Khan, Lower Kohistan and Tank return to their areas of origin was the preferred choice, with a 100 per cent preference rate, followed by Upper Dir (75%) and Swat (67%). This differed in Upper Chitral, where a substantial proportion favoured local integration (78%) and 22 per cent preferred relocation.

FACTORS THAT IMPACT INABILITY TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN (TOP 4) (Multiple answers, N = 30)²⁴



Destroyed houses (77%), a loss of assets (70%), lack of livelihoods (47%) and food (27%) were identified by key informants as the most important factors impacting TDPs ability to return.

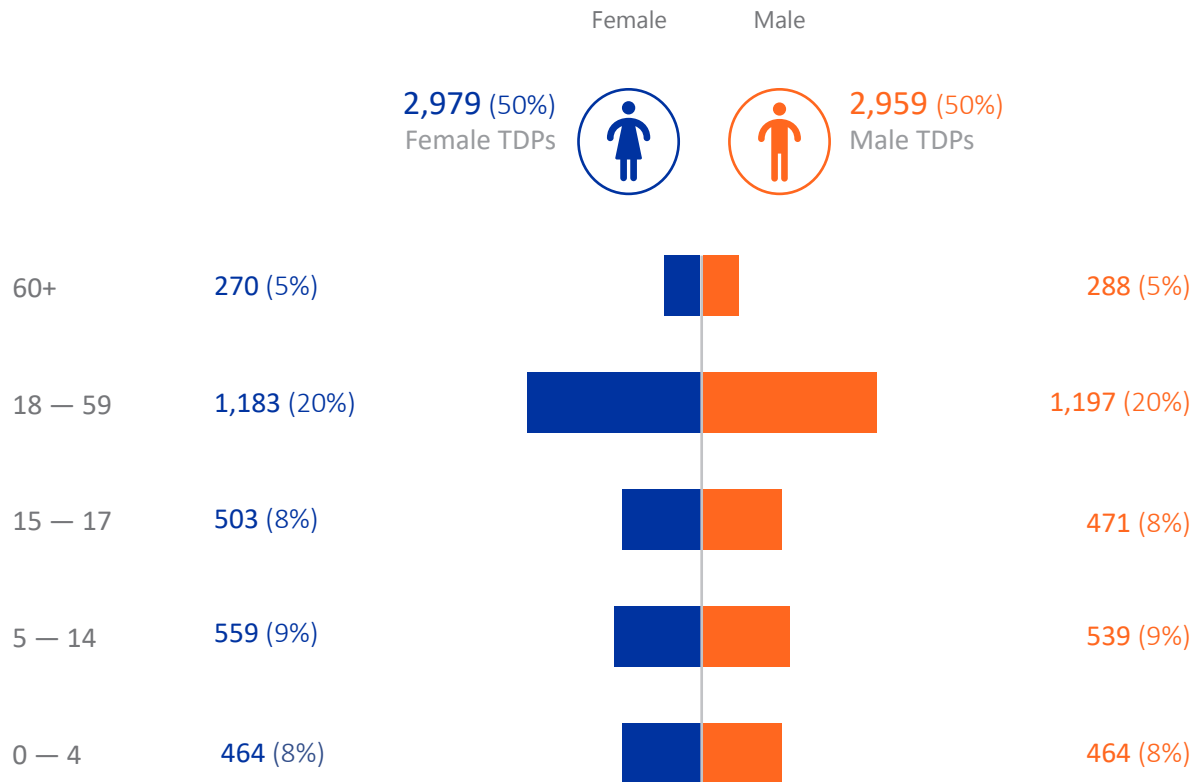
²² This question only covers settlements that host external TDPs.

²³ No external TDPs present means KIs in the concerned district informed DTM enumerators TDPs do not have any movement intentions.

²⁴ 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 = 230)²⁵



At the time of the assessment, DTM teams estimated a total of 11,830 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 5,938 TDPs (50% 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 (3,000 individuals or 50%). Within this age group, children (5-14 years) are the biggest group (1,098 individuals or 18%), followed by adolescents (15-17 years) (974 individuals or 16%) and infants (0-4 years) (928 individuals or 16%). Adults between 18 and 59 years of age consist of 2,380 individuals (40%) and individuals over 60 years of age consist of 558 individuals (10%).

According to key informants, the TDP population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is equal, with 50 per cent being female (2,979 individuals) and 50 per cent male (2,959 individuals). This sex parity is consistent across various age brackets for both females and males.

²⁵ 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 230 settlements.

8. NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED



Food

34%

#2 NEED



Clean and safe
drinking water

18%

#3 NEED



Healthcare
services

11%

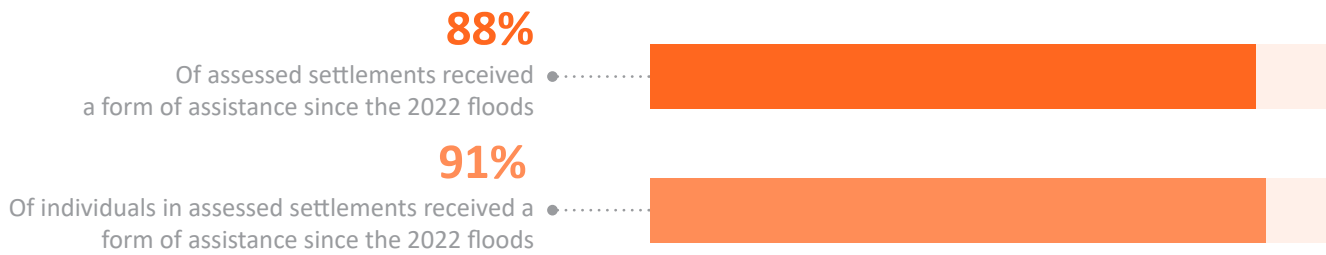
- Food continues to be a vital necessity in the surveyed settlements (34%). Nevertheless, findings from the food and nutrition section indicate a positive trend towards improved food security.
- Clean and safe drinking water (18%) is another important need across the assessed districts. This need is underscored by findings in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) section, which reveal that 31 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, 11 per cent of the assessed settlements have expressed the need for more healthcare services within their communities.



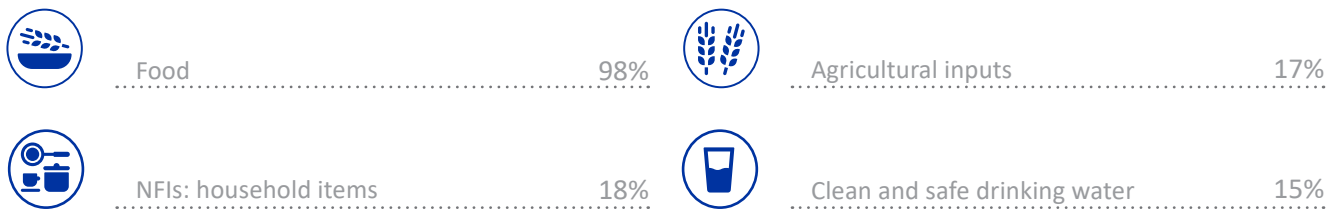
DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in D.I. Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa © IOM 2023

9. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

ASSISTANCE SINCE THE 2022 FLOODS

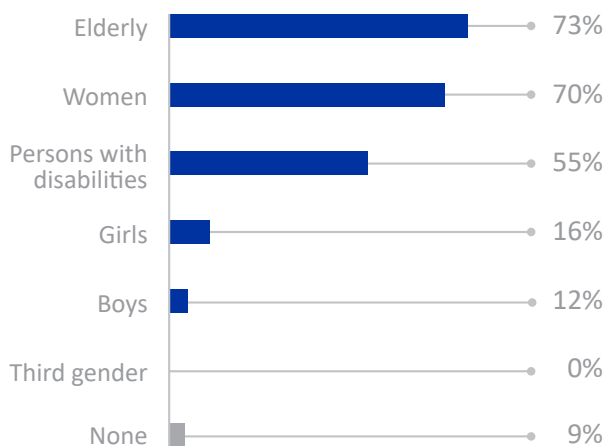


IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (TOP 4) (Multiple answers, N = 2,743)

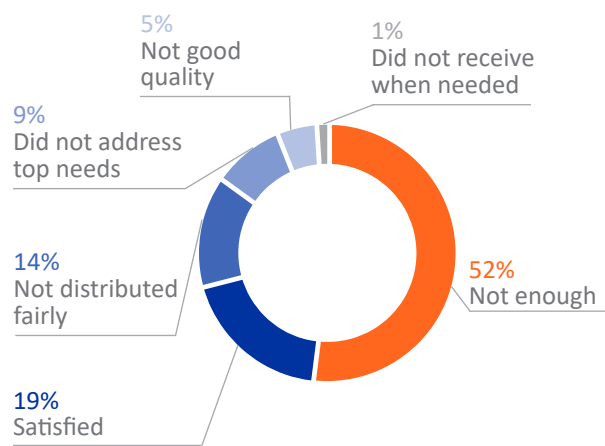


According to information provided by key informants, 88 per cent of the assessed settlements (2,743), equivalent to 91 per cent of the individuals residing in these settlements have received assistance in the aftermath of the floods. This trend was consistent across most districts, with the notable exception being Upper Kohistan, where approximately 51 per cent of settlements received assistance. Assistance most frequently came in the form of food distributions (98%), followed by NFIs (household items; 18%), agricultural inputs (17%) and clean and safe drinking water (15%).

IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, POPULATION GROUPS WHO FACE BARRIERS WHEN ACCESSING ASSISTANCE (Multiple answers, N = 2,743)



IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, FEEDBACK ON ASSISTANCE (N = 2,743)



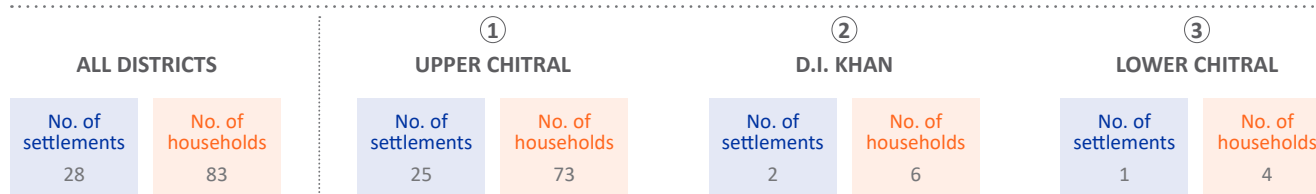
A large majority of settlements reported that elderly (73%) and women (70%) most commonly face barriers when accessing assistance. Finally, more than half of the settlements expressed that the assistance fell short of their needs in terms of quantities of items or services received (52%).

10. SHELTER

SHELTER BREAKDOWN TDP HOUSEHOLDS, BY DISTRICT

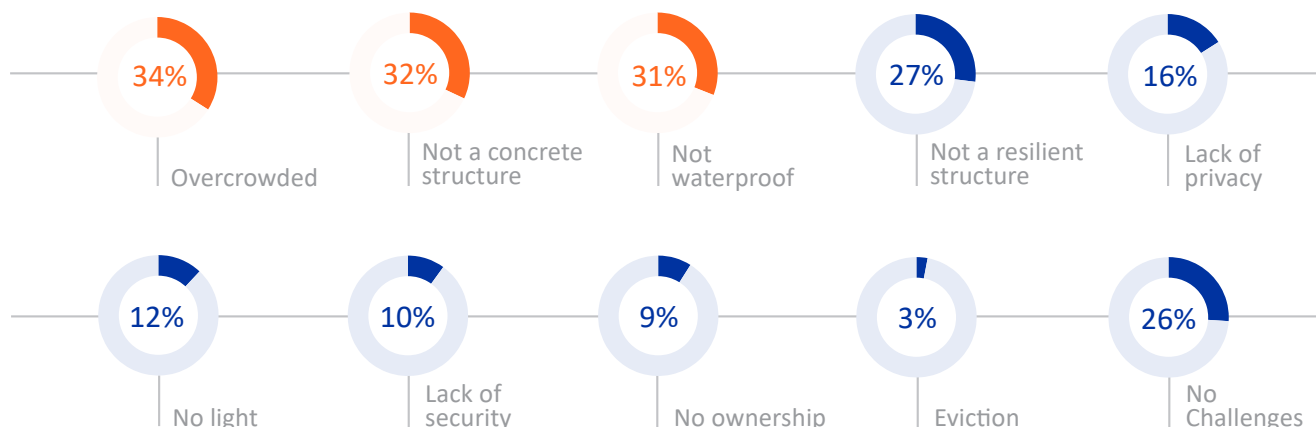
DISTRICTS	TOTAL TDP HOUSEHOLDS	TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN TENTS OR EMERGENCY SHELTERS	TDP HOUSEHOLD LIVING WITH HOST COMMUNITY	TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS ²⁶
Upper Chitral	358	73 (20%)	279 (78%)	6 (2%)
Swat	314	0 (0%)	286 (91%)	28 (9%)
Upper Dir	218	0 (0%)	218 (100%)	0 (0%)
Lower Kohistan	215	0 (0%)	212 (99%)	3 (1%)
Upper Kohistan	134	0 (0%)	53 (40%)	81 (60%)
Tank	96	0 (0%)	96 (100%)	0 (0%)
D.I.Khan	82	6 (7%)	76 (93%)	0 (0%)
Lower Chitral	63	4 (6%)	59 (94%)	0 (0%)
Nowshera	2	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Charsadda	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
GRAND TOTAL	1,482	83 (6%)	1,281 (86%)	118 (8%)

TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS



The remaining number of TDP households (1,482) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has decreased substantially since the beginning of the floods. Overall, within the assessed settlements with remaining displacement, 86 per cent of TDP households lived with the host community, while eight per cent had found accommodation in buildings and six per cent continued to reside in tents or emergency shelters.

CONCERNS WITH CURRENT SHELTER (Multiple answers, N = 3,107)



²⁶ Living in buildings means the TDP household is living in an informal or rented building/house.

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

MOST IMPORTANT SHELTER RECOVERY NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED



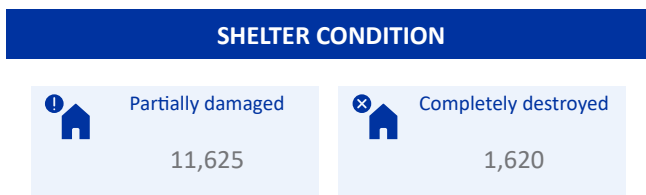
#2 NEED



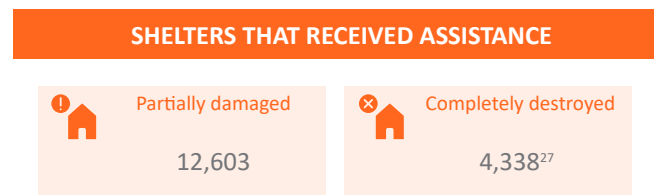
#3 NEED



SHELTER CONDITION



SHELTER RECONSTRUCTION

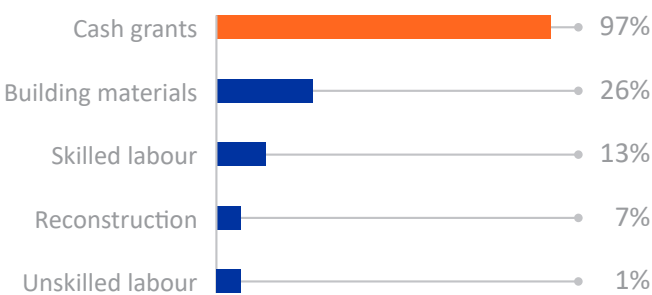


At the time of the assessment, a total of 11,625 shelters remained partially damaged, with an additional 1,620 shelters completely destroyed across the 10 assessed districts. Notably, twenty-two per cent of the assessed settlements, totalling 692, have received support to

repair or rebuild their shelters. Within these settlements, support was provided to 12,603 partially damaged shelters, while 4,338 completely destroyed shelters were reconstructed.

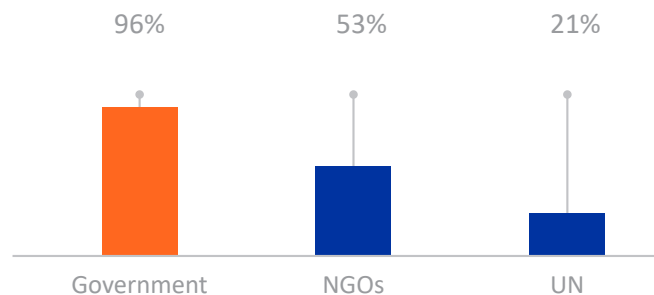
IF SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED, TYPE OF SUPPORT

(Multiple answers, N = 692)²⁸



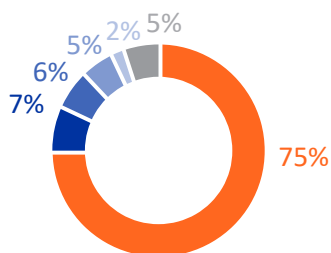
IF SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED, WHO PROVIDED SUPPORT?

(Multiple answers, N = 692)²⁹



MOST NEEDED NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

- Household items
- WASH items
- Hygiene kits
- Emergency shelter
- Dignity kits
- None



Key informants identified household items, such as mattresses, blankets, clothes and kitchen sets (75%) as the most essential NFIs at the time of the assessment.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ This question was only asked when shelters in the settlement received assistance.

²⁹ Ibid.

12. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

MOST IMPORTANT WATER NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED



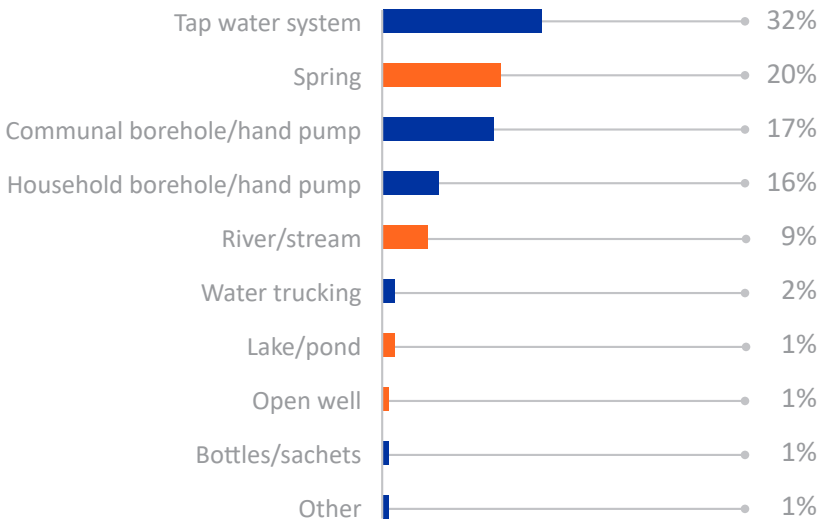
#2 NEED



#3 NEED



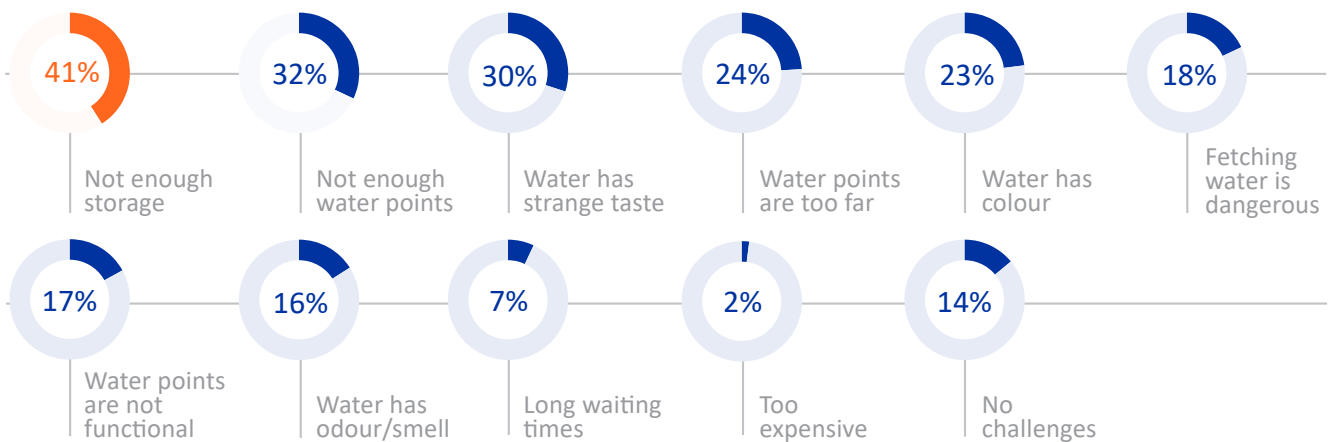
MOST COMMON WAY TO COLLECT DRINKING WATER



The most common way to collect drinking water in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is through a tap water system (32%). Seventeen per cent of settlements rely on communal boreholes or hand pumps, while 16 per cent utilize household boreholes or hand pumps. Additionally, 20 per cent of settlements collect their drinking water from springs.

Overall, 31 per cent of assessed settlements indicated that villagers access water from unimproved water sources such as springs, rivers, streams or open/unprotected wells.

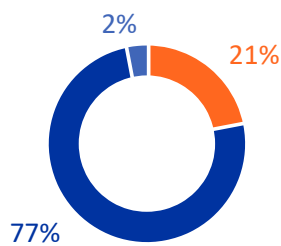
CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING WATER (Multiple answers, N = 3,107)



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 (41%) and an inadequate number of water points (32%). Additionally, water quality concerns also emerged as significant challenges, such as water having an unusual taste (30%), displaying colouration or suspended solids (23%) or emitting an odour (16%).

MOST COMMON WAY TO DEFECATE

- Open defecation
- Household latrines
- Communal latrines

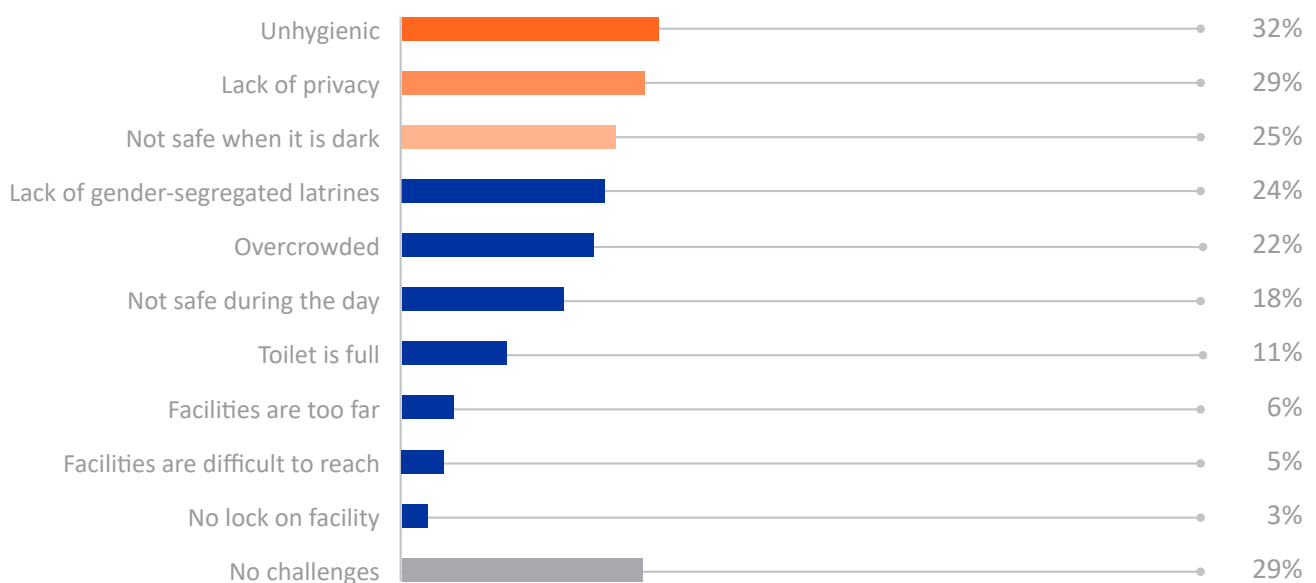


A majority of assessed settlements (77% or 654,316 households) indicated that most families had household latrines at their disposal. Twenty-one per cent of settlements (91,746 households) reported open defecation. This is less alarming compared to Balochistan and Sindh, where open defecation rates were significantly higher (78% and 56%, respectively).

TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH POPULATIONS PRACTICING OPEN DEFECATION

ALL DISTRICTS		① D.I. KHAN		② UPPER KOHISTAN		③ LOWER KOHISTAN	
Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
91,746	750,497	28,726	242,216	18,918	129,435	8,758	96,913

CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING PLACES TO DEFECATE (Multiple answers, N = 3,107)



The most important challenges people faced when accessing places to defecate included unhygienic conditions (32%), lack of privacy (29%), safety concerns during nighttime (25%), absence of gender-segregated latrines (24%), overcrowding (22%) and safety concerns during daylight (18%). Key informants also noted issues such as toilet is full (11%), facilities being too distant (6%), difficulty in reaching them (5%) and a lack of locks on facilities (3%), however, these were reported in fewer settlements. Twenty-nine per cent of assessed settlements reported no challenges.

IS THERE ADEQUATE LIGHTING AVAILABLE IN THE LATRINES?



13. FOOD AND NUTRITION

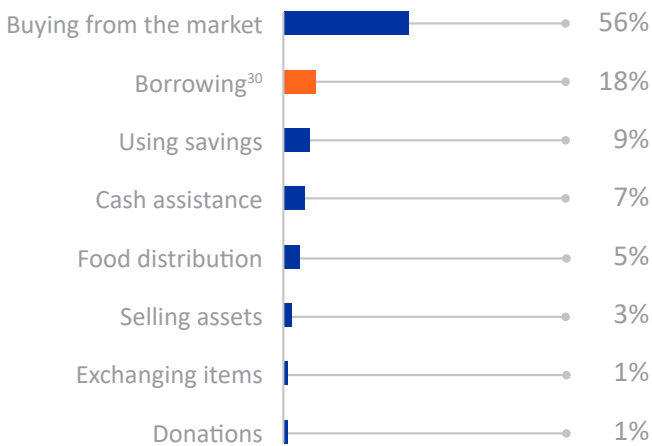
MOST IMPORTANT FOOD NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



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 date of assessment, the 2022 floods, as well as renewed flooding in 2023, 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 48 per cent of surveyed settlements remain in need of additional atta or wheat flour, while 30 per cent require ghee or cooking oil. Additionally, 14 per cent of assessed settlements have expressed a pressing need for rice as another essential dietary component.

MOST COMMON WAY TO ACCESS FOOD

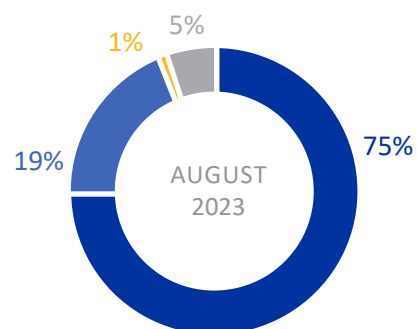
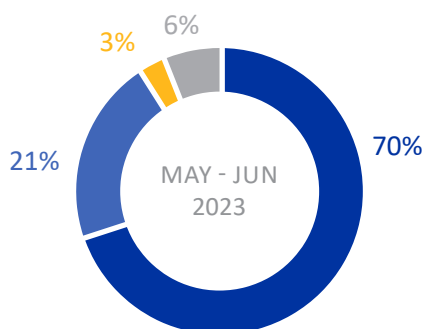


Fifty-six per cent of settlements indicated that the most common way to access food was purchasing it from the market. However, 18 per cent of communities still rely on borrowing to access food.³⁰ Other ways to access food were utilizing savings (9%), cash assistance (7%), food distribution (5%), selling assets (3%), exchanging items for food (1%) and host community donations (1%).

Around three-fourths of settlements (78%) stated that they have access to a local food market.

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

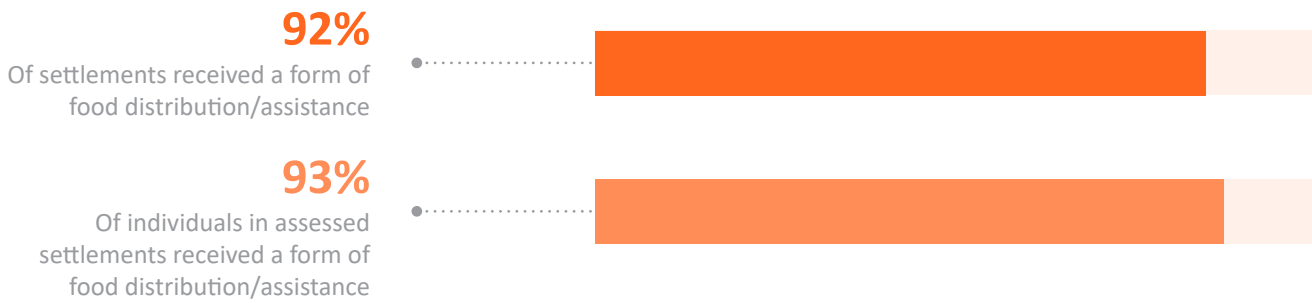
Legend: Never (dark blue), Rarely (1 - 2 times) (medium blue), Sometimes (3 - 10 times) (yellow), Often (>10 times) (orange), Do not know (grey)



³⁰ Borrowing means borrowing money from a formal or informal source to fulfill needs.

Seventy-five per cent of assessed settlements reported that the majority of households never face the challenge of nothing to eat, marking an improvement compared to the previous round of assessment (Round 3). The proportion of households encountering this challenge "sometimes" or "often" has decreased since the prior assessment, though the difference is less pronounced, from three to one per cent, with no settlements reporting "often".

SETTLEMENTS WHO RECEIVED FOOD DISTRIBUTION/ASSISTANCE



Ninety-two per cent of assessed settlements or 93 per cent of individuals in the assessed settlements, have received food distribution or assistance since the 2022 floods. This marks a notable increase from the previous assessment (Round 3), which recorded a rate of 85 per cent in assessed settlements.



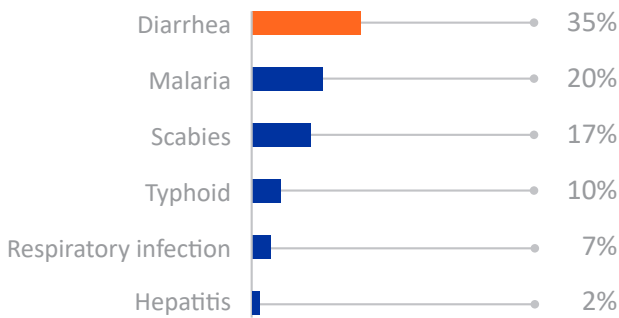
DTM enumerator collecting data through a group interview with key informants in Nowshera, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa © IOM 2023

14. HEALTH

MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



PRIMARY HEALTH CONCERN (TOP 6)



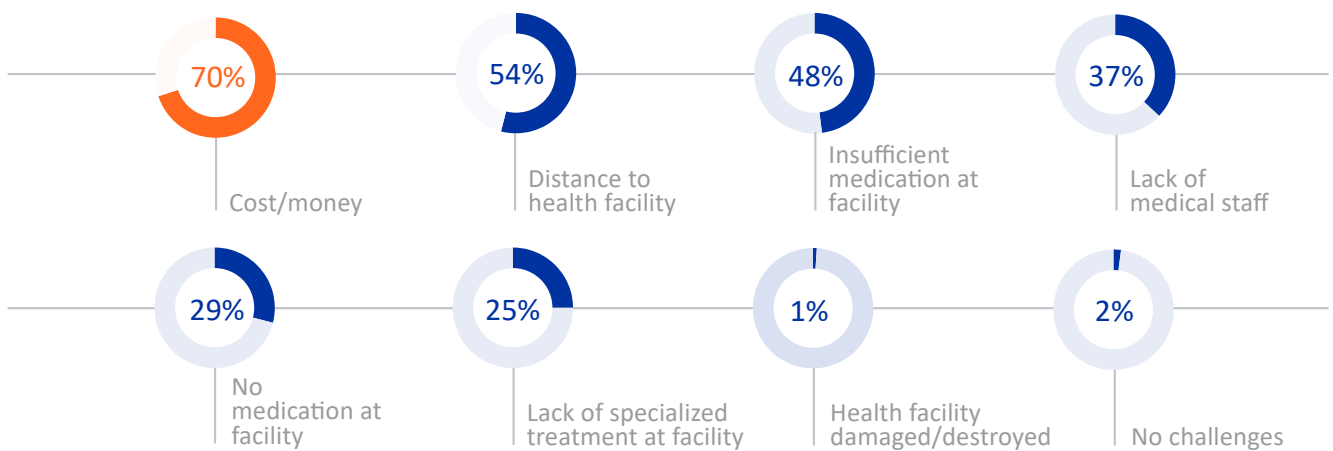
DISTANCE TO FUNCTIONING HEALTH FACILITY



Diarrhea was the primary health concern in 35 per cent of assessed settlements. Other prevalent health issues included malaria (20%), scabies (17%), typhoid (10%), respiratory infection (7%) and hepatitis (2%).

DTM teams also assessed the distance to a functional health facility (basic health units, dispensary or other government hospital) that provides primary health care services.³¹ In 28 per cent of the settlements in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, key informants highlighted that the distance to a functioning health facility was five kilometers or more. In contrast, 20 per cent of the settlements indicated that they were situated within a distance of less than one kilometer from the nearest health facility.

FACTORS PREVENTING MOST PEOPLE FROM ACCESSING HEALTHCARE SERVICES (Multiple answers, N = 3,107)



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 (70%). Additionally, distance to a health facility (54%), insufficient medication (48%), a shortage of medical staff (37%) and no medication (29%) were other important factors identified by key informants.

³¹ Please note that health services are usually provided at the union council level.

15. EDUCATION

MOST IMPORTANT EDUCATION NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

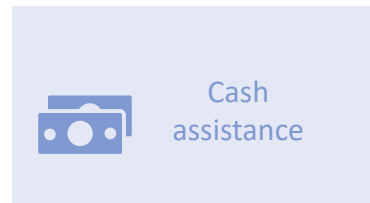
#1 NEED



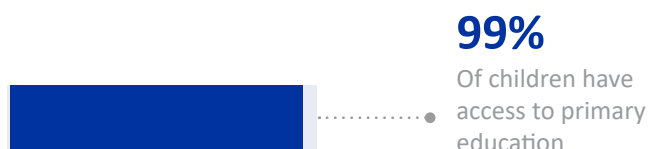
#2 NEED



#3 NEED



ACCESS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN³²

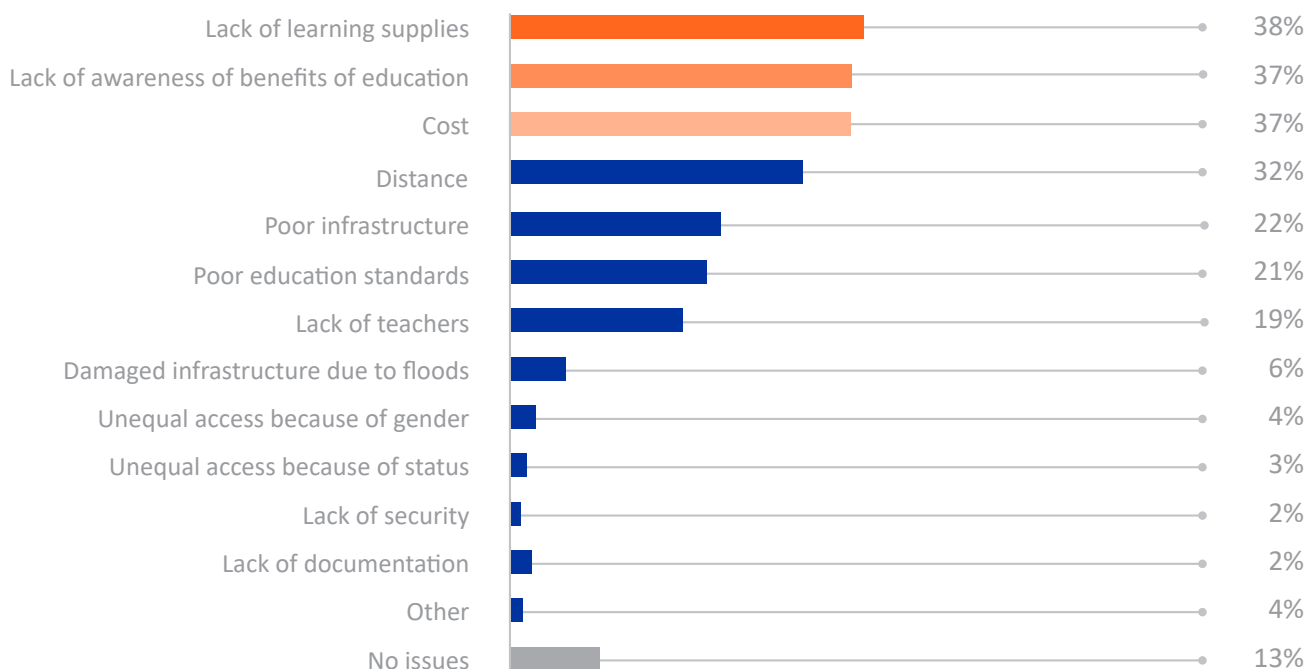


SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL³³



Ninety-nine per cent of assessed settlements in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported that children have access to primary school. On average, 64 per cent of children in the surveyed settlements are attending primary school in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

MAIN ISSUES WITH ACCESSING EDUCATION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN (Multiple answers, N = 3,107)



Children also experience several issues when accessing education services. The majority of these challenges are related to the limited supply of education, such as a lack of learning supplies (38%), cost (37%) and distance (37%). However, some challenges also relate to the demand for education, such as the lack of awareness of the benefits of education (37%), which was reported higher than in Balochistan and Sindh (27% and 15%, respectively).

³² Access to education means having physical access to education facilities within reasonable distance of the settlement.

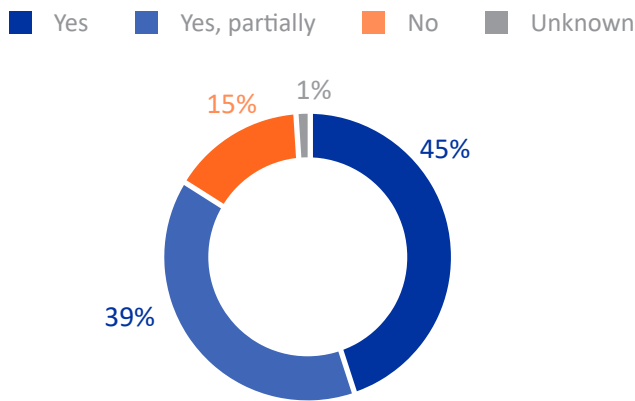
³³ Attendance to education means children physically attending classes on a regular basis.

16. AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS

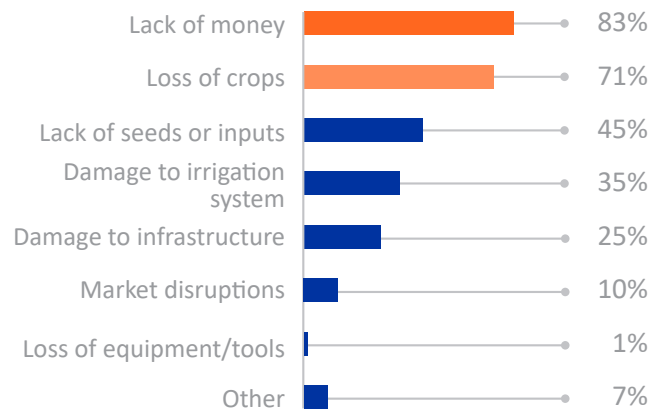
MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



ABILITY OF FARMERS TO RESUME AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES SINCE THE FLOODS (N = 2,574)

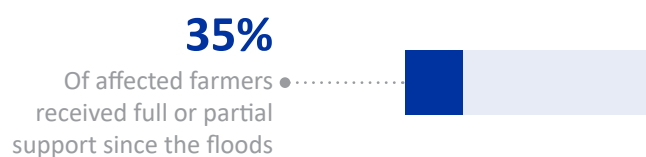


CHALLENGES FACED BY AFFECTED FARMERS SINCE THE FLOODS (Multiple answers, N = 2,574)

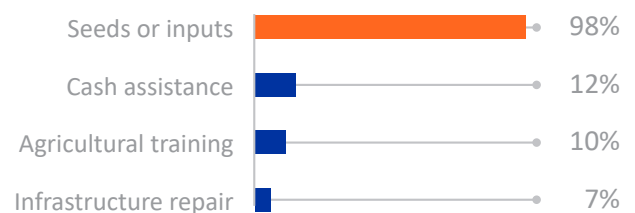


DTM enumerators asked key informants additional questions in case the settlement was an agricultural settlement, representing 83 per cent of the assessed settlements (2,574) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Fifteen per cent of settlements indicated that farmers were unable to resume agricultural activities. This is a slight increase compared to the previous round (Round 3), where it stood at 11 per cent. This could be attributed to additional flooding during the summer of 2023. Moreover, affected farmers have experienced several challenges since the floods, these were mostly a lack of money (83%) and a loss of crops (71%). Lack of seeds or inputs (45%), damage to the irrigation system (35%) and damage to infrastructure to access their fields (25%) were also important challenges.

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE TO AFFECTED FARMERS SINCE THE FLOODS (N = 2,574)



IF AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED, TYPE OF SUPPORT (Multiple answers, N = 889)

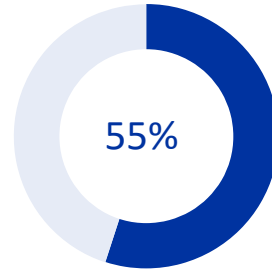
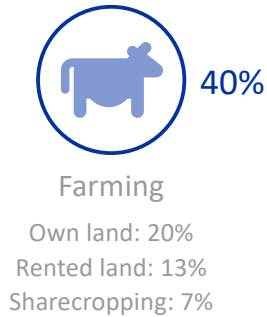


Thirty-five per cent of affected farmers in assessed areas received full or partial assistance since the floods. If assistance was provided, most farmers received seeds or other inputs (98%). Twelve per cent received cash assistance, 10 per cent agricultural training and seven per cent infrastructure repair.

MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO CURRENTLY HAVE A SOURCE OF INCOME

#1 Occupation



Of households have a source of income, on average

Key informants reported that farming is the predominant occupation among settlements, comprising 40 per cent of the surveyed settlements. Within this farming community, the majority engage in cultivating their own land (20%), with the next significant group being those who lease their land (13%). Approximately seven per cent of settlements also participate in sharecropping arrangements.

On average, key informants reported that 55 per cent of households in the assessed settlements have a source of income.

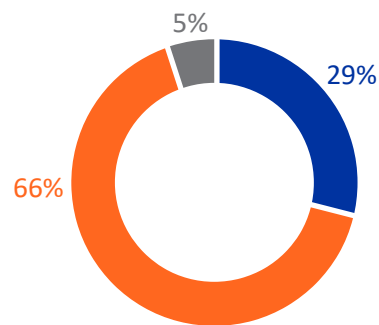
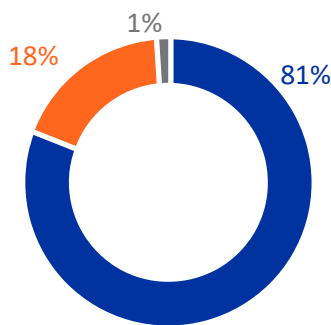
17. ACCOUNTABILITY OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS INFORM THE COMMUNITY THAT ASSISTANCE IS FREE

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

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown



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-one per cent of settlements indicated that organizations inform the community about free services/assistance. However, 66 per cent of settlements reported that there was no system/mechanism/focal point in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour.