

PAKISTAN

FLOOD RESPONSE | COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION (CNI)

ROUND 3 | DATA COLLECTED: MAY - JUNE 2023

PROVINCIAL REPORT: SINDH



© IOM, 2023



From the People
of Japan



Co-funded by
the European Union



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada



The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Disclaimer: This document was produced with the financial assistance of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, Japan, the European Union, Italy, the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), under the overall leadership of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Sindh. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the aforementioned donors.

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

(c) 2023 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without prior written permission of the publisher.

1. GOVERNMENT COORDINATED SUPPORT (as reported by PDMA Sindh)

An in-depth analysis of operational data from the Government of Sindh reveals significant aid efforts to support flood-affected populations. A total of 4,887,432 relief items were received by beneficiaries in the 11 targeted flood affected districts. This included shelter, food security, NFIs, hygiene and sanitation, as well as machinery, amongst various others in-kind items.

The assistance provided by the PDMA and coordinated by the DDMA's was generally well received. In response to the remaining figure of TDPs, the Government of Sindh is undertaking a large scale housing reconstruction programme aimed at rebuilding over two million housing units by 31 December 2027.¹



Relief distribution² (as of 29 March 2023)

	Shelter						
	1,443,694	523,268	340,926	76,673			
	Mosquito nets	Tents	Tarpaulin	Animal mosquito nets			
	Food security						
	1,087,486	60,236	40,770	3,040	2,000		
	Ration bags	Water (litres)	Kitchen sets	Moskill (kg)	Water coolers		
	NFI NFIs: household items						
	1,105,076	65,368	33,897	20,497	23,996	15,271	6,567
	Blankets	Sleeping mats	Jerry cans	Bed sheets and pillows	Towels	Buckets	Plastic and prayer mats
	Hygiene/sanitation						
	16,721	9,533	6,000	2,608	1,200	779	778
	Fans	Sanitizers/soaps	Sanitation goods	Surgical masks	Hygiene kits	Portable washrooms	Dustbins
	Machinery						
	836	124	73	15			
	RO plants/water filters	Truck mounted dewatering pumps	Small dewatering pumps	Boats			

¹ World Bank (2023). Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project. Available [here](#).

² The information on this page has been retrieved from the website of PDMA Sindh, which can be accessed [here](#). The figures presented above are not exhaustive.

Relief distribution by district³ (as of 29 March 2023)

RELIEF ITEMS	Dadu	Larkana	Kambar Shahdadkot	Jacobabad	Kashmore	Sukkur	Khairpur	Sanghar	Naushahro Feroze	Mirpur Khas	Umerkot	Total
Mosquito nets	144,125	215,700	136,798	134,450	33,300	70,930	201,858	104,535	161,460	174,998	65,540	1,443,694
Tents	62,020	73,988	144,947	41,260	2,614	22,172	82,654	18,505	47,427	20,462	7,219	523,268
Tarpaulin	51,250	49,550	64,250	14,649	5,250	18,550	44,900	24,200	45,250	13,777	9,300	340,926
Animal mosquito nets	11,117	11,798	900	16,800	-	-	9,851	16,702	1,251	4,000	4,254	76,673
Ration bags	160,784	136,430	144,852	68,500	10,000	98,300	142,870	102,000	109,050	99,700	15,000	1,087,486
Water (litres)	60,000	-	-	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	60,236
Kitchen sets	11,411	13,635	7,115	-	1,100	1,250	4,559	200	1,500	-	-	40,770
Moskill (kg)	540	480	500	-	-	-	480	540	-	500	-	3,040
Water coolers	452	452	472	-	-	-	474	-	-	150	-	2,000
Blankets	134,901	114,000	114,730	134,275	14,300	121,345	116,800	70,000	159,725	70,000	55,000	1,105,076
Sleeping mats	9,200	18,695	9,608	-	-	4,183	9,620	9,000	3,700	1,362	-	65,368
Jerry cans	7,836	3,787	5,834	520	600	2,850	4,434	858	1,260	4,318	1,600	33,897
Bed sheets and pillows	730	1,570	8,135	239	400	1,000	6,077	552	1,635	159	-	20,497
Towels	916	1,016	7,016	-	-	-	7,016	1,016	7,016	-	-	23,996
Buckets	1,007	3,687	3,047	-	-	2,000	2,530	-	1,500	1,500	-	15,271
Plastic and prayer mats	758	1,056	1,503	-	-	-	250	-	-	3,000	-	6,567
Fans	4,156	4,156	4,156	-	-	-	1,400	1,429	1,424	-	-	16,721
Sanitizers/soaps	-	-	5,185	48	-	-	4,150	150	-	-	-	9,533
Sanitation goods	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
Surgical masks	-	-	-	368	-	-	1,120	1,120	-	-	-	2,608
Hygiene kits	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,200
Portable washrooms	162	-	-	54	-	30	162	162	159	50	-	779
Dustbins	-	-	-	77	-	-	235	235	231	-	-	778
RO plants/water filters	6	6	6	6	-	-	806	-	6	-	-	836
Dewatering pumps (truck)	7	15	4	-	-	16	54	4	10	14	-	124
small dewatering pumps	4	18	3	6	2	-	10	10	7	7	6	73
Boats	2	2	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	15
GRAND TOTAL	661,384	652,041	661,067	411,252	67,566	342,865	645,512	351,218	542,611	393,997	157,919	4,887,432

³ The information on this page has been retrieved from the website of PDMA Sindh, which can be accessed [here](#). The figures presented above may not be exhaustive.

2. 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.⁴

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.⁵

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.⁶

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.⁷

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
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
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

⁴ International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019. *IOM Glossary (No. 34)*. Available [here](#) (Publication date: 18 June 2019).

⁵ For a complete definition of a TDP, please see the first definition included on this page.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

3. KEY FINDINGS



Sindh **continues to host a considerable number of TDPs** (1,259,695 individuals). Of the initial 2,335,945 TDPs registered by DTM, 46 per cent has returned (1,076,250).



Fifty-six 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.⁸



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



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



PDMA Sindh provided comprehensive relief item support through the **provision of over four million relief items**, including tents, NFIs, mosquito nets, WASH and household items.



The majority of settlements in Sindh rely on **farming** (64%). Nevertheless, the predominant farming practice in Sindh is **sharecropping** (32%), which often places farmers in a more precarious and vulnerable position compared to those who own or rent the land they farm.



As during previous rounds of assessment, the majority of TDPs (88%) are still living in **temporary structures**, such as tents or emergency shelters.

- **Significant numbers of TDPs return to areas of origin**

DTM estimates that a total of 1,259,695 individuals in the 11 assessed districts in Sindh remain displaced as a consequence of the 2022 floods. Kambar Shahdadkot (317,041), Khairpur (267,349) and Larkana (194,322) are the three districts with the highest number of identified TDPs. These are subsequently targeted for comprehensive housing support by the Government of Sindh.⁹ DTM also found that of the initial 2,335,945 TDPs an estimated total of 1,076,250 individuals (46%) had returned to their areas of origin. The three districts with the highest number of returning TDPs are Khairpur (295,135 returning TDPs), Kandhkot (208,377 returning TDPs) and Naushahro Feroze (174,006 returning TDPs).

- **However, significant humanitarian needs, especially on food, shelter, WASH, health, education, remain**

There have been significant improvements since previous assessments. The results of this assessment reveal that some humanitarian issues remain unmet, like food and nutrition. A majority of TDP households 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, malaria remains an important health concern in a majority of the assessed settlements. Finally, children continue to experience significant challenges in accessing education, mainly as a result of supply-side limitations.

⁸ World Bank (2023). *Pakistan | Reforms for a Brighter Future: Discussion Note 1 - Reducing Child Stunting*. Available [here](#) (Published on 20 September 2023).

⁹ World Bank (2023). *Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project*. Available [here](#)

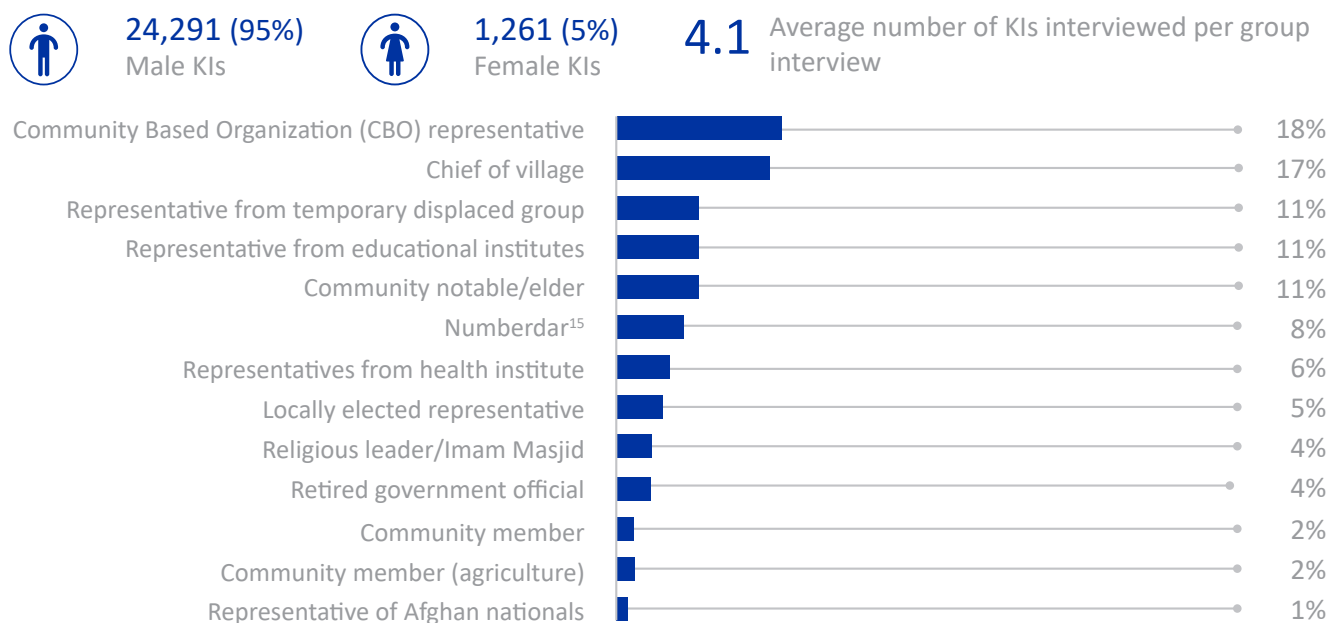
4. INTRODUCTION

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’.¹⁰

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 Sindh.

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.¹¹ For this round, IOM implemented the CNI in 11 districts of Sindh. The CNI was conducted in 6,172 flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted temporary displaced persons (TDPs) across the 11 targeted districts.¹²

TYPE OF KEY INFORMANTS



5. 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴

A total of 111 enumerators (87 male and 24 female) assessed 6,172 settlements through interviews with 25,552 KIs, of whom 95 per cent were male and five per cent were female. DTM Pakistan continues to strive to increase female representation in its assessments. Data collection was carried out between May and June 2023.

Please note that the CNI was only conducted in 11 districts of Sindh due to 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 Sindh.

¹⁰ National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), 2022. NDMA Daily Situation Report No. 158 (Dated 18 November 2022). Available [here](#).

¹¹ The previous CNI reports can be accessed here: [CNI Round 1](#) and [CNI Round 2](#).

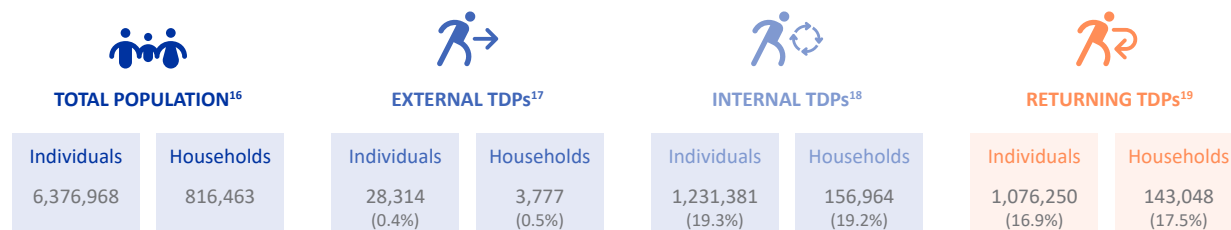
¹² Due to security reasons, DTM was not able to cover six settlements which were covered during the previous rounds of data collection.

¹³ The information gathered represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants, and should be interpreted accordingly.

¹⁴ The direct observation method includes the cross verification of information provided by key informants through the direct observation by enumerators.

¹⁵ 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.

6. HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW



HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICTS	PBS TOTAL POPULATION ²⁰	DTM No. of Cov. SETTLEMENTS	DTM TOTAL POPULATION ¹⁶	DTM TOTAL TDPs	DTM EXTERNAL TDPs	DTM INTERNAL TDPs	DTM RETURNING TDPs
Dadu	1,742,320	395	500,544	126,635	8	126,627	27,422
Jacobabad	1,174,097	454	393,887	45,405	1,411	43,994	48,063
Kambar Shahdadkot	1,514,869	612	624,252	317,041	887	316,154	11,774
Kandhkot	1,233,957	527	278,433	77,914	47	77,867	208,377
Khairpur	2,597,535	844	902,455	267,349	275	267,074	295,135
Larkana	1,784,453	473	659,318	194,322	352	193,970	14,533
Mirpur Khas	1,681,386	481	416,798	16,032	34	15,998	112,314
Naushahro Feroze	1,777,082	954	757,519	98,760	7,115	91,645	174,006
Sanghar	2,308,465	634	994,354	52,472	17,444	35,028	87,852
Sukkur	1,639,897	472	568,674	53,133	662	52,471	25,789
Umerkot	1,159,831	326	280,734	10,632	79	10,553	70,985
GRAND TOTAL	18,613,892	6,172	6,376,968	1,259,695	28,314	1,231,381	1,076,250

TOTAL POPULATION

During this assessment, key informants estimated a total population of 6,376,968 individuals or 816,463 households across the 11 assessed districts. 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 6,172 settlements across the 11 districts, whereas PBS data includes all settlements within the 11 assessed districts of Sindh.

TDPs (EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL)

Furthermore, DTM identified a total of 1,259,695 TDPs, equivalent to 160,741 households, who experienced displacement due to the 2022 floods in the 11 target districts in Sindh.²¹ TDPs or temporary displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in this case, as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of natural hazards and disasters, and who have not crossed the internationally recognized borders of Pakistan. The majority of these TDPs (1,231,381 individuals or 156,964 households; 98%) had to move within their own settlement (internal TDPs). Only 28,314 individuals or 3,777 households (2%) were displaced outside of their own settlement (external TDPs). As noted above, this TDP figure in Sindh is targeted for housing reconstruction.

RETURNING TDPs

DTM enumerators also assessed returning TDPs who were initially displaced due to the floods and then returned to their area of origin. A total of 1,076,250 returning TDPs or 143,048 returning TDP households were identified during this third round of assessment.

¹⁶ 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 6,172 settlements across the 11 districts, whereas PBS data includes all settlements within the 11 assessed districts of Sindh.

¹⁷ Please refer to page 3 for the definition of external TDPs.

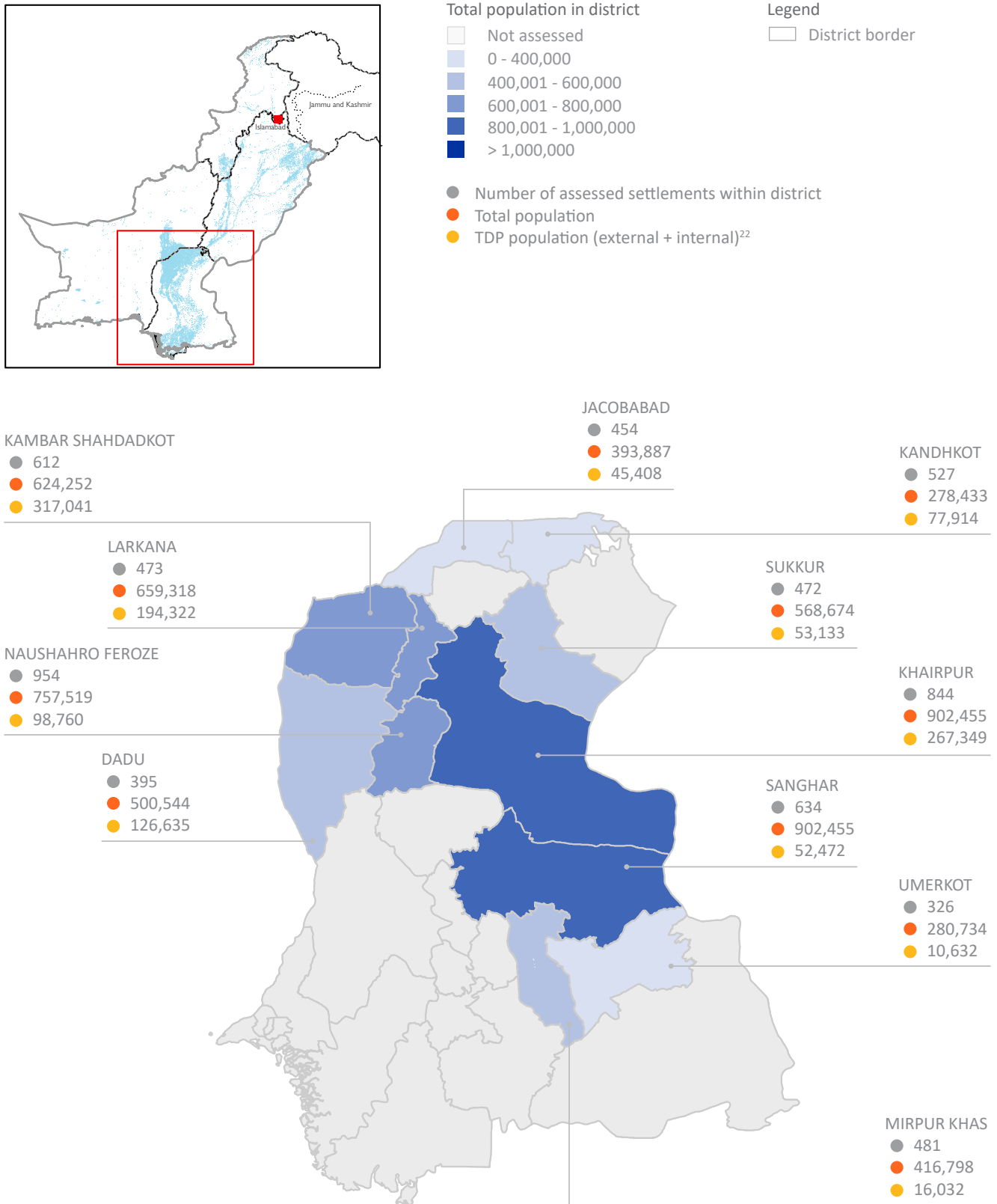
¹⁸ Please refer to page 3 for the definition of internal TDPs.

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

²⁰ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) (2023). *Seventh Population and Housing Census 2023. The Digital Census*. Available [here](#).

²¹ Please note that at the time of the assessment, 1,356 out of the 6,172 settlements did not have any TDPs. All TDPs in Sindh are targeted for housing reconstruction.

TOTAL POPULATION AND ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS, BY DISTRICT

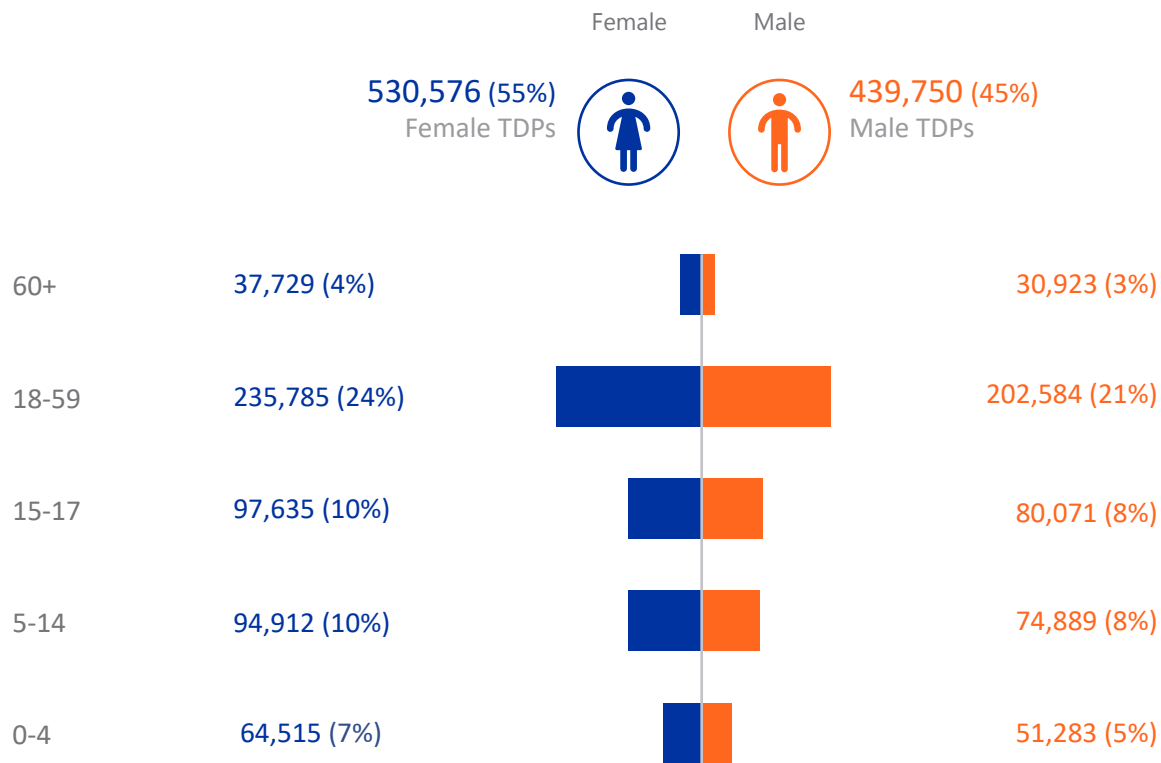


Disclaimer: The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression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

²² Please refer to page 3 for the definition of internal and external TDPs.

7. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE AND SEX OF TDPs (N = 3,803)²³



At the time of the assessment, DTM teams estimated a total of 1,259,695 TDPs in the 11 assessed districts of Sindh. 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 970,326 TDPs (77% of TDPs in the province).

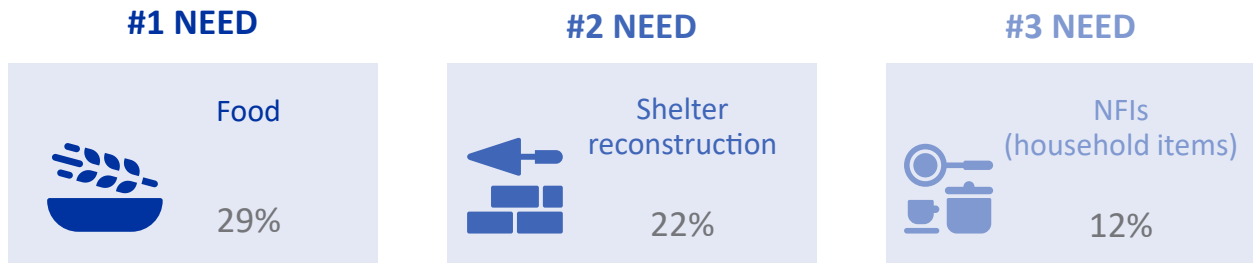
The age breakdown reveals that the majority of the TDP population consists of individuals who are younger than 18 years of age (463,305 or 48%). Within this age group, adolescents (15-17 years) are the biggest group (177,706 individuals or 18%), closely followed by children (5-14 years) (169,801 or 18%) and infants (0-4 years) (115,798 or 12%). The second biggest group are adults who are between 18 and 59 years of age (438,369 or 45%). Finally, elderly (60 and above) are the smallest group with 68,652 individuals (7%).

According to key informants, the TDP population in Sindh is 55 per cent female (530,576 individuals) and 45 per cent male (439,750 individuals). This sex parity is consistent across various age brackets for both females and males.

²³ 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 3,803 settlements.

8. NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



- Food continues to be a vital necessity in the surveyed settlements (29%). 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 (22%), especially for fully destroyed shelters. Key informants reported that a total of 110,816 shelters were fully destroyed. Furthermore, key informants have highlighted several challenges associated with existing shelters, underscoring there are still outstanding needs.
- Lastly, 12 per cent of the assessed settlements have expressed NFIs, especially household items, as a priority for their settlements. This is also underscored by findings in the NFI section, where 78 per cent of assessed settlements reported that NFIs, more specifically households items remain a priority for their settlements.



Damaged shelter in Sindh © IOM 2023

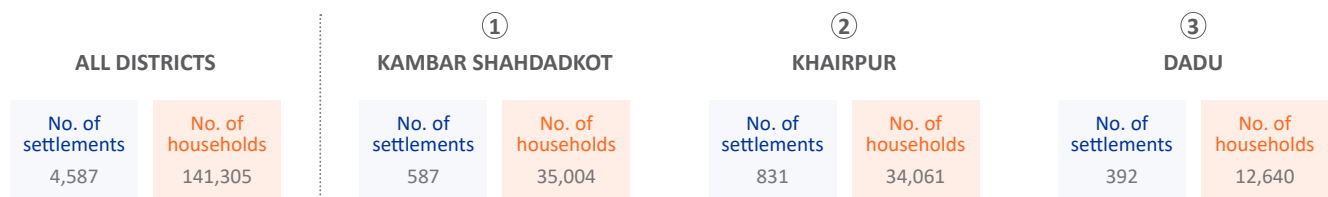
9. SHELTER

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 ²⁴
Dadu	17,118	12,640 (74%)	3,849 (22%)	629 (4%)
Jacobabad	5,180	3,828 (74%)	1,348 (26%)	4 (0%)
Kambar Shahdadkot	39,933	35,004 (88%)	4,790 (12%)	139 (0%)
Kandhkot	9,041	8,702 (96%)	241 (3%)	98 (1%)
Khairpur	35,134	34,061 (97%)	904 (3%)	169 (0%)
Larkana	23,975	23,493 (98%)	412 (2%)	70 (0%)
Mirpur Khas	2,295	2,199 (96%)	84 (4%)	12 (0%)
Naushahro Feroze	13,793	10,598 (77%)	2,393 (17%)	802 (6%)
Sanghar	6,640	3,730 (56%)	2,248 (34%)	662 (10%)
Sukkur	6,052	5,557 (92%)	485 (8%)	10 (0%)
Umerkot	1,580	1,493 (95%)	67 (4%)	20 (1%)
GRAND TOTAL	160,741	141,305 (88%)	16,821 (10%)	2,615 (2%)

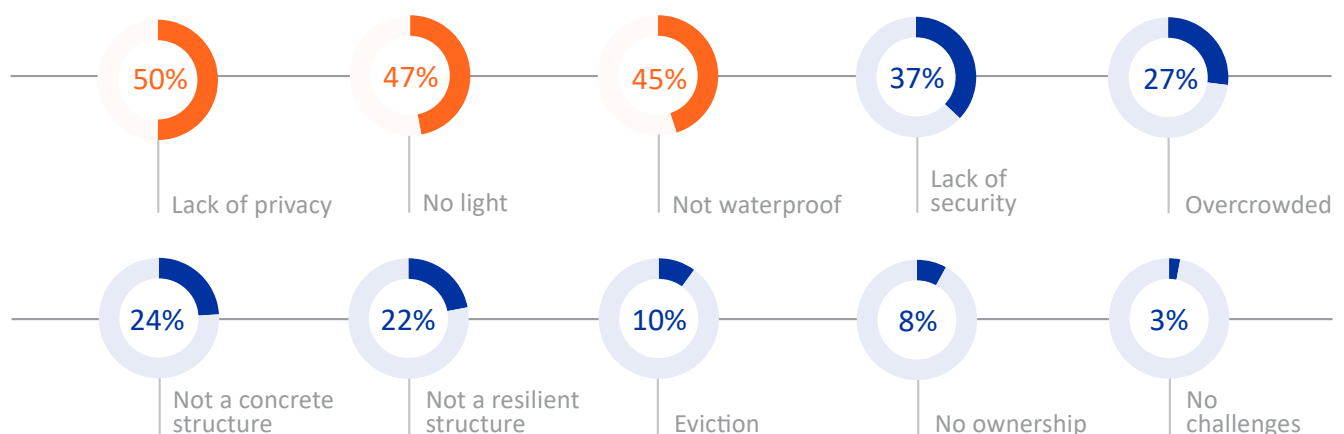
All TDP households identified by DTM's CNI are targeted for comprehensive housing support by the Government of Sindh under its housing reconstruction programme.²⁵

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



Overall, within the assessed settlements, 88 per cent of TDP households (141,305 households) continued to reside in tents or emergency shelters, while 10 per cent lived with the host community and two per cent had found accommodation in buildings (informal and rented buildings/houses). In all districts, the prevailing trend was for the majority of TDP households to live in tents or emergency shelters. However, in Dadu (22%), Jacobabad (26%), Kambar Shahdadkot (12%), Naushahro Feroze (17%) and Sanghar (34%) a significant number of TDP households also live with the host community.

CONCERNS WITH CURRENT SHELTER (Multiple choice, N = 6,172)

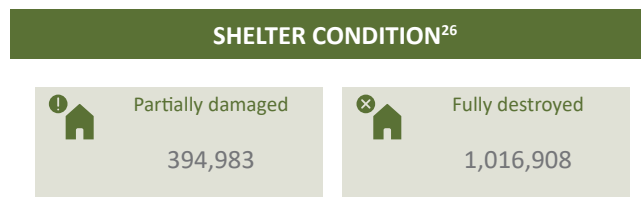


²⁴ Living in buildings means the TDP household is living in an informal or rented building/house.

²⁵ World Bank (2023). Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project. Available [here](#). t

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

SHELTER CONDITION (as reported by PDMA Sindh)



According to PDMA Sindh data, a total of 394,983 shelters were partially damaged and 1,016,908 fully destroyed across the 11 assessed districts.

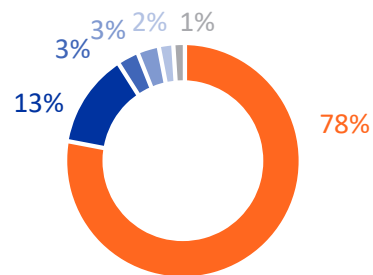
PRIORITY NEEDS FOR SHELTER RECOVERY (TOP 3)

(Multiple choice, N = 5,961)²⁷



MOST NEEDED NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Household items Emergency shelter WASH items
Hygiene kits Dignity kits None



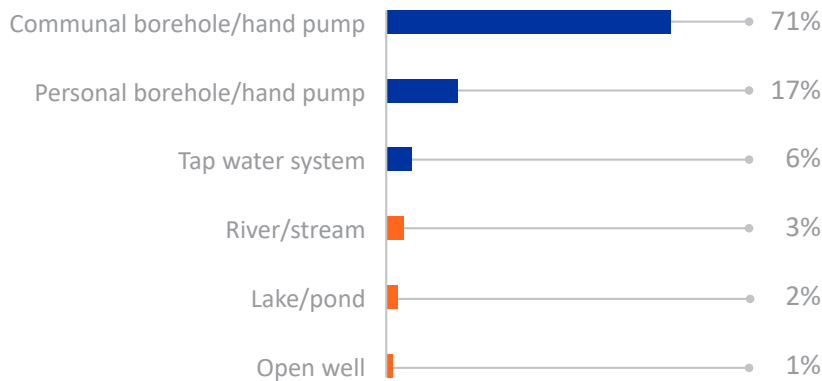
Key informants also highlighted the priority needs for shelter recovery in their respective settlements. They highlighted shelter materials (95%), financial support (95%) and skilled labour (76%) as the most pressing needs for shelter recovery. Additionally, household items, such as mattresses, blankets, clothes and kitchen sets (78%) were reported as the most needed NFIs at the time of the assessment.

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

²⁷This information has been retrieved from the website of PDMA Sindh, which can be accessed [here](#).

11. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

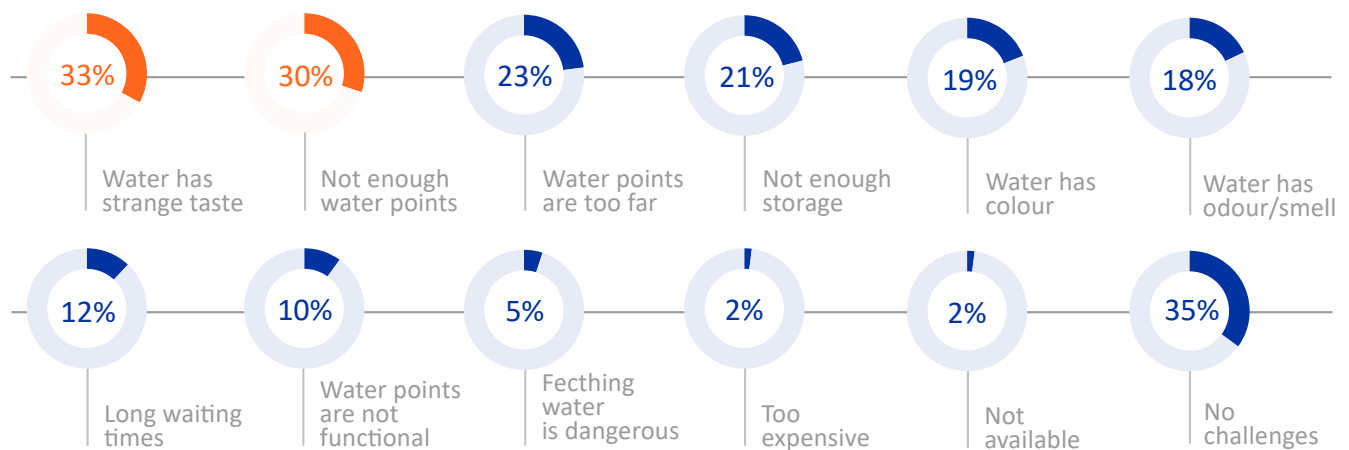
MOST COMMON WAY TO COLLECT DRINKING WATER



The most common way to collect drinking water in Sindh is a communal borehole or hand pump (71%) and a personal borehole or hand pump (17%). Six per cent of settlements collect drinking water through a tap water system.

Overall, only six per cent of assessed settlements in Sindh indicated that villagers access water from unimproved water sources (e.g., lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, open/unprotected well, etc.).

CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING WATER (Multiple choice, N = 6,172)



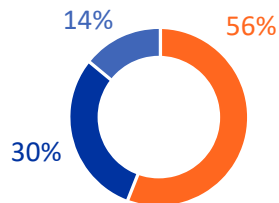
In Sindh, key informants were tasked with identifying the prevailing challenges faced by villagers when accessing drinking water. Many of these challenges were related to the quality of the water, including issues such as water having an unusual taste (33%), displaying colouration or suspended solids (19%) or omitting an odour (18%). Additionally, water quantity concerns also emerged as significant challenges, such as an inadequate number of water points (30%) and insufficient storage (21%).



DTM enumerator is helping villagers collect water from an open well in Sukkur, Sindh © IOM 2023

MOST COMMON WAY TO DEFECATE

- Open defecation
- Household latrines
- Communal latrines



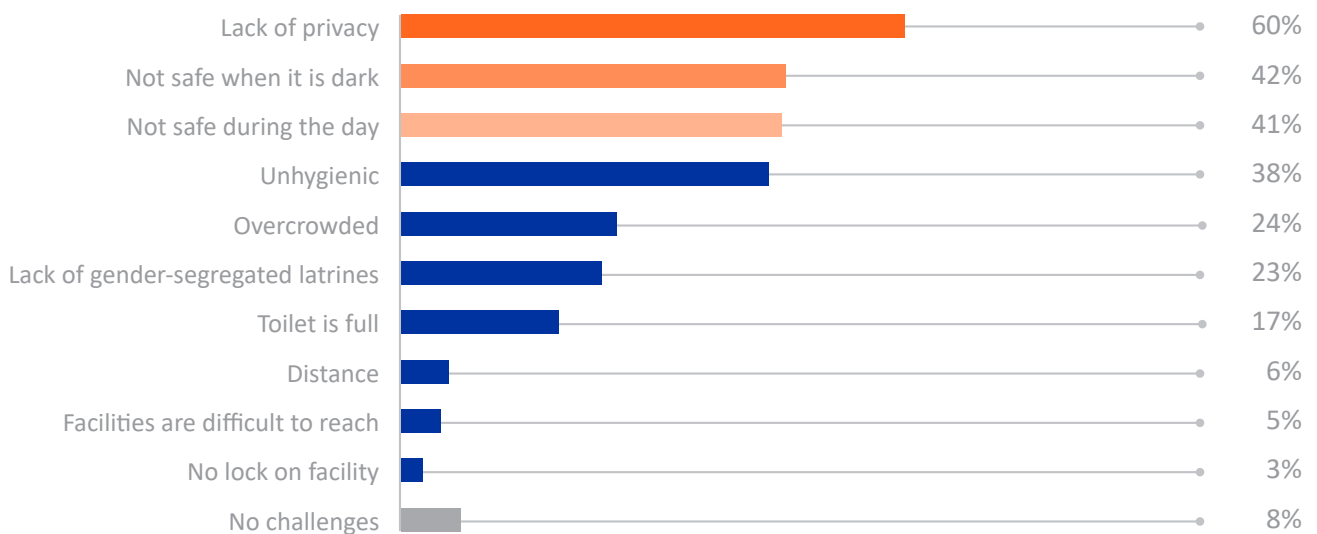
A majority of assessed settlements indicated that most people defecate in an open area (56%). This is an alarming finding as exposure to human and, by extension, animal fecal waste, results in the development of chronic disorders, including Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (EED), marked by limited nutrient intake, leading to child stunting and wasting.²⁸

Thirty per cent indicated that most households had household latrines at their disposal and 14 per cent shared household latrines with other households.

TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH POPULATION PRACTICING OPEN DEFECATION

ALL DISTRICTS		① SANGHAR		② KHAIRPUR		③ KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT	
Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
401,424	3,130,329	69,740	571,399	69,770	523,883	50,913	395,141

CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING PLACES TO DEFECATE (Multiple choice, N = 6,172)



The most important challenges people face when accessing places to defecate included lack of privacy (60%), safety concerns during nighttime (42%), safety concerns during daylight (41%), unhygienic conditions (38%) and overcrowding (24%). Key informants also noted issues such as absence of gender-segregated latrines (23%), toilet is full (17%), 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. Eight per cent of assessed settlements reported no challenges.

IS THERE ADEQUATE LIGHTING AVAILABLE IN THE LATRINES?



²⁸ World Bank (2023). *Pakistan | Reforms for a Brighter Future: Discussion Note 1 - Reducing Child Stunting*. Available [here](#) (Published on 20 September 2023).

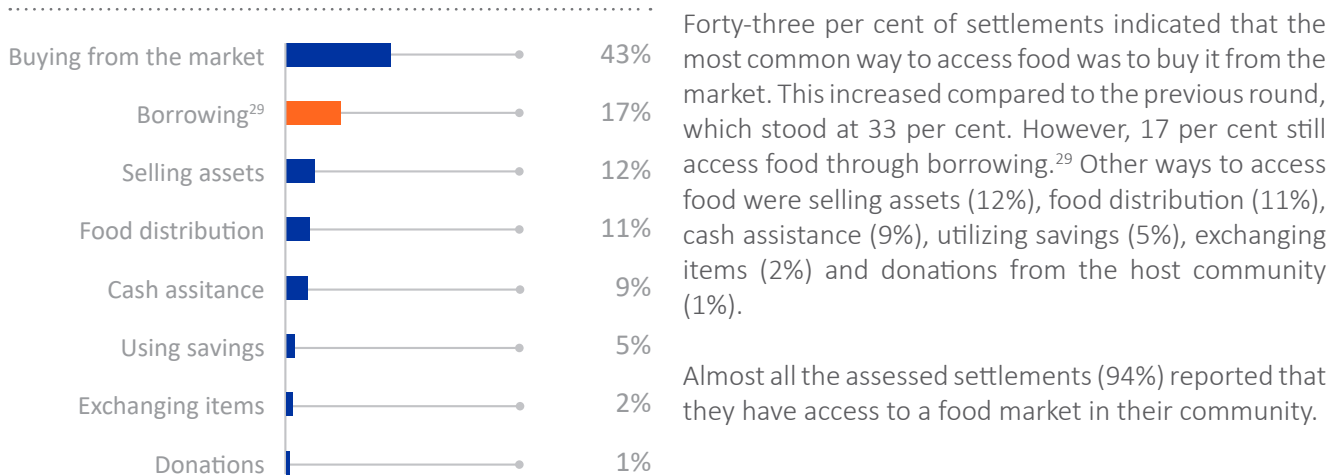
12. FOOD AND NUTRITION

MOST IMPORTANT FOOD NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



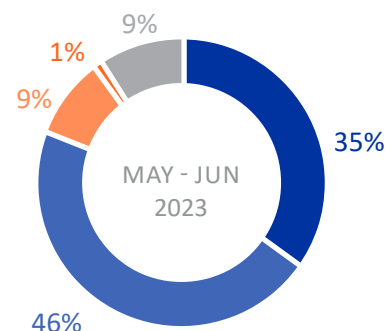
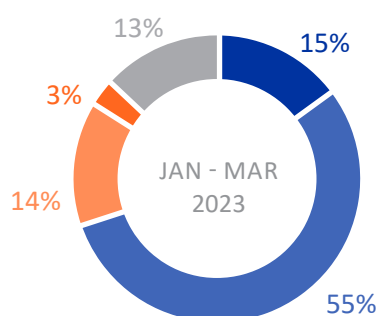
- While food security has improved compared to previous rounds, a substantial number of settlements in Sindh continue to grapple with significant food-related needs.
- Up to the present date, the 2022 floods have destroyed significant areas of agricultural land and crops, thereby impacting the supply of basic food items such as wheat and rice.
- This is also highlighted by key informants during this assessment, revealing that 43 per cent of surveyed settlements remain in need of additional atta or wheat flour, while 30 per cent require ghee or cooking oil. Additionally, 16 per cent of assessed settlements have expressed a pressing need for rice as another essential dietary component.

MOST COMMON WAY TO ACCESS FOOD



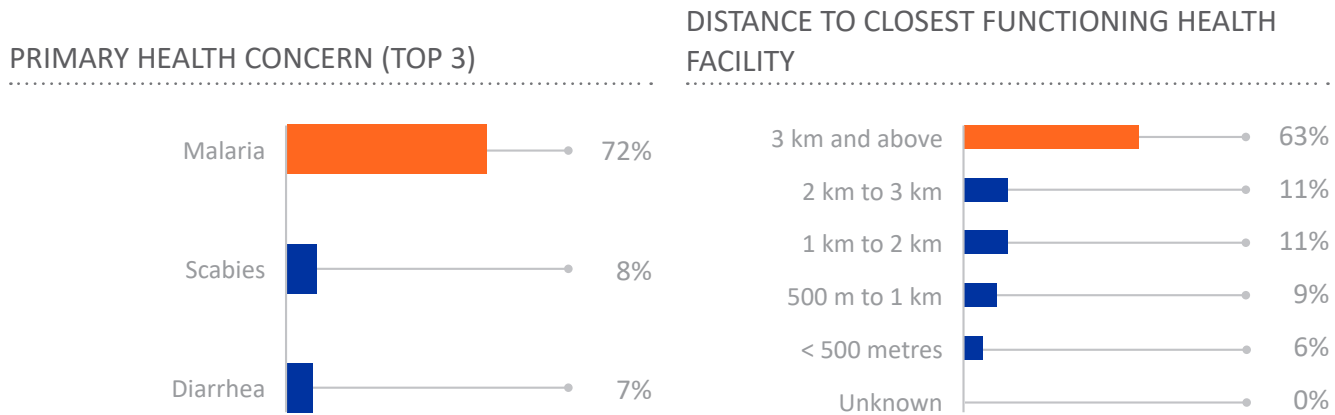
FREQUENCY OF NOTHING TO EAT IN MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS ON A MONTHLY BASIS

■ Never ■ Rarely (1 - 2 times) ■ Sometimes (3 - 10 times) ■ Often (>10 times) ■ Do not know



²⁹ Borrowing means borrowing money from a formal or informal source to fulfill needs.

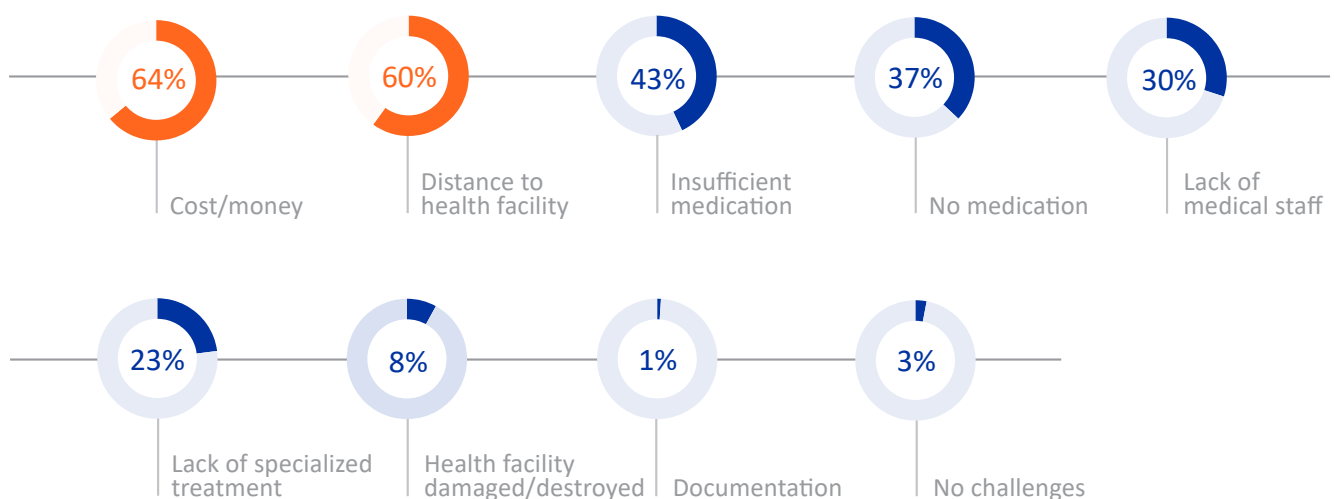
13. HEALTH



Suspected/confirmed malaria was the primary health concern in 72 per cent of assessed settlements, followed by scabies (8%) and diarrhoea (7%). 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. Most key informants in the assessed settlements in Sindh reported that the distance to a functioning health facility was three kilometres and above (63%). Only 15 per cent of settlements reported a distance of less than one kilometre to the nearest health facility.

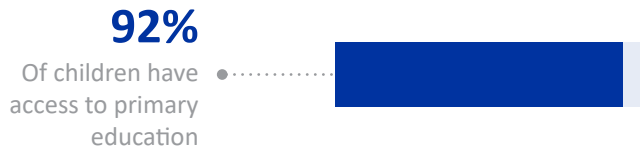
FACTORS PREVENTING MOST PEOPLE FROM ACCESSING HEALTHCARE SERVICES (Multiple choice, N = 6,172)



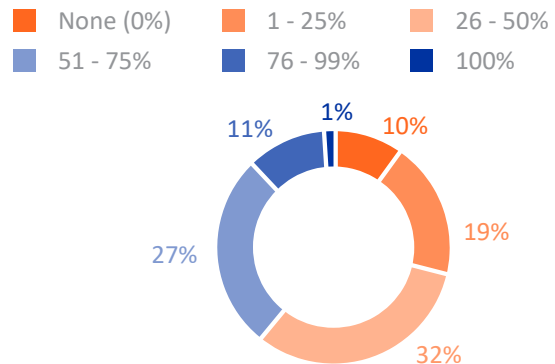
Key informants also identified factors that prevent most people from accessing healthcare services. The cost of healthcare was cited as a barrier in 64 per cent of the assessed settlements. Additionally, distance to a health facility (60%), insufficient medication (43%), no medication (37%) and a shortage of medical staff (30%) were other important factors identified by key informants.

14. EDUCATION

ACCESS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL (FORMAL) FOR CHILDREN³⁰

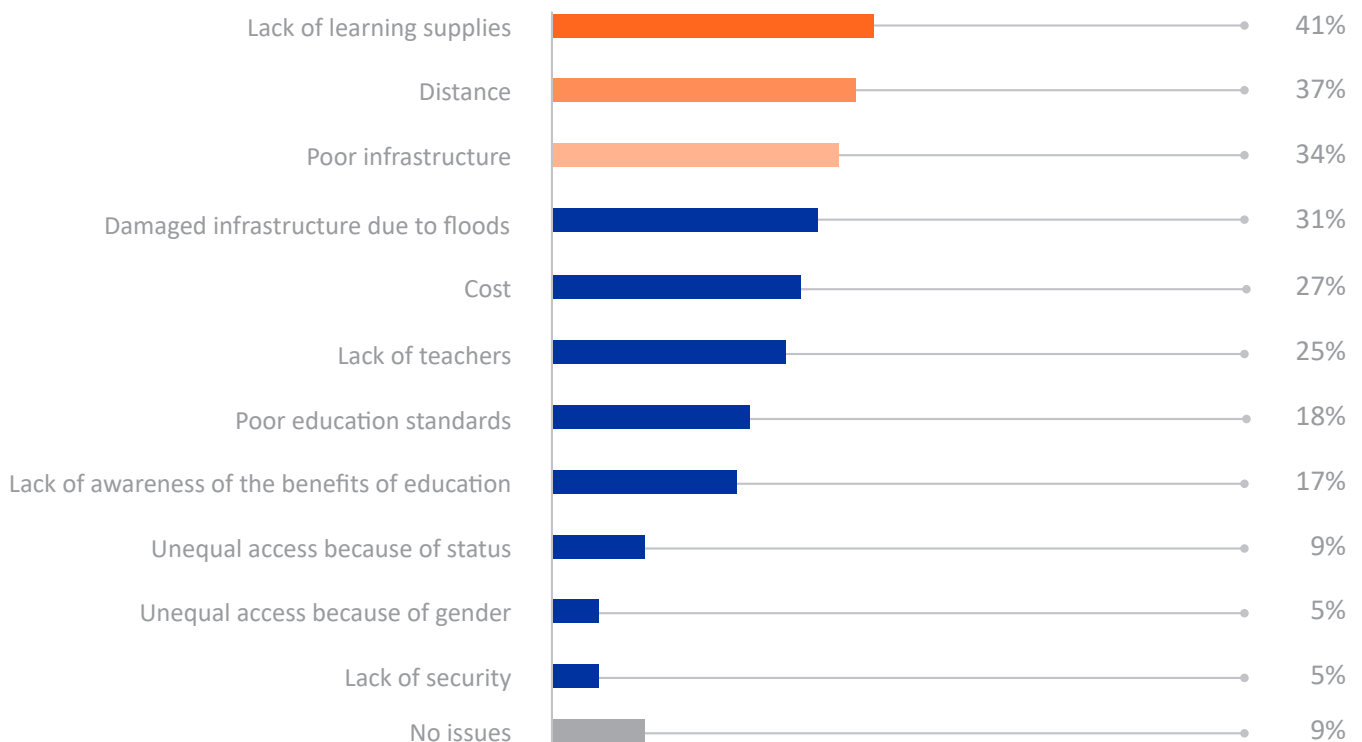


SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL (FORMAL)³¹



Ninety-two per cent of assessed settlements in Sindh 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. Most of the assessed settlements (32%) reported that only 26 to 50 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 choice, N = 6,172)

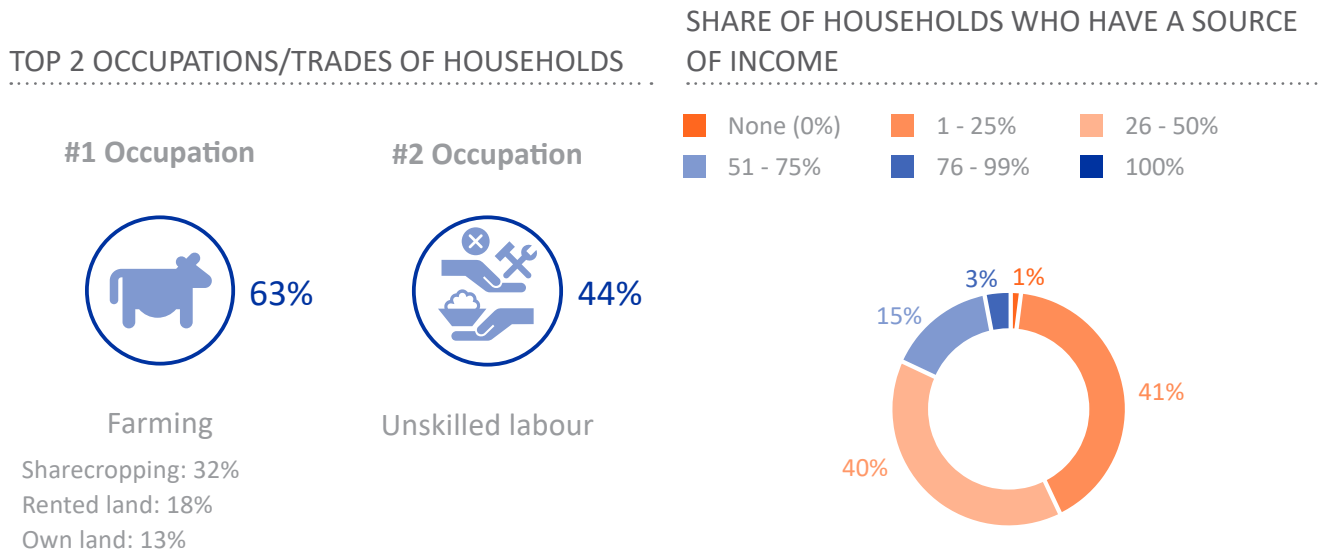


Children also experience several issues when accessing education services. The majority of these challenges are due to the limited supply of education, such as lack of learning supplies (41%), distance (37%) and poor infrastructure (34%). However, some challenges also relate to the demand for education, such as the lack of awareness of the benefits of education (17%).

³⁰ Access to education means having physical access to education facilities within two kilometres of the settlement.

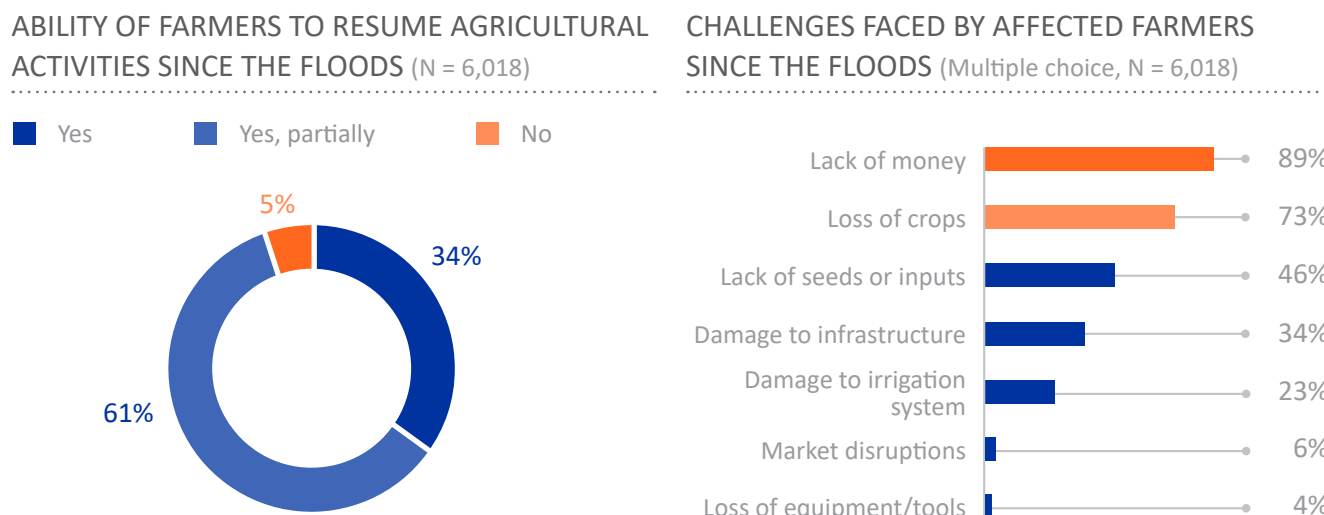
³¹ Attendance to education means children physically attending classes on a regular basis.

15. LIVELIHOODS



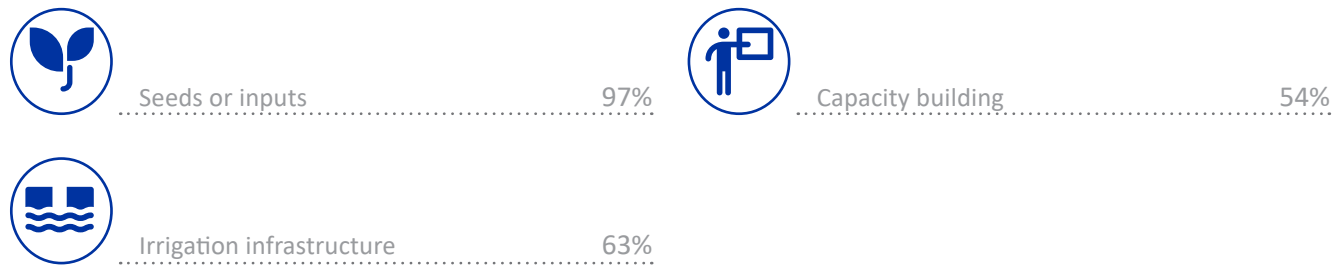
Key informants reported that farming is the predominant occupation among settlements, comprising 63 per cent of the surveyed settlements. Within this farming community, the majority engage in sharecropping arrangements (32%), 18 per cent lease their land and 13 per cent cultivate their own land. The second most common occupation of households was identified as unskilled labour, including construction, farm labour and cattle labour (44%).

Forty-one per cent of assessed settlements reported that only 1 to 25 per cent of the households had an income. Only three 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 (98% of assessed settlements). In 34 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 (89%) and loss of crops (73%). Lack of seeds or inputs (46%), damage to infrastructure to access their fields (34%), and damage to the irrigation system (23%) were also important challenges.

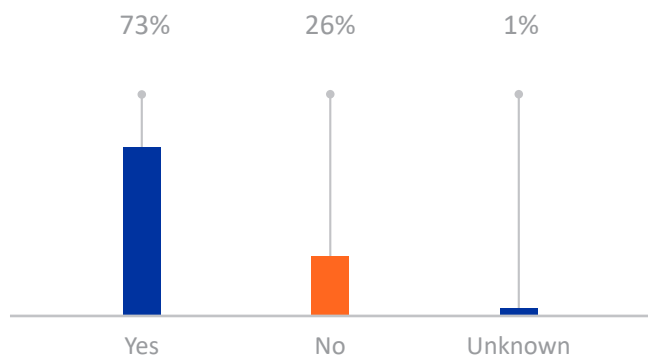
PRIORITY NEEDS FOR AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY (TOP 3) (Multiple choice, N = 6,018)



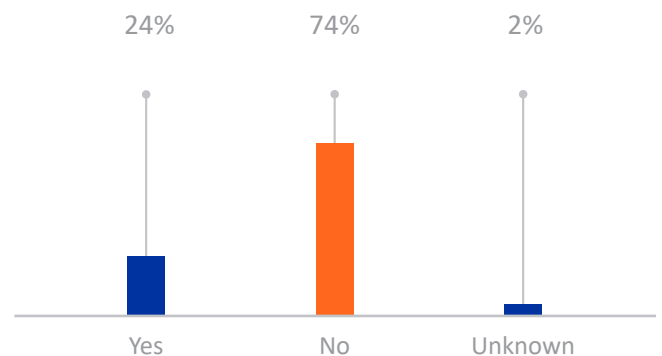
Key informants were also asked to identify the priority needs of the affected settlements for agricultural recovery. Although more than half of the settlements have received seeds or inputs since the floods, an overwhelming majority of the surveyed settlements (97%) still express a need for additional seeds or other inputs. A large majority of settlements also indicated the repair of irrigation infrastructure (63%) as a priority need.

16. 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. Seventy-three per cent of settlements indicated that organizations inform the community about free services/assistance, however, 74 per cent of settlements reported that there was no system/mechanism/focal point in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour.