

# PAKISTAN

## FLOOD RESPONSE | COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION (CNI)

ROUND 4 | DATA COLLECTED: AUGUST 2023

### PROVINCIAL REPORT: SINDH



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## 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.<sup>1</sup>



### Relief distribution<sup>2</sup> (as of 29 March 2023)

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

### Relief distribution by district<sup>3</sup> (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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>661,384</b>	<b>652,041</b>	<b>661,067</b>	<b>411,252</b>	<b>67,566</b>	<b>342,865</b>	<b>645,512</b>	<b>351,218</b>	<b>542,611</b>	<b>393,997</b>	<b>157,919</b>	<b>4,887,432</b>

<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</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 and have arrived in another place located outside of their own settlement.<sup>5</sup>

#### 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.<sup>6</sup>

#### 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.<sup>7</sup>

#### 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

<b>BMA</b>	Baseline Mobility Assessment
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organization
<b>CNI</b>	Community Needs Identification
<b>DDMA</b>	District Disaster Management Authority
<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

### ROUNDS OF DATA COLLECTION

ROUND	Time period	No. of districts	No. of locations	No. of KIs
BMA – Round 1	Sep – Oct 2022	5	289 union councils	1,006
CNI – Round 1	Nov – Dec 2022	5	2,527 settlements	8,145
CNI – Round 2	Jan – Mar 2023	11	6,178 settlements	24,508
CNI – Round 3	May – July 2023	11	6,172 settlements	25,552
CNI – Round 4	August 2023	11	6,248 settlements	28,559

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

### 3. KEY FINDINGS



A significant number of TDPs (1,130,502 individuals) remain displaced in Sindh. However, DTM observed a 10 per cent decrease in TDPs compared to the previous round (Round 3).



The majority of TDPs (86%) are living in temporary structures such as tents or emergency shelter. This is higher than in Balochistan (77%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (6%).



Despite the large number of TDPs who remain in displacement, the majority of the initial 2,317,254 TDPs registered by DTM have returned to their areas of origin (1,186,752; 51%).



Fifty-six per cent of settlements indicated that households practice open defecation. Exposure to human faecal 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>8</sup>



One year after the floods, shelter reconstruction continues to be a significant need, along with food and livelihoods — consistent with previous rounds.



The majority of settlements in Sindh rely on farming (65%). The predominant farming practice is sharecropping (36%), which places farmers in a more precarious and vulnerable position compared to those who own or rent the land they farm.



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.

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

DTM estimates that a total of 1,130,502 individuals in the 11 assessed districts in Sindh remain displaced. Khairpur (308,744 TDPs), Kambar Shahdadt (289,246 TDPs) and Larkana (210,222 TDPs) are the three districts with the highest number of identified TDPs. These are subsequently targeted for comprehensive housing support by the Government of Sindh.<sup>9</sup> DTM also found that of the initial 2,317,254 TDPs an estimated total of 1,186,752 individuals (51%) had returned to their areas of origin. In contrast to the previous round (Round 3), returning TDPs now constitute the majority of TDPs in Sindh. It should be noted that some settlements in Sindh, mostly in Kambar Shahdadt, Larkana and Khairpur, were affected by additional flooding in 2023, resulting in newly affected TDPs as well as additional needs.

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

There have been significant improvements since previous assessments. The results of this assessment reveal that humanitarian issues remain unmet, like food and nutrition. A majority of TDPs continue to reside in temporary shelters. At the same time, a substantial number of shelters are still partially damaged or completely destroyed. Equally critical is the persistent high prevalence of open defecation. Exposure to human faecal waste results in the development of chronic disorders, including Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (EED), marked by limited nutrient intake, child stunting and wasting.<sup>7</sup> Finally, malaria remains an important health concern in a majority of the assessed settlements.

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

<sup>9</sup> 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’.<sup>10</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 Sindh.

In August 2023, IOM implemented a fourth 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>11</sup> For this round, IOM implemented the CNI in 11 districts of Sindh. The CNI was conducted in 6,248 flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted temporary displaced persons (TDPs) across the 11 targeted districts.<sup>12</sup>

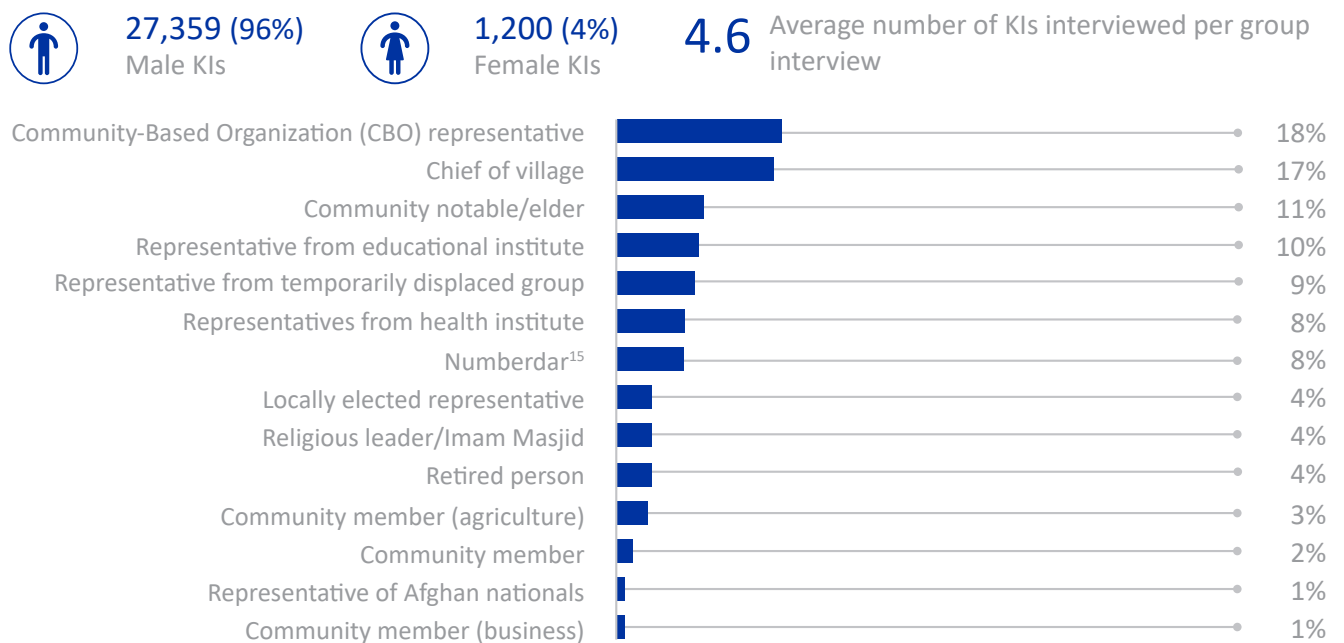
## 5. METHODOLOGY

The CNI was conducted through group interviews with key informant (KI) 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>13</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>14</sup>

A total of 111 enumerators (89 male and 22 female) assessed 6,248 settlements through interviews with 28,559 KIs, of whom 96 per cent were male and four per cent female. DTM Pakistan will improve female representation in its subsequent assessments. Data collection was carried out in August 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.

### TYPE OF KEY INFORMANTS



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

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

<sup>12</sup> During this round, 94 settlements were added in Sindh as these settlements were affected by floods during the summer of 2023.

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

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

<sup>15</sup> 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

TOTAL POPULATION <sup>16</sup>		TOTAL TDPs <sup>17</sup>		EXTERNAL TDPs <sup>18</sup>		INTERNAL TDPs <sup>19</sup>		RETURNING TDPs <sup>20</sup>	
Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households
6,768,324	858,120	1,130,502 (17%)	141,900 (17%)	11,393 (0.2%)	1,476 (0.2%)	1,119,109 (16.5%)	140,424 (16.3%)	1,186,752 (17.5%)	155,553 (18.1%)

### HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICTS	PBS TOTAL POPULATION <sup>21</sup>	DTM No. of Cov. SETTLEMENTS <sup>22</sup>	DTM TOTAL POPULATION <sup>16</sup>	DTM TOTAL TDPs	DTM EXTERNAL TDPs	DTM INTERNAL TDPs	DTM RETURNING TDPs
Khairpur	2,597,535	855	1,100,172	308,744	0	308,744	291,875
Sanghar	2,308,465	634	1,014,638	21,860	6,087	15,773	98,051
Kambar Shahdadkot	1,514,869	646	718,934	289,246	520	288,726	75,902
Larkana	1,784,453	513	716,680	210,222	36	210,186	15,241
Naushahro Feroze	1,777,082	944	708,273	12,967	3,030	9,937	149,537
Sukkur	1,639,897	472	595,545	38,772	60	38,712	14,868
Dadu	1,742,320	395	514,045	121,319	8	121,311	5,031
Mirpur Khas	1,681,386	481	442,078	9,101	947	8,154	175,422
Jacobabad	1,174,097	455	398,871	37,426	526	36,900	43,876
Umerkot	1,159,831	326	285,576	304	154	150	67,235
Kandhkot	1,233,957	527	273,512	80,541	25	80,516	249,714
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18,613,892</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>6,768,324</b>	<b>1,130,502</b>	<b>11,393</b>	<b>1,119,109</b>	<b>1,186,752</b>

#### TOTAL POPULATION

During this assessment, key informants estimated a total population of 6,768,324 individuals or 858,120 households across the 11 assessed districts. 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 6,248 settlements across the 11 districts, whereas PBS data includes all settlements within the 11 assessed districts of Sindh.

#### TEMPORARY DISPLACED PERSONS (TDPs) (EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL)

During this round, DTM recorded 1,130,502 TDPs, equivalent to 141,900 households, reflecting a 10 per cent decrease of TDPs compared to the previous assessment (Round 3), when DTM estimated 1,259,659 TDPs.<sup>23</sup> 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 (1,119,109 individuals or 140,424 households; 99%) had to move within their own settlement (internal TDPs). Only 11,393 individuals or 1,476 households (1%) 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. In contrast to the previous round (Round 3), returning TDPs now constitute the majority of TDPs in Sindh. A total of 1,186,752 returning TDPs or 155,553 returning TDP households were identified during this fourth round of assessment.

<sup>16</sup> 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 6,248 settlements across the 11 districts, whereas PBS data includes all settlements within the 11 assessed districts of Sindh.

<sup>17, 18, 19 and 20</sup> Please refer to page 3 for the definition of TDPs, external, internal and returning TDPs.

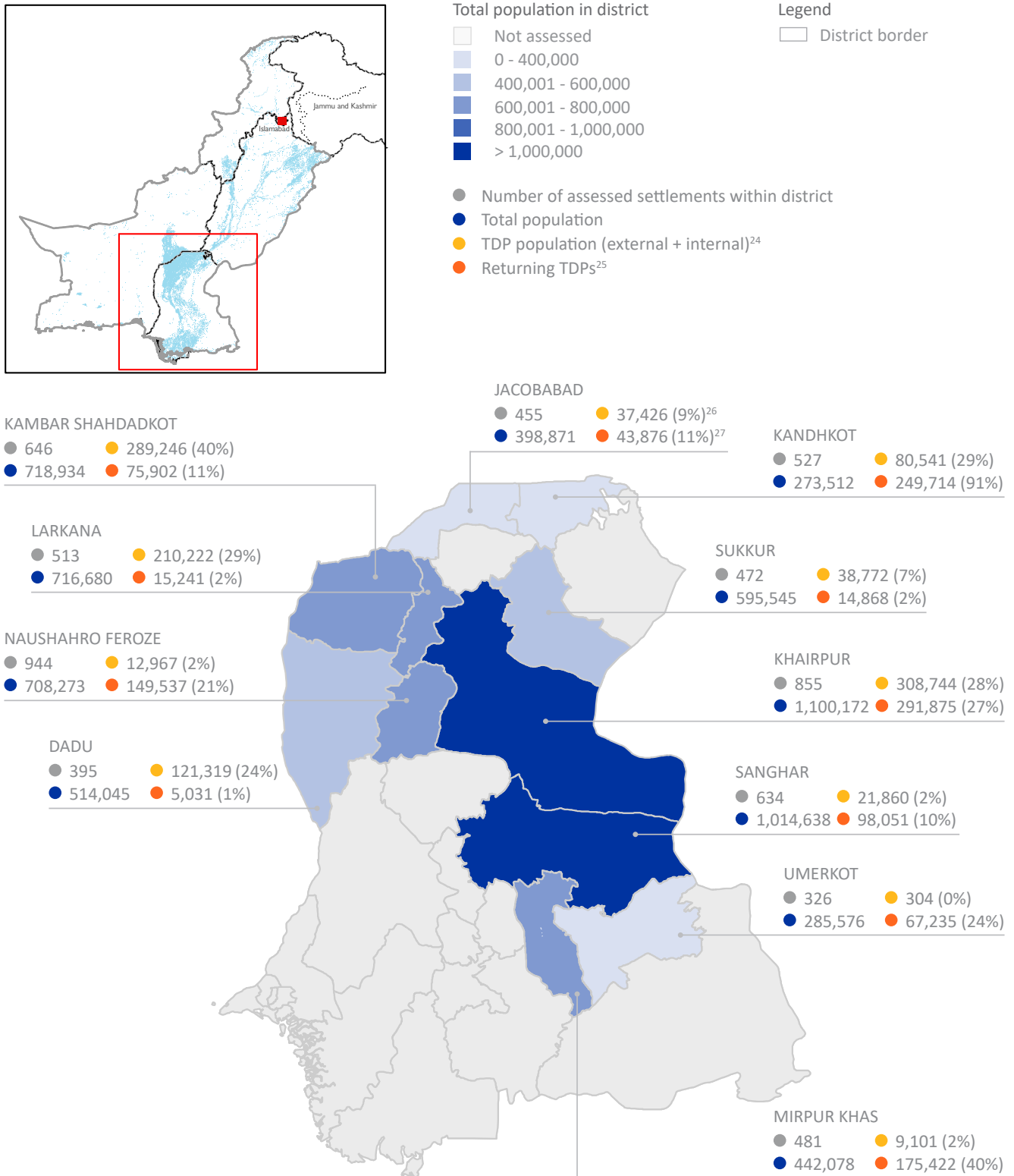
<sup>21</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) (2023). *Seventh Population and Housing Census 2023. The Digital Census*. Available [here](#).

<sup>22</sup> During this round, 94 settlements were added (34 in Kambar Shahdadkot, 43 in Larkana and 16 in Khairpur) as these settlements were affected by floods during the summer of 2023. Therefore, some of the TDPs in these districts might be newly affected TDPs.

<sup>23</sup> Please note that 2,065 settlements did not have any TDPs at the time of the assessment. 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.*

<sup>24</sup> Please refer to page 3 for the definition of external and internal TDPs.

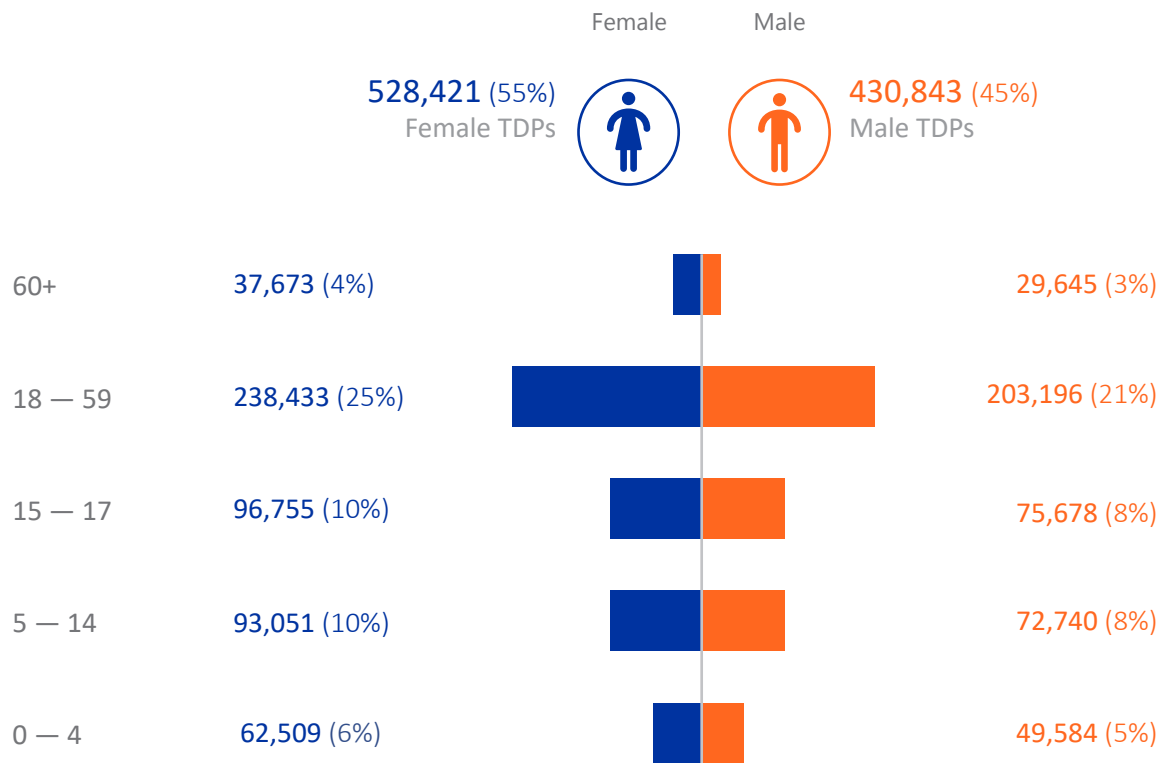
<sup>25</sup> Please refer to page 3 for the definition of returning TDPs.

<sup>26</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total population.

<sup>27</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total population.

## 7. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE AND SEX OF TDPs (N = 3,263)<sup>28</sup>



At the time of the assessment, DTM teams estimated a total of 1,130,502 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 959,264 TDPs (85% 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 (450,317 or 47%). Within this age group, adolescents (15-17 years) are the biggest group (172,443 individuals or 18%), closely followed by children (5-14 years) (165,791 or 18%) and infants (0-4 years) (112,093 or 11%). The second biggest group are adults who are between 18 and 59 years of age (441,629 or 46%). Finally, elderly (60 and above) are the smallest group with 67,318 individuals (7%).

According to key informants, the TDP population in Sindh is 55 per cent female (528,421 individuals) and 45 per cent male (430,843 individuals). This sex parity is consistent across various age brackets for both females and males.

<sup>28</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 3,263 settlements.

## 8. NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

### MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



- One year after the floods, shelter reconstruction remains an important need in a considerable number of settlements (21%). Key informants reported that a total of 93,691 shelters remain fully destroyed. Furthermore, key informants have highlighted several challenges associated with existing shelters, underscoring there are still outstanding needs.
- Food continues to be a vital necessity in the surveyed settlements (19%). Nevertheless, findings from the food and nutrition section indicate a positive trend towards improved food security.
- Lastly, 13 per cent of the assessed settlements have expressed the need for more livelihoods opportunities within their communities.



DTM enumerators collecting human mobility and needs-related data through a group interview with key informants in Khairpur, Sindh © IOM 2023

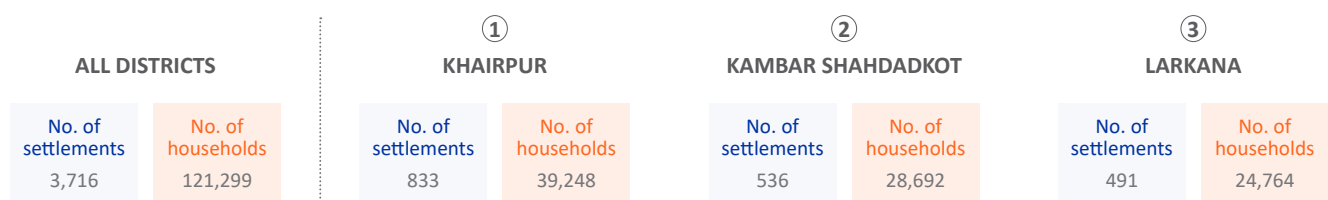
## 9. SHELTER

### 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 <sup>29</sup>
Khairpur	40,094	39,248 (98%)	846 (2%)	0 (0%)
Kambar Shahdadkot	35,419	28,692 (81%)	6,727 (19%)	0 (0%)
Larkana	25,835	24,764 (96%)	1,053 (4%)	18 (0%)
Dadu	16,471	12,372 (75%)	4,099 (25%)	0 (0%)
Kandhkot	9,339	7,208 (77%)	2,123 (23%)	8 (0%)
Sukkur	4,474	2,990 (67%)	1,484 (33%)	0 (0%)
Jacobabad	4,263	2,785 (65%)	1,478 (35%)	0 (0%)
Sanghar	2,752	1,056 (38%)	1,642 (60%)	54 (2%)
Naushahro Feroze	1,890	952 (50%)	928 (49%)	10 (1%)
Mirpur Khas	1,317	1,200 (91%)	117 (9%)	0 (0%)
Umerkot	46	32 (70%)	14 (30%)	0 (0%)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>141,900</b>	<b>121,299 (86%)</b>	<b>20,511 (14%)</b>	<b>90 (0%)</b>

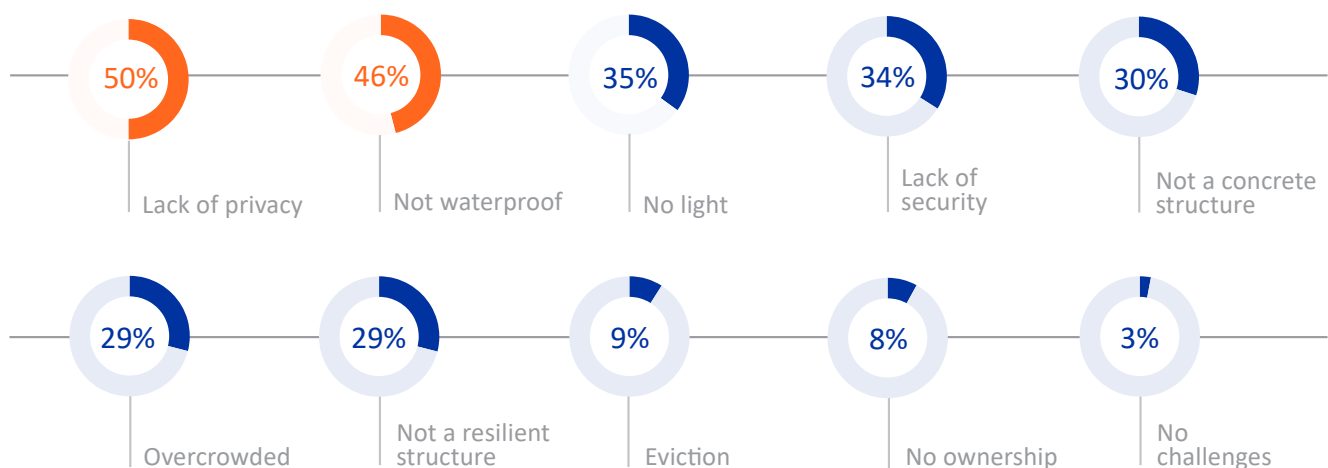
All TDP households identified by DTM's CNI are targeted for comprehensive housing support by the Government of Sindh under its housing reconstruction programme.<sup>30</sup>

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



Overall, within the assessed settlements, 86 per cent of TDP households (121,299 households) continued to reside in tents or emergency shelters, while 14 per cent lived with the host community. In all districts the prevailing trend was for the majority of TDP households to live in tents or emergency shelters. A notable exception is Sanghar where 60 per cent of settlements indicated that TDP households are living with the host community.

### CONCERNS WITH CURRENT SHELTER (Multiple choice, N = 6,248)



<sup>29</sup> Living in buildings means the TDP household is living in an informal or rented building/house.

<sup>30</sup> World Bank (2023). Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project. Available [here](#).

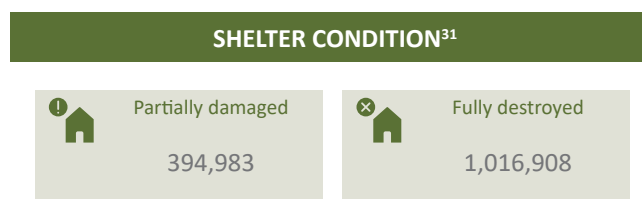


## 10. SHELTER RECOVERY AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### MOST IMPORTANT SHELTER RECOVERY NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

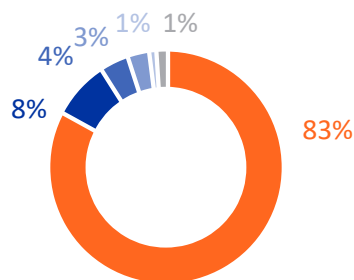


#### SHELTER CONDITION (as reported by PDMA Sindh)



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.

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

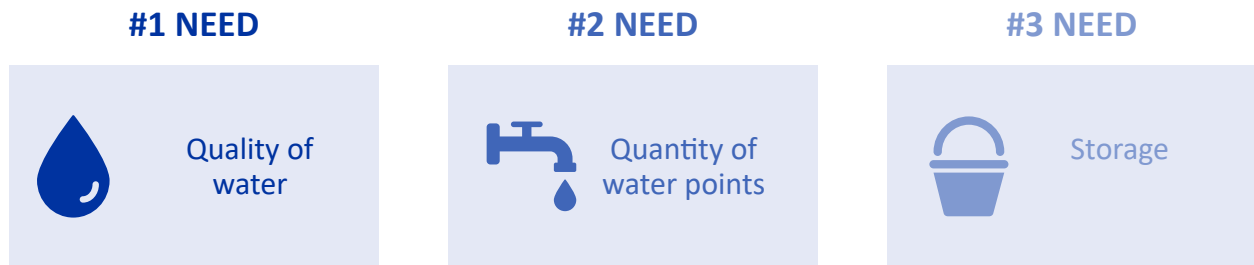


Key informants identified household items, such as mattresses, blankets, clothes and kitchen sets (83%) as the most needed NFIs at the time of the assessment.

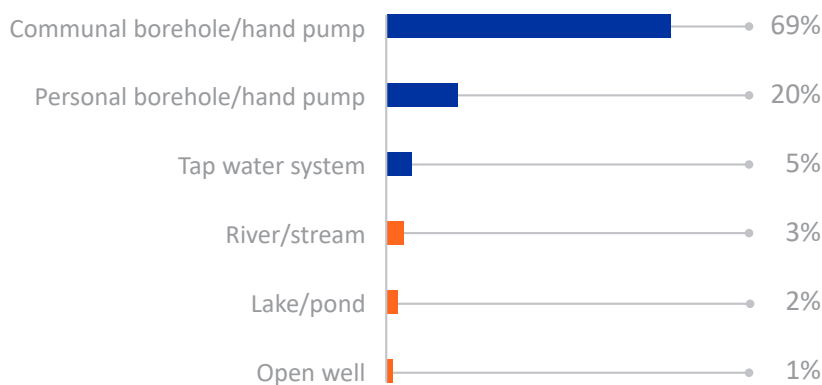
<sup>31</sup>This information has been retrieved from the website of PDMA Sindh, which can be accessed [here](#).

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

### MOST IMPORTANT WATER NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



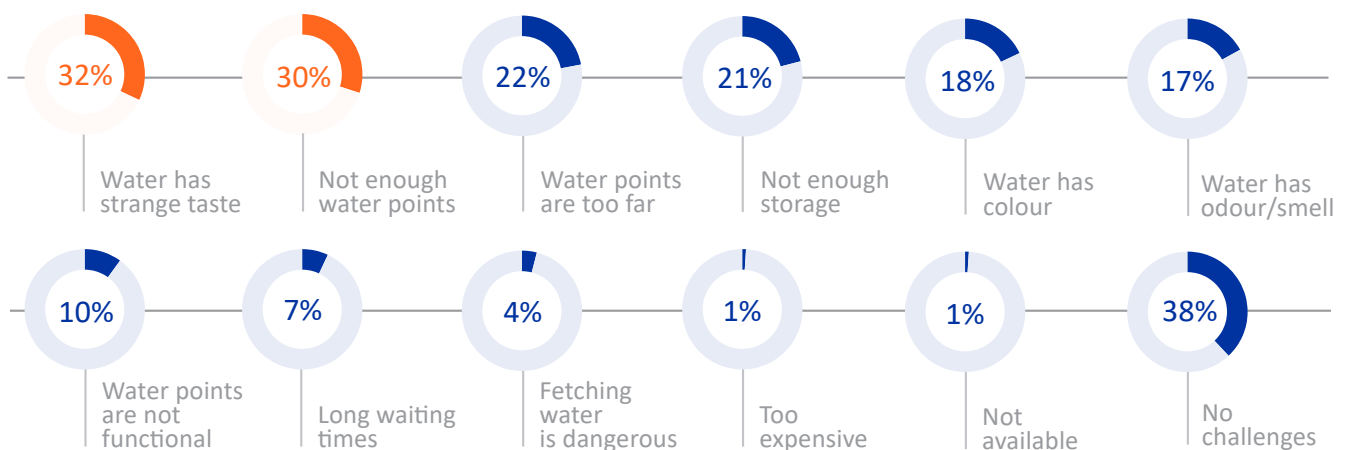
#### MOST COMMON WAY TO COLLECT DRINKING WATER



The most common way to collect drinking water in Sindh is a communal borehole or hand pump (69%) and a personal borehole or hand pump (20%). Five 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.).

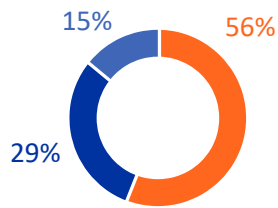
#### CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING WATER (Multiple choice, N = 6,248)



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 (32%), displaying colouration or suspended solids (18%) or omitting an odour (17%). Additionally, water quantity concerns also emerged as significant challenges, such as an inadequate number of water points (30%) and insufficient storage (21%).

### MOST COMMON WAY TO DEFECATE

- Open defecation
- Household latrines
- Communal latrines



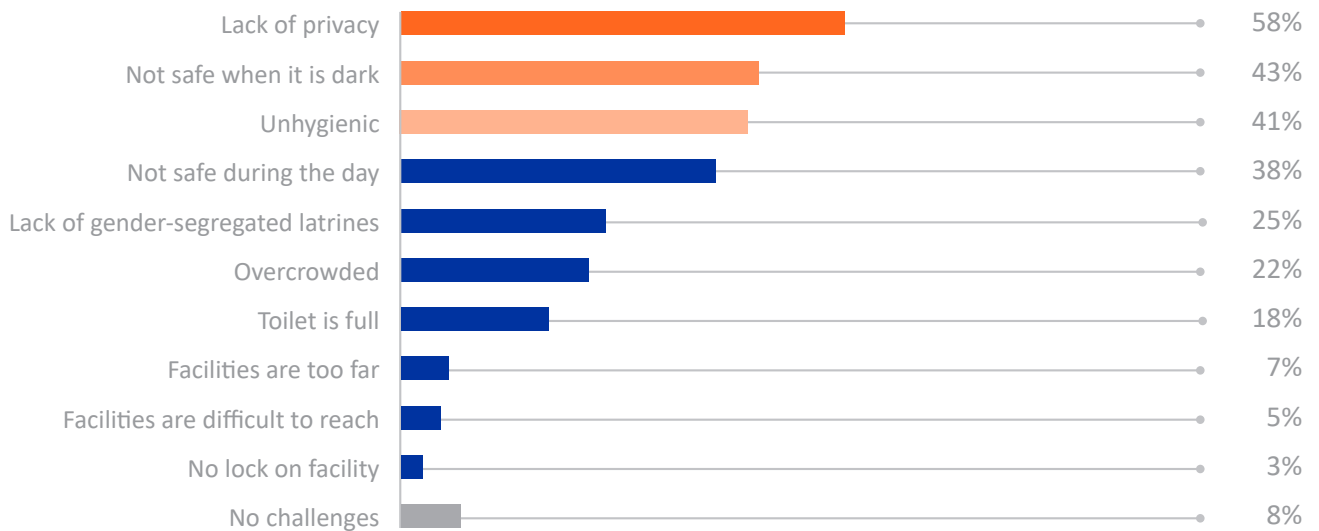
A majority of assessed settlements indicated that most people defecate in an open area (56%). This is alarming as exposure to human and, by extension, animal faecal waste, results in the development of chronic disorders, including Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (EED), marked by limited nutrient intake, thereby contributing to child stunting and wasting.<sup>32</sup>

Twenty-nine per cent indicated that most households (302,708) had household latrines at their disposal and 15 per cent (132,171 households) had communal latrines.

### TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH POPULATIONS PRACTICING OPEN DEFECATION

ALL DISTRICTS		① KHAIRPUR		② SANGHAR		③ KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT	
Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
423,241	3,286,685	91,608	697,434	69,434	571,518	45,499	353,999

### CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING PLACES TO DEFECATE (Multiple choice, N = 6,248)



The most important challenges people face when accessing places to defecate included lack of privacy (58%), safety concerns during nighttime (43%), unhygienic conditions (41%), safety concerns during daylight (38%) and absence of gender-segregated latrines (25%). Key informants also noted issues such as overcrowding (22%), toilet is full (18%), facilities being too distant (7%), 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?



<sup>32</sup> "EED is a subclinical often asymptomatic disease of the small intestine which alters gut structure due to chronic pathogen contact and ingestion, restricting the body's ability to absorb and use nutrients through the small intestine". World Bank Pakistan (2023), p.4. *Pakistan | Reforms for a Brighter Future: Discussion Note 1 - Reducing Child Stunting*. Available [here](#) (Published on 20 September 2023).

## 12. FOOD AND NUTRITION

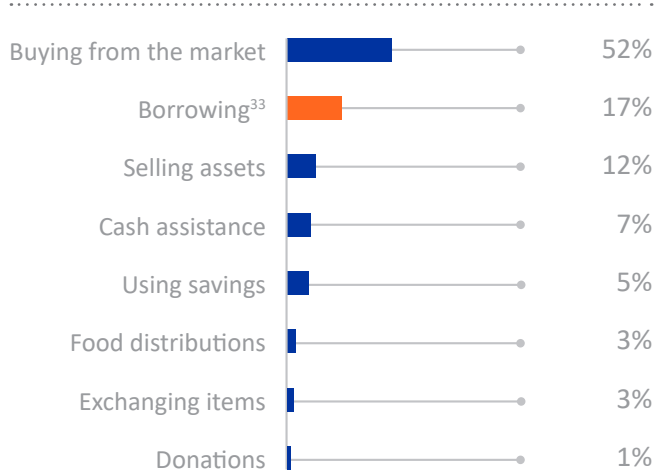
### MOST IMPORTANT FOOD NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



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 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 44 per cent of surveyed settlements remain in need of additional atta or wheat flour, while 30 per cent require ghee or cooking oil. Additionally, 15 per cent of assessed settlements have expressed a pressing need for rice as another essential dietary component.

### MOST COMMON WAY TO ACCESS FOOD

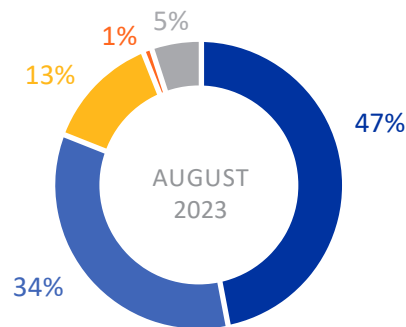
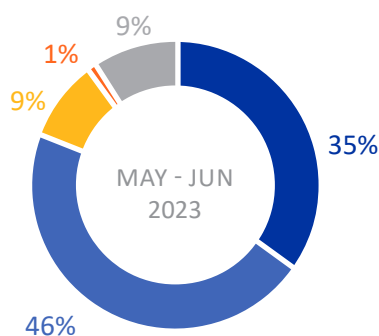


Fifty-two per cent of settlements indicated that the most common way to access food was to buy it from the market. This increased compared to the previous round, which stood at 43 per cent. However, 17 per cent still access food through borrowing.<sup>33</sup> Other ways to access food were selling assets (12%), cash assistance (7%), utilizing savings (5%), food distributions (3%), exchanging items (3%) and donations from the host community (1%).

Almost all the assessed settlements (93%) 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) (Yellow), Often (>10 times) (Orange), Do not know (Grey)



<sup>33</sup> Borrowing means borrowing money from a formal or informal source to fulfill needs.



## 13. HEALTH

### MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#### #1 NEED



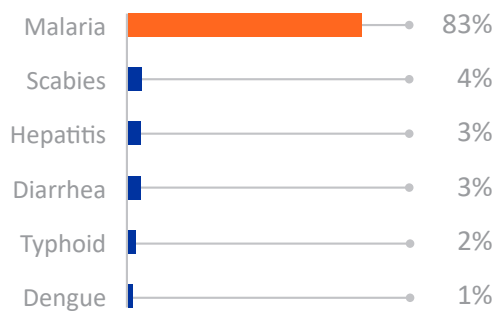
#### #2 NEED



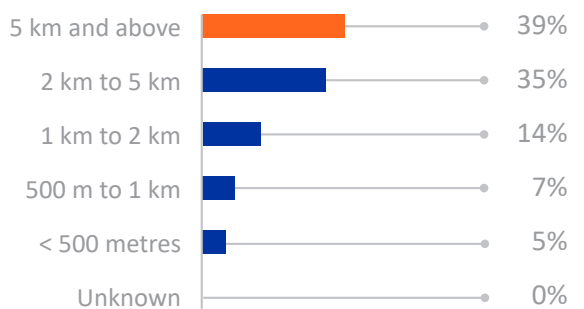
#### #3 NEED



#### PRIMARY HEALTH CONCERN (TOP 6)



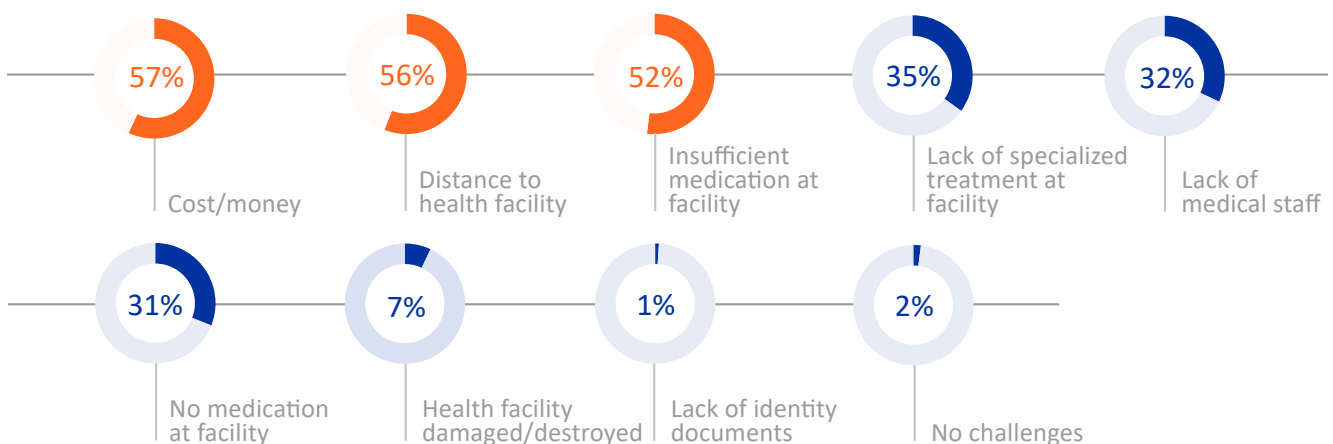
#### DISTANCE TO FUNCTIONING HEALTH FACILITY



Suspected/confirmed malaria was the primary health concern in 83 per cent of assessed settlements, followed by scabies (4%), hepatitis (3%), diarrhea (3%), typhoid (2%) and dengue (1%). 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 unit, dispensary or any other government hospital) that provides primary health care to the settlement.<sup>34</sup> Most key informants in the assessed settlements in Sindh reported that the distance to a functioning health facility was five kilometres and above (39%). Twelve 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 = 6,248)

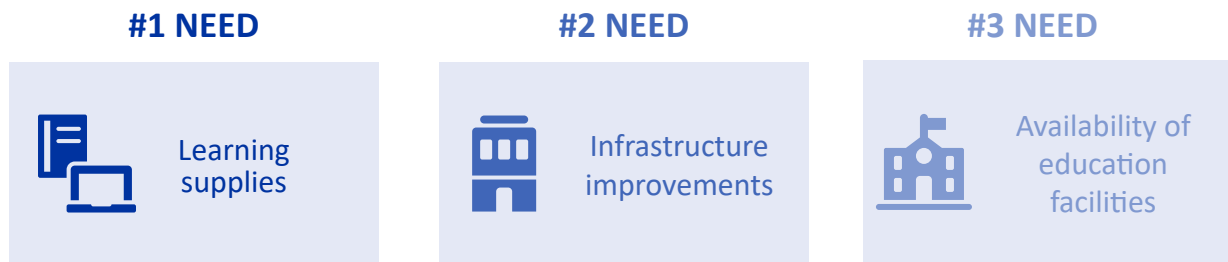


Key informants also identified factors that prevent most people from accessing healthcare services. The cost of healthcare was cited as a barrier in 57 per cent of the assessed settlements. Additionally, distance to a health facility (56%), insufficient medication (52%), lack of specialized treatment (35%), a shortage of medical staff (32%) and no medication (31%) were other important factors identified by key informants.

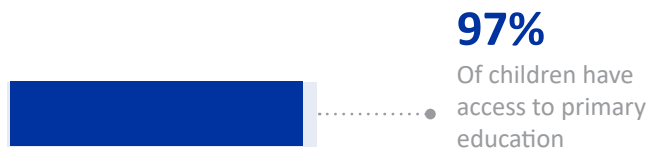
<sup>34</sup> Please note that health services are usually provided at the union council level.

## 14. EDUCATION

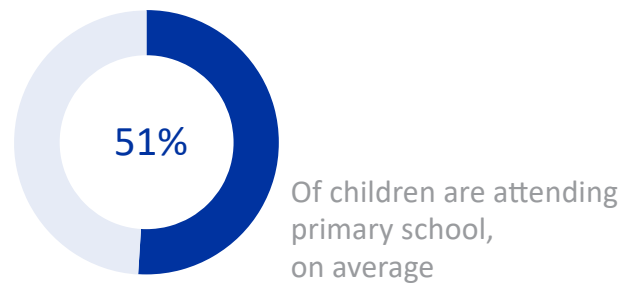
### MOST IMPORTANT EDUCATION NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



#### ACCESS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN<sup>35</sup>

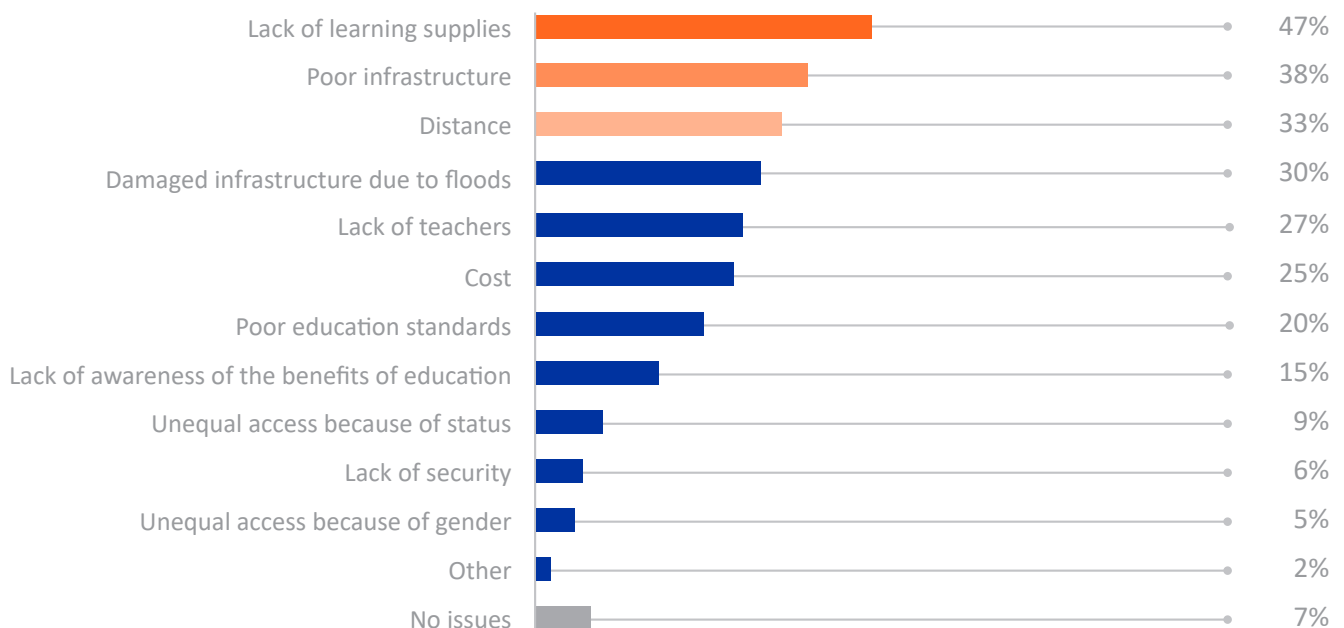


#### SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL<sup>36</sup>



Ninety-seven per cent of assessed settlements in Sindh reported that children have access to primary school. On average, 51 per cent of children in the surveyed settlements are attending primary school in Sindh.

#### MAIN ISSUES WITH ACCESSING EDUCATION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN (Multiple answers, N = 6,248)



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 (47%), poor infrastructure (38%) and distance (33%). However, some challenges also relate to the demand for education, such as the lack of awareness of the benefits of education (15%).

<sup>35</sup> Access to education means having physical access to education facilities within reasonable distance of the settlement.

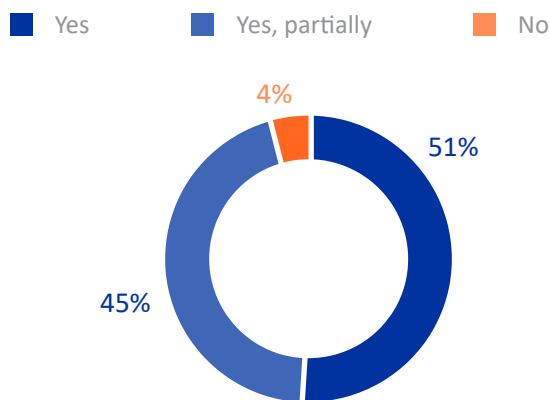
<sup>36</sup> Attendance to education means children physically attending classes on a regular basis.

## 15. AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS

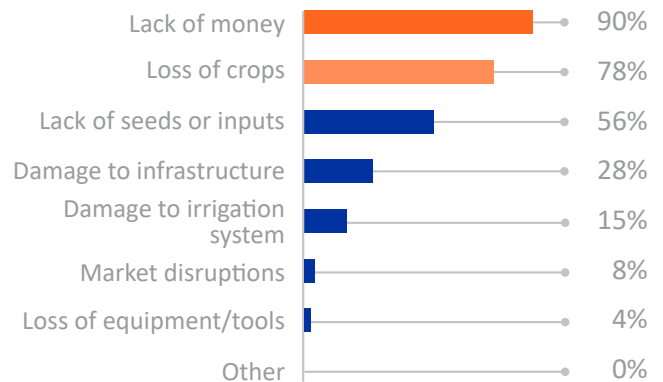
### MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS



ABILITY OF FARMERS TO RESUME AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES SINCE THE FLOODS (N = 6,110)



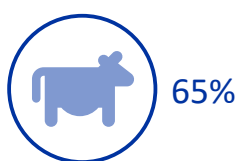
CHALLENGES FACED BY AFFECTED FARMERS SINCE THE FLOODS (Multiple choice, N = 6,110)



DTM enumerators asked key informants additional questions in case the settlement was an agricultural settlement, representing 98 per cent of assessed settlements (6,110) in Sindh. Only fifty-one per cent of settlements reported that affected farmers were able to fully resume agricultural activities. Moreover, affected farmers have experienced several challenges since the floods, these were mostly a lack of money (90%) and a loss of crops (78%). Lack of seeds or inputs (56%), damage to infrastructure to access their fields (28%), and damage to the irrigation system (15%) were also important challenges.

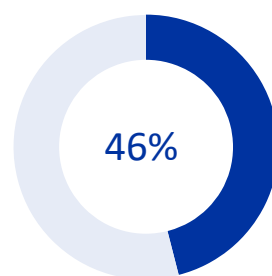
MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS

#### #1 Occupation



**Farming**  
Sharecropping: 36%  
Rented land: 19%  
Own land: 10%

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO CURRENTLY HAVE A SOURCE OF INCOME



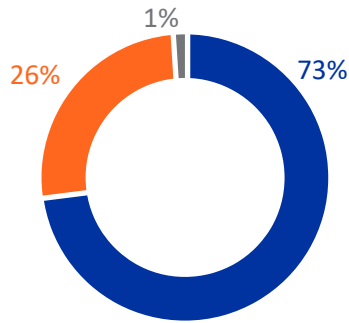
Of households have a source of income, on average

Key informants reported that farming is the predominant occupation among settlements, comprising 65 per cent of the surveyed settlements. Within this farming community, the majority engage in sharecropping arrangements (36%), 19 per cent lease their land and 10 per cent cultivate their own land. On average, key informants reported that 46 per cent of households in the assessed settlements have a source of income.

## 16. ACCOUNTABILITY OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

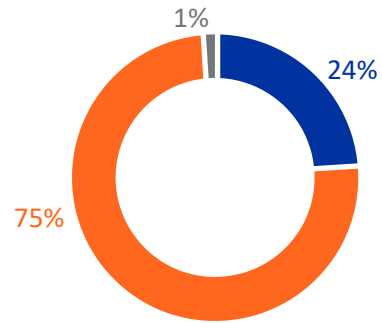
ORGANIZATIONS INFORM THE COMMUNITY THAT ASSISTANCE IS FREE

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown



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

■ 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. Seventy-three per cent of settlements indicated that organizations inform the community about free services/assistance, however, 75 per cent of settlements reported that there was no system/mechanism/focal point in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour.