PAKISTAN
FLOOD RESPONSE | COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION (CNI)

ROUND 4 | DATA COLLECTED: AUGUST 2023

PROVINCIAL REPORT: BALOCHISTAN

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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

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 locations	No. of KIs
BMA – Round 1	Sep – Oct 2022	6	136 union councils	487
CNI – Round 1	Nov – Dec 2022	9	3,262 settlements	8,905
CNI – Round 2	Jan – Mar 2023	9	3,262 settlements	12,340
CNI – Round 3	May – July 2023	9	3,261 settlements	12,161
CNI – Round 4	August 2023	9	3,257 settlements	15,050

[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.

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2. KEY FINDINGS

A significant number of TDPs (198,289 individuals) **remain displaced in Balochistan.** However, DTM observed a 26 per cent decrease in TDPs compared to the previous round (Round 3).

The majority of TDPs (77%) **are living in temporary structures**, such as tents or emergency shelter.

Following the trend from the previous round (Round 3), **the large majority of the initial 1,319,770 TDPs registered by DTM have returned to their areas of origin** (1,121,481; 85%).

Seventy-eight 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.[5]

One year after the floods, **shelter reconstruction continues to be a significant need,** along with food and access to clean and safe drinking water — consistent with previous rounds.

A majority of settlements (58%) 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.

In the last 12 months, **79 per cent of the assessed settlements received assistance.** The vast majority of the settlements received food (91%), followed by agricultural inputs (47%) and NFIs (emergency shelter kits; 41%).

The majority of settlements in Balochistan rely on farming (75%). The predominant farming practice is **sharecropping (46%), which places farmers in a more precarious and vulnerable position compared to those who own or rent the land they farm.**

- **Significant numbers of TDPs return to areas of origin, but many remain in displacement**
  Despite a 26 per cent decrease since the previous assessment (Round 3), Balochistan still hosts a significant number of TDPs. DTM estimated that a total of 198,289 individuals in the nine assessed districts in Balochistan remain displaced as a consequence of the 2022 floods. Jaffarabad (57,808 TDPs), Kachhi (38,205 TDPs) and Nasirabad (32,324 TDPs) are the three districts with the highest number of identified TDPs. However, as in the previous round (Round 3), DTM found that a large majority of the initial 1,319,770 TDPs have returned to their areas of origin (1,121,481; 85%). These findings underscore the importance of humanitarian programs expanding their scope beyond areas hosting TDP populations, incorporating also areas of origin and host populations. This is especially pertinent as TDPs are increasingly looking to remain in the areas where they are displaced.

- **However, significant humanitarian needs, especially on food, shelter, and WASH remain**
  Food and nutrition intake continue to improve compared to the previous assessment (Round 3). Nevertheless, many communities continue to grapple with significant food-related needs. Moreover, one year after the floods, a large majority of TDPs (77%) continue to reside in temporary shelters. A substantial number of shelters are still partially damaged or completely destroyed, with only few having been reconstructed in areas hosting TDPs. 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.[5] Furthermore, the floods have damaged several water sources, which remain unrepaired.

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

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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'.[6]

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

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.[7] For this round, IOM implemented the CNI in nine districts of Balochistan. The CNI was conducted in 3,257 flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted temporary displaced persons (TDPs) across the nine targeted districts.[8]
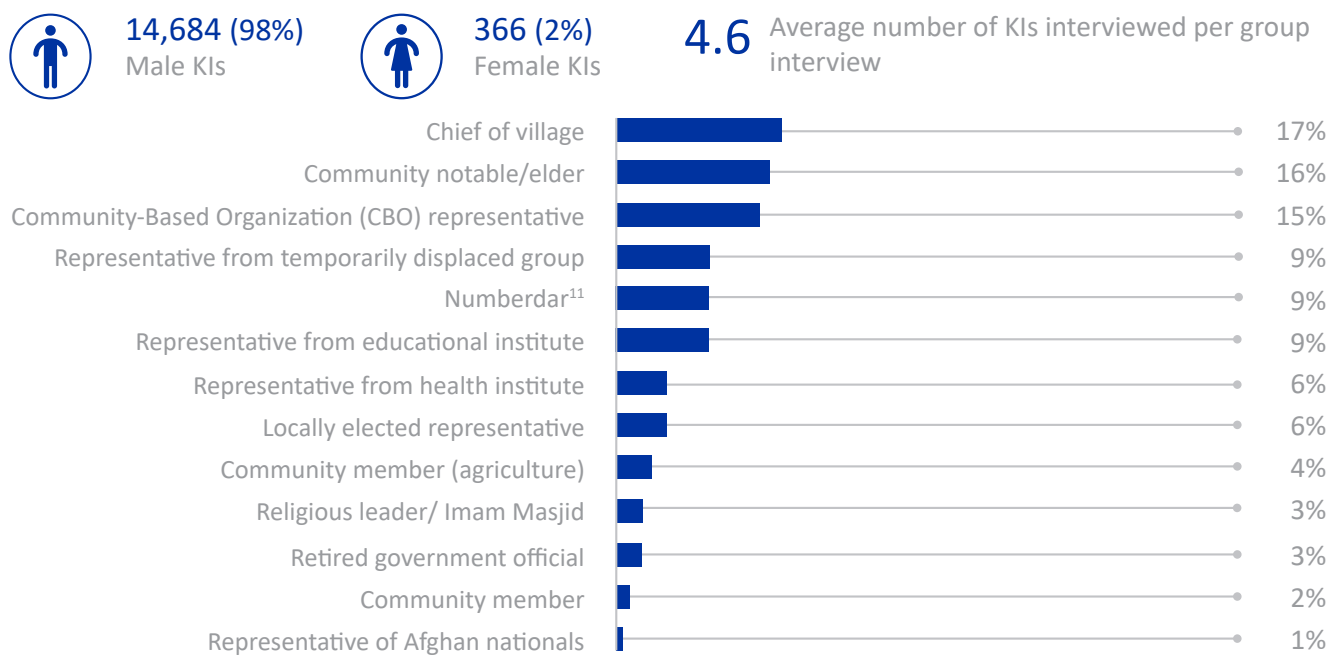
4. METHODOLOGY

The CNI was conducted through group interviews 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.[9] 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.[10]

A total of 62 enumerators (56 male and 6 female) assessed 3,257 settlements through interviews with 15,050 KIs, of whom 98 per cent were male and two 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 nine districts of Balochistan due to security and operational reasons. Therefore, data should not be generalized, and may not represent a full picture of human mobility, the multisectoral needs of TDPs and recovery needs in Balochistan.

TYPE OF KEY INFORMANTS

14,684 (98%) Male KIs

366 (2%) Female KIs

4.6 Average number of KIs interviewed per group interview

Chief of village	17%
Community notable/elder	16%
Community-Based Organization (CBO) representative	15%
Representative from temporarily displaced group	9%
Numberdar[11]	9%
Representative from educational institute	9%
Representative from health institute	6%
Locally elected representative	6%
Community member (agriculture)	4%
Religious leader/ Imam Masjid	3%
Retired government official	3%
Community member	2%
Representative of Afghan nationals	1%

[6] National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), 2022. NDMA Daily Situation Report No. 158 (Dated 18 November 2022). Available here.
[7] The previous CNI reports can be accessed here: CNI Round 1, CNI Round 2 and CNI Round 3 (Balochistan).
[8] Due to security reasons, DTM was not able to cover five settlements which were covered during the previous round of data collection (Round 3).
[9] The information gathered represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants, and should be interpreted accordingly.
[10] The direct observation method includes the cross verification of information provided by key informants through the direct observation by enumerators.
[11] 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.

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5. HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW

TOTAL POPULATION[12]		TOTAL TDPs		EXTERNAL TDPs[13]		INTERNAL TDPs[14]		RETURNING TDPs[15]	
Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households
2,674,114	354,554	198,289 (7.4%)	27,916 (7.9%)	4,838 (0.2%)	588 (0.2%)	193,451 (7.2%)	27,328 (7.7%)	1,121,481 (41.9%)	160,374 (45.2%)

HUMAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICTS	PBS|TOTAL POPULATION[16]	DTM|No. of Cov. SETTLEMENTS	DTM|TOTAL POPULATION	DTM|TOTAL TDPs	DTM|EXTERNAL TDPs	DTM|INTERNAL TDPs	DTM|RETURNING TDPs
Pishin	835,482	347	444,932	4,547	846	3,701	19,264
Jaffarabad	594,558	718	439,933	57,808	80	57,728	374,436
Loralai	272,432	325	401,816	1,682	198	1,484	13,164
Nasirabad	563,377	400	305,214	32,324	926	31,398	173,325
Kachhi	442,612	334	291,650	38,205	108	38,097	287,501
Sibi	224,148	121	260,873	17,475	39	17,436	1,116
Killa Saifullah	380,200	248	183,738	4,515	2,575	1,940	901
Sohbat Pur	240,106	468	182,005	19,199	26	19,173	117,196
Usta Muhammad	N/A	296	163,953	22,534	40	22,494	134,578
GRAND TOTAL	**3,552,915**	**3,257**	**2,674,114**	**198,289**	**4,838**	**193,451**	**1,121,481**

TOTAL POPULATION

During this assessment, key informants estimated a total population of 2,674,114 individuals or 354,554 households across the nine assessed districts. Pishin district had the highest population with 444,932 individuals, followed by Jaffarabad (439,933 individuals) and Loralai (401,816).

TDPs (EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL)

Furthermore, DTM identified a total of 198,289 TDPs, equivalent to 27,916 households, who experienced displacement due to the 2022 floods in the nine target districts in Balochistan.[17] This is a 26 per cent decrease compared to the previous round (Round 3), where DTM recorded 267,189 TDPs. The majority of these TDPs (193,451 individuals or 27,328 households; 98%) had to move within their own settlement (internal TDPs). Only 4,838 individuals or 588 households (2%) were displaced outside of their own settlement (external TDPs). Most internal TDPs were identified in Jaffarabad (57,728 individuals), Kachhi (38,097 individuals) and Nasirabad (31,398 individuals), whereas external TDPs were mostly identified in Killa Saifullah (2,575 individuals), Nasirabad (926 individuals) and Pishin (846 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. As in the previous round (Round 3), these constitute the majority of TDPs in Balochistan. A total of 1,121,481 returning TDPs or 160,374 returning TDP households were identified during this fourth round of assessment. The districts with the highest number of returning TDPs were Jaffarabad (374,436 returning TDPs), Kachhi (287,501 returning TDPs) and Nasirabad (173,325 returning TDPs).

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[12] It should be noted that DTM's assessment was specifically conducted in flood-affected settlements or settlements that hosted TDPs, amounting to a total of 3,257 settlements across the nine districts, according to DTM, whereas PBS data includes all settlements within the nine assessed districts of Balochistan.
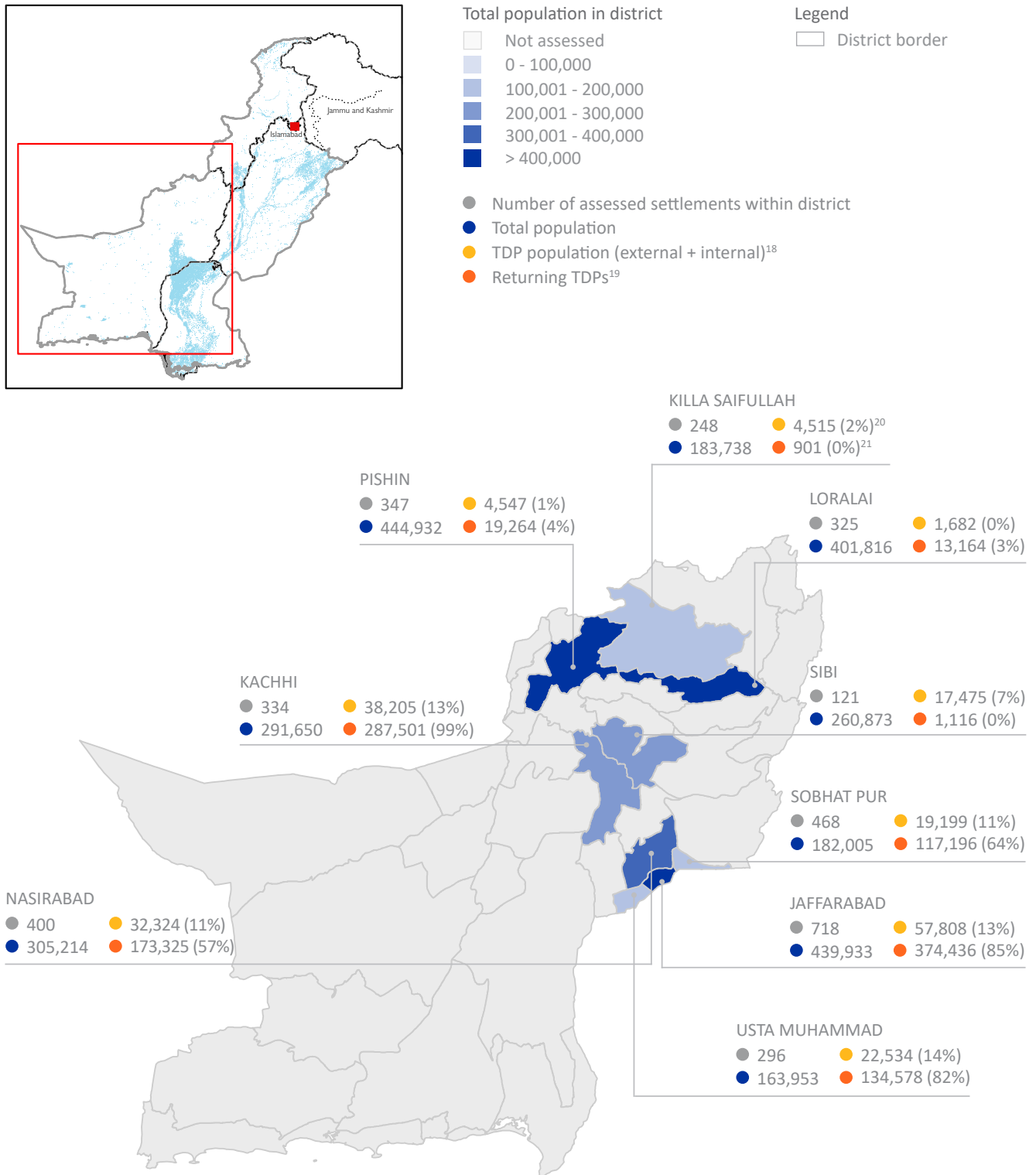[13] Please refer to page 3 for the definition of external TDPs.
[14] Please refer to page 3 for the definition of internal TDPs.
[15] Please refer to page 3 for the definition of returning TDPs.
[16] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) (2023). *Seventh Population and Housing Census 2023. The Digital Census*. Available here.
[17] Please note that 1,024 settlements did not have any TDPs at the time of the assessment.

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TOTAL POPULATION AND ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS, BY DISTRICT

Total population in district

- Not assessed
- 0 - 100,000
- 100,001 - 200,000
- 200,001 - 300,000
- 300,001 - 400,000
- > 400,000

Legend
- District border

- ● Number of assessed settlements within district
- ● Total population
- ● TDP population (external + internal)[18]
- ● Returning TDPs[19]

KILLA SAIFULLAH
- ● 248
- ● 4,515 (2%)[20]
- ● 183,738
- ● 901 (0%)[21]

PISHIN
- ● 347
- ● 4,547 (1%)
- ● 444,932
- ● 19,264 (4%)

LORALAI
- ● 325
- ● 1,682 (0%)
- ● 401,816
- ● 13,164 (3%)

KACHHI
- ● 334
- ● 38,205 (13%)
- ● 291,650
- ● 287,501 (99%)

SIBI
- ● 121
- ● 17,475 (7%)
- ● 260,873
- ● 1,116 (0%)

SOBHAT PUR
- ● 468
- ● 19,199 (11%)
- ● 182,005
- ● 117,196 (64%)

NASIRABAD
- ● 400
- ● 32,324 (11%)
- ● 305,214
- ● 173,325 (57%)

JAFFARABAD
- ● 718
- ● 57,808 (13%)
- ● 439,933
- ● 374,436 (85%)

USTA MUHAMMAD
- ● 296
- ● 22,534 (14%)
- ● 163,953
- ● 134,578 (82%)

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.
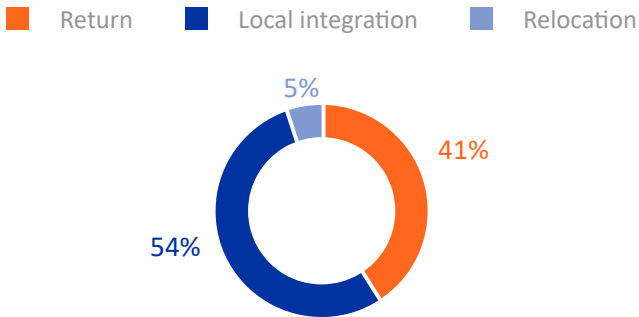[19] Please refer to page 3 for the definition of returning TDPs.
[20] Expressed as a percentage of the total population.
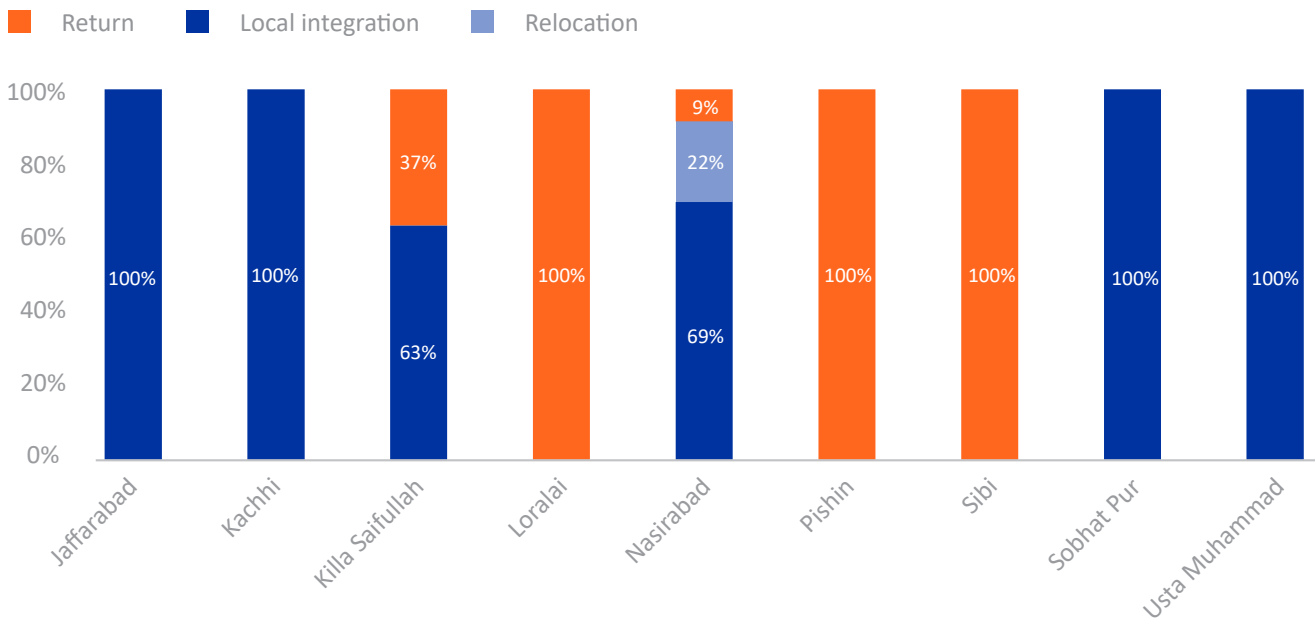[21] Expressed as a percentage of the total population.

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6. MOBILITY INTENTIONS

MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDPs (N = 105)[22]

- Return
- Local integration
- Relocation

5%
41%
54%

Among the 105 surveyed settlements hosting external TDPs (TDPs who are residing outside of their settlement), 41 per cent indicated that the majority of TDPs still express the desire to return to their areas of origin. This marks a decrease compared to the previous round (Round 3) when 52 per cent of settlements reported TDPs have a desire to return.

MOST PREFERRED MOVEMENT INTENTION OF TDPs, BY DISTRICT (N = 105)

- Return
- Local integration
- Relocation

District	Local integration / Return	Relocation
Jaffarabad	100%	
Kachhi	100%	
Killa Saifullah	63% / 37%	
Loralai	100%	
Nasirabad	69% / 9%	22%
Pishin	100%	
Sibi	100%	
Sobhat Pur	100%	
Usta Muhammad	100%	

Return was the most preferred option in Loralai (100%), Pishin (100%) and Sibi (100%), while local integration was more preferred in Jaffarabad (100%), Kachhi (100%), Sobhat Pur (100%), Usta Muhammad (100%), Nasirabad (69%) and Killa Saifullah (63%). Nasirabad was the only district where relocation (22%) was identified by key informants as a preferred intention of TDPs.

FACTORS THAT IMPACT INABILITY TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN (TOP 4) (Multiple answers, N = 43)[23]

Lack of livelihoods — 74%
Loss of assets — 49%
Destroyed houses — 67%
Lack of food — 44%
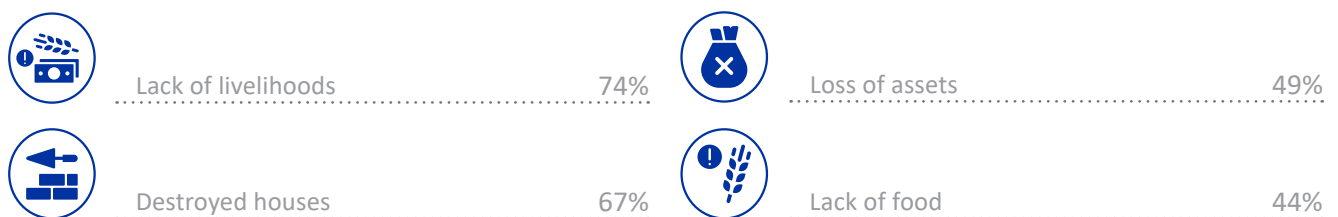
Lack of livelihoods (74%), destroyed houses (67%), loss of assets (49%) and a lack of food (44%) were identified by key informants as the most important factors impacting TDPs ability to return. These results highlight the need for integrated programming for shelter/housing, livelihoods and agricultural interventions if the remaining TDPs are to return to settlements of origin.
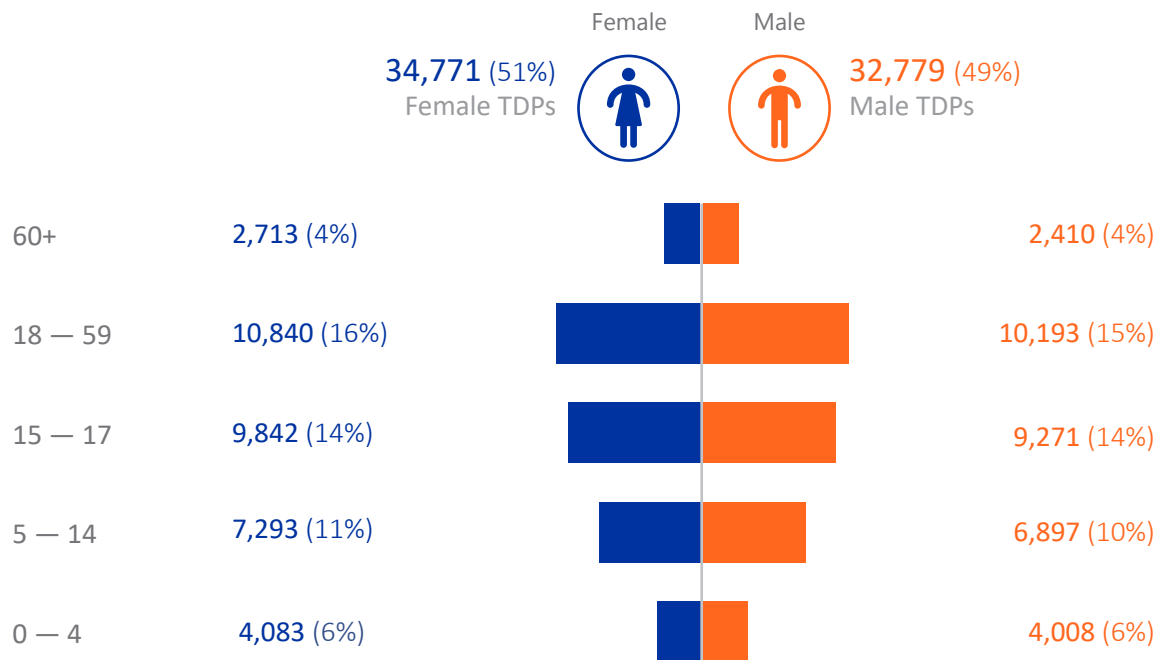
[22] This question only covers settlements that host external TDPs and where TDPs have movement intentions.
[23] This question was only asked if return was selected as the preferred movement intention in the previous question.

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7. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE AND SEX OF TDPs (N = 1,162)[24]

Female | Male

34,771 (51%)
Female TDPs

32,779 (49%)
Male TDPs

Age	Female	Male
60+	**2,713** (4%)	2,410 (4%)
18 — 59	**10,840** (16%)	10,193 (15%)
15 — 17	**9,842** (14%)	9,271 (14%)
5 — 14	**7,293** (11%)	6,897 (10%)
0 — 4	**4,083** (6%)	4,008 (6%)

At the time of the assessment, DTM teams estimated a total of 198,289 TDPs in the nine assessed districts of Balochistan. In addition, key informants were asked to provide the age and sex-disaggregated breakdown of TDPs. The below information is only available for a total of 67,550 TDPs (34% of TDPs in the province).
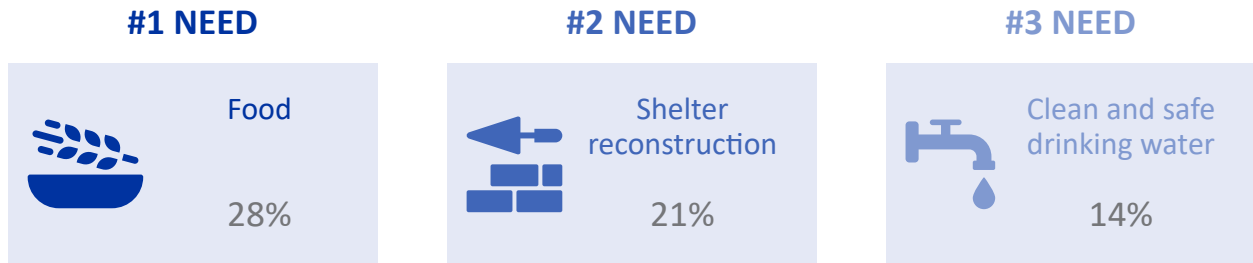
The age breakdown shows that the majority of the TDP population consists of individuals who are younger than 18 years of age (41,394 individuals or 61%). Within this age group, adolescents (15-17 years) are the biggest group (19,113 individuals or 28%), followed by children (15-17 years) (14,190 or 21%) and infants (0-4 years) (8,091 or 12%). Adults between 18 and 59 years of age consist of 21,033 individuals (31%) and individuals over 60 years of age consist of 5,123 individuals (8%).

According to key informants, the TDP population in Balochistan is 51 per cent female (34,771 individuals) and 49 per cent male (32,779 individuals). This sex parity is consistent across various age brackets for both females and males.

[24] Key informants only provided the sex and age of the TDP population if they had sufficient information available. Therefore, this question was only answered in 1,162 settlements.

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8. NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

| #1 NEED	#2 NEED	#3 NEED
Food	Shelter reconstruction	Clean and safe drinking water
28%	21%	14%

- Food continues to be a vital necessity in the surveyed settlements (28%). Nevertheless, findings from the food and nutrition section indicate a positive trend towards improved food security.
- 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 20,900 shelters remain fully destroyed. Furthermore, key informants have highlighted several challenges associated with existing shelters, underscoring there are still outstanding needs.
- Clean and safe drinking water (14%) 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 58 per cent of the assessed settlements still rely on unimproved water sources.


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

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9. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

ASSISTANCE SINCE THE 2022 FLOODS

79%
Of assessed settlements received a form of assistance since the 2022 floods

74%
Of individuals in assessed settlements received a form of assistance since the 2022 floods
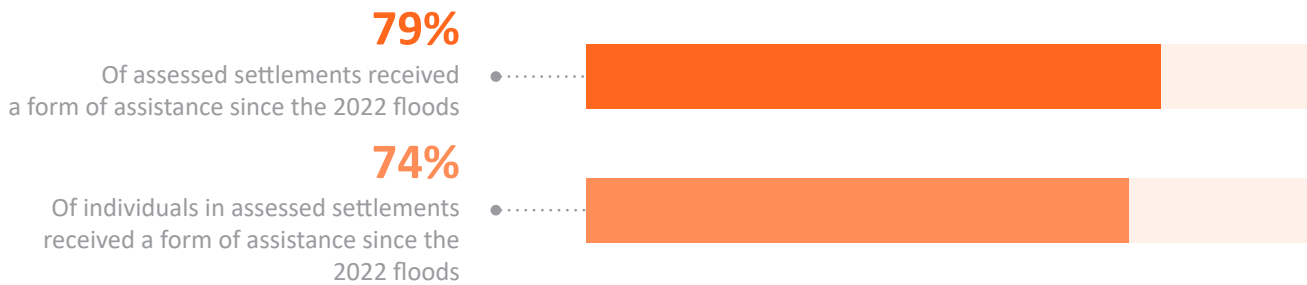
IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (TOP 4) (Multiple answers, N = 2,574)

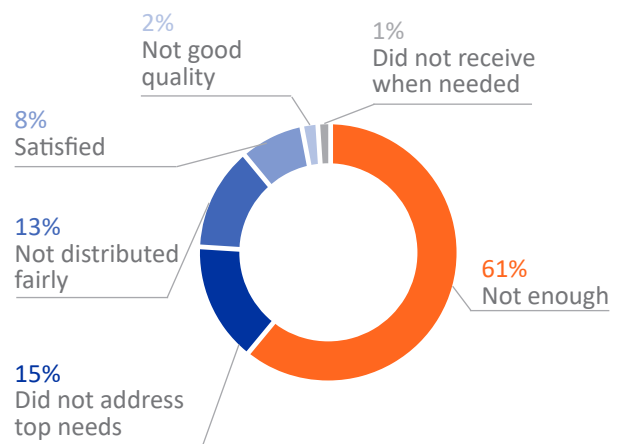| Food | 91% | NFIs: emergency shelter kits | 41% |
| Agricultural inputs | 47% | Medication | 33% |
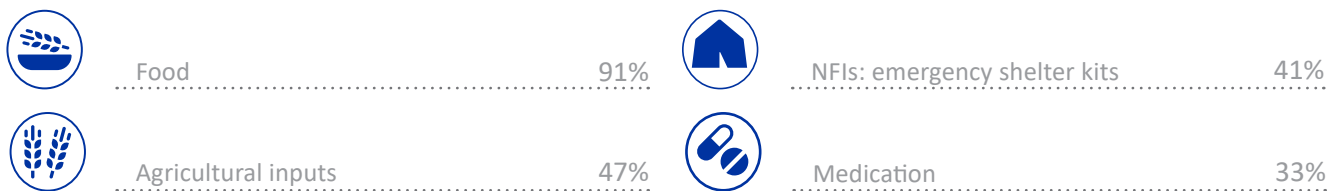
According to key informants, 79 per cent of assessed settlements (2,574) or 74 per cent of individuals in these settlements received assistance since the floods, which occurred one year prior to this assessment. This trend was consistent across most districts, with the notable exceptions being Loralai and Sibi, where the majority did not receive assistance. Assistance most frequently came in the form of food distributions (91%), agricultural inputs (47%), NFIs (emergency shelter kits; 41%) and medication (33%).

IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, POPULATION GROUPS WHO FACE BARRIERS WHEN ACCESSING ASSISTANCE (Multiple answers, N = 2,574)

Women	79%
Elderly	71%
Persons with disabilities	47%
Girls	17%
Boys	14%
Third gender	0%
None	6%
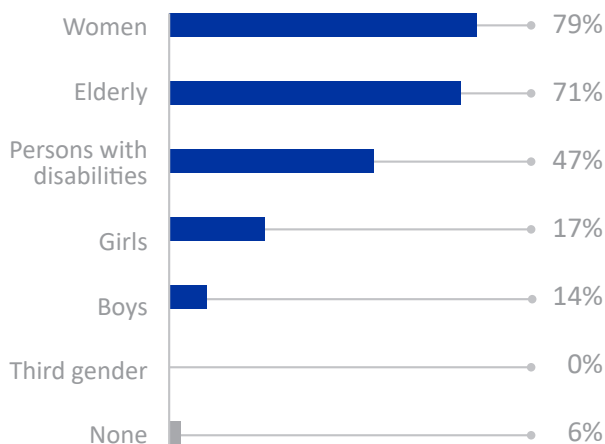
IF ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED, FEEDBACK ON ASSISTANCE (N = 2,574)

- 2% Not good quality
- 1% Did not receive when needed
- 8% Satisfied
- 13% Not distributed fairly
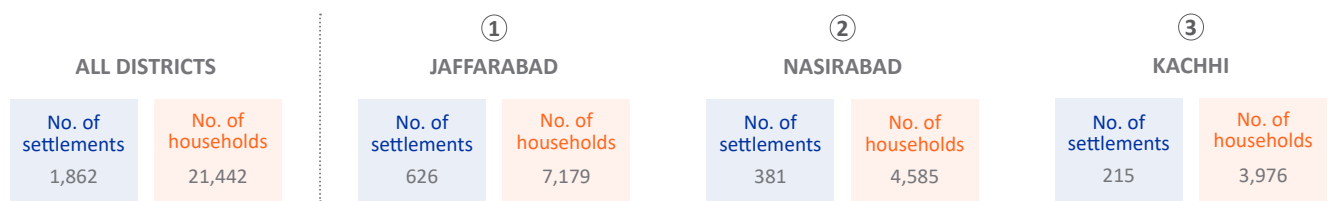- 15% Did not address top needs
- 61% Not enough

A large majority of settlements reported that women (79%) and elderly (71%) most commonly face barriers when accessing assistance. Finally, more than half of settlements indicated that the assistance fell short in terms of items or services received (61%).

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10. SHELTER

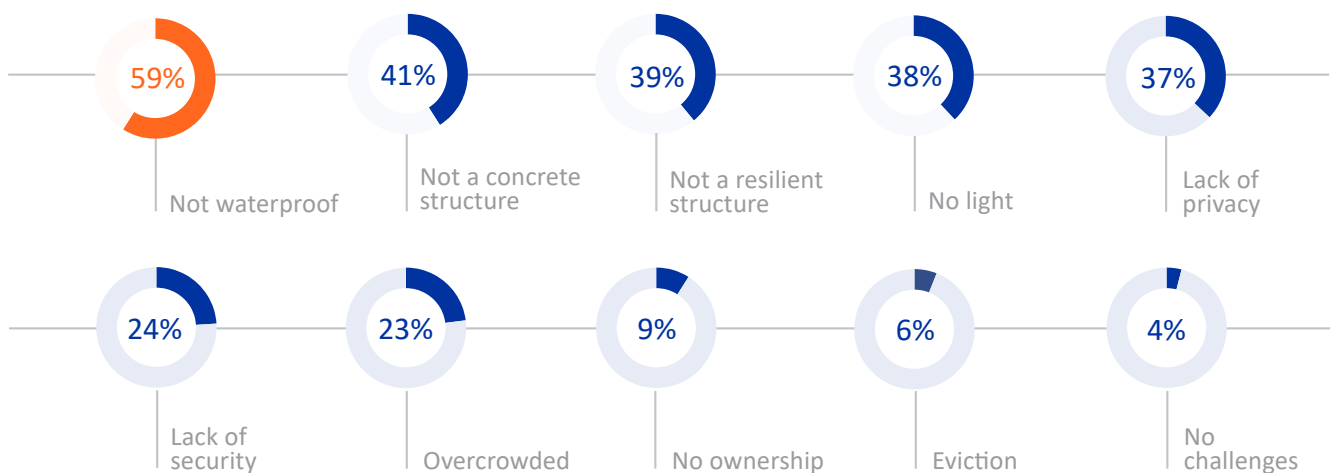### SHELTER BREAKDOWN TDP HOUSEHOLDS, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICTS	TOTAL TDP HOUSEHOLDS	TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN TENTS OR EMERGENCY SHELTERS	TDP HOUSEHOLD LIVING WITH HOST COMMUNITY	TDP HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN BUILDINGS[25]
Jaffarabad	7,590	7,179 (95%)	411 (5%)	0 (0%)
Kachhi	5,532	3,976 (72%)	1,546 (28%)	10 (0%)
Nasirabad	4,850	4,585 (95%)	265 (5%)	0 (0%)
Usta Muhammad	2,978	2,877 (97%)	98 (3%)	3 (0%)
Sibi	2,888	0 (0%)	2,888 (100%)	0 (0%)
Sohbat Pur	2,820	2,781 (99%)	39 (1%)	0 (0%)
Pishin	592	19 (3%)	573 (97%)	0 (0%)
Killa Saifullah	497	12 (2%)	136 (27%)	349 (70%)
Loralai	169	13 (8%)	122 (72%)	34 (20%)
GRAND TOTAL	**27,916**	**21,442 (77%)**	**6,078 (22%)**	**396 (1%)**

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

	ALL DISTRICTS		① JAFFARABAD		② NASIRABAD		③ KACHHI	
	No. of settlements	No. of households	No. of settlements	No. of households	No. of settlements	No. of households	No. of settlements	No. of households
	1,862	21,442	626	7,179	381	4,585	215	3,976

Overall, in around three-fourths of the assessed settlements (77%), TDP households still lived in tents or emergency shelters, while 22 per cent lived with the host community and one per cent in buildings. However, this varied significantly from district to district. In Sobhat Pur (99%), Usta Muhammad (97%), Nasirabad (95%), Jaffarabad (95%) and Kachhi (72%) a majority of TDP households lived in tents or emergency shelter. In Killa Saifullah (70%), the majority of TDP households lived in buildings, while in Sibi (100%), Pishin (97%) and Loralai (72%), the large majority of TDP households were living with the host community.

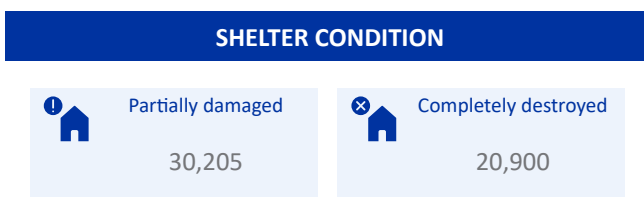### CONCERNS WITH CURRENT SHELTER (Multiple answers, N = 3,257)

59%	41%	39%	38%	37%
Not waterproof	Not a concrete structure	Not a resilient structure	No light	Lack of privacy

24%	23%	9%	6%	4%
Lack of security	Overcrowded	No ownership	Eviction	No challenges

---

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

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

## MOST IMPORTANT SHELTER RECOVERY NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED
Financial support

#2 NEED
Shelter material

#3 NEED
Skilled labour

SHELTER CONDITION

SHELTER CONDITION

Partially damaged	Completely destroyed
30,205	20,900

At the time of the assessment, a total of 30,205 shelters remained partially damaged and 20,900 completely destroyed in the nine assessed districts of Balochistan. Five per cent of the assessed settlements (168) have
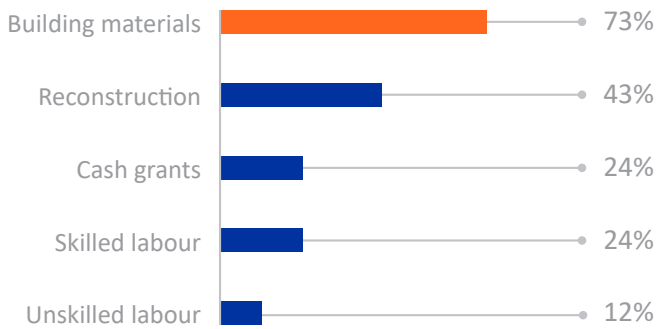
SHELTER RECONSTRUCTION

SHELTERS THAT RECEIVED ASSISTANCE

Partially damaged	Completely destroyed
1,474 (4.9%)	1,263 (6.0%)[26]
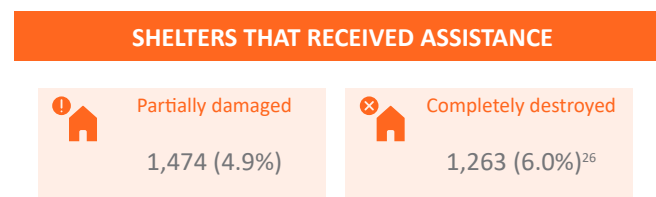
received support to repair or rebuild their shelters. Within these settlements, support was extended to 1,474 (5%) partially damaged shelters, while 1,263 (6%) completely destroyed shelters were reconstructed.
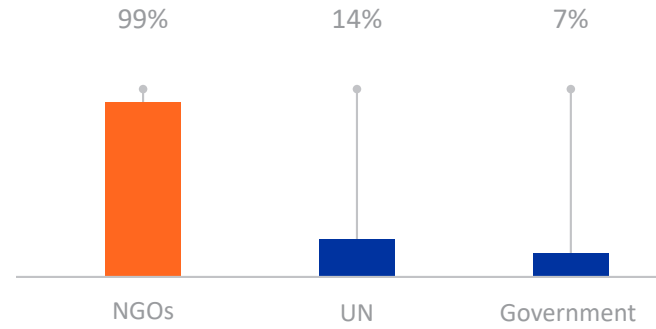
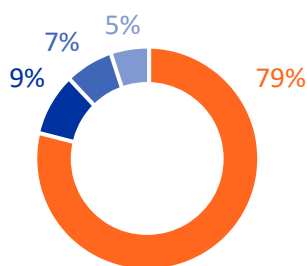## IF SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED, TYPE OF SUPPORT
(Multiple answers, N = 168)[27]

- Building materials — 73%
- Reconstruction — 43%
- Cash grants — 24%
- Skilled labour — 24%
- Unskilled labour — 12%

IF SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED, WHO PROVIDED SUPPORT? (Multiple answers, N = 168)[28]

- NGOs — 99%
- UN — 14%
- Government — 7%

MOST NEEDED NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

- Household items
- Emergency shelter
- WASH items
- Hygiene kits

- 79%
- 9%
- 7%
- 5%

Key informants identified household items, such as mattresses, blankets, clothes and kitchen sets (79%) as the most needed NFIs at the time of the assessment.
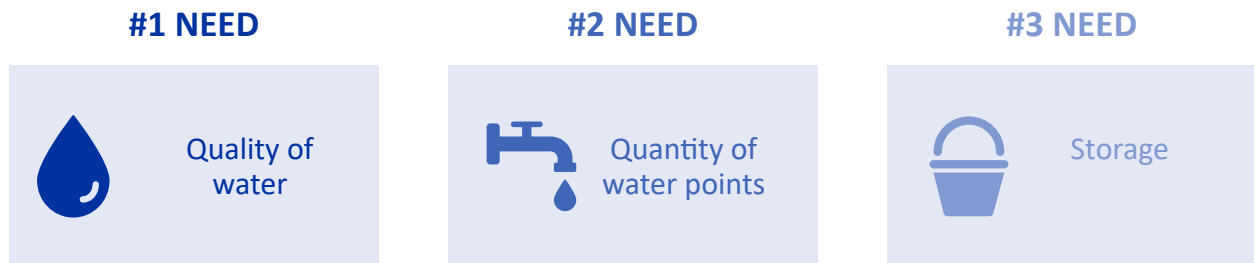
[26] Please note that shelters that were either partially or completely destroyed reflect the current count, excluding shelters that had previously suffered partial or complete damage but have since been repaired. On the other hand, shelters that received support encompass all shelters that have been assisted since the onset of the floods, making it a cumulative figure.

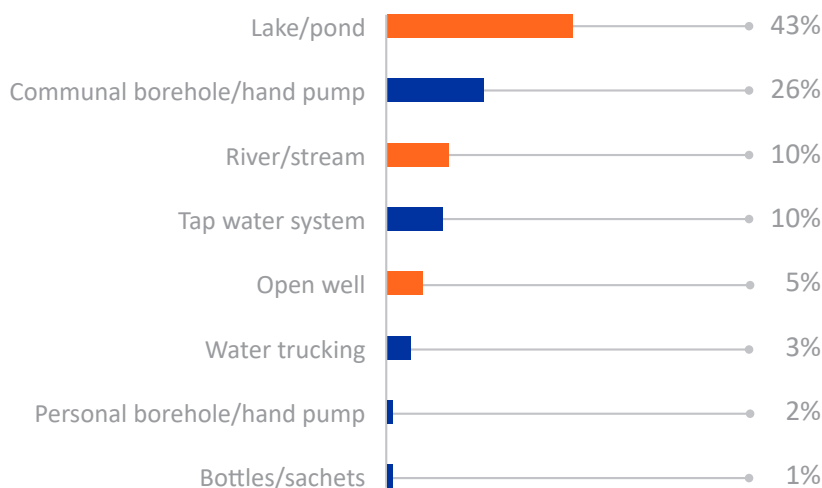[27] This question was only asked when shelters in the settlement received assistance.

[28] Ibid.

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12. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

MOST IMPORTANT WATER NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED

Quality of water

#2 NEED

Quantity of water points

#3 NEED

Storage

MOST COMMON WAY TO COLLECT DRINKING WATER

Lake/pond	43%
Communal borehole/hand pump	26%
River/stream	10%
Tap water system	10%
Open well	5%
Water trucking	3%
Personal borehole/hand pump	2%
Bottles/sachets	1%

The most common way to collect drinking water in Balochistan is a lake or pond (43%). Twenty-six per cent of settlements collect drinking water through a communal borehole or hand pump and two per cent through a personal borehole or hand pump. Moreover, an additional 10 per cent of settlements collect their drinking water from a river or stream.

Overall, 58 per cent of assessed settlements in Balochistan indicated that villagers access water through unimproved water sources.
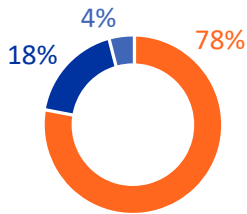
CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING WATER (TOP 10) (Multiple answers, N = 3,257)

49%	47%	40%	39%	35%
Water has strange taste	Not enough water points	Water has odour/smell	Not enough storage	Water has colour

26%	19%	9%	4%	4%
Water points are too far away	Water points are not functional	Too expensive	Fetching water is dangerous	Long waiting times
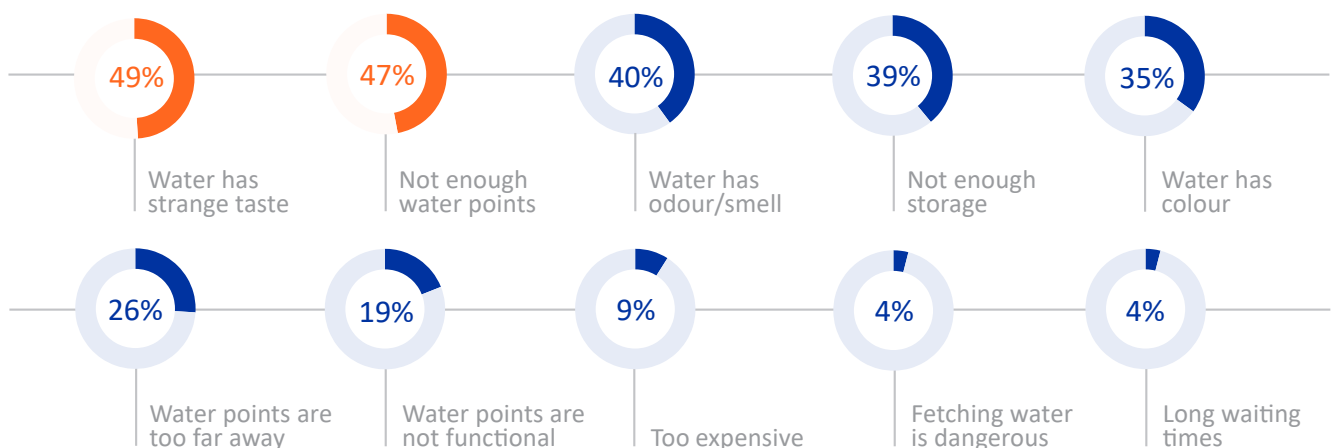
Key informants in Balochistan were also asked to identify the most common challenges people in the settlement experience when accessing drinking water. Many of these challenges were related to the quality of the water, such as water having an unusual taste (49%), emitting an odour (40%) and displaying colouration or suspended solids (35%). Additionally, water quantity concerns also emerged as significant challenges, such as an inadequate number of water points (47%) and insufficient storage (39%).

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MOST COMMON WAY TO DEFECATE

- Open defecation
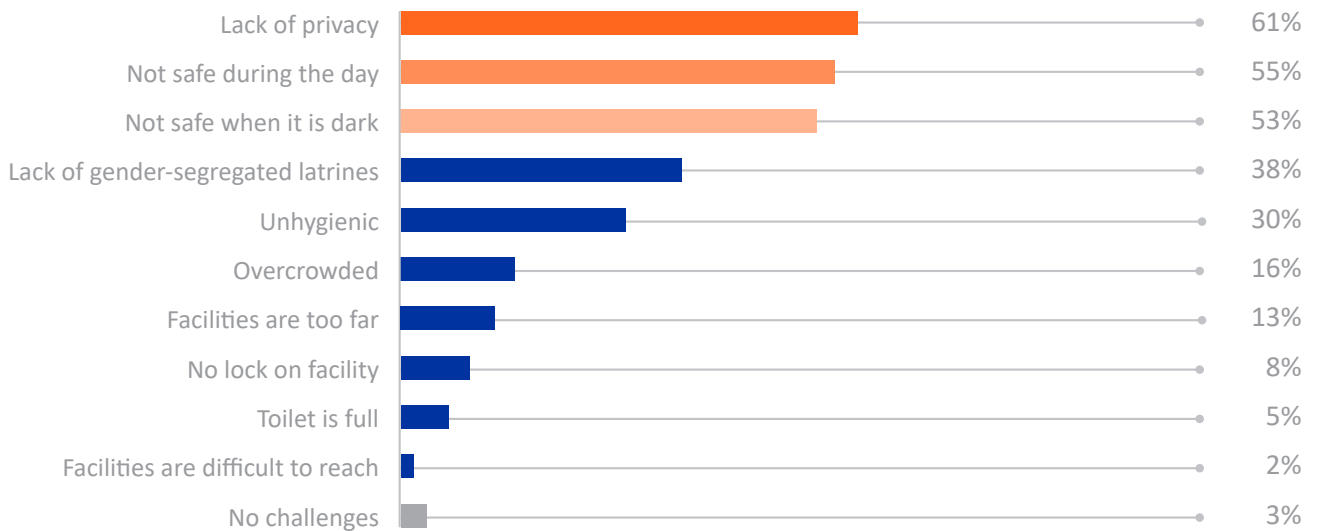- Household latrines
- Communal latrines

4%
18%
78%

A majority of assessed settlements indicated that most people defecate in an open area (78%). 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.[30]

Eighteen per cent indicated that most households (146,514) had household latrines at their disposal and four per cent (15,908 households) shared household latrines with other households.

TOP 3 DISTRICTS WITH POPULATIONS PRACTICING OPEN DEFECATION

	ALL DISTRICTS	① PISHIN	② KACHHI	③ LORALAI
Households	192,132	25,560	33,838	25,084
Individuals	1,464,264	243,095	229,704	226,491

CHALLENGES WHEN ACCESSING PLACES TO DEFECATE (Multiple answers, N = 3,257)

Lack of privacy	61%
Not safe during the day	55%
Not safe when it is dark	53%
Lack of gender-segregated latrines	38%
Unhygienic	30%
Overcrowded	16%
Facilities are too far	13%
No lock on facility	8%
Toilet is full	5%
Facilities are difficult to reach	2%
No challenges	3%

The most important challenges people face when accessing places to defecate included lack of privacy (61%), safety concerns during daytime (55%), nighttime (53%), absence of gender-segregated latrines (38%), unhygienic conditions (30%) and overcrowding (16%). Key informants also identified issues such as distance (13%), a lack of locks on facilities (8%), toilet is full (5%) and facilities being too difficult to reach (2%), however, these were reported in fewer settlements. Three per cent of assessed settlements reported no challenges.

IS THERE ADEQUATE LIGHTING AVAILABLE IN THE LATRINES?

9%
Of settlements have lighting available in the latrines

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[30] "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).
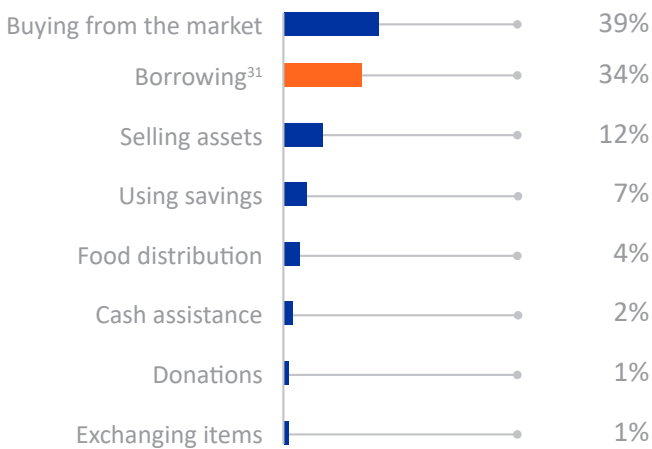
PAKISTAN | FLOOD RESPONSE | COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION (CNI)
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13. FOOD AND NUTRITION

MOST IMPORTANT FOOD NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED	#2 NEED	#3 NEED
Atta/wheat flour	Ghee/oil	Rice
46%	30%	10%

While food security has improved compared to previous rounds, a substantial number of settlements in Balochistan continue to grapple with significant food-related needs. Up to the date of assessment, the 2022 floods have destroyed significant areas of agricultural land and crops, thereby impacting the supply of basic food items such as wheat and rice.

This is also highlighted by key informants during this assessment, revealing that 46 per cent of surveyed settlements remain in need of additional atta or wheat flour, while 30 per cent require ghee or cooking oil. Additionally, 10 per cent of assessed settlements have expressed a pressing need for rice as another essential dietary component.

MOST COMMON WAY TO ACCESS FOOD

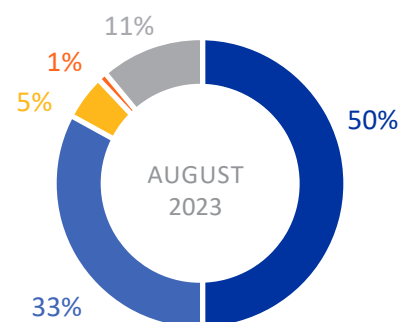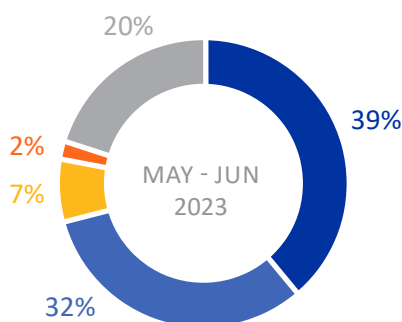|	
Buying from the market	39%
Borrowing[31]	34%
Selling assets	12%
Using savings	7%
Food distribution	4%
Cash assistance	2%
Donations	1%
Exchanging items	1%

Thirty-nine per cent of settlements indicated that the most common way to access food was to buy it from the market. However, 34 per cent still access food through borrowing.[31] Other ways to access food were selling assets (12%), utilizing savings (7%), food distribution (4%), cash assistance (2%), donations from the host community (1%) and exchanging items (1%).

Almost all the assessed settlements (99%) 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

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

MAY - JUN 2023
- 39%
- 32%
- 7%
- 2%
- 20%

AUGUST 2023
- 50%
- 33%
- 5%
- 1%
- 11%

[31] Borrowing means borrowing money from a formal or informal source to fulfill needs.

Fifty per cent of assessed settlements reported that the majority of households never face the challenge of nothing to eat, marking a substantial 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, from nine to six per cent.

SETTLEMENTS WHO RECEIVED FOOD DISTRIBUTION/ASSISTANCE

80%
Of settlements received a form of food distribution/assistance

72%
Of individuals in assessed settlements received a form of food distribution/assistance
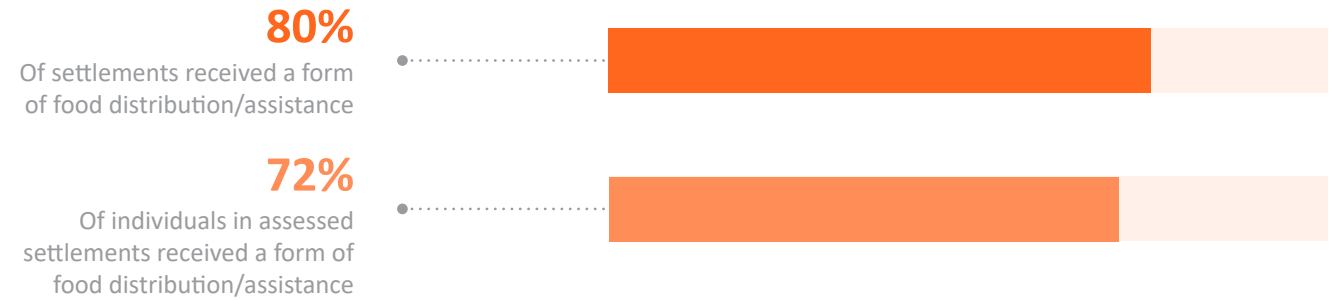
Eighty per cent of assessed settlements or 72 per cent of individuals in the assessed settlements have received food distribution or assistance since the 2022 floods. This marks an increase from the previous assessment (Round 3), which recorded a rate of 66 per cent of assessed settlements who received food distribution or assistance.

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

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14. HEALTH

MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED
Cash assistance

#2 NEED
Availability of medication

#3 NEED
Availability of health facilities

PRIMARY HEALTH CONCERN (TOP 6)

Malaria	73%
Typhoid	7%
Hepatitis	7%
Diarrhea	6%
Scabies	4%
Respiratory infection	2%
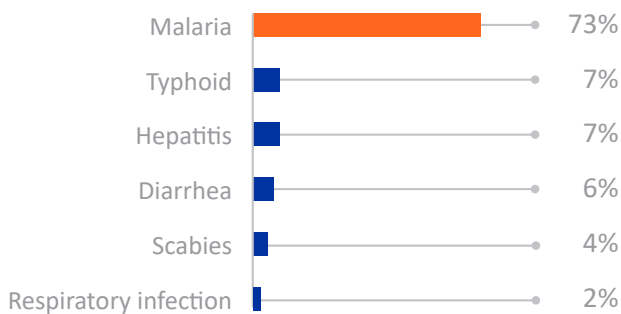
DISTANCE TO FUNCTIONING HEALTH FACILITY

5 km and above	44%
2 km to 5 km	29%
1 km to 2 km	14%
500 m to 1 km	9%
< 500 metres	4%
Unknown	0%

Suspected/confirmed malaria was the primary health concern in 73 per cent of assessed settlements, followed by typhoid (7%), hepatitis (7%), diarrhea (6%), scabies (4%) and respiratory infection (2%). 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, dispensary or any other government hospital) that provides primary health care to the settlement.[32] In 44 per cent of settlements key informants reported that the distance to a functioning health facility was five kilometres and above. 13 per cent of settlements reported a distance of less than one kilometre to the nearest health facility.

FACTORS PREVENTING MOST PEOPLE FROM ACCESSING HEALTHCARE SERVICES (Multiple answers, N = 3,257)

64% Cost/money	53% Insufficient medication at facility	51% Distance to health facility	46% No medication at facility	36% Lack of medical staff
31% Lack of specialized treatment at facility	2% Health facility damaged/destroyed	2% Lack of documentation	1% No challenges	
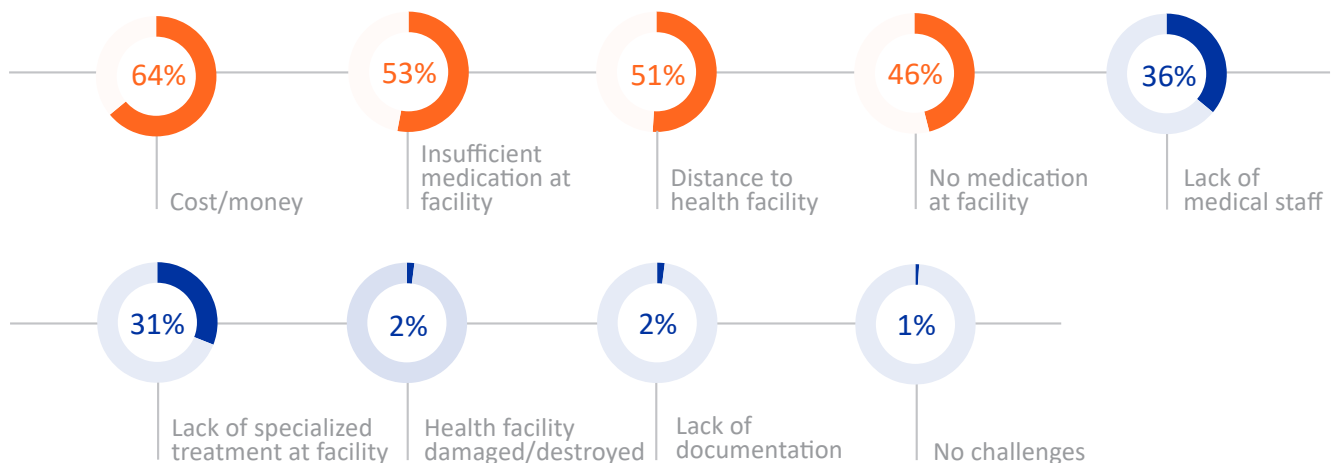
Key informants also identified factors that prevent most people from accessing healthcare services. Sixty-four per cent of assessed settlements reported the cost of health care as a factor preventing access to healthcare services. Insufficient medication (53%), distance to a health facility (51%), no medication (46%) and lack of medical staff (36%) were other important factors identified by key informants.

[32] Please note that health services are usually provided at the union council level.

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15. EDUCATION

MOST IMPORTANT EDUCATION NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED	#2 NEED	#3 NEED
Learning supplies	Availability of education facilities	Quantity of teachers

ACCESS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN[33]
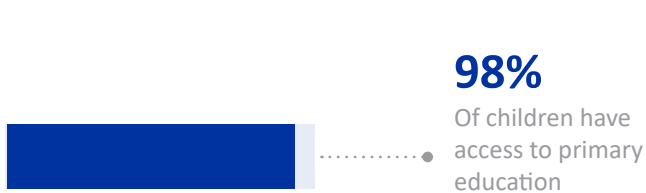
SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOLS[34]

98%
Of children have access to primary education

45%
Of children are attending primary school, on average
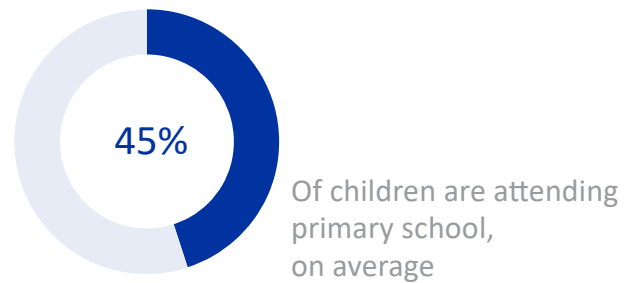
Ninety-eight per cent of assessed settlements in Balochistan reported that children have access to primary school. On average, 45 per cent of children in the surveyed settlements are attending primary school in Balochistan.

MAIN ISSUES WITH ACCESSING EDUCATION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN (Multiple answers, N = 3,257)

Lack of learning supplies	42%
Distance	40%
Lack of teachers	38%
Cost	37%
Lack of awareness of benefits of education	27%
Poor education standards	24%
Poor infrastructure	24%
Damaged infrastructure due to floods	19%
Unequal access because of status	16%
Unequal access because of gender	7%
Lack of security	3%
No issues	3%
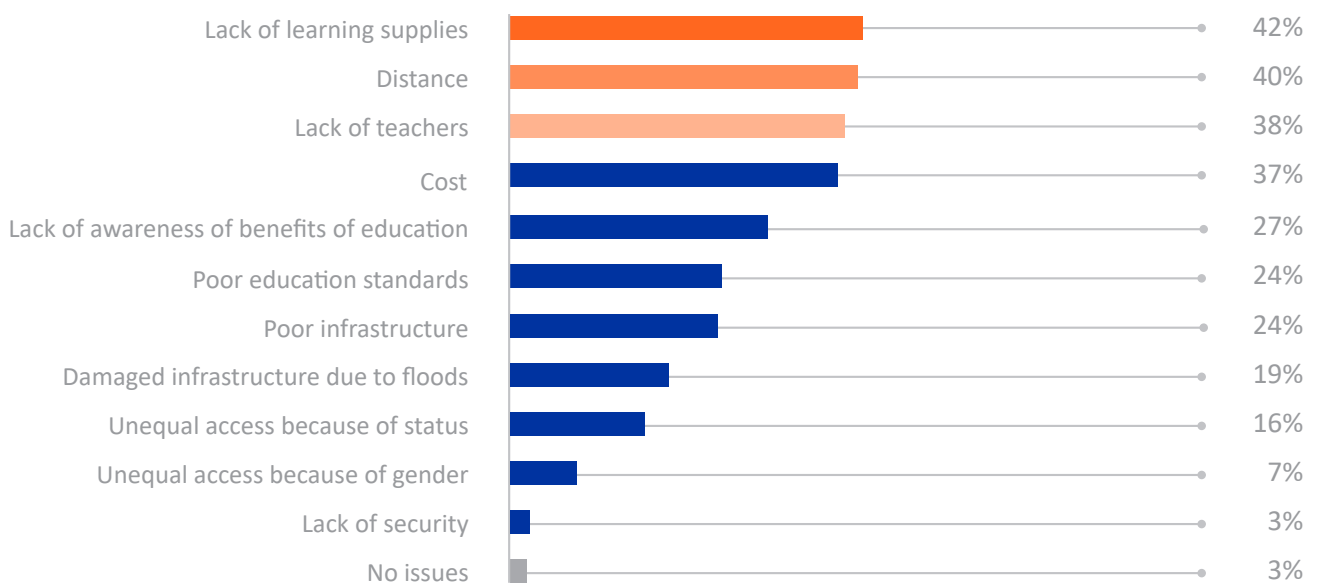
Children also experience several issues when accessing education services. The majority of these challenges are related to the limited supply of education, such as a lack of learning supplies (42%), distance (40%) and a lack of teachers (38%). However, some challenges also relate to the demand for education, such as the lack of awareness of the benefits of education (27%).

[33] Access to education means having physical access to education facilities within reasonable distance of the settlement.
[34] Attendance to education means children physically attending classes on a regular basis.

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16. AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS

MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY NEEDS IN ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

#1 NEED
Seeds or inputs

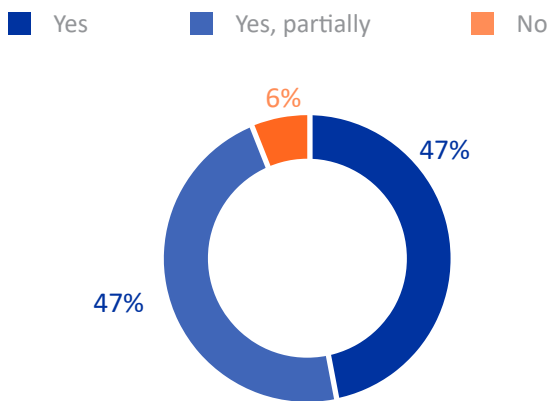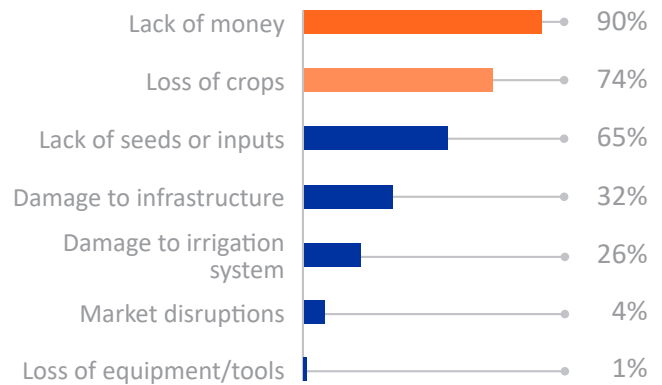### #2 NEED
Irrigation infrastructure

#3 NEED
Capacity building
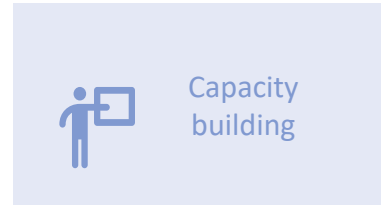
ABILITY OF FARMERS TO RESUME AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES SINCE THE FLOODS (N = 2,925)

- Yes
- Yes, partially
- No

6%
47%
47%

CHALLENGES FACED BY AFFECTED FARMERS SINCE THE FLOODS (Multiple answers, N = 2,925)

| Challenge	%
Lack of money	90%
Loss of crops	74%
Lack of seeds or inputs	65%
Damage to infrastructure	32%
Damage to irrigation system	26%
Market disruptions	4%
Loss of equipment/tools	1%

DTM enumerators asked key informants additional questions in case the settlement was an agricultural settlement, representing 90 per cent of assessed settlements (2,925). Only 47 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 (74%). Lack of seeds or inputs (65%), damage to infrastructure to access their fields (32%) and damage to the irrigation system (26%) were also important challenges.

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE TO AFFECTED FARMERS SINCE THE FLOODS (N = 2,925)

50%
Of affected farmers received full or partial support since the floods
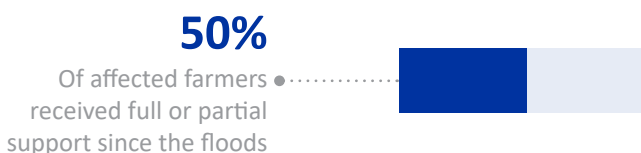
IF AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED, TYPE OF SUPPORT (Multiple answers, N = 1,443)

| Type of support	%
Seeds or inputs	95%
Cash assistance	25%
Agricultural training	18%
Infrastructure repair	10%
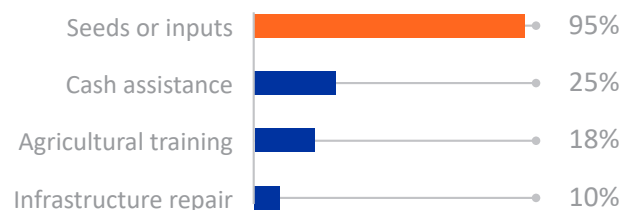
Fifty per cent of affected farmers in assessed areas received full or partial assistance since the floods. If assistance was provided, most farmers received seeds or inputs (95%). Twenty-five per cent received cash assistance, 18 per cent agricultural training and 10 per cent infrastructure repair.

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MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO CURRENTLY HAVE A SOURCE OF INCOME

#1 Occupation

75%

Farming

Sharecropping: 46%
Own land: 22%
Rented land: 7%

41%

Of households have a source of income, on average
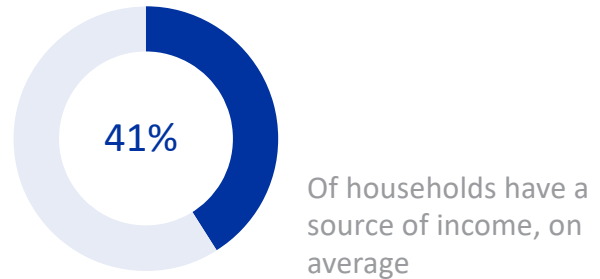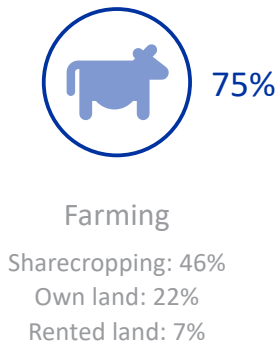
Key informants reported that farming is the predominant occupation among settlements, comprising 75 per cent of the surveyed settlements. This is an 11 per cent increase compared to the previous round (Round 3). Within this farming community, the majority engage in sharecropping arrangements (46%), with the next significant group being those who cultivate their own land (22%). In approximately seven per cent of surveyed settlements farmers lease their land.

On average, key informants reported that 41 per cent of households in the assessed settlements have a source of income.
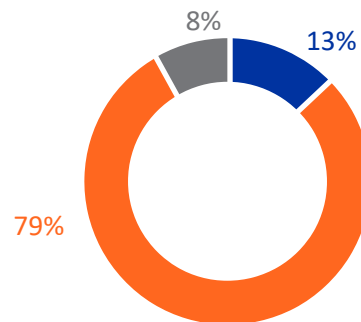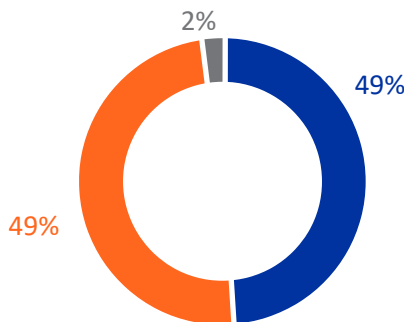
17. ACCOUNTABILITY OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS INFORM THE COMMUNITY THAT ASSISTANCE IS FREE

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown

2%
49%
49%

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

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown

8%
13%
79%

Key informants were also asked whether organizations inform the community that all services/assistance provided by humanitarian agencies is free of charge and whether there is a system in the community to complain about aid workers' misbehaviour and abuse. Forty-nine per cent of settlements indicated that organizations do not inform the community about free services/assistance and 79 per cent of settlements reported that there was no system/mechanism/focal point in the community to complain about aid workers' behaviour.