



# **IVAP Comprehensive Report**

## **A Detailed Analysis of Data from the IDP Vulnerability & Profiling Assessment**



**Internally Displaced Persons  
Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling**

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## Executive Summary

The IDP Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling (IVAP) project collected data from 94,389 families from June 2010 to July 2011. The assessment aimed at surveying every conflict affected family residing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), and successfully covered all secure areas of Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Swabi, Mardan, Lower Dir, Kohat, DI Khan, and Hangu.<sup>1</sup> The IVAP was the first of its kind in regards to scale and depth - providing clear evidence of both the numbers and the needs of conflict IDPs in Pakistan.

The largest populations of IDPs originate from Orakzai, Bajaur and South Waziristan, respectively. Almost all IDPs express a desire to return to their areas of origin when those communities become safe.

The IVAP found that most IDP families live in host communities, not camps, and are highly economically vulnerable. Nearly 70% live below the 2005-2006 national poverty line, and the vast majority living in host communities pay rent for their accommodation. Daily wage labor is the most common income source.

That vulnerability also extends to access to such essentials as food and water. IDP families have worse food consumption scores than the general population in KPK and FATA, as well as generally less access to water.

The IVAP shows that 36% of IDP families legally don't seem to exist- as they have never been registered for assistance, and therefore don't qualify for most assistance programs. Nevertheless, there are large needs for food, income/livelihoods, water and shelter assistance.

Core recommendations from the IVAP project include:

- Registration process should not be based on either the possession of a valid CNIC card or area of origin being declared conflict affected, but rather on a self-identification and confirmation process, perhaps similar to the IVAP model
- Registration of the IDP families who have never been registered
- Assistance with rent for families who have low incomes and high rent costs
- Programs that target conflict affected IDPs should use IVAP data and vulnerability information as a source for determining beneficiary lists
- Assistance in areas of origin is a priority for IDPs
- Current registration lists are out-of-date, and need to be updated to reflect the IDP caseload currently residing in KPK
- Temporary shelter needs to be provided to a sub-set of the IDPs who specifically require it
- WASH and Health clusters and programs should target assistance to the locations found in the IVAP to have the most IDPs in need of such services
- Referral systems for vulnerable persons need to be established through the health, protection and child protection clusters, and use IVAP lists of vulnerable persons to streamline assistance
- Referral systems for extremely poor families need to be established by the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to streamline IDP families into existing poverty relief programs.

Table 1

			All IDP Families
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	94,389
	Family size	Avg	5.3
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.28
	Children under 5	Persons	80,497
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	184,090
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	200,662
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	5401
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	7663
	Separated children	Persons	503
	Chronically ill	Persons	18,807
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	8250
	Female headed families	Families	5708
Origin & Registration	Not registered	Families	31,633
	Want to return eventually	%	94%
	Do not want to return	Families	5493
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	61%
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	7438
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	65,392
Shelter	Tent	Families	17,529
	Grass cottage	Families	209
	Rented home	Families	64,142
	Friend/relative's home	Families	4375
Access to Water	Water within 500-800 meters	%	4%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	7%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	14759
	Over 15 Km	Families	3631
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	42.4
	Poor FCS	Families	5287
	Borderline FCS	Families	55,852
	Acceptable FCS	Families	33,250

<sup>1</sup> The IVAP survey of District Tank was ongoing at the time of this draft report, when finalized, data will be included and the report updated.

## Introduction

Since 2008, conflict displacement has been a fluid process affecting families from Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North and South Waziristan agencies in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and districts in the Malakand Division and other areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Pakistan. In order to track these displacements and facilitate assistance, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) coordinated with the humanitarian community to develop a joint registration process of IDP families. However, this registration was dependent on the IDP family's possession of a computerised national ID card (CNIC) and on whether the GOP defined their area of origin as conflict affected. All GOP assistance and a large amount of humanitarian assistance was delivered solely on the basis of this registration process.

However, the data from the registration process was unable to track the numbers of IDP families over time (as some returned and new displacements took place) where they were living (some moved to secondary displacement locations), when, and if, they intended to return, or what their needs were, as some families had been registered several years prior.

In addition, some families were left out of registration due primarily to the registration desks only being open for a set amount of time (IDPs may have arrived after the desks were shut down), but also because some female and child-headed households, young families (married below age 18), separated children, or others who did not have CNIC cards were unable to register. Other families were not included as they fled areas that were not defined by the GOP as conflict affected. For example, many fled due to fear that conflict in a neighboring area would spill over into their area, or because the military or other armed groups moved through or used their village as a base. Being forced to leave your area of residence in anticipation of or to avoid the negative effects of, conflict is considered legitimate criteria for flight under the IDP Guiding Principles, but the registration process did not include these groups.

The IVAP was initiated by UN OCHA, at the request of the GOP and started as a group of 17 UN agencies and NGOs to fill the gap of information regarding the conflict IDP population. The target of the IVAP was to assess every IDP family (on the basis of self-identification) for vulnerabilities as well as return intentions and needs. The survey was carried out door-to-door in every village in KPK that was hosting conflict IDPs. The IVAP (June 2010-July 2011) had two outcomes: first to inform humanitarian actors what the needs, locations and numbers of IDPs were; and second to profile each family on a basis of vulnerability to allow for targeting of assistance to the most vulnerable.

IVAP team surveyed all of the security-accessible areas of Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Swabi, Mardan, Lower Dir, Kohat, and DI Khan, and Hangu. At the time of this draft report data collection was ongoing in District Tank; the report will be updated when final data is available.

## Methodology

The IVAP project has two main objectives: (1) profile the level of vulnerability of every conflict displaced family in KPK to allow for targeting of assistance based on family vulnerability; (2) provide general assessment data to the humanitarian community for the design and implementation of programs to benefit displaced and host communities.

### Data Collection

The IVAP questionnaire was developed to look at a number of issues affecting conflict IDPs in KPK. The questionnaire consists of 70 questions addressing issues in food security, livelihoods, access to services, shelter, physical vulnerability and return intentions. While many of the questions are asked to inform policy regarding large groups of IDPs (return intentions and access to services), others are intended to give a picture of the IDP family as a unit, highlighting various vulnerabilities and needs for individual assistance.

The IVAP aims at interviewing every conflict displaced family. This is accomplished through the following process:

1. Concentrations of IDPs are mapped by Union Council
2. IVAP teams visit every village in every Union Council found to be hosting IDPs (round 1)

3. Elders in every village are consulted, and assist the IVAP team to locate the conflict IDP families and individuals in the village. Key informant interviews with the elders are conducted to confirm the information provided in the household interviews, such as length of displacement, reason of displacement (being conflict, not long-term migration).
4. A snowball sample is used, with each IDP family helping to identify the next family
5. The IVAP teams strictly adhere to the IVAP inclusion policy (Annex 2) to determine which families will be interviewed
6. Mass communication via posters in hosting villages, newspapers, radio and TV ads advertise the IOM humanitarian call center where IDPs who were missed in the survey call and register their names and locations
7. IVAP teams revisit and interview all families who call into the call center (round 2)
8. The IVAP teams are monitored by an independent team who travel to the field, ensuring all locations are covered, and the interviews are consistent and accurate

### Data Cleaning and Duplication

IVAP data is collected, in large part, on handheld electronic personal data assistants (PDAs), from which the data is directly uploaded and initially cleaned by the IVAP database on a weekly basis. This allows for a minimum of data entry errors, as the software does not allow for skipped questions, or ambiguous responses.

In the case of an error (most of which relate to current locations, as the survey team may mistake what Union Council the village they are surveying in belongs to, or IDPs may not know what tehsil their village of origin lies in) the IOM call center phones the IDP family to confirm responses. If the IDP family cannot be reached, the IVAP round 2 team will return to the location where the family was originally surveyed to correct the response. At the time of this report less than 6% of family records had an error in any field of the questionnaire. Considering there are over 20 possible errors which are checked for, this equates to less than 1% error per indicator on average. In this report, only records with zero error for each analysis point are considered.

In regards to duplication, all records are cross checked by CNIC numbers and family member's names (for those with no CNIC) to catch duplications. Duplicate records are then cleared by selecting the record with the most recent collection date. At the time of this report, the IVAP data has approximately a 3% duplication rate.

### IVAP Vulnerability Index

In an effort to be transparent, but also relevant, the IVAP vulnerability index was designed through a consultative process that involved various stakeholders including UN agencies, the GOP, various humanitarian practitioners in Pakistan, statisticians and IVAP surveyors. While there was a desire to involve the IDP community itself in the determination of vulnerability criteria, because the IVAP survey was ongoing, the IVAP was unable to devise of a way to include the beneficiaries without biasing the results.

The creation of an IVAP vulnerability score was driven by a practical need to find the most ethical method possible to target assistance to a few families among many, in the face of shrinking assistance. It is not a statement on what it means to be 'vulnerable' or a scientific exploration of vulnerability factors. Instead, it looks at what imperfect indicators the IVAP had access to and making the most educated and principled decisions possible on how to use those indicators to allow for targeting of assistance to the IDP families who need it the most.

Many methods for determining vulnerability were discussed by the IVAP. In the end, the IVAP technical and operational committees (made up of key members from UN agencies, the GOP and cluster leads) agreed to a method that combined a factor analysis and expert advice into the output of the vulnerability index<sup>2</sup> using the following definition of vulnerability as, "the inability of a family to meet their daily food and shelter needs."

The index was then tested, both statistically and physically. Statistically, a comparison of the vulnerability factor with other vulnerability indicators not included in the index revealed a positive association (to the 10th percentile). Physically, a random double-blind survey was conducted of IDP families to determine if the vulnerability index correlated to perceived vulnerability (in terms of food and shelter needs) observed by surveyors at the household level. The results were positive.

<sup>2</sup> A more detailed description of the methods used to create the IVAP vulnerability index can be found in Annex 3.

The index can be described as a scale of 1-10 with 1 being the most vulnerable. The technical and operational committees determined that while on an international standard, nearly the entire IDP population was highly vulnerable and in need of assistance, if forced to cut down assistance, IDP families residing at or below the threshold of 6 on the index were to be considered 'most' vulnerable and the priority for assistance, while those at 7 or above would be considered 'less' vulnerable.

Vulnerability scores are available for every household included in the IVAP and data can be analyzed on the online database ([www.ivap.org.pk](http://www.ivap.org.pk)) by both 'most' and 'less' vulnerable.

### IDPs, Poverty, and Family Vulnerability in Pakistan

Very little research has been done in Pakistan examining the comparative needs and vulnerabilities of conflict IDPs versus the non-IDP or host populations. While the IVAP would have liked to incorporate some of this research into our data collection, due to the scale of the survey, as well as the core purpose (to identify needs of IDPs, not the general population), IVAP was unable to prioritize primary data collection from non-IDP families.

However, while not precise, some general trends can be seen when comparing IVAP data on IDPs to other surveys which have been conducted in Pakistan on a larger scale.<sup>3</sup>

One of the core IVAP indicators of vulnerability is poverty. As noted in the Pakistan Economic Survey 2009-2010 produced by the Pakistan Ministry of Finance (quoting the World Bank Development Group) in 2005 22.6% of Pakistani households were living under the Millennium Development Goal of 1.25 USD per capita per day. An exact cross reference is difficult, as IVAP records income in brackets rather than total amounts. Nevertheless 69% of IDP families live on less than 5000 PKR/month, which equates to .37 USD per capita per day. While it is impossible, using IVAP data, to calculate how many of the remaining 31% of IDP families fall between the .37 USD and the 1.25 USD cut off, considering the trend in income across conflict IDP families, it is extremely unlikely that more than 10-15% of the IDP population lives above the 1.25 USD per capita per day standard. Leaving the final comparison as 22.6% of Pakistani households living beneath the standard compared with an estimated 85-90% of conflict IDPs below the standard.

The national poverty line, which was set at 948.47 PKR/person/month in 2005-2006 (Pakistan Economic Survey 2009-2020), makes an even clearer comparison, as the IVAP found 69% of IDP families fell under this line.

In terms of assets, IVAP found that only 38% of IDP families owned any kind of asset (including, but not limited to, a bicycle, a radio, a TV, cooking stove, etc). In contrast, the Pakistan Demographic Health Survey of 2006-2007 found that most families did own assets. A comparison of results is provided in Table 2.

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey in 2008-2009 looked at housing and disaggregated data down to the province. Through this we can see that nearly 7% of households in KPK pay rent or subsidized rent for their housing, while 88% own their own homes. However, IVAP found that 68% of conflict IDP families pay rent while most of the remaining (19% at the time of the survey) were residing in tents.

In regards to access to water, 50% of IDP families noted that they have water available inside the house. While 82% is the national average<sup>4</sup>.

Table 2

Asset	% of IDPs families- IVAP	% of households- PDHS 2006-2007
Radio	19%	32%
Bicycle	8%	41%
Television	7%	56%
Sewing Machine	7%	60%
Refrigerator	5%	37%
Washing Machine	5%	43%
Motorcycle/scooter	1%	18%

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that most sources quoted here calculate statistics on the basis of households. The IVAP however, calculates on the basis of families. This makes a direct comparison imprecise, but still allows for general trends to be identified.

<sup>4</sup> Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2006-2007

In terms of food consumption, the World Food Program (WFP) Baseline Survey of National Program for Food Security and Productivity Enhancement carried out in 2008 found that 2% of households in KPK/FATA had ‘poor’ food consumption, 26% had borderline food consumption, while 72% had acceptable food consumption. Despite the fact that a large number of the IDP families included in the IVAP were receiving monthly food rations at the time of the survey, food security is significantly lower: 6% of conflict IDP families have poor food consumption; 59% have borderline consumption; and only 35% have acceptable food consumption.

### Conceptual Framework for Analysis

The IVAP household data has over 50 indicators for each of the 94,389 families. While detailed analysis across all indicators, including filtering and sorting capabilities are available through the online analysis tool at [www.ivap.org.pk](http://www.ivap.org.pk), a collection of findings are presented here to highlight key findings and enable assistance providers to quickly view alerts and concerns for various groups.

To facilitate use, the findings in this report are laid out first by hosting district, then by area of origin, and finally by sector of the indicator. Only a sub-set of all indicators collected in the IVAP is used for the analysis. The section on hosting districts contains tables with core indicators displayed by Tehsil, and alerts down to the Union Council level.<sup>5</sup> The section on areas of origin includes graphs on trends in length of displacement. However, it should be noted that as the IVAP looks only at IDPs who are currently displaced, it is impossible for these charts to show a comprehensive picture of all displacement over time. Instead, they show when the IDPs who were still displaced at the time of the survey fled their areas of origin.

Throughout the analysis four indicators are consistently referred to: Food Consumption Score, Family income less than 5000 PKR/month, Registration and Observation. These four indicators are defined as follows:

- **Food Consumption Score (FCS):** This is a global standardized measure used by WFP and others to determine weekly food intake at the family or household level. IVAP worked closely with the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit at WFP to ensure that the data for this indicator was collected and analyzed according to Pakistan norms. The thresholds used to analyze food consumption scores are those standardized for use inside Pakistan.
- **Family Income less than 5000 PKR/month:** This is a proxy indicator for the poverty standard in Pakistan. As noted above, the poverty line in Pakistan for 2005/2006 was 948.47 PKR/person/month. The IVAP cannot calculate exact per capita income per family. However using the family size of 5.3 found in the IVAP, a family monthly income that would mimic the national poverty line would be 5026.89 PKR/month. For ease of analysis 5000 PKR is used.
- **Registration:** As noted above the registration of conflict IDPs is a joint process of the GOP and the humanitarian community. During the IVAP survey each family is asked if they are registered. However, proof of registration is not required, and IVAP does not have access to the registration lists to cross reference, hence there may be some error in this indicator.
- **Observation:** The IVAP asks two observation questions, the first requires the surveyor to see the IDP family and categorize their physical appearance (in terms of health and clothing) as ‘poor,’ ‘average,’ or ‘good.’ The second requires the surveyor to see the dwelling of the IDP family and likewise categorize it as ‘poor,’ ‘average,’ or ‘good’. The responses to these questions correlate very closely with the vulnerability index (which does not use either indicator in its calculation) and are therefore seen as proxy indicators for general family vulnerability.

Table 3

Category	FCS Cut-Off
Poor	0-28
Borderline	28.5-42
Acceptable	> 42

### Rational for Alerts

The alerts in this report are set on the basis of percentile. That is to say that per category (hosting District, hosting Tehsil, hosting Union Council, and origin Tehsil) the location with over 30 IDP families and that falls into the lowest 10<sup>th</sup> percentile (red) or 20<sup>th</sup> percentile (orange) for that particular indicator, are considered alerts.

<sup>5</sup> In KPK many villages combine to make a Union Council, many Union Councils combine to make a Tehsil, and in most cases, several Tehsils combine to form a district. In FATA, there are no Union Councils, so data can only be disaggregated down to the Tehsil level.

This method, used in the report below, must be used with caution as it is possible that the IDPs in a Union Council are very vulnerable, but as more than 20% of other Union Councils had a worse situation for a particular indicator, it would not be highlighted in the text. In the next phase of IVAP, the humanitarian community will assist in setting thresholds for alerts that will be more informative, however, for the time being, the percentile method is used to help bring some clarity to the overall data analysis.



Host Locations

**Charsadda**

A total of 4731 IDP households were surveyed in District Charsadda, which has three Tehsils: Charsadda, Shabaqadar, and Tangi. Due to its location, the largest number of IDPs in Charsadda are from Mohmand. The highest number of IDP families were found in Charsadda Tehsil, while the Union Councils hosting the greatest numbers were in Tangi (405 families) and Abazai (514 families) of Tangi Tehsil. Of all districts, Charsadda had the third largest number of families who do not wish to return (456 families). Some areas of Shabaqadar tehsil (Panjpao, Ganderi and Abazai) although fully covered in the survey, can be difficult to access in terms of security.

**Union Councils of Concern:**

Abazai: Along with being the Union Council in Charsadda hosting the largest number of IDP families, living conditions in Abazai for IDPs are among the worst. A relatively high number of families (189) are unregistered, yet incomes are low with over 30 families earning less than 1000 PKR per month, and over 400 (80%) earning less than 5000 PKR per month. In addition, 45 families are reliant on charity as their main source of income. Some families live in tents and grass cottages, despite there being no organized camp in the area. In comparison to other UCs, Abazai has one of the highest numbers of families living with friends or relatives (44), while another 332 families, again higher than average, rent houses. The number of families observed to have either poor physical appearance or that are living in poor conditions was high at 206 and 391 families respectively. There are high numbers of vulnerable individuals, particularly the chronically ill, physically/mentally disabled and female headed families. The result of this high concentration of IDP families, many of whom are not registered and who are largely paying rent and living below 5000 PKR, is a high number of families with poor and borderline food consumption (31 and 305 families respectively).

Tangi: Similar to Abazai, Tangi Union Council is cause for concern largely due to the number of IDPs residing in the UC, which is compounded by a higher than average family size (5.9 as opposed to 5.3). Many families live on less than 1000 PKR and 5000 PKR per month (38 and 293 respectively), while almost all of them are paying rent and have physical appearances and housing conditions described as 'poor' (216 and 258 respectively). While food consumption is significantly better for IDP families in Tangi than in Abazai, there are still 25 families that fall into the poor FCS category. There are similar concerns around numbers of children under five (387) and school-aged (996) children, as well as vulnerable persons (chronically ill, physically/mentally disabled, female headed families) but there is a notably high number of orphans/half orphans (children with both or one deceased parent) residing with IDP families in Tangi. Tangi is also unique as 57 families have decided to integrate locally, and do not want to return to their areas of origin.

Table 4.1

		Charsadda Tehsil	Shabaqadar Tehsil	Tangi Tehsil	District Charsadda	
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	2115	637	1972	4731
	Family size	Avg	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.28
	Children under 5	Persons	2092	594	2043	4733
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	4910	1536	4729	11196
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	5088	1659	4820	11585
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	64	19	58	141
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	135	39	90	264
	Separated children	Persons	5	2	1	8
	Chronically ill	Persons	396	146	525	1067
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	211	77	236	525
Female headed families	Families	128	26	81	235	
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	79%	82%	75%	78%
	Primary school	%	9%	8%	10%	9%
	Middle school	%	7%	4%	7%	6%
	High school	%	5%	4%	5%	5%
	College or beyond	%	2%	2%	4%	3%
Needs	Current family needs	Food, job opportunities, assistance with rent, temporary shelter				
Origin & Registration	Not registered	Families	738	272	718	1732
	Main areas of origin	Mohmand, Bajaur, Swat, Upper Dir				
	Want to return eventually	%	90%	93%	90%	90%
	Do not want to return	Families	217	42	196	456

Kotozai, Sherpao and Koz Behram Dheri: These three UCs have average concentrations of IDP families (105, 71 and 196 respectively), but many of the families are particularly vulnerable. Some of the lowest average food consumptions by UC are seen in Kotozai and Sherpao, while Koz Behram Dheri has a very high percentage of families in the poor food consumption group (31 families). This may be related to registration seeing as 59% of IDP families in Kotozai are unregistered and therefore not receiving food assistance. Access to water was identified as a concern for IDP families in Sherpao and Kotozai, while Kotozai and Koz Behram Dehei have very high percentages of families living under 5000 PKR per month (85 and 84% respectively) with high percentages of families reliant on daily wage labor (76% in both UCs). A high number of IDP families in Koz Behram Dheri do not want to return to their areas of origin (65 families).

#### Alerts:

In comparison to other Districts, on the whole, Charsadda has few alerts in regards to overall numbers, vulnerabilities and living/food consumption standards. However, the family size is consistently higher than average (5.8 compared to an overall average of 5.3). IDP families in Charsadda have a relatively low income, and this is the district where most of the IDPs living in grass cottages reside.

Table 4.2

			Charsadda Tehsil	Shabaqadar Tehsil	Tangi Tehsil	District Charsadda
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	71%	72%	69%	70%
	Other 1st income sources		Servant/shopkeeper, remittances, charity			
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	125	28	134	287
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	1630	470	1509	3612
Shelter	Tent	Families	40	12	12	64
	Grass cottage	Families	26	12	14	52
	Rented home	Families	1443	463	1454	3364
	Friend/relative's home	Families	228	73	221	522
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	51%	49%	46%	48%
	Average personal appearance	%	49%	50%	54%	51%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	66%	66%	70%	68%
	Average housing	%	34%	33%	29%	32%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	15%	24%	21%	19%
	No access to water	%	2%	3%	3%	3%
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	1%	2%	2%	2%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	347	135	242	724
	Over 15 Km	Families	12	10	10	32
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	44.1	42.4	42.4	43.1
	Poor FCS	Families	128	47	140	315
	Borderline FCS	Families	1139	344	1076	2566
	Acceptable FCS	Families	848	246	756	1850

## DI Khan

Note: Finalization of data collection in DI Khan was still ongoing at the time of the draft report. IDP numbers are therefore expected to be higher than what is listed here, and some alerts may alter. However, 80% of IDP families in DI Khan are expected to be reflected in the data below.

DI Khan is host to the fourth largest IDP population in KPK with 15,722 families. Tehsil DI Khan is host to most of them with over 11,000 families. DI Khan is situated on the boundary of Punjab and KPK, and many IDP's from South Waziristan reside in the district. IDPs in DI Khan face many difficulties in terms of water and high cost of rent. Access to assistance providers may be limited due to harsh weather and scattered living areas. In addition, the mobile phone network is a concern in the city of DI Khan. Due to drone attacks in the adjacent area of DI Khan (Wanna) the security situation is often unpredictable in the District. Migration to and from areas of origin is more of a continuous process than in other districts and people move very frequently from one place to another.

### Union Councils of Concern:

Lachra, Kotla Syedan, Ratta Kulachi and Muryali: These four UCs of DI Khan

Tehsil are similar in almost all alerts. With extremely high concentrations of IDPs (from 1195 to 2297 families per UC), large numbers of families who are unregistered (from 292 to 630 per UC), and some of the largest numbers of vulnerable persons (widows, orphans, chronically ill, physically/mentally disabled, female headed families), all four UCs are cause for concern. These UCs also include some of the highest numbers of families living on less than 1000 PKR and 5000 PKR per month (42 to 143 families and 825 to 1180 respectively). A combination of poor income, large numbers of unregistered families, and almost all families paying rent, results in the IDPs in these UCs having low food consumption on average (37.4 in Muryali) and high numbers of families in the poor and borderline food consumption groups (25 to 38 and 818 to 1568 respectively). Many families report inconstant access to water and 81 families in all four districts are living in tents, despite there being no camp in the area. Hundreds of families report dependence on charity as their main source of income.

Dera Dehat-I, Dera Dehat-II and Urban-II: Similar concerns were identified within in these three UCs. While they do have as many IDP families as the UCs mentioned above, there are still a large amount of families living in these locations (667, 750 and 506 respectively). Many families earn less than 5000 PKR per month (227 to 357 families). Almost all families are renting houses and a relatively large number of families are in the poor food consumption group (39, 27 and 30 respectively). Numbers of vulnerable persons are high, but this is consistent with the size of the IDP population. Over 100 families in these three UCs are dependent on charity.

Table 5.1

		Daraban Tehsil	DI Khan Tehsil	Kalachi Tehsil	Paharpur Tehsil	Paroa Tehsil	District DI Khan	
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	49	11175	13	1794	2643	15722
	Family size	Avg	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.9
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.27
	Children under 5	Persons	30	6153	4	1178	2108	9503
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	94	15335	26	2566	4919	23039
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	107	18229	27	3153	5689	27314
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	1	384	3	48	79	519
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	6	389	4	83	133	619
	Separated children	Persons	0	26	0	8	14	48
	Chronically ill	Persons	8	1409	0	198	497	2119
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	2	654	1	81	198	939
	Female headed families	Families	1	505	2	54	83	648
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	44%	50%	100%	58%	56%	52%
	Primary school	%	33%	17%	0%	20%	20%	18%
	Middle school	%	15%	14%	0%	13%	13%	14%
	High school	%	2%	11%	0%	6%	7%	10%
	College or beyond	%	6%	7%	0%	3%	3%	6%
Needs	Current family needs		Food, assistance with rent, job opportunities, health services					
	Not registered	Families	17	3199	4	594	955	4790
Origin & Registration	Main areas of origin		South Waziristan, Tank, Khyber, North Waziristan					
	Want to return eventually	%	100%	99%	100%	98%	99%	99%
	Do not want to return	Families	0	74	0	33	15	122

Dhap Shumali: With 542 IDP families, Dhap Shumali is cause for concern in regard to the percent of the IDP population living below 5000 PKR (84%), and housing, (108 families live in tents). Despite there being no official camp, 77% of housing conditions were described as 'poor' while 67% of families' physical appearance were described as 'poor'. This may be due to the fact that more than half of them live more than 15 Km from the nearest functioning health facility. Average food consumption score is quite low, at 38.6.

Kurai, Chekan and Miran: All three UCs have between 330 and 750 IDP families, and all have a high number of IDPs reporting problems with accessing water and health facilities.

#### Alerts:

District DI Khan is a concern because the IDPs living in this District had the lowest average food consumption score across all districts, a borderline score of 40.1. In addition it has the highest number of families reporting that the distance to a functioning health facility is over 15 km. The largest number of separated children (48) were residing in DI Khan.

Table 5.2

			Daraban Tehsil	DI Khan Tehsil	Kalechi Tehsil	Paharpur Tehsil	Paroa Tehsil	District DI Khan
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	45%	44%	85%	55%	47%	46%
	Other 1st income sources		Remittances, servant/shopkeeper, skilled wage labor					
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	0	557	0	30	63	650
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	23	6351	13	1213	1570	9191
Shelter	Tent	Families	0	102	3	155	44	304
	Grass cottage	Families	0	29	0	1	1	31
	Rented home	Families	49	9565	9	1201	1716	12569
	Friend/relative's home	Families	0	330	1	120	176	636
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	53%	41%	100%	53%	47%	44%
	Average personal appearance	%	47%	56%	0%	46%	51%	54%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	65%	60%	100%	70%	64%	62%
	Average housing	%	35%	39%	0%	29%	35%	37%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	59%	9%	23%	9%	28%	13%
	No access to water	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	14%	2%	23%	1%	9%	3%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	8%	1%	0%	0%	7%	2%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	12	2033	4	621	1222	3915
	Over 15 Km	Families	8	472	0	380	570	1444
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	37.3	40.4	50.5	39.3	39.4	40.1
	Poor FCS	Families	0	242	0	27	26	299
	Borderline FCS	Families	44	8148	5	1436	2071	11744
	Acceptable FCS	Families	5	2785	8	331	546	3679

## Hangu

Note: Due to security concerns the IVAP team was not able to access all areas of District Hangu. Most UCs in Tehsil Hangu were covered, while no UCs in Thall were reached. The data below represents all but approximately 2000 IDP families (mostly in UCs Kahi and Balyamina) in Tehsil Hangu.

District Hangu is situated on the boundary of two FATA agencies Orakzai and Kurram and following military operations in these two agencies the security situation in Hangu became more fragile. Hangu is strongly affected by sectarian issues and has been for decades; during the last couple of years it has become more serious. Many villages or sub villages are inaccessible due to the presence of insecure elements as well as the lack of infrastructure, unacceptability from local community for NGO's, criminality/kidnapping, etc. Movement in the holy month of Muharram in district Hangu is very restricted.

Some villages of Kahi and Raisan Union Councils have problems accessing water and people must travel far distances to collect water for their daily use.

### Union Councils of Concern:

It is difficult to disaggregate various concerns across the UCs of Hangu, as the majority of them have the same concerns, primarily related to the size of the IDP population and low registration and poor living conditions.

Table 7

Union Council	IVAP surveyed	Unreachable -security	Expected total
Balyamina	0	300	300
Darband	7	0	7
Ganjiano Kali	1154	200	1354
Kahi	158	700	858
Kech Banda	1305	120	1425
Khan Bari	936	100	136
Kotki	1056	300	1356
Muhammad Khawja	65	100	165
Raisan	1173	300	1473
Toghserai	1186	400	1586
Dallan	0	1500	1500
Darsaman	0	250	250
Doaba	0	250	250
Karbogha	0	100	100
Naryabi-I	0	1400	1400
Naryabi-II	0	250	250
Thall Rural	0	250	250
Thall Urban	0	1700	1700
Tora Wara	0	350	350
<b>Total</b>	<b>7040</b>	<b>8570</b>	<b>14710</b>

Table 6.1

		Hangu Tehsil	Thall Tehsil	District Hangu
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	7040	7040
	Family size	Avg	4.8	4.8
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.30	0.30
	Children under 5	Persons	5200	5200
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	11710	11710
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	14375	14375
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	359	359
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	323	323
	Separated children	Persons	5	5
	Chronically ill	Persons	2631	2631
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	684	684
	Female headed families	Families	436	436
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	72%	72%
	Primary school	%	10%	10%
	Middle school	%	8%	8%
	High school	%	7%	7%
	College or beyond	%	2%	2%
Needs	Current family needs		Food, assistance with rent, job opportunities, water	
Origin & Registration	Not registered	Families	2793	2793
	Main areas of origin		Orakzai, Hangu, Kurram	
	Want to return eventually	%	100%	100%
	Do not want to return	Families	6	6

Khan Bari Toghserai, Kech Banda, Gangjiano Kali, Raisan, Kotki (and Kahi expected): These UCs each host around 1100 IDP families, many of which are unregistered. Most families have very low incomes with up to 14% (in UCs Khan Bari and Toghserai) earning less than 1000 PKR/month, and up to 82% (Toghserai) earning less than 5000 PKR/month. District Hangu sees the highest dependency on charity as a main source of income with the UCs having between 41 and 228 families dependent on charity. In all UCs almost all IDPs are paying rent, with the exception of Toghserai, where 1048 families are living in tents (at Togh Serai Camp). High numbers of families were observed to have 'poor' physical appearance and/or 'poor' housing conditions (293 to 520 and 604 to 913 respectively).

All of these UCs report concerns around access to water; in each UC more than 300 families state water is either inconsistently available or not accessible. In regards to health, 237 families in Raisan live over 15 km from the nearest functioning health facility. Average food consumption is low in Toghserai, while all UCs have 600-950 families each living with poor to borderline food security. As a result of the high number of IDPs in these UCs, they each also have a high number of vulnerable persons (widows, orphans, chronically ill, physically/mentally disabled, female headed households)

**Alerts:**

The alerts for District Hangu mainly center on access. Considering that IVAP could only travel to the homes of approximately 40% of the IDPs living in Hangu, and in these relatively 'safer' areas we found high rates of both economic and physical vulnerabilities, it is highly expected that these levels of vulnerability not only continue, but likely increase within in the inaccessible locations.

Of those surveyed, Hangu has the second lowest IDP food consumption score (40.7), and the highest percent of families reporting no access to water. Hangu is also the host to the second largest camp for conflict affected IDPs in KPK. Hangu also sees alarmingly high numbers of IDP families who are not registered. This is interesting, as statistically, IDPs in camps are nearly twice as likely to be registered as IDPs residing off camp, meaning that despite the bias in registration figures created by the camp, there are enough unregistered families living off camp to keep the ratio of unregistered families extremely high. It is possible that much of this can be explained by the un-expected closure of registration desks following security incidents in Hangu.

Table 6.2

			Hangu Tehsil	Thal Tehsil	District Hangu
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	65%		65%
	Other 1st income sources		Remittances, charity, servant/shopkeeper		
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	354	No data collected	354
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	5139		5139
Shelter	Tent	Families	1073		1073
	Grass cottage	Families	1		1
	Rented home	Families	5340		5340
	Friend/relative's home	Families	267		267
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	39%		39%
	Average personal appearance	%	60%		60%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	68%		68%
	Average housing	%	32%		32%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	34%	34%	
	No access to water	%	8%	8%	
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	9%	9%	
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	1%	1%	
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	1015	1015	
	Over 15 Km	Families	310	310	
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	40.7	40.7	
	Poor FCS	Families	188	188	
	Borderline FCS	Families	4695	4695	
	Acceptable FCS	Families	2157	2157	

## Kohat

Kohat is host to the third largest population of IDPs in KPK with 18,111 families. Most families are from Orakzai, and Kurram, with smaller numbers from FR Kohat and Hangu. Kohat Tehsil has the largest population of IDPs with 13,428 families, though Jarma, Shah Pur and Lachi Rural UCs of Lachi Tehsil also have large populations. Most IDPs reside in the urban areas of Kohat due largely to job opportunities. Kohat is always a focus of sectarian violence. Three union councils have a Shia-based population and the remaining 29 union councils have a Sunni majority. Infrastructure in rural areas is not developed and due to mountainous areas, movement can be very difficult which compounds the pre-existing security concerns. Recent displacement from FR Kohat also created problems for the host communities to adjust these families, as there is no camp in District Kohat.

Drinking water is a large concern in the district, and in many areas families travel several Km to collecting water for their daily use.

### Union Councils of Concern:

Jarma and Ali Zai: Despite limited access due to security, Jarma has the second largest number of IDPs in Kohat with 2754 families, being beaten by Ali Zai with 2898 families. Similar concerns exist in both UCs largely related to the very high numbers of IDPs and the number of them (1024 and 1193 families respectively) who are unregistered. While percentagewise income is not as concerning for IDPs in Kohat as in some districts, due to the numbers of IDPs, there are still very high numbers who live under the 5000 PKR/month threshold (2122 and 2107 families respectively). Jarma has a particular housing concern, while nearly all families live in rented homes, 40 families are residing in tents (despite no organized camp) and another 261 (the largest in any UC) families are living with relatives or friends. In regards to water, families reporting limited or no access to water are high in both percentage and numbers, meaning that these two UCs may take the priority in WASH assistance to community-based IDPs. In addition to access concerns, Jarma has one of the highest average dependency rates, suggesting that the average IDP family residing in Jarma has a lower ratio of contributing vs. non-contributing members. Food consumption in Ali Zai is low on average, with large numbers of families in both UCs experiencing poor to borderline food consumption. Individual vulnerabilities are consistent with the size of the population, with a notable number of 403 reported cases of physical/mental disability in Ali Zai.

Urban-II, IV, V, and VI: The number of IDPs living in the urban areas of Kohat is extremely high, particularly in the four UCs mentioned here (between 1100 and 2000 families per UC). In the four UCs, nearly 2000 families are unregistered in total. Even in a densely populated area, this number is extremely high for the local population to support. The increased divide between rich and poor typical in urban areas is apparent with IDPs living in urban areas of Kohat: there are both those who are integrating and maintaining an average standard of living, as well as those who live in slums and do not manage to provide for their families. In this case, we see 4000 IDP families living in these four UCs who have not managed to rise above a 5000 PKR/month income. Almost all families in the urban areas pay rent, in many cases for housing that is observed to be 'poor'. Disparity between groups is also seen when looking at food consumption in this population. Overall, the average food consumption scores are nearly acceptable, but

Table 8.1

		Kohat Tehsil	Lachi Tehsil	District Kohat	
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	13428	4683	18111
	Family size	Avg	5.3	5.2	5.3
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.30	0.33	0.31
	Children under 5	Persons	9801	3829	13630
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	24048	7596	31644
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	27793	8682	36475
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	588	133	721
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	865	160	1025
	Separated children	Persons	7	3	10
	Chronically ill	Persons	4309	1542	5851
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	1554	474	2028
	Female headed families	Families	698	162	860
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	70%	71%	70%
	Primary school	%	11%	14%	12%
	Middle school	%	9%	8%	8%
	High school	%	7%	6%	7%
	College or beyond	%	3%	2%	3%
Needs	Current family needs		Food, assistance with rent, job opportunities, water		
	Not registered	Families	4792	1714	6506
Origin & Registration	Main areas of origin		Orakzai, Kurram, FR Kohat, Hangu		
	Want to return eventually	%	97%	99%	98%
	Do not want to return	Families	381	54	435

There are two distinct groups; those with acceptable food consumption who pull the average up, and a large group with poor to borderline scores. Despite living in urban areas, some expected services, such as access to water, are not sufficient for the IDP populations. In each of the four UCs 250 to over 700 families noted that water was inconsistently available or not accessible. By far, the biggest concerns are in Urban IV and V.

**Kharmato, Bilitang and Shah Pur:** These three UCs have 1204, 865 and 562 IDP families respectively. They are noted as alerts due to poor access to water. Extremely low incomes in Kharmatov, as well as all three locations, have a significant number of families who are living with friends or relatives (between 70 and 130 per UC). Bilitang and Shah Pur also have very high rates of observed 'poor' personal appearance and housing conditions, suggesting higher levels of poverty in these locations. It should be noted that while Jarma has nearly three times the number of IDP families, the number of IDPs dependant on charity in Bilitang is equal to those in Jarma.

#### Alerts:

District Kohat has the second largest number of IDP families who are unregistered. This is particularly relevant as most of the IDPs in Kohat are from Orakzai and Kurram, areas that are still unsafe to return to. Kohat also has the second largest number of hosting families (friends/relatives) with over 1000 families currently hosting one or more IDP families. Health services for IDPs are a priority, with the largest number of both chronically ill and mentally/physically disabled IDPs residing in the district. Food security in Kohat is a concern, but more on the side of numbers with non-acceptable consumption, than the acuteness of the poor consumption.

Table 8.2

			Lachi Tehsil	Kohat Tehsil	District Kohat
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	67%	68%	68%
	Other 1st income sources		Remittances, servant/shopkeeper, charity		
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	456	3477	575
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	8808	3477	12285
Shelter	Tent	Families	18	40	58
	Grass cottage	Families	14	7	21
	Rented home	Families	11467	3352	14819
	Friend/relative's home	Families	624	434	1058
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	35%	34%	35%
	Average personal appearance	%	61%	65%	62%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	58%	61%	59%
	Average housing	%	41%	38%	40%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	38%	40%	38%
	No access to water	%	4%	9%	5%
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	4%	6%	5%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	2%	2%	2%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	2266	1761	4027
	Over 15 Km	Families	648	89	737
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	41.2	42.0	41.4
	Poor FCS	Families	445	70	515
	Borderline FCS	Families	8875	3105	11980
	Acceptable FCS	Families	4108	1508	5616



## Lower Dir

Lower Dir's main IDP hosting Tehsils are Munda and Samarbagh. A total of 1219 IDP families are living in the District. The majority of IDPs in Lower Dir are from Bajaur and Mohmand, with some families still remaining from Swat. Sandbar Killy has the highest concentration of IDP families (268), followed by Mayar and Samarbagh with 174 and 165 respectively.

District Lower Dir is considered one of the most difficult areas to access, particularly reaching the locations where IDPs reside. The majority of Lower Dir lacks proper road infrastructure and many houses are located in the mountains where accessibility is very difficult. Houses are scattered far from each other and basic infrastructure (electricity, mobile phone lines, etc) are lacking in many areas.

### Union Councils of Concern

Sandbar Killy: The major concern in Sandbar Killy is

housing. Despite there no longer being an official IDP camp in the UC, 234 of the 266 families are still living in tents. In addition, the average food consumption score is extremely low at 35.9, with 42 families living with poor food consumption. These two indicators are echoed by a large percentage of families who were found to be 'poor' in terms of appearance and/or housing. Access to water is also primary concern for many families.

Balambat, Khadagzai and Munda: Despite being from Bajaur and Mohmand, 61% of the IDP families in Balambat and 67% of those in Khadagzai, have not succeeded in registering as IDPs. In all three UCs, there are considerable problems in relation to access to water, and the majority of families (85% and 79% in Balambat and Khadagzai respectively) are reliant on daily wage labor, with their appearance and housing observed to be 'poor'.

Khazana: Only 32 IDP families from Bajaur live in Khazana, but they are highlighted here as most of them (72%) have never been registered. These families have extremely low food consumption scores, and 88% are observed to be living in poor housing conditions.

Table 9.1

			Adenzai Tehsil	Blambat Tehsil	Khall Tehsil	Lal Qilla Tehsil	Munda Tehsil	Samarbagh Tehsil	Timargara Tehsil	District Lower Dir
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	97	19	No IDPs	14	441	389	250	1219
	Family size	Avg	5.4	5.7		6.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.25	0.38		0.24	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.27
	Children under 5	Persons	96	31		19	417	369	274	1214
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	212	32		38	944	885	549	2686
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	215	45		33	992	911	594	2813
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	2	0		0	23	22	17	64
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	5	0		0	26	49	55	135
	Separated children	Persons	0	0		0	2	0	0	2
	Chronically ill	Persons	9	1		0	51	31	33	126
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	6	1		1	35	35	22	101
	Female headed families	Families	3	1		0	25	18	13	60
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	77%	68%	86%	80%	75%	83%	78%	
	Primary school	%	5%	21%	14%	6%	10%	8%	8%	
	Middle school	%	10%	11%	0%	5%	7%	4%	6%	
	High school	%	5%	0%	0%	4%	6%	2%	4%	
	College or beyond	%	2%	0%	0%	5%	2%	2%	3%	
Needs	Current family needs	Food, assistance with rent, job opportunities, health services								
Origin & Registration	Not registered	Families	60	16	8	195	193	128	605	
	Main areas of origin	Bajaur, Mohmand, Lower Dir, Swat								
	Want to return eventually	%	96%	100%	71%	98%	99%	98%	98%	
	Do not want to return	Families	4	0	4	8	2	5	24	

Alerts

Despite the relatively low number of IDPs residing in Lower Dir, the district ranks 'worst' in two categories. Overall Lower Dir has the highest percentage of IDPs who are not registered (50%), and the highest percent of IDPs with inconsistent access to water (40%). In addition Lower Dir ranks 'second worst' district in terms of the percent of IDPs observed to be living in 'poor' housing (77%) and those whose physical appearance was observed to be 'poor' (56%). Finally, as mentioned above, the large number of families residing in a spontaneous camp in Sandbar Killy is reason for concern.

Table 9.2

			Adenzai Tehsil	Blambat Tehsil	Khall Tehsil	Lal Qilla Tehsil	Munda Tehsil	Samarbagh Tehsil	Timargara Tehsil	District Lower Dir
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	77%	68%		50%	61%	67%	74%	67%
	Other 1st income sources		Skilled wage labor, servant/shopkeeper, charity							
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	1	1		0	38	8	3	51
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	61	10		9	337	242	153	817
Shelter	Tent	Families	0	0		0	234	9	2	245
	Grass cottage	Families	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
	Rented home	Families	76	16		11	157	296	188	747
	Friend/relative's home	Families	15	2		0	26	55	22	124
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	65%	58%		64%	61%	45%	62%	56%
	Average personal appearance	%	35%	42%		36%	39%	55%	38%	44%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	80%	63%		71%	83%	71%	75%	77%
	Average housing	%	20%	37%		29%	17%	29%	25%	23%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	51%	16%		29%	31%	42%	50%	40%
	No access to water	%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	10%	5%		0%	2%	3%	3%	3%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	3	0		1	25	34	9	76
	Over 15 Km	Families	2	0		0	4	1	2	9
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	45.8	50.1		41.9	38.1	44.2	40.3	41.4
	Poor FCS	Families	8	1		0	47	26	21	105
	Borderline FCS	Families	53	9		9	294	205	165	738
	Acceptable FCS	Families	36	9		5	100	158	64	376

No IDPs

## Mardan

District Mardan is home to 1557 IDP families primarily from Bajaur and Swat. The district has three Tehsils: Katlang, Mardan and Takht Bhai. Almost all of the families are concentrated in Mardan Tehsil, with nearly one third of the population residing in Rorya Union Council with 443 families. The next highest concentration is 96 families living in Gumbat.

District Mardan is very rich in culture and heritage. The majority of families are involved in agriculture. On the whole Mardan is generally well developed and secure with some minor criminality in some areas of Katlang being the main security concern.

### Union Councils of Concern

Rorya: While the majority of IDP families in Rorya are registered, the 170 who are not registered are a cause for concern. In addition, 61 families do not wish to return to their areas of origin, making local integration in this UC a priority. On average, food consumption is acceptable, but there are 52 families who fall into the poor food consumption group.

Baijli Ghar, Mohabat Abad, Jalala and Saro Shah: Though these UCs have relatively low concentrations of IDPs (generally less than 50 families) it is noted that almost all families are reliant on daily wage labor and earning less than 5000 PKR/month, making them, as a group, extremely poor. It is also noted that they all fall into the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> percentile in terms of percents that live in housing observed to be 'poor'. Food consumption in all four districts apart from Mohabat Abad is very low on average, falling well below 'acceptable'.

### Alerts:

IDPs in Mardan are even more dependent on daily wage labor than average, and have the highest percent of families who claim this as their first source of income, with charity listed as the second most common first income source overall. Also IDPs in Mardan were more likely to be observed to have poor physical appearance (61%) and to have poor housing conditions (79%) than any other district.

Table 10.1

		Katlang Tehsil	Mardan Tehsil	Takht Bhai Tehsil	District Mardan	
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	84	1214	258.00	1557
	Family size	Avg	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.6
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.24
	Children under 5	Persons	62	1094	208	1364
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	178	2783	526	3491
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	205	2852	607	3666
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	0	46	9	5
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	0	88	19	107
	Separated children	Persons	0	2	0	2
	Chronically ill	Persons	13	214	61	288
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	4	84	21	109
	Female headed families	Families	1	41	18	60
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	76%	80%	81%	80%
	Primary school	%	8%	10%	9%	10%
	Middle school	%	11%	4%	5%	5%
	High school	%	0%	3%	4%	3%
	College or beyond	%	4%	3%	1%	2%
Needs	Current family needs		Food, assistance with rent, job opportunities, water			
Origin & Registration	Not registered	Families	44	430	88	25
	Main areas of origin		Swat, Upper Dir, Bajaur			
	Want to return eventually	%	79%	89%	93%	89%
	Do not want to return	Families	18	130	17	165

Table 10.2

			Katlang Tehsil	Mardan Tehsil	Takht Bhai Tehsil	District Mardan
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	79%		78%	76%
	Other 1st income sources		Charity, infrequent trading, servant/shopkeeper			
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	3	28	16	47
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	51	858	214	1124
Shelter	Tent	Families	0	6	2	8
	Grass cottage	Families	0	7	0	7
	Rented home	Families	34	930	186	1150
	Friend/relative's home	Families	13	110	28	151
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	54%	63%	56%	61%
	Average personal appearance	%	45%	35%	43%	37%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	81%	78%	83%	79%
	Average housing	%	19%	19%	16%	18%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	12%	18%	21%	18%
	No access to water	%	27%	5%	4%	6%
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	27%	3%	1%	4%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	9	150	84	243
	Over 15 Km	Families	1	46	4	51
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	43.5	43.9	42.1	43.6
	Poor FCS	Families	1	97	20	118
	Borderline FCS	Families	43	601	142	787
	Acceptable FCS	Families	40	516	96	652

## Nowshera

Nowshera is a unique district, as apart from Jalojai camp, IDP concentrations are relatively low (similar to Mardan or Lower Dir) with the exception of Rashakai and Akbar Pura Union Council. The majority of IDPs in Nowshera are from Bajaur, Khyber, Mohmand and Kurram. There are 2977 IDP families living in host communities in Nowshera.

### Union Councils of Concern

**Jalojai:** The IVAP survey in Jalojai was conducted in November 2010 and 15,494 families were interviewed. Since then the majority of the families have been deregistered from the camp, so the remaining population is between 4000-5000 families. At the time of the IVAP survey, no significant differences in needs or vulnerabilities were found between IDPs who were expected to remain in or leave the camp. Therefore this report includes the data from the survey in November, as the smaller number who remain in Jalojai, are reasonably expected to be an average subset of the larger population represented here. In addition, the IVAP team awaits the updated camp lists in order to disaggregate the data shown here. Hence for the purposes of this report and due to the recent change in population size, Jalojai will be treated separately, and should be understood in terms of percentages rather than figures.

Jalojai is a concern mainly because it is the largest IDP camp in KPK, and the vast majority of IDP families residing in the camp are dependent on assistance. Jalojai also shows the highest rate of registration of any location within KPK, indicating that IDPs residing in Jalojai are also the most likely to receive assistance. Fourteen percent of the IDPs residing in Jalojai have decided that they never want to return to their areas of origin, this percent is higher than in any district in KPK. While charity is the second most common first source of income to daily wage labor, 22% of families earn less than 1000 PKR/month and 86% earn less than 5000 PKR/month- this is the worst percentage of poverty among IDPs in any district. While food consumption is acceptable on average (almost certainly due to assistance) there are families who fall through the gaps both in registration and food consumption.

**Rashakai:** Almost all of the 463 IDP families in this UC are from Bajaur. Their family size is higher than normal (6.1 rather than 5.3). While there is no one thing that is particularly alarming regarding these IDP families, the overall number of vulnerable persons and families with low incomes and poor/borderline food consumption are high in proportion to the high number of IDP families living in the UC.

Table 11.1

		Nowshera Tehsil	Pabbi Tehsil	District Nowshera	
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	17350	947	18471
	Family size	Avg	5.3	5.4	5.3
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.28	0.27	0.28
	Children under 5	Persons	15937	910	17023
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	38163	1973	40540
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	37588	2206	40219
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	1449	39	1500
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	2864	52	2954
	Separated children	Persons	387	0	387
	Chronically ill	Persons	1830	163	2017
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	1523	77	1616
	Female headed families	Families	1922	55	1988
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	80%	76%	80%
	Primary school	%	10%	7%	10%
	Middle school	%	5%	8%	5%
	High school	%	3%	6%	4%
	College or beyond	%	2%	3%	2%
Needs	Current family needs		Food, job opportunities, health services, temporary shelter		
Origin & Registration	Not registered	Families	1152	420	1648
	Main areas of origin		Bajaur, Khyber, Mohmand, Kurram		
	Want to return eventually	%	86%	90%	87%
	Do not want to return	Families	2355	93	2469

### Alerts

22 July 2011

While the overall number of IDPs living in Nowshera during the IVAP survey is expected to have decreased from 18,471 to around 10,000, there are still a substantial number of families, most of who are still living in Jalozai camp. The overall 13% of IDP families in Nowshera who do not want to return home, would mean that over 1000 families are looking to relocate or permanently settle in Nowshera. However due to poor income, lack of livelihoods and opportunities, they will likely need assistance to do so.

Table 11.2

			Nowshera Tehsil	Pabbi Tehsil	District Nowshera
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	63%	64%	63%
	Other 1st income sources		Charity, servant/shopkeeper, infrequent trading		
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	3480	49	3534
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	14676	624	15414
Shelter	Tent	Families	15530	123	15672
	Grass cottage	Families	30	1	32
	Rented home	Families	1252	634	2014
	Friend/relative's home	Families	117	38	165
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	43%	49%	43%
	Average personal appearance	%	56%	51%	55%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	67%	67%	67%
	Average housing	%	32%	33%	32%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	7%	10%	7%
	No access to water	%	1%	2%	1%
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	2%	1%	2%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	0%	0%	0%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	831	32	894
	Over 15 Km	Families	182	2	187
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	43.3	44.8	43.3
	Poor FCS	Families	905	35	947
	Borderline FCS	Families	9429	466	9997
	Acceptable FCS	Families	7016	446	7527

## Peshawar

Note: Due to security concerns the IVAP team was not able to access all areas of Town IV. Sheikhan, Suleman Kheil, Shirkira and some villages of Matani have not been fully surveyed. In addition, Peshawar only has one Tehsil, but for ease of analysis, IVAP divides into Towns I to IV. Union Councils included in each 'Town' are detailed in the data tables in Annex 4.

Peshawar is host, not only to the largest and most diverse population of IDPs, but also to the wealthiest and the most vulnerable, the latter in very high numbers. Perhaps due to the accessibility of Peshawar city, and the relative opportunities available, IDP families have chosen it as their first choice destination. However, as is common to urban IDP crises, it is easy for the most vulnerable families and persons to get lost in the crowd, and while assistance agencies focus their attention on far flung areas, many of those most in need, are relatively nearby, and highly accessible.

Due to the presence of different industries and job opportunities, IDP's from various areas of origin select Peshawar as their first choice following displacement. IDPs living in Peshawar face many problems in terms of rent and costs of other goods and services which are high in comparison to most districts of KPK. A large area of Town IV is rural and many assistance agencies are unable to access these areas due to security risks. Kidnapping and robbery are the main threats. After the influx of IDPs, the area has been the target of many bomb blasts and killing of both law enforcement and local people.

Table 12.1

		Town 1	Town 2	Town 3	Town 4	District Peshawar	
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	5504	10222	4372	5100	25311
	Family size	Avg	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28
	Children under 5	Persons	5289	11166	4050	4784	25390
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	12080	22188	9347	10717	54593
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	13270	23255	10492	11738	59015
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	192	291	655	836	1978
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	513	554	483	539	2094
	Separated children	Persons	13	9	3	9	40
	Chronically ill	Persons	941	1779	682	885	4313
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	434	821	335	381	1991
	Female headed families	Families	295	483	340	228	1354
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	70%	74%	60%	73%	71%
	Primary school	%	11%	10%	9%	11%	10%
	Middle school	%	6%	7%	10%	7%	7%
	High school	%	7%	6%	11%	5%	7%
	College or beyond	%	6%	3%	11%	3%	5%
Needs	Current family needs		Food, assistance with rent, job opportunities, health services				
Origin & Registration	Not registered	Families	2617	3774	2470	3435	12346
	Main areas of origin		Kurram, Mohmand, Bajaur, Khyber				
	Want to return eventually	%	91%	94%	95%	93%	93%
	Do not want to return	Families	480	595	219	354	1160

### Union Councils of Concern

Larama, Hayana Payan and Pajjagi: These three UCs of Town II have very high concentrations of IDP families (5175 families total, which is more than all of District Charsadda combined). The majority of families are from Bajaur and Mohmand and have relatively high registration rates (70-75%); however, as there are so many families living in these three UCs, there are still about 1500 families who are unregistered. Nearly 300 families do not want to return to their areas of origin and may require assistance to integrate locally. IDP families living in these three UCs also show the lowest incomes out of all the UCs in District Peshawar, with nearly 4000 families living below 5000 PKR/month. Such a large group cannot easily be assisted by the host communities, even though 250 families do not pay rent, and are housed by friends and relatives. Access to water is a concern, with nearly 1000 families having to walk more than 800 meters to collect it. Food consumption is another major concern; over 3000 families have inadequate food intake. In Hayana Payan in particular, the average food consumption score is 34.1, an extremely low score. Large numbers of vulnerable persons are present in relation to the large number of households overall.

Surizai Payan, Sheikh Muhammandi, Urmar Bala, and Maira Surizai Payan: These four UCs of Town IV show similar concerns. With IDPs hailing from all areas of FATA, particularly Khyber and Kurram, they have some of the highest percentages of unregistered IDPs in all of KPK (ranging from 61-85% unregistered). Access to the area may be difficult for some assistance providers due to security concerns, resulting in poor access to water and food for the families. A total of 1541 families in these four UCs alone have inadequate food consumption. There are high rates of vulnerable persons, particularly widows and orphans/half orphans; Sheikh Muhammandi is a particular concern in this regard. While most families pay rent in Surizai Payan and Maira Surizai Payan there are many host families (39 and 86 respectively).

Khalsa-I and Khalsa-II: A total of 2280 IDP families live in these two UCs in Town-I, and are mostly from Mohmand, Kurram and Bajaur. Over 1000 families are not registered, while over 200 earn less than 1000 PKR/month. Water is a concern in both places with many families walking over 800 meters to retrieve it. While average food consumption is quite good, there are disproportionately high numbers of families in the 'poor' food consumption category, suggesting a serious level of disparity between the most and least needy among the IDP population in these two UCs.

**Alerts**

Both high percents (49%) and numbers (12,346 families) of unregistered IDPs, as well as higher than normal numbers of families who do not want to return (1660 families), suggest that Peshawar IDPs need registration to reopen and need to receive transition assistance to help the most vulnerable of those who do not want to return to integrate locally.

Income and rent are key factors for IDP families living in Peshawar with 7% of families (nearly 2000 families) earning less than 1000 PKR/month, and over 16,000 IDP families who earn less than 5000 PKR per month. This combined with rent paid by IDPs in Peshawar District (an average of 2800 PKR/month) is twice as expensive as the rent paid in any other district in the Peshawar Valley. Poor income and high rent leads to accumulated debt which has been noted by many as a reason they are not able to return to their areas of origin, even if they would like to do so.

While 95% of families pay rent, the remaining 1208 live with friends and relatives making Peshawar also the district with the largest number of host families.

Surprisingly, Peshawar also has the largest number (not percent) of IDPs who report having poor access to water. This shows that while services in Peshawar may be highly functioning, there are still locations and families who cannot access them. This is

Table 12.2

			Town 1	Town 2	Town 3	Town 4	District Peshawar
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	55%	60%	50%	70%	59%
	Other 1st income sources		Servant/shopkeeper, skilled wage labor				
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	515	888	198	260	1866
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	3112	7153	2252	3477	16082
Shelter	Tent	Families	62	17	2	3	84
	Grass cottage	Families	17	14	2	3	36
	Rented home	Families	5168	9041	4019	4159	22495
	Friend/relative's home	Families	187	474	190	355	1208
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	28%	41%	32%	45%	38%
	Average personal appearance	%	70%	57%	61%	54%	60%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	45%	59%	48%	67%	56%
	Average housing	%	53%	39%	46%	32%	42%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	89%	92%	73%	67%	83%
	No access to water	%	2%	2%	4%	9%	4%
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	2%	2%	5%	6%	3%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	22%	20%	17%	23%	21%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	527	1324	377	1415	3660
	Over 15 Km	Families	110	390	52	296	848
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	44.1	44.4	43.9	42.3	43.8
	Poor FCS	Families	1111	862	454	211	2643
	Borderline FCS	Families	1895	5103	2027	3121	12217
	Acceptable FCS	Families	2498	4257	1891	1768	10451



particularly true in terms of distance, as 21% of the families reported that they had to walk farther than 800 meters to collect water.

Food consumption in Peshawar quite clearly displays the disparity among IDPs in the district. While 41% of families have acceptable food consumption, the remaining 59% represent a huge number of families (2643 with poor consumption and 12,217 with borderline consumption) who have inadequate food intake.

Counts of vulnerable persons (widows, orphans, separated children, chronically ill, physically/mentally disabled, female headed families) are also very high, as is consistent with the concentration of IDPs in the district.

## Swabi

Swabi has a relatively low concentration of IDPs with a total of 2109 families, mostly heralding from Bajaur and Mohmand but with smaller populations remaining from Upper Dir and Swat. Swabi is situated on the bank of the Indus River and the local population is largely involved with the cultivation of various crops. The security situation in District Swabi is relatively calmer than the other IDP hosting districts.

### Union Councils of Concern

Ambar: Unlike other districts, UCs of concern in Swabi are not highlighted mostly due to the size of the needs, but due to the acuteness of need. Ambar is host to only 85 IDP families, but 82% are dependent on daily wage labor and some live in tents despite the fact that there is no organized camp. Nearly all families are observed to have poor physical appearance and poor living conditions (73% and 86% respectively).

Yar Hussain East and Yar Hussain West: A total of 124 IDP families residing in these two UCs are dependent on daily wage labor (84% of families), earning less than 5000 PKR/month (89% of families), and in Yar Hussain East, a low food consumption score (37.0) is concerning.

### Alerts

There are relatively few alerts in Swabi, due mostly to the smaller amounts of IDPs living in the district

Family size for IDPs living in Swabi is larger than normal, with an average of 5.9 (5.3 is the average across all IDP families), and a higher than normal number of children below the age of five per family. Swabi IDPs display the second highest percent of families living below 5000 PKR/month and the highest percent of families whose head has never attended school (85%).

Table 13.1

			Lahor Tehsil	Swabi Tehsil	Topi Tehsil	District Swabi
Household Characteristics	IDPs	Families	768	556	728	2109
	Family size	Avg	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9
	Dependency ratio	Avg	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.3
	Children under 5	Persons	793	642	881	2363
	School aged children (5-17)	Persons	1766	1284	1857	5044
	Adults (18 and over)	Persons	1843	1361	1663	5005
Vulnerable Persons	Widows	Persons	27	18	16	62
	Orphans/half orphans	Persons	69	35	35	139
	Separated children	Persons	0	0	0	0
	Chronically ill	Persons	133	105	122	377
	Physically/mentally disabled	Persons	101	59	82	248
	Female headed families	Families	33	18	15	66
Family Head Education Level	Never attended school	%	85%	87%	84%	85%
	Primary school	%	6%	6%	9%	7%
	Middle school	%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	High school	%	3%	2%	2%	2%
	College or beyond	%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Needs	Current family needs		Food, job opportunities, assistance with rent, temporary shelter			
Origin & Registration	Not registered	Families	224	199	173	613
	Main areas of origin		Bajaur, Mohmand, Upper Dir, Swat			
	Want to return eventually	%	92%	89%	96%	93%
	Do not want to return	Families	8%	11%	4%	7%

Table 13.2

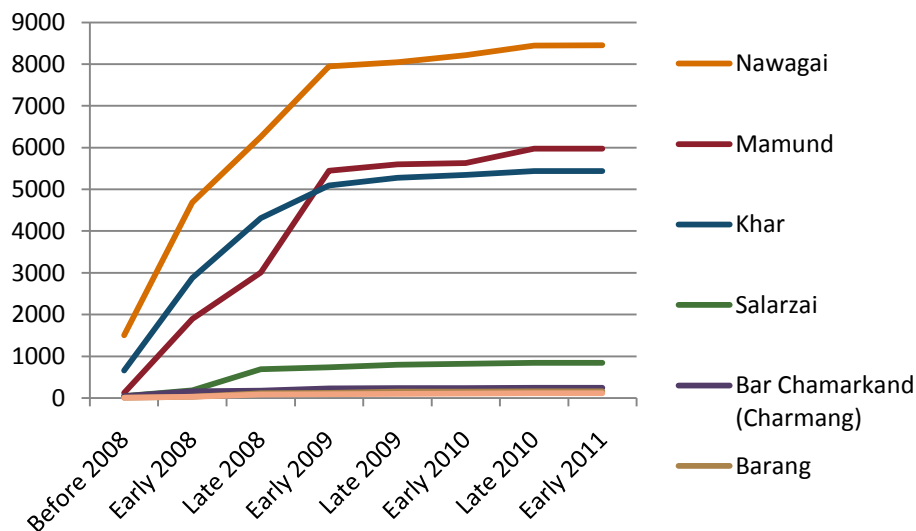
			Lahor Tehsil	Swabi Tehsil	Topi Tehsil	District Swabi
Income & Livelihoods	Families reliant on daily wage labor	%	72%	69%	62%	68%
	Other 1st income sources		Infrequent trading, farming/sharecropping, remittances			
	Combined income less than 1000Rs/mo	Families	32	25	23	81
	Combined income less than 5000Rs/mo	Families	630	419	539	1623
Shelter	Tent	Families	6	1	4	13
	Grass cottage	Families	4	10	5	21
	Rented home	Families	546	403	596	1588
	Friend/relative's home	Families	128	34	65	238
Appearance Observation	Poor personal appearance	%	40%	50%	41%	44%
	Average personal appearance	%	59%	50%	58%	55%
Housing Observation	Poor housing	%	62%	69%	63%	65%
	Average housing	%	37%	31%	37%	35%
Access to Water	Water inconsistently available	%	13%	16%	15%	14%
	No access to water	%	3%	3%	1%	2%
	Water within 500-800 meters	%	7%	3%	2%	4%
	Water farther than 800 meters	%	3%	1%	4%	3%
Access to Healthcare	5-15 Km	Families	66	39	71	176
	Over 15 Km	Families	6	2	1	9
Food Consumption	Food consumption score	Avg	43.6	45.0	46.4	46.4
	Poor FCS	Families	52	35	39	129
	Borderline FCS	Families	407	284	359	1070
	Acceptable FCS	Families	309	237	330	910

## Areas of Origin

### Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

#### Bajaur

With a total of 21,512 IDP families, the second-largest area of origin by district/agency of IDPs residing in KPK at the time of the IVAP survey was Bajaur Agency. By far, the most IDPs originate from Khar (5,467 families), Mamund (5,981 families) and Nawagai (8,574 families) Tehsils, areas of which are still considered to be insecure. However, registration for Bajauri IDPs has been quite comprehensive, leaving only a total of 2881 families unregistered, or just over 10%. The vast majority of these hail from the three above mentioned Tehsils.



Relative to other areas of origin, a large number of IDPs from Bajaur do not wish to return (2159). In comparison to other areas of origin, Bajauris seem to have a larger degree of income concerns than other groups, with 78% earning less than 5000 PKR/month, and over 3000 earning less than 1000 PKR/month. At the time of the IVAP the majority of these families resided in Jalozai camp. Now that many have moved off-camp, it is likely that those who did not return have joined the over 8500 Bajauri families living off-camp, and are paying rent in host communities, most likely in Peshawar or Nowshera. There are also a large number of Bajauri IDP families (1,175), along with IDPs from Bara and Orakzai, who are dependent on charity as their primary income source.

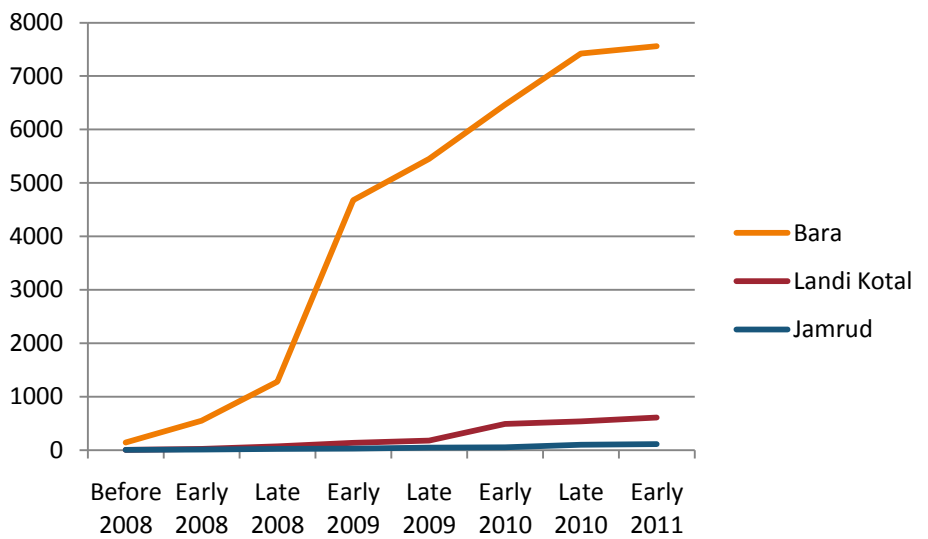
In terms of food consumption, most likely due to the high rates of registration, the average food consumption among Bajauris was acceptable at the time of the survey. However, blanket food distributions to off-camp IDP families from Bajur ended in January 2011. IVAP compared the FCS of off-camp registered IDPs from these areas from before and after the cessation of food assistance. It is clear that the consumption scores have begun to fall in a statistically significant way. Prior to the end of distributions, the average FCS for these families was acceptable. After the end of assistance the average FCS was nearing 'borderline'. As food assistance to Bajauri IDPs who moved off of Jalozai camp in June will end in August, it is likely their food consumption scores will see a similar drop.

**Khyber**

IVAP profiled 8350 IDP families from Khyber, the vast majority of which (7595) hail from Bara. However, these families have some of the lowest registration rates overall (53% unregistered), making them one of the least likely groups to have received assistance. Just over 700 families do not wish to return to Khyber.

While some of the families from Khyber (25%) have managed to earn an income of over 5000 PKR/month the rest are largely dependent on daily wage labor and very low wages. About half of the families pay rent in host communities, mostly in Peshawar and Kohat, while 3509 reside in tents, mostly in Jalozai. IDPs from Bara also show an overreliance on charity, with 413 families stating it is their primary source of income.

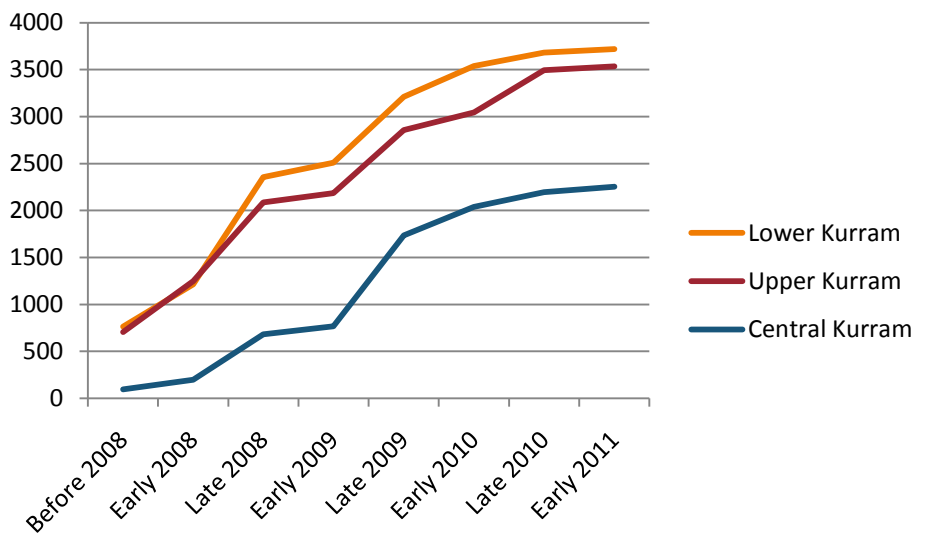
While food consumption, on average, is acceptable, this is largely due to many families who reside on camp being registered, and therefore receiving food assistance. Non-camp families have lower access to food, as demonstrated by the 5403 families who do not have adequate food intake.



**Kurram**

Note: The IVAP survey of areas hosting Kurram IDPs ended on July 1, hence all families displaced from Kurram after July 1 are not included in this data. However, as of July 15, 2011, no more than 300 new families were reported to have arrived in KPK from Kurram fleeing recent military activity.

The 9741 families from Kurram Agency IVAP found residing in KPK mostly live in host communities in Peshawar and Kohat, with a few families residing in Nowshera and Hangu. A total of 45% of these families are unregistered, but as they are largely living in Peshawar and Kohat this is a reality that might be addressed with minimal security risks.



Overall, IDPs from Kurram have higher incomes than IDPs from many other locations (like Bajaur and Khyber), nevertheless, 61% still have incomes under 5000PKR/month, and nearly all of them live in rented accommodation, generally equaling out their higher income with higher percentages of families paying rent.

Low rates of registration are reflected in poor food consumption scores, and some of the highest numbers of IDPs living in the “poor” food consumption bracket (a total of 1346 families from Kurram have poor food consumption).

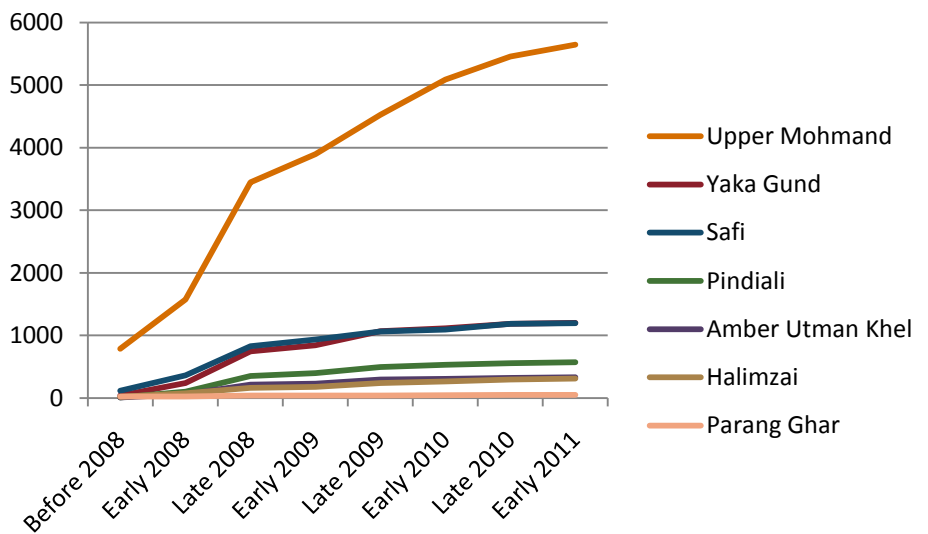
**Mohmand**

IVAP found and surveyed a total of 9438 IDP families from Bajaur, the majority of which were from Upper Mohmand (5680), Yaka Gund (1202) and Safi (1201). Most of these families are residing in host communities in Peshawar and Charsadda, with around 900 from Safi and Upper Mohmand living in Jalozai at the time of the survey.

IDP families from Mohmand generally have larger families than those from other districts (with an average of one more person per family). With 64% of families being

registered, IDPs from Mohmand are more likely than most (particularly among IDPs residing in host communities) to be registered. However, there are still 3380 families who have not been registered, the majority of which hail from Upper Mohmand, which is still considered conflict affected.

Incomes are average to low for IDP families, with 72% living on less than 5000 PKR/month. However, in comparison to IDPs with similar incomes from other areas of origin, Mohmandis are more likely to be living in a host community and paying rent. Likewise, perhaps due to higher rates of registration, Mohmandis have higher food consumption than most conflict IDP families, with a notable exception of the 602 families who fall into the 'poor' category.



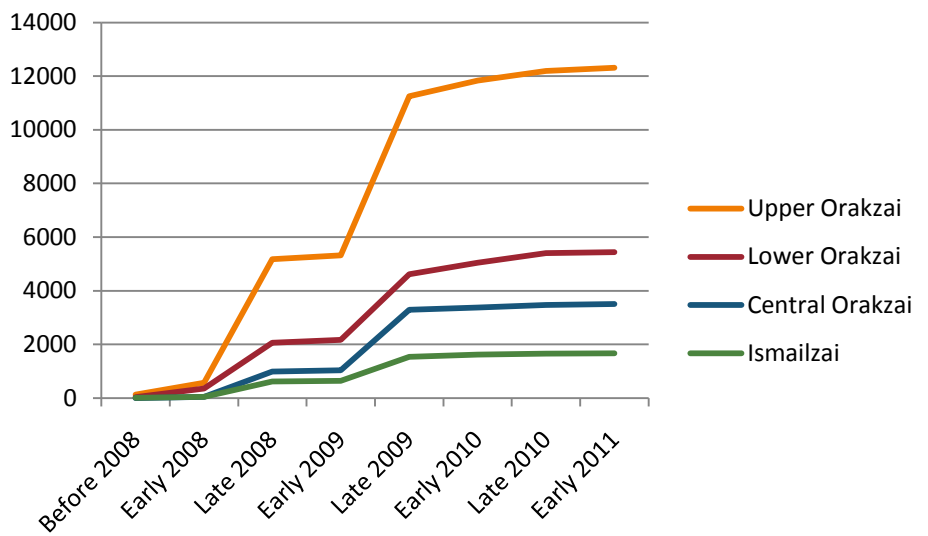
### North Waziristan

IVAP only found 67 IDP families from North Waziristan, mostly residing in Peshawar. As the number of families is so few, no further data analysis is included in this report.



Orakzai

A total of 23,074 IDP families from Orakzai were profiled by the IVAP, making it the largest population residing in KPK at the time of the survey. With 64% of the IDPs being registered, they have a relatively high registration rate, but the remaining 36% represent 8277 families - a number much larger than some areas of origin all together.



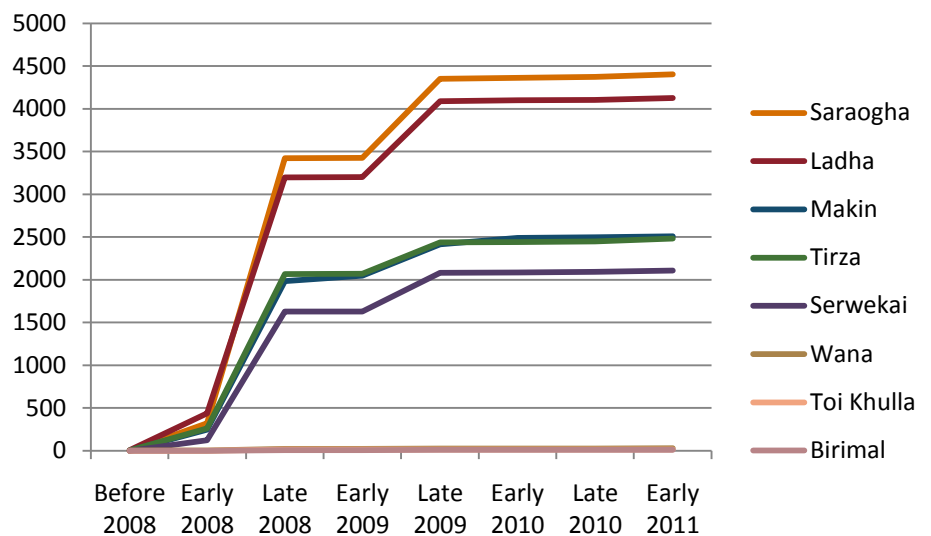
Most of these families live in rented homes, but 1033 live in tents, mostly in Togh Surai camp in Hangu. Incomes on the whole

are not as bad as some groups, but the size of the population means that the number earning below 1000PKR/month and 5000PKR/month (1071 and 16,358 respectively) is still very high.

The numbers of IDPs described to be living in poor housing conditions and/or with poor physical appearance are some of the highest among all areas of origins. This is also the population with the greatest concerns surrounding access to water. Food consumption is also a concern, as it is borderline on average, meaning 69% of IDP families from Orakzai have inadequate food intake.

### South Waziristan

So far, the IVAP has profiled 15,689 IDP families from South Waziristan, the majority of which reside in host communities in DI Khan, Peshawar and Tank. It should be noted that at the time of the draft report, data collection is ongoing in DI Khan and Tank, and we expect to find another 10,000 families from South Waziristan in these areas, which would make this the agency with the largest number of conflict IDPs residing in KPK.



The largest numbers of IDPs hail from Saraogha (4404) and Ladha (4125) but with very large numbers from Makin (2507), Tirza (2481) and Serwekai (2109). With nearly 70% of these families being registered, they have some of the highest rates of all areas of origin, but nearly 5000 are still unregistered.

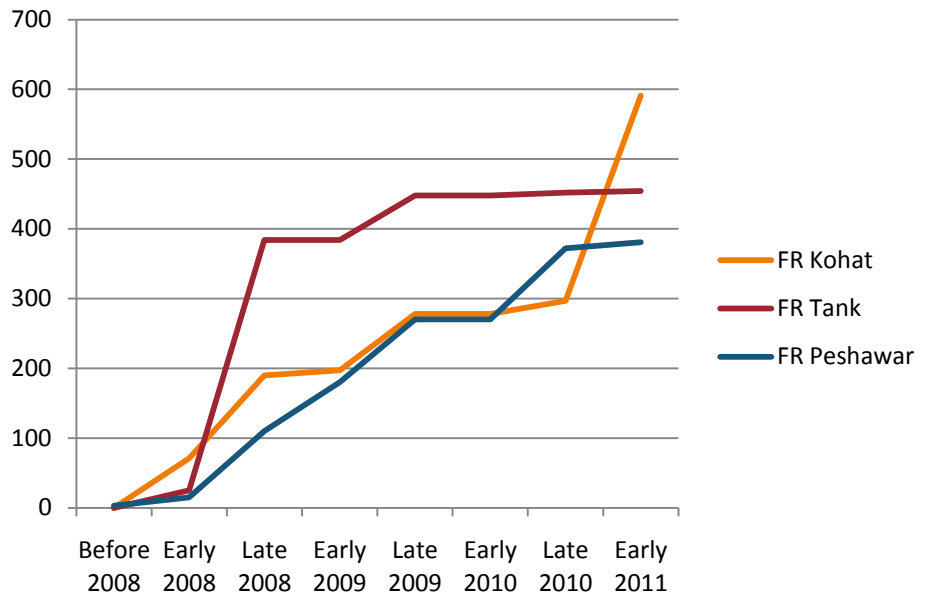
Income is slightly less of a concern for IDPs from South Waziristan (59% earn less than 5000PKR/month) however, rent in DI Khan is higher than in many other hosting districts, which may set off this trend of higher incomes. It should be noted that while there is no camp in the areas where South Waziris live, 312 families reside in camps, with the remainder mostly living in rented homes.

The most concerning data regarding IDPs from South Waziristan is in regards to food consumption, with very low average scores coupled with 76% of families who do not have adequate food intake. Access to healthcare is also a concern for this population (large numbers live in DI Khan farther than 15 Km from a facility)

### Frontier Regions

Some Frontier Regions (FR), or areas bordering KPK and FATA have also seen recent conflict, and many families have sought refuge in other areas of KPK. FR Kohat (591 families), FR Tank (454 families, and increasing with the survey of Tank ongoing), and FR Peshawar (381 families) all have significant amounts of families who have fled. Almost no families from FR Kohat and FR Peshawar have been registered, while over 60% of families from FR Tank have been.

Food consumption scores are generally low in this group, with 68% having inadequate food consumption.



## Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### Malakand Division

IDPs from the former Malakand Division (Buner, Lower Dir, Malakand, Shangla, Swat and Upper Dir) have, in general, been displaced longer than those from FATA. These populations are scattered throughout Peshawar, Charsadda, Swabi, Mardan and Lower Dir, and have some of the lowest registration rates (only 27% in the case of Shangla). A total of 3756 were surveyed by IVAP.

Despite generally low registration rates, many of these families have relatively successfully integrated

into their host populations, and a relatively high percent (18%) do not wish to return to their areas of origin. With the notable exception of IDPs from Swat (136 of who live in a tent), almost all are renting homes, though higher than average are noted to be living in 'poor' housing and/or to have 'poor' physical appearance.

Food consumption in these groups, especially those who were never registered, despite the fact they are no longer receiving food assistance is relatively high, with the notable exception of IDPs from Shangla.

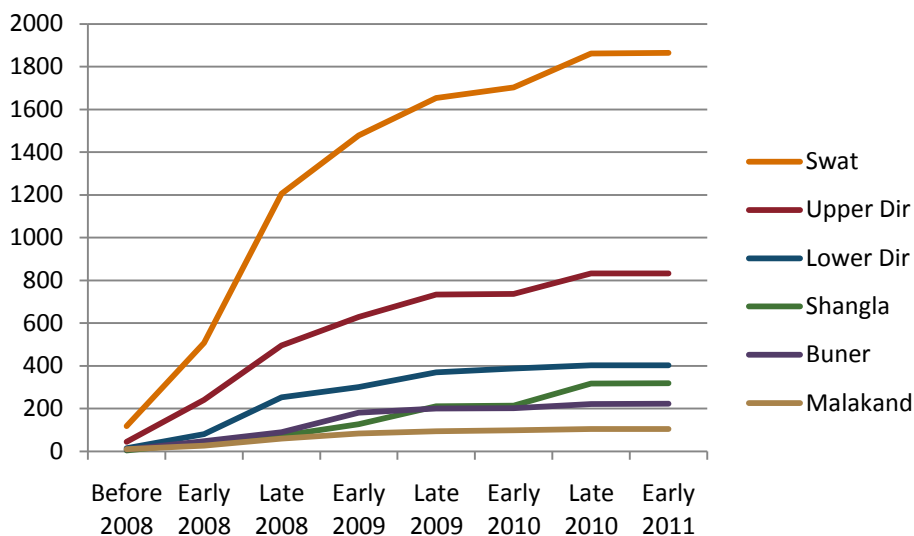
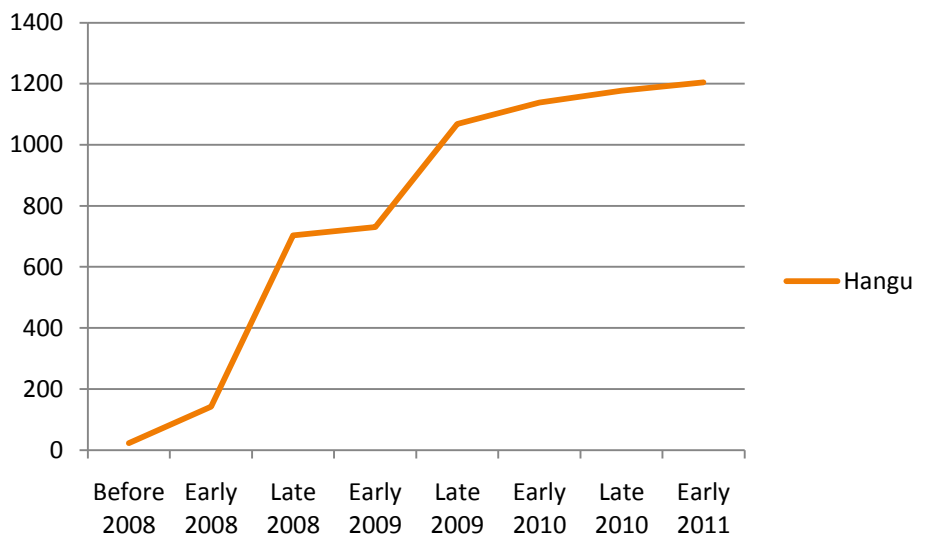


Table 14

District of Origin	# of Families
Buner	222
Lower Dir	406
Malakand	105
Shangla	318
Swat	1870
Upper Dir	835

### Hangu

The IVAP profiled 1205 families who have fled conflict in District Hangu; most of them are currently residing in Hangu and Kohat, with smaller numbers who have fled to Peshawar. While these families have similar concerns to other IDP populations (low income, dependency on daily wage labor, borderline food consumption) they have generally integrated better than most, and there are few alerts, in comparison to IDPs from other origins.



## Sector/Cluster Specific Findings

### Education and Child Protection

While IVAP has few questions relating specifically to education, some of the findings may still be relevant. In terms of numbers of school-aged children Jalozai, Kohat Tehsil, and Town 2 in Peshawar are the greatest concern, each with over 20,000 children. However, DI Khan Tehsil, Town 1 in Peshawar, Hangu Tehsil and Town 4 in Peshawar come in close, each with over 10,000 school-aged children.

In terms of the level of education of the head of the family, 70% of IDP family heads have never attended school. Those who have attended any school are more likely than not to have continued on to higher than a primary education, with 12% having attended only primary school, 8% only through middle school, 7% having attended only through high school and another 4% who have a college education.

In terms of general child protection, the same Tehsils/areas mentioned above with the highest numbers of school-aged children are echoed in the numbers of children under five. Orphans and half orphans (those with only one living parent) are in the highest concentrations in Jalozai, Kohat Tehsil, and Towns 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Peshawar. The largest numbers of separated children are seen in Jalozai and DI Khan.

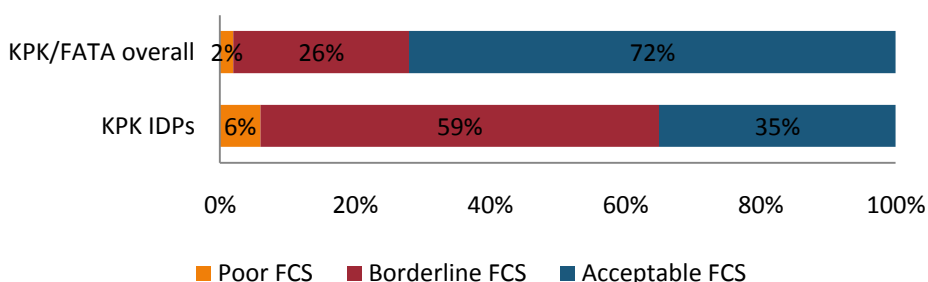
Table 15

Host District	# of IDP children under 5	# of IDP children 5-17
Charsadda	4733	11,196
DI Khan	9503	23,039
Hangu (Hangu tehsil only)	5200	11,710
Kohat	13,630	31,644
Lower Dir	1214	2686
Mardan	1364	3491
Nowshera (including Jalozai pre-return)	17,023	40,540
Peshawar	25,390	54,593
Swabi	2363	5044

## Food Security

Food is the most commonly mentioned current need by the IDP families. On average food consumption scores are exactly at the edge between the 'borderline' and 'acceptable' food consumption categories. This reality is made more poignant by an understanding that the food consumption scale runs from 0 (depicting eating nothing and drinking no tea for an entire week) to 112 (eating something from all food categories every day of the week), with the cut off for 'acceptable' food consumption in Pakistan being a score of 42. This means that the average score will always be biased by families who have very good food consumption, although they are few in number. Though the average score is acceptable, only 35% of the IDP population has acceptable food consumption.

As noted earlier, IDP families were found to have lower food consumption overall when compared to those surveyed in KPK/FATA by a WFP survey in 2008<sup>6</sup>. Results are displayed in the adjoining chart.



However, IVAP data shows that food assistance has had a positive impact on food consumption (as further outlined below), and would project that the food consumption of IDPs would be significantly lower without assistance. As WFP and ICRC are the main food assistance providers to conflict IDPs residing in KPK, most recommendations surrounding food aid are targeted at their assistance. The key findings are below.

### Assistance to the Unregistered

The biggest concern for food intake for conflict IDP families is registration. As food assistance is largely dependent upon registration, IDPs who are not registered, in general, are not provided assistance. Looking at the unregistered caseloads, Khyber is the worst, but there are large concerns around Kurram, Orakzai and South Waziristan as well.

Table 16

	Registered	Unregistered
Average Food Consumption Score	43	41.5
Poor FCS	4%	7%
Borderline FCS	59%	60%
Acceptable	37%	32%

In nearly every instance, registered IDPs have higher food consumption scores than those who are not registered. In addition, the percentages of families with Poor and Borderline FCSs are consistently higher in the unregistered group. This shows that food aid is having a positive effect, and that unregistered families are less likely to have acceptable food consumption scores. IDPs from Malakand Division are included here as well, as it seems that although they are no longer receiving food, having ever-been registered (received food), had a lasting effect on food consumption scores, suggesting that provision of food aid may not create dependency, but, alternately, is likely to impact early recovery in a positive manner in the KPK context.

Table 17

Origin	Avg FCS Registered	Avg FCS Unregistered
Buner	50.1	42.5
Lower Dir	47.7	43.1
Malakand	47.3	42.3
Shangla	41.9	40.3
Swat	44.5	43

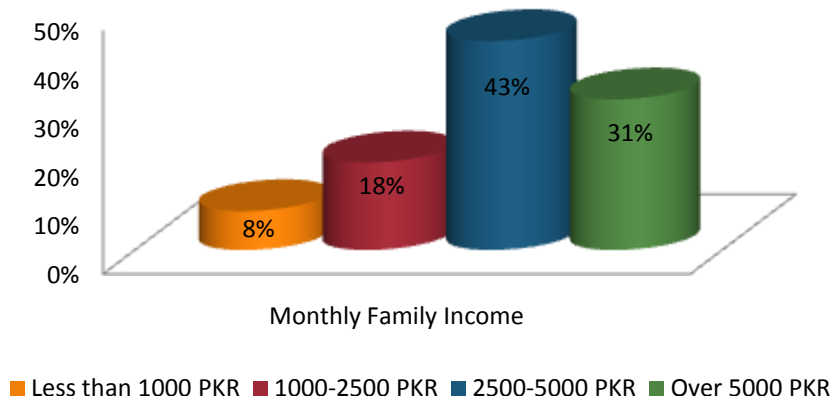
### Assistance to families with an invalid, or no CNIC

There are 6414 families found by the IVAP that do not have a valid CNIC.

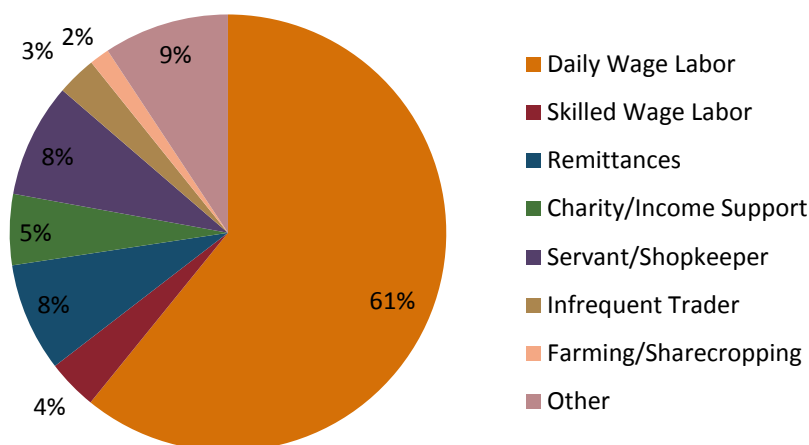
<sup>6</sup> Baseline Survey of National Program for Food Security and Productivity Enhancement, WFP 2008

### Income and Livelihoods

Income and livelihoods are concurrently the greatest needs and the least available types of assistance for conflict IDPs. One of the most profound findings of the IVAP is that 69% of all IDP families live below the 5000 PKR/month poverty threshold in Pakistan. Part of the explanation for this is that 61% of families are dependent on daily wage labor as their main source of income; of the remaining families, nearly 5000 report charity as their main source of income.



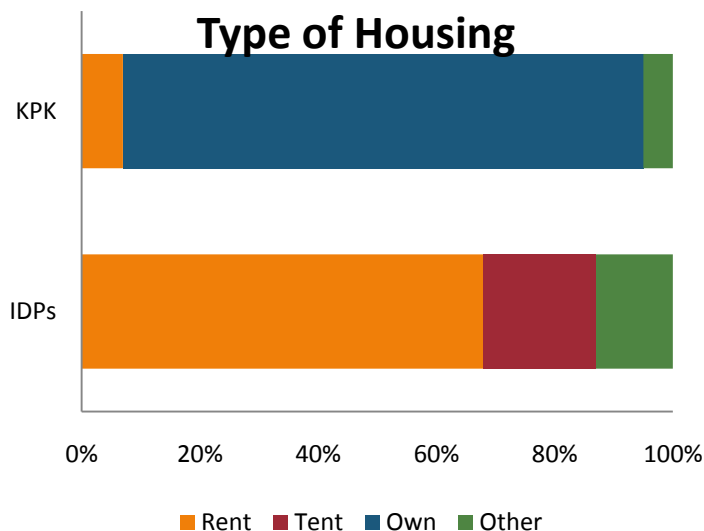
### First Income Source



Assistance with rent and job opportunities are the second and third (to food) responses to what is the family's current first need. Particularly, assistance with rent is a core priority as more than 68% of families are paying rent and almost all have debts. In addition to assistance with rent, livelihoods trainings and all types of income assistance (cash grants, cash-for-work, etc) should be a high priority for the humanitarian community. If this population is expected to find a durable solution either by returning (in many cases this would require the repayment of debts incurred during displacement) or integrating inside KPK, financial assistance will very likely be required.

As noted in previous sections, 68% of conflict IDP families pay rent, while 19% reside in camps or tents. This corresponds to only 7% of the general population of KPK that rents accommodation<sup>7</sup>. It should also be noted that IDP families residing in Peshawar pay almost twice the amount of rent as families in other districts.

Income has a relationship to family size as those families with higher incomes, are also more likely to have both more members, and more adults than those with smaller incomes, hence total family income should be used as an indicator for poverty with some degree of caution.



<sup>7</sup> The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2008-2009



## Protection

### Registration

One of the two objectives of the IVAP was to identify the current displaced population of conflict IDPs in order to potentially update the registration that was done, in some cases several years prior. It was, therefore, expected, if only due to spontaneous population movement, that there would be some discrepancies between numbers of IDPs on current registration lists and those actually identified as still displaced at the time of the IVAP.

What was not entirely expected was the number of conflict IDPs who were found to be currently displaced, but who had never been registered (34% of families, 98% of which live off camp). Also unexpectedly, the primary reason for not being registered appears not to be the lack of a CNIC card, or area of origin (while both factors contributed substantially), the largest caseload of unregistered IDPs appear to be due to not accessing a registration desk at the time and location of their displacement. IVAP data cannot determine whether this was due to lack of effort, or lack of accessible registration desks, however, as most families surveyed expressed a wish to be registered, were willing to undergo a one-hour IVAP survey, and were strongly requesting assistance, it is therefore reasonable to expect they would access registration desks, were they to be made available within a reachable distance, or, preferably, through mobile teams, similar to IVAP.

The caseload of unregistered IDP families is shown in Table 18 and it should be noted that the vast majority are from locations which are still considered to be conflict affected. This reality is very clear when looking at IDPs from Kurram. As an example, the June/July 2011 displacement from Kurram has generated a level of humanitarian response, and it is likely that families who displace to KPK will be registered. However, it is imperative to note that there are thousands of IDP families from Kurram, who fled, in many cases, just before the current outbreak of violence, who have not been registered, and do not have access to assistance.

Considering that all GOP assistance, and most humanitarian assistance is given solely on the basis of registration, the IVAP finds that a movement towards more equitable registration (i.e. registering the unregistered caseload), and therefore assistance, needs to be prioritized, as 34% is a very high exclusion rate. It is recommended that the humanitarian community and the GOP set clear policies regarding which families currently displaced still qualify for registration, and then reopen a registration system (preferably mobile) to register them.

In addition to exclusion errors (IDP families being excluded from registration) IVAP also identified a large number of inclusion errors (IDPs who are currently registered, and qualify for assistance, but who are either not IDPs, or are not still displaced in the location where they are registered). While it is currently outside of the scope of the IVAP to analyze current registration lists to determine how many and which of the families on the registration list were not found by the IVAP, this is a process that can easily be completed by any UN agency with access to the registration lists. However, for illustration purposes, we will take the case of Kohat district:

The IVAP team visited every village, in every UC of Kohat, the majority of them twice. Humanitarian call center numbers, as well as the phone numbers of the IVAP survey team were distributed widely among all IDPs found to be living in Kohat. Every family who was identified either in person, or through call back was interviewed, and the data is represented in this report. While no survey/census can ever be 100% accurate, the IVAP team is extremely confident that they have identified and surveyed nearly every IDP family living in Kohat district in the months of March to June 2011.

This noted, the number of IDPs found in Kohat district, like all other districts, is very different from the current registration lists. As of April 36,513 families were registered in Kohat. IVAP found 11,605 families who were currently displaced and stated they were registered, and another 6506 that were displaced but had never been registered. This leaves nearly 24,908 families who qualify for assistance in Kohat, but who are not currently displaced in Kohat.

Table 18

Origin	# of Families
Bajaur	2881
Khyber	4431
Kurram	4345
Mohmand	3380
North Waziristan	49
Orakzai	8277
South Waziristan	4850
FR Regions	1083
Malakand Division	1543
Hangu	738

There is no way for IVAP to determine if these 24,908 families have returned to their areas of origin, have moved to a third location, or perhaps were not IDPs when they registered. What IVAP can state, is that they are not currently displaced inside Kohat District.

## Kohat IDP Families



The breakdown of numbers given for Kohat is not a unique example. A cross check of the numbers of IDPs found by the IVAP against registration raises similar concerns in all hosting districts. IVAP would recommend that as a priority, the exclusion errors be addressed, registering those who are legitimate IDPs and are currently displaced; and secondarily that the inclusion errors, that may not be errors, but rather untracked population movements that result in inaccurate registration lists, be addressed. This could be done by devising a system to either shift to the IVAP list of currently displaced families, with a grievance mechanism to catch any errors, or to find some other method to systematically update the registration lists to ensure that assistance is going to those who both qualify and need it most.

### Vulnerable Groups

As mentioned above, the IVAP would categorize registration, or lack thereof, to be a key element in addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. Female headed households are slightly less likely to be registered (35% unregistered, in contrast to 33% for male headed households).

Apart from registration, families who have highly vulnerable members (disabled, chronically ill, children under five, and widows) are likely to have higher dependency ratios (number of persons who cannot contribute to the family versus number who can) and therefore lower per capita income. Numbers of vulnerable persons are shown in Table 19, with a breakdown by location available in Annex 4.

Table 19

Concerned Group	Number
Female headed	5708 families
Physically/mentally disabled	8250 persons
Chronically ill	18,807 persons
Separated children	503 children
Orphans/half orphans	7663 children
Widows	5401 women
Living off camp	78,611 families
Unregistered	31,590 families
Earning less than 1000 PKR/month	7437 families
Earning less than 5000 PKR/month	65,261 families
Poor Food Consumption	5287 families

Those living off-camp are likely to have higher incomes, but also pay rent, are less likely to be registered (receiving assistance), and less likely to have consistent access to water and healthcare. IDPs off-camp are less likely to have acceptable food consumption (34% compared to 41% on camp). However, heads of families living off camp are more likely to be educated, and less likely to be reliant on charity as their primary income source.

IDP families living below the 5000 PKR/month family poverty line are a key vulnerable group as they are more likely to be reliant on charity, and to have inadequate food consumption (68% compared to 58%). Those who fall below the 1000PKR/month threshold are exponentially more vulnerable.

IDP families who fall into the 'poor' food consumption group are another key vulnerable group. As an example, a family with 'poor' food consumption can eat no more than bread and tea every day and dahl no more than three days a week, with no other food intake. Families who fall into this group are relatively rare at only 6%, but those 6% are in serious need of assistance.

## Shelter

As mentioned in the *Income and Livelihoods* section above, assistance with rent is the core concern regarding shelter for conflict IDPs. The charts below display the breakdown of types of shelters inhabited by IDP families, as well as how many of these families are paying rent, versus living with host families, in camps or not paying rent.

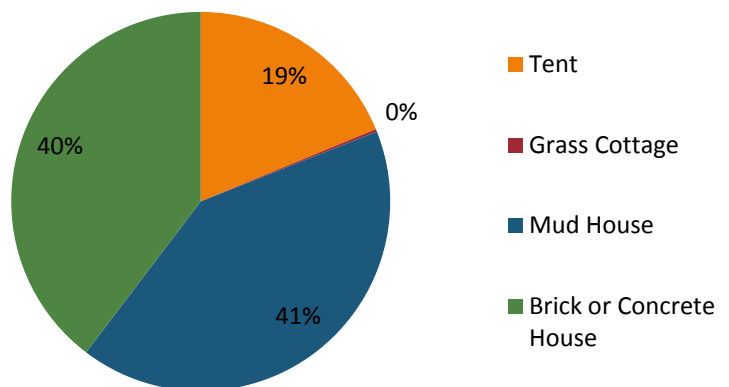
It should be noted that the 19% living on camps includes the number of families who were living in Jalozai prior to the return in May. This is to say that this number is expected to have decreased from 15778 camp families (all camps included) to around 7000 families. As many of the families who left Jalozai stated intentions not to return to their areas of origin, but to move off camp, it is expected that the number of families now living off camp and paying rent have increased from what is depicted here, perhaps by around 4000 families. This would reflect in the adjoining chart by showing only 8% of families in camps and 76% who are paying rent.

While rent may be the core need the humanitarian community should address in terms of shelter, the 32% who do not pay rent also have shelter needs.

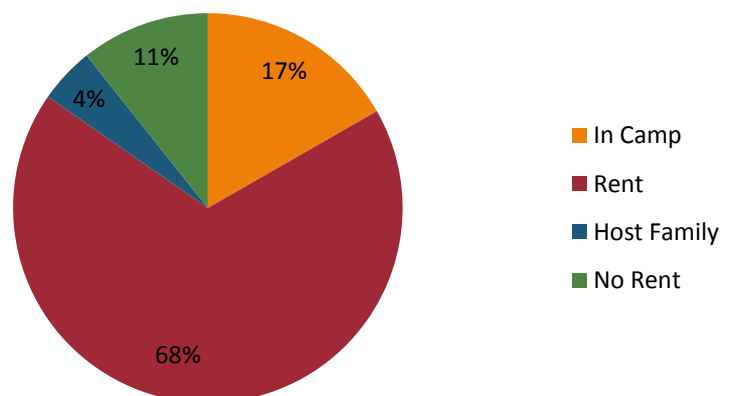
Temporary shelter is mentioned as the first need by nearly 4000 families. It is interesting that 75% of those prioritizing temporary shelter as their first need do not live in a camp, hence the IVAP would recommend the shelter cluster to identify possible interventions to assist with temporary shelter for families who mentioned the need and who live off camp. In addition nearly 2000 families, who currently reside in a tent, do not reside in a camp, and may be in need of transitional shelter assistance.

While only 4375 IDP families live with a host family, most have been displaced for over a year, and it is expected that host families may have exhausted their resources to assist. Assistance to these families may also be seen as a priority.

### Type of Housing



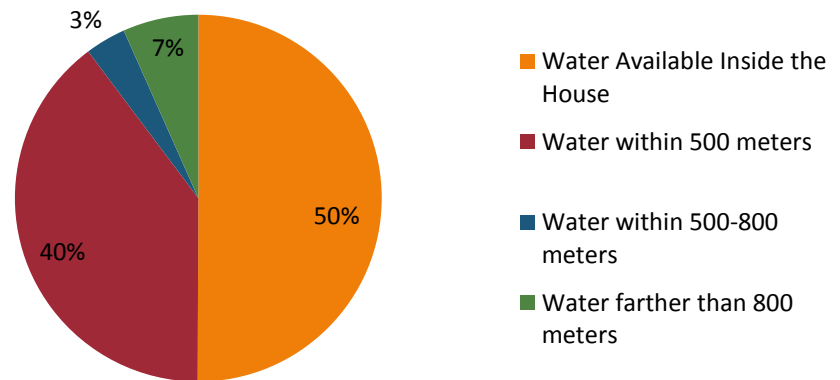
### Payment for Housing



## Water and Sanitation

In terms of water and sanitation, as mentioned above in the *IDPs, Poverty and Family Vulnerability in Pakistan* section, IDPs report worse access to water than the general population in Pakistan. IDPs living on camps rarely reported concerns regarding access to water; however, concerns were not uncommon for those living off camp with 4% reporting walking more than 500 meters and 8% walking more than 800 meters to collect water and 26% noting water was either inconsistently available or not accessible.

### Distance to Water



By location, Lower Dir and Kohat had the highest percentages of families reporting that water was inconsistently available (40% and 38% respectively). Somewhat surprisingly, Peshawar (mainly towns 1, 2 and 4) had both the largest number as well as the highest percents of IDP families reporting they must walk more than 800 meters to collect water. Kohat had the largest number of families who noted water as their family's first need (1008 families) followed by Peshawar and Hangu. A specific break down of access to water is provided by Union Council and Tehsil in the data tables in Annex 4.

## Core Recommendations

The following recommendations result from the data analysis described in this report and are listed in order of relative importance.

### Registration

The GOP and humanitarian community should reopen registration for the IDP families who have not been registered. This registration should be prioritized by area of origin and host locations with the highest concentrations of IDPs. Full data on numbers of unregistered IDP families by both hosting and origin areas are available in Annex 4.

This registration process should not be based on either the possession of a valid CNIC card or area of origin being declared conflict affected, but rather on a self-identification and confirmation process, perhaps similar to the IVAP. If at all possible, registration should be done through mobile teams who visit families in their host locations, rather than through stationary registration desks which have a higher likelihood of families displacing from their areas of origin for the sole purpose of registering for assistance.

This registration will allow access both to government and UN assistance, including food assistance. As clearly outlined in the analysis, a registration of these families would have a clear impact on their currently low food consumption, and address the number one stated need of IDP families: food. As such all stakeholders involved in either protection or food assistance should prioritize the reopening of registration.

### Rent Assistance

Rent assistance has never, throughout the entire timeframe of displacement, been prioritized. However, with the majority of IDP families living below the poverty line, paying rent, and having incurred debt, rent assistance should be seen as a clear priority. Locations with the highest rent and lowest income, as well as the largest numbers of IDP families paying rent should be prioritized. Data on these indicators are available in Annex 4 broken down to the Union Council level.

### Individual Organizations and Programs to Target Assistance to IVAP IDPs According to Specific Indicators

While various agencies and organizations (NGOs) have begun to use the IVAP data to target beneficiaries, this has been very limited. Organizations have the ability to access the IVAP online database and identify beneficiaries by any number of the indicators collected in the IVAP survey. Instead of re-identifying, or re-collecting data, the IVAP data should be used when possible by all programs targeting conflict IDP families, or IDP hosting locations to promote inclusion of the most vulnerable families and equity of assistance.

### Assistance in Areas of Origin

While the IVAP does not collect any data in areas of origin, the survey did find that 94% of all families want to return to their areas of origin eventually. As it is very likely that the discrepancy in the current registration lists versus the IDP families found by the IVAP to still be displaced is due largely to spontaneous return, it is also likely that some of these families arrive to the locations where they are registered as IDPs in order to collect assistance that they are not receiving in their home areas.

### Modification of Current Registration Lists

IVAP found that many, if not the majority of families who are registered for assistance are not currently residing in the locations where they are registered. The registration lists need to be systematically updated to reflect the current displaced families per location. This could be done by devising a system to either shift to the IVAP list of currently displaced families, with a grievance mechanism to catch any errors.

Even with the inclusion of new families (as mentioned above) this refinement of the registration lists would substantially decrease the number of currently registered families, and therefore the number who require assistance on the basis of IDP status.

### **Temporary Shelter**

The shelter cluster should prioritize solutions for those families who have prioritized temporary shelter as a current need.

### **WASH and Health**

WASH and Health clusters should use the data available in Annex 4 to prioritize WASH and health interventions for IDP families in the locations where they are in highest concentrations, and least served.

### **Referral Systems for Vulnerable Persons**

The Health, Child Protection and Protection clusters should set up clear referral systems for persons with specific vulnerabilities, and use the IVAP lists available online to streamline vulnerable persons for assistance through these systems.

### **Referral Systems for Extremely Poor Families**

The Government of Pakistan operates several assistance programs for impoverished families. A referral system for conflict IDPs found to be below the cut-off for these types of assistance should be created and publicized.