

IVAP census profiling in Hangu – Final report

May/June 2012 (IVAP-II)



1. Introduction

Since 2008, conflict has been a fluid process resulting in large-scale displacement of families into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province in north-west Pakistan from both the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and from elsewhere within KP. The IDP Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling (IVAP) was initiated in 2010 by the Policy and Strategy Meeting to be able to understand more about the movement and needs of these IDP families so as to inform an appropriate humanitarian response, ensuring that assistance is principled and needs-based.

Between June 2010 and July 2011, IVAP-I carried out a door-to-door census based activity to identify and assess every IDP family and its members (on the basis of self-identification and an inclusion policy following the IDP Guiding Principles) in ten host districts in KP. The districts included Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swabi, Lower Dir, Kohat, Hangu, D.I.Khan and Tank. Over 92,000 families and 491,000 individuals were identified and profiled using a 70-question questionnaire (comprised of questions from all clusters) and their information recorded in the online IVAP live database (www.ivap.org.pk).

Hangu district

Hangu district is situated on the boundary of two FATA agencies: Orakzai and Kurram. Following military operations in these two agencies, the situation in Hangu is fragile. Furthermore, Hangu is strongly affected by sectarian issues. Due to security concerns in IVAP-I, the team was not able to access all areas of Hangu district. Most Union Councils (UCs) in Hangu Tehsil were covered, whilst no UCs in Thall Tehsil were reached. As a result, only around 6,886 families were reached through the course of IVAP-I.

ICRC was previously providing food to IDP families in Hangu district but terminated services in November 2011. There was no data handover, and ICRC recommended collecting new data on IDP families in Hangu, recognizing that their data was up to three years old. Since ICRC's exit, IDP families in Hangu had not been receiving food. Therefore, as supported by the Protection Cluster and PDMA, there was an urgent need to clarify the number of IDP families in Hangu district and ensure that those eligible for registration were registered.

IVAP, together with UNHCR, therefore carried out a joint activity in May/June 2012 to identify and register IDP families in Hangu and Kohat. UNHCR's mandate for registration and IVAP's expertise in IDP identification and profiling through door to door surveys made this an ideal partnership.

2. Methodology

2.1 Questionnaire

The IVAP-I questionnaire was utilized in order to be sure that the data gathered was comparable with the IVAP-I census data. The IVAP questionnaire is a multi-cluster questionnaire, containing around 70 questions which each cluster has developed and fed in, thus ensuring that the data gathered by IVAP meets the information requirements of the humanitarian community.

Additional questions relevant to UNHCR registration requirements were added to the questionnaire to ensure that all information required to complete the registration process was gathered during the profiling exercise. See IVAP website www.ivap.org.pk ('About us/Downloads' tab) for the questionnaire.

2.2 Data collection

Data collection took place over nine weeks from 1st May to 29th June 2012. It was conducted by six field teams, each consisting of six Surveyors, one Supervisor, and one Monitor. One Team Leader Data Collection, based in Hangu, led the process. Half the surveyors and the Monitors were staff from UNHCR (via their implementing partner, CERD); the remainder were IRC staff and four were seconded from ACTED. The majority of staff were local to the Hangu/Kohat area to ensure an understanding of the context in which they were working. No female staff were used as this would have been culturally difficult in Hangu and Kohat.

A week-long training was held in the week of 23rd April 2012 in Kohat. Each team travelled daily in Hi-ace vehicles, old models to ensure low profile.

The data collection methodology utilized was the same as that followed in IVAP-I to identify and survey IDP families. Two rounds of field work took place in each location. In round 1, concentrations of IDPs were first mapped by UC during the planning exercise. Teams visited every village in every UC found to be hosting IDPs. They first consulted with village elders and tribe Maliks who assisted in locating IDP families. Key informant interviews were also held with these elders to confirm the information provided in the household interviews. A snowball methodology was used to identify IDP families, each IDP family helping to identify the next. Using this methodology, the IVAP field teams moved from house to house, surveying each family that they identified.

A callback centre enabled families missed by the first round of assessment to call in and register their locations. The teams were then able to revisit and interview all families who called into the callback centre (round 2), plus any other families known to be absent during round 1.

Harsh weather conditions (extreme heat) presented a challenge to the field teams finding the head of household for interviews during the day time. The IVAP team was provided with information about the daily living patterns and routines of IDPs and were able to adapt their field work timings to fit in with this.

During IVAP-I, round 1 of surveying was completed in Hangu tehsil, identifying 6,886 IDP families (of which 2,036 were to be registered in the most recent UNHCR registration process). In order to ensure any newly displaced families in Hangu tehsil were identified, the field teams returned to Hangu tehsil to

complete round 2 of surveying. IVAP-I did not cover Thal tehsil, so both Rounds 1 and 2 were carried out, aiming to cover all IDP families. Thal tehsil was particularly challenging to operate in due to the scattered IDP population.

The prevailing security situation affected field operations. In two Union Councils, field work was temporarily interrupted due to resistance from the community. However, strong dialogue with political and district administration, enabled the IVAP teams to return to complete field work in these areas a few weeks later.

A total of 10,678 families were identified and profiled in Hangu and Kohat through the two rounds of field work. A breakdown of their exact locations is detailed in Annex 1.

2.3 Inclusion policy

The same inclusion policy used in IVAP-I was followed to identify families as eligible to be included in the assessment. This inclusion policy is based on the global IDP guiding principles which defines an IDP based on self-identification and four criteria are followed: (1) Individual threat; (2) Threat of insecurity; (3) Conflict in the area; (4) No economic opportunities (directly due to conflict). Field teams were trained to strictly adhere to this identification policy. All IDPs were included in the profiling exercise if they met one or more of these criteria. The information would later be filtered by UNHCR to select those families eligible for registration, according to the registration criteria.

2.4 Data management

All data was collected on electronic devices, not with paper-based questionnaire. HP I-paq 212 devices (provided by IVAP and UNHCR) were used, running on Windows Mobile 6.5, using CSPRO software. Collecting data electronically increases the data quality.

Data was gathered from the surveyors' devices twice a week by IVAP's database team who visited the field and copied the data from each device onto their laptop. The data was then transferred to IVAP's database company to upload onto the IVAP server on a weekly basis, and to UNHCR.

A set of data cleaning protocols was developed and followed to ensure data quality. These protocols included steps to check logical errors, duplicate entries, and common mistakes. Data cleaning was the responsibility of IVAP database team and feedback on common mistakes was shared with surveyors to avoid replication of the same errors. Once cleaned, the data was made available on the live database www.ivap.org.pk, which displays all data both by thematic cluster and by geographic area.

A summary of the data is also available in the factsheet in annex 1.

3. Registration of the eligible families

A total of 10,678 families were profiled during the data collection. After matching this data with UNHCR's registration data, 5,809 were found to be unregistered (the remainder were already registered with UNHCR). These 5,809 were then passed to NADRA and 3,086 of them were verified for registration. These 3,086 families are pending for registration by UNHCR, after which they will receive monthly food distribution from WFP.



IVAP-UNHCR JOINT HANGU-KOHAT PROFILING FINAL FINDINGS (1st May – 29th June 2012)

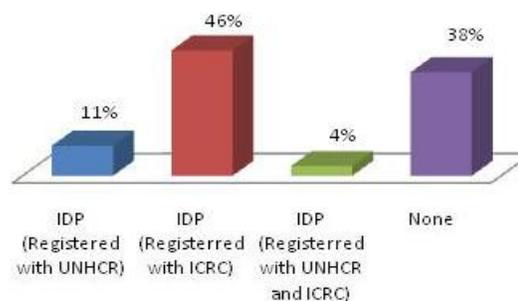


IVAP and UNHCR carried out a joint activity to identify, profile and register IDP families in Hangu and Kohat districts. After the successful completion of 9 weeks of field activity (from 1st May to 29th June) **10,678 conflict IDP families** (more than 53,075 individuals) have been identified. The summary results are presented below. For further information please contact Irum Jamshed (IVAP) irum.jamshed@pakistan.theirc.org.

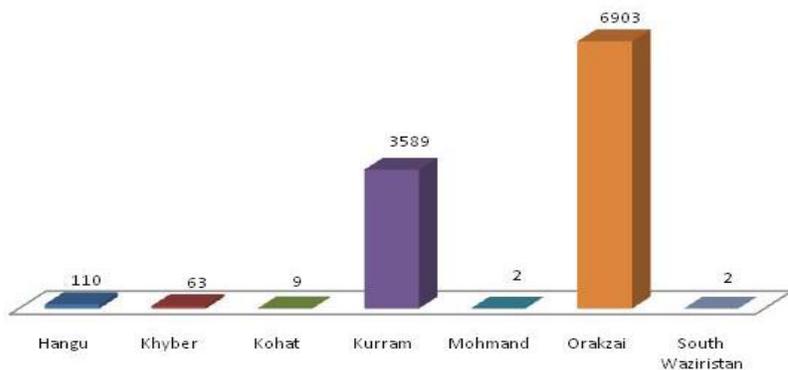
Summary highlights

IDP families want to return to their area of origin, when safe	73%
Families rely on daily wage labor	58%
Families paying rent in the host location	73%
Highest number of families from tehsil Upper Orakzai	41%
Water inconsistently available to the IDP families	45%

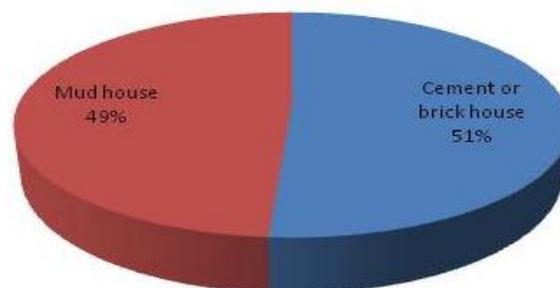
Registration Status



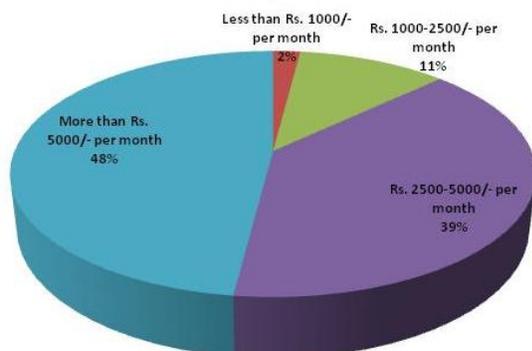
Origin district wise displacement



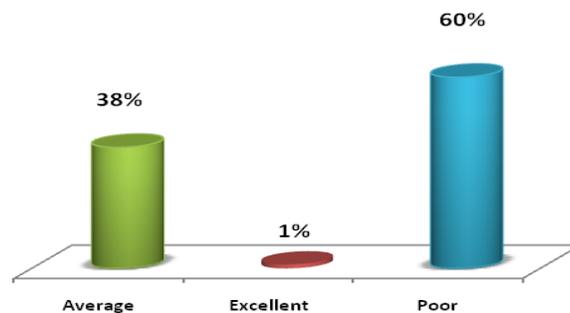
Shelter type



Monthly income



Condition of Housing



The records of unregistered IDPs will be referred by UNHCR to NADRA for verification, and thereafter a decision will be taken by UNHCR on the total caseload to be registered.

UC-WISE IDP BREAKDOWN

Host District	Host Tehsil	Host UC	No. of Families
Hangu	Hangu	Balyamina	311
		Ganjiano Kali (MC)	1193
		Kahi	220
		Kech Banda	2286
		Khan Bari	287
		Kotki	1488
		Muhammad Khawja	5
		Raisan	227
		Toghserai	19
		Total	
	Thall	Balyamina	3
		Dallan	21
		Darsamand	1520
		Doaba (TC)	33
		Doaba (UC)	711
		Karbogha	63
		Thall (Rural)	781
		Thall (Urban)	417
		Tora Warai	38
	Total		3587
Total Hangu District			9623
Kohat	Kohat	Ali Zai	194
		Bahadar Kot	1
		Jarma	3
		Kharmatoo	1
		Kohat Urban-I	2
		Kohat Urban-II	9
		Kohat Urban-III	108
		Kohat Urban-IV	185
		Kohat Urban-V	67
		Kohat Urban-VI	130
		Muhammadzai	48
		Togh Bala-I	4
		Togh Bala-II	2
		Usterzai	25
		Total	
	Lachi	Jarma	276
Total		276	
Total Kohat District			1055
Grand Total			10678