

# IVAP census profiling of off-camp Khyber IDPs – Final report

July – November 2012 (IVAP-III)



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## 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](http://www.ivap.org.pk)).

### *Khyber displacement*

Following the commencement of military operations in Khyber district, there was a mass influx of IDPs from Khyber agency into KP starting in January 2012. As a result, there was a growing need to understand the exact locations and needs of these IDPs in order to inform an appropriate humanitarian response. A rapid inter-agency needs assessment was carried out in April 2012, a strong recommendation of which was to carry out more detailed surveying of these IDP families.

IVAP entered into partnership with UNHCR to complete this exercise, given UNHCR's focus on the protection of off-camp IDPs and its mandate for registration.

## 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 80 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 and some particular additional requirements of some clusters were added to the questionnaire to ensure that all information necessary to the humanitarian community was gathered during the profiling exercise. See IVAP website [www.ivap.org.pk](http://www.ivap.org.pk) ('About us/Downloads' tab) for the questionnaire.

## **2.2 Data collection**

Data collection took place between July and November 2012. It was conducted by ten field teams, each consisting of 7-8 Surveyors, one Supervisor, and one Monitor, with two Senior Team Leaders Data Collection leading the process. IVAP aims to include partners from the humanitarian community in the collection and use of data. Therefore, in addition to IRC-IVAP staff, 15 surveyors and 5 monitors were also provided by UNHCR (through IRC as their implementing partner) and 15 surveyors were seconded by PDMA, 3 by Save the Children, 3 by CESVI and 6 by OXFAM. Both male and female staff were used. Two week-long training sessions were held at the start of the field work in July 2012.

At the start of the field work, each team travelled daily in Hi-ace vehicles, old models to ensure low profile. In September, this strategy was changed to speed up data collection, and two corollas were utilized per team.

Overview level information on the whereabouts of IDPs was provided by PDMA and other organizations working in the areas. This helped to guide the overall team movement. Further, 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 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.

Community handouts were distributed in all locations in case families were absent at that time. The handout listed phone numbers of the IVAP call centre which families missed by the first round of field work could call into 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.

Some particular challenges with the field work were as follows:

- Due to security challenges, some of the Union Councils in District Peshawar Towns III and IV with high concentrations of IDPs were inaccessible and IDPs from these areas could not be profiled. There were some larger scale security incidents which also meant field work was temporarily paused for a few days.
- Locating focal persons and male heads of household was sometimes challenging, therefore females were interviewed in the absence of a male head of household.
- Families displaced from Khyber were found to be particularly reluctant to share their information, largely due to survey fatigue (a lot of activities had been targeting the Khyber IDPs over the course of 2012 with little assistance coming forth) and because this displacement was particularly sensitive and some families were fearful to share their information.

- Harsh weather conditions (extreme heat) and Ramadan fasting in July and August made the field work particularly challenging. It was often difficult to locate families during this time also, and reinforced the need for the second round of field work after this period of time.

### **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.

### **2.4 Monitoring**

In order to ensure data quality, IVAP ensures both internal and external monitoring is conducted.

Internal: IVAP has four Monitoring Officers who daily travelled with the teams and carried out observation at the time of surveying, spot check visits and also PDA checks to ensure accurate and relevant data collection.

External: UNHCR provided five full-time Monitors to oversee the data collection process. Furthermore, IVAP encourages monitoring visits from Clusters to ensure that the data relevant to their questions in the questionnaire is being gathered correctly. Protection Cluster representatives visited the field teams in September for this purpose. A delegation from ECHO (which funds IVAP) also visited the project in November to monitor field work and call centre activities and gave positive feedback on the activities.

### **2.5 Data management**

All data was collected on electronic devices, not with paper-based questionnaire. Three different devices were used:

- HP I-paq 212 (loaned by PDMA x 10, and UNHCR x 15), running on Windows Mobile 6.5, using CSPRO software
- Dell Streak 5 (owned by IRC-IVAP project), running on android OS, using ODK surveying software
- Dell Streak 7 (loaned by WFP x 10), running on android OS, using ODK surveying software
- HTC Sensations (loaned by IOM x 12), running on android OS, using ODK surveying software

Collecting data electronically increases the data quality as the survey software was fully customized with validation and logical checks.

Data was gathered from the surveyors' devices three times 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 compiled and checked before being transferred to IVAP's database company on a weekly basis 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. The IVAP Call Centre team was also responsible for making phone calls to any families which had questionable data to clarify any discrepancies or missing data. Once cleaned, the data was made available on the live database [www.ivap.org.pk](http://www.ivap.org.pk), which displays all data both by thematic cluster and by geographic area.

### 3. Results and key findings

A total of 15,143 families were surveyed and profiled in total (12,772 from District Peshawar, 2,211 from District Nowshera and 160 from District Kohat). A breakdown of their exact locations is detailed in Annex 1.

A total of 85,000 families were registered by UNHCR which is significantly different from the number of families identified and profiled by IVAP during its door to door survey. There are two main reasons for this. Firstly, given the physical proximity of Bara to Peshawar, many families came to register at Jalozai camp (the only registration site) but did not displace fully to KP, instead choosing to continue residing either in Bara or elsewhere in Khyber agency, hence they were not physically present for IVAP to identify during its house to house assessment. Secondly, as described above, this group of IDPs was more reluctant to share their information and so some families were unwilling to be profiled by IVAP. These two findings were reinforced by the Protection Cluster Rapid Assessment carried out in September/October 2012 to re-verify the location and needs of Bara IDPs.

Key findings on Khyber IDPs are as follows:

#### ***Off-camp:***

The majority of Khyber IDP families (85-90%) are located off-camp and so assistance should be prioritized in off-camp locations.



#### ***Education:***

61% of children aged between 5 and 18 years are not going to school, mainly due to cultural issues and having insufficient money to afford fees and books. IVAP recommends that the Education Cluster focus on awareness raising in host communities of Peshawar and Nowshera. Free education and learning centers should be established for these children to get involved in recreational activities.

**61%**

Children are not going to school



#### ***Health:***

IVAP identified more than 2,000 individuals that are physically or mentally disabled. Families with these individuals would benefit from psychosocial support from health cluster partners or particular assistance including wheel chairs. 7% of IDP families mentioned that they have to travel more than 5 KM distance for basic health facility services and 6,000

**2,000**

Individuals are physically or mentally disabled

individuals claim to be suffering from chronic diseases. These families need assistance in the form of mobile health unit near to their area.



### **Protection:**

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IVAP identified families which are not displaced from government notified areas but which fled due to individual threat and threat of insecurity. These families are not eligible for registration or formal assistance packages (notably monthly WFP food rations), yet many are highly vulnerable. IVAP recommends that the Protection Cluster identify the particularly vulnerable families within this group and ensure they are provided with assistance.

**Vulnerable families  
which are not  
registered**



### **WASH**

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37% families profiled are using informal latrine or open defecation, 35% families have either inconsistent or no water available. 4% mentioned that they have to travel more than 500 meters to collect water. IVAP recommends WASH cluster members to prioritise communities with particularly poor access to WASH facilities in their programming.

**35%**

Families have inconsistent  
or no water available

Annex 1: Concentration of families profiled by Union Council

**Peshawar District**

HOST TEHSIL	HOST UC	Grand Total
Peshawar Town I Tehsil	Akhun Abad	10
	Asia	121
	Faqir Abad	19
	Gul Bahar	68
	Kakshal-I	83
	Kakshal-II	9
	Khalsa-I	308
	Khalsa-II	189
	Mahal Terai-I	36
	Mahal Terai-II	133
	Shahi Bagh	20
	Yakatoot-I	9
	Yakatoot-II	2
	Yakatoot-III	15
Peshawar Town II Tehsil	Bhudhni	14
	Chaghar Matti	11
	Chamkani	232
	Dag	407
	Ghari Sherdad	87
	Gulbela	41
	Hassan Ghari-I	171
	Hassan Ghari-II	86
	Hayana Payan	321
	Jogani	1
	Kafoor Dheri	19
	Kaniza	125
	Kankola	32
	Khazana	88
	Lala	226
	Larama	97
	Mathra	236
	Nahqi	33
	Pajjagi	570
	Pakha Ghulam	155
Panam Dheri	33	
Shahi Bala	173	
Takhtabad	104	
Wadpagga	310	

Peshawar Town III Tehsil	Achini Bala	488
	Bazid Khel	432
	Deh Bahadar	387
	Dheri Baghbanan	12
	Hayatabad-I	494
	Hayatabad-II	155
	Landi Arbab	235
	Malkandheri	136
	Nothia	18
	Nothia Jadeed	109
	Palosi	93
	Pawaka	376
	Pishtakhara Payan	1006
	Regi	140
	Sarband	117
	Shaheen Town	1
	Sufaid Dheri	500
	Tehkal Bala	49
	Tehkal Payan-I	21
	Tehkal Payan-II	35
University Town	7	
Peshawar Town IV Tehsil	Adezai	7
	Aza Khel	1
	Badabare Harizai	346
	Badabare Maryamzai	203
	Hazar Khwani-I	121
	Hazar Khwani-II	284
	Maira Kachori	226
	Maira Surizai Payan	131
	Maryamzai	155
	Mashoogagar	282
	Mathani	235
	Musazai	2
	Sheikh Muhammadii	241
	Sheikhan	4
	Suleman Khel	1
	Surizai Bala	14
	Surizai Payan	252
	Urmr Bala	371
	Urmr Miana	177
	Urmr Payan	314
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,772</b>	

## Nowshera District

HOST TEHSIL	HOST UC	Grand Total
Tehsil Nowshera	Adamzai	2
	Akora Khattak M.c	12
	Aman Garh	2
	Azakhel Bala	5
	Azakhel Payan	131
	Badrashi	25
	Bara Banda	33
	Dheri Katti Khel	50
	Gandiri	6
	Jalozai	824
	Kabul River	42
	Khairabad	92
	Khaishki Bala	10
	Khaishki Payan	8
	Maira Akora Khattak	61
	Misri Banda	21
	Mughalki	3
	Nawan Killi	70
	Nowshera City	3
	Pabbi	130
	Pahari Kati Khel	8
	Pir Piai	28
	Pir Sabak	1
	Rashakai	7
Shaidu	4	
Tarkha	30	
Zara Miana	6	
Tehsil Pabbi	Akbar Pura	162
	Aman Kot	27
	Chowkai Mamraiz	87
	Dag Behsud	151
	Dag Ismail Khel	54
	Dag Ismail Khel Chapri	1
	Daggai	66
	Shah Kot	17
	Taru Jabba	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,211</b>	



**District Kohat**

<b>HOST TEHSIL</b>	<b>HOST UC</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Kohat Tehsil	Ali Zai	1
	Bilitang	1
	Kohat Urban-II	18
	Kohat Urban-IV	3
	Kohat Urban-V	9
	Kohat Urban-VI	65
	Muhammadzai	42
	Nusrat Khel	11
	Jarma	10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>160</b>