



Key findings

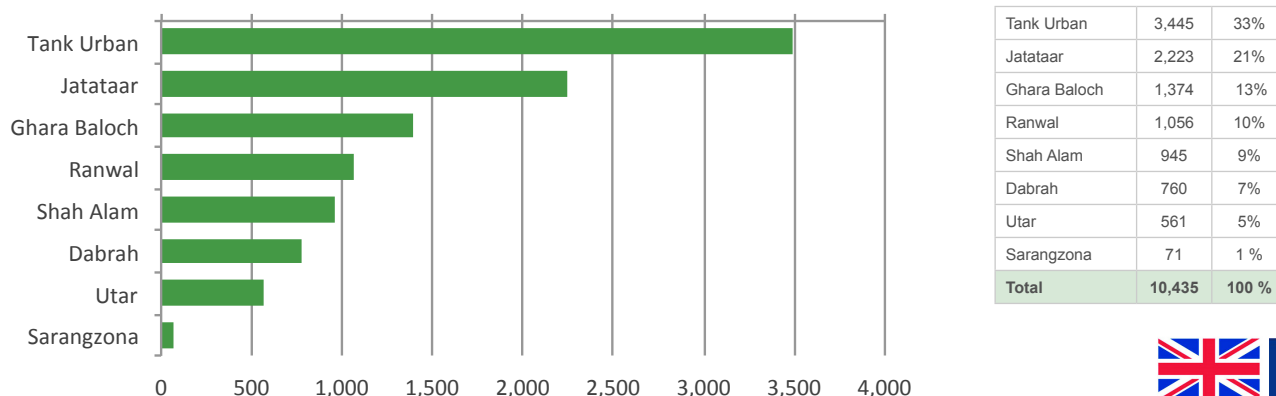
- As per the findings of the IVAP survey in Tank (August - October 2014), almost all temporarily displaced persons (TDPs) were from South Waziristan and have been displaced since 2009.
- Access to water is particularly poor in Tank. Families are twice as likely to depend on an unprotected water source while 23% of families live more than 800 m away from their main water source.
- In terms of geographical spread, issues around access to water were most pronounced in Ranwal and Sarangzona Union Councils (UCs).
- Sanitation and hygiene were also worse than average with fewer families using formal latrines and more families practicing on open defecation.
- On average, displaced families in Tank tend to be more vulnerable to food insecurity than in other host districts. The majority (70%) had borderline food consumption while nearly half of the respondents reported that adequate food was not available in the market.
- There is also a clear need for non-food items (NFIs) with 58% reporting that it was one of their top three needs in displacement.
- Families in Tank are more likely to have more stable forms of livelihoods. However, the findings of the survey also show that asset ownership is much lower while the proportion on families spending more than they are earning is much higher than average. This indicates that the coping strategies of families have been eroded over time, increasing the vulnerability of these families to food insecurity.
- Families were more likely to own the dwelling they were living in and children were more likely to be attending school.

PROFILE

This bulletin presents a multi-cluster analysis of 10,435 TDP families (52,133 individuals) residing in Tank District with information collected in the period from August till October 2014. Figures in this bulletin are compared with the IVAP average; this refers to the information on 96,819 families (495,978 individuals) living in host communities in Charsadda, DI Khan, Hangu, Kohat, Kurrum, Nowshera, Peshawar and Tank Districts collected in the period from June 2013 till the end of October 2014.

Among the families surveyed, the average family size was found to be 5 persons¹ and the population was 52% male. Out of the 96,819 families surveyed, 5% were female-headed (of which over 3% were widows) and 1.3% child-headed. The results of the survey indicate that there are 2,086 physically disabled individuals, 17 separated children, and 564 children that have lost at least one parent.

Figure 1: Profiled families by host Union Council (UC)



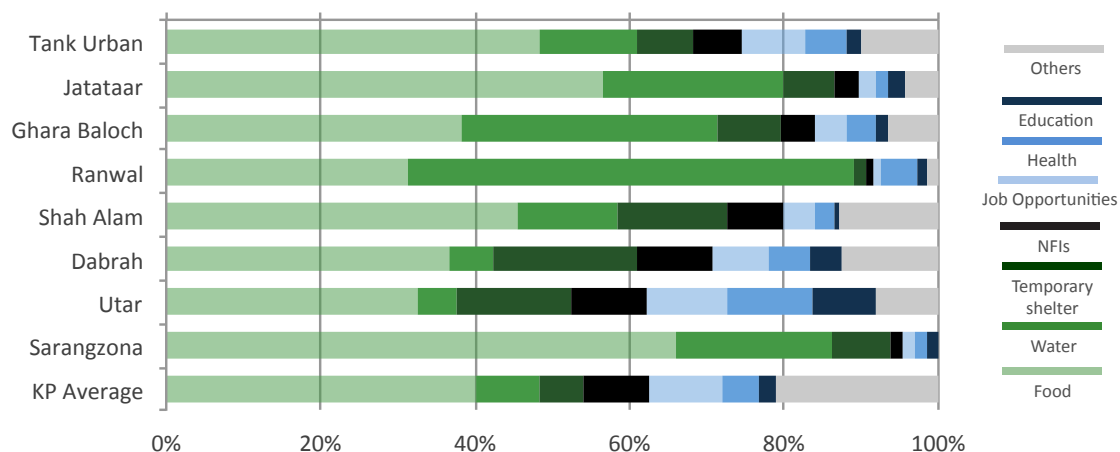
¹ For the purpose of humanitarian assistance, family size is considered as the size of nuclear family (meaning a couple and their unmarried children only), which is usually smaller than the household size which often includes all members of a joint family sharing the same kitchen and living sharing income and expenditure.



Virtually all of the families profiled in Tank were from South Waziristan (99%). There were also small numbers from Mohmand, North Waziristan and Frontier Region Tank. On average, families in Tank have been displaced for longer with nearly all (97%) displaced before 2009 (compared with the IVAP average of 59% displaced before 2009). Only 284 families arrived after 2009.

The IVAP inclusion policy is based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. In terms of government registration, the majority of families profiled – 56% – reported that they were not registered as TDPs with the government, 34% reported that they were registered, and 10% reported that they were registered but their registration had been blocked. Rates of registration were inline with the IVAP average.

Figure 2: Priority need identified by families



	Food		Water		Temporary shelter		Non Food Items(NFI)		Job Opportunities		Health Services		Education	
Tank Urban	1,613	48%	416	13%	252	7%	212	4%	263	8%	178	5%	66	2%
Jatataar	1,187	57%	487	23%	143	7%	66	3%	46	2%	37	2%	45	2%
Ghara Baloch	514	38%	448	33%	113	8%	56	4%	57	4%	48	4%	23	2%
Ranwal	312	31%	580	58%	14	1%	8	1%	12	1%	48	5%	12	1%
Shah Alam	389	46%	110	13%	123	14%	63	7%	36	4%	21	2%	5	1%
Dabrah	278	37%	41	6%	142	19%	74	10%	34	7%	38	5%	30	4%
Utar	179	32%	29	5%	85	15%	53	10%	57	10%	63	11%	47	8%
Sarangziona	43	66%	13	20%	5	8%	1	2%	1	2%	1	2%	1	2%
Total	4,515	45%	2,124	21%	535	9%	533	5%	526	5%	434	4%	229	2%
IVAP Average		40%		8%		6%		8%		10%		5%		2%

Food was the most commonly identified priority need with 45% of respondents reporting that food is their most important need. This is 5 percentage points higher than the IVAP average. At 21%, the proportion of families identifying water as their first priority need was much higher than the IVAP average of 8%. Food and water are given higher priority in Tank, pointing to a more acute food security and WASH situation. Meanwhile, 58% of families reported that NFIs were one of their top three needs in displacements.



Water: A high proportion of families -- 32% -- reported that their main source of drinking water was unprotected (e.g. a canal, river, open well or surface water). This was more than double the IVAP average of 16%. The situation was particularly severe in Ranwal and Sarangziona UCs where the average number of families depending on unprotected sources was 79% and 83% respectively. These findings indicate a very strong need for the prioritisation of water assistance to these areas.

Of the families profiled, only 54% had drinking water available inside their dwelling compared with the IVAP average of 68%. The distance to the primary water source was also generally much further in Tank than the IVAP average with 23% of families living more than 800 m from their main water source compared with the IVAP average of 6%. This situation was particularly severe in the UCs of Ranwal, Jatataar and Ghara Baloch where 75%, 38% and 35% of families were more than 800 m from their main water source respectively.

Figure 3: Main source of drinking water as reported by families

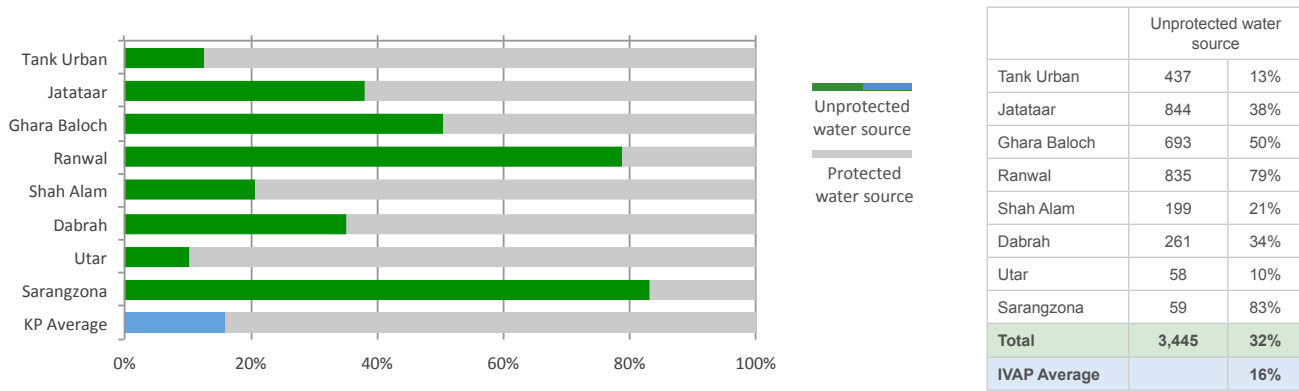
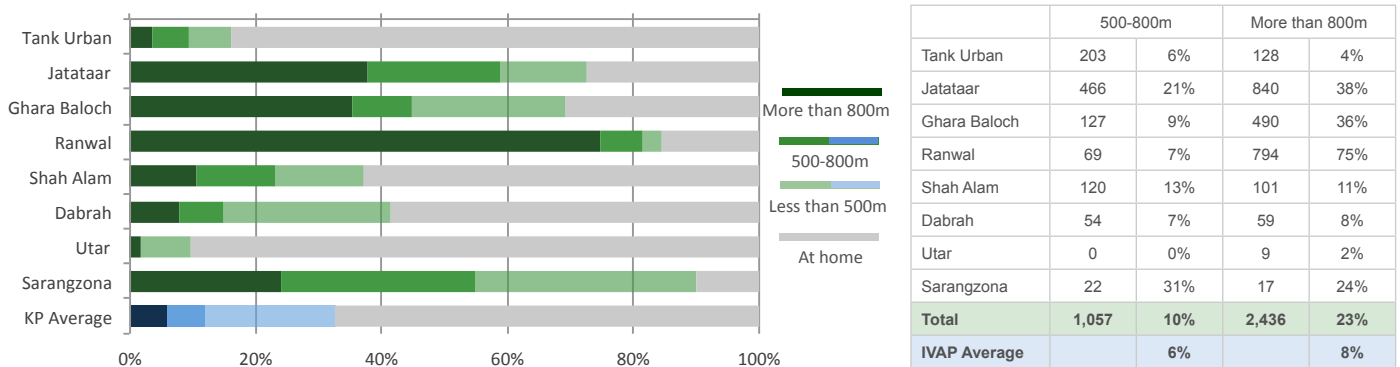
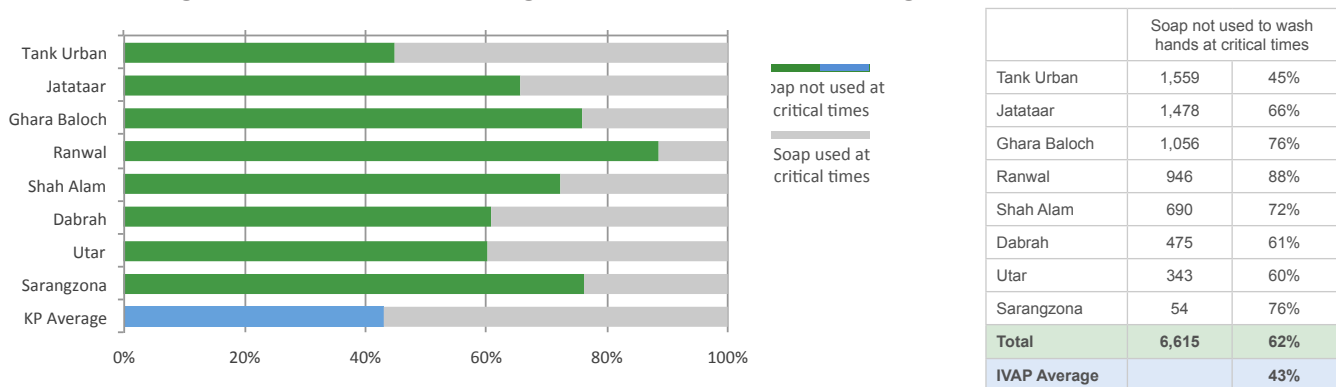


Figure 4: Distance to primary water source as reported by families



In the majority of cases – 74% – males had primary responsibility for collecting water for the family. This is the reverse of the IVAP average where in 57% of families females have primary responsibility for collecting water. This may reflect the security situation and/or social attitudes towards the presence of women in public spaces. Families were more likely to have appropriate water collection and storage containers (80%) than the IVAP average of 69%. However, it is concerning that among those that reported that the distance to their primary water source was more than 800 m, 21% (505 families) did not have appropriate water collection and storage containers.

Figure 5: Families reporting to use of soap for washing hands at critical times



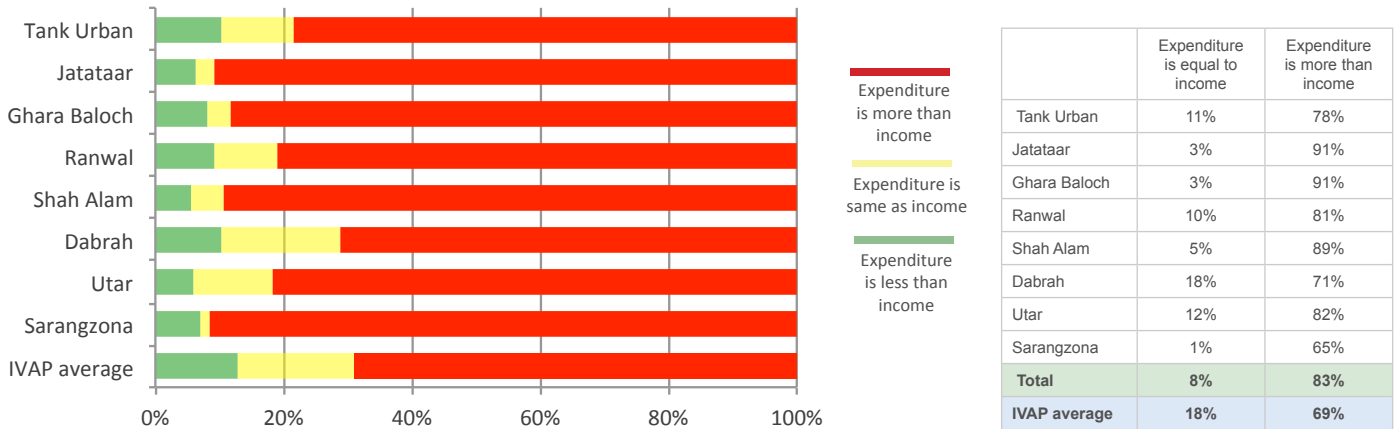
Sanitation and hygiene: Nearly half of all families were using formal latrines (48%); less than the IVAP average of 54%. It is concerning that 17% of families were depending on open defecation, compared with the IVAP average of 13%. The proportion of families depending on open defecation was highest in Sarangzona (37%), Dabrah (33%) and Ranwal UCs (33%). This is particularly concerning given the high proportion of families depending on unprotected water sources in these UCs.

A total of 62% of profiled families reported that they were not using soap to wash hands at critical times such as before eating, and after visiting the washroom. This is significantly higher than the IVAP average of 43%. Such sanitation and hygiene practices increase the risk of waterborne diseases and public health issues.



Household assets, income and expenditure: Based on the information provided by respondents on the monthly income and monthly expenditure of their family, 83% were spending more than they were earning. This was higher in every UC than the IVAP average of 69%. The situation was particularly acute in Sarangzona (92%), Jatataar (91%), Shah Alam (89%), and Ghara Baloch (88%).

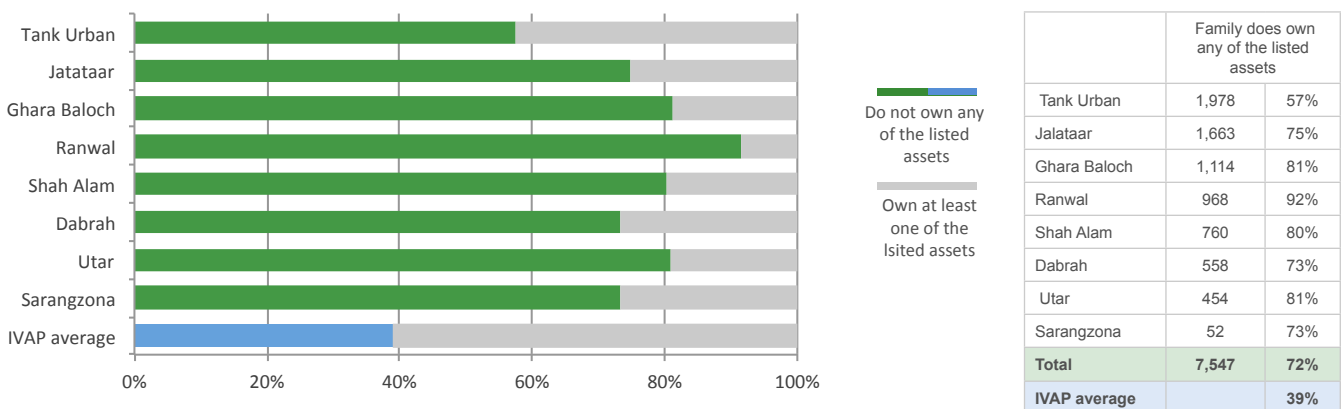
Figure 6: Family expenditure against income



Ownership of all of the listed assets² was lower in Tank than the IVAP average. Meanwhile 59% of families profiled reported that they did not have any of the listed assets. This is much higher than the IVAP average of 39%. The rate of families reporting that they owned none of the listed assets was highest in Ranwal (92%).

Markets and food availability: The proportion of families reporting that food was not available in markets was much higher in Tank (45%) than the IVAP average of 26%. The number of people reporting that food was not available in markets was highest in Ranwal (94%) followed by Ghara Baloch (80%) and Utar (73%). Meanwhile nearly all of those in Tank Urban UC reported that food was available in markets. Families were also less likely to have money to buy food when it was available (82% in Tank compared with an IVAP average of 75%).

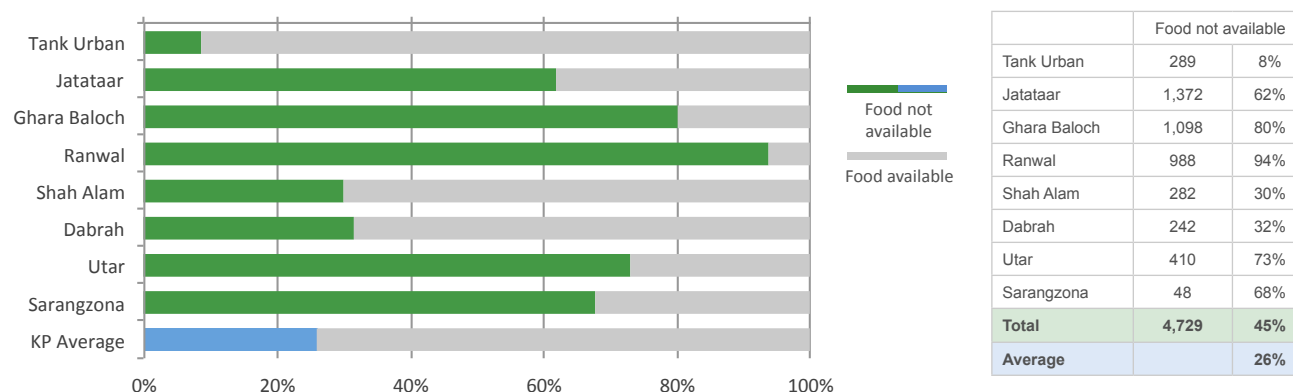
Figure 7: Families reporting to have none of the listed assets



Food consumption: An analysis based on seven-day recall of the food consumed by households revealed that overall 29% of the families had acceptable food consumption while 1.4% had poor food consumption. A majority, 70%, had borderline food consumption. Compared with the IVAP average, there were slightly less families with poor food consumption (1.4% compared with an IVAP average of 2%) but significantly more with borderline food consumption (70% in Tank compared with the IVAP average of 62%). The proportion of families in Dabrah with acceptable food consumption was the same as the IVAP average, the situation was worse in all other UCs and significantly worse in Ranwal, Sarangzona and Jatataar.

² Refrigerator, cooking stove, heater, sewing machine, radio, bicycle, washing machine, motorbike, farming machinery, plough, TV, car, truck or taxi.

Figure 8: Availability of food in markets as reported by families



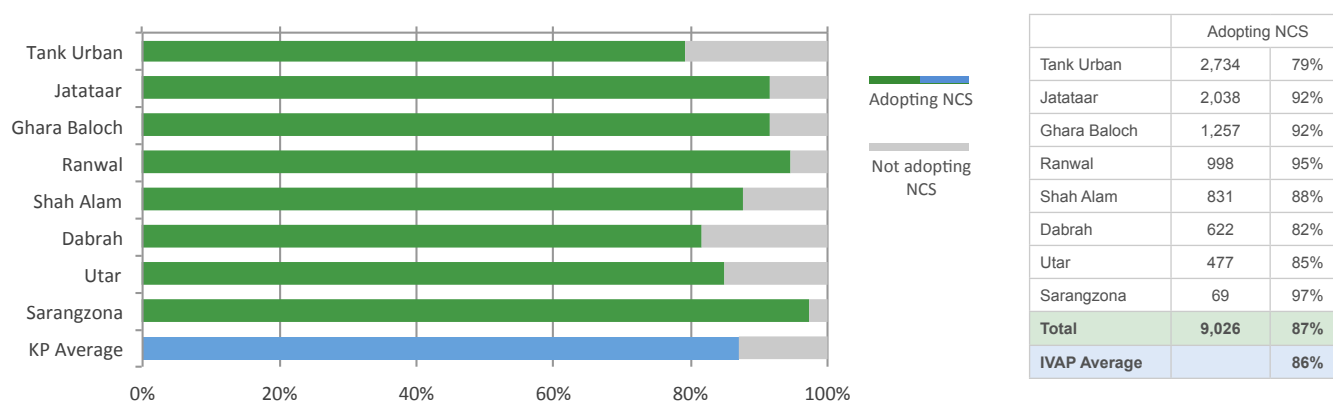
Rates of poor food consumption were significantly higher among female-headed families at 3.2% (compared with 1.2% for male-headed families). Borderline food consumption was also higher amongst female-headed families (74% compared with 69% for male-headed families). Female-headed families in Tank, therefore, were 12% more likely to have borderline food consumption compared with the IVAP average.

Families reporting that they were registered with the government, and therefore receiving WFP food assistance, were more likely to have an acceptable food consumption score (31%) compared with those who were not registered (28%).

Food stocks: A majority of families were reported to have low food stocks. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of families reported that their current food stock would last for a week or less while 16% reported that their food stocks would only last 1-2 weeks. Only 10% reported that their family had stocks for more than two weeks. This is in line with the IVAP average.

Coping strategies: When asked about the coping strategies used to meet food needs, 92% of families reported that they had used some form of negative coping strategy in the past month (higher than the IVAP average of 87%). The proportion of families adopting negative coping mechanisms was highest in Sarangzona (97%) and Ranwal (95%).

Figure 9: Reported adoption of negative coping strategies (NCS)



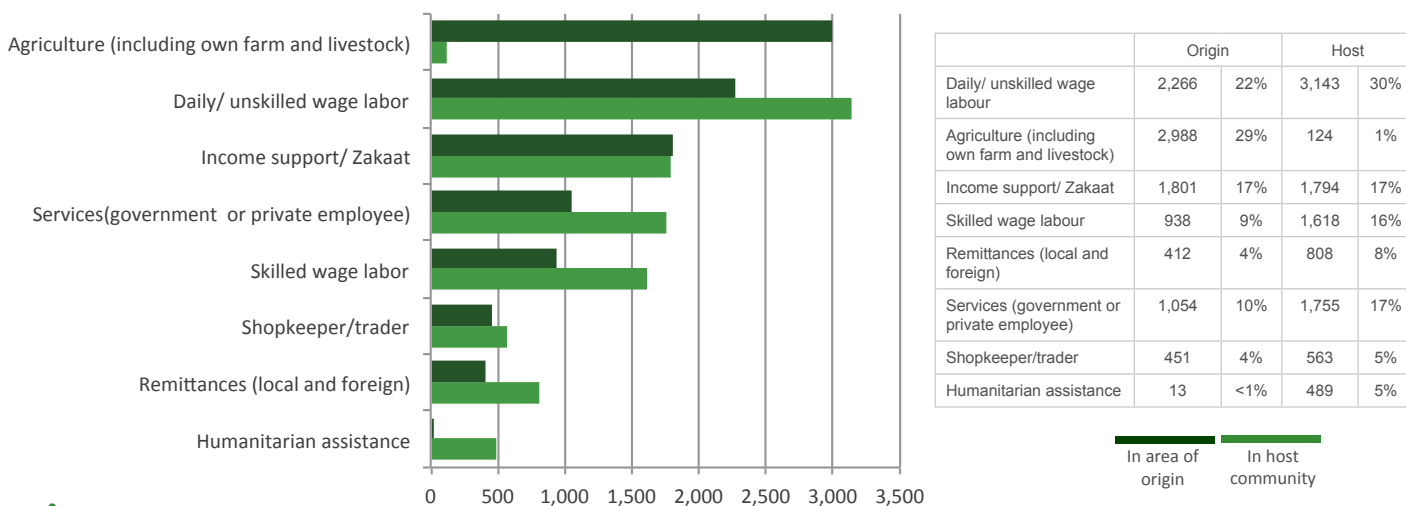
A total of 13% of families reported that they currently owned livestock including poultry in host areas; less than the IVAP average of 21%. Of the families profiled, 7% owned poultry (chicken), 6% owned large ruminants (cows/buffalos), 9% owned small ruminants (goats/sheep), and <1% owned equines (horses/donkeys/mules).

Those families that were either undertaking agricultural activities or owned livestock were also asked about the main types of agricultural assistance they require. The main assistance needed identified by the respondents were animal feed (31%), animal medications/vaccinations (22%), shelter/space (21%) and restocking (7%).

Agriculture (including farming, livestock and poultry) was the most important source of livelihood at the place of origin with 29% of families reporting agriculture as their main source of income prior to displacement. This was lower than the IVAP average of 44%. This dropped to 1% in displacement. Unlike the overall situation in host areas, the proportion of families engaged in small-scale businesses (shopkeepers/traders) and services (including the government and private employees) actually increased in displacement.

The proportion of families in which the main source of income was skilled wage labour was 16% in displacement up from 9% in the area of origin and higher than the IVAP average of 11%. The shift towards less reliable sources of income seen in other host districts is less pronounced in Tank. The protracted nature of displacement in Tank might account for this.

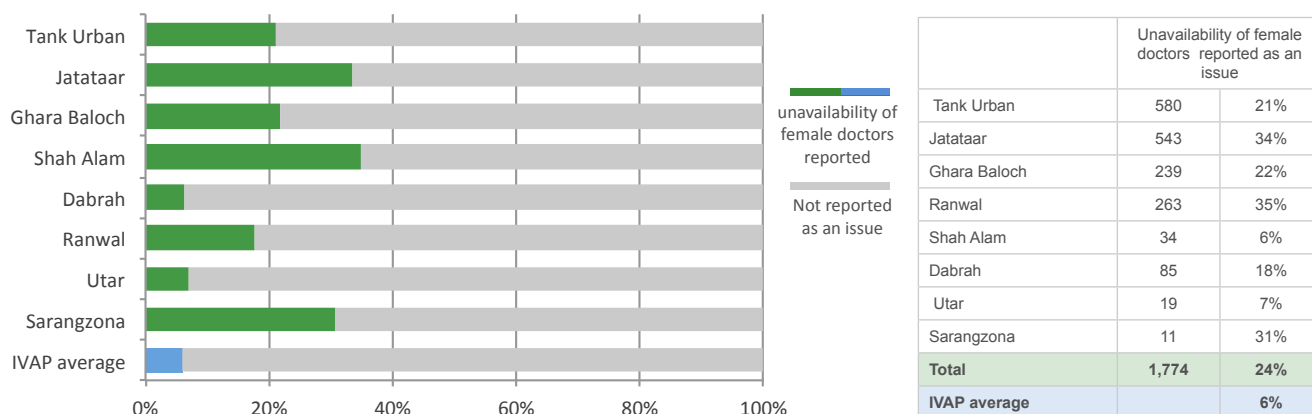
Figure 10: Primary source of livelihoods in host community and area of origin



With regard to access to healthcare, 72% of families claimed to have used a government health facility since displacement. Of those families that had visited a health facility, 45% noted that some required medicines were not available, 13% experienced issues due to the unavailability of staff, 15% experienced difficulties due to the unavailability of female staff (more than double the IVAP average of 6%) and 7% were charged for services. The unavailability of female staff is a particularly pertinent issue in government health facilities in Tank.

Of those families that had not used a government health facility since displacement, 25% noted that this was because they were not aware of the location of the facility, others indicated that it was due to the long distance to the facility (34%) or difficult terrain (15%). Generally, the displaced families in Tank tended to be more aware of government health facilities but more constrained by terrain and distance than in other host areas.

Figure 11: Unavailability of female doctors reported by respondents as an issue



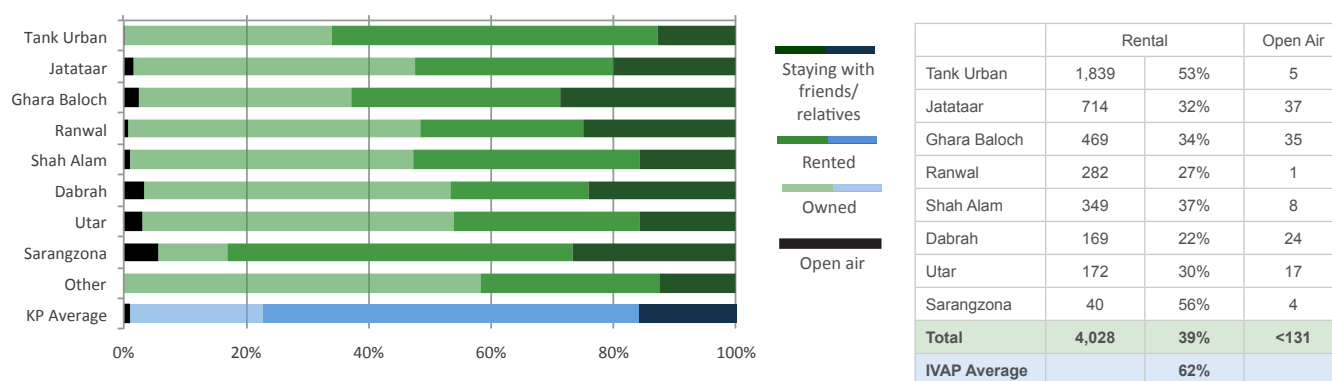
In total, 13% of respondents reported that women in their family did not have access to healthcare providers to assist with birth; this is in line with the IVAP average. Meanwhile, women in 16% of families profiled were had access to traditional birth attendants. The proportion of families depending on traditional birth attendants was considerably higher than average in Ranwal UC at 33%.

The proportion of respondents reporting that children in their family had received routine vaccinations was lowest in Shah Alam (43%) and highest in Utar UC (69%) compared with the IVAP average of 50%.

SHELTER

According to the findings of the survey, 41% of displaced families owned the house in which they were currently living. This was significantly higher than the IVAP average of 22%. This reflects the fact that most of the profiled families in Tank had been displaced 5 to 6 years at the time of the survey. Meanwhile, 39% were living in rented houses and 19% were living with relatives/friends. It is important to note that 143 families were reportedly living in the open at the time of the survey.

Figure 12: Housing situation as reported by families



NUTRITION

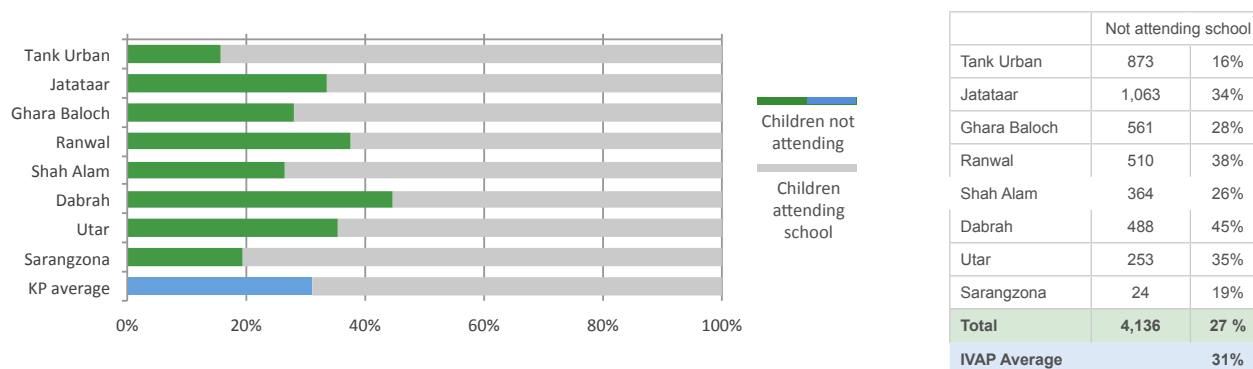
In most families (20%) breastfeeding patterns were not reported to have changed due to displacement. In 5% of families there was a decrease, in <1% breastfeeding stopped entirely and in <1% there was an increase in breastfeeding. The proportion of families reporting that they did not know about changes in breastfeeding -- 74% -- was much higher than the IVAP average of 12%, potentially reflecting the more conservative nature of society in Tank.

EDUCATION

In terms of school attendance, 4,136 children (27%) were not attending school at the time of the survey. This was better than the IVAP average of 31%. School attendance as a proportion of school-aged children was lowest in Dabrah (55% attending) and highest in Tank Urban UC (84% attending).

The main reason given for families not sending their children to school in host communities was insufficient money for school fees and other expenses such as uniforms, books, etc. (8%).

Figure 13: School attendance of children as reported by their families



Of those families with children attending school, most (61%) did not report any issues. Meanwhile, 6% reported a shortage of adequate school infrastructure (e.g. furniture, study materials and a proper classroom) and 2% pointed to an absence of staff.

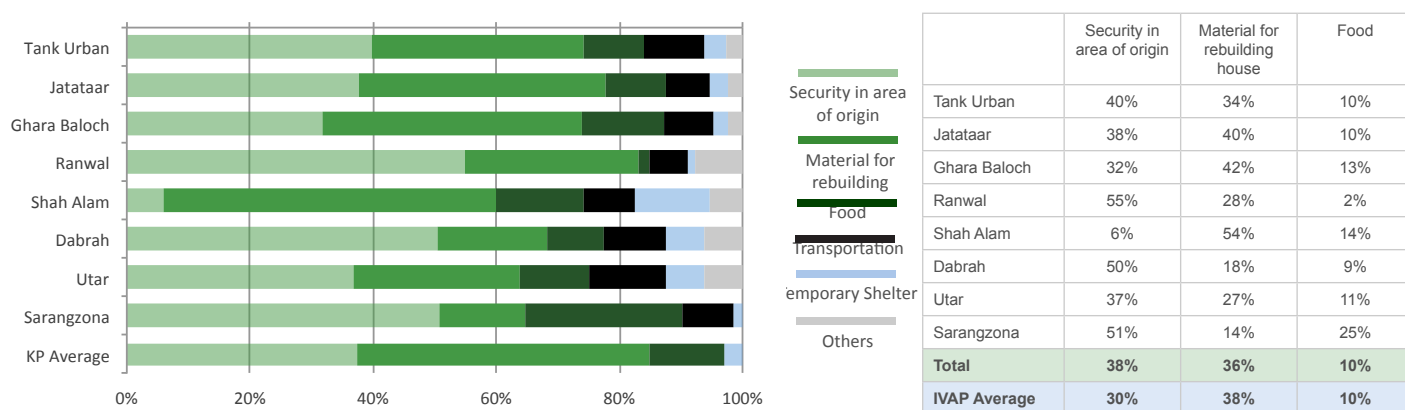
PROTECTION

The proportion of respondents reporting that children in their family were suffering from psychological and social distress (3%) was much lower than the IVAP average of 11%. Meanwhile, 2% of respondents reported that children in their family were working and 1% of families reported that family members were in child-marriages. Children in 86 families were facing discrimination accessing services, children in 8 families were reported to be in conflict with the law, and in 26 families at least one child was reported to be suffering abuse. There were also reported to be 2 separated or unaccompanied children. Family members were missing from 26 families.

CORE

Nearly all respondents (99%) indicated that their family intended to return to their area of origin; this was higher than the IVAP average of 95%. Security and materials for rebuilding houses were the most commonly identified priority need to return to area of origin with 37% and 36% of respondents identifying each respectively.

Figure 14: Self-identified priority needs to return to area of origin



CONCLUSION

The analysis of the situation in Tank, presented above, reveals that the WASH and food security situation of displaced families residing in Tank is considerably worse than the IVAP average. The high proportion of families depending on unprotected water sources and travelling long distances to access water is particularly concerning. Some geographic variation was also observed in food security, with families residing in Ranwal and Sarangzona having the worst food security situation. While families in Tank are more likely to have more reliable sources of income than in other host districts, their coping strategies (including savings and assets) have been nearly totally eroded over time. The shelter and education situation was generally better than in other host districts.

This bulletin is published by IVAP based on the survey of displaced families conducted from August till October 2014. Updates from further surveys and other host districts will be shared periodically. For more information about the bulletin contact:

Steph Matti
IVAP Coordinator, IRC
stephanie.matti@rescue.org

Lema Khan
Information Liaison Officer, IVAP
lema.khan@rescue.org

For more information about IVAP please visit www.ivap.org.pk