

UPPER MOHMAND TEHSIL (MOHMAND AGENCY)

IVAP-II SAMPLE DATA – Preliminary



196 IDP families (a total of 1,160 individuals) originating from Upper Mohmand tehsil (Mohmand Agency) in FATA were randomly selected from the list of 5,680 families identified in IVAP-I. They were surveyed with the IVAP-II multi-cluster questionnaire (which all clusters had previously fed questions into) between February and June 2012. The families were surveyed in their displacement locations across Khyber Paktunkhwa, however the questions related to needs in their origin location. The results are generalized across the tehsil and presented below. All data relates to conditions and needs in origin location and should be used to inform humanitarian assistance provided to these families upon their return to these areas. Further information is available in the database found on the IVAP website (www.ivap.org.pk) or through contacting the IVAP team (irum.jamshed@pakistan.theirc.org).

GENERAL FAMILY INFORMATION

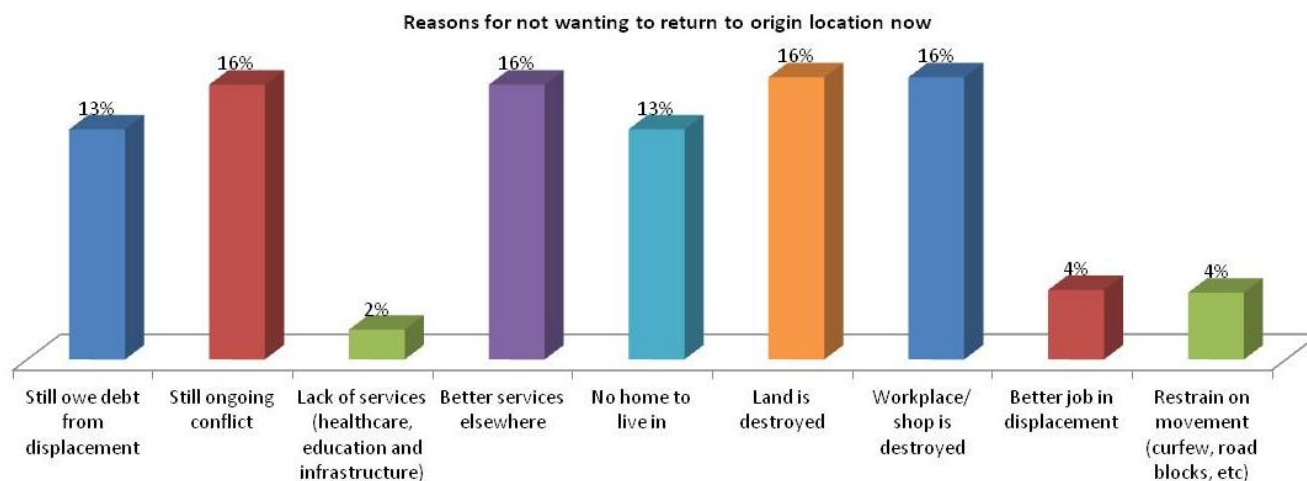
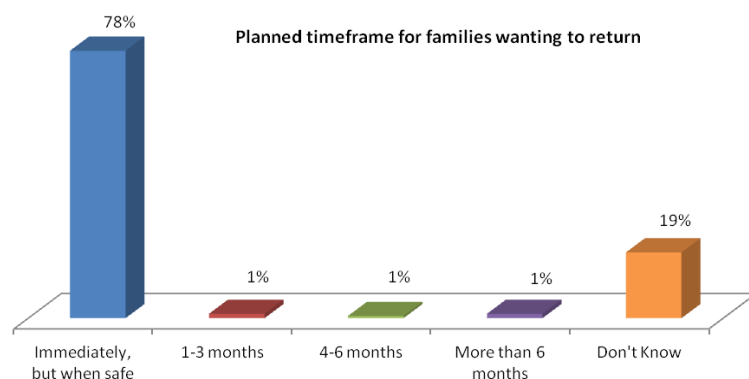
Average family size	5.8
Age breakdown	
1. Less than or equal to 2 years	9%
2. 3-4 years	10%
3. 5-17 years	41%
4. 18-50 years	34%
5. More than 50 years	6%
Individuals with stated vulnerability	
1. Widow	1%
2. Chronically ill	12%
3. Orphan	2%
4. Physically/ mentally disabled	3%
Gender breakdown	
1. Male	52%
2. Female	48%

SHELTER

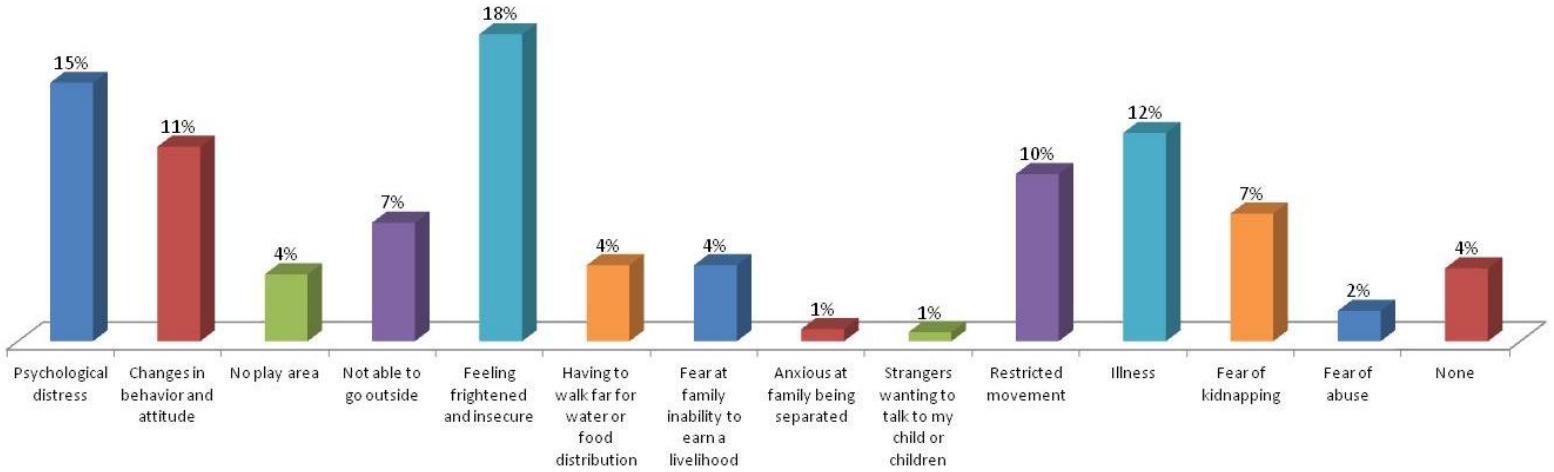
Majority of families own housing in their origin location with % of	94%
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PROTECTION / CHILD PROTECTION

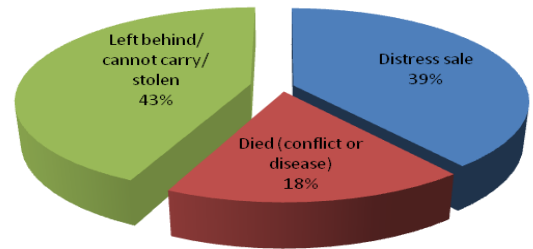
Families wanting to return to their origin location	78%
Most trusted sources of information on origin location	
1. People still living there	49%
2. Return visits by self/ someone else	38%
3. Radio/newspaper	10%



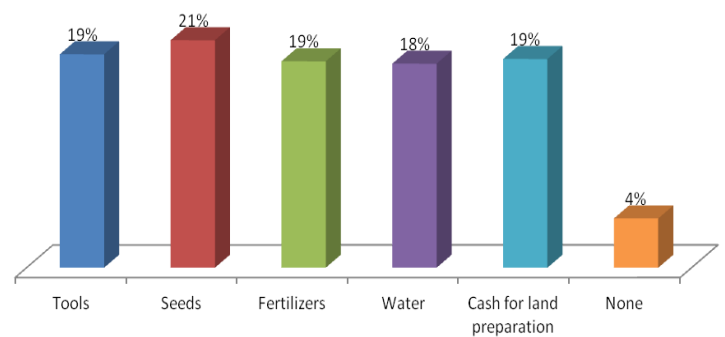
Expected insecurities/ vulnerabilities for children upon return to origin location



Reason livestock were not transported to displacement location



Priorities for land in origin location



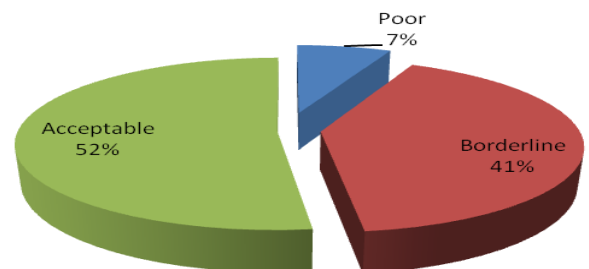
AGRICULTURE / INCOME / FOOD

Families living on daily wage labor in displacement	40%
Families whose monthly income in displacement is less than Rs. 5,000 per month.	54%
IDP families who own/rent land for cultivation in origin area	80%
IDP families who owned livestock in origin area prior to displacement	83%
IDP families who brought livestock with them to displacement location	8%
Most common negative coping strategies in displacement:	
1. Purchase food on debt	36%
2. Decrease expenses on healthcare	19%
3. Borrow food/ rely on help from friends	11%

EDUCATION

Children not attending school in host location	60%
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Food consumption score



NB. All results are calculated using sample size of 196 which is the sample size needed (assuming maximum variation and regardless of population size) in order to ensure a 95% level of confidence in findings, with a 7% margin of error.

IVAP-II is funded by ECHO

