

Key findings

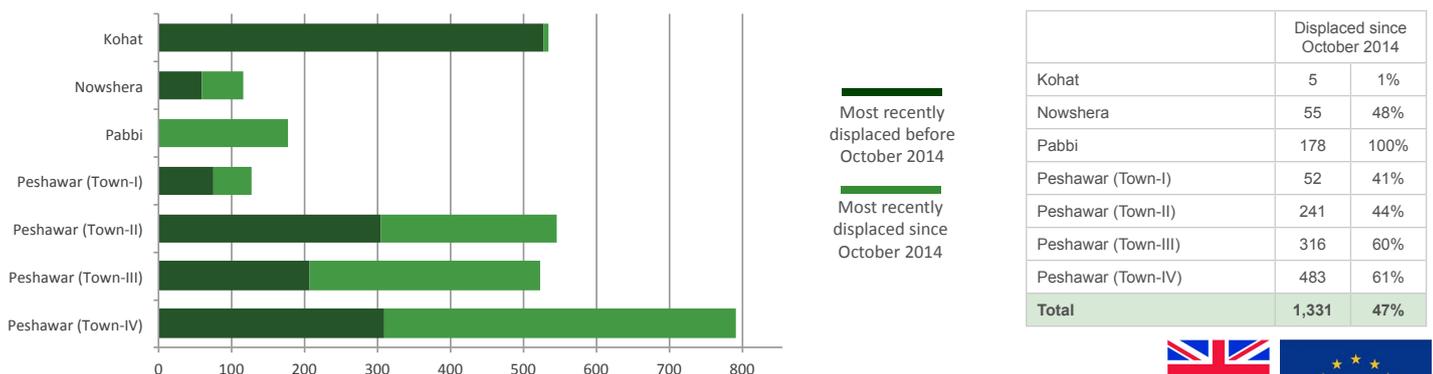
- As per the findings of the IVAP survey of TDP families from Bara (October - November 2014), 47% have been displaced since October 2014.
- Families from Bara were much more likely to continue practising agriculture in displacement compared with TDPs from other areas of origin.
- Asset ownership was higher among those who had been displaced before October 2014 compared with those who have been displaced more recently.
- 1% of families from Bara had poor food consumption, less than the IVAP average of 2%. Rates of poor food consumption were significantly higher in Nowshera (5%).
- Families from Bara were less likely to be adopting negative coping strategies while food was more likely to be available in markets than the IVAP average. Both were most severe in Pabbi.
- The nutrition situation in terms of MUAC score and breastfeeding patterns tended to be comparable or slightly better among families from Bara compared with TDPs from other areas of origin.

PROFILE

This bulletin presents an analysis of the health, protection and education needs of 2,816 TDP families from Bara Tehsil, Khyber Agency currently residing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. Information was collected in the period from October till November 2014. Select information was collected at the individual level for 10,376 persons of which 48.5% were female and 51.5% were male. Figures in this bulletin are compared with the IVAP average, which refers to the information on 96,819 families (495,978 individuals) living in host communities in KP collected in the period from June 2013 till the end of October 2014. Of those families from Bara that were surveyed, 68% had been displaced in 2014 while **47% had been displaced in the period since October 2014**.

In the KP context, several nuclear families often live together. As a result, the head of the nuclear family is not necessarily the head of the household. However, the head of the household tends to be a stronger determinant of vulnerability than the head of the nuclear family. To gather information on the head of the household rather than the head of the family, a question was added to the questionnaire part way through data collection with 819 respondents asked. Of these, 56 families (7%) were **female-headed households** (including 30 widow-headed households). In addition, there were 5 **child-headed households** (0.6%), 60 **elderly-headed households** (7%), and 39 **households headed by persons with a disability** (5%). There were no heads of households that identified as belonging to a religious or ethnic **minority**.

Figure 1: Profiled families by host Tehsil

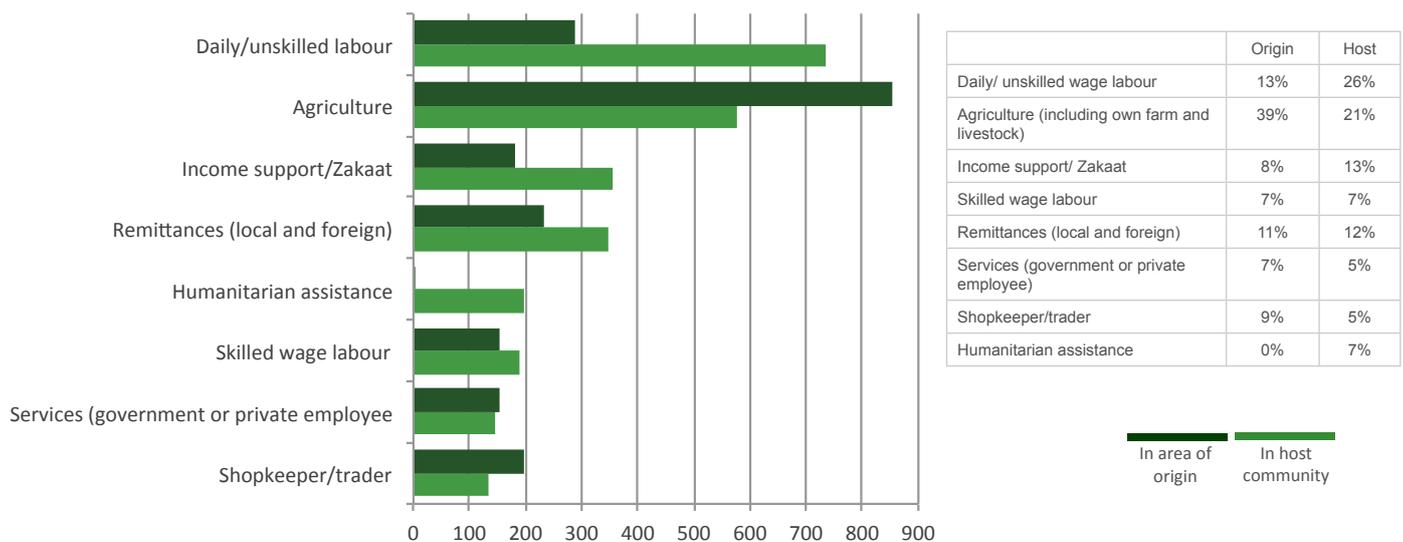


¹ For the purpose of humanitarian assistance, family size is considered as the size of nuclear family (meaning a couple and their unmarried children only).



In total, 18% of families reported that they currently owned **livestock** including poultry in host areas. This was less than the IVAP average of 21%. Of the families profiled, 9% owned poultry (chicken), 33% owned large ruminants (cows/buffalos), 9% owned small ruminants (goats/sheep), and 3% owned equines (horses/donkeys/mules). The proportion of families owning large ruminants was considerably higher than the IVAP average of 13% and was especially high in Kohat (46%). Those who had been displaced since October were slightly more likely to own livestock than those who had been displaced for longer. Meanwhile, disabled-headed households were less likely to own livestock (13% owned livestock), as were elderly-headed households (12% owned livestock), and female-headed households (14% owned livestock).

Figure 2: Primary source of livelihoods in host community and area of origin



Agriculture (including farming, livestock and poultry) was the most important source of livelihood at the place of origin with 39% 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 21% in displacement (which was much higher than the IVAP average of 3%). In other words, families from Bara were much more likely to continue practising agriculture compared with TDPs from other areas of origin.

The proportion of families in which the main source of income was **unskilled wage labour** was 26% in displacement up from 10% in the area of origin but less than the IVAP average of 37% in displacement. The shift towards less reliable sources of income seen in other host districts is less pronounced among those from Bara with more families able to continue agricultural activities.

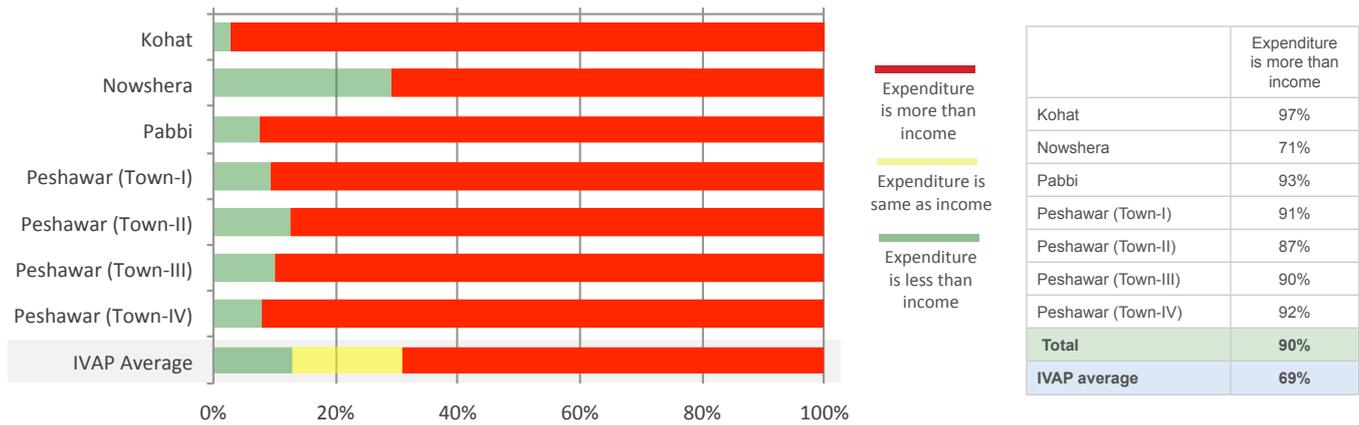
Income support/zakaat was reported to be the primary source of income for 25% of disabled-headed households, 30% of elderly-headed households, 44% of child-headed households and 53% of widow-headed households compared with the Bara average of 13%. Meanwhile, **humanitarian assistance** was reported to be the primary source of income for 15% of disabled-headed households, 14% of elderly-headed households and 13% of widow-headed households compared with the average of 7%. The dependence of these groups on these particularly unstable forms of income places them at particular risk.

On average, families had 1.1 **individuals contributing to the family income**. This was less for child-headed households (1.0 persons), widow-headed households (0.94 persons) and separated/single female-headed households (0.84 persons).



Household assets, income and expenditure: Based on the information provided by respondents on the monthly income and monthly expenditure of their family, 90% were spending more than they were earning. In every Tehsil the situation was worse than the IVAP average of 69%. The situation was particularly acute in Kohat (97%). Separated/single female-headed households were less likely to spend more than they were earning (83% compared with the average of 90%). The situation was very different for widow-headed households with all reporting to be spending more than they were earning. It should be kept in mind that measures of income and expenditure based on self-reported data often have a lower level of certainty than with other indicators due to cultural sensitivities around asking these questions.

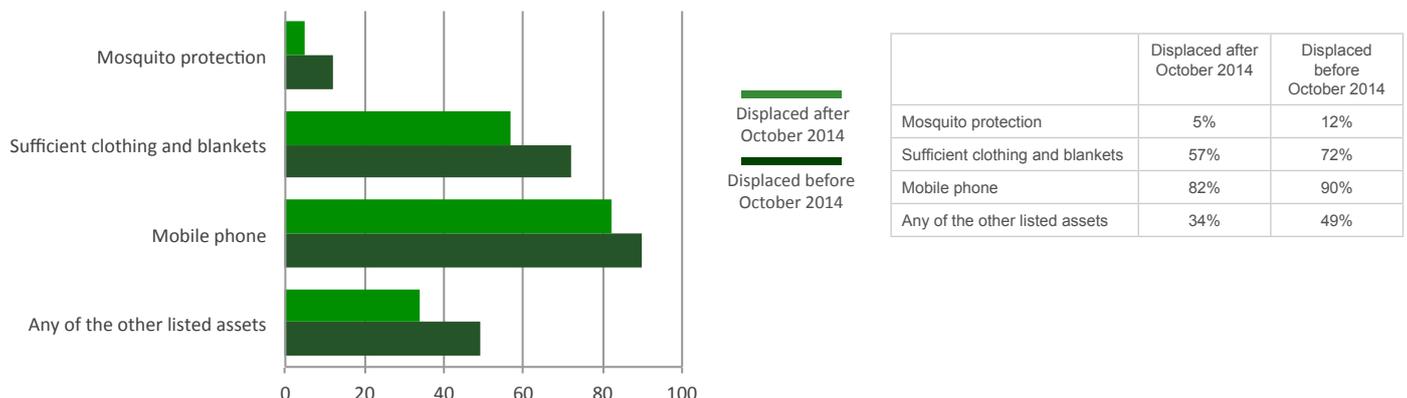
Figure 3: Family expenditure against income



Ownership of assets among families displaced from Bara was in line with the IVAP average. The number of respondents reporting that they did not own any of the listed assets² was higher than the IVAP average of 61% in Nowshera (72%), Pabbi (73%), Peshawar Town-IV (65%) and Kohat (63%). Families displaced in the period since October 2014 were more likely to not own any of the listed assets than those displaced before this time (67% compared with 51%) as were elderly-headed households (69%) and female-headed households (74%).

The majority of respondents noted that their family owned at least one **mobile phone** (86%). This was lowest in Pabbi (77%) and highest in Kohat (91%) with an average of 86% of families owning a mobile phone. Mobile ownership was also lower among disabled-headed households (74%), elderly-headed households (59%) and widow-headed households (57%). The majority (65%) reported that their family had **sufficient clothing and blankets**. Once again, those displaced since October were significantly less likely to own sufficient blankets or clothing (57% compared with 72%).

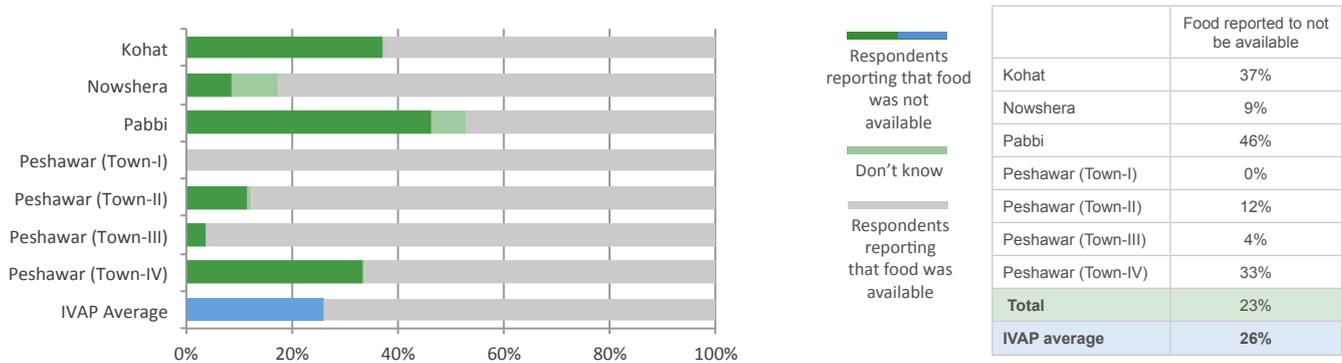
Figure 4: Families reporting to have listed assets (%)



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

Markets and food availability: The proportion of families reporting that **food was not available in markets** was much higher than average in Pabbi (46%), Kohat (37%) and Peshawar Town IV (33%) compared with the IVAP average of 26%. Meanwhile all respondents in Peshawar Town I reported that food was available in markets. In terms of having **enough money to buy food when it was available**, families from Bara were generally better off than the IVAP average (71% of families did not have enough money compared with the IVAP average of 75%). The situation was worst in Pabbi where 87% of respondents reported that their family did not have enough money to buy food when available. A higher proportion of widow-headed households reported that they did not have enough money to buy food (94%).

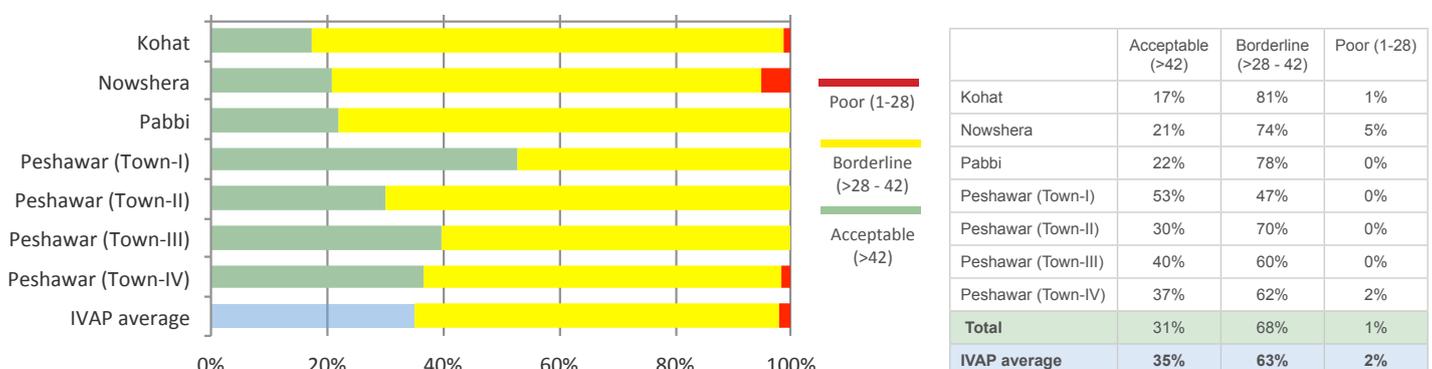
Figure 5: Availability of food in markets as reported by respondents



Food consumption: An analysis based on seven-day recall of the food consumed by households revealed that overall 31% of the families had acceptable food consumption while 1% had poor food consumption. A majority, 68%, had borderline food consumption. Compared with the IVAP average, there were less families with poor food consumption (1% compared with an IVAP average of 2%) but more with borderline food consumption (68% compared with the IVAP average of 62%). The proportion of families in Peshawar Town-I with acceptable food consumption was considerably higher than the IVAP average (53% compared with the IVAP average of 35%). Meanwhile, the proportion of families with **poor food consumption was highest in Nowshera** (5% compared with the IVAP average of 2%).

Rates of acceptable food consumption were considerably higher amongst newly displaced families compared with those had been displaced before October 2014 (37% compared with 29%). 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 (36%) compared with those who were not registered (27%). Rates of acceptable food consumption were lower among child-headed households (22%), separated/single female-headed households (22%) and widow female-headed households (17%).

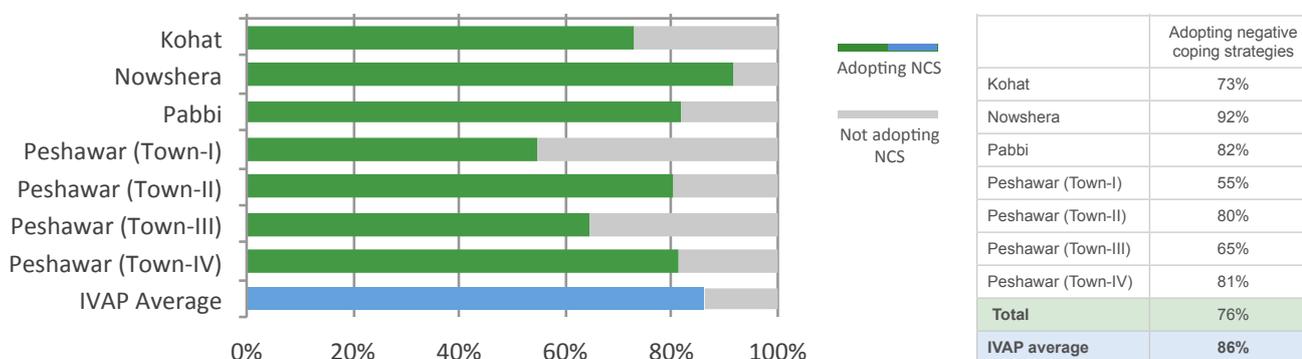
Figure 6: Food consumption score of families



Coping strategies: A majority of respondents (69%) reported that in the past month there had been times when their family had experienced issues meeting their food needs. This was highest in Pabbi (74%) and lowest in Peshawar Town III (52%). Families that have only been displaced since October 2014 were less likely to report experiencing such issues. Meanwhile, the proportion of respondents reporting that they were experiencing issues was much higher among widow female-headed households (85%) and disabled-headed households (74%).

When asked about the coping strategies used to meet food needs, 76% of families reported that they had used some form of negative coping strategy in the past month (considerably less than the IVAP average of 87%). The proportion of families using negative coping strategies was highest in Nowshera (92%) and lowest in Peshawar Town I (55%). Negative copings strategies were more likely to be used by elderly-headed households (84%), disabled-headed households (84%), separated/single female-headed households (90%) and widow female-headed households (95%). Families that had only been displaced since October 2014 were also more likely to be using negative coping strategies (84%).

Figure 7: Reported adoption of negative coping strategies (NCS)



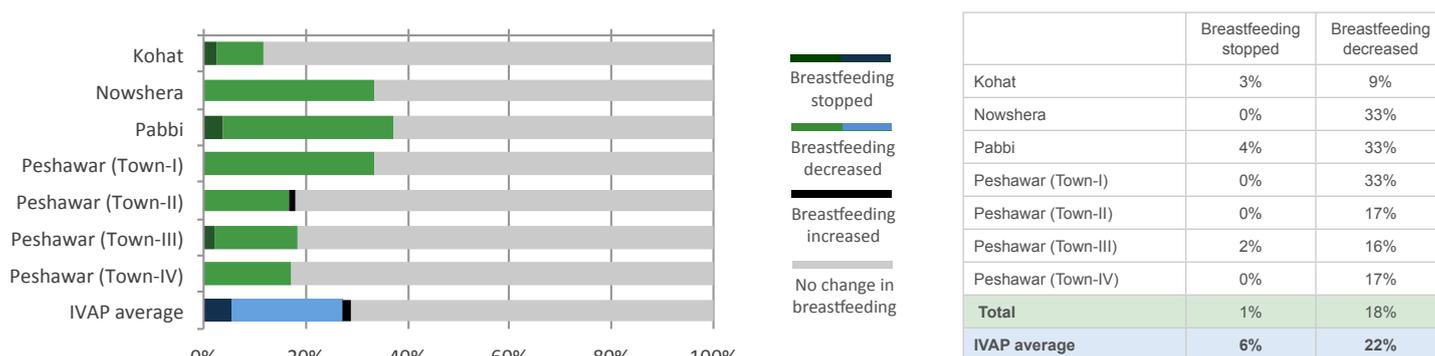
NUTRITION

Breastfeeding patterns: Of the 835 families with children under 3 years of age, **breastfeeding patterns** had not changed since displacement in 77% of cases. In 17% 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 (3%) was much lower than the IVAP average of 12%. The number of families with children under 2 years of age reporting a decrease in breastfeeding since displacement was twice as high among families that have only been displaced since October 2014 (24%) compared with those who have been displaced longer (12%).

Of those cases in which breastfeeding patterns had changed since displacement, in 53% this change was attributed to the mother having insufficient breastmilk. Meanwhile, in 23% of cases it was attributed to the mother being sick and in 14% breastfeeding increased as the mother compensated for insufficient food. In two cases, respondents noted that breastfeeding had decreased/stopped because the mother had become depressed.

In terms of what was **replacing breastmilk** when breastfeeding had decreased or stopped, in 42% of cases breastmilk was being replaced with dried milk powder, in 36% it was replaced by liquids other than milk, in 21% it was replaced by specialised infant formula and in the remaining 9% it was replaced by liquid milk.

Figure 8: Changes in breastfeeding patterns since displacement



MUAC: MUAC testing was carried out on 1,828 children between 6 months and 5 years old (85%), in the remaining cases the child was either not at home or the parents did not allow the test to be conducted. Of those who were tested, the vast majority -- 97% -- had green MUAC status indicating that they are well nourished, 33 children (2%) had yellow status indicating that these children have moderate acute malnutrition (14 female; 19 male) and 17 children (1%) had red MUAC status indicating severe acute malnutrition (9 female; 8 male). This was in line with the IVAP average. Some of those children with yellow and red scores were also disabled (3% and 6% respectively) or had a serious sickness (15% and 47% respectively) which may explain the low MUAC score.

COMMUNICATIONS & HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Communications: The majority of respondents reported that word-of-mouth was their most reliable source of information (75%). This was followed by the radio (13%), television (7%) and newspaper (4%). Less than 1% indicated that the mosque or aid workers were their main source of reliable information. Meanwhile, only 19% of respondents indicated that they had access to a mechanism for obtaining information, registering complaints or providing feedback on the humanitarian response versus 66% that stated that they did not and 14% that did not know. The proportion of respondents noting that they did not have access to such a mechanisms was particularly high among separate/single female-headed households (90%), widow-headed households (72%), and child-headed households (78%).

Humanitarian assistance: In terms of humanitarian interventions, 53% of respondents reported that they had received some form of humanitarian assistance. Of these, 9% had received assistance from more than one humanitarian agency. The proportion of respondents reporting to have received humanitarian assistance was higher among disabled-headed households (68%) and elderly-headed households (58%) but lower among female-headed households (42%) (this was less pronounced among widow-headed households at 47%).

CONCLUSION

There tended to be less disruption in livelihoods among those families displaced from Bara compared with TDPs from other areas of origin. While there was a shift towards less secure forms of income, this was less pronounced than across KP with more families continuing to practice agriculture in displacement.

The high dependence of disabled-headed households, elderly-headed households, child-headed households and widow female-headed households on sources of income that they have little control over such as income support/zakaat and humanitarian aid places them at particular risk.

Families that had only been displaced since the most recent influx from Bara in October 2014 were more likely to have acceptable food consumption score and were less likely to have experienced problems meeting their food needs in the past month than those who had been displaced for longer. However, newly displaced families were also twice as likely to have decreased breastfeeding since displacement indicating that nutrition could become more of an issue in the future.

The high rate of respondents reporting that they do not have access to a mechanism for obtaining information, registering complaints or providing feedback on the humanitarian response is of particular concern. This was even more pronounced among groups that are more vulnerable due to their family composition. Meanwhile the relatively low proportion of separated/single female-headed households receiving humanitarian assistance is of particular concern.

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

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