

KEY FINDINGS

- The analysis of income earned by households indicate that 51% are dependent on wage labor (non-agriculture). The second and third highest contributors to the incomes are 'other sources' at 19% and 'Remittances' at 12%.
- There was a significant decline in the current average monthly household income (PKR 12,653) as compared to the one prior to the displacement (PKR 30,045). On the other hand, current average expenditure of the household (PKR 23,186) has witnessed an increase of around PKR 4,000 as compared to the expenditure before displacement (PKR 18,857).
- 60% of the households had a debt that needs to be paid off as soon as possible. Out of these respondents, 47% highlighted that the debt was used to cover health and food expenses.
- The food needs analysis revealed that 54% of the total household are facing issues in covering their household food needs.
- Majority of the adults in the population (54%) are relying on less than three meals a day. However, the situation is much better in the case of children, 64% of whom have been able to have three meals a day.
- Almost half (49%) of the households had an acceptable food consumption score (FCS), whereas another 31% were on the borderline. Only 20% of households reported a low food consumption (below the borderline).
- During the last two weeks, most of the infants (52%), children (54%) and adults (51%) have suffered from respiratory infections (cough, flu, pneumonia, etc.).
- 96% of the households reported to have received assistance in the last six months on regular basis.
- During the last six months, UN agencies have been the prime source of assistance catering to 81% of the total households. Out of these respondents, 94% have received assistance in the form of General Food Distribution.
- Piped water supply is the primary source for 36% of households, followed by 20% households fetching water from canals/ponds/streams; while 11% use communal/protected hand pumps.
- Most of the respondents (80%) consider the available latrines to be insufficient for their household members. 56% of the survey respondents practice open defecation; 3% near their shelters with excrement removed, 31% open field away from shelter and 22% in designated areas (22%).
- 32% of the households have reported that women, elderly and persons with disabilities have faced problems in accessing the health facilities. The most significant impediments have been transportation issues (36%), financial constraints (22%) and social and cultural restrictions (20%).
- Majority of the pregnant mothers (45%) are utilizing government healthcare facilities for delivering birth; followed by utilization of private healthcare facilities by 34% mothers. Only 20% of mothers reported their deliveries to have been conducted/supervised at home.
- The three most important rehabilitation needs identified by the displaced households surveyed have been cash grants (24%), health services (23%) and building materials (19%).
- Among the surveyed households, 35% have stated that their children are facing discrimination while accessing basic services (i.e. health, education, etc.). These findings imply that concerns related to child protection are currently not being addressed adequately.
- 66% of the households reported that infants in the household are exclusively breastfed while 20% shared that exclusive breast feeding practices for infants are not taking place in their household.

This bulletin is based on the recent HH assessment carried out in District Bannu of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the month of January 2016, to identify the priority needs, concerns and issues of displaced population residing in the area. The families interviewed included 99% male headed and 1% female headed households. These families belong to two major tribes including Dawar and Wazir displaced from North Waziristan in 2014- 2015.


HEALTH

Figure 1: Incidence of Disease Among Major Age Groups – During Two Weeks Preceding Assessment

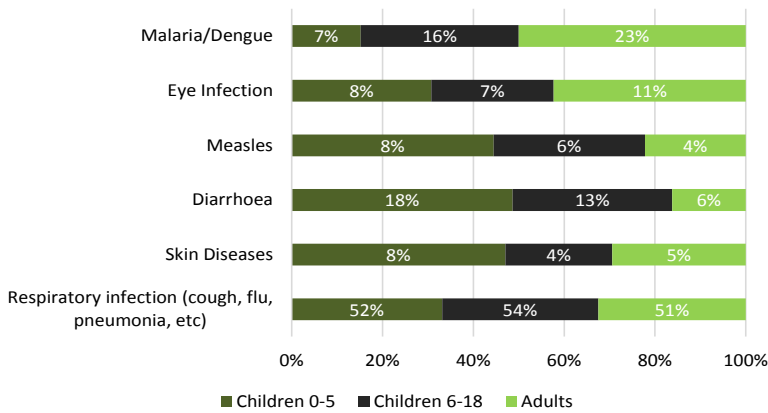


Figure 2: Vaccination Status Among Children

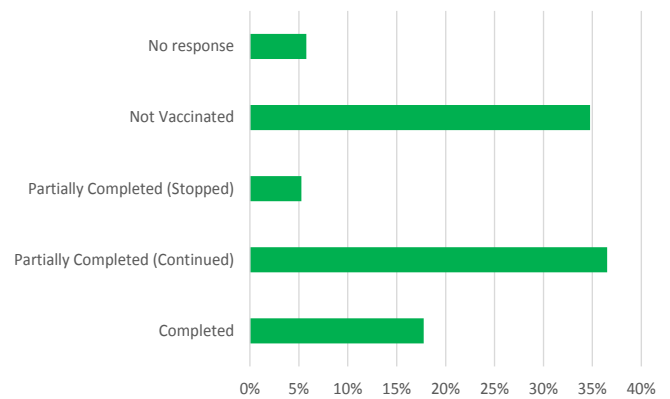


Figure 3: Use of healthcare facility for child birth

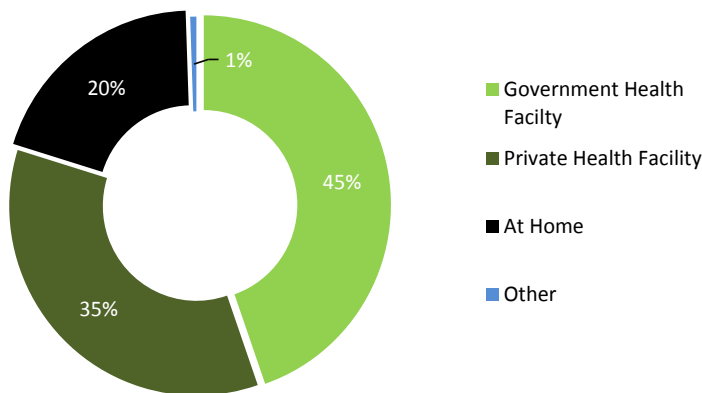


Figure 4: Problems for Women, Old and Disabled people for accessing the health facility

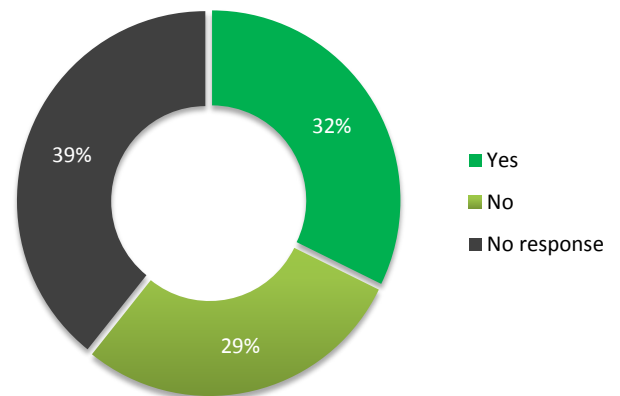




Figure 5: Availability of clean water

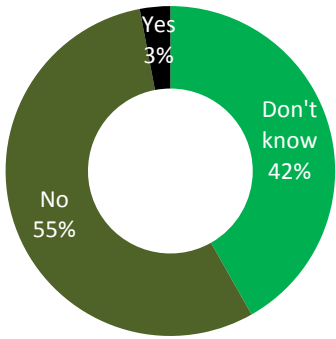


Figure 6: Latrines sufficient for all HH members

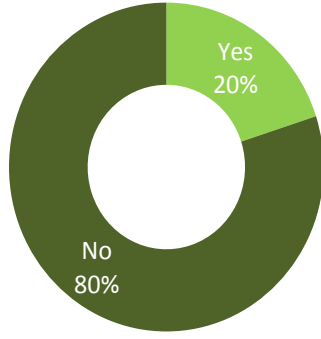


Figure 7: Defecation practices

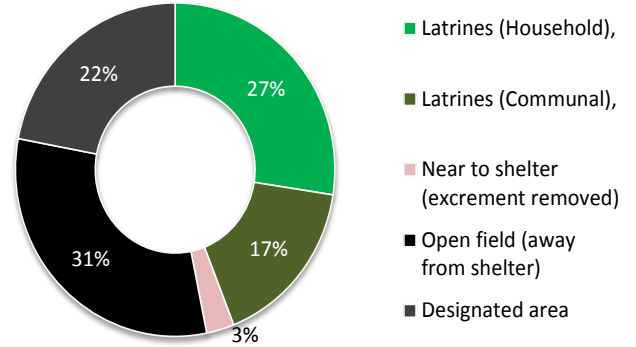


Figure 8: Time to collect water from the source

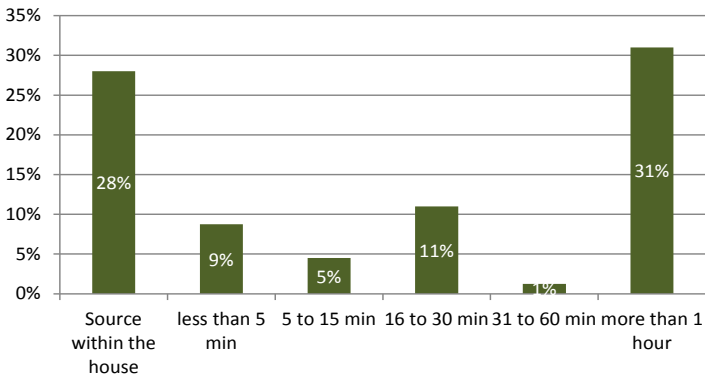


Figure 9: Reasons for water contamination

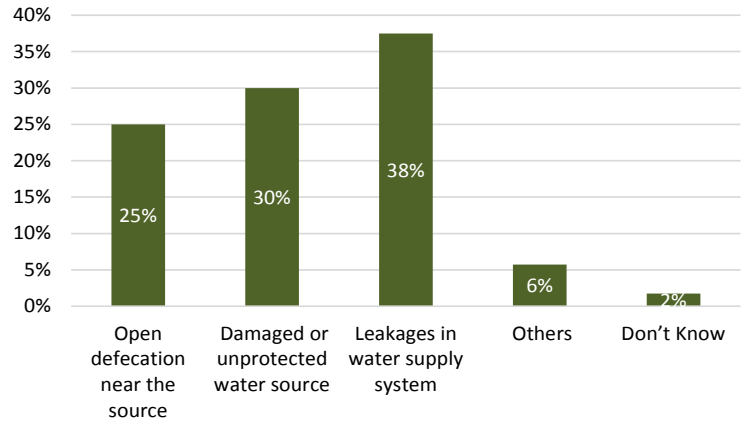


Figure 10: Food consumption scores of the families

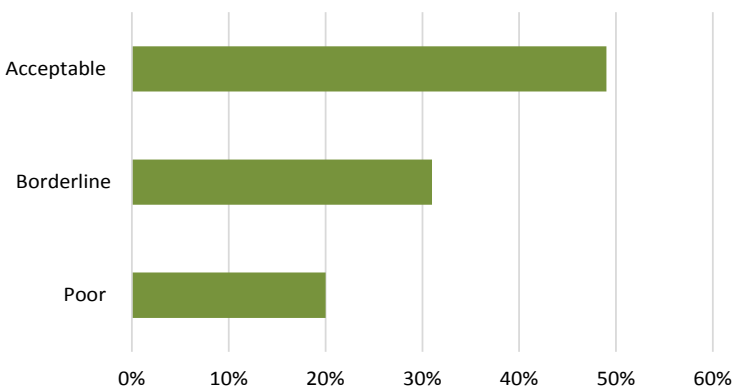


Figure 11: Meals frequency of the family members

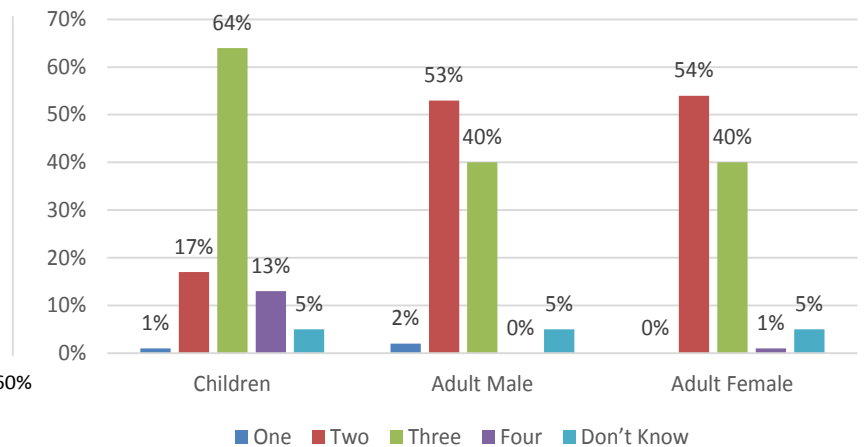


Figure 12: Income/expense comparison of the families

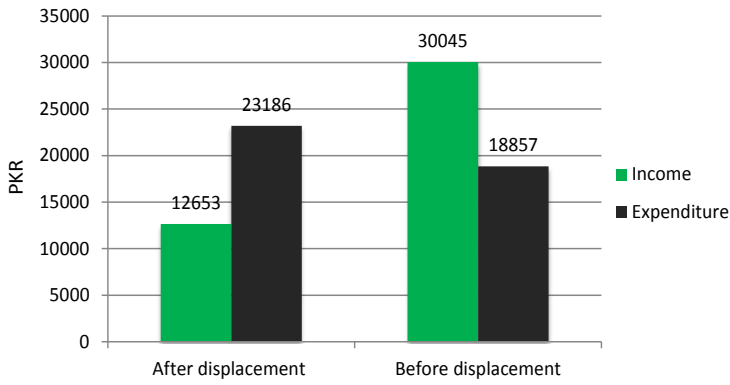
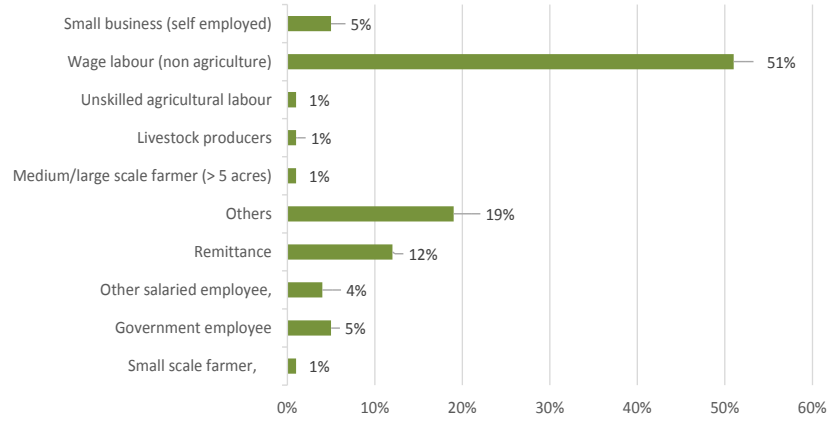


Figure 13: Main occupation/sources of income



NUTRITION

Figure 14: %age of HHs reporting infants being exclusively breastfed

■ Yes ■ No ■ N/A

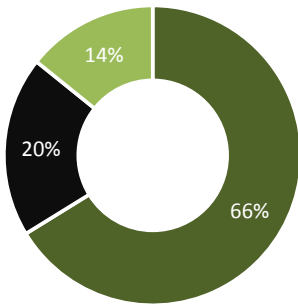


Figure 15: First milk colostrums

■ Squeeze out/throw away ■ Given to child
■ Don't know ■ No response

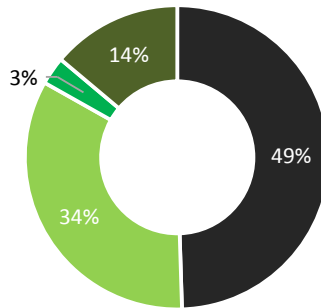
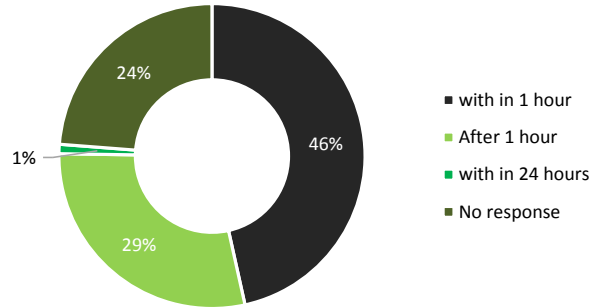


Figure 16: Trends in Initiation of Breastfeeding to Newborns



PRIORITY NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE RECIEVED

Figure 17: Priority Needs

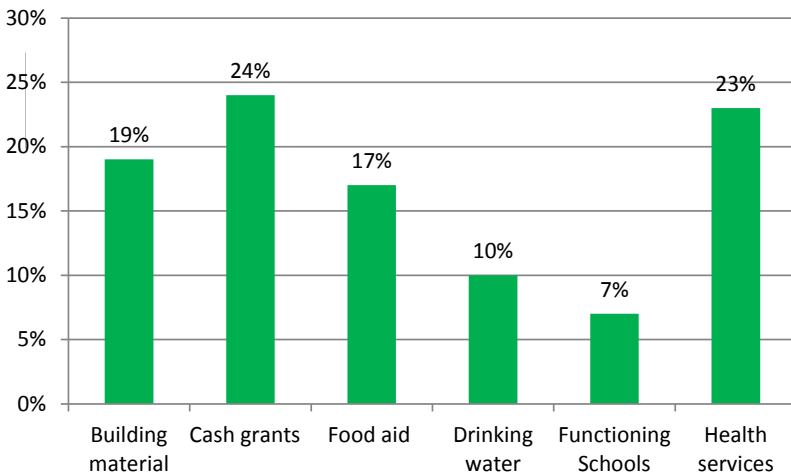


Figure 18: Assistance recieved in the last 6 months

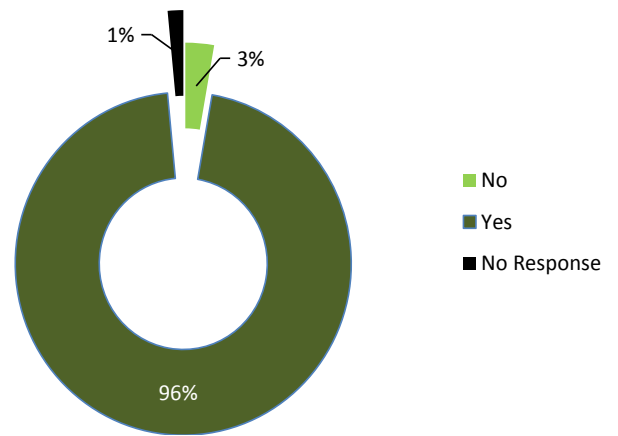


Figure 19: Type of assistance recieved

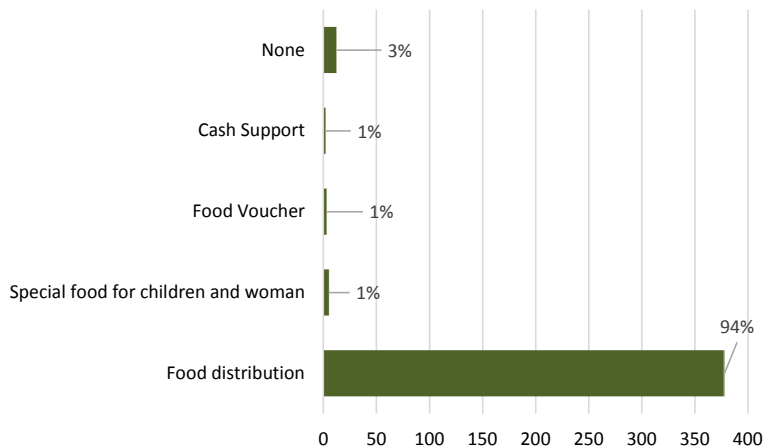
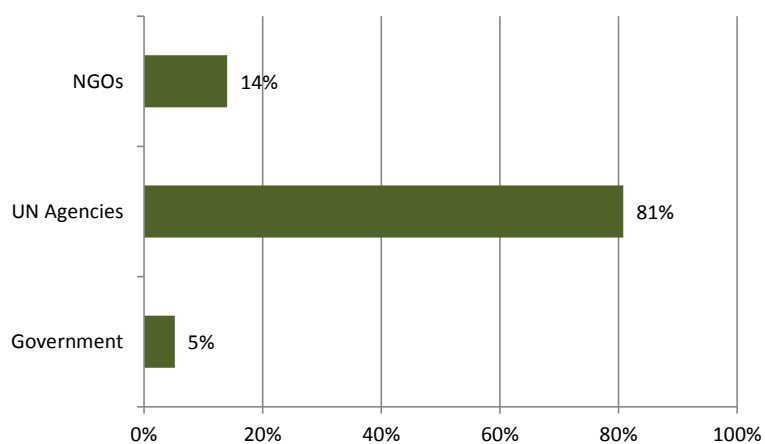


Figure 20: Sources of assistance



This bulletin is published by IVAP based on the profiling of displaced families from North Waziristan in District Bannu. Updates from further surveys shall be shared periodically. For more information about the bulletin contact:

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