

Key findings

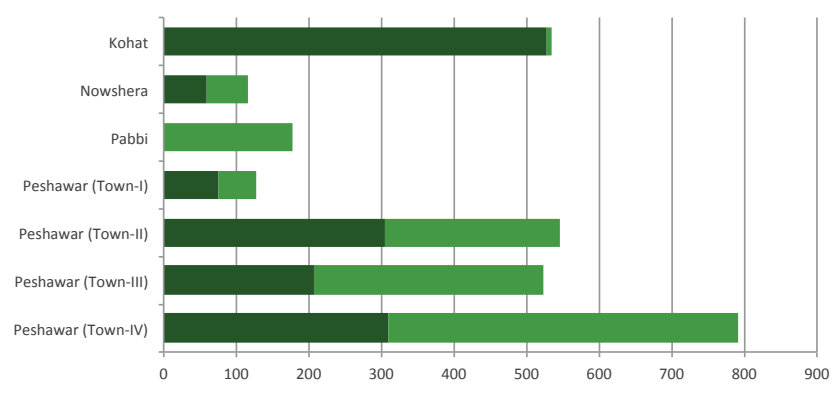
- As per the findings of the IVAP survey of TDP families from Bara (October - November 2014), 47% have been displaced since October 2014.
- Most profiled families were residing in Kohat and Peshawar Towns II, III and IV tehsils.
- Nearly a third (30%) of families displaced from Bara since October reported that they were not registered with the government as TDPs.
- Newly displaced families tend to be in a worse situation than those that have been displaced longer.
- Families from Bara were more likely to face shelter difficulties: with higher rents, lower rates of home ownership in displacement, and overcrowded living conditions. 32% of families from Bara were paying more than 3,000 PKR in rent per month compared with the IVAP average of 13%.
- While access to water was generally better than the IVAP average, the situation was particularly poor in the UCs of Sarband, Umar Miana and Pishtakhara Payan. 17% of families in Sarband reported that they were using surface water as their main source of drinking water.
- While a relatively high proportion of families had access to either formal (61%) or informal latrines (31%) in their house, often more than 15 persons were reported to be using each latrine (43%).

PROFILE

This bulletin presents a multi-cluster analysis of 2,816 TDP families (14,265 individuals) profiled from Bara Tehsil, Khyber Agency residing in Khyber Pakthunkhwa (KP) province with information collected in the period from October till November 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 from Bara, the average family size was found to be 5.1 persons.¹

In total, 68% had been displaced from Bara at some point in 2014 with 47% displaced in the period since October 2014 (corresponding to the most recent influx from Bara). Of those who had been displaced in the period since October, the majority (70%) reported that they had been displaced previously; however the remaining 30% reported that they had been displaced for the first time. The recent Bara influx is not just a re-displacement but also one of first displacement for a significant number of families.

Figure 1: Profiled families by host Tehsil



Kohat	5	1%
Nowshera	55	48%
Pabbi	178	100%
Peshawar (Town-I)	52	41%
Peshawar (Town-II)	241	44%
Peshawar (Town-III)	316	60%
Peshawar (Town-IV)	483	61%
Total	1,331	47%

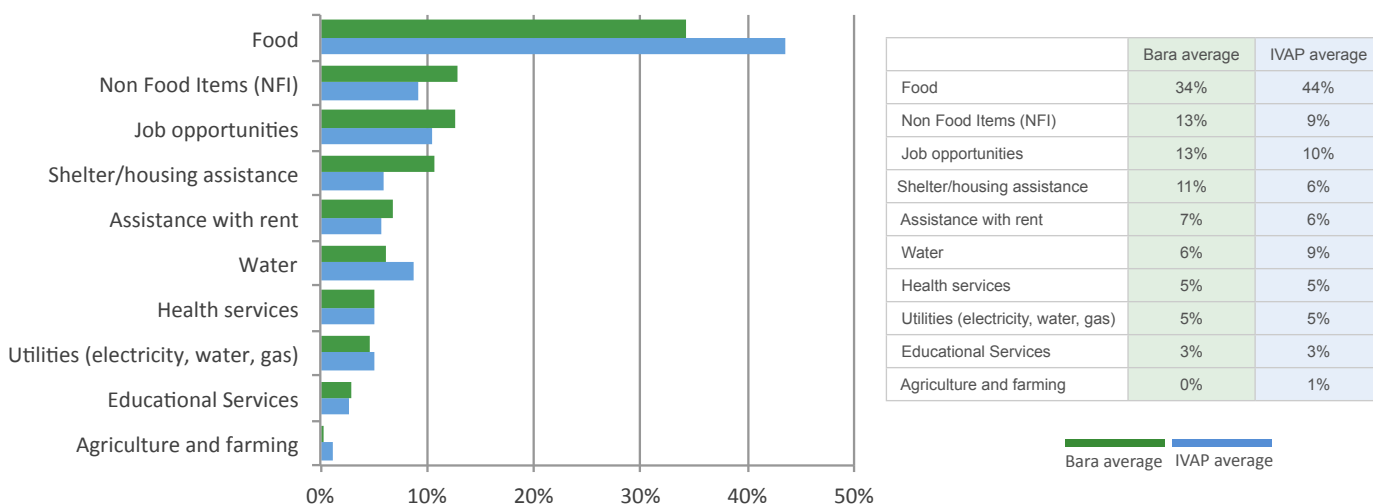
¹ For the purpose of humanitarian assistance, family size is considered as the size of nuclear family (meaning a couple and their unmarried children only), which is usually smaller than the household size which often includes all members of a joint family sharing the same kitchen and living sharing income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



Nearly a third of profiled families from Bara (30%) had lived somewhere else for more than one month in the period between being displaced and taking up residence in their current location. Unsurprisingly, the proportion of families that had resided elsewhere in the interim was much higher among those that had been displaced for longer. Among those who had only been displaced since October, only 20% had resided elsewhere; of these, 18% had resided in FATA, 59% resided elsewhere in Khyber Pakhtunkwan (KP), and 13% resided in Afghanistan in the intervening period. Of those that had only been displaced since October and resided elsewhere in the interim, 7% resided in a camp setting in the interim. In terms of the reason given for moving for a second time, 69% decided to do so because of the housing situation, 9% due to insecurity, and 9% because that area also became notified by the government. Finally, 29 families (1%) moved in order to gain better access to humanitarian assistance.

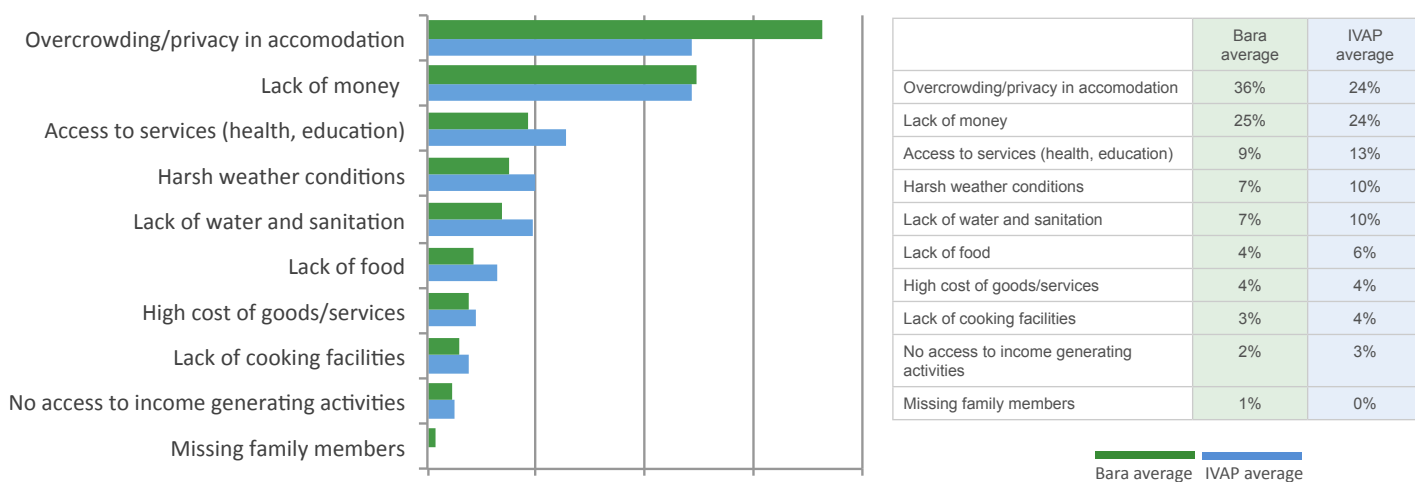
In terms of government registration, the majority of families profiled – 56% – of families displaced since October reported that they were currently registered as TDPs with the government. This compared with the IVAP average of 34% reporting that they were registered. However, 35% of families displaced from Bara since October reported that they were not registered. It is clear that a significant number of families displaced since October are not registered and are not receiving the associated assistance.

Figure 2: Priority need as reported by families



Food was the most commonly identified priority need with 34% of respondents reporting that food was their most important need. The proportion of families indicating food was 10% lower than the IVAP average of 44%, possibly reflecting the higher rate of registered families who are therefore receiving food assistance. On average, families from Bara were more likely to identify shelter/housing, non-food items (NFIs) and job as their priority need compared with the IVAP average. A significantly higher proportion of families from Bara identified shelter/housing assistance as their top need (11% compared with the IVAP average of 6%) indicating a particularly acute need for shelter/housing assistance.

Figure 3: Priority concern as reported by families

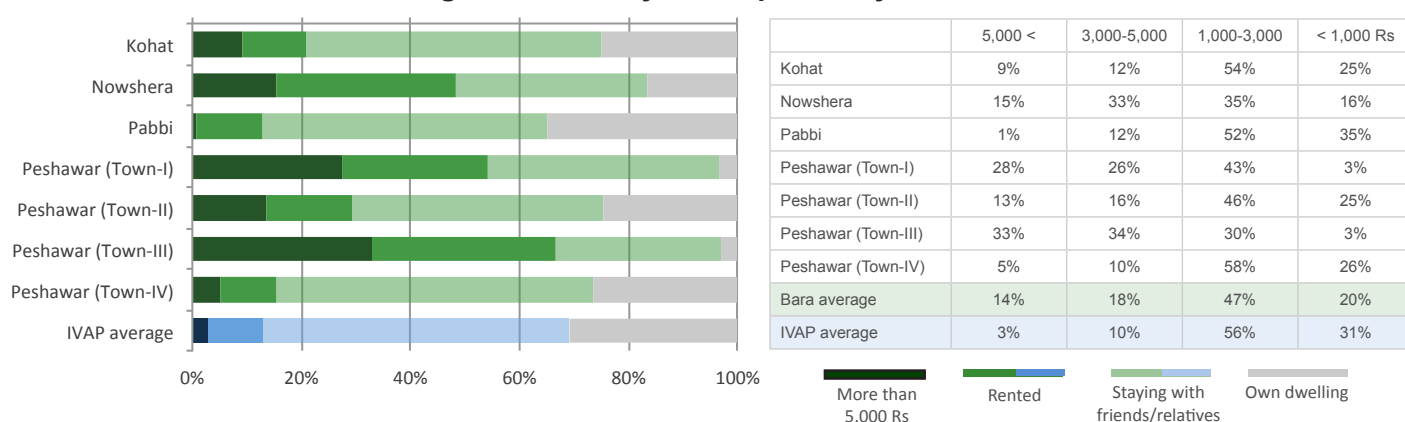


The more common prioritisation of shelter/housing assistance was also evident from the identification of the top concern by respondents from Bara. Significantly more (36%) of respondents from Bara reported overcrowding or a lack of privacy in their accommodation was their top concern compared with the IVAP average of 24%.

SHELTER

According to the findings of the survey, 10% of displaced families owned the house in which they were living. This was significantly lower than the IVAP average of 22%. Unsurprisingly, dwelling ownership was lower among newly displaced families (5%). Meanwhile, the majority of families profiled from Bara (68%) were living in rental accommodation; significantly more than the IVAP average of 39%. The proportion of families living with relatives of friends was also considerably higher among recently displaced TDP families from Bara (24%) compared with the IVAP average (19%). Once again, unsurprisingly, these findings indicate that families that have only been displaced since October tend to have a less stable housing situation than those that have been displaced for longer.

Figure 4: Monthly rent reported by families

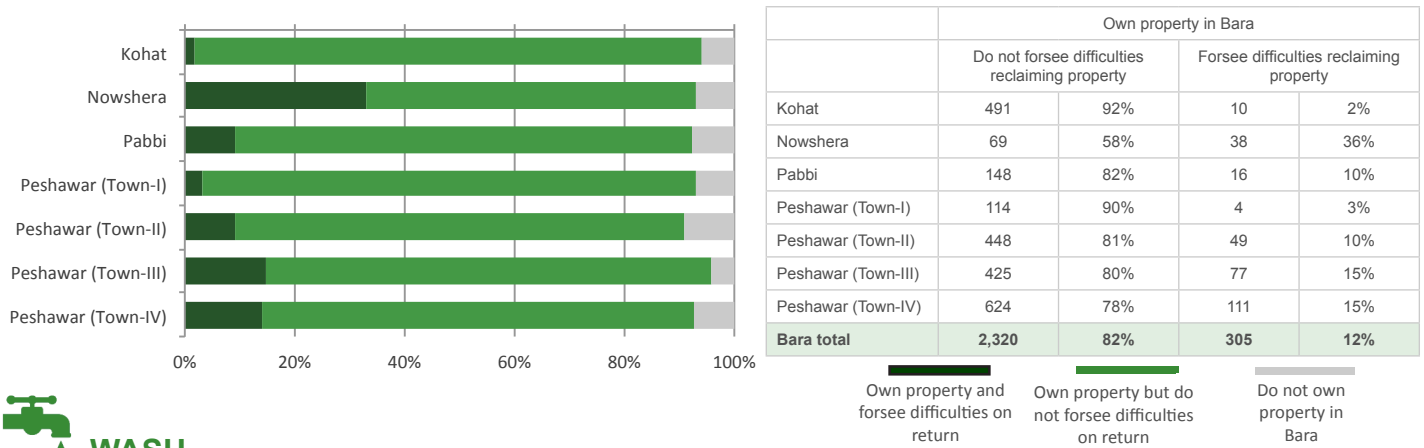


Based on self-reported information, families displaced from Bara were paying significantly higher amounts of rent per month for their accommodation than TDPs from other areas in FATA. More families were paying 5,000 PKR or more per month (14% compared with the IVAP average of 3%). Similarly the proportion of families falling into the second-highest rent bracket (3,000-5,000 PKR) was also higher. This may, in part, reflect the fact that many TDPs from Bara are currently residing in host communities in the urban centre of Peshawar where rents are normally higher than in other areas. The proportion of families paying higher rent (more than 3,000 Rs) was greatest in Peshawar (Town III) at 67% followed by Peshawar (Town I) at 54% and Nowshera (48%); and least in Pabbi (13%).

In terms of space for sleeping, on average 7.3 people were sleeping per room. This was highest in Peshawar (Town III) at 8.4 people per room and lowest in Peshawar (Town I) at 4.7. A significant number of families reported that family members residing with the family were regularly sleeping outside the primary dwelling of the family. This was considerably higher among families that have been displaced since October (13% of families had members sleeping outside compared to 8% of families displaced for longer). Male family members tend to resort to sleeping outside when living in overcrowded areas in order to respect cultural norms around privacy, and the segregation of male and female sleeping spaces. With often poor alternate sleeping arrangements, this poses a risk to those sleeping elsewhere.

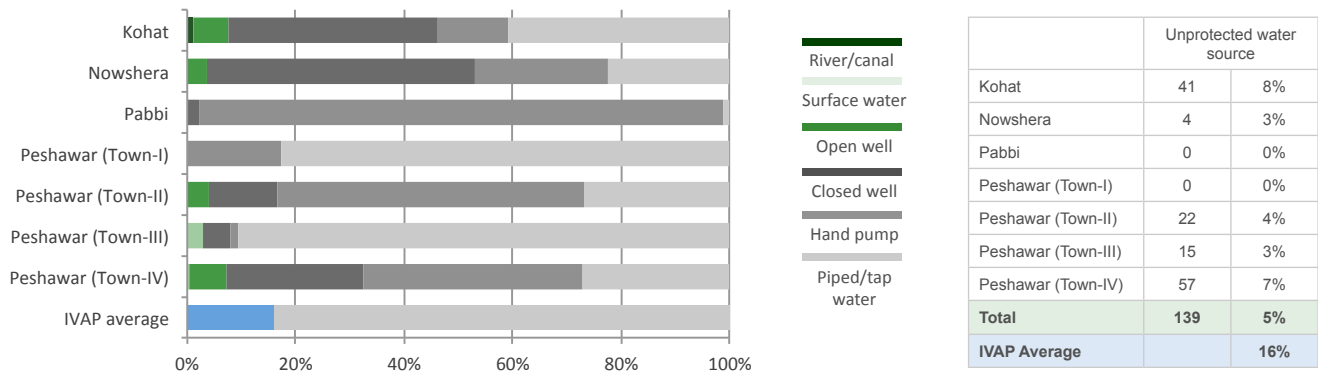
Finally, nearly all families (94%) reported to own property in their area of habitual residence in Bara. The number of families reporting that they foresee problems reclaiming their property on return was lowest among those living in Kohat (2%) and much higher among those in Nowshera (36%). Families that had been displaced in the period since October were more likely to report that they foresee difficulties reclaiming their property on return (15% compared with 9% for families that have been displaced for longer). The reason for this is unclear, however it is possible that families that have been displaced for longer might have developed better systems for securing their claim to their property.

Figure 5: Property ownership in area of origin as reported by families



Water: The most common source of drinking water among families profiled from Bara was piped or tap water (42%) followed by hand pumps (33%) and covered wells (20%). In total, 95% of all families from Bara were primarily using a protected source as their main source of water, this is significantly higher than the IVAP average of 84%. However, in Sarband Union Council in Peshawar (Town III), 17% of families reported that they were relying on surface water as their main source of drinking water. Those who have been displaced since October were more likely to depend on hand pumps as their main source of drinking water (45% compared with the pre-October displacement average of 27%). The more recently arrived families were also less likely to depend on piped/tap water (38%) compared with those who had been displaced longer (44%).

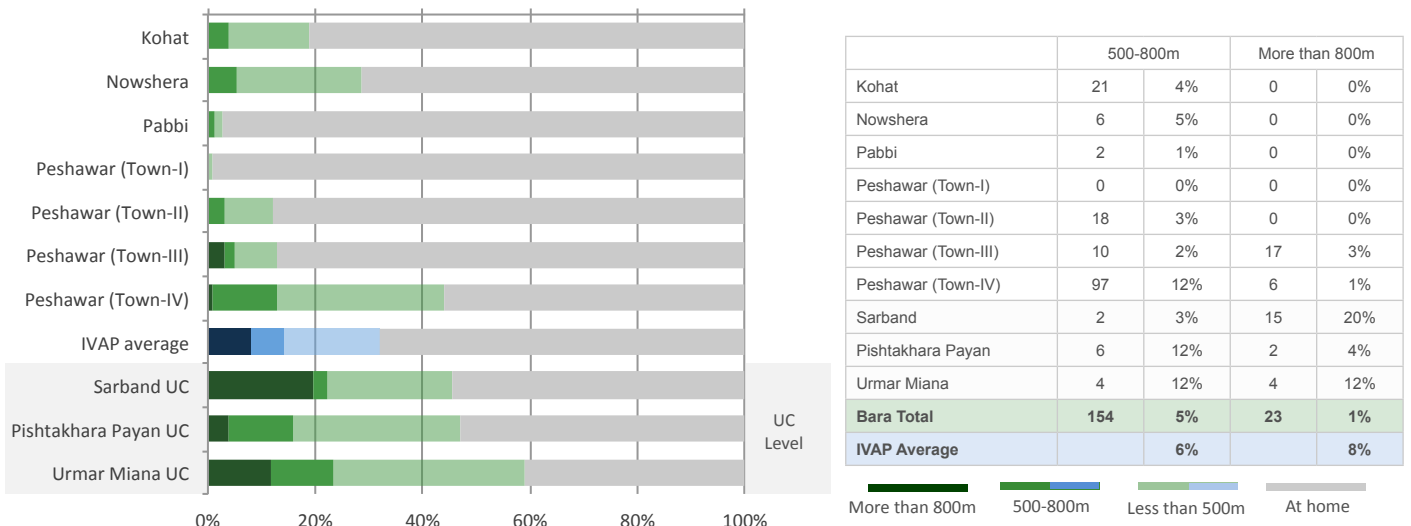
Figure 6: Main source of drinking water as reported by families



Families from Bara were 10% more likely to have drinking water available inside their dwelling than the IVAP average of 68%. Distance to the primary source of water was also generally much less for families from Bara than the IVAP average, with 7% of Bara families living more than 500 m from their main water source compared with the IVAP average of 14%. Of the Bara host locations, the situation was worst in Peshawar (Town IV) where 13% lived more than 500 m from their nearest water source. The situation was reported to be considerably worse in Sarband UC where 20% of families reported that they lived more than 800 m from their nearest water source and only 55 % of families had drinking water available inside their homes. Umar Miana and Pishtakhara Payan were also worse than the IVAP average, however, the relatively small sample size in these areas means that these findings should be verified through field visits.

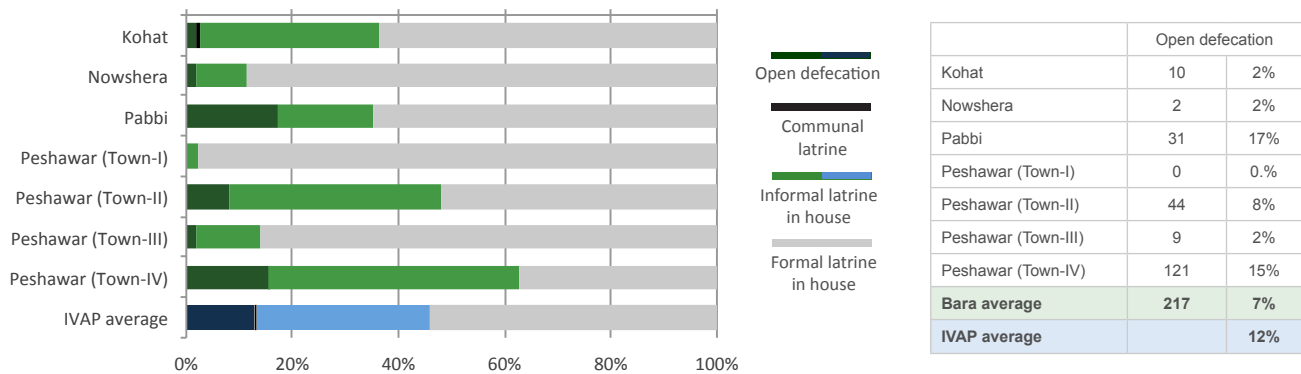
It was most common for adults to have primary responsibility for collecting water for the family (44% adult male; 19% adult female). Meanwhile, in 37% of profiled families, a child had primary responsibility (23% male; 14% female). This is the reverse of situation across all host areas in KP where in 57% of families females have primary responsibility for collecting water.

Figure 7: Distance to primary water source as reported by families



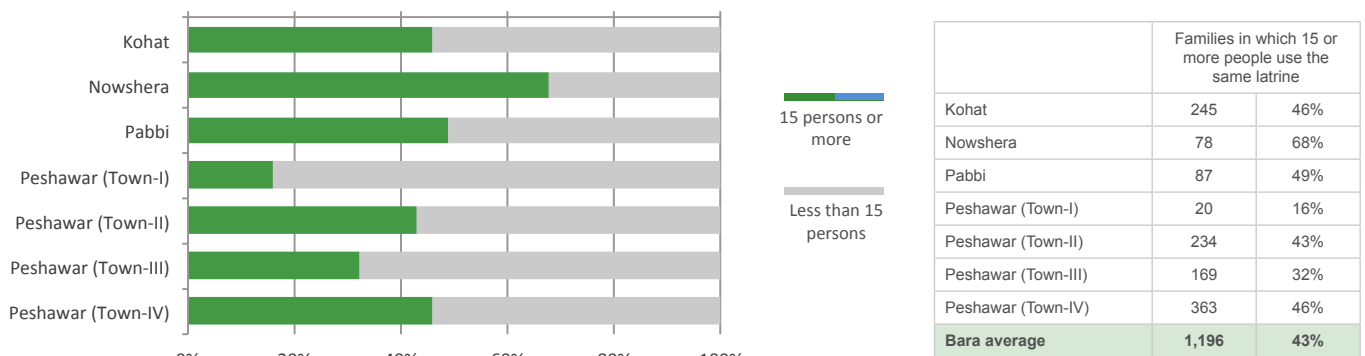
Families from Bara were less likely to have appropriate water collection and storage containers (63% own appropriate containers) than the IVAP average of 69%. The situation is less severe than this figure may imply as more families have water available in their houses or do not have as far to walk to their nearest water source. It is concerning, however, that the proportion of families owning appropriate water collection and storage containers was much lower than average in the UCs of Sarband (31%), Pishtakhara Payan (14%) and Urmair Miana (0%). This is of particular concern given the relatively large distances in these areas to the nearest water source. TDP registered families were marginally more likely to own such containers (64%) than families that had never been registered (61%).

Figure 8: Primary type of latrines used as reported by families



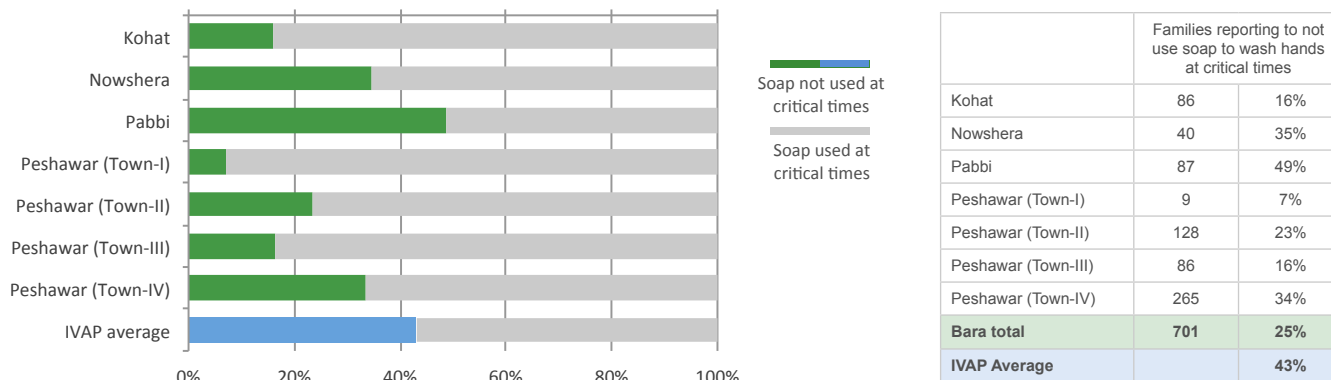
Sanitation and hygiene: More than half of all families were using formal latrines in their homes (61%); this was considerably more than the IVAP average (54%). Attention should be paid to the 8% of families that reported that they were depending on open defecation, however this is still lower than the IVAP average of 13%. The proportion of families depending on open defecation was highest in the tehsils of Pabbi (17%) and Peshawar (Town IV) (15%), and in the UCs of Kaniza (23%), Maira Surizai Payan (21%) and Urmair Payan (28%).

Figure 9: Number of persons using same latrine as reported by families



While a relatively high proportion of families had access to either formal or informal latrines in their house, there was often a high number of people using these latrines. Across the families from Bara, 43% claimed that more than 15 persons were using the same latrine. This was particularly common in Nowshera (68%).

Figure 10: Families reporting to use of soap for washing hands at critical times



A total of 25% 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 lower than the IVAP average of 43%. However the situation was worse than average in Urmar Bala (51%), Kaniza (50%) and Chowkai Mamraiz (51%).

CONCLUSION

The analysis presented above, reveals that the shelter situation of families from Bara tends to be worse than the IVAP average. This is especially true of those families that have been displaced in the period since October 2014 (as part of the most recent influx). Families from Bara tend to pay higher rents and are less likely to own the dwelling in which they are living. Meanwhile, housing conditions were generally cramped with an average of 7 persons sleeping in each room. It is unsurprising that by far the most common concern reported by TDPs was overcrowding or a lack of privacy in accommodation. Some geographic variation was observed in the shelter situation of families in Peshawar (Town III) Tehsil tending to be worse.

Families from Bara tended to have better access to water than families displaced from other areas with a number of notable exceptions. The situation was considerably worse in the UCs of Sarband, Umar Miana and Pishtakhara Payan. The high proportion of families depending on surface water for drinking in Sarband is particularly worrying.

In general, those families that have been displaced more recently (since October 2010) tend to be in a worse situation than those who have been displaced for longer. While most families that have recently been displaced from Bara have been displaced previously; for nearly a third, the results of the IVAP survey indicate that this is the first time they have been displaced.

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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