



KEY FINDINGS

WASH

- 16% of families depend on an **unprotected source of drinking water**.
- **6% had to walk over 800 metres to access drinking water**; 66% walked between 500 and 800 metres; 20% walked less than 500 metres; and 68% had drinking water available inside their dwelling.
- The WASH situation was particularly severe in the following UCs: Checkan, Miran and Mahra in DI Khan district; Dabrah, Ghara Baloch, Jatataar, and Ranwal in Tank district; Darasamand, Doaba, Kahi, Kech Banda, and Raisan in Hangu district.
- **Unregistered TDPs** were 4% more likely to depend on an unprotected source of water.
- In 48% of families, female adults were **responsible for collecting water**; in 32%, male adults were responsible; and in 10% female children and in 10% male children were responsible. There was a large degree of geographic variation in terms of who was responsible for water collection.
- 29% of those who reported walking over 800 m to access water did not have **appropriate water collection and water storage containers**.
- 13% of families were depending on **open defecation**, less than 1% were using communal/public latrines, 54% were using formal latrines at home and 33% were using informal latrines at home.
- 42% of families were not using **soap to wash hands at critical times**.

SHELTER

- 518 families (0.5%) were reported to be **living in the open**. These families were mainly in Tank UCs of Jatataar, Ghara Baloch and Dabrah; the DI Khan UCs of Miran and Dhap Shumali; in Kurrum; and Jaloza UC in Nowshera district.
- 22% of displaced families **owned** the house in which they were currently living, 61% were living in **rented** houses and 16% were living with **relatives/friends**.
- Female-headed families were nearly twice as likely to be living in the open.
- **Average rent per month** was reported to be 2,295 PKR, ranging from an average of 1,521 PKR in Hangu to 2,971 PKR in Peshawar.

PROTECTION

- 8% reported that children in their family were suffering from **psychological and social distress**. This was highest among families from Orakzai and Mohmand, and those living in Kohat.
- Children in 3% of families were **working**.
- Children in 556 families were reported to be facing **discrimination accessing services**.
- Children in 219 families were reported to be in **conflict with the law**.
- 45 children were **separated or unaccompanied**.
- Family members were **missing** from 378 families.



Water: The majority – 84% – of families reported to have access to a protected source of drinking water such as a hand pump, piped water or a protected well. The remaining 16% depended on an unprotected source of drinking water such as a canal, river, open well or surface water. The situation was particularly severe in the UCs of: Miran (42%) and Mahra (52%) in DI Khan district; Dabrah (35%), Ghara Baloch (50%), Jatataar (38%), and Ranwal (79%) in Tank district; Darasamand (31%), Ganjiano Kali (37%), Kech Banda (30%); and Raisan (61%) in Hangu district. Those that were registered as TDPs with the government were 4% more likely to depend on a protected source of water (87% compared with 82%).

Of the families profiled, 68% had drinking water available inside their dwelling while 20% had to walk less than 500 metres, 6% walked between 500 and 800 metres, and 6% had to walk over 800 metres to access water. There was a high degree of geographic variation. Families residing in Kurrum and Tank were less likely to have water available inside their homes and were more likely to walk over 500 metres to access water. Families that were registered as TDPs with the government were more likely to have water available inside their homes (70% compared with 66% for unregistered families). Families that have been displaced since 2008 and 2009 are more likely to have to walk over 800 metres to access water. The vast majority (84%) of families reporting to walk more than 800 metres to access water were concentrated in 20 UCs including: Chekan (39%), Mahra (22%) and Miran (26%) in DI Khan; Kahi (26%) and Thrall Urban (22%) in Hangu; and Ghara Baloch (36%), Jatataar (38%) and Ranwal (75%) in Tank.

In nearly half of all families – 48% – female adults were responsible for collecting water for the family. Meanwhile in 32% of families male adults were responsible, in 10% female children had the primary responsibility for collecting water and in the remaining 10% this task fell to male children. There was a large level of geographic variation between host districts: females were far more likely to have the main responsibility for collecting water in Kurrum and Hangu; males were more likely to have this responsibility in Peshawar, Tank and DI Khan. Meanwhile the proportion of respondents noting that children had the primary responsibility for collecting water was largest in Peshawar and Charsadda.

Figure 1: Main source of drinking water

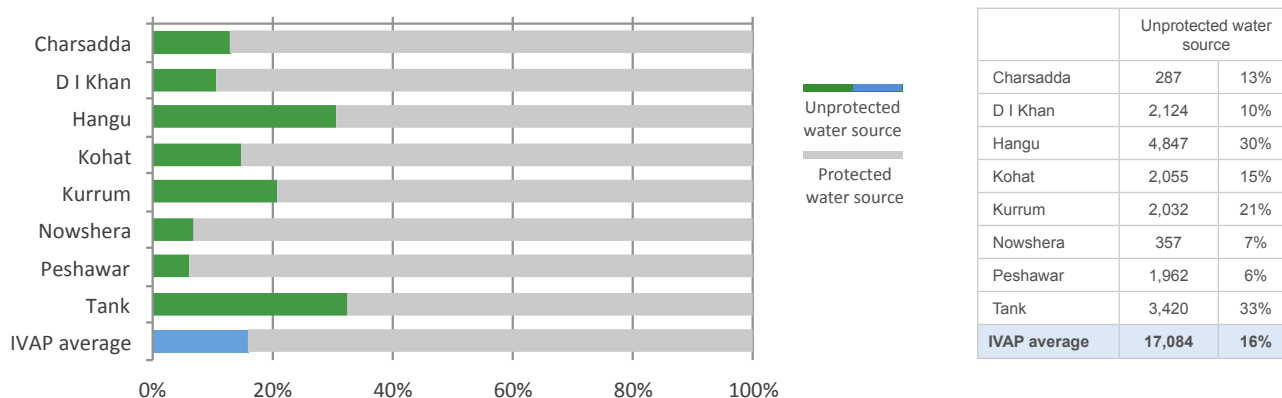


Figure 2: Distance to primary water source

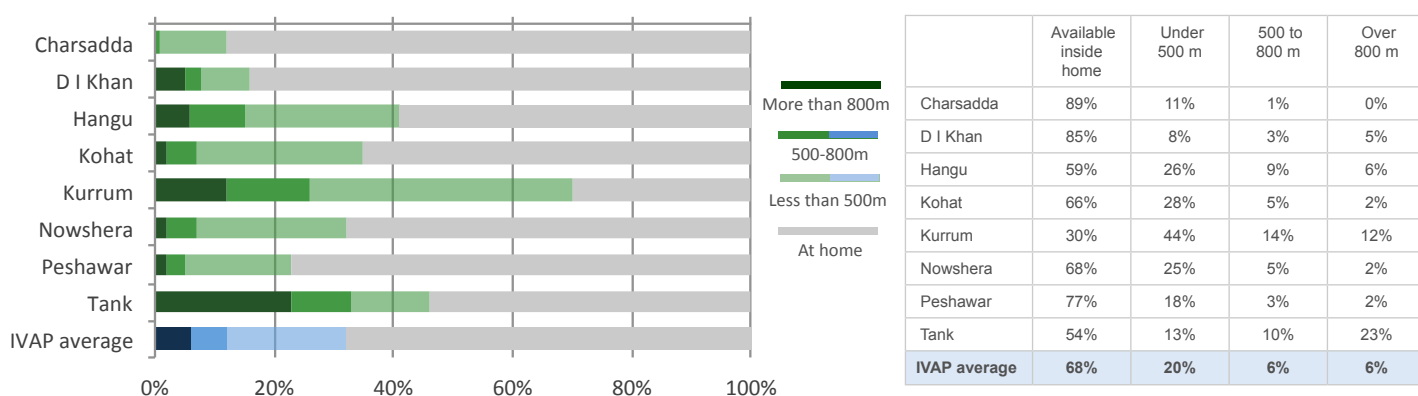
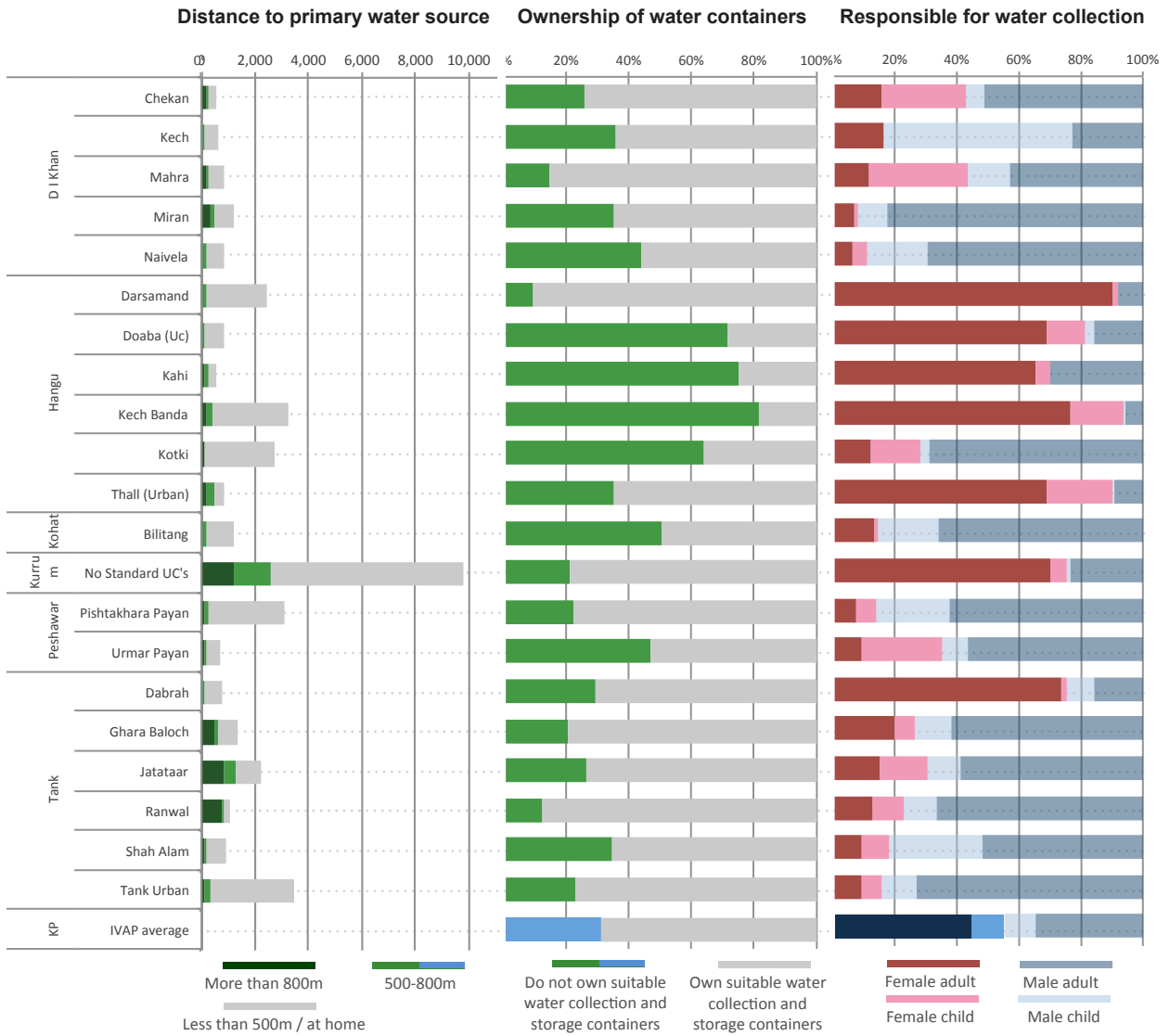


Figure 3: Families more than 800 m from primary water source



Of those UCs where a significant number of families reported that their closest water point was more than 800 metres away from their house, there was a wide variation in terms of who within the family had primary responsibility for collecting water. In districts in Hangu, females tended to collect the water while in some UCs of DI Khan and Peshawar children were more likely to collect the water than in other areas. This presents a potential protection risk to these persons. These social dynamics should be taken into account when implementing water programmes in these areas.

Most families – 69% – claimed to have appropriate water collection and storage containers. It is worrying that among those respondents who reported that they had to walk over 800 metres to access water, 29% also claimed that they did not have appropriate water collection and water storage containers. This was particularly acute in the UCs of Kech Banda, Kahi, Doaba and Kotki. Given the long distance to the nearest water access point, ensuring that these families have appropriate water collection and water storage containers should be a priority.

Figure 4: Person responsible for collecting water

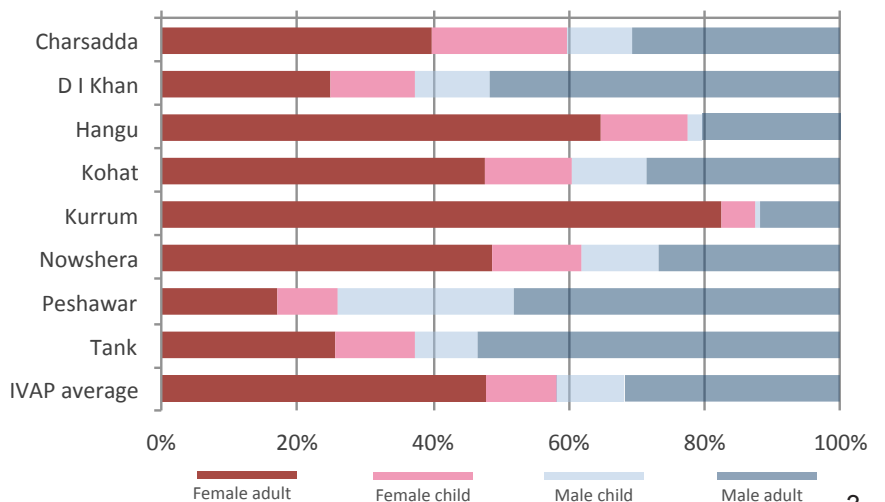
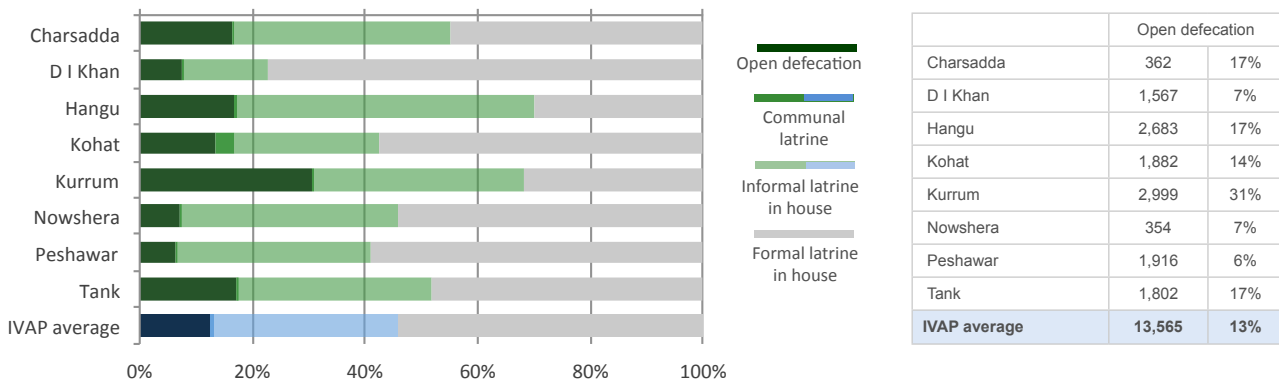


Figure 5: Primary type of latrines used



Sanitation and hygiene: More than half of all families were using formal latrines (54%) with another 33% using informal latrines at home. Generally these latrines were used by a high number of people with more than half being used by more than 15 persons.

It is concerning that 13% of families were depending on open defecation. There are particularly high rates of open defecation: 49% in Muhammad Nari (Charsadda); 40% in Kech Banda (DI Khan); 46% in Naryabi I (Hangu); and 40% in Khaishki Bala (Nowshera). The relatively high proportion of families reporting that they are using open defecation and depending on unprotected sources of water in the following areas is particularly concerning: Sarangzoa, Ranwal, Jatataar, Ghara Baloch and Dabrah in Tank; Doaba, Raisan, Kahi and Darsamand in Hangu; Chekan, Kech and Miran in DI Khan; Matha Mughal Khel in Charsadda; Shah Pur in Kohat; and Kurrum.

Less than 1% of families (696 cases) reported that they were using a community or shared latrine, of these 51% did not have separate facilities available for females. The lack of gender-segregated latrines was an issue in the following areas: Bigwani Shumali, Kech, Lachara and Sher Kot in DI Khan; Bilitang, Jarma and Shah Pur in Kohat; Kurrum; and Dag in Peshawar.

A total of 42% 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. The proportion of families not washing hands at critical times was highest in Hangu (66%) and Tank (62%), and lowest in Peshawar (26%) and Charsadda (25%).

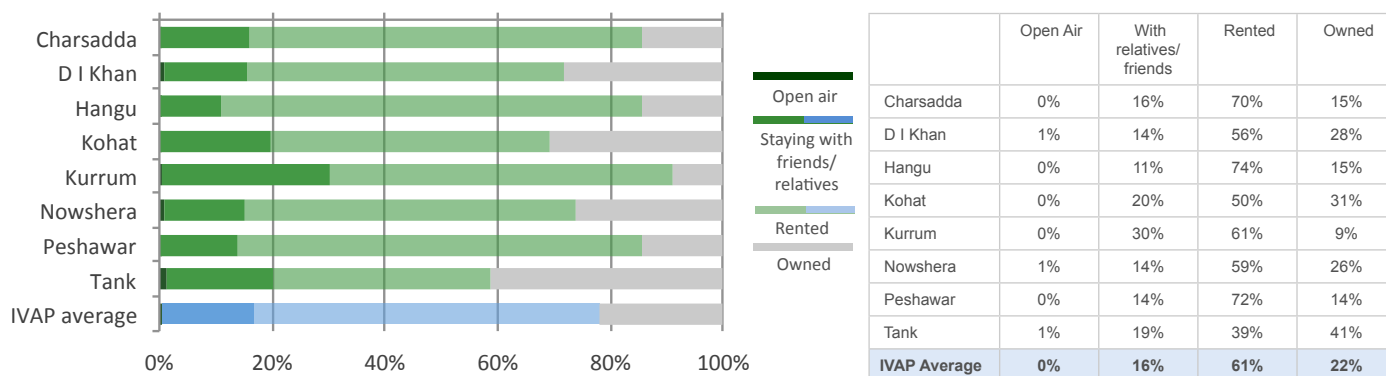
SHELTER

According to the results of the survey, 22% of displaced families owned the house in which they were currently living, 61% were living in rented houses and 16% were living with relatives/friends. It is concerning that 518 families (0.5%) – mostly in DI Khan – were living in the open. These were mainly in the Tank UCs of Jatataar (37), Ghara Baloch (35) and Dabrah (25), the DI Khan UCs of Miran (80) and Dhap Shumali (23), as well as in Kurrum (28), and Jalozai UC (33) in Nowshera district. Most of those who are living in the open (68%) have been displaced since 2008 or 2009. Most of these families had also been displaced from South Waziristan (62%). Most of the rest (17%) were displaced in 2014. This indicates that there are significant shelter needs among recently displaced groups but that there are also serious shelter issues among families that have been displaced for over 5 years.

Families that were registered as being TDPs with the government were more likely to live in rental accommodation but were less likely to be living with friends/relatives or to own their current dwelling. Female-headed families were more than twice as likely to be living with friends/relatives. This was even more pronounced for widow-headed families, 36% of which were living with friends or family. Both groups were also nearly twice as likely to be living in the open. This presents a particular protection concern for these already vulnerable families.

The average rent per month was reported to be 2,295 PKR, ranging from an average of 1,521 PKR in Hangu to 2,971 PKR in Peshawar. There was no significant difference in the average rent paid by female-headed families, widow-headed families, registered or unregistered TDPs.

Figure 6: Housing situation as reported by families



The proportion of respondents reporting that children in their family were suffering from psychological and social distress was high at 8%. The amount of time spent in displacement had little impact on reports of psychological and social distress among children. However, there was significant geographical variation: in terms of area of origin Mohmand (12%) and Orakzai (12%) had relatively high rates compared with 3% for South Waziristan. Meanwhile, in terms of host areas, the proportion of respondents reporting that children in their family were suffering distress was highest in Kohat (19%), Charsadda (15%) and Nowshera (12%). In the Kohat UCs of Usterzai and Nusrat Khel more than a third of families reported that children in their family were suffering from psychological and social distress.

Meanwhile, 3% of respondents reported that children in their family were working, this highest among families from Mohmand (5%). Less than 1% of families reported that family members were in child-marriages. Children in 556 families were reported to be facing discrimination accessing services, children in 219 families were reported to be in conflict with the law, and in 361 families at least one child was reported to be suffering abuse. There were also reported to be 45 separated or unaccompanied children. Family members were missing from 378 families, the proportion of families reporting to have missing family was slightly higher among families displaced in 2014 (0.5% compared with the average of 0.4%). TDP registration status had little impact on child-protection issues.

In an additional 1,785 cases (1.4%), families still had members in the area of origin. In most cases they were not living with the family in the host area as they were protecting the family property (56%), 28% were protecting family livestock in area of origin, and 13% could not afford to come. It is important to note that in 38 families, members were still living in the area of origin because they were mentally or physically unwell.

PROFILE

Of the 108,479 families (549,996 individuals) in the current database, most are currently residing in host communities in Peshawar (28%), DI Khan (20%), Tank (10%), Hangu (15%) and Kohat (13%) with information also gathered on families in Charsadda, Kurrum and Nowshera. The population is relatively young with 56% less than 18 years of age.

Among the families surveyed, the average family size was found to be 5.1 persons.¹ Out of the 108,479 families surveyed, 6% were female-headed (of which, half were widows) and 0.9% child-headed.

Most of the families profiled were from South Waziristan (26%), Khyber (24%), Orakzai (22%) and Kurrum (19%) – with the four agencies together accounting for nearly 91% of the total. In 2014, there was also large number of families displaced from North Waziristan, however due to access issues most have not yet been profiled by IVAP.

Host district	No. of families
Charsadda	2,191
D I Khan	21,187
Hangu	15,956
Kohat	13,953
Kurrum	9,786
Nowshera	4,897
Peshawar	29,991
Tank	10,518
Total	108,479
Gender breakdown	
Male	51.4%
Female	48.6%

Most of the families that were profiled arrived in host communities during the period from 2008 to 2009, with 60% of families reporting that they arrived during these two years. Only 8% of the total arrived in 2014. Most of the families displaced in 2014 were residing in host communities in the districts of Charsadda, DI Khan, Nowshera and Peshawar.

The IVAP inclusion policy is based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. In terms of government registration, 37,741 families profiled (38% of those who gave their CNIC number) were also registered as temporarily dislocated persons (TDPs) with the government. Of those that were not registered, 17% reported that their registration had been blocked. Nearly all respondents (95%) indicated that their family intended to return to their area of origin. Of these, 82% said that they planned to return as soon as they felt it was safe.

CONCLUSION

WASH issues tended to be particularly severe in a relatively small number of UCs especially in districts Tank and Hangu. It is particularly concerning that nearly a third of those families reporting that they had to walk over 800 m to access water also reported that they did not have access to appropriate water collection and water storage containers. There was a wide degree of geographic variation in terms of which family member had primary responsibility for collecting water. In the districts of Kurrum and Hangu females were far more likely to have this responsibility while a particularly large proportion of children were responsible for water collection in Peshawar and Charsadda. These dynamics can raise protection issues and should be taken into account when implementing WASH programmes.

In several UCs (including Sarangzoo, Ranwal, Jatataar, Ghara Baloch and Dabrah in Tank; Doaba, Raisan, Kahi and Darsamand in Hangu; Chekan, Kech and Miran in DI Khan; Matha Mughal Khel in Charsadda; Shah Pur in Kohat; and Kurrum) there were relatively high rates of families depending on an unprotected water source and a relatively high proportion of families resorting to open defecation. The high prevalence of open defecation and unprotected water sources increases the risk of water-borne diseases in these areas.

Most of those who are living in the open were either displaced in the past year or have been displaced for over five years (since 2008/2009). This indicates that while there are significant shelter needs among recently displaced groups, there are also serious shelter issues among families that have been displaced for a long period. Female-headed families were more than twice as likely to be living in the open. This presents a particular protection concern for these already vulnerable families.

Reported rates of psychological and social distress were relatively high especially among children from Mohmand and Orakzai, and children currently residing in Kohat.

Families that were registered as TDPs with the government were more likely to have better access to water and were more likely to be living in rental accommodation rather than with friends or relatives. Registration status tended to have little impact on the prevalence of child protection issues.

This bulletin is published by IVAP based on the survey of displaced families conducted from June 2013 till January 2015. Updates from specific host districts and clusters will be shared periodically. For more information about the bulletin contact:

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