

# IVAP Demographics, Identification Card & Registration Bulletin

Issue 1 | 19 November 2014



## KEY FINDINGS

- 56% of temporarily dislocated persons (TDPs) were less than 18 years old
- 13% reported to have a chronic illness; 4% a physical disability; and 0.5% a mental disability.
- 68% of families on the current IVAP database were displaced between 2008 and 2010
- 87% of family heads possessed a CNIC. Female family heads families were nearly three times as likely to not have a CNIC.
- TDPs living in DI Khan, Tank, Hangu, Kohat and Kurrum tend to primarily come from one or two areas of origin; Peshawar, Charsadda and Nowshera were more mixed.
- 53% were not registered, 35% were registered, and 12% were registered but blocked. Families headed by female widows were 17% more likely to not be registered.
- 5% of families were female-headed, 0.7% child-headed, and 11% elderly-headed. Given that nuclear families tend to live as part of a larger family unit, more information is needed on the implications of this for levels of vulnerability and need.

## IVAP

IVAP was established in 2010 to gather data on the location and humanitarian needs of people displaced from FATA residing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. IVAP conducts a multi-cluster needs identification process based on door-to-door family-level interviews. IVAP aims to guide humanitarian response that is targeted towards priority needs and the most vulnerable.

This bulletin presents an analysis of the demographics, identification documentation and registration status of the 96,819 families (495,978 individuals) in the current IVAP database, with information collected in the period from June 2013 till the end of October 2014. For more information about IVAP visit [www.ivap.org.pk](http://www.ivap.org.pk)

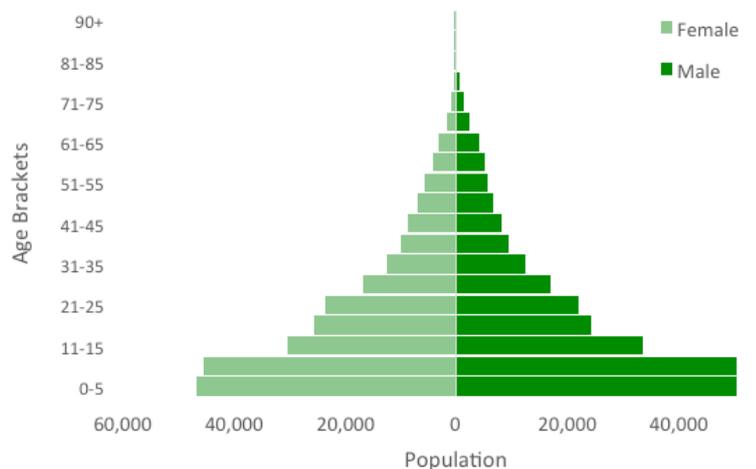
IVAP conducts the questionnaire with the main decision-makers of the family at the time of interview. For the 96,819 families in the current database, 82% of respondents were male and the remaining 18% were female. The IVAP inclusion policy is based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The profiled population is relatively young with 56% aged less than 18 years. Figure 1 gives a snapshot of the age demographic of the population disaggregated by sex. There were also more men than women (51.5% male; 48.5% female).

Average family size – based on the government definition of a nuclear family as parents or married persons with their unmarried children – was found to be 5.1 persons per family. This ranged from 4.98 in Orakzai and 4.99 in South Waziristan to 5.68 in Mohmand and 5.86 in Bajaur. However, it should be noted that in the context of KP and FATA, multiple nuclear families that are related to each other often live together as a larger family unit.

Figure 1: Population pyramid for TDPs profiled by IVAP

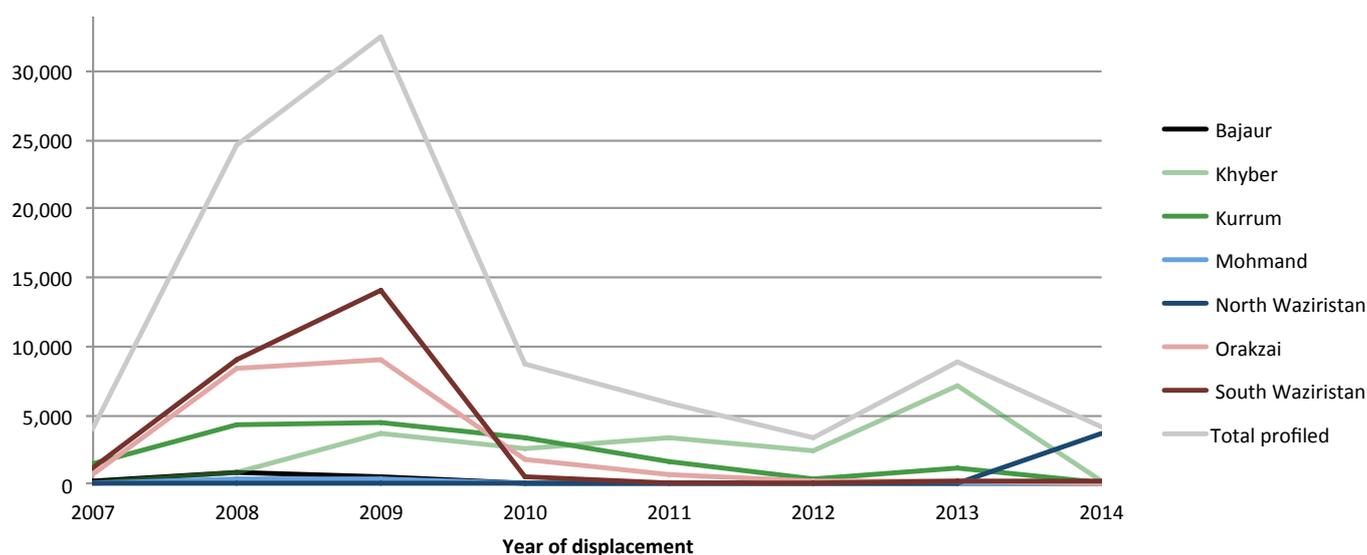


IVAP is funded by ECHO and DFID





**Figure 3: TDPs on IVAP database disaggregated by area of origin and year of displacement**



### HOST AND ORIGIN AREAS

Of the 96,819 families in the current IVAP database, most are currently residing in host communities in Peshawar (25%), DI Khan (21%), Hangu (17%) and Kohat (13%) with information also gathered on families in Charsadda, Kurrum, Nowshera and Tank. Most of the families profiled were displaced from South Waziristan (26.5%), Orakzai (23.7%), Khyber (21.3%) and Kurrum (20.1%) agencies – with the four agencies combined accounting for over 90% of the total.

Most TDPs residing in DI Khan were from South Waziristan with some also from North Waziristan. In Tank, the TDPs profiled were all from South Waziristan. The bulk of TDPs in Hangu and Kohat were from Orakzai with some also from Kurrum. Meanwhile in Kurrum nearly all TDPs had been displaced internally within the agency. Of those TDPs residing in Nowshera, most were from Khyber agency however there was also a significant proportion of TDPs from Bajaur and Kurrum. Finally, TDPs from all agencies were residing in host communities in Peshawar and Charsadda. See Figure 2 for a breakdown of TDPs in host districts by area of origin.

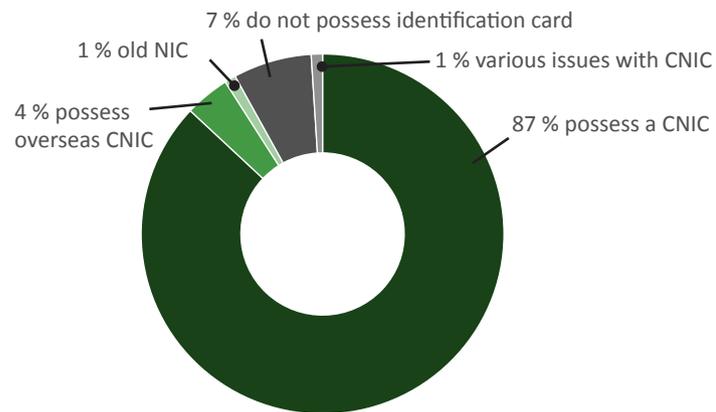
Most families on the current IVAP database (68%) were displaced between 2008 and 2010. There was a significant difference in current demographics (in terms of year of first displacement) between host areas. Of profiled TDP families in DI Khan, most had been displaced between 2007 and 2010 with some also displaced in 2014. Of those TDPs residing in Hangu, Tank and Kohat, most had been displaced between 2007 and 2010 with some also displaced in 2013. TDPs residing in Kurrum tended to have been displaced in 2010 and 2013. Finally, among profiled TDPs living in Peshawar district, there was a more even spread in terms of the year they were first displaced. This may indicate that TDPs in host communities in Peshawar district are more likely to settle in these areas however it may also be due to the larger proportion of TDPs from Khyber (large areas of which remain notified). It is important to keep in mind that the above analysis gives an indication of the current demographics (in terms of year of first displacement) of the TDP populations in these areas. TDPs that were displaced but had returned before the current period of data collection will not be reflected in this analysis.

In terms of the reasons families fled their place of habitual residence, 83% of profiled families fled due to conflict in the area. This was highest among TDPs from North Waziristan (97%), South Waziristan (96%) and Khyber (94%) and lowest in Kurrum (52%). A further 16% fled their area of origin due to perception of insecurity. The majority of those that fled for this reason – 59% – were from Upper, Central, Lower or FR Kurrum. Less than 1% reported that they had fled due to individual threat with no significant variation between areas of origin.

## IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTATION

The head of most families possessed some form of legal identification: 87% possessed a Computerised National Identity Card (CNIC); 4% had overseas CNICs; and less than 1% had old, non-computerized NICs. Most (80%) of the remaining 8% of heads of TDP families did not have a CNIC. Meanwhile, in 34 cases (<1%) the head of the family had lost their CNIC, in 940 cases (<1%) the head had a CNIC but it was not present, in 22 cases (<1%) the head of the family had a CNIC but their status had not been updated as a widow, and in 93 cases (<1%) the head of the family was in the process of applying for a CNIC with NADRA and had received a token number.

**Figure 4: Identification card possession**

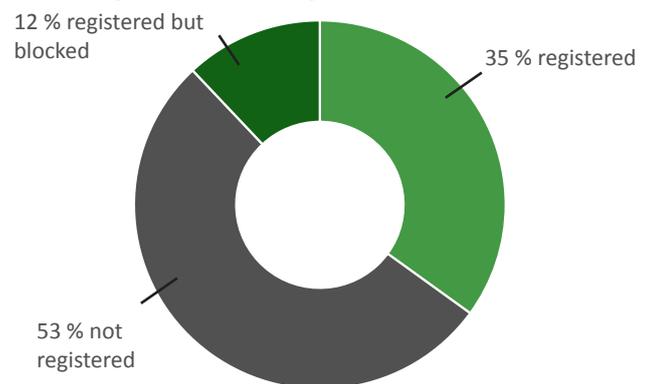


The proportion of heads of family having a CNIC was relatively uniform across all districts of origin with the exception of Kurrum where 12% reported not having a CNIC (significantly higher than the average of 7%). Meanwhile the proportion of those reporting that they had left their CNIC at home was higher among those from North Waziristan (6% compared with an average of 1%). The number of female-headed families without a CNIC was much higher at 20% compared with the average of 7%.

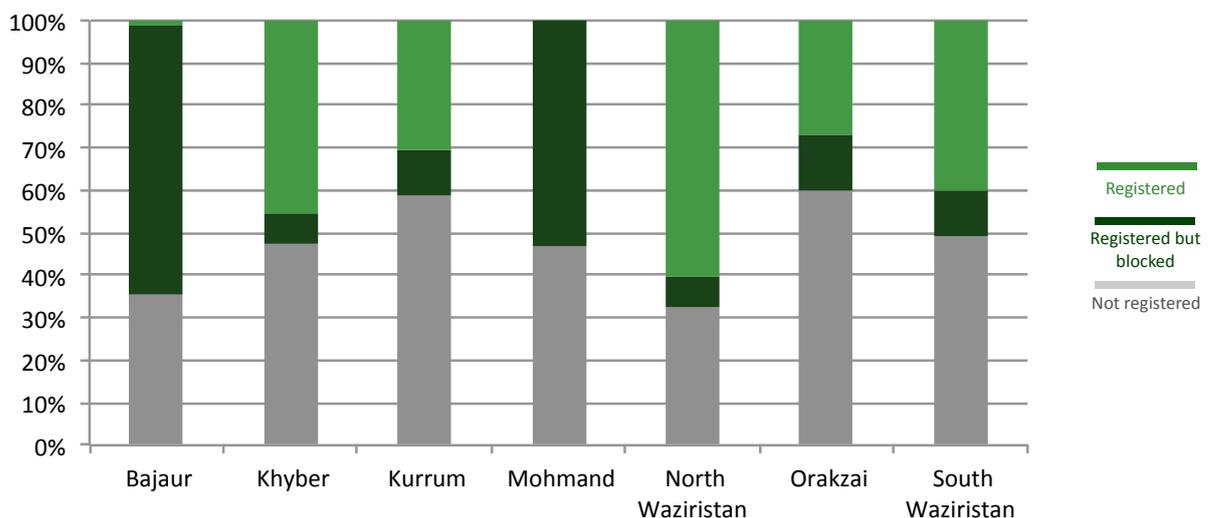
## REGISTRATION

In terms of government registration, the majority of families profiled – 53% – were not registered as TDPs with the government, 35% were registered, and 12% were registered but their registration had been blocked. On average, families headed by female widows were 17% more likely to not be registered as a TDP (69% are not registered compared with the average of 52%). In terms of the correlation between agency of origin and registration status, all of those from Bajaur and Mohmand were either not registered or registered but blocked (due to the fact that both agencies have been de-notified). Of the rest, levels of registration were highest amongst those from North Waziristan and lowest amongst those from Orakzai (see graph for more details).

**Figure 5: TDP registration status**

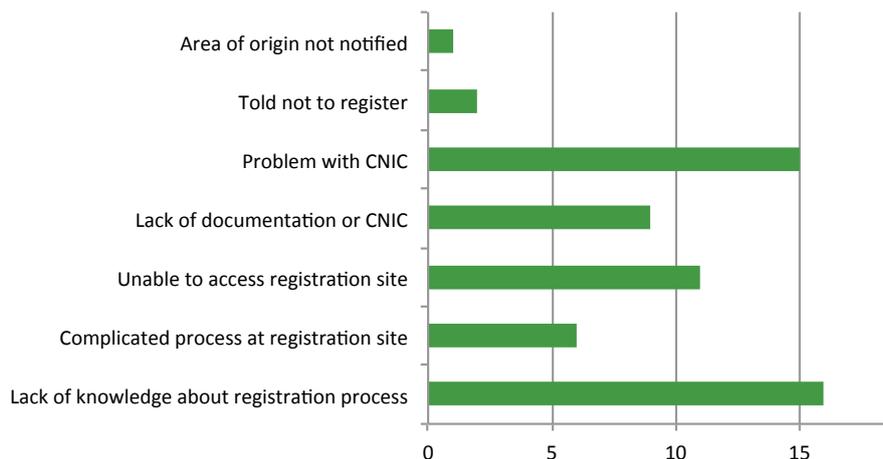


**Figure 6: TDP registration status disaggregated by area of origin**



Among those who were not registered, the most commonly cited reason for this was a lack of knowledge about the registration process (16%). This was significantly higher amongst those displaced in 2007, 2008 and 2010 and lesser in later years. This may indicate a growing awareness of registration processes and improvements in communicating information about the process. TDPs in Hangu and Kurrum were more likely to not be registered due to a lack of knowledge about the registration process than TDPs living in other districts. Female-headed families were also significantly more likely to not be registered for this reason (21%). This indicates a strong need to make sure information about the registration process is reaching female-headed families. An additional 6% were not registered due to the complicated process of registering at the registration site.

**Figure 7: Reasons given for lack of registration (%)**



A further 11% were not able to register because they were not able to access the registration site. This was most common in the hosting districts of Kurrum (21%), Tank (13%), DI Khan (13%) and Hangu (13%) and least common in Kohat, Nowshera and Peshawar. Lack of documentation or CNIC was far more commonly cited as a reason for not being registered among female-headed families (18%) and female-widow headed families (19%) compared with the average of 9%. Meanwhile 15% were not able to register due to a problem with their CNIC. Finally, 2% claimed that they were not registered because they were told not to (with no significant variation between host district, origin, or head of family), 1% were not registered because their area of origin was not notified (highest amongst those from Mohmand and Khyber).