



IVAP-II SAMPLE DATA – Preliminary

196 IDP families (a total of 1,233 individuals) originating from Mamund tehsil (Bajaur Agency) in FATA were randomly selected from the list of 5,981 families identified in IVAP-I. They were surveyed with the IVAP-II multi-cluster questionnaire (which all clusters had previously fed questions into) between February and June 2012. The families were surveyed in their displacement locations across Khyber Paktunkhwa, however the questions related to needs in their origin location. The results are generalized across the tehsil and presented below. All data relates to conditions and needs in origin location and should be used to inform humanitarian assistance provided to these families upon their return to these areas. Further information is available in the database found on the IVAP website (www.ivap.org.pk) or through contacting the IVAP team (irum.jamshed@pakistan.theirc.org).

GENERAL FAMILY INFORMATION

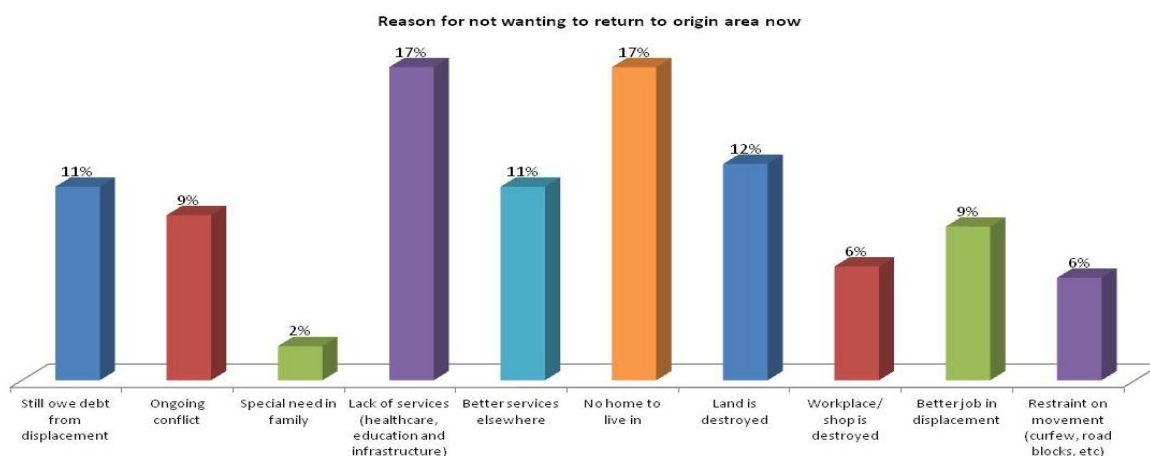
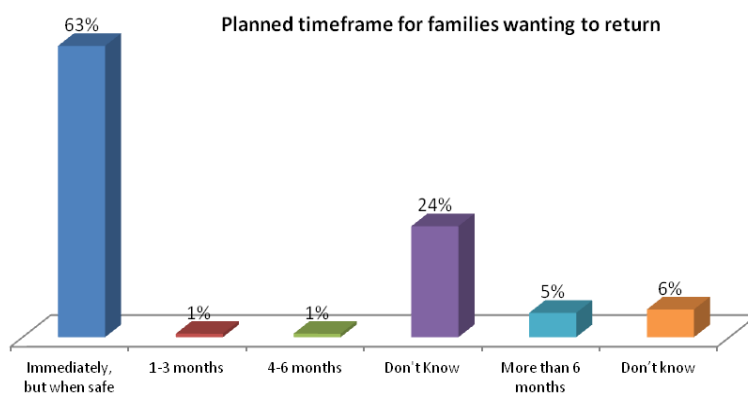
Average family size	6.3
Age breakdown	
1. Less than or equal to 2 years	11%
2. 3-4 years	9%
3. 5-17 years	43%
4. 18-50 years	34%
5. More than 50 years	3%
Individuals with stated vulnerability	
1. Widow	1%
2. Chronically ill	7%
3. Orphan	2%
4. Physically/ mentally disabled	3%
Gender breakdown	
1. Male	52%
2. Female	48%

SHELTER

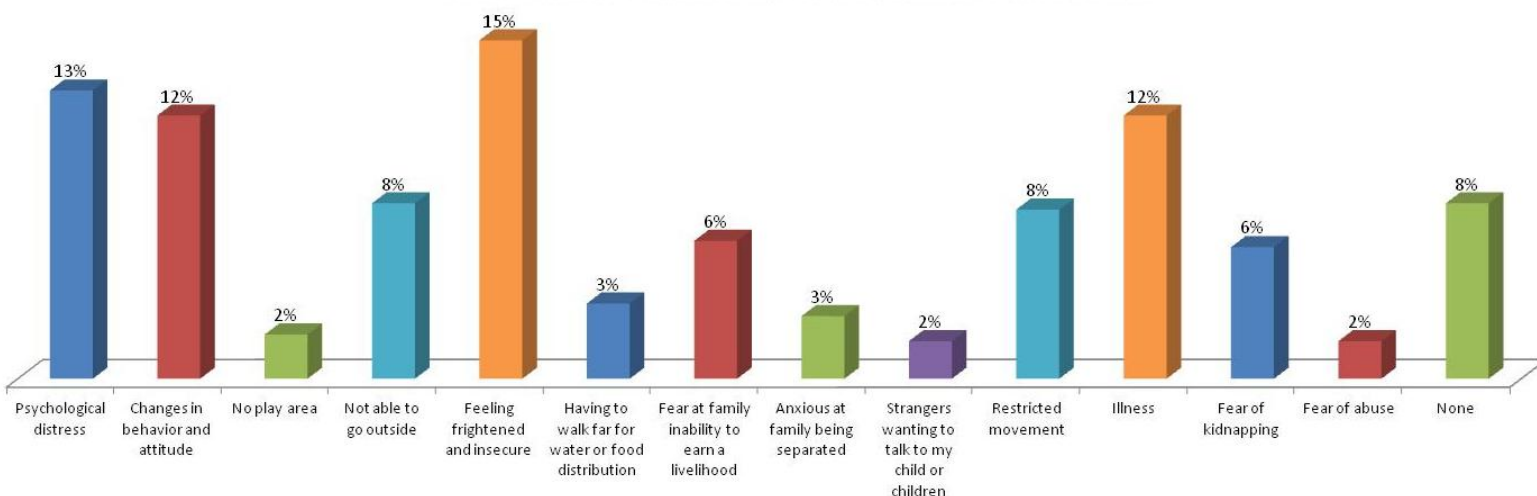
Majority of families own housing in their origin location with % of	74%
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PROTECTION / CHILD PROTECTION

Families wanting to return to their origin location	66%
Most trusted sources of information on origin location	
1. People still living there	53%
2. Return visits by self/ someone else	43%
3. Radio/newspaper	4%



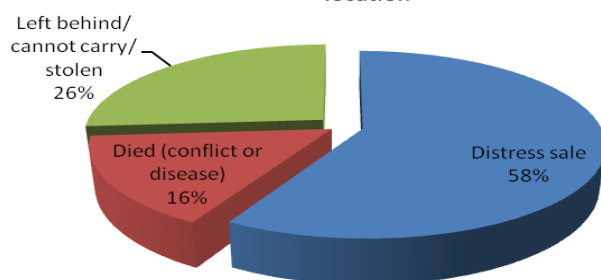
Expected insecurities/ vulnerabilities to be faced by children on return to origin areas



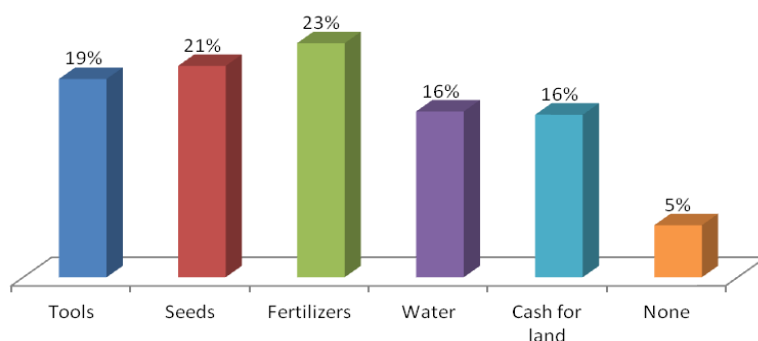
AGRICULTURE / INCOME / FOOD

Families living on daily wage labor in displacement	57%
Families whose monthly income in displacement is less than Rs. 5,000 per month.	67%
IDP families who own/rent land for cultivation in origin area	57%
IDP families who owned livestock in origin area prior to displacement	86%
IDP families who brought livestock with them to displacement location	30%
Most common negative coping strategies in displacement:	
1. Purchase food on debt	30%
2. Decrease expenses on healthcare	20%
3. Borrow food/ rely on help from friends	16%

Reason livestock were not transported to displacement location



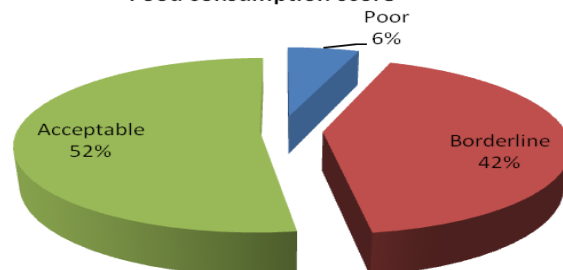
Priorities for land in origin location



EDUCATION

Children not attending school in host location	60%
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Food consumption score



NB. All results are calculated using sample size of 196 which is the sample size needed (assuming maximum variation and regardless of population size) in order to ensure a 95% level of confidence in findings, with a 7% margin of error.

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