



INTER-AGENCY RAPID ASSESSMENT

REPORT ON KHYBER OFF-CAMP IDPS IN PESHAWAR, NOWSHERA AND KOHAT – KP

April 2012

Prepared by IOM with the technical inputs from IVAP and WFP



Supported by



Contents

1.0	Executive Summary	3
2.0	Introduction	3
3.0	Objectives	4
4.0	Methodology	4-5
5.0	Limitations	5
6.0	Key Findings	6-26
7.0	Conclusion	27
8.0	Recommendations	27-28
9.0	Annexes	29-35

Final Draft

1.0 Executive Summary

The Inter-agency Rapid Assessment is a broad analysis of the off-camp IDPs arriving from Khyber Agency into the districts of Peshawar, Nowshera and Kohat in KP in the first quarter of 2012.

The following report endeavours to provide a general summary of findings of key issue areas to enable the planning and rapid deployment of humanitarian initiatives for the benefit of the target IDPs their families and host communities in the assessed areas.

The findings are presented in sections which include, **IDP Characteristics, Gender & Child, IDP Movements, IDP Origins and Tribes, Protection, Shelter, Food Health, WASH and Education, Sources of Income, Assistance Provided and IDP Needs.**

The summary findings presented in this report are intended to provide a basis for intervention and are indicative and not representative due to the urgency of this growing crisis. The assessment was conducted as Key Informant Interviews in villages identified as key hosting areas for the Khyber IDPs and does not capture the entire displaced population.

2.0 Introduction

The ongoing security operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) have led to large scale population displacements across the region since 2009. Within the last three month period, since 20 January 2012, the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) arriving from Khyber Agency has increased exponentially.

Displacements are mainly occurring from Bara tehsil in Khyber Agency where a number of new areas and tribal groups have recently been notified as eligible for IDP assistance following scaling up of security operations in their areas. Early indications suggest that IDPs are arriving in the districts of Peshawar, Nowshera and Kohat in KP. A proportion (around 20-30% according to UNHCR) is settling in *Jalozai* camp in Nowshera, with the remainder settling in unsustainable off-camp locations that pose significant risks to the IDPs and their host communities.

The deterioration in the humanitarian situation, due to the lack of/or limited local resources, unavailability of basic amenities and services and the resultant burden on host communities has the potential to create a myriad of long-term issues in addition to the immediate emergency.

In this backdrop, an Inter-agency Rapid Assessment (IARA) was conducted in April 2012 to assess the number of Khyber off-camp IDPs in KP and their immediate needs and issues. The initiative was a joint effort between IOM, WFP and IVAP and supported by Save the Children, UNICEF, CERD, NRC, BEST, ACTED, SSTD and LHO with the coordination assistance of UNOCHA and the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

3.0 Objectives

The IARA was conducted to broadly map IDP movements and assess their needs and issues in order to guide and target humanitarian aid effectively and efficiently. Following are the specific objectives of this assessment:

- i. To identify and map locations and assess the number of off-camp IDPs from Khyber Agency
- ii. To assess key vulnerabilities and immediate needs of off-camp Khyber IDPs
- iii. To provide a basis for immediate intervention and follow-up

4.0 Methodology

The multi-sector rapid assessment was designed jointly by the IARA partners in order to capture key macro-level data on IDP demographics, health, WASH and education status with particular emphasis on immediate problems and priority needs.

Due to time constraints and immediacy of needs, the assessment was formulated as a key informant interview (KII) at village level.

The rapid assessment was planned and designed with the technical inputs of all IARA partner agencies based on relevant sector expertise and carried out across the three districts of Peshawar, Nowshera and Kohat covering 6 Tehsils, 54 Union Councils (UC) and 275 villages within a three day period (8th to 10th April 2012). The assessment was conducted by enumerators consisting of 16 teams consisting of 46 enumerators (8 female and 38 male) provided by the partner organisations that took part in the IARA.

The assessment locations were identified and selected based on recommendations by the PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa following consultations with *Shura* members in the *Jalozai* camp.

The IARA was conducted using electronic handheld information devices; PDAs (Personal Data Assistants) to reduce the time required in data collection and processing and to improve quality of data collection and entry. The PDAs and technical support was provided by the core IARA team. In addition to reducing the time required to conduct the assessment, the PDAs also supported GIS mapping with exact GPS coordinates that enable a spatial understanding of the geographic distribution of IDPs by district and Tehsil. The maps further illustrate the immediate needs of off-camp IDPs by priority in their relevant locations. Enumerators also used paper-based questionnaires in a few locations where the PDAs could not be used due to security or technical issues. The data from these questionnaires were entered and uploaded into the information database.

IOM, WFP and IVAP jointly organised a one-day training programme to provide a basic orientation to the enumerators on field assessments, key informant interview methods, using questionnaires and standardisation in data collection and entry.

The training was conducted in two parts. During the first part IOM, WFP and IVAP orientated the enumerators on the survey instrument and the enumerators were also informed about basic field sensitivity. The second part was to provide technical inputs on the use of PDAs for assessments. This component was facilitated and conducted by WFP and IOM. The Chief Coordinator PDMA (KP) also attended the training session where he assured support for the assessment on behalf of the PDMA. On the following day, the enumerators tested the PDAs and questionnaire in the field to identify and resolve any significant issues that may have arisen. In order to rectify the issues faced by the enumerator during the field test, a feedback session was conducted by WFP and IOM.

For the purposes of verification, female members of each assessment team were required to question female members/groups in the village independent of the main interview to provide additional insights that would verify primary interview findings.

Upon completion of the assessment, the data was compartmentalised, compiled, cleaned and analysed by IOM, WFP and IVAP independently based on sectoral expertise. The overall data was analysed by each of the three agencies and shared to reduce duplication and to improve the cleaning and accuracy of the data before incorporating each data set into a primary database for final analysis and reporting.

5.0 Limitations

Due to the rapid nature of the assessment, the information provided in this report is based on inputs provided by key informants who are based in the assessed locations. The assessment covers basic issues required for immediate humanitarian attention rather than detailed information which could be expected from a household survey. In addition, there were a few areas where the survey could not be conducted due to constraints in access.

6.0 Key Findings

This section provides the key findings of the assessment. The following analysis highlights key sectoral issues and needs of the Khyber off-camp displaced population and their host communities in general terms. The rapid assessment indicates an emerging crisis in the basic human needs and development areas in the assessed displacement locations due to rising costs in housing, food and healthcare, limited economic opportunities and declining wages due to increased competition which pose significant risks to the already economically vulnerable Khyber IDPs.

6.1 Target Locations and Respondents

This section provides basic information on the locations assessed by district and tehsil and the respondents' gender breakdown.

- Locations assessed in KP

No.	District	Tehsils	UC	Villages
1	Peshawar	2	40	217
2	Nowshera	2	8	41
3	Kohat	2	6	17
Total	3	6	54	275¹

Table 1: Locations covered by the assessment

- Respondents

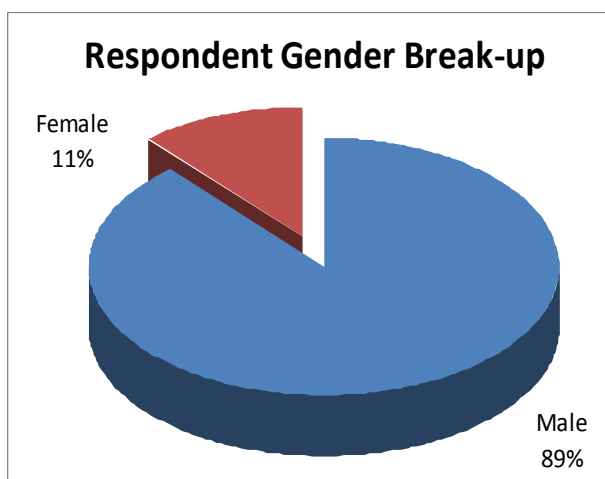


Fig. 1: Respondent gender break-up (Overall)

As anticipated, the majority of interviewees were male (89%) with only 11% females interviewed in the three districts. The interviews in Kohat were gender-balanced with 53% male and 47% female. The districts of Nowshera and Peshawar differed with interviewees predominantly being male. In Nowshera, the percentage of male interviewees was 97.5% and in Peshawar, 89.8%.

¹ One key respondent per village

6.2 IDP Characteristics

This section broadly details the characteristics of the Khyber off-camp IDPs by providing a breakdown of individuals and families by district and tehsil, the assessed IDP population by gender and the proportion of children defined by age.

- Khyber off-camp IDP population figures by district

District	No. of Individuals	No. of Households
Kohat	654	88
Nowshera	11,266	1,392
Peshawar	65,515	8,264
Total	77,435	9,744

Table 2: Khyber off-camp IDP breakdown by district

As shown in the above table, the total number of Khyber off-camp IDPs has been estimated as 77,435 individuals representing 9,744 households. Among these, Peshawar accounts for 84.6%, Nowshera 14.5% and Kohat 0.9% of the IDP distribution.

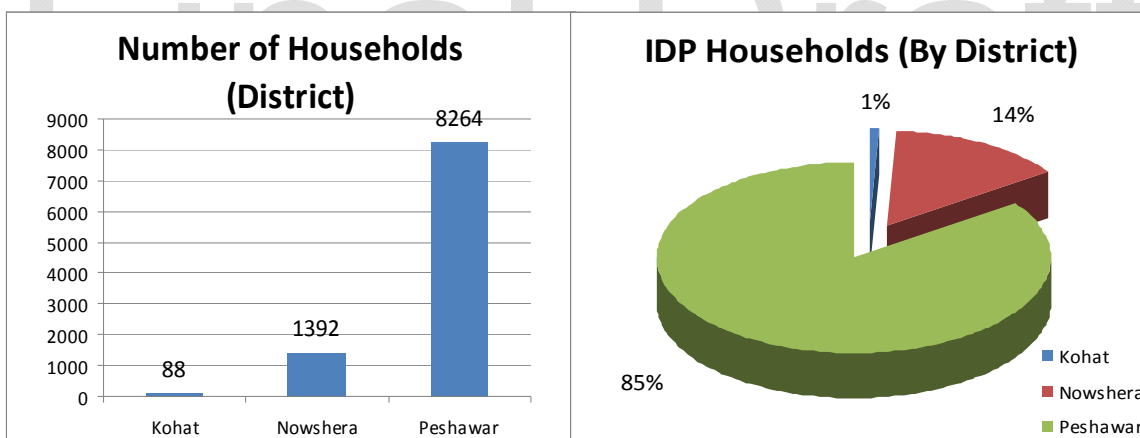


Fig 2: Number of IDP households by district

Fig 3: IDP households by district (%)

Tehsil	No. of Households	No. of Individuals
Peshawar District		
Peshawar Town-III	3,060	23,159
Peshawar Town-IV	5,204	42,356
District Total	8,264	65,515
Nowshera District		
Nowshera	399	2,644
Pabbi	993	8,622
District Total	1,392	11,266
Kohat District		
Kohat	24	133
Lachi	64	521
District Total	88	654
Total	9,744	77,435

Table 3: Number of IDP households by Tehsil

Table 3 above further defines the IDP distribution in the three districts by tehsil level.

Peshawar District

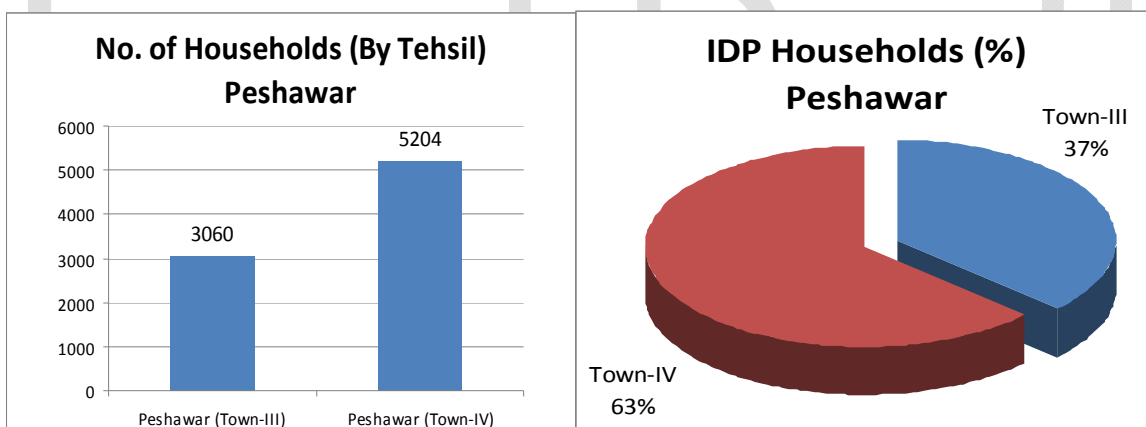


Fig 4: Number of IDP households in Peshawar Fig 5: IDP households in Peshawar (%)

Figures 4 and 5 provide a breakdown of the total number of households in Peshawar by Tehsil (Towns III and IV). With 42,456 Khyber IDPs, Peshawar Town IV has the largest IDP population compared to all other Tehsils covered in the assessment.

Nowshera District

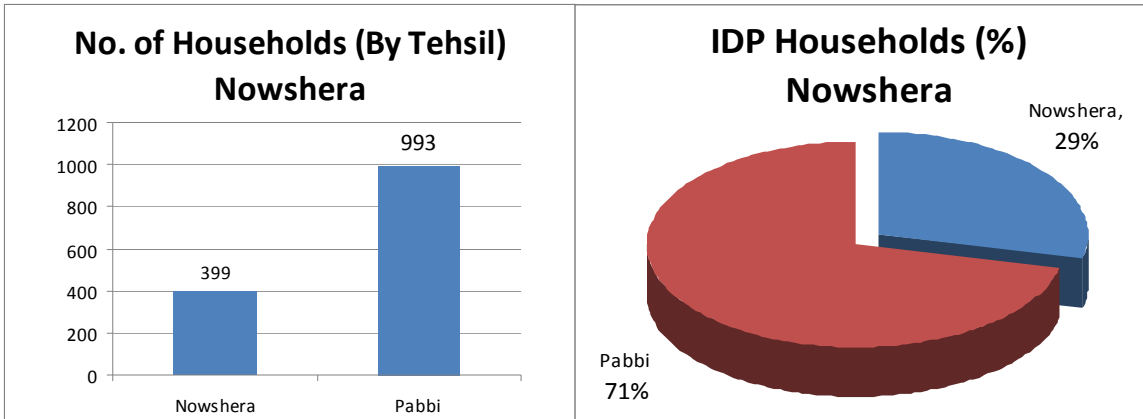


Fig 6: Number of IDP households in Nowshera Fig 7: IDP households in Nowshera (%)

Nowshera presently has the second largest concentration of off-camp IDPs within the three districts. Figures 6 and 7 above provide a breakdown of the total number of households in Nowshera by Tehsil. The Tehsils, Nowshera and Pabbi are hosting 2,644 and 8,622 IDPs respectively.

Kohat District

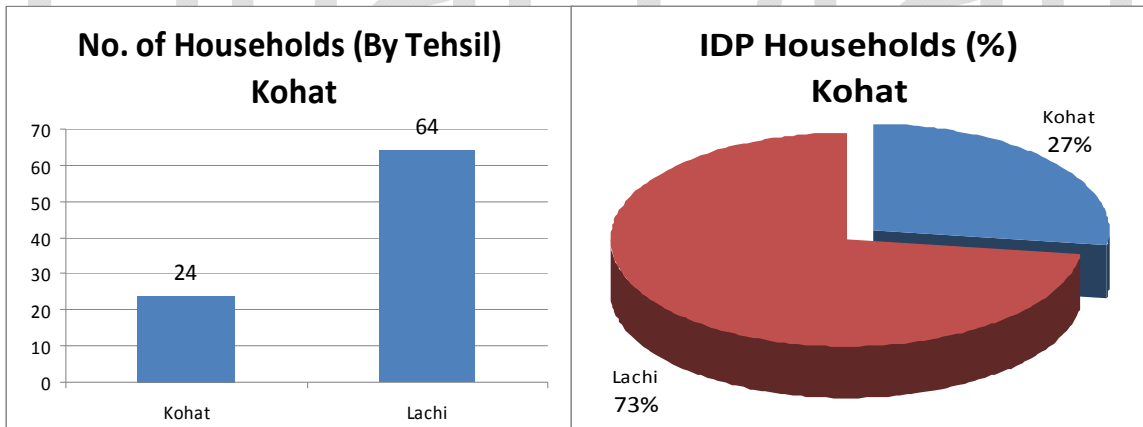


Fig 8: Number of IDP households in Kohat Fig 9: IDP Households in Kohat (%)

Kohat is host to the lowest number of off-camp Khyber IDPs in the assessed areas. The two Tehsils in this district, Kohat and Lachi are hosting 133 and 521 IDPs respectively as shown in figures 8 and 9.

- Gender and Child

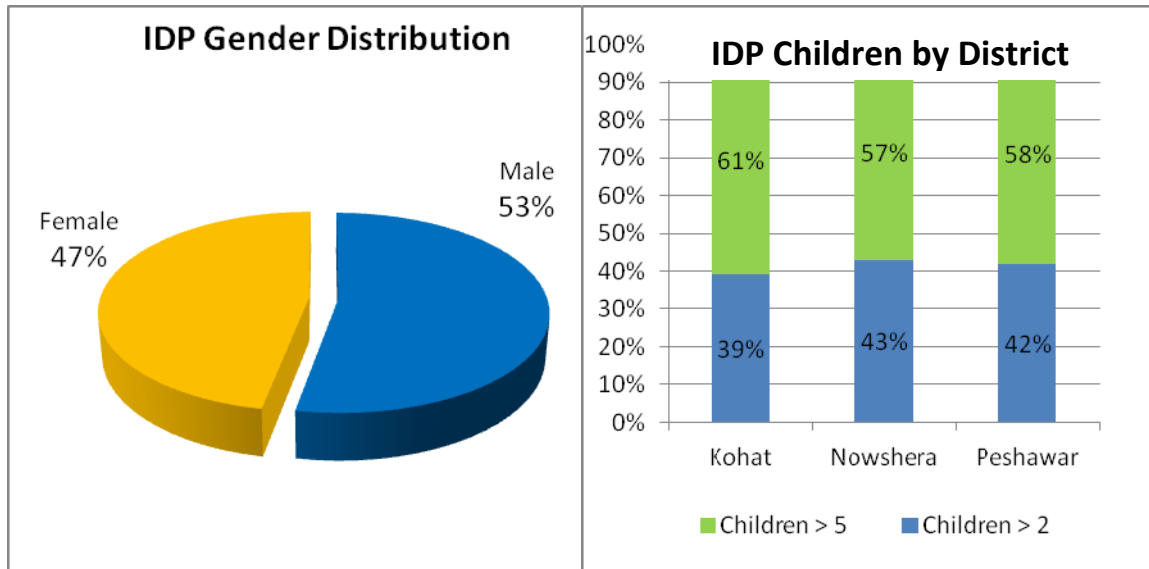


Fig 10: IDP population by gender

Fig 11: Representation of IDP Children

Figure 10 above shows the total number of Khyber off-camp IDPs by gender demonstrating that 47% of all IDPs are female and 53% male denoting a relative gender balance. As per figure 11, the age breakup of children shows a ratio of infants (less than 24 months) and children between 2-5 years to be around 2:3.

The above figures are general estimates and are intended to provide a broad representation of the gender and child break-up in the select locations and therefore to be considered as indicative of general trends only.

6.3 IDP Movements

This section details the trend in IDP movements out of Khyber Agency into the three districts and their respective tehsils.

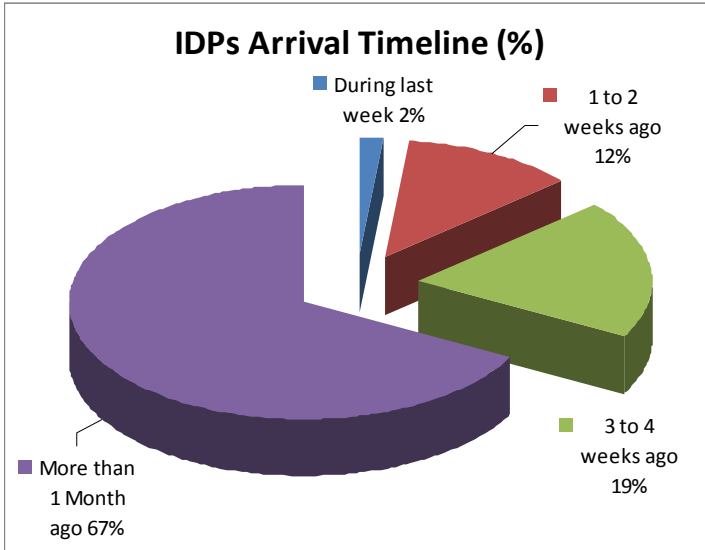


Fig 12: Total IDP arrivals to host areas (%)

Overall, as illustrated in figure 12 above, a vast majority of Khyber IDPs (67%) arrived in their present locations over a month ago (within 1-2 months; since the commencement of security operations). The second largest movement of 19% occurred in the previous 3 to 4 week period.

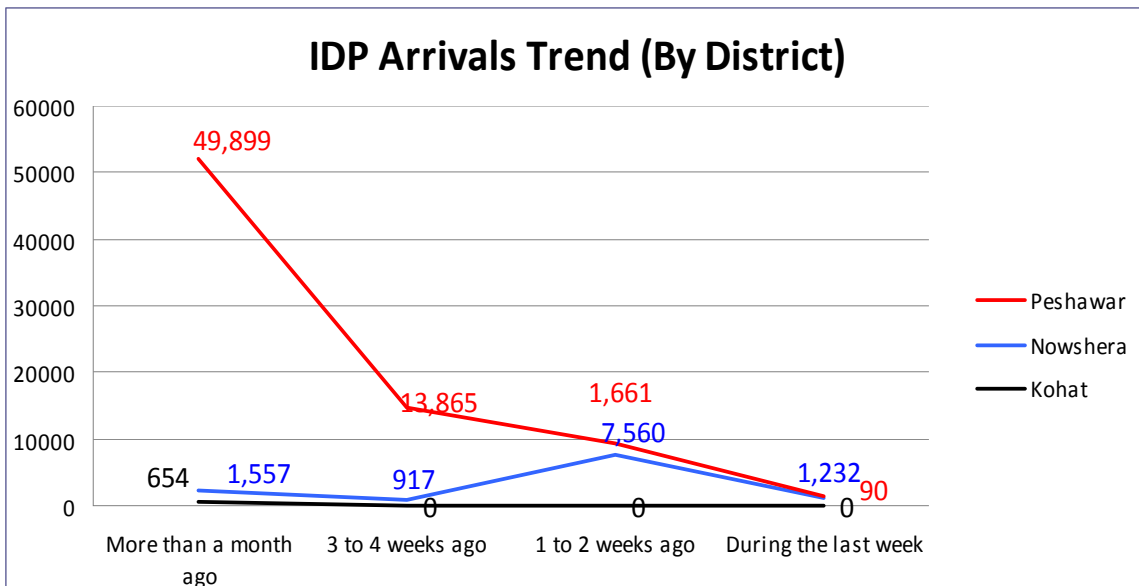
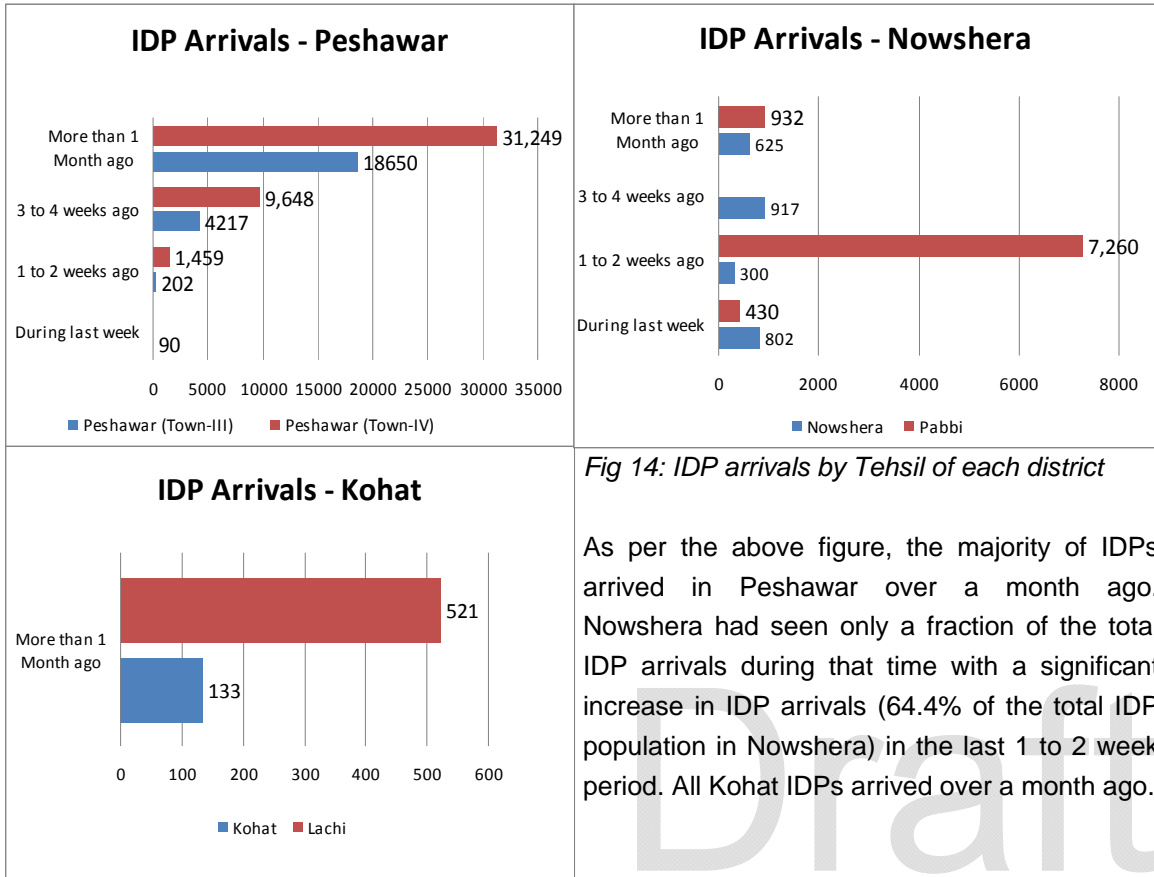


Fig 13: Trend of IDP arrivals (by district)

IDP arrivals by district



6.4 IDP Origins and Tribes

The following section provides information on the origin of IDPs in relation to their present locations by district and tehsils and further defines their tribes by hosting areas.

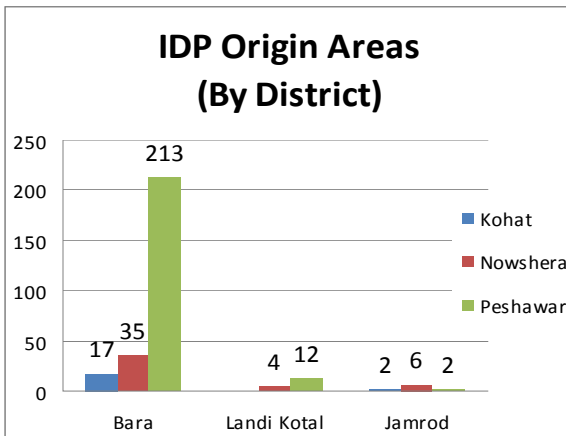


Fig 15: IDP origin areas by district

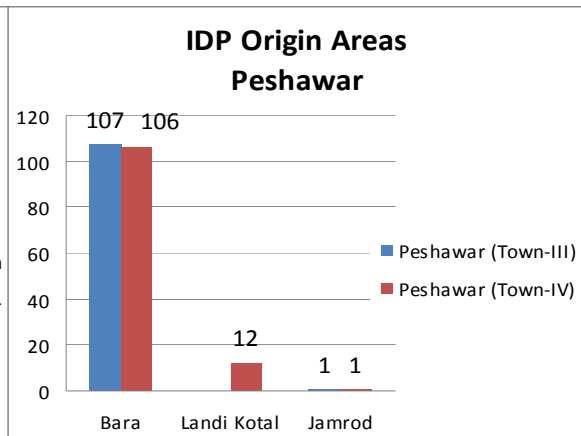


Fig 16: IDP origin areas for Peshawar

Figure 15 depicts the number of villages in each district by origin Tehsils. Accordingly, Peshawar has the highest number of villages hosting IDPs arriving from Bara which accounts for 80.3% of the overall in the district.

As can be seen in figure 16, the majority of IDPs in Peshawar are arriving from Bara and are distributed at 50% each between the two tehsils (Peshawar Towns III and IV). Town III does not have any villages with IDPs from Landi Kotal and only one that hosts IDPs from Jamrod. Town IV has only one village that hosts IDPs from Jamrod.

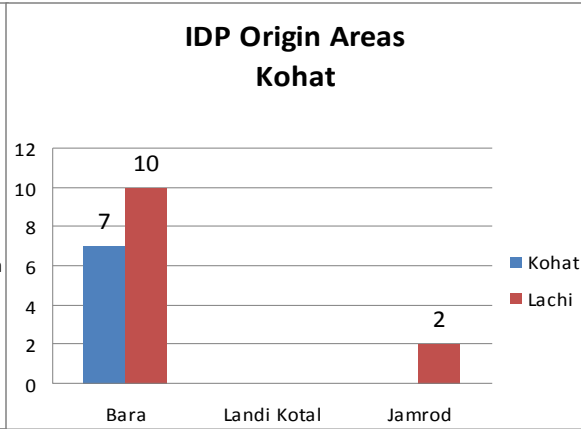
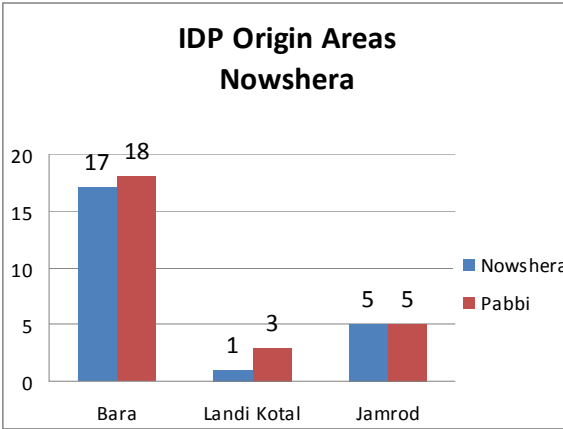


Fig 17: IDP origin areas for Nowshera

Fig 18: IDP origin areas for Kohat

73.9% of assessed villages in Nowshera Tehsil are host to IDPs from Bara while 69.2% villages in Pabbi accounts for the same. Nowshera Tehsil has only one village with IDPs from Landi Kotal. In Kohat Tehsil, all villages host IDPs from Bara and none from the other two Tehsils.

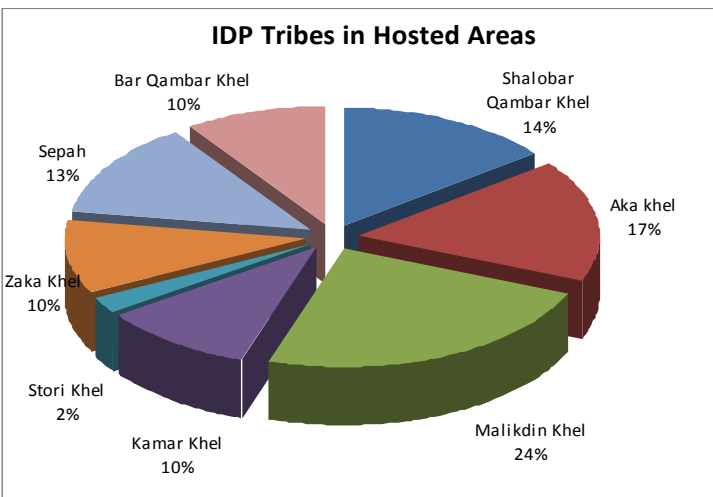


Fig 19: IDP tribes represented in assessed villages (overall)

The above figure 19 represents the percentage of villages across all three districts that are host to IDPs from diverse tribes. Malikdin Khel accounts for 24% of the overall while Stori Khel is the lowest represented with 2%.

6.5 Protection

This section details the status of registration of IDPs by district and tehsil and further informs on some of the main reasons for non-registration. The section also provides an understanding of child protection concerns of IDPs and looks at threats and danger zones to women and girls.

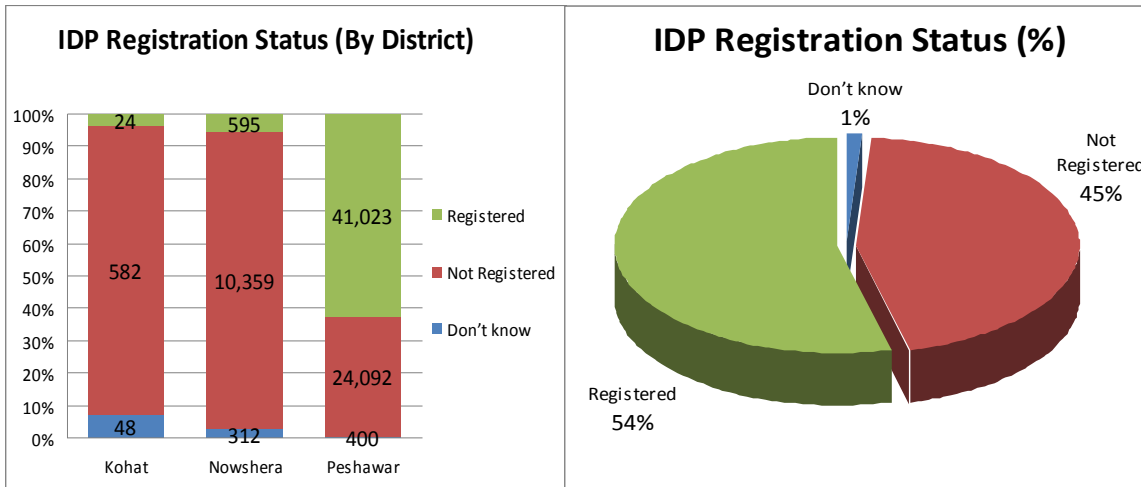


Fig 20: IDP registration status by district

Fig 21: IDP registrations (%)

Overall, findings show that a significant number of IDPs (45%) have not been registered while 54% are registered with 15% recorded as 'unknown' (figure 20).

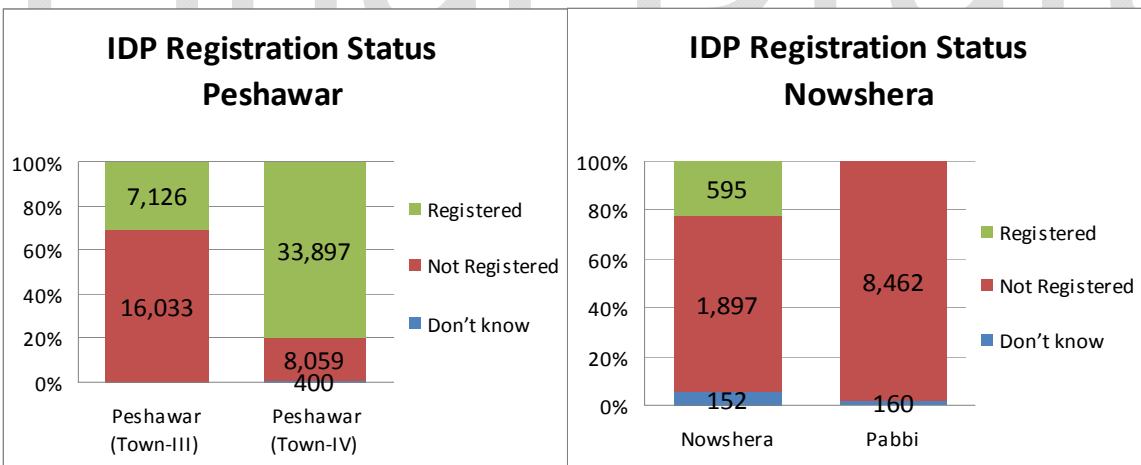
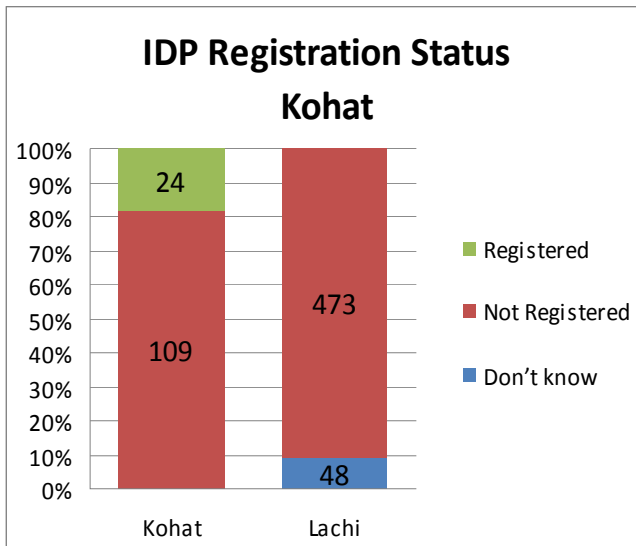


Fig 22: IDP registrations in Peshawar

Fig 23: IDP registrations in Nowshera

Within the district of Peshawar (figure 22), the two Tehsils demonstrate contrasting trends. In Town III, the unregistered rate is notably higher than the registered with 69.3% to 30.7% while in Town IV, the reverse is true with 80.5% registered and 19.5% unregistered. The two Tehsils in Nowshera (figure 23) portray similar trends in registrations with 71.7% and 98.1% documented as unregistered. As per the IARA, none of the Khyber IDPs in the assessed locations in Pabbi tehsil have been registered.



As with Nowshera, a majority of the off-camp Khyber IDP population in the district of Kohat is unregistered (88.9%). In Lachi Tehsil, over 90% is noted as unregistered with the remaining 9.3% recorded as 'unknown' (figure 24).

Despite the high negative percentages in Kohat Tehsil (81.9%), the actual number of off-camp IDPs residing in the area is minimal compared to the other Tehsils and districts.

Fig 24: IDP registrations in Kohat

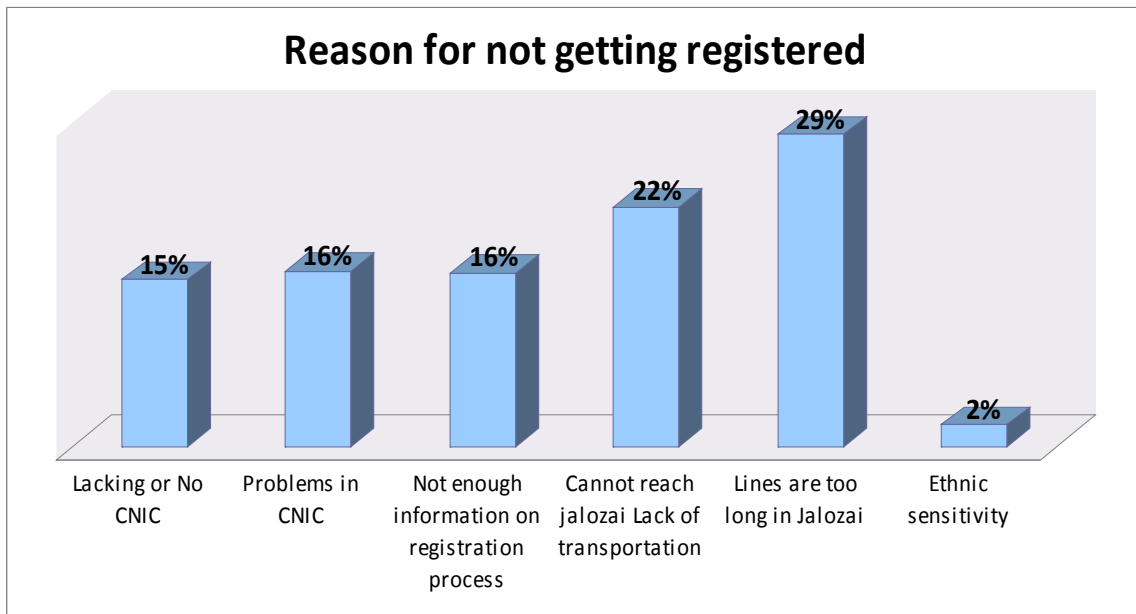


Fig 25: Reasons for not getting registered

At present, all registrations (both on and off camp) are done at the Jalozaï IDP camp in Nowshera district where humanitarian organisations and the Government are facilitating the registration process of newly displaced families. According to the latest UNHCR fact sheet², 70% to 80% of registered families are choosing to live off-camp. Many families are also not registering at Jalozaï as they consider the process to be too long and arduous. They mentioned the lack of transportation, long queues and waiting times as key constraints (figure 25). This is seen across all tehsils as per figure 26 below.

² Khyber Influx Update of 13th April 2012 - UNHCR

It was also mentioned that there were significant procedural delays on the part of the Jalozai camp management and that they did not wish to be there with female family members. During the key informant interviews, respondents also mentioned that members of local community groups had threatened IDPs not to get registered.

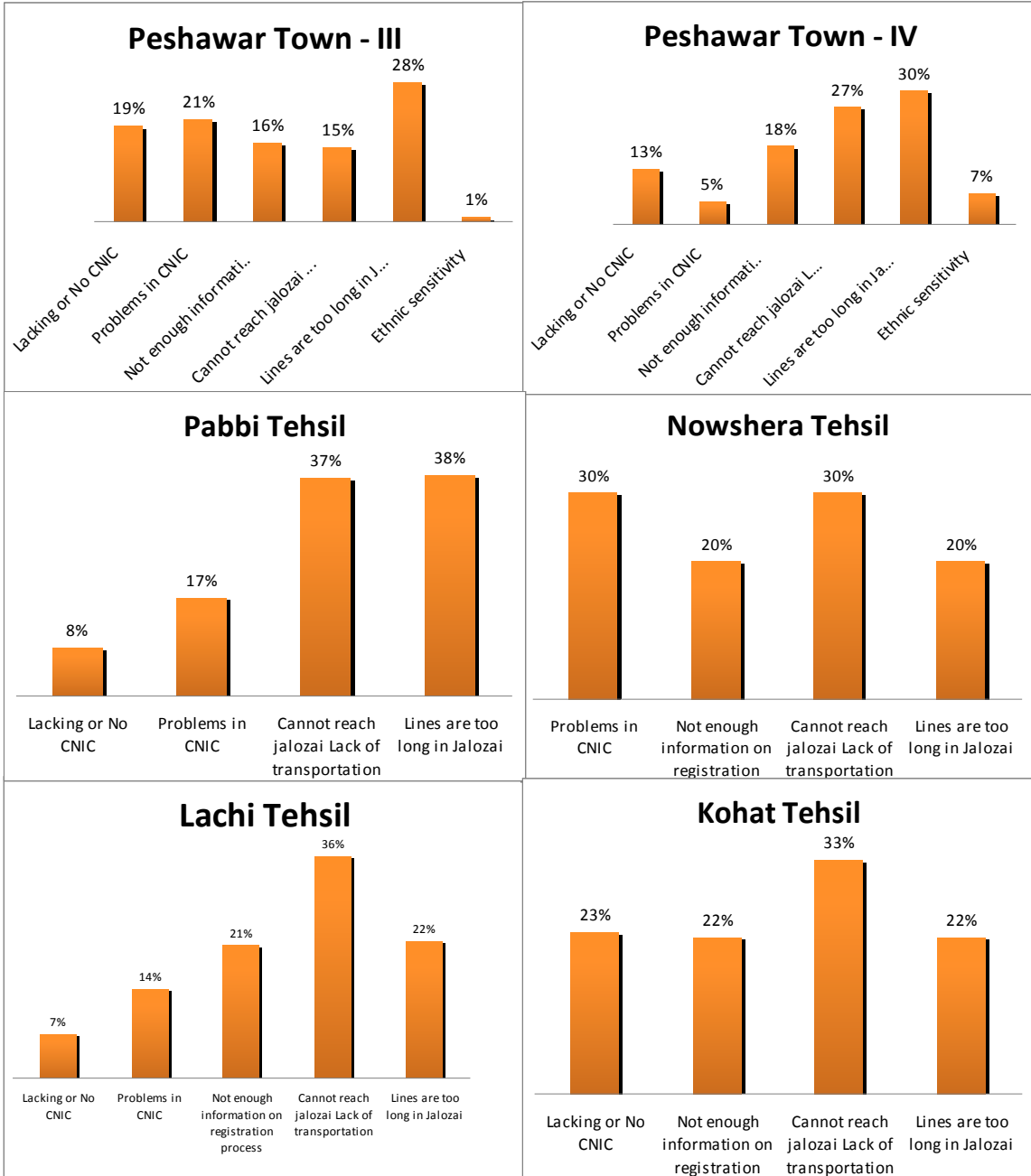


Figure 25: Reasons for not getting registered by tehsil

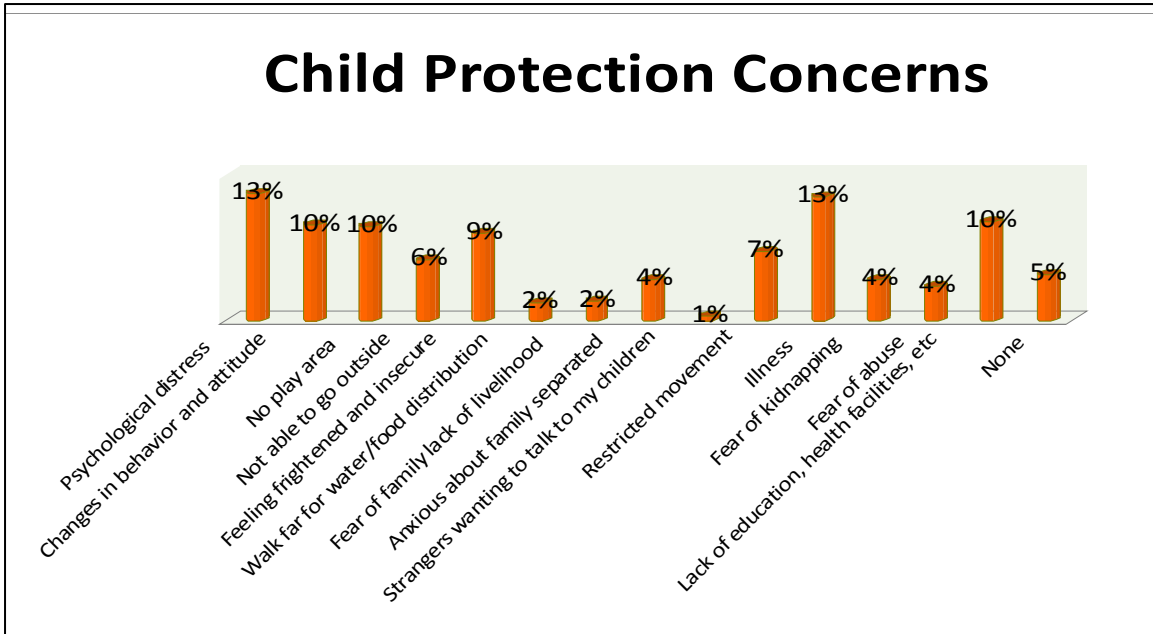


Fig 26: Child protection issues (Overall)

As can be seen in figure 26, psychological distress and illness are ranked the highest with 13% each followed by behavioural change, lack of play areas, feeling frightened and insecure and the lack of facilities with 10% each.

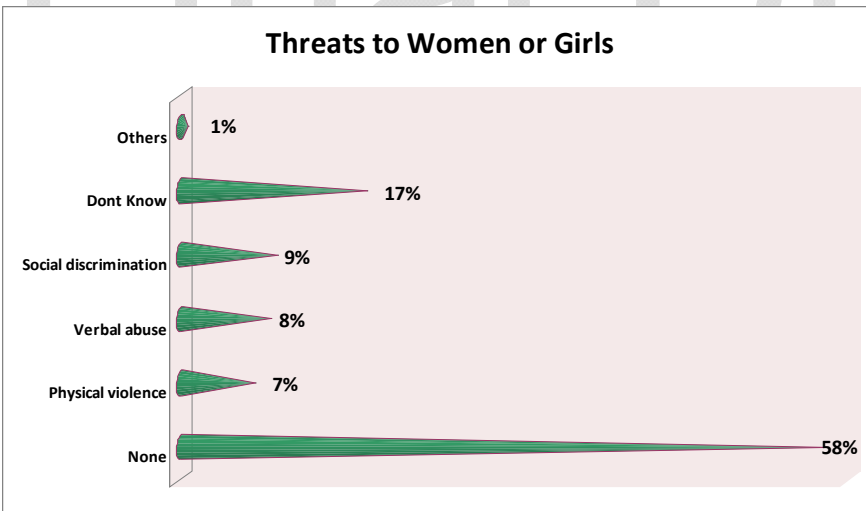


Fig 28: Threats to women and girls in emergency (Overall)

On the prevalence of specific threats of women and children; results based on respondent answers show that 9% feel that there is social discrimination against this group while another 8% perceive that they face verbal abuse. 7% cite physical violence as a key threat to women and girls. A majority of 58% say there is no specific threat while 17% report they do not know. While these results give an indication, some caution is advised as these answers are from key informants who are mostly male.

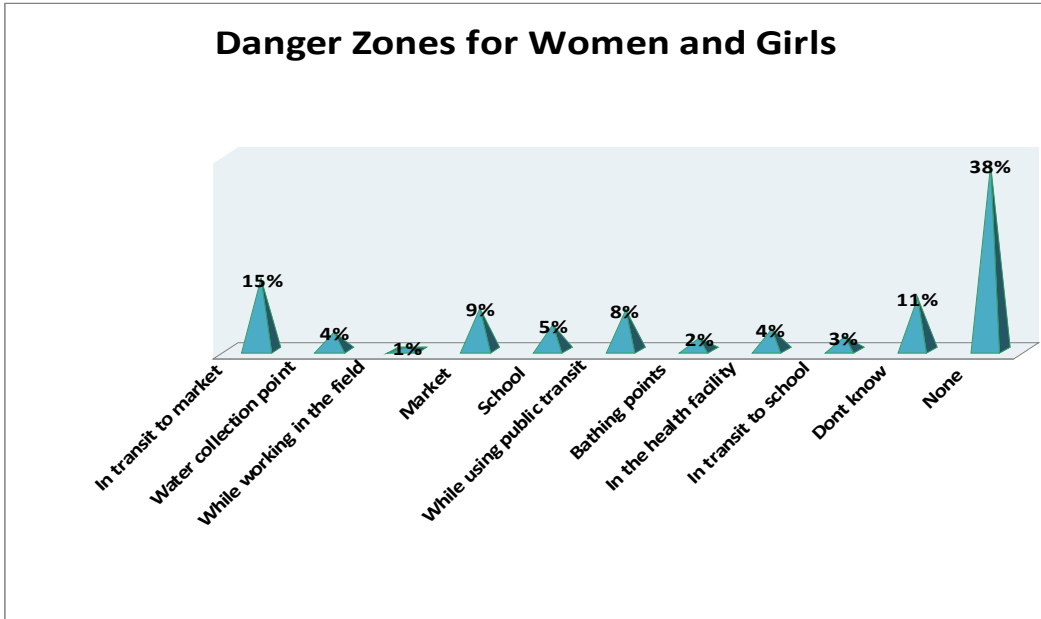


Fig 29: Danger zones for women and children (Overall)

As per respondent answers denoted in figure 29 above, the second highest perceived and/or actual risk for women and adolescent girls in the assessed areas is while travelling to the local markets with 15%. The markets themselves are also mentioned as a high risk with 9%. Together, market related risks are 24%. With 8%, public transportation is rated as the third highest risk factor and may also be associated to some extent with the primary risk factor.

6.6 Shelter

This section provides an understanding of the shelter options available to the IDPs and their associated living conditions by district.

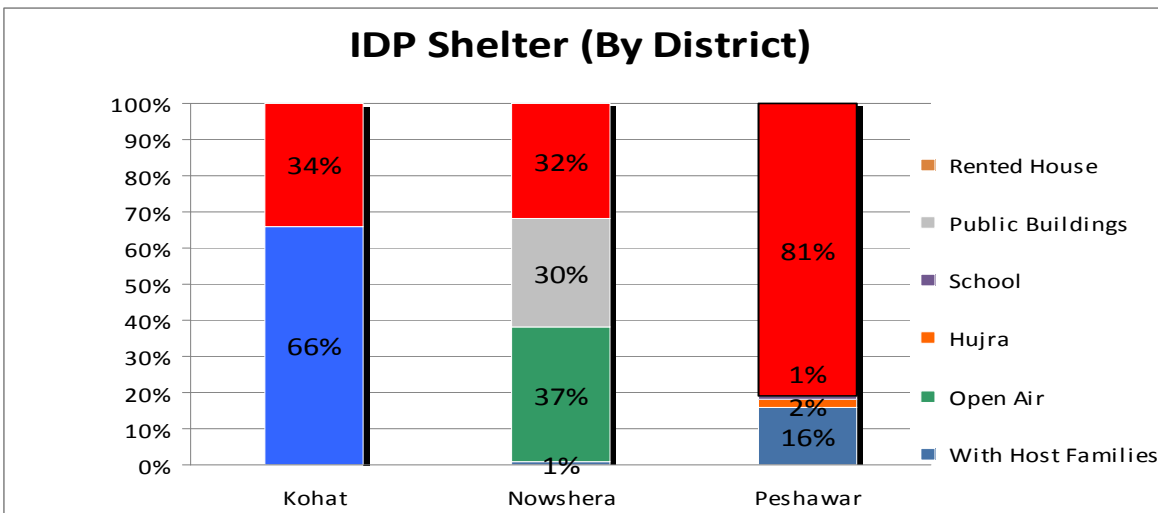


Fig 30: IDP shelter by district

As illustrated in figure 30, a majority of off-camp Khyber IDPs in Peshawar are living in rented houses and account for 81% of the Khyber IDP population in Peshawar and 68.7% of the overall population in all three districts. The second highest accommodation status in Peshawar is host families with 16%. Open air and public buildings rated less than 1% in Peshawar and are not represented in the figure. In Nowshera, 37% of the Khyber off-camp IDP population is living in open areas while most of the remaining are distributed fairly evenly between public buildings and rented houses with 30% and 32% respectively. In Kohat, the total off-camp Khyber IDP population is distributed between host families and rented houses at 66% and 34%.

The above break-down is indicative based on sampling limitations and not an exact representation of Khyber IDP settlement status in the three districts.

6.7 Food

The second major need reported by respondents is food. A large percentage of IDPs are currently dependent on daily wage labour and this meagre source of income, increasing rents and health care costs indicate a rising level of vulnerability. This implies an increasing food insecurity and vulnerability to rising market prices.

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6.8 Health

This section provides information on the type and availability of health facilities in the assessed districts and also informs on the level of delivery of polio and EPI vaccinations to IDP children across the three districts.

- Availability of health facilities

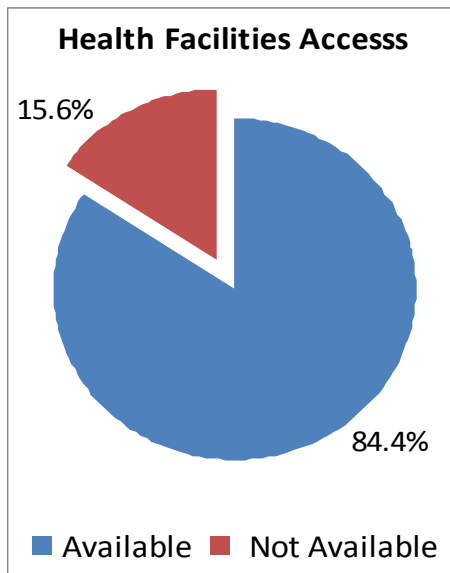


Fig 31: Availability of health facilities (%)

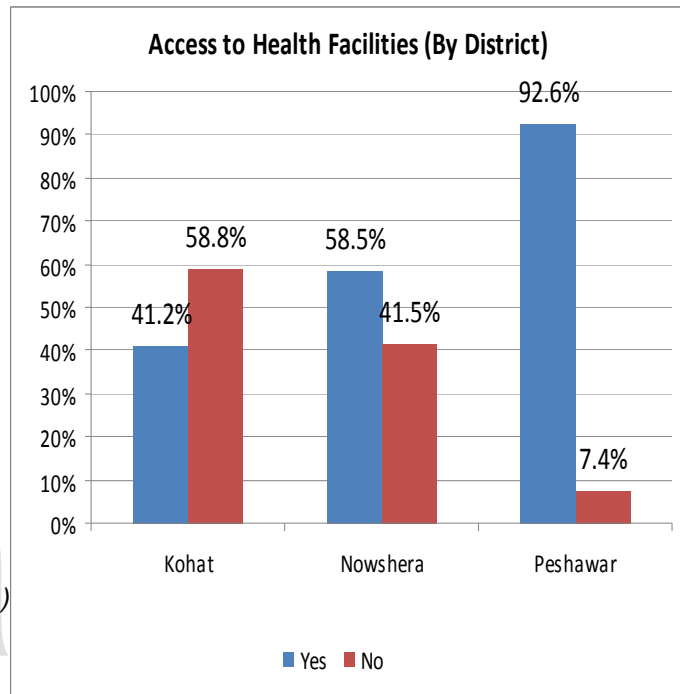


Fig 32: Availability of health facilities (By District)

The majority of respondents (84.4%) reported that health facilities were available whereas 15.6% noted they lack any form of healthcare (figure 31). The availability of health facilities is highest in Peshawar with 92.6%, followed by Nowshera with 58.5% and Kohat with 41.2% (figure 32).

- Health facility by type (availability)

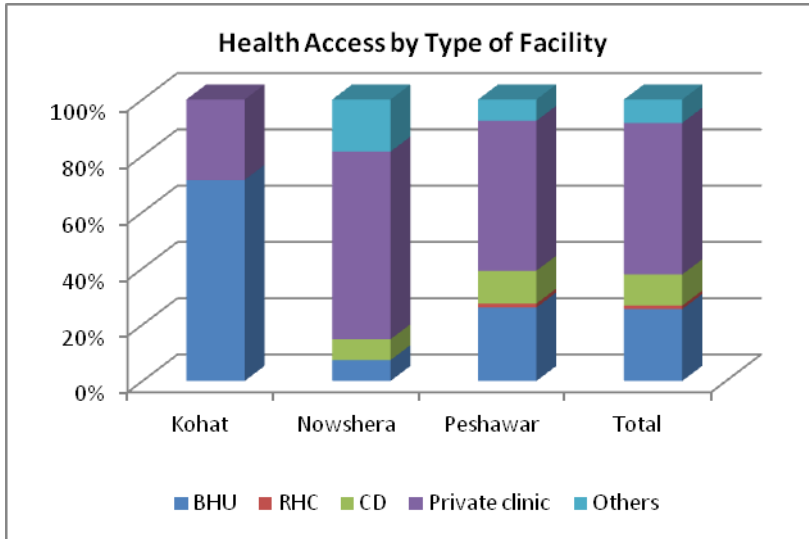


Fig 33: Type of available healthcare by district

As shown in the 'total bar' in figure 33, private clinics are the most commonly available health facility overall while government-run Basic Health Units (BHU) are the second most available. Civil Dispensaries (CD) and Rural Health Centres (RHC) account for a lesser percentage. These trends are similar to that of Peshawar while the healthcare situation in Nowshera and Kohat is contrastingly different.

In Peshawar and Nowshera, where 99% of the Khyber IDP population is located, some form of healthcare, albeit available as indicated in figure 32, is largely provided by private health clinics (71.4% and 43.9%) which are generally costly.

- Vaccinations

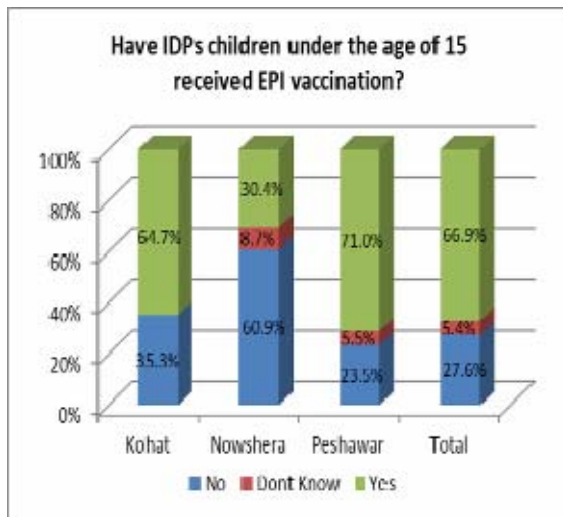
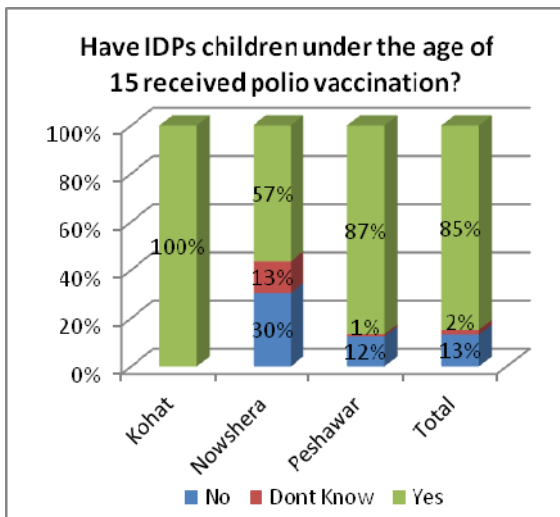


Fig 34: Polio and EPI vaccinations

The coverage of polio vaccinations is greater than the coverage of EPI vaccinations across the board. 84.8% of IDP children under the age of 15 years have received polio vaccinations whereas only 66.9% have received EPI vaccinations (figure 34).

As indicated, Kohat has 100% coverage of polio vaccinations while Nowshera has the lowest percentage with 56.5%. For EPI vaccinations, Peshawar and Kohat have the highest proportion of children vaccinated for this disease (71% and 64.7% respectively). However, the number of EPI vaccinated children is exceptionally low in Nowshera where only 30.4% of IDP children under the age of 15 years are reported to have been vaccinated.

6.9 WASH

The majority of respondents, 94.5%, reported that water was available in their respective districts.

Among the areas assessed in the three districts, all respondents in Kohat indicated that water is available while 5.5% respondents in Peshawar and 7.3% in Nowshera reported that water was unavailable.

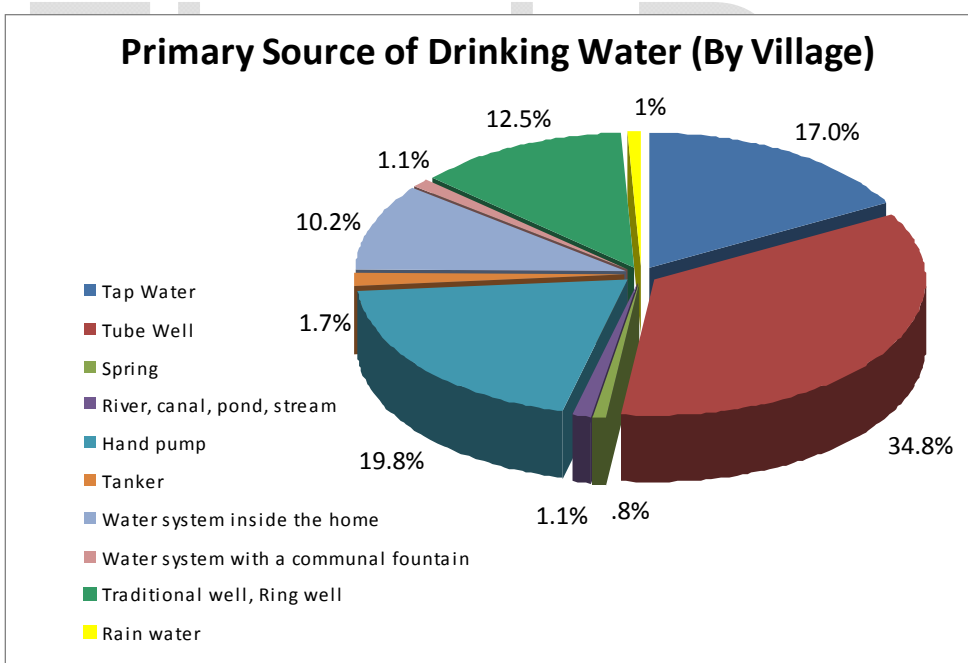


Fig 35: Primary source of drinking water

As indicated in figure 35, tube wells are the most common source of drinking water with 35%, followed by hand pumps at 20% and tap water at 17%. It is assumed that these are all protected sources. Even though availability of drinking water does not seem to be a significant problem, the quality and adequacy of water was not assessed in this survey.

6.10 Education

In this section, the assessment covered the district-wise levels of school attendance and identified main reasons for non-attendance.

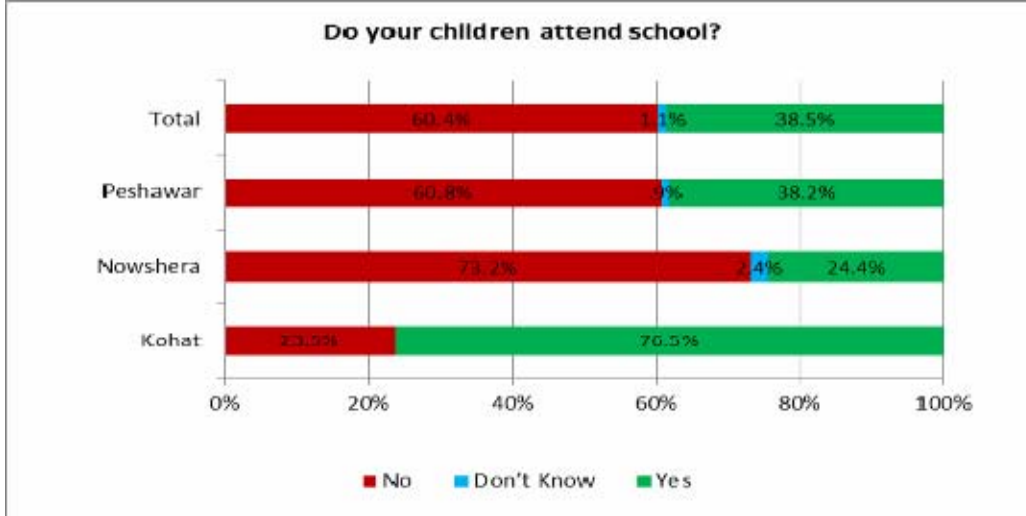


Fig 36: School attendance by district

As seen in figure 36, school attendance is very low among children of off-camp Khyber IDPs with only 38.5% of the respondents reporting positively. The highest proportion of children attending school is in Kohat with 76.5% whereas Nowshera has the lowest with 24.4%. In Peshawar where a large majority of the IDP population resides, a high negative of 60.8% was recorded.

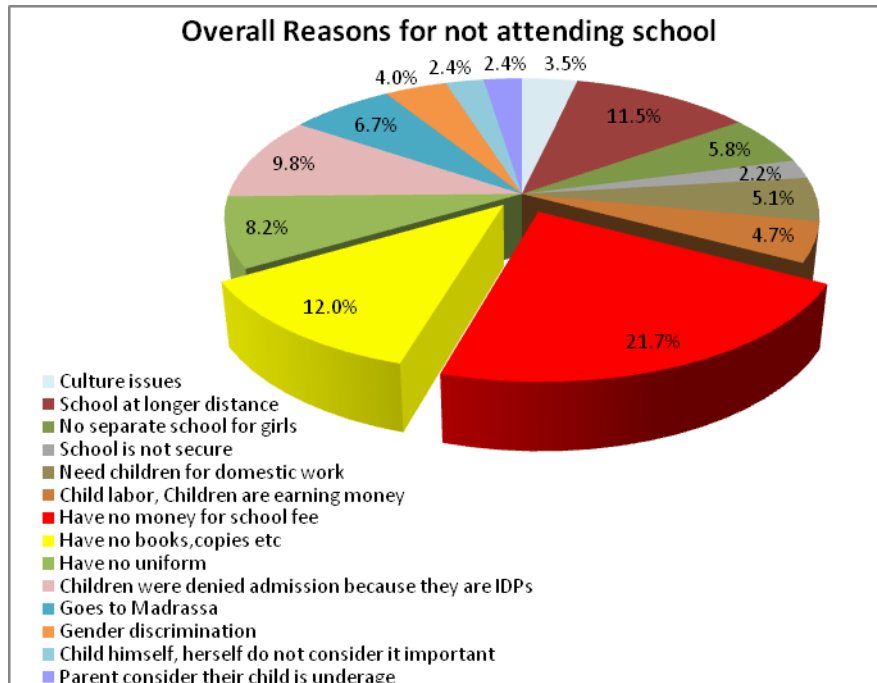


Fig 37: Reasons for not attending school

The inability to pay school fees is the most commonly cited reason for low attendance with 21.7% while children lacking books and uniforms are the second and third most prevalent reasons with 12% and 8.2% respectively (figure 37).

6.11 Sources of Income

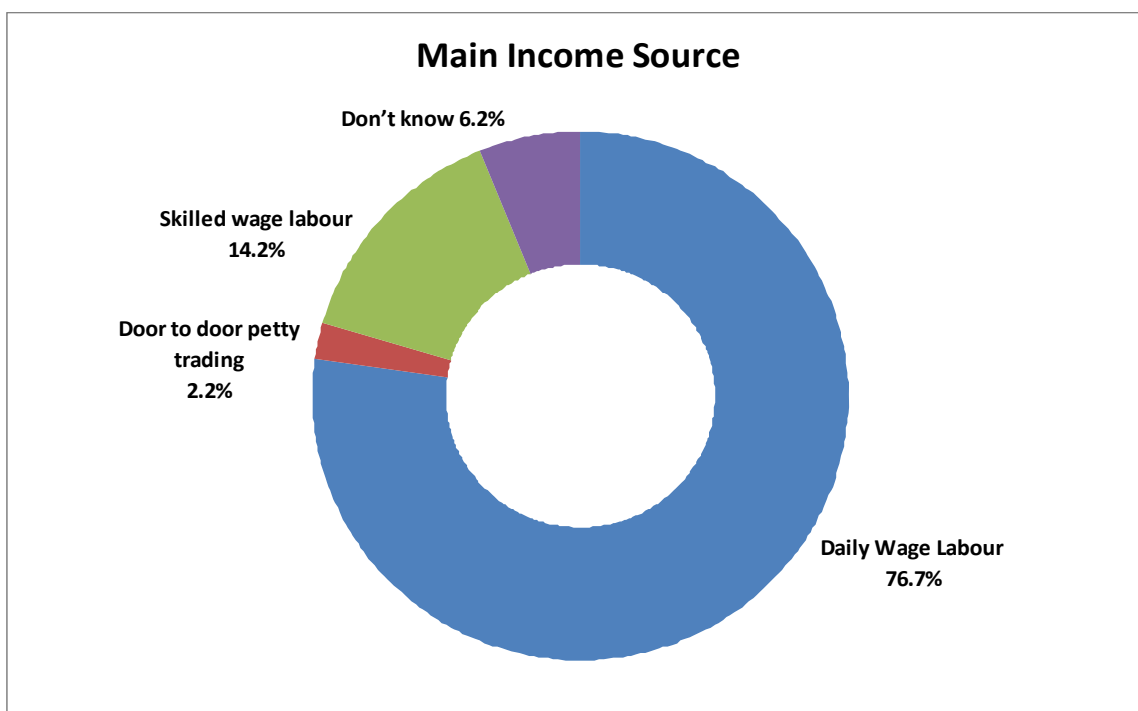


Fig 38: Main sources of income (%)

Each village assessed has very different livelihood groups and strategies and the same livelihood assistance will not meet the needs of every village. The assessment recorded a majority of income earners as unskilled day labours with 76.7%; a group generally considered to be the “least likely” to be able to meet daily needs. ‘In kind assistance’ and ‘farming, share cropping and tenancy’ are not reflected in the above graph due to their low percentages of 0.4% each.

Daily labour refers to many different types of short-term skilled and unskilled jobs. Some examples include,

- Farming activities during planting and harvest seasons
- Construction work in the immediate or adjacent areas
- Factory work at local sugar and flour mills due to the large cultivation of sugarcane and wheat. Many villagers work at these factories on daily wages
- Workshops (mainly in Charsadda, Nowshera or Peshawar)

6.12 Assistance received by Khyber off-camp IDPs

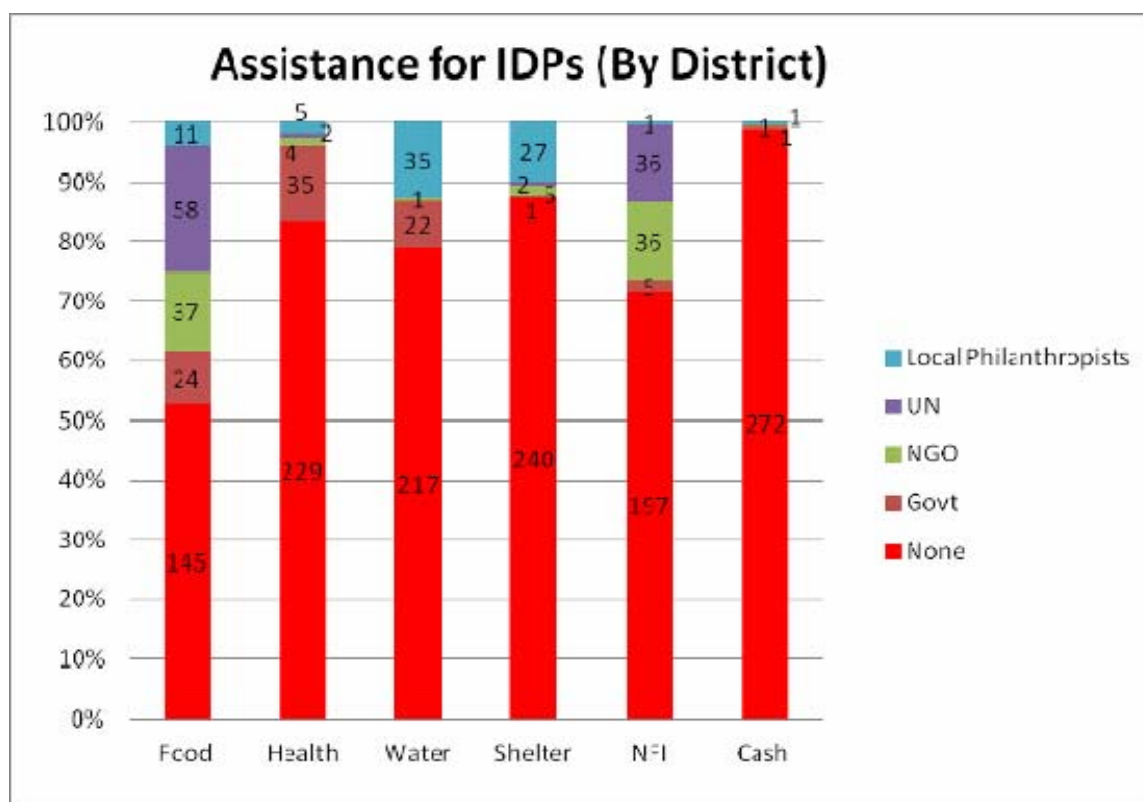


Fig 39: Assistance provided to IDPs (Number of villages)

The above figure 39 denotes the multi-sector type and level of assistance provided by the government, humanitarian agencies and local philanthropist to individual villages. As can be seen in the figure, an overwhelming majority have stated that they have not received any assistance in any sector.

Out of the options provided (excluding 'none'), assistance provided by the UN ranks highest and followed by Government, NGOs and local philanthropists.

Service Provider	Food	Health	Water	Shelter	NFI	Cash
None	145	229	217	240	197	272
Government	24	35	22	1	5	1
NGO	37	4	1	5	36	1
UN	58	2	0	2	36	0
Local Philanthropists	11	5	35	27	1	1

Table 4: Multi-sector assistance provided per village

6.13 IDP Needs

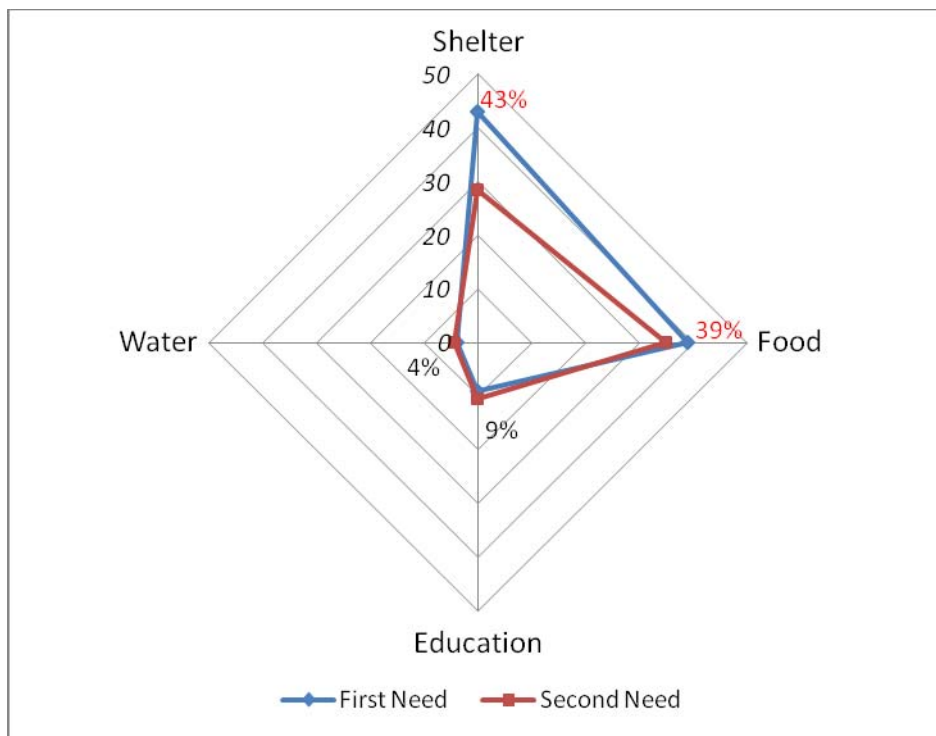


Fig 40: IDP priority needs (first and second)

When asked about their immediate needs, it was evident from the responses that Shelter and Food were the most important and immediate basic needs of the Khyber off-camp IDPs. Figure 40 shows the percentage of respondents listing their priority needs by category.

Shelter, at 43%, is the first priority need of the majority of Khyber IDPs as 80% IDP families were opting to live off-camp³. This issue has been exacerbated by increasing house rental rates due to the high numbers of IDP arrivals into the target areas. This has also resulted in an increase of IDPs living with host families and thereby stretching their coping capacities.

Particularly vulnerable are Hazar Khwani-I, Hazar Khwani-II, Landi Arbab, Malkandheri and Sufaid Dheri in terms of shelter according to the rapid assessment. As mentioned above, the need for food was rated the second most urgent need with 39%.

The need for education is also reported in some UCs of Peshawar as the first priority need where IDP families are facing difficulties with school administration. Deh Bahadar, Sheikh Muhammadii and Suleman Khel are the main UCs where IDP children are facing difficulties in getting admission into the local schools. This has mainly been attributed to a lack of educational certificates and other relevant documents.

³ Khyber Influx Update of 13th April 2012 - UNHCR

7.0 Conclusion

The IARA was designed and implemented as a quick mapping and vulnerability assessment in the districts of Peshawar, Nowshera and Kohat which are identified as primary relocation areas for insecurity-affected IDPs from Khyber Agency who are currently displaced in 'off-camp' hosting areas in KP.

The assessment was planned and carried out by multiple partner agencies with the coordination support of UNOCHA within a short period of time due to the prevailing and growing emergency encompassing the regions of KP and FATA and therefore, the information in this report is intended to provide a broad generalised overview of the emerging crisis only.

The IARA report highlights some key issue areas affecting both the off-camp Khyber IDPs and host communities that need to be further researched in greater detail and addressed by the humanitarian agencies. The IARA partners hope that the report provides an impetus for the rapid deployment of assistance to address the identified needs.

8.0 Recommendations

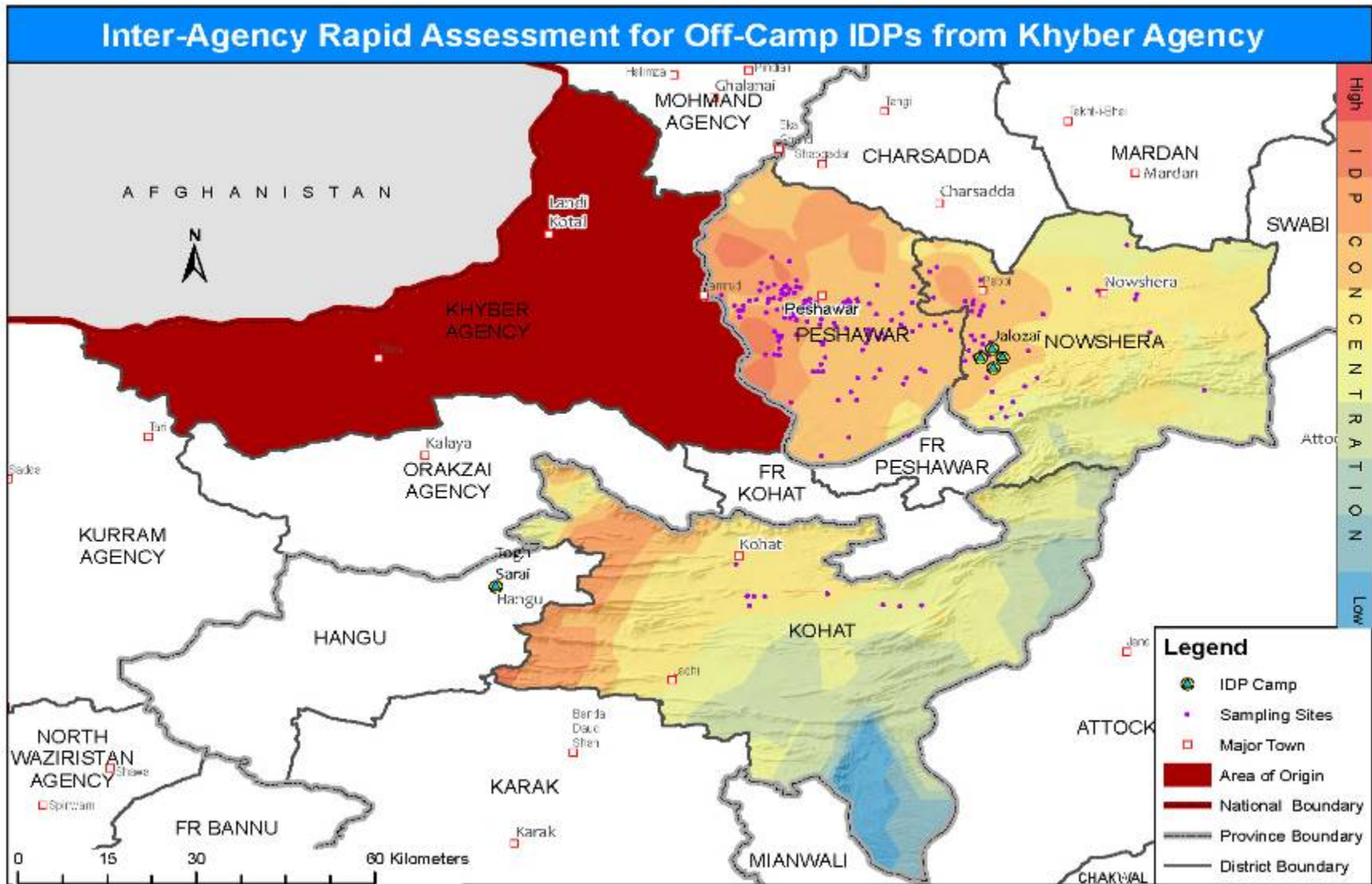
The following recommendations are made based on the findings of this report,

1. Since shelter and food are cited as the most immediate needs by the Khyber IDPs, these should be the immediate priority for humanitarian assistance.
2. Rent assistance has previously not been considered for IDPs, but IARA clearly demonstrates a significantly higher trend of IDPs choosing to live off camp than on-camp, with the vast majority staying in rental accommodation. The assessment indicates that rent costs are rising and higher rental costs leads to less available money for food, health services and other basic necessities. Thus, a cash grant to cover rent may be considered supported by advocacy to prevent prices inflation due to high demand.
3. There is a clear and immediate need for additional registration and distribution sites, especially in the district of Peshawar.
4. Strong information campaigns designed to advertise and raise awareness of the importance of EPI vaccinations is required and may be coupled with Polio vaccinations. This should be immediately followed-up by EPI vaccination initiatives for IDP children.
5. The Education Cluster can use this information as the baseline to design projects in locations where IDP children are not attending school as detailed in this report.

6. WASH and Health cluster may use the available data as a baseline for project design and introduce WASH and health interventions for IDP families living in locations of highest concentration and least served.
7. A referral system should be established for vulnerable groups for health and protection issues with a special emphasis on the needs and issues of women and children.
8. A detailed multi-cluster survey is recommended to more precisely identify the number of IDPs/families and address their most pressing needs. The survey should also focus on the impact on host families in areas such as resource limitations and sharing, market prices, etc to ensure a holistic view of the issues and better serve the needs of the affected IDPs and their host communities.

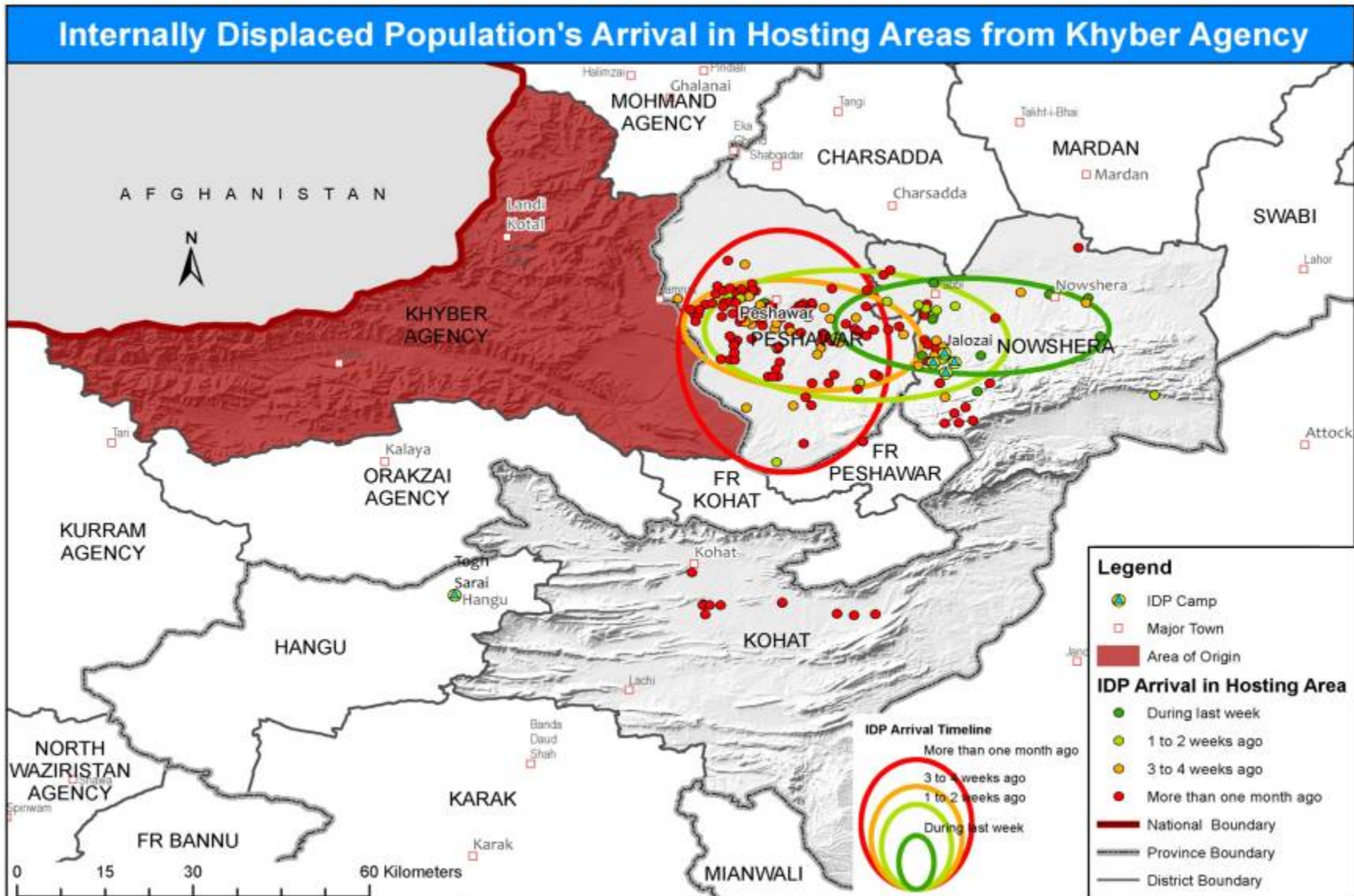
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9.0 Annexes⁴



Map 1: Spatial distribution and timeline of IDP arrivals across the three districts.

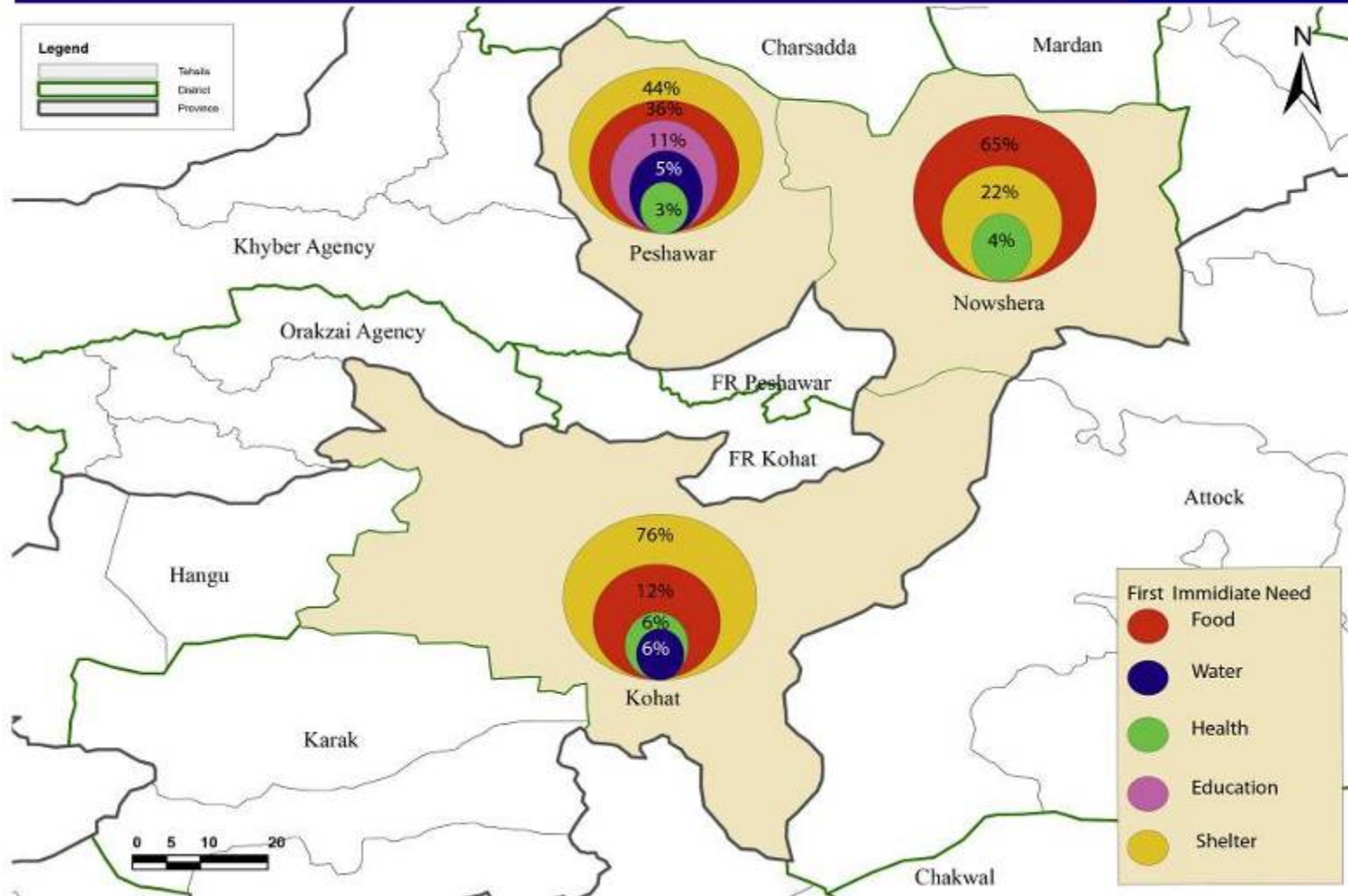
⁴ In Nowshera and certain areas of Kohat, the assessment team were not able to obtain GPS coordinates and as such some information is not reflected in the current maps and has been added manually



Map 2: IDP arrival trend in hosting areas⁵

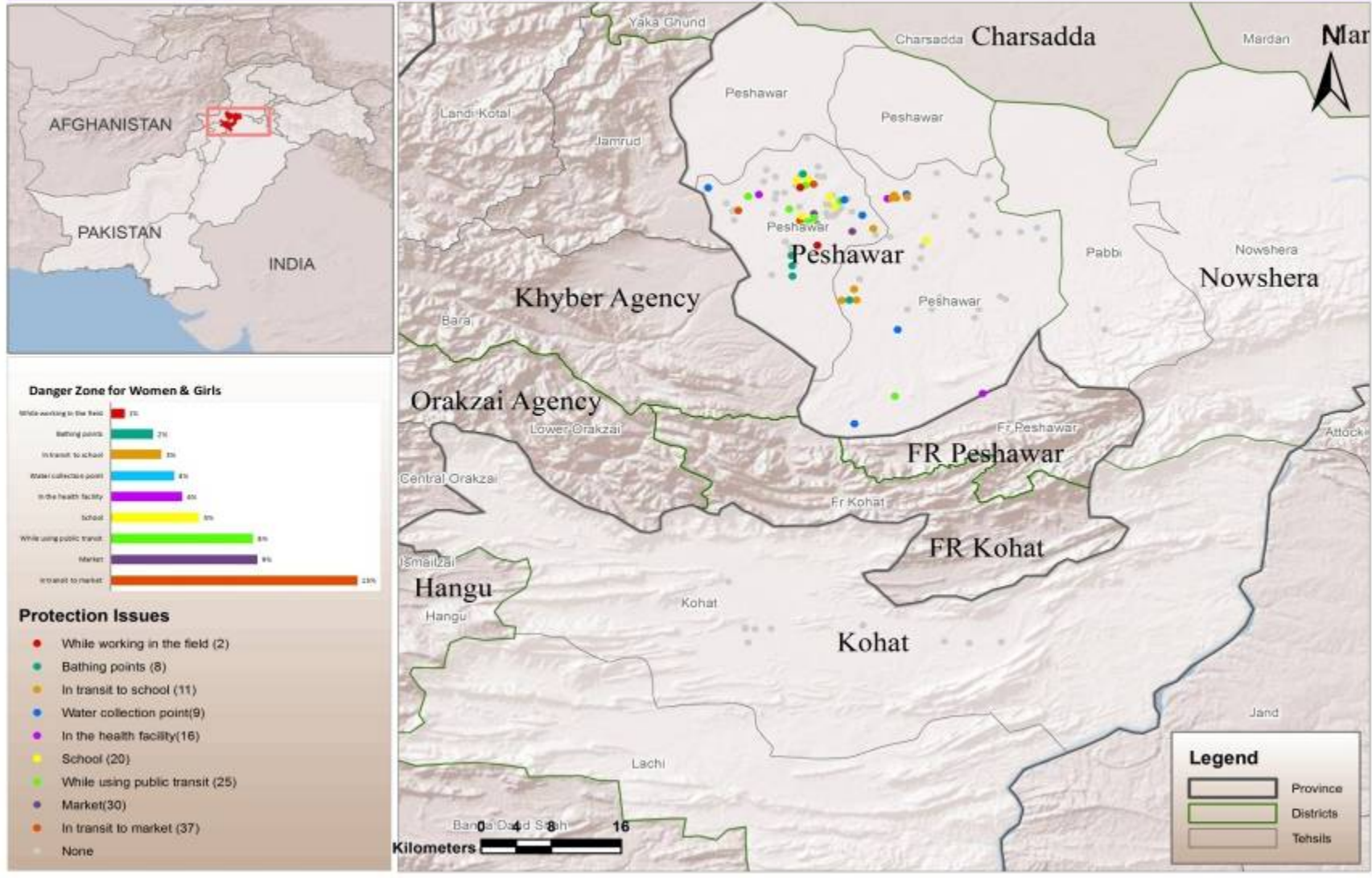
⁵ The ellipses in the map show the IDP arrival trend in the hosting areas. It highlights that the majority of IDPs who “arrived more than a month ago” are living in Peshawar and recent trend is gradually inclined to stay closer to the relief distribution site/IDP camp in Jallozai.

Need Analysis on District Level

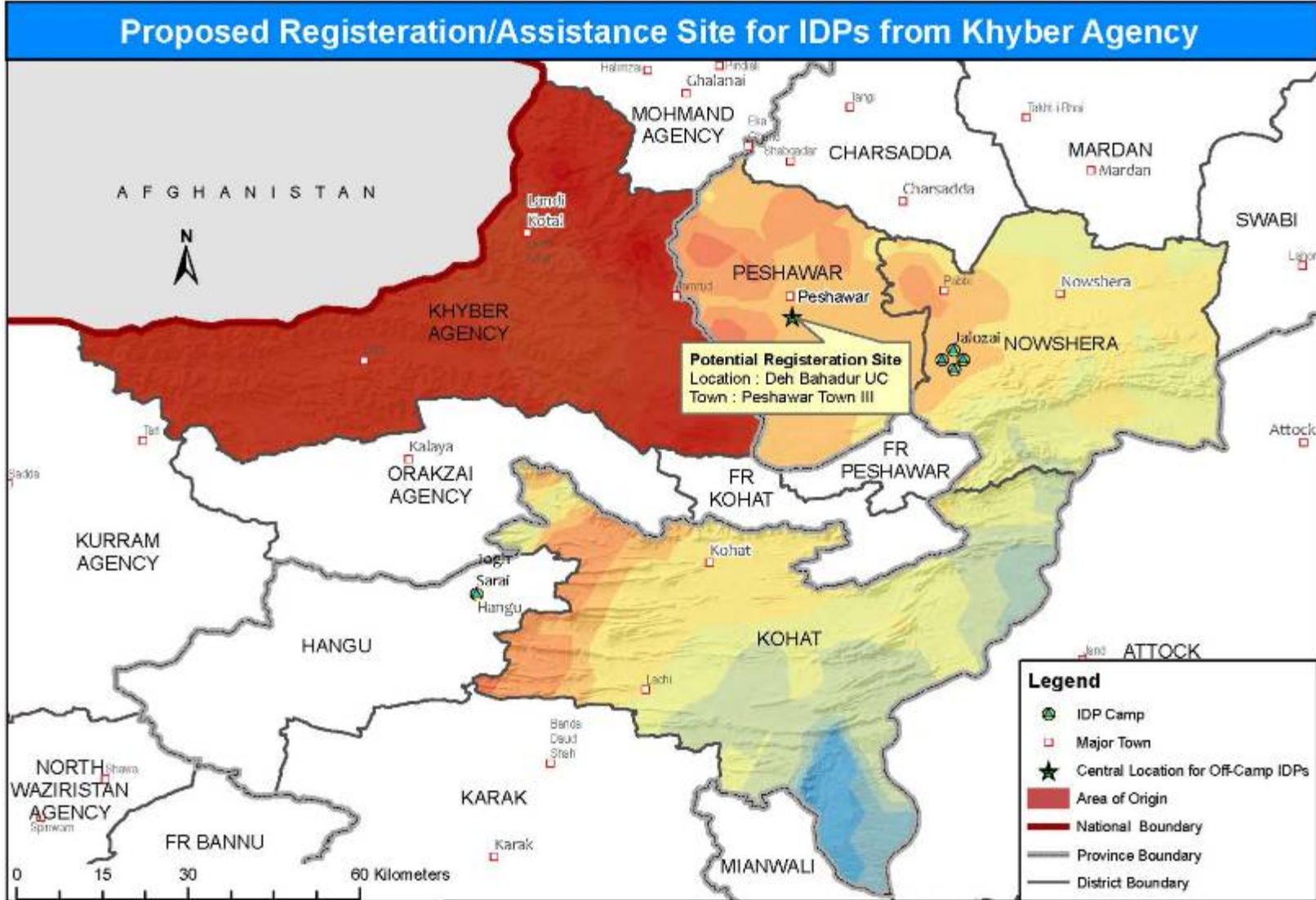


Map 3: Needs analysis by district

IDPs Protection Issue 17th April 2012



Map 4: IDP protection issues



Map 5: Proposed registration/assistance site for IDPs⁶

⁶ The proposed site is calculated automatically using geo-spatial techniques. This is the median location of IDPs in the hosting areas. On ground real situations may differ from this hypothetical proposal.

IARA Assessment Locations		
Host District	Host Tehsil	Host UC
KOHAT	Kohat	Bilitang
		Gumbat
		Khushal Garh
		Kohat Urban-II
		Sher Kot
	Lachi	Jarma
NOWSHERA	Nowshera	Azakhel Payan
		Inzari
		Jalozai
	Pabbi	Aman Kot
		Dag Behsud
		Dag Ismail Khel
		Dag Ismail Khel Chapri
		Daggai
PESHAWAR	Peshawar (Town-III)	Bazid Khel
		Deh Bahadar
		Dheri Baghbanan
		Hayatabad-I
		Hayatabad-II
		Landi Arbab
		Malkandheri
		Nothia
		Nothia Jadeed
		Palosi
		Pawaka
		Pishtakhara Payan
		Regi
		Sarband
		Shaheen Town
		Sufaid Dheri
		Tehkal Bala
		Tehkal Payan-I
		Tehkal Payan-II
		University Town
	Peshawar (Town-IV)	Aza Khel
		Badabare Harizai
		Badabare Maryamzai
		Hazar Khwani-I
		Hazar Khwani-II

		Maira Kachori
		Maira Surizai Payan
		Maryamzai
		Mashoogagar
		Mathani
		Musazai
		Sheikh Muhammadii
		Sheikhan
		Shirkira
		Suleman Khel
		Surizai Bala
		Surizai Payan
		Urmr Bala
		Urmr Miana
		Urmr Payan

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Core IARA Partner Agencies

1. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
2. World Food Programme (WFP)
3. IDP's Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling (IVAP)

Support Partner Agencies

1. United Nation's International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF)
2. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
3. Save the Children Fund (SCF)
4. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
5. Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD)
6. Society for Skills Training Development (SSTD)
7. Basic Education and Employable Skills (BEST)
8. Lawari Humanitarian Organization (LHO)
9. United Nation's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
10. Provincial Disaster Management Authority – KP (PDMA)

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