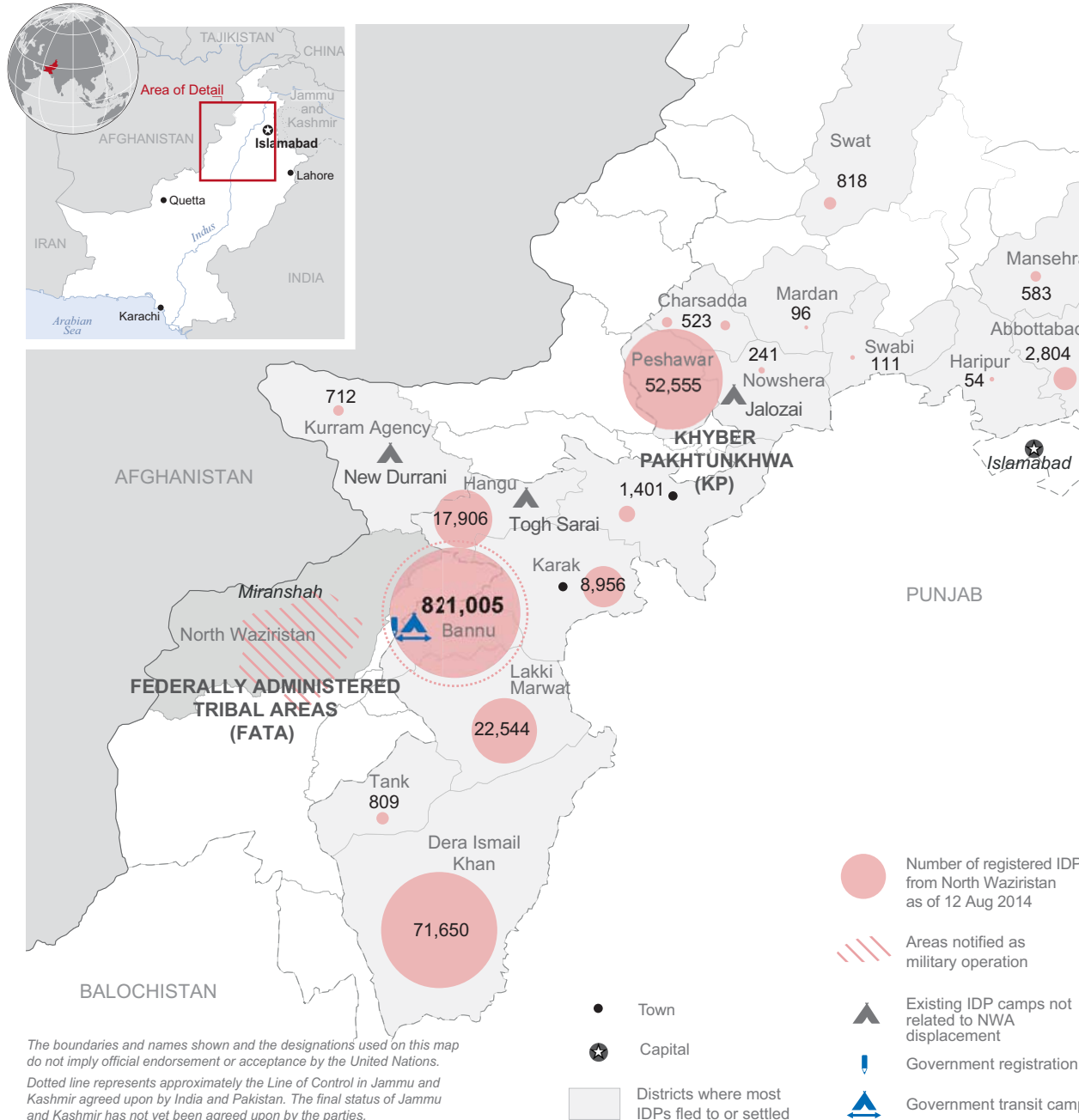


NWA DISPLACEMENT

As of 8 August, the total registered displaced population from North Waziristan (NWA) is **1,002,002 individuals (95,356 families)**: 258,643 males; 286,389 females; and 456,970 children. Overall, **74 per cent** of the total displaced population are women and children. As of 31 July, National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) has verified 53,186 families and rejected 40,053 families. A vulnerability assessment through the Vulnerability Working Group is being conducted to identify those needing support.



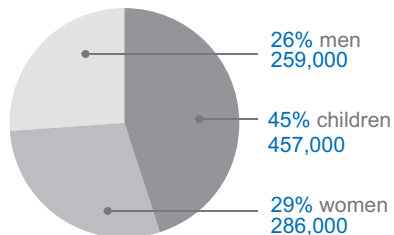
FUNDING

\$ 99 million
REQUIRED for six months

51 million \$
FUNDED

KEY STATISTICS

1 million¹
people displaced from NWA



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment Key Findings²

- Only 5 % of the families have a source of income, while 95% of the families have no income.
- Inadequate shelter services, overcrowding in areas of displacement, harsh weather conditions, and high rental charges remain key challenges for displaced families.
- The majority of displaced families do not plan to move out of Bannu; 2% intend to move to other parts of KP.
- The majority of displaced families living in schools will soon face displacement when schools re-open.
- Health related problems include skin infections/scabies, diarrhea, coughs, colds, and fever.
- 73% of the key informants report that affected people face problems obtaining assistance. The most common reason (31%) is lack of documentation – CNIC cards.
- Female headed households (7%), children headed households (4%), older persons and persons with disabilities (5%) are excluded from distribution due to distribution modalities/lay-out, or other reasons.
- 11% reported they were aware of children who were separated from their families.
- Lack of access to information, particularly on registration process, available services, and support were identified as major gaps.
- 87% of displaced families are not treating water at home; 13% use water treatment methods.
- 40 % of displaced families in Bannu are not using latrine facilities and practice open defecation.