

Rapid Need Assessment of IDPs in District Swabi

Final Report

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Executive Summary

Against a backdrop of turmoil, spillover of the Swat conflict, and the resultant displacement of population, the World Vision initiated a project with a focus on Southern Buner and Swabi to “assess the existing situation both to address the immediate as well as medium to long term issues generated by the conflict.”

Three questionnaires were administered. A village profile was constructed through a community level questionnaire conducted as a focused group discussion. Within the village, households were selected for interviews and wherever IDPs were found they were also administered a separate questionnaire.

Focus of the enquiry has been on understanding the nature of the impact population displacement has had on the area (village) and host families. This is in terms of the ensuing impact on the local economy, livelihood-base, and the physical and social infrastructure, in addition to the major needs pertaining to sanitation, drinking water, food and shelter of both the hosts and the IDPs. Livelihood base and measures to expand it have also been solicited.

IDP Influx, Problems & Needs

According to the responses in the focused group discussions, IDPs in the sampled villages averaged around 1557 per village. Majority of these had been accommodated by hosts. Although a majority of the respondents were of the view that the IDPs had little effect on finances, comparison of income data as reported in the hosts’ survey suggests that on average, a household spends around Rs.5,400 (Five thousand four hundred) on IDPs.

It may be added that the average size of the IDP household was around 8.33 persons with the adult population (25 and above) being 40% of the total, while those between the ages of 15 and 24 accounting for over 22% of the total with 16% of the displaced being five years or less of age. Almost all the IDPs were registered, with nearly four-fifths (80%) of them registered by UNHCR while the remaining by the Social Welfare Department.

In response to what immediate solutions did they have in mind that would assist them in saving their livelihood in their current place, on average 25% of the total number interviewed stated cash assistance, 15% stated food assistance, and 10% stated peace in their region. Presently, 55% of the total IDP households surveyed were receiving assistance in some form from either a donor agency or NGO. Over 65% of the displaced population surveyed had its own arrangements for food while only 17% were provided for by the hosting families.

Over 6% of those surveyed reported to suffer from shelter problems, whereas 43% expressed satisfaction with the sanitation facility provided in the place they were sheltering.

Regarding health, the presence of chronically sick appears to be on the higher side among the IDPs than the host communities. Surprisingly only 5% of the respondents reported receiving assistance to help deal with health issues. Health intervention was sought by 71% of the respondents.

Nearly 90% of the respondents asked for immediate relief measures toward financial assistance, food, health, shelter, education (with around 21% of those surveyed having plans for education of their children), water and sanitation, amongst other issues.

Impact of IDPs on the Host Communities

According to 54% of the respondents covered by this survey, IDP arrival has not affected the livelihood of the host communities, but around 30% did not respond or did not want to respond to this question. 6.3% felt it added a further burden on the host family, 5.4% considering it a financial burden.

Almost one-third of the hosted IDPs families were accommodated inside the host house while the remaining were accommodated within the house vicinity in available shelter. While the IDPs were relatives in 21% of the cases or friends in 22%, they were just guests in 44% of the cases being just accommodated on humanitarian grounds.

The average additional expenditure due to the arrival of IDPs has been Rs. 5,400, a large amount of it going towards food and fuel expenses, and this is despite the fact that in 98% of the cases the hosts and IDPs were managing food requirements independently and cooking arrangements were also separate in 93% of the cases.

The average family size of the sampled households was 7. Average monthly income of the sampled households was Rs.12000.

The employment status of family members aged 10 and above was unemployed in almost 30% of the cases, 11% being self-employed, 10% being students, 9% being unpaid family workers, and 7% being a paid employee. 84% of the respondents reported agriculture as a source of income and 34% reported livestock as a source of income, bringing in a total average of Rs.40,000.

Considering that the host community expects the IDPs to be around for at least another nine months, solutions suggested by the host community members for improving their livelihood include improving the education and job market situation, followed by improving health services, and cash assistance from outside, as well as water and sanitation issues.

According to the Village Profile, majority of the responses (86%) indicate the urgency of assistance in the development of agriculture-related activities. Economic recovery and particularly livelihood security emerged also as a universal demand. In case of micro-enterprise development the host communities hardly appear to be interested though 43% of the responses indicate that IDP communities expressed their interest in having interventions to this effect.

Situation Analysis of the Region

As an average of the sampled villages, population size is around 21,000, though it varies from 7000 in Malakabad to 30,000 in Chak Naudah. Houses were self-owned in 86% of the cases, whereas only 50% of the houses were *pacca*,¹ with 33% being semi-*pacca*² and 17% being *katcha*³.

Availability of land in these sampled villages totaled around 35000 kanals, yielding an average of 5000 kanals per village. Almost 96% of the land is cultivated whereas 65% of the total land is equipped with irrigation facilities. It may be added that per capita availability of land varies substantially among the villages. Livestock holdings in the sampled area hardly appear prominent, with only 48% households having livestock.

For the reporting households the average monthly income from agriculture including domestic consumption works out to Rs.3300 per month. The average household cash income from non-agricultural sources including remittances totals to Rs.12000, thereby yielding an average household income of Rs.15000 per month.

Labour market participation of the respondents indicates that 28% were reported to be unemployed. Agriculture followed by common labour appears to be the major profession of the respondents, while 5% of the respondent also reported government services as their profession.

¹ Structure built from Bricks and Concrete

² Structure built from Bricks and Mud

³ Structure built from Mud

1 Introduction

Swabi is a district of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan bordered by districts of Mardan, Nowshera, Buner, Haripur and Attock (a district of Punjab). Swabi district has a population of around one million (1998 Census) and is a relatively developed district of NWFP, though there is a good deal of variation across different areas of the district.

Swabi can be regarded as a cradle of ancient civilization. The relics and remnants of the Ghandara civilization can be found at many archeological sites. Hund for instance is regarded as an archeological treasure, having been the capital of Hindu and Turk Shahi for three hundred years. Similarly Rani Ghat, another archeological site in the mountain areas of the district belonging to the Ghandara era, is impressive too.

Most of the invaders from Central Asia such as the Scythians, the Parthians and the Kushans preferred to settle in the Peshawar Valley (inclusive of Swabi) because of the areas soil fertility and pleasant climate. However, Alexander the Great and the Muslim invaders passed through this area to capture other parts of the subcontinent of India. It may be added that the current population of Swabi is predominantly Yousafzais, a major tribe of Pakhtuns/Pathans who took over the Peshawar Valley including Swat when they entered this area along with Mahmood Ghaznavi. Under the guidance of Sheikh Mali Yousafzai, different parts of the valley were divided among sub-tribes. Babar the Mughal Emperor, while passing through this area, characterized it as Rhinoceros Land in his memoir's while hunting them down. He married the daughter of the Chieftain of the Yousafzai tribe to cultivate friendship but for all practical purposes these tribes remained autonomous or independent till the British took over and established their empire by granting autonomy to the tribal regions and subjecting legal control over the rest of the area generally known as the 'settled areas' of Swabi as a part of Mardan district.

With the beginning of the Afghan war, Swabi experienced an influx of Afghan refugees and has been impacted subsequently by the emergence of Jihadi culture as an interactive outcome of internal and external factors. More recently Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Buner and Swat have also been received by Swabi as a result of Taliban's capture of Swat and Pakistan Military's responsive action to put an end to Talibanisation. The district and its bordering areas continue to receive IDPs from Buner, Swat and other areas in droves.

2 Objective of the Survey

It is against this backdrop of turmoil, spillover of the Swat conflict, and the resultant displacement of population that the World Vision initiated a project with a focus on Southern Buner and Swabi to “assess the existing situation both to address the immediate as well as medium to long term issues generated by the conflict.” SEBCON was engaged to carry out a Situation Analysis and Survey involving both IDP and Host families besides constructing locality profiles (the questionnaires are annexed). Emphasis of the exercise was upon assessing the immediate impact on both IDP and Host families, prioritization of current needs, and determination of the extent to which the poor are likely to become poorer. Needs-assessment in particular of the vulnerable groups and females is a matter of priority. Socio-economic profiles of the communities affected will further facilitate efforts towards developing the area via rehabilitation and resettlement. WV Pakistan has a strategic interest in the longer term development of the neighbouring Buner district, which is why Swabi UCs were selected, given their links /closeness to Buner district.

2.1 Field Survey

2.1.1 Sample Selection

Given the prevailing security situation and the undefined sampling frame it was impossible to select the “sample” using conventional methods. Thus the village selection was conducted by selecting at least one village from each UC in the target area and where possible, the UC headquarter was selected on purpose to expect the maximum numbers of the IDP population. The number of villages for the study was the maximum attainable and at the same sufficient in our opinion to give valid information about the project focused key indicators.

Seven villages in Swabi district were selected for the survey on the basis of the Population Census 1998, with the villages included in the sample being headquarters of their respective Union Councils. Households were selected randomly on the basis of the proportion of households in the sampled villages. The details are provided below:-

TABLE 1 SURVEY SAMPLE

S. #	Name of Village	No. of Households in the Sample Selected	No. of IDP Households
1	Chak Naudeh	20	19
2	Malakabad	20	4
3	Pabini	20	14
4	Salim Khan	20	20
5	Shawa	20	17
6	Sheikh Jana	19	17
7	Taraki	20	19
Overall Sample		139	110

2.1.2 Questionnaire

Three questionnaires were administered. A village profile was constructed through a community level questionnaire conducted as a focused group discussion. Within the village, households were selected for interviews and wherever IDPs were found they were also administered a separate questionnaire.

As reflected by the questionnaires (please refer to Annexes), the focus of the enquiry has been on understanding the nature of the impact population displacement has had on the area (village) and host families. This is in terms of the ensuing impact on the local economy,

livelihood-base, and the physical and social infrastructure, in addition to the major needs pertaining to sanitation, drinking water, food and shelter of both the hosts and the IDPs. Livelihood base and measures to expand it have also been solicited.

2.1.3 Enumeration – Hiring and Training

Twelve enumerators (of which four were females) were engaged to administer the questionnaires. Three teams were formed with one of being an exclusively female team. These enumerators were selected from the local area due to non-locals facing language barriers, and were imparted a one-day intensive training.

Please note that the survey findings both at the village and household levels discussed in later sections need to be considered in light of the fact that field enquiries were undertaken in the context of turbulence and immense mobility of population due to the violence and threat perceptions in the surrounding areas. Even during the three-day data collection period, the size and composition of the villages experienced changes with some villages experiencing additions to the existing IDPs while others were being vacated. Under these conditions, response errors and non-responses can hardly be ruled out. In addition, with the lack of time at SEBCON's disposal, pilot tests could not be conducted.

With these caveats in view, major findings of the exercise are discussed in the following sections.

3 IDP Influx, Problems & Needs

According to the responses in the focused group discussions, IDPs in the sampled villages averaged around 1557 per village. Majority of these had been accommodated by hosts (1333), while 1500 IDPs were reported as living in the open (that too only in village Salim Khan). The camps and schools which provided shelter to IDPs were not covered in the survey. The information from the hosts' survey reveals that overall 80% of the sampled households have received IDPs at an average of 8.4 per host, with 3 of them being children.

TABLE 2: PRESENCE OF AVERAGE NO. OF IDPS IN THE SAMPLED VILLAGES

Location	Chak Naudeh	Malakabad	Pabini	Salim Khan	Shawa	Sheikh Jana	Taraki	Overall Sample
In Camps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
With Hosts	464	19	300	4,500	1,978	0	2,070	1,333
Open	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	214

Around one-third of the IDPs had been accommodated within the house while the remaining were provided with a separate place to live. Over 40% of the IDPs had been accommodated on compassionate grounds while the remaining were friends or relatives.

TABLE 3: HOST FAMILY RELATIONSHIP WITH IDPS

Village	Relatives		Friends		Guests on Compassionate Ground		Not Specified		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Pabini	5	36	3	21	5	36	1	7	14	100
Malakabad	0	0	0	0	4	100	0	0	4	100
Salim Khan	5	25	6	30	6	30	3	15	20	100
Sheikh Jana	1	6	3	19	12	75	0	0	16	100
Chak Noda	5	26	5	26	4	21	5	26	19	100
Taraki	3	15	5	25	9	45	3	15	20	100
Shewa	5	25	3	15	10	50	2	10	20	100
Overall Sample	24	21	25	22	50	44	14	12	113	100

Although a majority of the respondents were of the view that the IDPs had little effect on finances, comparison of income data as reported in the hosts' survey suggests that on average, a household spends around Rs.5400 (Five thousand four hundred) on IDPs (3.4 being on food, and the remaining on fuel and other items). This additional expenditure roughly accounts for one third of the average total household income as reported in the hosts' survey. Thus it would not be sustainable for many of the hosts to continue this form of support in the medium to long term.

TABLE 4: ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE (RS) DUE TO ARRIVAL OF IDPS

Village	Rent	Food	Fuel	Clothing	Health	Total
Pabini	0	5,800	1,200	1,300	850	9,150
Malakabad	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
Salim Khan	1,063	1,750	1,000	250	900	4,963
Sheikh Jana	0	8,429	700	0	0	9,129
Chak Noda	0	2,000	917	250	458	3,625
Taraki	0	2,800	636	500	64	4,000
Shewa	0	2,954	2,331	231	0	5,515
Overall Sample	149	3,425	1,196	351	310	5,431

The hosts on average expected the stay of the IDPs to be around nine months. On being questioned on availability of any outside assistance, the major source emerged to be the UNHCR, followed by the Government and a few national NGOs.

3.1 Characteristics of IDPs

In the sampled seven villages, 110 IDP respondents (82 male and 28 female) were administered the IDP questionnaire. The largest number of IDP households was found in village Salim Khan (20) while the smallest (4) in Malakabad.

The IDP population was equally divided gender-wise with 16% of the displaced being five years or less of age. It may be added that the average size of the IDP household was around 8.33 persons with the adult population (25 and above) being 40% of the total, while those between the ages of 15 and 24 accounting for over 22% of the total.

TABLE 5: IDP'S FAMILY MEMBERS BY AGE GROUPS (ABOVE 5 YEARS)

Villages	Age groups			Total
	Below 5-14	15-24	25 and above	
	%	%	%	
Pabini	43.8	19.1	37.1	100
Malakabad	20.0	53.3	26.7	100
Salim Khan	44.8	21.7	33.6	100
Sheikh Jana	34.3	19.0	46.7	100
Chak Naudeh	30.6	27.6	41.8	100
Taraki	40.6	19.5	39.8	100
Shewa	36.4	20.9	42.7	100
Overall Sample	37.8	22.1	40.1	100

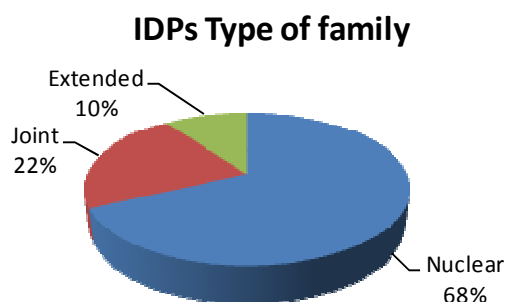
One third of the families could be characterized as joint or extended, while the rest being nuclear families.

TABLE 6: IDPS TYPE OF FAMILY

Villages	Nuclear	Joint	Extended	Total
	%	%	%	%

Pabini	73.3	26.7		100
Malakabad	75.0	25.0		100
Salim Khan	84.2	10.5	5.3	100
Sheikh Jana	76.5	17.6	5.9	100
Chak Naudeh	78.9	15.8	5.3	100
Taraki	47.4	36.8	15.8	100
Shewa	47.1	23.5	29.4	100
Overall Sample	68.2	21.8	10	100

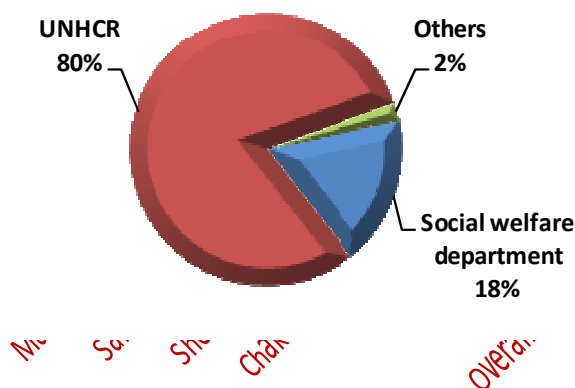
The incidence of vulnerable females was reported to be twice amongst the IDPs than the host communities, as reported by 29% of the responses.



3.2 Registration

Almost all the IDPs were registered, with nearly four-fifths (80%) of them registered by

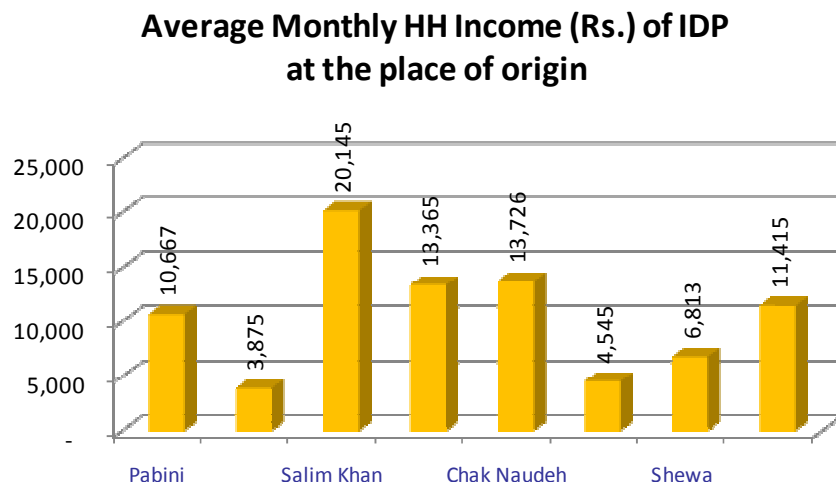
Organizations Registered IDPs



UNHCR while the remaining by the Social Welfare Department.

3.3 Economic & Livelihood Situation:

According to the respondents in the IDPs survey, the average monthly incomes of the sampled IDP households at their places of origin ranged from Rs.3875 (Malakabad) to over Rs.20,000 (Salim Khan) but the average across the villages was around Rs.11,400.



Although 43% of the males surveyed did not specify the occupation they had been involved in at their places of origin, 14% mentioned being self-employed, 12% being a paid employee, 10% as unpaid family worker, and 10% unemployed. Amongst the women, more than 50% did not specify but around 34% stated as being housewives.

However, the IDPs were more responsive and informative regarding the average annual income generated by them in the past through agriculture and livestock, with cash income of over Rs.37800 through agriculture and Rs.2700 through livestock.

TABLE 9: AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME GENERATED BY IDP IN THE PAST THROUGH AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Villages	Cash Income		Income in Kind	
	Agriculture	Livestock	Agriculture	Livestock
Pabini	23,214	857	0	0
Malakabad	2,000	0	0	0
Salim Khan	34,700	0	0	0
Sheikh Jana	52,588	2,471	0	0
Chak Naudeh	68,632	263	0	0
Taraki	31,105	5,659	0	0
Shewa	20,576	7,859	0	0
Overall Sample	37,871	2,728	0	0

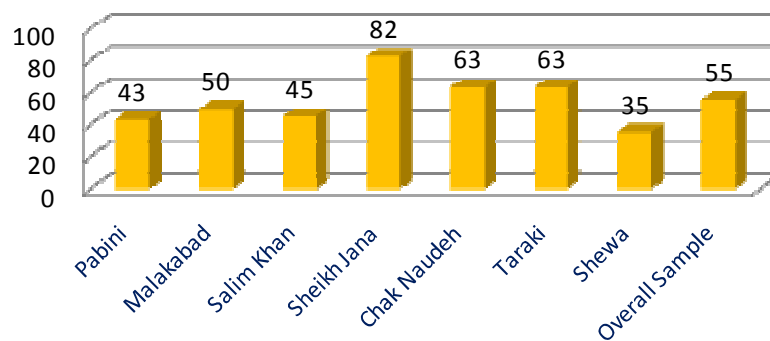
In response to what immediate solutions did they have in mind that would assist them in saving their livelihood in their current place, on average 25% of the total number interviewed stated cash assistance, 15% stated food assistance, and 11% stated peace in their region. In response to what immediate solution could assist them in promoting their livelihood at their place of origin,

TABLE 10: WHAT IMMEDIATE SOLUTION COULD ASSIST YOU TO PROMOTE YOUR LIVELIHOOD IN THE PLACE OF ORIGIN? (Percentage Response by Village)

Proposed Solutions	Pabini	Malakabad	Salim Khan	Sheikh Jana	Chak Naudeh	Taraki	Shewa	Overall Sample
CASH ASSISTANCE	7	50	15	53	32	16	24	25.5
FOOD	29		30	12	5	16		14.5
PEACE & SECURITY	29	0	25	12	0	5	0	11
DON'T KNOW	0	0	0	0	0	32	29	10
EDUCATION	0	0	5	0	26	11	6	8
WATER SUPPLY	7	0	10	0	11	5	0	5.5
REBUILD HOUSES	14	25	5	6				4.5
EMPLOYMENT	0	0	0	6	11	5	0	4
ROAD CONSTRUCTION							18	2.7
SHELTER			10				6	2.7
CROPS PROBLEM						11		1.8
ELECTRICITY					11			1.8
HEALTH	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
LIVE STOCK		25					6	1.8
AGRI COMPENSATION							6	0.9
FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT					5			0.9
LOAN FROM GOVT				6				0.9
WATER FOR FARMING				6				0.9
VTC CENTRE							6	0.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Presently, 55% of the total IDP households surveyed were receiving assistance in some form

PERCENTAGE OF HHS GETTING ANY ASSISTANCE FROM DONOR/NGO



from either a donor agency or NGO.

3.4 Food Provisioning

Considering the average household status of the agricultural resource base of the villages covered in the survey, there is only enough cultivated per household to meet their own basic

food demands. Thus provision of food for the IDPs seems unlikely to be sustainable for long under the current scenario and requires assistance.

However, over 65% of the displaced population surveyed had its own arrangements for food while only 17% were provided for by the hosting families. Outside assistance was reported by almost 11% of the respondents. This was supported by the responses to what the cooking arrangements were like, with 88% stating they cooked independently, and 10% jointly with the hosts. The question that arises is what kind of arrangements do the IDP families have as their own.

TABLE 12. WHO IS MANAGING IDPs FOOD REQUIREMENTS?

Villages	Hosts	Self	outside assistance	Not specified	Total	# of IDP HHs
Pabini	21.4%	78.6%	0	0	100.0%	14
Malakabad	50.0%	50.0%	0	0	100.0%	4
Salim Khan	30.0%	70.0%	0	0	100.0%	20
Sheikh Jana	11.8%	64.7%	23.5%	0	100.0%	17
Chak Naudeh	15.8%	68.4%	10.5%	5.3%	100.0%	19
Taraki	0	57.9%	31.6%	10.5%	100.0%	19
Shewa	17.6%	58.8%	0	23.5%	100.0%	17
Overall Sample	17.3%	65.5%	10.9%	6.4%	100.0%	110

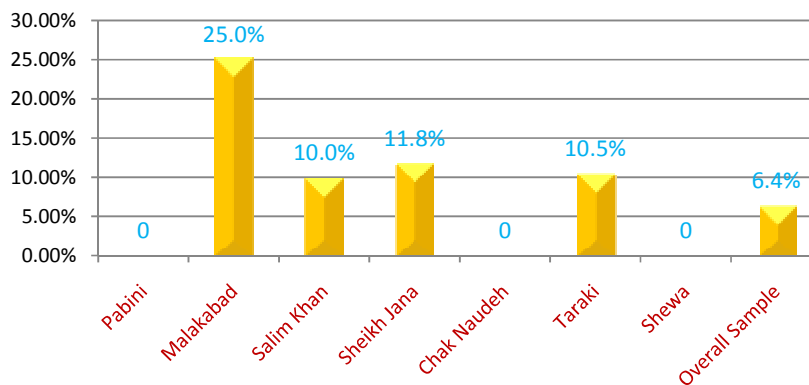
3.5 Shelter & Infrastructure Facilities

Only 7% of the respondents — mostly living in one village — reported payment of rent for the facilities they were sheltering in, while over 6% of those surveyed reported to suffer from shelter problems. However, 43% expressed satisfaction with the sanitation facility provided in the place they were sheltering.

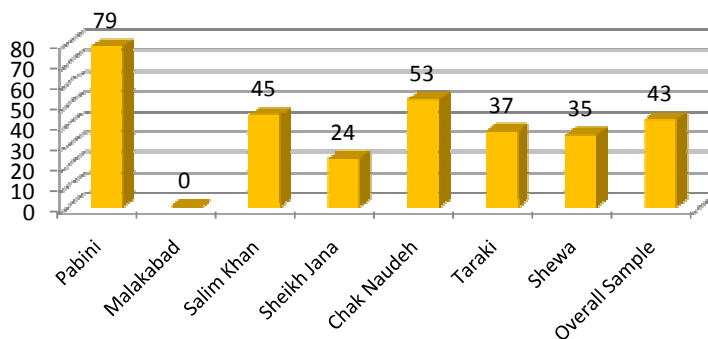
TABLE 13: IDPs PAYING ANY RENT/UTILITIES TO THE HOST

Villages	Yes (%)	# of IDP HHs
Pabini	00.0%	14
Malakabad	00.0%	4
Salim Khan	30.0%	20
Sheikh Jana	00.0%	17
Chak Naudeh	5.3%	19
Taraki	5.3%	19
Shewa	00.0%	17
Overall Sample	7.3%	110

PERCENTAGE OF IDPs FACING SHELTER PROBLEM



Percentage of IDP HHs Expressed Satisfaction over the Sanitation Facility in the House



3.6 Health Problems

Regarding health, the presence of chronically sick appears to be on the higher side among the IDPs than the host communities. Almost one-fifth — 19% — of the IDPs surveyed reported the presence of a serious health problem, and in the village of Pabini this was true for over one-third of the IDPs there, with mental trauma/disturbance being singled out as the most frequent complaint, followed by hepatitis, asthma, diabetes, and TB and a host of singular complaints. Child-delivery related problems also existed, with almost 5% of the respondents answering in affirmative. Nearly one-fifth (18%) of the respondents cited nutrition/milk problems for children, mainly due to unavailability of food and milk.

Surprisingly only 5% of the respondents reported receiving assistance to help deal with health issues. Health intervention was sought by 71% of the respondents.

TABLE 16. ANY SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM

Villages	Yes (%)	# of IDP HHs
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Pabini	35.7%	14
Malakabad		4
Salim Khan	25.0%	20
Sheikh Jana	11.8%	17
Chak Naudeh	31.6%	19
Taraki	5.3%	19
Shewa	11.8%	17
Overall Sample	19.1%	110
Reported Health Problems	Frequency	Percent
ASTHMA	2	1.8
BP	1	0.9
CHEST PROBLEM	1	0.9
CHILD KIDNEY PROBLEM	1	0.9
CHILDREN PROBLEM	1	0.9
DIARRHOEA	1	0.9
GOUT	1	0.9
HEART PROBLEM	1	0.9
HEPATITIS	3	2.7
INITIAL PROBLEMS	1	0.9
MENTALLY DISTURB	4	3.6
NEPHRITIS ,ANGINA	1	0.9
PARALYSIS	1	0.9
PHYSICAL PROBLEMS	1	0.9
SUGAR	2	1.8
TB	2	1.8
Overall Sample	110	100.0

TABLE 16A. CHILD DELIVERY RELATED PROBLEM

Villages	Yes (%)	# of IDP HHs
Pabini	7.1%	14
Malakabad		4
Salim Khan	5.0%	20
Sheikh Jana	5.9%	17
Chak Naudeh	5.3%	19
Taraki		19
Shewa	5.9%	17
Overall Sample	4.5%	110

TABLE 16B. IDPs BEING PAID ANY ASSISTANCE TO COPE WITH HEALTH ISSUES

Villages	Yes (%)	# of IDP HHs
Pabini	7.1%	14
Malakabad		4
Salim Khan	5.0%	20
Sheikh Jana	11.8%	17
Chak Naudeh	5.3%	19
Taraki		19
Shewa	5.9%	17
Overall Sample	5.5%	110

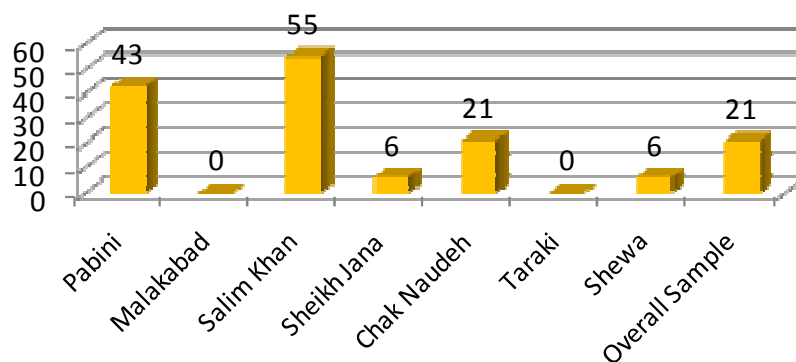
TABLE 16C. CHILD NUTRITION/FOOD/MILK PROBLEM

Villages	Yes (%)	# of IDP HHs
Pabini	14	14
Malakabad	25	4
Salim Khan	30	20
Sheikh Jana	12	17
Chak Naudeh	16	19
Taraki	21	19
Shewa	12	17
Overall Sample	18	110
PROBLEMS	Frequency	Percentage
DRINKING WATER	1	1
FOOD	6	5
FOOD ITEMS, WATER	1	1
FOOD PROBLEM	3	3
FOOD, MILK	8	7
FOOD, NON FOOD ITEMS	1	1

3.7 Suggested Areas of Intervention

Nearly 90% of the respondents asked for immediate relief measures toward financial assistance, food, health, shelter, education (with around 21% of those surveyed having plans for education of their children), water and sanitation, amongst other intervention areas.

Percentage of IDPs having Plans for Education of Children



4 Impact of IDPs on the Host Communities

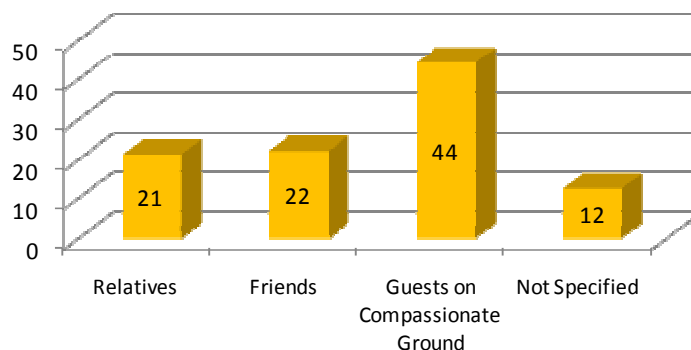
Considering that almost 80% of the host community surveyed in the seven sampled villages were accommodating IDPs, the impact of the IDP situation will be widespread and long-lasting on the involved communities. The average IDP family size being hosted is 8 persons. Almost one-third of the hosted IDPs families were accommodated inside the host house while the remaining were accommodated within the house vicinity in available shelter.

TABLE 17. IDPS ACCOMMODATED BY HOST FAMILIES

Village	Total Respondents	% of Sampled HHs Accommodated IDPs	Average Numbers of IDPs Accommodated/ Family				Part of the House Occupied by IDPs (%)	
			Male	Female	Children	Total	Inside House	Separately
Pabini	20	70.0	2.1	3.4	2.0	7.4	35.7	64.3
Malakabad	20	20.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.0	25.0	75.0
Salim Khan	20	95.0	2.6	2.8	5.0	10.4	15.0	85.0
Sheikh Jana	19	78.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	9.4	25.0	75.0
Chak Noda	20	95.0	3.2	2.6	3.4	9.2	26.3	73.7
Taraki	20	100.0	2.8	2.8	2.3	7.8	50.0	50.0
Shewa	20	100.0	4.2	4.4	5.1	13.6	40.0	60.0
Overall Sample	139	79.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	8.4	31.9	68.1

While the IDPs were relatives in 21% of the cases or friends in 22%, they were just guests in 44% of the cases being just accommodated on humanitarian grounds.

HOST Family's Relationship with IDPs (%)



33% of the hosts surveyed stated assistance was being provided to the IDPs in some form, and listed organizations that were sourcing this assistance, mostly from the UNHCR.

Percentage of IDPs being provided Assistance

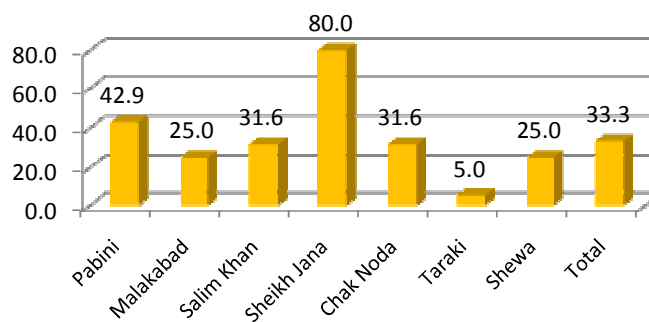


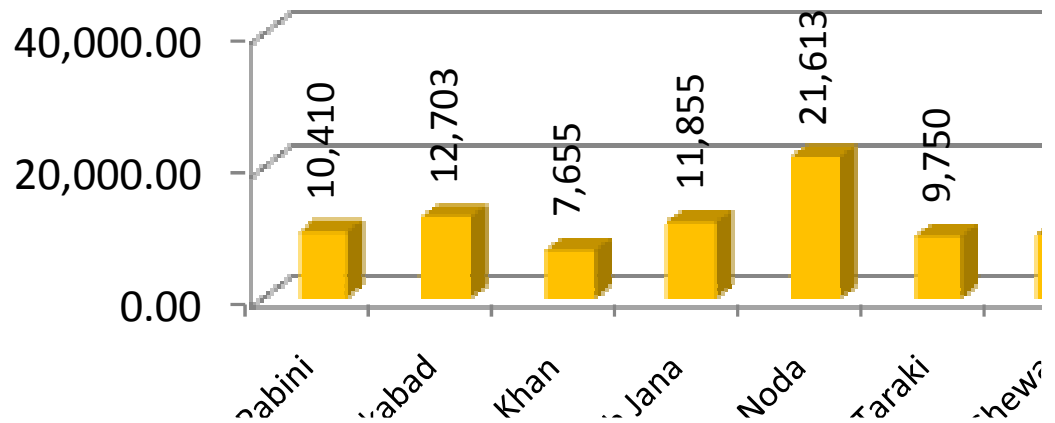
TABLE 20. ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO IDPS

Organization	Frequency	Percentage
Not specified	3	8.1
AL KHIDMAT FOUNDATION	5	13.5
GOVT AGENCIES	1	2.7
JAMAT E ISLAM	1	2.7
LOCAL COMMUNITY	1	2.7
MERCY	2	5.4
SBRC	1	2.7
SENATOR GHAFAR KHAN	1	2.7
SOCIAL WELFARE	1	2.7
UNHCR	13	35.1
WFP	6	16.2
WFP, AL KHIDMAT FOUNDATION	1	2.7
WFP, AL KHIDMAT FOUNDATION, ATI	1	2.7
Total	37	100.0

4.1 Characteristics of Host Communities

The average family size of the sampled households was 7. Average monthly income of the sampled households was Rs.12000. Houses were self-owned in 86% of the cases, whereas only 50% of the houses were *pacca*,⁴ with 33% being semi-*pacca*⁵ and 17% being *katcha*⁶.

Average Monthly Income of HOST HH



Average Family Size of the HOST HHs

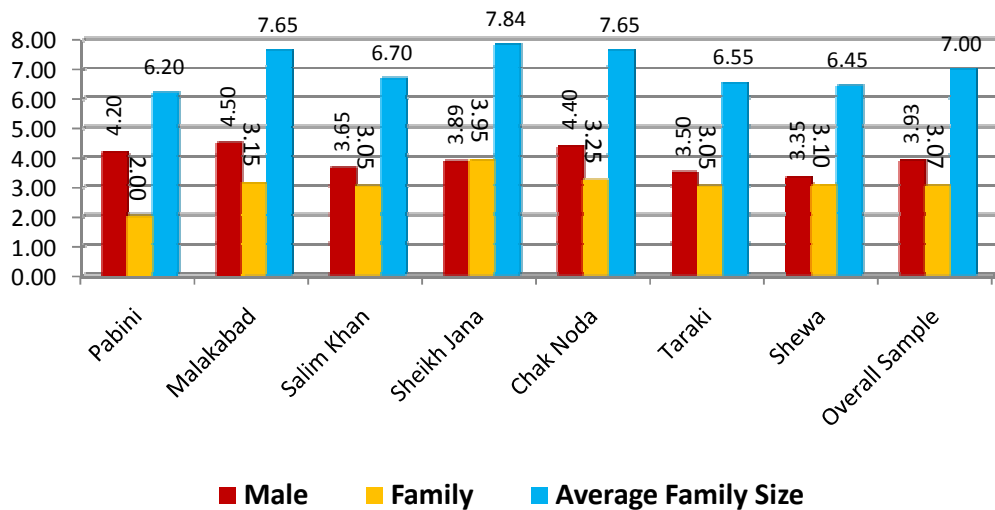


TABLE 22. HOUSE OWNERSHIP

⁴ Structure built from Bricks and Concrete

⁵ Structure built from Bricks and Mud

⁶ Structure built from Mud

Village	Self Owned		Not Owned		Not Specified		Total	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Pabini	95	19	0	0	5	1	100	20
Malakabad	70	14	15	3	15	3	100	20
Salim Khan	85	17	0	0	15	3	100	20
Sheikh Jana	89	17	0	0	11	2	100	19
Chak Noda	80	16	5	1	15	3	100	20
Taraki	90	18	0	0	10	2	100	20
Shewa	95	19	0	0	5	1	100	20
Overall Sample	86	120	3	4	11	15	100	139

The employment status of sampled HHs family members aged 10 and above was unemployed in almost 30% of the cases, 11% being self-employed, 10% being students, 9% being unpaid family workers, and 7% being a paid employee.

TABLE 23. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS AGE 10 AND ABOVE OF THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS

Gender	Employment	Village							
		Pabini	Malakabad	Salim Khan	Sheikh Jana	Chak Noda	Taraki	Shewa	Overall Sample
		Percentages							
Male	Employer	3.9	0.0	4.8	1.7	1.6	9.6	5.6	3.7
	Self employed	27.3	18.2	22.6	11.9	30.6	11.5	5.6	19.0
	Paid Employee	0.0	13.6	0.0	13.6	11.3	28.8	14.8	10.9
	Unpaid Family worker	1.3	33.3	0.0	33.9	1.6	0.0	3.7	10.6
	Owner Cultivator	9.1	0.0	22.6	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.3
	Sharecropper	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.6	0.0	18.5	3.9
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.7
	retired/Pensioner	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.8	3.2	1.9	0.0	2.5
	Housewife	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	un-employed	27.3	15.2	45.2	5.1	21.0	38.5	38.9	26.9
	Land Lord	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.4	4.8	1.9	0.0	1.6
	Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Student	27.3	6.1	1.6	8.5	17.7	3.8	5.6	10.9
Others	2.6	6.1	3.2	3.4	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.1	0.7
	Self employed	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Paid Employee	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	1.3
	Unpaid Family worker	0.0	39.5	0.0	9.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	7.2
	Owner Cultivator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sharecropper	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	retired/Pensioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Housewife	16.7	46.5	16.7	72.7	43.5	47.8	72.9	46.6
	un-employed	63.3	2.3	75.0	11.4	37.0	41.3	12.5	33.8
	Land Lord	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Student	20.0	2.3	6.3	4.5	13.0	8.7	8.3	8.5
Others	0.0	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	

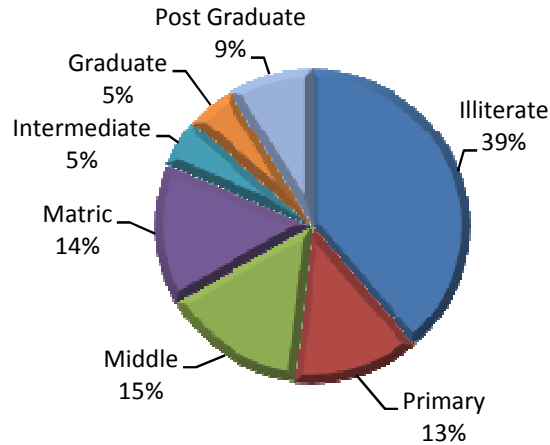
Gender	Employment	Village							
		Pabini	Malakabad	Salim Khan	Sheikh Jana	Chak Noda	Taraki	Shewa	Overall Sample
		Percentages							
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall	Employer	2.8	0.0	2.7	1.0	1.9	5.1	3.9	2.4
	Self employed	19.6	11.9	12.7	6.8	17.6	6.1	2.9	11.3
	Paid Employee	0.0	10.1	0.0	7.8	6.5	16.3	8.8	6.9
	Unpaid Family worker	0.9	35.8	0.0	23.3	1.9	0.0	2.0	9.2
	Owner Cultivator	6.5	0.0	12.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.1
	Sharecropper	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.9	0.0	9.8	2.4
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4
	retired/Pensioner	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.9	2.8	1.0	0.0	1.6
	Housewife	4.7	18.3	7.3	31.1	18.5	22.4	34.3	19.3
	un-employed	37.4	10.1	58.2	7.8	27.8	39.8	26.5	29.7
	Land Lord	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.9	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.9
	Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Student	25.2	4.6	3.6	6.8	15.7	6.1	6.9	9.9
	Others	1.9	4.6	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.7
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

70% of those surveyed in the hosts' survey had been heads of the households, and 22% had been female. Although 39% of the respondents had been illiterate, the remaining 60% ranged from being just literate or with education up to primary level, to being post-graduates. 28% of the respondents were unemployed, 22% involved in agriculture, 13% were laborers, 8% teachers, 5% in government service, 5% in private service (other than government jobs) e.g. workshops, offices etc. and 5% involved in private business.

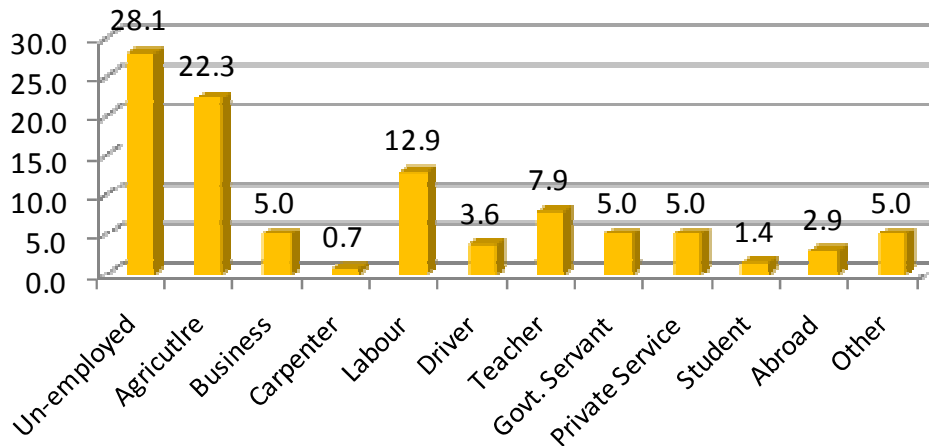
TABLE 24. RESPONDENTS' INFORMATION

Village	Total Respondents	Head of HH Respondents (%)	Average Age (Years)	Male Respondents (%)	Female Respondents (%)
Pabini	20	50.0	33	100	0
Malakabad	20	60.0	42	100	0
Salim Khan	20	95.0	48	100	0
Sheikh Jana	19	78.9	44	100	0
Chak Noda	20	70.0	44	100	0
Taraki	20	80.0	44	40	60
Shewa	20	50.0	40	10	90
Overall Sample	139	69.1	42	78	22

Percentage of Respondents by Education Level



Percentage of Respondents by Occupation



Currently, around 53% of the children aged 5-11 were enrolled at school. While 14% belonging to this age group were illiterate, 76% of children aged 5-11 had completed primary education. 37% of those aged over 5 were illiterate, and the figure was 17% of those aged between 5 and 17, while 79% of this age group had at least completed primary or higher.

TABLE 27. EDUCATION LEVEL OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN AGE 5-11 YEARS

Gender	Village	Illiterate	Madrassa	Primary	Middle	Total
Male	Pabini	0.0	0.0	80.0	20	100.0
	Malakabad	9.5	0.0	90.5	0	100.0
	Salim Khan	14.3	28.6	57.1	0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	11.1	0.0	77.8	11.1	100.0
	Chak Noda	0.0	7.7	84.6	7.7	100.0
	Taraki	10.0	0.0	70.0	20	100.0
	Shewa	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	100.0
	Overall Sample	6.6	3.9	81.6	7.9	100.0
Female	Pabini	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	100.0
	Malakabad	50.0	16.7	25.0	8.3	100.0
	Salim Khan	33.3	0.0	66.7	0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	0.0	0.0	91.7	8.3	100.0
	Chak Noda	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	100.0
	Taraki	36.4	0.0	63.6	0	100.0
	Shewa	33.3	0.0	66.7	0	100.0
	Overall Sample	23.7	3.4	69.5	3.4	100.0
Overall	Pabini	0.0	0.0	84.6	15.4	100.0
	Malakabad	24.2	6.1	66.7	3	100.0
	Salim Khan	25.0	12.5	62.5	0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	4.8	0.0	85.7	9.5	100.0
	Chak Noda	0.0	4.5	90.9	4.5	100.0
	Taraki	23.8	0.0	66.7	9.6	100.0
	Shewa	11.1	0.0	88.9	0	100.0
	Overall Sample	14.1	3.7	76.3	5.9	100.0

TABLE 28. EDUCATION LEVEL OF SAMPLED HHS MEMBERS AGE 5 AND ABOVE

Gender	Village	Illiterate	Madrassa	Primary	Middle	Matric	Intermediate	Graduate and Above	Diploma	Total
		Percentages								
Male	Pabini	23.8	0.0	18.8	15.0	15.0	11.3	11.3	5.0	100.0
	Malakabad	25.0	0.0	38.8	11.3	17.5	5.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
	Salim Khan	27.7	3.1	30.8	20.0	12.3	4.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	15.4	1.5	24.6	13.8	24.6	10.8	9.2	0.0	100.0
	Chak Noda	10.8	1.4	24.3	24.3	25.7	4.1	9.5	0.0	100.0
	Taraki	35.1	0.0	14.0	17.5	19.3	10.5	3.5	0.0	100.0
	Shewa	17.2	5.2	29.3	17.2	19.0	1.7	5.2	5.2	100.0
	Overall Sample	21.9	1.5	26.1	16.9	19.0	6.9	6.3	1.5	100.0
Female	Pabini	54.5	6.1	15.2	6.1	6.1	0.0	9.1	3.0	100.0
	Malakabad	74.5	7.8	9.8	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salim Khan	69.2	0.0	19.2	7.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	41.8	0.0	27.3	16.4	7.3	5.5	1.8	0.0	100.0
	Chak Noda	48.1	0.0	34.6	5.8	7.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0
	Taraki	64.7	0.0	29.4	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Shewa	63.3	0.0	20.4	6.1	2.0	6.1	0.0	2.0	100.0
	Overall Sample	59.5	1.7	22.7	7.3	3.8	2.9	1.5	0.6	100.0
Overall	Pabini	32.7	1.8	17.7	12.4	12.4	8.0	10.6	4.4	100.0
	Malakabad	44.3	3.1	27.5	8.4	10.7	4.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
	Salim Khan	46.2	1.7	25.6	14.5	7.7	3.4	0.9	0.0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	27.5	0.8	25.8	15.0	16.7	8.3	5.8	0.0	100.0
	Chak Noda	26.2	0.8	28.6	16.7	18.3	3.2	6.3	0.0	100.0
	Taraki	49.1	0.0	21.3	11.1	11.1	5.6	1.9	0.0	100.0
	Shewa	38.3	2.8	25.2	12.1	11.2	3.7	2.8	3.7	100.0
	Overall Sample	37.6	1.6	24.7	12.9	12.7	5.2	4.3	1.1	100.0

TABLE 29. EDUCATION LEVEL OF SAMPLED HHS MEMBERS AGE 5-17 YEARS

Gender	Village	Illiterate	Madrasa	Primary	Middle	Matric	Intermediate	Graduate and Above	Diploma	Total
		Percentages								
Male	Pabini	9.1	0.0	50.0	13.6	22.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Malakabad	10.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salim Khan	11.8	11.8	47.1	17.6	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	4.8	0.0	42.9	23.8	23.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Chak Noda	0.0	4.5	59.1	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Taraki	7.7	0.0	53.8	23.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Shewa	5.0	0.0	55.0	15.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
	Overall Sample	7.1	1.9	56.1	18.7	13.5	1.9	0.0	0.6	100.0
Female	Pabini	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Malakabad	55.0	20.0	20.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salim Khan	45.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	0.0	0.0	80.0	13.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Chak Noda	11.8	0.0	76.5	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Taraki	36.4	0.0	59.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Shewa	45.5	0.0	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Overall Sample	31.3	5.4	54.5	5.4	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overall	Pabini	6.9	6.9	55.2	10.3	17.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Malakabad	25.0	6.7	53.3	8.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salim Khan	29.7	5.4	43.2	13.5	2.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sheikh Jana	2.8	0.0	58.3	19.4	13.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Chak Noda	5.1	2.6	66.7	23.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Taraki	25.7	0.0	57.1	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Shewa	19.4	0.0	54.8	9.7	12.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0
	Overall Sample	17.2	3.4	55.4	13.1	8.2	2.2	0.0	0.4	100.0

4.2 Economic & Livelihood Situation

According to 54% of the respondents covered by this survey, IDP arrival has not affected the livelihood of the host communities, but around 30% did not respond or did not want to respond to this question. 6.3% felt it added a further burden on the host family, 5.4% considering it a financial burden.

TABLE 30. HOW HAS THE IDP ARRIVAL IMPACTED HOST COMMUNITIES LIVELIHOOD

Village	No effect	Extra Burden on Family	Financial	Very Little effect	Increase in Prices of daily use items	Don't know/ No Response	Total
	Percentages						
Pabini	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malakabad	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Salim Khan	84.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0
Sheikh Jana	0.0	6.7	40.0	0.0	20.0	33.3	100.0
Chak Noda	73.7	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	15.8	100.0
Taraki	40.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	100.0
Shewa	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	100.0
Overall Sample	54.1	6.3	5.4	0.9	3.6	29.7	100.0

As mentioned earlier, with an average family size of 7 and an average monthly income of Rs.12000, most families would already be stretched to the limit of, if not beyond, their means without supporting the IDPs, who then would further be stretching their existing financial limits

TABLE 31. AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND FAMILY SIZE OF THE SAMPLED HHS

Village	Average Monthly Income of Sampled HH	Average Family Size of the Sampled HHS		
		male	female	Total members
Pabini	10,410.00	4.20	2.00	6.20
Malakabad	12,702.55	4.50	3.15	7.65
Salim Khan	7,655.00	3.65	3.05	6.70
Sheikh Jana	11,854.95	3.89	3.95	7.84
Chak Noda	21,612.70	4.40	3.25	7.65
Taraki	9,750.00	3.50	3.05	6.55
Shewa	10,020.00	3.35	3.10	6.45
Overall Sample	12,001.79	3.93	3.07	7.00

The average additional expenditure due to the arrival of IDPs has been Rs.5400, a large amount of it going towards food and fuel expenses, and this is despite the fact that in 98% of the cases the hosts and IDPs were managing food requirements independently and cooking arrangements were also separate in 93% of the cases.

TABLE 32. ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE DUE TO ARRIVAL OF IDPS

Village	Rent	Food	Fuel	Clothing	Health	Total
Pabini	0	5,800	1,200	1,300	850	9,150
Malakabad	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
Salim Khan	1,063	1,750	1,000	250	900	4,963
Sheikh Jana	0	8,429	700	0	0	9,129
Chak Noda	0	2,000	917	250	458	3,625
Taraki	0	2,800	636	500	64	4,000
Shewa	0	2,954	2,331	231	0	5,515
Overall Sample	149	3,425	1,196	351	310	5,431

TABLE 33. MANAGEMENT OF FOOD REQUIREMENTS AND COOKING ARRANGEMENTS

Village	How are you managing food requirements			Cooking Arrangements	
	Self	Others	Only of HH	HH and IDP Jointly	Total
	Percentages				
Pabini	100	0	100	0	100
Malakabad	100	0	75	25	100
Salim Khan	100	0	100	0	100
Sheikh Jana	100	0	87	13	100
Chak Noda	100	0	95	5	100
Taraki	90	10	100	0	100
Shewa	100	0	80	20	100
Overall Sample	98	2	93	7	100

Currently, the employment status of family members aged 10 and above was unemployed in almost 30% of the cases, 11% being self-employed, 10% being students, 9% being unpaid family workers, and 7% being a paid employee.

TABLE 34. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE SAMPLED HHS FAMILY MEMBERS

Gender	Employment	Pabini	Malakabad	Salim Khan	Sheikh Jana	Chak Noda	Taraki	Shewa	Overall Sample
		Percentages							
Male	Employer	3.9	0.0	4.8	1.7	1.6	9.6	5.6	3.7
	Self employed	27.3	18.2	22.6	11.9	30.6	11.5	5.6	19.0
	Paid Employee	0.0	13.6	0.0	13.6	11.3	28.8	14.8	10.9
	Unpaid Family worker	1.3	33.3	0.0	33.9	1.6	0.0	3.7	10.6
	Owner Cultivator	9.1	0.0	22.6	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.3
	Sharecropper	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.6	0.0	18.5	3.9
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.7
	retired/Pensioner	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.8	3.2	1.9	0.0	2.5
	Housewife	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	un-employed	27.3	15.2	45.2	5.1	21.0	38.5	38.9	26.9
	Land Lord	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.4	4.8	1.9	0.0	1.6
	Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Student	27.3	6.1	1.6	8.5	17.7	3.8	5.6	10.9
	Others	2.6	6.1	3.2	3.4	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.9
	Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.1	0.7
	Self employed	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Paid Employee	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	1.3
	Unpaid Family worker	0.0	39.5	0.0	9.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	7.2
	Owner Cultivator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sharecropper	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	retired/Pensioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Housewife	16.7	46.5	16.7	72.7	43.5	47.8	72.9	46.6
	un-employed	63.3	2.3	75.0	11.4	37.0	41.3	12.5	33.8
	Land Lord	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Student	20.0	2.3	6.3	4.5	13.0	8.7	8.3	8.5
	Others	0.0	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0
	Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Gender	Employment	Pabini	Malakabad	Salim Khan	Sheikh Jana	Chak Noda	Taraki	Shewa	Overall Sample
		Percentages							
Overall	Employer	2.8	0.0	2.7	1.0	1.9	5.1	3.9	2.4
	Self employed	19.6	11.9	12.7	6.8	17.6	6.1	2.9	11.3
	Paid Employee	0.0	10.1	0.0	7.8	6.5	16.3	8.8	6.9
	Unpaid Family worker	0.9	35.8	0.0	23.3	1.9	0.0	2.0	9.2
	Owner Cultivator	6.5	0.0	12.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.1
	Sharecropper	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.9	0.0	9.8	2.4
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4
	retired/Pensioner	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.9	2.8	1.0	0.0	1.6
	Housewife	4.7	18.3	7.3	31.1	18.5	22.4	34.3	19.3
	un-employed	37.4	10.1	58.2	7.8	27.8	39.8	26.5	29.7
	Land Lord	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.9	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.9
	Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Student	25.2	4.6	3.6	6.8	15.7	6.1	6.9	9.9
	Others	1.9	4.6	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.7
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

50% of those surveyed claimed to have poultry and livestock, while 60% claimed to have land holdings at around 142 kanals⁷ per household (on average of which 83 kanals would be irrigated land cultivated, and 43 kanals non-irrigated land cultivated).

TABLE 35. LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP

Village	Total Respondents	% of Sampled HHs have Livestock	Average Number of Livestock per HH				% of Sampled HHs have Poultry	Average # of Poultry
			Buffalo	Sheep/Goats	Cows	Bulls/Bullocks		
Pabini	20	55.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	55.0	3.7
Malakabad	20	60.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	60.0	0.4
Salim Khan	20	65.0	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	65.0	4.7
Sheikh Jana	19	31.6	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.1	31.6	1.3
Chak Noda	20	60.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	60.0	5.5
Taraki	20	25.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	25.0	0.8
Shewa	20	45.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	45.0	1.3
Overall Sample	139	48.9	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	48.9	2.5

⁷ 1 Kanal = 0.125 Acre

TABLE 36. AVERAGE LAND HOLDINGS ((KANAL)

Village	% of Sampled HHs Have Land	Irrigated		Un-Irrigated		Total
		Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated	
Pabini	75.0	1	0	107	1	109
Malakabad	65.0	0	0	105	9	114
Salim Khan	55.0	20	0	16	1	37
Sheikh Jana	78.9	183	0	22	51	256
Chak Noda	65.0	289	0	1	31	321
Taraki	40.0	8	0	2	0	10
Shewa	45.0	24	0	10	0	33
Overall Sample	60.4	83	0	43	15	142

84% of the respondents reported agriculture as a source of income (on average returning around Rs. 37,400 annually) and 34% reported livestock as a source of income (on average returning around Rs. 2600 annually), bringing in a total average of Rs. 40,000.

TABLE 37. SAMPLED HHS AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Village	% of HHs Reported Agriculture Income	% of HHs Reported Livestock Income	Average Yearly Income from Agriculture	Average Yearly Income from Livestock	Average Yearly Income from Agriculture & Livestock
Pabini	14	0	61,550	0	61,550
Malakabad	12	10	21,700	4,750	26,450
Salim Khan	10	1	16,850	250	17,100
Sheikh Jana	15	1	46,105	2,105	48,211
Chak Noda	13	5	69,200	2,150	70,675
Taraki	10	9	38,150	5,898	44,048
Shewa	10	8	9,164	3,240	12,404
Overall Sample	84	34	37,470	2,631	40,004

Considering that the host community expects the IDPs to be around for at least another nine months, solutions suggested by the host community members for improving their livelihood include improving the education and job market situation, followed by improving health services, and cash assistance from outside, as well as water and sanitation issues.

According to the Village Profile, majority of the responses (86%) indicate the urgency of assistance in the development of agriculture-related activities. Economic recovery and particularly livelihood security emerged also as a universal demand. In case of micro-enterprise development the host communities hardly appear to be interested though 43% of the responses indicate that IDP communities expressed their interest in having interventions to this effect.

Table 38. Main needs of the Host Communities and IDPs - Reported by Host Communities (Multiple Responses)

Needs	Host Community	IDPs
Presence of Vulnerable Groups		
Children in emergencies	14%	14%
Orphans and vulnerable Children	43%	29%
Vulnerable Women	29%	57%
Female headed households	71%	29%
Ethnic/religious/political groups	43%	14%
People with disabilities	57%	14%
Chronically ill	29%	43%
Key Areas		
Health	71%	71%
Nutrition	57%	57%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	71%	57%
Shelter	29%	57%
Food	29%	43%
Education	71%	43%
Psycho-social	43%	43%
Conflict resolution	43%	29%
Environment	71%	29%
Livelihood Needs		
Micro Enterprise Development	0%	43%
Economic Recovery	71%	29%
Livestock Management	57%	29%
Agriculture	86%	29%
Livelihood Security	100%	29%

4.3 Infrastructure Facilities

Although 55% of the school-age children were going to school, 23% were not due to closing of schools. 63% of the community was satisfied with the quality of education being provided at the schools, whereas major reasons for dissatisfaction included lack of facilities, poor quality and/or lack of teaching staff.

TABLE 39. ARE ALL SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN GOING TO SCHOOL

Village	No	Yes	No due to closing of the schools	Total
	Percentages			
Pabini	17.6	82.4	0.0	100.0
Malakabad	5.0	35.0	60.0	100.0
Salim Khan	10.0	85.0	5.0	100.0
Sheikh Jana	11.8	35.3	52.9	100.0
Chak Noda	5.3	57.9	36.8	100.0
Taraki	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Shewa	55.0	40.0	5.0	100.0
Overall Sample	22.6	54.9	22.6	100.0

TABLE 40. COMMUNITY SATISFACTION OVER QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Village	% of Community satisfied with the Quality of Education
Pabini	75.0
Malakabad	40.0
Salim Khan	80.0
Sheikh Jana	73.7
Chak Noda	50.0
Taraki	50.0
Shewa	70.0
Total	62.6
Reasons for not Satisfaction with the Quality of Education (52 Respondents)	%
Poor Quality of Teachers	31
Lack of Teaching Staff in Schools	23
Teachers absenteeism	13
Lack of Facilities in Schools	42
No girls school/school is far	4

4.4 Health

Around 25% of those surveyed reported any serious health problems in the family. 13.7% of the children and 23% of the adults had prevalent diseases amongst which cough and fever for both children and adults featured most frequently.

TABLE 41. % OF SAMPLED HHS REPORTED ANY SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM IN THE FAMILY

Village	%	Total Respondents
Pabini	25.0	20
Malakabad	25.0	20
Salim Khan	50.0	20
Sheikh Jana	36.8	19
Chak Noda	30.0	20
Taraki	5.0	20
Shewa	5.0	20
Overall Sample	25.2	139

TABLE 42A. % OF SAMPLED HHS REPORTED PREVALENT DISEASES AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS

Village	Total Respondents	Among children (%)	Among Adult (%)
Pabini	20	0.0	30.0
Malakabad	20	25.0	25.0
Salim Khan	20	10.0	40.0
Sheikh Jana	19	36.8	36.8
Chak Noda	20	15.0	20.0
Taraki	20	0.0	0.0
Shewa	20	10.0	10.0
Overall sample	139	13.7	23.0

TABLE 42B. CHILDREN PREVALENT DISEASES

Disease	# of Respondents
Fever	13
Cough	14
Cholera	5
Flu	6
Diarrhea	3
Other	5

TABLE 42C. ADULT PREVALENT DISEASES

Disease	# of Respondents
Fever	9
Cough	10
Heart Problem	6
Flu	4
Eye diseases	4
Stomach Problem	3
Blood pressure	3
Other	13

4.5 Suggested Areas for Intervention

According to the respondents in the Village Profile, over 70% of the sampled community members need as a matter of priority intervention in the fields of education, health and environment in the host communities. Intervention in the provision of nutrition and conflict resolution in the host communities was also suggested. Assistance with psychological problems was also sought in case of 43% of the host communities. Major needs of both host and IDP communities, in particular for the identification of vulnerable groups, were collected. Occurrence of female-headed households in the host communities were almost in three fourths of villages.

5 Situation Analysis of the Region

5.1 Survey Findings

A profile of all the seven sampled villages was constructed through focused group discussions wherein seven persons were engaged in each village. Those who participated in the discussion were relatively more educated and well-informed than the village population. Around 29% being illiterate, nearly three-fourths of the discussants were matriculate and higher educated with 10% even being post-graduates. The discussion in the following sections is inclusive of the responses of the host and IDP surveys too.

TABLE 43. GROUP DISCUSSION RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATION (VILLAGE PROFILE)

Level of Education	Shawa	Chak Naudah	Sheikh Jana	Tarakai	Pabini	Saleem Khan	Malakabad	Overall Sample
Illiterate	17%	17%	50%	50%	0%	0%	67%	29%
Primary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	2%
Middle	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	2%
Matric	17%	33%	17%	17%	33%	33%	0%	21%
Intermediate	17%	0%	0%	17%	50%	0%	17%	14%
Graduate	33%	33%	33%	17%	0%	33%	0%	21%
Post Graduate	17%	17%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5.2 Type of Household and Population

Respondents were the source of information for the survey. More than three-fourths of these respondents were male while 22% were female. Nearly 70% of the respondents were head of households with the average age being 42 years. Approximately one-third of the respondents were matriculate or with a higher level of education, one-third with a lower level of education, while 39% of the respondents were illiterate. Average family size reported by the respondents was around 7. (see table 24 & table 25)

As an average of the sampled villages, population size is around 21,000, though it varies from 7000 in Malakabad to 30,000 in Chak Naudah. Half of the houses on average were *Pacca*, while 33% were semi-*Pacca* and the remaining (17%) were *Katcha*.

TABLE 44. VILLAGE POPULATION AND TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS (DISTRICT SWABI)

	Chak Naudah	Malakabad	Pabini	Salim Khan	Shawa	Sheikh Jana	Taraki	Overall Sample
Total Population	30,000	7,000	16,000	26,500	25,000	25,000	15,000	20,643
Total Households	4,500	800	2,581	3,955	3,500	7,000	2,000	3,477
<i>Karcha (%)</i>	15	20	20	35	5	1	25	17
<i>Pacca (%)</i>	40	50	70	45	25	70	50	50
<i>Jhuggi (%)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Semi Pacca (%)</i>	45	30	10	20	70	29	25	33
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.3 Land Resources and Economic Base

Availability of land in these sampled villages totaled around 35000 kanals, yielding an average of 5000 kanals per village. Almost 96% of the land is cultivated whereas 65% of the total land is equipped with irrigation facilities. It may be added that per capita availability of land varies substantially among the villages.

TABLE 45. VILLAGE LAND RESOURCES (KANALS)

Type of Land	Villages							Overall Sampled Villages Average	
	Chak Naudah	Malakabad	Pabini	Salim Khan	Shawa	Sheikh Jana	Taraki	Average	% Share
Cultivated & Irrigated	52,000	300	0	36,000	52,640	4,000	16,640	23,083	65%
Cultivated & Un-irrigated	24,000	8,000	400	10,000	31,680	2,000	0	10,869	31%
Un-Cultivated & Un-irrigated	0	4,000	0	0	5,280	0	160	1,349	4%
Total	76,000	12,300	400	46,000	89,600	6,000	16,800	35,300	100%

1 Acre = 8 Kanals

According to the respondents only 60% of the households owned land, the largest fraction reported for Sheikh Jana village (78%) and the lowest being for Tarakai (40%). On the average the reporting household had 142 kanals with largest size being in Chak Noda (321 kanals) and the smallest being 10 kanals in Tarakai. Overall the sample is reflective of the prevalence of irrigated land to the extent of 60% while the remaining being cultivated but un-irrigated 30% and uncultivated (10%). Information on type of crops cultivated was not collected, though Swabi generally grows cash crops (tobacco and fruits). (See Table 36)

Livestock holdings in the sampled area hardly appear prominent, with only 48% households having livestock. Sheep and goats are kept at an average of 0.8 per surveyed household, with an insignificant fraction for buffalos and 0.9 for cows. Half of the households also reported to have poultry with the average number of birds being 2.5 per household. (See Table 35)

In case of the IDPs, average landholding at the place of origin was reported to be 10 kanals per household. Out of this around 9 kanals was cultivated, half of this being irrigated. Unlike IDPs accommodated in Buner, the IDPs in the sampled villages of Swabi did not report presence of a sizeable livestock holding at the place of origin.

TABLE 46. AGRICULTURE RESOURCE BASE (AVERAGE LAND HOLDING IN KANAL)

Villages	Cultivated - Irrigated	Cultivated - Un-irrigated	Uncultivated - Irrigated	Uncultivated - Un-irrigated
Pabini	0.07	1.71	0.14	0.71
Malakabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Salim Khan	2.45	0.65	0.00	0.35
Sheikh Jana	7.71	10.65	0.00	0.47
Chak Naudeh	12.53	12.26	0.00	8.11
Taraki	0.79	0.21	0.21	0.00
Shewa	4.18	0.53	0.00	0.00
Overall Sample	4.59	4.22	0.05	1.63

5.4 Income

For the reporting households the average monthly income from agriculture including domestic consumption works out to Rs.3300 per month. The average household cash income from non-agricultural sources including remittances totals to Rs.12000, thereby yielding an average household income of Rs.15000 per month. This simply suggests the dependency of food on external sources because the share of agricultural income in total is less than the share of food expenditures.

5.5 Employment Structure

Labour market participation of the respondents indicates that 28% were reported to be unemployed. Agriculture followed by common labour appears to be the major profession of the respondents, while 5% of the respondent also reported government services as their profession. Ex-village and ex-Pakistan engagements were also reported, with 3% of the respondents reporting to be working abroad.

An examination of the responses on the employment structure of family members aged 10 years and above is indicative of a very high level of unemployment 30% (34% female and 27% male). Females are either reported to work as housewives or are unemployed. In the case of male family members, one-fifth are self employed in non-agriculture while 10% are

reported to be engaged in agriculture. One-tenth of the males were also engaged as waged employees.

Information on the occupational profile or employment structure at the place of origin of the IDPs could not be adequately collected because of a heavy non-response or non-categorical information (47%). However, according to information on incomes of the displaced currently hosted in the sampled villages, it is estimated that the average monthly income was around Rs.11400 per month prior to their departure.

5.6 Physical and Social Infrastructure

5.6.1 Education

Nearly all the villages in the sampled villages have access to primary schools for boys and girls but nearly one-third of those surveyed still have to send their students to outside villages. Access to middle school is constrained with 57% of the villages enjoying this facility, whereas in the case of girls though, a quarter of those surveyed have to send their girls outside the village for middle school. Most of the villages have access to high schools though usually at a distance. Presence of a college is reported in the case of 14% of those surveyed.

Education-level information from the hosts' survey on household members aged 5 years and above indicated that more than half of the females are illiterate (59%), and in the case of males, illiteracy is at 22%, with an overall average of 38%. While one-fifth of the males have matriculation or higher levels of education, in the case of females only 8% have this level of education. The current enrollment of those aged 5 to 11 years of age suggest that 81% of males and 69% of females are enrolled in primary schools. Enrollment in Madrassas is reported to be 4% for both males and females.

Around a fifth of the respondents stated that many school-age children were not attending school due to closure of schools. Half of the respondents stated that children were going to schools. Poor quality of teachers and lack of teaching staff underlie the dissatisfaction with the education system as expressed by half of the respondents. Currently 56% of the male and 50% of the female children aged 5 to 11 have been reported as enrolled in schools.

TABLE 47. CURRENTLY ENROLLED CHILDREN OF AGE 5-11 YEARS

Gender	Village	Currently enrolled (%)
Male	Pabini	80.0
	Malakabad	42.9
	Salim Khan	42.9
	Sheikh Jana	55.6
	Chak Noda	76.9

	Taraki	50.0
	Shewa	50.0
	Overall Sample	56.6
Female	Pabini	100.0
	Malakabad	50.0
	Salim Khan	40.0
	Sheikh Jana	91.7
	Chak Noda	33.3
	Taraki	18.2
	Shewa	33.3
	Overall Sample	50.0
	Overall	Pabini
Malakabad		45.5
Salim Khan		41.2
Sheikh Jana		76.2
Chak Noda		59.1
Taraki		33.3
Shewa		44.4
Overall Sample		53.7

5.6.2 Health

Nearly half of the villages included in the sample have Basic Health Units though the presence of Rural Health Centers is limited to less than 30% of the villages. Private clinics appear to have wide prevalence (71% of the villages), and 14% of the villages are equipped with an Mother Child Health Center (MCH).

TABLE 48. ACCESS TO FACILITIES

Facilities	In Village	Outside Village	No Access
	%	%	%
Primary Schools (Boys)	71%	29%	0%
Primary Schools (Girls)	71%	29%	0%
Primary Schools (Mixed)	57%	0%	43%
Middle Schools (boys)	29%	14%	57%
Middle Schools (girls)	43%	14%	43%
High Schools (boys)	86%	14%	0%
High Schools (girls)	71%	14%	14%
College	14%	29%	57%
Basic Health Unit	57%	14%	29%
Rural Health Care/Dispensary	29%	14%	57%
Child and Maternity Home	14%	0%	86%
Private Hospital/Clinic	71%	0%	29%
Police Station	29%	29%	43%
PCO	71%	0%	29%
Post Office	100%	0%	0%
Bank	14%	29%	57%
Agriculture/Livestock Extension	29%	0%	71%

Facilities	In Village	Outside Village	No Access
	%	%	%
Veterinary Hospital	14%	14%	71%
Community Center	14%	0%	86%
Retail Shops	86%	0%	14%
Main Bazar/Markets	29%	0%	71%

A quarter of the respondents reported suffering from serious health problems. Majority of the cases were amongst the adult population (24% of the respondents) while for children the proportion was lower (14%). In case of children the major medical conditions cited were fever, cough, diarrhea and cholera. In addition to fever and cough for the adults, cardiovascular and stomach problems were identified also. (See Table 41, Table 42A, Table 42B, Table 42C)

5.7 Facilities and Infrastructure

5.7.1 Water and Sanitation

Only 5% of the respondents admitted to have a water connection inside the house. Bore-wells with electric pumps appeared to be the dominant mode (48%), followed by open wells (34%). Similarly, pit latrines and bucket latrines were widely used (77%), with a piped sewage system existing in only 4% of the houses, while one-tenth of the households used open spaces for toilet purposes.

TABLE 49. SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Village	Domestic Water Connection	Public Water System Outside the House	Open Well	Protected Open well with Hand Pump	Bore Well with Electric Pump	Bore Well with Hand Pump
	Percentages					
Pabini	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
Malakabad	15.0	30.0	25.0	5.0	15.0	15.0
Salim Khan	0.0	10.0	35.0	35.0	20.0	0.0
Sheikh Jana	10.5	5.3	0.0	21.1	57.9	15.8
Chak Noda	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	65.0	20.0
Taraki	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	90.0	0.0
Shewa	5.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	55.0	5.0
Overall Sample	5.0	8.6	15.8	18.0	48.9	7.9

5.7.2 Extension Services

About one-seventh (14%) of the villages are equipped with veterinary hospitals while 29% of the villages were reported to have the services of agriculture extension workers.

5.8 Solutions for Improving Livelihood

Considering the average household status of the villages covered in the survey, there are only enough resources and means per household to meet their own basic demands comfortably. Thus providing for the IDPs seems unlikely to be sustainable for long under the current scenario and requires assistance.

Provision of jobs (22% of the total respondents) and improvement in the health and education systems, which according to the respondents lack facilities besides absence of teachers, motivation, etc. Assistance through cash grants, supply of food and provision of basic needs (such as shelter, sources of livelihoods, etc.) were also sought by the respondents. Similarly, provision and improvement in water and sanitation was also one of the proposed measures. Only one-tenth of the respondents asked for credit facilities.

TABLE 50. SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED BY HOST COMMUNITY TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVELIHOOD (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Solution	% of Respondents
Loan	11
Water and Sanitation	17
Jobs	22
Skills	1
Shelter	9
Rehabilitation Program for IDPs	9
Provide Basic Needs	11
Peace	3
No need	7
Improve Education	22
Improved Health Services	18
Provision of food	14
Cash assistance	17
Inputs for Agriculture (seed etc)	4
Other	9
Don't know/No Response	20

DISTRICT SWABI STATISTICS

Area	1543 Sq. Kms.
Population – 1998	1,026,804 persons
Male	516,540 (50.31 %)
Female	510,264 (49.69 %)
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	101.2
Population Density	665.5 per Sq. Km
Urban Population	179,214 (17.45 %)
Rural Population	847,590 (82.55 %)
Average Household Size	7.7
Population – 1981	625,035 persons
Average Annual Growth Rate (1981 – 98)	2.96 %
Literacy Ratio (10 +)	36.0 %
Male	54.0 %
Female	18.3 %
Total Housing Units	133,234
Pacca Housing Units	90,603 (68.00 %)
Housing Units having Electricity	111,096 (83.38 %)
Housing Units having Piped Water	14,524 (10.90 %)
Housing Units using Gas for Cooking	1518 (1.13 %)
Administrative Units	
Tehsils	02
Union Councils	56
Mauzas	149
Municipal Committees	03
Town Committee	02

Source: Population Census 1998