

# Rapid Need Assessment of IDPs in District Buner

## Final Report

17<sup>th</sup> July 2009

Submitted to:

**World Vision**

Islamabad, Pakistan

Submitted by:



**SEBCON (Pvt) Limited**  
Socio-economic and Business Consultants, Islamabad.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### Executive Summary

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Objective of the Survey .....	3
2.1	Field Survey .....	4
2.1.1	Sample Selection.....	4
2.1.2	Questionnaire .....	4
2.1.3	Enumeration – Hiring and Training.....	5
3	IDP Influx, Problems & Needs .....	6
3.1	Characteristics of IDPs.....	7
3.2	Registration .....	7
3.3	Economic & Livelihood Situation.....	8
3.4	Food Provisioning .....	11
3.5	Shelter & Infrastructure Facilities.....	13
3.6	Health Problems .....	13
3.7	Suggested Areas of Intervention .....	15
4	Impact of IDPs on the Host Communities .....	17
4.1	Characteristics of Host Communities.....	20
4.2	Economic & Livelihood Situation.....	22
4.3	Infrastructure Facilities .....	28
4.4	Health & Hygiene.....	30
4.5	Suggested Areas for Intervention.....	32
5	Situation Analysis .....	34
5.1	The Respondents .....	34
5.2	Livelihood and Economic Base.....	34
5.3	Access to Health and Education.....	35
6	Concluding Remarks.....	36

### **ANNEXES:**

#### **Annex-I: Survey Tools (Questionnaires)**

- i. Village Profile for IDPs Survey in Buner and Swabi
- ii. Household Survey Form (Hosts) for IDP Survey in Buner and Swabi
- iii. IDPs Questionnaire

#### **Annex-II: Statistical Tables**

## **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, around 800 IDPs in four villages of the sample had been accommodated. According to the Village Profile, all IDPs had been accommodated by host families in the villages with no IDPs living out in the open or in camps. In 97% of the cases the IDPs were not paying any rent/utilities to the host family they were residing with.

73% of the IDPs had been registered, with the remaining still un-registered at the time of the survey. The majority had been registered by the UNHCR (almost 60%) while the Social Welfare Department also registered around 27% of the IDPs.

Although 40% of the IDPs surveyed did not specify the occupation they had been involved in at their places of origin, almost 7% mentioned being self-employed, almost 5% being a paid employee, 10% unpaid family worker, 5% into farming, 20% housewives, and almost 13% unemployed.

The average annual income generated by them in the past at their place of origin through agriculture and livestock was around cash income of over Rs.28,000 through agriculture and Rs.5500 through livestock. Average land holding per IDP household at their place of origin had been around 6 kanals<sup>1</sup> (cultivated/irrigated), 3 kanals (cultivated/un-irrigated), and 3 kanals (uncultivated/un-irrigated). Average number of livestock per IDP household at their place of origin was around 1 buffalo in a few houses, 1 or 2 sheep/goats, 5 poultry, 1 or 2 cows/bullocks/bulls but not in all households.

---

<sup>1</sup> 1 (one) Kanal = 0.125 Acre

Currently though, they identified their four basic priority needs, cash assistance topped the list for 33% of those surveyed, followed by food (25%), health and sanitation (11%), and shelter (9%). Presently, 57% of the total IDP households surveyed were receiving assistance in some form from either a donor agency or NGO (a multinational donor). Livelihood security, livestock management, and agriculture equally topped the list of livelihood needs for IDPs by 28% respondents each in the FGDs, followed by economic recovery and enterprise development by 14% respondents each.

Around 70% of the displaced population on average per village surveyed were managing their food requirements by themselves while only 20% were provided for by the hosting families. Outside assistance was reported by around 10% of the respondents. This was supported by the responses to what the cooking arrangements were like, with 71% stating they cooked independently, and 29% jointly with the hosts.

Around 17% of those surveyed reported to suffer from shelter problems, while 54% expressed dissatisfaction with the sanitation facilities provided to them in the place they were sheltering.

Regarding health, almost more than one-fifth — 21% — of the IDPs surveyed reported the presence of a serious health problem, with mental trauma/disturbance and stomach diseases being cited as the most frequent complaint following a host of singular complaints. Surprisingly just over 5% of the respondents reported being paid assistance to help deal with health issues.

Sanitation and lack of clean drinking water in addition to the negative effects of pesticides on plants were identified as immediate threats to the environment. Deforestation, health problems like skin infections were reported too as immediate hazards posing as a threat. According to the survey people with disabilities were identified both in host and IDP households.

Cash grants and provision of food at the current place were suggested as major initiatives to help restore livelihood to some extent.

Provision of employment emerges as a major need both at present as well as at the place of origin after return. Peace and security were also highlighted as a need currently and at the place of origin.

Ranking of priority needs indicates the importance of the provision of cash assistance, food, followed by health/sanitation and shelter at present at the place of displacement, while provision of employment and shelter will facilitate restoration of livelihood at the place of origin after their return.

Water availability, improvement in sanitation, and coping with environmental hazards were the major areas highlighted by the responses pertaining to the hosts. While for IDPs the focused group discussion revealed priority areas of food, health, water and sanitation, and education (especially considering that almost 42% of the IDPs surveyed had plans to continue educating their children — an encouraging sign).

It may be added that psycho-social and conflict resolution were also ascribed a status of importance and hence a key area for intervention both for the hosts as well as IDPs during the focused group discussions.

Considering that all of the IDPs were being accommodated by the host communities surveyed in the sampled villages (by almost 53% of the sampled households), the impact of the IDP situation will be widespread and long-lasting on the involved communities. Each of the hosting households was accommodating an average family size ranging from 5 persons (in Sura) to 15 (in Totali) While the IDPs were relatives in only 7% of the cases, they were friends in 18%, and were guests in 25% of the cases being just accommodated on humanitarian grounds.

The average family size of the sampled host households was around 7, with an average of 4 males and 3 females per household. Two thirds of the households had a nuclear family set-up, the remaining belong to the categories of joint or extended families. Majority of those surveyed in the hosts' survey had been heads of the households. On average 40% of the village population sampled in this survey was illiterate, and only 26% had primary level education, 21% of the hosts family members aged over 10 were unemployed, 32% were housewives, while 9% were working as unpaid family workers and 9% as a paid employees somewhere. Information on the profession of the respondents themselves though is reflective of the predominance of agriculturists amongst those surveyed. The remaining belonged to professions such as laborers, teachers and from the artisan class.

Currently, around 48% of the children aged 5-11 were enrolled at school. While 16% belonging to this age group were illiterate, 83% of children aged 5-11 had either completed or were currently enrolled in primary school.

Average monthly income of the sampled households was a little over Rs.9000. Houses were self-owned in 86% of the cases, whereas only 28% of the houses were *pacca*<sup>2</sup>, 25% semi-*pacca*<sup>3</sup> and 42% *katcha*<sup>4</sup>, while there were on average 5% *jhuggis*<sup>5</sup> as well per village.

Although most of the respondents from the host families reported to have felt no effect or impact on their livelihoods with the arrival of IDPs (67%), 13% did feel it had affected them financially, and 9% felt that it had affected them in terms of accommodation needs. However, the reported average additional expenditure being incurred hosts' households due to the arrival of IDPs is substantial, the expenses on food per reporting household ranging from over Rs.9000 per month in Dagai to Rs.950 in Totali. Similarly increased expenditure on fuel, clothing and health has also been reported in some of the villages.

### **Situation Analysis of the Region**

---

<sup>2</sup> Structure built from Bricks and Concrete

<sup>3</sup> Structure built from Bricks and Mud

<sup>4</sup> Structure built from Mud

<sup>5</sup> Slum dwellings

houses were self-owned in 86% of the cases, whereas only 28% of the houses were *pacca*, 25% semi-*pacc* and 42% *katcha*, while there were on average 5% *jhuggi* as well per village. Land resources reported for eight villages were estimated to be 31.8 thousand kanals yielding an average of 3.9 thousand kanals per village. Overall, 35.7% of the land was reported to be irrigated and 47% un-irrigated but cultivated, while 17% of the area was reported to be uncultivated.

Generally Buner is regarded as a rural economy with agriculture as well as livestock being the major source of livelihood. Land area on average per household under the possession of the respondents (98 out of 140) works out to 25 kanals, while the cultivated area with irrigation is reported to be 18 kanals.

There is a good deal of reliance on wage labor both inside and ex-village labor market within and outside Pakistan. The incidence of tenancy is minimal. However, information from household members reveals a disturbingly high level of unemployment (10%). Average monthly household income from wages and remittances ranges from Rs.4500 to Rs.12755, with overall average being Rs.9770. Similarly, information on the incomes from agriculture (both cash and kind) has a wide range particularly in the case of livestock (from zero to Rs.1236 per month).

A very low fraction of villages (28%) have the facility of a Basic Health Unit (both inside or outside the village). Over 70% had no access to this facility. Similarly 86% of the villages did not have a rural dispensary. Only 42% have access to a MCH, though the presence of private clinics in half the villages were recorded.

Primary schools for boys are widely available, whereas in the case of a girls primary school, only 57% of the villages have this facility in the village. Only one-fourth of the villages have agricultural extension workers or a veterinary hospital. Presence of retail shops or main bazaars is simply reflective of the engagement of the villagers in retail trade.

Immediate relief measures to address the problems of food, shelter, water and sanitation as well as the diseases which are likely to worsen with the passage of time have to be mounted. Since the duration of the military operation is uncertain, the dependence of IDPs on host families for provision of basic human needs has to be drastically curtailed.

Buner being an area well-suited for livestock development merits assistance in this respect. Given its vast reservoir of manpower, with its very high levels of unemployment, it is suggestive of the desirability of initiatives in micro-enterprise development for the resettlement of IDPs in the medium to long term.

## 1 Introduction

**Buner** is a district of the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, located at the Peshawar Valley border, and consists of mountain valleys marked by small villages. The district, which was part of Malakand Division until the year 2000, is bordered by Swat and Shangla Districts on the north, while Swabi and Mardan lie at the south and south west. Haripur and Mansehra districts of NWFP border Buner on the East side. Buner is a rural area with no known urban center. Majority of the people are poor living in mud houses, but the living standard is gradually improving because many people of Buner are working abroad. Although tobacco and marble industries are vivid symbols of business in the area, agriculture is still the main source of livelihood for most of the people though. Over the decades though, wage incomes and remittances (both from abroad as well as Pakistan) have become major sources of income as well.

The degeneration of the Mughal dynasty led to Swat and Buner becoming independent. As the British took over the settled parts of NWFP, the Western tribal belt (FATA) and Swat, Dir and Chitral states were recognized as autonomous states. The British mounted an expedition to capture Swat and Buner but when met with strong resistance by the natives, the imperialists had to accept the autonomy of Swat and Buner as a result of the battle at Ambela.

In order to protect the land from aggressors, particularly Nawab of Dir, a large *Jirga* of tribesmen in 1917 decided to appoint Miangul Abdul Wadood Khan as the ruler of Swat and was known as Badshah Sahib, a man of strong determination and wisdom. He expanded the boundaries to Buner and Kohistan, recruiting regular armies and setting up a sustainable system of revenue, the Ushr system. The Badshah Sahib handed over charge to his elder son in 1949, H.E. Miangul Abdul Haq Jehanzeb (later known as the Wali Sahib) — a very efficient and capable man who proved himself to be an efficient administrator.

The State developed a lot during his rule of 20 years with prime focus on infrastructure development. The era of Wali Sahib was known for peace and prosperity, with exemplary governance and minimal level of corruption. The ruler had very good relations with Pakistan and provided financial and material support in times of emergency, particularly during the Pak-Indian war of 1965. The State was annexed to Pakistan but it enjoyed internal autonomy till its merger in 1969. Buner remained a part of Swat till it merged with Pakistan on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1969. In 1991 Buner was upgraded to the District level.

Shifting of control from Wali of Swat to the provincial government of NWFP with headquarter at Peshawar had a variety of repercussions on the lives of Buneris. Not only was

the center of decision making at a distance, but the processes characterizing the decision making were never welcomed by the people of the area who constantly struggled to have the Shariah back instead of the inefficient judiciary. To this day people still prefer the governance system similar to the era of the Wali Sahib which ensured peace, justice and tranquility within an overall context of good governance.

Pakistan's involvement in the Afghan war during the 1980s and joining USA in the War Against Terror after 9/11 further complicated the problems of the people. Emergence of Jihadi culture and Talibanisation marked the scene. Thus in April 2009 Taliban seized control of Buner after a brief battle with local residents who at that time were not supported by the Pakistan Army. However, the Army on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2009 dropped parachutes by helicopter, and currently claims that Buner has almost been retaken from the Taliban. But in the process thousands of local families fled to southern Buner, Swabi and other districts. This influx of internally displaced people (IDPs) has emerged as a daunting task for the Pakistani government and the nation as well as the Buneris, victims of the global as well as Pakistani political decisions



## **2 Objective of the Survey**

It is against this backdrop of turmoil, spillover of the Swat conflict and the resulting 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 a profile of both the areas (the questionnaires are annexed). Emphasis of the exercise was upon assessing the immediate impact of the current situation on both IDP and Host families, prioritization of current needs, and determination of the extent to which the poor are likely to become poorer. A Needs Assessment, in particular of vulnerable groups and females, is a matter of priority. A socio-economic profile of the communities affected will facilitate efforts to develop the area with rehabilitation and resettlement efforts.

## 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 two villages 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.

Eight villages in Southern Buner were selected for the survey on the basis of the Population Census 1998 wherein the villages included in the sample had headquarters of the respective Union Councils. Households in the villages were selected randomly on the basis of the proportion of households in the village included in the sample. The details are provided below:-

**TABLE 1 SURVEY SAMPLE**

S. #	Name of Village	No. of Household in the Sample Selected	No. of IDPs Household
1	Ambela	20	0
2	Koga	20	0
3	Sura	20	0
4	Dander	20	10
5	Totali	19	14
6	Gurgushtu	20	19
7	Dagai	21	21
8	Nawagai	20	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>70</b>

### 2.1.2 Questionnaire

Three questionnaires were administered. A village profile was constructed through a community-level questionnaire in the form of focused group discussions. Within the villages, households were selected for interviews and wherever IDPs were found they were also administered a separate questionnaire.

As reflected by the questionnaires annexed, the focus of the enquiries has been on understanding the nature of the impact population displacement has had on the area (village), and host families. Information on the ensuing stress 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 hosts and IDPs has also been gathered. Measures on how to expand the existing livelihood base have also been solicited.

### 2.1.3 Enumeration – Hiring and Training

Twelve enumerators (of which four were female) were engaged to administer the questionnaires. Three teams were formed with one 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 program.

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.

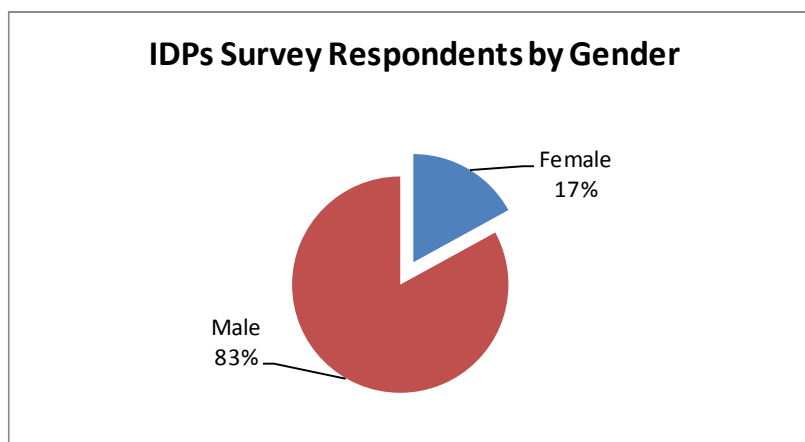
### 3 IDP Influx, Problems & Needs

It may be noted that the survey was confined to host families and did not include IDP Camps or schools where IDPs were being put up. According to the FGDs around 800 IDPs in four villages of the sample had been accommodated. In order to understand their problems the questionnaire on IDPs was administered to 70 respondents who were predominantly male (83%).

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

Location	Overall Sampled Villages Average	Village							
		Sura	Nawagai	Gurgushtu	Dander	Koga	Ambela	Dagai	Totali
No. of IDP in camps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of IDPs with Host	114	0	90	350	60	0	0	300	*
No. of IDPs in Open	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*: Information could not be provided by the community.



Around one-third of these respondents were illiterate while a similar fraction was matriculate or with a higher level of education. Prior to dislocation, a quarter of the respondents had been engaged in government service, mostly male. Almost one-third of the respondents were farmers and around a quarter were working as laborers. In case of female respondents, roughly all of them were simply housewives, though one female was working with the government at the place of origin.

According to the Village Profile, all IDPs had been accommodated by host families in the villages with no IDPs living out in the open or in camps. In 97% of the cases the IDPs were

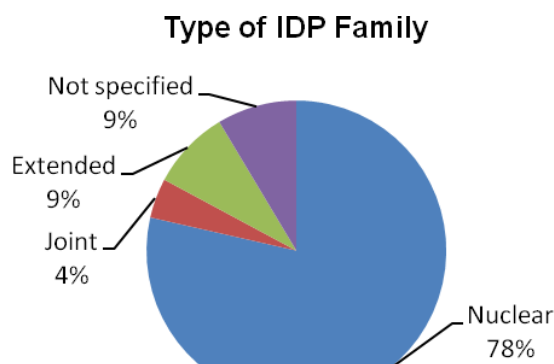
not paying any rent/utilities to the host family they were residing with but in 3% cases they were. Almost 86% of the IDP families were based on a nuclear family unit.

**TABLE 3: % of IDPs PAYING ANY RENT/UTILITIES TO THE HOST**

Villages	Paying Rent/Utilities	No. of Respondents
Nawagai	0.0%	6
Gurgushto	0.0%	19
Dandar	0.0%	10
Dagai	0.0%	21
Totali	14.3%	14
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>70</b>

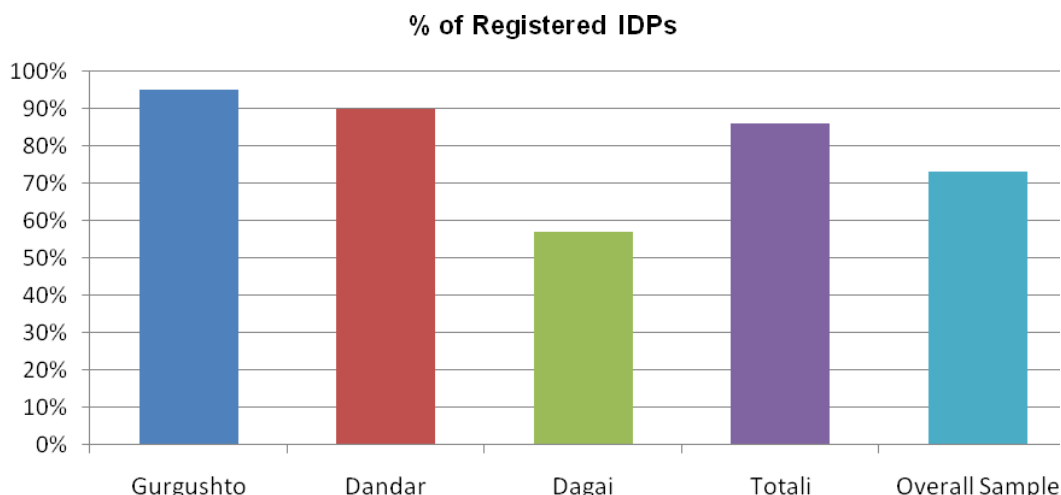
### 3.1 Characteristics of IDPs

In the sampled five villages, 70 IDP respondents (58 male and 12 female) were administered in the IDP questionnaire. The largest number of IDP households was found in village Dagai (21) while the smallest (6) in Nawagai. The IDP population was divided as 55% men and 45% women. Around 14% of the families could be characterized as joint or extended, while 86% could be defined as nuclear families



### 3.2 Registration

According to the IDP survey, 73% of the IDPs had been registered, with the remaining still un-registered at the time of the survey. The majority had been registered by the UNHCR (almost 60%) while the Social Welfare Department also registered around 27% of the IDPs, the remaining being registered by other organizations working in the area.

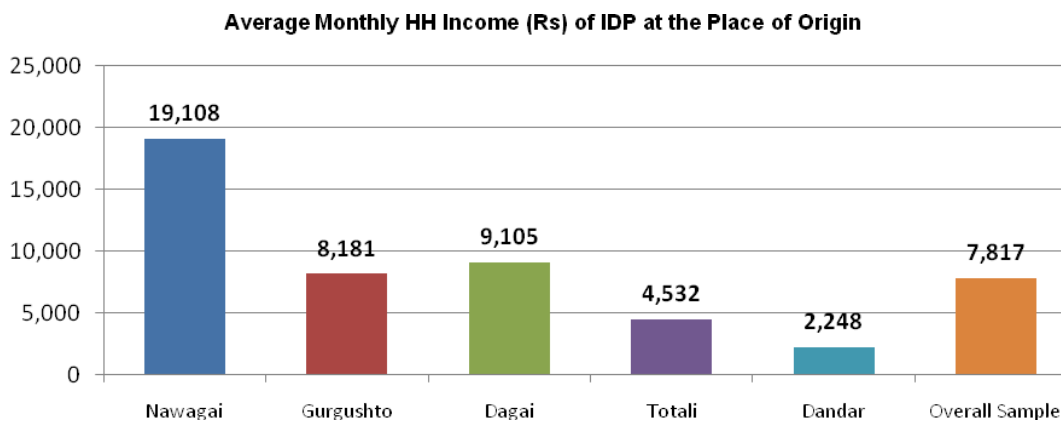


**TABLE 4: ORGANIZATIONS REGISTERED IDPS**

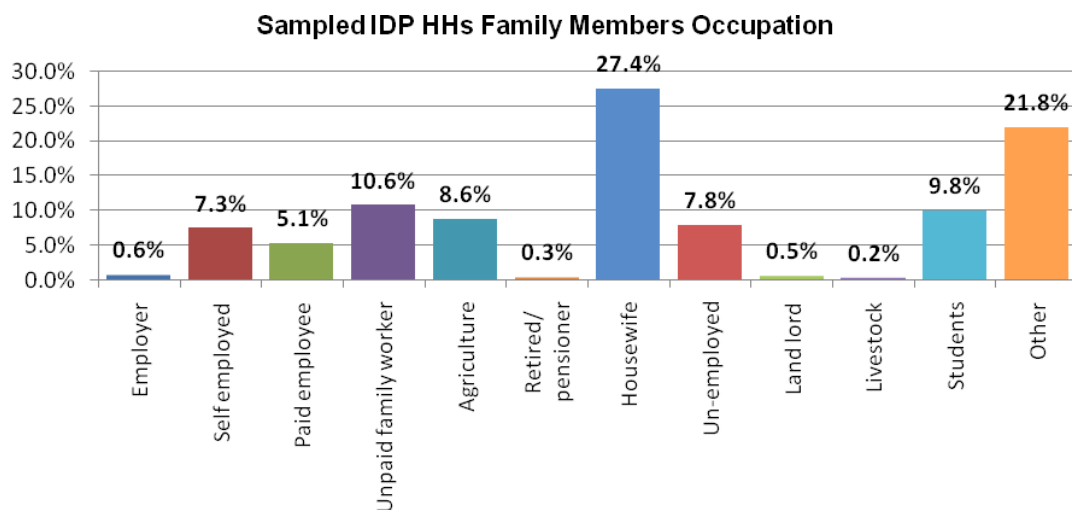
Villages	Army	Social welfare	UNHCR	Other	Total	# of HHS
	Percentages					
Gurgushto			94	6	100	18
Dandar		22	78		100	9
Dagai	8	58	17	17	100	12
Totali		42	33	25	100	12
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>

### 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.2250 (Dandar) to over Rs.19,000 (Nawagai) but the average across the villages was around Rs.7,800.



Although 40% of the IDPs surveyed did not specify the occupation they had been involved in at their places of origin, almost 7% mentioned being self-employed, almost 5% being a paid employee, 10% unpaid family worker, 5% into farming, 63% among females were housewives including 8% unpaid family workers, 12% among Male were unemployed and general unemployment level being 8% (See Annex-II, Table II-1)



However, the IDPs were more responsive and informative regarding the average annual income generated by them in the past at their place of origin through agriculture and livestock, with cash income of over Rs.28,000 through agriculture and Rs.5500 through livestock.

**TABLE 5: IDPS' ANNUAL CASH INCOME (RS) FROM AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN**

Villages	Annual Agriculture Income (Rs)	Annual Livestock Income (Rs)
Nawagai	51,083	2,000
Gurgushto	19,242	3,268
Dandar	8,272	7,670
Dagai	35,802	714
Totali	33,257	15,800
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>28,175</b>	<b>55,29</b>

Average land holding per IDP household at their place of origin had been around 6 kanals (cultivated/irrigated), 3 kanals (cultivated/un-irrigated), and 3 kanals (uncultivated/un-irrigated). Average number of livestock per IDP household at their place of origin was around

1 buffalo in a few houses, 1 or 2 sheep/goats, 5 poultry, 1 or 2 cows/bullocks/ bulls but not in all households.

**TABLE 6: PER HH AVERAGE LAND HOLDING (IN KANALS) AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN**

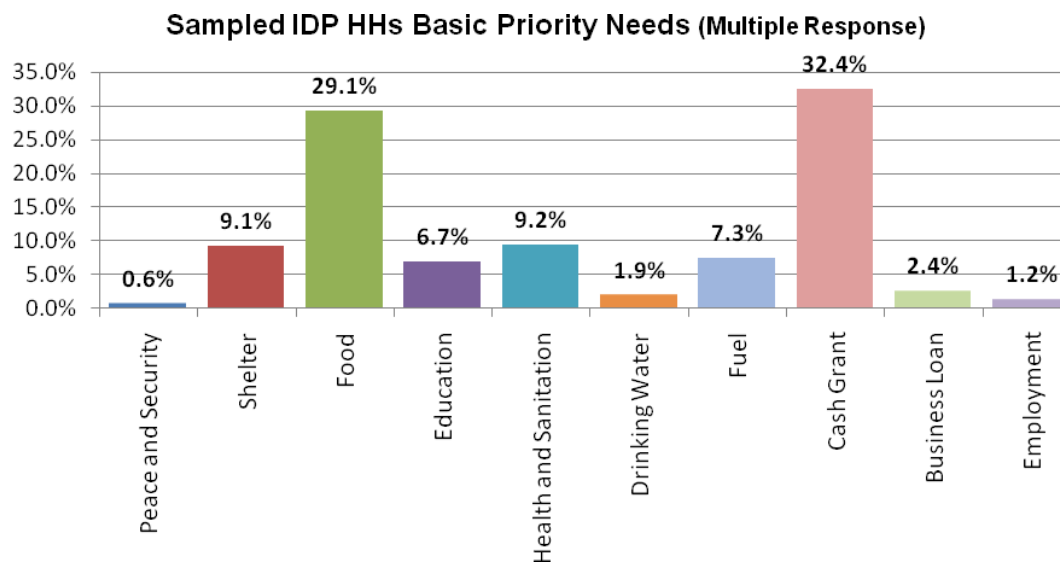
Villages	Cultivated		Un-Cultivated	
	irrigated	un-irrigated	irrigated	un-irrigated
Nawagai	8	7	0	0
Gurgushto	4	0	0	3
Dandar	1	0	1	0
Dagai	10	4	0	8
Totali	3	3	0	0
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

\* 1 (one) Kanal = 0.125 Acre

**TABLE 7: PER HH AVERAGE NO. OF LIVESTOCK AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN**

Villages	Buffalo	Sheep/ goat	Poultry	Cows	Bulls/ bullocks
Nawagai	0.2	0.5	2.3	2.0	0.0
Gurgushto	0.5	1.9	2.4	0.7	0.2
Dandar	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1
Dagai	0.5	2.8	4.5	1.9	0.1
Totali	1.1	1.2	13.7	3.8	0.6
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Identifying their four basic priority needs, cash assistance topped the list for 32.4 % of those surveyed, followed by food (29.1%), health and sanitation (9.2%), and shelter (9.1%) – (See Annex-II, Table II-2)





Presently, 57% of the total IDP households surveyed were receiving assistance in some form from either a donor agency or NGO (a multinational donor).

**TABLE 8: % OF IDPS GETTING ANY HELP FROM DONOR/NGO/AGENCY**

Villages	% of IDPs	Total Respondents
Nawagai	0.0	6
Gurgushto	89.0	19
Dandar	20.0	10
Dagai	52.4	21
Totali	71.4	14
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>70</b>

**TABLE 8A. AGENCIES PROVIDING HELP TO IDPS**

Name of Agency Providing Assistance	No. of Sampled HHs
Govt. of Pakistan	5
International NGO/ Multinational Donor Agency	29
National NGO	6

During the FGDs, livelihood security, livestock management, and agriculture equally topped the list of livelihood needs for IDPs by 28% respondents each, followed by economic recovery and enterprise development by 14% respondents each.

**TABLE 9: IDPS LIVELIHOOD NEEDS REPORTED BY THE HOST COMMUNITIES  
(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)**

Needs	Percentage of Communities Identified Needs
Micro Enterprise Development	14.3%
Economic Recovery	14.3%
Livestock Management	28.6%
Agriculture	28.6%
Livelihood Security	28.6%

### 3.4 Food Provisioning

Considering that more than 80% of the total village land resource was cultivated on average per village, there seems to be enough to at least meet the villages basic food demands.

**TABLE 10: VILLAGE LAND RESOURCE**

Type of Land	Overall Sampled Villages Average		Sura	Nawagai	Gurgushtu	Dandar	Koga	Ambela	Dagai	Totali
	Average Area	% Share								
Cultivated-Irrigated	11,200	35.7	0	24,000	1,200	0	0	400	4,000	60,000
Cultivated-Un-irrigated	14,865	47.4	30,320	8,000	14,800	1,000	400	2,400	28,000	34,000
Uncultivated-Un-irrigated	5,300	16.9	0	8,000	12,000	1,200	0	1,200	20,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,365</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,320</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>94,000</b>

1 (one) Kanal = 0.125 Acre

Around 70% of the displaced population on average per village surveyed were managing their food requirements by themselves while only 20% were provided for by the hosting families. Outside assistance was reported by around 10% of the respondents. This was supported by the responses to what the cooking arrangements were like, with 71% stating they cooked independently, and 29% jointly with the hosts.

**TABLE 11: WHO IS MANAGING IDPS FOOD REQUIREMENTS?**

Villages	Host	Self (IDP)	Outside assistance	Total	# of Sampled HHs
	Percentages				
Nawagai	67	33		100	6
Gurgushtu	26	63	11	100	19
Dandar	0	80	20	100	10
Dagai	14	76	10	100	21
Totali	14	79	7	100	14
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70</b>

**TABLE 12: IDPS COOKING ARRANGEMENTS**

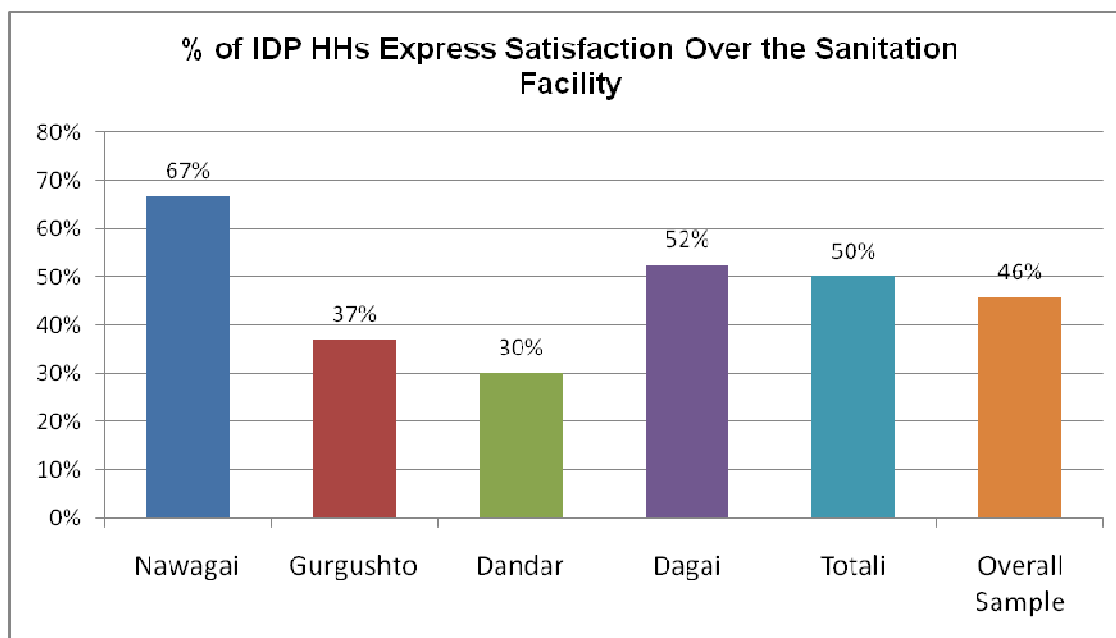
Villages	Independent	Jointly with Host	Total %
Nawagai	33	67	100
Gurgushtu	74	26	100
Dandar	60	40	100
Dagai	81	19	100
Totali	79	21	100
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.5 Shelter & Infrastructure Facilities

As mentioned earlier, all the IDPs had been accommodated by host families and only 3% of the respondents reported payment of rent/utilities for the facilities they were sheltering in. Around 17% of those surveyed reported to suffer from shelter problems, while 45% expressed dissatisfaction with the sanitation facilities provided to them in the place they were sheltering.

**TABLE 13: SHELTER PROBLEMS**

Villages	% of HHs Reported Shelter Problem	Total # Of Sampled HHs
Nawagai	16.7	6
Gurgushto	5.3	19
Dandar		10
Dagai	33.3	21
Totali	21.4	14
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>70</b>



### 3.6 Health Problems

Regarding health, almost more than one-fifth — 21% — of the IDPs surveyed reported the presence of a serious health problem, with mental trauma/disturbance and stomach diseases being cited as the most frequent complaint following a host of singular complaints. No child-delivery related problems were mentioned and one-fifth (20%) of the respondents cited nutrition/milk problems for children, mainly due to unavailability of food and milk.

Surprisingly just over 5% of the respondents reported being paid assistance to help deal with health issues.

**TABLE 14: SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM**

Villages	% of HHs Reported Health Problem	Total # of Sampled HHs
Nawagai	16.7	6
Gurgushto	15.8	19
Dandar	10.0	10
Dagai	33.3	21
Totali	21.4	14
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>70</b>

**TABLE 14A: TYPE OF THE HEALTH PROBLEM**

Villages	Mental Health	BP & Sugar	Stomach Disease	Gout	Infection	Other	Total
Nawagai	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0%
Gurgushto	66.7	0	0	0	33.3	0	100.0%
Dagai		20.0	20.0	20.0	0	40.0	100.0%
Totali	0	0	33.3	0	0	66.7	100.0%
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Respondents who reported Health Problem)

**TABLE 14B: HEALTH ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO IDPS**

Villages	% of HHs Being Paid Health Assistance	Total # of Sampled HHs
Nawagai	0.0	6
Gurgushto	5.3	19
Dandar	0.0	10
Dagai	4.8	21
Totali	14.3	14
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>70</b>

**TABLE 14C: HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDERS**

	Multinational Donor	National NGO
Gurgushto	0.0%	100.0%
Dagai	100.0%	0.0%
Totali	50.0%	50.0%
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>

**TABLE 14D: NUTRITION/FOOD/MILK PROBLEM OF CHILDREN**

<b>Villages</b>	<b>% of IDPs Reported Problem</b>	<b>Total # of Sampled HHs</b>
Nawagai	50.0%	6
Gurgushto	21.1%	19
Dandar	00.0%	10
Dagai	33.3%	21
Totali	00.0%	14
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>70</b>

Sanitation and lack of clean drinking water in addition to the negative effects of pesticides on plants were identified as immediate threats. Deforestation, health problems like skin infections were reported too as immediate hazards posing as a threat. According to the survey people with disabilities were identified both in host and IDP houses.

### **3.7 Suggested Areas of Intervention**

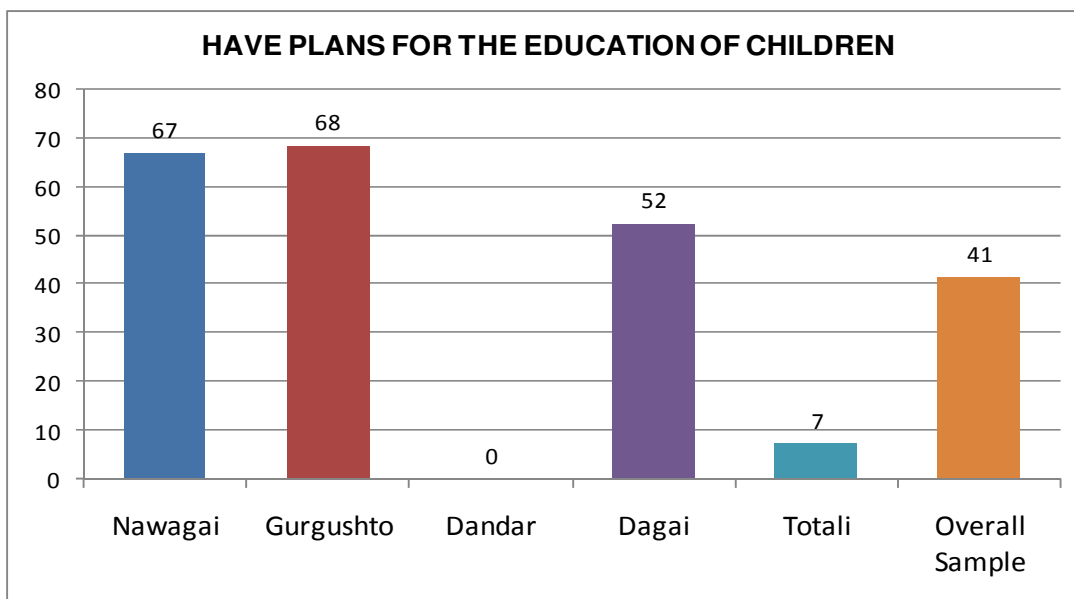
IDPs offered solutions for both at their current place of residence and at the place of origin to address their problems.

Cash grants and provision of food at the current place were suggested as major initiatives to help restore livelihood to some extent.

Provision of employment emerges as a major need both at present as well as at the place of origin after return. Peace and security were also highlighted as a need currently and at the place of origin.

Ranking of priority needs indicates the importance of the provision of cash assistance, food, followed by health/sanitation and shelter at present at the place of displacement, while provision of employment and shelter will facilitate restoration of livelihood at the place of origin after their return.

Water availability, improvement in sanitation, and coping with environmental hazards were the major areas highlighted by the responses pertaining to the hosts. While for IDPs the focused group discussion revealed priority areas of food, health, water and sanitation (See Annex-II, Table II-3), and education (especially considering that almost 42% of the IDPs surveyed had plans to continue educating their children — an encouraging sign).



It may be added that psycho-social and conflict resolution were also ascribed a status of importance and hence a key area for intervention both for the hosts as well as IDPs during the focused group discussions.

#### 4 Impact of IDPs on the Host Communities

A total of 160 'host' households in the sampled eight villages could be covered in the field survey. Most of the respondents were male (128) while there were female respondents for 12 households. Majority of the respondents were head of the household. Just over a fifth of the respondents (21%) (including all the female respondents) were illiterate while 34% of the respondents had an education of matric or higher.

**TABLE 15: HOST HH RESPONDENT'S INFORMATION**

Village	Total Respondents	Head of HH Respondents (%)	Average Age (Years)	Male Respondents (%)	Female Respondents (%)
Sura	20	100	51	100	0
Nawagai	20	70	36	100	0
Gurgushtu	20	65	43	100	0
Dander	20	95	41	95	5
Koga	20	60	34	100	0
Ambela	20	55	39	100	0
Dagai	21	48	48	100	0
Totali	19	63	48	37	63
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>

**TABLE 15A: EDUCATION LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS**

Villages	No. of Respondents	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric*	Intermediate**	Graduate	Post Graduate	Total
Sura	20	75.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100
Nawagai	20	5.6	0.0	11.1	11.1	5.6	33.3	33.3	100
Gurgushtu	20	29.4	11.8	5.9	23.5	23.5	5.9	0.0	100
Dander	20	65.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Koga	20	0.0	15.4	38.5	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Ambela	20	0.0	14.3	14.3	42.9	21.4	7.1	0.0	100
Dagai	21	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100
Totali	19	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	100
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>100</b>

\*: Matric = 10 Years of Schooling, Intermediate: 12 Years of Schooling

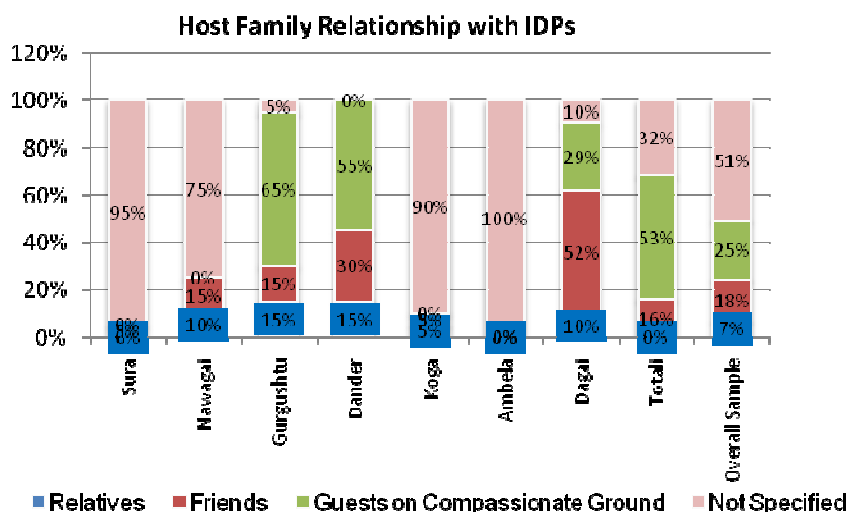
Considering that all of the IDPs were being accommodated by the host communities surveyed in the sampled villages (by almost 53% of the sampled households), the impact of the IDP situation will be widespread and long-lasting on the involved communities. Each of the hosting households was accommodating an average family size ranging from 9 persons (in Nawagai) to 15 (in both villages Totali and Dagai), and that too inside the house in almost a fifth of the cases (separately in 29% of the cases, while 51% responses were unspecified).

**TABLE 16: IDPS ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS**

Villages	Total No. Respondents	% of Sampled HHs Accommodated IDPs	Average No. of IDPs accommodated per HH				Part of the House Occupied by IDPs (%)		
			Male	Female	Children	Total	Inside House	Separately	Not specified
Sura	20	5.0	1	1	8	10		5	95
Nawagai	20	25.0	3	2	4	9	10	15	75
Gurgushtu	20	95.0	4	3	3	10	20	75	5
Dander	20	100.0	4	4	5	12	55	30	15
Koga	20	10.0	3	3	6	12	10		90
Ambela	20	0.0	.	.	.	.			100
Dagai	21	90.5	4	4	8	15	29	62	10
Totali	19	94.7	4	5	7	15	32	47	21
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>51</b>

While the IDPs were relatives in only 7% of the cases, they were friends in 18%, and were guests in 25% of the cases being just accommodated on humanitarian grounds (51% not specifying). Considering the social set-up of the local culture with regards *purdah*, strangers living in the house would have affected the residents but surprisingly 98% of the respondents feel it hasn't. On average, the host families are expecting the IDPs to stay around for 6 months.





**TABLE 17: AFFECT ON PARDAH SYSTEM DUE TO IDPS**

Villages	Not affected	Affected	Not Specified	Total	Total # of Sampled HHs
	Percentages				
Sura	100	0	0	100	20
Nawagai	100	0	0	100	20
Gurgushtu	90	5	5	100	20
Dander	100	0	0	100	20
Koga	100	0	0	100	20
Ambela	100	0	0	100	20
Dagai	95	5	0	100	21
Totali	100	0	0	100	19
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>160</b>

**TABLE 18: AVERAGE DURATION THAT HOST COMMUNITY EXPECTS THE IDPS WILL STAY WITH THEM**

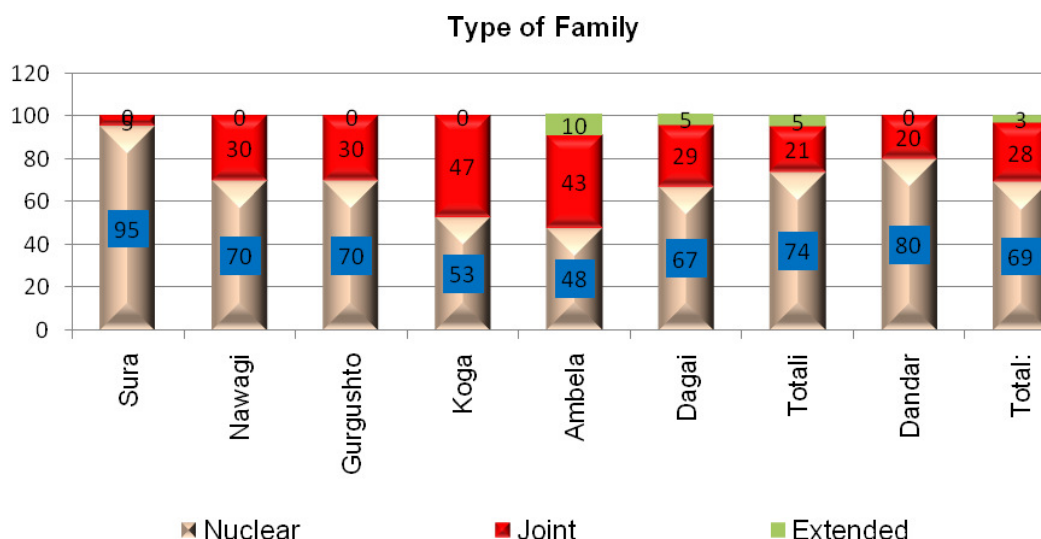
Village	Average Duration (Months)
Sura	12
Nawagai	2
Gurgushtu	4
Dander	8
Koga	12
Ambela	1
Dagai	11
Totali	2
<b>Overall Average</b>	<b>6</b>

#### 4.1 Characteristics of Host Communities

The average family size of the sampled host households was around 7, with an average of 4 males and 3 females per household. Data on family structure suggests that while two thirds of the households had a nuclear family set-up, the remaining belong to the categories of joint or extended families. Majority of those surveyed in the hosts' survey had been heads of the households.

**TABLE 19: AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE OF THE SAMPLED HHS**

Village	Male	Female	Average Family Size
Sura	3.7	1.9	5.6
Nawagai	4.2	2.8	7.0
Gurgushtu	4.3	3.5	7.8
Dander	3.7	3.0	6.6
Koga	3.4	3.2	6.6
Ambela	4.7	4.3	8.9
Dagai	4.2	3.2	7.5
Totali	4.2	4.1	8.3
<b>Overall</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>



On average 41% of the village population sampled in this survey was illiterate (28% male, 59% female), and only 26% had primary level education, 10% middle and 11% matric-level. 21% of the hosts family members aged over 10 were unemployed, 32% were housewives, while 9% were working as unpaid family worker and 9% as a paid employee somewhere. (See Annex-II, Table II-6, Table II-10)

**TABLE 20: EDUCATION STATUS OF HOST HHS FAMILY MEMBERS**

Level of Education	Male	Female	Overall
	Percentages		
Illiterate	28	59	41
Madrassa	1	3	2
Primary	26	27	26
Middle	15	4	10
Matric*	16	4	11
Intermediate*	6	2	4
Graduate	6	1	4
Diploma	1	0	1
Others	2	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

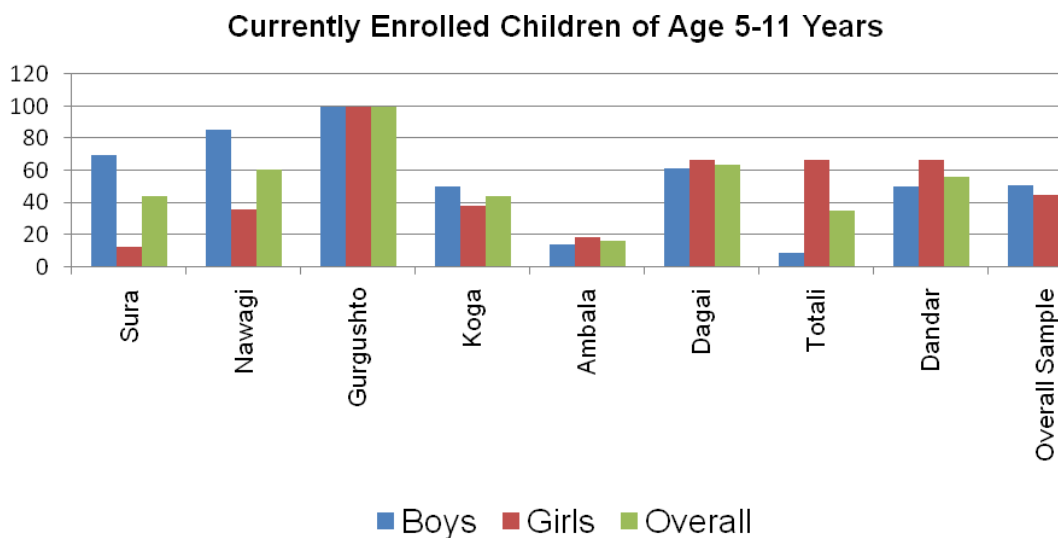
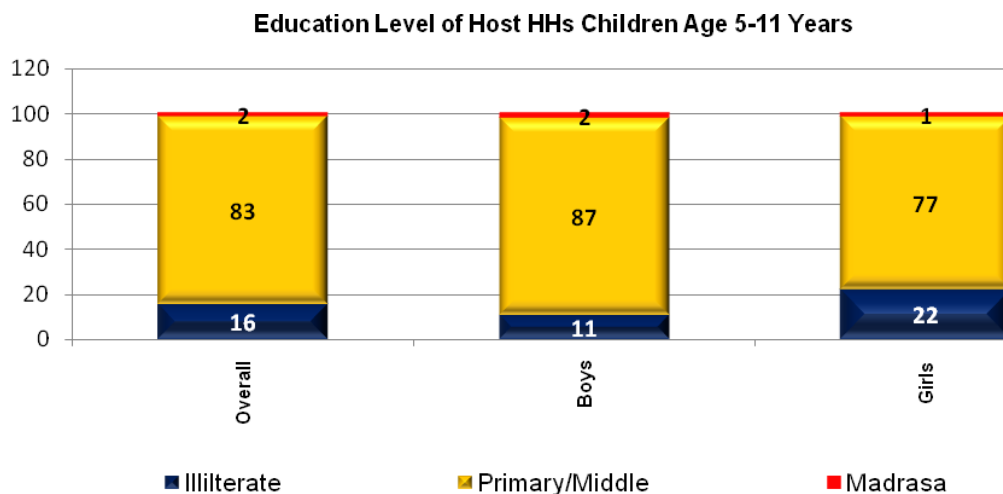
\* Matric: 10 Years of Schooling and Intermediate: 12 Years of Schooling

Information on the profession of the respondents themselves though is reflective of the predominance of agriculturists amongst those surveyed. The remaining belonged to professions such as laborers, teachers and from the artisan class (carpenter, driver etc.).

**TABLE 21: RESPONDENTS' OCCUPATION**

Villages	Farming	Agriculture	Accountant	Business	Carpenter	Labour	Driver	Teacher	Electrician	Retailer	Govt. Servant	Private Service	Un-employed	Student	Other	Total
Sura	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Nawagai	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	100
Gurgushtu	30.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	20.0	100
Dander	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100
Koga	75.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Ambela	45.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	100
Dagai	57.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.3	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	100
Totali	10.5	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	100
<b>Overall Sample</b>	47.5	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.6	7.6	3.2	8.2	0.6	3.2	1.3	1.3	5.1	5.1	12.7	100

Currently, around 48% of the children aged 5-11 were enrolled at school. While 16% belonging to this age group were illiterate, 83% of children aged 5-11 had either completed or were currently enrolled in primary school. 19% of those aged 5 to 17 were illiterate, while 54% of this age group had or were at least completing primary, and 16% middle school-level education. (See Annex-II, Table II-8 & Table II-9)



#### 4.2 Economic & Livelihood Situation

Average monthly income of the sampled households was a little over Rs.9000. Houses were self-owned in 86% of the cases, whereas only 28% of the houses were *pacca*<sup>6</sup>, 25% semi-*pacca*<sup>7</sup> and 42% *katcha*<sup>8</sup>, while there were on average 5% *jhuggis*<sup>9</sup> as well per village.

<sup>6</sup> Structure built from Bricks and Concrete

<sup>7</sup> Structure built from Bricks and Mud

**TABLE 22: AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

Village	Average Monthly Income (Rs)
Dagai	12,590
Dandar	4,900
Gurgusht	12,755
Koga	4,510
Nawagai	11,459
Sura	6,420
Totali	9,855
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>9,165</b>

**TABLE 23: OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE**

Villages	Owned (%)	Not Owned (%)	Not specified (%)	Total (%)	Total No. of Respondents
Sura	55	10	35	100	20
Nawagai	90	5	5	100	20
Gurgushtu	90	0	10	100	20
Dander	85	15	0	100	20
Koga	85	5	10	100	20
Ambela	100	0	0	100	20
Dagai	86	10	5	100	21
Totali	100	0	0	100	19
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>160</b>

<sup>8</sup> Structure built from Mud

<sup>9</sup> Slum dwellings

**TABLE 24: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS STATISTICS**

	Overall Sampled Villages Average	Villages							
		Sura	Nawagai	Gurgushtu	Dander	Koga	Ambela	Dagai	Totali
Total population	9,571	12,000	18,000	8,000	.	9,000	7,000	8,000	5,000
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>620</b>	.	<b>1,200</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>450</b>	.	<b>600</b>	<b>30</b>	.
<i>Katcha (%)</i>	42	80	20	0	30	70	20	40	75
<i>Pacca (%)</i>	28	5	30	60	0	20	60	35	15
<i>Jhuggi (%)</i>	5	10	0	0	20	5	0	5	0
<i>Semi Pacca (%)</i>	25	5	50	40	50	5	20	20	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

The average area per land holder (in kanals) is 26 kanals irrigated and cultivated, 19 kanals un-irrigated but cultivated, 14 kanals irrigated but uncultivated, and 42 kanals un-irrigated and uncultivated. Per sampled household these figures change dramatically: 20 kanals cultivated (irrigated + un-irrigated) and around 3.6 kanals uncultivated (irrigated + un-irrigated).

**TABLE 25: PER HH AVERAGE LAND HOLDING (AREA IN KANALS\*)**

Village	% of Sampled HHs Have Land	Irrigated		Un-Irrigated	
		Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated
Sura	85	8	5	0	90
Nawagai	70	25	23	0	16
Gurgushtu	75	17	24	0	47
Dander	45	12	21	12	120
Koga	90	0	11	0	6
Ambela	95	44	18	0	0
Dagai	86	26	49	13	60
Totali	58	26	16	20	20
Overall Sample	76	26	19	14	42

The average number of livestock per sampled household is very insignificant, with only around 1 cow per household, 1 sheep/goat, and around 4 poultry. Around 31% of sampled

households claimed to earn income through livestock, while 76% claimed incomes from agriculture.

**TABLE 26: 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		
Sura	20	80	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	55.0	2.3
Nawagai	20	60	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	60.0	4.7
Gurgushtu	20	85	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.1	55.0	3.9
Dander	20	90	1.2	2.3	2.3	0.3	60.0	4.4
Koga	20	85	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.0	45.0	2.6
Ambela	20	85	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	55.0	5.2
Dagai	21	81	0.8	4.3	1.1	0.0	42.9	4.3
Totali	19	74	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	57.9	3.5
Overall Sample	160	80	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.1	53.8	3.9

The average annual income from livestock is over Rs.5700, while it is around Rs.27,000 for agriculture income. Combined, the average annual income is around Rs.32,750, which is not much considering the annual costs of input going into these two sources.

**TABLE 27: 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
Sura	80	0	20,420	0	20,420
Nawagai	65	25	43,750	1,250	45,000
Gurgushtu	75	55	26,725	10,160	36,885
Dander	60	50	13,750	12,645	26,395
Koga	90	0	20,910	0	20,910
Ambela	75	45	27,000	7,920	34,920
Dagai	86	5	34,745	714	35,460
Totali	79	68	28,579	13,741	42,320
Overall Sample	76	31	27,023	5,722	32,746

However, presumably because of Pathan traditions and culture, most of the respondents from the host families reported to have felt no effect or impact on their livelihoods with the arrival of IDPs (67%), although 13% did feel it had affected them financially, and 9% felt that it had

affected them in terms of accommodation needs. However, the reported average additional expenditure being incurred hosts' households due to the arrival of IDPs is substantial, the expenses on food per reporting household ranging from over Rs.9000 per month in Dagai to Rs.950 in Totali. Similarly increased expenditure on fuel, clothing and health has also been reported in some of the villages. One can hardly rule out that additional burden is likely to be unsustainable for the medium to long-term, the additional expenditure roughly accounting for 40% of the average income of the household.

**TABLE 28: IMPACT OF IDP ARRIVAL ON HOST COMMUNITIES LIVELIHOOD**

Village	No effect	Accommodation	Financial	Health	Mobility	Food	Other	Total	Total # Respondents
	Percentages								
Sura	100.0							100.0	19
Nawagai	40.0		20.0			20.0	20.0	100.0	5
Gurgushtu	45.0	20.0	25.0		10.0			100.0	20
Dander	75.0		12.5			12.5		100.0	8
Koga			100.0					100.0	2
Ambela				100.0				100.0	1
Dagai	66.7	16.7	5.6	5.6			5.6	100.0	18
Totali	100.0							100.0	3
Overall Sample	67.1	9.2	13.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	100.0	<b>76</b>



**TABLE 29: AVERAGE ADDITIONAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE DUE TO ARRIVAL OF IDPS**

Villages	Cash Expenditure (Rs)					Expenditure in kind (Rs)				
	Rent	Food	Fuel	Clothing	Health	Rent	Food	Fuel	Clothing	Health
Sura	0	100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nawagai	0	1900	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gurgushtu	125	2865	530	75	135	0	0	0	0	0
Dander	0	1950	853	364	113	0	0	0	0	0
Koga	0	100	150	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Ambela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dagai	0	9124	1181	100	971	0	0	0	0	0
Totali	0	959	989	0	0	0	5	26	0	0
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2176</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Cooking arrangements were separate for the household members and IDPs in around 87% of the cases, while being joint in 13% cases. About managing the food requirements however, 95% to 100% of the respondents denied any external assistance and said they managed by themselves. 22% of the respondents though admitted that assistance was being provided to the IDPs being hosted in their house, mostly by the UN agencies (40%), GoP (20%), the local community itself (16%) and multinational donors (16%).

**TABLE 30: COOKING ARRANGEMENTS**

Villages	only for Host household	HH and IDP jointly
Sura	94	6
Nawagai	89	11
Gurgushtu	70	30
Dander	83	17
Koga	94	6
Ambela	100	0
Dagai	70	30
Totali	100	0
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>13%</b>

**TABLE 31:: WHO MANAGE FOOD REQUIREMENTS?**

Villages	Percentage of HHs				Total # of HHs
	Self (Host)	Both	Other	Total	
Sura	100			100	20
Nawagai	100			100	20
Gurgushtu	90	10		100	20
Dander	100			100	20
Koga	95		5	100	20
Ambela	100			100	20
Dagai	95	5		100	21
Totali	100			100	19
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>160</b>

**TABLE 32: ASSISTANCE BEING PROVIDED TO IDPS**

Village	Total Respondents	% of Respondents
Sura	20	0.0
Nawagai	20	5.0
Gurgushtu	20	50.0
Dander	20	10.0
Koga	20	0.0
Ambela	20	0.0
Dagai	21	57.1
Totali	19	52.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>21.9</b>

**TABLE 33: ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO IDPS**

Organization	No of respondents	Percent
Community itself	4	16.0
Govt. of Pakistan	5	20.0
UN	10	40.0
Multinational Donor Agency	4	16.0
National NGO	1	4.0
International NGO	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

### 4.3 Infrastructure Facilities

Although 63% of school-age children were going to school, 60% of the remaining children were not due to closing of schools because of army operations. 69% of the community was

satisfied with the quality of education being provided at the schools, whereas major reasons for dissatisfaction included lack of skilled teachers lack of quality education.

Primary schooling (mainly in the case for boys) is one facility most of the sampled communities have easy access to. Other infrastructure facilities that need immediate help with access include medical services such as BHU or a RHC, MCH center, college, community center, and a host of other much needed facilities as mentioned in the table below.

**TABLE 34: ACCESS TO FACILITIES**

<b>Facilities</b>	<b>In the Village</b>	<b>Outside Village</b>	<b>No Access</b>
Primary Schools (Boys)	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%
Primary Schools (Girls)	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%
Primary Schools (Mixed)	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%
Middle Schools (boys)	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%
Middle Schools (girls)	28.6%	14.3%	57.1%
High Schools (boys)	57.1%	0	42.9%
High Schools (girls)	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%
Masjid School	0	14.3%	85.7%
College	0	28.6%	71.4%
Basic Health Unit	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%
Rural Health Care/Dispensary	14.3%	0	85.7%
Child and Maternity Home	28.6%	0	71.4%
Private Hospital/Clinic	42.9%	0	57.1%
Police Station	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%
PCO	57.1%	0	42.9%
Post Office	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%
Bank	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%
Rural Cooperatives	0	0	100.0%
Agriculture/Livestock Extension	28.6%	14.3%	57.1%
Veterinary Hospital	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%
Community Center	14.3%	0	85.7%
Retail Shops	71.4%	0	28.6%
Main Bazar/Markets	42.9%	0	57.1%

#### 4.4 Health & Hygiene

Majority of the host families owned the houses. Within the house, access to a domestic water connection was reported in only 5% of the cases, water availability being through a protected open well with an electric pump in 34% of the cases, simple open well in 23% cases, and a protected open well with a hand-pump 14% cases.

Only 4% of the houses had access to sanitation facilities with a piped sewerage system and 13% a septic tank. 39% used pit latrines, 28% bucket latrines, and 21% still used open grounds.

**TABLE 35: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)**

Villages	Domestic Water Connection	Public water system outside the house	Public reservoir	Open Well	Protected open well with hand pump	Protected open well with electric pump	Bore well with hand pump	River/ stream/ Natural Source	Total Respondents
	Percentages								
Sura	5	10	10	35	35			5	20
Nawagai	15	20		5	15	40	5		20
Gurgushtu	15	20		30	10	30	5		20
Dander		5	40	20				35	20
Koga		10		45	15	25		5	20
Ambela		5		10	10	60	15		20
Dagai		5		33	19	43			21
Totali	5	11	5	5	11	74			19
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>160</b>

**TABLE 36: TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM IN THE HOUSE (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)**

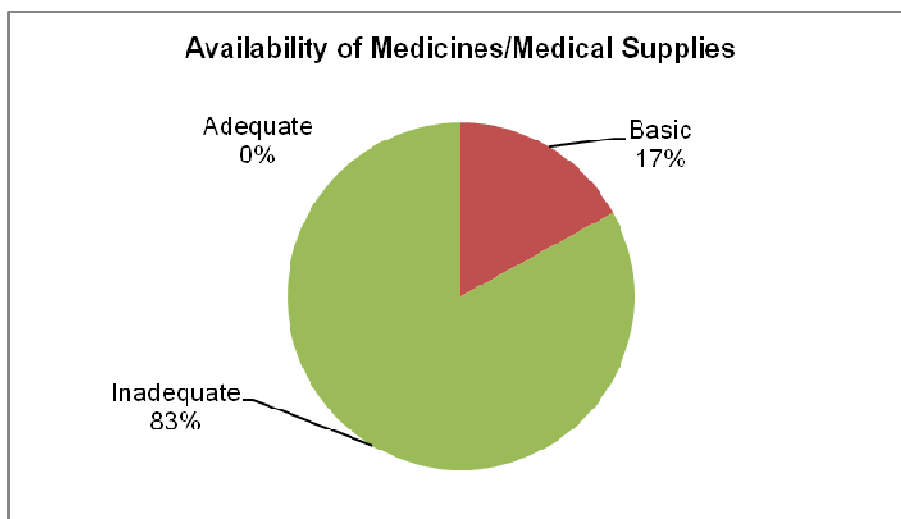
Villages	Open	Bucket Latrine	Pit Latrine	Septic Tank	Piped Sewerage System	Total No. of Respondents
	Percentages					
Sura	35	60	10			20
Nawagai	15	10	75			20
Gurgushtu	10	5	45	45	5	20
Dander	35	40	25		5	20
Koga	45	55	15			20
Ambela	15	35	30	20		20
Dagai	5	10	38	29	14	21
Totali	5	11	74	5	11	19
<b>Overall Sample</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>160</b>

On average 29% of the households per village reported facing serious health problems. Surprisingly cardiovascular problems dominated the list of complaints (28%), followed by mental health problems and stomach problems. Respiratory and BP/Diabetes were also frequently occurring problems as well as permanent and temporary disability being cited by 6% of the households.

On a village level, infectious diseases followed by diarrhea and malaria were the most commonly occurring health problems. HIV/AIDS, respiratory diseases and mental health problems were also major concerns. The overall impression of the focused group was that availability of medicines and medical supplies for the communities was inadequate (83%). It must be noted that this situation had been prevalent even before the IDPs had moved in.

**TABLE 37 HEALTH PRIMARY CONCERNS REPORTED BY THE COMMUNITY GROUPS**

Diseases	Overall Sampled Villages Reported Health Concerns	Village							
		Sura	Nawagai	Gurgushtu	Dander	Koga	Ambela	Dagai	Totali
Diarrhea	75%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
HIV/AIDs	50%	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Injury	38%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Infectious disease	88%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaria	63%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Respiratory	50%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Mental health	50%	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No



#### 4.5 Suggested Areas for Intervention

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. Although most of the respondents from the host families reported to have felt no effect or impact on their livelihoods with the arrival of IDPs, 13% did feel it had affected them financially and this figure must be much higher in actual (with traditions and customs not allowing the respondents to be honest in this regard out of respect for the IDPs).

The reported average additional expenditure being incurred hosts' households due to the arrival of IDPs is substantial so one can hardly rule out that additional burden is likely to be unsustainable for the medium to long-term, the additional expenditure roughly accounting for 40% of the average income of the household.

In this context of livelihood needs, not surprisingly economic recovery was accorded prominence. Peace and cash grants followed by food and drinking water were considered by the respondents as immediate solutions that could assist in improving their livelihoods.

Key areas identifying the needs of the host communities as highlighted by them in the FGDs in terms of infrastructure listed water, sanitation and hygiene on top of their list alongside the environment, followed by health and education. Survey statistics related to key issues like health and education also highlight the absence of basic facilities and services, creating a disadvantage for the local population, as reflected by the very low fraction of villages (28%) having the facility of a Basic Health Unit (both inside or outside the village). Over 70% had no access to this facility. Similarly 86% of the villages did not have a rural dispensary. Only 42% have access to a MCH, though the presence of private clinics in half the villages were recorded.

The communities, according to the views of the focused group discussions, were open and liberal in receiving assistance and are happy to welcome opportunities from NGOs like World Vision. However, if there is not any effective outreach, then all efforts towards any needs would be futile. It may be noted here with concern that only three communities out of the eight had information about the availability of outside assistance. This reflects the inadequacy of the outreach activities of the government as well as donors and NGOs.

## 5 Situation Analysis

### 5.1 The Respondents

Focused groups discussions were conducted to collect information about the economic base, livelihood systems, status of physical and social infrastructure, and environmental hazards facing the sampled villages. Efforts were also made to solicit views about needed measures to improve the existing situation. For every village six key informants were approached for discussion and provision of information. A substantial number of those engaged were better educated than the other villagers (twelve of the 48 informants had undergraduate or postgraduate level education). There were a few who were illiterate (19%), but the majority were literate. The sampled villages of the Southern Buner appear to be under a population pressure wherein the average population of the seven villages is estimated to be 9.5 thousand while the average number of households per village works out to 620, yielding a disproportionately high level of average family size – around 15 members compared to 8 according to the Population Census of Buner in 1998. One cannot rule out the possibility of response and enumeration errors at the time of the surveys though.

### 5.2 Livelihood and Economic Base

As stated earlier, houses were self-owned in 86% of the cases, whereas only 28% of the houses were *pacca*, 25% *semi-pacca* and 42% *katcha*, while there were on average 5% *jhuggis* as well per village. Land resources reported for eight villages were estimated to be 31.8 thousand kanals yielding an of average of 3.9 thousand kanals per village. Overall, 35.7% of the land was reported to be irrigated and 47% un-irrigated but cultivated, while 17% of the area was reported to be uncultivated. In addition to land resources, availability of forest was also reported in some villages as a natural resource. In case of three villages, the presence of actors who can manipulate access or control over these resources was highlighted.

Generally Buner is regarded as a rural economy with agriculture as well as livestock being the major source of livelihood. Land area on average per household under the possession of the respondents (98 out of 140) works out to 25 kanals, while the cultivated area with irrigation is reported to be 18 kanals. There is a good deal of reliance on wage labour both inside and ex-village labour market within and outside Pakistan. The incidence of tenancy is minimal. However, information from household members reveals a disturbingly high level of unemployment (10%).



Average monthly household income from wages and remittances ranges from Rs.4500 (for Koga) to Rs.12755 for Gurghustu, with overall average being Rs.9770. Similarly, information on the incomes from agriculture (both cash and kind) has a wide range particularly in the case of livestock (from zero to Rs.1236 per month). It may be added that in five out of the sampled eight villages, the households on the average had one buffalo, and in the case of seven villages, households had sheep ranging from 2 to 7, while possession of cows and poultry was confirmed too in some households.

Including the cash and in kind income from agriculture and livestock, the average for the responding households works out to Rs.5670 per month which, added to wages/remittances, totals Rs.15400 per month as total income for the household, suggesting that agriculture accounts for one third of the total household income, a manifestation of the dependence on food imports from other areas like Punjab.

### **5.3 Access to Health and Education**

Inadequacy of the social infrastructure is reflected by the very low fraction of villages (28%) having the facility of a Basic Health Unit (both inside or outside the village). Over 70% had no access to this facility. Similarly 86% of the villages did not have a rural dispensary. Only 42% have access to a MCH, though the presence of private clinics in half the villages were recorded

Primary schools for boys are widely available, whereas in the case of a girls primary school, only 57% of the villages have this facility in the village. Availability of middle schools is also quite limited for girls wherein only 15% of the villages being equipped, and no high school for girls was reported to be within the villages Only one-fourth of the villages have agricultural extension workers or a veterinary hospital. Presence of retail shops or main bazaars is simply reflective of the engagement of the villagers in retail trade.

## **6 Concluding Remarks**

The entire IDP scenario is marked by uncertainty along with massive human mobility. People in some areas are leaving while others are going back with little assurance of the permanence of the situation. Assistance from various sources has started pouring in. The government has recently started distributing cash as well. Immediate relief measures to address the problems of food, shelter, water and sanitation as well as the diseases which are likely to worsen with the passage of time have to be mounted. Since the duration of the military operation is uncertain, the dependence of IDPs on host families for provision of basic human needs has to be drastically curtailed. Examination of routes through which the IDPs may be approached has to reckon with cultural affinities on the one hand and leakages of agents on the other.

Buner being an area well-suited for livestock development merits assistance in this respect. Given its vast reservoir of manpower, with its very high levels of unemployment, it is suggestive of the desirability of initiatives in micro-enterprise development for the resettlement of IDPs in the medium to long term. Examination of the Federal and Provincial public sector development programs in depth will be rewarding at least to determine the extent to which resettlement has been accorded a priority.

**TABLE I-1: DISTRICT BUNER STATISTICS**

Indicator	Statistics
Total area	1,865 Sq. Km.
Total Population	506,048 (No Urban Population)
Average Growth Rate	3.9 percent
Population Density	271 persons/ Sq. Km.
Average Household Size	9.1 %
Social Status	Poor
Major Occupation	Agriculture, Daily Labor, Business and Government Service
Religion	Muslims 99.5%, Ahmadis 0.3% and Hindus 0.1%
Mother Tongue	Pashto 96.6% and others 3.4%
Disabled Population	2.90%
Health Facilities	Limited with 1 District Hospitals, 3 Civil Hospitals, 2 RHCs, 20 BHUs, 8 Dispensary, 1 TB Center, 3 Leprosy Center, 1 Drug Addict Center.
Literacy Ratio	22.60%
Un-employment	18.50%
Total Housing Units	55,860
Source of Lightning	Electricity (51.1%), Kerosene Oil (47.3%), Others (1.6%).
Source of Drinking Water	Inside house: Pipe (47.7%), Hand pump (0.6%), Well (13%) Outside house: Pipe (12%), Hand pump (0.1%), Well (9.6%), Pond (4.5%), Others (23.5).
Source of Information	TV (38.2%), Radio (87.8%), Newspaper (23.5%).

Source: Population Census 1998 and FBS Surveys.

**TABLE I-2: VILLAGE POPULATION**

Union Council	Village	Population 1998 Census
Nawagai	Sura	11960
	Nawagai	8795
Gurgushtu	Gurgushtu	3706
	Dender	699
Koga	Koga	11000
	Ambela	4939
Totali	Dagai	7441
	Totali	12756
<b>Total:</b>		<b>61296</b>

TABLE II-1: IDPS FAMILY MEMBER'S OCCUPATION BY GENDER

Occupation by Gender		Village name								Overall
		Sura	Nawagai	Gurgushto	Koga	Ambela	Dagai	Totali	Dandar	
		Percentages								
Male	Employer	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.9
	Self employed	11.4	15.0	15.9	7.6	20.9	15.6	3.0	9.6	12.8
	Paid employee	0.0	15.0	13.0	3.0	5.8	10.4	18.2	2.7	8.5
	Unpaid family worker	0.0	32.5	10.1	1.5	43.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	12.4
	Owner cultivator	25.7	0.0	7.2	24.2	9.3	11.7	0.0	1.4	9.7
	Sharecropper	1.4	5.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	30.1	5.1
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Retired/pensioner	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Un-employed	8.6	11.3	21.7	6.1	8.1	14.3	22.7	8.2	12.4
	Land lord	2.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9
	Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3
	Students	20.0	12.5	13.0	19.7	2.3	11.7	9.1	0.0	10.7
Other	30.0	3.8	14.5	37.9	3.5	31.2	45.5	46.6	25.6	
Female	Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2
	Self employed	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Paid employee	0.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
	Unpaid family worker	0.0	14.5	4.2	0.0	33.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	8.2
	Owner cultivator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Sharecropper	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Housewife	70.3	56.4	64.6	67.2	56.4	57.4	69.8	66.1	63.1
	Un-employed	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	1.8
	Land lord	0.0	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	0.0
Students	5.4	12.7	20.8	12.1	3.8	13.0	4.8	0.0	8.6	
Other	24.3	14.5	2.1	19.0	3.8	27.8	15.9	33.9	17.0	
Overall	Employer	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.6
	Self employed	7.5	8.9	9.4	4.8	11.0	9.2	1.6	5.3	7.3
	Paid employee	0.0	9.6	8.5	1.6	3.7	6.1	9.3	1.5	5.1
	Unpaid family worker	0.0	25.2	7.7	0.8	38.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	10.6
	Owner cultivator	16.8	0.0	4.3	12.9	5.5	6.9	0.0	0.8	5.6
	Sharecropper	0.9	3.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	16.7	2.9
	Owner-cum-tenant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Retired/pensioner	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Housewife	24.3	23.0	26.5	31.5	26.8	23.7	34.1	29.5	27.4
	Un-employed	5.6	6.7	15.4	3.2	4.3	8.4	15.5	4.5	7.8
	Land lord	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
	Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Students	15.0	12.6	16.2	16.1	3.0	12.2	7.0	0.0	9.8	
Other	28.0	8.1	9.4	29.0	3.7	29.8	31.0	40.9	21.8	

TABLE II-2: PRIORITY-WISE NEEDS OF IDPS

Villages	Q16. Priority 1 Needs (%)												
	Peace and Security	Shelter	Food	Education	Health and Sanitation	Agriculture inputs	Livestock	Drinking Water	Fuel	Cash Grant	Business Loan	Employment	Total
Nawagai	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gurgushto	0.0	15.8	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dandar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dagai	0.0	5.0	55.0	15.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Totali	0.0	36.4	27.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	100.0
Overall	0.0	14.3	41.1	5.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	26.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
Villages	Q16. Priority 2 Needs (%)												
	Peace and Security	Shelter	Food	Education	Health and Sanitation	Agriculture inputs	Livestock	Drinking Water	Fuel	Cash Grant	Business Loan	Employment	Total
Nawagai	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gurgushto	0.0	0.0	47.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dandar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dagai	0.0	10.5	21.1	15.8	21.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	10.5	10.5	0.0	5.3	100.0
Totali	10.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overall	1.9	7.4	27.8	7.4	14.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	14.8	22.2	0.0	1.9	100.0
Villages	Q16. Priority 3 Needs (%)												
	Peace and Security	Shelter	Food	Education	Health and Sanitation	Agriculture inputs	Livestock	Drinking Water	Fuel	Cash Grant	Business Loan	Employment	Total
Nawagai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gurgushto	0.0	0.0	27.8	5.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dandar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dagai	0.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	30.0	10.0	5.0	100.0
Totali	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overall	0.0	5.6	18.5	7.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.9	48.1	3.7	1.9	100.0
<b>Overall</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>29.12</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>32.39</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE II-3: MAIN NEEDS OF THE HOST COMMUNITIES AND IDPs  
REPORTED BY HOST COMMUNITIES**

Needs	Host Community	IDPs
	Percentage of Communities Identified Needs	
<b>Vulnerable Groups Present</b>		
Children in emergencies	42.9%	14.3%
Orphans and vulnerable Children	57.1%	14.3%
Vulnerable Women	71.4%	14.3%
Female headed households	85.7%	14.3%
Ethnic/religious/political groups	85.7%	14.3%
People with disabilities	71.4%	28.6%
Chronically ill	100.0%	42.9%
<b>Key Areas</b>		
Health	71.4%	14.3%
Nutrition	57.1%	28.6%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	85.7%	28.6%
Shelter	14.3%	14.3%
Food	57.1%	28.6%
Education	71.4%	28.6%
Psycho-social	57.1%	14.3%
Conflict resolution	57.1%	14.3%
Environment	85.7%	14.3%
<b>Livelihood Needs</b>		
Micro Enterprise Development	42.9%	14.3%
Economic Recovery	85.7%	14.3%
Livestock Management	71.4%	28.6%
Agriculture	100.0%	28.6%
Livelihood Security	71.4%	28.6%

TABLE II-4: IDPS FAMILY MEMBER'S EDUCATION BY GENDER

		Villages								Overall
		Sura	Nawagai	Gurgushto	Koga	Ambela	Dagai	Totali	Dandar	
<b>Education by Gender</b>		<b>Percentages</b>								
Male	Illiterate	48.6	10.0	21.7	28.8	23.3	18.2	22.7	53.4	27.9
	Madrassa	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Primary	25.7	23.8	17.4	25.8	32.6	29.9	27.3	20.5	25.6
	Middle	12.9	17.5	10.1	21.2	15.1	15.6	9.1	17.8	15.0
	Matric	8.6	13.8	31.9	16.7	16.3	23.4	18.2	2.7	16.4
	Intermediate	1.4	10.0	10.1	6.1	8.1	3.9	6.1	2.7	6.1
	Graduate	1.4	16.3	8.7	0.0	1.2	6.5	9.1	1.4	5.6
	Diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.7
	Others	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.6	3.0	1.4	2.2
Female	Illiterate	81.1	30.9	45.8	74.1	65.4	59.3	54.0	61.0	58.6
	Madrassa	10.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.4	1.9	1.6	0.0	3.3
	Primary	8.1	43.6	41.7	12.1	25.6	25.9	20.6	33.9	26.8
	Middle	0.0	5.5	2.1	5.2	2.6	9.3	1.6	5.1	4.0
	Matric	0.0	14.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.5	0.0	4.0
	Intermediate	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	1.8
	Graduate	0.0	3.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.2	0.0	1.3
	Diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Overall	Illiterate	59.8	18.5	31.6	50.0	43.3	35.1	38.0	56.8	41.3
	Madrassa	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7
	Primary	19.6	31.9	27.4	19.4	29.3	28.2	24.0	26.5	26.1
	Middle	8.4	12.6	6.8	13.7	9.1	13.0	5.4	12.1	10.2
	Matric	5.6	14.1	21.4	8.9	8.5	14.5	14.0	1.5	11.0
	Intermediate	0.9	5.9	6.8	4.0	4.3	2.3	7.8	1.5	4.2
	Graduate	0.9	11.1	6.0	0.0	0.6	4.6	6.2	0.8	3.8
	Diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.4
	Others	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.3

**TABLE II-5: WHAT IMMEDIATE SOLUTION COULD ASSIST YOU TO IMPROVE YOUR LIVELIHOOD AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN. (IDPs families)**

Solutions	Villages (%)						No. of Respondents
	Nawagai	Gurgushto	Dandar	Dagai	Totali	Overall	
Peace and Security	16.7	5.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	5.4	3
Shelter	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	27.3	10.7	6
Food	16.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	9.1	16.1	9
Education	16.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.6	2
Health and Sanitation	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1
Agriculture inputs	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	3
Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.8	1
Drinking Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	9.1	5.4	3
Fuel	16.7	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	10.7	6
Cash Grant	0.0	38.9	0.0	4.8	45.5	23.2	13
Business Loan	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	5.4	3
Employment	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	6

**TABLE II-5A: WHAT IMMEDIATE SOLUTION COULD ASSIST YOU TO IMPROVE YOUR LIVELIHOOD AT THE CURRENT PLACE. (IDPs families)**

Peace and Security	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	12.5	7
Shelter	0.0	5.3	0.0	23.8	10.0	12.5	7
Food	33.3	21.1	0.0	4.8	50.0	21.4	12
Health and Sanitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.8	1
Drinking Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.8	1
Fuel	33.3	10.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	8.9	5
Cash Grant	33.3	52.6	0.0	14.3	30.0	32.1	18
Business Loan	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	3.6	2
Employment	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.4	3



TABLE II-6: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF AGE 10+<sup>10</sup> (host families)

Gender	Employment	Village								
		Sura	Nawagai	Gurgushto	Koga	Ambela	Dagai	Totali	Dandar	Overall
		Percentages								
Male	Employer	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	1
	Self employed	14	17	17	9	26	19	4	11	15
	Paid employee	0	17	14	4	7	13	20	4	10
	Unpaid family worker	0	28	10	2	31	3	0	0	10
	Owner cultivator	31	0	8	30	11	14	0	2	12
	Sharecropper	2	6	2	0	3	0	0	32	5
	Owner-cum-tenant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Retired/pensioner	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Housewife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Un-employed	36	14	27	37	11	20	38	51	28
	Land lord	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
	Livestock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
	Other	2	3	13	4	1	17	25	0	8
	Students	12	9	6	15	3	11	11	0	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Female	Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Self employed	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Paid employee	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Unpaid family worker	0	14	4	0	29	2	0	0	8
	Owner cultivator	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Sharecropper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Owner-cum-tenant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Retired/pensioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Housewife	78	71	69	73	65	69	78	77	72
	Un-employed	16	0	9	16	0	16	19	23	12
	Land lord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

<sup>10</sup> In Pakistan Laoure Force Survey age 10+ considered as entrance into the labour force

Gender	Employment	Village								Overall
		Sura	Nawagai	Gurgushto	Koga	Ambela	Dagai	Totali	Dandar	
		Percentages								
	Other	0	5	0	0	1	11	2	0	2
	Students	6	7	16	8	1	2	0	0	5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Overall	Employer	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
	Self employed	9	11	10	6	13	11	2	6	9
	Paid employee	0	12	9	2	4	7	10	2	6
	Unpaid family worker	0	23	7	1	30	3	0	0	9
	Owner cultivator	20	0	5	16	7	8	0	1	7
	Sharecropper	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	17	3
	Owner-cum-tenant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Retired/pensioner	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Housewife	28	27	29	35	32	28	39	35	32
	Un-employed	29	9	19	27	6	18	28	38	21
	Land lord	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Livestock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Other	1	4	7	2	1	15	14	0	5
Students	10	8	10	12	2	7	6	0	7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE II-7: CURRENTLY ENROLLED CHILDREN OF AGE 5-11 YEARS (host families)

Gender	Village	Currently Enrolled (%)
Male	Sura	70
	Nawagai	86
	Gurgushto	100
	Koga	50
	Ambela	14
	Dagai	62
	Totali	9
	Dandar	50
	Total	51
Female	Sura	13
	Nawagai	36
	Gurgushto	100
	Koga	38
	Ambela	19
	Dagai	67
	Totali	67
	Dandar	67
	Total	45
Overall	Sura	44
	Nawagai	61
	Gurgushto	100
	Koga	44
	Ambela	16
	Dagai	64
	Totali	35
	Dandar	56
	Overall	48

TABLE II-8: EDUCATION LEVEL OF MEMBERS AGE 5-11 YEARS (host families)

Gender	Village	Illiterate	Madrasa	Primary and above	Total
		Percentages			
Male	Sura	20	0	80	100
	Nawagai	7	0	93	100
	Gurgushto	22	0	78	100
	Koga	14	7	79	100
	Ambela	0	5	95	100
	Dagai	8	0	92	100
	Totali	9	0	91	100
	Dandar	20	0	80	100
	Overall	11	2	87	100
Female	Sura	63	0	38	100
	Nawagai	7	0	93	100
	Gurgushto	0	0	100	100
	Koga	46	8	46	100
	Ambela	19	0	81	100
	Dagai	11	0	89	100
	Totali	11	0	89	100
	Dandar	17	0	83	100
	Overall	22	1	77	100
General	Sura	39	0	61	100
	Nawagai	7	0	93	100
	Gurgushto	13	0	88	100
	Koga	30	7	63	100
	Ambela	8	3	89	100
	Dagai	9	0	91	100
	Totali	10	0	90	100
	Dandar	19	0	81	100
	Overall	16	2	83	100

TABLE II-9: EDUCATION LEVEL OF MEMBERS AGE 5-17 YEARS (host families)

Gender	Village	Illiterate	Madrasa	Primary	Middle	Matric	Intermediate	Graduate and Above	Diploma	Other	Total
		Percentages									
Male	Sura	21	0	54	21	4	0	0	0	0	100
	Nawagai	4	0	48	30	11	7	0	0	0	100
	Gurgushto	11	0	39	28	22	0	0	0	0	100
	Koga	12	4	56	24	4	0	0	0	0	100
	Ambela	0	3	76	18	3	0	0	0	0	100
	Dagai	4	0	56	12	24	4	0	0	0	100
	Totali	10	0	45	17	17	7	0	0	3	100
	Dandar	15	0	54	31	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Overall	9	1	55	22	11	3	0	0	1	100
Female	Sura	75	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Nawagai	5	0	77	14	5	0	0	0	0	100
	Gurgushto	12	0	76	6	6	0	0	0	0	100
	Koga	56	8	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Ambela	35	0	62	4	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Dagai	35	4	39	17	4	0	0	0	0	100
	Totali	17	0	50	6	6	17	6	0	0	100
	Dandar	22	0	67	11	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Overall	31	2	53	9	2	2	1	0	0	100
Overall	Sura	39	0	44	14	3	0	0	0	0	100
	Nawagai	4	0	61	22	8	4	0	0	0	100
	Gurgushto	11	0	57	17	14	0	0	0	0	100
	Koga	34	6	40	18	2	0	0	0	0	100
	Ambela	15	2	69	12	2	0	0	0	0	100
	Dagai	19	2	48	15	15	2	0	0	0	100
	Totali	13	0	47	13	13	11	2	0	2	100
	Dandar	19	0	61	19	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Overall	19	1	54	16	7	2	0	0	0	100

TABLE II-10: EDUCATION LEVEL OF HH MEMBERS AGE 5 AND ABOVE (host families)

Gender	Village	Illiterate	Madrasa	Primary	Middle	Matric	Intermediate	Graduate and Above	Diploma	Other	Total
		Percentages									
Male	Sura	49	1	26	13	9	1	1	0	0	100
	Nawagai	10	0	24	18	14	10	16	0	9	100
	Gurgushto	22	0	17	10	32	10	9	0	0	100
	Koga	29	2	26	21	17	6	0	0	0	100
	Ambela	23	1	33	15	16	8	1	1	1	100
	Dagai	18	0	30	16	23	4	6	0	3	100
	Totali	23	0	27	9	18	6	9	5	3	100
	Dandar	53	0	21	18	3	3	1	0	1	100
	Overall	28	1	26	15	16	6	6	1	2	100
Female	Sura	81	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Nawagai	31	0	44	5	15	0	4	0	2	100
	Gurgushto	46	0	42	2	6	2	2	0	0	100
	Koga	74	7	12	5	0	2	0	0	0	100
	Ambela	65	6	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Dagai	59	2	26	9	2	0	2	0	0	100
	Totali	54	2	21	2	10	10	3	0	0	100
	Dandar	61	0	34	5	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Overall	59	3	27	4	4	2	1	0	0	100
Overall	Sura	60	5	20	8	6	1	1	0	0	100
	Nawagai	19	0	32	13	14	6	11	0	6	100
	Gurgushto	32	0	27	7	21	7	6	0	0	100
	Koga	50	4	19	14	9	4	0	0	0	100
	Ambela	43	4	29	9	9	4	1	1	1	100
	Dagai	35	1	28	13	15	2	5	0	2	100
	Totali	38	1	24	5	14	8	6	2	2	100
	Dandar	57	0	27	12	2	2	1	0	1	100
	Overall	41	2	26	10	11	4	4	0	1	100

