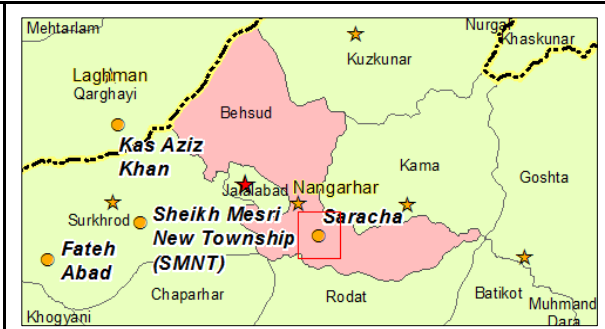
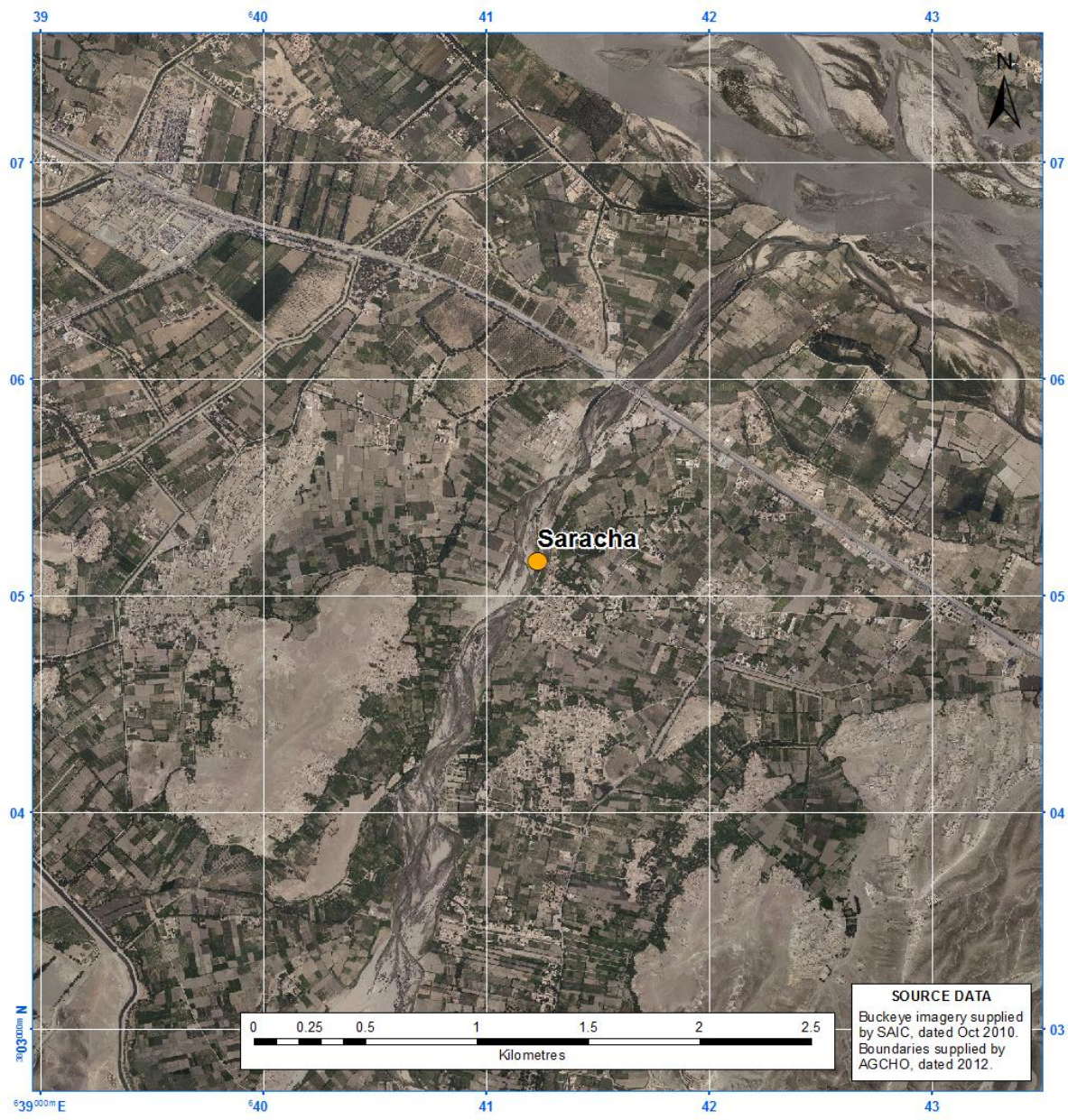
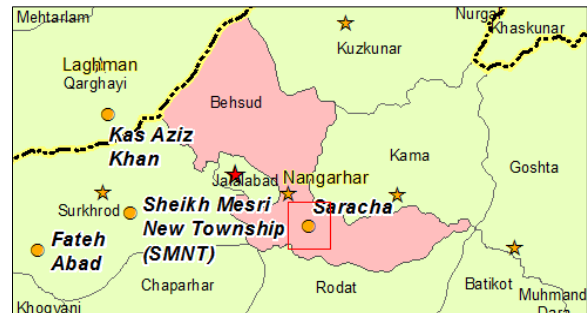
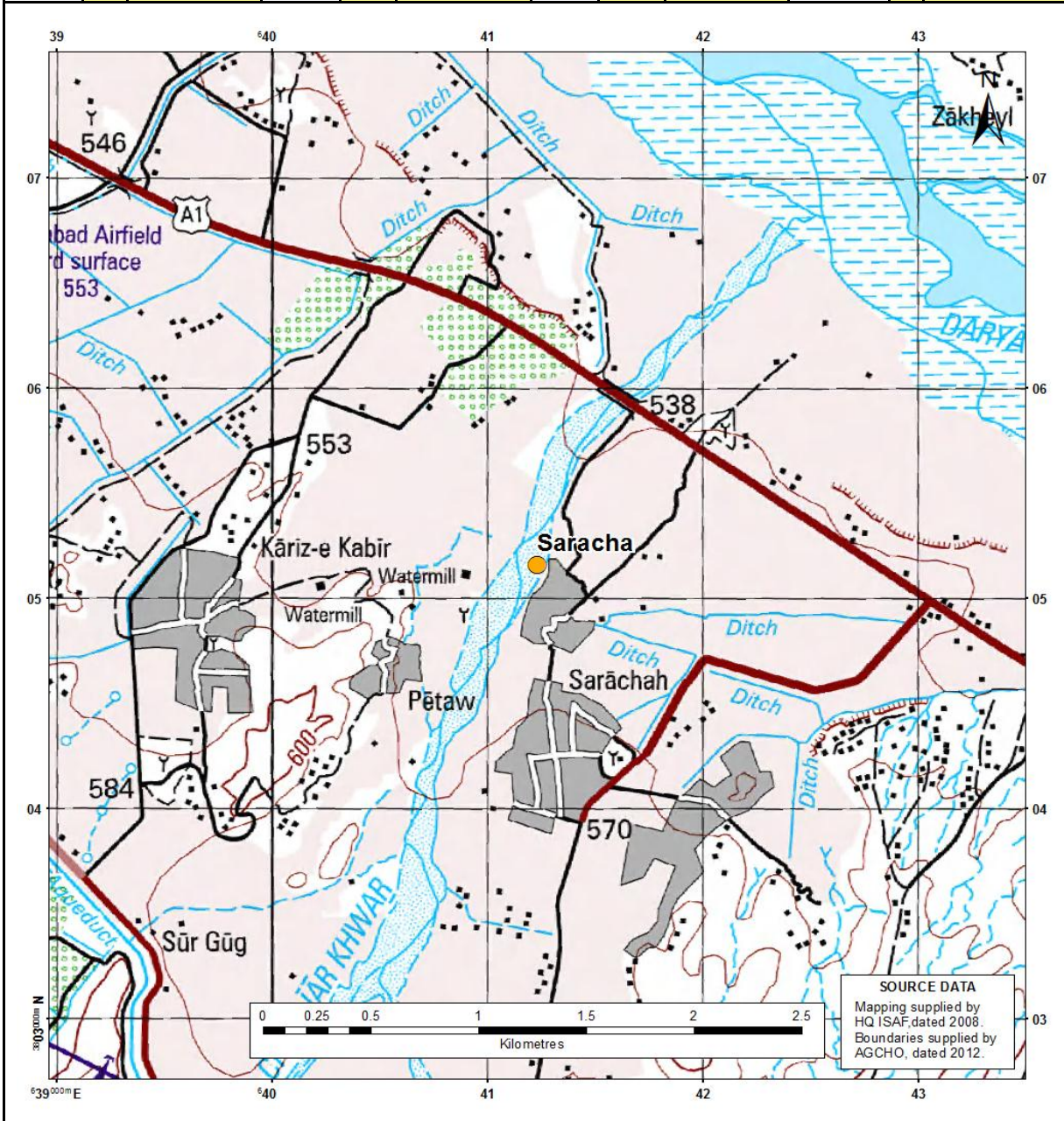


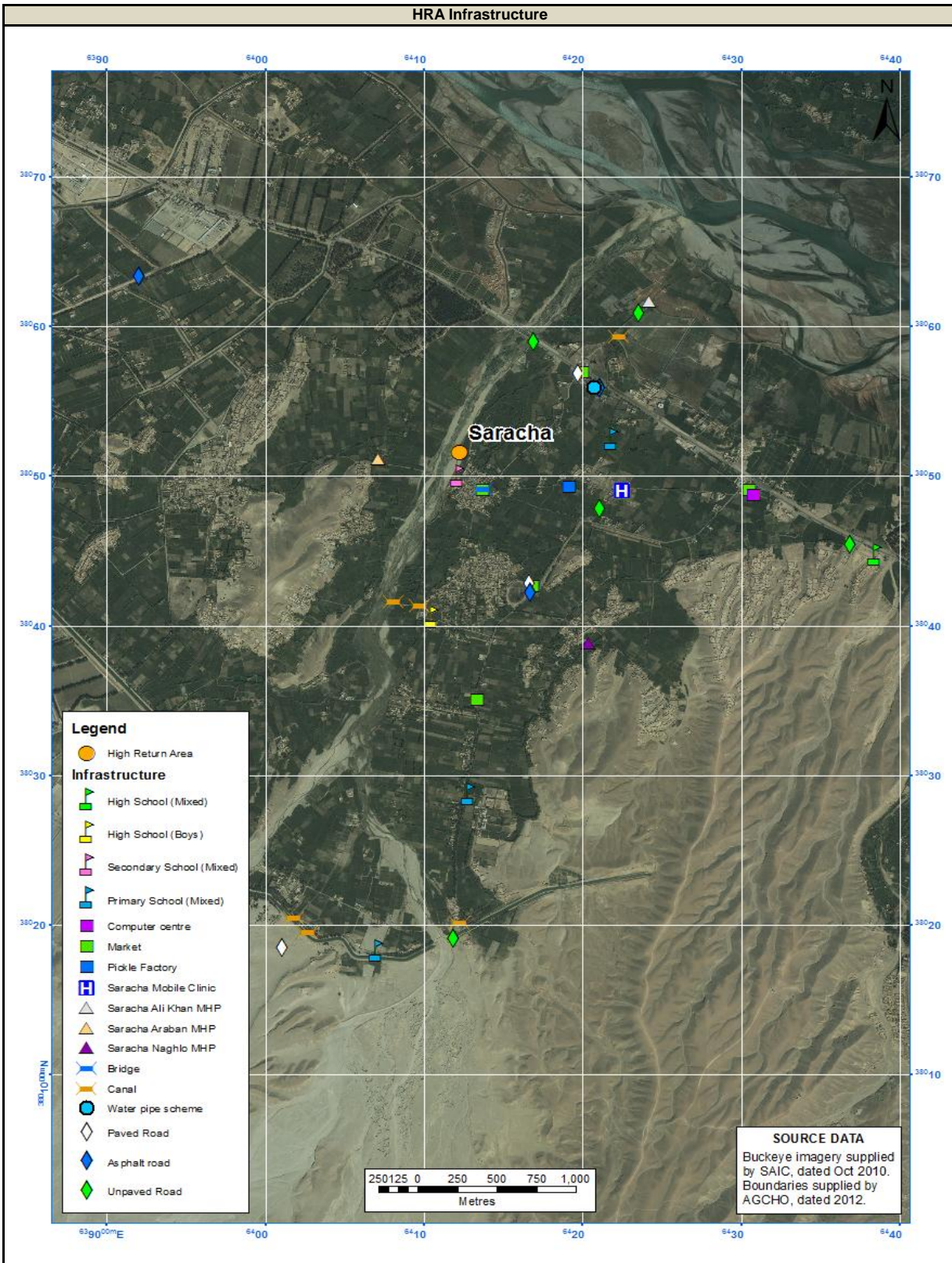
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1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL PROFILE

NB: Figures and values in the profile only represent the population surveyed in household survey, not the total Afghanistan population, unless stated otherwise.

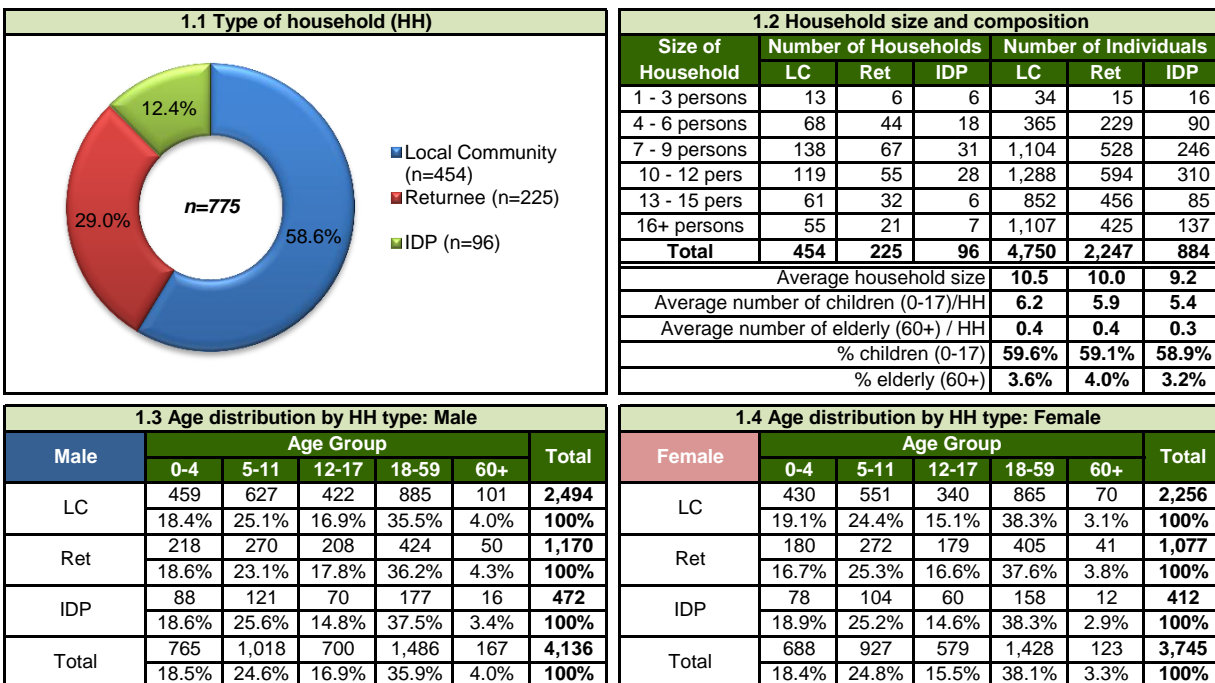
Summary

Located 10 km southeast of Jalalabad city, Saracha is divided into three sub-villages: Saracha-e-Ali Khan, Saracha-e-Naghlou and Saracha-e-Araban. Saracha is currently home to 5,600 families of which 1,847 are returnees, the majority of whom lived in Pakistan for periods of over five years. Approximately 63% are returnees from Nasir Bagh, an Afghan refugee camp on the edge of Peshawar, Pakistan.

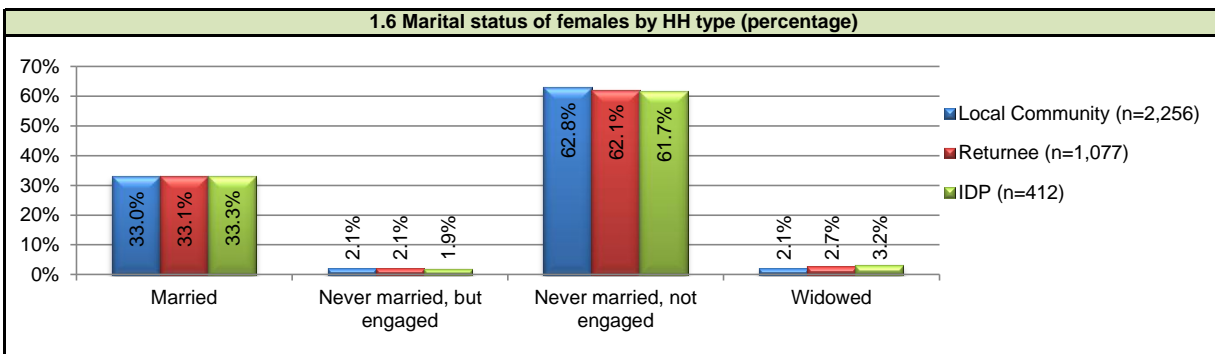
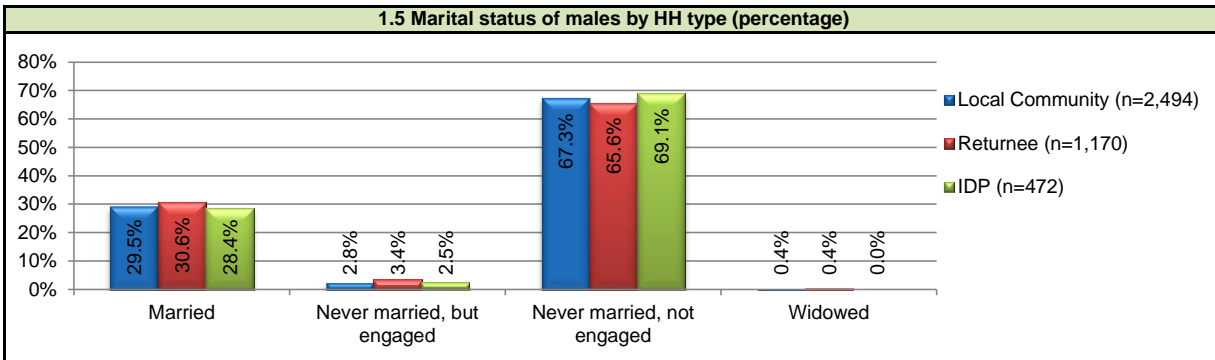
Of the 775 households surveyed in Saracha, 454 (59%) were local community households, 225 (29%) were returnee households and 96 (12%) were IDP households. The households encompass a combined total of 7,881 individuals with a gender ratio of 1.1 males for every female.

The average household size was revealed by the survey to be 10.5 persons among the local community, 10.0 persons among returnees and 9.2 persons among IDPs. Children (0-17 years) represent three-fifths of the average household size across all three household types with a gender ratio of 1.1 boys for every girl.

The elderly (aged 60+) were found to constitute 3%-4% of the population across all three groups. Approximately 1% of the population reported to be widowed with over five times as many widows as widowers.



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2. MIGRATION PROFILE

Summary

Among the households surveyed, the year 1391 (2012/13) witnessed the largest number of returnee arrivals in HRA with 33 returnee households choosing to settle in Saracha. Also, the year 1391 (2012/13) witnessed the largest number of IDP arrivals with 20 IDP households choosing to settle in HRA. Prior to 1391 (2012/13), on average, approximately 21 returnee households per year have chosen to settle in the area. Prior to 1391 (2012/13), an average eight IDP households per year have chosen to settle in Saracha.

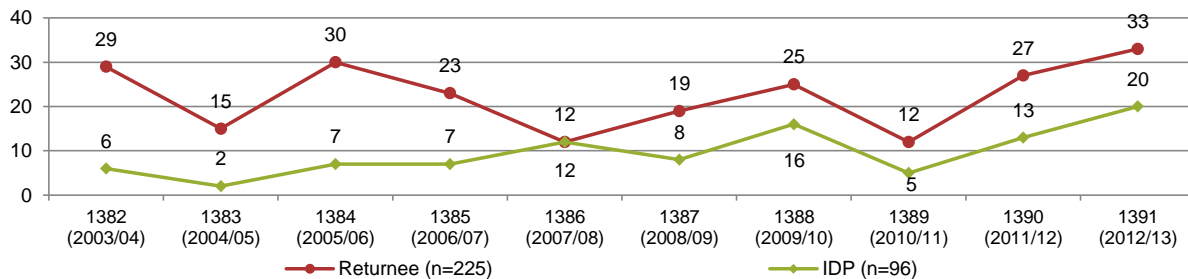
Of returnee and IDP households that have settled in Afghanistan in the last two years, 81.7% of returnee and 75.8% of IDP households stated that they did so voluntarily. Of these, 98.3% of returnee and 93.9% of IDP households stated that they intend to remain in the area.

All returnee households had sought asylum in Pakistan (100%) with 94.2% stating that they did so for safety reasons due to conflict. Four-fifths also cited economic reasons and two-fifths cited harassment/discrimination. A further, two-fifths of returnee households stated that they sought asylum due to family reasons.

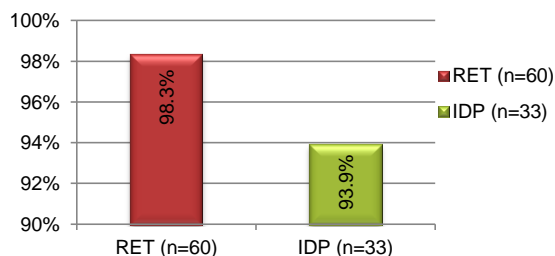
Among IDP households, 86.5% cited economic reasons and over two-fifths cited safety due to conflict as the main reasons for having fled their districts of origin. Two-fifths also cited harassment/discrimination and family reasons as having influenced their decision to move.

Approximately four-fifths of households stated that legal difficulties and over two-fifths cited economic reasons were the main reasons of returning back to Afghanistan. Further, over one-third stated place of origin as having influenced their decision to return. A further 28.0% of households returned to Afghanistan because of harassment/discrimination reasons.

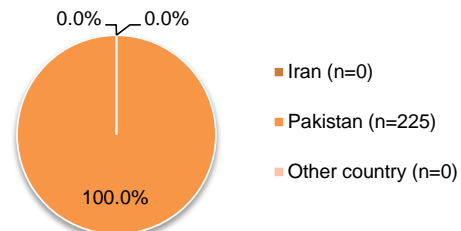
2.1 Year households settled in current location



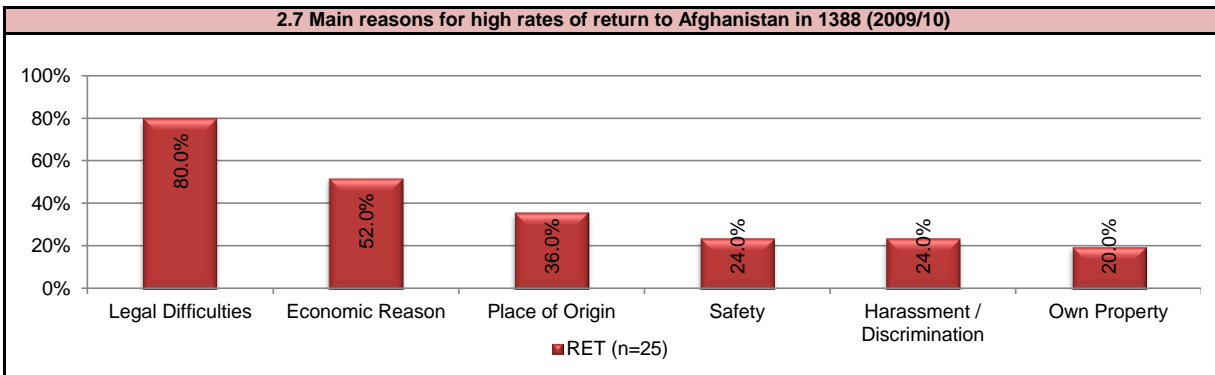
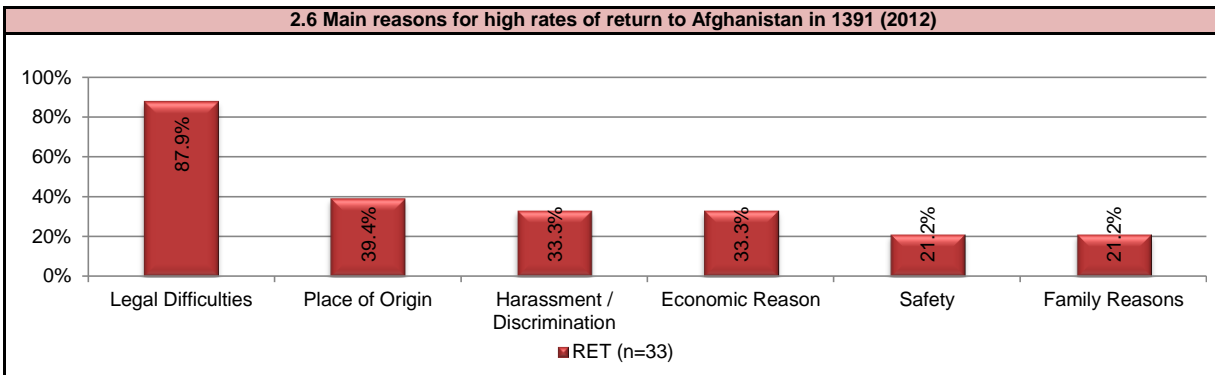
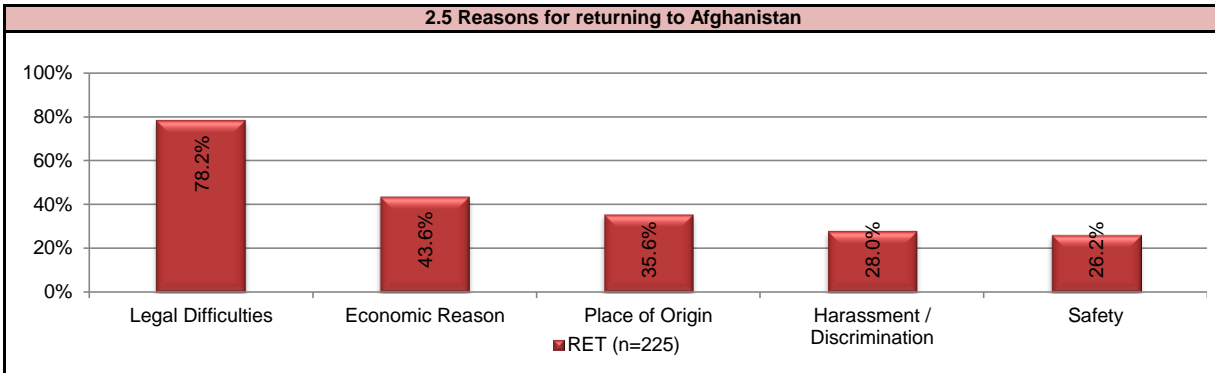
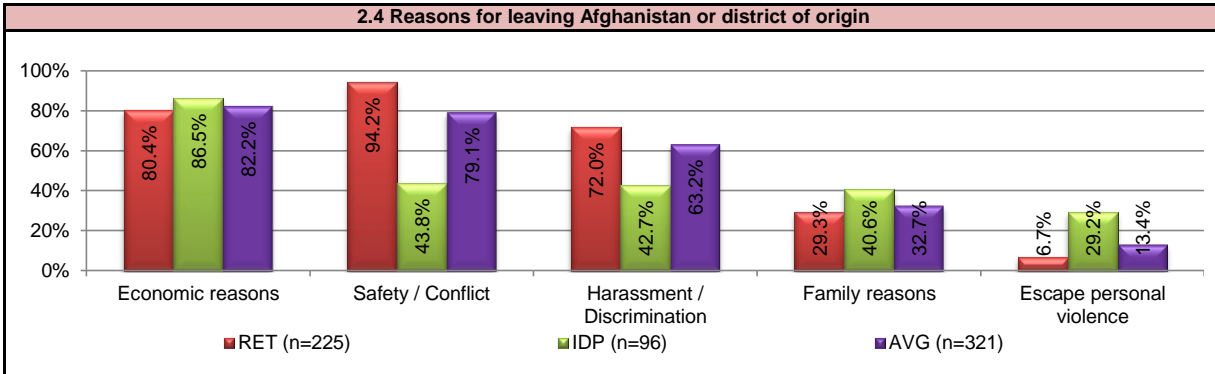
2.2 Percentage of HHs that settled in last 2 years and intend to remain



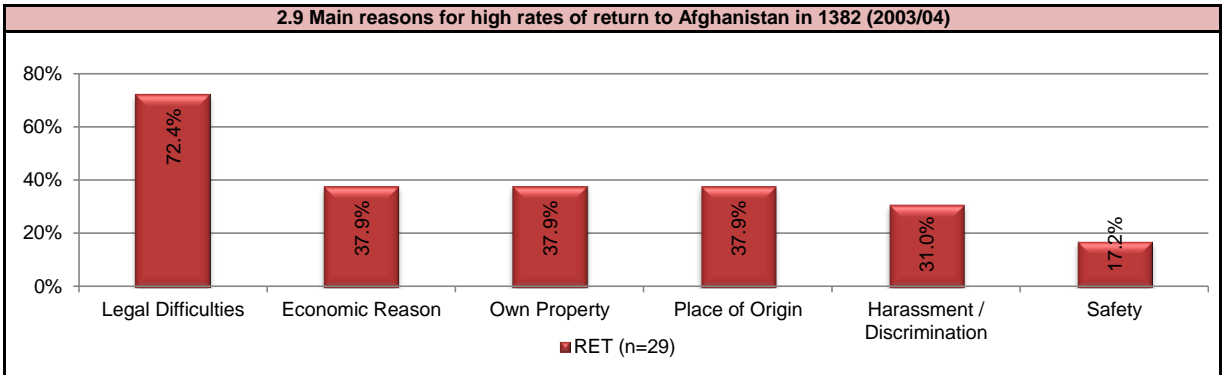
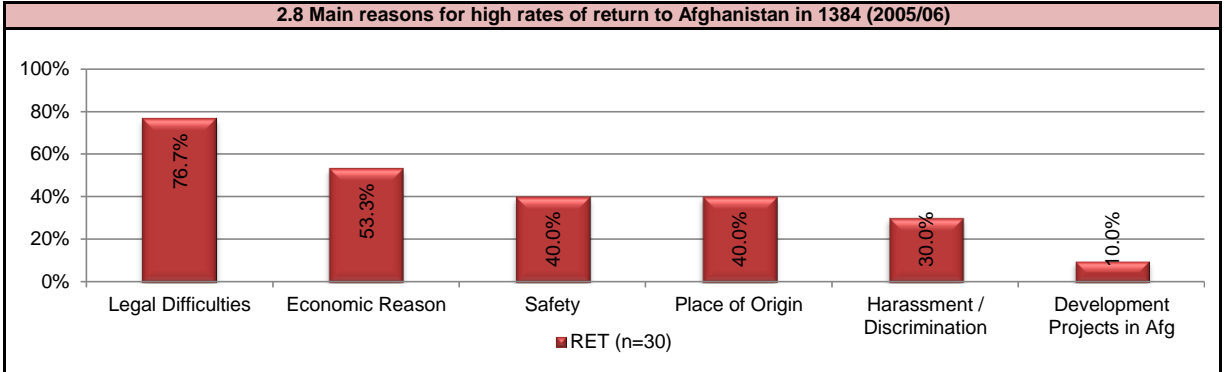
2.3 Countries of asylum from which HHs have returned



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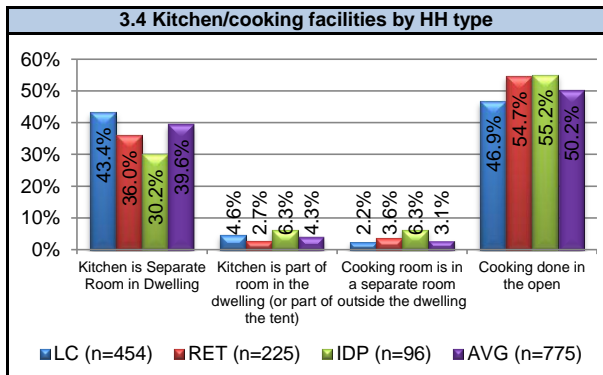
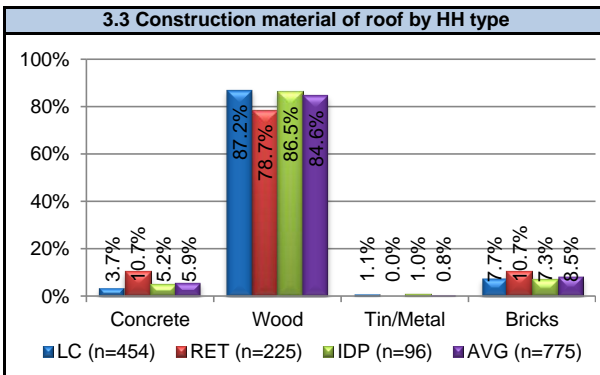
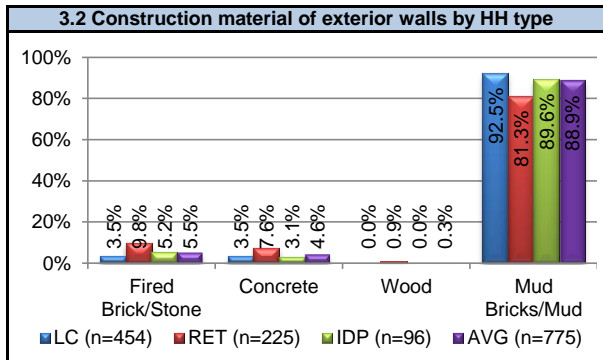
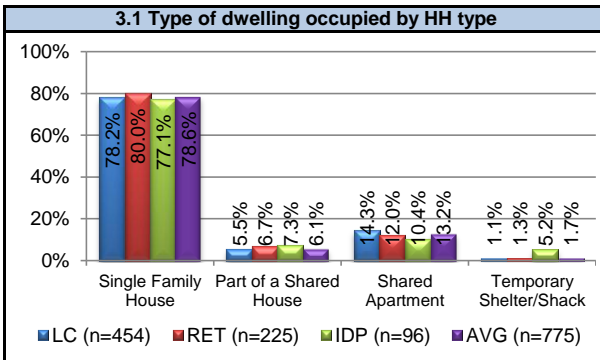
3. HOUSING STATUS PROFILE

Summary

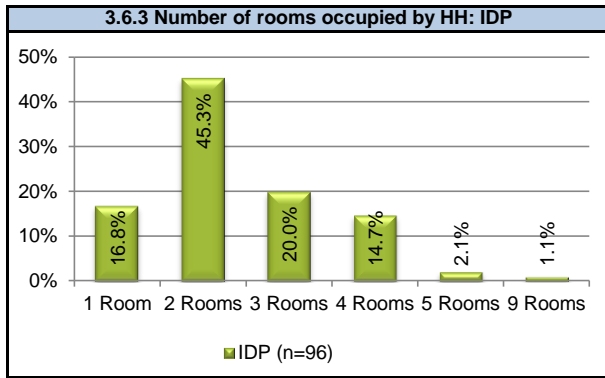
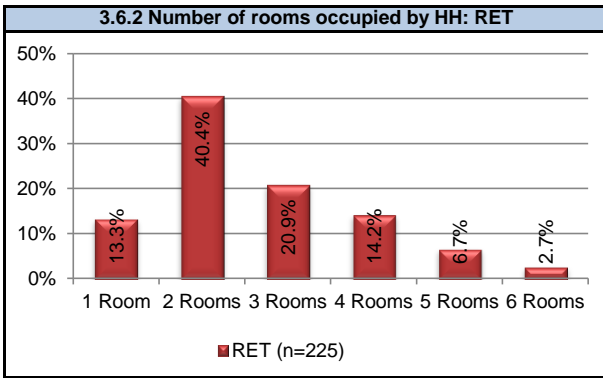
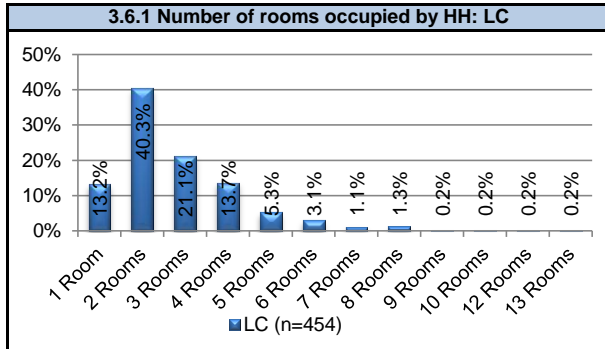
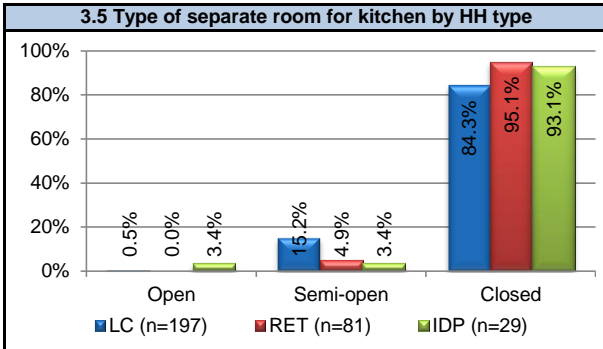
Survey findings reveal that approximately four-fifths of households across all three groups occupy single family homes with the vast majority of remaining households occupying a shared apartment or part of a shared house. A further 5% of IDP households and 1% of both local community and returnee households were found to be residing in temporary shelters or shacks. The vast majority of all dwellings were reported to be mud-brick or mud constructions with wooden roofs.

Two-room dwellings were revealed to be the most common dwelling type, with 45% of IDP households and 40% of both local community and returnee households residing in such dwellings. Three-room dwellings were the second most common dwelling type among 21% of local community and returnee households, and among 20% of IDP households.

With regard to cooking facilities, 55% of both returnee and IDP households and 47% of local community households do their cooking in the open. A further 43% of local community households, 36% of returnee households and 30% of IDP households have a separate kitchen within the home.



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4. WATER, ELECTRICITY, FUEL AND SANITATION

Summary

Water: Hand pump is the main source of water for 63.4% of local community households, 56.9% of returnee households and 66.7% of IDP households and it is located on average approximately 30 minutes away from local community, 22 minutes away from returnee households while 8 minutes away from IDP households. Open Well is the second most principal source of drinking water for 34.8% of local community households, 39.6% of returnee households and 29.2% of IDP households located on average 6 minutes away from both local community and returnee household and 10 minutes away from IDP households. The other important sources are other sources and open body of water.

Electricity: Of the 775 households surveyed, a total of 472 (60.9%) reported to have had access to an electricity supply in the 30 days prior to being surveyed. Solar power was the most important source of electricity among 53.2% of local community households, 62.6% of returnee and 75.4% of IDP households. A further, 13.0% of both local community and returnee households and 8.8% of IDP households have access to community generator (hydro). Proportionally less IDP households (3.5%) have access to private generator (engine) compared to local community households (15.1%) and returnee households (8.4%). Approximately (5%-10%) of households use battery for electricity source.

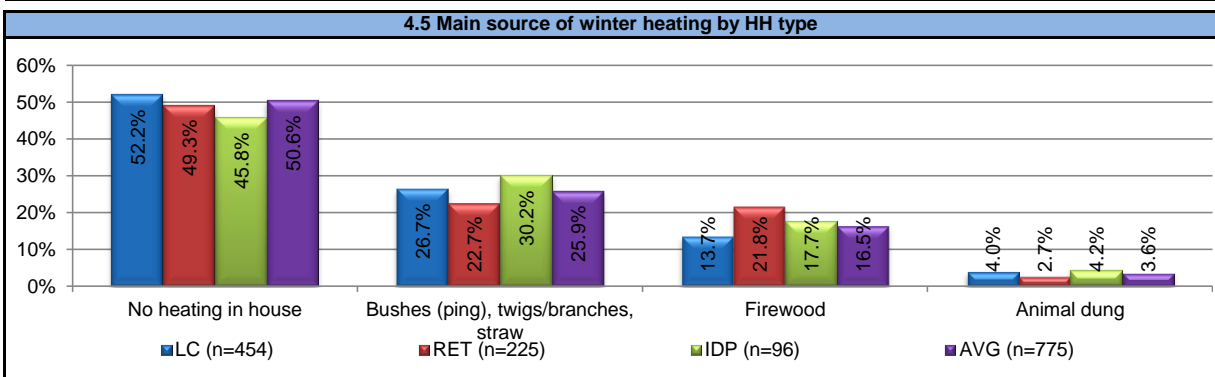
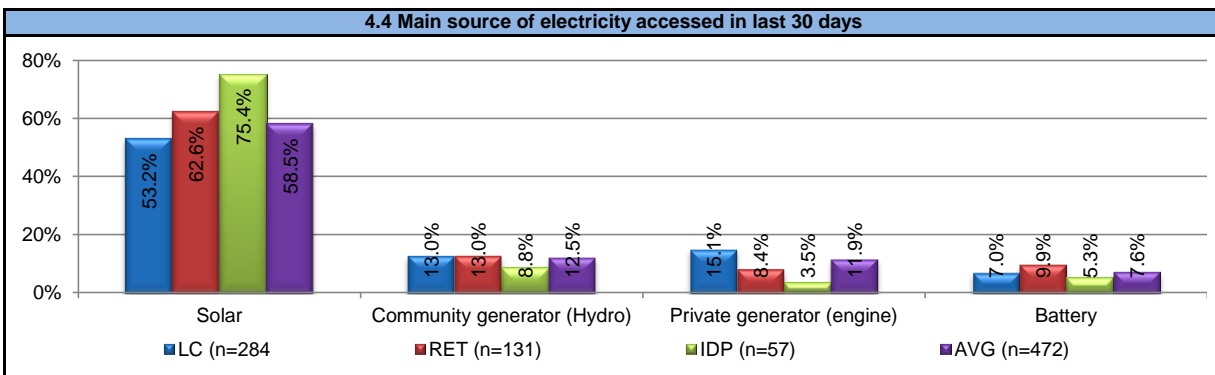
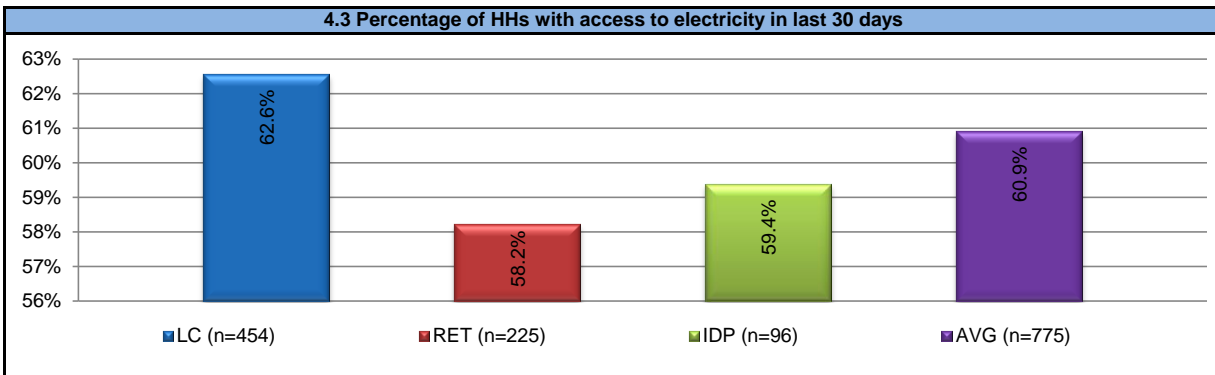
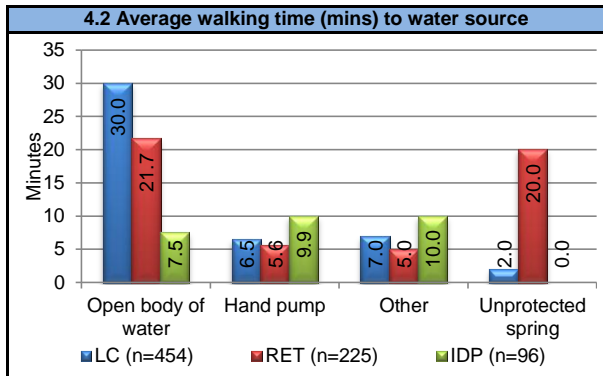
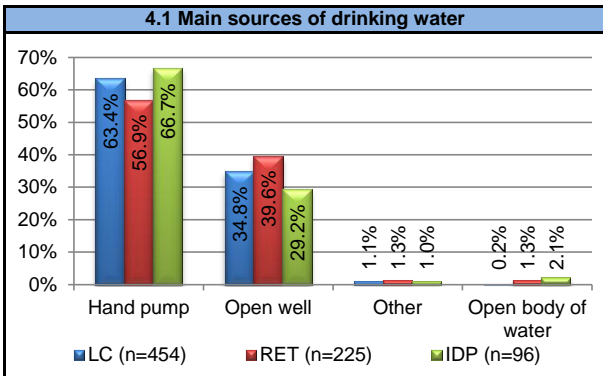
Fuel: During the winter months, the majority of households (approximately two-quarters) of all three household types don't have any heating in their dwellings. In the remaining households, bushes (ping), twigs/branches and straw heat the homes of 26.7% of local community households, 22.7% of returnee and 30.2% of IDP households. A further, 4.0% of local community households, 2.7% of returnee and 4.2% of IDP households use animal dung for heating their homes. Proportionally less local community households (13.7%) use firewood for heating their dwellings in comparison with returnee households (21.8%) and IDP households (17.7%).

The main source of cooking fuel in past 30 days for local community (38.5%), returnee households (37.8%) and IDP households (54.2%) is Bushes (ping), twigs/branches and straw. A further 35.9% of local community households, 32.0% returnee households and 29.2% of IDP households use firewood for cooking. Proportionally, returnee households (23.6%) use gas for cooking which is significantly higher than local community households (12.1%) and IDP households (5.2%). On the other hand, less returnee households (6.7%) use animal dung for cooking compared to local community households (13.2%) and IDP households (11.5%).

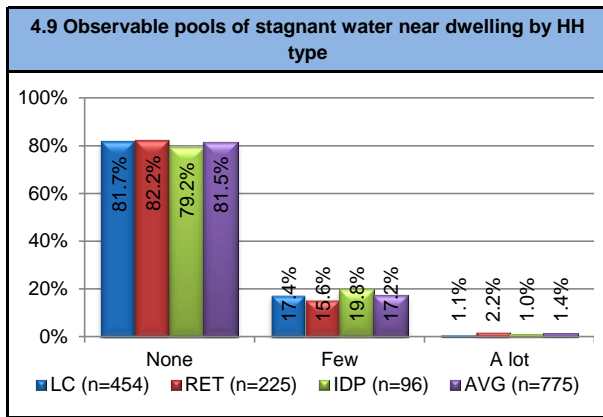
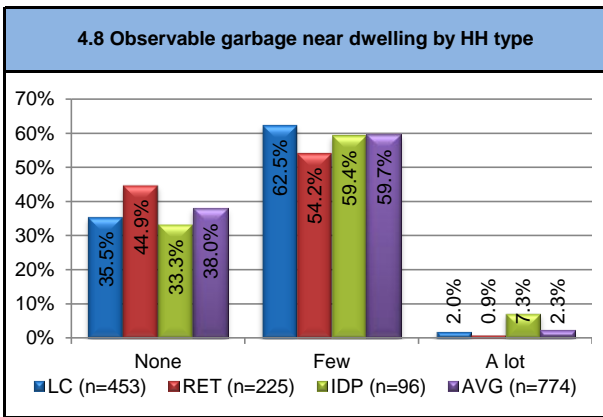
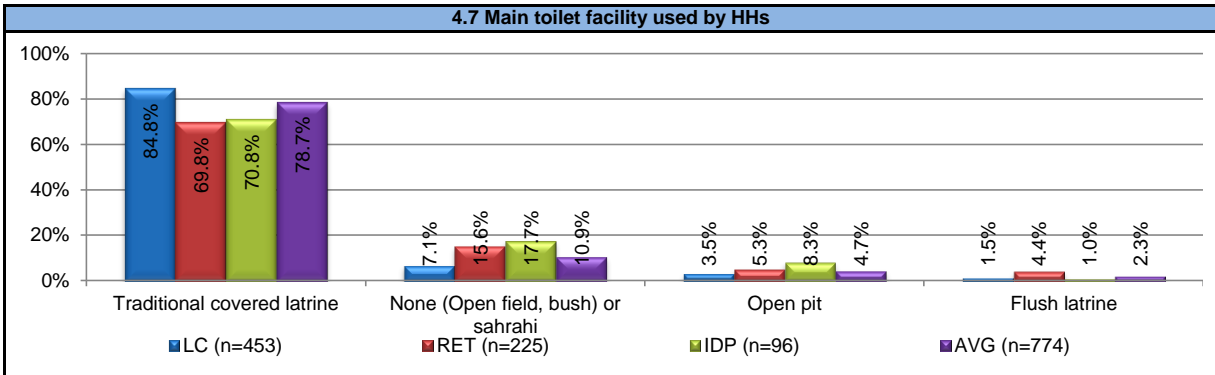
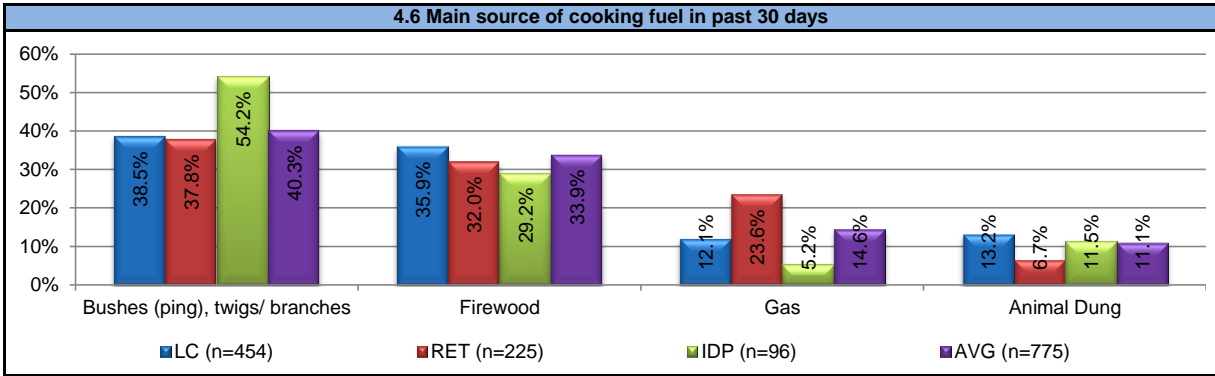
Sanitation: 84.8% of local community, 69.8% of returnee and 70.8% of IDP households have access to a traditional covered latrine. A further, 7.1% of local community, 15.6% of returnee and 17.7% of IDP households use open field, bushes or sahrahi as their toilet. A small number of families are using open pit and flush latrines also.

Surveyors took note of whether any garbage or pools of stagnant water were observed in close proximity to the households they interviewed. 35.5% of local community households, 44.9% of returnee households and 33.3% of IDP households didn't have any garbage near their dwellings. A further, 62.5% of local community households, 54.2% of returnee households and 59.4% of IDP households had little garbage near their dwellings. Proportionally more IDP households (7.3%) had a lot of garbage near their dwellings compared to local community (2.0%) and returnee households (0.9%). Also, approximately four-fifths of all three households didn't have any stagnant water near their dwellings. In addition, 17.4% of local community households, 15.6% of returnee households and 19.8% of IDP households had little stagnant water near their dwellings. Only in the range of 1% of all three household types had a lot of stagnant water near their dwellings.

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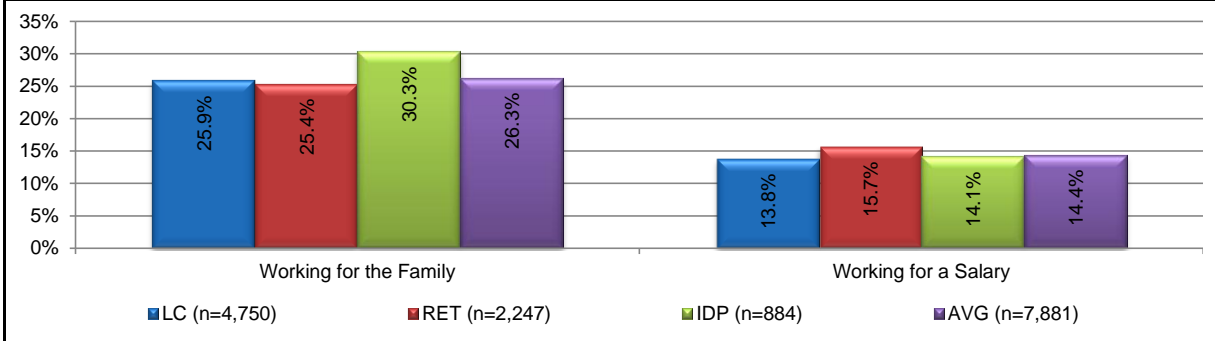
5. LABOUR & LIVELIHOODS

Summary

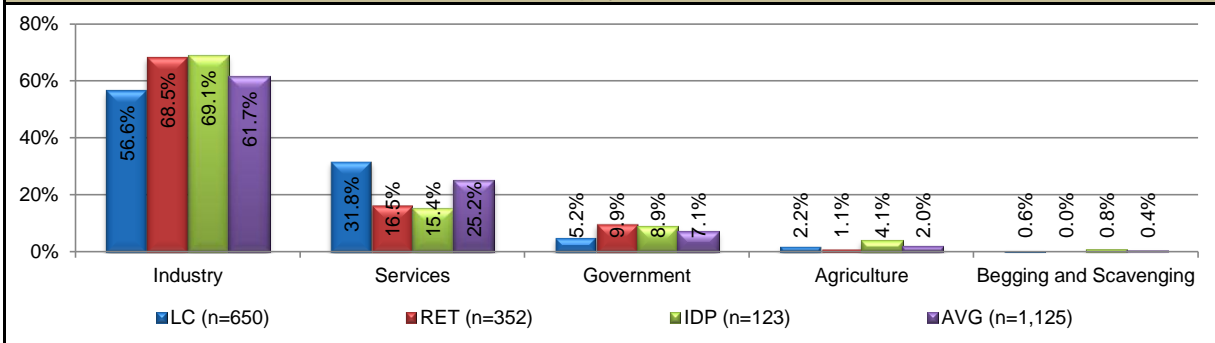
According to survey findings, 25.9% of local community, 30.3% of IDPs and 25.4% of returnees are engaged in work for the family. Of those working for the family, 90.5% of IDPs and 83.9% of returnees are female. A further 13.8% of local community, 14.1% of IDPs and 15.7% of returnees reported to be working for a salary, with males accounting for 95.0% or more in both groups. Industry represents the main employment sector for 89.7% of IDPs and 82.0% of returnees. IDPs (8.2%) were more likely to be working in the service sector than returnees (6.8%). Only returnees (3.8%) reported to be working in agriculture.

Among those aged 12-17 years, fifteen returnees and eight IDPs reported to be working. One IDP child aged 5-11 years was also reported to be in work.

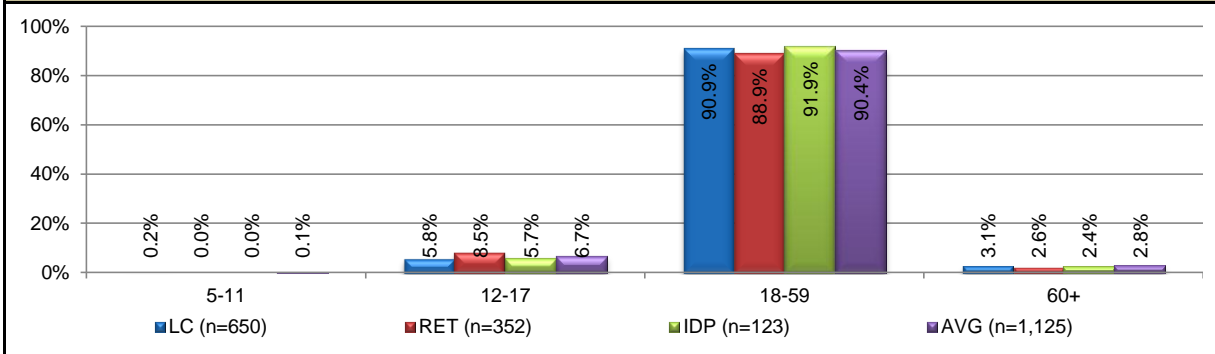
5.1 Percentage of household members working



5.2 Main sectors of employment for salaried workers



5.3 Age distribution of salaried workers



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6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, DEBT, ASSETS AND EXPENDITURES

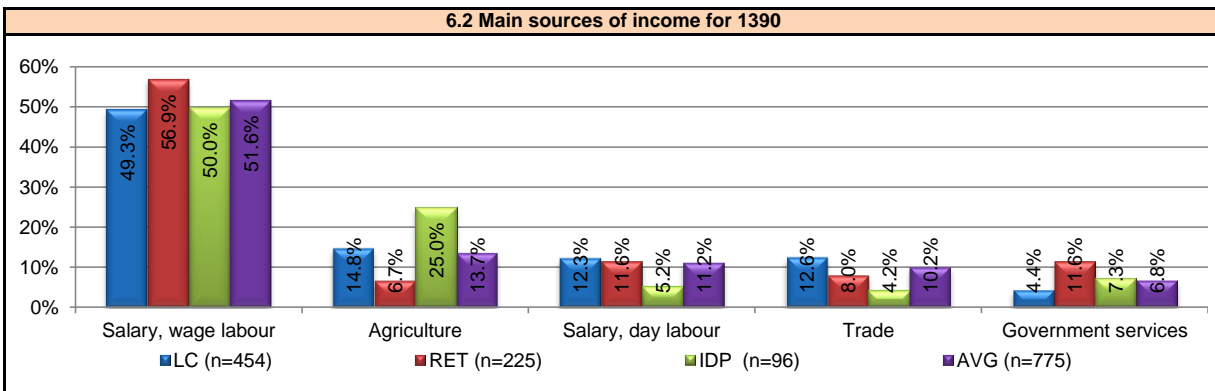
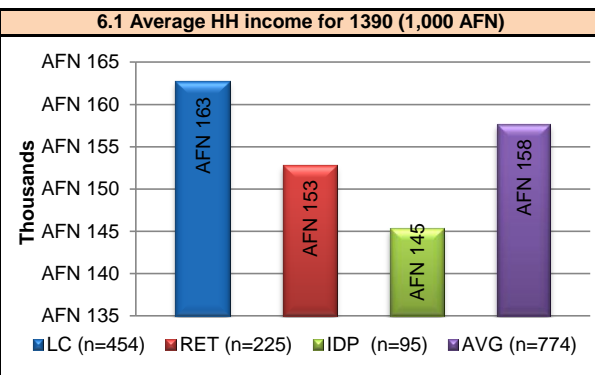
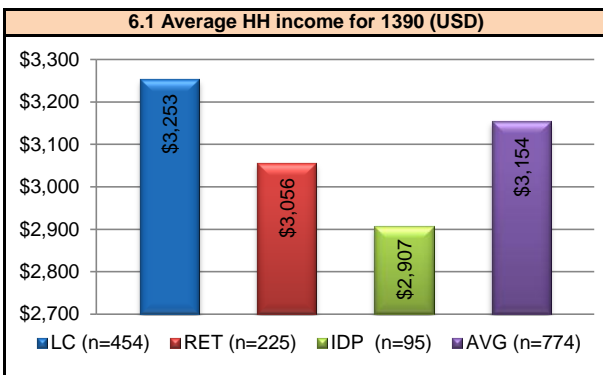
Summary

Income: Average household income in 1390 was USD 3,253 among local community households, USD 3,056 among returnee households and USD 2,907 among IDP households. Wage labour was the primary source of income for 56.9% of returnee households, 50.0% of IDP households and 49.3% of local community households. Proportionally more IDP households (25.0%) derived income from agriculture than did local community (14.8%) and returnee (6.7%) households. Remaining households relied upon day labour, trade, and government services in varying proportions.

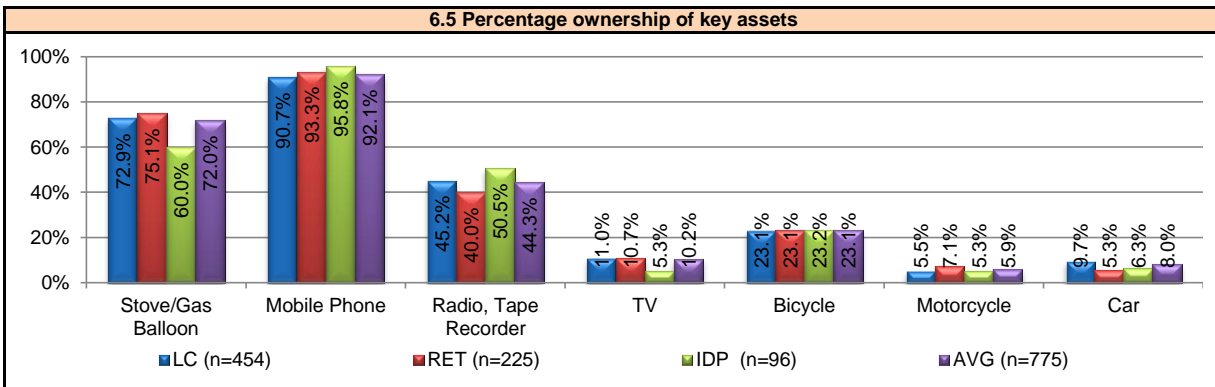
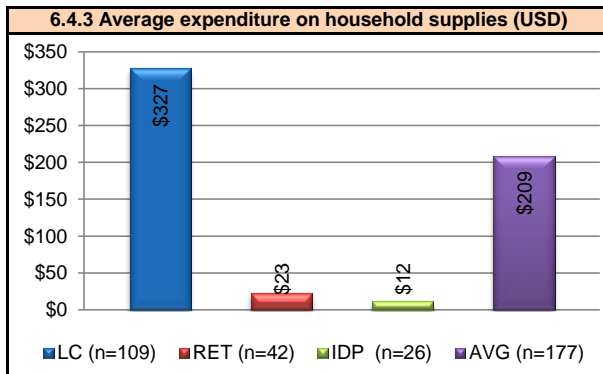
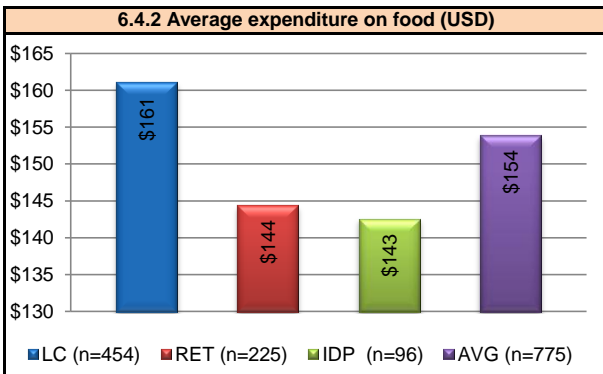
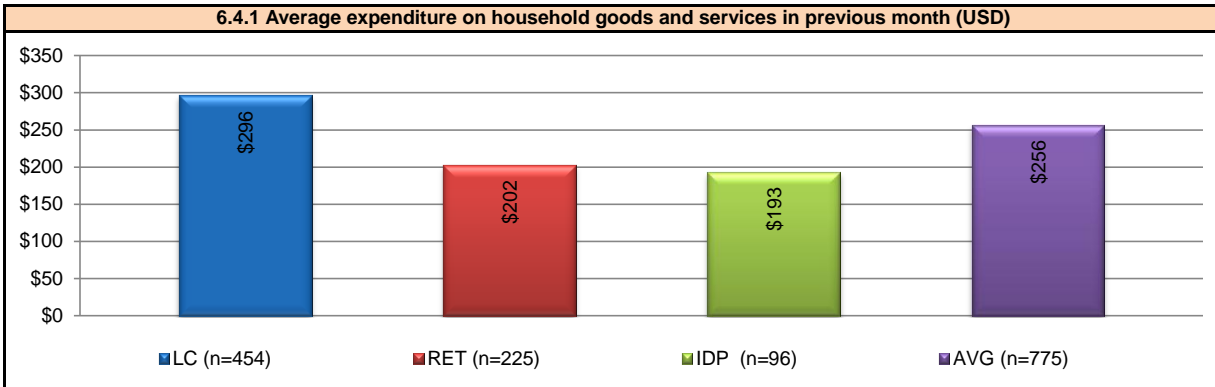
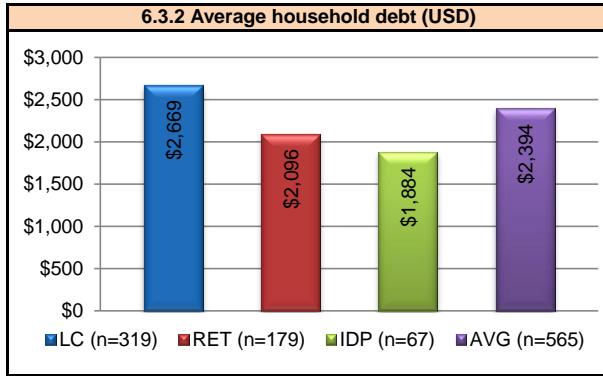
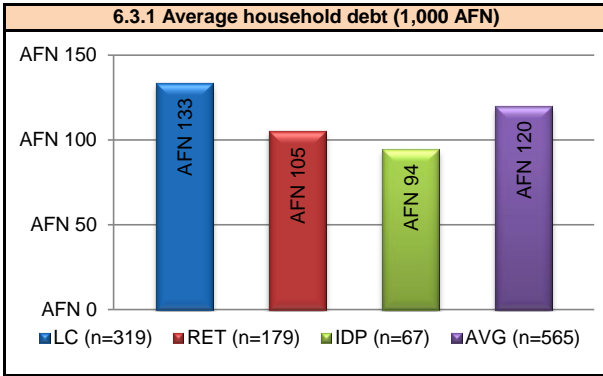
Average household debt was revealed to be USD 2,669 among local community households, USD 2,096 among returnee households and USD 1,884 among IDP households.

Expenditure: Average household expenditure in the month prior to being surveyed was USD 296 among local community households, USD 202 among returnee households and USD 193 among IDP households. A smaller proportion of monthly expenditure was spent on food supplies by local community households (54.4%) than by returnee (71.3%) and IDP (74.1%) households.

Assets: With regard to ownership of key household assets, 75.1% of returnee households, 72.9% of local community households and 59.4% of IDP households own a stove/gas balloon. A mobile telephone is owned by the vast majority (90.0%-95.0%) of households in all three groups, and 40.0%-50.0% in all three groups own a radio. Comparable proportions (23.0% approx.) in all household types own a bicycle, but returnees are marginally more likely to own a motorcycle and local community households are marginally more likely to own a car.



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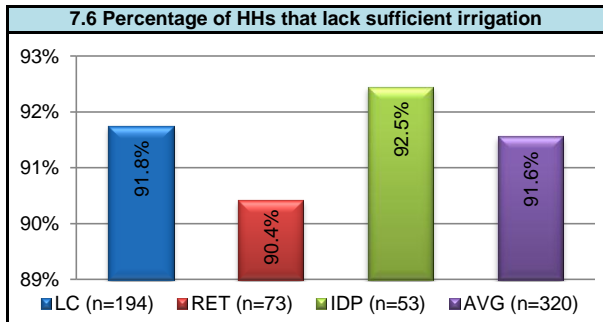
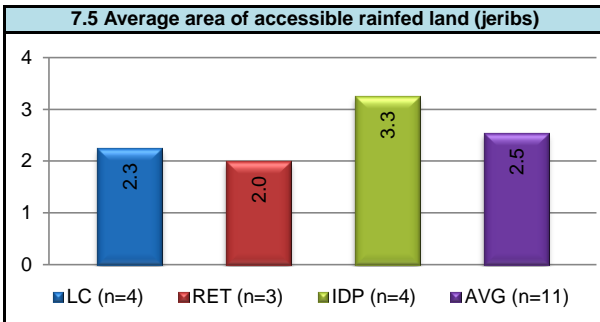
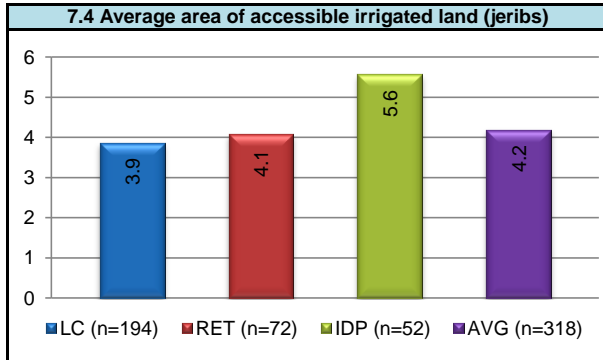
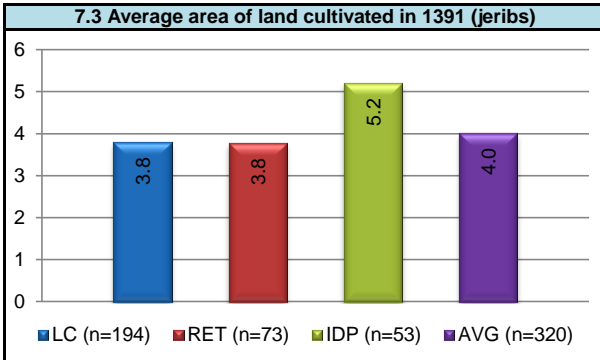
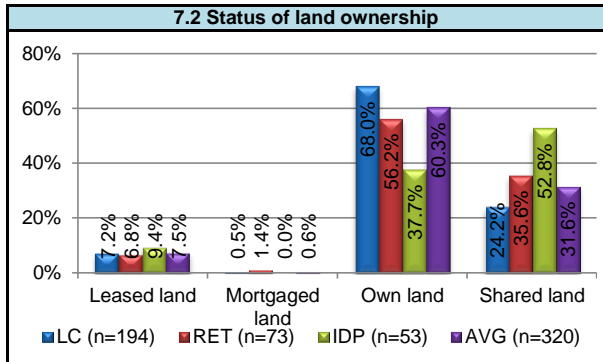
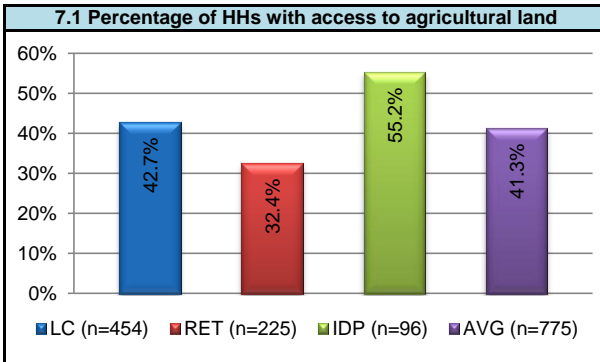
High Return Area Community Profile		Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy				
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Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9306	Nangarhar	District	930602	Behsud	UN Region	E	East

7. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

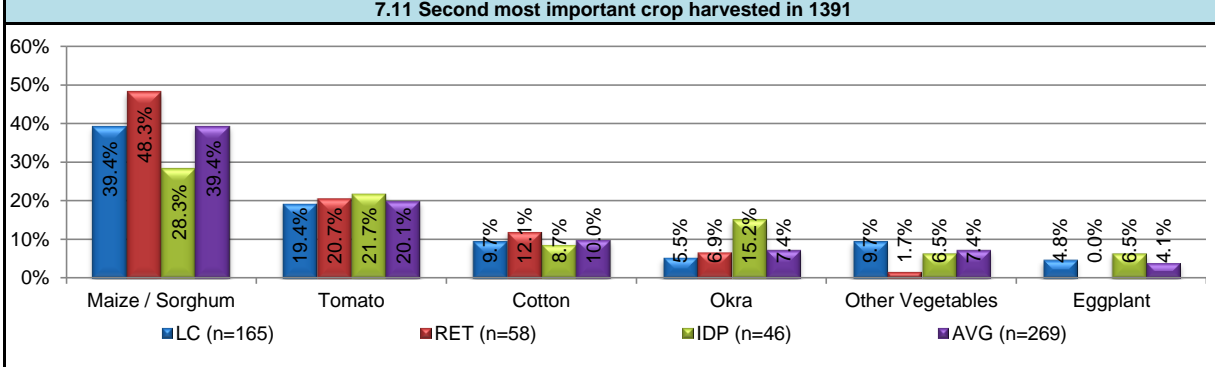
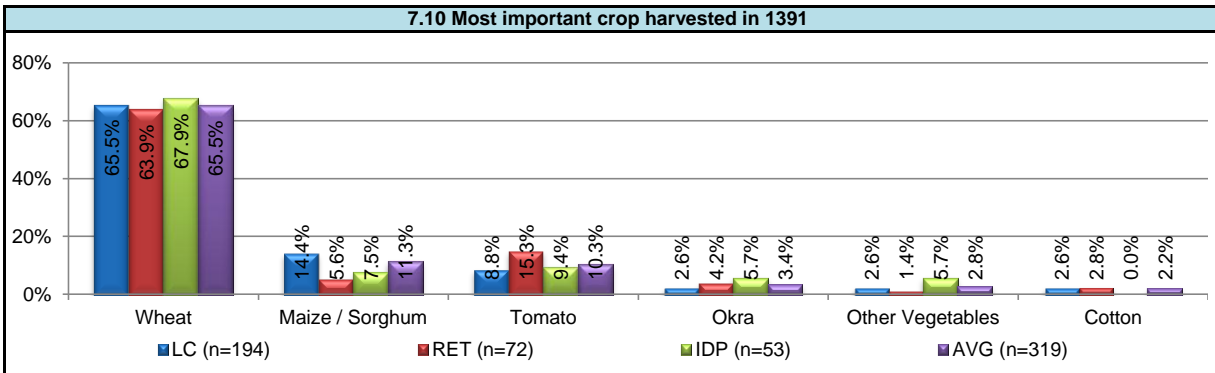
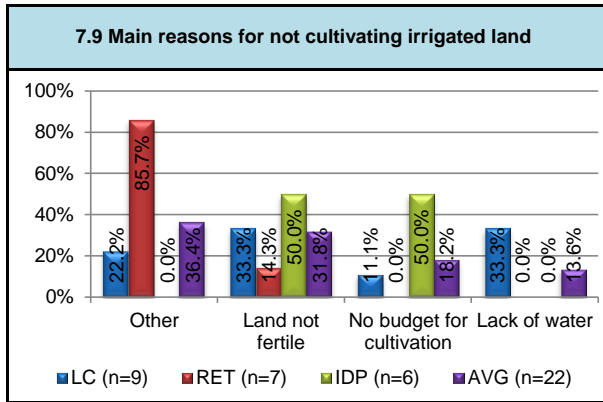
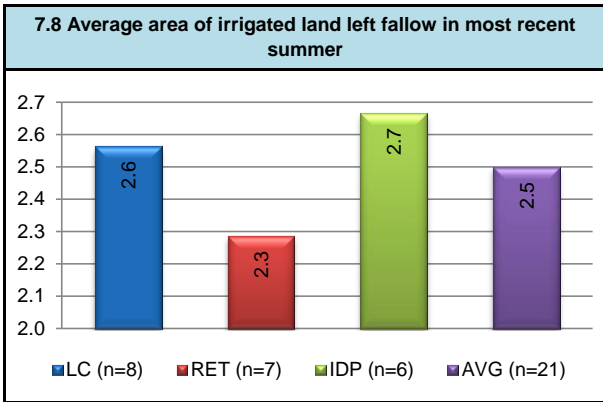
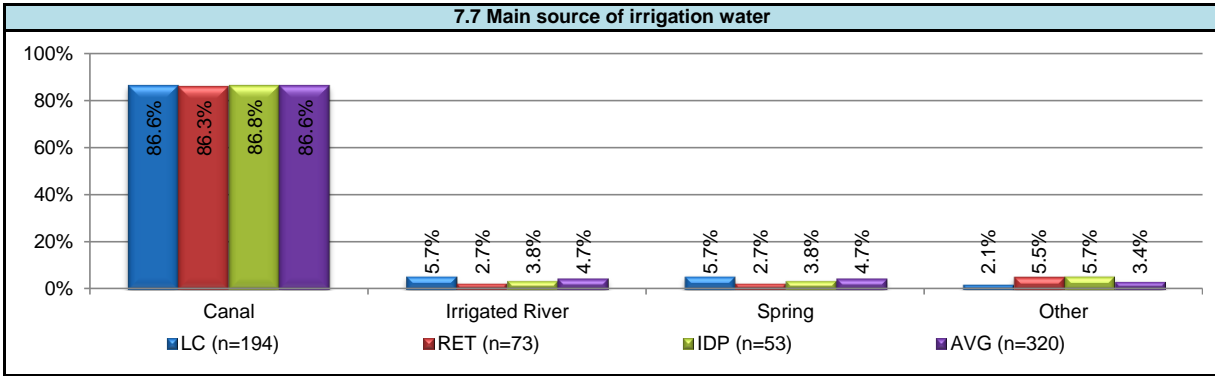
Summary

Agriculture: Of surveyed households, 55.2% of IDP households, 42.7% of local community households and 32.4% of returnee households have access to agricultural land. In 1391, on average, 5.2 jeribs of land were cultivated by IDP households and 3.8 jeribs were cultivated by both local community and returnee households, respectively. Wheat was the most important crop for approximately two-thirds in all household types, while maize and tomato were also important to significant proportions in all three groups. Garden plots are accessible to 13.5% of IDP households but to less than 8.0% of both returnee and local community households.

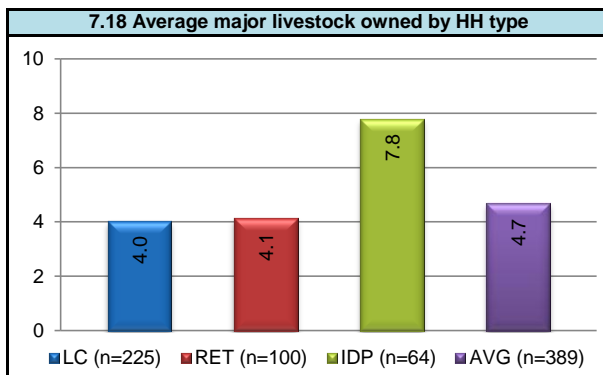
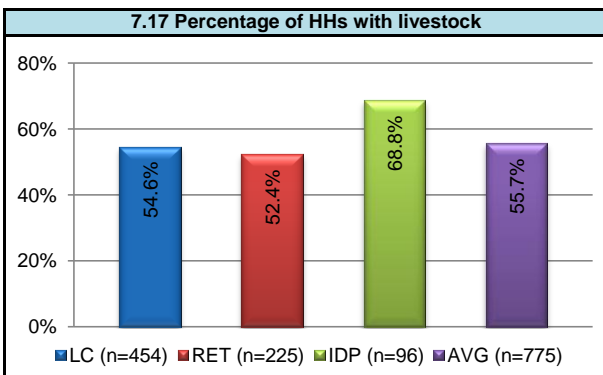
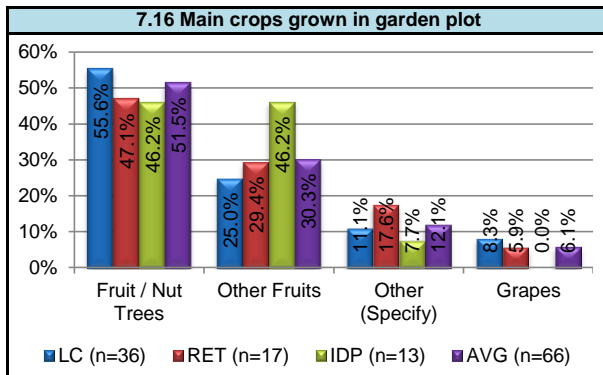
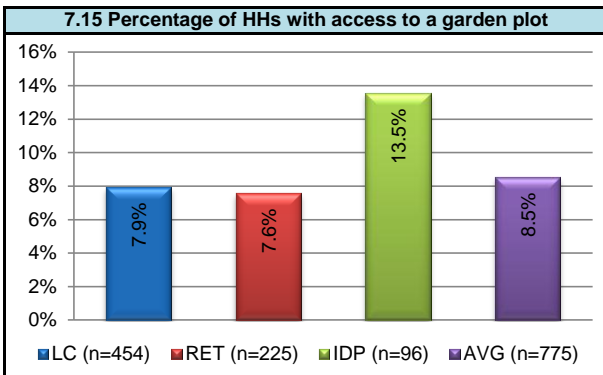
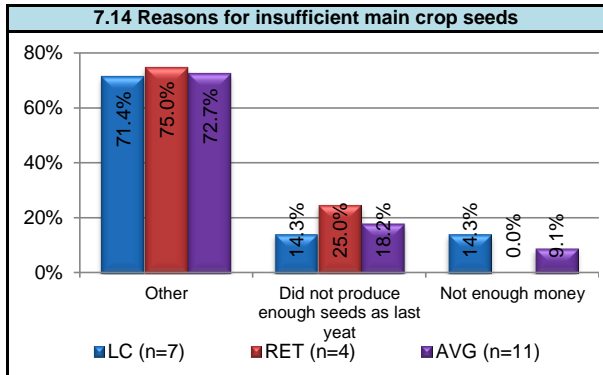
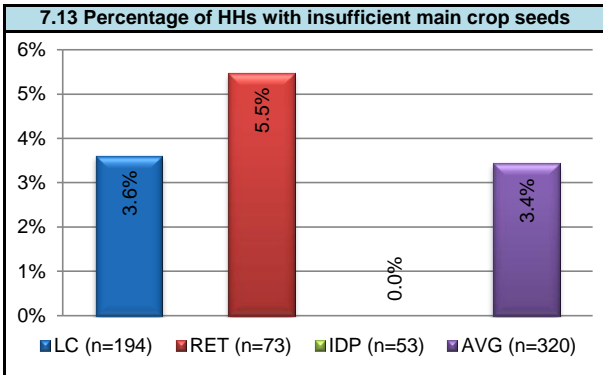
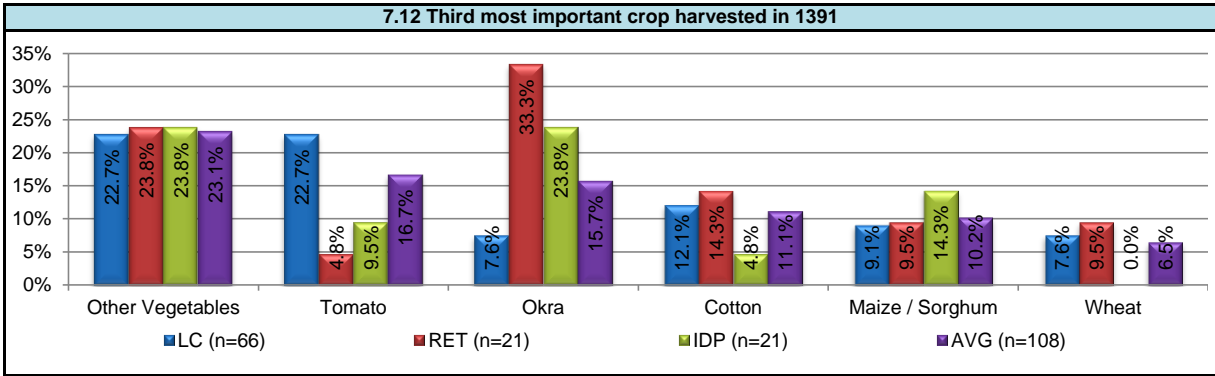
Livestock: Some form of livestock is owned by 68.8% of IDP households, 54.6% of local community households and 52.4% of returnee households. Among households that do, 74.6% of local community households, 68.2% of IDP households and 61.0% of returnee households own cows and over half in all three groups own cattle. A further 65.3% of returnee households own chickens and 28.0% own goats and are marginally more likely than local community and IDP households to own these. Among IDP households, 30.3% own sheep and 22.7% own oxen and are significantly more likely than other household types to own these.



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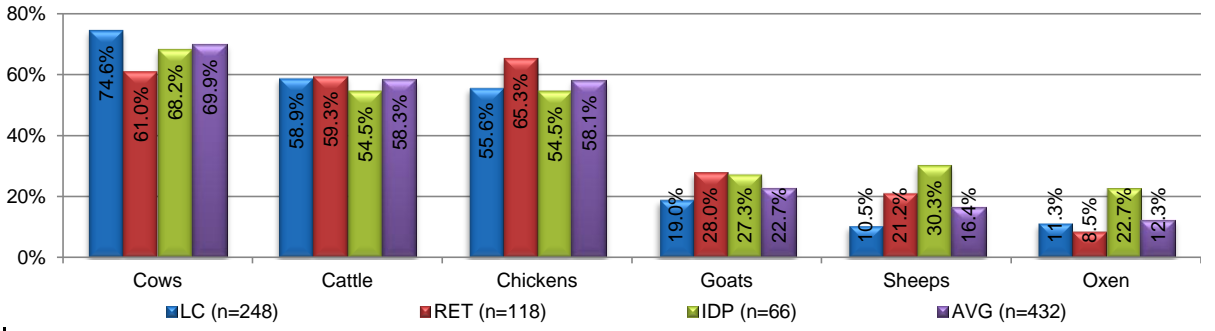


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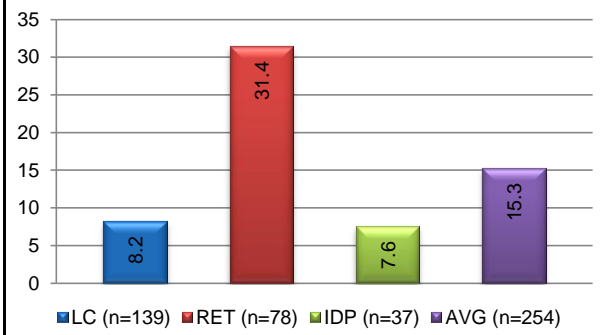


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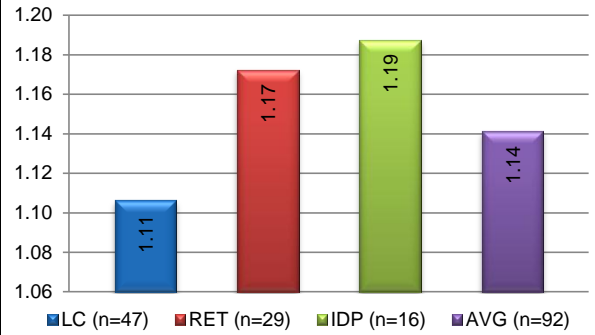
7.19 Type of livestock owned by HH type



7.20 Average poultry and other birds owned by HH type

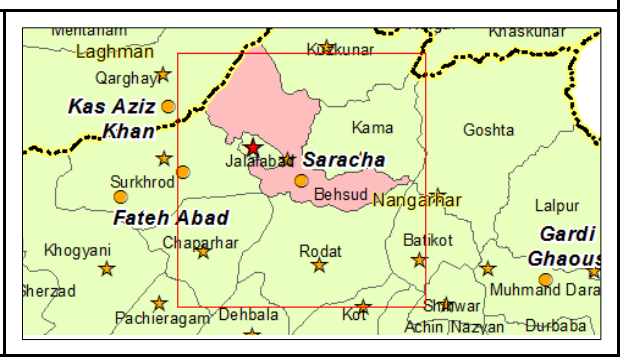
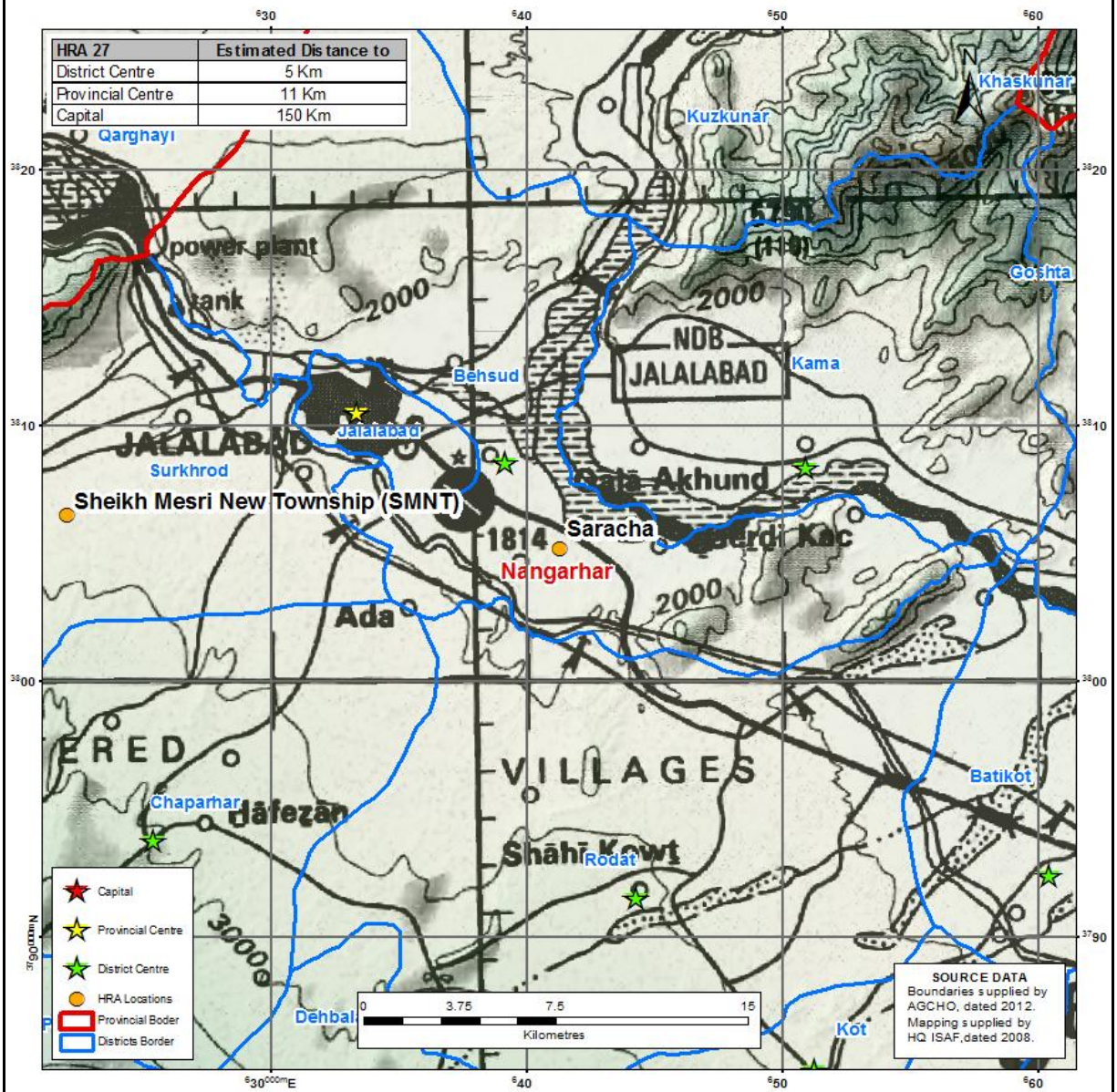


7.21 Average dogs owned by HH type



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8. ACCESS TO SERVICES PROFILE



High Return Area Community Profile	Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar							Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
								30/09/2012			
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Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9306	Nangarhar	District	930602	Behsud	UN Region	E	East

8. ACCESS TO SERVICES PROFILE

Summary

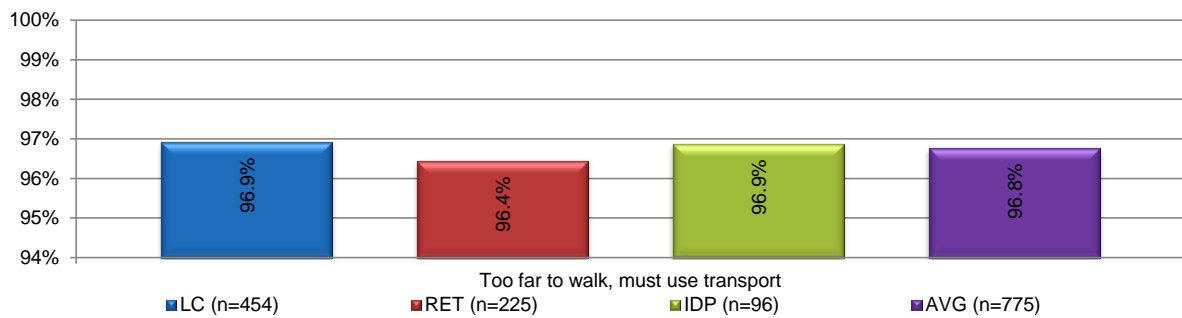
Over 95% of all three households stated that the Provincial Centre is too far to walk to. In the last three months, the main reasons for travelling to the Provincial Centre for local community and returnee households were to purchase goods or services or to visit a government office while for IDP households; the main reasons are to purchase goods or services or to visit relatives. Moreover, all three household types stated that the nearest police station is 15-60 minutes away.

46.5% of local community households, 45.6% of returnee households and 41.7% of IDP households stated that public health centre is 15-60 minutes away. For the vast majority in all three community groups, the nearest private health clinic is 15-60 minutes away and too far to walk. The nearest hospital is too far to walk for all household types.

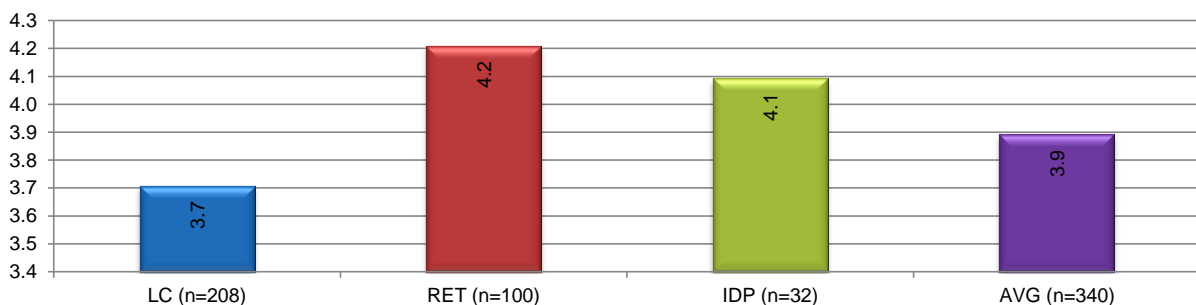
Over two-quarters (55.5%) of local community households, three-fifths (60.9%) of returnee and over three-fifths (65.6%) of IDP households stated their employment area is less than 15 minutes. Over two-quarters (55.9%) of local community households and three-fifths (61.8%) of returnee households stated their access to transport is less than 15 minutes away. A further over two-fifths (47.9%) of IDP households stated that their access to transport is 15-60 minutes away.

The nearest primary, secondary and high schools for boys and girls among all three household types are located 15-60 minutes far.

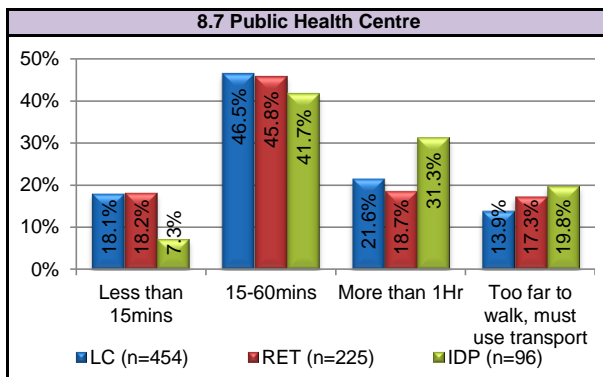
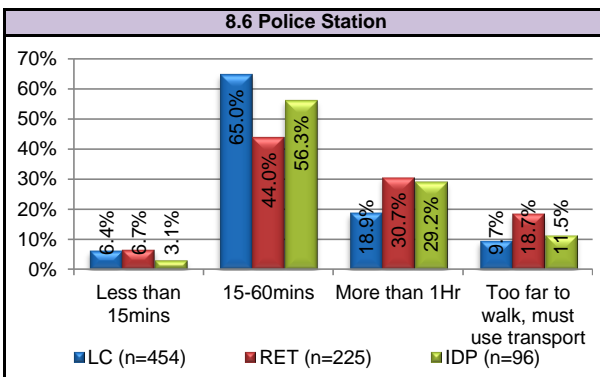
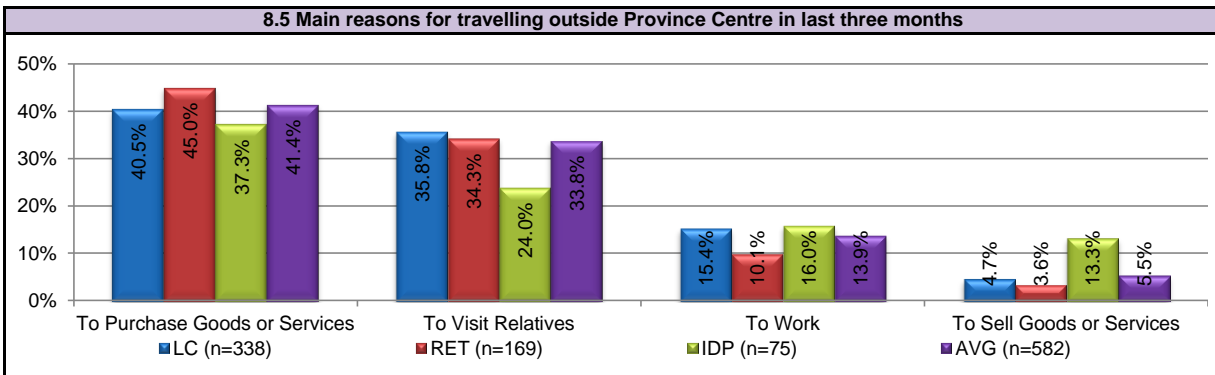
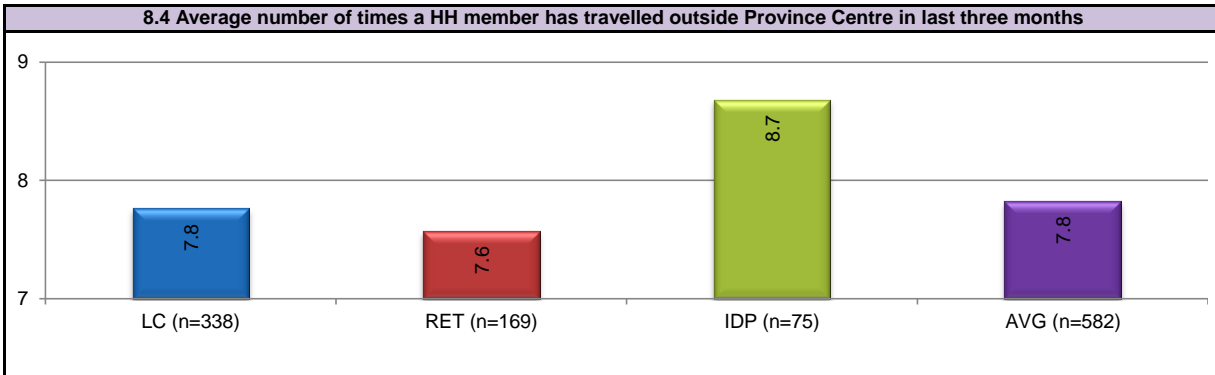
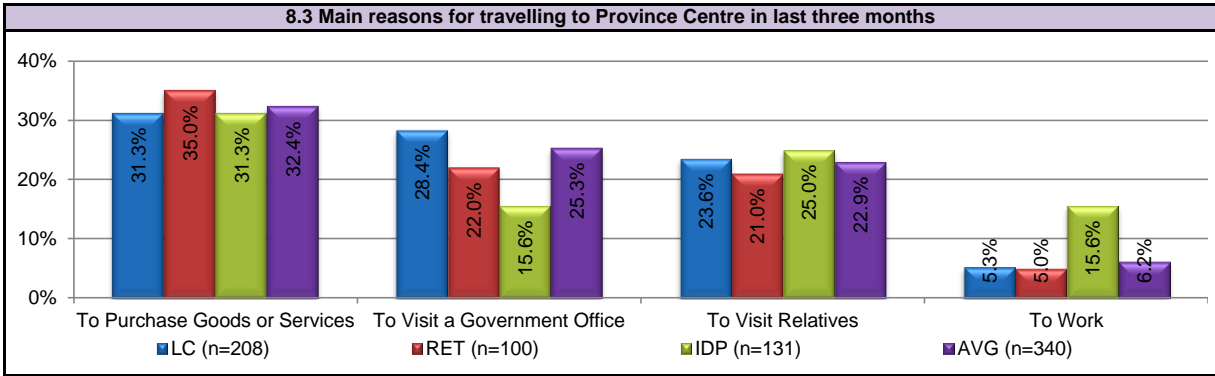
8.1 Average time taken to walk one way to Province Centre



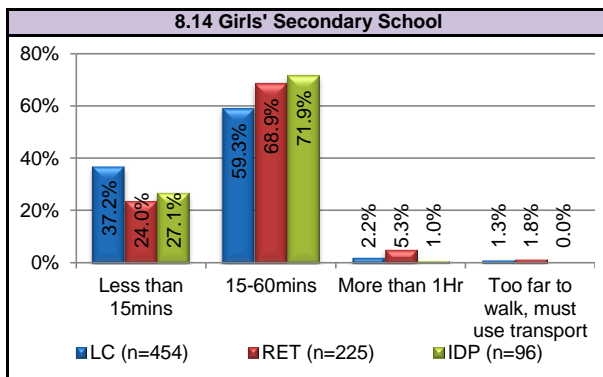
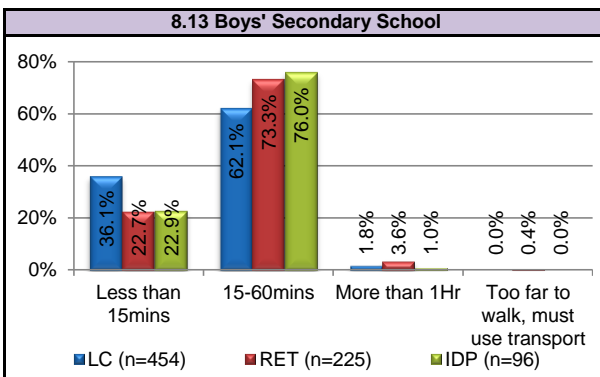
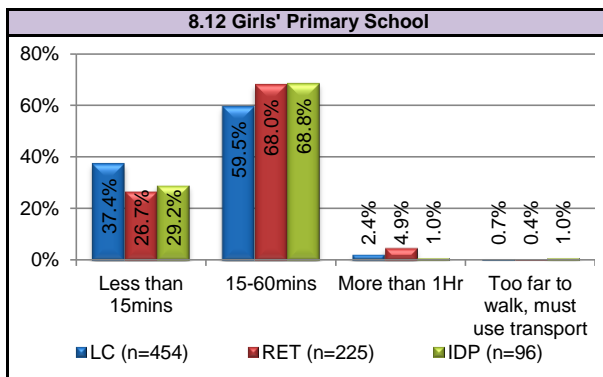
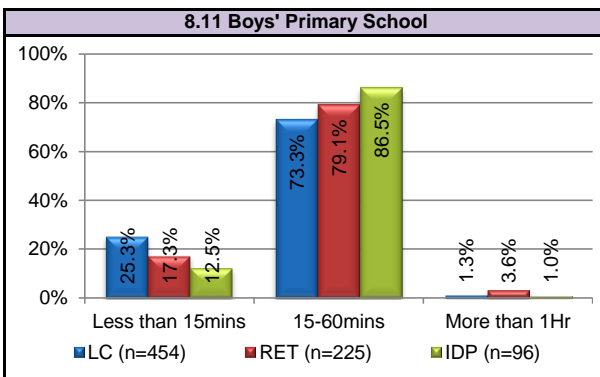
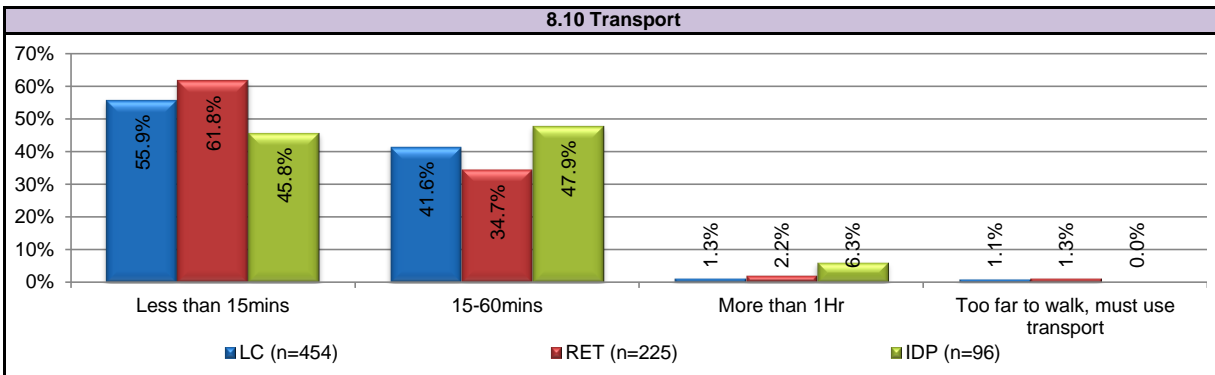
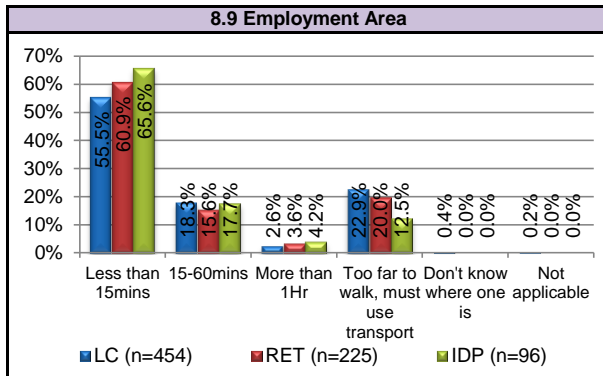
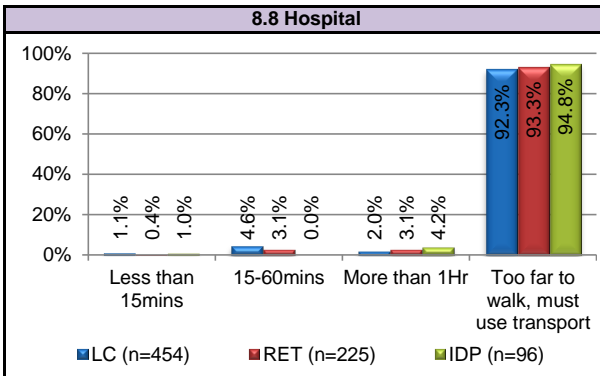
8.2 Average number of times a HH member has travelled to Province Centre in last three months



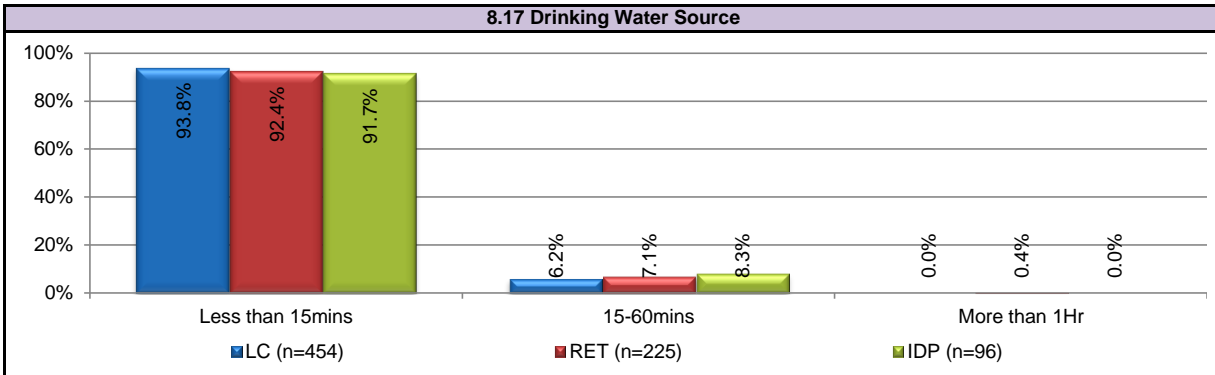
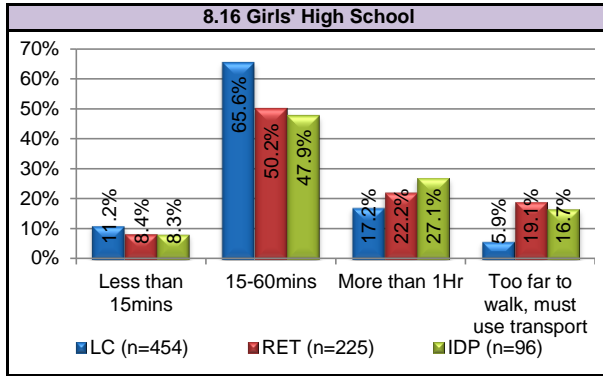
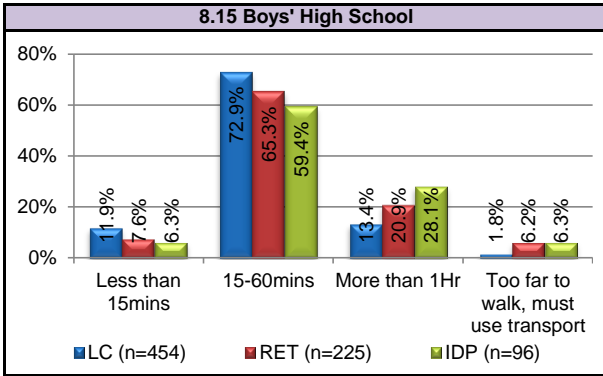
High Return Area Community Profile		Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
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9. EDUCATION PROFILE

Summary

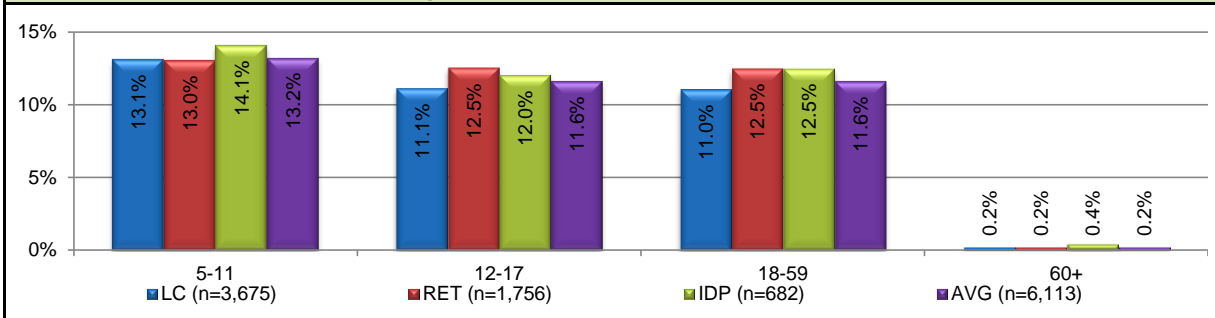
Among those aged five years and over, 35.5% of the local community, 38.3% of returnees and 39.0% of IDPs reported to be literate. Of these, 53.0% of local community males, 55.7% of returnee males and 55.4% of IDP males reported to be literate. Similarly, 16.2% of local community females, 19.4% of returnee females and 20.6% of IDP females reported to be literate.

Among adults aged eighteen years and over, 86.4% of local community males, 79.3% of returnee males and 81.3% of IDP males did not achieve any school grade. Similarly, over 96% females across all three households had not achieved any school grade.

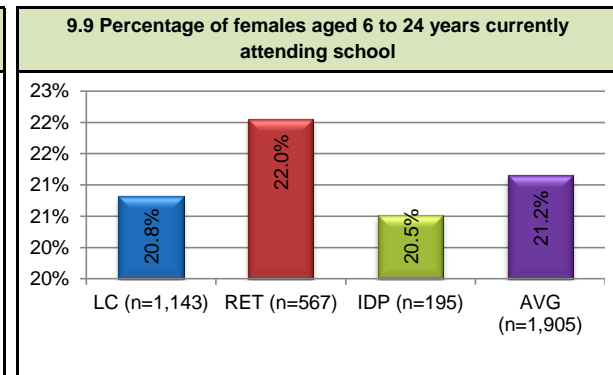
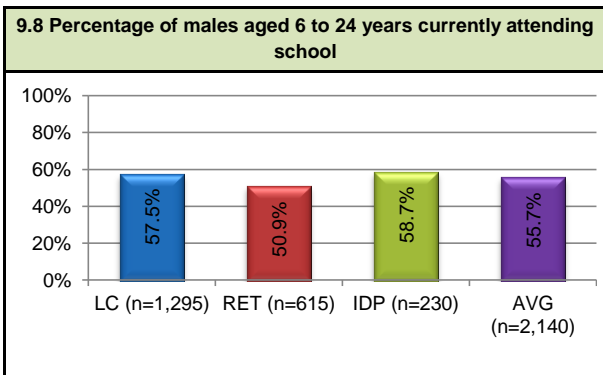
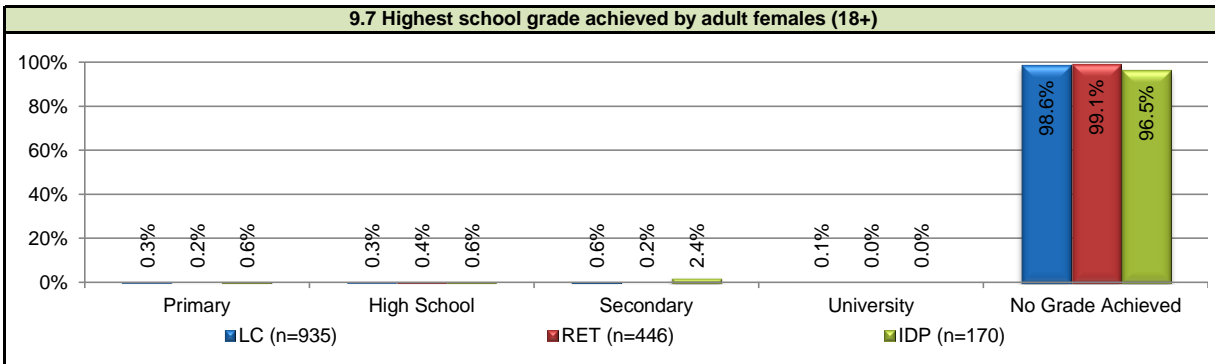
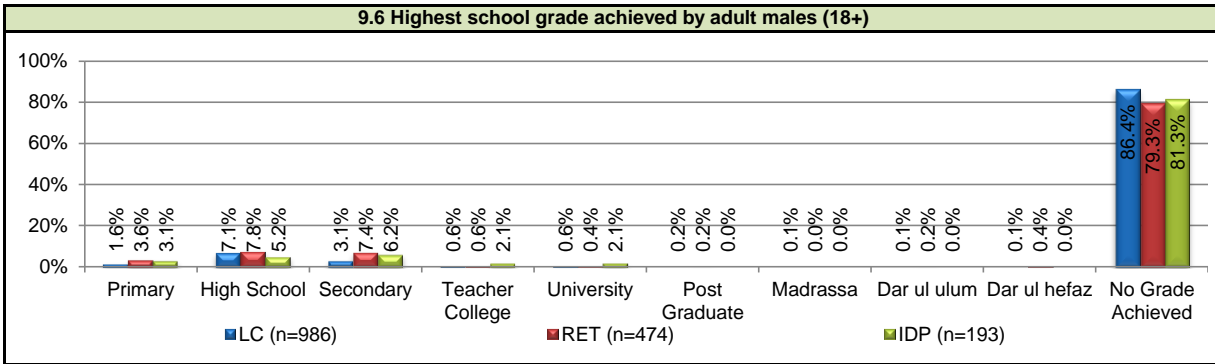
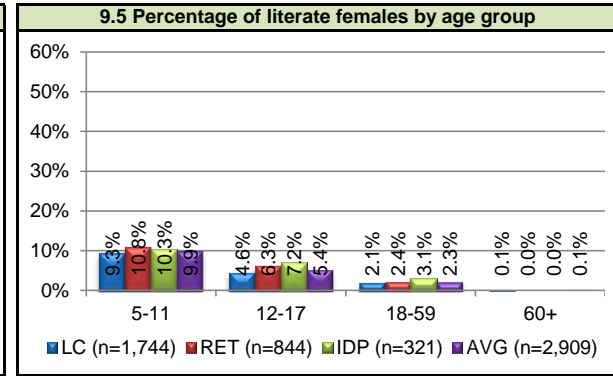
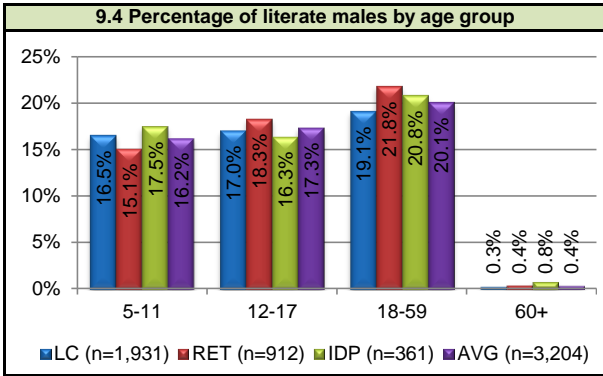
Among males aged 6 to 24 years, 57.5% of local community males, 50.9% of returnee males and 58.7% of IDPs males reported to be currently attending school. Among females aged 6 to 24 years, 20.8% of local community females, 22.0% of returnee females and 20.5% of IDP females reported to be currently attending school. The main reason for not attending school given by those aged 6 to 24 years across all three groups was because family didn't allow them. Furthermore, 26.8% of local community members, 27.7% of returnee members and 19.6% of IDP members of those aged 6 to 24 years stated that they cannot attend school because they didn't like school or didn't learn enough. A further, 11.5% of those aged 6 to 24 years across all three groups didn't attend school because child was too young.

9.1 Male literacy rate within each age group by household type							9.2 Female literacy rate within each age group by household type						
Male		Age Group				Total	Female		Age Group				Total
		5-11	12-17	18-59	60+				5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	Total	525	422	883	101	1931	LC	Total	477	338	859	70	1744
	Yes	319	329	369	6	1023		Yes	163	80	37	2	282
	%	60.8%	78.0%	41.8%	5.9%	53.0%		%	34.2%	23.7%	4.3%	2.9%	16.2%
RET	Total	233	207	422	50	912	RET	Total	224	177	402	41	844
	Yes	138	167	199	4	508		Yes	91	53	20	0	164
	%	59.2%	80.7%	47.2%	8.0%	55.7%		%	40.6%	29.9%	5.0%	0.0%	19.4%
IDP	Total	99	70	176	16	361	IDP	Total	92	59	158	12	321
	Yes	63	59	75	3	200		Yes	33	23	10	0	66
	%	63.6%	84.3%	42.6%	18.8%	55.4%		%	35.9%	39.0%	6.3%	0.0%	20.6%
ALL	Total	857	699	1481	167	3204	ALL	Total	793	574	1419	123	2909
	Yes	520	555	643	13	1731		Yes	287	156	67	2	512
	%	60.7%	79.4%	43.4%	7.8%	54.0%		%	36.2%	27.2%	4.7%	1.6%	17.6%

9.3 Age distribution of literate household members

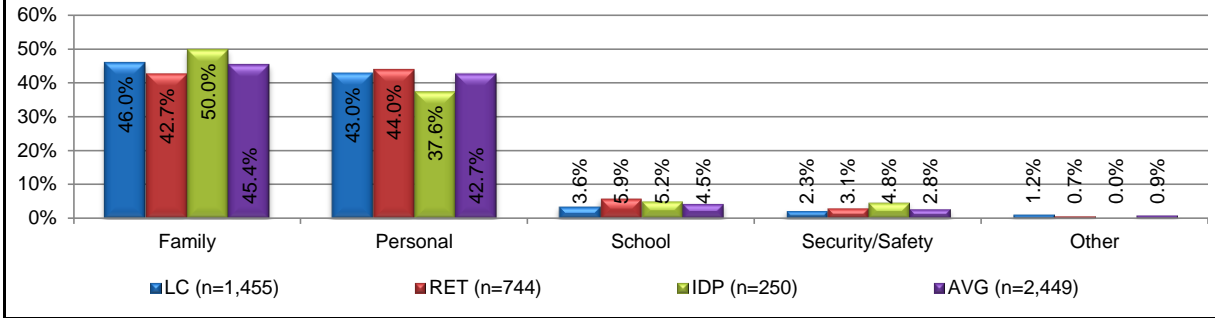


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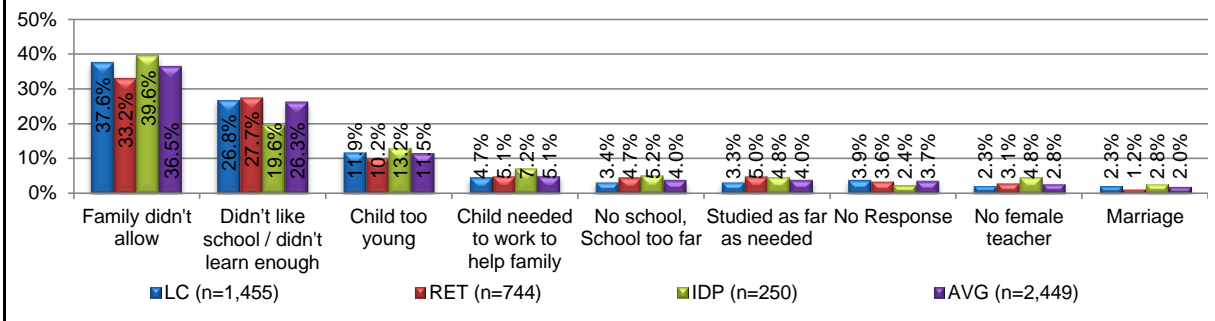


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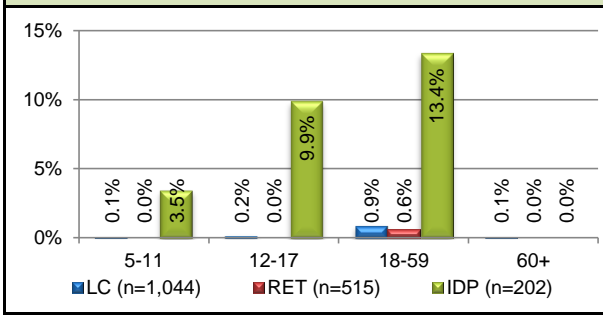
9.10.1 General reasons for not attending school



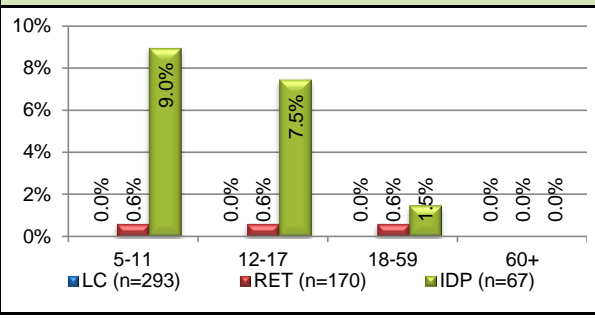
9.10.2 Specific reasons for not attending school



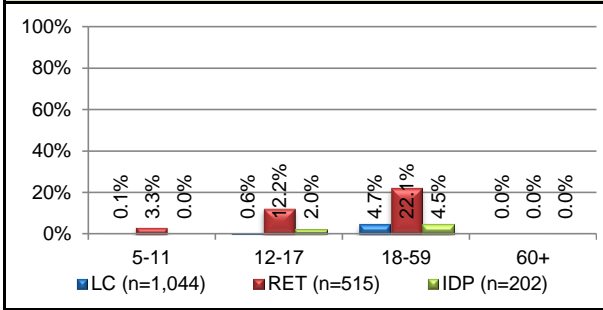
9.11 Age distribution of males who received education in another province



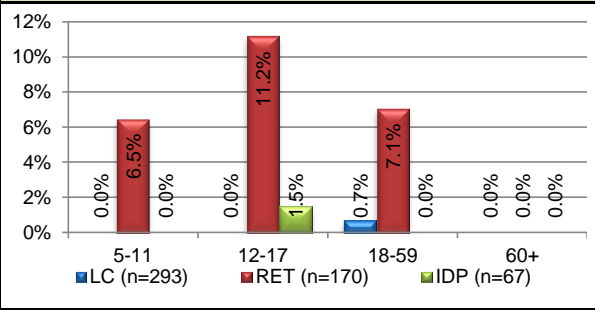
9.12 Age distribution of females who received education in another province



9.13 Age distribution of males who received education in another country



9.14 Age distribution of females who received education in another country



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Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9306	Nangarhar	District	930602	Behsud	UN Region	E	East

10. HEALTH PROFILE

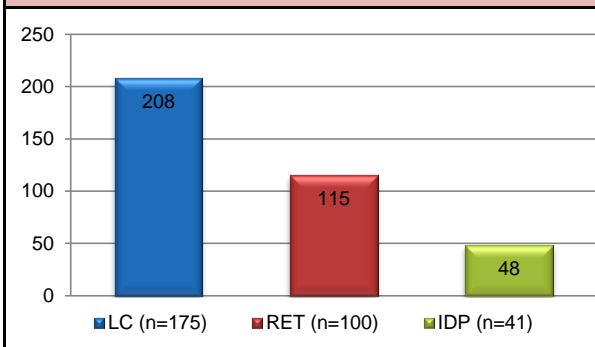
Summary

38.5% of local community households, 44.4% of returnee and 42.7% of IDP households had between one and two household members admitted to a health facility as an inpatient over the course of the previous month. 75.3% of local community, 84.9% of returnee and 81.3% of IDP households also had at least one member receive care from a health provider, a pharmacy or traditional healer without having to stay overnight. The private health facility was visited most by all three household groups, followed by the Regional Hospital and National Hospital. The most common reasons for seeking medical treatment by local community households were infectious problems (36.8%), respiratory problems (14.7%), digestive problems (14.6%) and psychological (3.7%). Similarly, for returnee households the most common reasons were infectious diseases (33.0%), digestive problems (18.2%), and treatment of respiratory problems (11.8%). Among IDP households, the main reasons for seeking medical treatment were infectious diseases (48.4%), digestive problems (10.9%), and respiratory problems (9.4%).

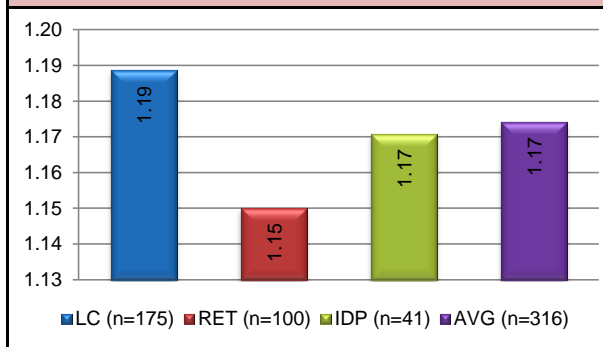
Of the 1,675 females aged 13-49 years that were included in the survey, a total of 220 were reported to be married among local community households (n=141), returnee households (n=48) and IDP households (n=31). Based on this data, the average number of births stands at 5.6 for local community females, 5.15 for returnee females and 4.26 for IDP females. Correspondingly, the average number of infant/child deaths is 0.5 for local community females, 0.5 for returnee females and 0.2 for IDP females. Of the 207 females aged 13-49 years that have given birth, 91.7% of local community females, 95.7% of returnee and 78.6% of IDP females received antenatal care during their last pregnancy with an average of 3.77 antenatal care visits per mother, and 70.8% had the assistance of a midwife during delivery.

With regard to children under the age of five, 78.3% of local community children, 68.5% of returnee children and 62.0% of IDP children have been registered with the civil authorities. Over the course of the previous month, 95.2% of local community under-fives, 95.9% of returnee under-fives and 94.0% of IDP under-fives have received a Vitamin A capsule, and one-third of children of all three groups have suffered from diarrhea. Furthermore, approximately one-quarter of children of all three household types have a persistent cough.

10.1.1 Number of HH members admitted to stay at a health facility overnight in previous month

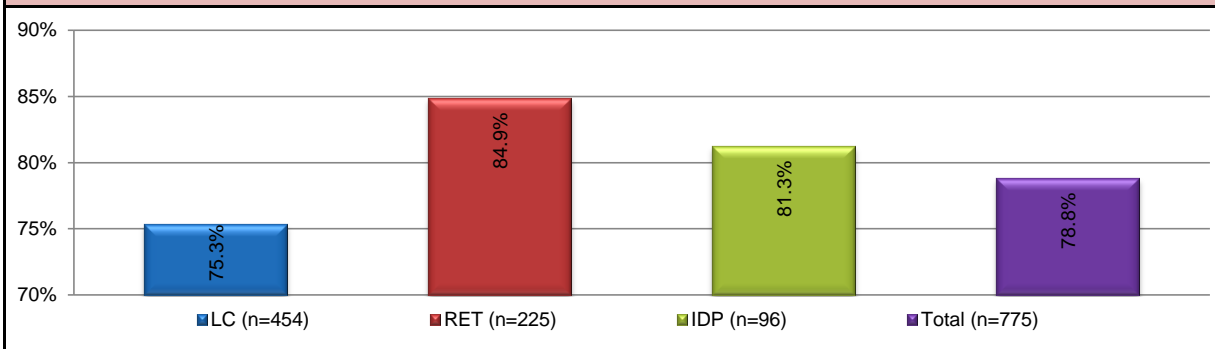


10.1.2 Average number of HH members admitted to stay at a health facility overnight in previous month

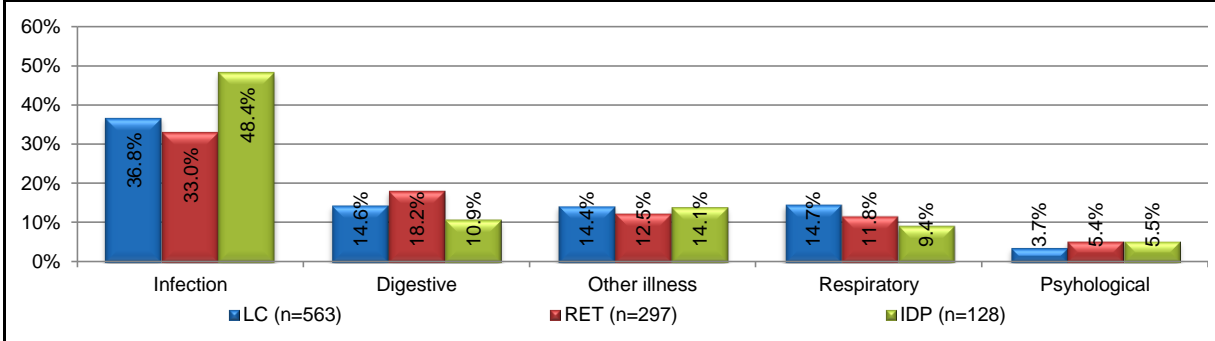


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HRA Code		27			Completion Percentage			100%			
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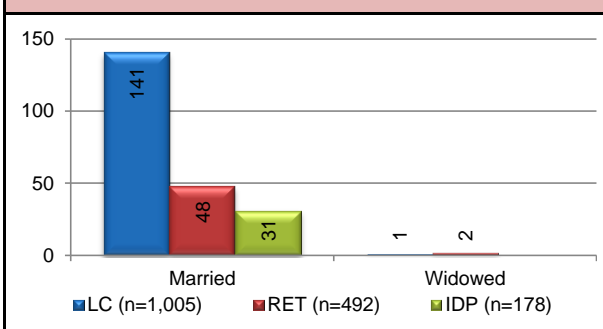
10.1.3 Percentage of HHs with at least one member who sought treatment from a health provider, a pharmacy or traditional healer without staying overnight



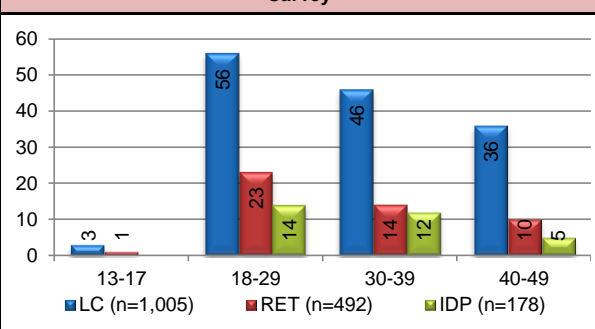
10.1.4 Reasons for seeking treatment



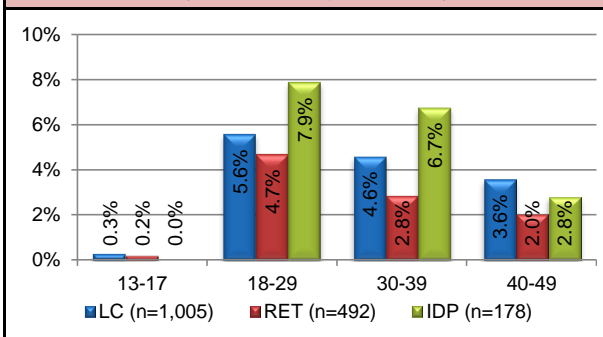
10.2.1 Number of married women who completed survey



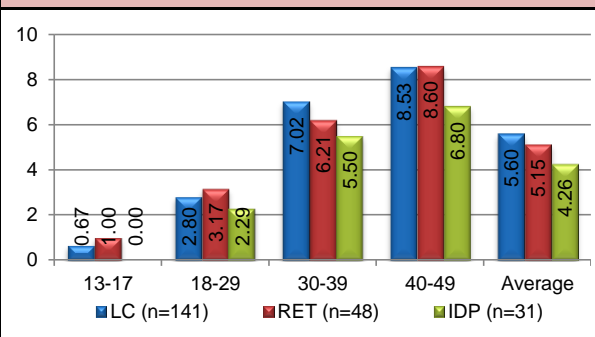
10.2.2 Age distribution of married women who completed survey



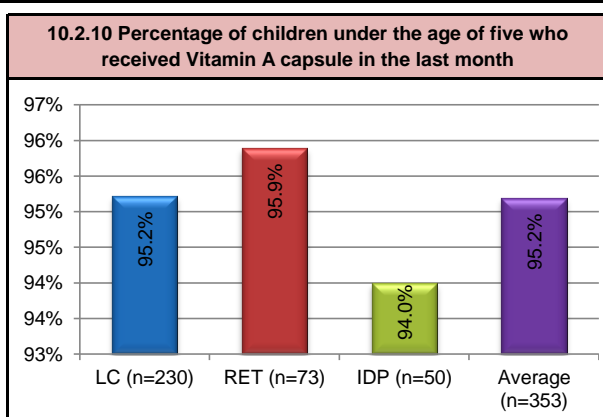
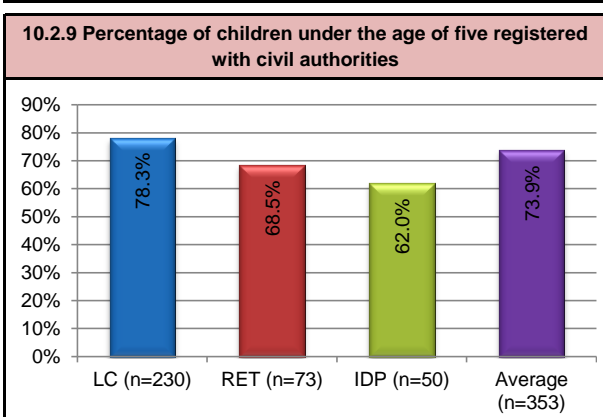
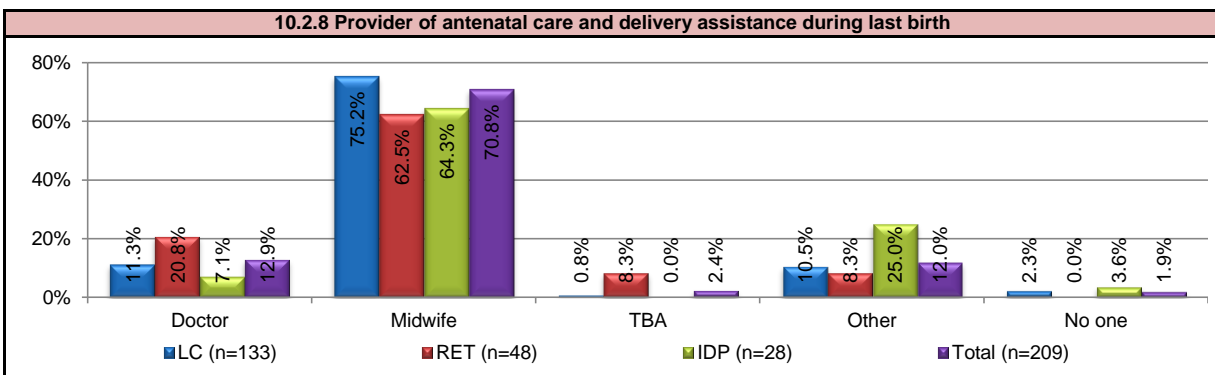
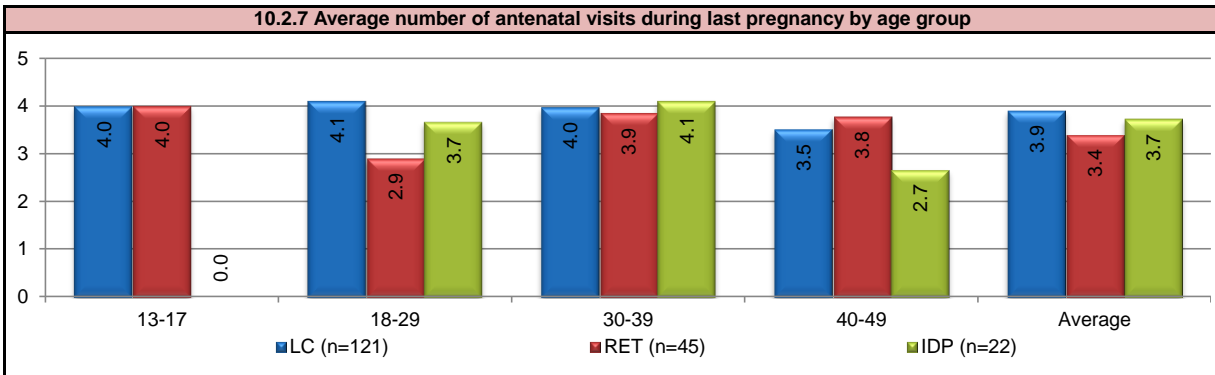
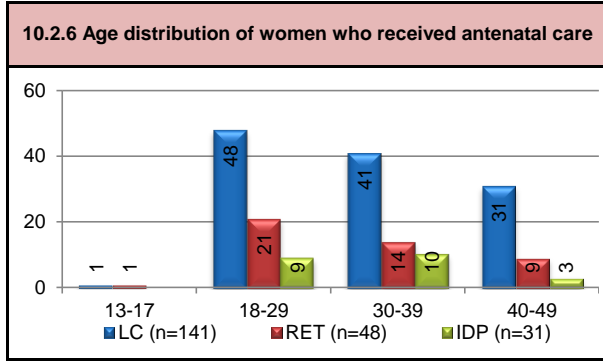
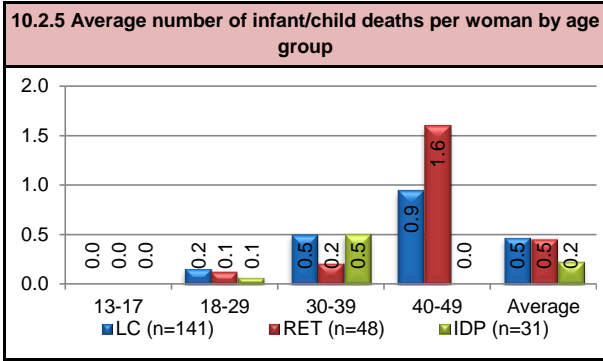
10.2.3 Percentage of overall number of married women aged 13-49 years who completed survey



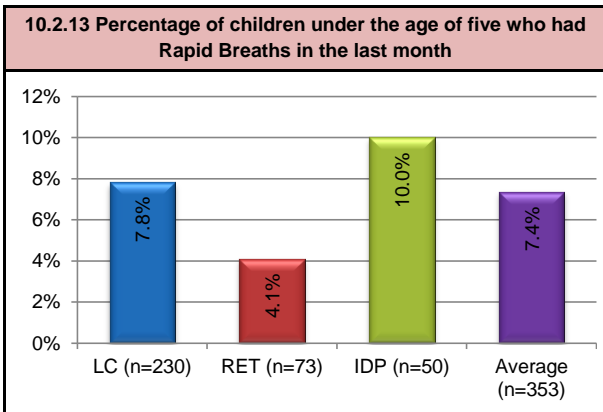
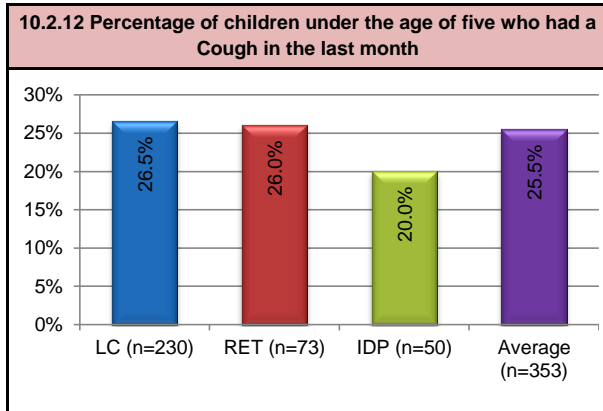
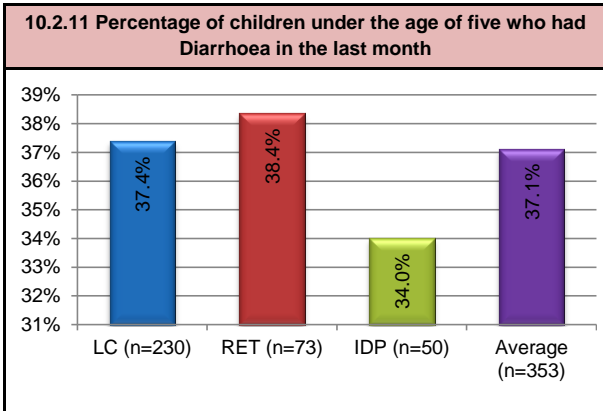
10.2.4 Average number of births per woman by age group



High Return Area Community Profile	Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar				Date generated dd / mm / yyyy						
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							30/09/2012				
HRA Code	27			Completion Percentage			100%				
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High Return Area Community Profile		Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy				
							30/09/2012				
HRA Code		27			Completion Percentage			100%			
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9306	Nangarhar	District	930602	Behsud	UN Region	E	East

11. HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS AND COPING STRATEGIES

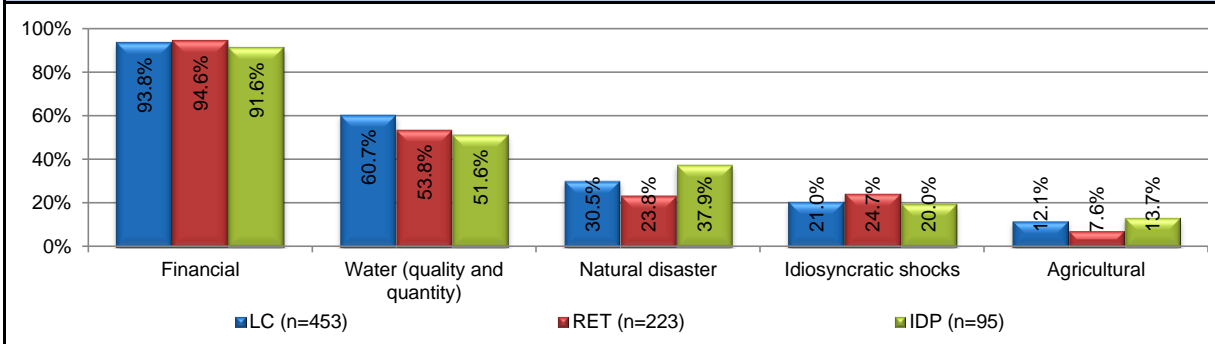
Summary

91.4% of local community households were affected by unusually high increases in food prices, two-quarters (50.4%) by reduced drinking water quantity, over two-fifths (43.4%) by reduced drinking water quality, over one-fifths (23.3%) by heavy rains preventing work and one-quarter (24.0%) by unusual decrease in farm gate prices. 93.8% of local community households responded to shocks by decreasing expenditures. A further, 56.8% reduced quantity and quality of diet, two-fifths (38.8%) took loans and 18.9% purchased food on credit from traders.

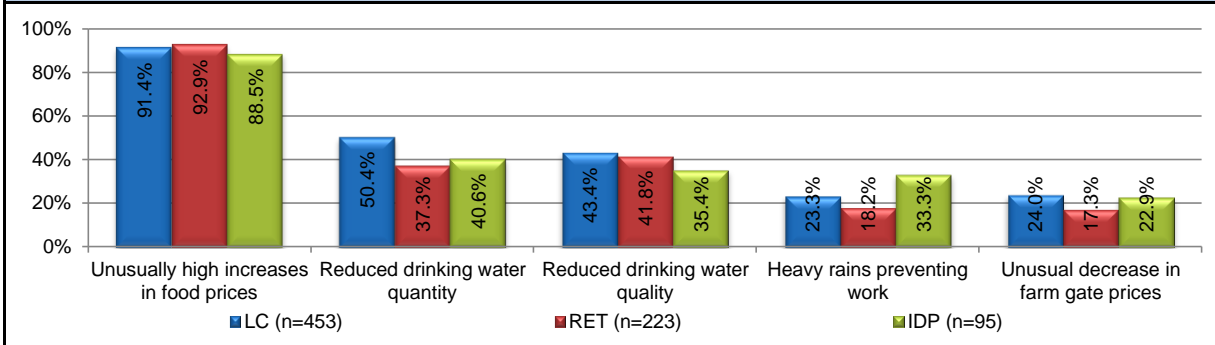
92.9% of returnee households were affected by unusually high increases in food prices, two-fifths (37.3%) by reduced drinking water quantity, over two-fifths (41.8%) by reduced drinking water quality, one-fifths (18.2%) by heavy rains preventing work and one-fifth (17.3%) by unusual decrease in farm gate prices. 94.7% of returnee households responded to shocks by decreasing expenditures. A further, two-quarter reduced quantity and quality of diet, two-fifths (41.3%) took loans and 23.6% purchased food on credit from traders.

88.5% of IDP households were affected by unusually high increases in food prices, two-fifths (40.6%) by reduced drinking water quantity, over one-third (35.4%) by reduced drinking water quality, one-third (33.3%) by heavy rains preventing work and one-fifth (22.9%) by unusual decrease in farm gate prices. 96.9% of IDP households responded to shocks by decreasing expenditures. A further, two-quarter (55.2%) reduced quantity of diet, over two-fifths (42.7%) reduced quality of diet, two-fifths (40.6%) took loans and 17.7% purchased food on credit from traders.

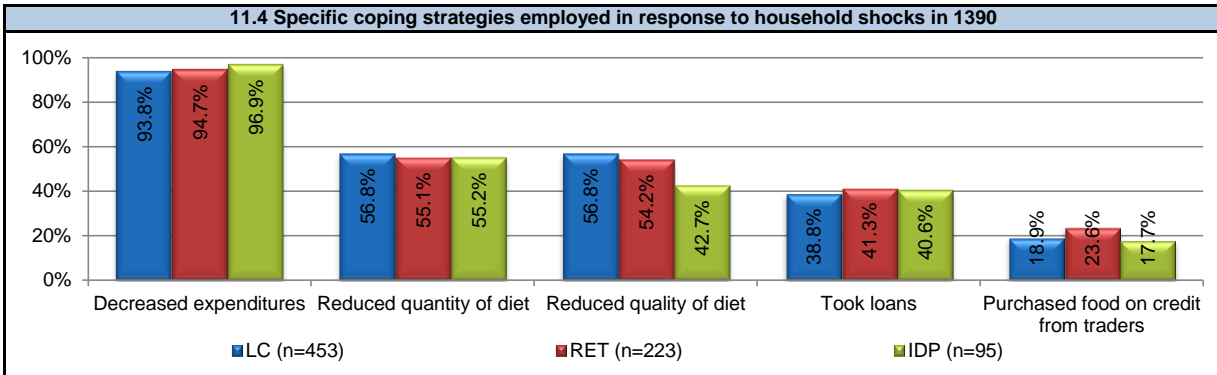
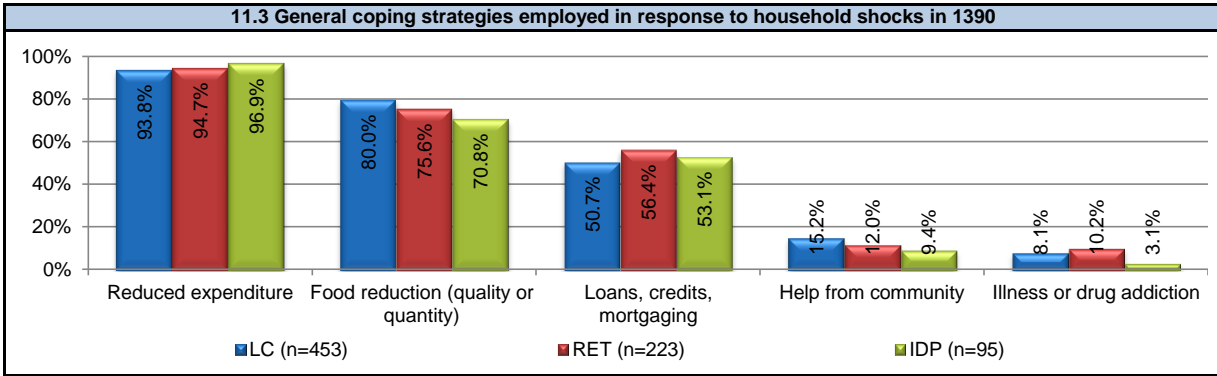
11.1 General household shocks in 1390



11.2 Specific household shocks in 1390



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12. PROTECTION PROFILE

Summary

Of the 775 households surveyed, 82.9% had an adult male aged 18-59 years as head of household. The head of household of one local community household, one returnee and one IDP households was a male aged 12-17 years. Moreover, one local community household, three returnee households and one IDP household have an adult female aged 18-59 years as head of household. A total of 130 households had an elderly (aged 60+) head of household of whom 1.5% were female. Four local community households, six returnee households and one IDP households were headed by a widow or widower.

Six local community males and 13 females, four returnee males and 11 females and one IDP female aged 14-17 years was reported to be married. Among married adults, a total of 67 local community females, 27 returnee and 13 IDP females reported to have been under-18 years of age at the time of marriage.

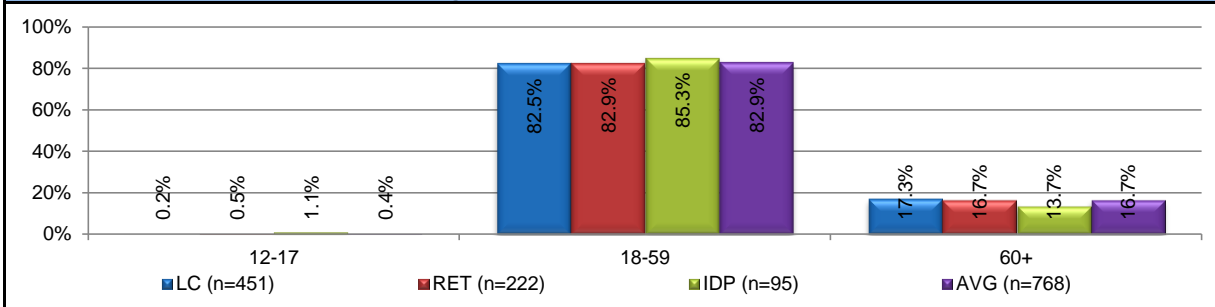
15.6% local community households, 20.8% returnee households and 22.6% IDP households contained more than one wife.

The survey found 198 people living with a disability of which 64.1% were male. The most common disabilities were reported to be either physical (35.4%) or sensory (13.1%) in nature. 49.5% of disabled local community, 55.5% of disabled returnees and 54.2% of disabled IDPs were adults aged 18-59 years. 17.1% of disabled people in local community households, 23.8% of disabled people in returnee households and 8.3% of disabled people in IDP households were aged 60 years and over.

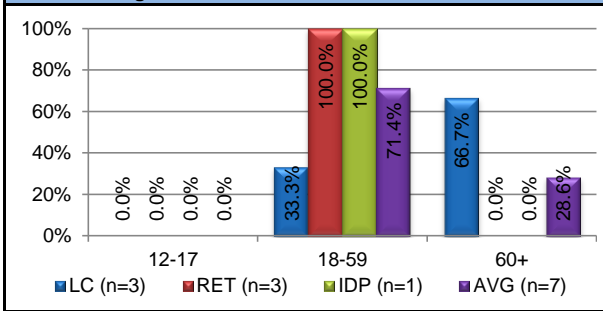
Of the 1,392 females aged 6-17 years, 73.2% of IDP females, 70.8% of local community females and 67.7% of returnee females are currently not attending school.

12.1 Vulnerable Groups

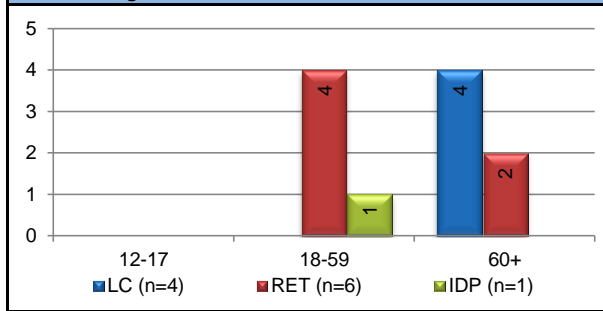
12.1.1 Age distribution of male heads of household



12.1.2 Age distribution of female heads of household

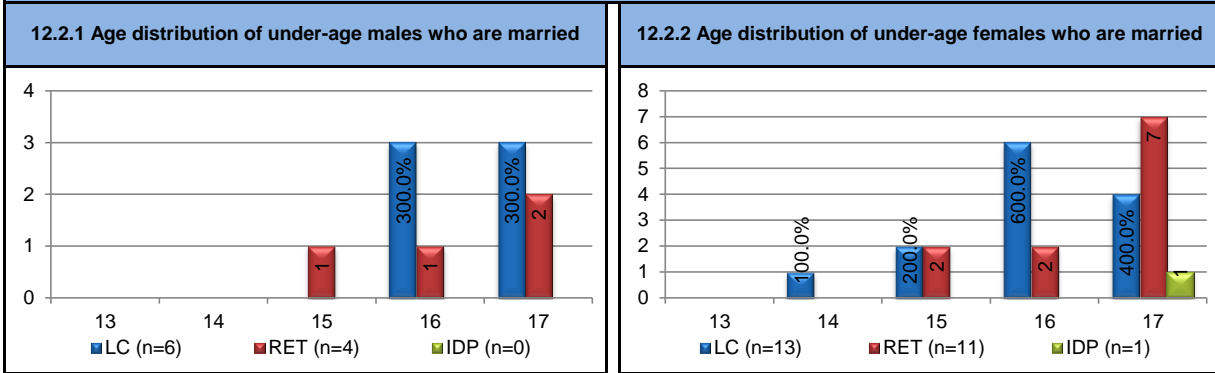


12.1.3 Age distribution of widowed heads of household

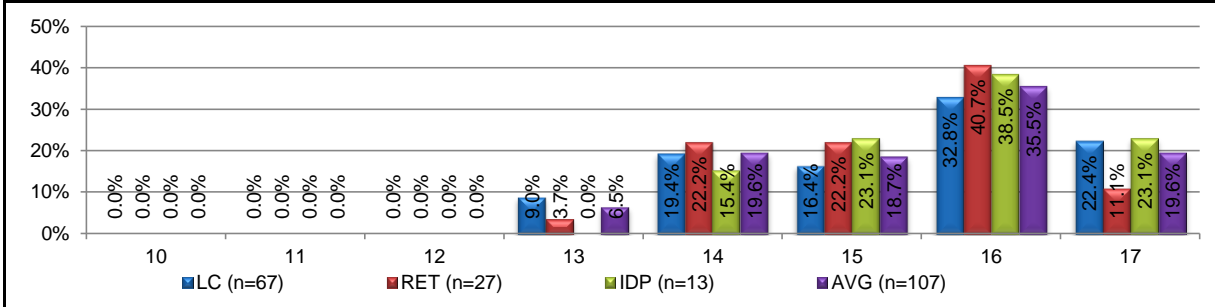


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HRA Code		27			Completion Percentage			100%			
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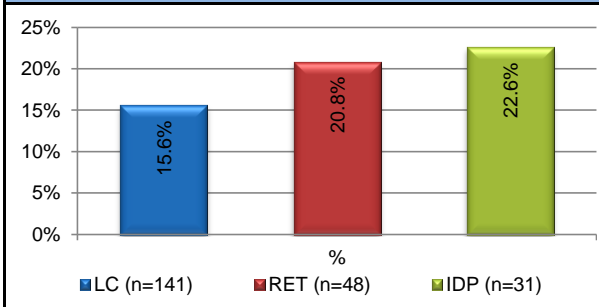
12.2 Marital Status



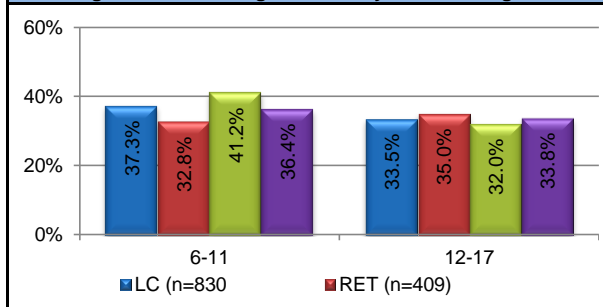
12.2.3 Marrying age of married adult women who were under-age at time of marriage



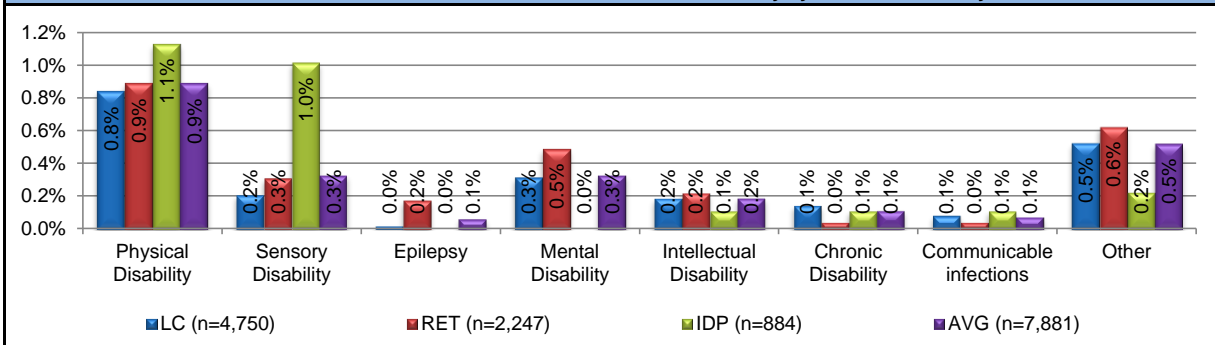
12.2.4 Households with more than one wife



12.3 Age distribution of girls currently not attending school



12.4 Households with at least one member with a disability by nature of disability



High Return Area Community Profile		Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
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13. Child Labour

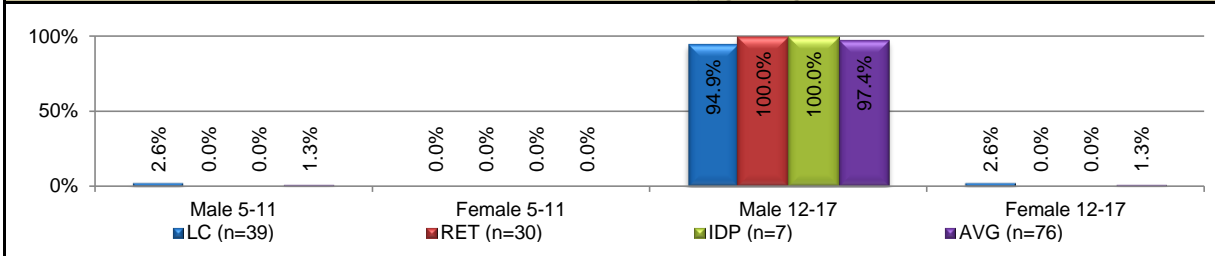
Summary

Among households surveyed, a total of 76 children were reported to be working and include 1 child aged 5-11 years and 38 children aged 12-17 years among local community households, 30 children aged 12-17 years among returnee families, and 7 children aged 12-17 years among IDP families.

Child workers belonging to local community households were reported to be working on average of 9.1 hours per day with 59.0% of them were reported to be day labourers and 35.9% were self-employed. Child workers belonging to returnee households were reported to be working an average of 9.6 hours per day with 56.7% of returnee child workers reported to be day labourers and 36.7% were self-employed. Child workers of IDP families work an average of 9.1 hours per day and 85.7% were reported to be day labourers and 14.3% were self-employed.

Vast majority of children of all three household types were engaged in industry sector. The second most common sector for child workers among all three household types is services sector.

13.1 Distribution of child workers by age and gender



13.2 Distribution of male child workers by age and sector

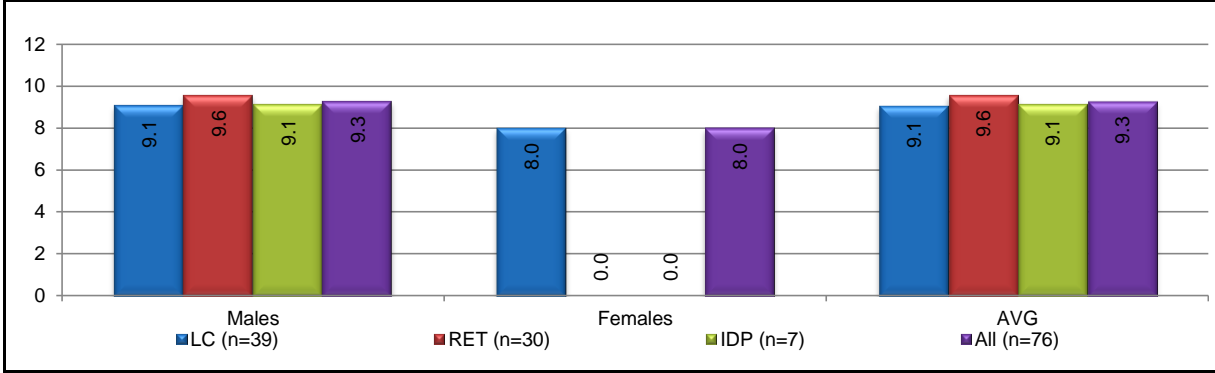
Children Males	Age Group	Day Labourer		Salaried Worker		Self-Employed		Own Business		Unpaid Family		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
LC (n=0)	5-11	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	12-17	22	58%	2	5%	13	34%	0	0%	0	0%	37	97%
	Total Children	22	56%	2	5%	14	36%	0	0%	0	0%	38	97%
RET (n=26)	5-11	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	12-17	17	57%	2	7%	11	37%	0	0%	0	0%	30	100%
	Total Children	17	57%	2	7%	11	37%	0	0%	0	0%	30	100%
IDP (n=22)	5-11	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	12-17	6	86%	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
	Total Children	6	86%	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
Total (n=48)	5-11	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	12-17	45	60%	4	5%	25	33%	0	0%	0	0%	74	99%
	Total Children	45	59%	4	5%	26	34%	0	0%	0	0%	75	99%

13.3 Distribution of female child workers by age and sector

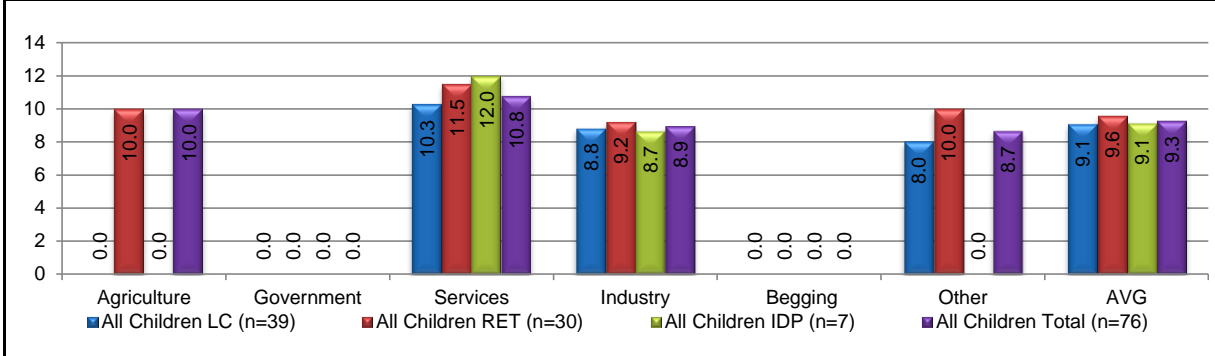
Children Females	Age Group	Day Labourer		Salaried Worker		Self-Employed		Own Business		Unpaid Family		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
LC (n=0)	5-11	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	12-17	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
	Total Children	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
RET (n=26)	5-11	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	12-17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total Children	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
IDP (n=22)	5-11	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	12-17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total Children	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total (n=48)	5-11	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	12-17	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
	Total Children	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%

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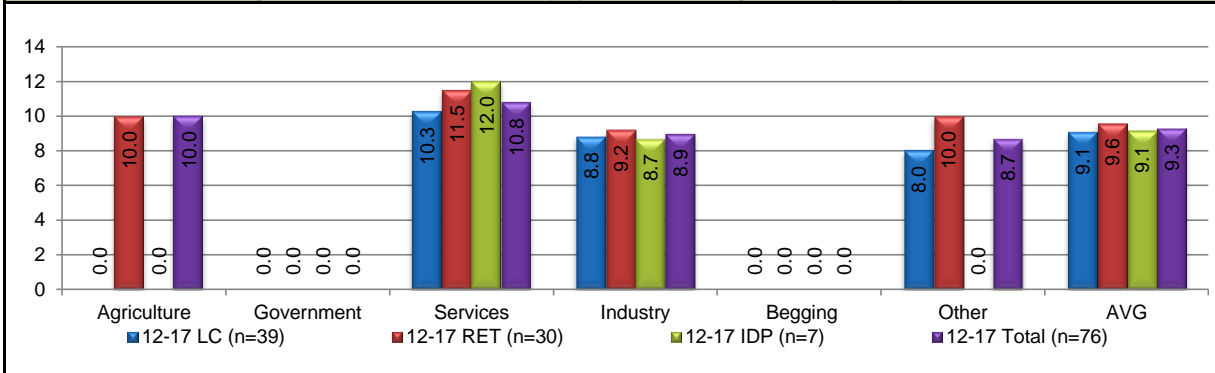
13.4 Average number of hours worked daily by male and female child workers



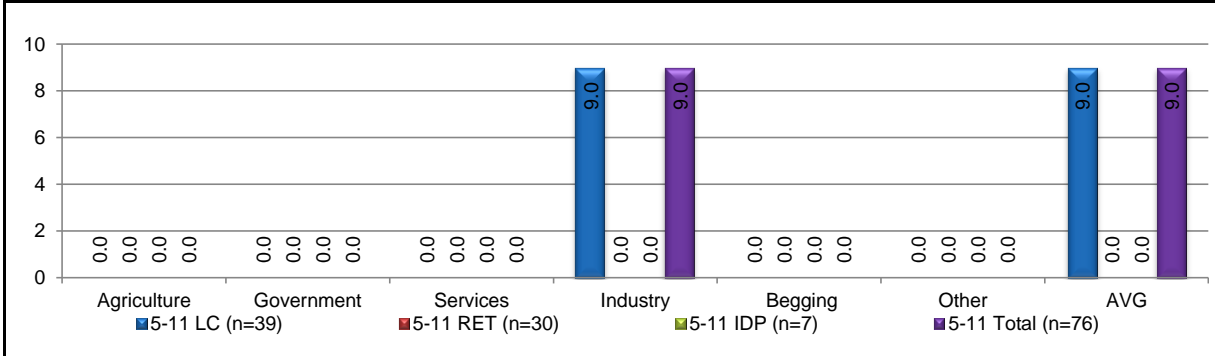
13.5 Average number of hours worked daily by child workers by economic sector



13.6 Average number of hours worked daily by child workers aged 12-17 years by economic sector

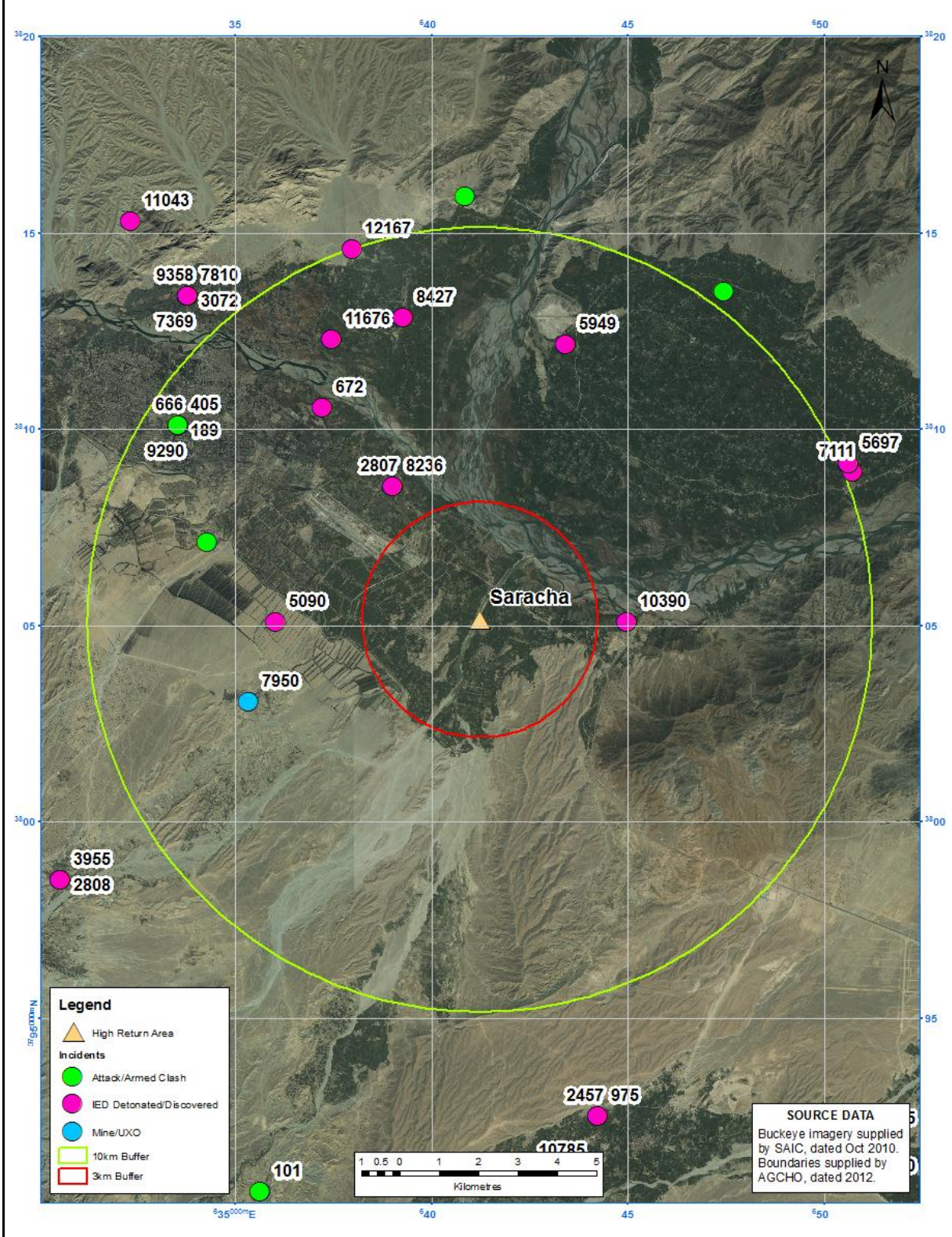


13.7 Average number of hours worked daily by child workers aged 5-11 years by economic sector



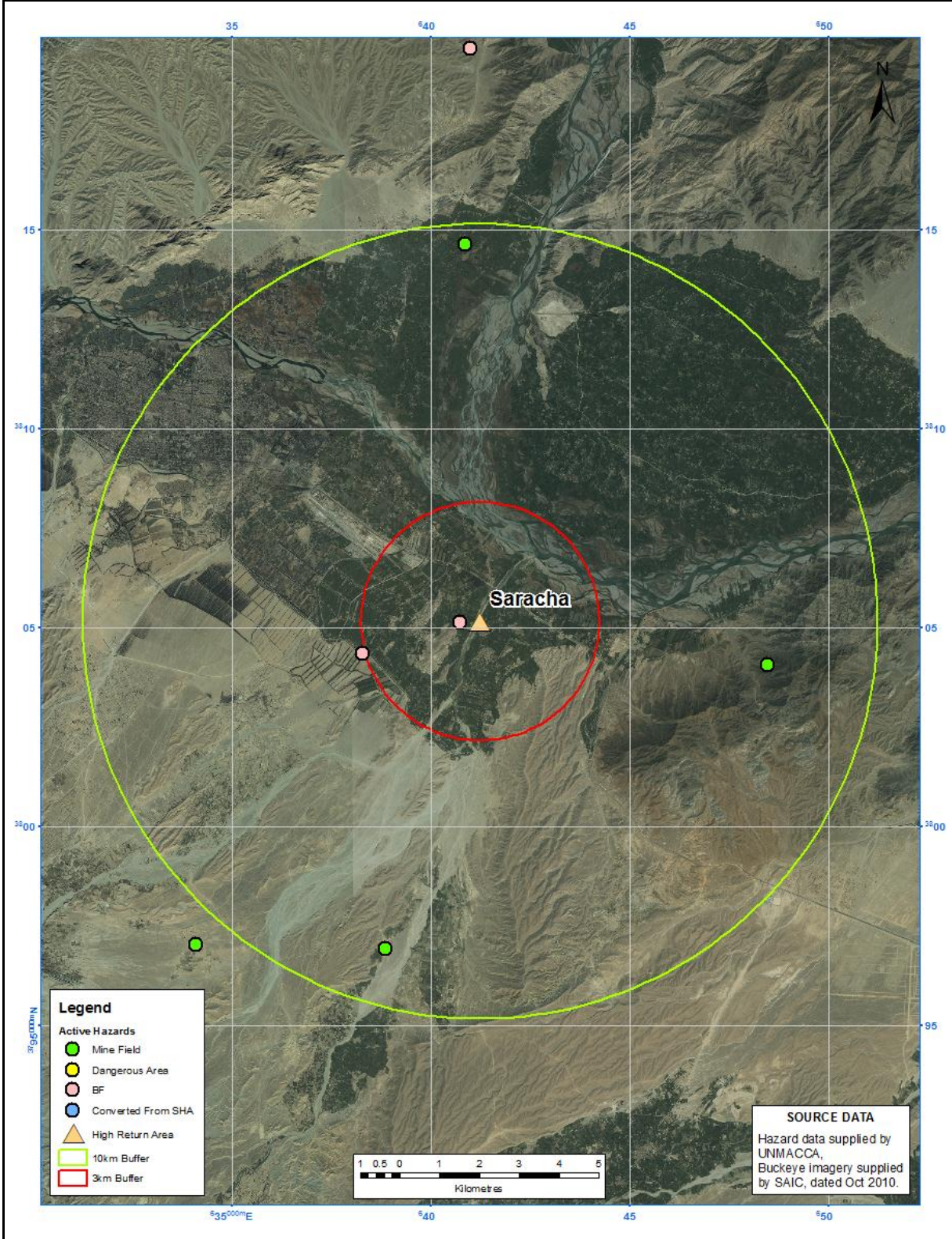
High Return Area Community Profile		Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar				Date generated dd / mm / yyyy 30/09/2012					
HRA Code		27		Completion Percentage		100%					
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9306	Nangarhar	District	930602	Behsud	UN Region	E	East

14. SAFETY AND SECURITY - UNDSS Security Incidents - Apr to Nov 2012



High Return Area Community Profile		Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar				Date generated dd / mm / yyyy 30/09/2012					
HRA Code		27		Completion Percentage		100%					
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9306	Nangarhar	District	930602	Behsud	UN Region	E	East

14. SAFETY AND SECURITY - UNMACCA Active Hazards - Jan 2013



High Return Area Community Profile		Saracha, Behsud, Nangarhar					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy				
							30/09/2012				
HRA Code		27			Completion Percentage			100%			
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9306	Nangarhar	District	930602	Behsud	UN Region	E	East

14. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Summary

The security situation in the district was described as “moderately secure” by over 90.0% of households in all three groups.

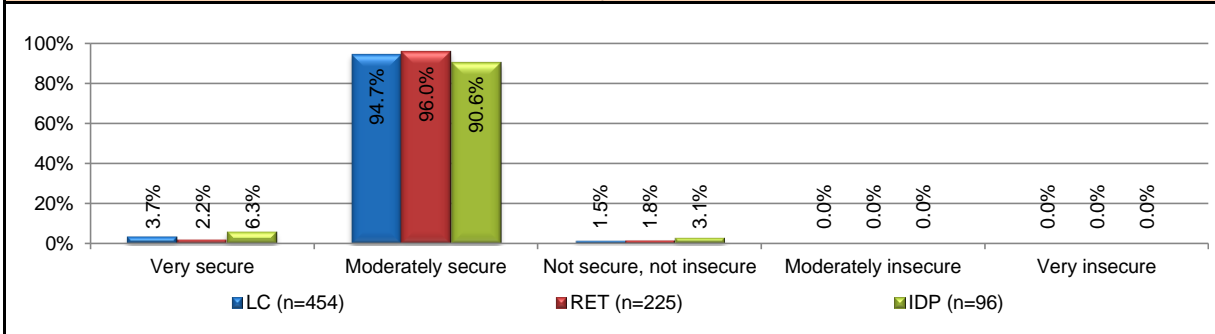
With regard to safety, in the region of three-fifths of all households “sometimes” fear for their personal safety and security or that of their family, with the vast majority of the remainder “never” doing so.

On the subject of policing in the district, approximately 90.0% of all households are “moderately satisfied” with the police. Proportionally more IDP households (10.4%) are “very satisfied” with the police compared with returnee (5.8%) and local community (4.6%) counterparts. .

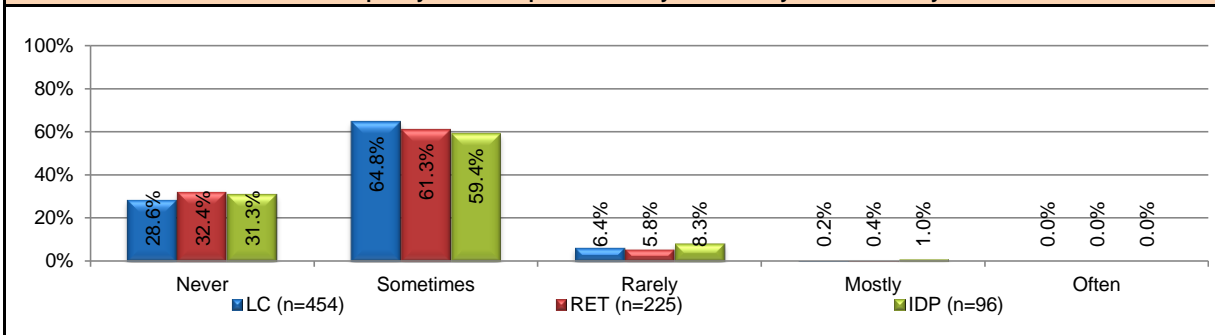
Of the 775 households surveyed in Saracha, eight local community households, four IDP households and three returnee households had experienced some form of violence in the three months prior to being surveyed.

14. Safety and Security

14.1 Views on security situation in the district



14.2 Frequency of fear for personal safety and security or that of family



14.3 Satisfaction with police in the district

