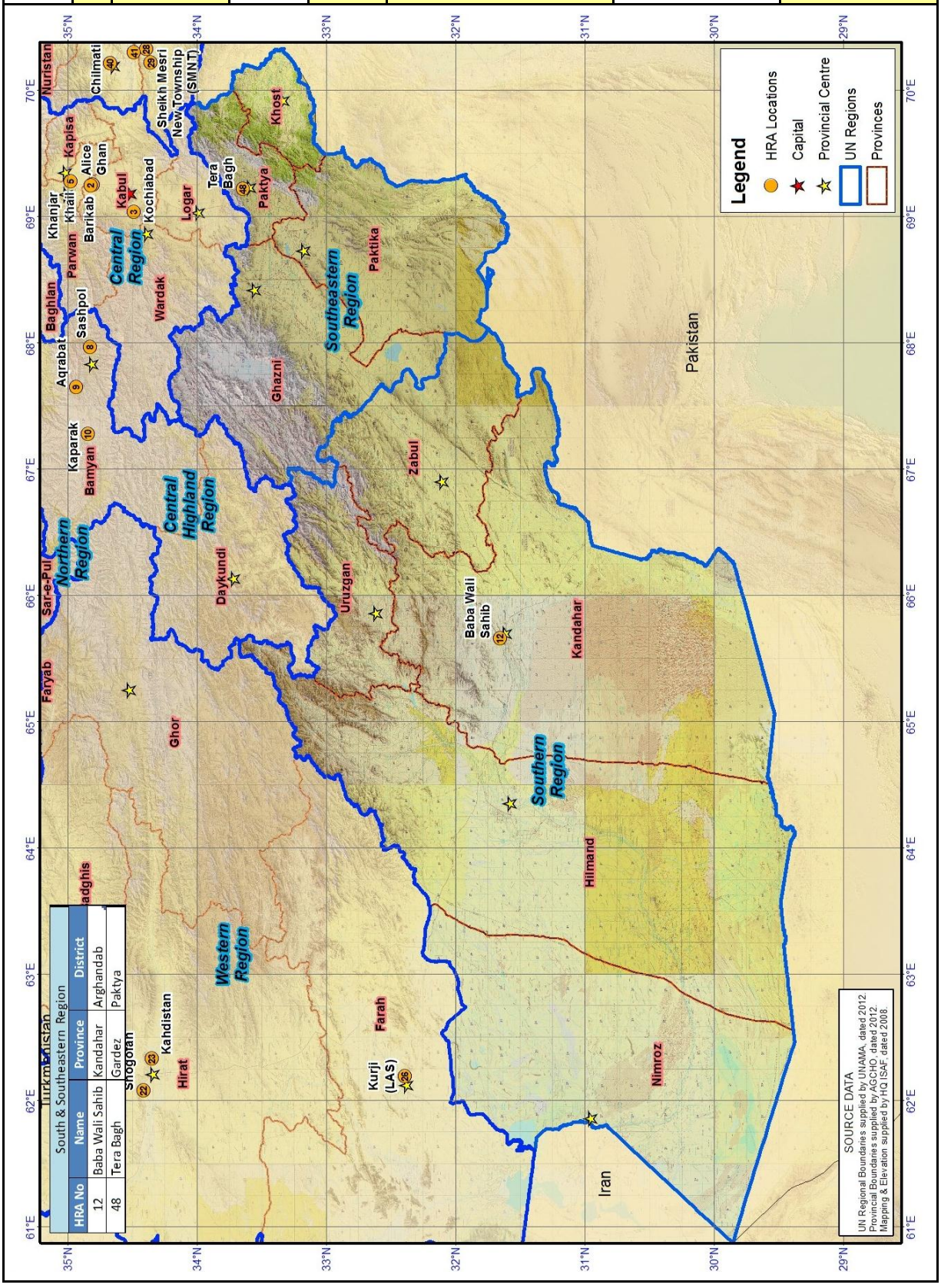
High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%



South & Southeastern Region

HRA No	Name	Province	District
12	Baba Wali Sahib	Kandahar	Arghandab
48	Tera Bagh	Gardez	Paktya

High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
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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.

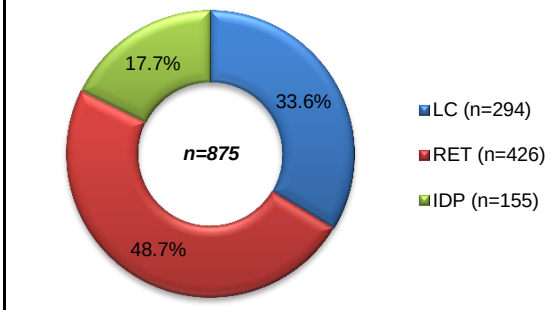
Summary

Of the 875 households surveyed in South & South-eastern region, 294 (33.6%) were local community households, 426 (48.7%) were returnee households and 155 (17.7%) were IDP households. The households encompass a combined total of 8,974 individuals with a gender ratio of 1.1 male for each female.

The average household size was revealed by the survey to be 11.1 of the local community, 9.2 persons among returnees and 11.6 persons among IDPs. Children (0-17 years) account for over half the average household size across all three groups with a gender ratio of 1.0 boys for each girl.

The elderly (aged 60+) were found to constitute 3%-5% of the population across all three household types. Approximately 2% of the population reported to be widowed, with five times as many widows as widowers.

1.1 Type of household (HH)



1.2 Household size and composition

Size of Household	Number of Households			Number of Individuals		
	LC	Ret	IDP	LC	Ret	IDP
1 - 3 persons	11	15	4	31	44	12
4 - 6 persons	35	88	20	183	459	112
7 - 9 persons	86	157	39	688	1,251	312
10 - 12 pers	71	94	37	769	1,019	396
13 - 15 pers	53	53	32	759	744	460
16+ persons	38	19	23	825	401	509
Total	**294**	**426**	**155**	**3,255**	**3,918**	**1,801**
Average household size				**11.1**	**9.2**	**11.6**
Average number of children (0-17)/HH				**6.2**	**5.1**	**6.7**
Average number of elderly (60+) / HH				**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
% children (0-17)				**55.9%**	**55.7%**	**57.5%**
% elderly (60+)				**4.0%**	**4.1%**	**3.3%**

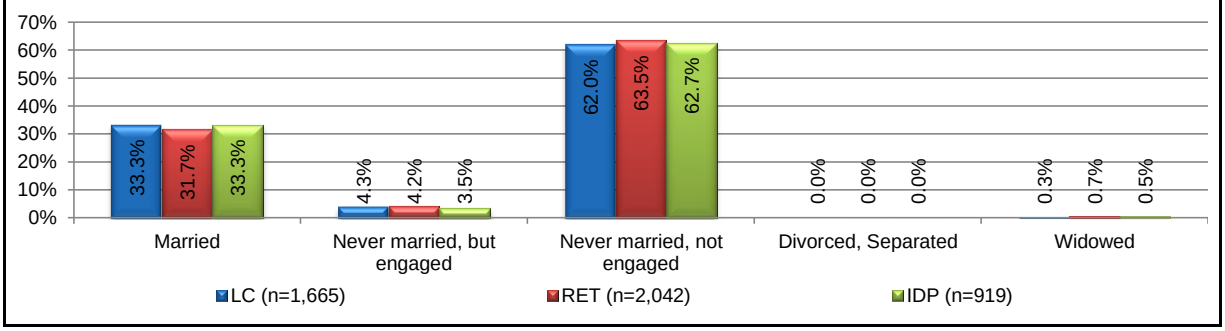
1.3 Age distribution by HH type: Male

Male	Age Group					Total
	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	255	407	265	666	72	**1,665**
	15.3%	24.4%	15.9%	40.0%	4.3%	**100%**
Ret	308	472	344	825	93	**2,042**
	15.1%	23.1%	16.8%	40.4%	4.6%	**100%**
IDP	134	232	139	378	36	**919**
	14.6%	25.2%	15.1%	41.1%	3.9%	**100%**
Total	697	1,111	748	1,869	201	**4,626**
	15.1%	24.0%	16.2%	40.4%	4.3%	**100%**

1.4 Age distribution by HH type: Female

Female	Age Group					Total
	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	330	317	246	638	59	**1,590**
	20.8%	19.9%	15.5%	40.1%	3.7%	**100%**
Ret	321	456	282	750	67	**1,876**
	17.1%	24.3%	15.0%	40.0%	3.6%	**100%**
IDP	194	227	109	329	23	**882**
	22.0%	25.7%	12.4%	37.3%	2.6%	**100%**
Total	845	1,000	637	1,717	149	**4,348**
	19.4%	23.0%	14.7%	39.5%	3.4%	**100%**

1.5 Marital status of males by HH type (percentage)



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
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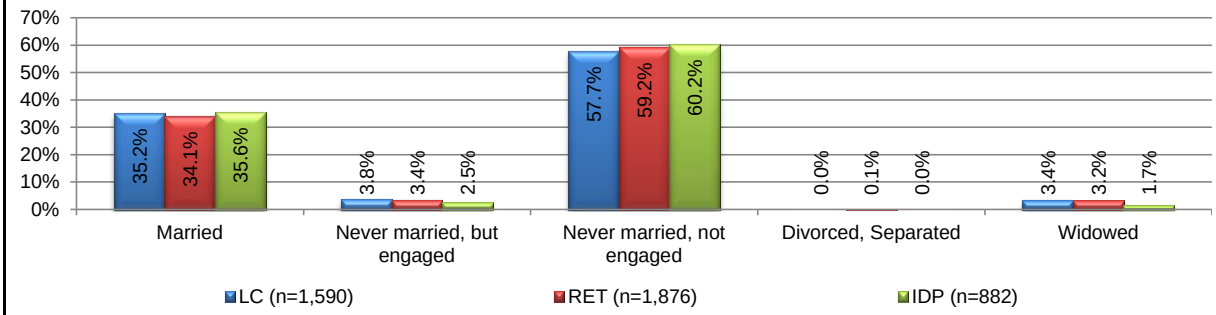
1.6 Marital status of females by HH type (percentage)



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
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Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

2. MIGRATION PROFILE

Summary

Among the households surveyed, the year 1387 (2008/09) witnessed the largest number of returnee arrivals in south and south-eastern regions with 82 returnee households choosing to settle in two different HRAs. Also, the year 1391 (2012/13) witnessed the largest number of IDP arrivals with 31 IDP households choosing to settle in different HRAs. After 1387 (2008/09), on average, approximately 30 returnee households per year have chosen to settle in the area. Prior to 1391 (2012/13), an average 13 IDP households per year have chosen to settle in south and south-eastern region.

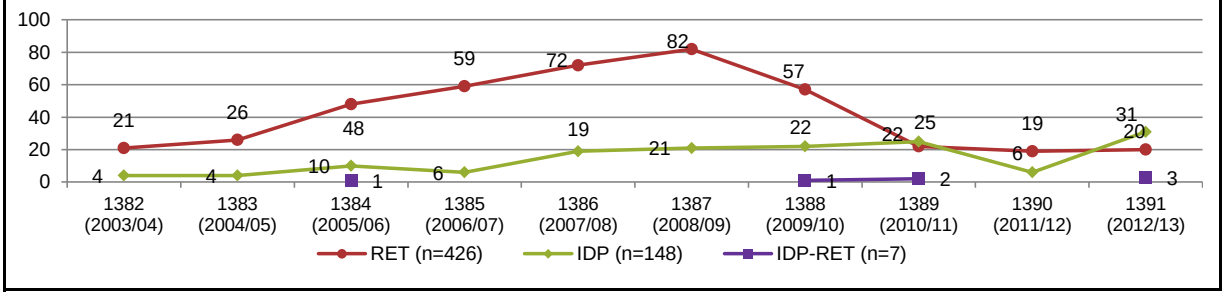
Of returnee and IDP households that have settled in Afghanistan in the last two years, 94.9% of returnee and all of IDP households stated that they did so voluntarily. Of these, 82.1% of returnee and 92.5% of IDP households stated that they intend to remain in the area.

All returnee households had sought asylum in either Pakistan (96.7%) or Iran (2.8%) with 91.5% stating that they did so due to safety reasons due to conflict. Over four-fifths also cited economic reasons and over two-thirds cited harassment/discrimination reasons. A further, one-fifth of returnee households stated that they sought asylum due to family reasons.

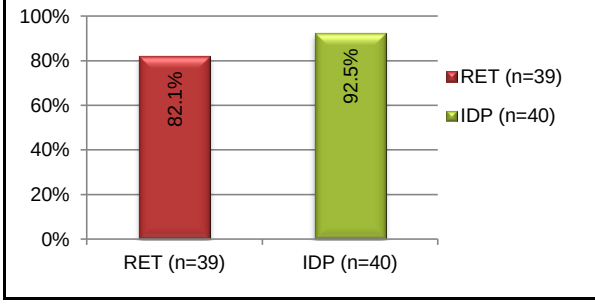
Among IDP households, over four-fifths cited economic reasons and two-thirds stated safety reasons due to conflict as the main reasons for having fled their districts of origin. Three-fifths also cited access to services as having influenced their decision to move. A further, one-third stated that they have fled their districts of origin because of family reasons.

Three-quarters of households stated that economic reasons were the main reason of returning back to Afghanistan. Further, two-thirds stated legal difficulty reasons as having influenced their decision to return. Two-fifths said Afghanistan is their place of origin so they returned. One-third also stated that they have returned back to Afghanistan because of safety reasons.

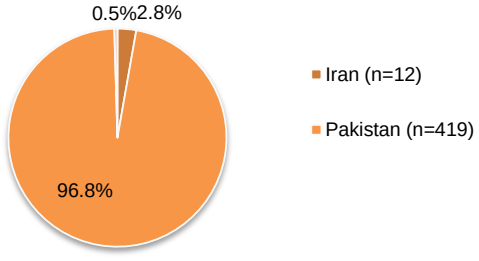
2.1 Year households settled in current location



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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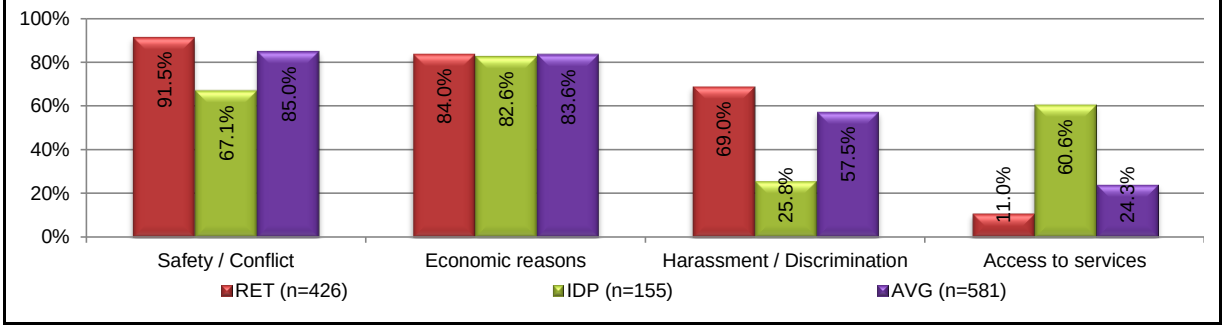
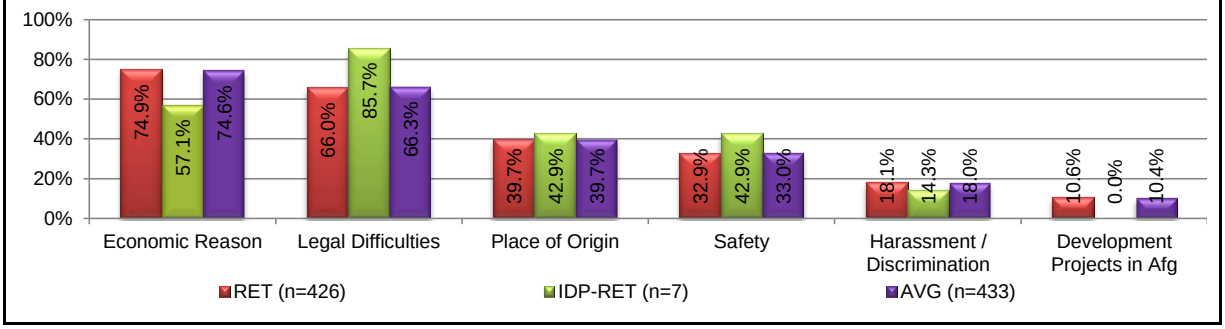
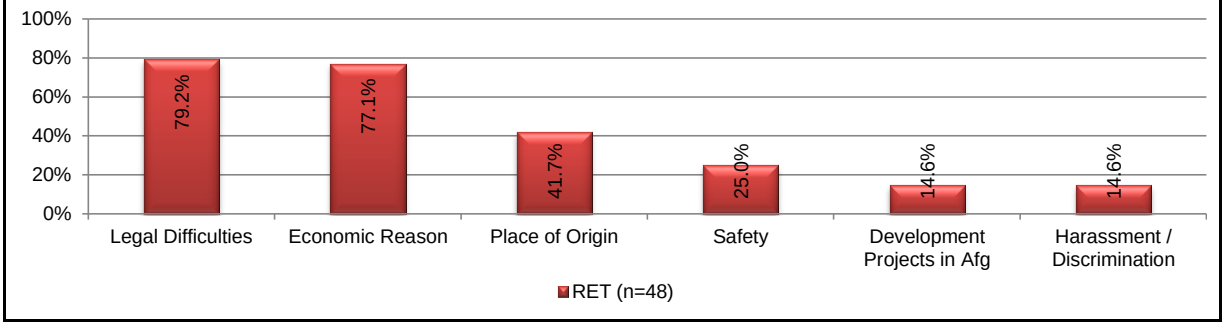
2.4 Reasons for leaving Afghanistan or district of origin



2.5 Reasons for returning to Afghanistan



2.6 Main reasons for high rates of return to Afghanistan in 1384 (2005/06)



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3. HOUSING STATUS PROFILE

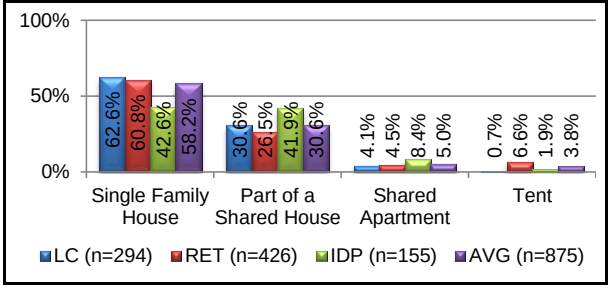
Summary

Survey findings reveal that three-fifths of both local community and returnee households and two-fifths of IDP households live in single family houses. A vast majority of the remaining households live part of a shared house and shared apartment. A further 0.7% of local community households, 6.6% of returnee households and 1.9% of IDP households live in tent. A vast majority across the three household types were mud-brick or mud constructions. Similarly, most of the roofs were reported to be wood constructions.

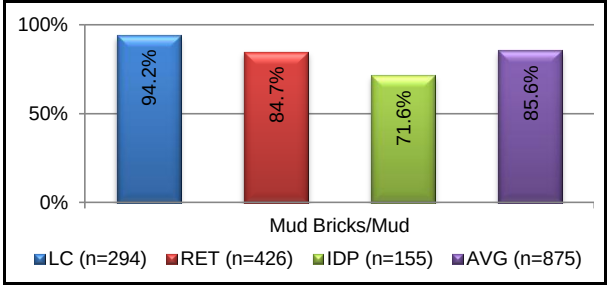
Among local community households 27.2% are living in three-room dwellings, 22.1% live in four-room dwellings. A further 17.3% of local community households live in two-room dwellings. Among both returnee (27.0%) and IDP households (22.7%), two-room dwellings are the most common type of dwellings. Also 24.2% of returnee households and 20.1% of IDP households live in three-room dwellings. A high percentage of families of IDP households are reported to be living in four-room dwellings (21.4%) and five-room dwellings (14.9%).

With the regard to cooking facilities, a vast majority among local community households (58.2%), returnee households (50.2%) and IDP households (43.2%) have a separate room for kitchen in their dwellings. With 15.3% of local community households and 36.4% of returnee households doing cooking in the open area, makes it second most common in these two household types while for IDP households (22.6%) kitchen as part of the room in the dwelling is the second most common.

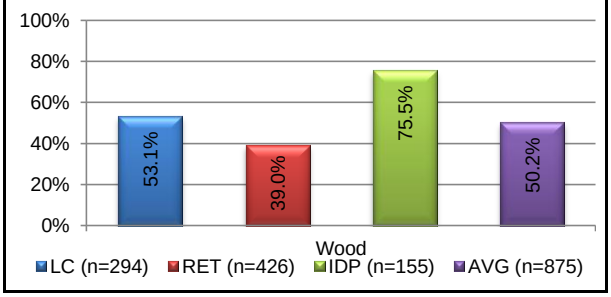
3.1 Type of dwelling occupied by HH type



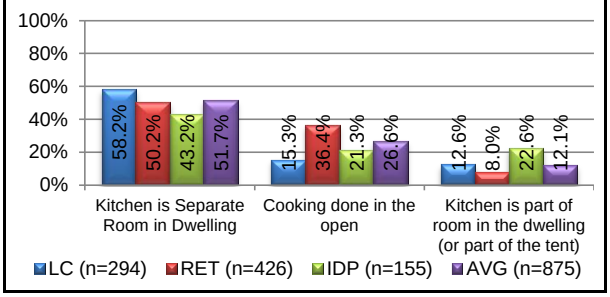
3.2 Construction material of exterior walls by HH type



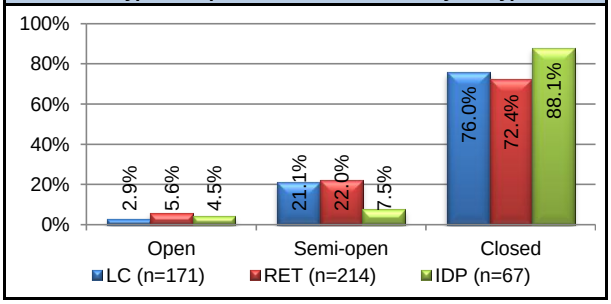
3.3 Construction material of roof by HH type



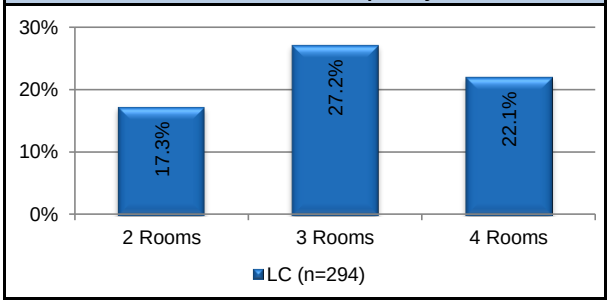
3.4 Kitchen/cooking facilities by HH type



3.5 Type of separate room for kitchen by HH type



3.6.1 Number of rooms occupied by HH: LC



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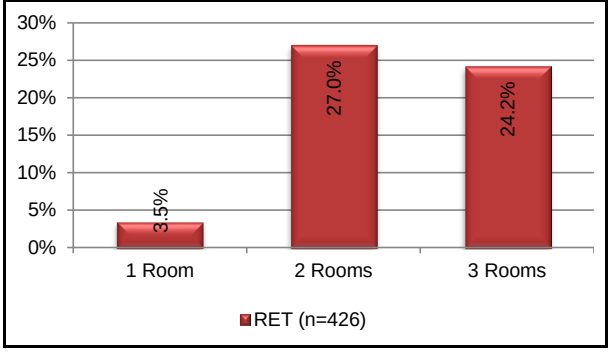
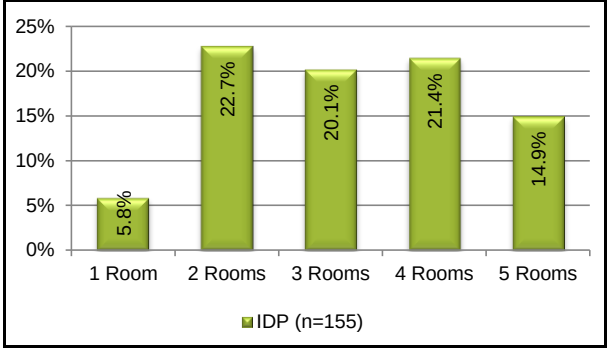
3.6.2 Number of rooms occupied by HH: RET



3.6.3 Number of rooms occupied by HH: IDP



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4. WATER, ELECTRICITY, FUEL AND SANITATION

Summary

Water: Hand pump is the main source of water for 61.6% of local community households, 55.4% of returnee households and 58.7% of IDP households and it is located on average 3 minutes away from local community, 9 minutes from returnee households and 10 minutes away from IDP households. Proportionally more returnee households (18.5%) have access to open body of water compared to local community households (10.2%) and IDP households (3.9%). This source is 18 minutes away from returnee households and 14 minutes away from IDP households. On the other hand, more IDP households (24.5%) have access to bored wells than 9.2% of local community households and 8.2% of returnee households. Also 13.6% of local community and 12.4% of returnee households have access to open well water source which is much more than IDP households (1.9%).

Electricity: Of the 875 households surveyed, a total of 741 (84.7%) 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 54.0% of local community households and 92.1% of IDP households but among returnee households (55.1%) electric grid was the most common electricity source. Electric grid also provides electricity for 44.1% of local community and 4.7% of IDP households. Proportionally, more returnee households (5.4%) have access to battery than IDP households (0.8%) and local community households (1.1%). Less than 1% of all three household types use government generator for electricity.

Fuel: During the winter months, firewood is the main source of heating among 52.7% of local community households and 85.8% of IDP households but Bushes, twigs/branches and straw is the main source among returnee households (43.4%). Bushes, twigs/branches and straw also heat the homes of 35.0% of local community households and 8.4% of returnee. Proportionally, less IDP households (3.2%) use animal dung for heating than local community households (6.5%) and returnee (7.5%). A further, 3.7% of local community, 4.7% of returnee and 1.3% of IDP households didn't have any heating at home.

The main source of cooking fuel in past 30 days for local community (46.3%), returnee (37.6%) and IDP households (67.7%) is firewood. Bushes, twigs/branches and straws is the second most common source of cooking among local community households (31.0%), returnee households (30.3%) and IDP households (15.5%). Proportionally more returnee households (27.0%) use gas for cooking than 13.9% of local community households and 12.3% of IDP households. Moreover, less than 8% of all three household types use animal dung for cooking.

Sanitation: 82.3% of local community, 70.1% of returnee households and 77.4% of IDP households have access to a traditional covered latrine. Proportionally more returnee households (22.1%) use open pit latrines more than local community (11.6%) and IDP households (14.2%). Small percentages of families are using open field, bush or sahrahi and flush latrine also.

Surveyors took note of whether any garbage or pools of stagnant water were observed in close proximity to the households they interviewed. 32.7% of local community households, 33.9% of returnee households and 29.7% of IDP households didn't have any garbage near their dwellings. A further, 62.2% of local community households, 59.5% of returnee households and 67.1% of IDP households had little garbage near their dwellings. Approximately less than 7% of all three households had a lot of garbage near to their dwellings. Also, 63.6% of local community, 74.1% of returnee and 76.1% of IDP households didn't have any stagnant water near their dwellings. In addition, 34.7% of local community households, 24.5% of returnee households and 23.2% of IDP households had little stagnant water near their dwellings. Approximately less than 2% of all three household types had a lot of stagnant water near their dwellings.

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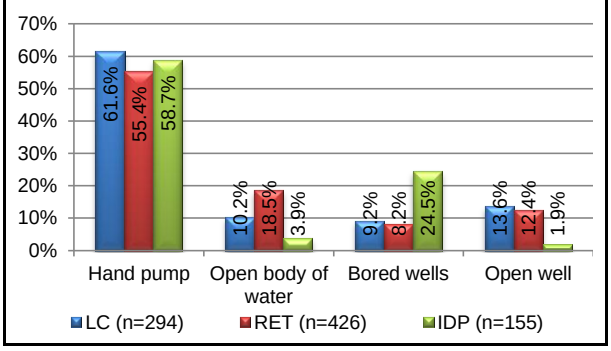
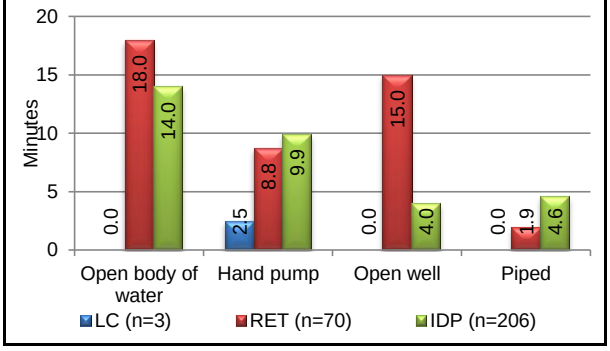
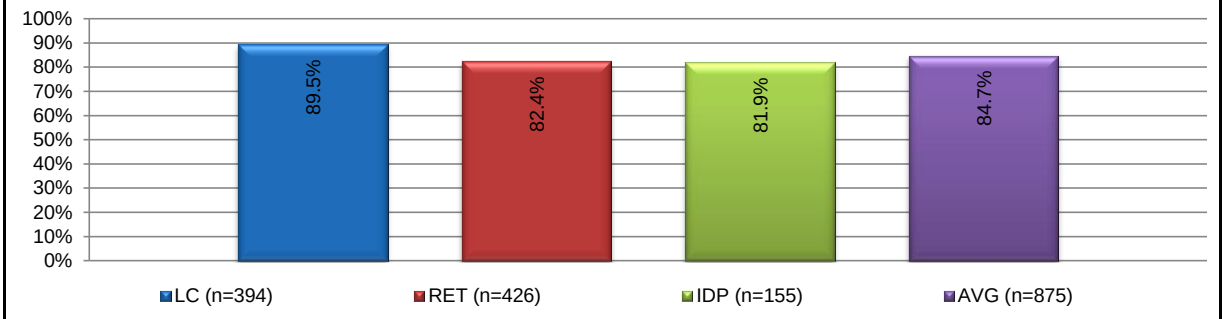
4.1 Main sources of drinking water



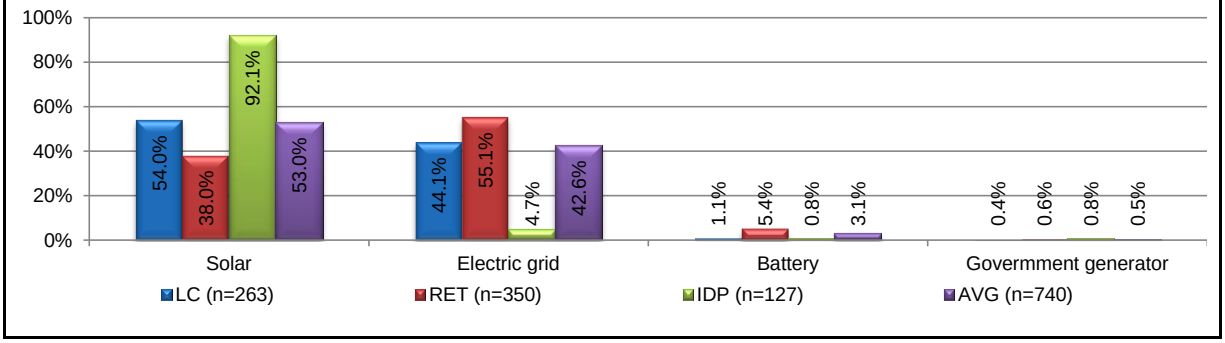
4.2 Average walking time (mins) to water source



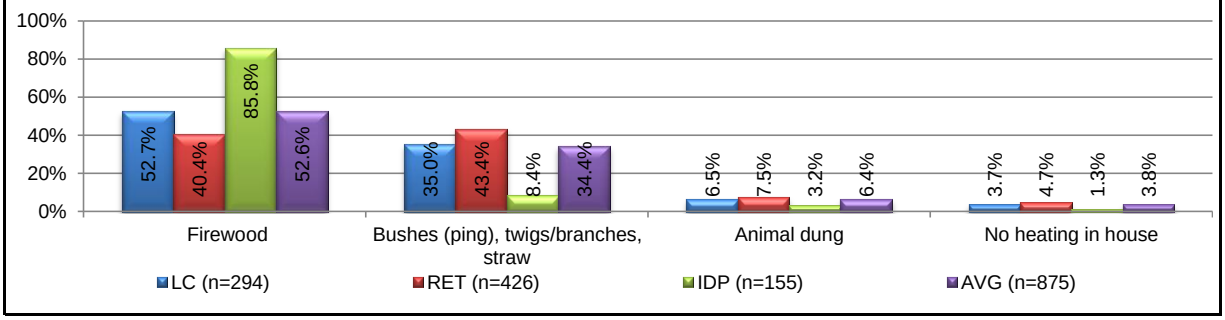
4.3 Percentage of HHs with access to electricity in last 30 days



4.4 Main source of electricity accessed in last 30 days



4.5 Main source of winter heating by HH type



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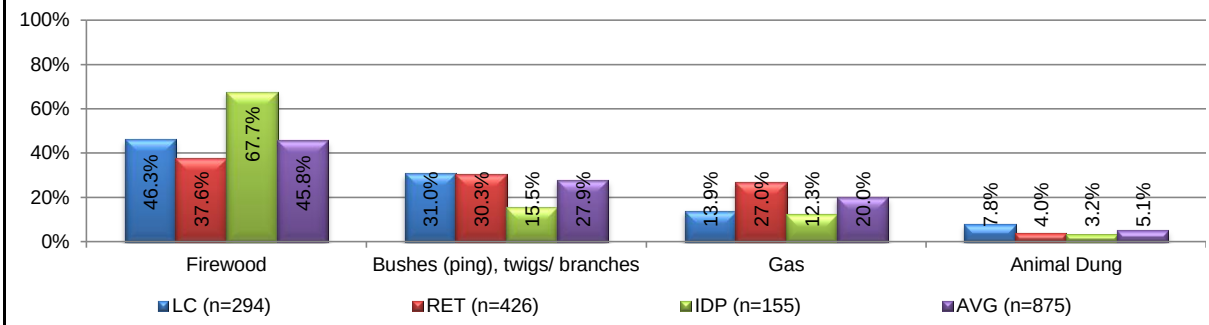
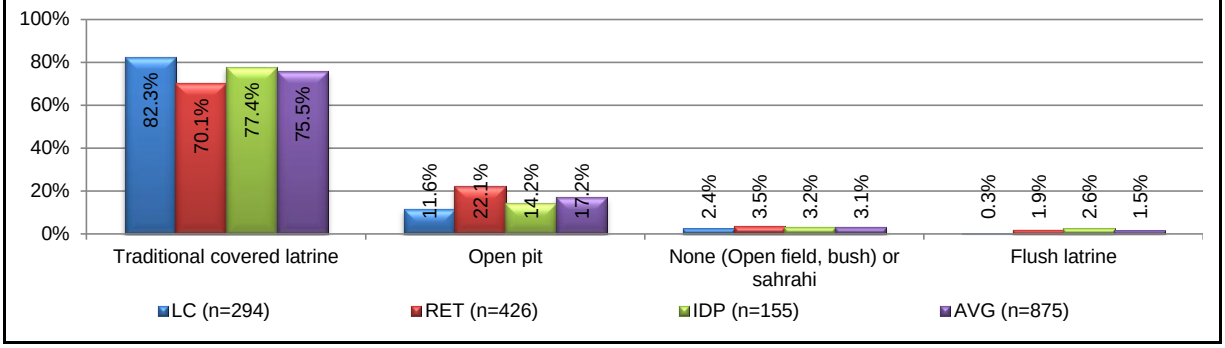
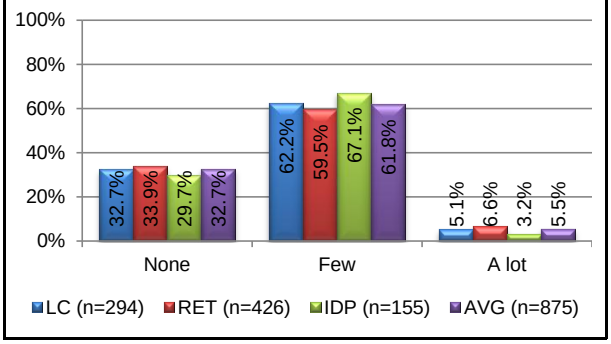
4.6 Main source of cooking fuel in past 30 days



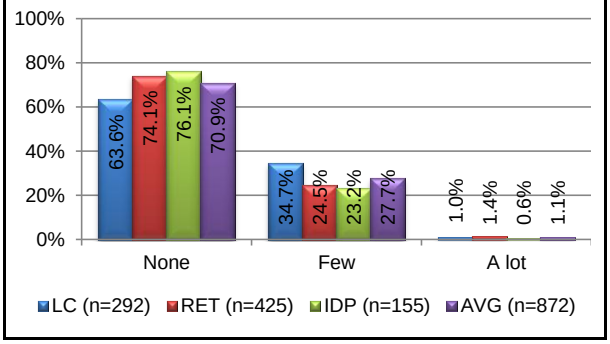
4.7 Main toilet facility used by HHs



4.8 Observable garbage near dwelling by HH type



4.9 Observable pools of stagnant water near dwelling by HH type



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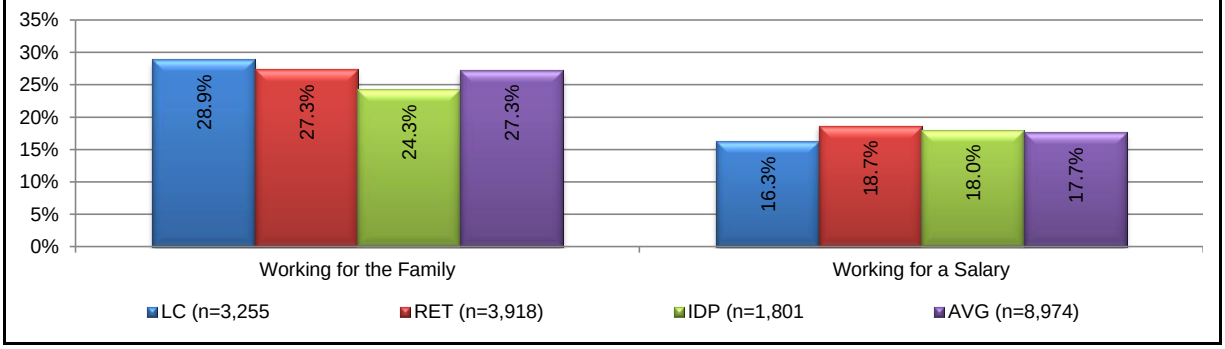
5. LABOUR & LIVELIHOODS

Summary

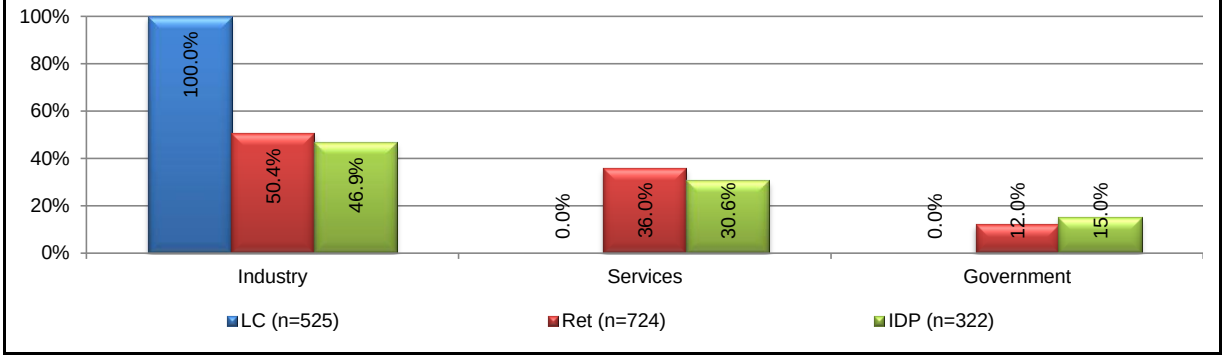
According to survey findings, 28.9% of local community members, 27.3% of returnee and 24.3% of IDP members are engaged in working for the family of which 73.3% of local community, 77.5% of returnee and 83.3% of IDP members are female. A further 16.3% of local community members, 18.7% of returnee and 18.0% of IDP members are working for a salary of which over 92% in all three groups are male. Industry represents the main employment sector for 100.0% of local community, 50.4% of returnees and 46.9% of IDP members. Services sector is the second most common sector with engaging 36.0% of returnees and 30.6% of IDP members. Government sector also provides job opportunity for 12.0% of returnees and 15.0% of IDP members.

Among those aged 12-17 years, 24 local community, 32 returnee members and 59 IDPs were reported to be working. A further, 2 local community members and 2 IDP members aged 5-11 years were also reported to be in work.

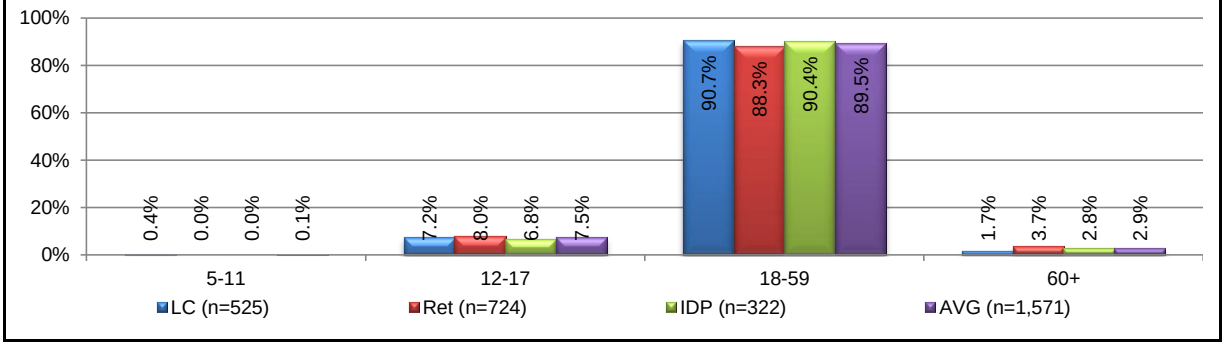
5.1 Percentage of household members working



5.2 Main sectors of employment for salaried workers



5.3 Age distribution of salaried workers



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, DEBT, ASSETS AND EXPENDITURES

Summary

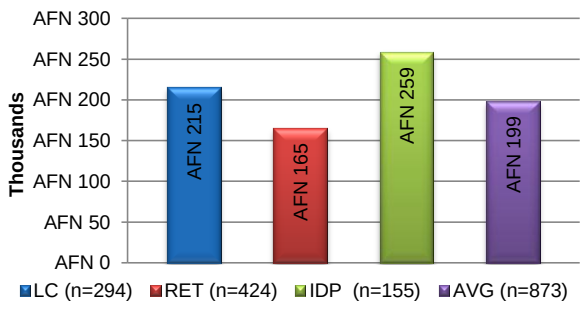
Income: Average household income in 1390 was USD 4,302 among local community households, USD 3,306 among returnee households and USD 5,180 among IDP households. Wage labour was the primary source of income for 40.6% of IDP households, 53.1% of returnee households and 38.4% of local community households. Day labour was also a significant income source for 8.5% of returnee households, 17.3% of local community households and 14.7% of IDP households. Remaining households all relied upon trade, agriculture and government services in varying proportions.

Average household debt was revealed to be USD 4,108 among IDP households, USD 3,947 among local community households and USD 2,735 among returnee households.

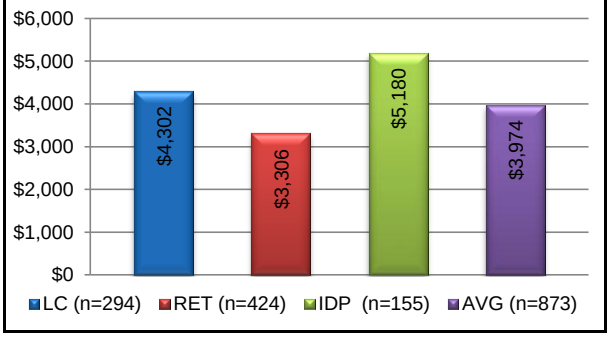
Expenditure: Average household expenditure in the month prior to being surveyed was USD 231 among local community households, USD 199 among returnee households and USD 225 among IDP households. A marginally larger proportion of monthly expenditure was spent on food supplies among local community households (60.3), returnee households (59.9%) and IDP households (63.6%).

Assets: With regard to ownership of key household assets, 73.8% of local community households, 71.9% of returnee households and 89.7% of IDP households own a stove/gas balloon. A mobile telephone is owned by 89.8% of local community households, 93.2% of returnee households and 97.4% of IDP households. A radio was owned by IDP households (85.8%), returnee (73.1%) and local community households (79.3%). Proportionally less IDP households (32.9%) own bicycle compared to local community households (47.3%) and returnee households (44.1%). Similarly, less IDP households (26.5%) own motorcycle in comparison with local community households (43.2%) and returnee households (40.8%). Approximately one-quarter of all three household types own TV and car.

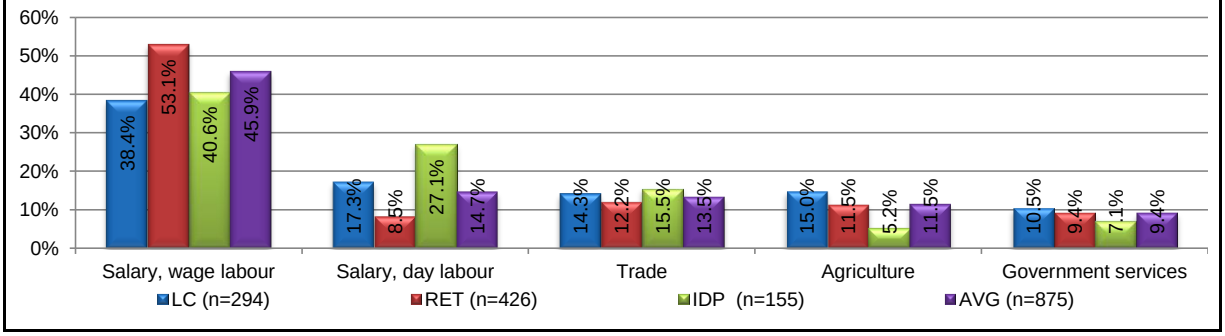
6.1 Average HH income for 1390 (1,000 AFN)



6.1 Average HH income for 1390 (USD)

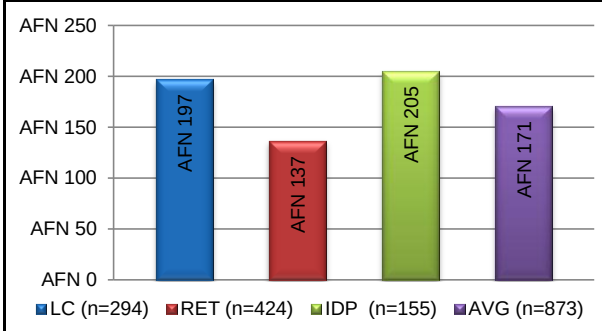


6.2 Main sources of income for 1390

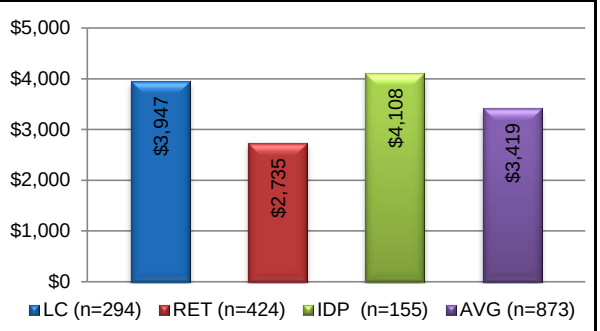


High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

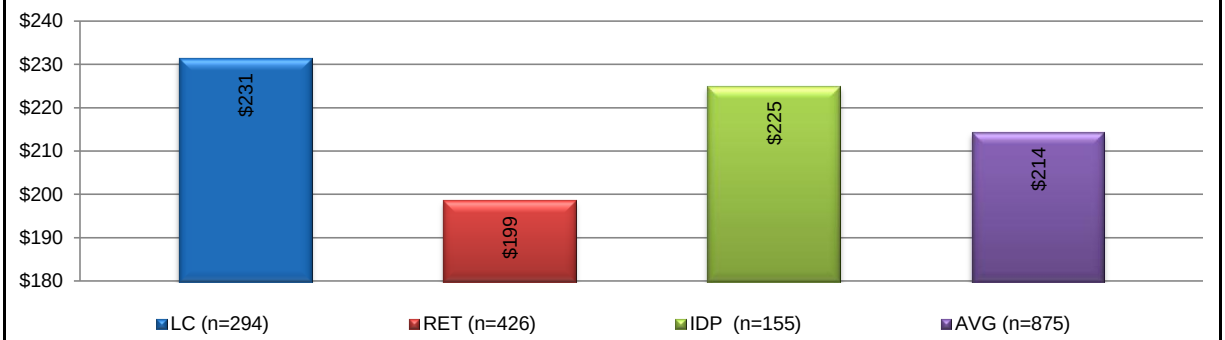
6.3.1 Average household debt (1,000 AFN)



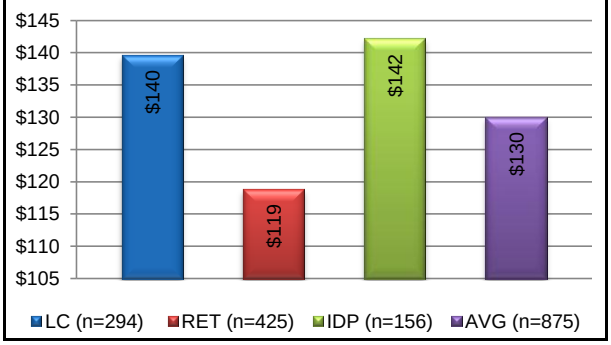
6.3.2 Average household debt (USD)



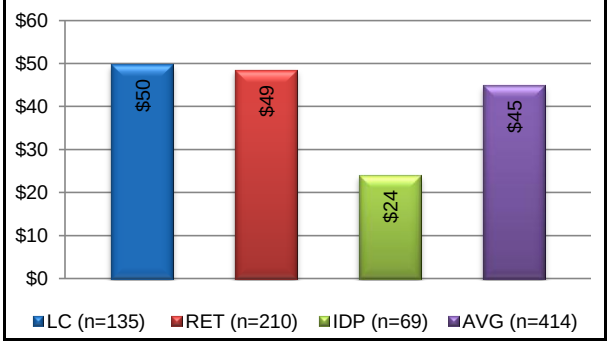
6.4.1 Average expenditure on household goods and services in previous month (USD)



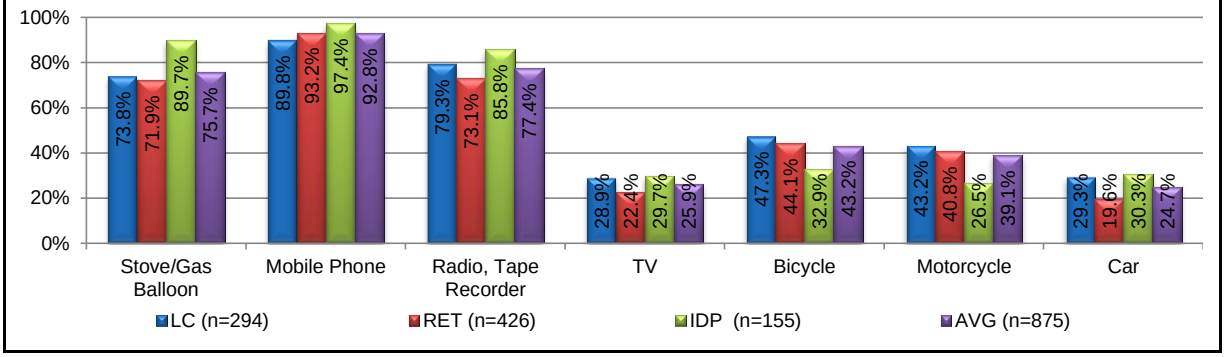
6.4.2 Average expenditure on food (USD)



6.4.3 Average expenditure on household supplies (USD)



6.5 Percentage ownership of key assets



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
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Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

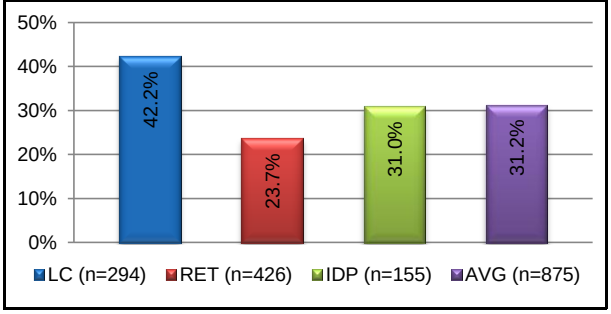
7. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Summary

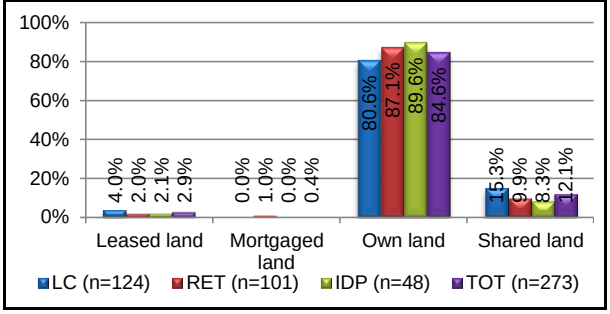
Agriculture: Of surveyed households, 31.0% of IDP households, 42.2% of local community households and 23.7% of returnee households have access to agricultural land. In 1391, on average, 4.3 jeribs of land were cultivated by IDP households and 4.0 jeribs were cultivated by local community and 4.6 jeribs of land were cultivated by returnee households, respectively. Wheat was the most important crop for 58.8% of local community households, 69.2% of returnee households and 73.5% of IDP households, while alfalfa / clover / other fodder were also important among all three household types. Proportionally more local community households (30.3%) households have access to garden plot compared to returnee (14.8%) and IDP households (11.0%).

Livestock: Some form of livestock is owned by 48.4% of IDP households, 70.4% of local community households and 57.7% of returnee households. Among households that do, 72.0% of IDP households, 77.8% of local community households and 75.6% of returnee households own chickens. A further 48.0% of returnee households, 62.8% of local community and 57.3% of IDP households own cows. Proportionally, more local community households (44.4%) own sheep compared to 17.3% of IDP households and 32.1% of returnee households. Less IDP households (14.7%) own goats in comparison with local community households (21.3%) and returnees (28.9%).

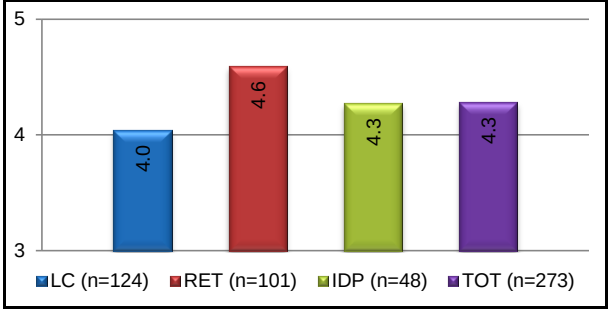
7.1 Percentage of HHs with access to agricultural land



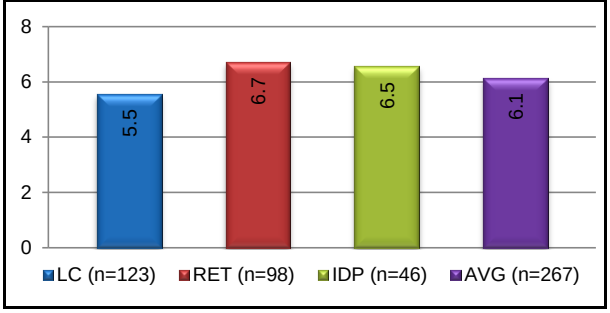
7.2 Status of land ownership



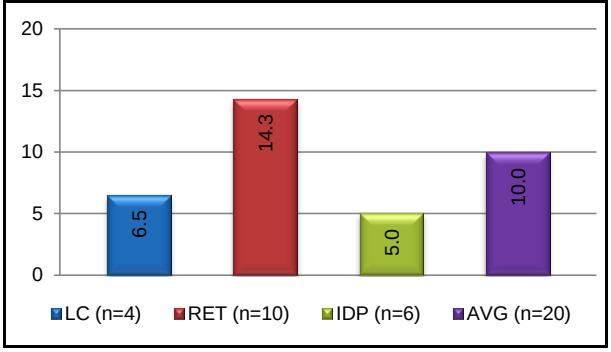
7.3 Average area of land cultivated in 1391 (jeribs)



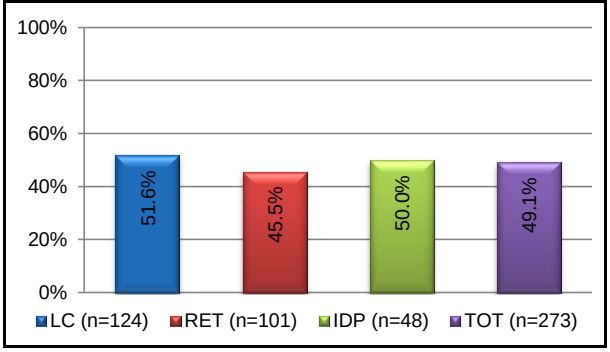
7.4 Average area of accessible irrigated land (jeribs)



7.5 Average area of accessible rainfed land (jeribs)



7.6 Percentage of HHs that lack sufficient irrigation



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
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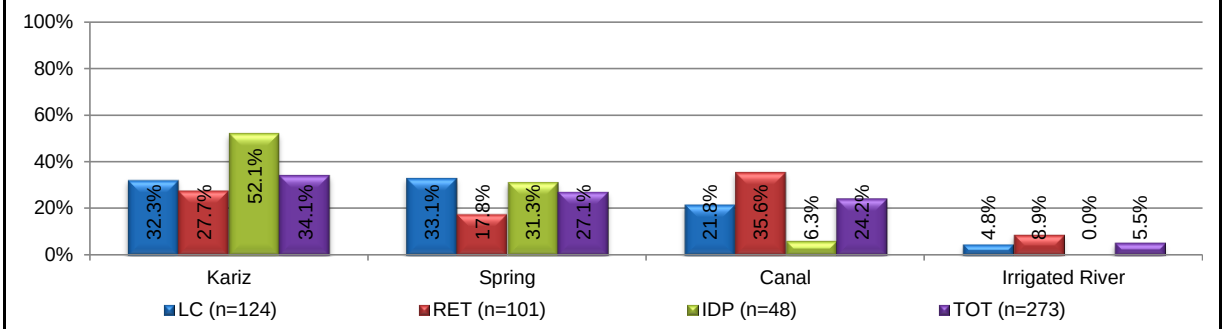
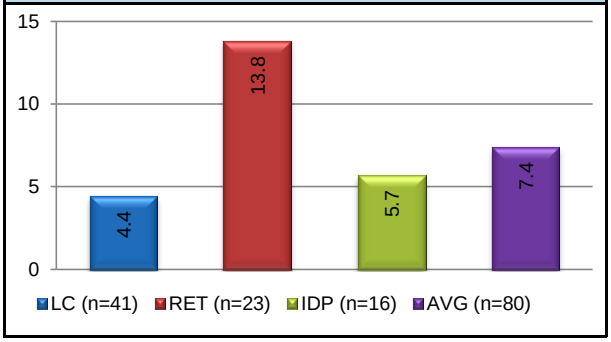
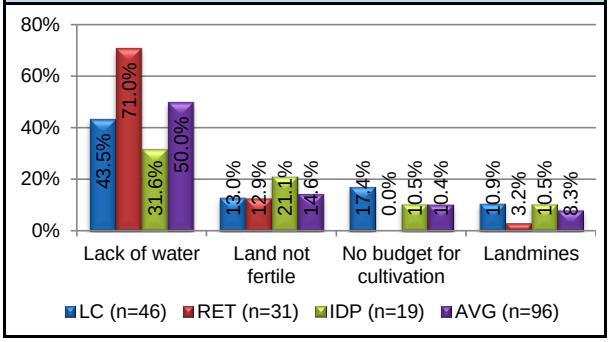
7.7 Main source of irrigation water



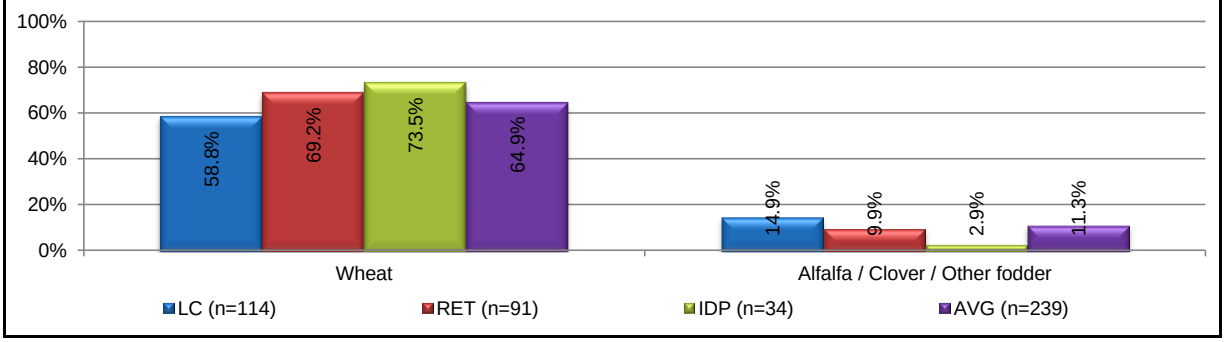
7.8 Average area of irrigated land left fallow in most recent summer



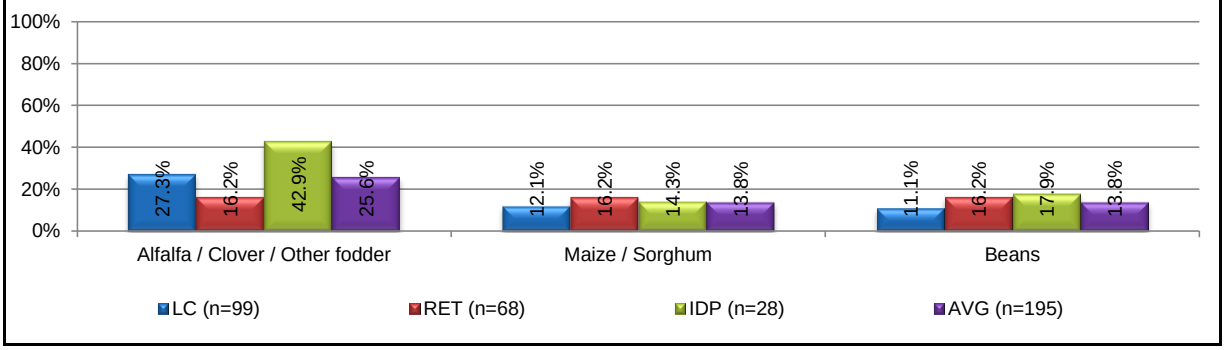
7.9 Main reasons for not cultivating irrigated land



7.10 Most important crop harvested in 1391



7.11 Second most important crop harvested in 1391



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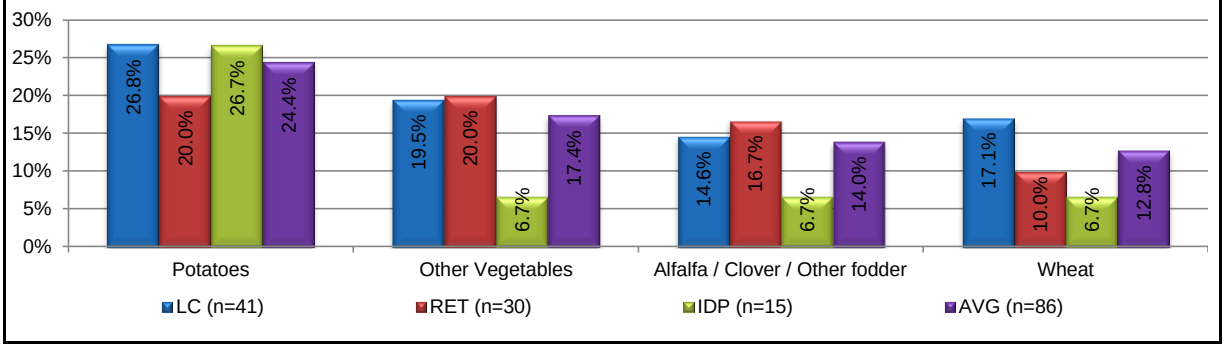
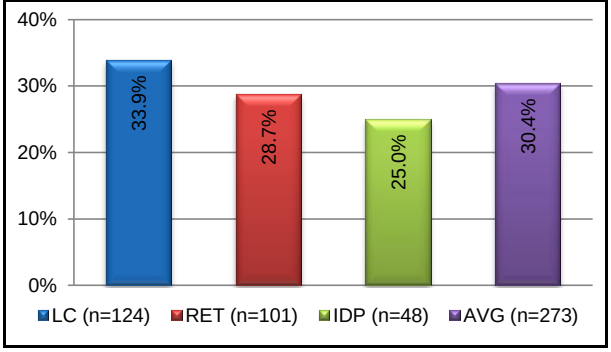
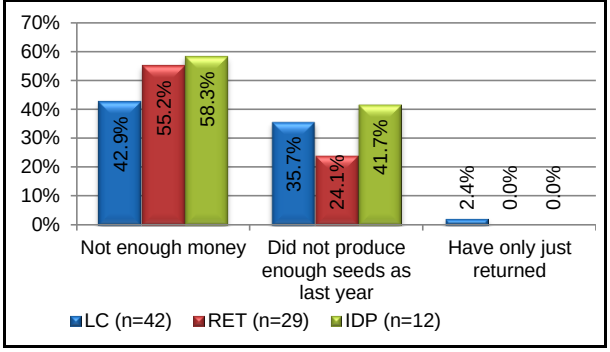
7.12 Third most important crop harvested in 1391



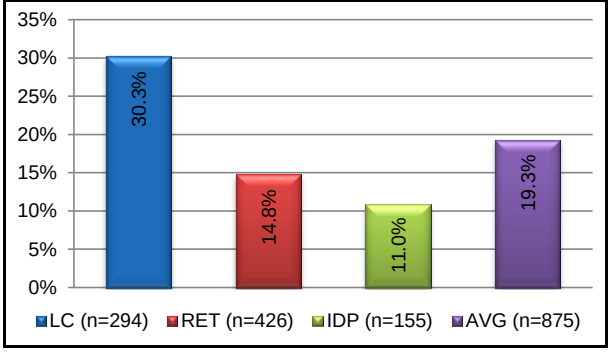
7.13 Percentage of HHs with insufficient main crop seeds



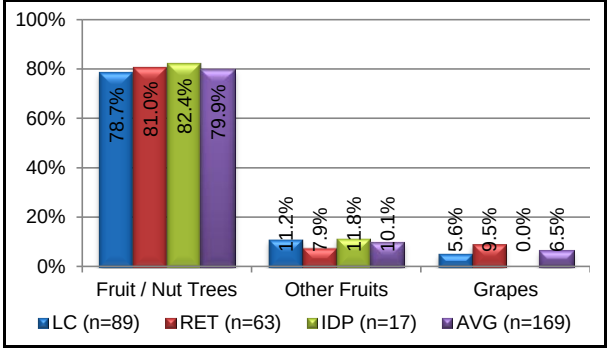
7.14 Reasons for insufficient main crop seeds



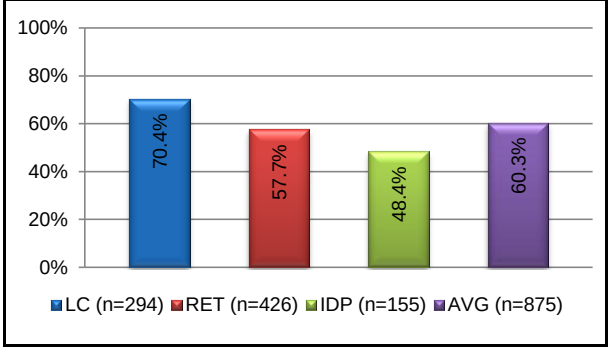
7.15 Percentage of HHs with access to a garden plot



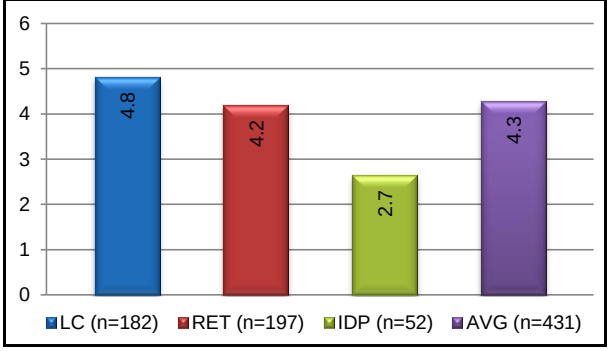
7.16 Main crops grown in garden plot



7.17 Percentage of HHs with livestock



7.18 Average major livestock owned by HH type



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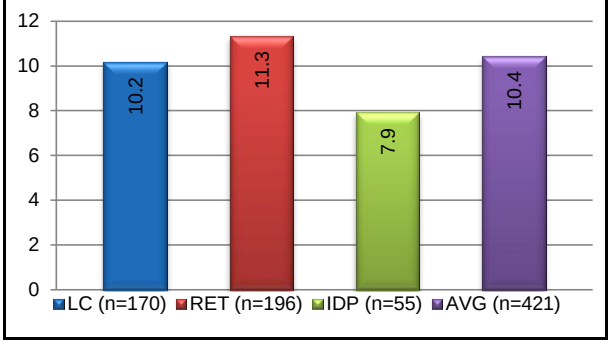
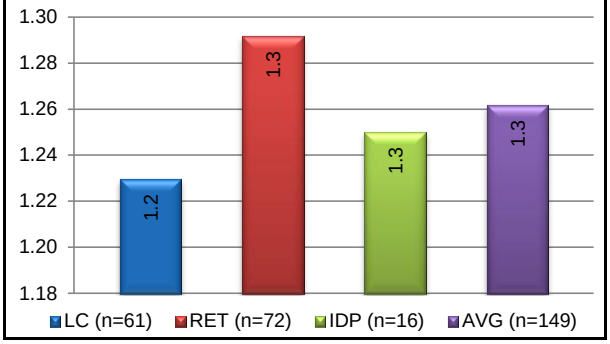
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

7.19 Average poultry and other birds owned by HH type



7.20 Average dogs owned by HH type



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8. ACCESS TO SERVICES PROFILE

Summary

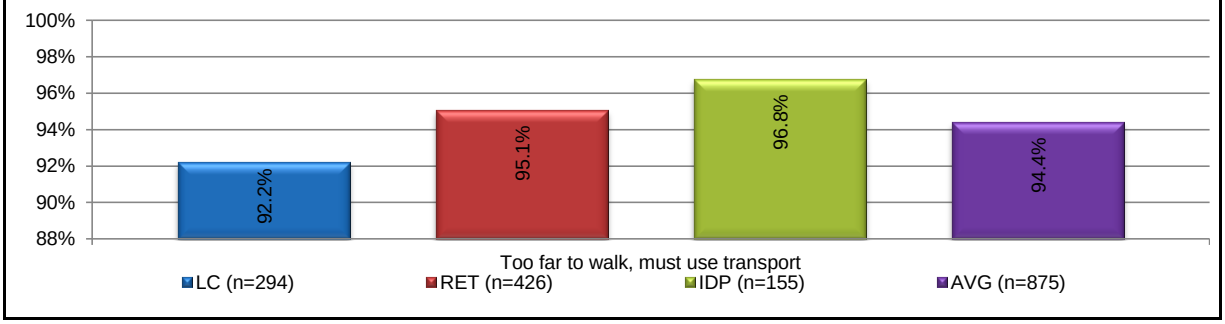
Approximately all of all three household types stated that the Provincial Centre is too far to walk to. In the last three months, the main reasons for travelling to the Provincial Centre for both IDP and returnee households were to work or to go to hospital while for local community households, the main reasons for travelling to the Provincial Centre is to purchase goods or services and to go to hospital. Moreover, approximately two-quarters of all three household types stated that the nearest police station is less than 15 minutes away.

Over two-fifths (24.1%) of local community and one-fifth (19.5%) of returnee households and two-fifths (39.4%) of IDP households stated that public health Centre is more than 1 hour away. For the vast majority in all three community groups, the nearest private health clinic is either too far to walk to or 15-60 minutes away. The nearest hospital is too far to walk to for all three household types.

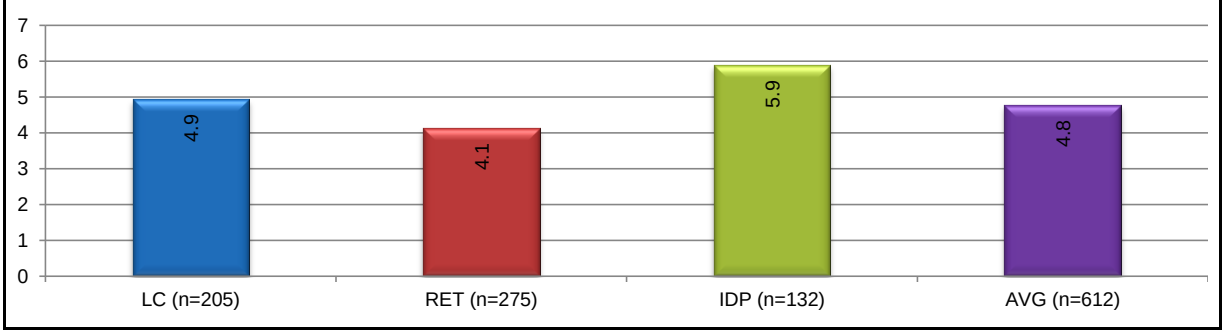
Over two-fifths (42.2%) of local community and three-fifths (58.4%) of returnee households stated their employment area is less than 15 minutes away while one-third (34.8%) of IDP households stated that their place of employment is more than 1 hour away. Two-thirds of local community, over four-fifths (81.9%) of returnee households stated their access to transport is less than 15 minutes away while three-fifths (57.4%) of IDP households stated that their access to transport is 15-60 minutes.

For all three household types, the nearest primary, secondary and high schools for both boys and girls are located 15-60 minutes away on foot except boys' primary school among IDP households (48.4%) is less than15 minutes away and girls' high school among IDP households is more than 1 hour away.

8.1 Average time taken to walk one-way to Provincial Centre



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



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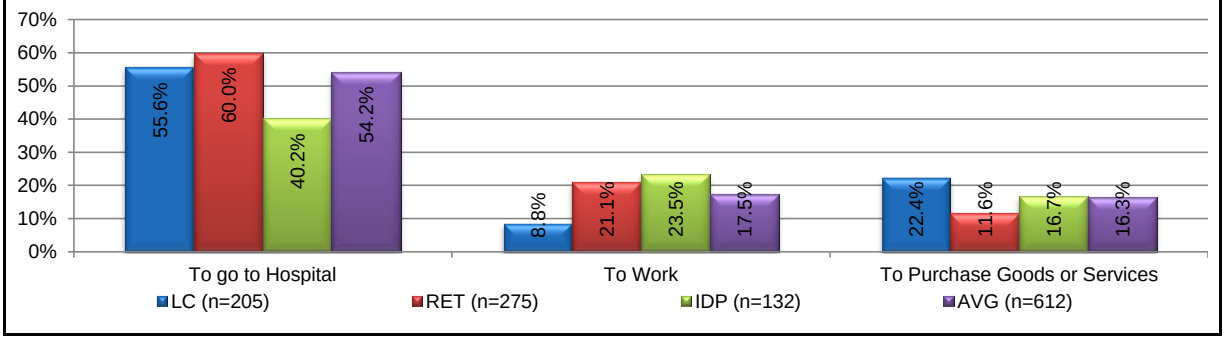
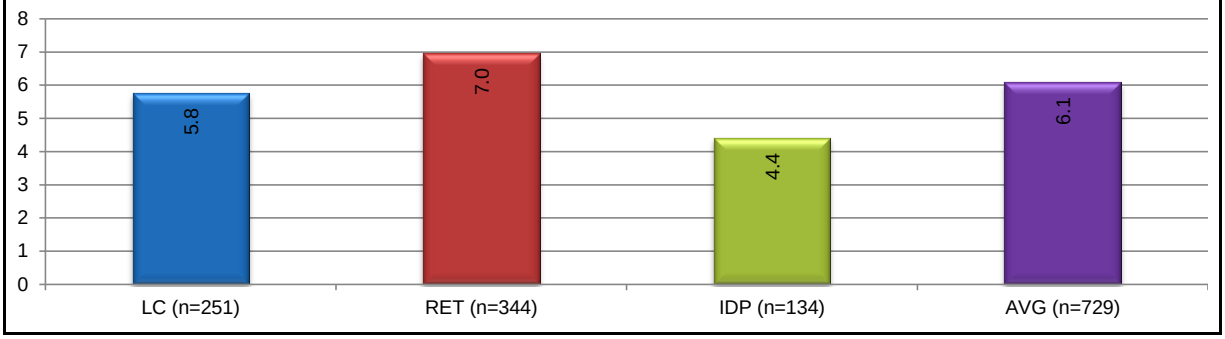
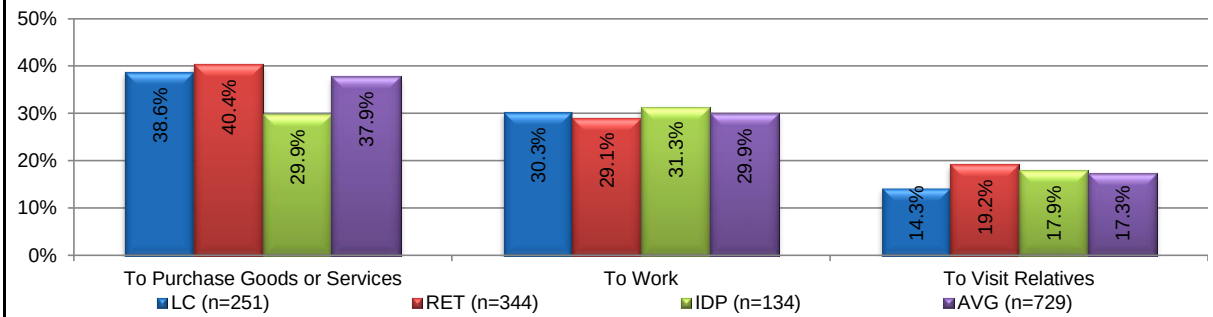
8.3 Main reasons for travelling to Provincial Centre in last three months



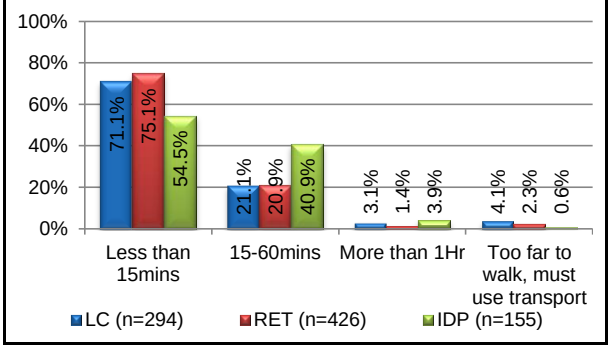
8.4 Average number of times a HH member has travelled outside Provincial Centre in last three months



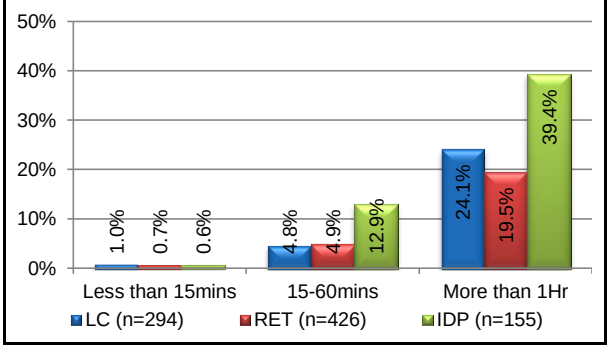
8.5 Main reasons for travelling outside Provincial Centre in last three months



8.6 Police Station



8.7 Public Health Centre



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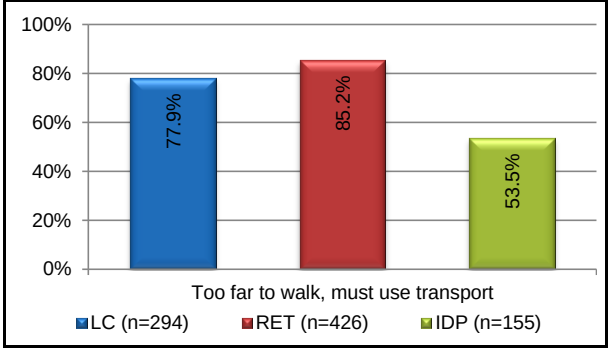
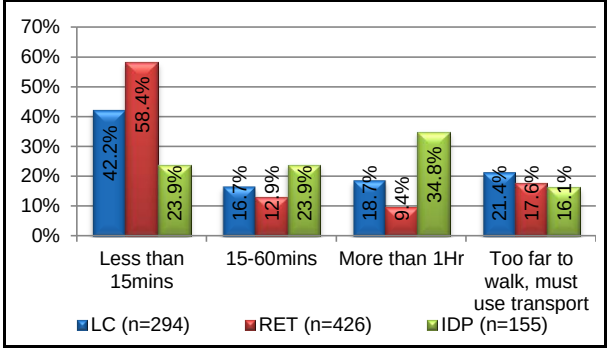
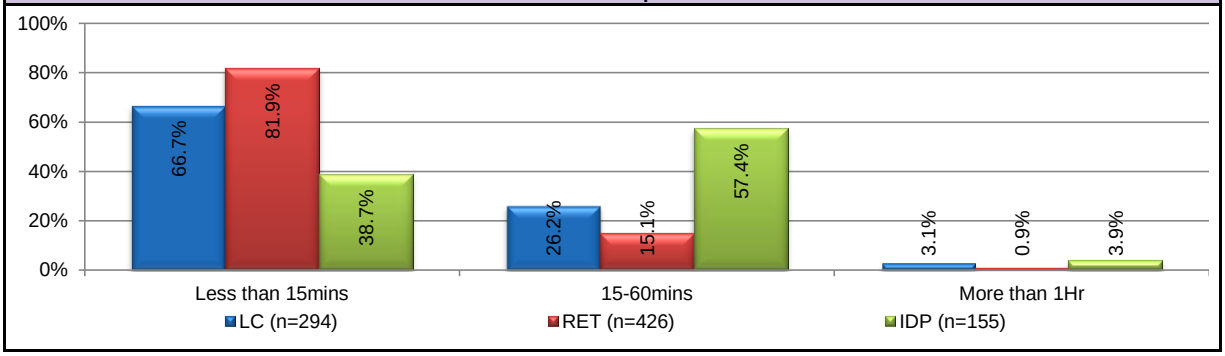
8.8 Hospital



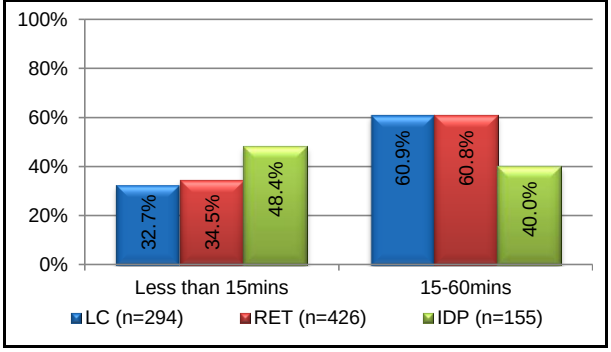
8.9 Employment Area



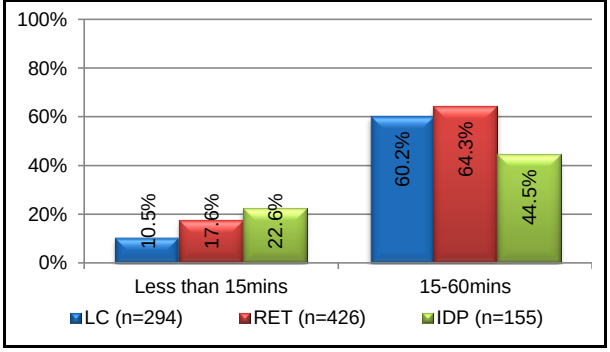
8.10 Transport



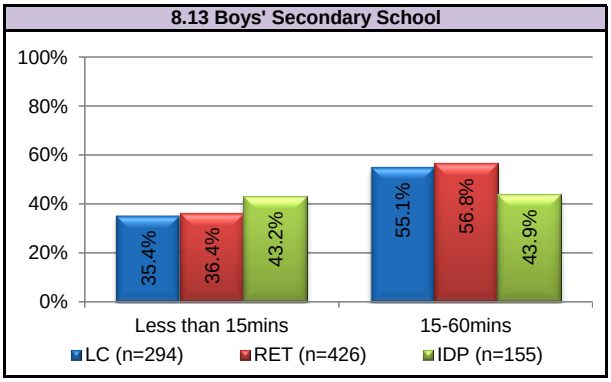
8.11 Boys' Primary School



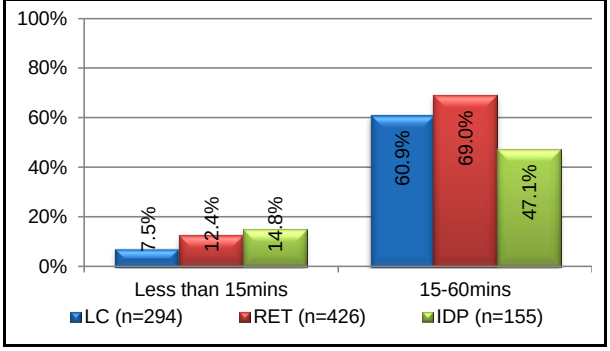
8.12 Girls' Primary School



8.13 Boys' Secondary School

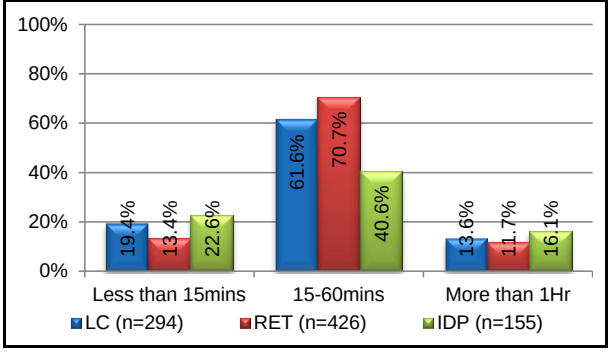


8.14 Girls' Secondary School

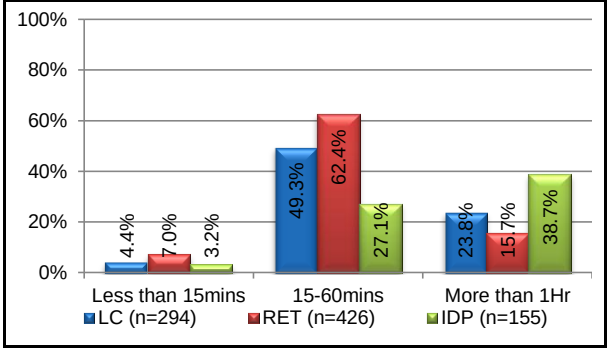


High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

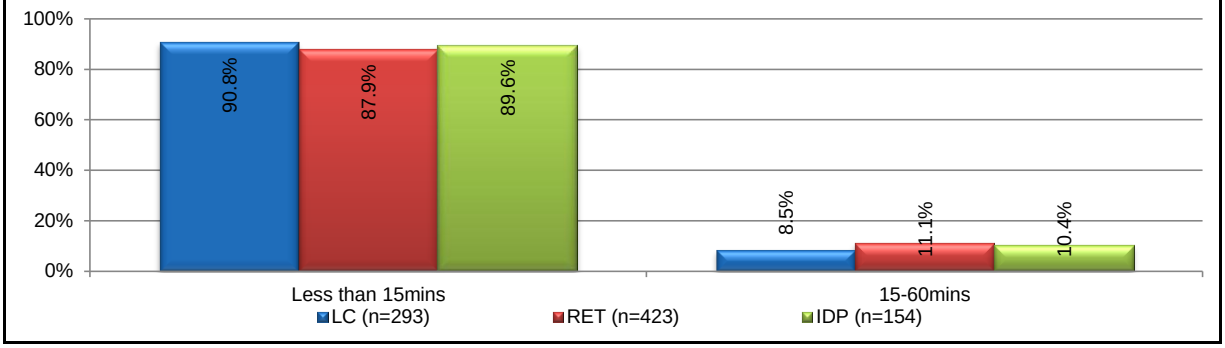
8.15 Boys' High School



8.16 Girls' High School



8.17 Drinking Water Source



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

9. EDUCATION PROFILE

Summary

Among those aged five years and over, 32.4% of the local community, 29.4% of returnees and 41.6% of IDPs reported to be literate. Of these, 51.6% of local community males, 44.9% of returnee males and 59.8% of IDP males reported to be literate. Similarly, 11.0% of local community females, 12.0% of returnee females and 20.4% of IDP females reported to be literate.

Among adults aged eighteen years and over, 93.4% of local community males, 93.0% of returnee males and 86.5% of IDP males did not achieve any school grade approximately all females across all three groups had not achieved any school grade.

Among males aged 6 to 24 years, 55.8% of local community males, 51.0% of returnee males and 59.9% of IDPs males reported to be currently attending school. Among females aged 6 to 24 years, 14.6% of local community females, 16.6% of returnees and 31.6% 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 the family did not permit them to. Furthermore, 15.1% of those aged 6 to 24 years across all three groups didn't attend school because there is no school or it is too far. Also 17.2% of local community, 11.5% of returnee and 2.3% of IDP members aged 6 to 24 years didn't attend school because they didn't like school/not learned enough.

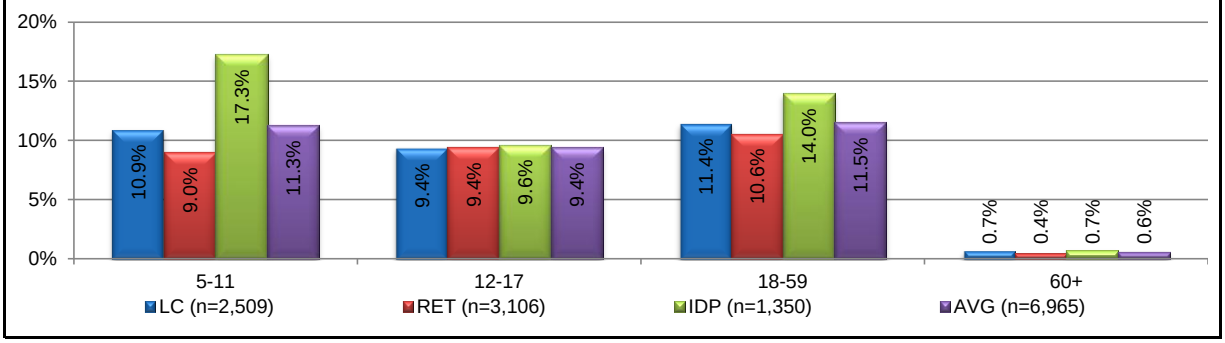
9.1 Male literacy rate within each age group by household type

Male		Age Group				Total
		5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	Total	321	265	665	72	1,323
	Yes	212	193	262	16	683
	%	66.0%	72.8%	39.4%	22.2%	51.6%
RET	Total	379	342	823	93	1,637
	Yes	198	232	294	11	735
	%	52.2%	67.8%	35.7%	11.8%	44.9%
IDP	Total	172	138	378	36	724
	Yes	139	108	179	7	433
	%	80.8%	78.3%	47.4%	19.4%	59.8%
ALL	Total	872	745	1,866	201	3,684
	Yes	549	533	735	34	1,851
	%	63.0%	71.5%	39.4%	16.9%	50.2%

9.2 Female literacy rate within each age group by household type

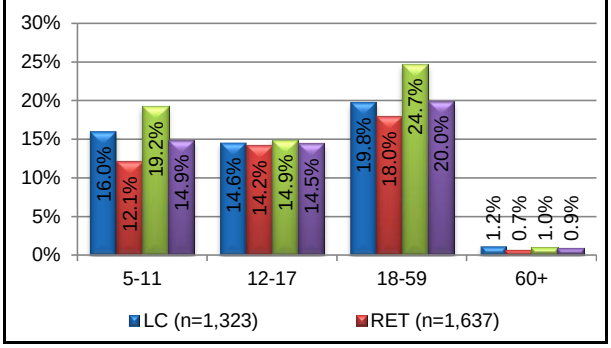
Female		Age Group				Total
		5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	Total	244	246	637	59	1,186
	Yes	62	42	24	2	130
	%	25.4%	17.1%	3.8%	3.4%	11.0%
RET	Total	372	282	748	67	1,469
	Yes	80	61	34	2	177
	%	21.5%	21.6%	4.5%	3.0%	12.0%
IDP	Total	166	109	328	23	626
	Yes	94	22	10	2	128
	%	56.6%	20.2%	3.0%	8.7%	20.4%
ALL	Total	782	637	1,713	149	3,281
	Yes	236	125	68	6	435
	%	30.2%	19.6%	4.0%	4.0%	13.3%

9.3 Percentage of literate household members by age group

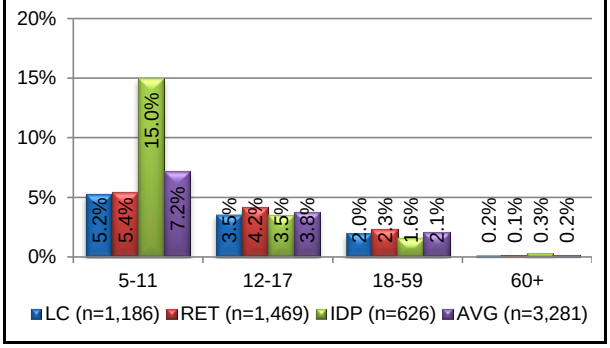


High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

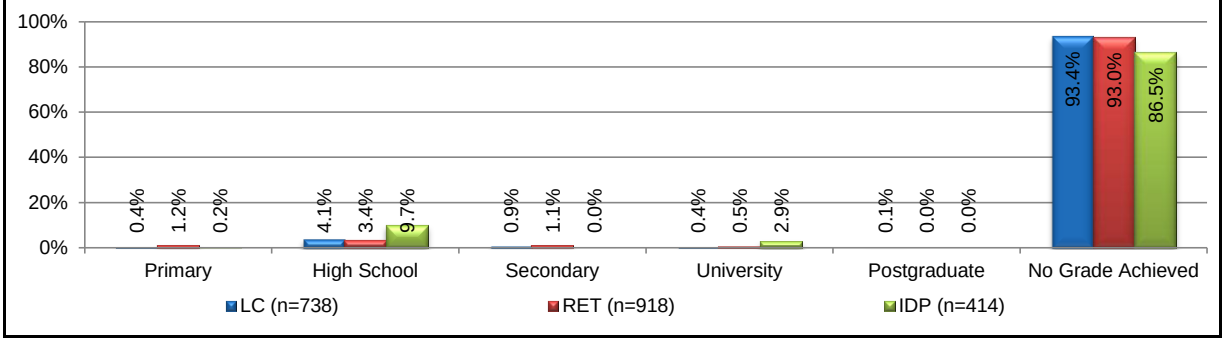
9.4 Percentage of literate males by age group



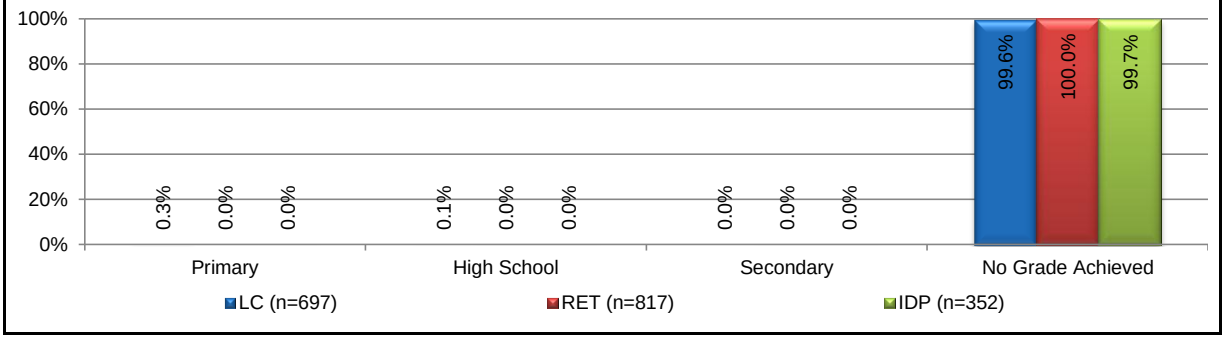
9.5 Percentage of literate females by age group



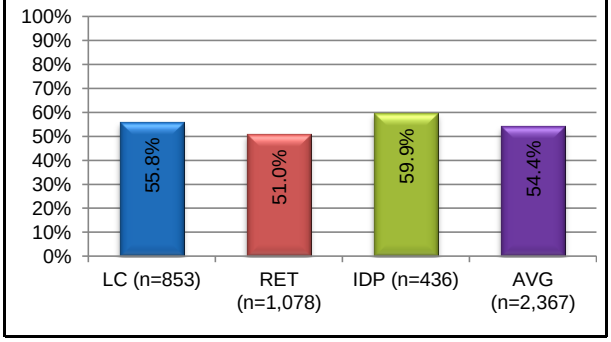
9.6 Highest school grade achieved by adult males (18+)



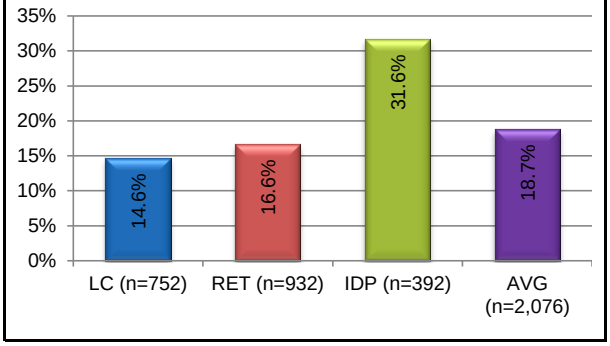
9.7 Highest school grade achieved by adult females (18+)



9.8 Percentage of males aged 6 to 24 years currently attending school

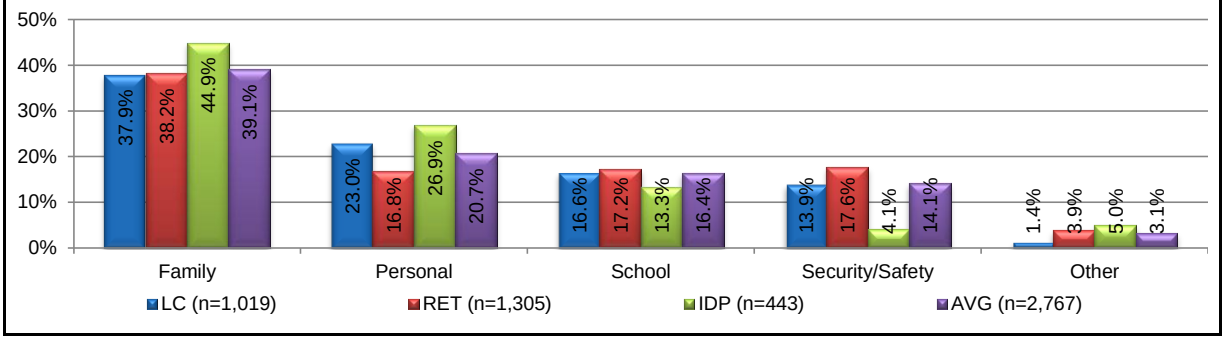


9.9 Percentage of females aged 6 to 24 years currently attending school

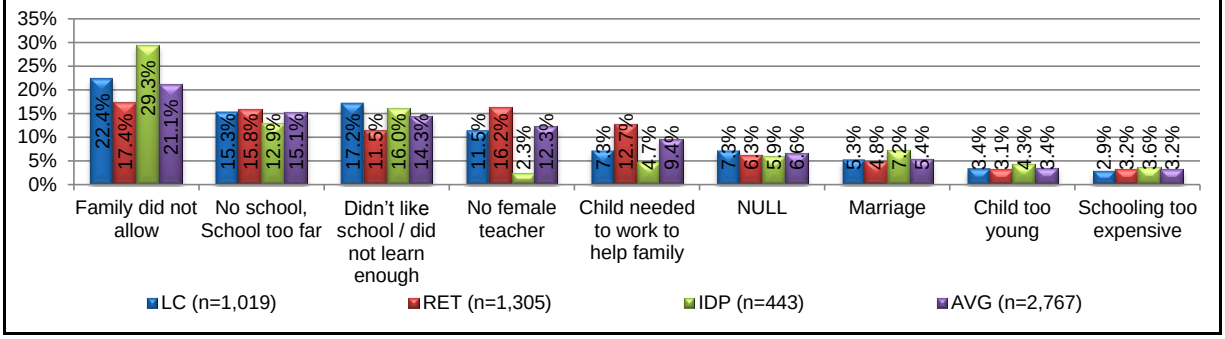


High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

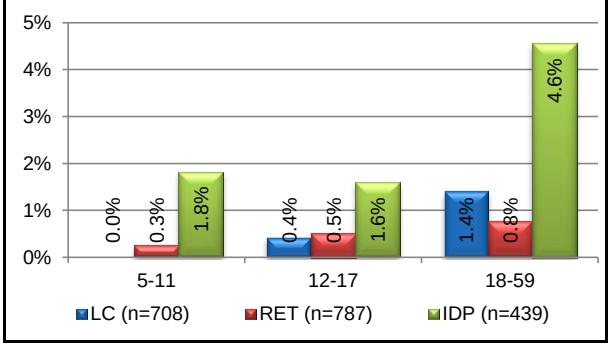
9.10.1 General reasons for not attending school



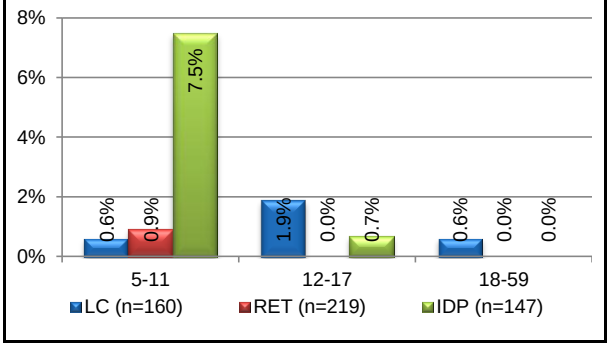
9.10.2 Specific reasons for not attending school



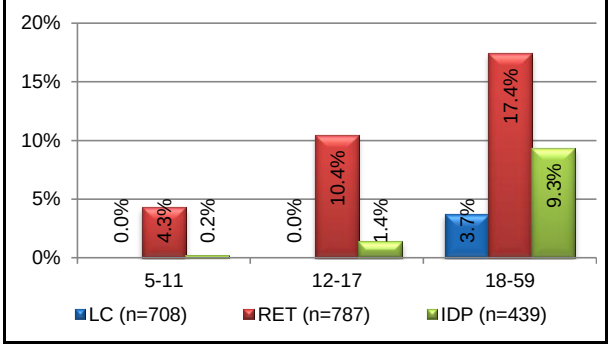
9.11 Age distribution of males who received education in another province



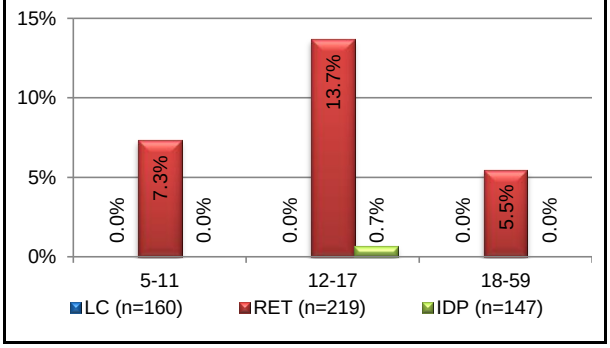
9.12 Age distribution of females who received education in another province



9.13 Age distribution of males who received education in another country



9.14 Age distribution of females who received education in another country



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

10. HEALTH PROFILE

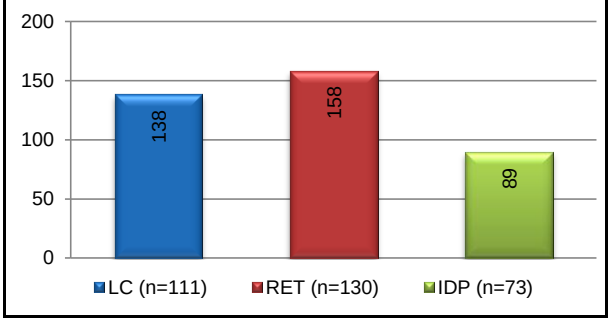
Summary

37.8% of local community households, 43.9% of returnee households and 89.0% 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. 29.5% of local community, two-fifths (43.4%) of returnee and over two-quarters (50.5%) 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 diseases (25.5%), digestive problems (16.4%), respiratory problems (14.4%) and psychological problems (7.6%). Similarly, for returnee households the most common reasons were infectious diseases (22.5%), digestive problems (18.3%), and treatment of respiratory problems (16.7%). Among IDP households, the main reasons for seeking medical treatment were infectious diseases (23.2%), digestive problems (15.5%), and respiratory problems (14.8%).

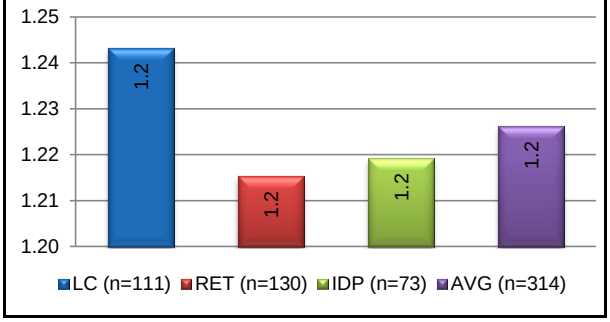
Of the 2,023 females aged 13-49 years that were included in the survey, a total of 353 were reported to be married among local community households (n=157), returnee households (n=150) and IDP households (n=46). Based on this data, the average number of births stands at 4.3 for local community females, 4.1 for returnee females and 3.9 for IDP females. Correspondingly, the average number of infant/child deaths is 0.6 for local community females, 0.7 for returnee females and 0.6 for IDP females. Of the 251 females aged 13-49 years that have given birth, 75.7% of local community females, 77.5% of returnee and 59.1% of IDP females received antenatal care during their last pregnancy with an average of 2.3 antenatal care visits per mother, and 23.3% had the assistance of a midwife during delivery.

With regard to children under the age of five, 65.7% of local community children, 60.6% of returnee children and 52.6% of IDP children have been registered with the civil authorities. Over the course of the previous month, 94.1% of local community under-fives, 91.2% of returnee under-fives and 88.5% of IDP under-fives have received a Vitamin A capsule, and (40%-50%) of children across all three groups have suffered from diarrhea. Furthermore, 42.8% of local community, 46.9% of returnee and 33.3% of IDP children have a persistent cough.

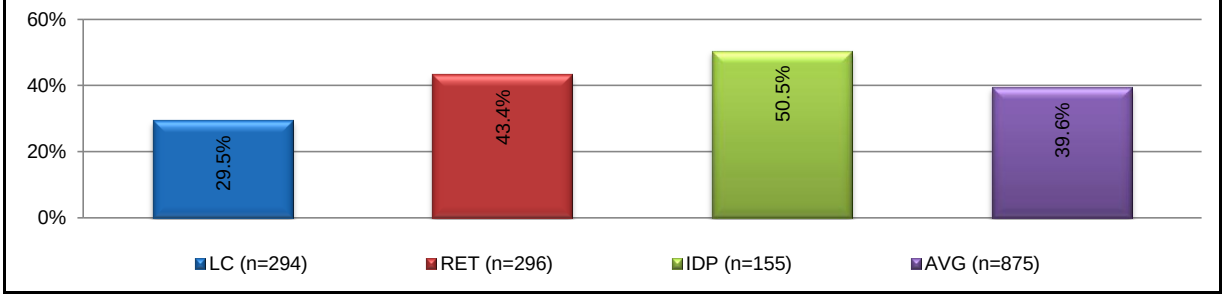
10.1.1 Number of HH members admitted to stay at a health facility overnight in previous month



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

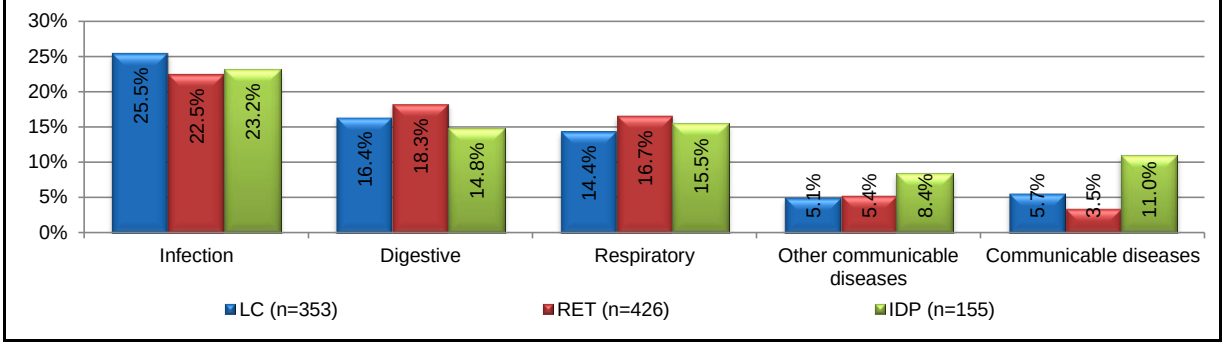


10.1.3 Percentage of HHs with at least one member who sought treatment from a health provider, a pharmacy or traditional healer without staying overnight

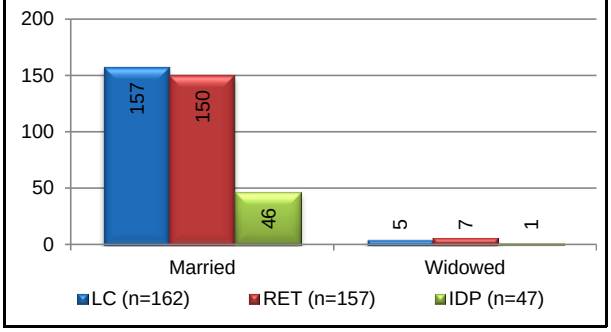


High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

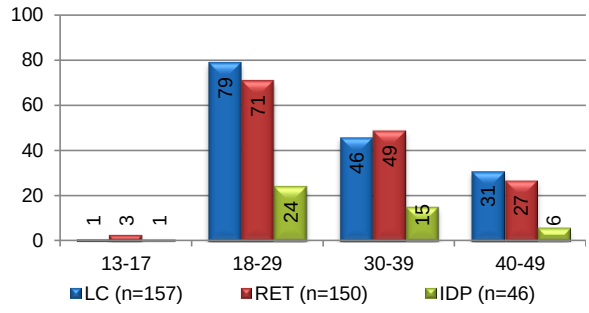
10.1.4 Reasons for seeking treatment



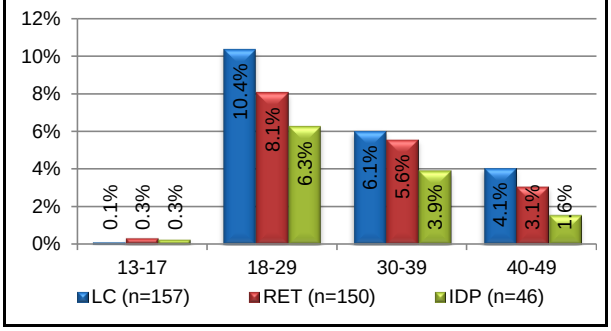
10.2.1 Number of married women who completed survey



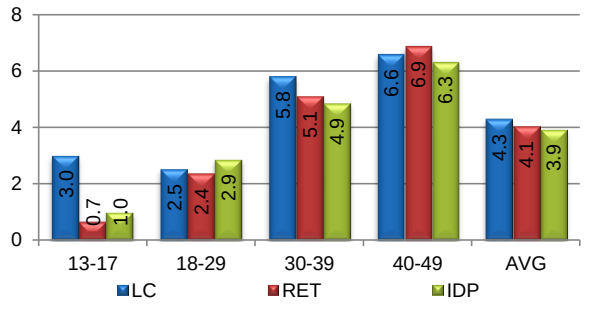
10.2.2 Age distribution of married women who completed survey



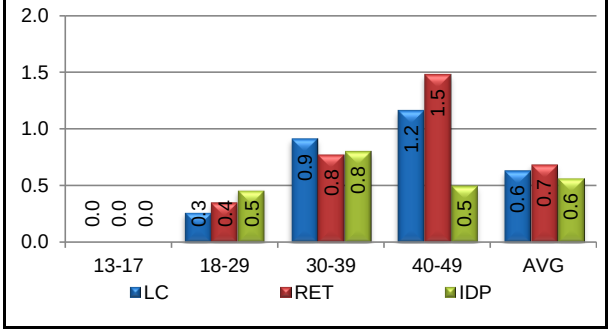
10.2.3 Percentage of overall number of married women aged 18-49 years who completed survey



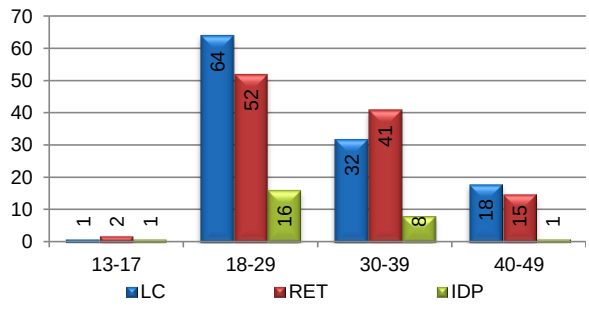
10.2.4 Average number of births per woman by age group



10.2.5 Average number of infant/child deaths per woman by age group

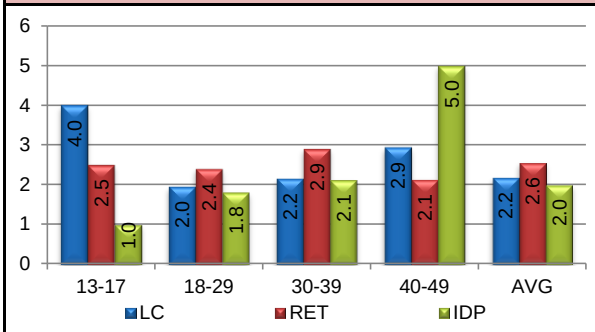


10.2.6 Age distribution of women who received antenatal care

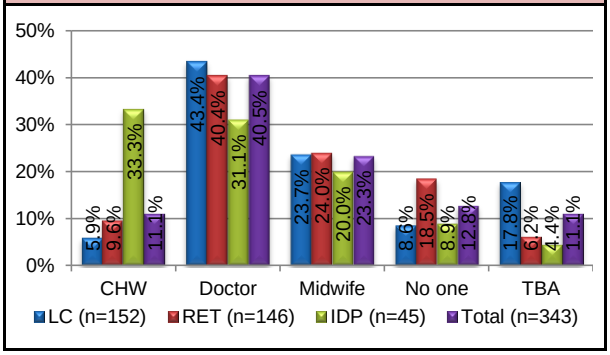


High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

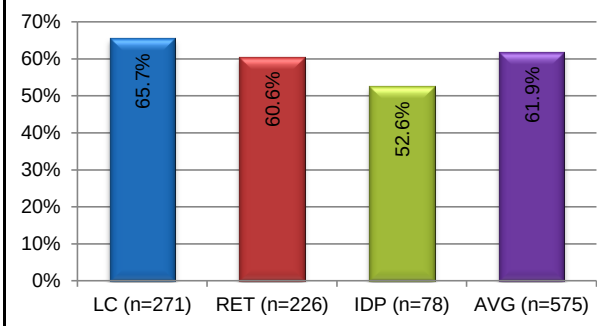
10.2.7 Average number of antenatal visits during last pregnancy by age group



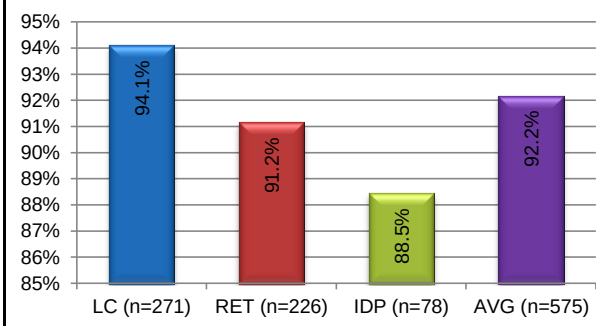
10.2.8 Provider of antenatal care and delivery assistance during last birth



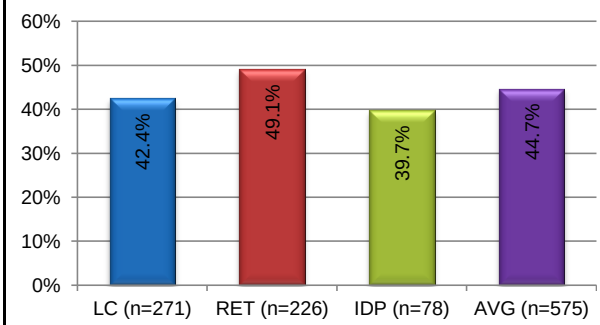
10.2.9 Percentage of children under the age of five registered with civil authorities



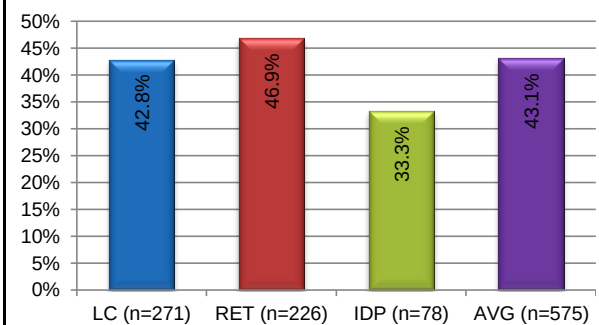
10.2.10 Percentage of children under the age of five who received Vitamin A capsule in the last month



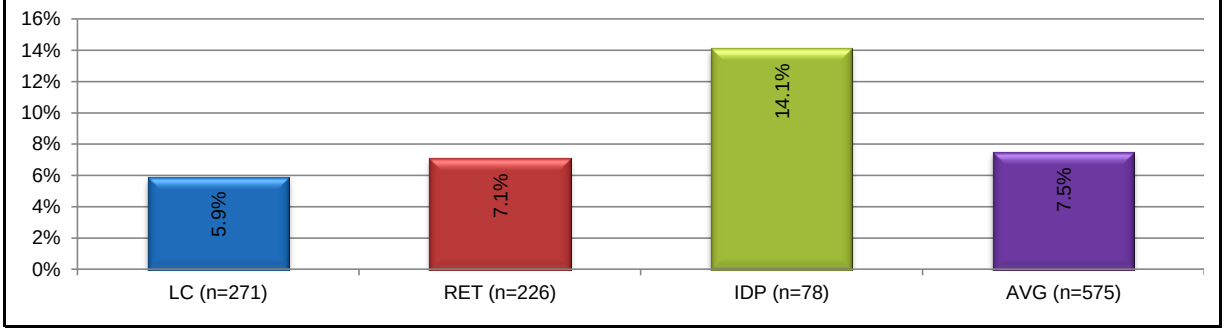
10.2.11 Percentage of children under the age of five who had Diarrhoea in the last month



10.2.12 Percentage of children under the age of five who had a Cough in the last month



10.2.13 Percentage of children under the age of five who had Rapid Breaths in the last month



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

11. HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS AND COPING STRATEGIES

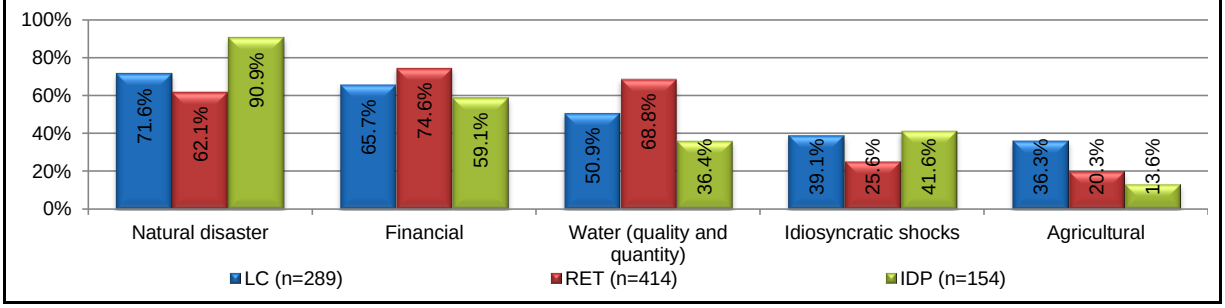
Summary

Among local community households, three-fifths (60.2%) were affected by unusually high increase in food prices. A further, 51.0% of local community households were affected by severe winter conditions, 47.6% by reduced drinking water quantity, 37.1% by heavy rains preventing work and over one-quarters (28.6%) were affected by reduced drinking water quality. 76.5% of local community households responded to shocks by decreasing expenditures. A further, 66.3% of local community households received help from others in the community, 35.4% reduced quality of diet, 34.4% reduced quantity of diet and 31.0% purchased food on credit from traders.

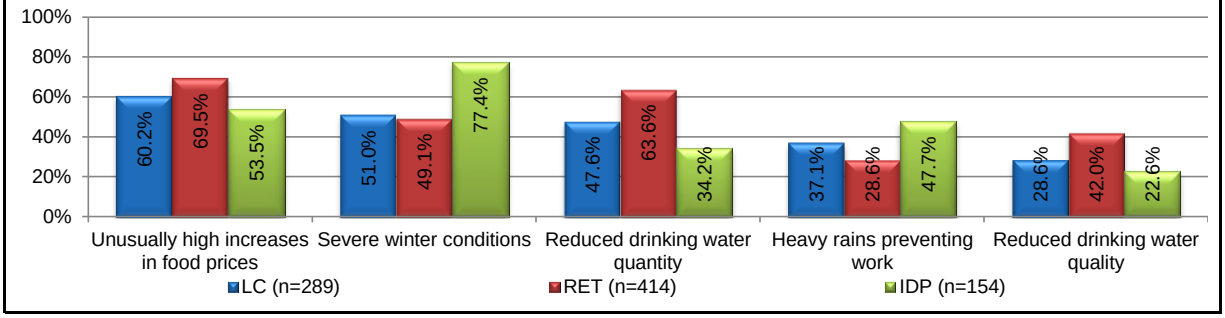
Among returnee households, 69.5% were affected by unusually high increase in food prices. A further, two-quarters (49.1%) of returnee households were affected by severe winter conditions, three-fifths (63.6%) by reduced drinking water quantity, 28.6% by heavy rains preventing work and over two-fifths (42.0%) were affected by reduced drinking water quality. Over three-quarters (77.0%) of returnee households responded to shocks by decreasing expenditures. A further, three-fifths (60.1%) of returnee households received help from others in the community, two-fifths (42.5%) reduced quality of diet, two-fifths (42.7%) reduced quantity of diet and one-third (37.8%) purchased food on credit from traders.

Among IDP households, over two-quarters (53.5%) were affected by unusually high increase in food prices. A further, approximately two-quarters (49.1%) of IDP households were affected by severe winter conditions, three-fifths (63.6%) by reduced drinking water quantity, 28.6% by heavy rains preventing work and over two-fifths (42.0%) were affected by reduced drinking water quality. Three-quarters (74.8%) of IDP households responded to shocks by decreasing expenditures. A further, 69.0% of IDP households received help from others in the community, over one-fifths (22.6%) reduced quality of diet, approximately one-fifths (19.4%) reduced quantity of diet and one-fifths (20.0%) purchased food on credit from traders.

11.1 General household shocks in 1390

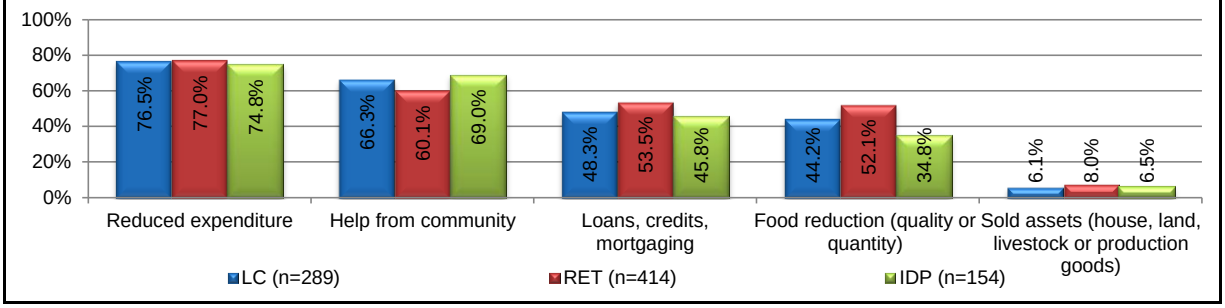


11.2 Specific household shocks in 1390

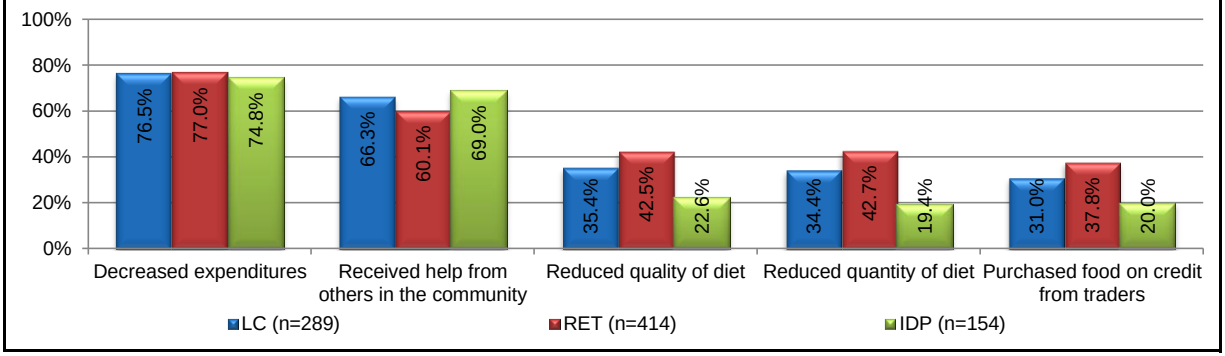


High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

11.3 General coping strategies employed in response to household shocks in 1390



11.4 Specific coping strategies employed in response to household shocks in 1390



High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

12. PROTECTION PROFILE

Summary

Of the 872 households surveyed, 82.1% had an adult male aged 18-59 years as head of household. The head of household of five local community households, four returnee households and two IDP households were a male aged 12-17 years. Moreover, 29 local community and 35 returnee households have an adult female aged 18-59 years as head of household. A total of 143 households had an elderly (aged 60+) head of household of whom 8.3% were female. 10 local community households, 18 returnee households and three IDP households were headed by a widow or widower.

Four local community males, nine local community females, eight returnee males, 11 returnee females, three IDP males and eight IDP females aged 13-17 years were reported to be married. Among married adults, a total of 127 local community females, 108 returnee and 36 IDP females reported to have been under-18 years of age at the time of marriage.

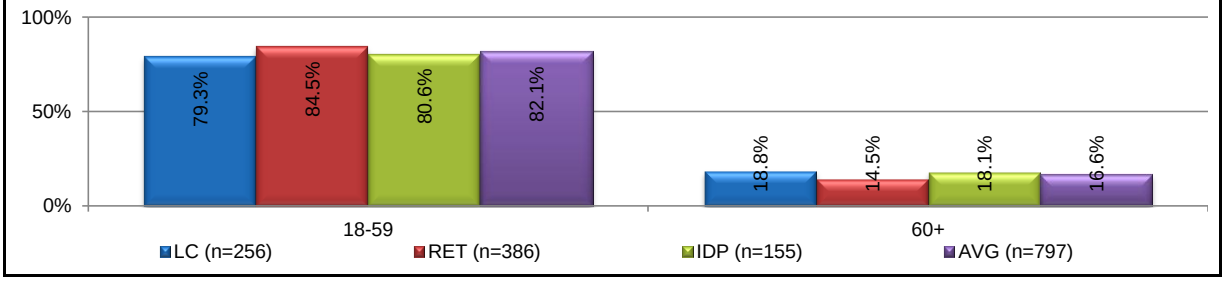
(4%-7%) of three household groups contained more than one wife.

The survey found 264 people living with a disability of which 62.5% were male. The most common disabilities were reported to be either physical (38.3%) or sensory (17.8%) in nature. 64.9% of disabled local community, 52.1% of disabled returnees and 62.5% of disabled IDPs were adults aged 18-59 years. In the range of 14% of disabled people in both local community and IDP households and one-quarter of returnee households were aged 60 years and over.

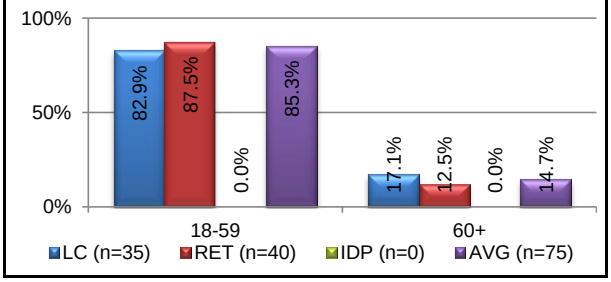
Of the 1,463 females aged 6-17 years, 31.2% of IDP females, 42.8% of local community females and 34.3% of returnee females are currently not attending school.

12.1 Vulnerable Groups

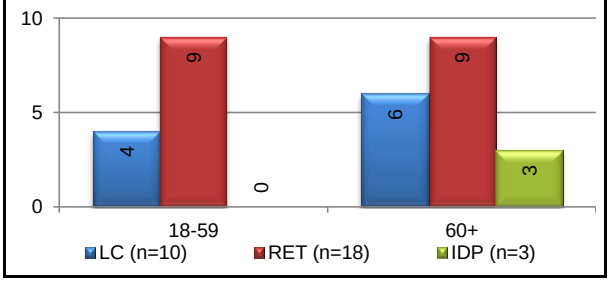
12.1.1 Age distribution of male heads of household



12.1.2 Age distribution of female heads of household



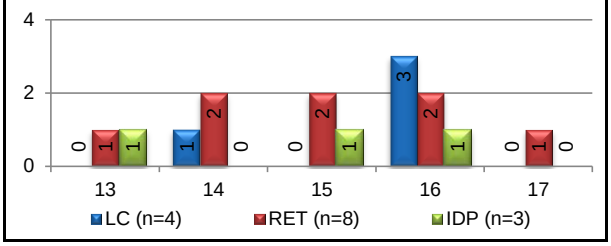
12.1.3 Age distribution of widowed heads of household



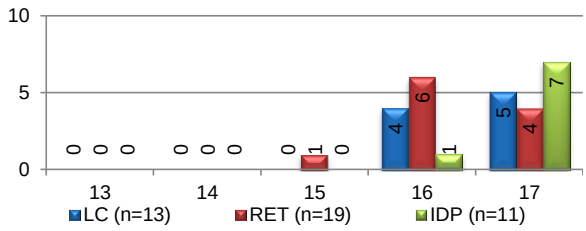
High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
						30/09/2012
Country	93	Afghanistan	UN Region	SR & SER	South & Southeastern	Completion Percentage	100%

12.2 Marital Status

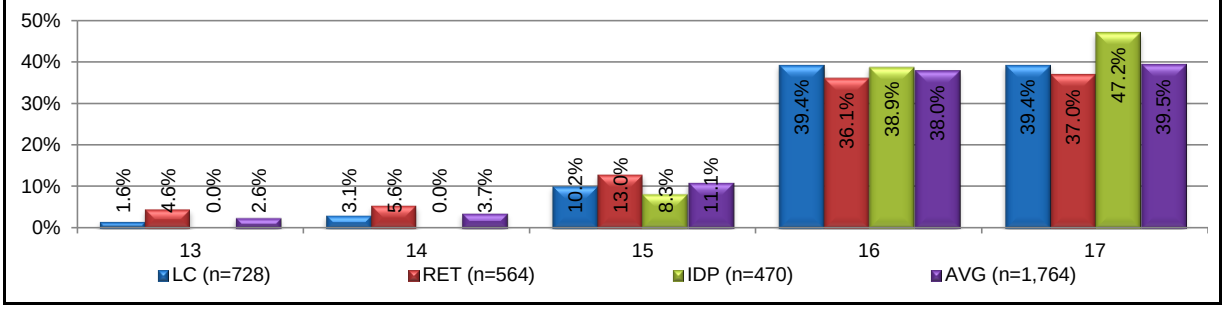
12.2.1 Age distribution of under-age married males



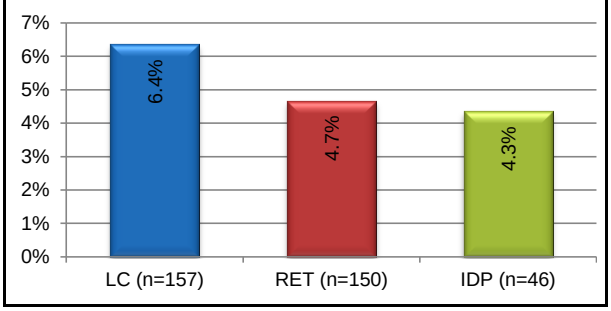
12.2.2 Age distribution of under-age married females



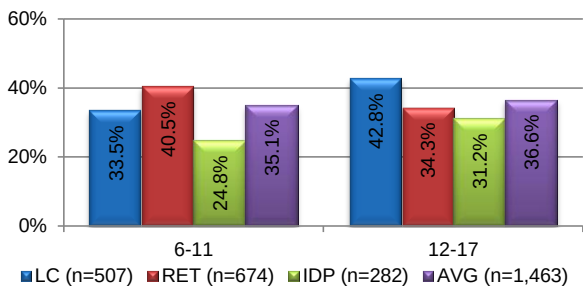
12.2.3 Marrying age of adult women who were under-age at time of marriage



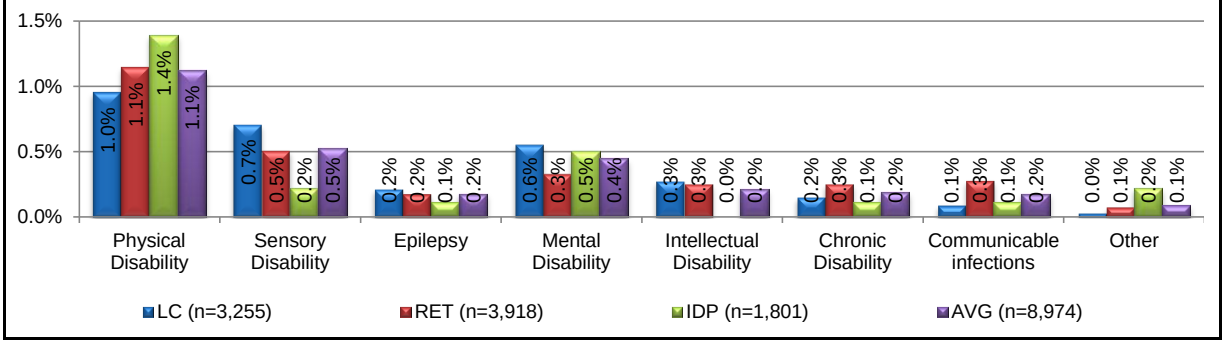
12.2.4 Households with more than one wife



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 Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile	Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
		30/09/2012

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13. CHILD LABOUR

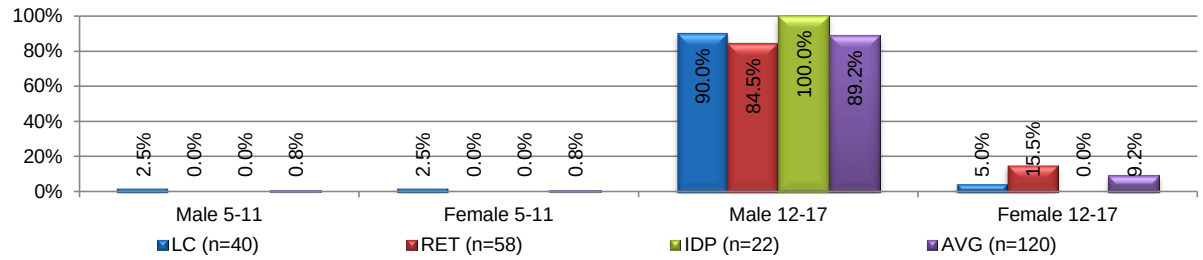
Summary

Among households surveyed, a total of 120 children were reported to be working and include 2 children aged 5-11 years and 38 children aged 12-17 years among local community households, 58 children aged 12-17 years among returnee families, and 22 children aged 12-17 years among IDP families.

Child workers belonging to local community households were reported to be working on average of 9.2 hours per day with 47.5% of them were reported to be day labourer and 40.0% were self-employed. Child workers belonging to returnee households were reported to be working an average of 8.5 hours per day with 46.5% of returnee child workers reported to be day labourers and 34.5% were self-employed. Child workers of IDP families work an average of 8.9 hours per day and 45.5% were reported to be day labourers and 40.9% were self-employed.

Vast majority of children of each type of household were engaged in industry sector. The second most common sector for child workers in 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

Male Children	Age Group	Day Labourer		Salaried Worker		Self-Employed		Own Business		Unpaid Family		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
LC (n=40)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
	12-17	18	47.4%	4	10.5%	13	34.2%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	36	94.7%
	Total Children	**18**	45.0%	**4**	10.0%	**14**	35.0%	**1**	2.5%	**0**	0.0%	37	92.5%
RET (n=58)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	25	43.1%	7	12.1%	13	22.4%	3	5.2%	1	1.7%	49	84.5%
	Total Children	**25**	43.1%	**7**	12.1%	**13**	22.4%	**3**	5.2%	**1**	1.7%	49	84.5%
IDP (n=22)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	10	45.5%	3	13.6%	9	40.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	100.0%
	Total Children	**10**	45.5%	**3**	13.6%	**9**	40.9%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	22	100.0%
AVG (n=120)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
	12-17	53	44.9%	14	11.9%	35	29.7%	4	3.4%	1	0.8%	107	90.7%
	Total Children	**53**	44.2%	**14**	11.7%	**36**	30.0%	**4**	3.3%	**1**	0.8%	108	90.0%

13.3 Distribution of female child workers by age and sector

Female Children	Age Group	Day Labourer		Salaried Worker		Self-Employed		Own Business		Unpaid Family		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
LC (n=40)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
	12-17	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.3%
	Total Children	**1**	2.5%	**0**	0.0%	**2**	5.0%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	3	7.5%
RET (n=58)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	7	12.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	15.5%
	Total Children	**2**	3.4%	**0**	0.0%	**7**	12.1%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	9	15.5%
IDP (n=22)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%	**0**	0.0%	0	0.0%
AVG (n=120)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
	12-17	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	8	6.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	9.3%
	Total Children	**3**	2.5%	**0**	0.0%	**9**	7.5%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	12	10.0%

High Return Areas Regional Profile	South & Southeastern Region, HRA Profile	Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
		30/09/2012

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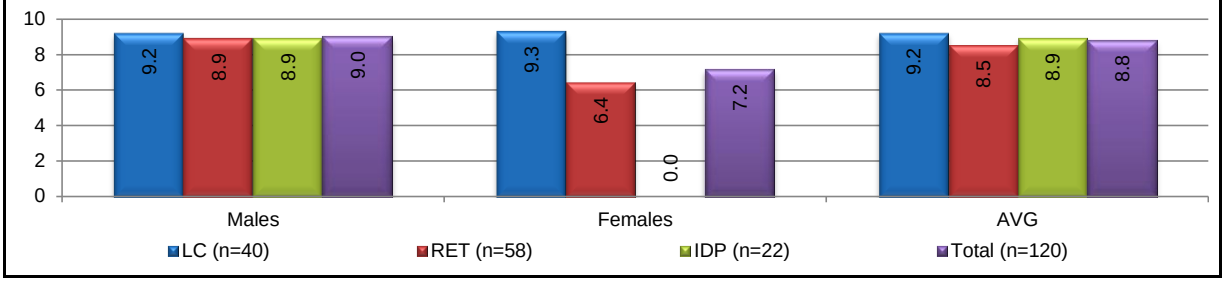
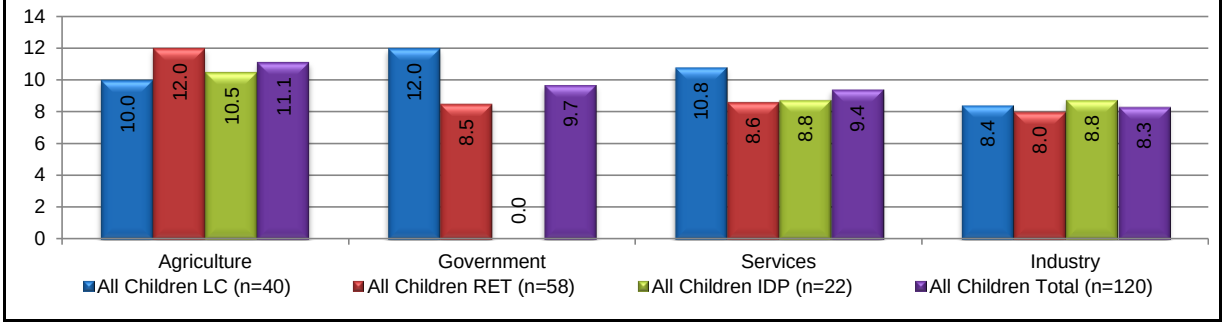
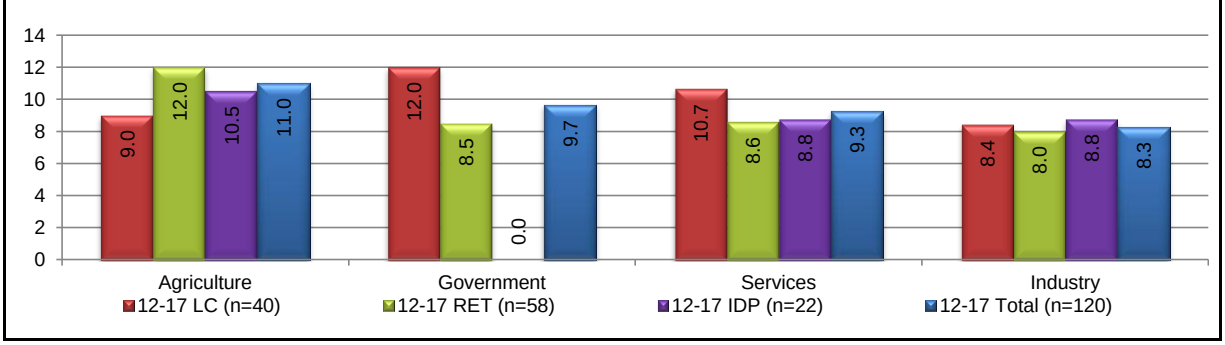
13.4 Average number of hours worked daily by male and female child workers



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



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14. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Summary

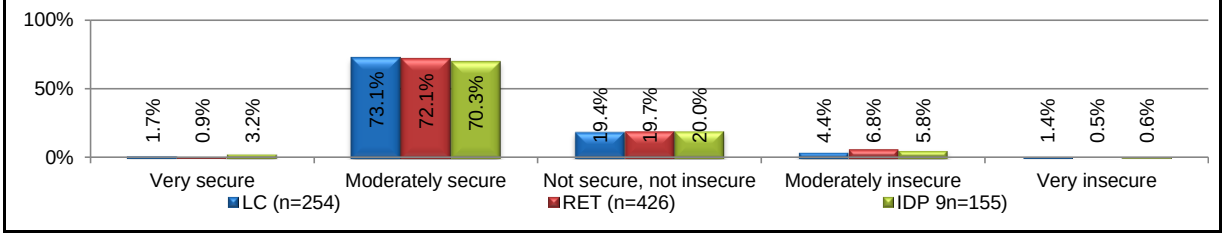
The security Situation in the district was described as “moderately secure”” by 73.1% of local community households, 72.1% of returnee households and 70.3% of IDP households. Only 0.9% of returnee households feel “very secure” in the comparison with 3.2% of IDP households and 1.7% of local community households. 26.5% of returnee and 25.8% of IDP households and 23.8% of local community households feel “not secure, not insecure” or “moderately insecure”. Approximately 1% of all three household types feel “very insecure”.

With regard to safety, 58.8% of local community households, 53.1% of returnee households and 66.5% of IDP households “sometimes” fear for their personal safety and security or that of family. A further, 33.0% of local community households, 39.2% of returnee households and 26.5% of IDP households “rarely” fear for their personal safety and security or that of family. Approximately 5% of all household types “never” fear for their personal safety and security or that of family. In the range of 2% of families are “mostly” feared for their safety.

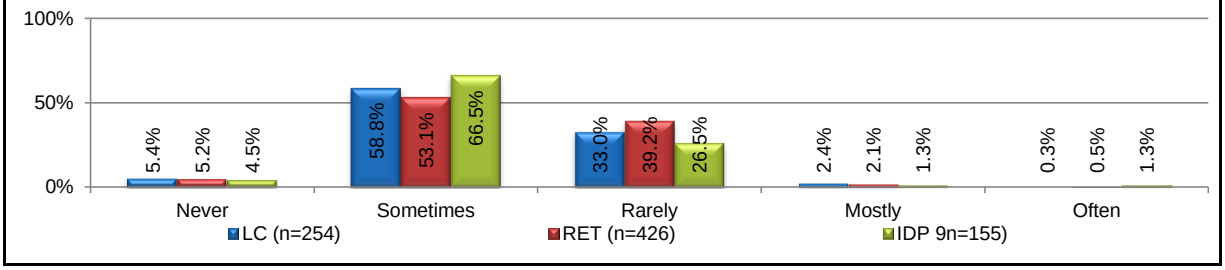
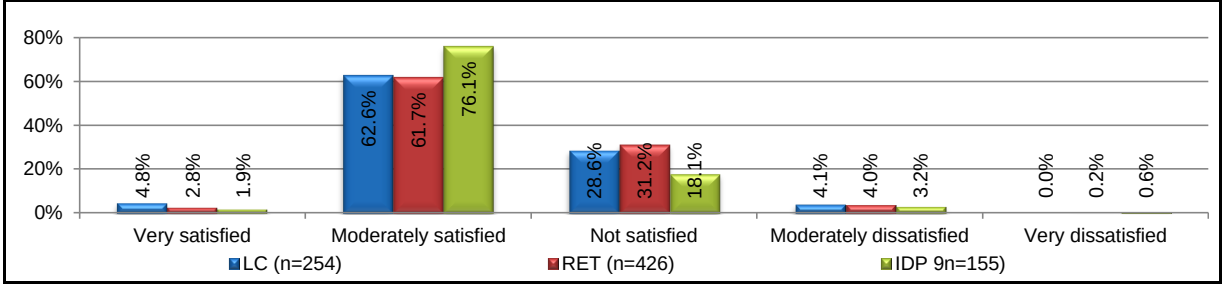
On the subject of policing, 62.6% of local community households, 61.7% of returnee households and 76.1% of IDP households are “moderately satisfied” with the police. 32.7% of local community households and 35.2% of returnee households are either “not satisfied” or “moderately dissatisfied” with the police, which is higher than 21.3% of IDP households.

Of the 875 households surveyed in south and southeastern region, 75 local community households, 31 IDP households and 106 returnee households had experienced some form of violence in the three months prior to being surveyed.

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