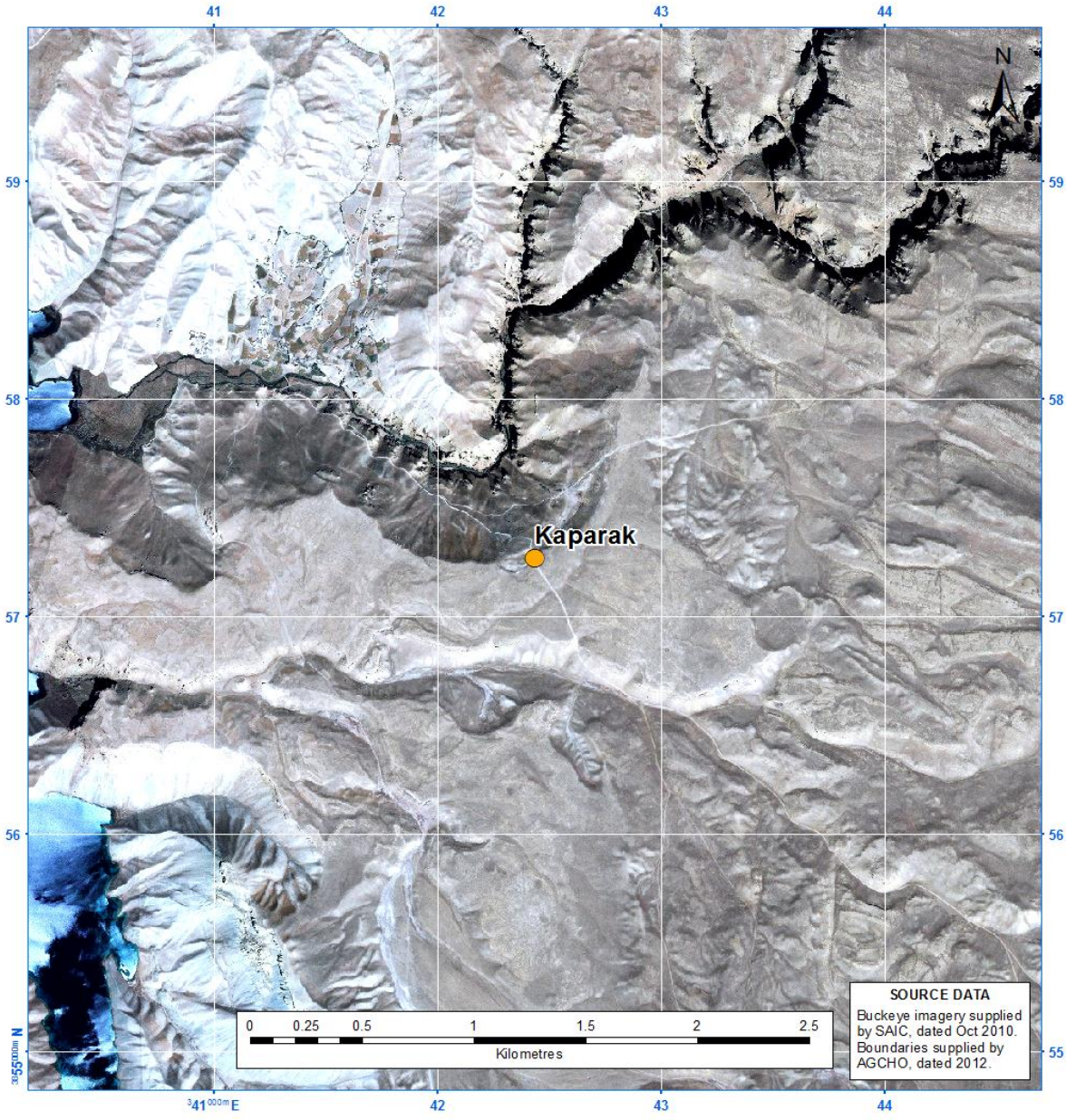
High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands



High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
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HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
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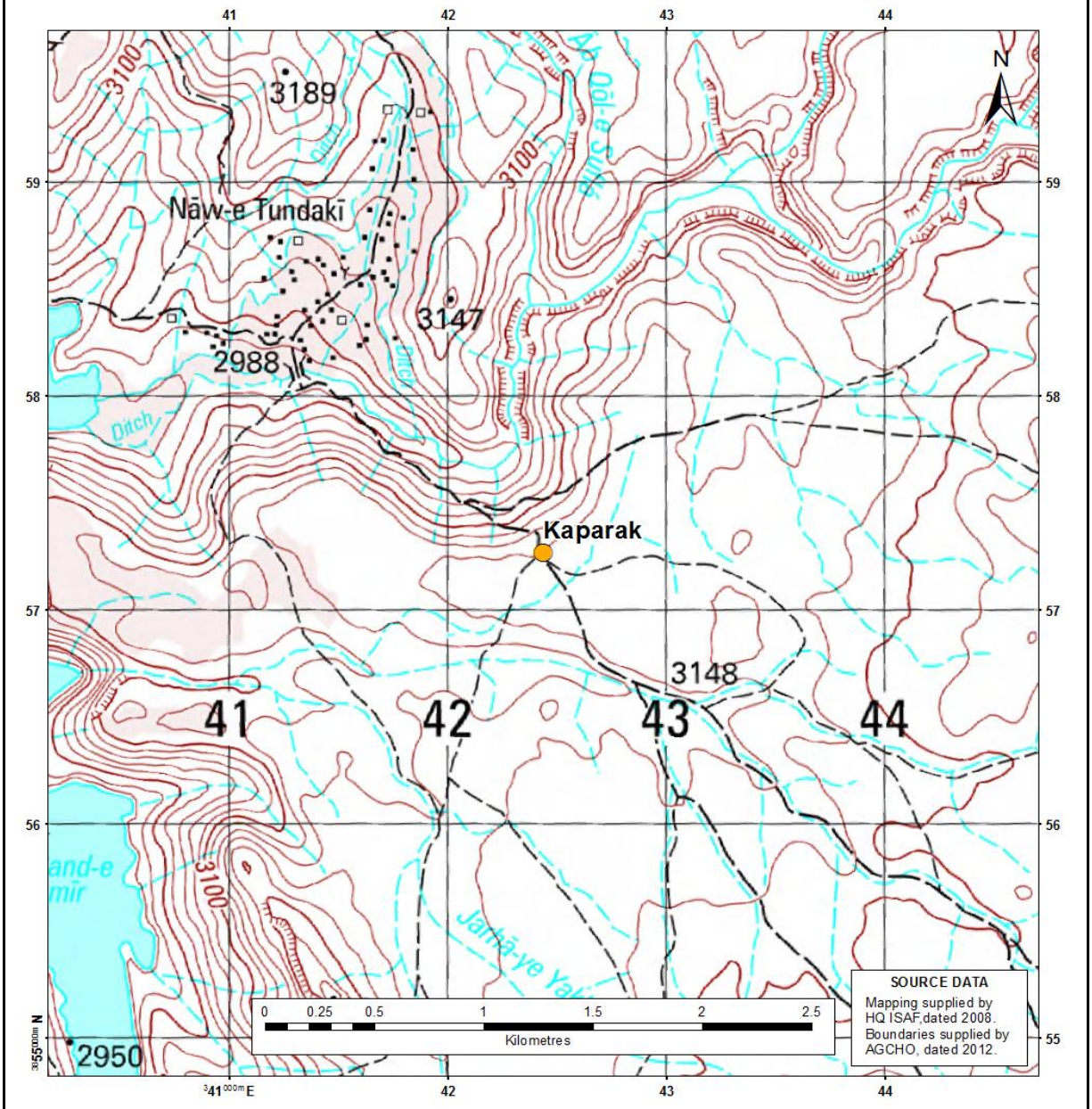

High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
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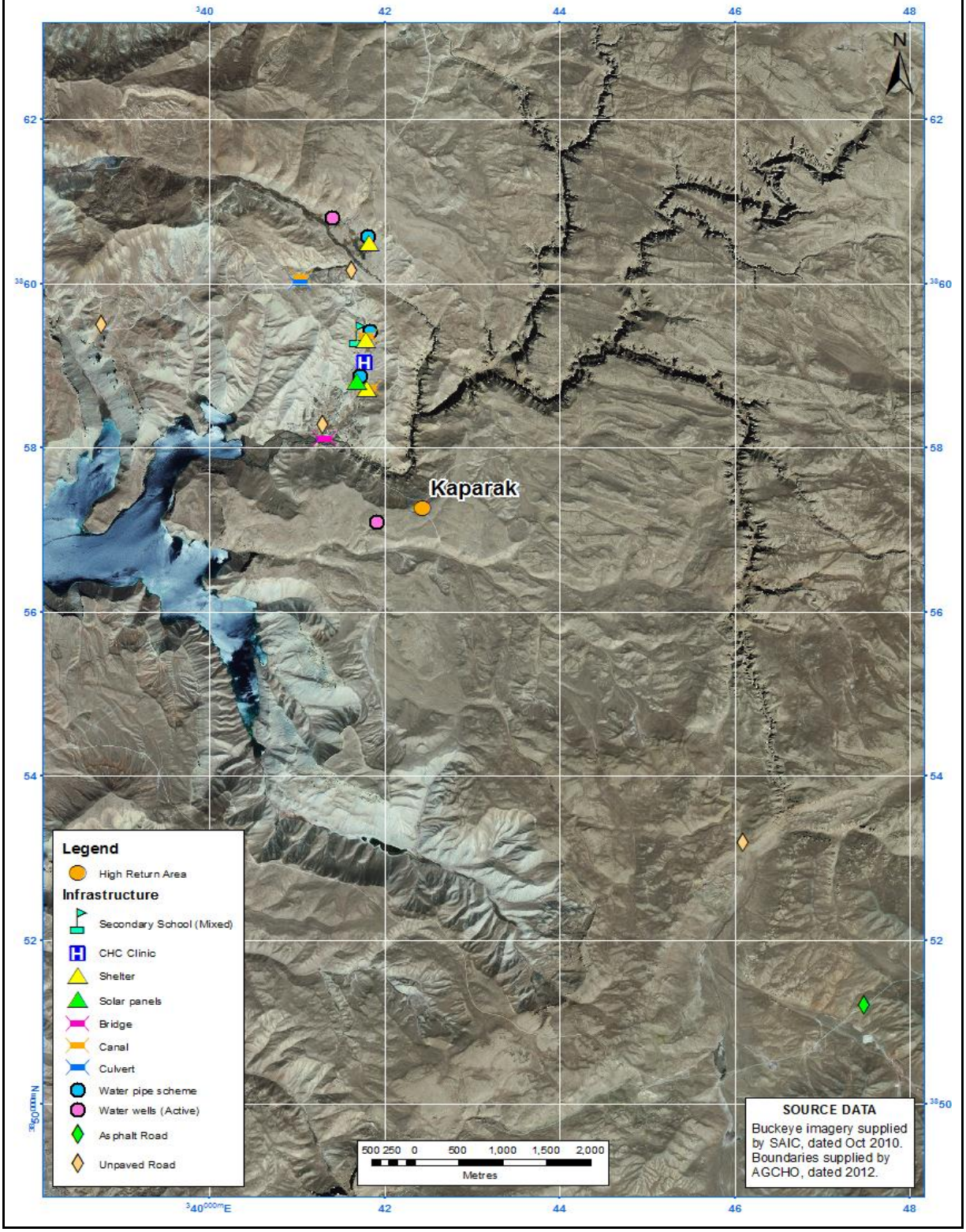
HRA Infrastructure



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										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

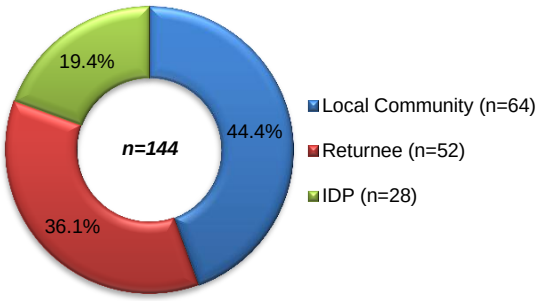
Kaparak is a remote village in the eastern part of Yakawlang District, 71 km northwest of Bamyan City. The village is one of 14 located within the area of Band-e Amir, an area of approximately 600 square kilometres which in 2009 was declared as Afghanistan's first National Park.

Of the 144 households surveyed in Kaparak, 64 (44%) were local community households, 52 (36%) were returnee households and 28 (19%) were IDP households. The households encompass a combined total of 956 individuals with a gender ratio of 1:1.

The average household size was revealed by the survey to be 7.0 persons among IDPs, 6.9 persons among local community and 6.2 individuals among returnees. Children (0-17 years) represent 50% of local community household members and 48% of both returnee and IDP household members respectively, with equal numbers of both boys and girls.

The elderly (aged 60+) were found to constitute 5%-8% of the population across all three household types. Approximately 2% of the population reported to be widowed with twice 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	9	9	3	25	20	9
4 - 6 persons	23	20	13	116	106	67
7 - 9 persons	21	19	8	162	152	62
10 - 12 pers	7	4	2	76	42	21
13 - 15 pers	3	-	-	44	-	-
16+ persons	1	-	2	17	-	37
Total	**64**	**52**	**28**	**440**	**320**	**196**
Average household size				**6.9**	**6.2**	**7.0**
Average number of children (0-17)/HH				**3.5**	**2.9**	**3.4**
Average number of elderly (60+) / HH				**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**
% children (0-17)				**50.5%**	**47.5%**	**48.5%**
% elderly (60+)				**5.5%**	**8.4%**	**6.6%**

1.3 Age distribution by HH type: Male

Male	Age Group					Total
	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	26	51	28	99	15	**219**
	11.9%	23.3%	12.8%	45.2%	6.8%	**100%**
Ret	19	37	24	70	16	**166**
	11.4%	22.3%	14.5%	42.2%	9.6%	**100%**
IDP	13	21	11	49	9	**103**
	12.6%	20.4%	10.7%	47.6%	8.7%	**100%**
Total	58	109	63	218	40	**488**
	11.9%	22.3%	12.9%	44.7%	8.2%	**100%**

1.4 Age distribution by HH type: Female

Female	Age Group					Total
	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	33	49	35	95	9	**221**
	14.9%	22.2%	15.8%	43.0%	4.1%	**100%**
Ret	18	27	27	71	11	**154**
	11.7%	17.5%	17.5%	46.1%	7.1%	**100%**
IDP	22	18	10	39	4	**93**
	23.7%	19.4%	10.8%	41.9%	4.3%	**100%**
Total	73	94	72	205	24	**468**
	15.6%	20.1%	15.4%	43.8%	5.1%	**100%**

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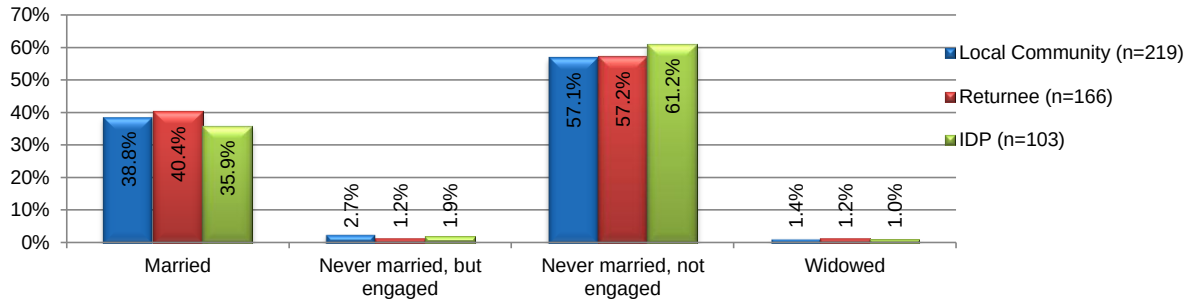
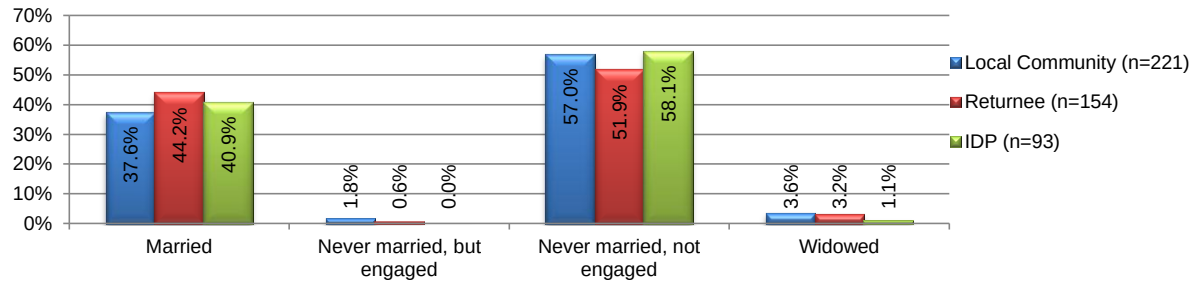
1.5 Marital status of males by HH type (percentage)



1.6 Marital status of females by HH type (percentage)



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2. MIGRATION PROFILE

Summary

Among the households surveyed, the year 1384 (2005/06) witnessed the largest number of returnee arrivals in HRA with 17 returnee households choosing to settle in Kaparak. Also, the year 1383 (2004/05) witnessed the largest number of IDP arrivals with 9 IDP households choosing to settle in different HRAs. Since 1385 (2006/07), on average, approximately 5 returnee households per year have chosen to settle in the area. Since 1383 (2004/05), an average 2 IDP households per year have chosen to settle in Kaparak.

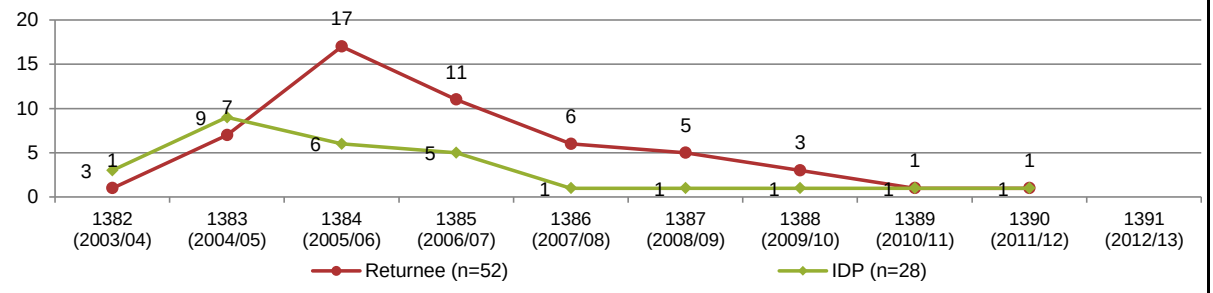
Of returnee and IDP households that have settled in Afghanistan in the last two years, all of returnee and 87.5% of IDP households stated that they did so voluntarily. Of these, all of returnee and IDP households stated that they intend to remain in the area.

All returnee households had sought asylum in either Pakistan (21.2%) or Iran (78.8%) with 90.4% stating that they did so for safety due to conflict. Two-thirds also cited family reasons and three-fifths cited economic reasons. A further, approximately three-fifths of returnee households stated that they sought asylum due to harassment/discrimination reasons.

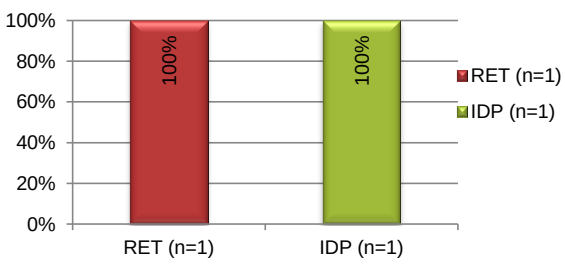
Among IDP households, 92.9% cited safety reasons due to conflict and over four-fifths stated family reasons as the main reasons for having fled their districts of origin. Two-thirds also cited harassment/discrimination reasons as having influenced their decision to move. A further, over one-quarter stated that they have fled their districts of origin because of economic reasons.

Approximately three-fifths of households stated that safety reasons and over two-quarters cited legal difficulties were the main reasons of returning back to Afghanistan. Further, over two-quarters stated place of origin as having influenced their decision to return. A further over two-fifths of households returned to Afghanistan because of owning property.

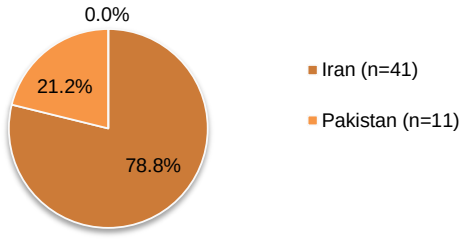
2.1 Year households settled in current location



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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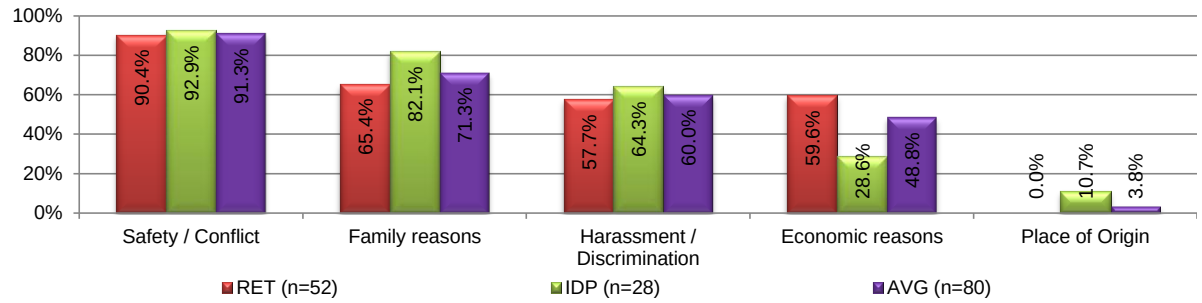
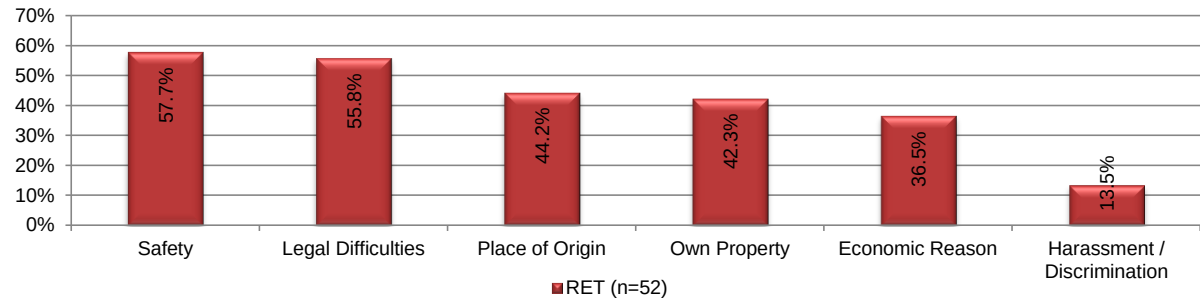
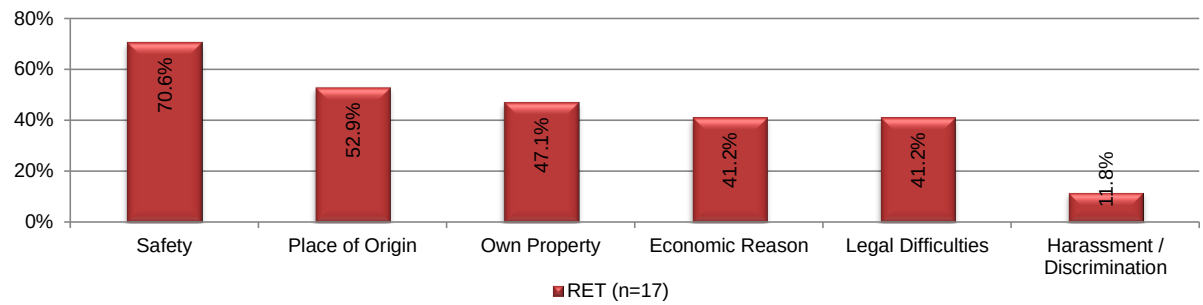
2.4 Reasons for leaving Afghanistan or district of origin



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

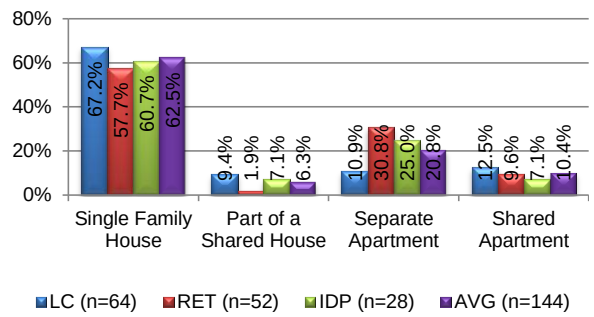
Summary

Survey findings reveal that 67% of local community households, 61% of IDP households and 58% of returnee households currently occupy single family homes. Separate apartments were the second most common dwelling type among both returnees (31%) and IDPs (25%). All dwellings across the three household types were mud-brick or mud constructions. Similarly, almost all roofs were reported to be wood constructions.

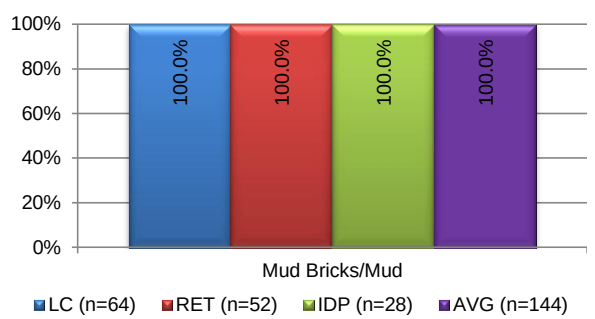
Among local community households, 48% reside in homes with a single room and 41% occupy two-room dwellings. Single-room dwellings were also revealed to be the most common type among returnees (58%) and IDPs (54%), and approximately 35% of returnee and IDP households reside in two-room dwellings. In the region of 10% of households across the three groups occupy homes with three rooms or more.

With regard to cooking facilities, four-fifths of local community households and three-quarters of all returnee and IDP households have a separate kitchen. For the vast majority of remaining households in all three groups, the kitchen takes up part of a room within the home.

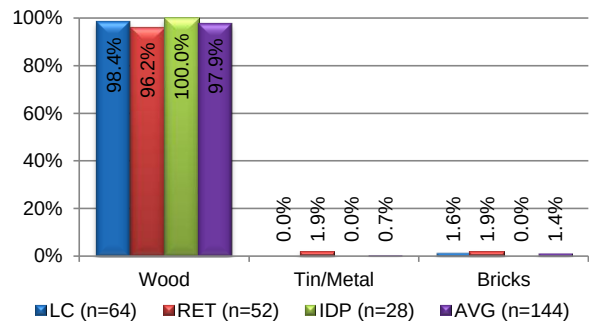
3.1 Type of dwelling occupied by HH type



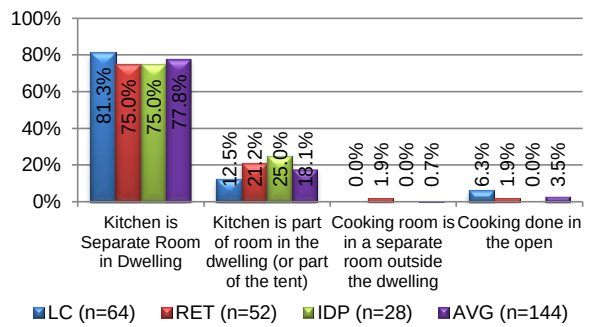
3.2 Construction material of exterior walls by HH type



3.3 Construction material of roof by HH type



3.4 Kitchen/cooking facilities by HH type



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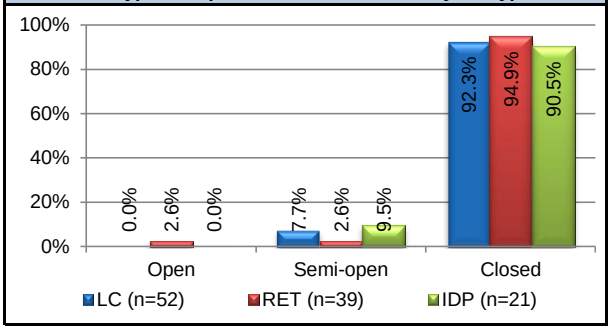
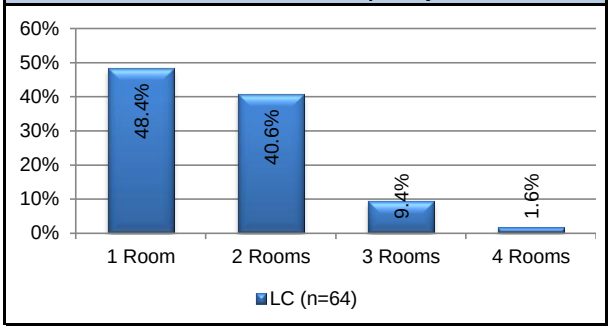
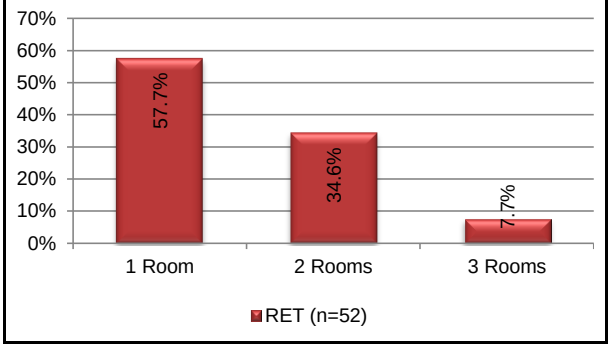
3.5 Type of separate room for kitchen by HH type



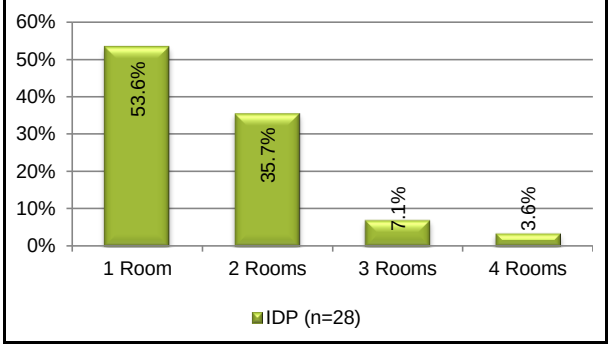
3.6.1 Number of rooms occupied by HH: LC



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: Piped water source is the main source of water for over 95% of all three household types. It is located on average 10 minutes away from local community households, 8 minutes away from IDP households and 7 minutes away from returnee households. Approximately 2% of both local community and returnee households have access to hand pump which is 2 minutes away from local community households. Unprotected spring provides water for 1.6% of local community households and open body of water provides water for 1.9% of returnee households.

Electricity: Of the 144 households surveyed, a total of 132 (91.7%) reported to have had access to an electricity supply in the 30 days prior to being surveyed. Solar was the most important source of electricity for all of local community households, 87.8% of returnee households and 91.7% of IDP households. A further 10.2% of returnee and 8.3% of IDP households have access to battery. Also, only 2.0% of returnee households take their electricity from wind sources.

Fuel: During the winter months, approximately three-fifths of all three household types use animal dung for heating. A further, 23.4% of local community, 21.2% of returnee and 28.6% of IDP households use bushes, twigs/branches and straw for heating. Moreover, 14.1% of local community, 11.5% of returnee and 17.9% of IDP households use firewood for heating.

Bushes, twigs/branches and straw provide cooking fuel for 64.1% of local community, 79.6% of returnee and 75.0% of IDP households. Proportionally, local community households (31.3%) use more firewood for cooking than returnee households (19.2%) and IDP households (17.9%). A further, 4.7% of local community households, 3.8% of returnee and 7.1% of IDP households use animal dung for cooking.

Sanitation: 53.1% of local community, 61.5% of returnee households and 57.1% of IDP households open field, bushes, and sahrahi for toilet. A further, 35.9% of local community households, 30.8% of returnee households and 39.3% of IDP use traditional covered latrines. Moreover, 10.9% of local community households, 7.7% of returnee households and 3.6% of IDP households use open pit latrines

Surveyors took note of whether any garbage or pools of stagnant water were observed in close proximity to the households they interviewed. 7.8% of local community households, 7.7% of returnee households and 10.7% of IDP households didn't have any garbage near their dwellings. A further, 40.6% of local community households, 48.1% of returnee households and 46.4% of IDP households had little garbage near their dwellings. Furthermore, 51.6% of local community households, 44.2% of returnee households and 42.9% of IDP households had a lot of garbage near their dwelling. Also, 89.1% of the local community, 94.2% of returnee households and all of IDP households didn't have any stagnant water near their dwellings. In addition, 3.8% of returnee households and 9.4% of local community households had little stagnant water near their dwellings. Moreover, less than 2% of both local community and returnee households had a lot of stagnant water near their dwellings.

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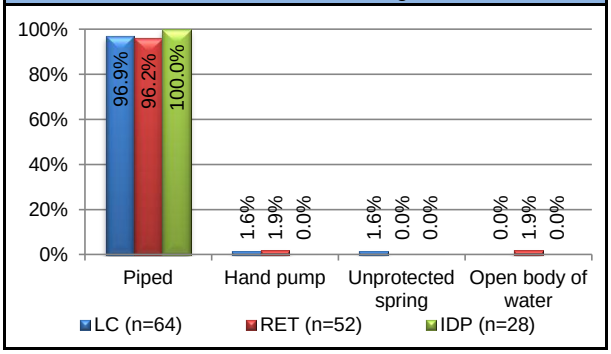
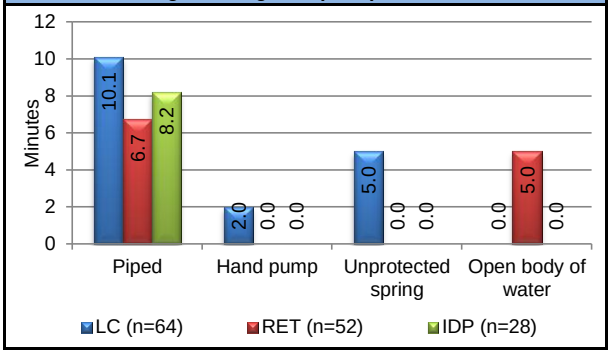
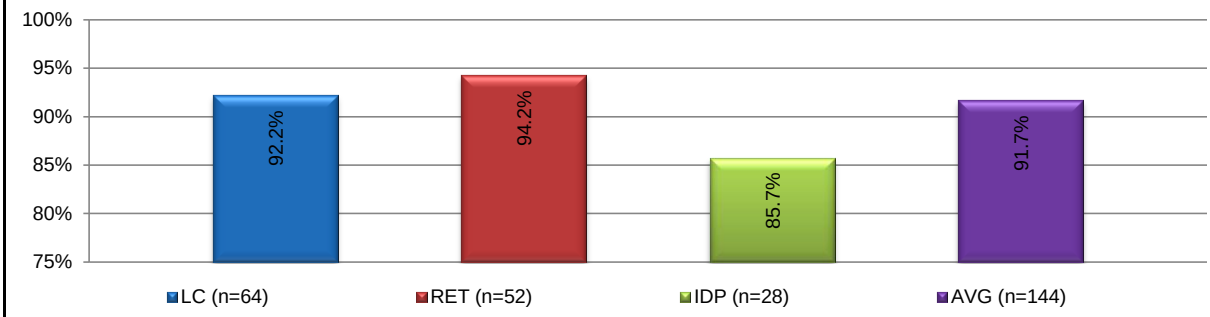
4.1 Main sources of drinking water



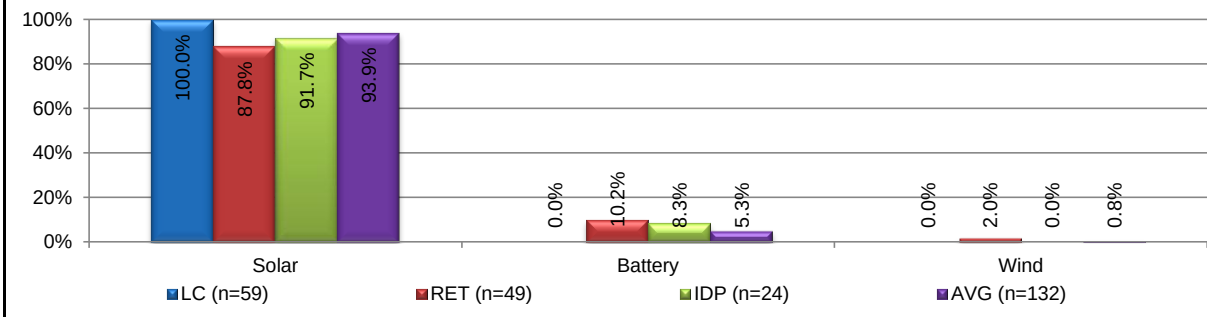
4.2 Average walking time (mins) to water source



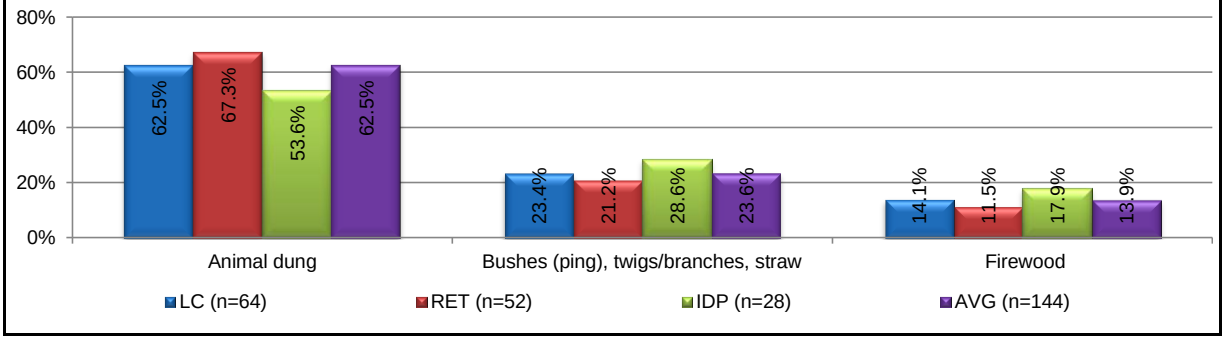
4.3 Percentage of HHs with access to electricity in last 30 days



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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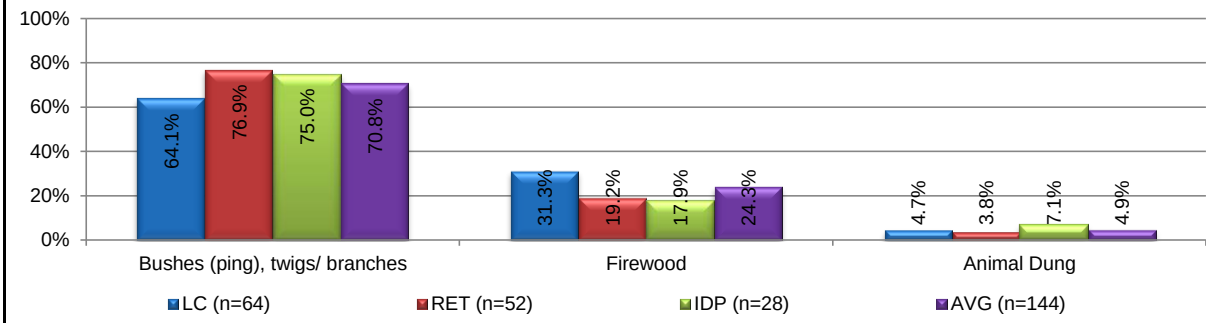
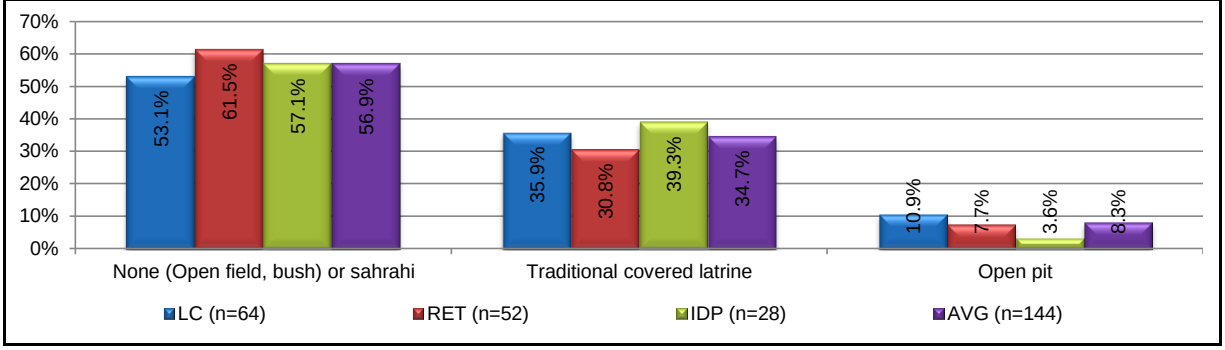
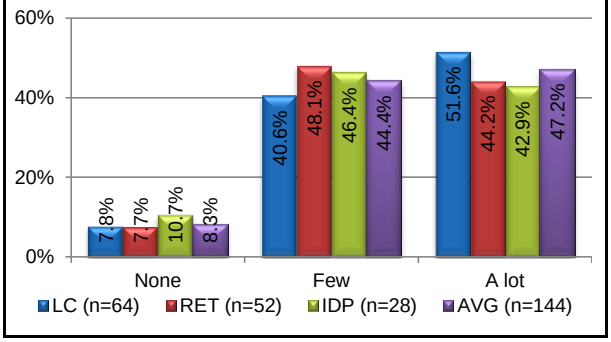
4.6 Main source of cooking fuel in past 30 days



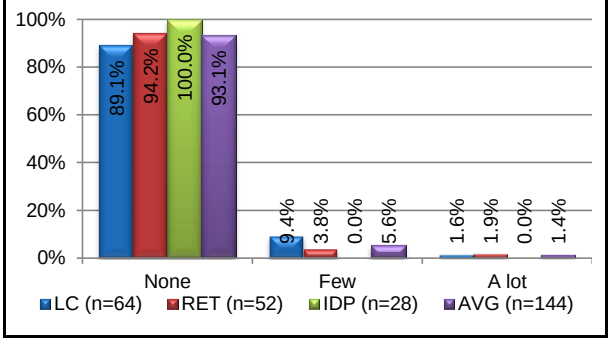
4.7 Main toilet facility used by HHs



4.8 Observable garbage near dwelling by HH type



4.9 Observable pools of stagnant water near dwelling by HH type



High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

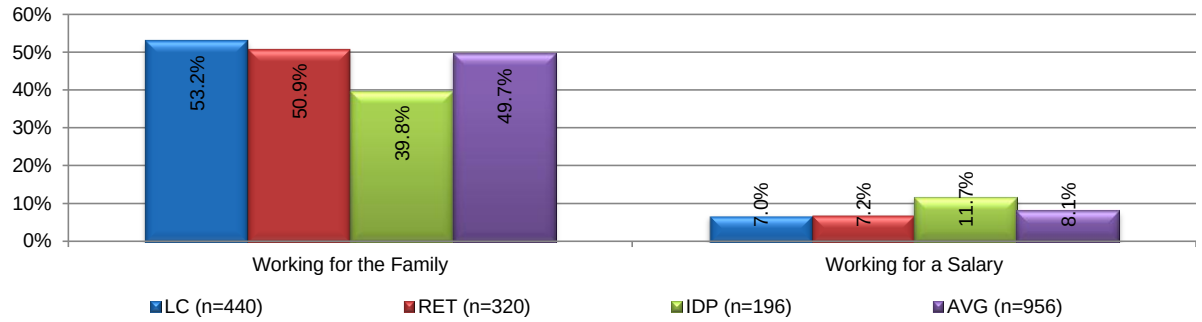
5. LABOUR & LIVELIHOODS

Summary

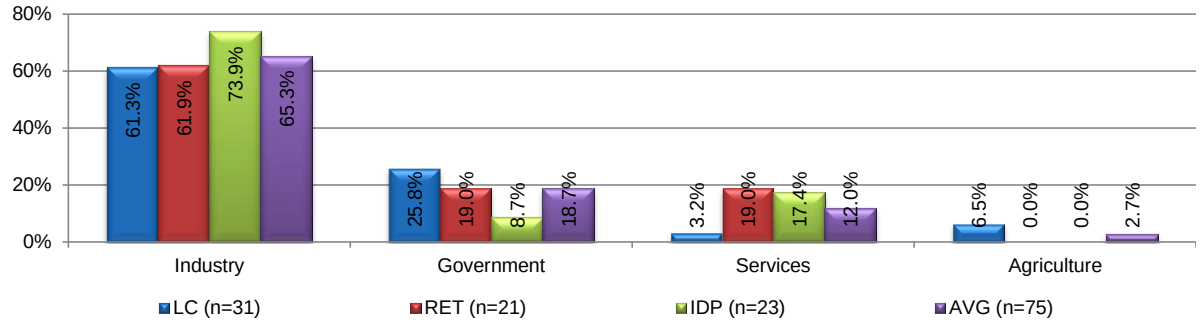
According to survey findings, 53.2% of local community members, 50.9% of returnees and 39.8% of IDPs are engaged in work for the family. Of those working for the family, 61.5% of IDPs, 55.6% of local community members and 54.6% of returnees are female. A further 11.7% of IDPs, 7.0% of local community members and 7.2% of returnees reported to be working for a salary. Of those working for a salary, the overwhelming majority (93.0%-100.0%) in all three groups are male. Industry represents the main employment sector for 73.9% of IDPs, 61.9% of returnees and 61.3% of local community members. Proportionally more local community members (25.8%) work in the government sector compared with returnee (19.0%) and IDP (8.7%) counterparts. Returnees (19.0%) are marginally more likely to be working in the service sector than IDPs (17.4%), and significantly more likely than local community members (3.2%). Only local community members (6.5%) were reported to be working in agriculture.

Three local community members and one returnee aged 12-17 years were also reported to be employed.

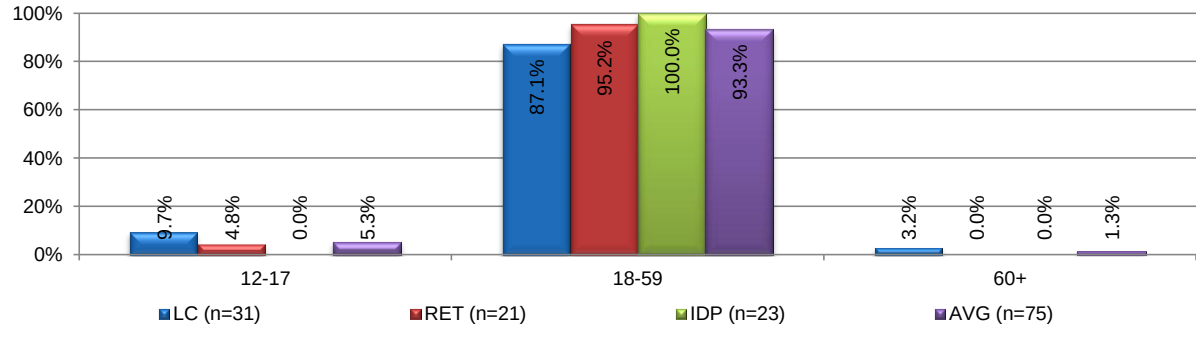
5.1 Percentage of household members working



5.2 Main sectors of employment for salaried workers



5.3 Age distribution of salaried workers



High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
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6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, DEBT, ASSETS AND EXPENDITURES

Summary

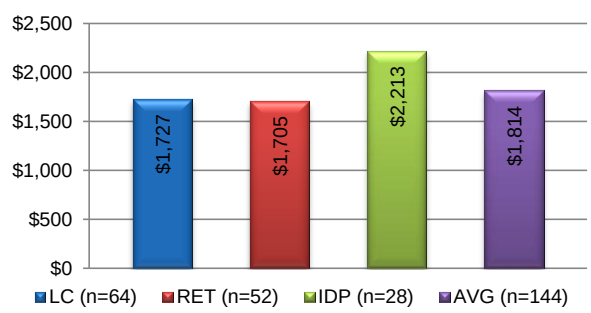
Income: Average household income in 1390 was USD 2,213 among IDP households, USD 1,727 among local community households and USD 1,705 among returnee households. Agriculture was the main source of income for 48.1% of returnee households, as well as for 28.6% of IDP households and 28.1% of local community households. Livestock was the main source of income for local community households (43.8%), as well as for 25.0% of returnee households and 17.9% of IDP households. Both wage labour and day labour were significantly more relied upon for income by IDP households than other household types.

Average household debt was revealed to be USD 1,313 among IDP households, USD 771 among local community households and USD 716 among IDP households.

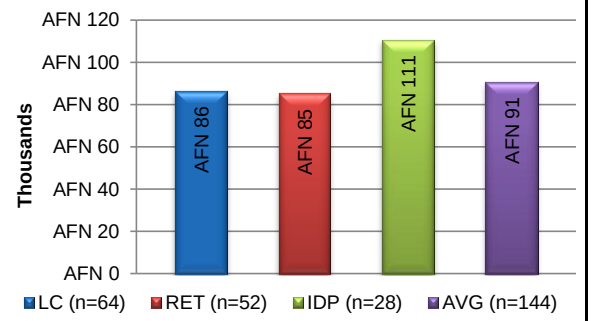
Expenditure: Average household expenditure in the month prior to being surveyed was USD 149 among local community households, USD 128 among returnee households and USD 124 among IDP households. Food supplies constituted the largest monthly expense (59%-65%) for all households. Local community households had also spent noticeably more on clothing than had returnee and IDP households.

Assets: With regard to ownership of key household assets, over four-fifths of households in all three groups own a stove/gas balloon. Local community households (84.4%) were marginally more likely to own a mobile telephone than IDP (78.6%) and returnee (73.1%) households, and also more likely to own a radio. Similarly, returnee households were more likely to own a television set, and IDP households more likely to own a motorcycle.

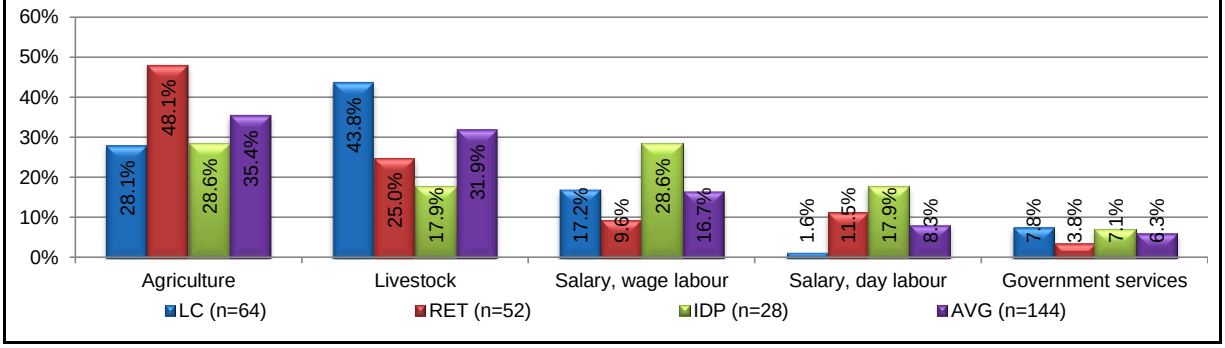
6.1 Average HH income for 1390 (USD)



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



6.2 Main sources of income for 1390



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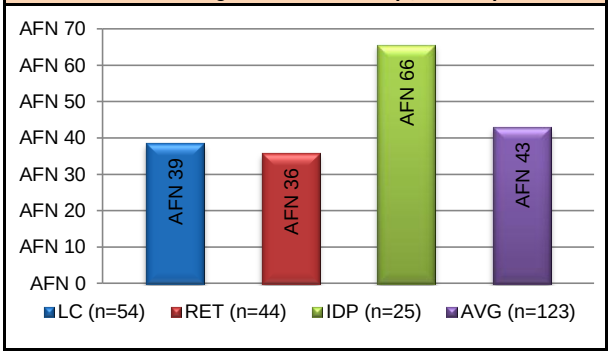
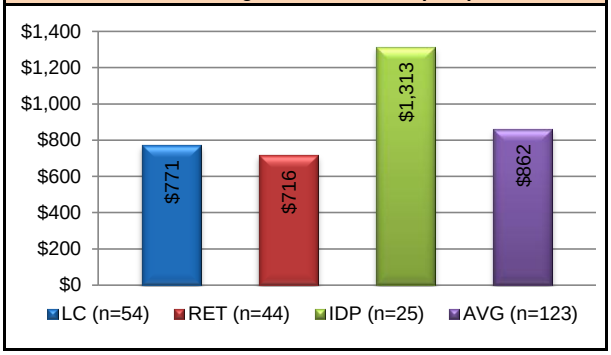
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

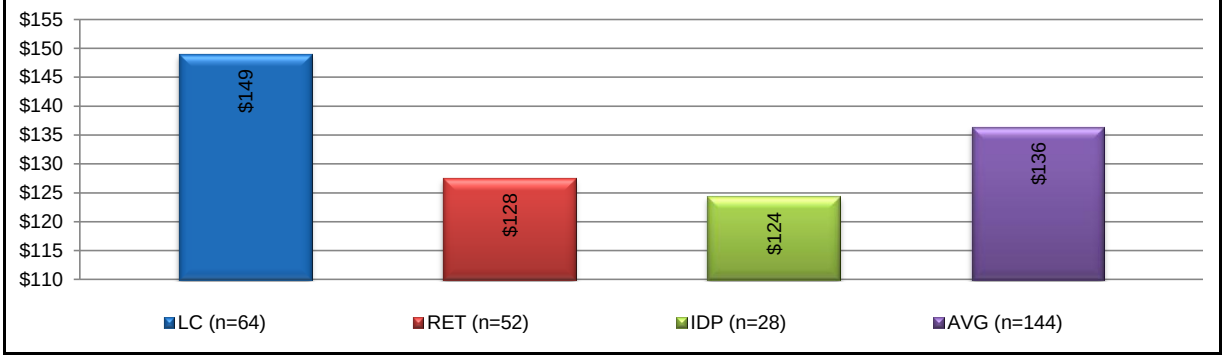
6.3.1 Average household debt (1,000 AFN)



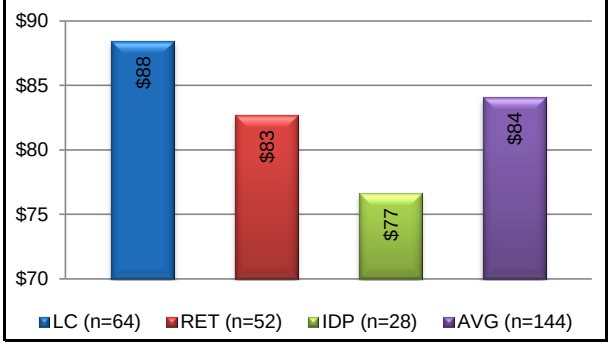
6.3.2 Average household debt (USD)



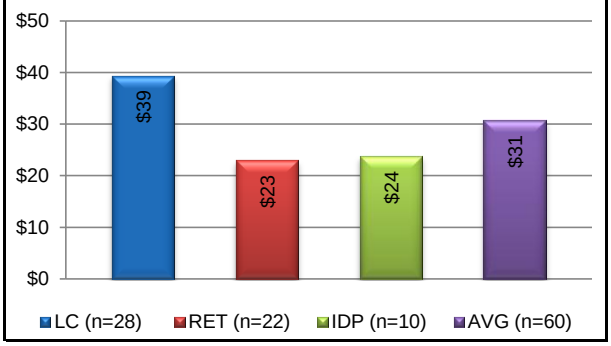
6.4.1 Average expenditure on household goods and services in previous month (USD)



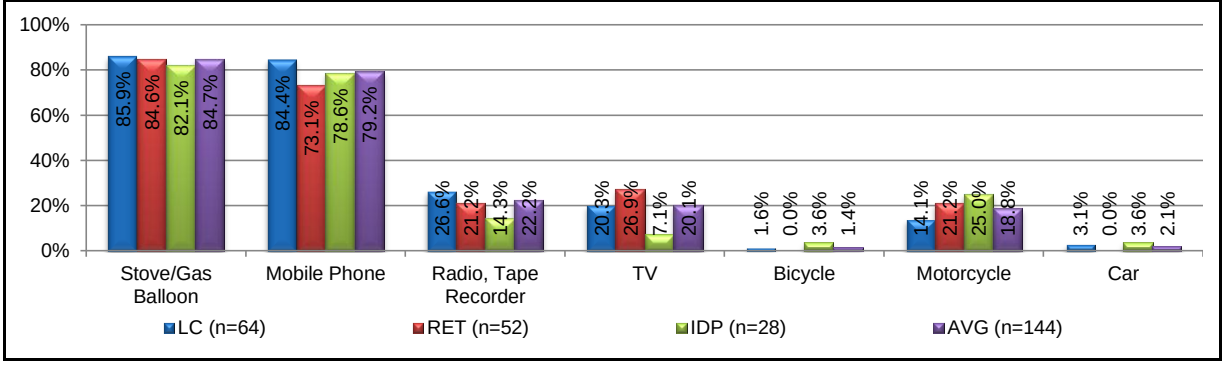
6.4.2 Average expenditure on food (USD)



6.4.3 Average expenditure on clothes (USD)



6.5 Percentage ownership of key assets



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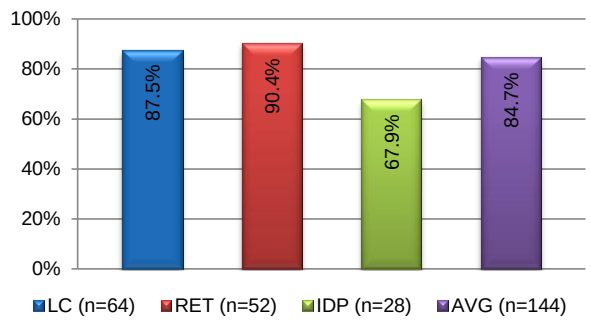
7. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Summary

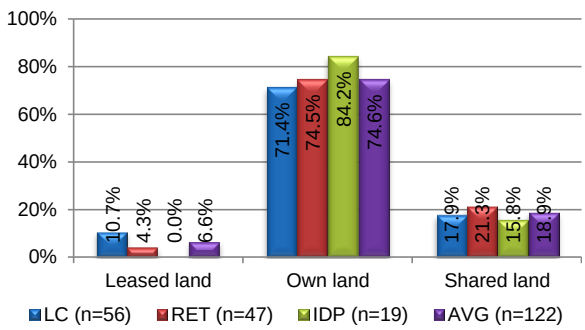
Agriculture: Of surveyed households, 90.4% of returnee households, 87.5% of local community households and 67.9% of IDP households have access to agricultural land. In 1391, on average, 3.0 jeribs of land were cultivated by local community households, 2.7 jeribs by returnee households and 2.3 jeribs by IDP households. Among returnee and IDP households, a lack of water was the reason for not cultivating more land, while for local community households the main reason was landmines. Wheat was the most important crop for over two-fifths of all household types, while barley was the most important crop for 29.8% of returnee households, 26.3% of IDP households and 23.2% of local community households. Pulses, potato and alfalfa were the most important crops for remaining households. Of all households surveyed, only one local community household has access to a garden plot.

Livestock: Some form of livestock is owned by 93.8% of local community households, 88.5% of returnee households and 85.7% of IDP households. Among households that do, approximately 90.0% in all three groups own goats. Over four-fifths of local community households own sheep and horses compared with approximately two-thirds of both returnee and IDP households. Comparable proportions in all three groups own oxen (72.0% approx.) and cows (30.0% approx.). Proportionally more local community households (61.7%) own donkeys than do IDP (50.0%) and returnee (47.8%) households. IDP households were significantly more likely to own camels and chickens than other household types.

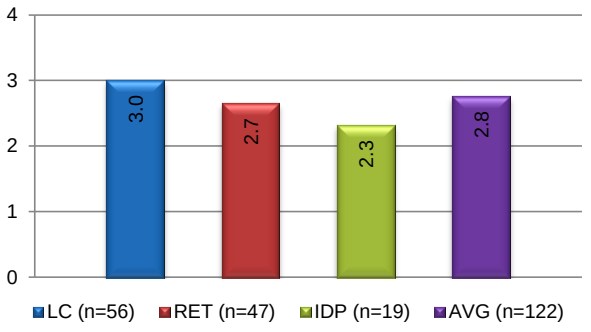
7.1 Percentage of HHs with access to agricultural land



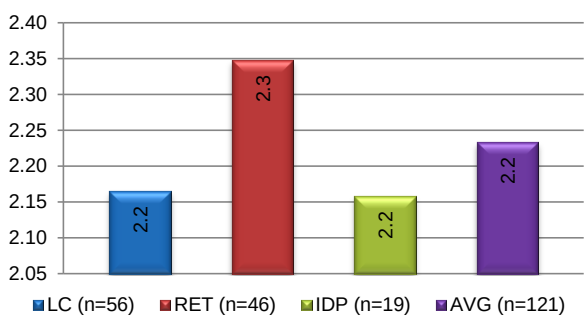
7.2 Status of land ownership



7.3 Average area of land cultivated in 1391 (jeribs)



7.4 Average area of accessible irrigated land (jeribs)



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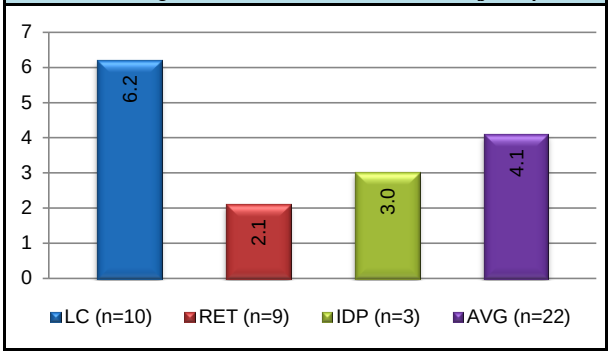
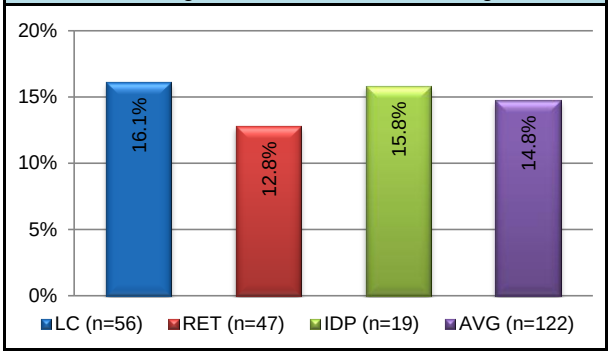
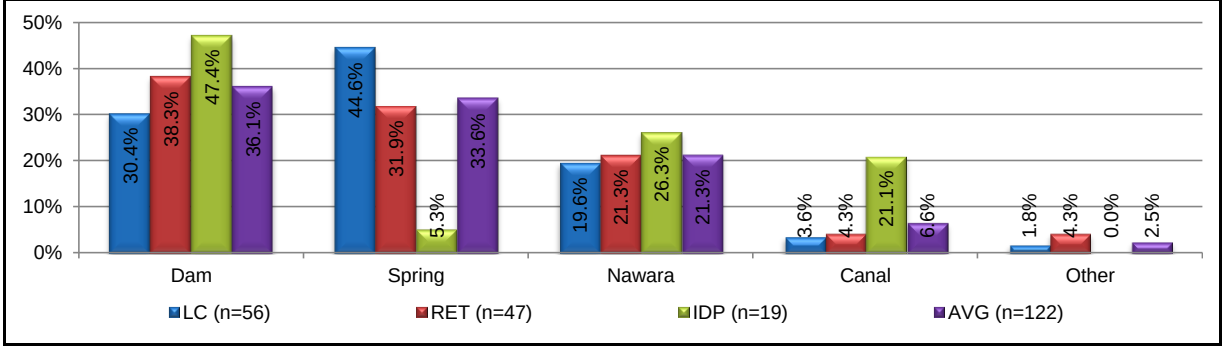
7.5 Average area of accessible rainfed land (jeribs)



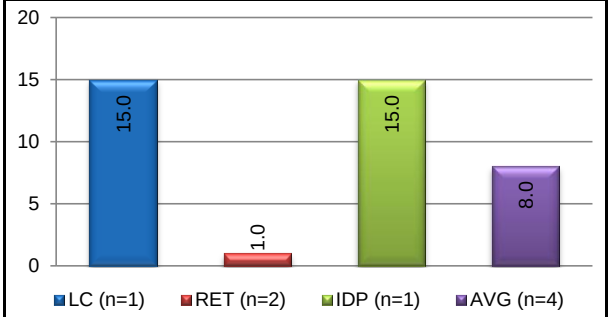
7.6 Percentage of HHs that lack sufficient irrigation



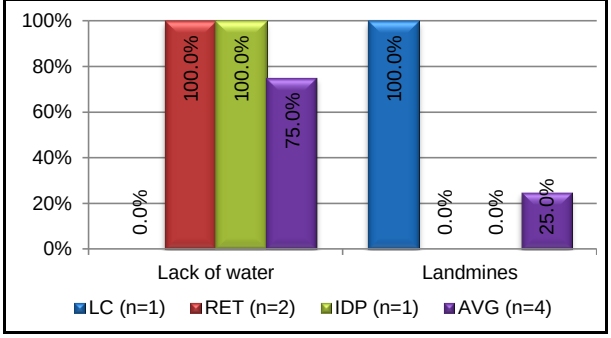
7.7 Main source of irrigation water



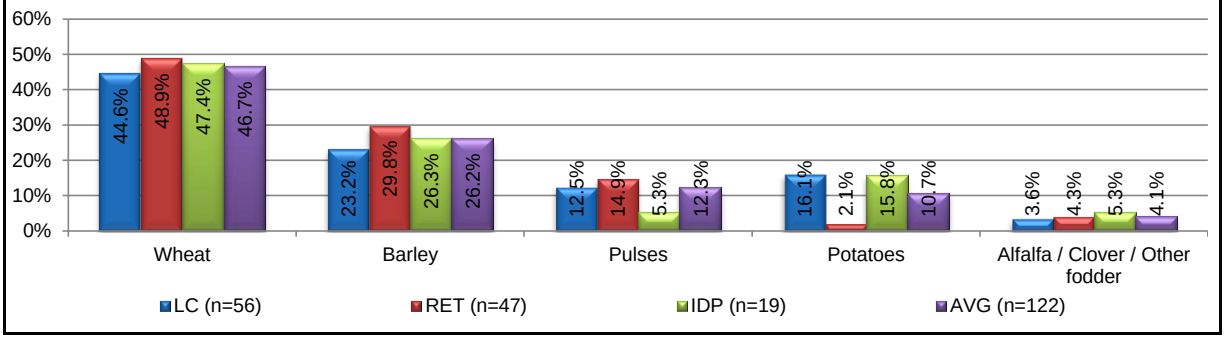
7.8 Average area of irrigated land left fallow in most recent summer



7.9 Main reasons for not cultivating irrigated land



7.10 Most important crop harvested in 1391



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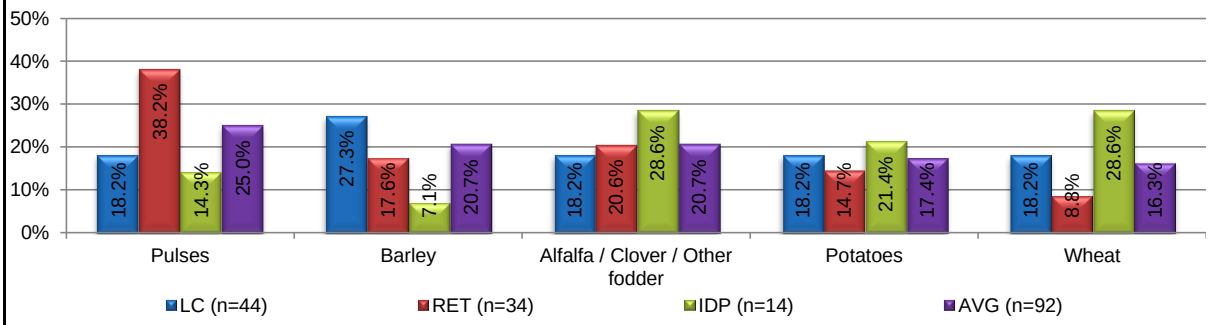
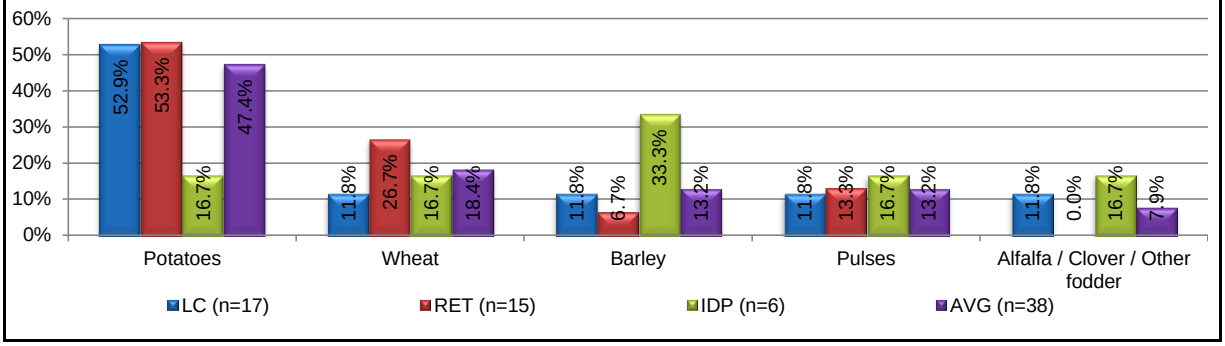
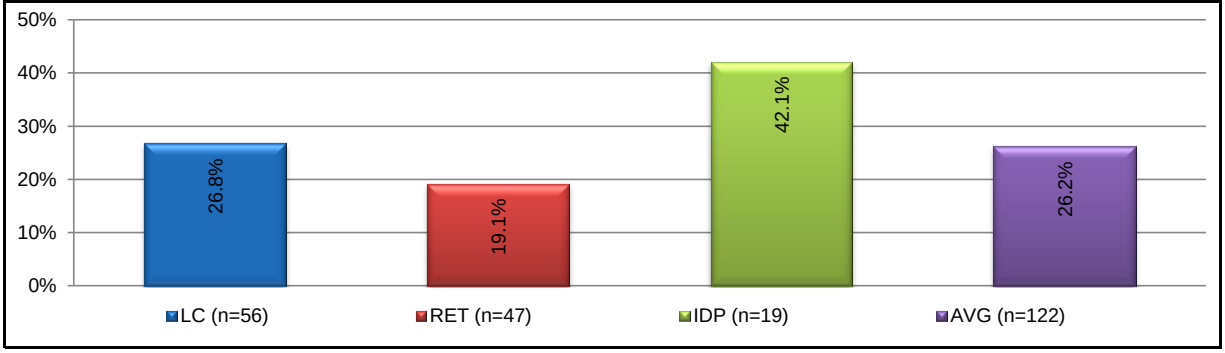
7.11 Second most important crop harvested in 1391



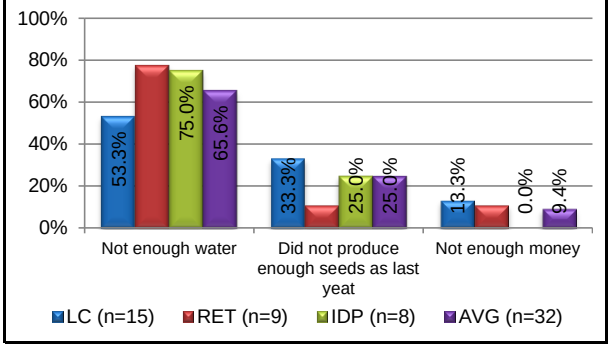
7.12 Third most important crop harvested in 1391



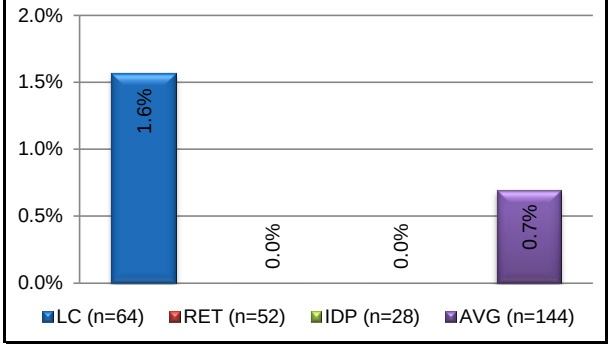
7.13 Percentage of HHs with insufficient main crop seeds



7.14 Reasons for insufficient main crop seeds



7.15 Percentage of HHs with access to a garden plot



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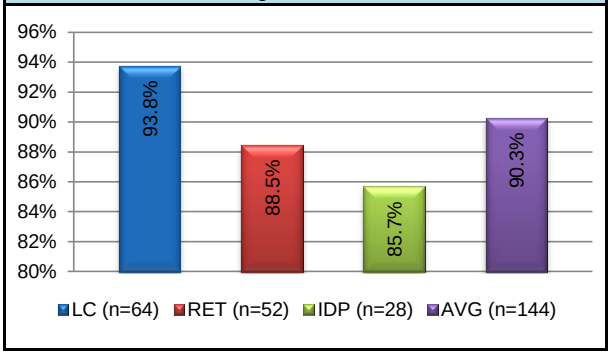
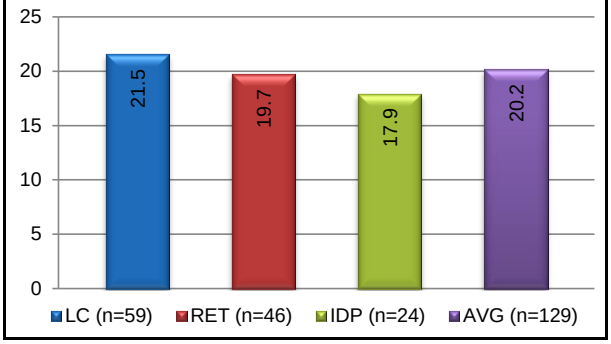
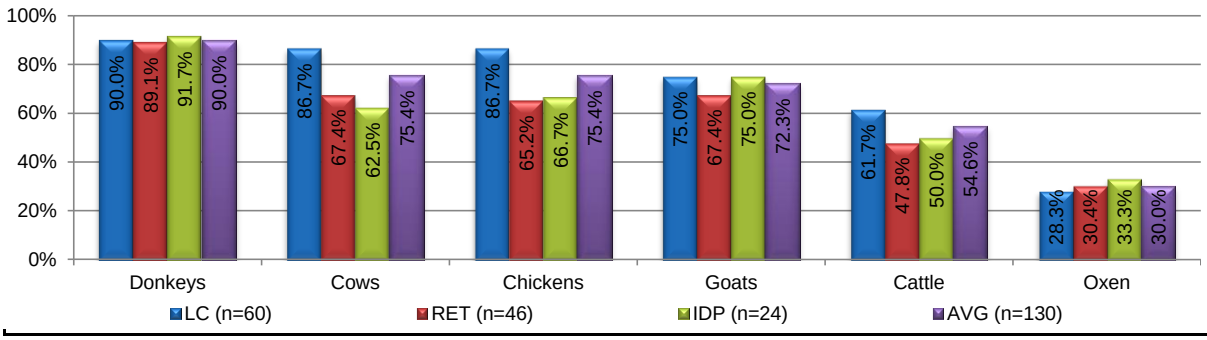
7.16 Percentage of HHs with livestock



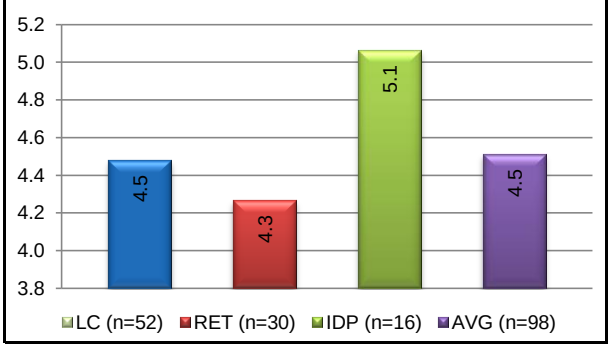
7.17 Average major livestock owned by HH type



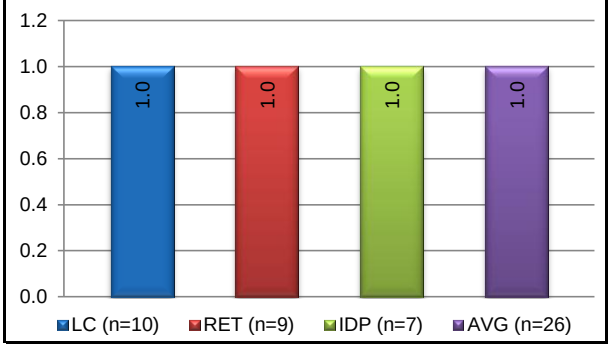
7.18 Type of livestock owned by HH type



7.19 Average poultry and other birds owned by HH type



7.20 Average dogs owned by HH type



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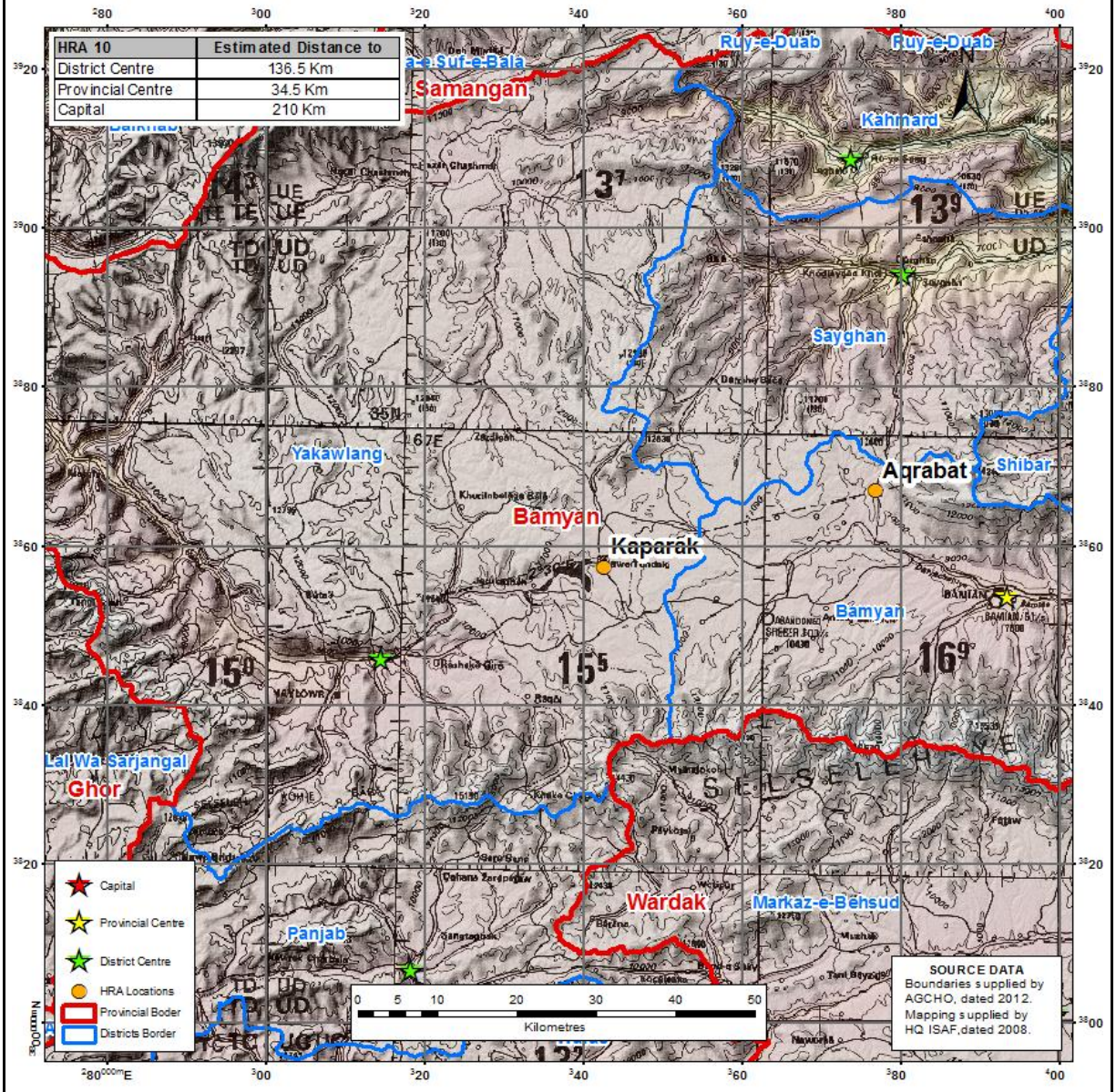
8. ACCESS TO SERVICES PROFILE



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8. ACCESS TO SERVICES PROFILE

Summary

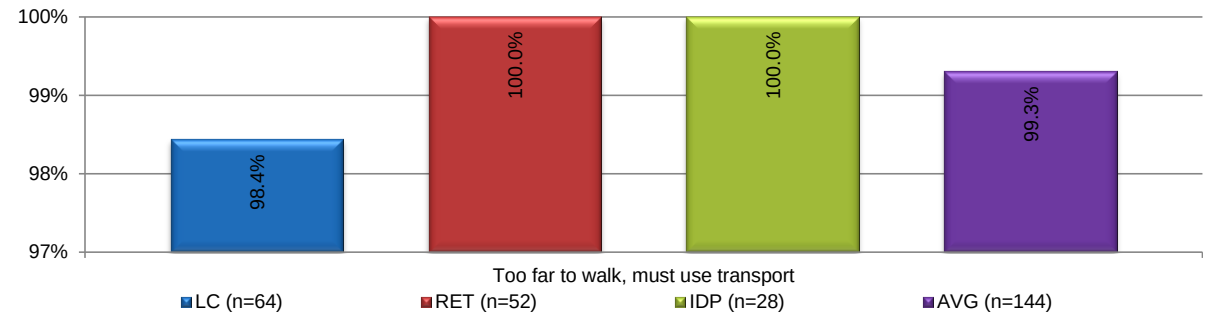
All of three household types stated that the Provincial Centre is too far to walk to. In the last three months, the main reasons for travelling to the Provincial Centre for all three household types were to purchase goods or services or to go to hospital. Moreover, all three household types stated that the nearest police station is more than 1 hour.

Over two-thirds (68.8%) of local community households and three-quarters (75.0%) of both returnee and 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 too far to walk. The nearest hospital is too far to walk for all household types.

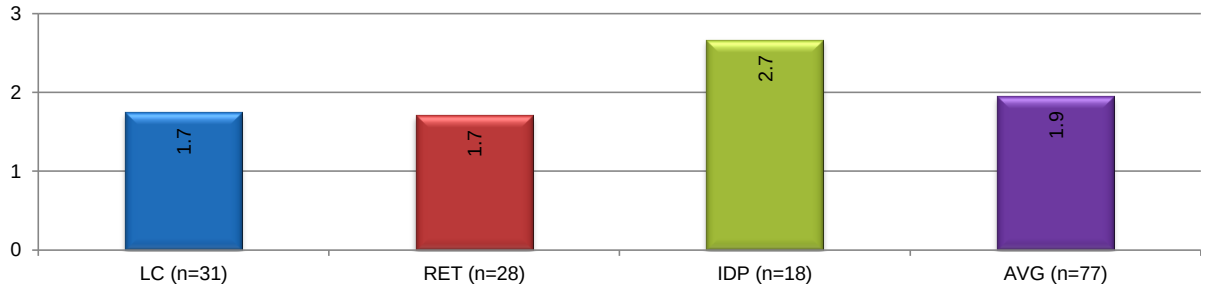
Over three-fifths (62.5%) of local community, over two-quarters (56.4%) of returnee households and two-thirds (67.9%) of IDP households stated their employment area is less than 15 minutes. Over 85% of three household types stated their access to transport is more than 1 hour away.

For all community households, the nearest primary, secondary schools and high schools for both boys and girls are located 15-60 minutes away on foot except for boys' high school among returnee households is too far to walk, must use transport.

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



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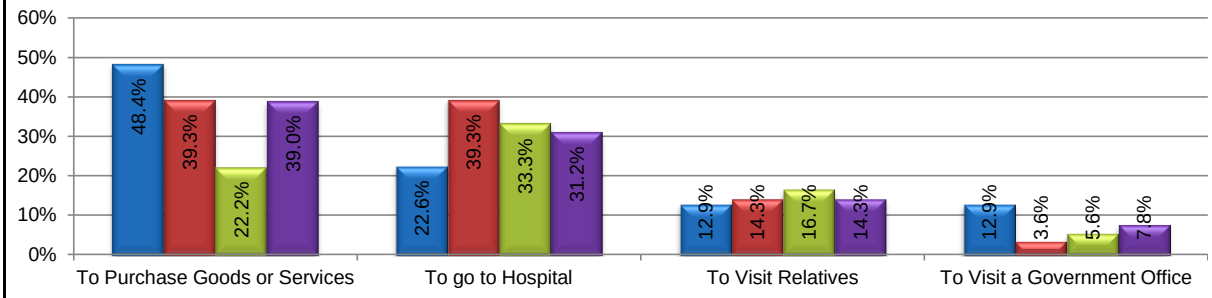
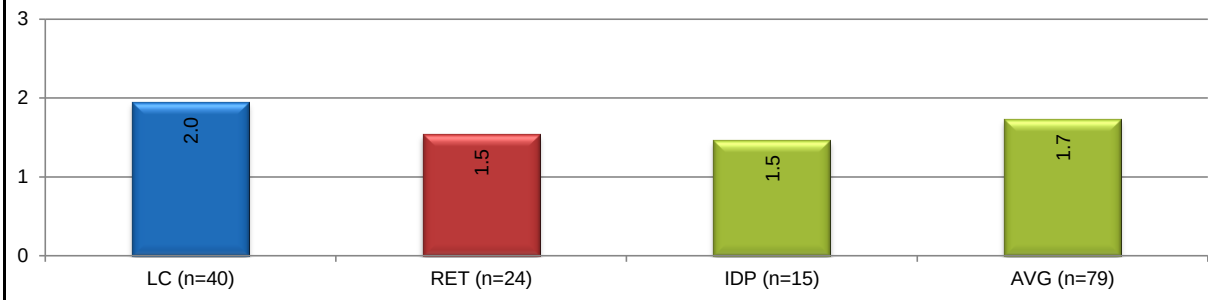
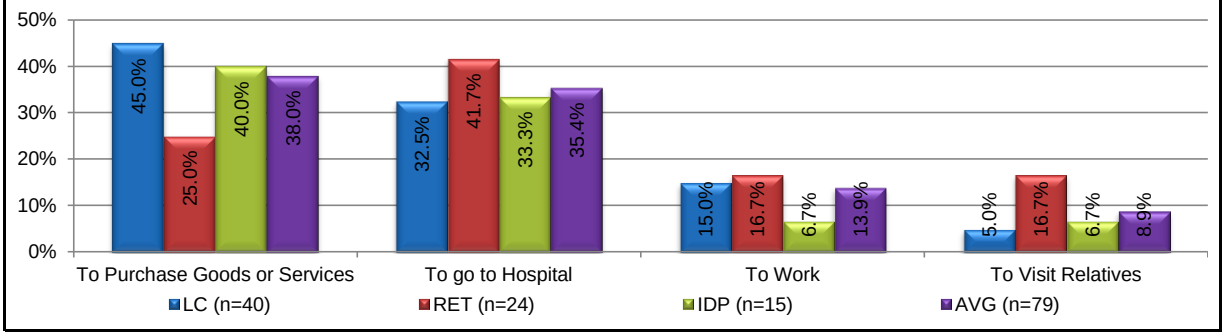
8.3 Main reasons for travelling to Province Centre in last three months



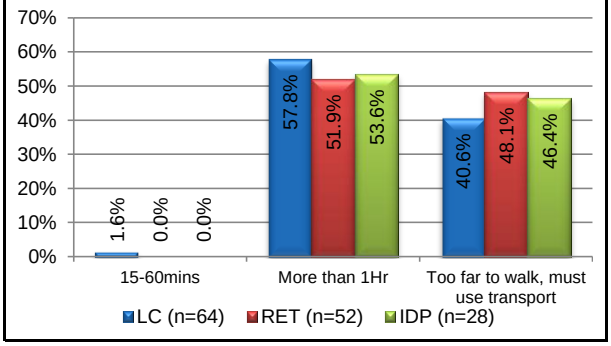
8.4 Average number of times a HH member has travelled outside Province Centre in last three months



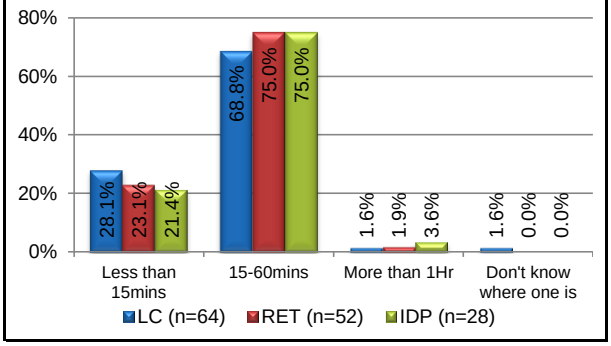
8.5 Main reasons for travelling outside Province Centre in last three months



8.6 Police Station

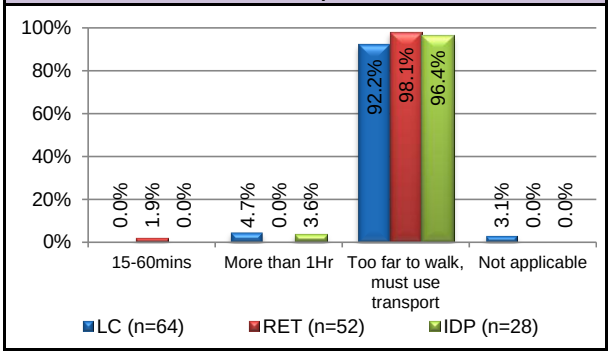


8.7 Public Health Centre

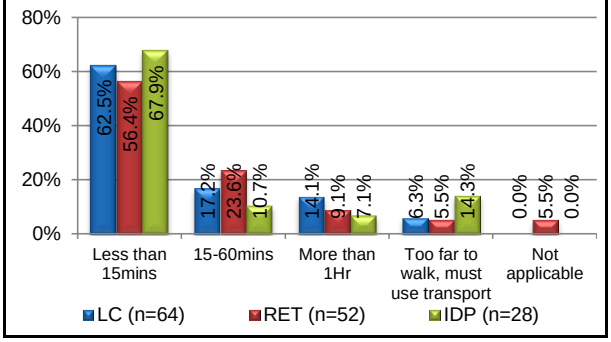


High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

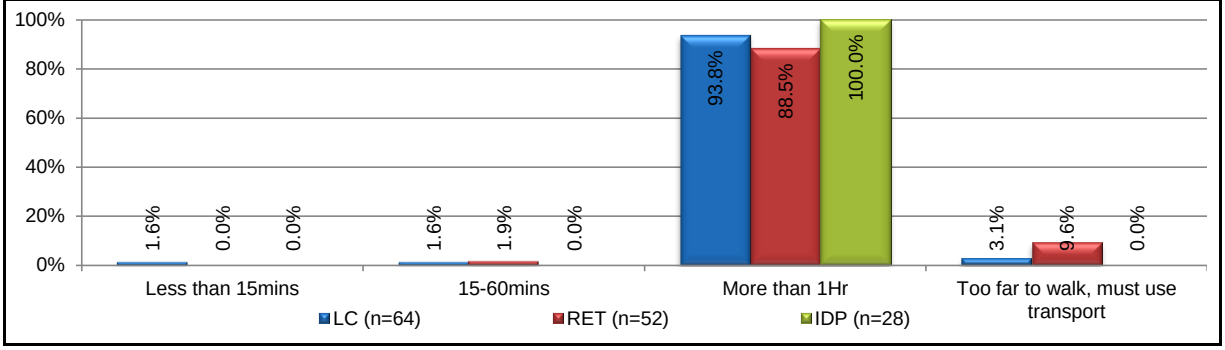
8.8 Hospital



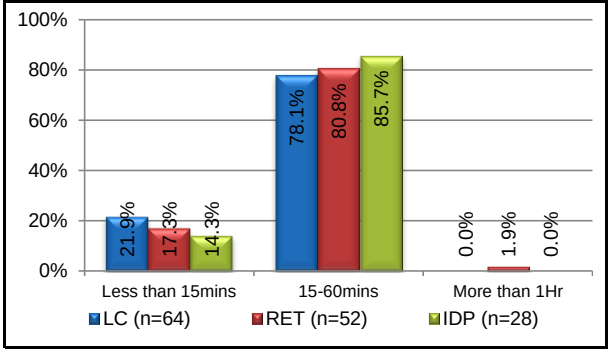
8.9 Employment Area



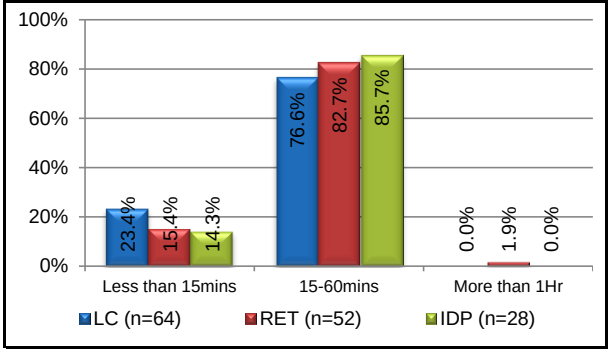
8.10 Transport



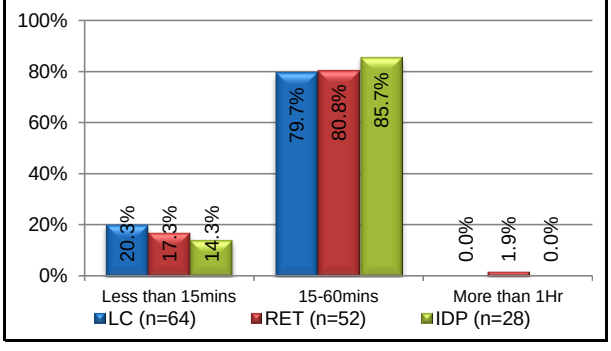
8.11 Boys' Primary School



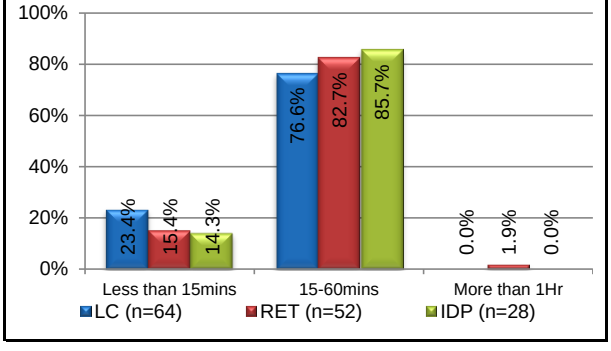
8.12 Girls' Primary School



8.13 Boys' Secondary School



8.14 Girls' Secondary School



High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
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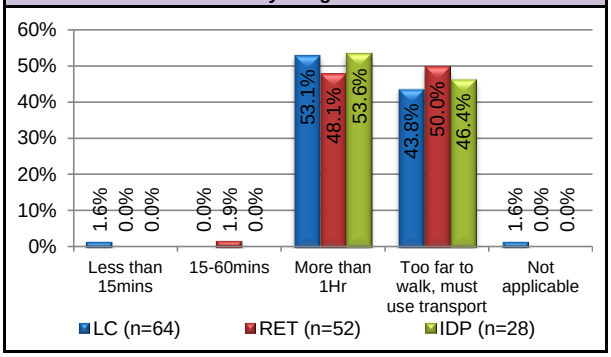
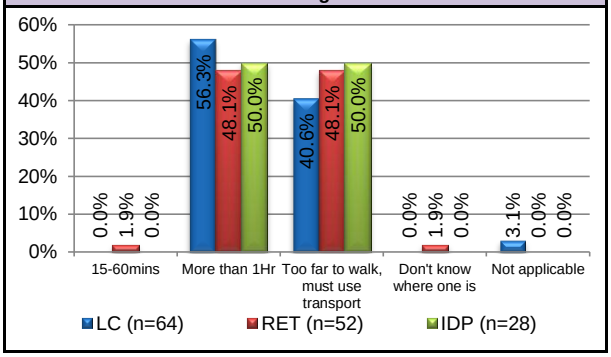
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

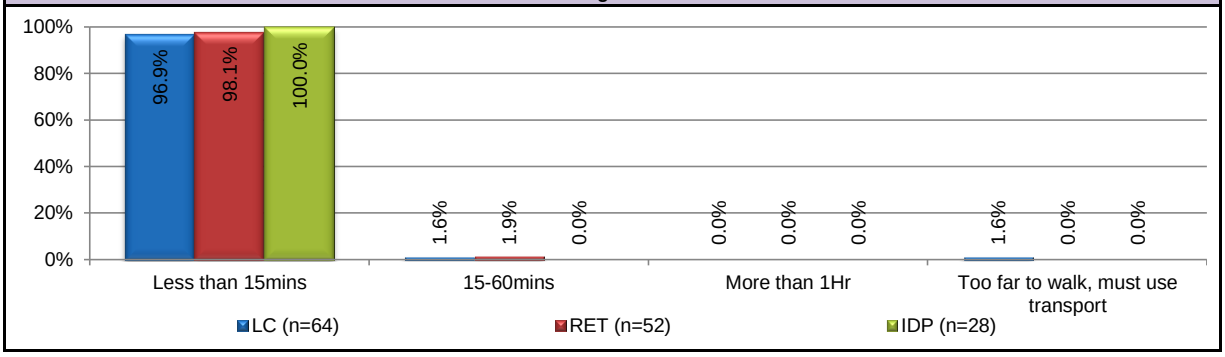
8.15 Boys' High School



8.16 Girls' High School



8.17 Drinking Water Source



High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

9. EDUCATION PROFILE

Summary

Among those aged five years and over, 55.9% of the local community, 53.3% of returnees and 51.6% of IDPs reported to be literate. Of these, 69.1% of local community males, 60.6% of returnee males and 65.5% of IDP males reported to be literate. Similarly, 42.3% of local community females, 45.5% of returnee females and 33.3% of IDP females reported to be literate.

Among adults aged eighteen years and over, 71.9% of local community males, 76.7% of returnee males and 86.2% of IDP males did not achieve any school grade. Similarly, 90.4% of local community females, 91.5% of returnee females and 97.7% of IDP females had not achieved any school grade.

Among males aged 6 to 24 years, 63.9% of local community males, 69.2% of returnee males and 65.4% of IDPs males reported to be currently attending school. Among females aged 6 to 24 years, 50.0% of local community females, 51.4% of returnees and 33.3% 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 their families didn't allow them. Proportionally less IDP members (11.9%) of those aged 6 to 24 years didn't attend school because they didn't like school or didn't learn enough compared to returnee (20.3%) and local community (20.2%). A further, 13.7% of those aged 6 to 24 years across all three groups didn't attend school because they needed to work to help family.

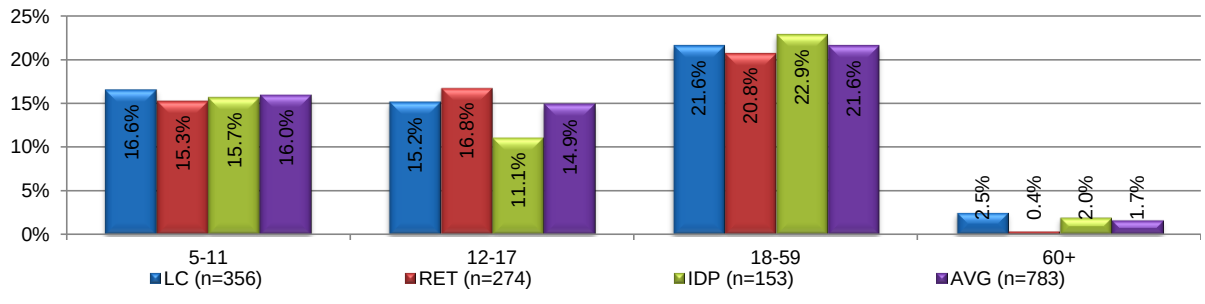
9.1 Male literacy rate within each age group by household type

Male		Age Group				Total
		5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	Total	39	28	99	15	181
	Yes	33	25	59	8	125
	%	84.6%	89.3%	59.6%	53.3%	69.1%
RET	Total	32	24	70	16	142
	Yes	23	23	39	1	86
	%	71.9%	95.8%	55.7%	6.3%	60.6%
IDP	Total	18	11	49	9	87
	Yes	15	11	28	3	57
	%	83.3%	100.0%	57.1%	33.3%	65.5%
ALL	Total	89	63	218	40	410
	Yes	71	59	126	12	268
	%	79.8%	93.7%	57.8%	30.0%	65.4%

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	36	35	95	9	175
	Yes	26	29	18	1	74
	%	72.2%	82.9%	18.9%	11.1%	42.3%
RET	Total	23	27	71	11	132
	Yes	19	23	18	0	60
	%	82.6%	85.2%	25.4%	0.0%	45.5%
IDP	Total	13	10	39	4	66
	Yes	9	6	7	0	22
	%	69.2%	60.0%	17.9%	0.0%	33.3%
ALL	Total	72	72	205	24	373
	Yes	54	58	43	1	156
	%	75.0%	80.6%	21.0%	4.2%	41.8%

9.3 Age distribution of literate household members



High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
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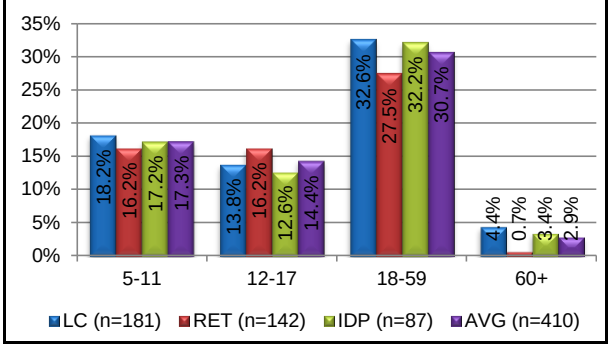
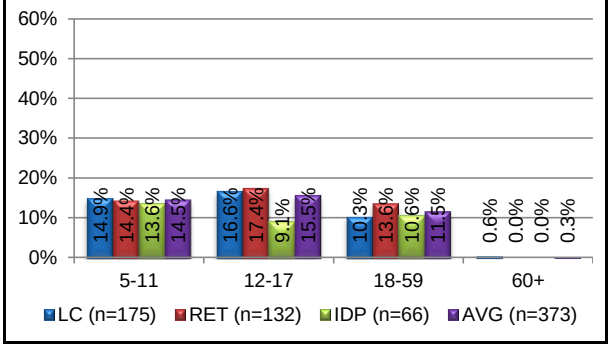
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

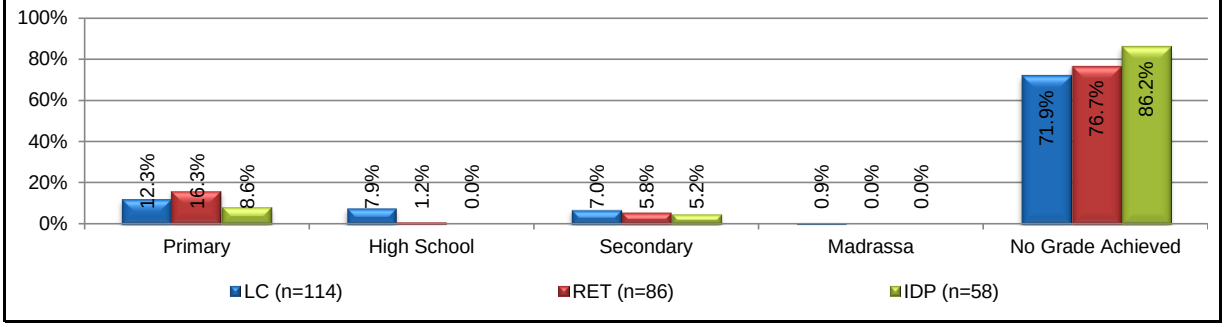
9.4 Percentage of literate males by age group



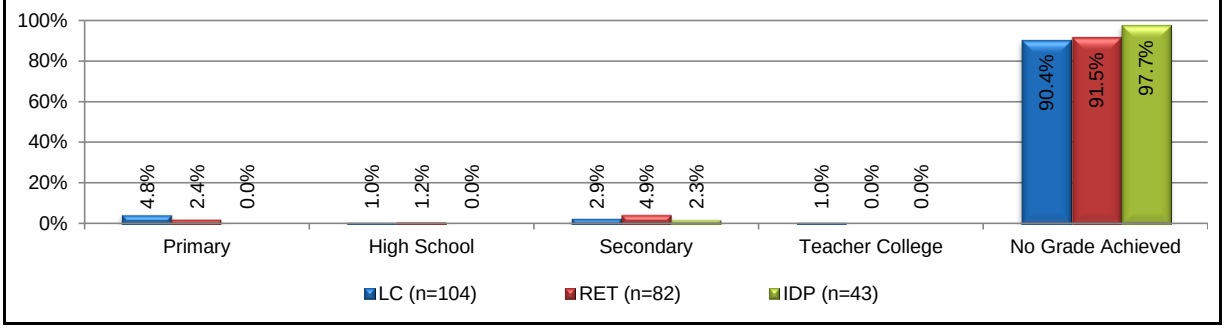
9.5 Percentage of literate females by age group



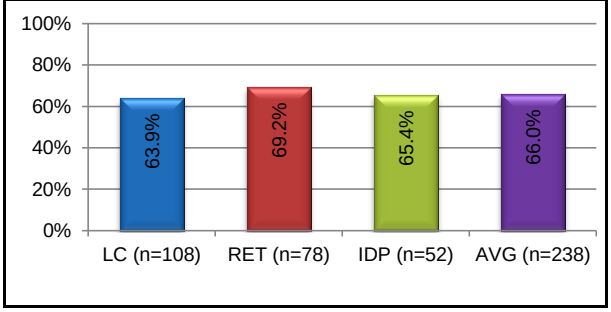
9.6 Highest school grade achieved by adult males (18+)



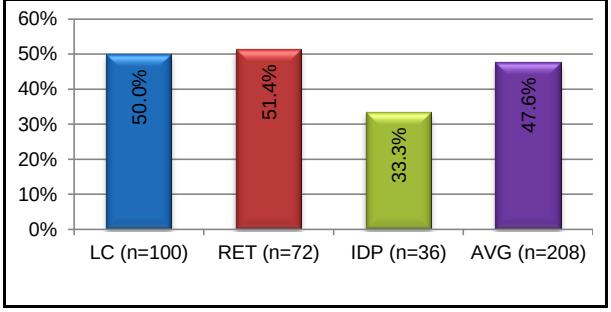
9.7 Highest school grade achieved by adult females (18+)



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 Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
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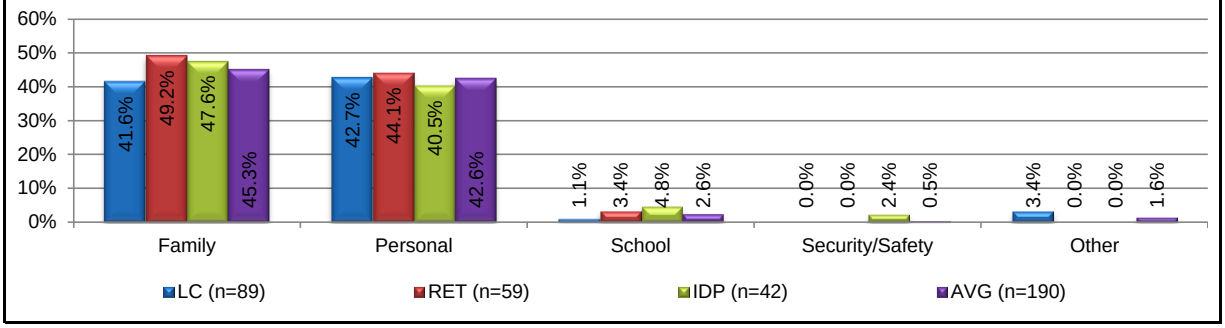
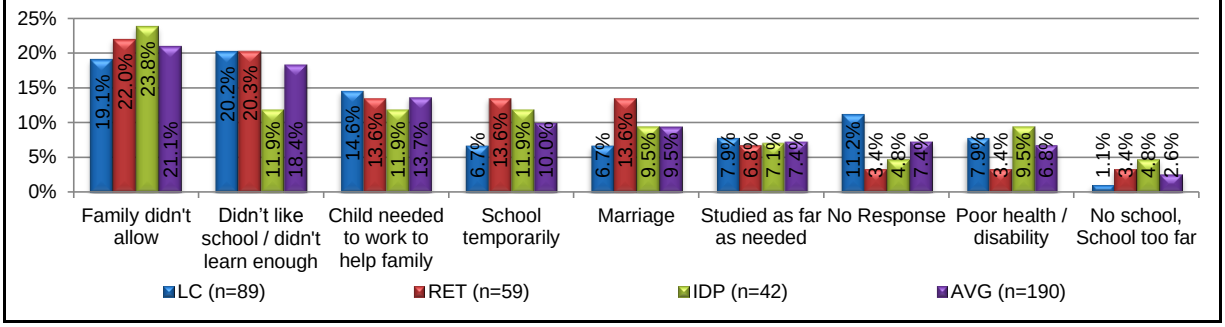
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

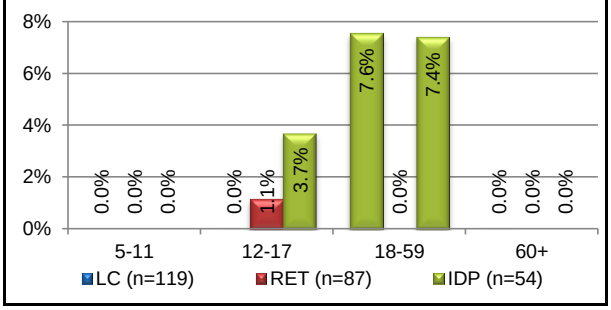
9.10.1 General reasons for not attending school



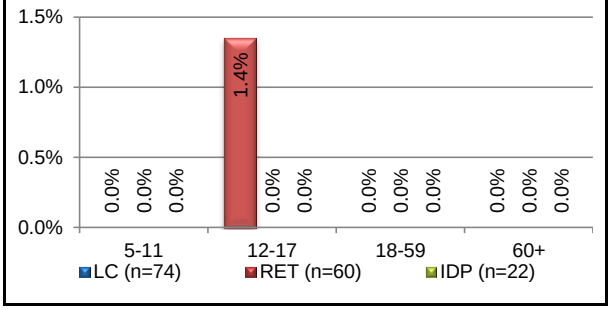
9.10.2 Specific reasons for not attending school



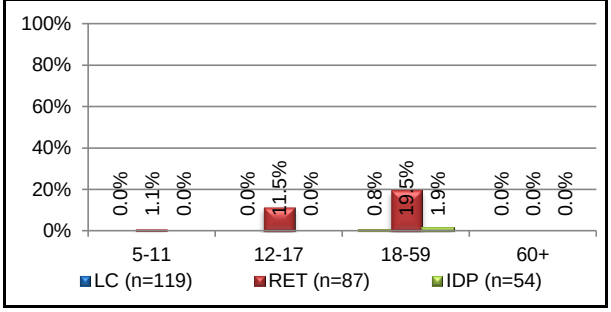
9.11 Age distribution of males who received education in another province



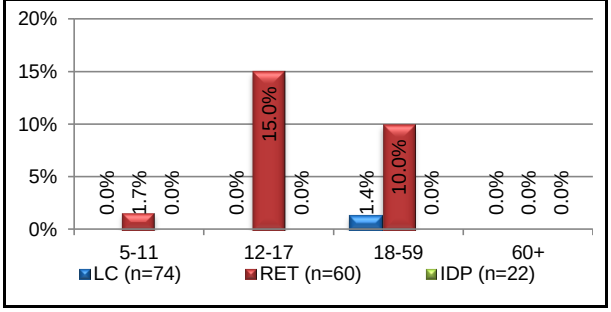
9.12 Age distribution of females who received education in another province



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 Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

10. HEALTH PROFILE

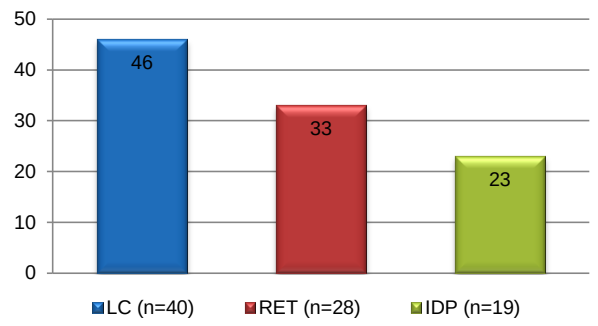
Summary

62.5% of local community households, 53.8% of returnee households and 67.9% 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. 56.3% of local community, 63.5% of returnee and 71.4% 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 comprehensive health center was visited most by all three household groups, followed by the Regional Hospital and the private health facility. The most common reasons for seeking medical treatment by local community households were respiratory problems (35.6%), infectious problems (16.9%), digestive problems (13.6%) and cardiovascular problems (8.5%). Similarly, for returnee households the most common reasons were infectious diseases (38.6%), respiratory problems (27.3%), and treatment of digestive problems (13.6%). Among IDP households, the main reasons for seeking medical treatment were infectious diseases (38.7%), respiratory problems (29.0%), and treatment of digestive problems (9.7%).

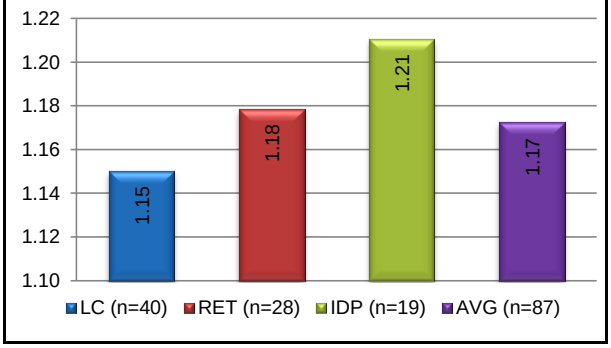
Of the 243 females aged 13-49 years that were included in the survey, a total of 60 were reported to be married among local community households (n=27), returnee households (n=17) and IDP households (n=16). Based on this data, the average number of births stands at 4.3 for local community females, 4.2 for returnee females and 4.4 for IDP females. Correspondingly, the average number of infant/child deaths is 1.1 for local community females, 0.9 for returnee females and 0.8 for IDP females. Of the 53 females aged 13-49 years that have given birth, 47.8% of local community females, 40.0% of returnee and 73.3% of IDP females received antenatal care during their last pregnancy with an average of 4.04 antenatal care visits per mother, and 24.1% had the assistance of a midwife during delivery.

With regard to children under the age of five, all of local community children, 92.9% of returnee children and 77.8% of IDP children have been registered with the civil authorities. Over the course of the previous month, 88.9% of local community under-fives, 85.7% of returnee under-fives and 81.5% of IDP under-fives have received a Vitamin A capsule, and 7.4% of local community and 21.4% of returnee children have suffered from diarrhea. Furthermore, 25.9% of local community children and 18.5% 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



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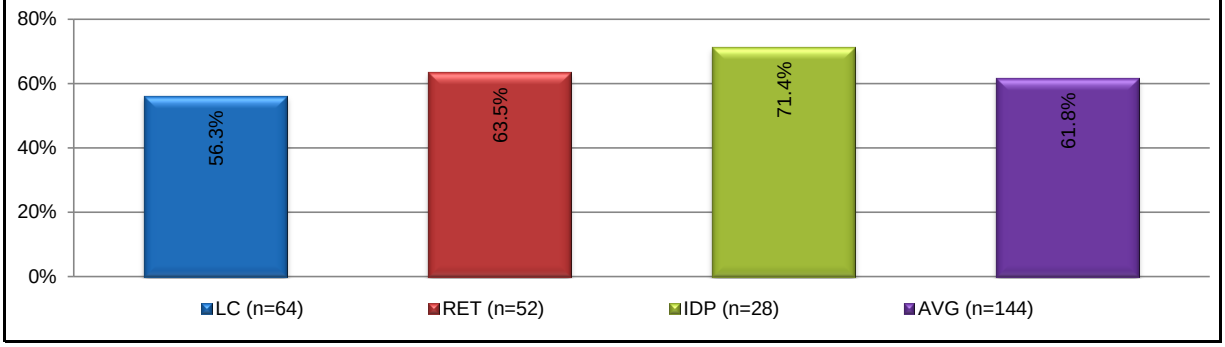
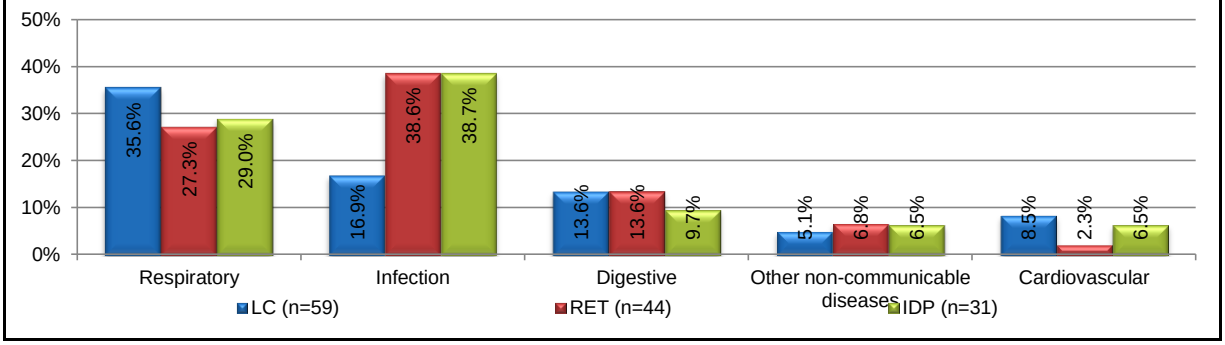
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

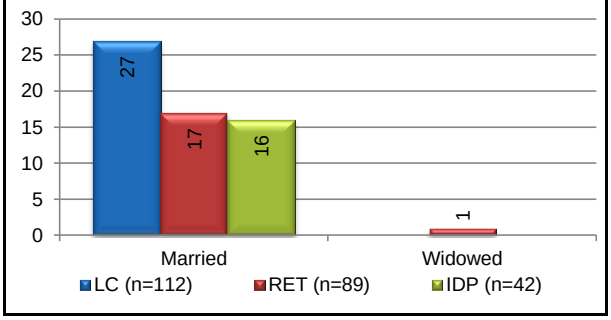
10.1.3 Percentage of HHs with at least one member who sought treatment from a health provider, a pharmacy or traditional healer without staying overnight



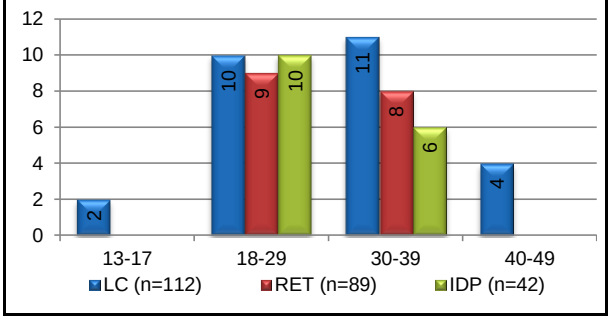
10.1.4 Reasons for seeking treatment



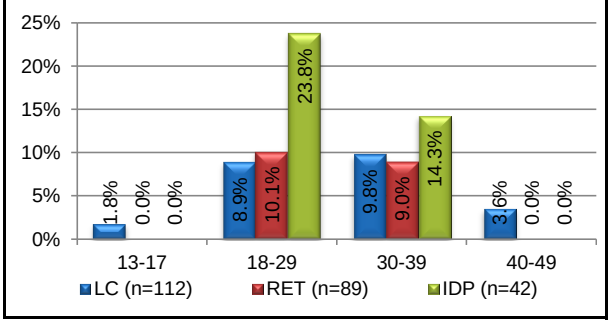
10.2.1 Number of married women who completed survey



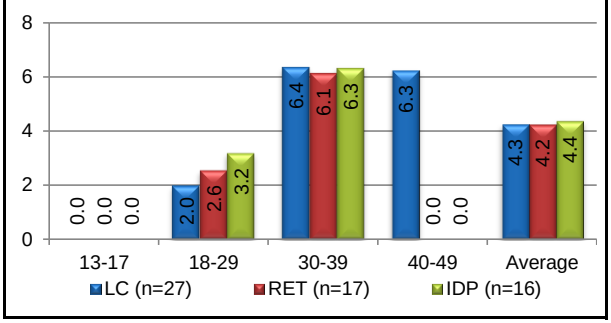
10.2.2 Age distribution of married women who completed survey



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



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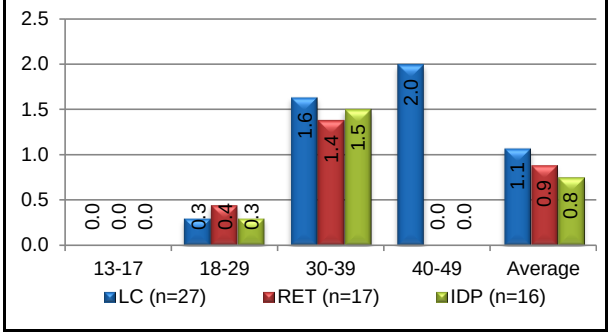
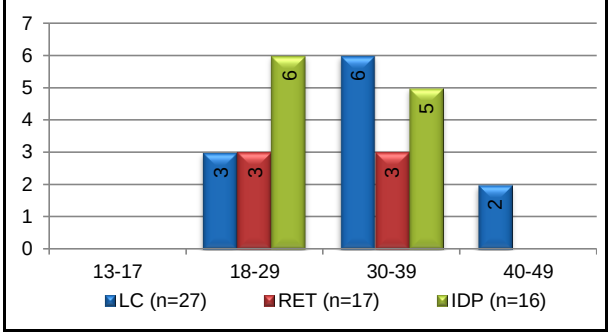
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

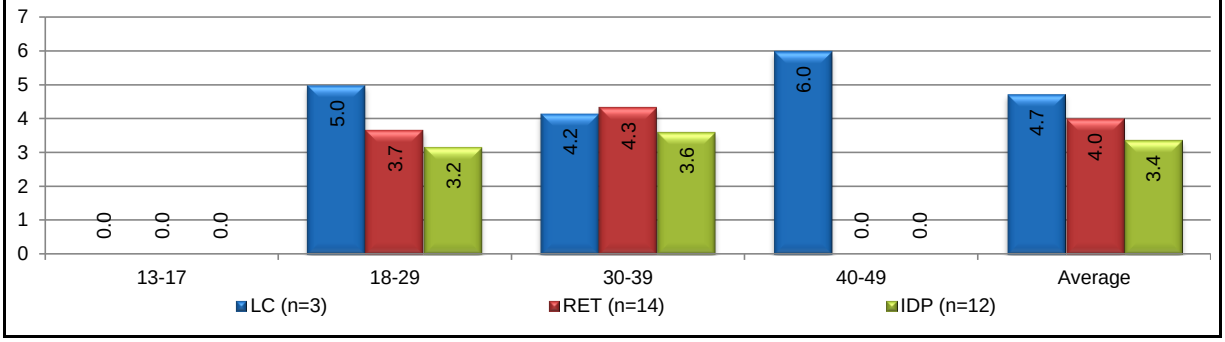
10.2.5 Average number of infant/child deaths per woman by age group



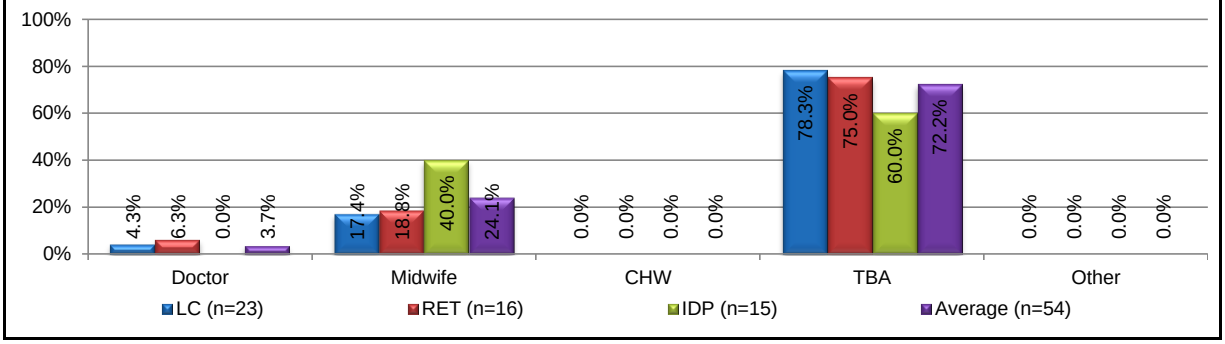
10.2.6 Age distribution of women who received antenatal care



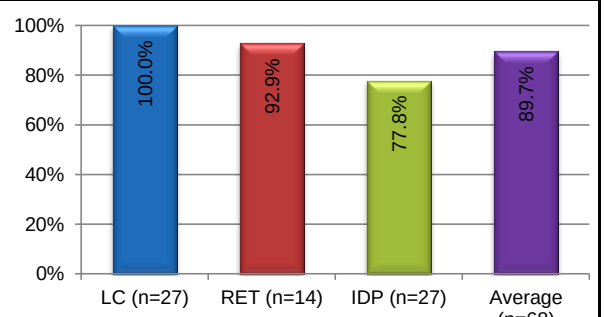
10.2.7 Average number of antenatal visits during last pregnancy by age group



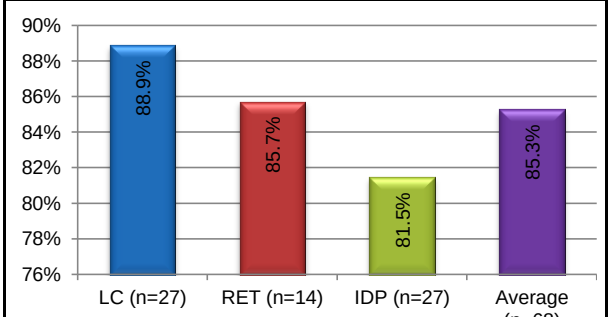
10.2.8 Provider of antenatal care and delivery assistance during last birth



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

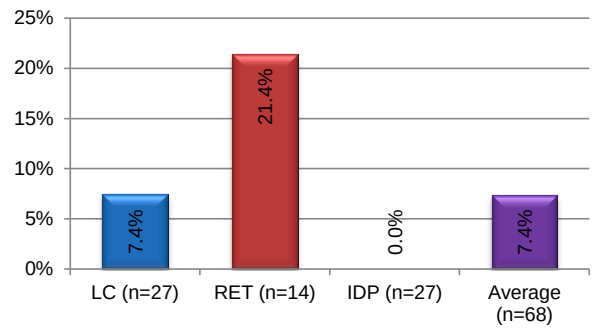


10.2.10 Percentage of children under the age of five who received Vitamin A capsule in the last month

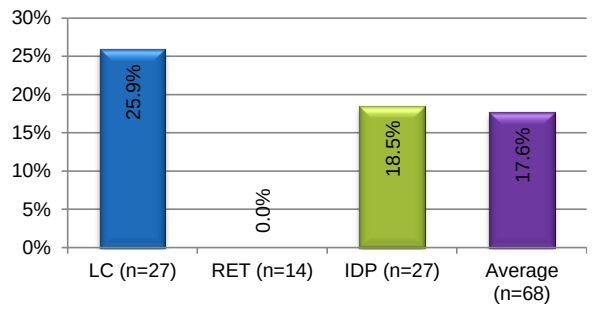


High Return Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9310	Bamyan	District	931001	Bamyan	UN Region	CH Central Highlands

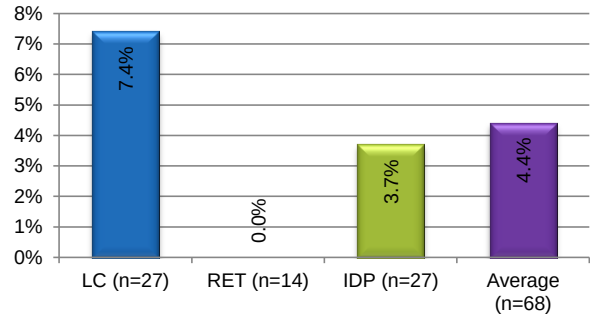
10.2.11 Percentage of children under the age of five who had Diarrhoea in the last month



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 Area Community Profile	Kaparak, Bamyan, Bamyan									Date generated dd / mm / yyyy
										30/09/2012
HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
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11. HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS AND COPING STRATEGIES

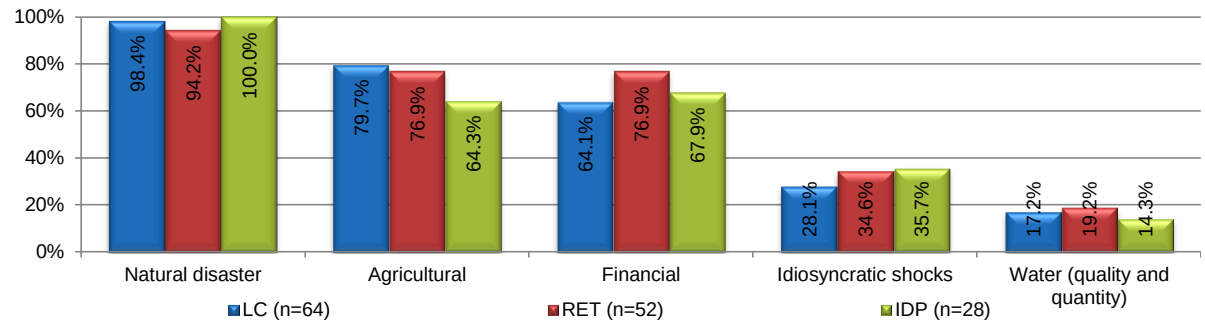
Summary

Among local community households, 93.8% were affected by severe winter conditions, two-thirds (67.2%) by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, three-fifths (56.3%) by unusually high increases in food prices, over two-quarters (54.7%) by heavy rains preventing work and two-fifths (40.6%) by late damaging frosts. Four-fifths (79.7%) of local community households responded to these shocks by decreasing expenditures, 70.3% took loans, two-quarters (48.3%) purchased food on credit from traders, two-fifths (39.1%) and over two-fifths (43.8%) reduced quantity of diet in order to cope with shocks.

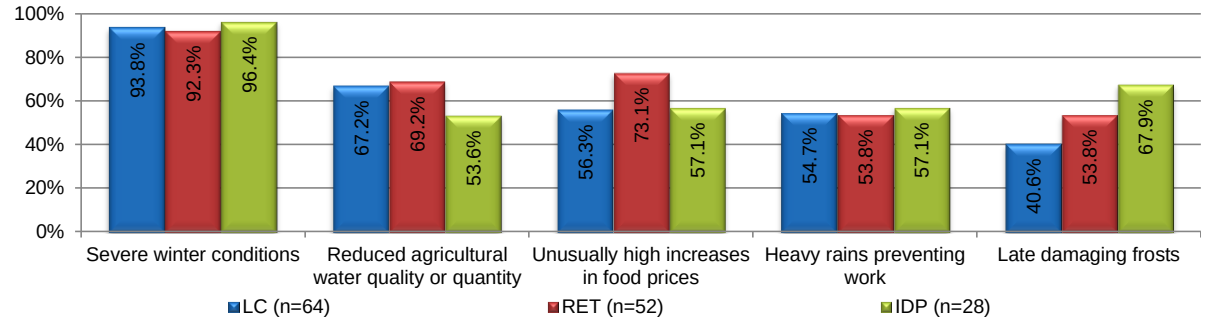
Among returnee households, 92.3% were affected by severe winter conditions, two-thirds (69.2%) by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, three-quarters (73.1%) by unusually high increases in food prices, over two-quarters (53.8%) by heavy rains preventing work and two-quarters (53.8%) by late damaging frosts. Over four-fifths (82.7%) of returnee households responded to these shocks by decreasing expenditures, three-fifths (61.5%) took loans, three-fifths (63.5%) purchased food on credit from traders, two-fifths (46.2%) and over one-quarter (28.8%) reduced quantity of diet in order to cope with shocks.

Among IDP households, 92.3% were affected by severe winter conditions, two-thirds (69.2%) by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, three-quarters (73.1%) by unusually high increases in food prices, over two-quarters (53.8%) by heavy rains preventing work and two-quarters (53.8%) by late damaging frosts. Over four-fifths (89.3%) of IDP households responded to these shocks by decreasing expenditures, three-quarters (71.4%) took loans, three-fifths (64.3%) purchased food on credit from traders, one-third (32.1%) and two-fifths (39.3%) reduced quantity of diet in order to cope with shocks.

11.1 General household shocks in 1390



11.2 Specific household shocks in 1390



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HRA Code	10					Completion Percentage				100%
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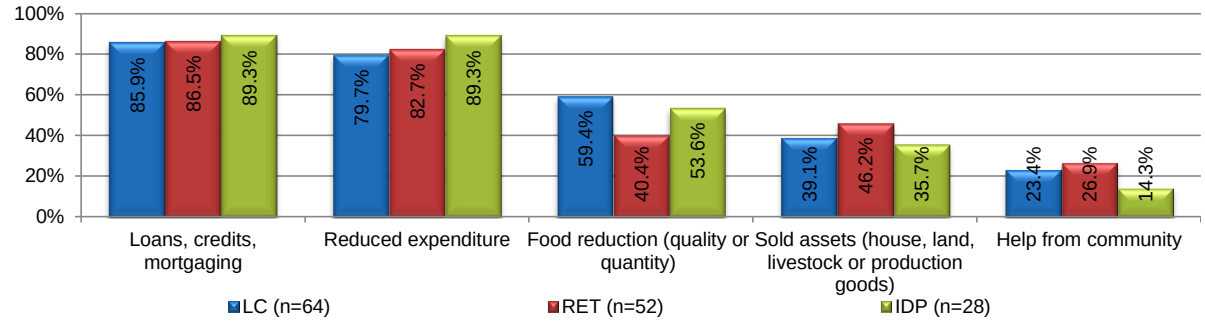
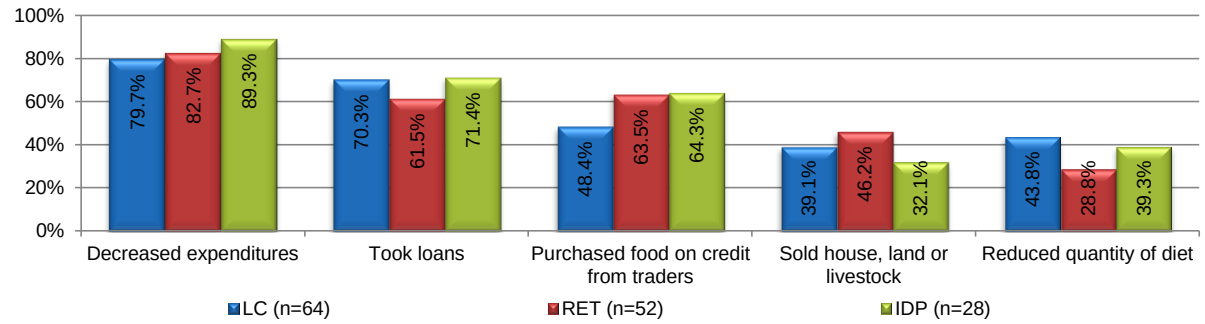
11.3 General coping strategies employed in response to household shocks in 1390



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



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12. PROTECTION PROFILE

Summary

Of the 144 households surveyed, 72.3% had an adult male aged 18-59 years as head of household. Moreover, two returnee households have an adult female aged 18-59 years as head of household. A total of 40 households had an elderly (aged 60+) head of household of whom 2.5% were female. Four local community households, four returnee households and one IDP households were headed by a widow or widower.

Two local community females aged 16-17 years was reported to be married. Among married adults, a total of 16 local community females, 10 returnee and 11 IDP females reported to have been under-18 years of age at the time of marriage.

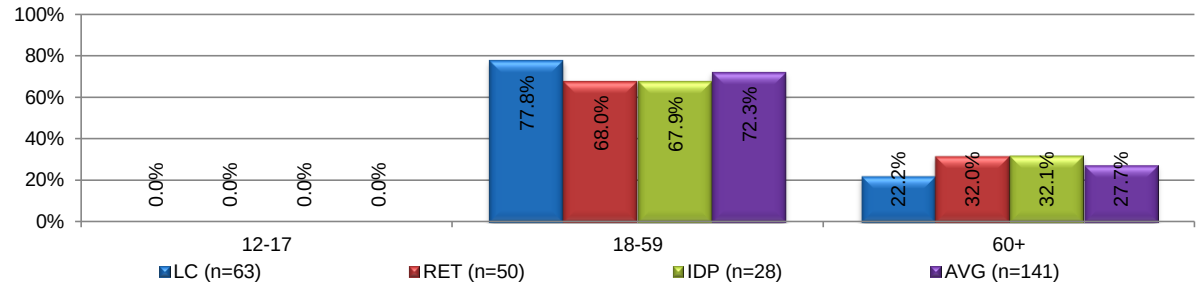
Two of local community households contained more than one wife.

The survey found 64 people living with a disability of which 54.7% were male. The most common disabilities were reported to be either physical (31.3%) or sensory (40.6%) in nature. 51.5% of disabled local community, 21.0% of disabled returnees and 58.3% of disabled IDPs were adults aged 18-59 years. 9.1% of disabled people in local community households, 31.5% of disabled people in returnee households and 25.0% of disabled people in IDP households were aged 60 years and over.

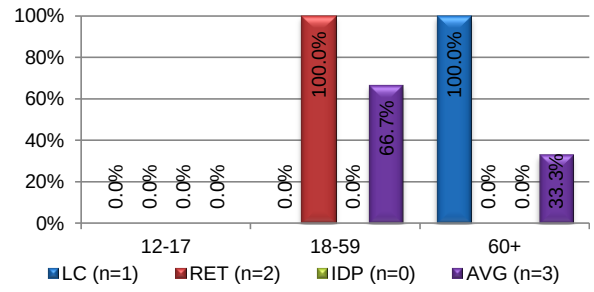
Of the 146 females aged 6-17 years, 52.2% of IDP females, 29.2% of local community females and 29.4% of returnee females are currently not attending school.

12.1 Vulnerable Groups

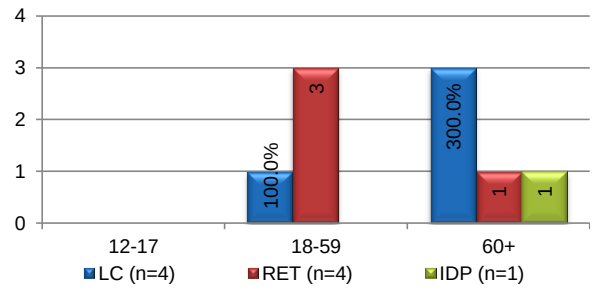
12.1.1 Age distribution of male heads of household



12.1.2 Age distribution of female heads of household



12.1.3 Age distribution of widowed heads of household



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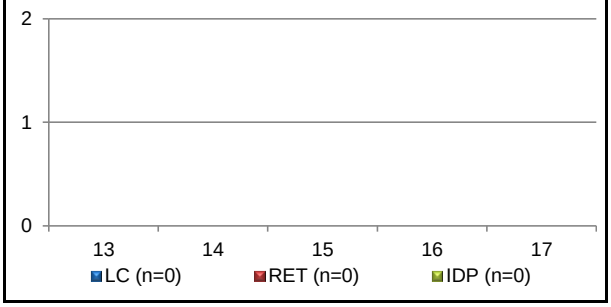
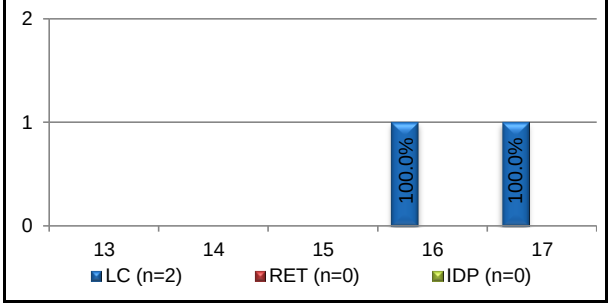
12.2 Marital Status

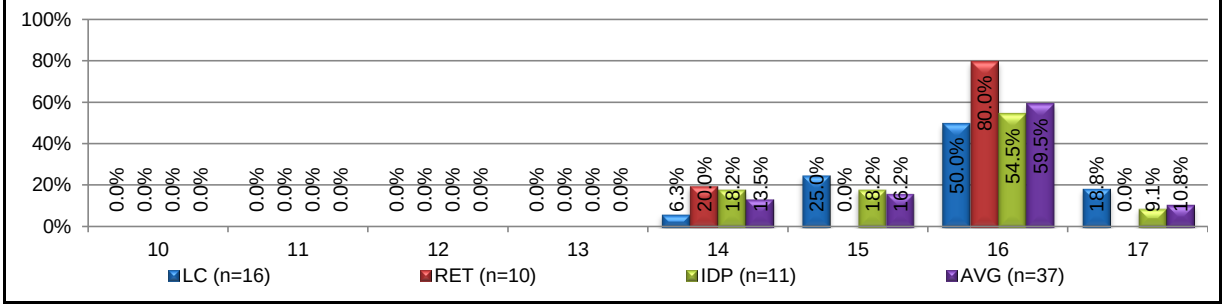
12.2.1 Age distribution of under-age males who are married



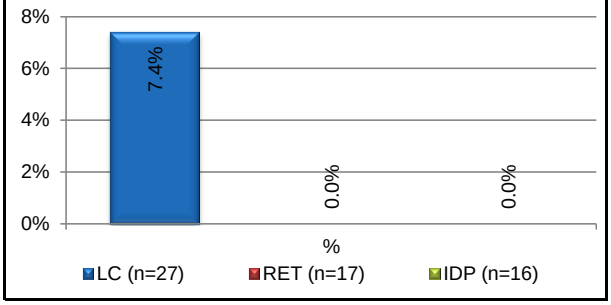
12.2.2 Age distribution of under-age females who are married



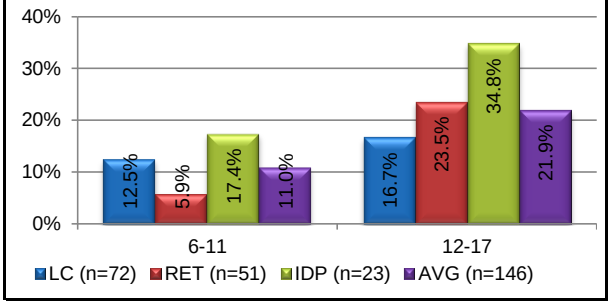
12.2.3 Marrying age of married adult women who were under-age at time of marriage



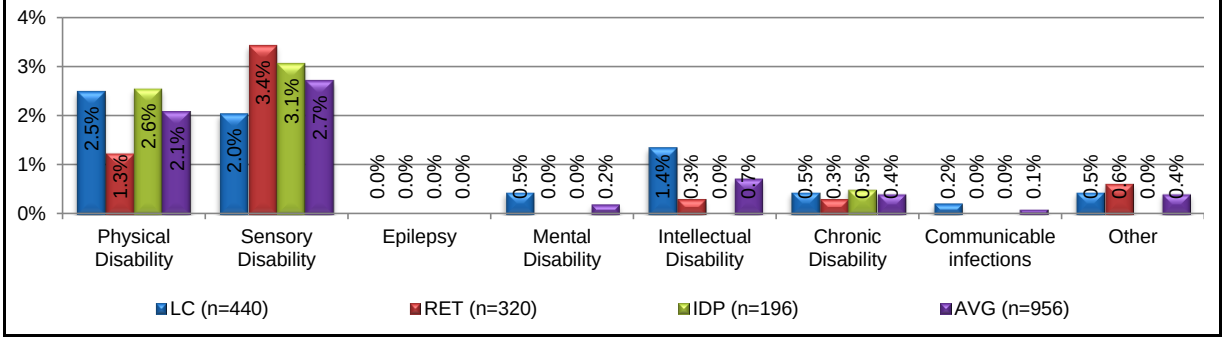
12.2.4 Households with more than one wife



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



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13. Child Labour

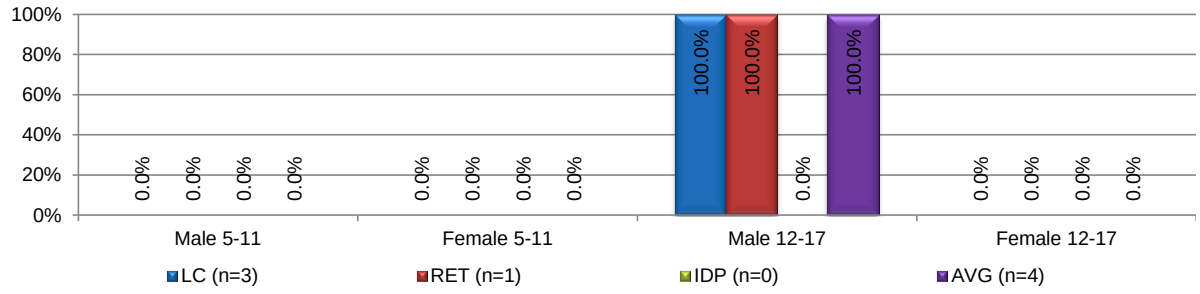
Summary

Among households surveyed, a total of 4 children were reported to be working and include 3 children aged 12-17 years among local community households and 1 child aged 12-17 years among returnee families.

Child workers belonging to local community households were reported to be working on average of 9.3 hours per day with two children of them were reported to be day labourers and one remaining child was salaried worker. The only returnee child was day labourer.

Among local community households, one child was engaged in each on agriculture, government and industry sectors. The only child in returnee households was engaged in industry 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	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
	Total Children	**2**	66.7%	**1**	33.3%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	**3**	100.0%
RET *(n=26)*	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	Total Children	**1**	100.0%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	**0**	0.0%	**1**	100.0%
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%
Total *(n=48)*	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%
	Total Children	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**4**	100.0%

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%	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%
RET *(n=26)*	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%
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%
Total *(n=48)*	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%

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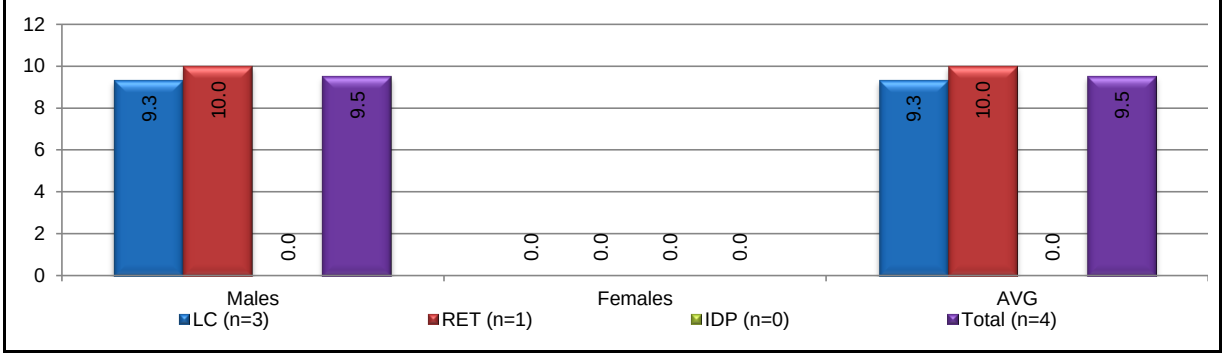
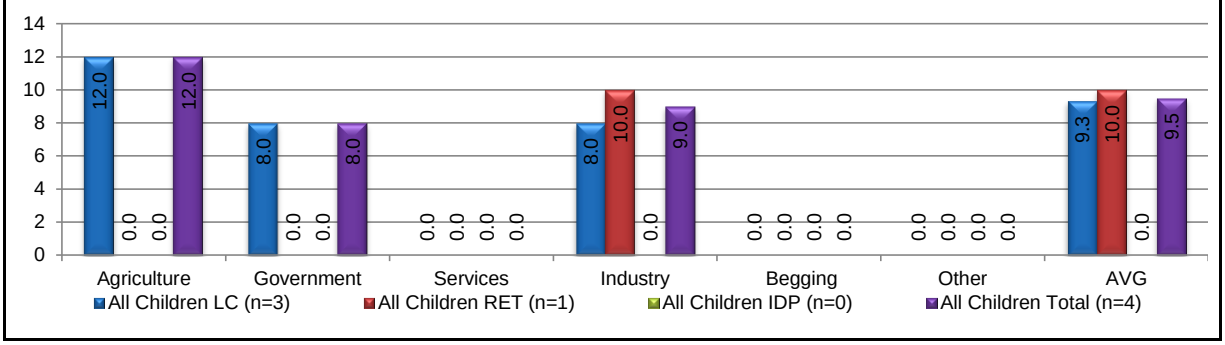
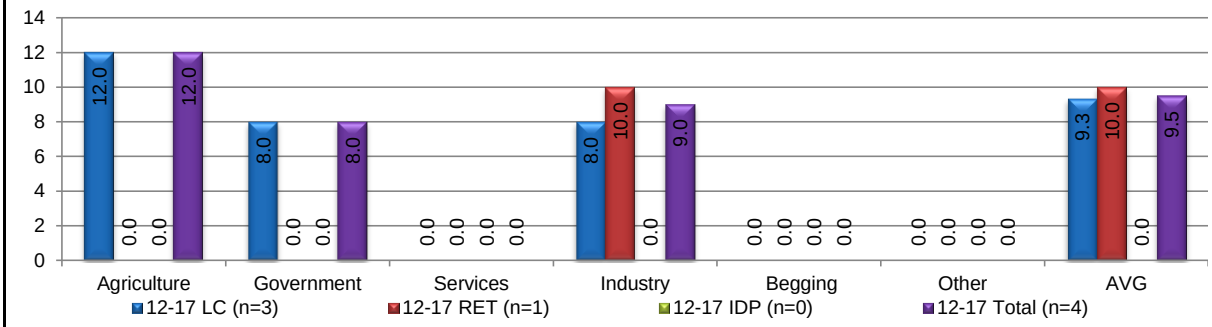
13.4 Average number of hours worked daily by male and female child workers



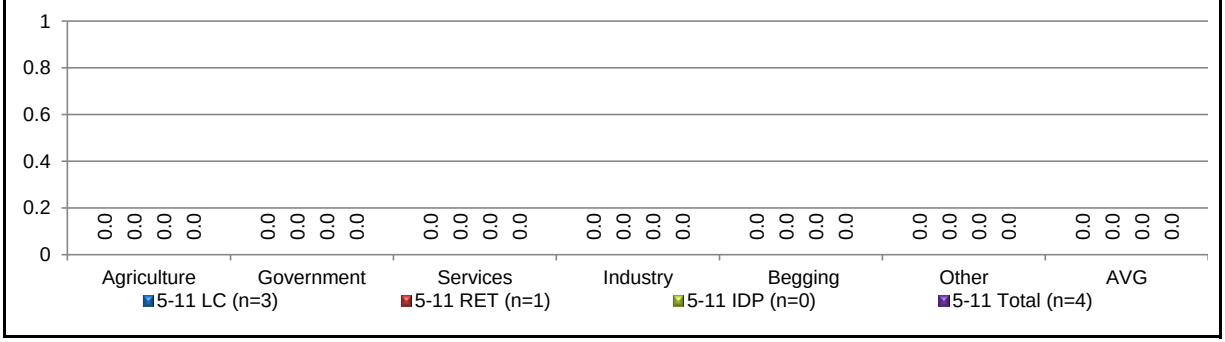
13.5 Average number of hours worked daily by child workers by economic sector



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



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14. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Summary

The security situation in the district was described as “moderately secure” by 85.7% of IDP households, 76.6% of local community households and 71.2% of returnee households. Local community households (18.8%) were marginally more likely to describe the district as “very secure” than returnee households (15.4%) and significantly more likely than IDP households (7.1%). Similarly, returnee households (7.7%) were more likely to perceive the district as “not secure, not insecure” than IDP (7.1%) and local community (1.6%) counterparts. A further 5.8% of returnee households and 3.1% of local community households consider the district to be “moderately insecure.”

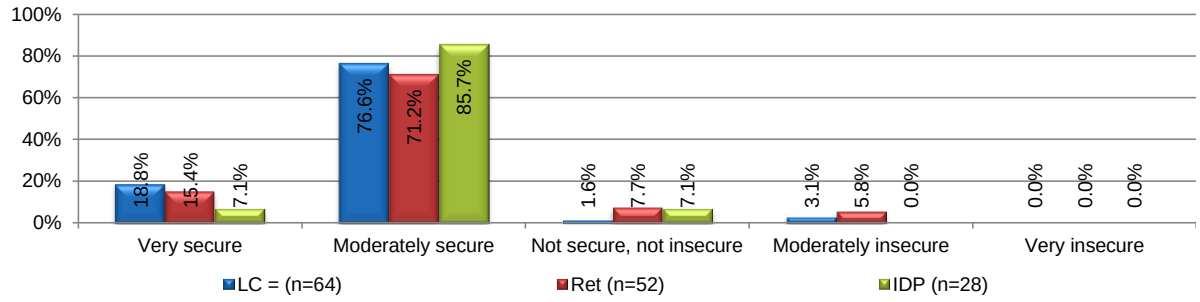
With regard to safety, 75.0% of IDP households, 73.1% of returnee households and 53.1% of local community households “sometimes” fear for their personal safety and security or that of their family (37.5%) were more likely to “never” fear for their safety than returnee households (17.3%) and IDP households (10.7%). A further 7.1% of IDP households, 4.7% of local community households and 1.9% of returnee households “mostly” fear for their safety.

On the subject of policing in the district, the majority (>70.0%) in all three groups are “moderately satisfied” with the police. Returnee households (17.3%) were more likely to be “very satisfied” with the police than local community households (12.5%) and IDP households (7.1%). Similarly, local community households (10.9%) were more like to be “moderately dissatisfied” with the police than returnee (5.8%) and IDP (3.6%) counterparts. Only returnee households (1.9%) reported being “very dissatisfied” with policing in the district.

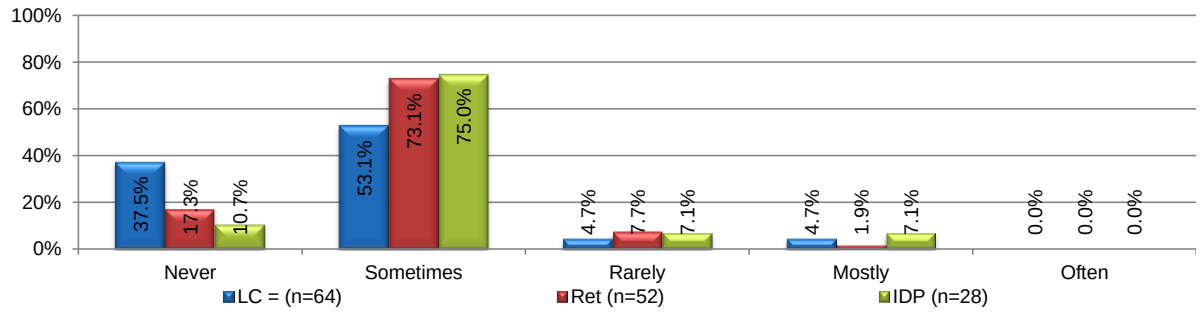
Of all households surveyed, four returnee households and two IDP households had experienced some form of violence in the three months prior to being surveyed.

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



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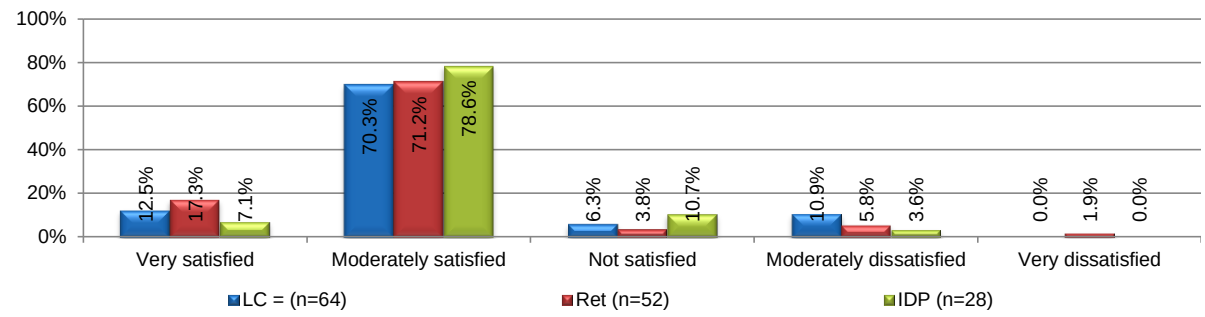
14.3 Satisfaction with police in the district