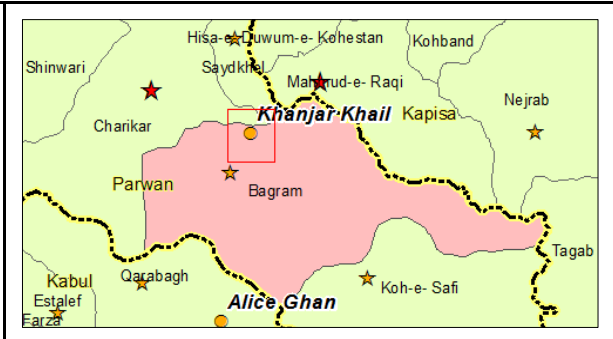
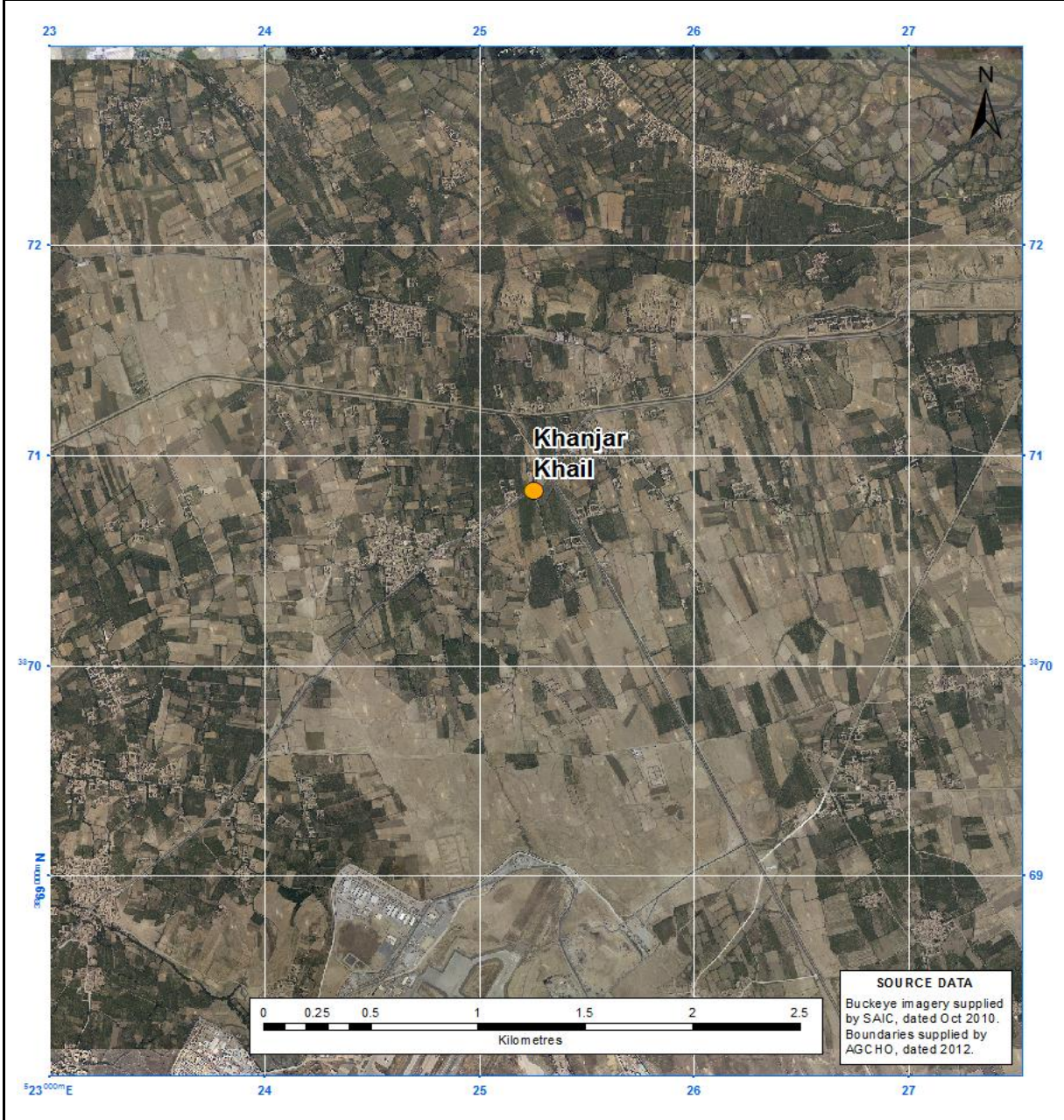
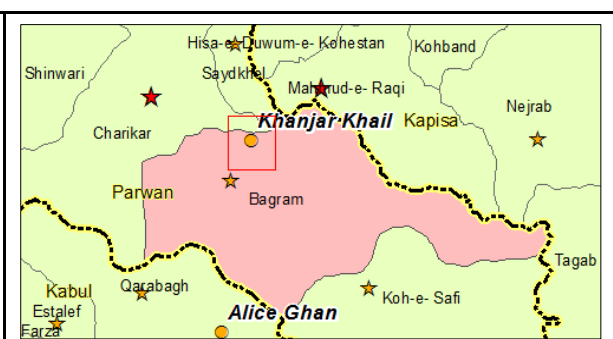
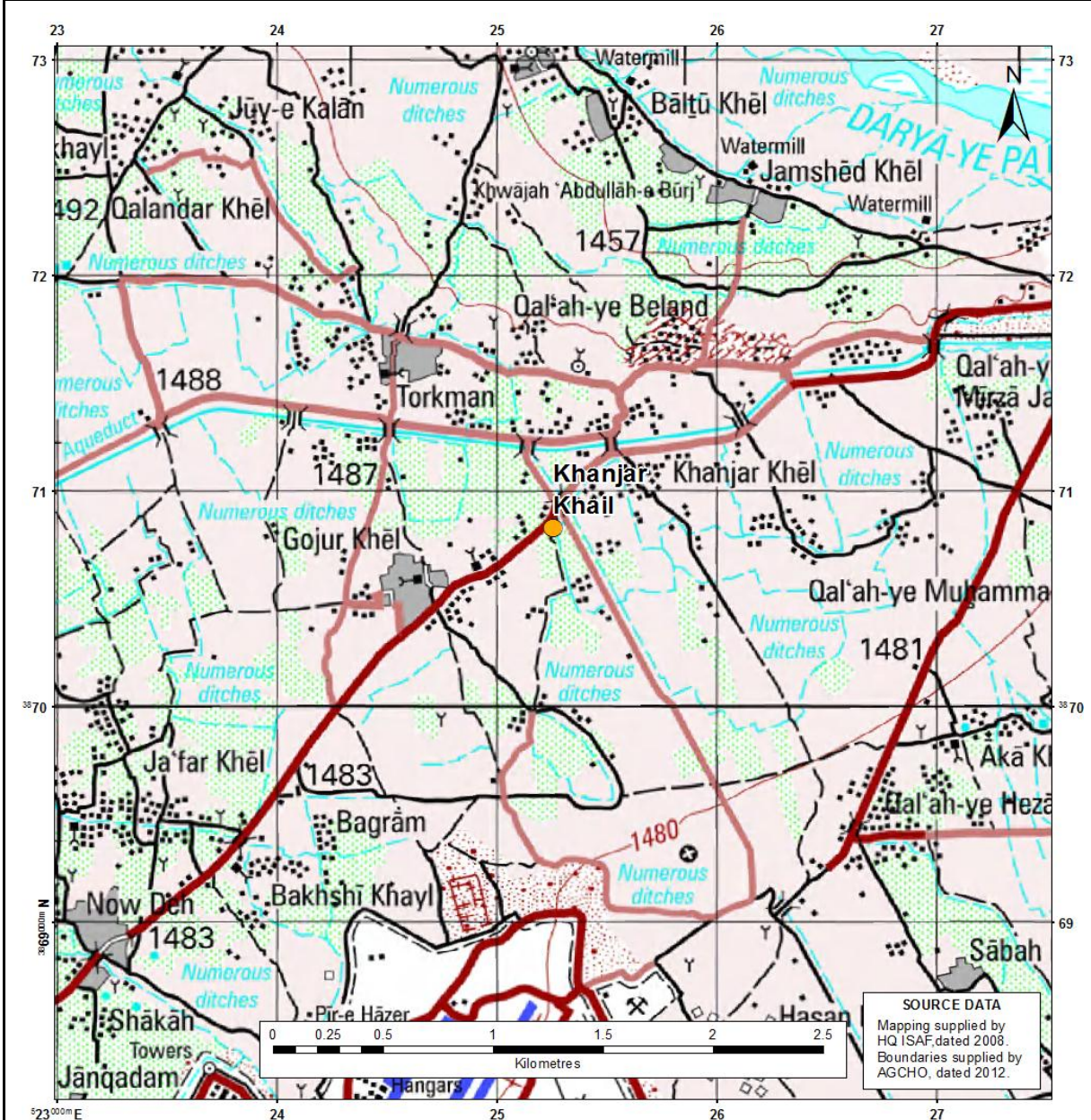


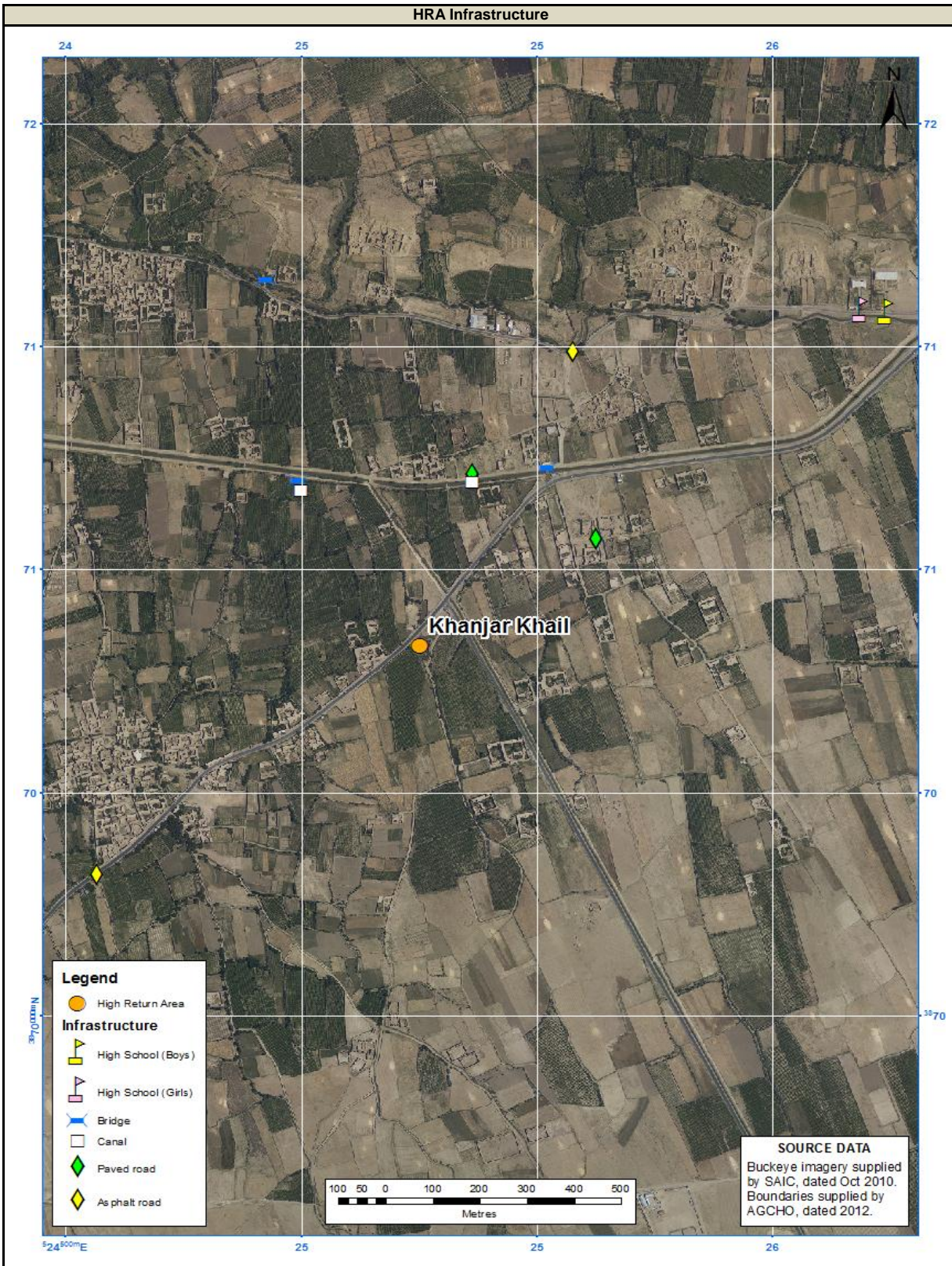
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1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL PROFILE

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

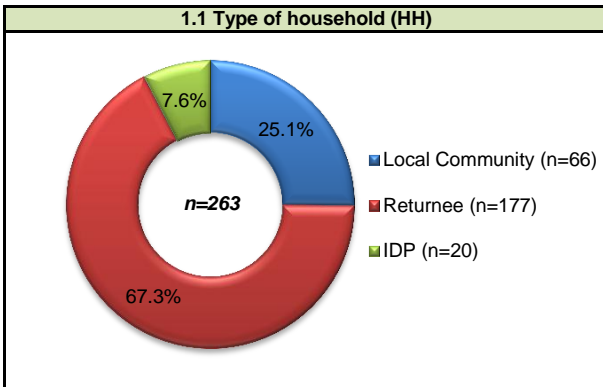
Summary

Khanjar Khail is located in the Bagram District of Parwan Province, approximately 65 km from Kabul. Parwan Province has one of the highest numbers of returnees in the Central Region with 74,019 families (160,456 individuals) of the 291,400 families residing in the province having repatriated between 2002 and 2010 with the assistance of UNHCR. With 72 villages, Bagram is the largest and most strategically significant district. As part of the front line during the ongoing conflict, it now hosts the Bagram Military Airbase.

Of the 263 households surveyed in Khanjar Khail, 177 (67%) were returnee households, 66 (25%) were local community households and 20 (8%) were IDP households. The households encompass a combined total of 2,139 individuals with a gender ratio of 1.1 males for each female.

The average household size was revealed by the survey to be 9.4 persons among IDPs, 8.3 persons among the local community and 7.9 persons among returnees. Children (0-17 years) account for over half the average household size across all three groups with a gender ratio of 1.3 boys for each girl.

The elderly (aged 60+) were found to constitute 5%-6% of the population across all three household types. Approximately 3% of the population reported to be widowed with sixteen times as many widows as widowers, the majority belonging to returnee households.



1.2 Household size and composition

Size of Household	Number of Households			Number of Individuals		
	LC	Ret	IDP	LC	Ret	IDP
1 - 3 persons	3	14	1	9	38	3
4 - 6 persons	15	48	5	79	247	28
7 - 9 persons	30	63	9	238	505	72
10 - 12 pers	12	39	-	128	410	-
13 - 15 pers	4	10	2	56	140	26
16+ persons	2	3	3	35	66	59
Total	66	177	20	545	1,406	188
Average household size				8.3	7.9	9.4
Average number of children (0-17)/HH				4.4	4.4	5.1
Average number of elderly (60+) / HH				0.4	0.4	0.6
% children (0-17)				52.8%	55.1%	54.3%
% elderly (60+)				5.0%	4.8%	5.9%

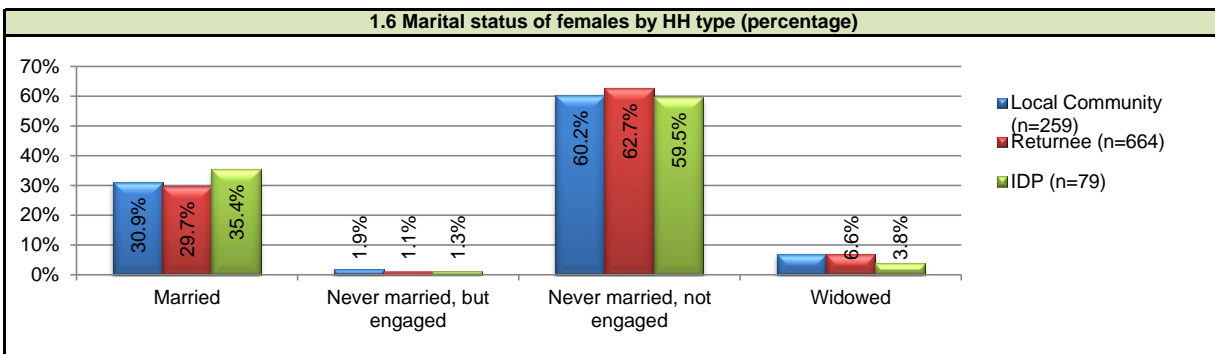
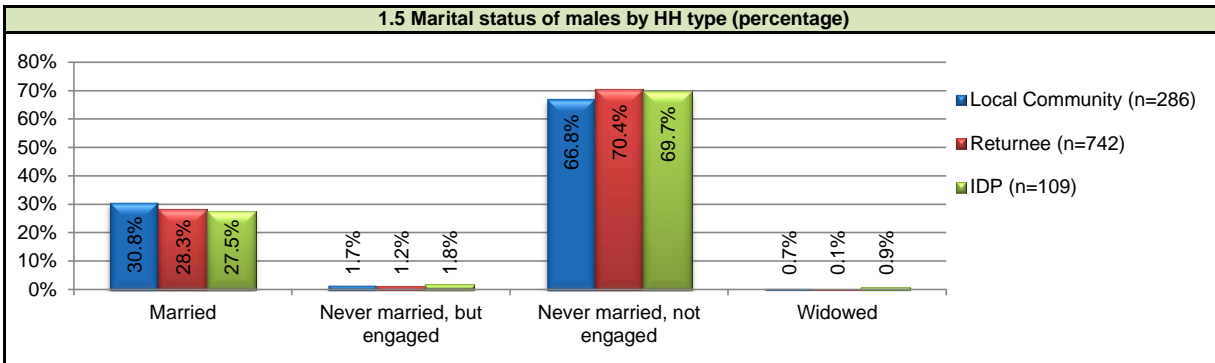
1.3 Age distribution by HH type: Male

Male	Age Group					Total
	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	43	68	50	108	17	286
	15.0%	23.8%	17.5%	37.8%	5.9%	100%
Ret	128	175	120	282	37	742
	17.3%	23.6%	16.2%	38.0%	5.0%	100%
IDP	22	24	19	38	6	109
	20.2%	22.0%	17.4%	34.9%	5.5%	100%
Total	193	267	189	428	60	1,137
	17.0%	23.5%	16.6%	37.6%	5.3%	100%

1.4 Age distribution by HH type: Female

Female	Age Group					Total
	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	47	50	30	122	10	259
	18.1%	19.3%	11.6%	47.1%	3.9%	100%
Ret	88	153	111	282	30	664
	13.3%	23.0%	16.7%	42.5%	4.5%	100%
IDP	12	20	5	37	5	79
	15.2%	25.3%	6.3%	46.8%	6.3%	100%
Total	147	223	146	441	45	1,002
	14.7%	22.3%	14.6%	44.0%	4.5%	100%

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2. MIGRATION PROFILE

Summary

Among the households surveyed, the year 1382 (2003/04) witnessed the largest number of returnee arrivals in HRA with 31 returnee households choosing to settle in Khanjar Khail. Also, the year 1389 (2010/11) witnessed the largest number of IDP arrivals with 5 IDP households choosing to settle in different HRAs. Since 1382 (2003/04), on average, approximately 16 returnee households per year have chosen to settle in the area. Prior to 1389 (2010/11), an average 2 IDP households per year have chosen to settle in Khanjar Khail.

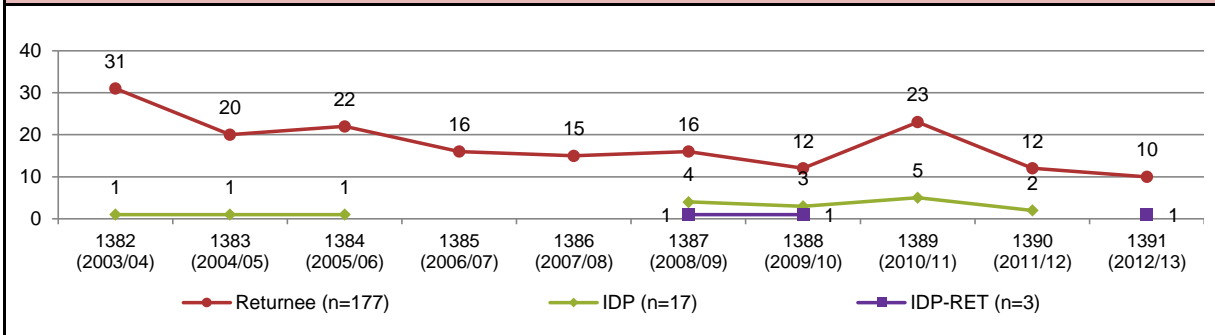
Of returnee and IDP households that have settled in Afghanistan in the last two years, all of both returnee and IDP households stated that they did so voluntarily. Of these, all of returnee and IDP households stated that they intend to remain in the area.

All returnee households had sought asylum in either Pakistan (93.9%) or Iran (3.9%) with 94.9% stating that they did so due to safety reasons due to conflict. Over four-fifths also cited economic reasons and three-fifths cited harassment/discrimination reasons. A further, over one-third of returnee households stated that they sought asylum due to Family reasons.

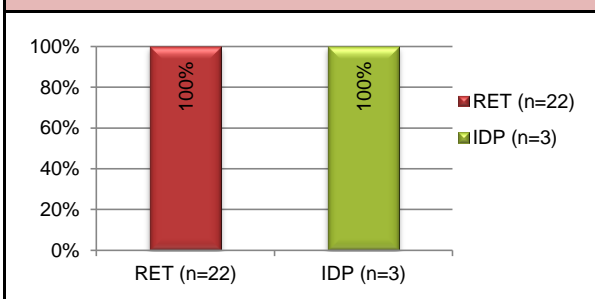
Among IDP households, four-fifths cited place of origin and three-quarters stated economic reasons as the main reasons for having fled their districts of origin. Over two-fifths also cited harassment/discrimination as having influenced their decision to move. A further, two-fifths stated that they have fled their districts of origin because of access to services.

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

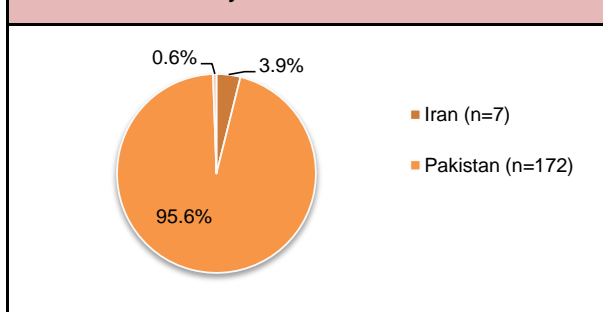
2.1 Year households settled in current location



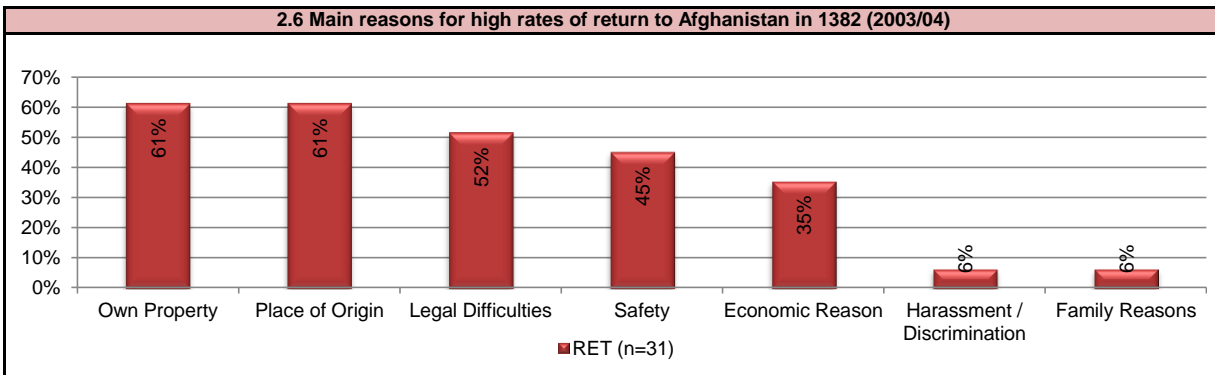
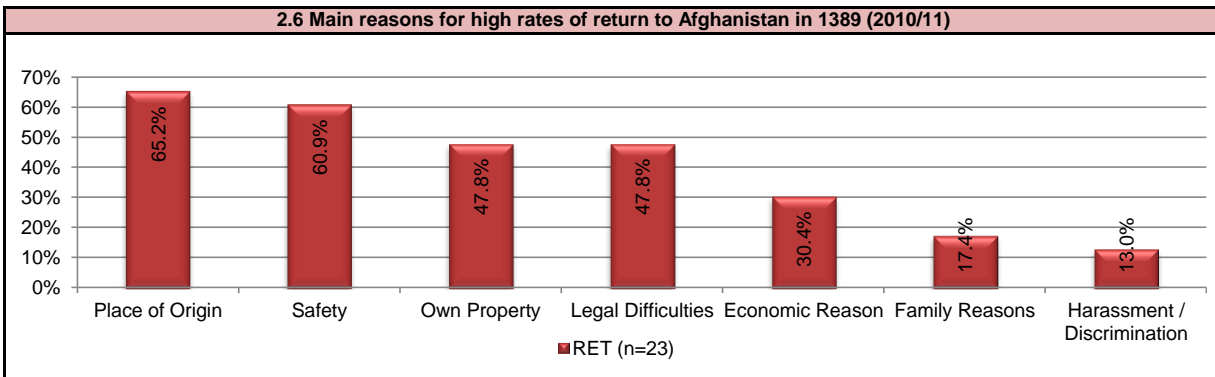
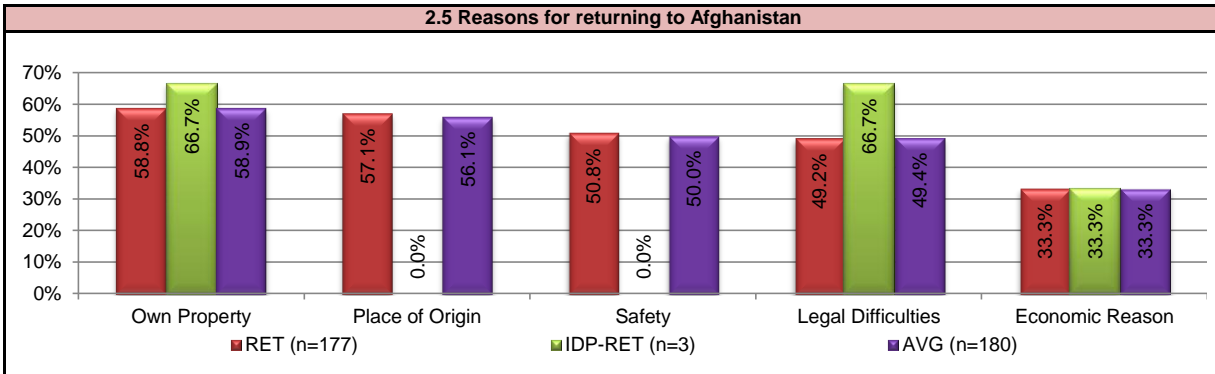
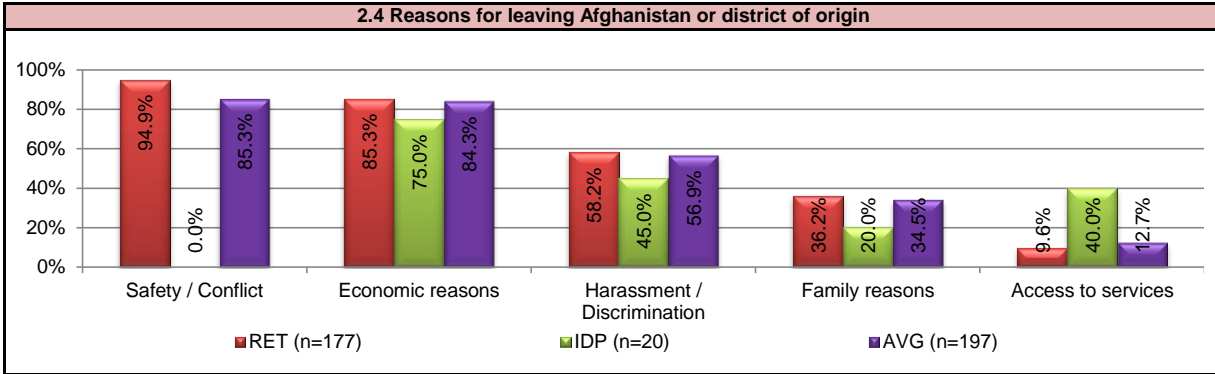
2.2 Percentage of HHs that settled in last 2 years and intend to remain



2.3 Countries of asylum from which HHs have returned



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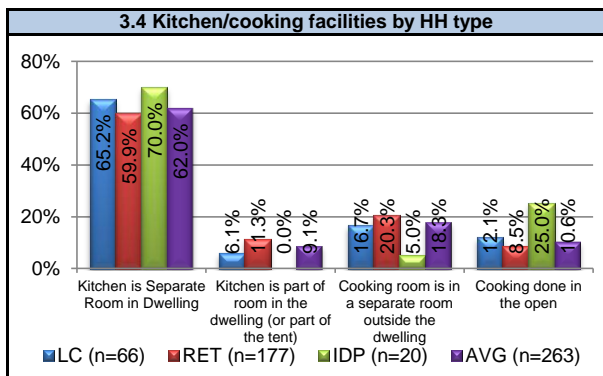
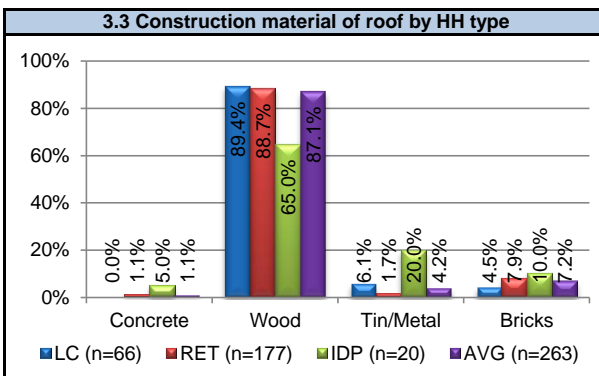
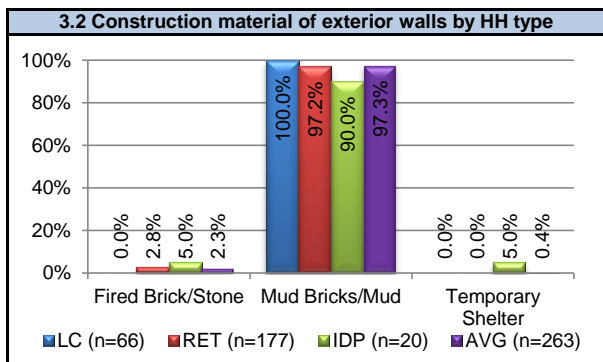
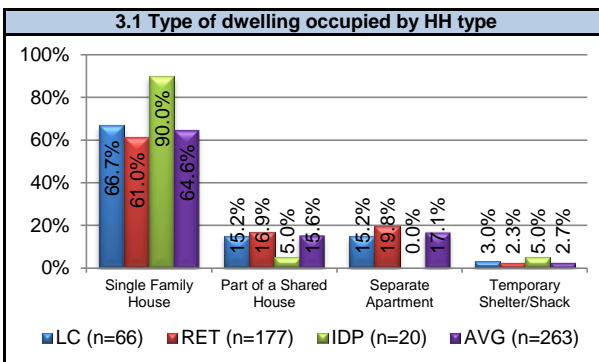
3. HOUSING STATUS PROFILE

Summary

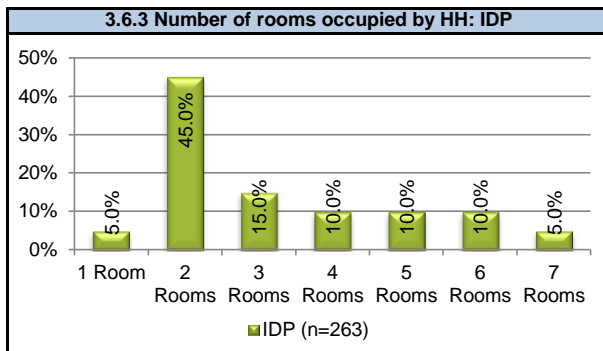
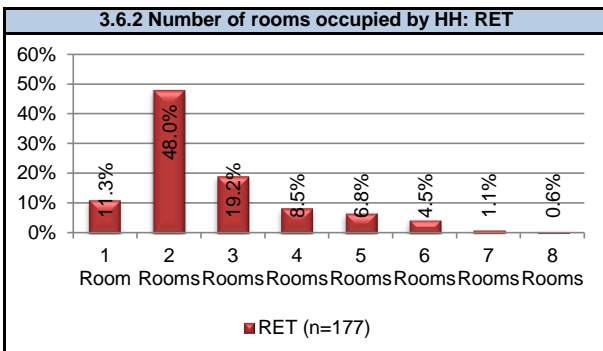
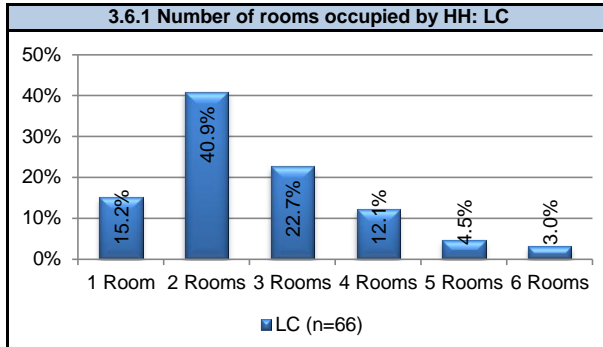
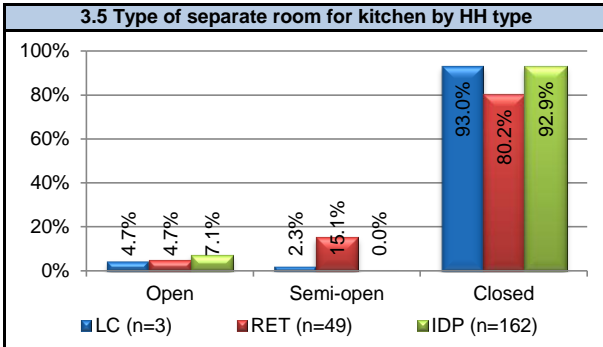
Survey findings reveal that 90% of IDP households, 67% of local community households and 61% of returnee households currently occupy single family homes. Most remaining returnee households reside in either a separate apartment (20%) or in part of a shared house (17%). Similarly, most remaining local community households occupy either a separate apartment (15%) or part of a shared house (15%). Almost all dwellings across all three household types were mud-brick or mud constructions. Wood was reported to be the main construction material of the roofs of 89% of both local community and returnee households, and 65% of IDP households. A further 20% of IDP homes have roofing made of tin/metal and 10% have brick roofs.

Two-room dwellings were revealed to be the most common dwelling type with 48% of returnee households, 45% of IDP households and 41% of local community households residing in such dwellings. The second most common dwelling type across all three groups was three-room homes. Smaller numbers of households were found to be residing in one-room dwellings as well as in dwellings with four rooms or more.

With regard to cooking facilities, 70% of IDP households, 65% of local community households and 59% of returnee households have a separate kitchen. The kitchen is in a separate room outside the home for 20% of returnee households and 17% of local community households. Cooking is done in the open by 25% of IDP households, 12% local community households and 8% of returnee households.



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4. WATER, ELECTRICITY, FUEL AND SANITATION

Summary

Water: Hand pump is the main source of water for 80.3% of local community households, 89.8% of returnee households and 65.0% of IDP households and it is located on average 11 minutes away from local community households, 9 minutes away from returnee households and 8 minutes away from IDP households. A further, 16.7% of local community households, 7.3% of returnee and 20.0% of IDP households have access to open well which is located 3 minutes away from local community households, 5 minutes from returnee and 12 minutes away from IDP households. Proportionally more IDP households (10.0%) have access to open body of water source than 1.5% of local community households and 0.6% of returnee households. Also less than 2% of all three household types have access to other water sources.

Electricity: Of the 263 households surveyed, a total of 131 (49.8%) 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 among 70.4% of local community households, 64.9% of returnee households and 85.7% of IDP households. Proportionally less IDP households (14.3%) have access to battery electric source compared to 29.6% of local community and 29.9% of IDP households. A further, 2.1% of returnee households use private generator (engine) and 1.0% of them use electric grid for electric source.

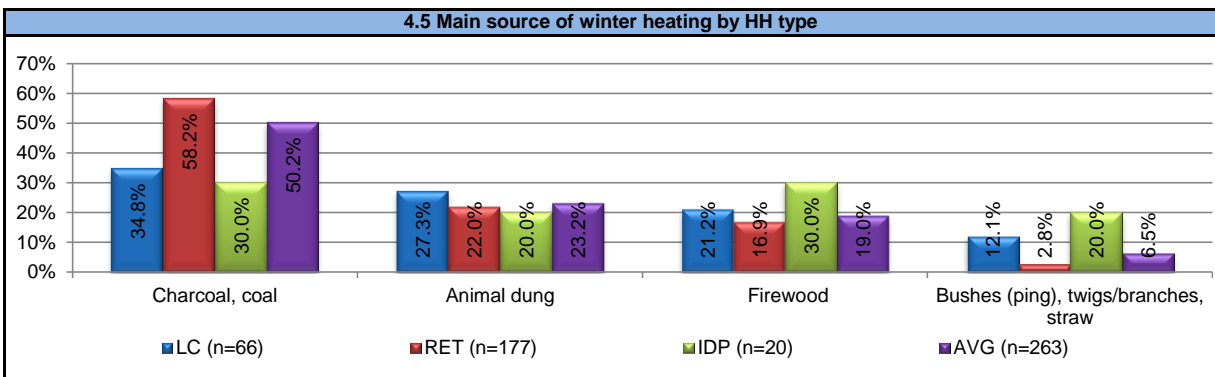
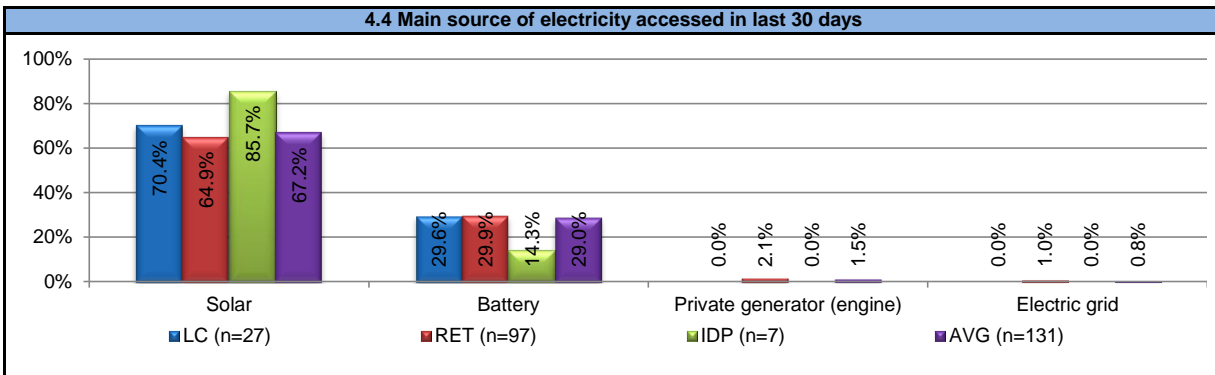
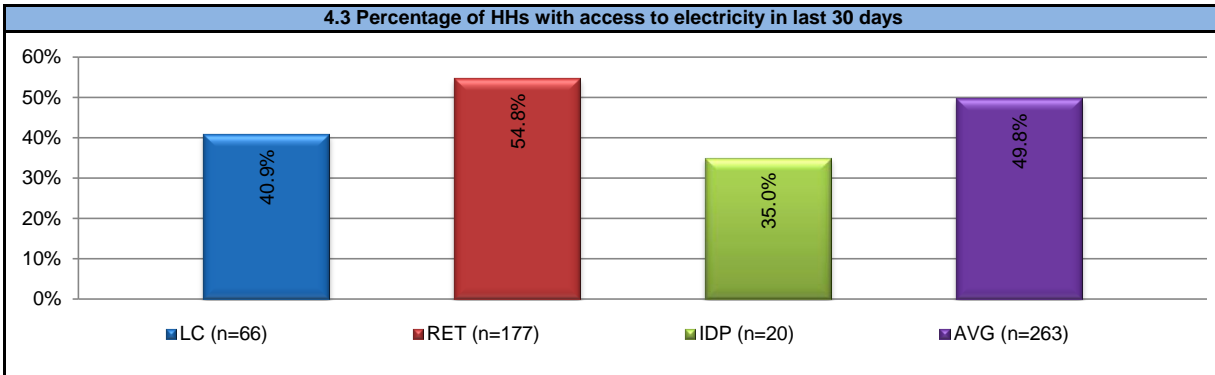
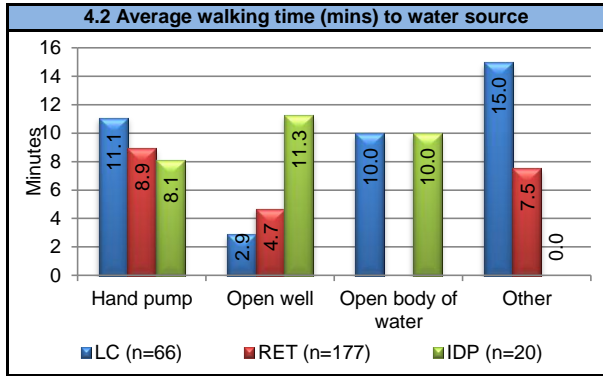
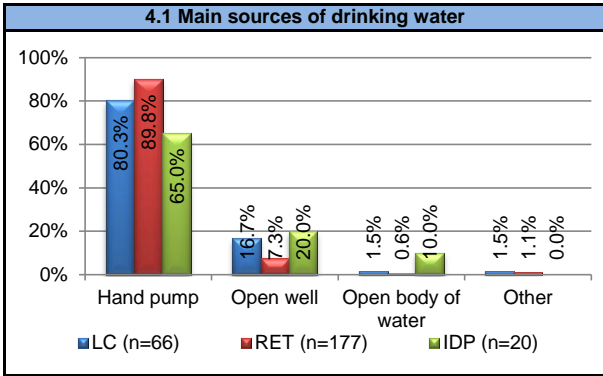
Fuel: During the winter months, charcoal/coal is the main source of heating among 34.8% of local community households, 58.2% of returnee households and 30.0% of IDP households. A further, 27.3% of local community, 22.0% of returnee and 20.0% of IDP households use animal dung for heating. 30.0% of IDP households use firewood which is higher than local community (21.2%) and returnee households (16.9%). On the other hand, less returnee households (2.8%) use Bushes, twigs/branches and straw for heating compared to local community (12.1%) and IDP households (20.0%).

Firewood provides cooking fuel for 21.2% of local community, 31.1% of returnee and 40.0% of IDP households. A further, 28.8% of local community households, 28.2% of returnee households and 25.0% of IDP households use animal dung for cooking fuel. Bushes, twigs/branches and straw are mostly used by local community households (22.7%) compared to 11.9% of returnee and 15.0% of IDP households. Proportionally less IDP households (20.0%) use gas for cooking in comparison with 27.3% of local community and 26.0% of returnee households.

Sanitation: 80.3% of local community, 86.4% of returnee households and 80.0% of IDP households have access to a traditional covered latrine. A further, 10.6% of local community and 5.6% of returnee households use open field, bushes, and sahrahi for toilet. Proportionally more IDP households (15.0%) have access to open pit latrines compared to local community households (3.0%) and returnee households (6.2%).

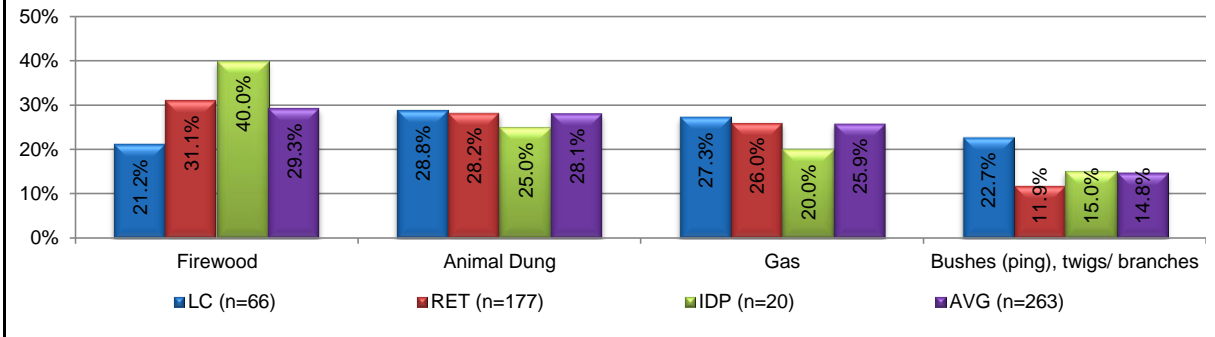
Surveyors took note of whether any garbage or pools of stagnant water were observed in close proximity to the households they interviewed. 74.2% of local community households, 59.9% of returnee households and 75.0% of IDP households didn't have any garbage near their dwellings. A further, 22.7% of local community households, 38.4% of returnee households and 25.0% of IDP households had little garbage near their dwellings. Only 3.0% of local community households and 1.7% of returnee households had a lot of garbage near their dwelling. Also, over 95% of all three household types didn't have any stagnant water near their dwellings. In addition, 2.3% of returnee households and 5.0% of IDP households had little stagnant water near their dwellings. Moreover, only 1.5% of local community households had a lot of stagnant water near their dwellings.

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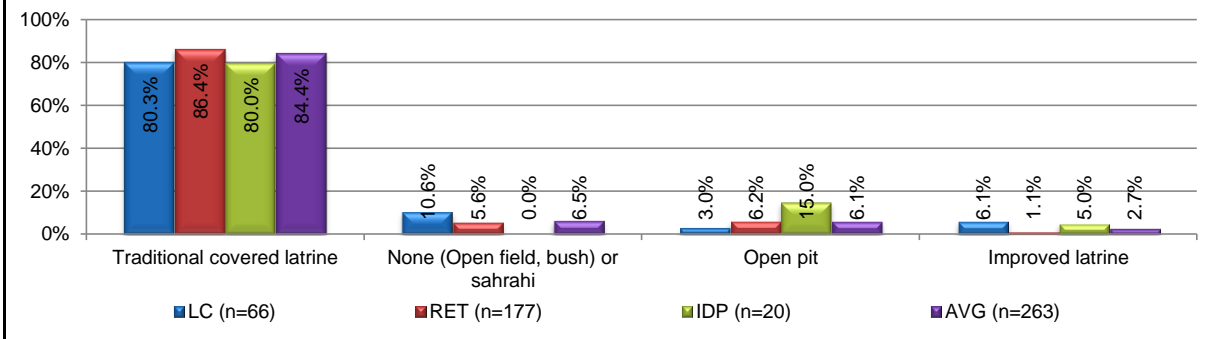


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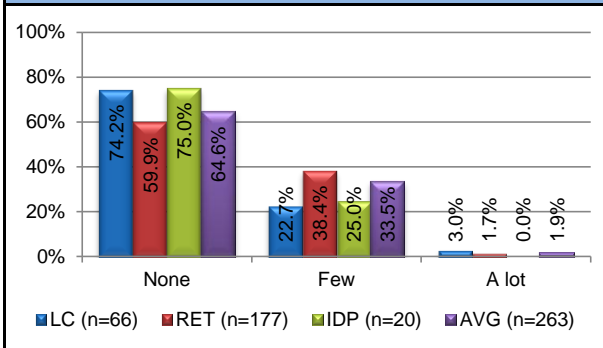
4.6 Main source of cooking fuel in past 30 days



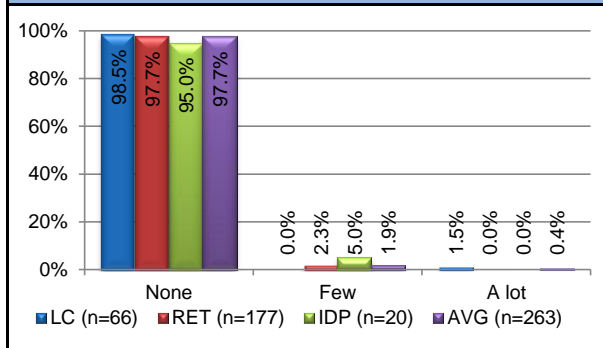
4.7 Main toilet facility used by HHs



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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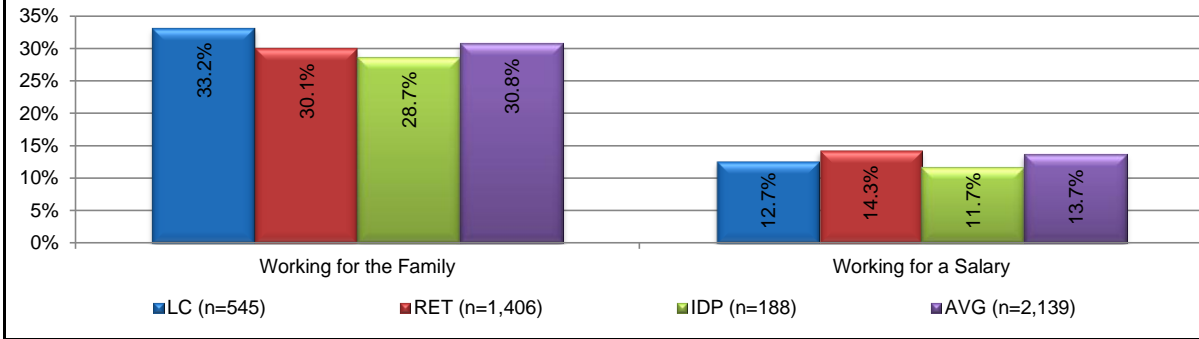
5. LABOUR & LIVELIHOODS

Summary

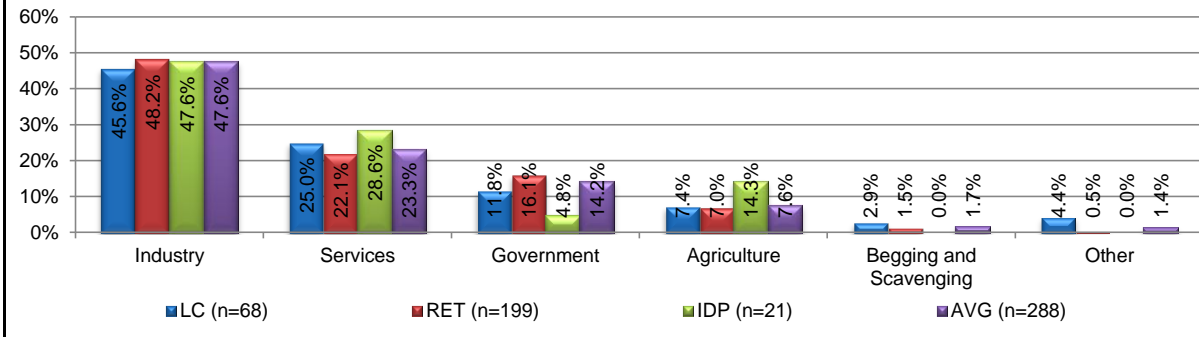
According to survey findings, 33.2% of local community members, 30.1% of returnees and 28.7% of IDPs are engaged in work for the family, of whom a significant majority (70.0%-75.0%) in all three groups are female. A further 14.3% of returnees, 12.7% of local community members and 11.7% of IDPs reported to be working for a salary. Of those in gainful employment, 98.6% of local community members, 95.5% of IDPs, and 97.0% of returnees, are male. The majority in all three groups work in either industry or the service sector, with smaller proportions employed in the government sector and in agriculture. A further 2.9% of local community members and 1.5% of returnees reported to be engaged in begging and scavenging.

Seven returnees and two local community members aged 12-17 years were also reported to be working.

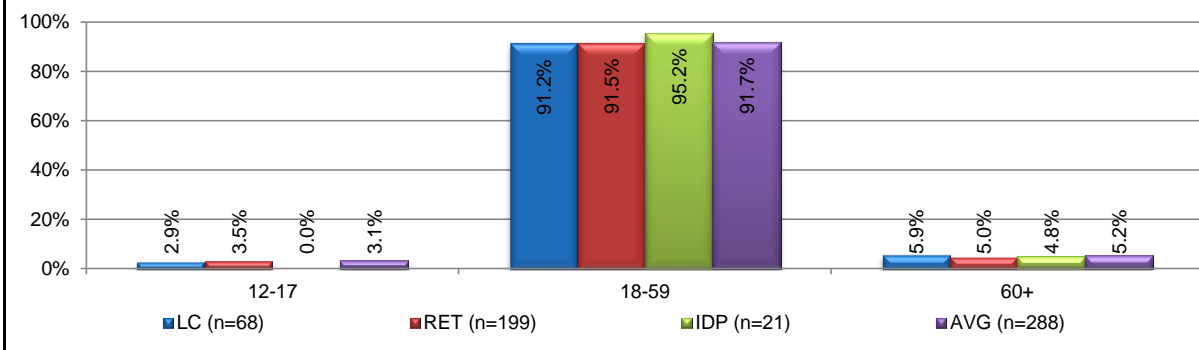
5.1 Percentage of household members working



5.2 Main sectors of employment for salaried workers



5.3 Age distribution of salaried workers



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6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, DEBT, ASSETS AND EXPENDITURES

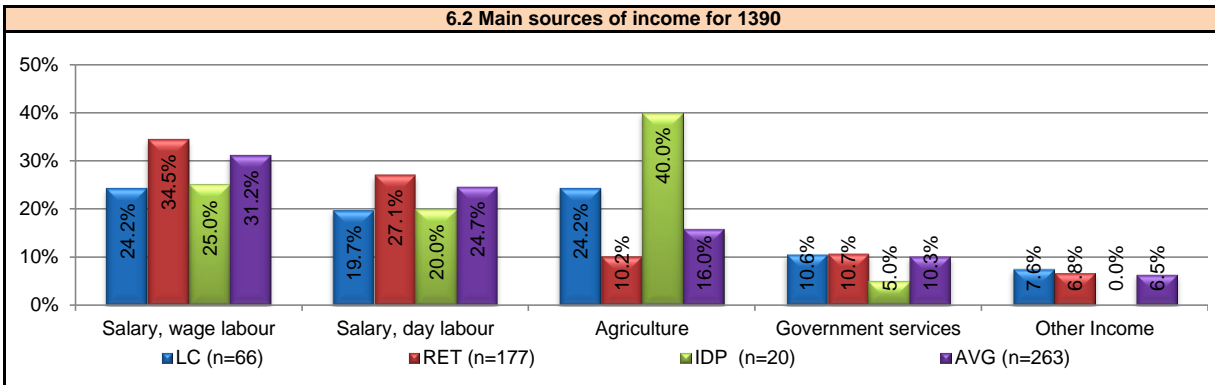
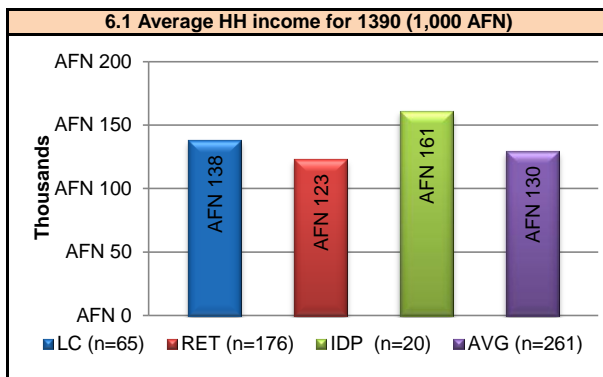
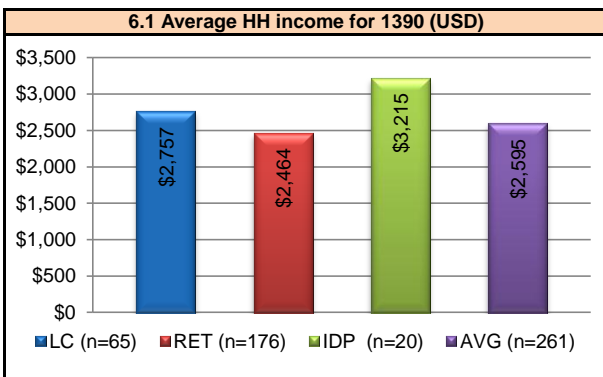
Summary

Income: Average household income in 1390 was USD 3,215 among IDP households, USD 2,757 among local community households and USD 2,464 among returnee households. Significantly more returnee households (61.6%) derived annual income from either wage labour or day labour than did IDP (45.0%) and local community (43.9%) households. Agriculture was also a significant source of income for 40.0% of IDP households, 24.2% of local community households and 10.2% of returnee households.

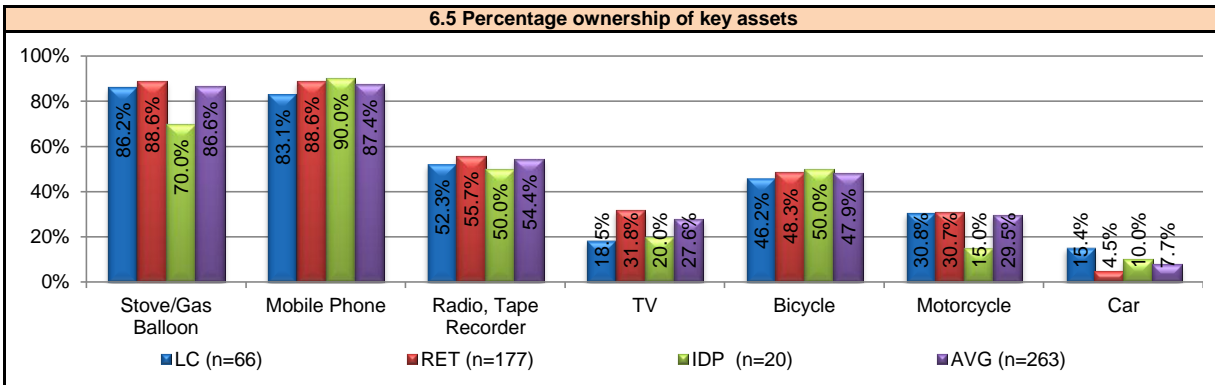
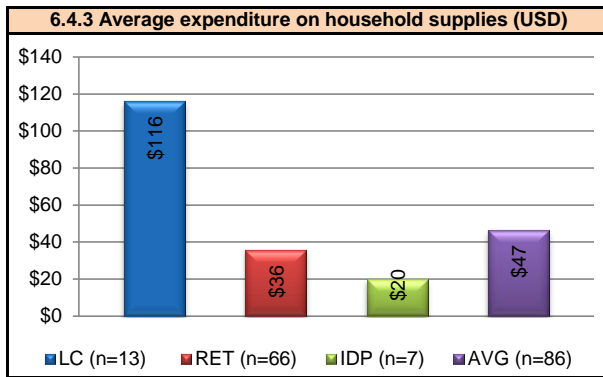
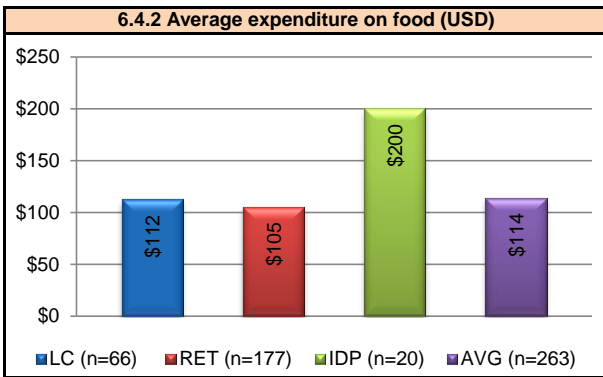
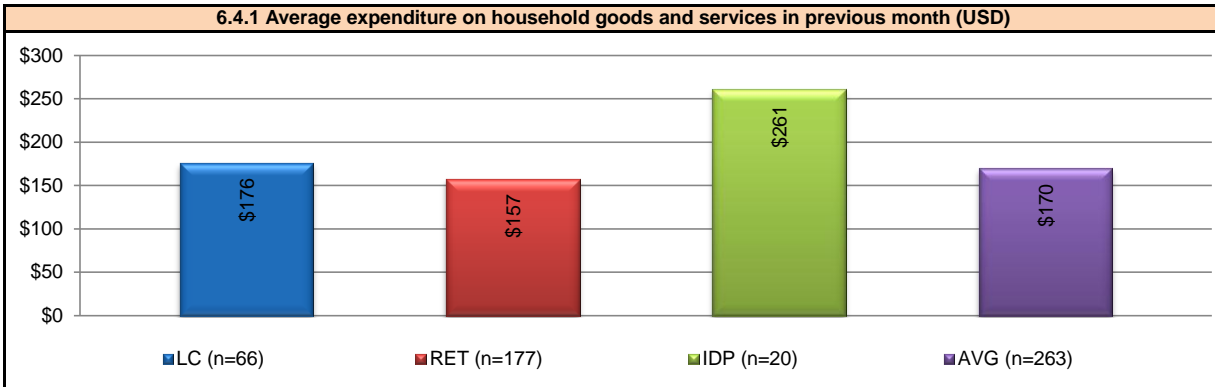
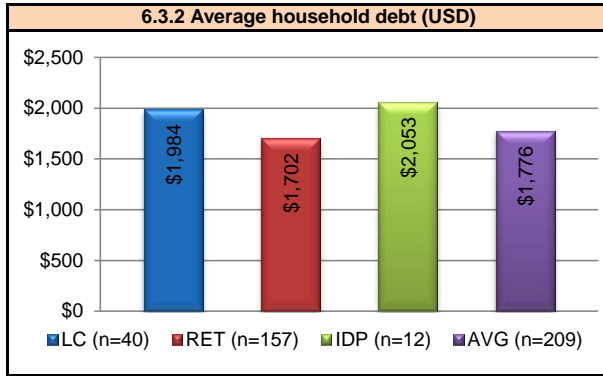
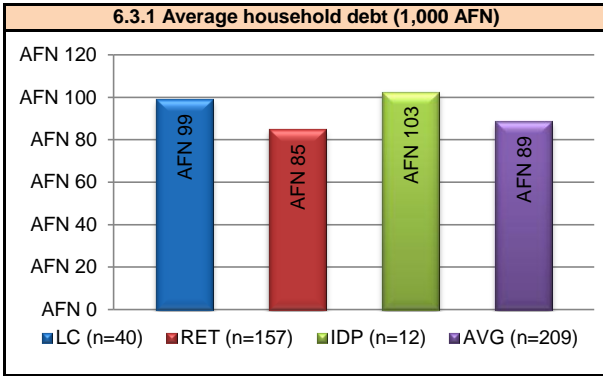
Average household debt was revealed to be USD 2,053 among IDP households, USD 1,984 among local community households and USD 1,702 among returnee households.

Expenditure: Average household expenditure in the month prior to being surveyed was USD 261 among IDP households, USD 176 among local community households and USD 157 among returnee households. Food supplies constituted a larger proportion of monthly expenditure for IDP households (76.6%) than for returnee (66.9%) and local community (63.6%) households.

Assets: With regard to ownership of key household assets, 88.1% of returnee households, 84.8% of local community households and 70.0% of IDP households own a stove/gas balloon. A mobile telephone is owned by over four-fifths of households in all three groups, and approximately half of all households own a radio and a bicycle. Proportionally more returnee households (31.6%) own a television set than do IDP (20.0%) and local community (18.2%) households. At approximately 30.0%, local community and returnee households are twice as likely to own a motorcycle than IDP households. A further 15.2% of local community households, 10.0% of IDP households and 4.5% of returnee households own a car.



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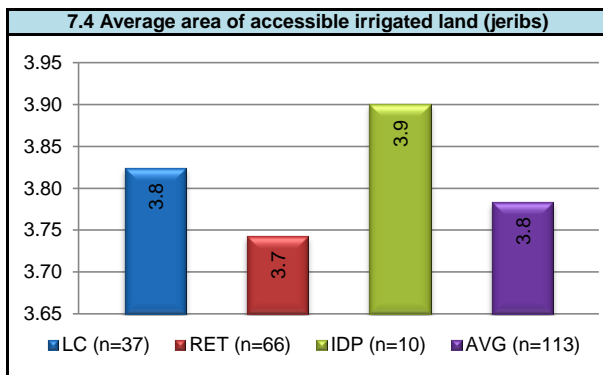
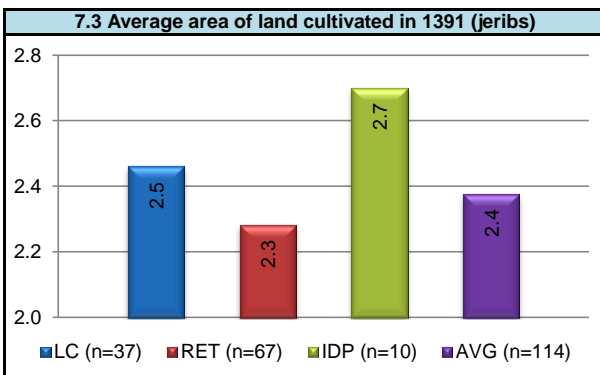
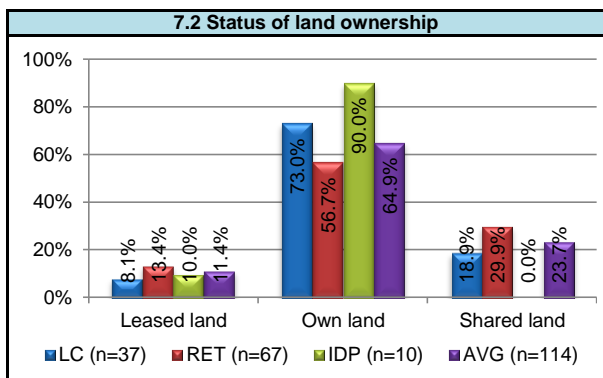
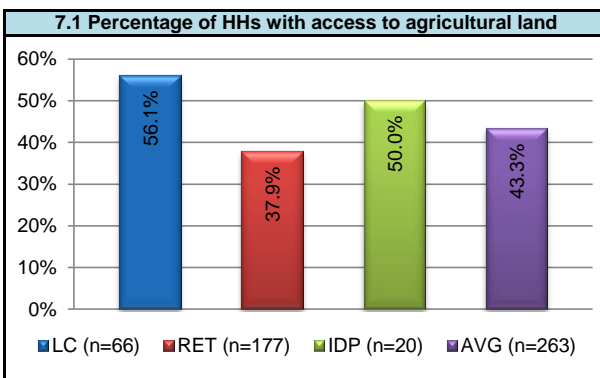
High Return Area Community Profile		Khanjar Khail, Bagram, Parwan						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
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7. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

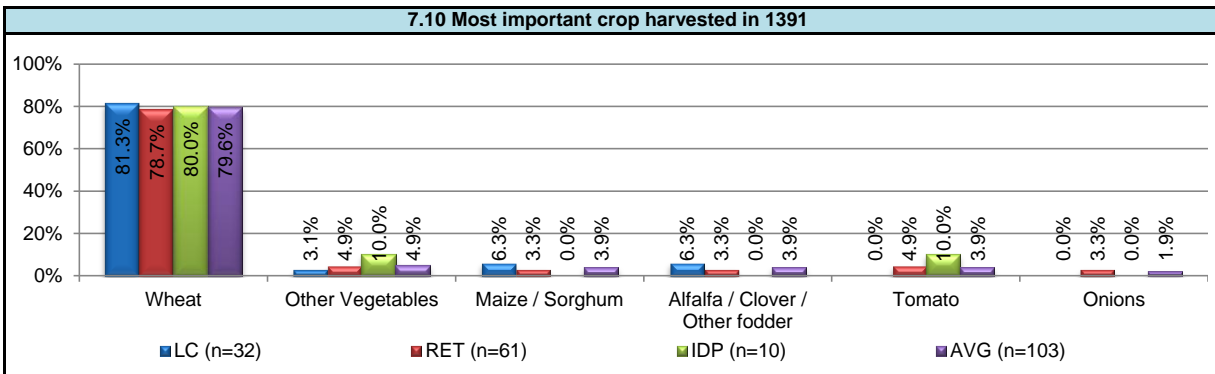
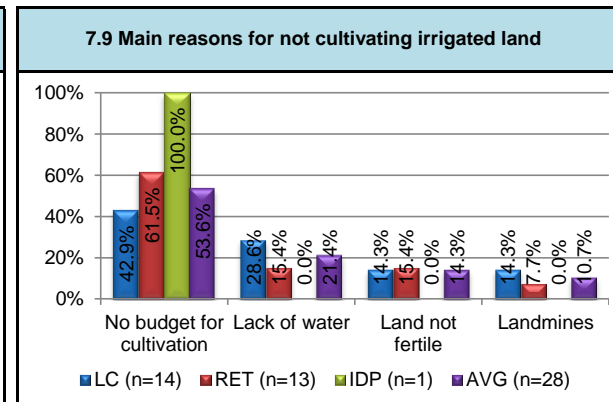
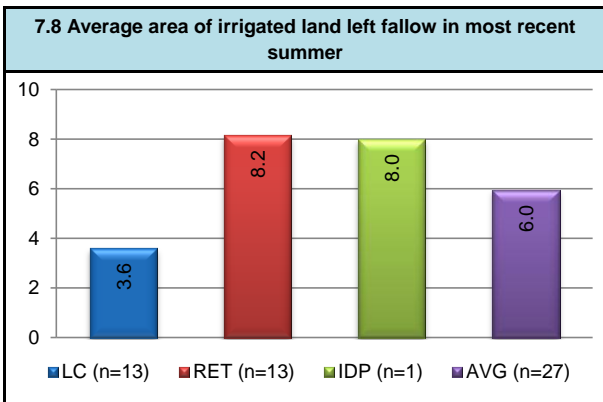
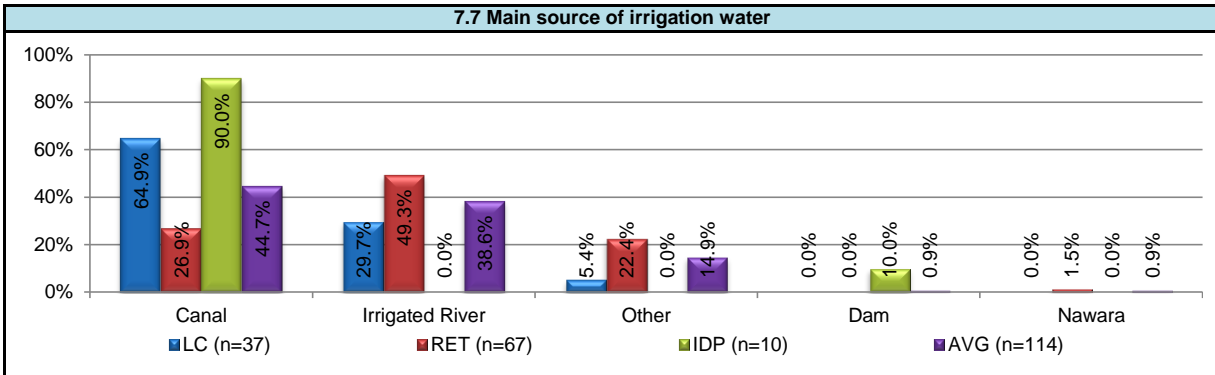
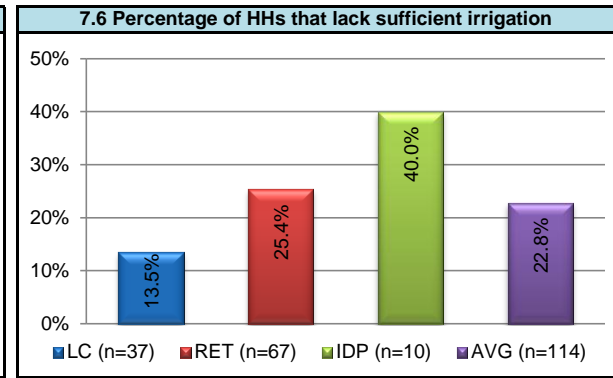
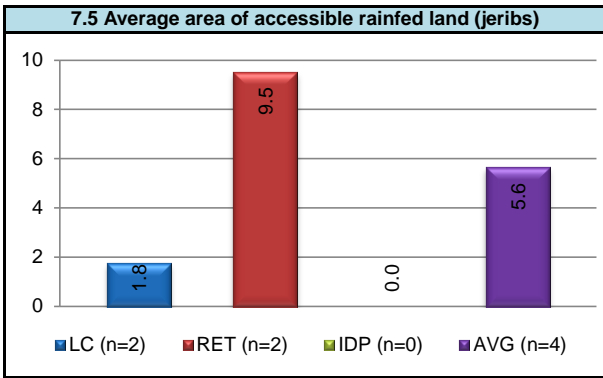
Summary

Agriculture: Of surveyed households, 56.1% of local community households, 50.0% of IDP households and 37.9% of returnee households have access to agricultural land. In 1391, on average, 2.7 jeribs of land were cultivated by IDP households, 2.5 jeribs by local community households and 2.3 jeribs by returnee households. The main reasons for not cultivating more land were a lack of money, lack of water, lack of fertile land, and landmines. Wheat was the most important crop cultivated by approximately four-fifths of households in all three groups. A further 59.1% of local community households, 54.2% of returnee households and 35.0% of IDP households also have access to a garden plot in which the vast majority harvest grapes.

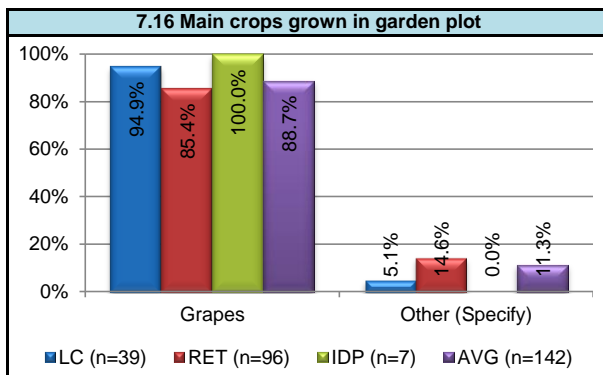
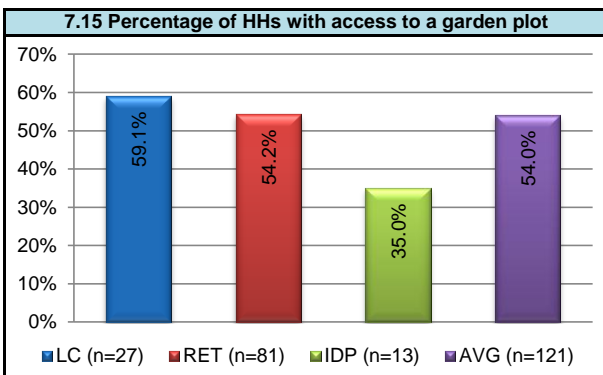
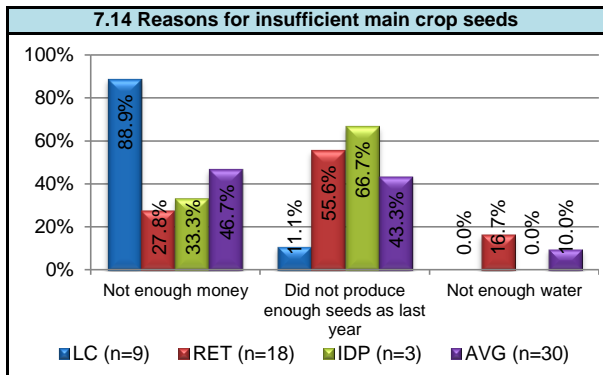
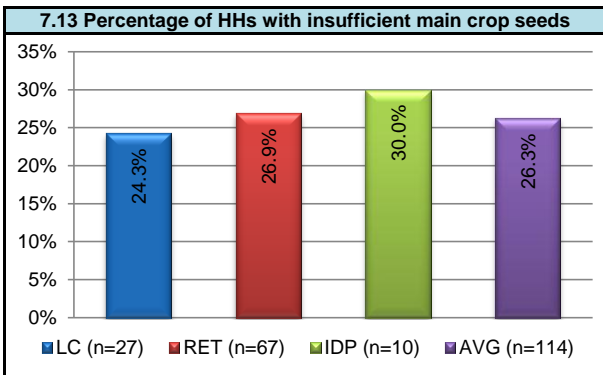
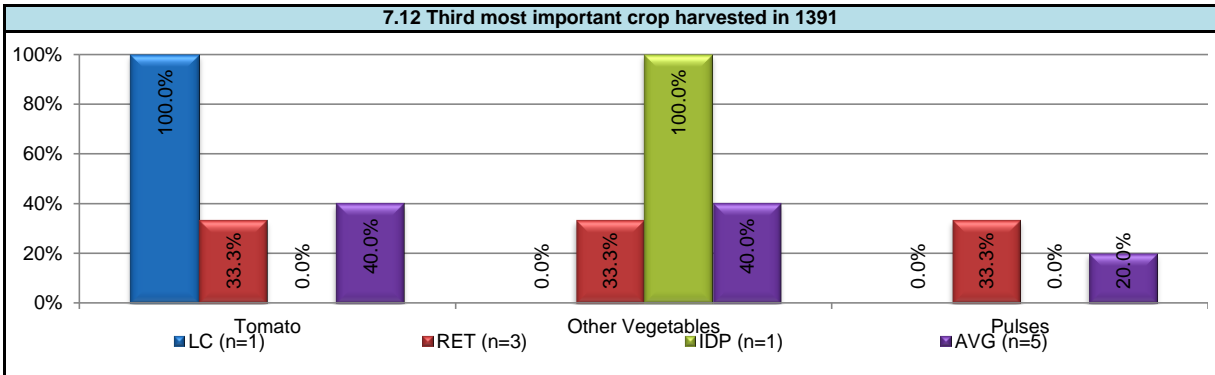
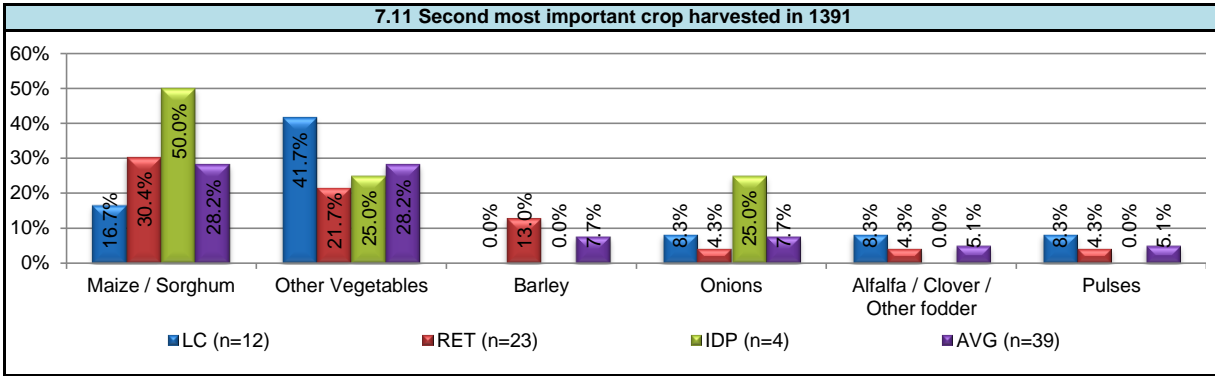
Livestock: Some form of livestock is owned by 70.0% or more of households in all three groups. Among households that do, 92.9% of IDP households, 77.8% of returnee households, and 76.5% of local community households own chickens. Cows are also owned by 92.9% of IDP households, 64.7% of local community households and 55.6% of returnee households. IDP households were also significantly more likely to own sheep, cattle, oxen, and camels than local community and returnee households.



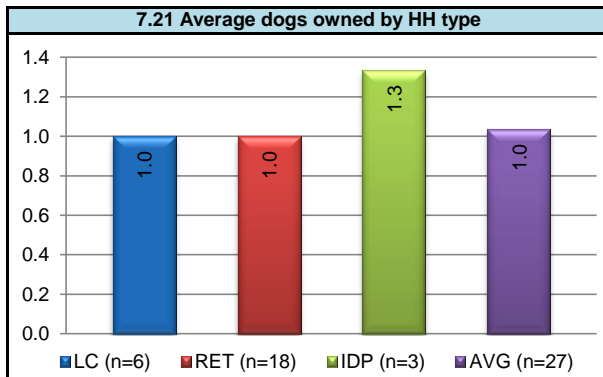
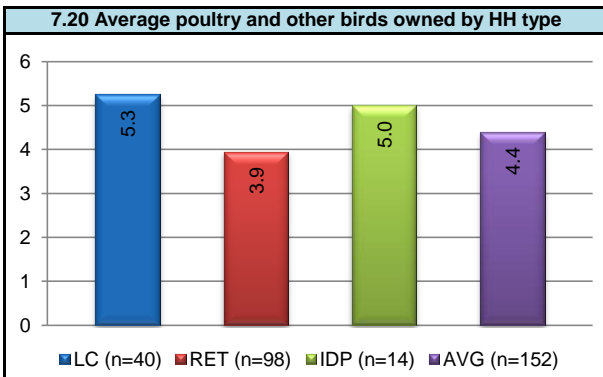
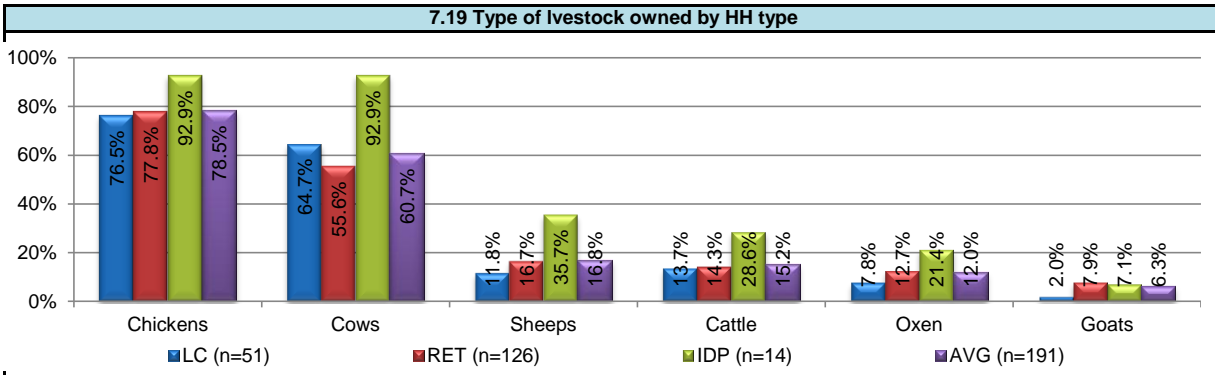
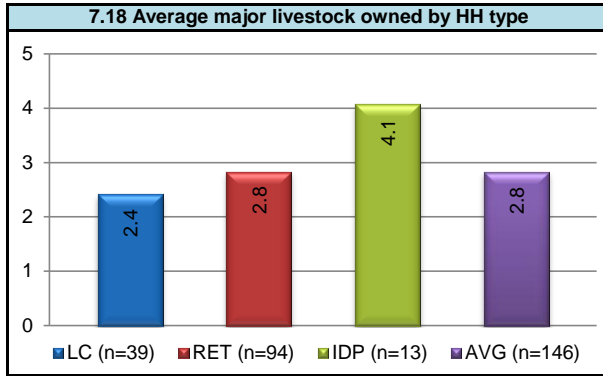
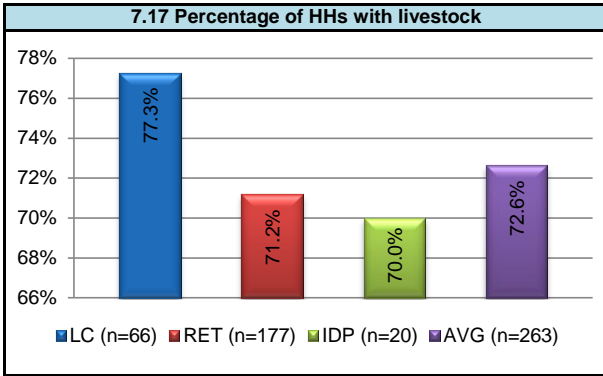
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HRA Code								5		Completion Percentage	
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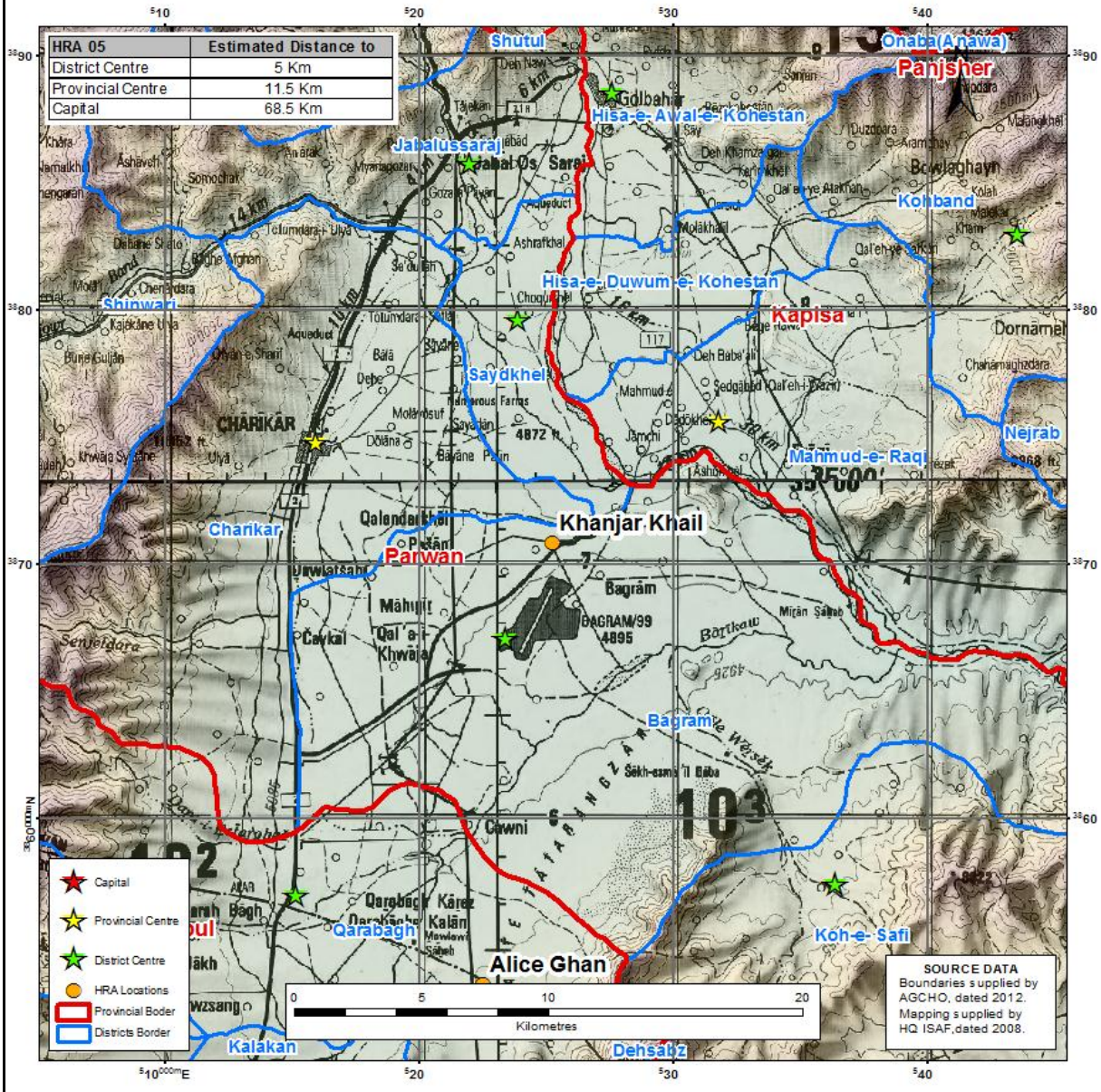


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8. Access to Services Profile



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8. ACCESS TO SERVICES PROFILE

Summary

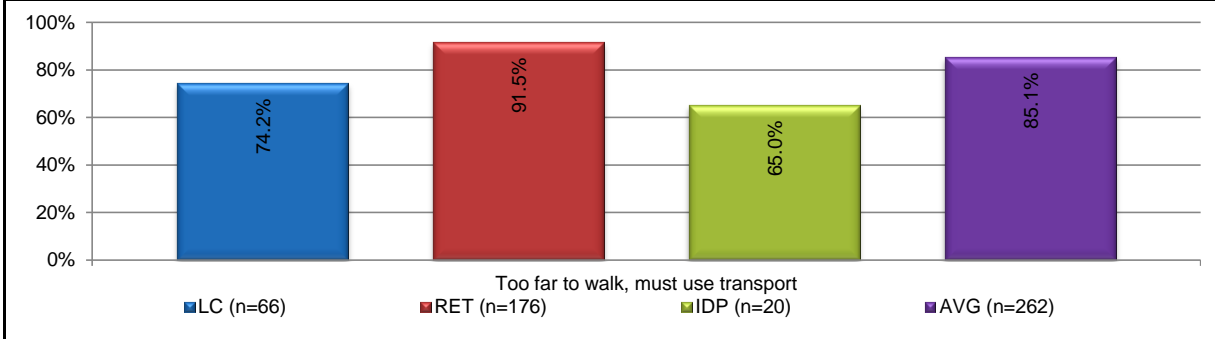
Approximately three-quarters (74.2%) of local community households, 91.5% of returnee households and over three-fifths (65.0%) of IDP households stated that the Provincial Centre is too far to walk to. In the last three months, the main reasons for travelling to the Provincial Centre for all household types were to purchase goods or services or to visit a government office. Moreover, all three household types stated that the nearest police station is 15-60 minutes away.

Two-fifths (39.4%) of local community households and over two-quarters (52.8%) of returnee households stated that public health Centre is too far to walk, must use transport while for over two-quarters (55.0%) of IDP households, it is 15-60 minutes 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 for all household types.

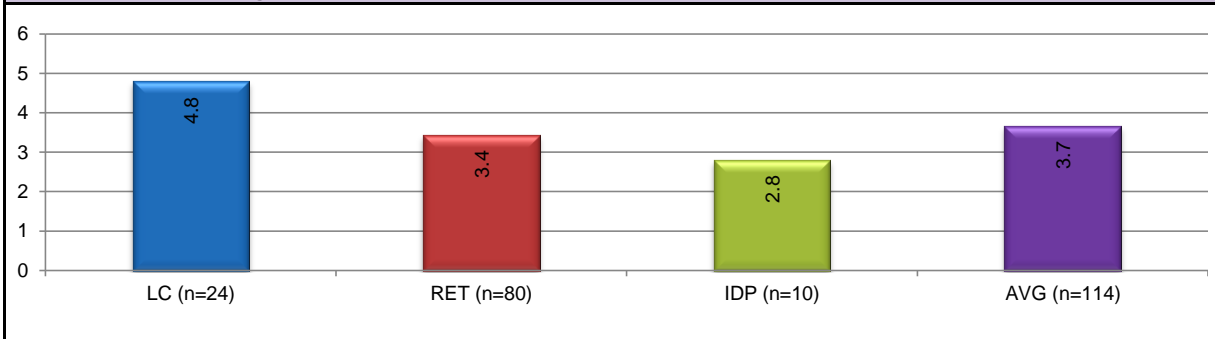
Over two-fifths of local community and returnee households and over two-quarters (55.0%) of IDP households stated their employment area is less than 15 minutes. Over 90% of both local community and returnee households and three-quarters (75.0%) of IDP households stated their access to transport is less than 15 minutes away.

For all community households, the nearest primary, secondary and high schools for both boys and girls are located 15-60 minutes away on foot.

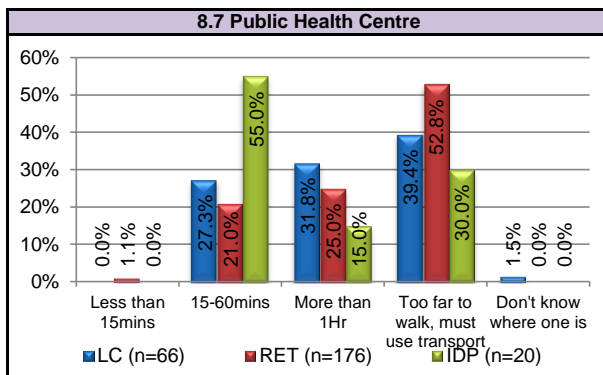
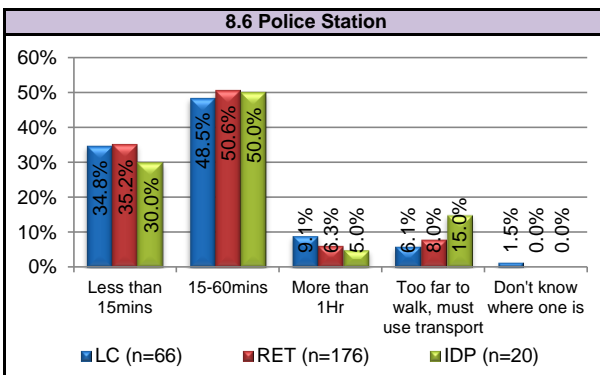
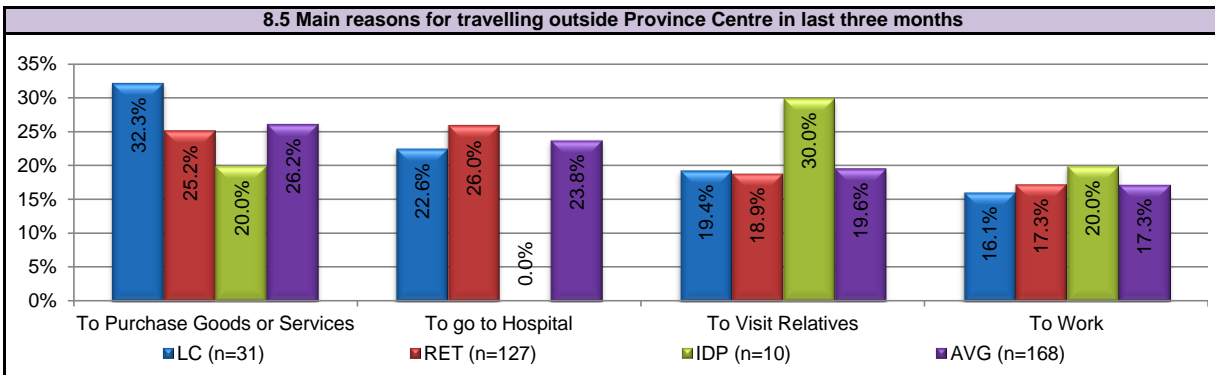
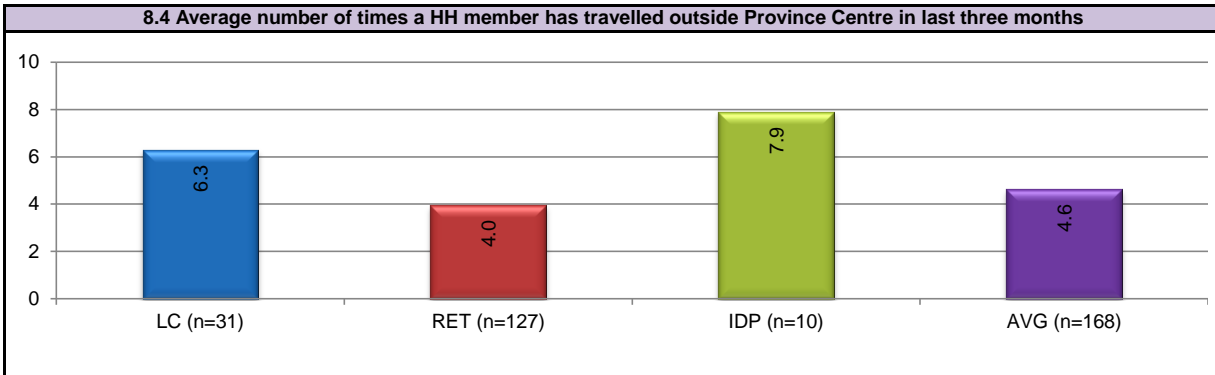
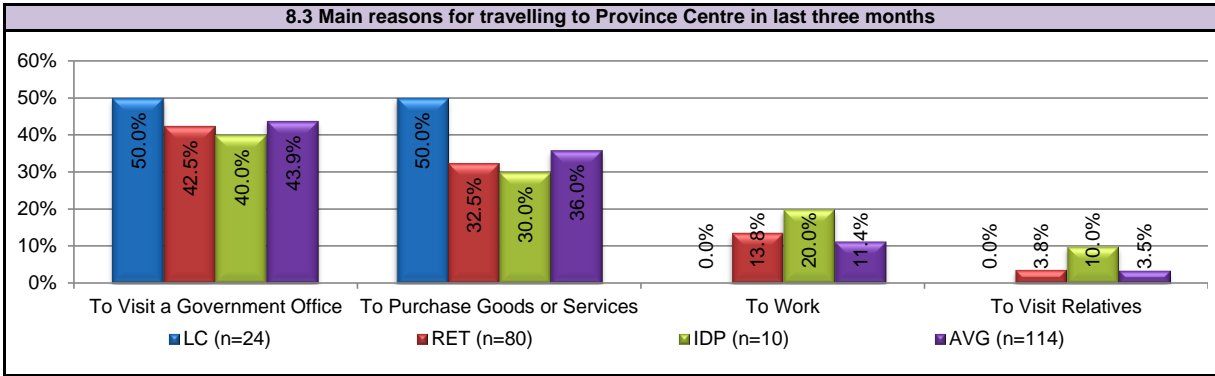
8.1 Average time taken to walk one way to Province Centre



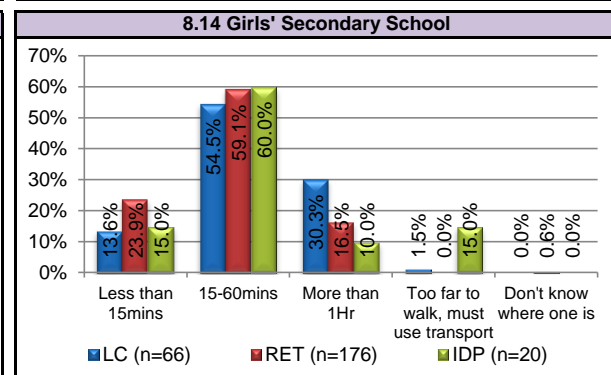
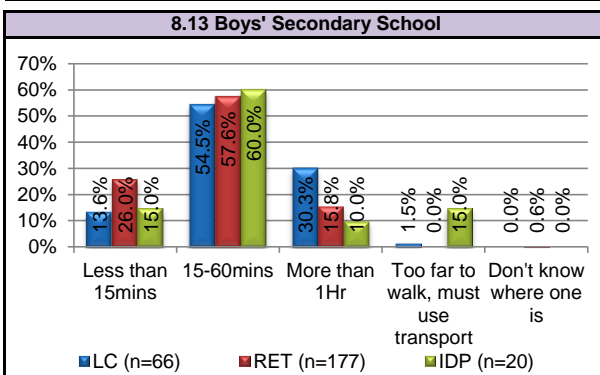
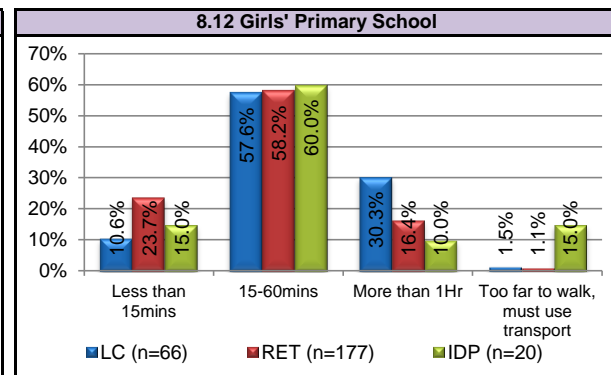
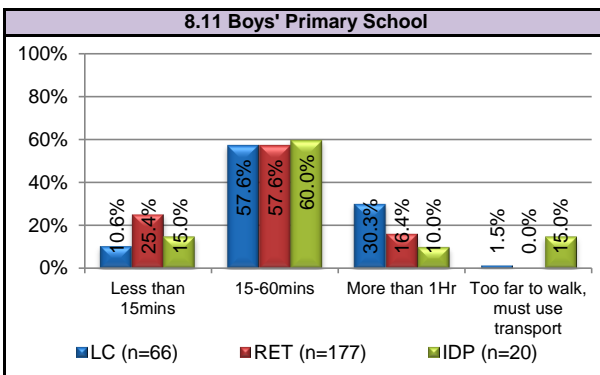
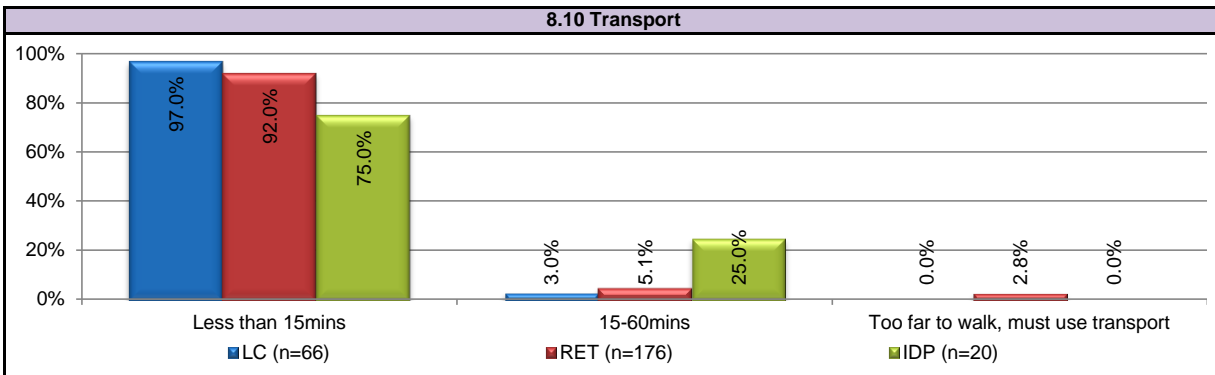
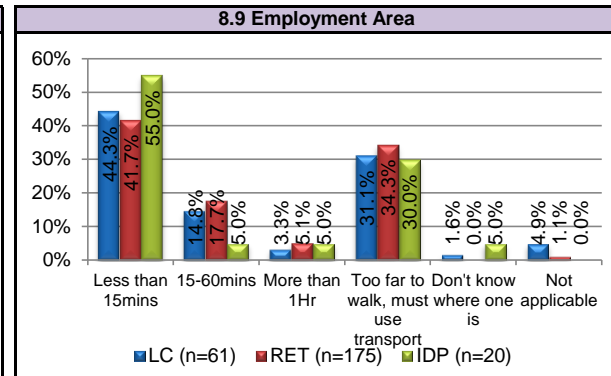
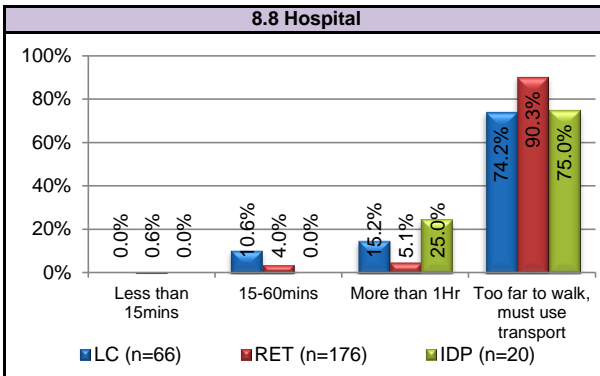
8.2 Average number of times a HH member has travelled to Province Centre in last three months



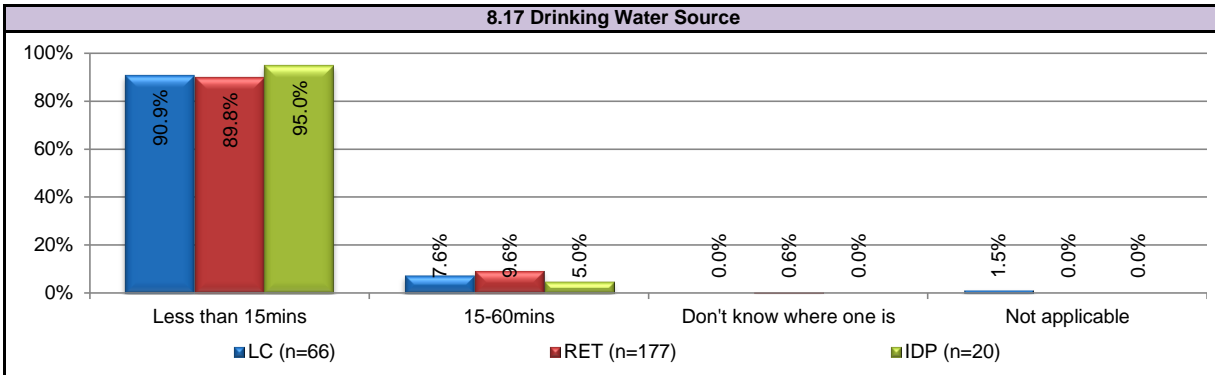
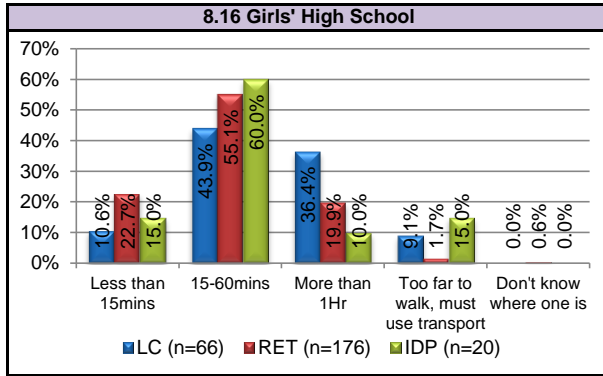
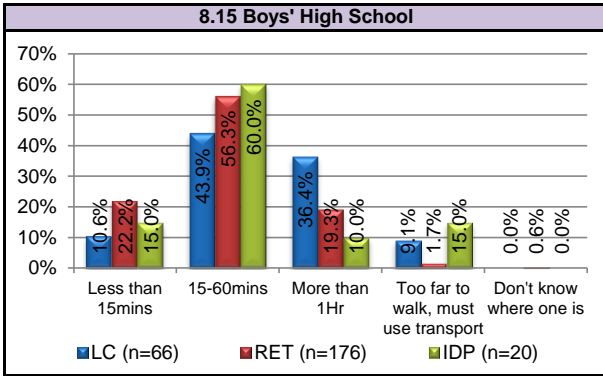
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9. EDUCATION PROFILE

Summary

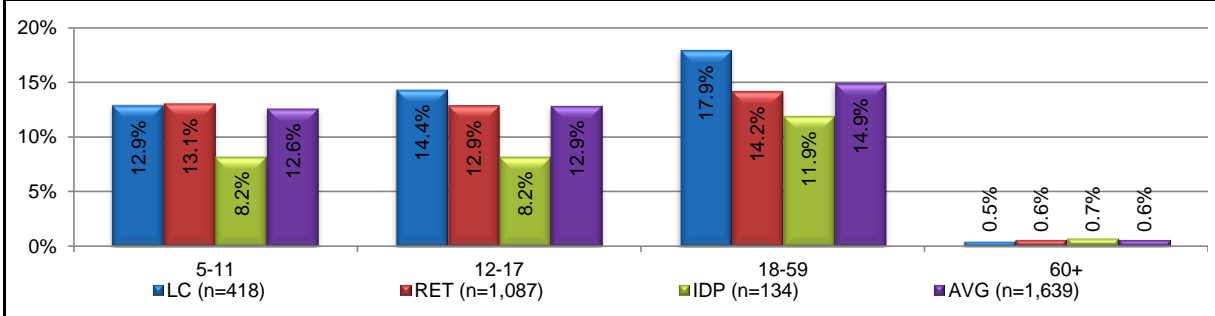
Among those aged five years and over, 45.7% of the local community, 40.8% of returnees and 29.1% of IDPs reported to be literate. Of these, 66.7% of local community males, 59.6% of returnee males and 43.8% of IDP males reported to be literate. Similarly, 22.6% of local community females, 21.3% of returnee females and 11.5% of IDP females reported to be literate.

Among adults aged eighteen years and over, 89.6% of local community males, 95.0% of returnee males and 95.5% of IDP males did not achieve any school grade. Similarly, approximately all females across all three groups had not achieved any school grade.

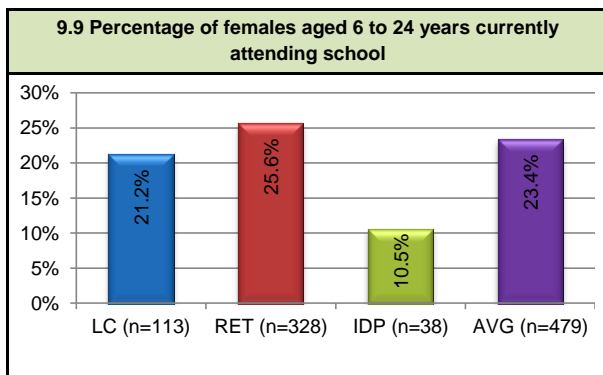
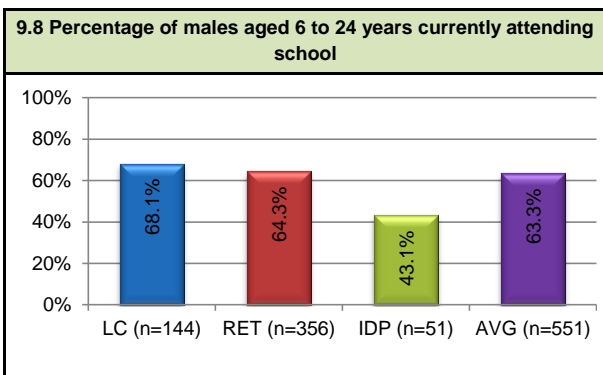
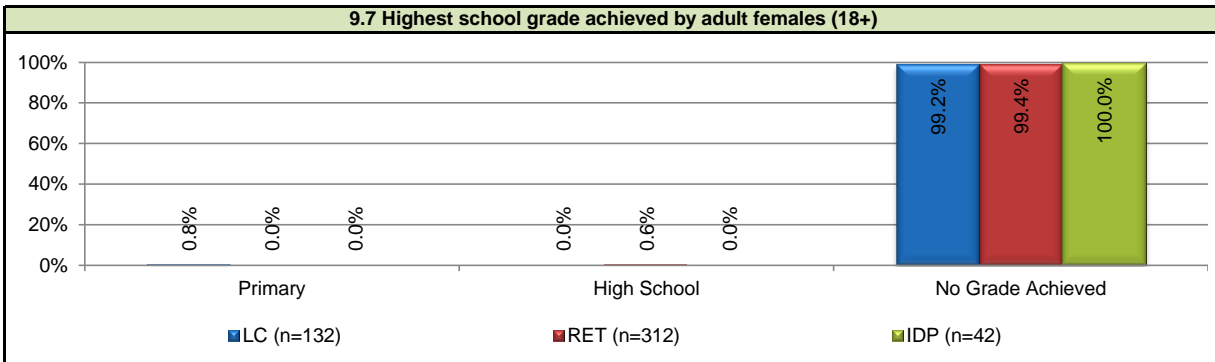
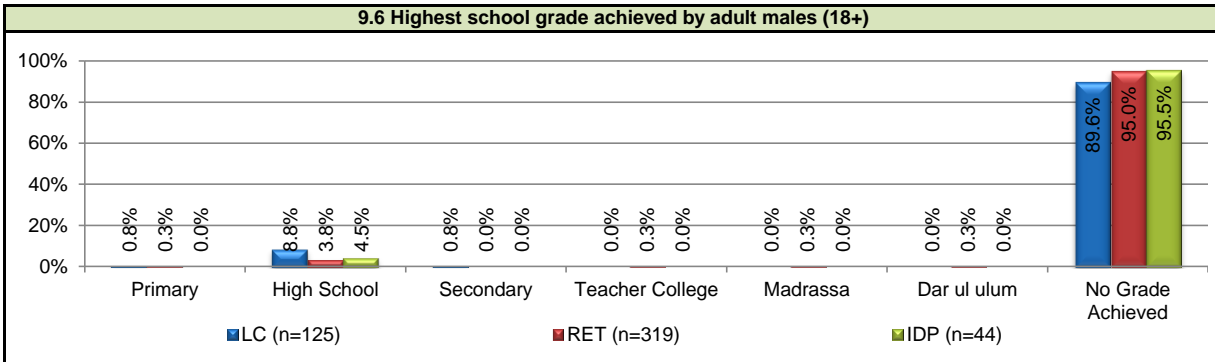
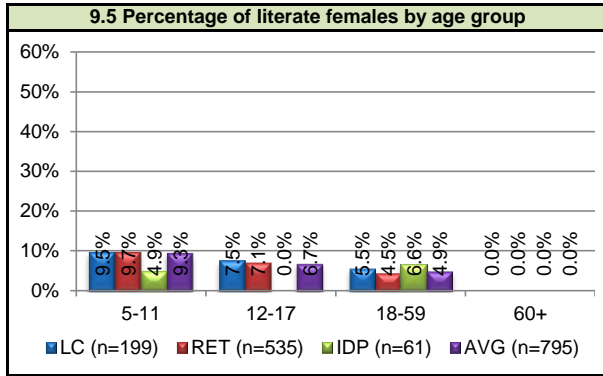
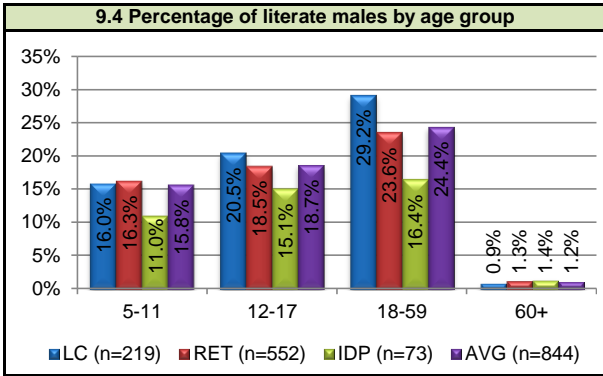
Among males aged 6 to 24 years, 68.1% of local community males, 64.3% of returnee males and 43.1% of IDPs males reported to be currently attending school. Among females aged 6 to 24 years, 21.2% of local community females, 25.6% of returnees and 10.5% of IDP females reported to be currently attending school. The main reason for not attending school given by those aged 6 to 24 years across all three groups was because their families didn't allow them. Proportionally less local community members (9.6%) of those aged 6 to 24 years didn't attend school because they didn't like school/didn't learn enough compared to returnee (17.5%) and IDP (27.0%). A further, 14.6% 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.

9.1 Male literacy rate within each age group by household type						9.2 Female literacy rate within each age group by household type							
	Male	Age Group				Total		Female	Age Group				Total
		5-11	12-17	18-59	60+				5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	Total	44	50	108	17	219	Total	37	30	122	10	199	
	Yes	35	45	64	2	146	Yes	19	15	11	0	45	
	%	79.5%	90.0%	59.3%	11.8%	66.7%	%	51.4%	50.0%	9.0%	0.0%	22.6%	
RET	Total	114	119	282	37	552	Total	113	111	281	30	535	
	Yes	90	102	130	7	329	Yes	52	38	24	0	114	
	%	78.9%	85.7%	46.1%	18.9%	59.6%	%	46.0%	34.2%	8.5%	0.0%	21.3%	
IDP	Total	14	18	35	6	73	Total	12	5	39	5	61	
	Yes	8	11	12	1	32	Yes	3	0	4	0	7	
	%	57.1%	61.1%	34.3%	16.7%	43.8%	%	25.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	11.5%	
ALL	Total	172	187	425	60	844	Total	162	146	442	45	795	
	Yes	133	158	206	10	507	Yes	74	53	39	0	166	
	%	77.3%	84.5%	48.5%	16.7%	60.1%	%	45.7%	36.3%	8.8%	0.0%	20.9%	

9.3 Age distribution of literate household members

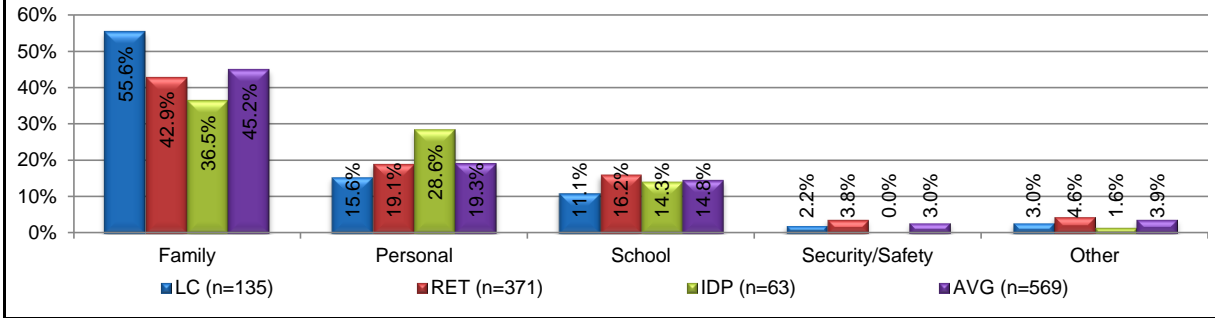


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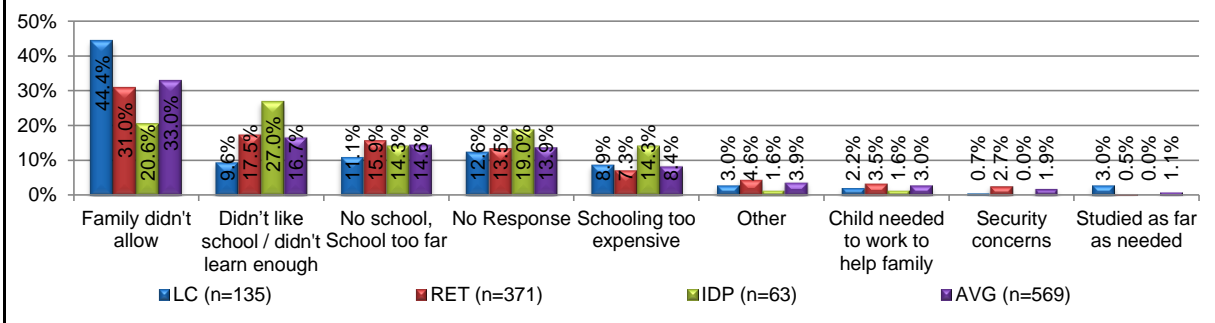


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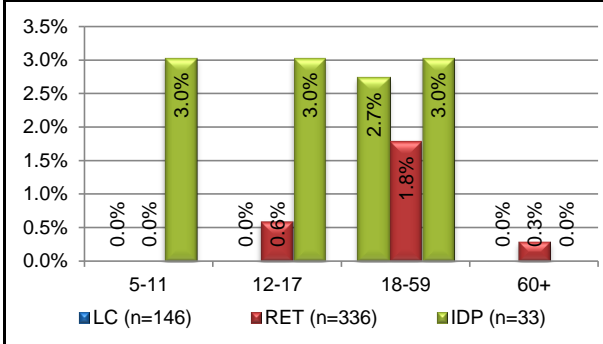
9.10.1 General reasons for not attending school



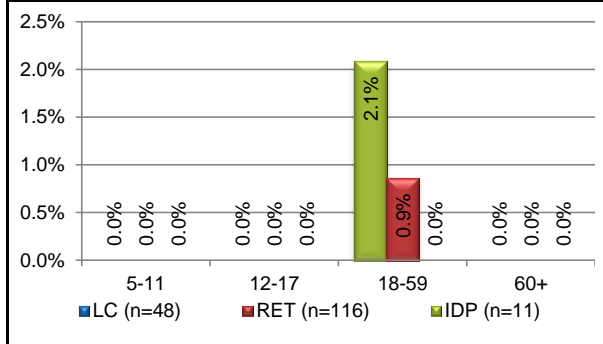
9.10.2 Specific reasons for not attending school



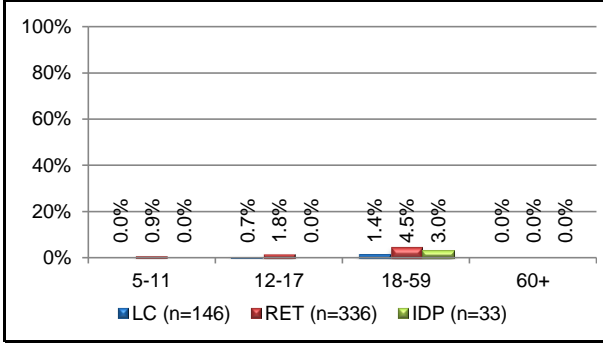
9.11 Age distribution of males who received education in another province



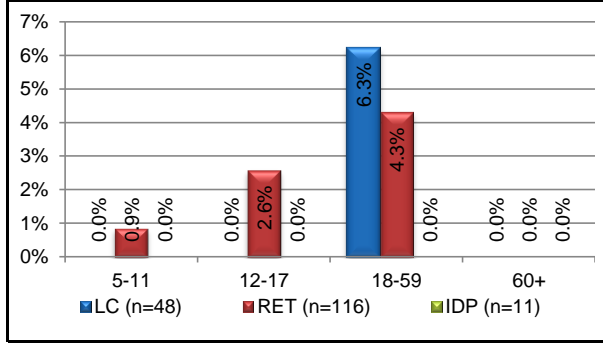
9.12 Age distribution of females who received education in another province



9.13 Age distribution of males who received education in another country



9.14 Age distribution of females who received education in another country



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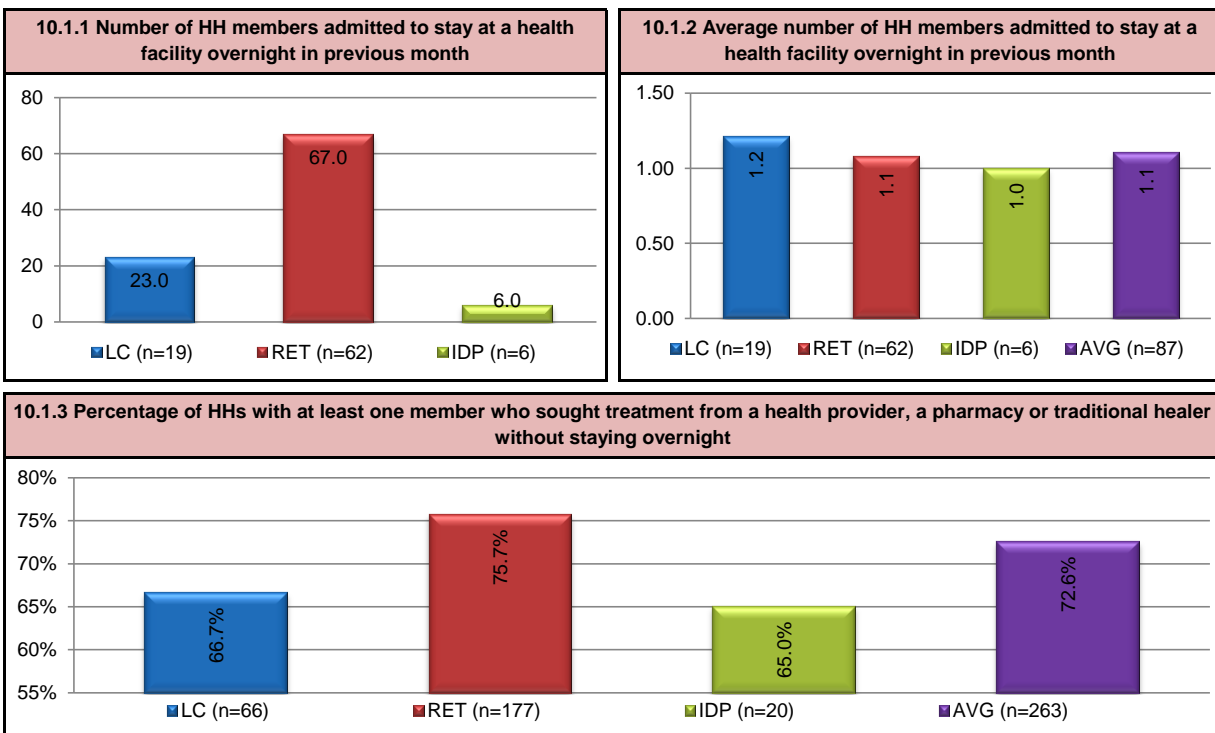
10. HEALTH PROFILE

Summary

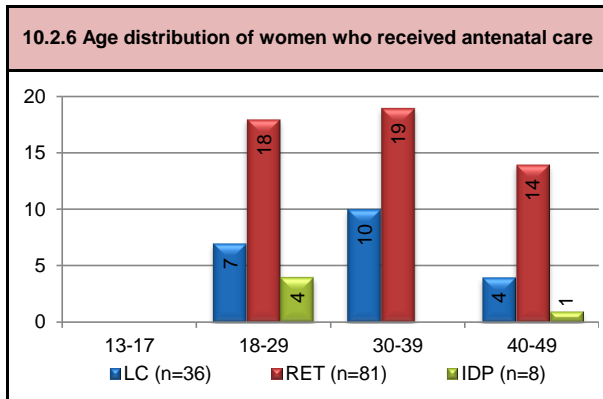
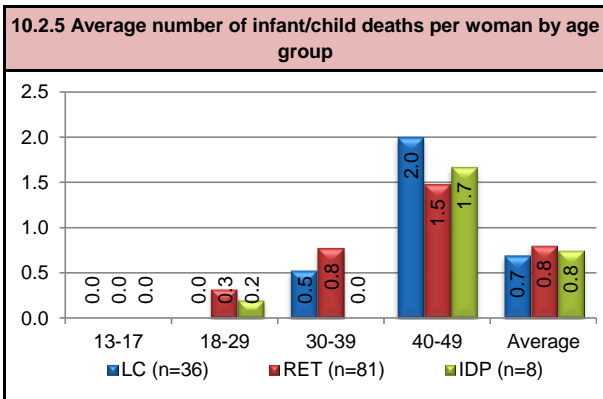
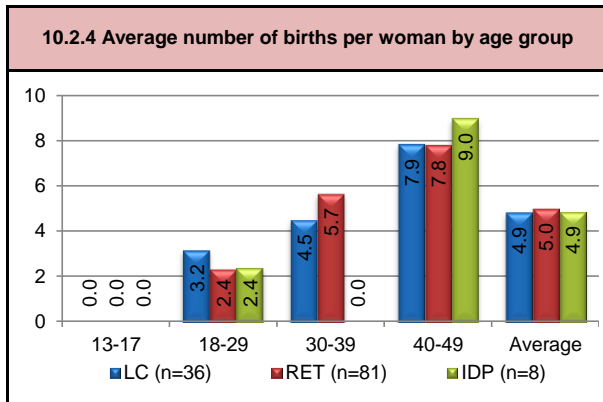
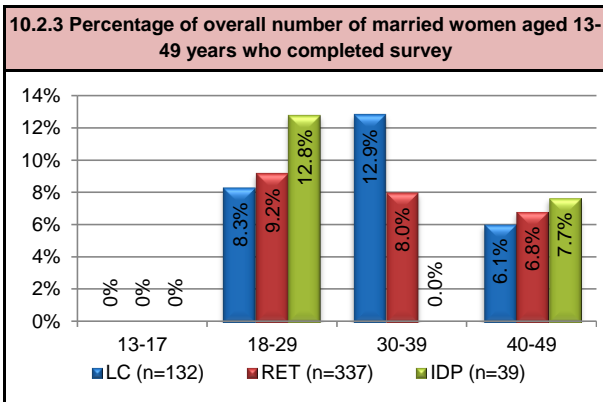
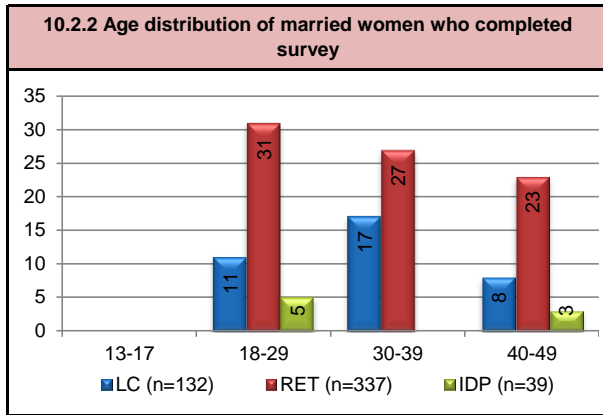
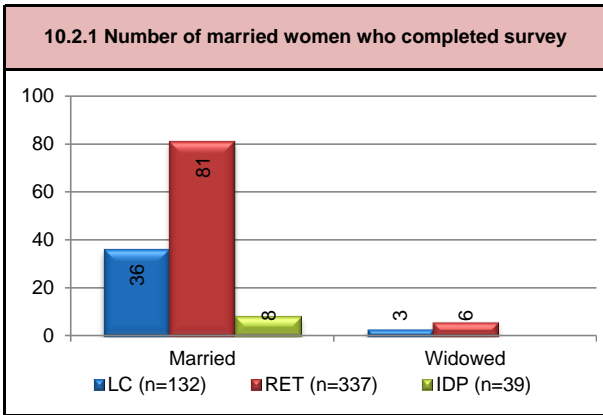
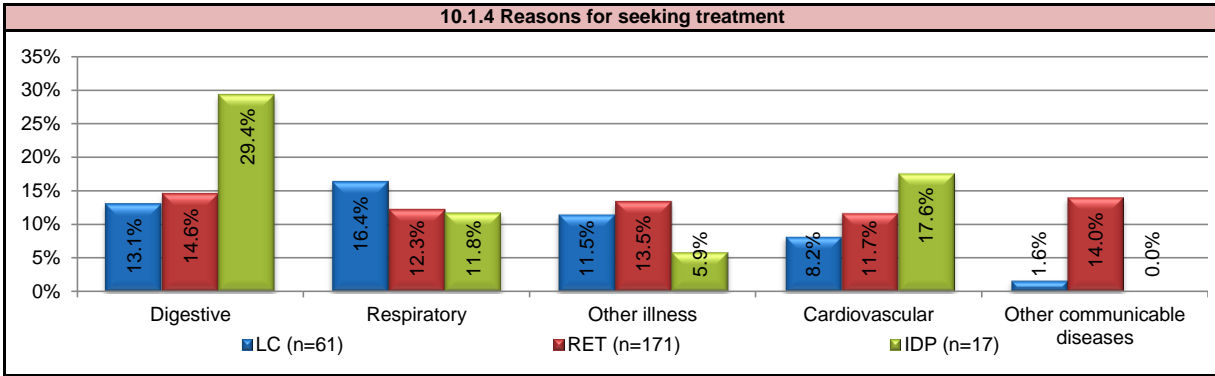
28.8% of local community households, 35.0% of returnee households and 30.0% of IDP households had between one and two household members admitted to a health facility as an inpatient over the course of the previous month. Two-thirds (66.7%) of local community, three-quarters (75.7%) of returnee and 65.0% 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 the National hospital. The most common reasons for seeking medical treatment by local community households were respiratory problems (16.4%), digestive problems (13.1%), cardiovascular problems (8.2%) and infectious problems (8.2%). Similarly, for returnee households the most common reasons were digestive diseases (14.6%), other communicable problems (14.0%), and treatment of respiratory problems (12.3%). Among IDP households, the main reasons for seeking medical treatment were digestive diseases (29.4%), infectious problems (23.5%), and cardiovascular problems (17.6%).

Of the 508 females aged 13-49 years that were included in the survey, a total of 125 were reported to be married among local community households (n=36), returnee households (n=81) and IDP households (n=8). Based on this data, the average number of births stands at 4.9 for local community females, 5.0 for returnee females and 4.9 for IDP females. Correspondingly, the average number of infant/child deaths is 0.7 for local community females, 0.8 for returnee females and 0.8 for IDP females. Of the 117 females aged 13-49 years that have given birth, 61.8% of local community females, 68.0% of returnee and 62.5% of IDP females received antenatal care during their last pregnancy with an average of 3.97 antenatal care visits per mother, and 29.8% had the assistance of a midwife during delivery.

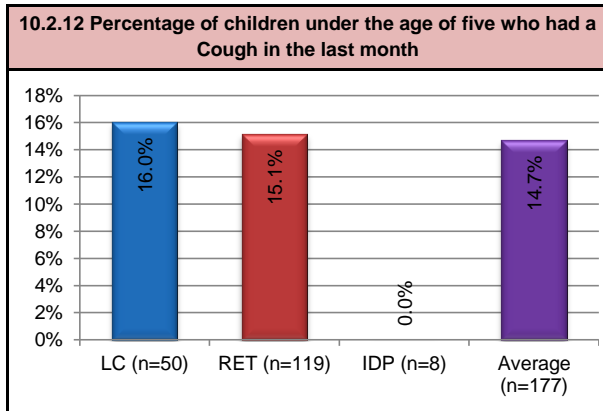
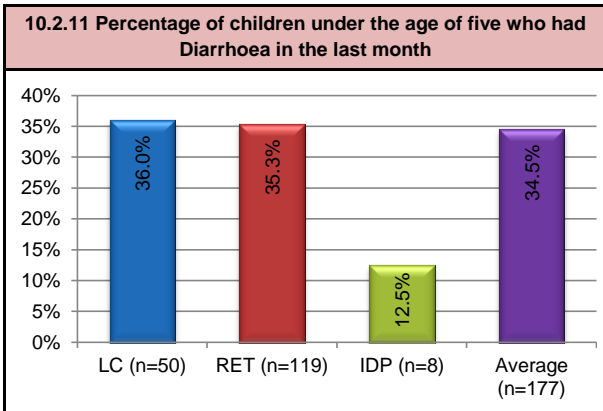
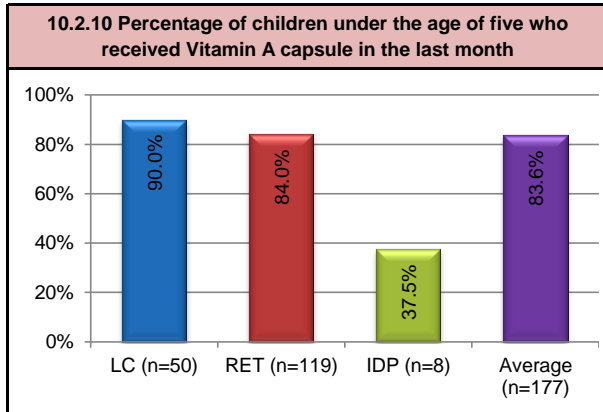
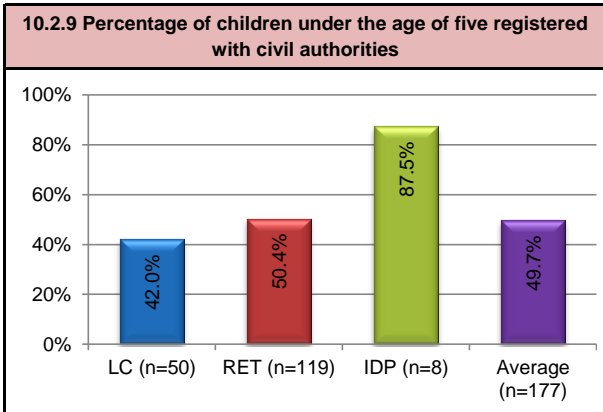
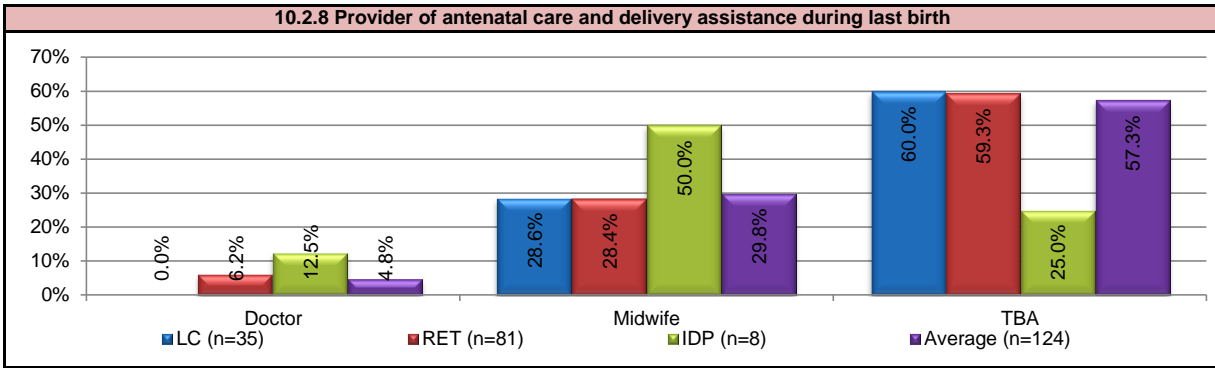
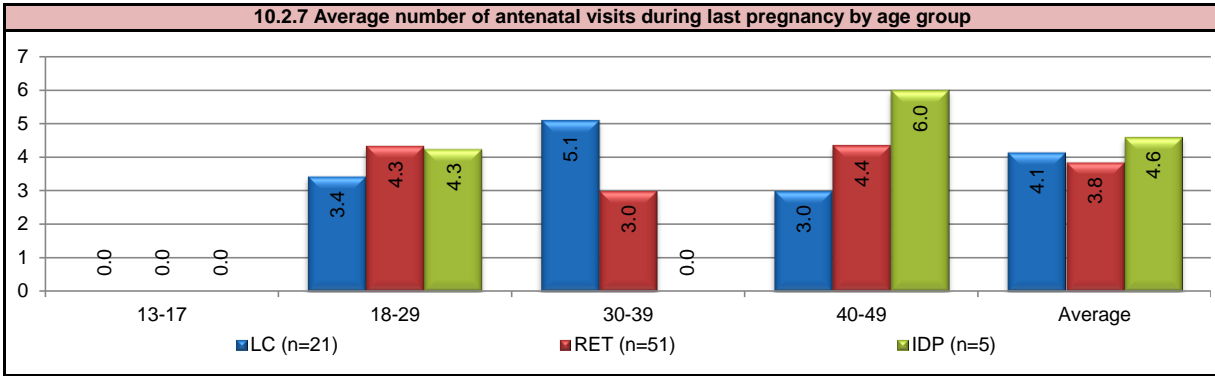
With regard to children under the age of five, 42.0% of local community children, 50.4% of returnee children and 87.5% of IDP children have been registered with the civil authorities. Over the course of the previous month, 90.0% of local community under-fives, 84.0% of returnee under-fives and 37.5% of IDP under-fives have received a Vitamin A capsule, and one-third of local community and returnee and 12.5% of IDP children



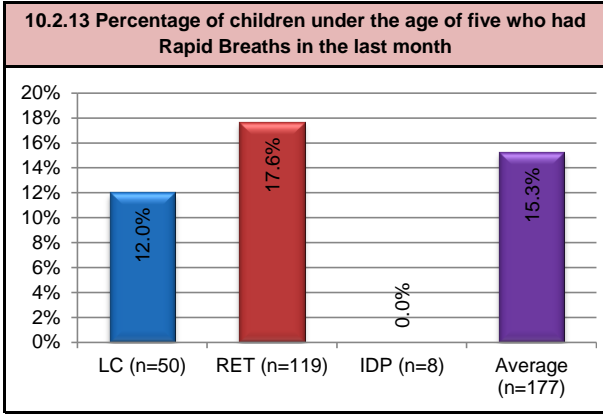
High Return Area Community Profile		Khanjar Khail, Bagram, Parwan					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy				
							30/09/2012				
HRA Code		5			Completion Percentage			100%			
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High Return Area Community Profile	Khanjar Khail, Bagram, Parwan							Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
								30/09/2012			
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High Return Area Community Profile	Khanjar Khail, Bagram, Parwan								Date generated dd / mm / yyyy		
									30/09/2012		
HRA Code	5				Completion Percentage			100%			
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High Return Area Community Profile		Khanjar Khail, Bagram, Parwan					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy				
							30/09/2012				
HRA Code		5			Completion Percentage		100%				
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9303	Parwan	District	930304	Bagram	UN Region	C	Central

11. HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS AND COPING STRATEGIES

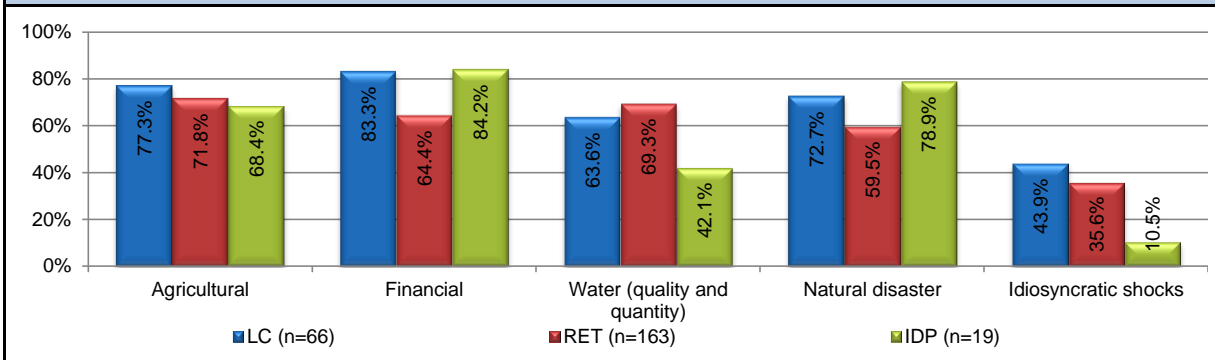
Summary

Among local community households, over three-quarters (77.3%) were affected by unusually high increase in food prices. A further, over three-fifths (65.2%) of local community households were affected by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, approximately three-fifths by reduced drinking water quantity and severe winter conditions, and over one-third (37.9%) of local community households were affected by heavy rains preventing work. 86.4% of local community households decreased expenditures to cope with shocks. A further 45.5% of local community households took loans, two-fifths (39.4%) reduced quality of diet, one-third (33.3%) reduced quantity of diet and over one-quarter (27.3%) of local community households purchased food on credit from traders in order to cope with shocks.

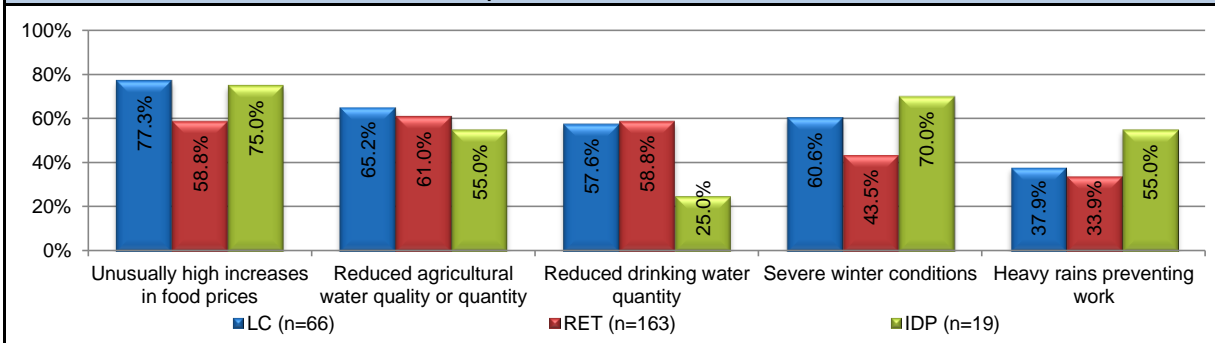
Among returnee households, three-fifths (58.8%) were affected by unusually high increase in food prices. A further, over three-fifths (61.0%) of returnee households were affected by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, approximately three-fifths by reduced drinking water quantity and severe winter conditions, and one-third (33.9%) of returnee households were affected by heavy rains preventing work. 71.8% of returnee households decreased expenditures to cope with shocks. A further over three-fifths (65.5%) of returnee households took loans, two-fifths (37.9%) reduced quality of diet, one-third (32.8%) reduced quantity of diet and over one-third (35.6%) of returnee households purchased food on credit from traders in order to cope with shocks.

Among IDP households, three-quarters (75.0%) were affected by unusually high increase in food prices. A further, over two-quarters (55.0%) of IDP households were affected by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, one-quarter (25.0%) by reduced drinking water quantity, 70.0% by severe winter conditions, and 55.0% of IDP households were affected by heavy rains preventing work. 85.0% of IDP households decreased expenditures to cope with shocks. A further, over three-fifths (65.5%) of IDP households took loans, over two-fifths (45.0%) reduced quality of diet, two-quarters (50.0%) reduced quantity of diet and 15.0% of IDP households purchased food on credit from traders in order to cope with shocks.

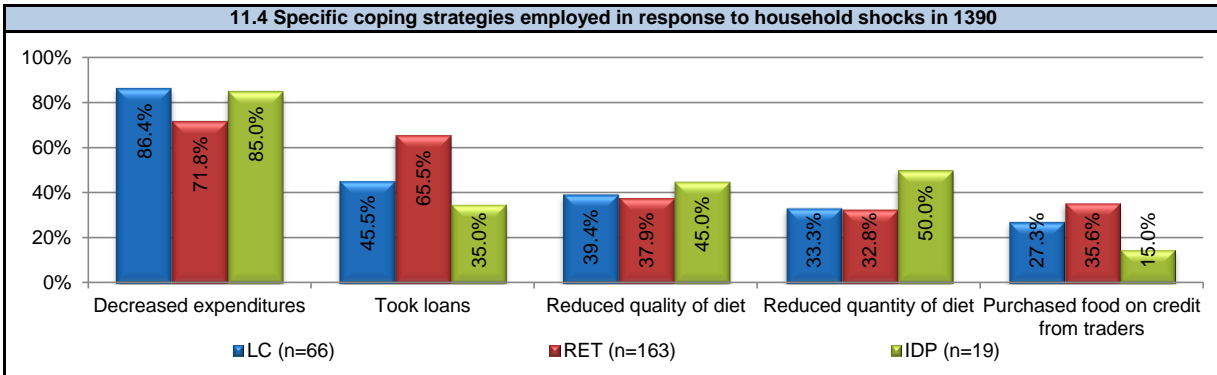
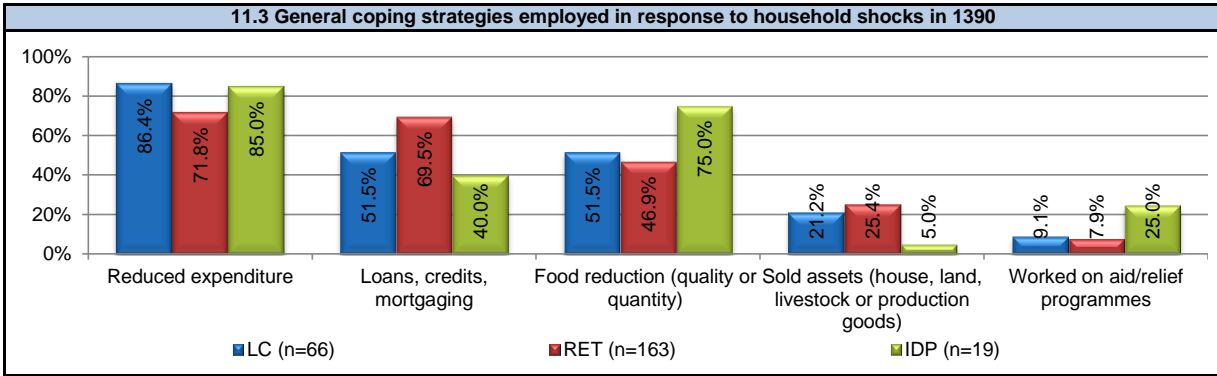
11.1 General household shocks in 1390



11.2 Specific household shocks in 1390



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12. PROTECTION PROFILE

Summary

Of the 263 households surveyed, 79.4% had an adult male aged 18-59 years as head of household. Moreover, two local community households, six returnee households and one IDP households have an adult female aged 18-59 years as head of household. One local community households has a male aged 12-17 years as head of household. A total of 53 households had an elderly (aged 60+) head of household of whom 1.9% were female. Two local community households, eight returnee households and one IDP households were headed by a widow or widower.

One returnee male aged 14 years was reported to be married. Among married adults, a total of 22 local community females, 53 returnee and 8 IDP females reported to have been under-18 years of age at the time of marriage.

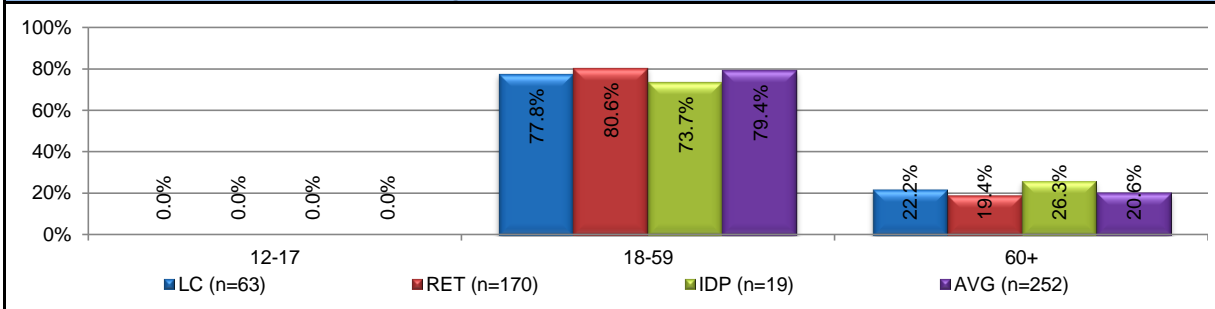
Three of local community households and five of returnee households contained more than one wife.

The survey found 119 people living with a disability of which 61.3% were male. The most common disabilities were reported to be either physical (37.8%) or sensory (19.3%) in nature. 41.1% of disabled local community, 63.1% of disabled returnees and all of disabled IDPs were adults aged 18-59 years. 29.4% of disabled people in local community households and 14.4% of disabled people in returnee households were aged 60 years and over.

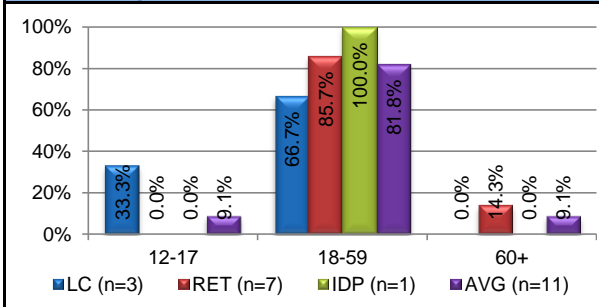
Of the 332 females aged 6-17 years, 59.1% of IDP females, 60.0% of local community females and 60.0% of returnee females are currently not attending school.

12.1 Vulnerable Groups

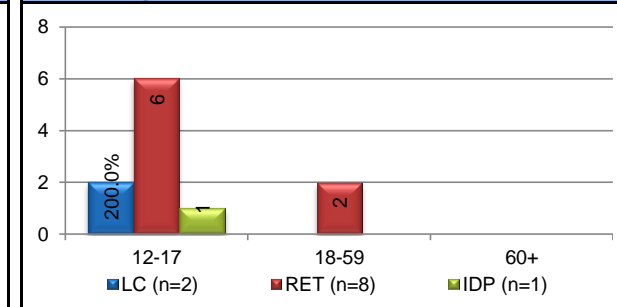
12.1.1 Age distribution of male heads of household



12.1.2 Age distribution of female heads of household

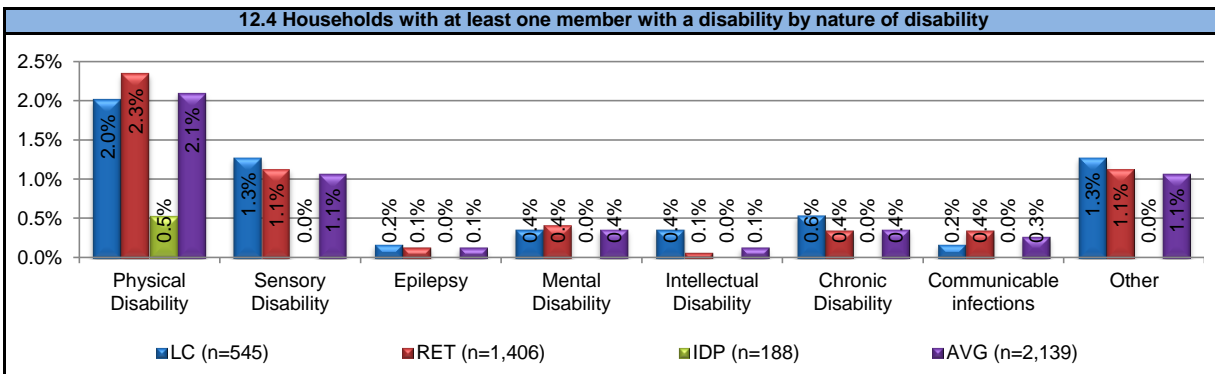
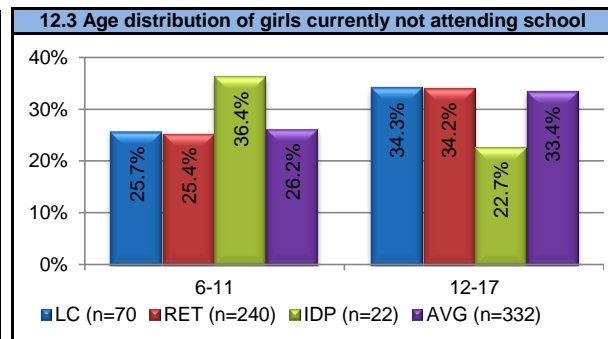
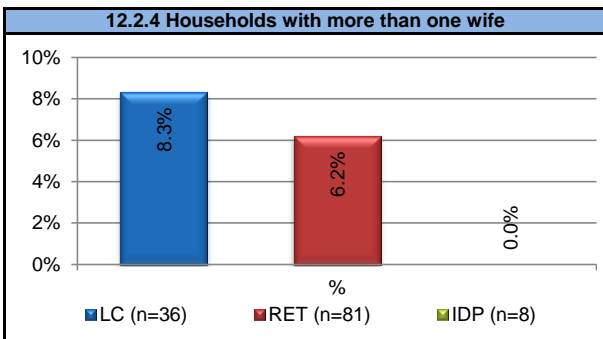
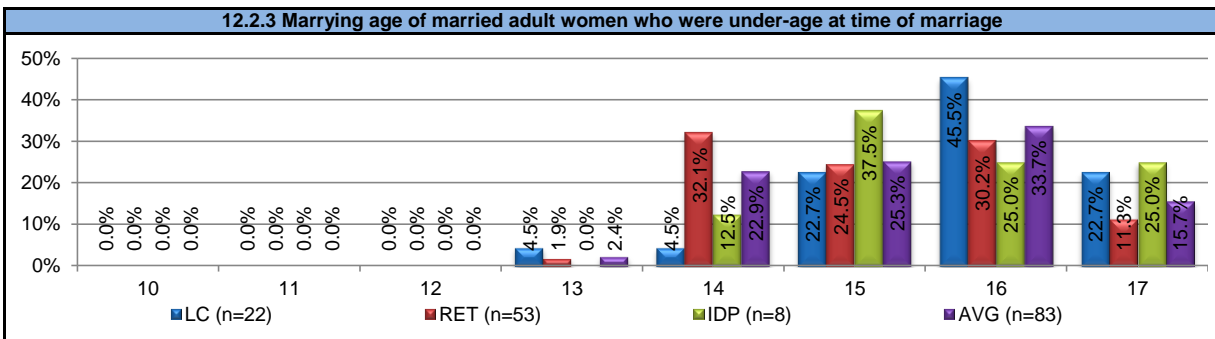
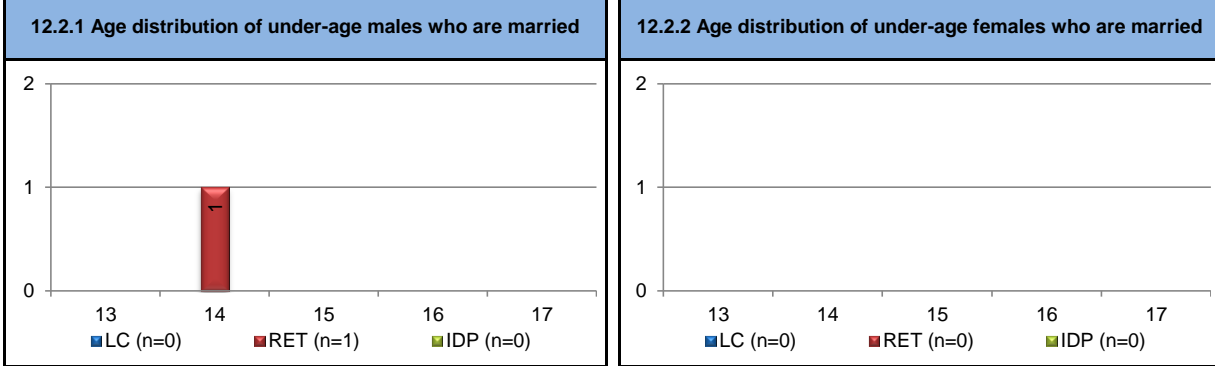


12.1.3 Age distribution of widowed heads of household



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12.2 Marital Status



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HRA Code		5			Completion Percentage			100%			
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13. Child Labour

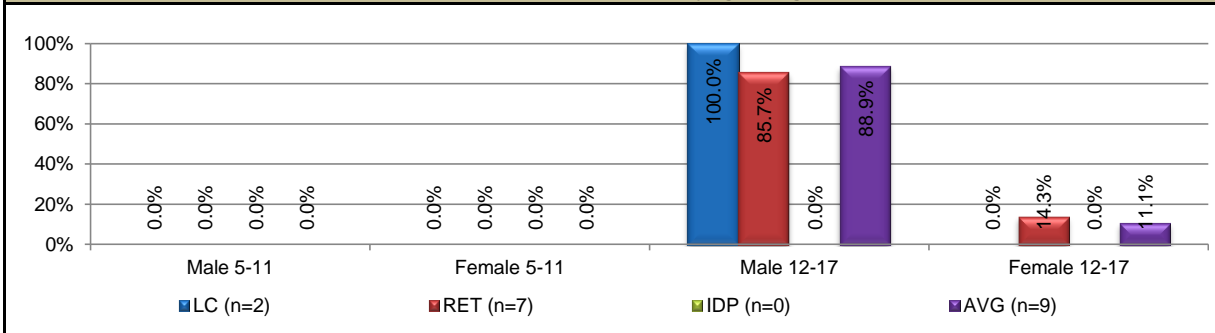
Summary

Among households surveyed, a total of 9 children were reported to be working and include 2 children aged 12-17 years among local community households and 7 children aged 12-17 years among returnee families.

Child workers belonging to local community households were reported to be working on average of 5.5 hours per day with 50.0% of them were reported to be self-employed and 50.0% were day labourers. Child workers belonging to returnee households were reported to be working an average of 8.3 hours per day with 71.4% of returnee child workers reported to be day labourers and 28.6% were salaried workers.

Vast majority of children of both local community and returnee households were engaged in industry sector. Also, 1 returnee child was engaged in services sector.

13.1 Distribution of child workers by age and gender



13.2 Distribution of male child workers by age and sector

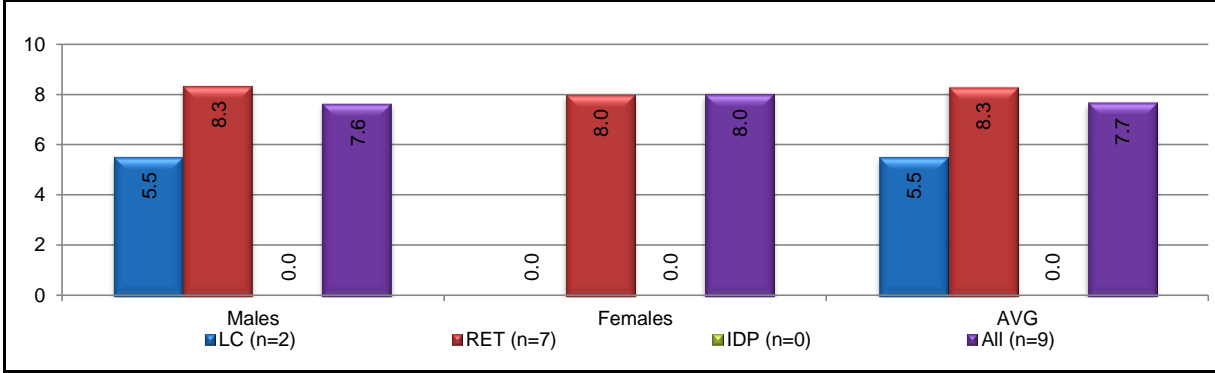
Children Males	Age Group	Day Labourer		Salaried Worker		Self-Employed		Own Business		Unpaid Family		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
LC (n=0)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
	Total Children	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	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	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%
	Total Children	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%
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	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	88.9%
	Total Children	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	88.9%

13.3 Distribution of female child workers by age and sector

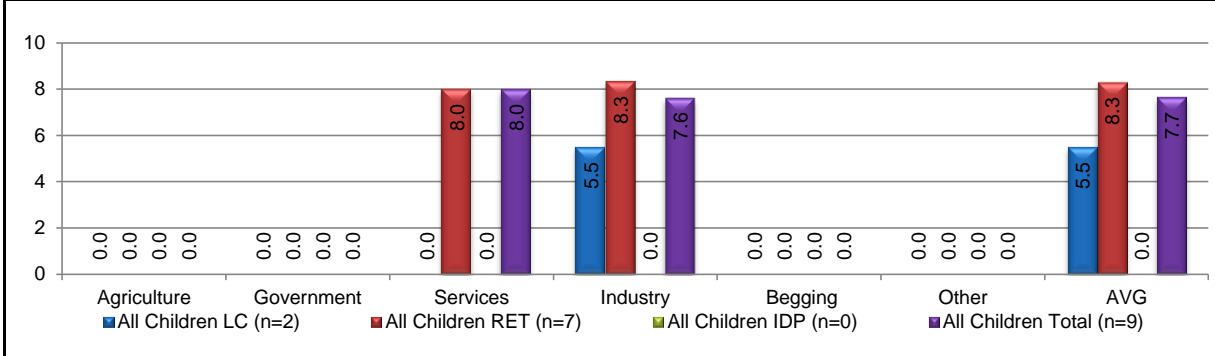
Children Females	Age Group	Day Labourer		Salaried Worker		Self-Employed		Own Business		Unpaid Family		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
LC (n=0)	5-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	12-17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total Children	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	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%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
	Total Children	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
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%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
	Total Children	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%

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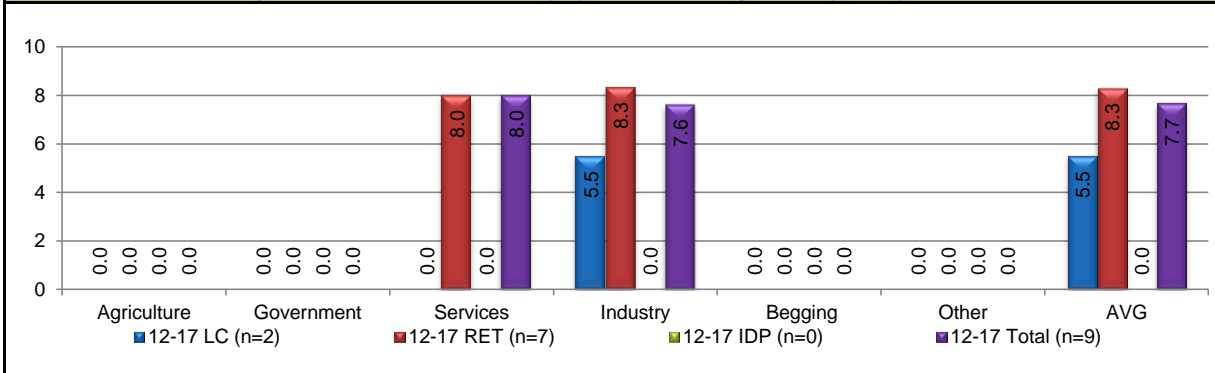
13.4 Average number of hours worked daily by male and female child workers



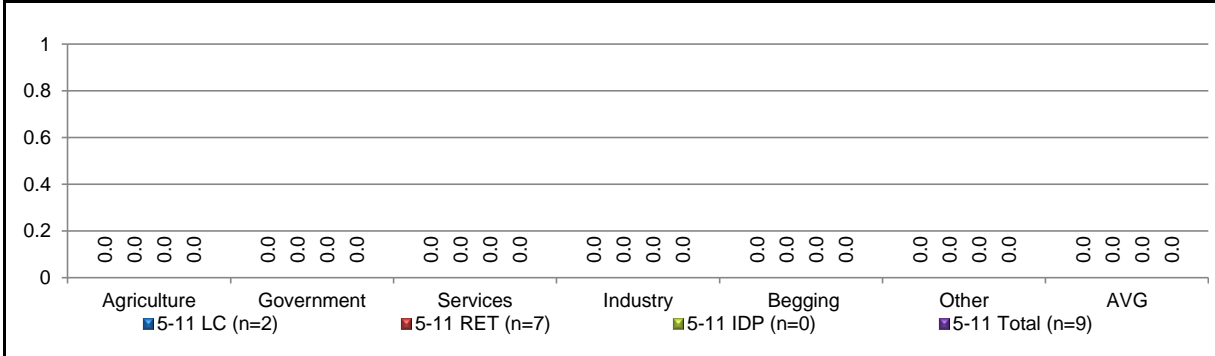
13.5 Average number of hours worked daily by child workers by economic sector



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

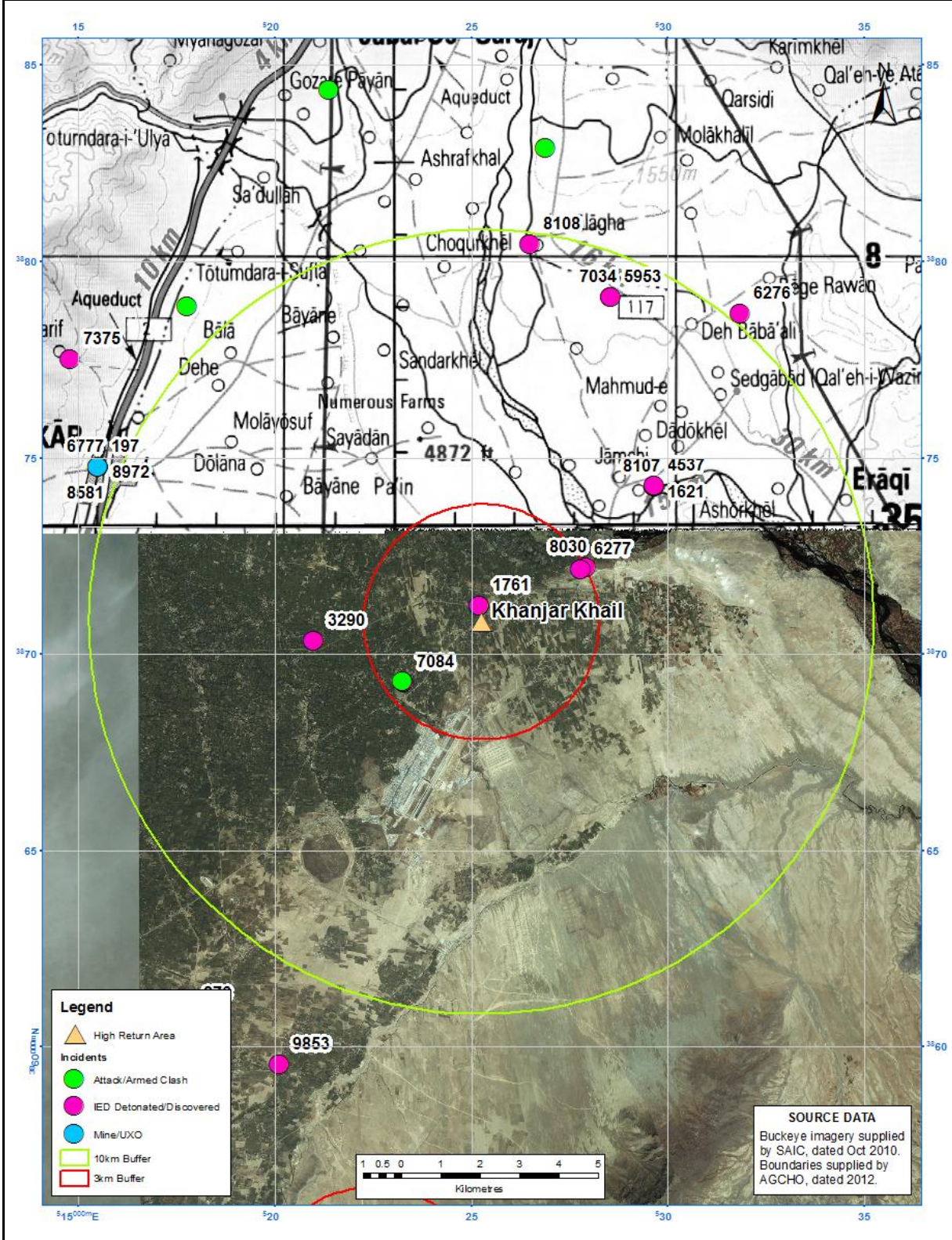


13.7 Average number of hours worked daily by child workers aged 5-11 years by economic sector



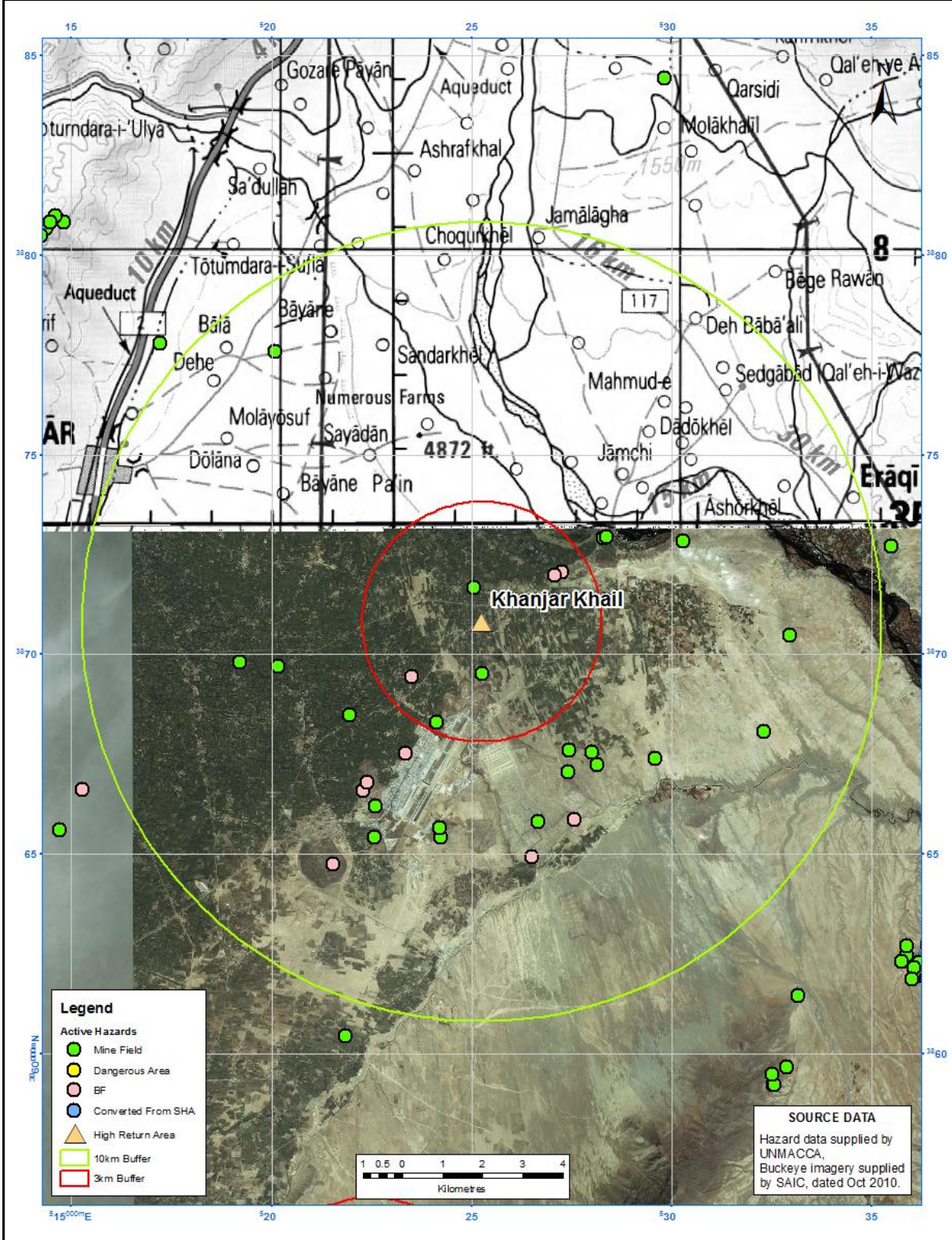
High Return Area Community Profile		Khanjar Khail, Bagram, Parwan						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy 30/09/2012			
HRA Code		5			Completion Percentage			100%			
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14. SAFETY AND SECURITY - UNDSS Security Incidents - Apr to Nov 2012



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HRA Code		5			Completion Percentage			100%			
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14. SAFETY AND SECURITY - UNMACCA Active Hazards - Jan 2013



High Return Area Community Profile		Khanjar Khail, Bagram, Parwan						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
HRA Code		5			Completion Percentage			100%			
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14. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Summary

The security situation in the district was described as “moderately secure” by 77.4% of returnee households, 66.7% of local community households and 55.0% of IDP households. A further 30.0% of IDP households, 28.8% of local community households and 14.1% of returnee households described the area as “very secure.” IDP households were more likely to perceive the area to be insecure than other household types.

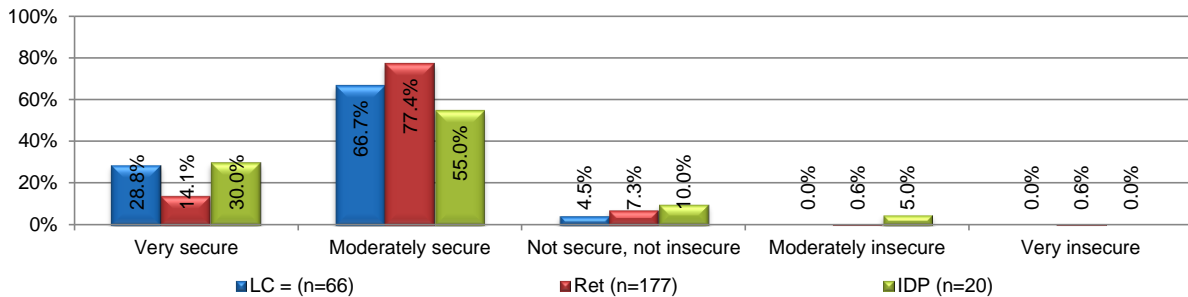
With regard to safety, 75.0% of IDP households, 62.1% of local community households and 61.0% of returnee households “never” fear for their personal safety and security or that of their family. A further 31.3% of returnee households, 27.3% of local community households and 25.0% of IDP households stated that they “sometimes” do so. Only returnee households (3.9%) reported either “often” or “mostly” fearing for their safety.

On the subject of policing in the district, 71.8% of returnee households, 65.0% of IDP households and 45.5% of local community households reported to be “moderately satisfied” with the police. A further 43.9% of local community households, 20.0% of IDP households and 19.2% of returnee households are “very satisfied” with the police. Significantly more IDP households (15.0%) than local community households (1.5%) and returnee households (1.1%) are “moderately dissatisfied” with police, while only returnee households (0.6%) reported to be “very dissatisfied” with policing in the district.

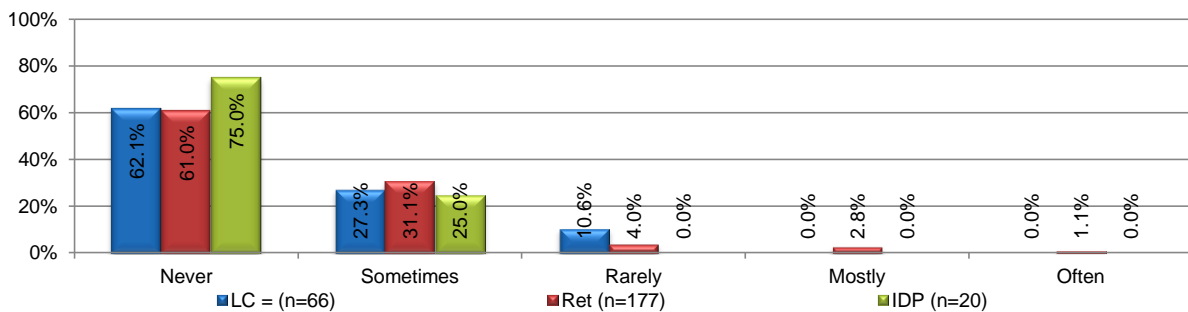
Five returnee households, two local community households and one IDP household had experienced some form of violence in the three months prior to being surveyed.

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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