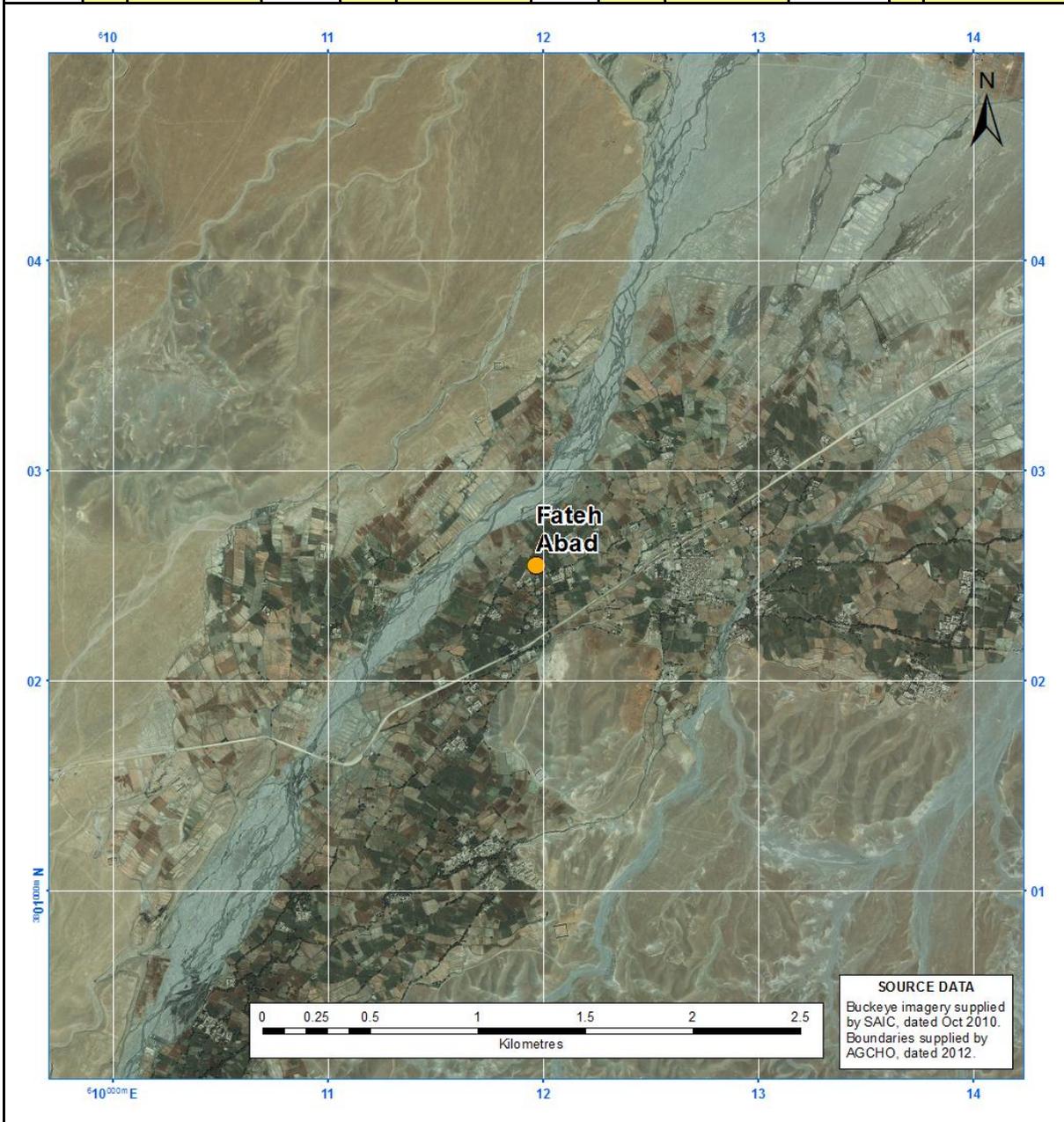
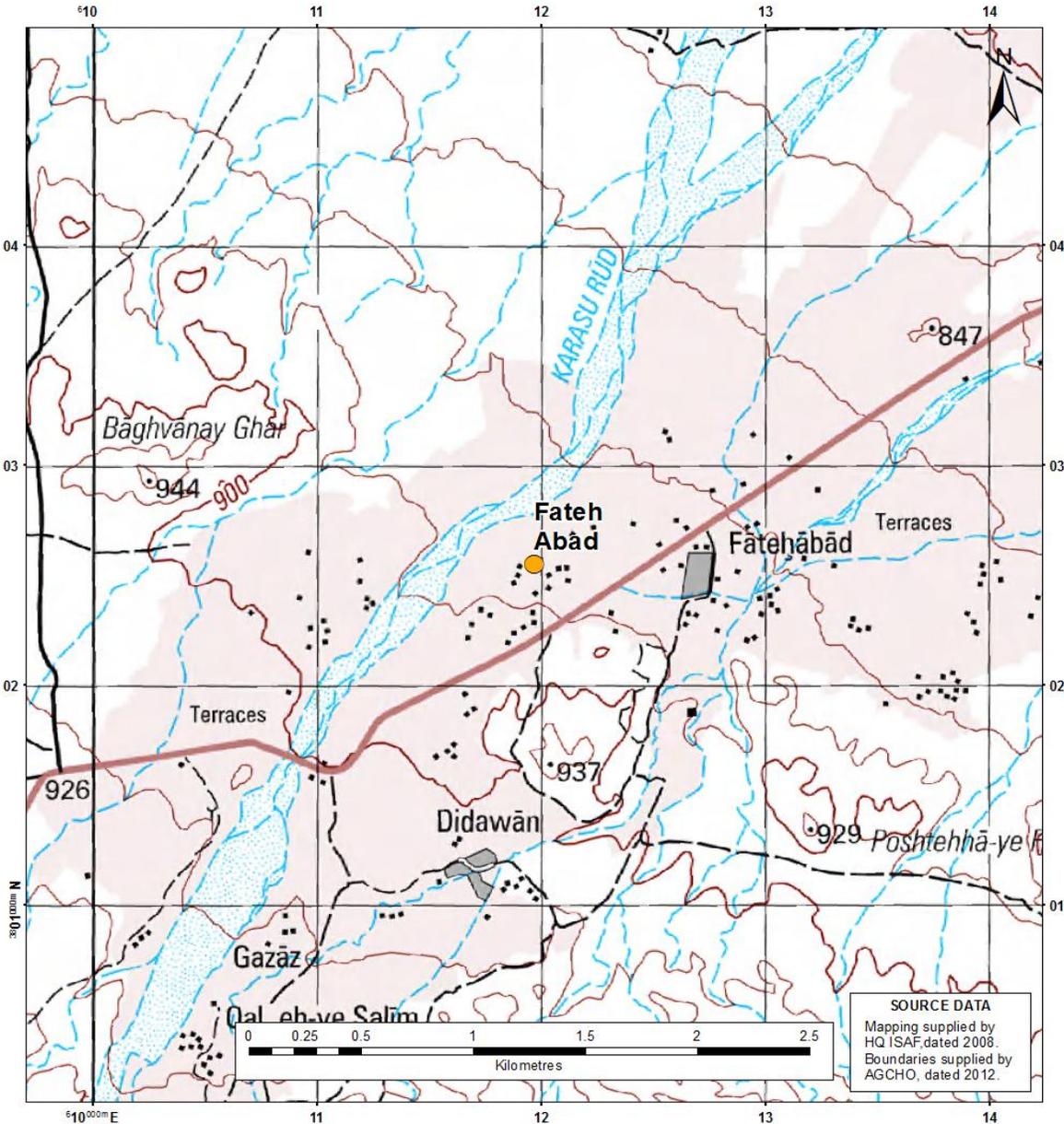


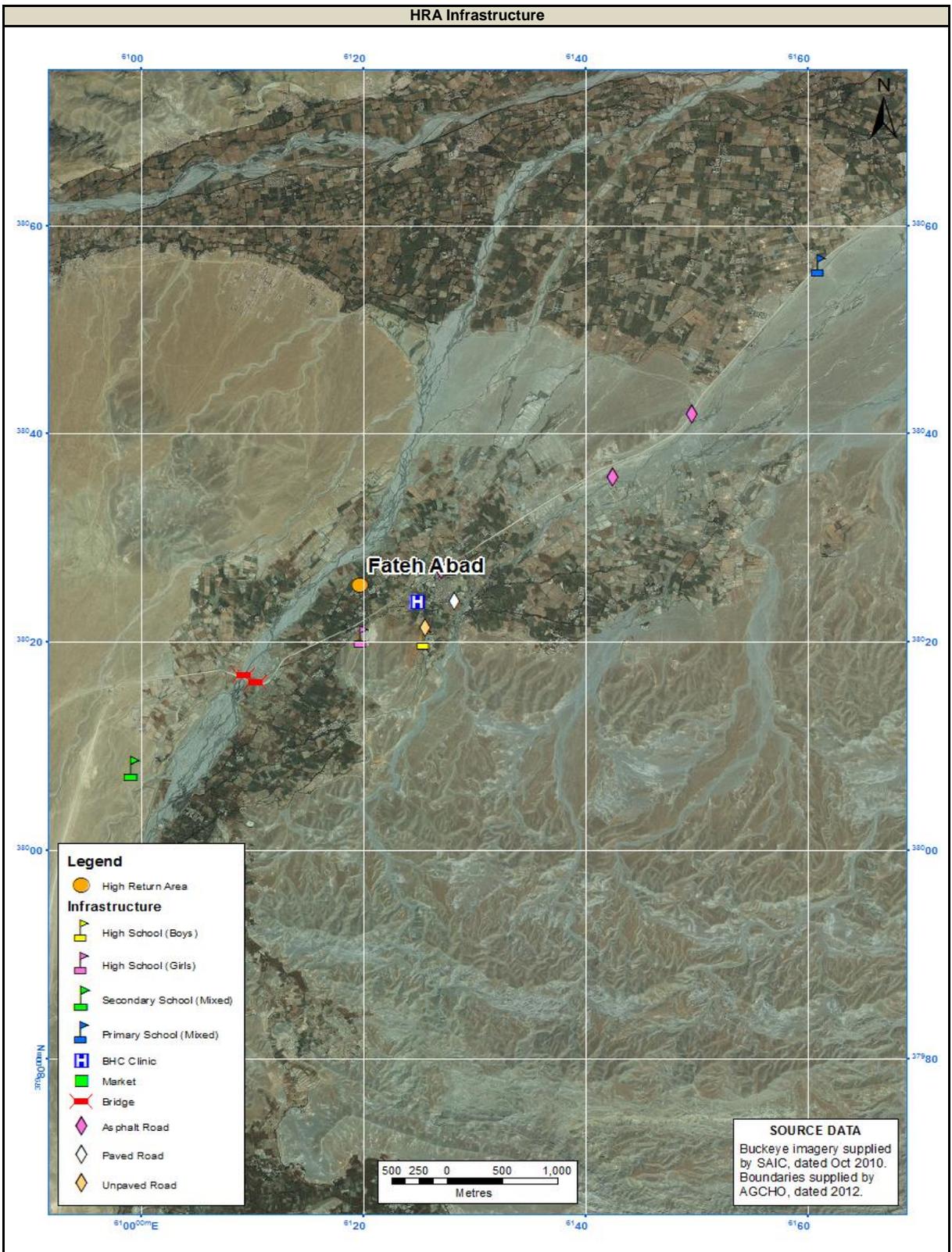
High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
								30/09/2012			
HRA Code		29			Completion Percentage			100%			
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1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL PROFILE

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

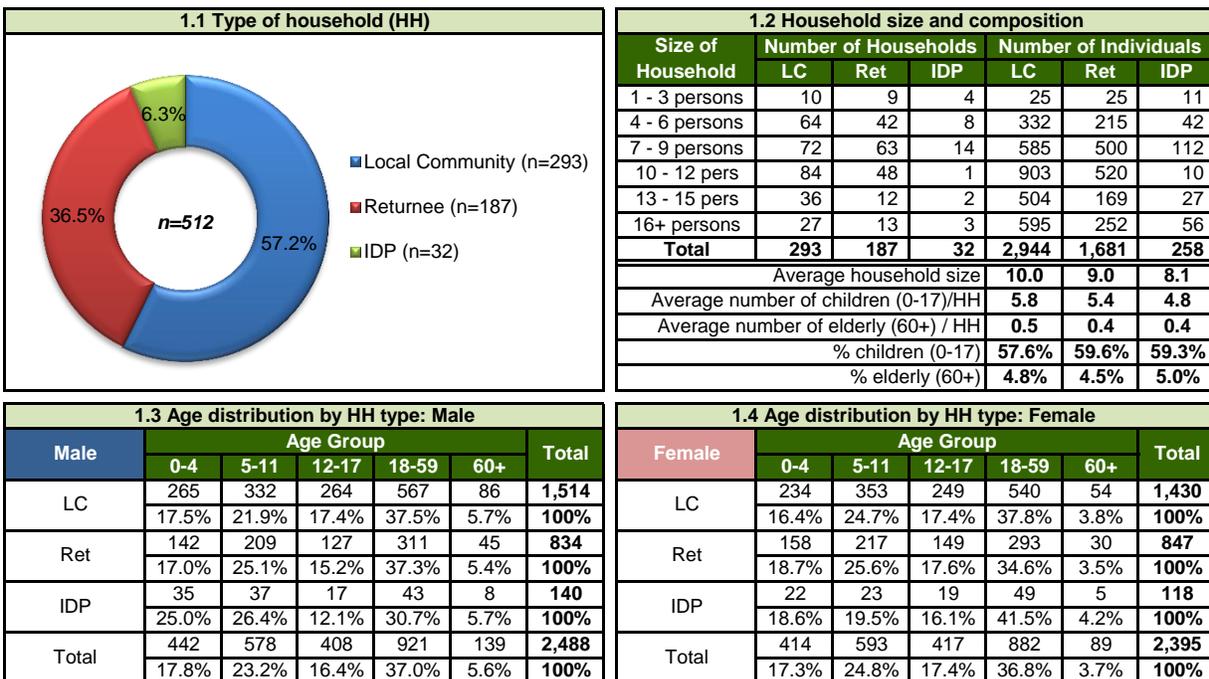
Summary

Fateh Abad is a cluster of 12 sub-villages located approximately 20 km southwest of Jalalabad City. Around 5,000 families live in the cluster of which 84% are Pashtun and 16% Tajik. Approximately 20% of families are returnees, 73% of whom had sought refuge in neighbouring countries for periods of over five years.

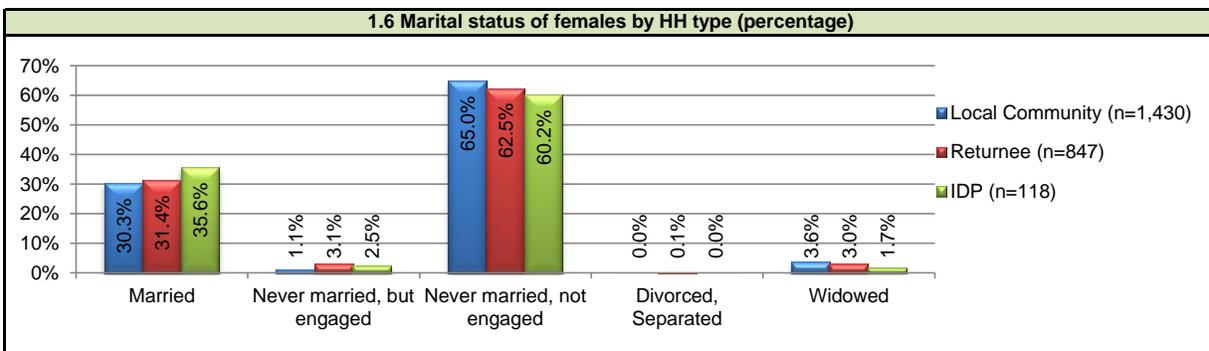
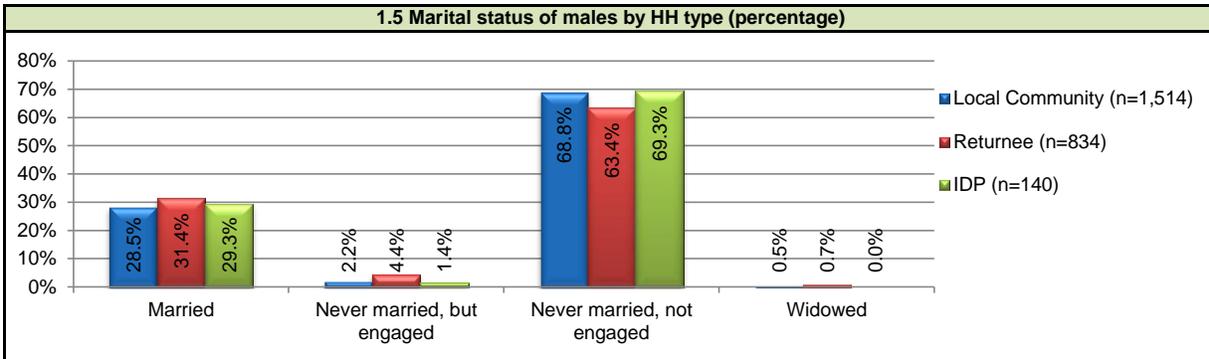
Of the 512 households surveyed in Fateh Abad, 293 (57%) were local community households, 187 (37%) were returnee households and 32 (6%) were IDP households. The households encompass a combined total of 4,883 individuals with a gender ratio of 1:1.

The average household size was revealed by the survey to be 10.0 persons among the local community, 9.0 persons among returnees and 8.1 persons among IDPs. Children (0-17 years) represent three-fifths of the average household size across all three community groups with equal numbers of both boys and girls.

The elderly (aged 60+) were found to constitute 4%-5% of the population across all household types. Approximately 2% of the population reported to be widowed with six times as many widows as widowers.



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2. MIGRATION PROFILE

Summary

Among the households surveyed, the year 1390 (2011/12) witnessed the largest number of returnee arrivals in HRA with 44 returnee households choosing to settle in Fateh Abad. Also, the year 1390 (2011/12) witnessed the largest number of IDP arrivals with 6 IDP households choosing to settle in HRA. Prior to 1390 (2011/12), on average, approximately 15 returnee households per year have chosen to settle in the area. Prior to 1390 (2011/12), an average 3 IDP households per year have chosen to settle in Fateh Abad.

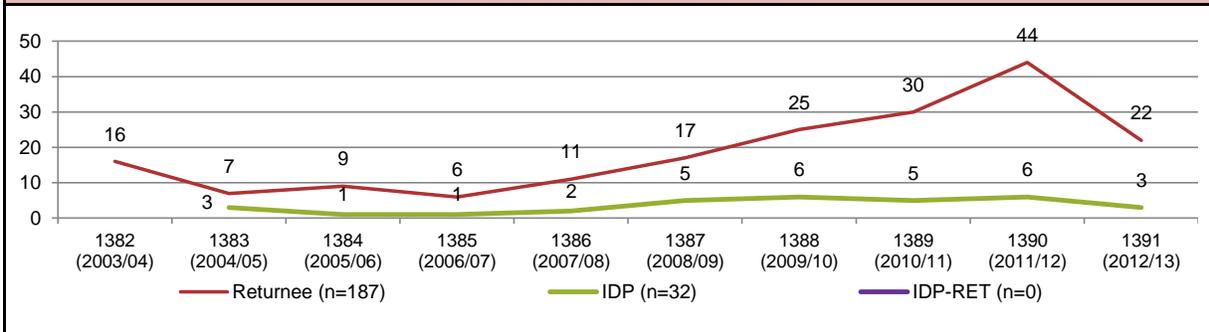
Of returnee and IDP households that have settled in Afghanistan in the last two years, all of returnee and all of IDP households stated that they did so voluntarily. Of these, all of returnee and 77.8% of IDP households stated that they intend to remain in the area.

All returnee households had sought asylum in Pakistan (100%) with 90.4% stating that they did so for safety reasons due to conflict. Over four-fifths also cited economic reasons and three-quarters cited family reasons. A further, over two-fifths of returnee households stated that they sought asylum due to harassment/discrimination.

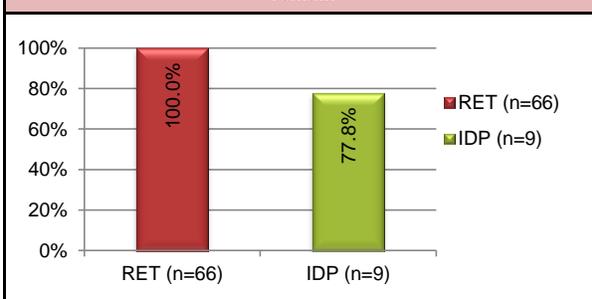
Among IDP households, 81.3% cited economic reasons and over two-thirds cited family reasons as the main reasons for having fled their districts of origin. Over two-fifths also cited place of origin and over one-quarter stated harassment/discrimination reasons as having influenced their decision to move.

Over four-fifths of households stated that legal difficulties and over two-quarters cited economic reasons were the main reasons of returning back to Afghanistan. Further, two-fifths stated harassment/discrimination as having influenced their decision to return. A further over one-quarter of households returned to Afghanistan because of owning property.

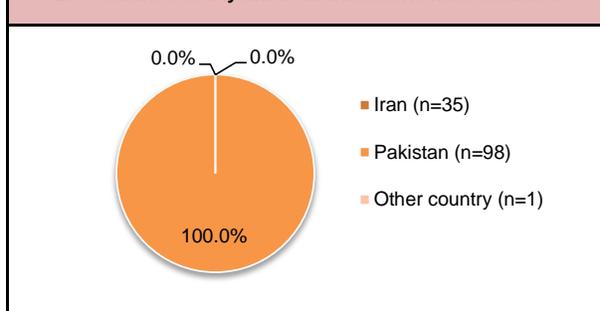
2.1 Year households settled in current location



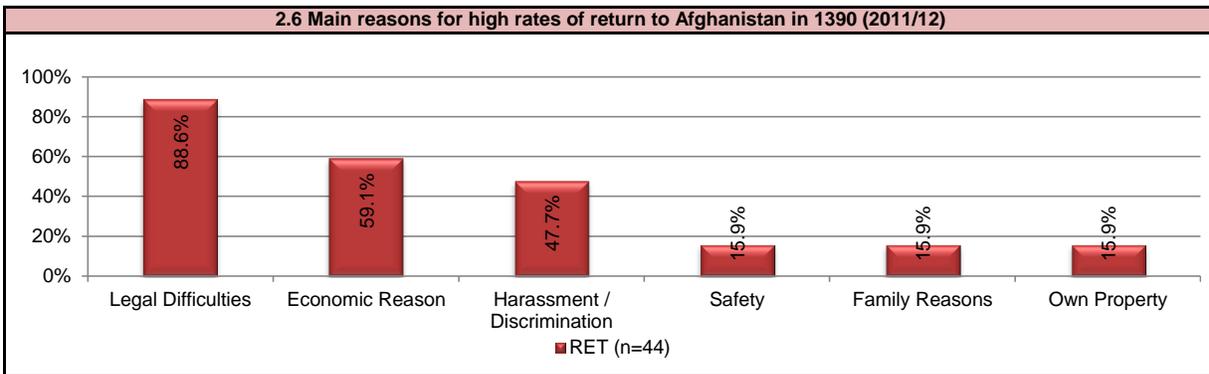
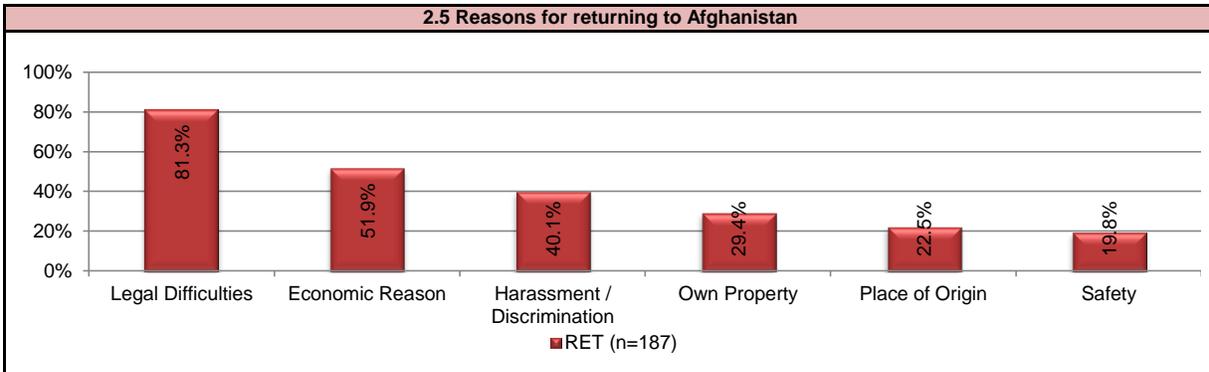
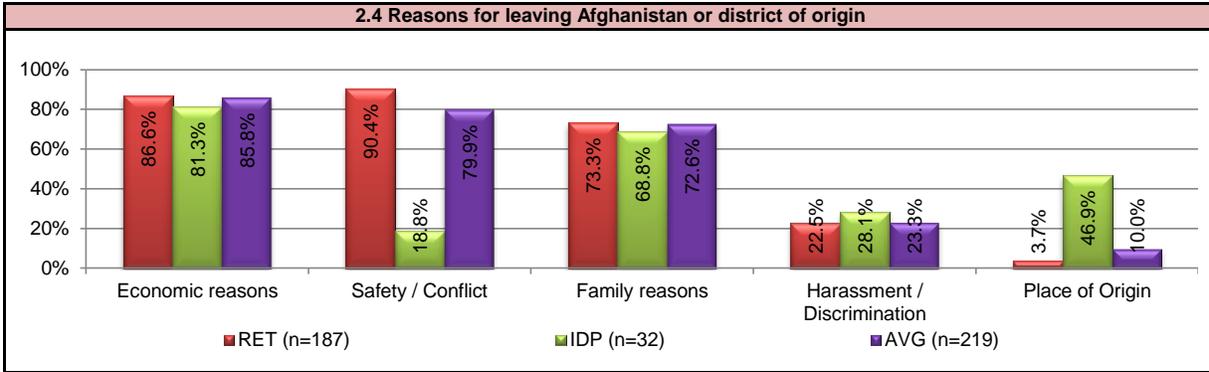
2.2 Percentage of HHs that settled in last 2 years and intend to remain



2.3 Countries of asylum from which HHs have returned



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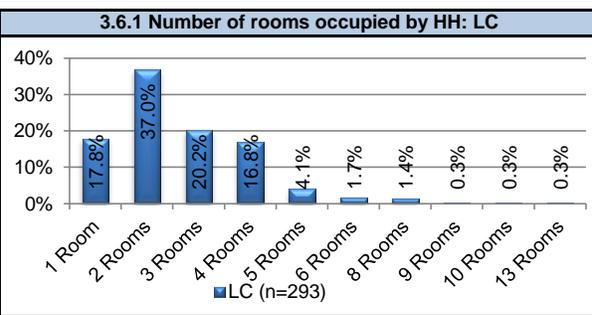
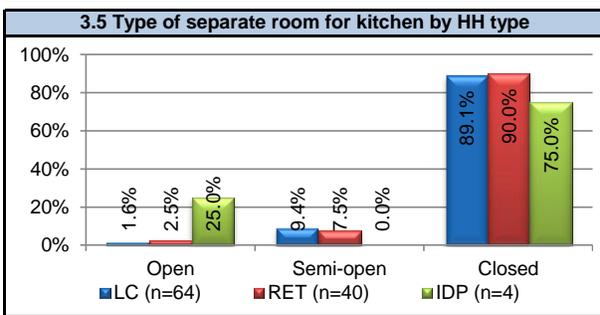
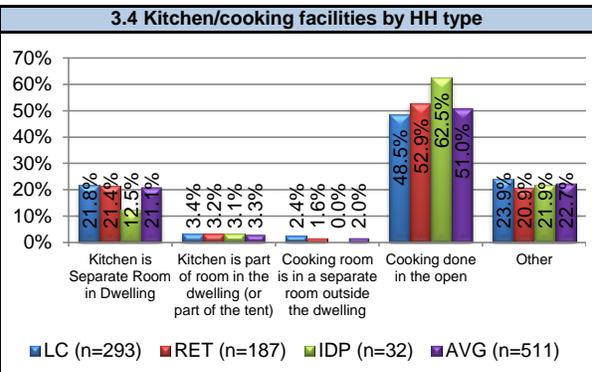
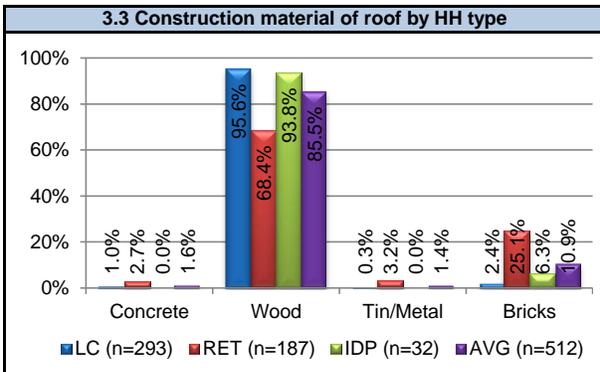
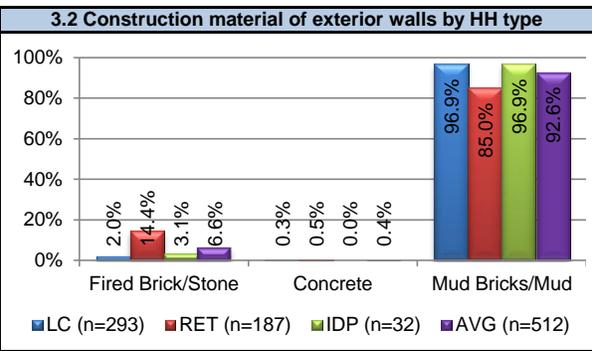
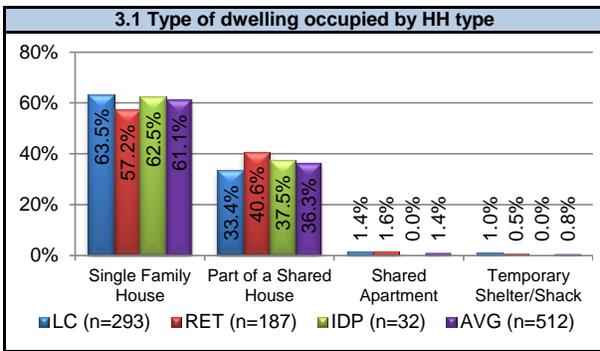
3. HOUSING STATUS PROFILE

Summary

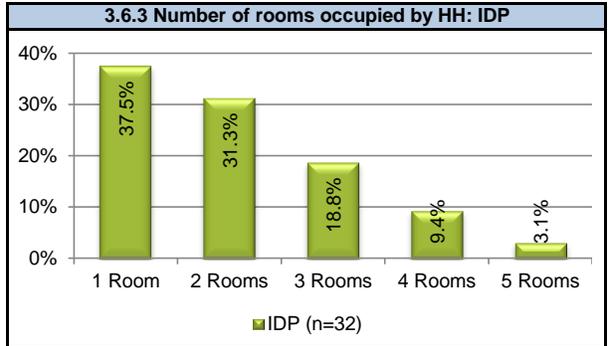
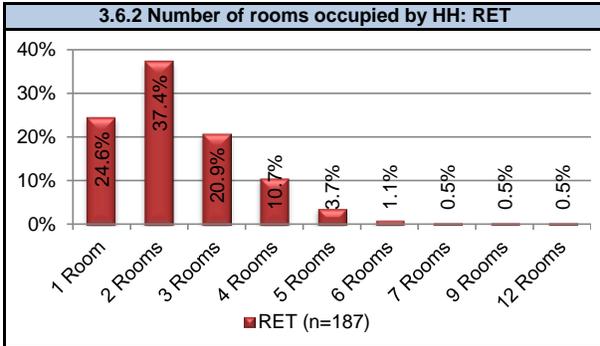
Survey findings reveal that 63% of both local community and IDP households and 57% of returnee households occupy single family homes. The vast majority of remaining households were found to be residing in part of a shared house. Almost all dwellings were reported to be mud-brick or mud constructions with wooden roofs. One-quarter of returnee households were reported to have brick roofs.

Two-room dwellings were revealed to be the most common dwelling type among both local community households (37%) and returnee households (37%) while single-room dwellings were the most common dwelling type among IDP households (38%). One quarter of returnee households were also found to be living in single-room dwellings.

With regard to cooking facilities, 63% of IDP households, 53% of returnee households and 48% of local community households do their cooking in the open. In the region of one-fifth of local community and returnee households have a separate kitchen within the home. At 13%, proportionately fewer IDP households have access to a separate kitchen within the home.



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4. WATER, ELECTRICITY, FUEL AND SANITATION

Summary

Water: Hand pump is the main source of water for 91.1% of local community households, 82.9% of returnee households and 87.5% of IDP households and it is located on average approximately 7 minutes away from local community and 5 minutes away from both returnee and IDP households. Open Well is the second most principal source of drinking water for 8.2% of local community households, 17.1% of returnee households and 12.5% of IDP households located on average 5 minutes away from local community. The other important sources are other sources and tanker/bottled water.

Electricity: Of the 512 households surveyed, a total of 331 (64.6%) reported to have had access to an electricity supply in the 30 days prior to being surveyed. Solar power was the most important source of electricity for all of local community households and IDP households and 95.3% of returnee households. The remaining 4.7% of returnee households use battery.

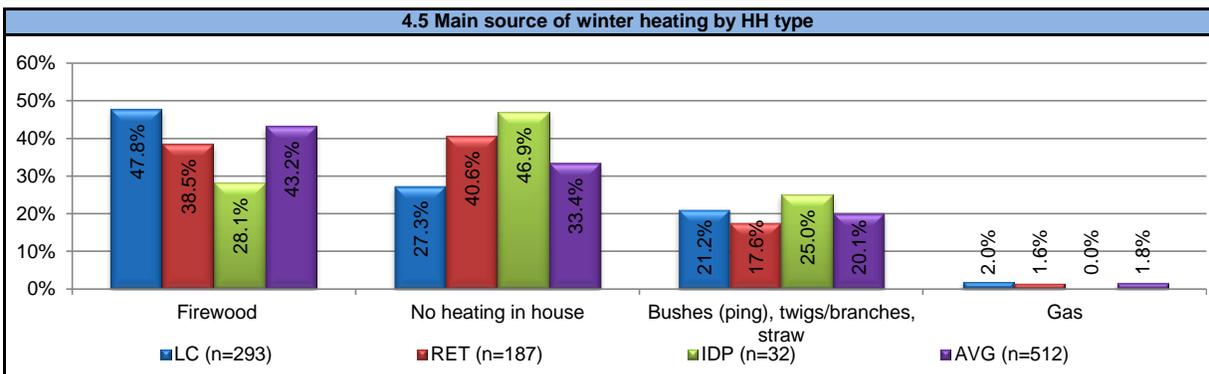
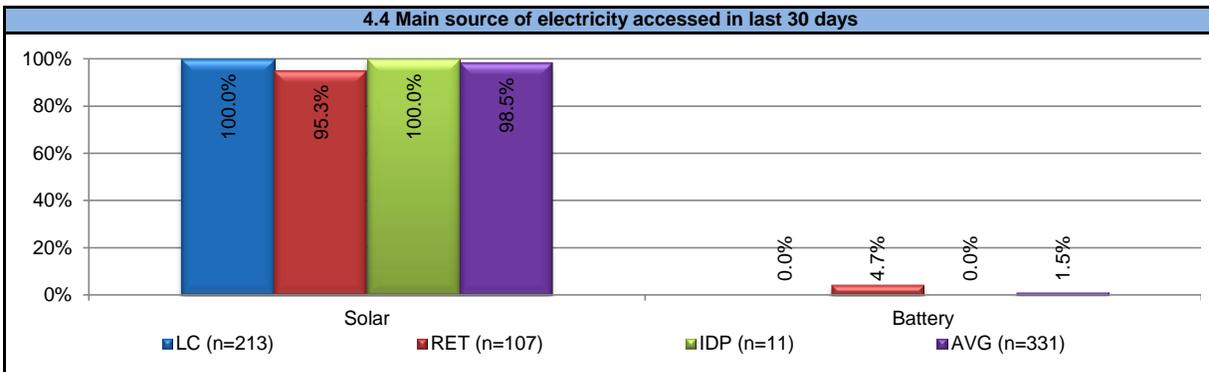
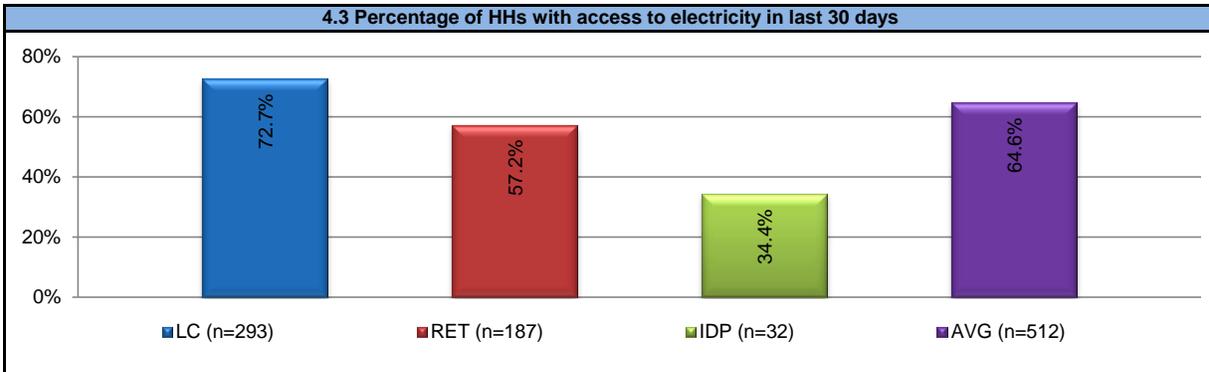
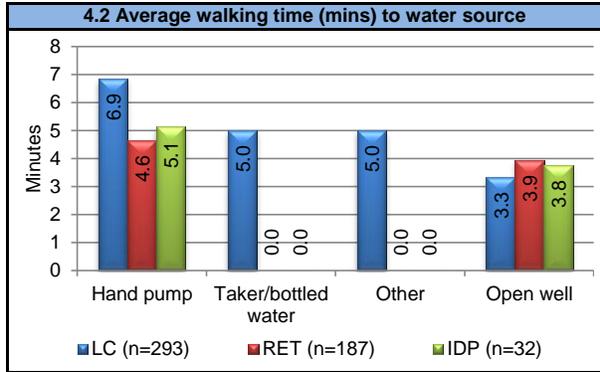
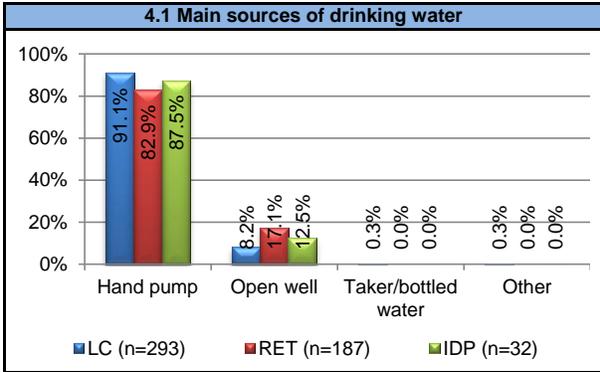
Fuel: During the winter months, firewood is used by 47.8% of local community households which is higher than 38.5% of returnee households and 28.1% of IDP households. A further 21.2% of local community households, 17.6% of returnee and 25.0% of IDP households use bushes, twigs/branches and straw for heating. Gas is also used by 2.0% of local community and 1.6% of IDP households. A vast majority of local community households (27.3%), returnee (40.6%) and IDP households (46.9%) have no heating in their dwellings during winter.

Source of cooking fuel in past 30 days for local community (41.0%), returnee households (45.5%) and IDP households (68.8%) is Bushes (ping), twigs/branches and straw. A further 4.8% of local community households, 13.4% returnee households and 12.5% of IDP households use gas for cooking. Proportionally, IDP households (15.6%) use gas for cooking which is significantly lower than local community households (47.4%) and returnee households (38.5%). Furthermore, 6.8% of local community households, 2.7% of returnee households and 3.1% of IDP households use animal dung for cooking.

Sanitation: 71.3% of local community, 71.7% of returnee and 34.4% of IDP households have access to a traditional covered latrine. A further, 2.4% of local community, 3.7% of returnee and 6.3% of IDP households use dearan (not pit) as their toilet. A small number (2%-4%) of families are using open pit. Proportionally more IDP households (56.3%) use open field, bushes or sahrabi compared to local community (23.2%) and returnee households (21.9%).

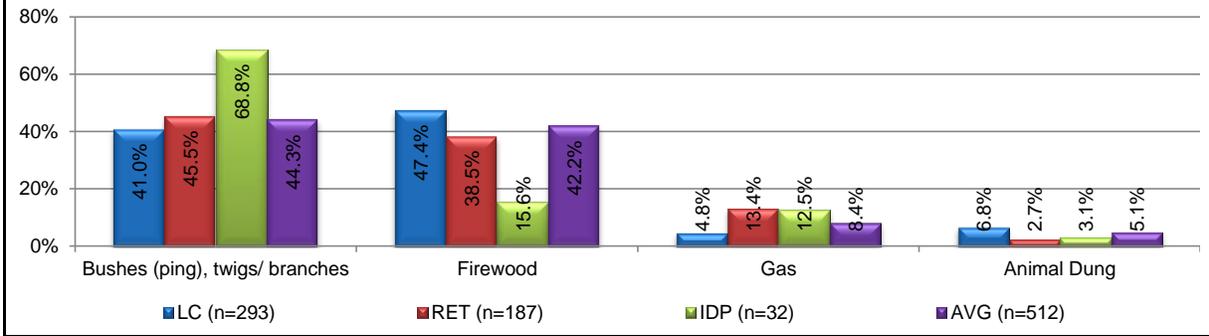
Surveyors took note of whether any garbage or pools of stagnant water were observed in close proximity to the households they interviewed. 22.2% of local community households, 32.6% of returnee households and 31.3% of IDP households didn't have any garbage near their dwellings. A further, 76.1% of local community households, 66.3% of returnee households and 62.5% of IDP households had little garbage near their dwellings. Proportionally more IDP households (6.3%) had a lot of garbage near their dwellings compared to local community (1.7%) and returnee households (1.1%). Also, approximately four-fifths of all three households didn't have any stagnant water near their dwellings. In addition, 22.9% of local community households, 17.1% of returnee households and 18.8% of IDP households had little stagnant water near their dwellings. Only 0.3% of local community had a lot of stagnant water near their dwellings.

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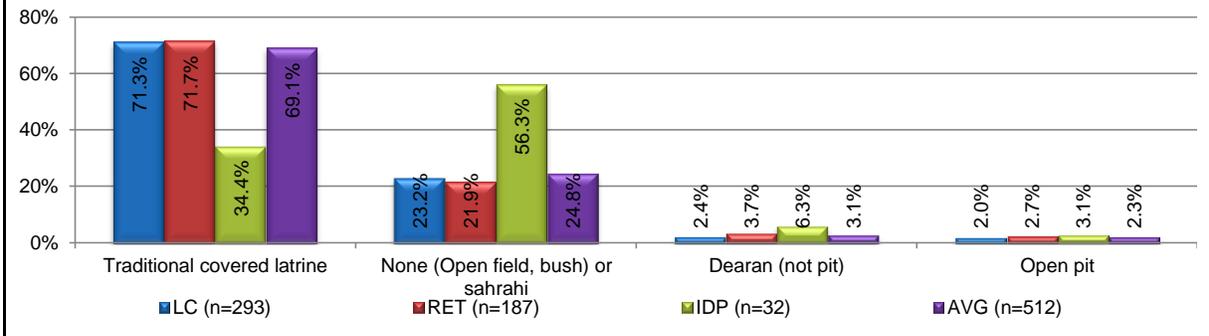


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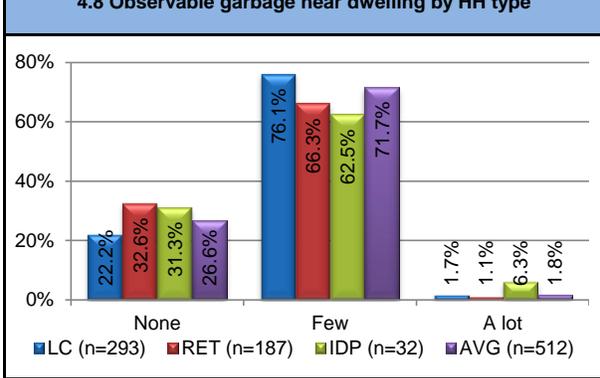
4.6 Main source of cooking fuel in past 30 days



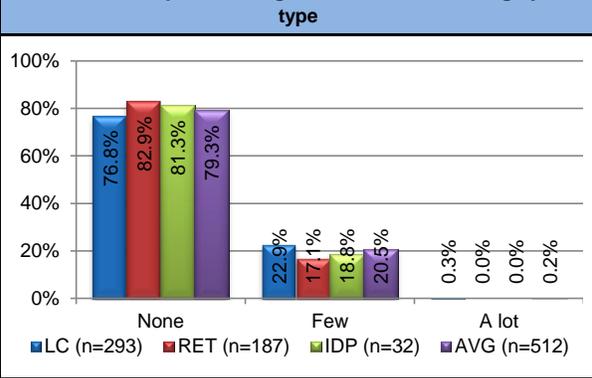
4.7 Main toilet facility used by HHs



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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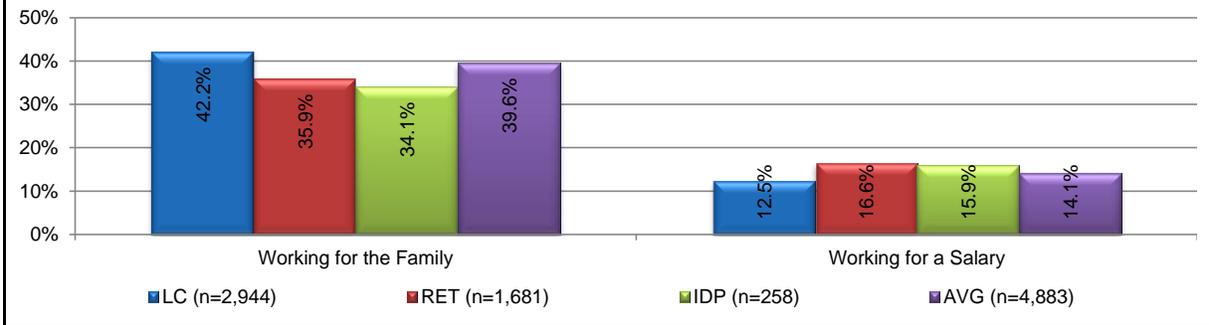
5. LABOUR & LIVELIHOODS

Summary

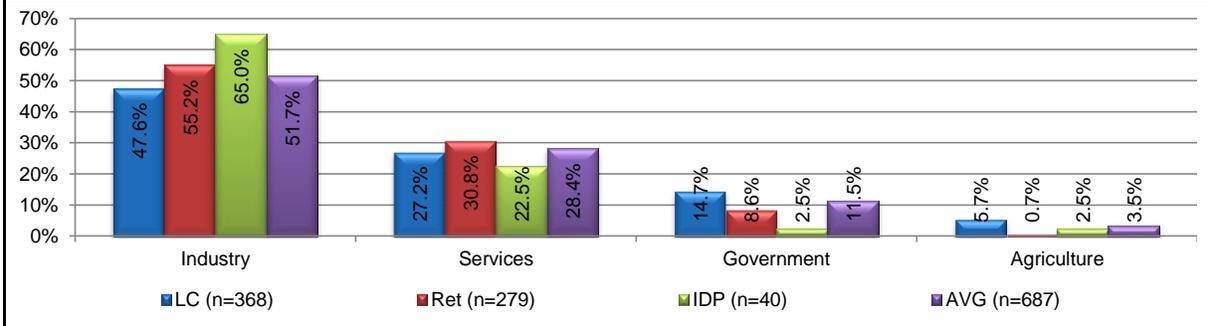
According to survey findings, 42.2% of local community members, 35.9% of returnees and 34.1% of IDPs are engaged in work for the family. Of those working for the family, 76.1% of IDPs, 69.7% of returnees and 62.4% of local community members are female. A further 16.6% of returnees, 15.9% of IDPs and 12.5% of local community members reported to be working for a salary, with males accounting for 97.0% or more in each group. Industry represents the main employment sector for 65.0% of salaried IDPs, 55.2% of returnees and 47.6% of local community members. Proportionally more returnees (30.8%) reported to be working in the service sector compared with local community (27.2%) and IDP (22.5%) counterparts. Local community members (14.7%) were more likely to be employed in the government sector than both returnees (8.6%) and IDPs (2.5%). Only 5.7% of local community members, 2.5% of IDPs and 0.7% of returnees reported to be working in agriculture.

Among those aged 12-17 years, 37 returnees, 23 local community members and three IDPs reported to be working. One returnee child aged 5-11 years was also reported to be in work.

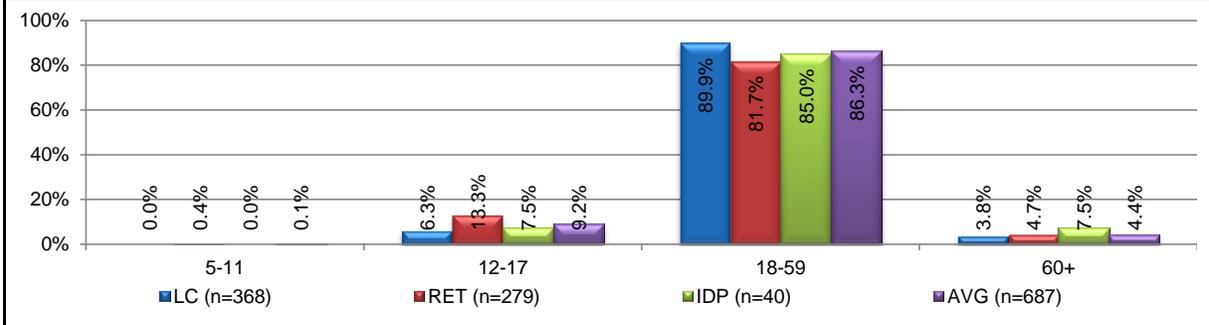
5.1 Percentage of household members working



5.2 Main sectors of employment for salaried workers



5.3 Age distribution of salaried workers



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6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, DEBT, ASSETS AND EXPENDITURES

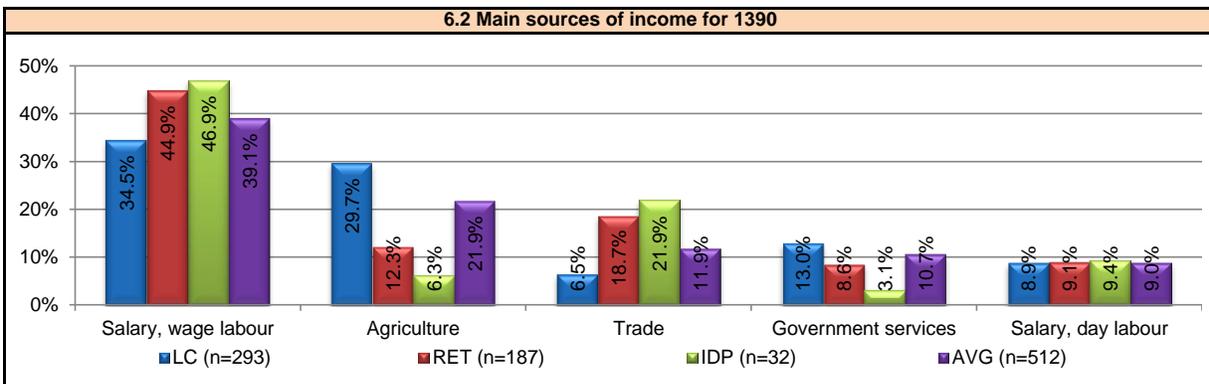
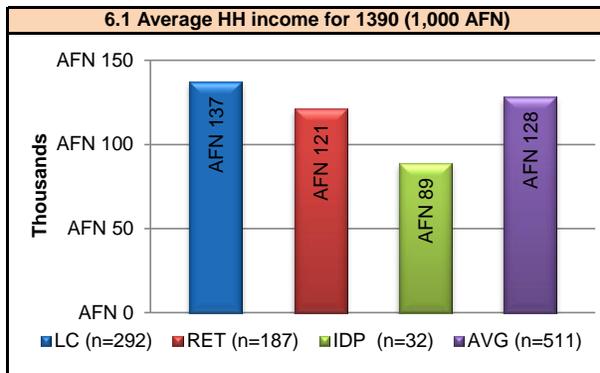
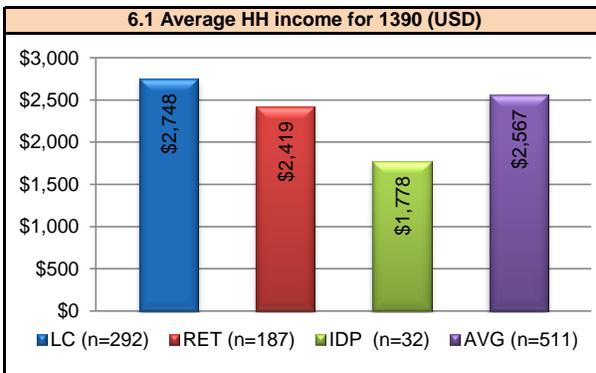
Summary

Income: Average household income in 1390 was USD 2,748 among local community households, USD 2,419 among returnee households and USD 1,778 among IDP households. Wage labour was the primary source of income for 46.9% of IDP households, 44.9% of returnee households and 34.5% of local community households. Proportionally more local community households (29.7%) relied on agriculture than did returnee (12.3%) and IDP (6.3%) households. Trade was the second most important source of income among IDP (21.9%) and returnee (18.7%) households.

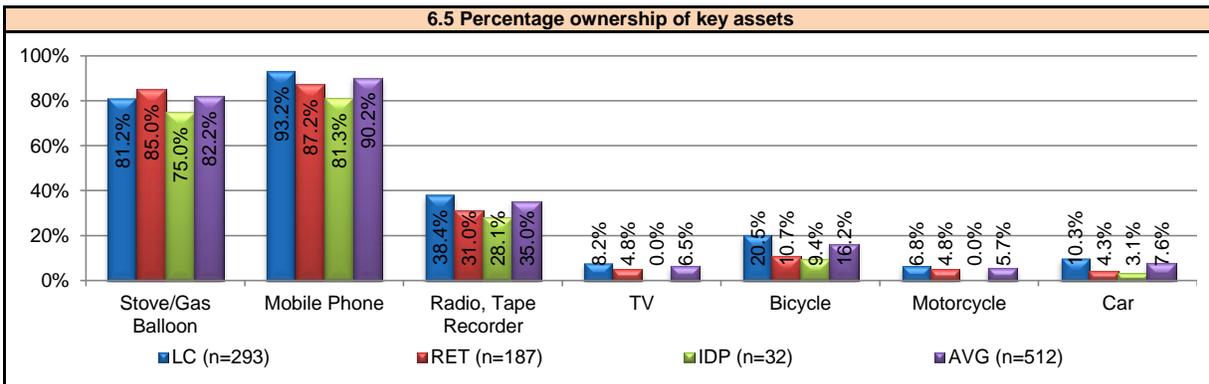
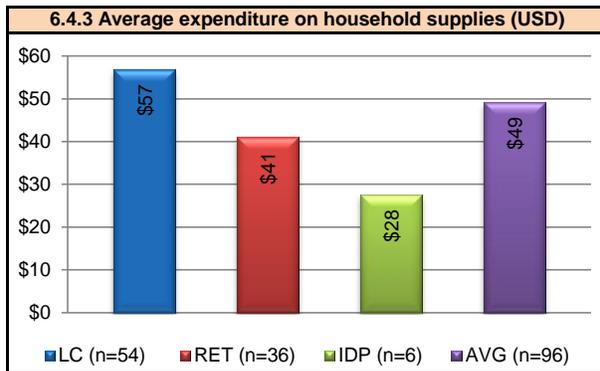
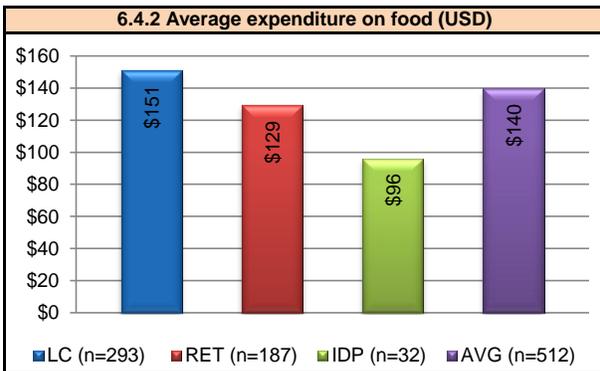
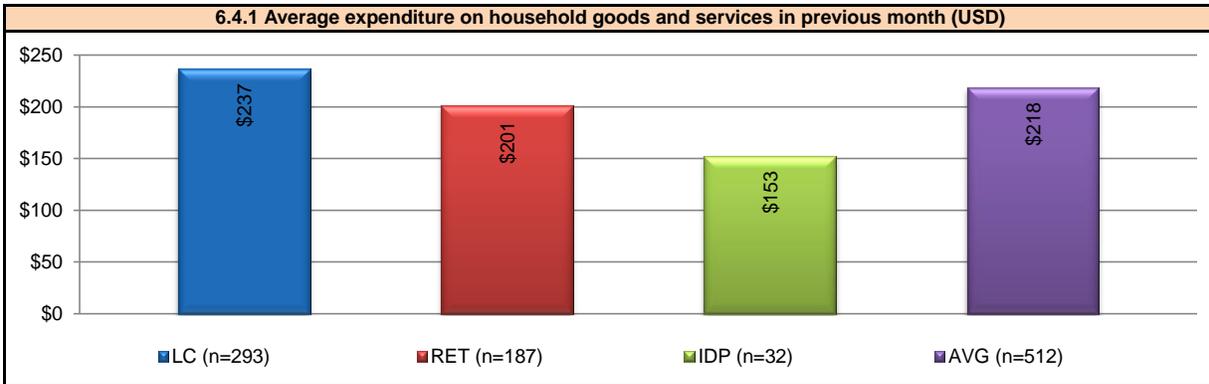
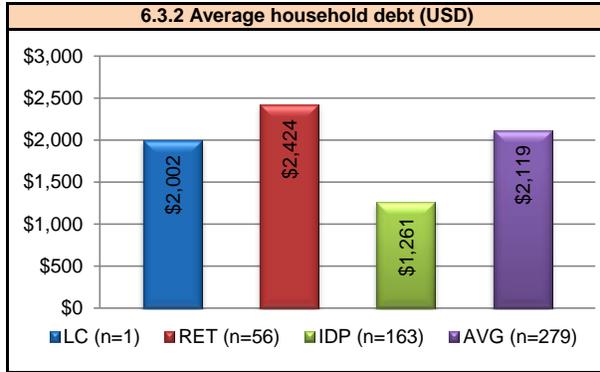
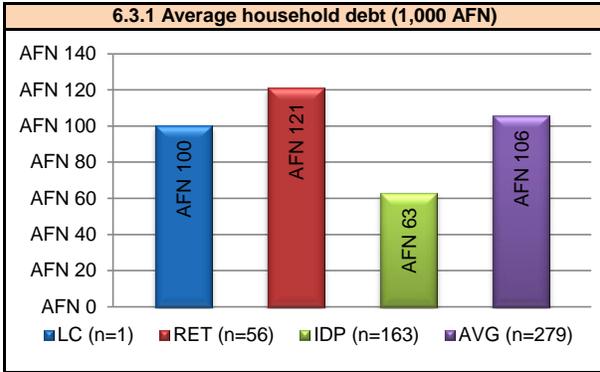
Average household debt was revealed to be USD 2,424 among returnee households, USD 2,002 among local community households and USD 1,261 among IDP households.

Expenditure: Average household expenditure in the month prior to being surveyed was USD 237 among local community households, USD 201 among returnee households and USD 153 among IDP households. Food supplies constituted the bulk (62.0%-65.0%) of monthly household expenditure for all three groups.

Assets: With regard to ownership of key household assets, 85.0% of returnee households, 80.9% of local community households and 75.0% of IDP households own a stove/gas balloon. A mobile telephone is owned by 92.8% of local community households, 87.2% of returnee households and 81.3% of IDP households. Local community households were more likely than both returnee and IDP households to own a radio, television set, bicycle, motorcycle, and car, in varying proportions.



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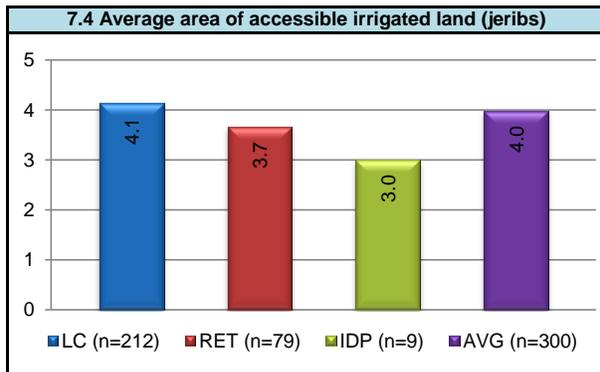
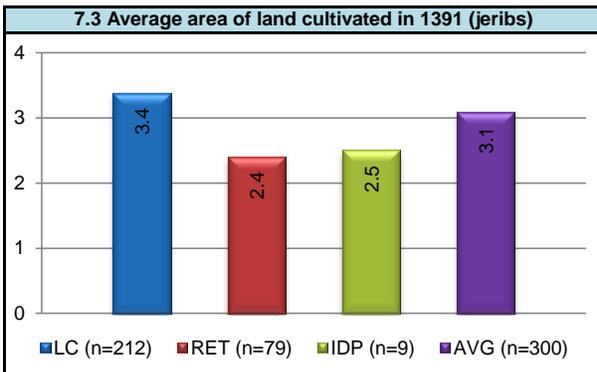
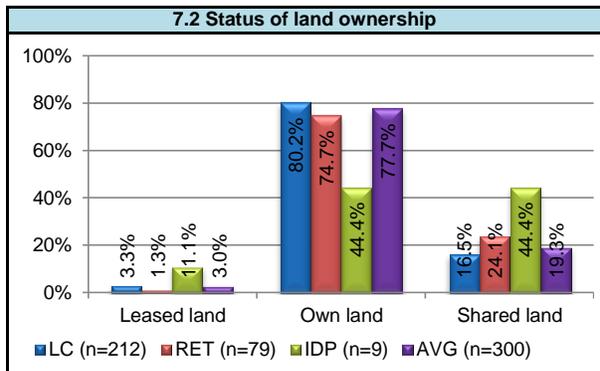
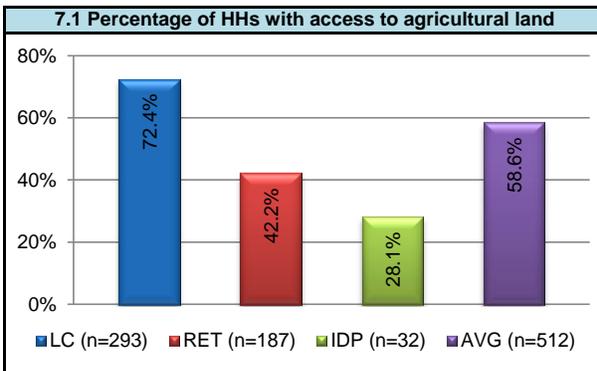
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7. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

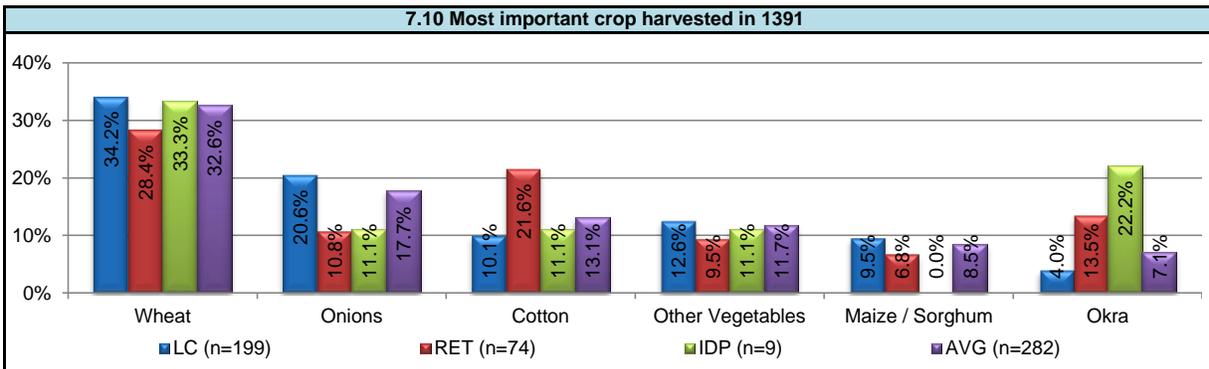
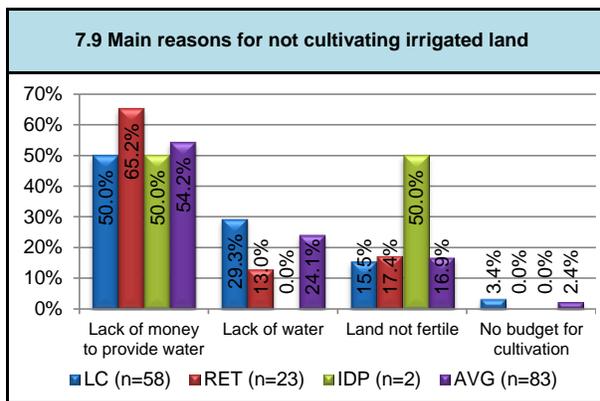
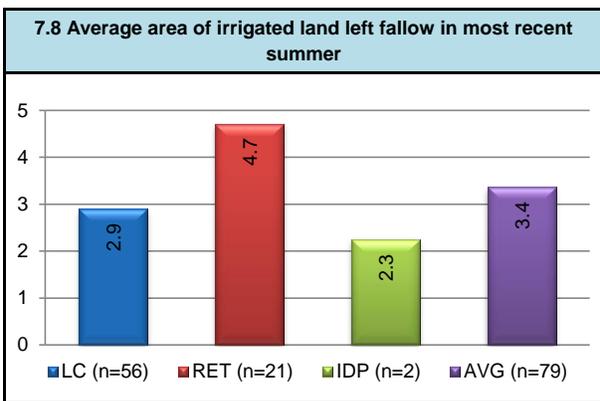
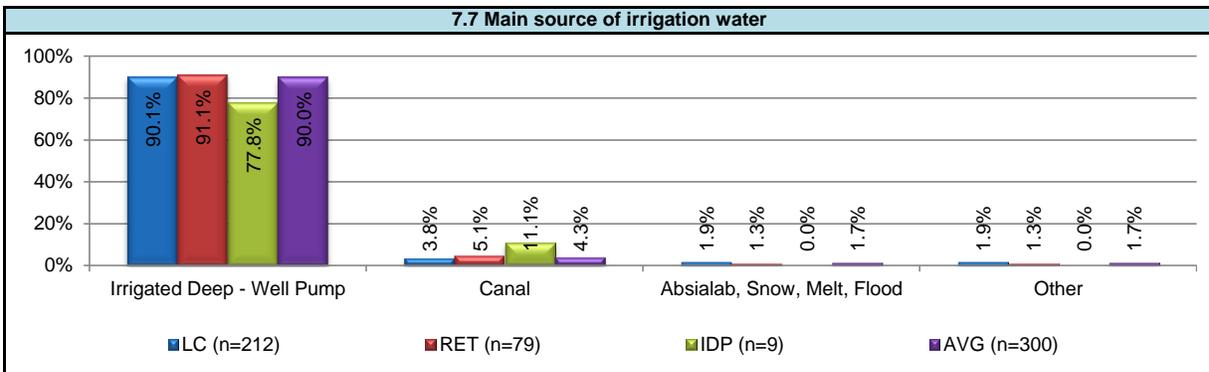
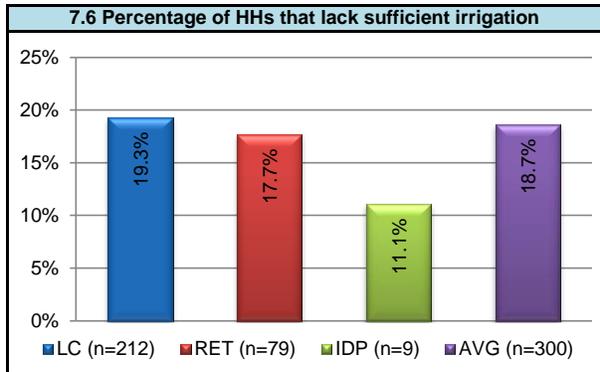
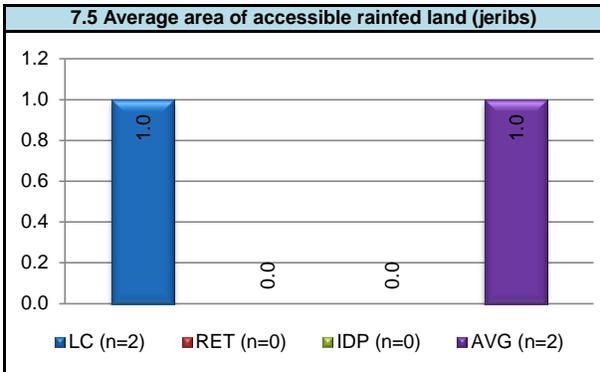
Summary

Agriculture: Of surveyed households, 72.4% of local community households, 42.2% of returnee households and 28.1% of IDP households have access to agricultural land. In 1391, on average, 3.4 jeribs of land were cultivated by local community households, 2.5 jeribs by IDP households and 2.4 jeribs by returnee households with access to agricultural land. Main reasons for not cultivating more land were a lack of money, water, and fertile land. The most important crops for all household types were wheat, onion, cotton, okra, tomato, and other vegetables in varying proportions. Garden plots are only accessible to local community (13.3%) and returnee (7.0%) households.

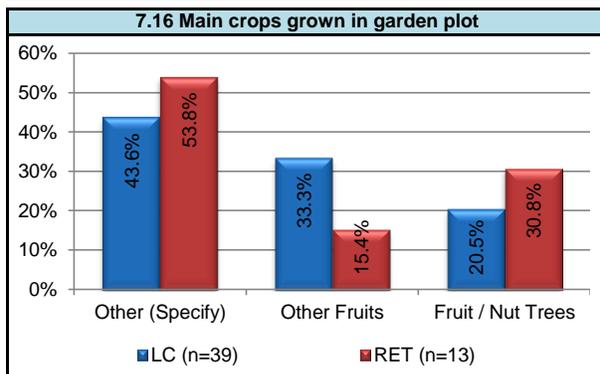
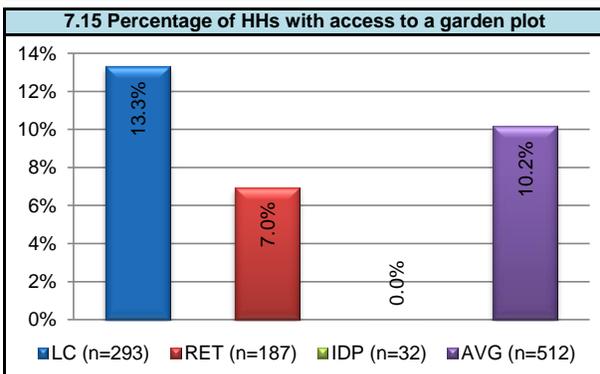
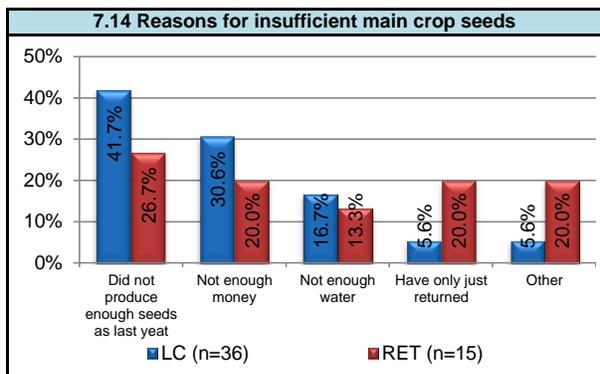
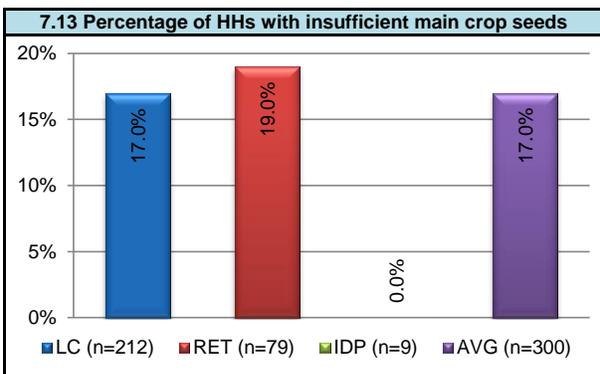
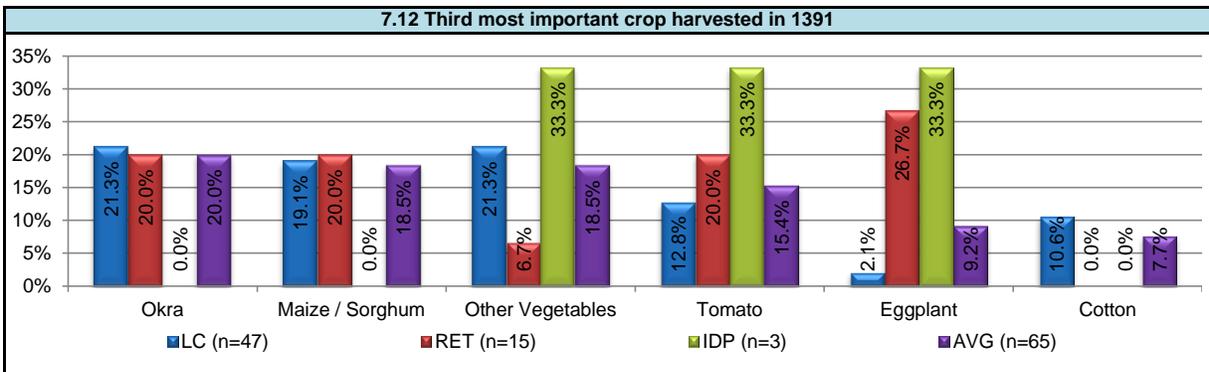
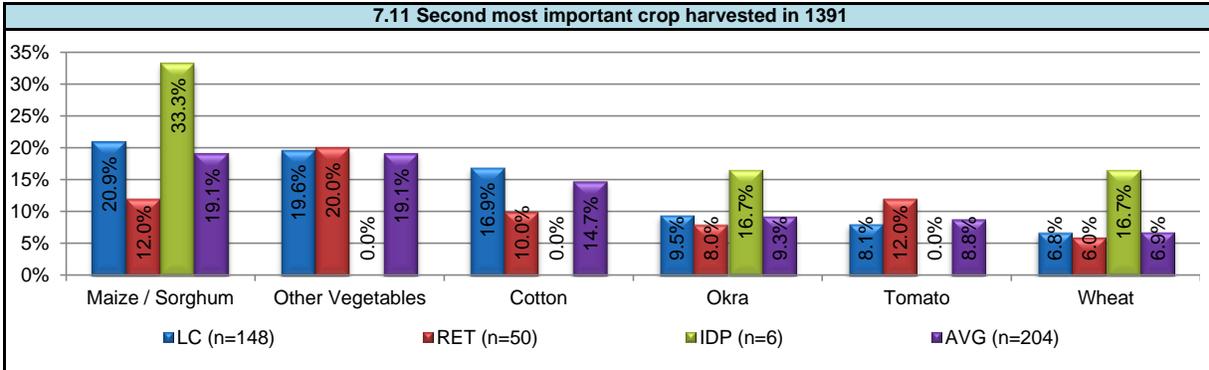
Livestock: Some form of livestock is owned by 72.7% of local community households, 55.6% of returnee households and 50.0% of IDP households. Among households that do, chickens are owned by approximately 84.0% of both local community and returnee households compared with 62.5% of IDP households. In the region of three-fifths in all three groups own cows. A larger proportion of IDP households (56.3%) own cattle than do local community (33.8%) and returnee (32.7%) households. However, local community households were significantly more likely to own sheep, donkeys, oxen, and goats than other household types.



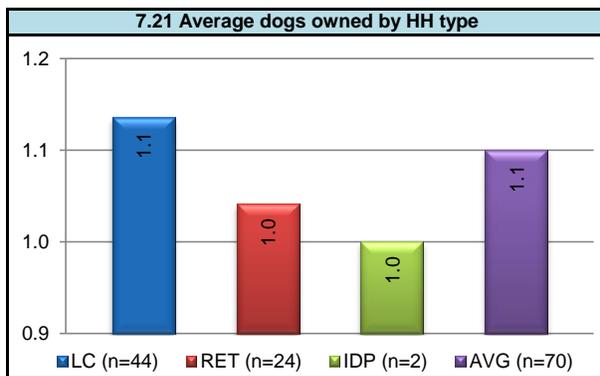
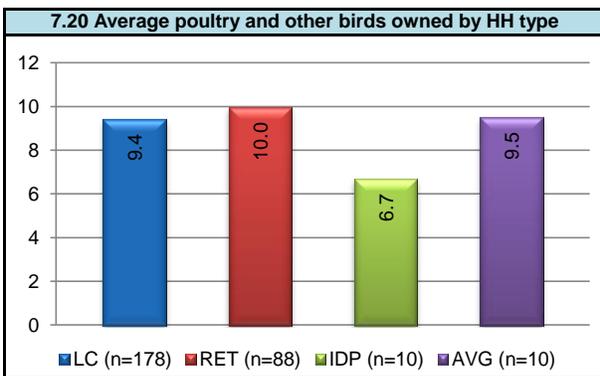
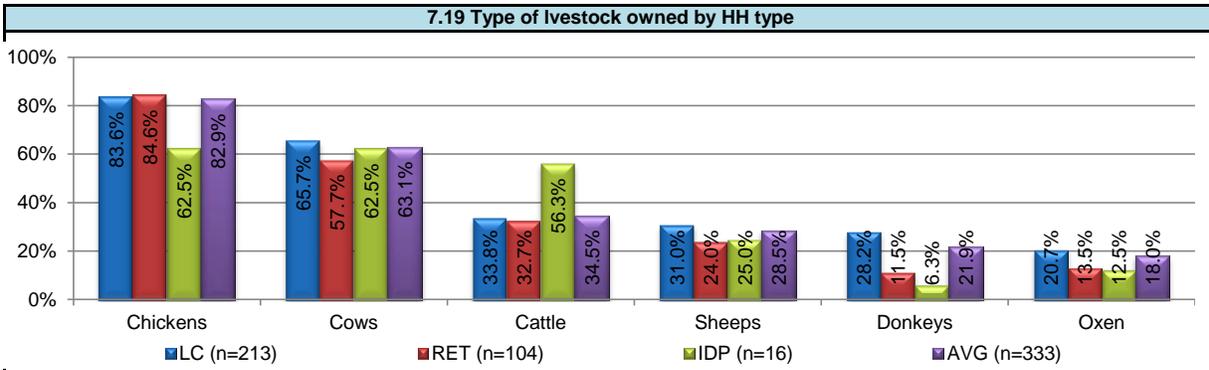
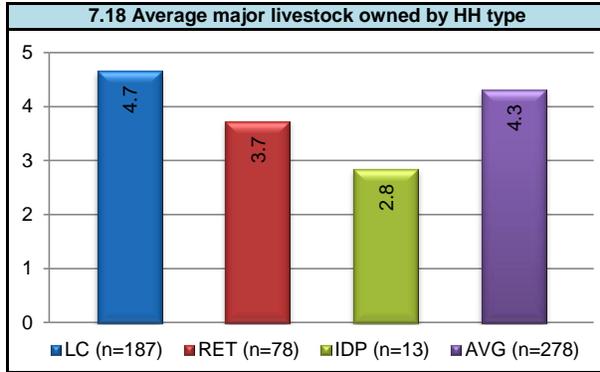
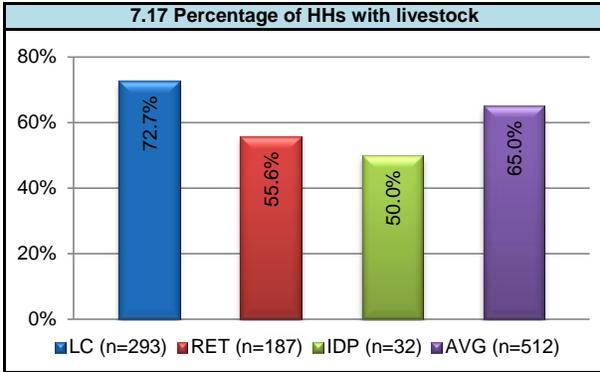
High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar				Date generated dd / mm / yyyy					
						30/09/2012					
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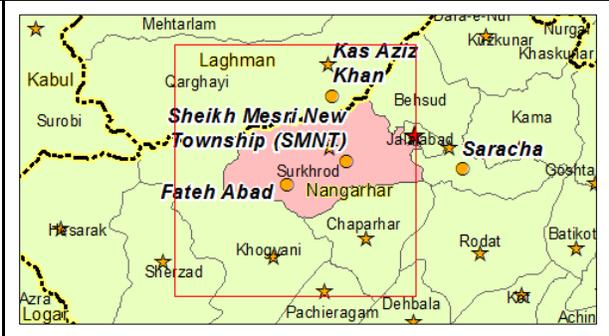
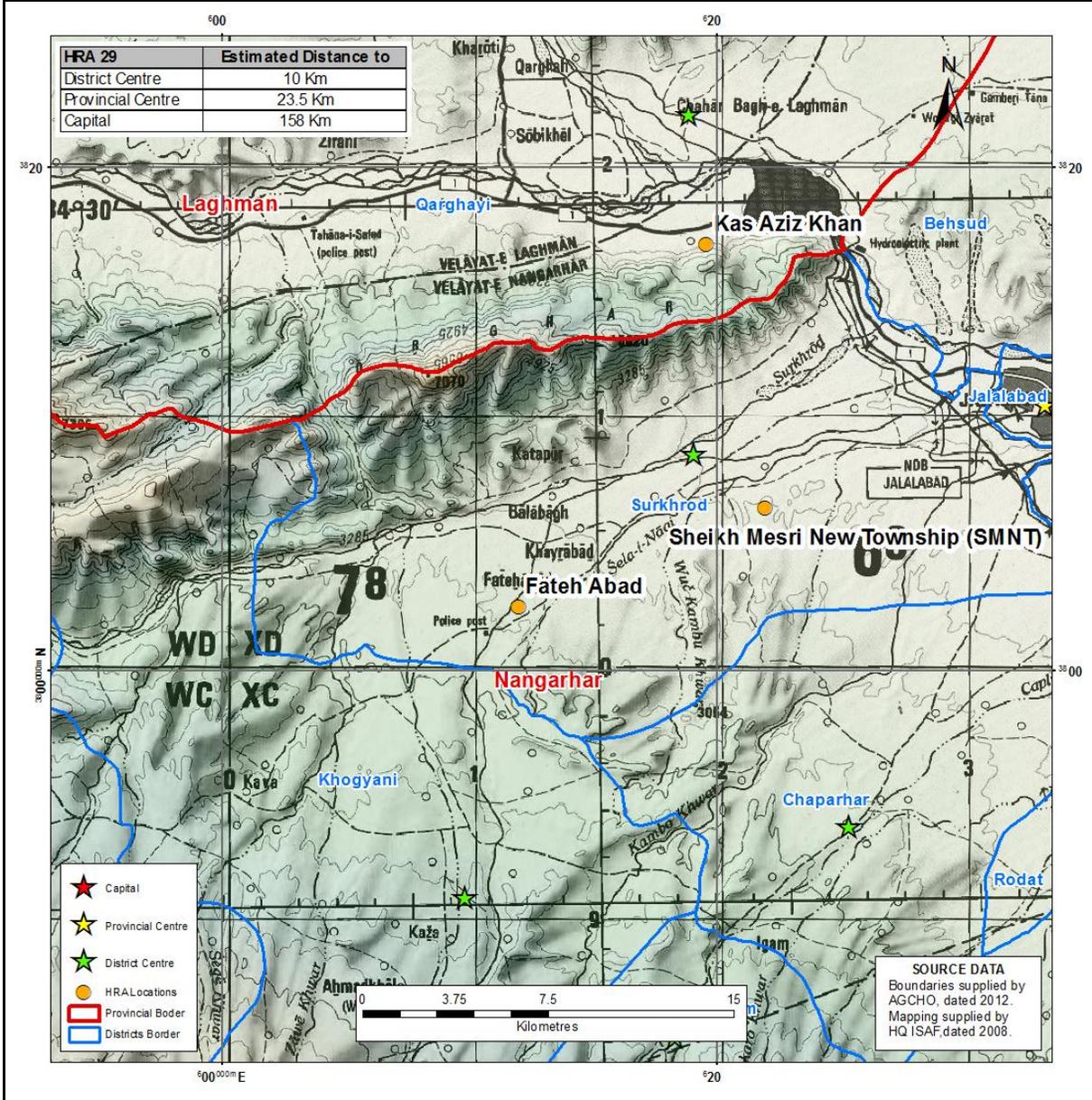


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8. ACCESS TO SERVICES PROFILE



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8. ACCESS TO SERVICES PROFILE

Summary

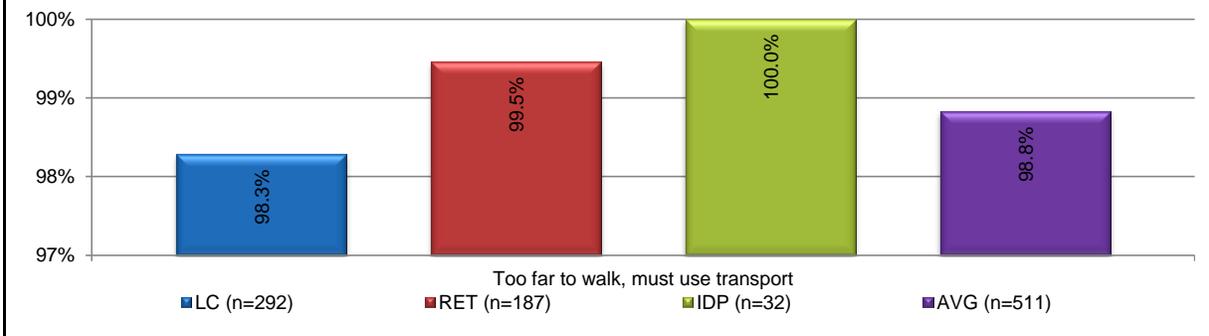
Over 97% of both local community and returnee households and all IDP households stated that the Provincial Centre is too far to walk to. In the last three months, the main reasons for travelling to the Provincial Centre for IDP and returnee households were to purchase goods or services or to visit a government office while for local community households; the main reasons are to visit a government office or to work. Moreover, all three household types stated that the nearest police station is too far to walk, must use transport.

48.5% of local community households, 60.4% of returnee households stated that public health centre is too far to walk, must use transport while 59.4% of IDP households stated that public health centre is 15-60 minutes away. For the vast majority in all three community groups, the nearest private health clinic is 15-60 minutes away and too far to walk. The nearest hospital is too far to walk for all household types.

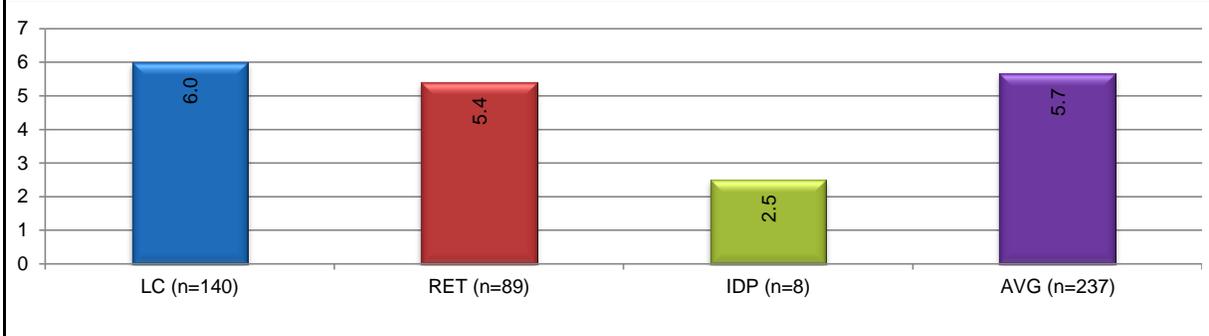
Over three-fifths (62.5%) of local community households, two-quarters (48.1%) of returnee and three-fifths (59.4%) of IDP households stated their employment area is less than 15 minutes. Over two-fifths (48.8%) of local community households, three-fifths (60.4%) of returnee households and over two-thirds (68.8%) of IDP households stated their access to transport is less than 15 minutes away.

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

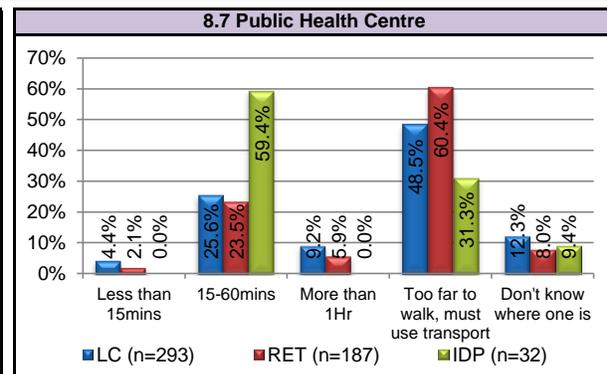
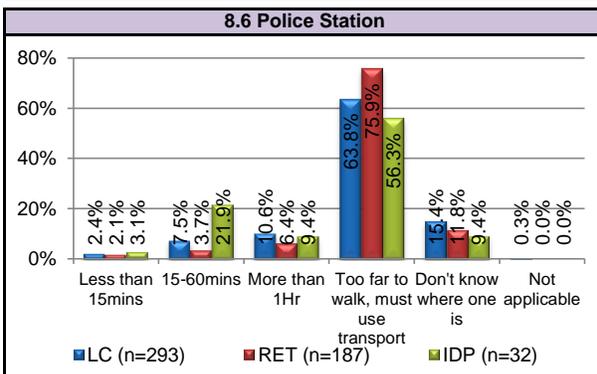
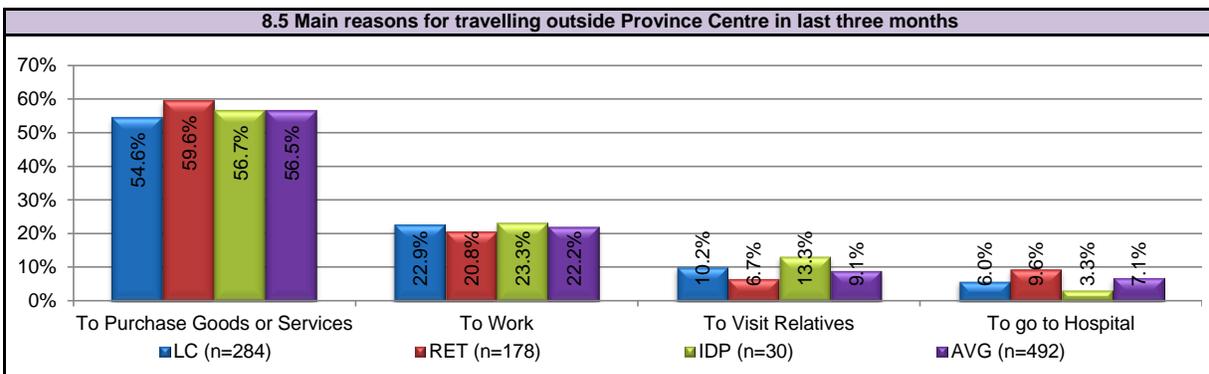
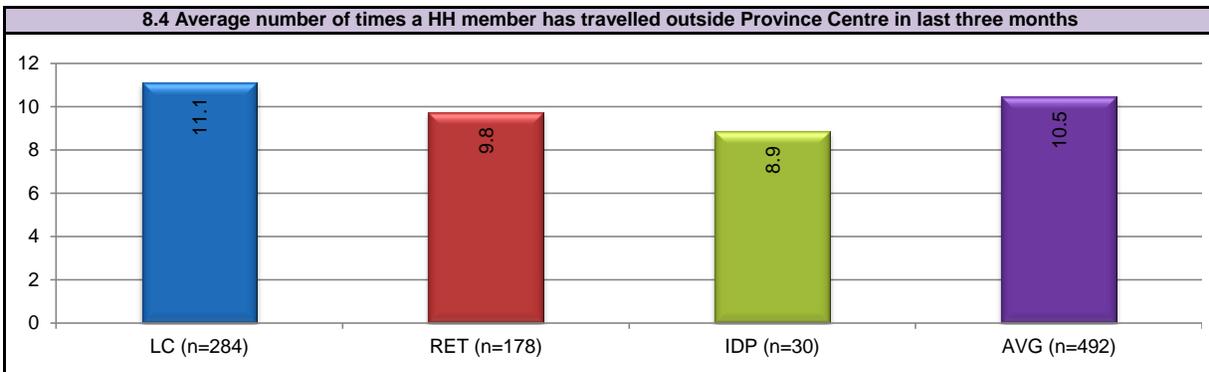
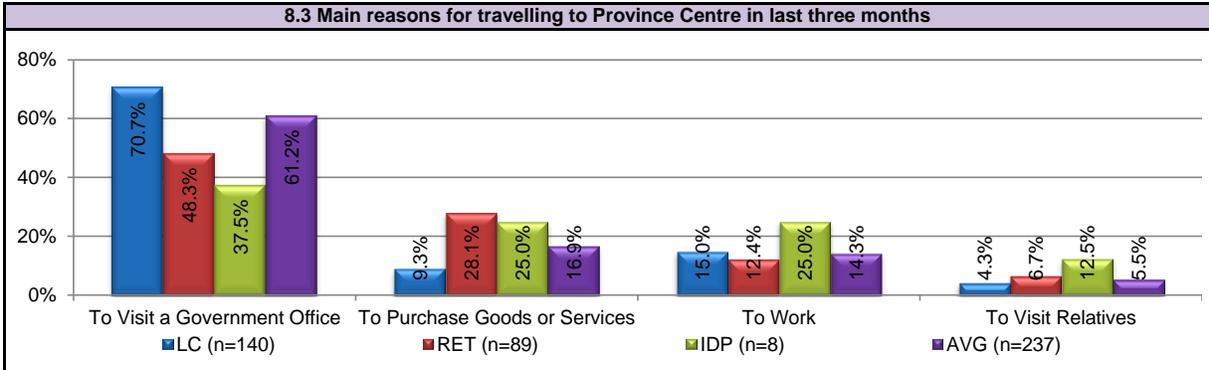
8.1 Average time taken to walk one way to Province Centre



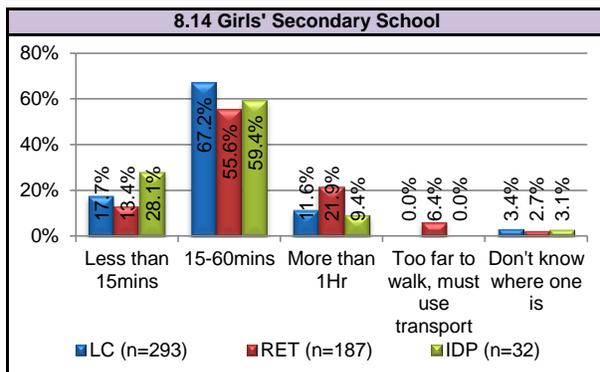
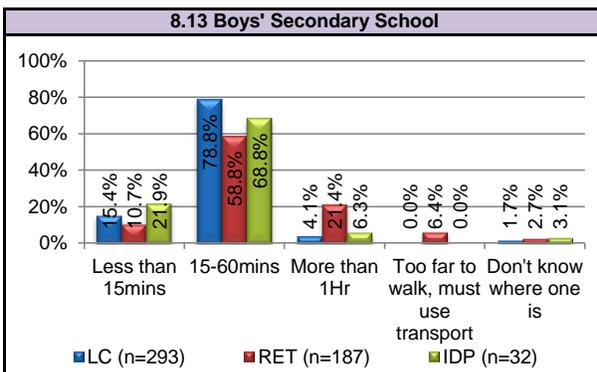
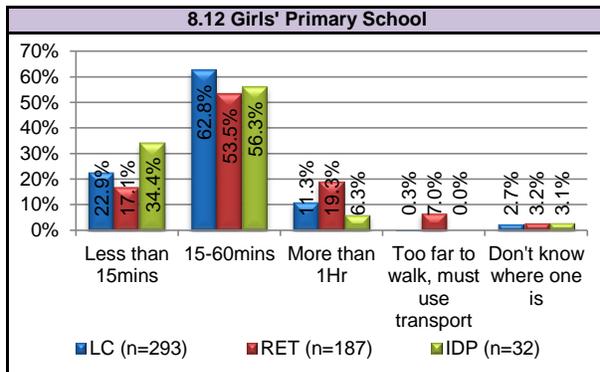
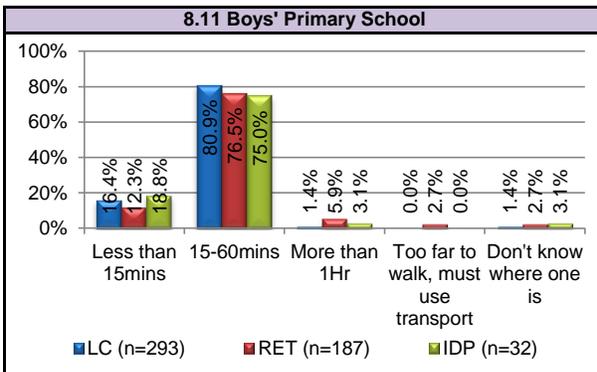
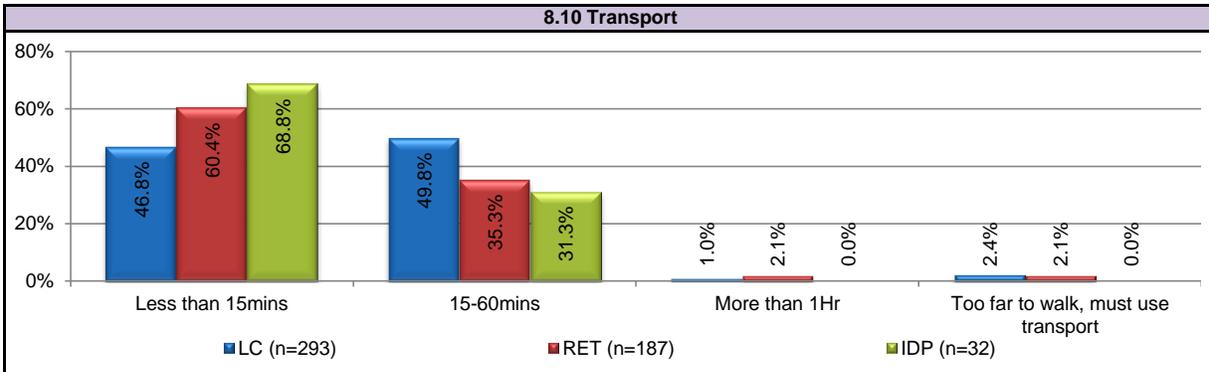
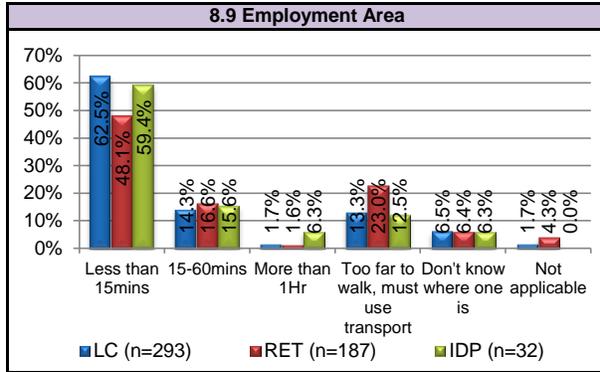
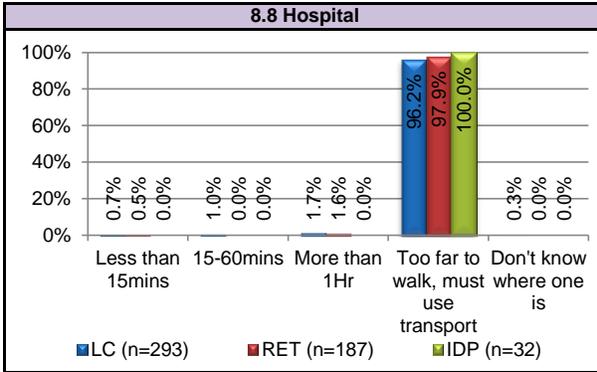
8.2 Average number of times a HH member has travelled to Province Centre in last three months



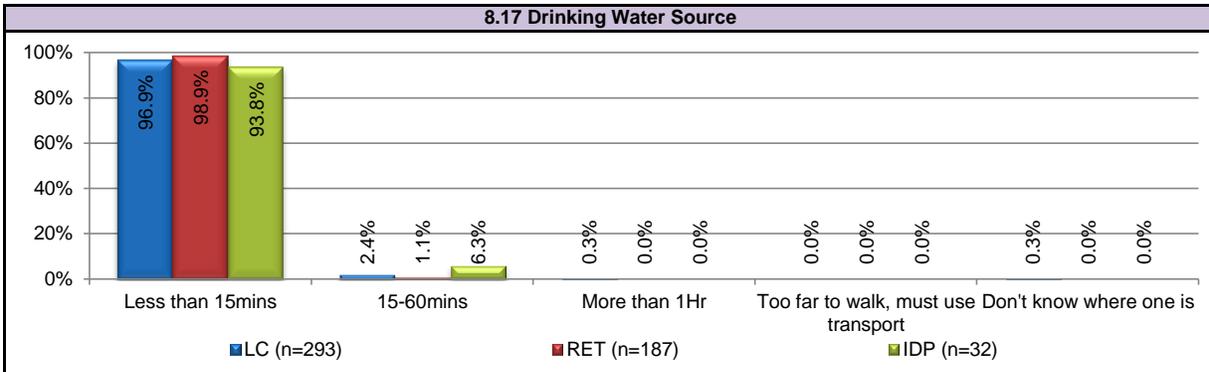
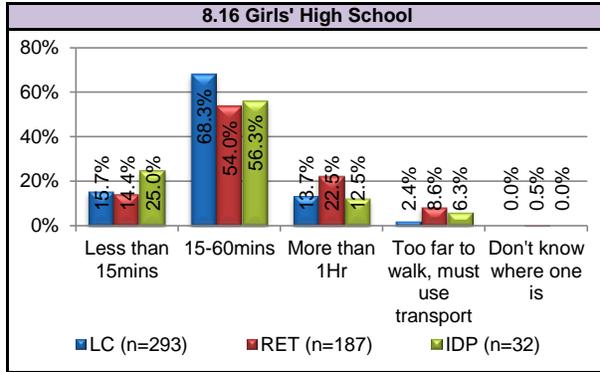
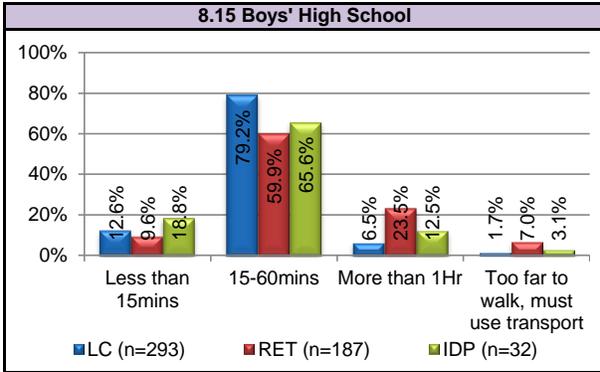
High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
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9. EDUCATION PROFILE

Summary

Among those aged five years and over, 46.4% of the local community, 38.1% of returnees and 31.2% of IDPs reported to be literate. Of these, 61.2% of local community males, 54.0% of returnee males and 45.3% of IDP males reported to be literate. Similarly, 30.6% of local community females, 21.9% of returnee females and 17.0% of IDP females reported to be literate.

Among adults aged eighteen years and over, 86.1% of local community males, 91.6% of returnee males and 90.2% of IDP males did not achieve any school grade. Similarly, over 97% females across all three households had not achieved any school grade.

Among males aged 6 to 24 years, 60.0% of local community males, 43.5% of returnee males and 50.8% of IDPs males reported to be currently attending school. Among females aged 6 to 24 years, 38.3% of local community females, 23.8% of returnee females and 28.1% of IDP females reported to be currently attending school. The main reason for not attending school given by those aged 6 to 24 years across all three groups was because family didn't allow them. Furthermore, 12.4% of local community members, 12.4% of returnee members and 10.0% of IDP members of those aged 6 to 24 years stated that they cannot attend school because they didn't like school or didn't learn enough. A further, 12.2% of those aged 6 to 24 years across all three groups didn't attend school because children needed to work to help family.

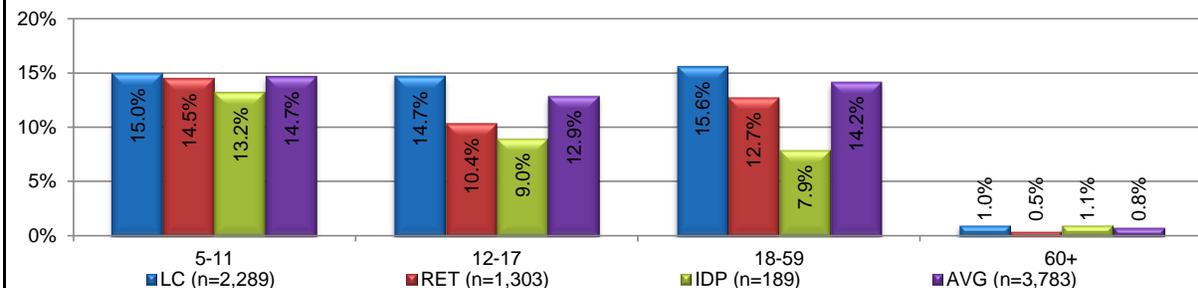
9.1 Male literacy rate within each age group by household type

	Male	Age Group				Total
		5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	Total	261	263	567	85	1176
	Yes	190	210	296	24	720
	%	72.8%	79.8%	52.2%	28.2%	61.2%
RET	Total	173	127	310	45	655
	Yes	110	90	148	6	354
	%	63.6%	70.9%	47.7%	13.3%	54.0%
IDP	Total	27	17	43	8	95
	Yes	15	11	15	2	43
	%	55.6%	64.7%	34.9%	25.0%	45.3%
ALL	Total	461	407	920	138	1926
	Yes	315	311	459	32	1117
	%	68.3%	76.4%	49.9%	23.2%	58.0%

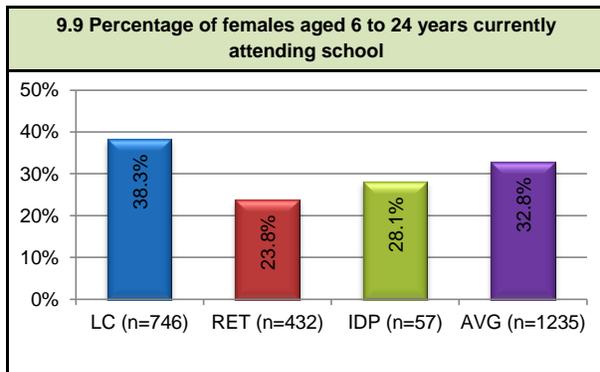
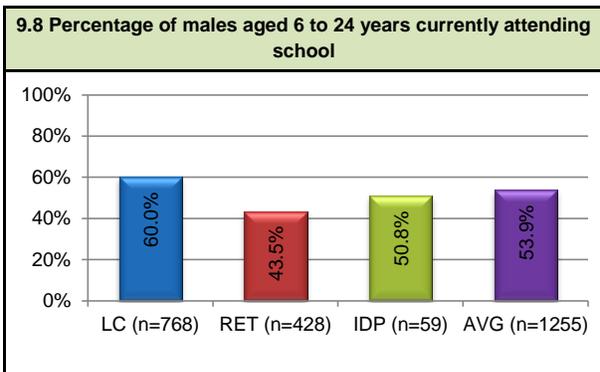
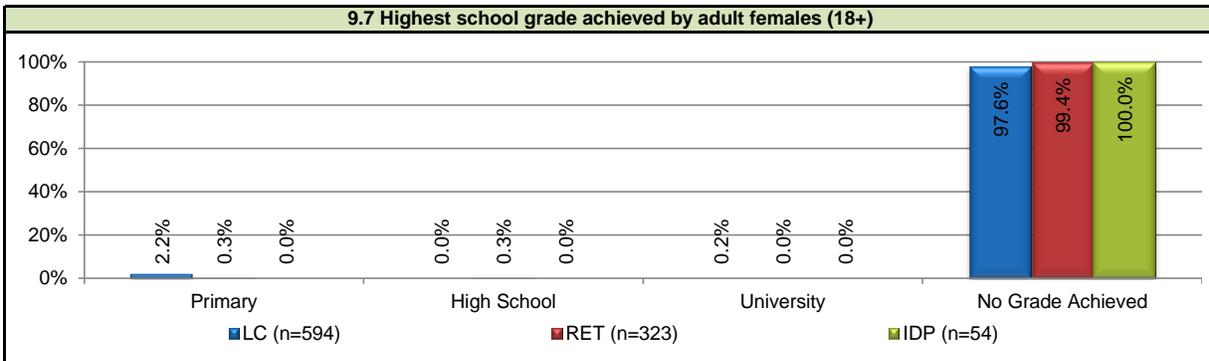
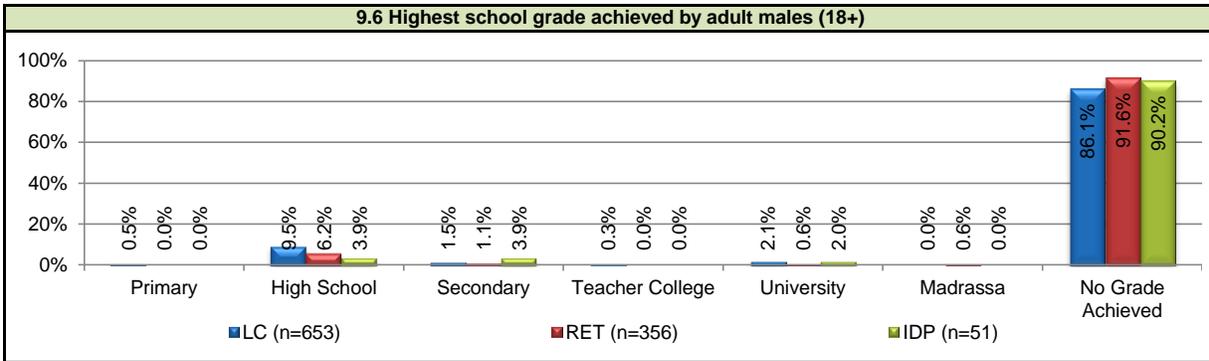
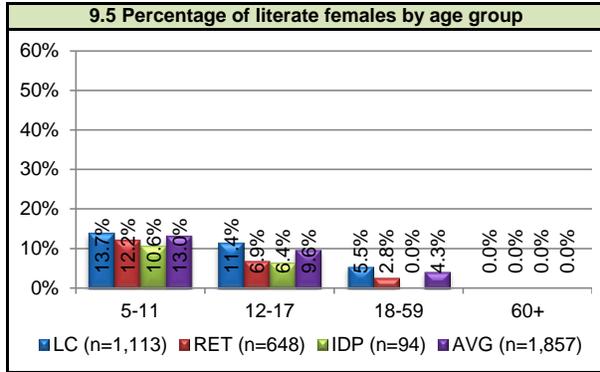
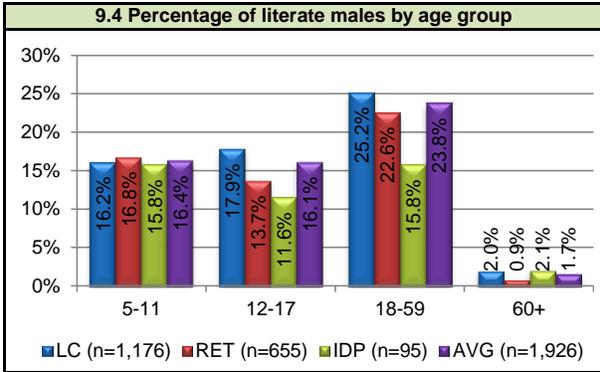
9.2 Female literacy rate within each age group by household type

	Female	Age Group				Total
		5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
LC	Total	275	248	536	54	1113
	Yes	153	127	61	0	341
	%	55.6%	51.2%	11.4%	0.0%	30.6%
RET	Total	180	149	290	29	648
	Yes	79	45	18	0	142
	%	43.9%	30.2%	6.2%	0.0%	21.9%
IDP	Total	21	19	49	5	94
	Yes	10	6	0	0	16
	%	47.6%	31.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%
ALL	Total	476	416	875	88	1855
	Yes	242	178	79	0	499
	%	50.8%	42.8%	9.0%	0.0%	26.9%

9.3 Age distribution of literate household members

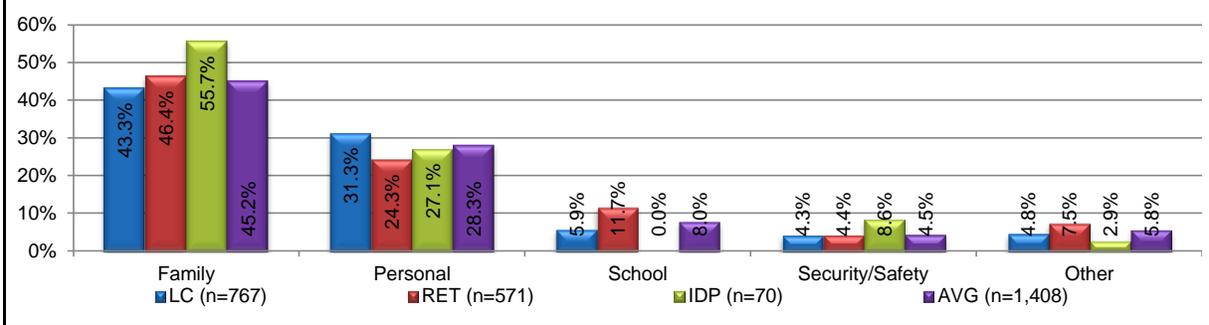


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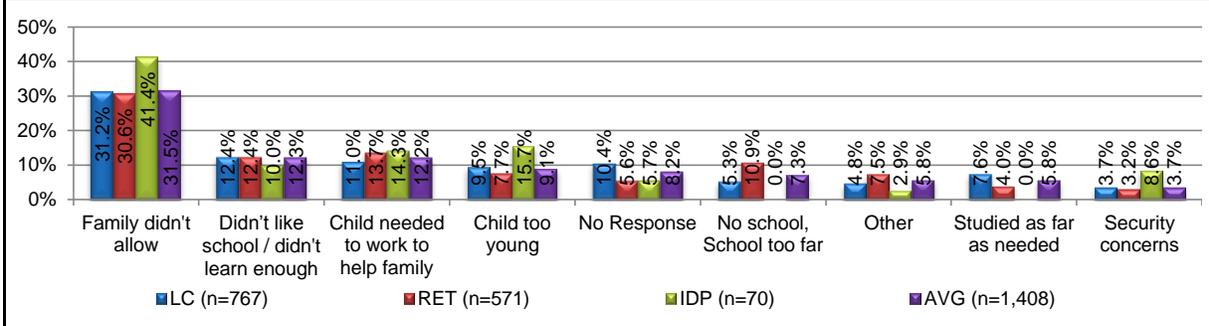


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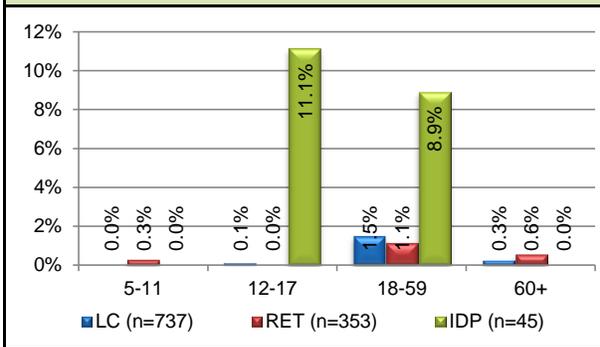
9.10.1 General reasons for not attending school



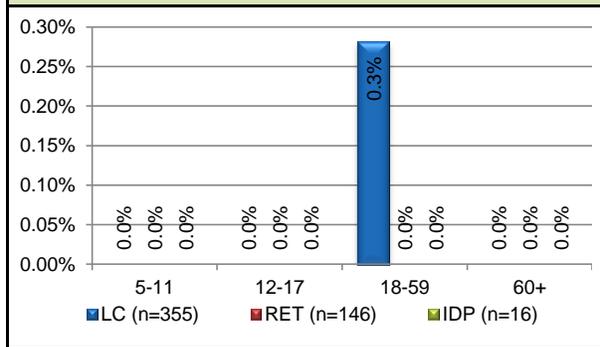
9.10.2 Specific reasons for not attending school



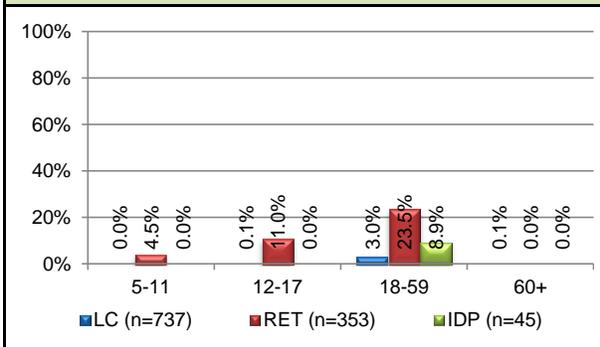
9.11 Age distribution of males who received education in another province



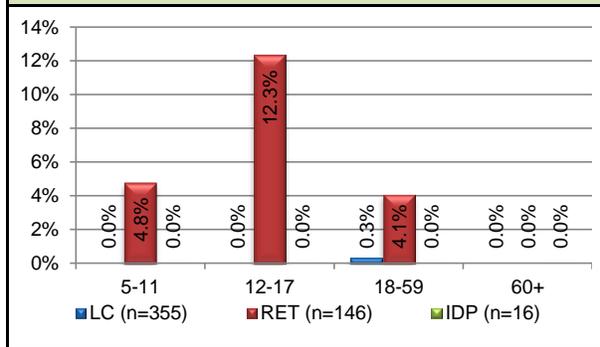
9.12 Age distribution of females who received education in another province



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

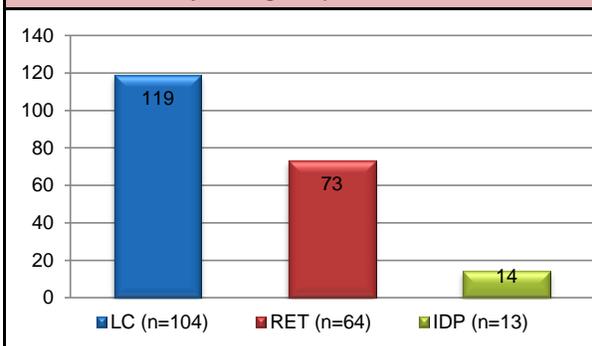
Summary

35.5% of local community households, 34.2% of returnee and 40.6% 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. 79.5% of local community, 77.0% of returnee and 78.1% 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. The most common reasons for seeking medical treatment by local community households were digestive problems (20.7%), respiratory problems (18.4%), infectious problems (9.4%) and pregnancy problems (5.8%). Similarly, for returnee households the most common reasons were digestive diseases (20.5%), respiratory problems (19.6%), and treatment of infectious problems (11.9%). Among IDP households, the main reasons for seeking medical treatment were digestive diseases (27.8%), respiratory problems (25.0%), and infectious problems (8.3%).

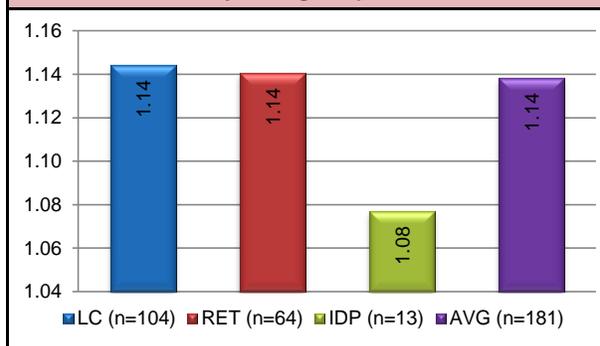
Of the 1,076 females aged 13-49 years that were included in the survey, a total of 139 were reported to be married among local community households (n=89), returnee households (n=36) and IDP households (n=14). Based on this data, the average number of births stands at 5.4 for local community females, 4.9 for returnee females and 4.1 for IDP females. Correspondingly, the average number of infant/child deaths is 0.3 for local community females, 0.2 for returnee females and 0.3 for IDP females. Of the 130 females aged 13-49 years that have given birth, 86.9% of local community females, 81.8% of returnee and 84.6% of IDP females received antenatal care during their last pregnancy with an average of 4.0 antenatal care visits per mother, and 28.7% had the assistance of a midwife during delivery.

With regard to children under the age of five, 84.9% of local community children, 64.5% of returnee children and 70.8% of IDP children have been registered with the civil authorities. Over the course of the previous month, 96.9% of local community under-fives, 98.4% of returnee under-fives and all of IDP under-fives have received a Vitamin A capsule, and 13.8% of local community children, 11.3% of returnee children and 20.8% of IDP children have suffered from diarrhea. Furthermore, 6.9% of local community children, 6.5% of returnee children, and 16.7% 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

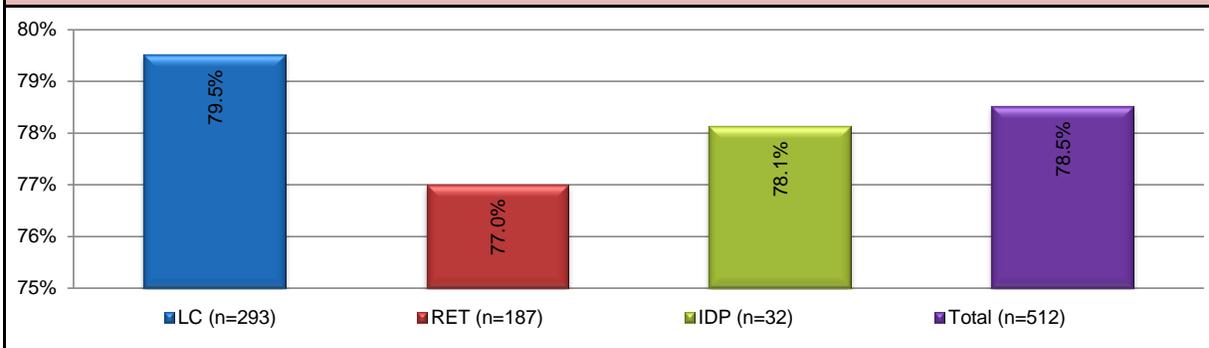


10.1.2 Average number of HH members admitted to stay at a health facility overnight in previous month

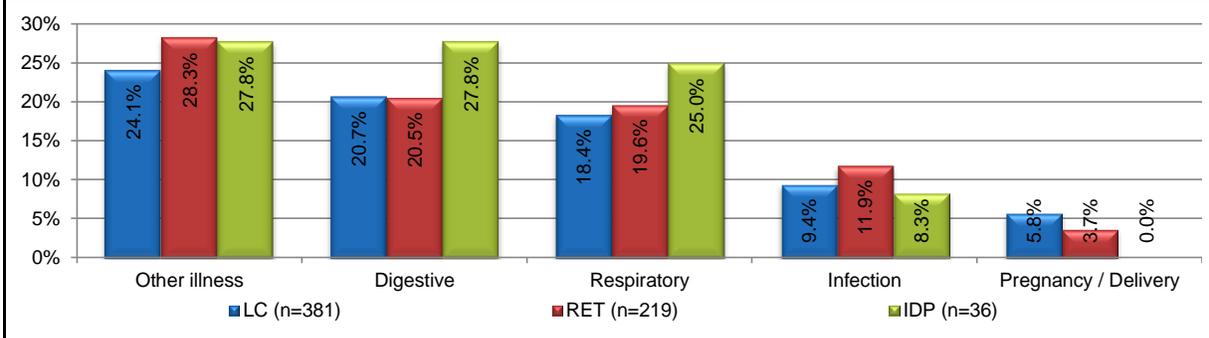


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HRA Code		29			Completion Percentage			100%			
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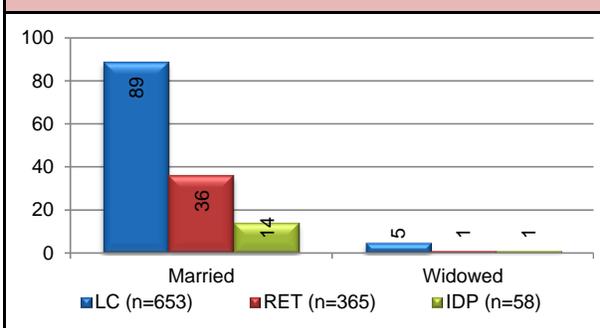
10.1.3 Percentage of HHs with at least one member who sought treatment from a health provider, a pharmacy or traditional healer without staying overnight



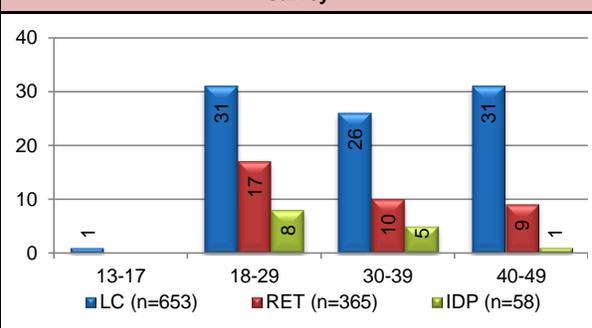
10.1.4 Reasons for seeking treatment



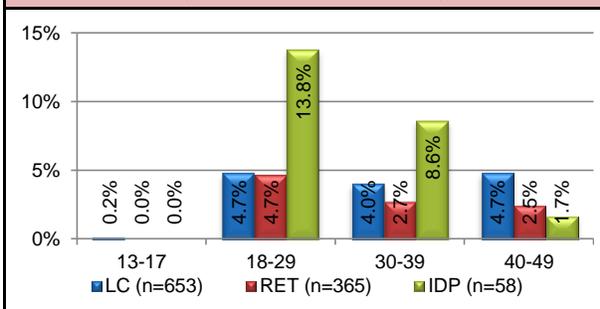
10.2.1 Number of married women who completed survey



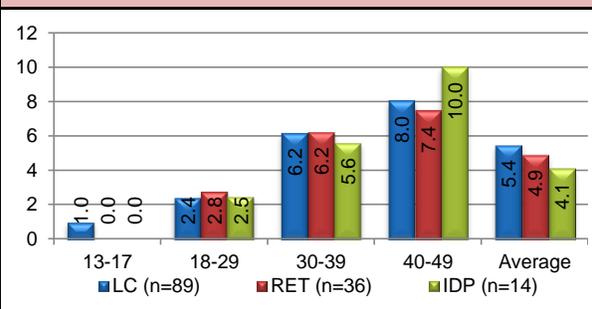
10.2.2 Age distribution of married women who completed survey



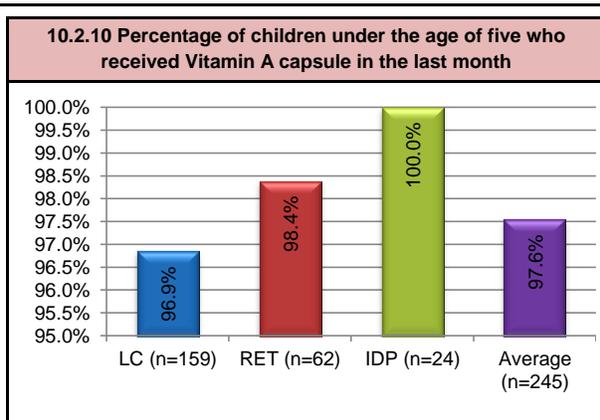
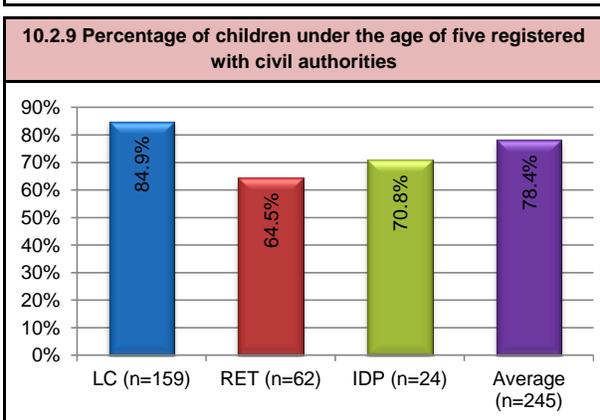
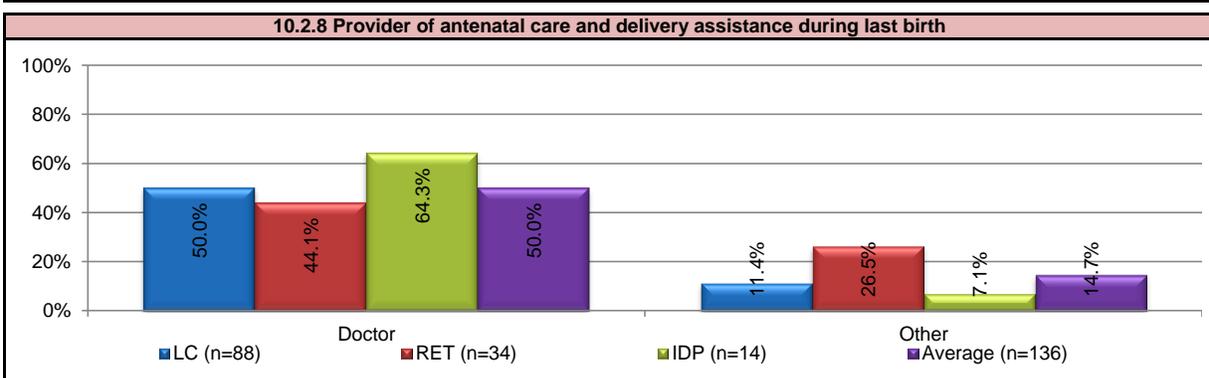
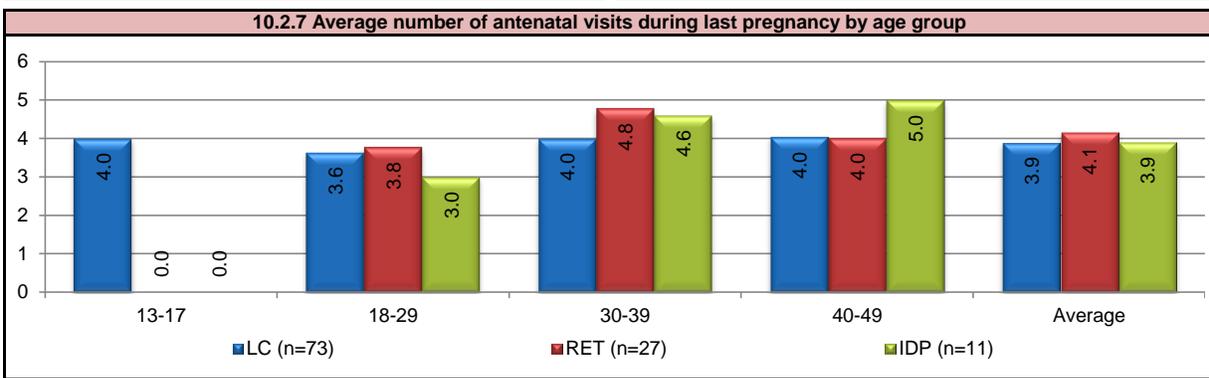
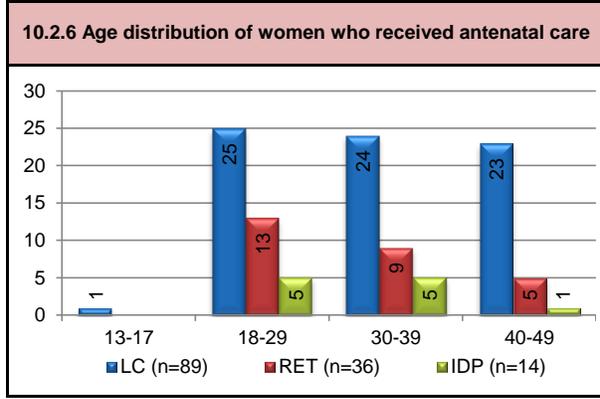
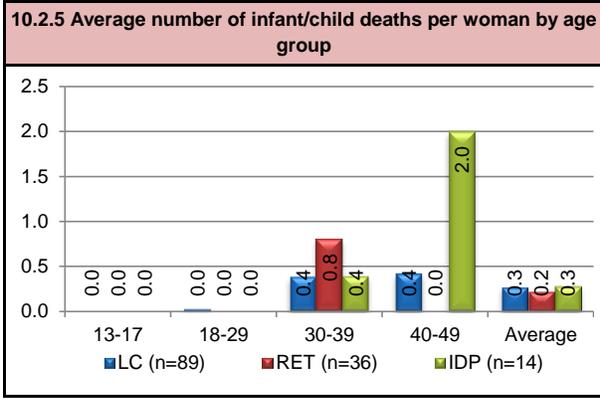
10.2.3 Percentage of overall number of married women aged 13-49 years who completed survey



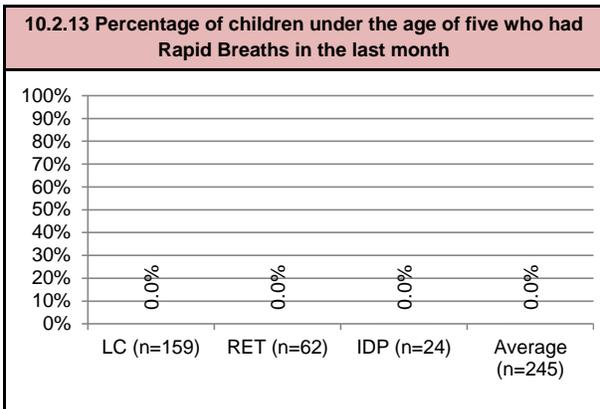
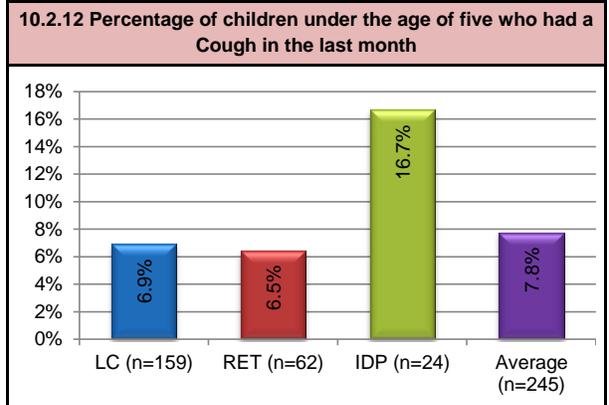
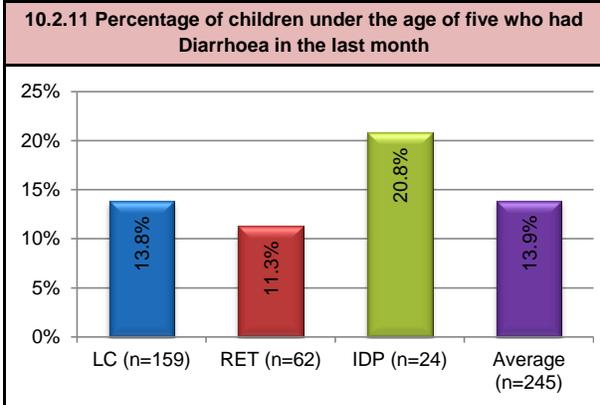
10.2.4 Average number of births per woman by age group



High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar			Date generated dd / mm / yyyy	
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						930603
						Surkhrod
						UN Region
						E
						East



High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar				Date generated dd / mm / yyyy 30/09/2012					
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High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
								30/09/2012			
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11. HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS AND COPING STRATEGIES

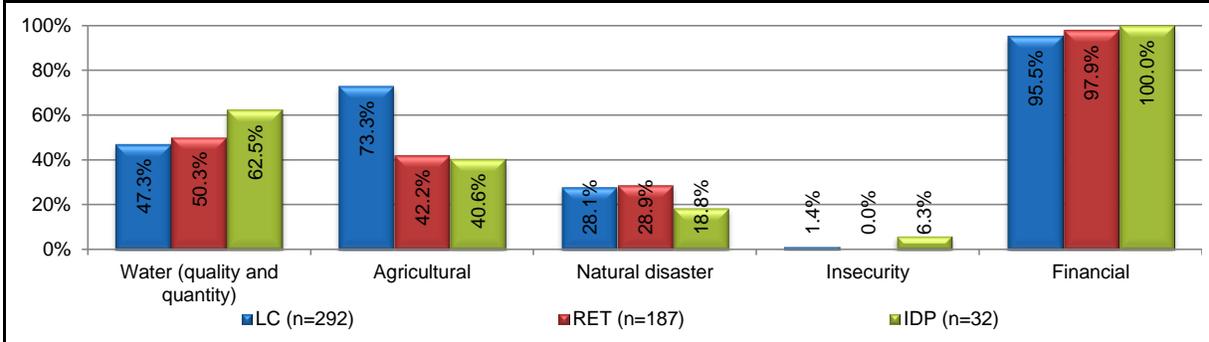
Summary

Among local community households, 92.2% have experienced unusually high increases in food prices. A further, two-thirds (67.2%) of local community households have been affected by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, over two-fifths (43.7%) by reduced drinking water quantity, 45.4% by unusual decrease in farm gate prices and one-third (34.8%) of local community households were affected by reduced drinking water quality. Over four-fifths (82.3%) of local community households have responded by decreasing expenditures. A further, three-fifths (61.1%) reduced quantity of diet, two-quarter (53.9%) reduced quality of diet, over one-third (36.5%) took loans and one-quarter (24.6%) received help from others in the community.

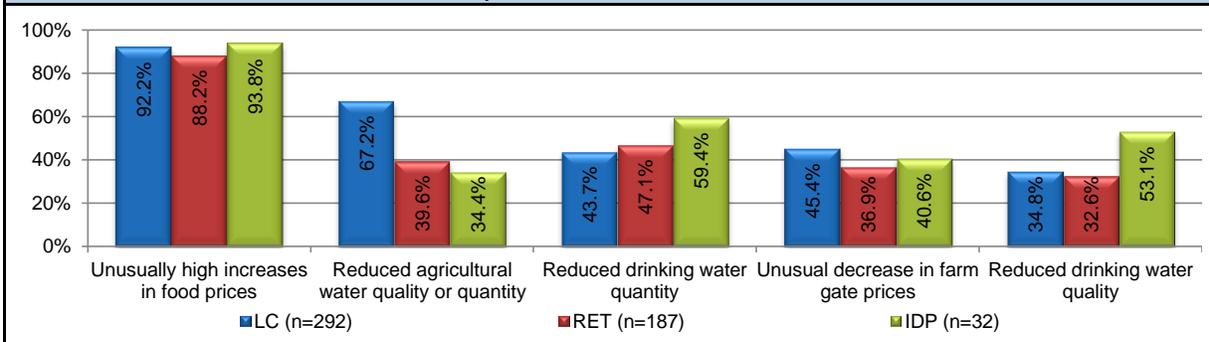
Among returnee households, 88.2% have experienced unusually high increases in food prices. A further, two-fifths (39.6%) of returnee households have been affected by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, over two-fifths (47.1%) by reduced drinking water quantity, 36.9% by unusual decrease in farm gate prices and one-third (32.6%) of returnee households were affected by reduced drinking water quality. Over four-fifths (83.4%) of returnee households have responded by decreasing expenditures. A further, over three-fifths (65.8%) reduced quantity of diet, two-quarter (45.5%) reduced quality of diet, over one-third (35.8%) took loans and one-quarter (23.5%) received help from others in the community.

Among IDP households, 93.8% have experienced unusually high increases in food prices. A further, one-third (34.4%) of IDP households have been affected by reduced agricultural water quality or quantity, three-fifths (59.4%) by reduced drinking water quantity, 40.6% by unusual decrease in farm gate prices and two-quarters (53.1%) of IDP households were affected by reduced drinking water quality. Four-fifths (78.1%) of IDP households have responded by decreasing expenditures. A further, over three-fifths (62.5%) reduced quantity of diet, 71.9% reduced quality of diet, over one-third (37.5%) took loans and one-third (34.4%) received help from others in the community.

11.1 General household shocks in 1390

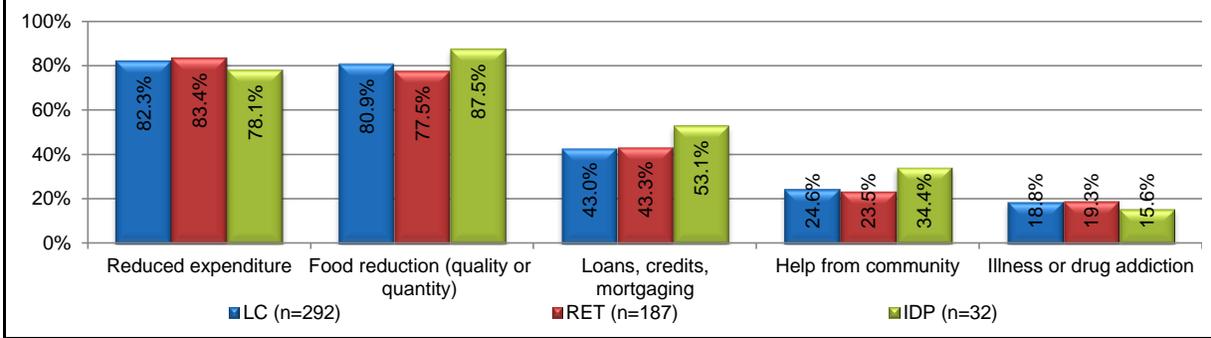


11.2 Specific household shocks in 1390

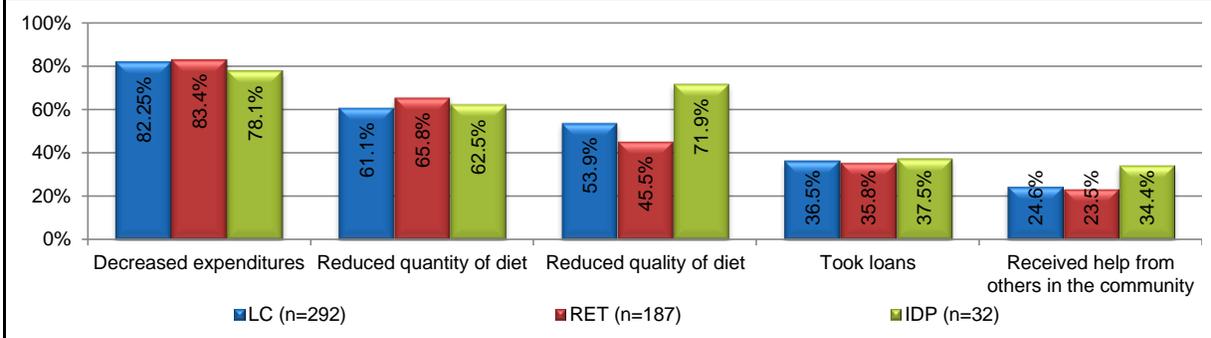


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11.3 General coping strategies employed in response to household shocks in 1390



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



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12. PROTECTION PROFILE

Summary

Of the 512 households surveyed, 75.6% had an adult male aged 18-59 years as head of household. The head of household of one local community household and one IDP households was a male aged 12-17 years. Moreover, four local community households, one returnee household and one IDP household have an adult female aged 18-59 years as head of household. A total of 123 households had an elderly (aged 60+) head of household of whom 1.6% were female. Ten local community households, six returnee households and two IDP households were headed by a widow or widower.

One local community male and 14 females, one returnee male and 10 females aged 13-17 years was reported to be married. Among married adults, a total of 59 local community females, 22 returnee and 11 IDP females reported to have been under-18 years of age at the time of marriage.

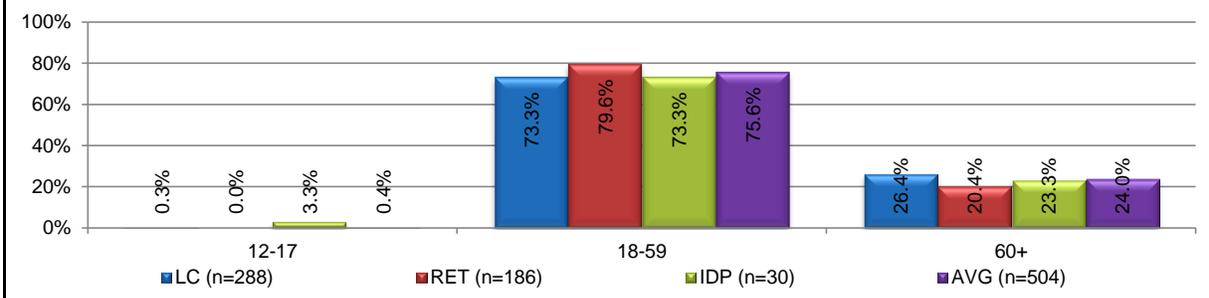
Five local community households and one returnee households contained more than one wife.

The survey found 162 people living with a disability of which 58.0% were male. The most common disabilities were reported to be either physical (44.4%) or mental (22.2%) in nature. 51.1% of disabled local community, 47.5% of disabled returnees and 45.5% of disabled IDPs were adults aged 18-59 years. 12.2% of disabled people in local community households, 26.2% of disabled people in returnee households and 27.8% of disabled people in IDP households were aged 60 years and over.

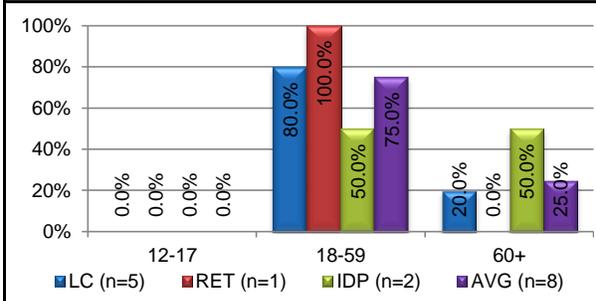
Of the 926 females aged 6-17 years, 58.5% of IDP females, 47.0% of local community females and 69.0% of returnee females are currently not attending school.

12.1 Vulnerable Groups

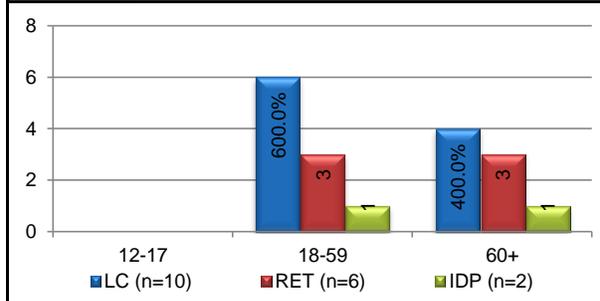
12.1.1 Age distribution of male heads of household



12.1.2 Age distribution of female heads of household

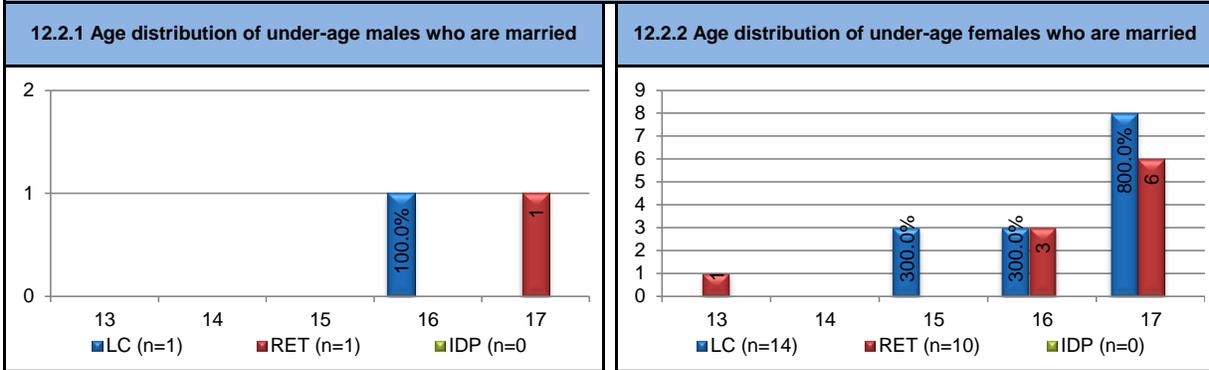


12.1.3 Age distribution of widowed heads of household

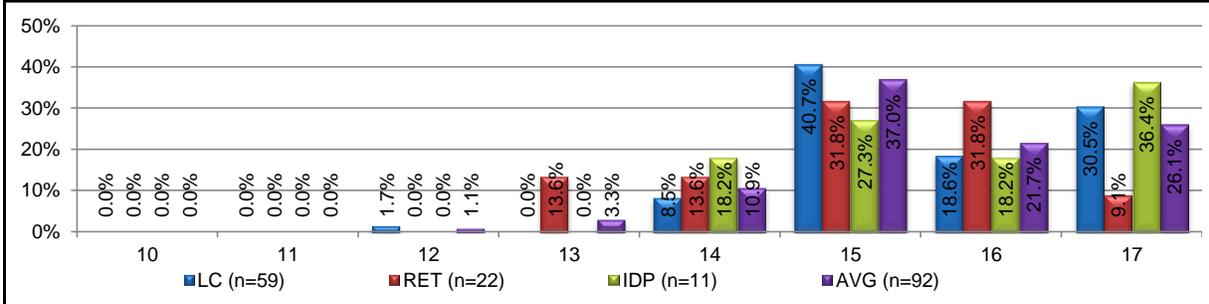


High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar					Date generated dd / mm / yyyy				
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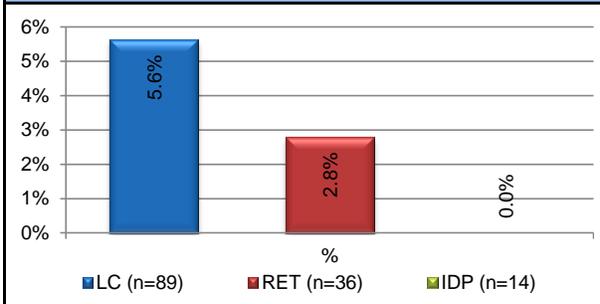
12.2 Marital Status



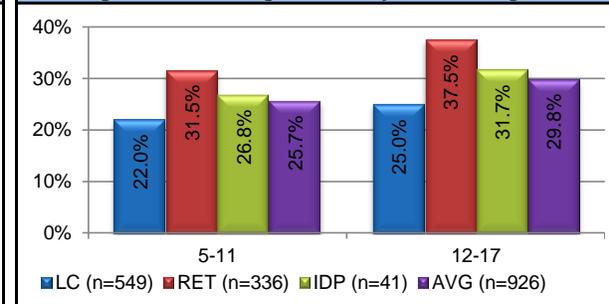
12.2.3 Marrying age of married adult women who were under-age at time of marriage



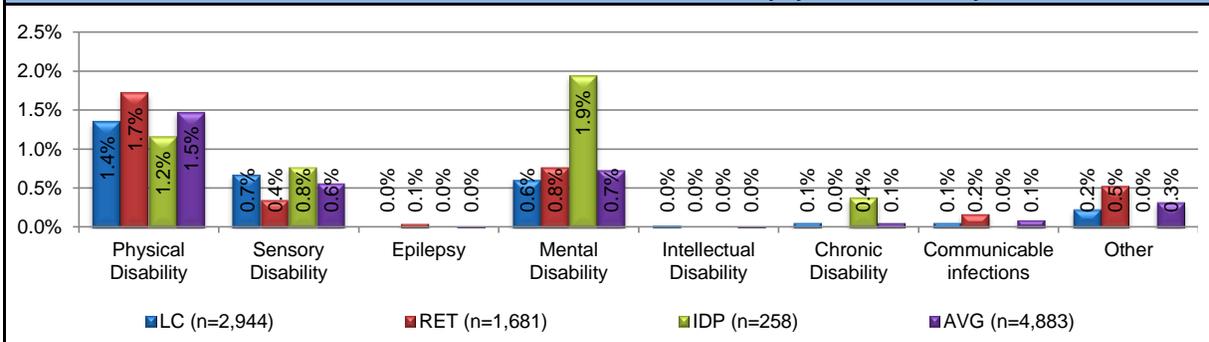
12.2.4 Households with more than one wife



12.3 Age distribution of girls currently not attending school



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



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13. Child Labour

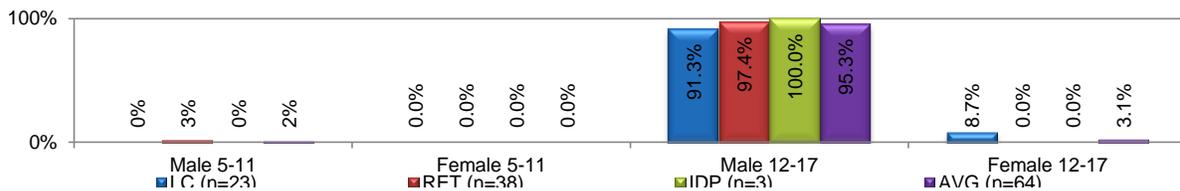
Summary

Among households surveyed, a total of 64 children were reported to be working and include 23 children aged 12-17 years among local community households, 1 child aged 5-11 years and 37 children aged 12-17 years among returnee families, and 3 children aged 12-17 years among IDP families.

Child workers belonging to local community households were reported to be working on average of 8.5 hours per day with 47.8% of them were reported to be day labourer and 34.7% were self-employed. Child workers belonging to returnee households were reported to be working an average of 8.5 hours per day with 50.0% of returnee child workers reported to be self-employed and 44.7% were day labourers. Child workers of IDP families work an average of 7.3 hours per day and all three children were reported to be day labourers.

Vast majority of children of local community and returnee households and all of IDP households were engaged in industry sector. Services sector also provides job opportunity for a high number of children among local community and returnee households.

13.1 Distribution of child workers by age and gender



13.2 Distribution of male child workers by age and sector

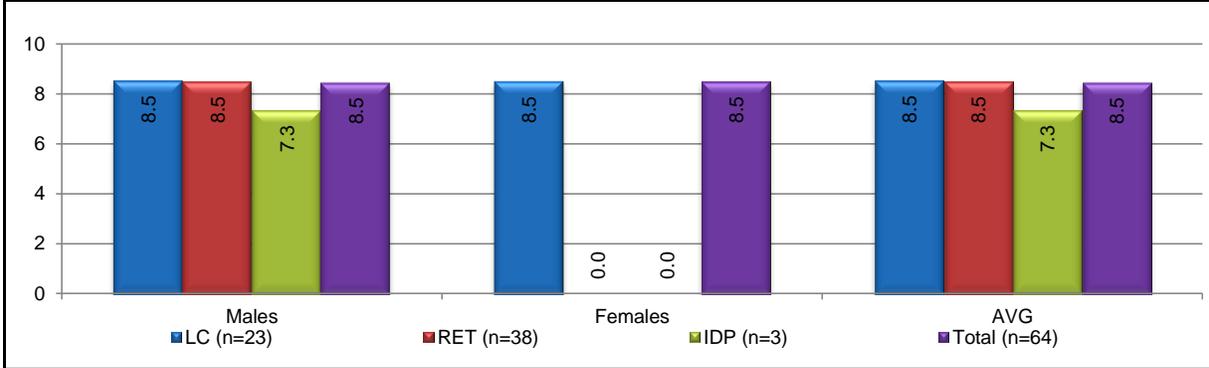
Children Males	Age Group	Day Labourer		Salaried Worker		Self-Employed		Own Business		Unpaid Family		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
LC (n=0)	5-11	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	12-17	10	43%	4	17%	7	30%	0	0%	0	0%	21	91%
	Total Children	10	43%	4	17%	7	30%	0	0%	0	0%	21	91%
RET (n=26)	5-11	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	12-17	17	46%	2	5%	18	49%	0	0%	0	0%	37	100%
	Total Children	17	45%	2	5%	19	50%	0	0%	0	0%	38	100%
IDP (n=22)	5-11	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	12-17	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
	Total Children	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Total (n=48)	5-11	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	12-17	30	48%	6	10%	25	40%	0	0%	0	0%	61	97%
	Total Children	30	47%	6	9%	26	41%	0	0%	0	0%	62	97%

13.3 Distribution of female child workers by age and sector

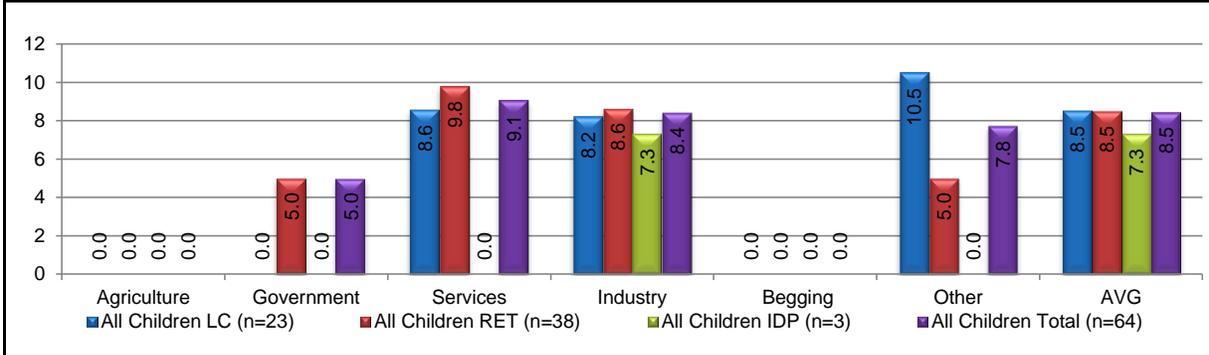
Children Females	Age Group	Day Labourer		Salaried Worker		Self-Employed		Own Business		Unpaid Family		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
LC (n=0)	5-11	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	12-17	1	4%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%
	Total Children	1	4%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%
RET (n=26)	5-11	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%
	Total Children	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
IDP (n=22)	5-11	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	12-17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total Children	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total (n=48)	5-11	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	12-17	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
	Total Children	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%

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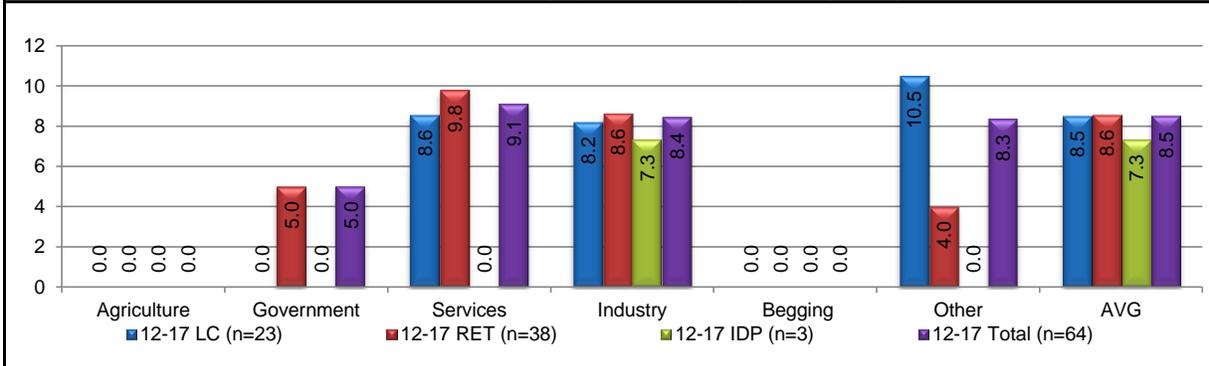
13.4 Average number of hours worked daily by male and female child workers



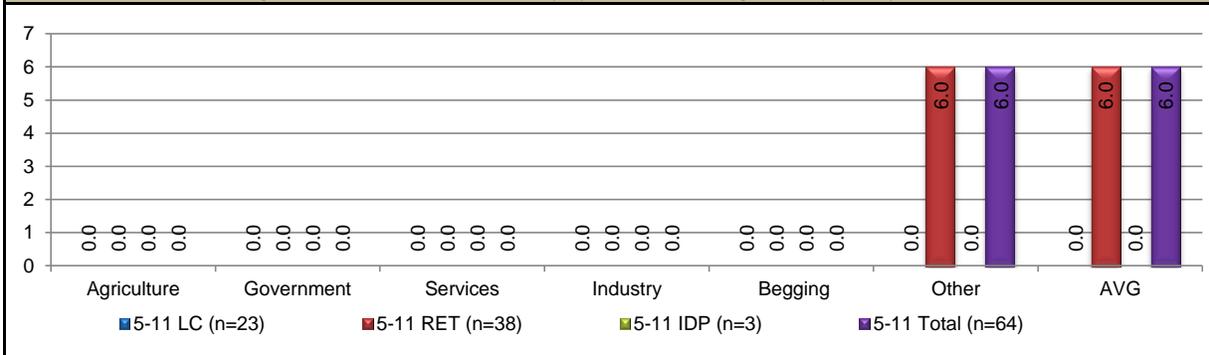
13.5 Average number of hours worked daily by child workers by economic sector



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

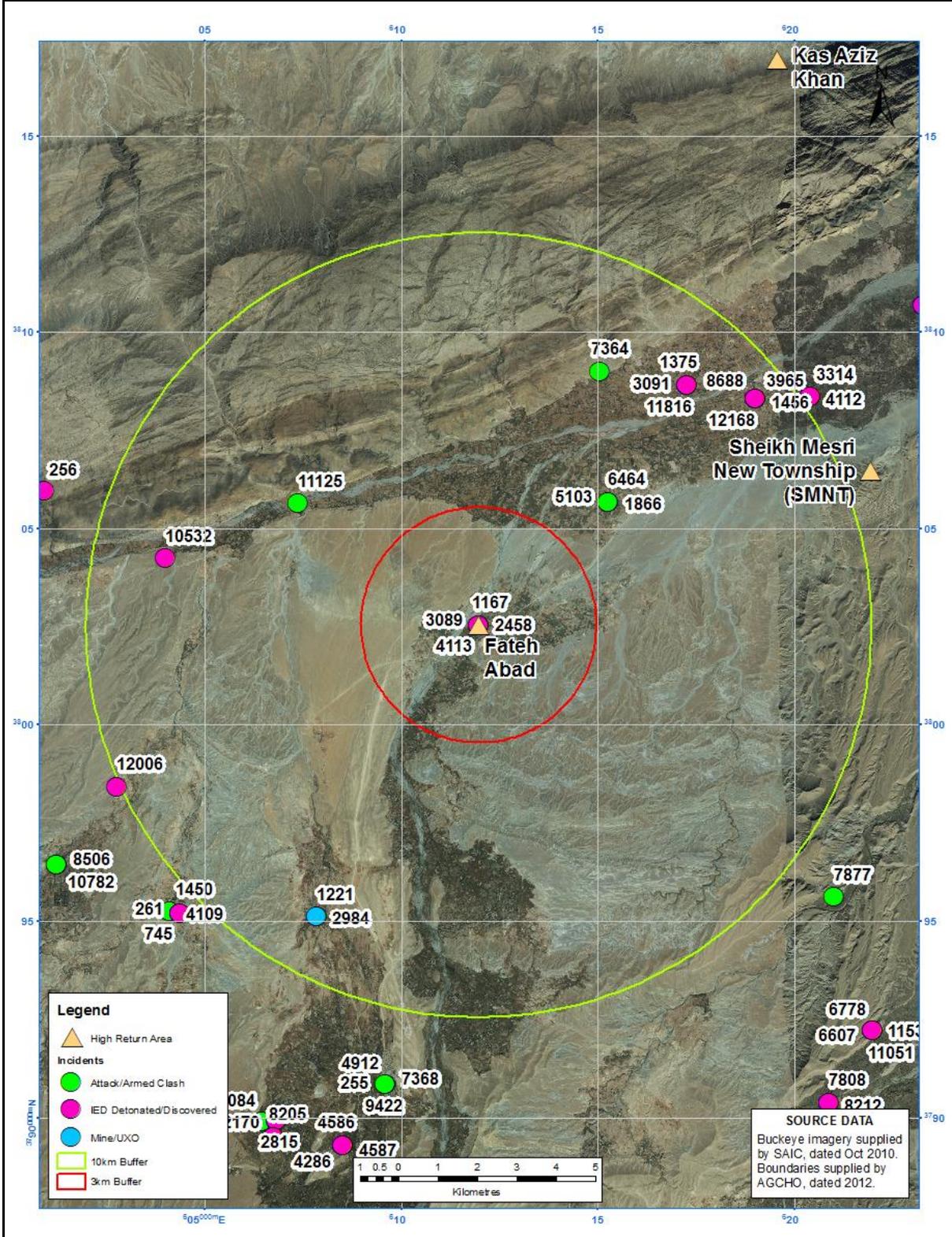


13.7 Average number of hours worked daily by child workers aged 5-11 years by economic sector



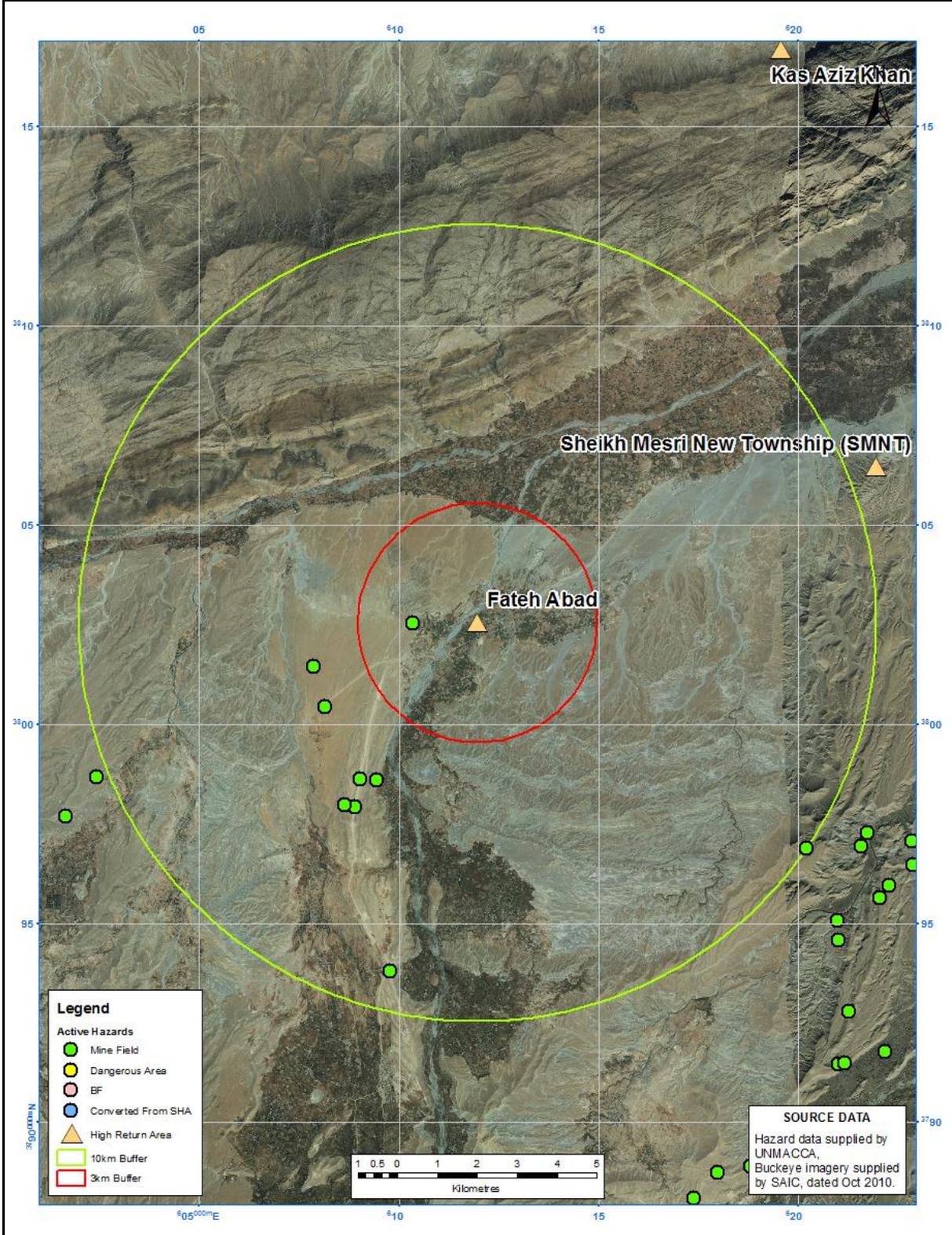
High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar				Date generated dd / mm / yyyy					
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HRA Code		29		Completion Percentage		100%					
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14. SAFETY AND SECURITY - UNDSS Security Incidents - Apr to Nov 2012



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HRA Code		29		Completion Percentage		100%					
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14. SAFETY AND SECURITY - UNMACCA Active Hazards - Jan 2013



High Return Area Community Profile		Fateh Abad, Surkhrod, Nangarhar						Date generated dd / mm / yyyy			
								30/09/2012			
HRA Code		29			Completion Percentage			100%			
Country	93	Afghanistan	Province	9306	Nangarhar	District	930603	Surkhrod	UN Region	E	East

14. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Summary

The security situation in the district was described as “moderately secure” by 90.6% of IDP households, 88.2% of returnee households and 84.3% of local community households.

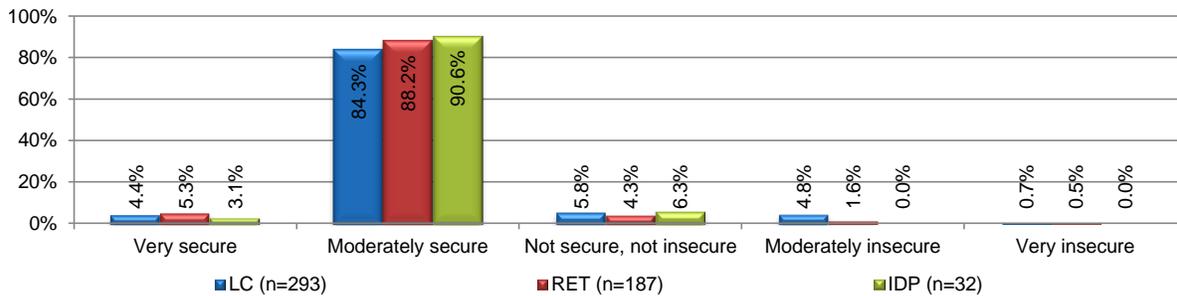
With regard to safety, 93.8% of IDP households, 88.2% of returnee households and 84.3% of local community households either “rarely” or “sometimes” fear for their personal safety and security or that of their family. Of remaining households, local community households were marginally more likely to both “never” fear for their safety and “mostly” fear for their safety compared with returnee and IDP counterparts.

On the subject of policing, in the region of four-fifths of households in all three groups are “moderately satisfied” with the police. Local community households (11.6%) were more likely to be “very satisfied” with the police compared with returnee (8.6%) and IDP (6.3%) households. Smaller proportions (9.0%-13.0%) of households in all three groups are either “not satisfied, not dissatisfied” or “moderately dissatisfied.”

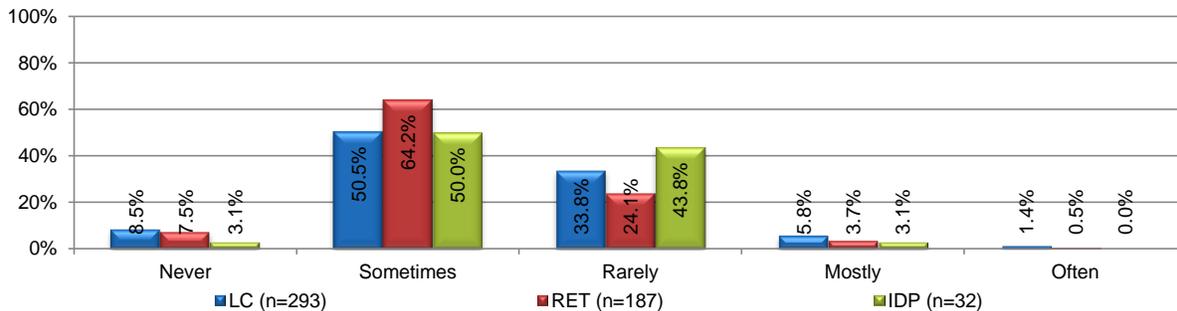
Of the 512 households surveyed in Fateh Abad, seven returnee households and three IDP households had experienced some form of violence in the three months prior to being surveyed.

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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