

Population Profiling, Verification and Response Survey of Afghans in Pakistan 2011





A project undertaken by the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees and UNHCR

Population Profiling, Verification and Response Survey of Afghans in Pakistan 2011

Final Report

Doc Ref: PPVR/HHS/MAR 2012



Basic Education for Awareness,
Reforms and Empowerment /
Basic Education for Afghan Refugees



Enterprise for Business &
Development Management

Table of Contents

1	Executive summary	12
1.1	Demographics.....	12
1.2	Registration.....	13
1.3	Livelihood.....	13
1.4	Education.....	13
1.5	Housing, water and sanitation	14
1.6	Health	14
1.7	Protection concerns	14
1.8	Return	15
1.9	Structure of the report.....	15
2	PPVR coverage map.....	16
3	Information in support of MRSAR	17
3.1	Profiled population	17
3.2	Registration.....	18
3.3	Investment	20
3.4	Education.....	20
3.5	Income	21
3.6	Skilled and unskilled population	23
3.7	Remittances	24
3.8	People in need of medical assistance.....	24
3.9	Return	24
4	Background and objectives	25
4.1	Introduction	25
4.1.1	UNHCR.....	25
4.1.2	International protection.....	25
4.1.3	Ministry of SAFRON and CCAR.....	26
4.2	Background to the PPVR programme	26
4.3	Management & Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan	26
4.4	Specific objectives of the PPVR programme	29
5	Findings and analysis	31
5.1	Demographics.....	31
5.1.1	Population distribution.....	32
5.1.2	Sex ratio	34

5.1.3	Heads of households	35
5.1.4	Growth rate	35
5.1.5	Ethnicity	36
5.1.6	Marital status.....	38
5.1.7	Registration	39
5.1.8	Household size	41
5.2	Education.....	42
5.2.1	Literacy	42
5.2.2	Educational attainment.....	43
5.2.3	Enrolment rates	45
5.2.4	Children out of school.....	46
5.2.5	Access to educational facilities	49
5.3	Livelihood.....	50
5.3.1	Economically active population.....	50
5.3.2	Labour force.....	51
5.3.3	Occupations and industries	51
5.3.4	Working hours	54
5.3.5	Investments	54
5.3.6	Income.....	55
5.3.7	Expenses	57
5.3.8	Remittances.....	58
5.3.9	Wealth.....	60
5.4	Health	62
5.4.1	Meals per day	62
5.4.2	Protection against mosquito-related diseases.....	62
5.4.3	Access to safe drinking water	63
5.4.4	Sanitation	65
5.4.5	Chronic diseases.....	67
5.4.6	Pregnancies and births	71
5.4.7	Mortality rates	73
5.4.8	Disability.....	77
5.4.9	Access to health facilities.....	79
5.5	Mobility	80
5.5.1	Place of origin and year of movement	80
5.5.2	Reason for current place of residence	81
5.5.3	Obstacles in return	82

5.5.4	Push-pull factors influencing sustained return.....	84
5.6	Protection.....	88
5.6.1	Police and legal support	88
5.6.2	Missing, kidnapped or detained persons	89
5.6.3	Physical or mental harm.....	90
5.6.4	Deportation, honour killing and serious violence	93
5.6.5	Household concerns	94
5.6.6	Child and female headed households.....	95
5.6.7	Children suffering from diseases	96
6	Survey accounting.....	98
6.1	Household listings	99
6.2	Household interviews	100
6.3	Interview results	100
6.4	Data cleaning.....	101
6.4.1	Integrated cleaning.....	101
6.4.2	Automated cleaning	101
6.4.3	SMS-based cleaning.....	101
6.4.4	Manual cleaning.....	102
7	Methodology	103
7.1	Survey targets	103
7.2	Survey team structure and roles.....	104
7.3	Staff capacity building.....	105
7.4	Data collection process and instruments	105
7.4.1	Community mapping and reconnaissance.....	105
7.4.2	Initial community assessment	106
7.4.3	Household listing	106
7.4.4	Household interviews and field-based data validation.....	106
7.5	Reporting and quality control.....	107
7.5.1	Reporting.....	107
7.5.2	Quality assurance	107
7.6	Data quality and reliability	108
7.6.1	Compliance with international and national classification systems.....	108
7.6.2	Input classifications, validations and alignments.....	108
7.6.3	Specific guidance documents used to design outputs	109
7.7	Processing and storage.....	109

List of Tables

Table 3.1a: Distribution of Afghans registered by NADRA and PPVR coverage.....	17
Table 3.1b: Distribution of Afghans registered under the PoR card renewal initiative & PPVR	18
Table 3.2a: Distribution of Afghans by registration status and district	19
Table 3.2b: Distribution of Afghans by registration status and district	19
Table 3.4a: Distribution of Afghan children currently enrolled by type of education and district	20
Table 3.4b: Students currently enrolled by level of education.....	21
Table 3.5a: Earning members by income group and district	21
Table 3.5b: Average income per earning member and per household.....	22
Table 3.6: Distribution of economically active people by skill type and district.....	23
Table 5.1: Key demographic indicators	32
Table 5.1.1: Distribution of Afghans by type of location and district	32
Table 5.1.2a: Population distribution by sex with respect to age groups.....	34
Table 5.1.2b: Average ages by sex and age group.....	34
Table 5.1.3: Distribution of heads of household by sex and district.....	35
Table 5.1.4: Population growth rate with respect to birth place and migration	36
Table 5.1.5a: Distribution of Afghans by ethnicity and district.....	37
Table 5.1.6a: Distribution of Afghans by marital status and age.....	38
Table 5.1.6b: Distribution of Afghans by marital status and age.....	38
Table 5.1.7a: Distribution of Afghans by registration status, sex and age group	40
Table 5.1.7b: Distribution of Afghans by proof of registration and district	40
Table 5.1.8: Distribution of Afghans by type of area within each household size	41
Table 5.2.1a: Distribution of literate Afghans by sex and age group.....	42
Table 5.2.1b: Distribution of literate Afghans by age and district.....	42
Table 5.2.2a: Distribution of Afghans by type of school attended and age groups	43
Table 5.2.2b: Distribution of educated Afghans by sex and type of school attended	44
Table 5.2.2c: Distribution of Afghans by age and attained level of formal education	44
Table 5.2.4a: Distribution of “out of school” children by sex and district	47
Table 5.2.4b: Distribution of Afghans by reason for not attending school and district	48
Table 5.2.4c: Distribution of support required for education	49
Table 5.2.5: Distribution of households by access to and type of education facility	49
Table 5.3.1a: Distribution of working Afghans by sex and district	50
Table 5.3.1b: Distribution of working Afghans by sex and district.....	50
Table 5.3.2: Distribution of working Afghans by age and employment type	51
Table 5.3.3a: Distribution of working Afghans by employment type and major occupations	52
Table 5.3.3b: Distribution of top 10 occupation groups among working Afghans.....	52
Table 5.3.3c: Distribution of working Afghans by employment type and major industries	53
Table 5.3.3d: Distribution of top 10 industry groups among Afghans	53
Table 5.3.4a: Distribution of Afghans by sex, age group and hours worked per day	54
Table 5.3.4b: Distribution of Afghans by sex, age group and days worked per month	54
Table 5.3.5a: Distribution of Afghan investors by investment levels (Rs).....	54
Table 5.3.5b: Distribution of Afghan investors by investment levels.....	55
Table 5.3.6a: Per Capita Income.....	56
Table 5.3.6b: Distribution of Afghans by sex and income group	56
Table 5.3.6c: Distribution of Afghans by income group and district.....	56
Table 5.3.7a: Average monthly expenditure of Afghan households.....	57
Table 5.3.7b: Comparison of expenditure by Afghan and Pakistani households.....	58
Table 5.3.8a: Distribution of inward remittances by country of origin.....	59
Table 5.3.8b: Distribution of inward remittances by source country and district	59
Table 5.3.9a: Average holdings per households	60
Table 5.3.9b: Average assets per household by type of asset and district	61

Table 5.4.1: Distribution of households by sex, area and meals per day	62
Table 5.4.3a: Distribution of households by distance to water source and area	63
Table 5.4.3b: Distribution of households by distance to water source and area	64
Table 5.4.3c: Distribution of households by distance to water source by district.....	65
Table 5.4.4a: Distribution of households by sanitation facility and district	65
Table 5.4.4b: Distribution of households by sanitation facility and type of location	66
Table 5.4.5a: Distribution of the healthy and unhealthy people by sex	67
Table 5.4.5b: Distribution of chronic diseases by sex	67
Table 5.4.5c: Distribution of chronic diseases by district.....	68
Table 5.4.5d: Distribution of people suffering from single and multiple diseases	68
Table 5.4.5e: Distribution of diseases by age groups	69
Table 5.4.5f: Correlation between diseases and disabilities	69
Table 5.4.5g: Distribution of carpet weavers by sex, disease and disabilities	70
Table 5.4.5h: Correlation between disabilities and occupations.....	71
Table 5.4.6a: Distribution of pregnancies and related practices, by district	71
Table 5.4.6b: Distribution of pregnancies and related practices, by district.....	72
Table 5.4.7a: Crude death and birth rates by sex and districts.....	74
Table 5.4.7b: Age-specific mortality rates / 1000.....	75
Table 5.4.7c: Infant mortality rate under one year.....	76
Table 5.4.7d: Child mortality rate under five years	76
Table 5.4.8a: Distribution of disabled population by districts	77
Table 5.4.8b: Distribution of multiple disabilities	78
Table 5.4.8c: Distribution of disabilities by age group.....	78
Table 5.4.9a: Distribution of access to health facility by district.....	79
Table 5.4.9b: Distribution of access to health facility by district	80
Table 5.5.1a: Distribution of Afghans by ethnicity and year of migration	81
Table 5.5.1b: Distribution of Afghans by age group and country of birth.....	81
Table 5.5.2: Distribution of Afghans by reason for movement and district.....	82
Table 5.5.3a: Distribution of responses by obstacles in return and district	83
Table 5.5.3b: Distribution of households reporting lack of security and livelihood by district.....	84
Table 5.5.4a: Household distribution by reason for returning to Afghanistan.....	85
Table 5.5.4b: Household distribution by reason for returning to Afghanistan	85
Table 5.5.4c: Distribution of Afghans by first entry and key mobility aspects	86
Table 5.5.4d: MDG based comparison between Afghans and their hosts	87
Table 5.6.1: Distribution of households in need of police and legal support.....	88
Table 5.6.2: Distribution of Afghans by sex, status and district.....	89
Table 5.6.3a: Distribution of Afghans who suffered physical/mental harm by location, sex and district	91
Table 5.6.3b: Distribution of Afghans who suffered physical or mental harm by country, sex and reason	92
Table 5.6.3c: Distribution of Afghans by type of harm and district	92
Table 5.6.4: Distribution of Afghans fearing deportation, honour killing and violence by sex and district	93
Table 5.6.5: Distribution of responses to household concerns.....	94
Table 5.6.6a: Distribution of male child-headed households by revenue status and districts.....	95
Table 5.6.6b: Distribution of female-headed households by revenue status and districts	96
Table 5.6.7: Distribution of children suffering from diseases by type and district.....	97
Table 6a: Distribution of communities identified and surveyed by type of area and district (consolidated).....	98
Table 6b: Distribution of communities identified and surveyed by type of area and province	99
Table 6.1: Distribution of households by listing status.....	99
Table 6.2: Distribution of households by interview status.....	100
Table 6.3: Distribution of households by interview results	100
Table 7.1: District-wise overview of the Afghan population estimated for the PPVR survey	103
Table 7.6.3: International and national compliance of key outputs	109

List of Figures

Figure 5.1.1: Distribution of Afghans by district.....	33
Figure 5.1.4: Population pyramid of Afghans living in Pakistan.....	36
Figure 5.1.5: Percentage distribution of Afghan ethnicities	37
Figure 5.2.3a: Comparison of net enrolment rate for Afghan and Pakistani children	46
Figure 5.2.3b: Comparison of gross enrolment rate for Afghan and Pakistani children.....	46
Figure 5.4.3: Percentage distribution of distance to water source	64
Figure 5.4.7a: Comparison of CDR and CBR	73
Figure 5.4.7b: Mortality age pyramid.....	75

Title cover photo: © EBDM, Tahir Saleem

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANDS	Afghan National Development Strategy
BEFARe	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (Consortium Partner)
CAR	Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees
CCAR	Chief Commissioner of Afghan Refugees
DSS	Durable Solution Strategy
DV	Data Validator
EBDM	Enterprise for Business and Development Management (Consortium Partner)
HHS	Household Survey
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ExCom	Executive Committee of the High Commissioner’s Programme
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GPS	Geo Positioning System
HH	Household
NIC	National Identity Card
IDES	Interactive Data Entry System
VRC	Voluntary Registration Centre
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MRSAR	Management & Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
ID	Identity Card
NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
POR	Proof of Registration (Also known as SCAC, Secure Card for Afghan Citizens issued by the Government of Pakistan)
PPV	Population Profiling and Verification
PPVR	Population Profiling, Verification and Response
SAFRON	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (Co-Sponsor)
SNC	Specific Needs Code
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Co-Sponsor)
VPA	Vulnerable Person Alert
CIA	Criminal Investigation Agency
NES	Not Elsewhere Stated
DN/NR	Don’t Know / No Response
PSLM	Pakistan Social & Living Standard Measurement
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
PCR	Primary Completion Rate
PCI	Per Capita Income
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
PIEDAR	Pakistan Institute for Environment-Development Action Research
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development

WWF	World Wildlife Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ICA	Initial Community Assessment
HHI	Household Interviewer
UN	United Nations
PSIC	Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ANR	Afghan Nationals Registration
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
SQL	Structured Query Language
RS	Rupees
SMS	Short Messaging Service

Project Information Sheet

Project	Population Profiling, Verification and Response Survey of Afghans in Pakistan
Sponsors	Ministry of SAFRON and UNHCR
Document title	PPVR – Final Report (Rev.2)
First document release	05 March 2012
Latest document release	04 September 2012
Document Reference	PPVR/HHS/MAR 2012
Key words and phrases (in alphabetical order)	Pakistan, Afghan, Refugee, Displaced Person, Durable Solution, Assistance, Relief, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Repatriation, Profile, Survey, Government of Pakistan, SAFRON, CCAR, UNHCR, Population, Demographic, Socio-economic
Phase	PPVR (Period November 2010 to Dec 2011), covering 20 districts and 135,452 households; total population covered in the analysis is 974,961 people.

Implementing Partners

BEFARe - Basic Education for Afghan Refugees

(Operational Partner)

17-A, Chinar Road, University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan.
Telephone: +92-91-5840631; 5702955
Fax No: +92-91-5841047
E-mail: shakir@befare.org
Website: <http://befare.org>

EBDM - Enterprise for Business and Development Management

(Technical Partner)

1st Floor, Plot # 291, Street # 3, Sector I-9/3
Islamabad, Pakistan
Telephone: +92-51-8357755-6
E-mail: info@ebdm.biz
Website: <http://ebdm.biz>

1 Executive summary

The Afghan Population Profiling, Verification and Response survey (PPVR) was launched in November 2010. The field activities of the interviewers were drawn to a close by the end of December 2011, during which time 154,930 households were identified and their socio-economic data was collected, processed and analysed. The findings and conclusions in this report are based on the final tally of 135,452 households for which the required interviews were completed up to 30th December 2011. The data on these households covers a population of 974,961 Afghans currently living in Pakistan. A detailed explanation of how the data was processed and cleaned is presented in the chapter titled “[Survey Accounting](#)”.

An exhaustive search and review of reports, articles, media reports etc., yielded ten useable documents. The data and information contained within these surveys and census documents has helped establish a baseline with which to compare many of the findings from the PPVR analysis. The UNHCR/Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) studies have helped give detail to many aspects of movement, ethnicity, various ratios and education, and in understanding the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) framework relevant to the Afghan population. The Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (MRSAR) has helped define the structure of the statistical tables whereas the UNHCR’s Durable Solution Strategy (DSS) has proved useful in defining the scope of the analytical tables and in the production of specific reports to support the strategy. The Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) was used to supplement the fourth data benchmark and highlighted potential pull factors for return to Afghanistan.

Where many conclusions can be drawn from the data of 974,961 individuals, the most important findings are summarized here. Details of these findings can be found in their relevant sections in [Chapter 5 – Findings and Analysis](#).

1.1 Demographics

The surveyed data covers 135,452 households and a total population of 974,961 individuals comprising of 495,595 males and 479,366 females. 50% of these households live in Camps while the rest are predominantly residents of urban areas. The average household size is approximately 7.2 people to a household. The overall sex ratio of the covered population stands at 103 males per 100 females while the dependency ratio is 110 with Nowshera and D. I. Khan showing higher (126 & 122) dependency ratios.

Pashtuns are by far the largest (82%) ethnic group among the Afghans followed by Tajiks (5%), Uzbeks (4%), Persians (3%) and others (3%). Quetta is home to the majority of Uzbeks (76%), Tajiks (48%) and Hazaras (84%). 74% of the Afghans were born in Pakistan whereas 26% were born in Afghanistan. Overall 90% households had moved to Pakistan before 1985. Half (50%) of the Afghan population is under the age of 15, 64% of which are children (5 to 14). Adults (25 to 59) form the second largest age group (26%) followed by Youths (15 to 24) who make up 20% of the Afghan population. 97% of the households are headed by males while 3% are headed by females.

1.2 Registration

85% of the households interviewed reported having at least one registered member. Individual figures for registered Afghans are significantly lower (67.03%). Rural areas have lower (61%) registration of individuals than camps (70%). Overall, more males (52%) reported to be registered than females (48%). Out of those that reported to be registered, 78% could verify their registration while 22% claimed to have cards but did not produce them for verification.

1.3 Livelihood

219,639 or 22.5% of the surveyed Afghans are economically active with a predominantly (85.6%) male workforce. A lower percentage of people are active in camps 20% compared to those living in urban (25%) and rural areas (26%). The labour force participation rate of individuals aged 10 and over is 35%. 50% of the Afghan workforce is comprised of adults (25 to 59) while children (5 to 14) form a small (4%) but significant part of this workforce. 55% of the working Afghans are making a living as day labourers while self-employed and salaried workers make up 22% and 19% of the workforce respectively. Only 497 Afghans said that they had employees in their establishments.

Of the 219,639 Afghans currently employed, 23% earn their living working as refuse workers, 21% are sales workers, while those making their living as handicraft and printing workers constitute about 12% of the workforce. Overall workers in the employment occupations (19%), retail (16%) and construction (13%) make up almost half of the working Afghans. There are sizable numbers of Afghans working as carpet weavers and engaged in transportation (8%).

20% of the working Afghans have collectively invested over Rs 18 billion in their businesses in Pakistan. 10% of the Afghan households receive remittances from abroad estimated in excess of Rs 255 million (or USD 2.8 million) per month. 25.5% of these remittances come from Afghanistan closely followed by Iran (26.4%) and Saudi Arabia (22.2%).

On average, Afghan households spend 52% of their income on securing sustenance while 11% is spent on health related issues. Compared to Pakistanis who spend 29% of their income on household utilities, Afghans spend 6% of the incomes on fuel and electricity.

1.4 Education

The overall literacy rate of Afghans aged 10 and above is 33%. This rate is highest (44%) among the youth (12 to 24) while adults (25 to 59) and elderly (60+) comprise of 34% of the total literate population respectively.

The Gross Enrolment Rate stands at 61% with males averaging at 87% and females at 34%. 36% of the children and youth between the ages of 6 and 24 are currently enrolled in school, 68% of who are males. 44% of the children (5 to 14) and 20% of youth (15 to 24) are currently studying. Formal non-religious education is favoured by 92% of the Afghans followed by informal-religious education (7%). The majority (86%) of the school going population found their respective schools within 30 minutes of their homes, but the primary and secondary schools for girls tend to be further away than the boys' schools.

1.5 Housing, water and sanitation

27% Afghans in Pakistan live and work in Peshawar, although internal mobility has been a livelihood coping strategy for (27%) of Afghans who have moved to Quetta and 41% to Malir. Similar movement trends were observed during the invasion of the Coalition Forces. The 2005 earthquake had them moving to Kohat (36%) and the 2010 floods resulted in internal migrations to Peshawar and Nowshera.

45% of the Afghans currently live in rented housing while 36% do not have to pay rent for their homes. However, 18% own the place where they live. On average, every household possesses at least one mobile phone and electric fan. Within reporting households, wooden beds and sheep/goats are the most common household assets.

25% of the households have access to safe drinking water and mostly (83%) from within their own homes or at a maximum distance of 200m. 19% of the households make use of open pits for sanitary purposes while 61% use covered latrines. 53% of the sanitation facilities in Pishin are open pit while flush and improved latrines are more commonly found in Attock (52%) and Rawalpindi (60%).

1.6 Health

Afghans with chronic diseases or life threatening conditions form 3.5% of the total population. Hepatitis (31%) and asthma (28%) are the leading ailments followed by diabetes (20%) and heart diseases (19%). Females are more susceptible (57%) to the different diseases. 11% of the Afghans suffer from some form of disability but mostly with difficulties in sight (45%). Hearing difficulties (17%), mental illnesses (11%) and problems with walking (12%) are other health concerns.

Of the 6,154 women who reported pregnancies in the last two years, 24% did not have any medical check-up and only 13% had help from a skilled attendant during deliveries. However, 83% households live within a distance of 30 minutes or less from the nearest medical facility.

1.7 Protection concerns

- 954 female heads of households are without any economic support from a male member of their household.
- 178 Afghans are currently detained or imprisoned with another 356 individuals missing or kidnapped.
- 7,666 Afghans are reported to have suffered serious physical or mental harm in Afghanistan or Pakistan.
- 2,923 households have identified the need for police or legal support.
- Income/livelihood (22%) and shelter (20%) are the primary concerns for Afghan households, followed by health (15%) and water supply (13%).

1.8 Return

16% of Afghans expressed an intention to return to Afghanistan while 84% of the households expressed no intention of returning nor did they have any time frame in mind as to when they intend to return to Afghanistan.

2,261 households identified at least one member who returned to Afghanistan but has since then come back mostly due to conflict/insecurity, lack of housing and loss of livelihood in Afghanistan and availability of income opportunities in Pakistan.

43% of the households identified conflict, employment (28%) and housing (12%) as the main obstacles in return to Afghanistan. Employment opportunities (34%), improved security (37%) and housing issues (23%) were highlighted as the major steps needed to be taken to consider a return to Afghanistan.

On the whole the PPVR survey has revealed many interesting facts and has pointed towards new directions of work in assisting the GoP and UNHCR in managing the Afghan population in Pakistan. The details on various aspects are narrated in Chapter 5 “Findings and Analysis”.

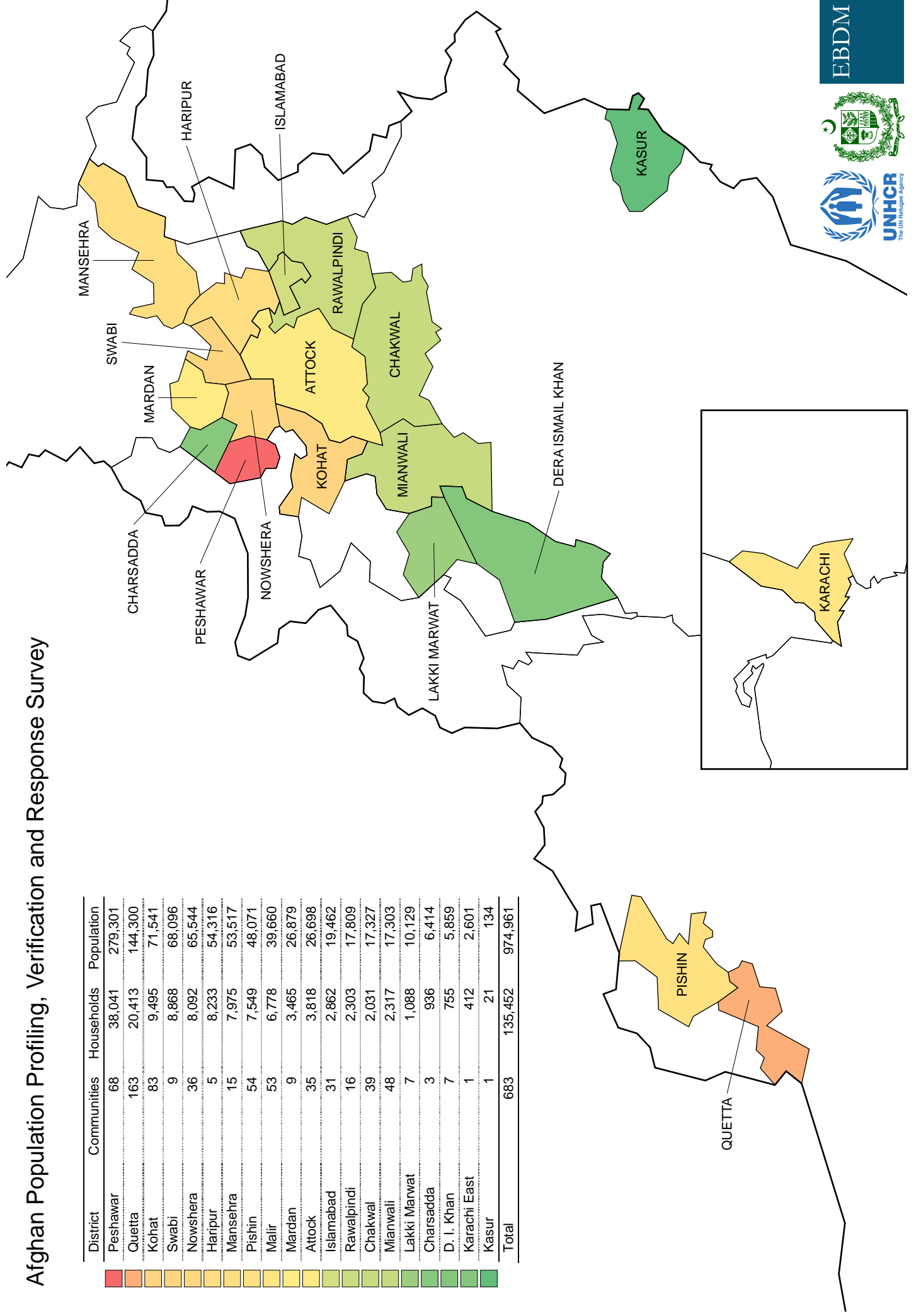
1.9 Structure of the report

A demographic summary of the surveyed population is illustrated in Map 1. To enable the government of Pakistan towards strategy implementation, a specific chapter (3) has also been included.

Thereafter the report follows national standards in presentation. Chapter 4 establishes the context of the survey. Chapter 5 is a thematic presentation of the findings and analysis. Chapters 6 and 7 account for the survey activity and describe the methodology used.

Afghan Population Profiling, Verification and Response Survey

District	Communities	Households	Population
Peshawar	68	38,041	279,301
Quetta	163	20,413	144,300
Kohat	83	9,495	71,541
Swabi	9	8,868	68,096
Nowshera	36	8,092	65,544
Haripur	5	8,233	54,316
Mansehra	15	7,975	53,517
Pishin	54	7,549	48,071
Malir	53	6,778	39,660
Mardan	9	3,465	26,879
Attock	35	3,818	26,698
Islamabad	31	2,862	19,462
Rawalpindi	16	2,303	17,809
Chakwal	39	2,031	17,327
Mianwali	48	2,317	17,303
Lakki Marwat	7	1,088	10,129
Charsadda	3	936	6,414
D. I. Khan	7	755	5,859
Karachi East	1	412	2,601
Kasur	1	21	134
Total	683	135,452	974,961



3 Information in support of MRSAR

This chapter has been especially prepared to facilitate SAFRON and CCAR in obtaining information directly related to the Management & Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees (MRSAR) in Pakistan. The data collected through PPVR has been consolidated and presented here. The main report starts at Chapter 5 and contains details on many of the aggregated data presented in this special chapter. The reader is facilitated in this regard with hyperlinks to the detailed sections. This special chapter is presented in alignment with the article/clause of the strategy.

3.1 Profiled population

During the PPVR surveys conducted from November 2010 to December 2011, data of 135,452 households comprising of 974,961 individuals was collected from the 1.7 million registered Afghans living in Pakistan (see [5.1 Demographics](#)). These households are made up of 495,595 males (51%) and 479,366 females (49%). Infants (0 to 4) and children (5 to 14) make up half of the population while youth (15 to 24) and adults (25 to 59) constitute another 46% of the Afghan population in Pakistan.

An average Afghan household is made up of 7.2 individuals. Durable solutions and voluntary repatriation initiatives should focus on these household sizes; i.e. design interventions that mostly cater to such household and family groups. The same information can be shared with Government of Afghanistan and UNHCR Afghanistan as input into the design of settlements and reintegration-based livelihood programmes in Afghanistan.

Since their migration, the Afghan households have moved out of the camps and in to various areas of Pakistan. The PPVR data (see [5.1.1 Population Distribution](#)) highlights that Peshawar (29%) and Quetta (15%) are the major population centres with a tendency for camps (50%) and urban areas (35%) as the preferred locations.

82% of the surveyed Afghan population is Pashtun. Other ethnicities include Tajiks (5%), Uzbeks (4%) and Persians (2%). Together these four ethnicities make up about 93% of the total Afghan population in Pakistan (see [5.1.5 Ethnicity](#)). Pashtuns are spread out in sizable numbers over most of the districts with larger concentrations in Peshawar (28.9%), Kohat (8.7%) and Swabi (8.4%). Uzbeks and Hazaras live mostly in Quetta (76% and 84%) while Kirghiz (85.3%), Persians (59.4%) and Arabs (60.2%) favour Peshawar district.

Table 3.1a: Distribution of Afghans registered by NADRA and PPVR coverage

Province	Target Population	PoR card renewal	UMRF	New Born Registration	Total	Combined PPVR coverage
Balochistan	393,762	289,129	39,708	57,516	386,353	45.47
KPK	968,861	868,562	42,808	189,559	1,100,929	53.68
Punjab	178,766	161,716	15,252	34,411	211,379	57.93
Sindh	76,232	60,526	5,064	9,418	75,008	51.34
Islamabad	32,639	29,130	2,040	6,200	37,370	62.31

Table 3.1a: Distribution of Afghans registered by NADRA and PPVR coverage

Province	Target Population	PoR card renewal	UMRF	New Born Registration	Total	Combined PPVR coverage
Total	1,650,260	1,409,063	104,872	297,104	1,811,039	52.48

Source: Commissionerate Afghan Refugees (CAR), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar (Total column has been recalculated)

Based on the registration data held at NADRA, the Afghans surveyed through the PPVR programme make up 52.5% of the registered population, with the lowest coverage in Punjab and Balochistan. However, the comparison (Table 3.1b) of percentage coverage under according to the numbers of registered Afghans by district and PPVR for each province shows similarities, and thus indicating that the initial selection of districts and the identification of communities (population clusters) was accurate.

Table 3.1b: Distribution of Afghans registered under the PoR card renewal initiative & PPVR

Province	PoR renewal	UMRF	New Born Registration	PoR renewal Total	PPVR
Balochistan	15.96	2.19	3.18	21.33	19.73
KPK	47.96	2.36	10.47	60.79	65.81
Punjab	8.93	0.84	1.90	11.67	8.13
Sindh	3.34	0.28	0.52	4.14	4.33
Islamabad	1.61	0.11	0.34	2.06	2.00
Total	77.80	5.79	16.41	100	100

The value for unregistered Afghans is higher than expected and this is mainly because of a large number of children (28.8% of the surveyed population), and especially the low capture rate of new-born registration. Further comparisons with other data sets on registered Afghans will yield comparisons across timelines as well as help authenticate and cross reference registered people documented in the PPVR survey. This will also facilitate GoP and UNHCR in appropriately handling cases of unregistered members of registered families as well as launch mass information drives on the importance and modalities to increase the registration of new-born babies.

3.2 Registration

511,635 (52.48%) of the surveyed Afghan population in Pakistan was found to be registered by NADRA (see [5.1.7 Registration](#)). 32.97% were not registered; most of whom would qualify as unregistered members of registered families. Another 14.55% of the surveyed people claimed to be registered. However, the survey teams were not able to verify this claim.

Including all claims of being registered with the verified registered Afghans (Table 3.2a), 67.03% (653,495) of the total population (974,961) may be considered as registered. In this sense Karachi

East stands out as the district with the most unregistered Afghans (75.43%) followed by Lakki Marwat (45.31%).

Table 3.2a: Distribution of Afghans by registration status and district

District	Registered		Not Registered		Total
	N	Row N %	N	Row N %	
Pishin	27,970	58.18	20,101	41.82	48,071
Quetta	105,289	72.97	39,011	27.03	144,300
Charsadda	3,771	58.79	2,643	41.21	6,414
D. I. Khan	3,379	57.67	2,480	42.33	5,859
Haripur	38,706	71.26	15,610	28.74	54,316
Kohat	49,621	69.36	21,920	30.64	71,541
Lakki Marwat	5,540	54.69	4,589	45.31	10,129
Mansehra	41,049	76.70	12,468	23.30	53,517
Mardan	17,676	65.76	9,203	34.24	26,879
Nowshera	44,797	68.35	20,747	31.65	65,544
Peshawar	171,266	61.32	108,035	38.68	279,301
Swabi	48,666	71.47	19,430	28.53	68,096
Attock	19,386	72.61	7,312	27.39	26,698
Chakwal	12,472	71.98	4,855	28.02	17,327
Kasur	6	4.48	128	95.52	134
Mianwali	12,929	74.72	4,374	25.28	17,303
Rawalpindi	11,620	65.25	6,189	34.75	17,809
Karachi East	639	24.57	1,962	75.43	2,601
Malir	24,810	62.56	14,850	37.44	39,660
Islamabad	13,903	71.44	5,559	28.56	19,462
Total	653,495	67.03	321,466	32.97	974,961

Analysing the population distribution by registration status and age, Table 3.2b presents the finding that the largest group of unregistered Afghans are in fact infants (114,706 or 35.68%) and children (93,280 or 29.02%). This finding indicates that there a large number of infants and children that still need to be registered by NADRA.

Table 3.2b: Distribution of Afghans by registration status and district

Age Group	Registered		Not Registered	
	N	Row N %	N	Row N %
Infants(0 to 4)	60,297	9.23	114,706	35.68
Children (5 to14)	217,773	33.32	93,280	29.02
Youth (15 to24)	145,894	22.33	47,318	14.72
Adults (25 to 59)	200,069	30.62	56,883	17.69
Elderly(60 and above)	29,462	4.51	9,279	2.89
Total	653,495	100	321,466	100

3.3 Investment

As businessmen, a total of 44,076 Afghans have invested considerable amounts of money in their businesses over the years. 67.96% of these investors have made investments ranging from Rs 1 to Rs 150,000. Almost 96% of all investments made to date have been below Rs 5 million (see [5.3.5 Investments](#)). Distributed over the district of residence these investments mostly belong to Peshawar (26.56%) and Quetta (19.53%). Other smaller but significant investments have been made in Mansehra (6.88%), Nowshera (6.16%) and Kohat (5.94%).

3.4 Education

There are a total of 177,148 students currently enrolled in different types and levels of educational pursuits. In terms of educational status 79.35% are engaged in formal non-religious education with another 32,305 (18.24%) engaged in gaining religious knowledge from informal methods. The portion of Afghans attending religious seminaries is fairly insignificant (3,079 or 1.74%) when compared with others.

Table 3.4a: Distribution of Afghan children currently enrolled by type of education and district

District	Type of Education				Not Applicable	Total
	Formal Non-religious	Formal Religious	Informal Non-religious	Informal Religious		
Pishin	3.51	0.17	-	0.59	0.01	4.28
Quetta	7.96	0.67	0.20	3.77	0.01	12.61
Charsadda	0.59	0.02	-	0.03	-	0.63
D. I. Khan	0.29	0.01	-	0.13	-	0.42
Haripur	5.31	0.03	-	0.76	0.01	6.11
Kohat	5.40	0.05	-	0.29	0.01	5.76
Lakki Marwat	0.57	0.01	-	0.12	-	0.70
Mansehra	4.46	0.05	-	1.26	0.01	5.77
Mardan	2.29	0.02	-	0.15	-	2.46
Nowshera	4.76	0.09	0.12	1.47	-	6.44
Peshawar	30.18	0.40	0.14	5.74	0.09	36.55
Swabi	7.39	0.15	-	0.21	0.01	7.76
Attock	1.46	0.02	0.01	0.45	-	1.95
Chakwal	0.91	-	-	0.14	-	1.05
Kasur	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
Mianwali	1.10	0.01	-	0.46	-	1.57
Rawalpindi	1.20	0.01	-	0.41	-	1.62
Karachi East	0.13	-	-	0.04	-	0.17
Malir	0.54	0.03	0.01	1.93	0.01	2.52
Islamabad	1.31	-	0.01	0.30	-	1.62
Total	79.35	1.74	0.51	18.24	0.17	100

74.57% of the students are enrolled in schools (primary 57.72%, middle 11.67% and secondary 5.18%). Another 25.43% are engaged in a variety of education programs and only 4.78% is engaged in higher and technical education.

Table 3.4b: Students currently enrolled by level of education

Level of education currently attending	Total (N)	Total (%)
Primary	102,258	57.72
Middle	20,670	11.67
Secondary/matriculate	9,173	5.18
College/higher secondary	6,104	3.45
University	1,553	0.88
Vocational/technical training	486	0.27
Technical college	326	0.18
Informal, non-religious	891	0.50
Taaleem-e-Balighan	9	0.01
Shahada-tul-Hifz Al-Quran	2,520	1.42
Shahada-tul-Mutawassita (Equivalent to Middle)	335	0.19
Shahada-tul-Sanvia Al-Aamah (Equivalent to Secondary School Certificate)	113	0.06
Shahada-tul-Sanvia Al-Khasa (Equivalent to Higher Secondary School Certificate)	63	0.04
Shahada-tul-Aaliah (Equivalent to B.A.)	31	0.02
Shahada-tul-Aalamiah (Equivalent to M.A. Arabic/Islamiyat)	17	0.01
Informal, religious	6,044	3.41
Basic Qaidah	7,729	4.36
Nazra Quran	16,112	9.10
Hifzul Quran	1,792	1.01
Tajweedul Quran	509	0.29
Dars-e-Hadith	119	0.07
Other education level not specified above	161	0.09
Don't know	29	0.02
No Response	104	0.06
Total	177,148	100.00

3.5 Income

Only 20.83% of the surveyed population generate an income. 35.51% of the income earners generate an income between Rs 5,000 to Rs 9,999 per month. 38.8% of the people who work for a living generate Rs 10,000 or more per month. 7.55% of the working Afghans apparently do not generate any income at all.

Table 3.5a: Earning members by income group and district

District	Income Group					Total
	No Income	1 to 4k	5k to 9k	10k to 14k	15k and more	
Pishin	0.18	0.67	1.71	1.51	0.78	4.86
Quetta	2.40	6.69	6.03	4.26	2.14	21.51

Table 3.5a: Earning members by income group and district

District	Income Group					Total
	No Income	1 to 4k	5k to 9k	10k to 14k	15k and more	
Charsadda	0.01	0.08	0.26	0.11	0.10	0.55
D. I. Khan	0.02	0.09	0.28	0.11	0.07	0.57
Haripur	0.09	0.32	1.60	1.15	1.35	4.53
Kohat	0.25	0.94	2.83	1.19	1.14	6.35
Lakki Marwat	0.04	0.15	0.40	0.18	0.18	0.94
Mansehra	0.22	0.36	1.40	1.11	1.69	4.78
Mardan	0.13	0.36	0.78	0.51	0.47	2.24
Nowshera	0.70	0.79	1.77	0.96	1.44	5.66
Peshawar	1.83	4.06	9.40	5.06	5.73	26.08
Swabi	0.17	0.53	2.33	1.14	1.16	5.32
Attock	0.69	0.57	1.28	0.61	0.45	3.60
Chakwal	0.16	0.18	0.71	0.45	0.39	1.88
Kasur	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.02
Mianwali	0.11	0.74	0.60	0.32	0.35	2.11
Rawalpindi	0.08	0.23	0.80	0.42	0.29	1.82
Karachi East	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.23
Malir	0.37	1.03	2.26	0.94	0.32	4.93
Islamabad	0.07	0.33	0.93	0.40	0.28	2.02
Total	7.55	18.14	35.51	20.47	18.33	100

The average monthly income for income earning Afghan ranges between Rs 6,190 to Rs 12,205. The income for each household ranges between Rs 10,983 and Rs 16,027. Using the lower income scales within each group, the people in Charsadda, Kasur, Karachi East and Malir appear to be poorer than the people living in other districts.

Table 3.5b: Average income per earning member and per household

District	Income per earning member		Avg. income per household	
	High	Low	High	Low
Pishin	11,306	7,438	15,971	10,507
Quetta	8,818	5,183	20,409	11,997
Charsadda	10,906	7,026	14,134	9,106
D.I. Khan	10,471	6,391	17,350	10,589
Haripur	12,205	8,875	14,737	10,716
Kohat	10,703	6,947	15,717	10,202
Lakki Marwat	10,664	6,965	20,270	13,239
Mansehra	12,082	9,160	15,896	12,053
Mardan	10,772	7,271	15,311	10,335
Nowshera	10,195	7,219	15,665	11,093
Peshawar	10,589	7,195	15,943	10,833
Swabi	11,351	7,700	14,954	10,145
Attock	8,739	5,480	18,121	11,363
Chakwal	10,903	7,454	22,209	15,183

Table 3.5b: Average income per earning member and per household

District	Income per earning member		Avg. income per household	
	High	Low	High	Low
Kasur	6,190	2,952	12,380	5,905
Mianwali	9,328	5,757	18,656	11,513
Rawalpindi	10,840	6,996	18,861	12,172
Karachi East	10,145	5,644	12,657	7,041
Malir	9,475	5,393	15,123	8,607
Islamabad	10,512	6,564	16,271	10,160
Averages	10,277	6,754	16,665	10,951

3.6 Skilled and unskilled population

There are a total of 219,639 economically active Afghans in the surveyed population (Table 3.6). This is 22.5% of the entire surveyed population. Amongst these economically active people 48.29% are skilled workers while 51.71% are unskilled. Of the districts surveyed, Kohat and Malir stand out as the districts with the most unskilled workers, whereas Attock has the most skilled workers available.

Table 3.6: Distribution of economically active people by skill type and district

District	Skilled		Unskilled	
	N	Row N %	N	Row N %
Pishin	5,243	49.17	5,421	50.83
Quetta	27,277	57.73	19,970	42.27
Charsadda	376	31.00	837	69.00
D. I. Khan	775	61.95	476	38.05
Haripur	3,568	35.89	6,373	64.11
Kohat	5,182	37.17	8,761	62.83
Lakki Marwat	841	40.67	1,227	59.33
Mansehra	5,531	52.71	4,962	47.29
Mardan	1,927	39.13	2,998	60.87
Nowshera	4,893	39.35	7,541	60.65
Peshawar	28,987	50.61	28,291	49.39
Swabi	4,635	39.67	7,048	60.33
Attock	6,077	76.76	1,840	23.24
Chakwal	1,401	33.87	2,736	66.13
Kasur	27	64.29	15	35.71
Mianwali	1,838	39.66	2,796	60.34
Rawalpindi	1,351	33.72	2,656	66.28
Karachi East	370	71.98	144	28.02
Malir	3,948	36.49	6,870	63.51
Islamabad	1,813	40.93	2,617	59.07
Total	106,060	48.29	113,579	51.71

3.7 Remittances

13,434 households (10%) reportedly receive remittances from family members living abroad (see [5.3.8 Remittances](#)). The total inward remittances amount to Rs 255 million (or \$2.8 million) per month. Annually the remittances add up to Rs 3.07 billion (or \$34.12 million). The bulk (74%) of the remittances is received from Iran, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia.

3.8 People in need of medical assistance

A total of 3.5% of the Afghan population surveyed under PPVR reported the occurrence of chronic diseases. Of these people, the Afghans living in D.I. Khan and Lakki Marwat appear to have the highest rate of disease prevalence (per 1,000 people). To a somewhat lesser extent, the people in Haripur, Kohat and in Peshawar also have a higher disease occurrence. Afghans living in Balochistan and in Malir have the lowest per 1,000 occurrence of disease.

Hepatitis (30.97%) and asthma (25.57%) are the two diseases with the highest level of occurrences. Most of the people suffering from these two types of diseases appear to be concentrated amongst the Afghan populations in Peshawar. To a lesser extent people also reportedly suffer from diabetes and heart related problems.

3.9 Return

While 22,292 (16.5%) households indicated intent to return to Afghanistan, 111,204 households (82%) do not want to return. Of those that showed the intent, only 1,956 (8.7%) households have any idea of when they wish to return. Members from 98% of the households have never been to Afghanistan, and the 2,261 people who did return, have since then come back (see [5.5.4 Factors influencing return](#)). 35,470 (26%) regularly visit Afghanistan.

4 Background and objectives

This chapter first presents a brief overview of the history of the Afghan refugees' situation in Pakistan since the Soviet invasion, followed by the current geo-political, policy and socio-economic conditions in the Country to establish the context. References are made to similar surveys conducted on the subject in the past. With the context established, the study rationale is explained, explicating the intent and need to conduct such a survey. The rationale presented sheds light on the priorities of the Government of Pakistan and UNCHR.

4.1 Introduction

Throughout history, people have been persecuted and forcibly displaced from their homes. In exile, they sought shelter in and relied on the protection of other countries. In the 20th century, the problem of forced migrants and other uprooted people became the concern of the international community, which, for humanitarian reasons, began assuming responsibility for protecting them. These efforts resulted in the creation of the *Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)* and the adoption of the Office's Statute in 1950. In 1951, the *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The *1951 Refugee Convention* together with its subsequent *1967 Protocol* remains the cornerstone of the international legal framework to protect the world's refugees.

4.1.1 UNHCR

UNHCR began work on 1 January 1951, focusing its attention on helping an estimated 1.2 million refugees who were still living as exiles in the aftermath of the Second World War. In the following decades, as conflict and persecution continued to force people to flee their homes in every region of the world, UNHCR expanded its operations to protect them and find solutions to their plight. Today, UNHCR exercise its protection mandate with a staff of more than 6,500 persons helping over 19 million people in 116 countries. UNHCR is governed by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (ExCom). ExCom is composed of representatives from countries selected by the ECOSOC. It approves UNHCR's programmes and budget. It also provides authoritative guidance on international protection in the form of ExCom Conclusions on International Protection during its annual meeting in Geneva. In 2006, 70 countries were members of ExCom although not all members of ExCom have signed the *1951 Refugee Convention* or its *1967 Protocol*.

4.1.2 INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

International protection includes a range of concrete activities that ensure that all women, men, girls, and boys of concern to UNHCR have equal access to and enjoyment of their rights in accordance with international law. The ultimate goal of these activities is to help them rebuild their lives within a reasonable amount of time.

4.1.3 MINISTRY OF SAFRON AND CCAR

The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) is a Federal Ministry of Pakistan that is mandated to deal with Afghan Refugees under the 1973 Rules of Business.

Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) is an attached department of SAFRON and the provincial Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees are entrusted with the task of implementation of policy and control of operations in the field.

4.2 Background to the PPVR programme

Against the background of centuries of migratory movements between what now is Pakistan and Afghanistan, the last decades saw a large influx of Afghans into Pakistan due to a highly volatile and insecure situation in Afghanistan. It resulted in a protracted refugee situation, fused with the effects of other types of on-going migration. The magnitude of the resident Afghan population in Pakistan has affected both the origin and hosting country in social, economic and political ways, and renders a thorough understanding and effective management of the situation elusive. This is amplified since many Afghans have moved from camp locations to urban areas, resulting in UNHCR and the CARs having less contact with the Afghan communities than before. Moreover, Afghans in Pakistan are considered highly mobile, and the recent flooding in August 2010 has had an impact on the geographic distribution of the Afghan population.

Since the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and UNHCR completed the registration of Afghans in 2007, some 800,000 Afghans have returned to Afghanistan through the UNHCR repatriation programme. Finally, this registration and repatriation data provides limited information on the vulnerabilities and socio-economic constraints faced by Afghans. All these factors result in a situation that limited information is available on the number, residence, characteristics and vulnerabilities of the Afghan population in Pakistan. In the meantime, the GoP has adopted a new policy on the Afghan population, reflecting its intention to gradually transform the management of Afghan citizens from a classical protracted refugee situation towards a migration and visa regime over the next few years. *The policy includes the extension of the PoR cards until 2012 and a Population Profiling, Verification and Response (PPVR) exercise for the Afghan population in Pakistan.*

4.3 Management & Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

The Cabinet approved the Afghan Management and Repatriation Strategy (MRSAR) for the years 2010-2012 in March 2010 which was different from the previous Repatriation Strategy for the years 2007-2009. The MRSAR has been revised for 2010-2012 and now covers all aspects of refugees including protection of vulnerable groups, mixed migration, as well as repatriation and reintegration. It takes into account the temporary population management for Afghans living in Pakistan.

The revised strategy focuses on the following points:

1. Repatriation to and reintegration of refugees in Afghanistan:

- Repatriation and reintegration of POR holders is governed by the tripartite commission which envisages Afghan repatriation to be “voluntary, gradual and with dignity”. A non-conducive environment in Afghanistan is the biggest impediment to the sustainable voluntary repatriation of Afghans.
 - The Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) is to be implemented up to 2013 which envisages a plan for security, governance, economic growth and poverty reduction that will for reintegration of returnees inside Afghanistan. The Government of Afghanistan has to update the Government of Pakistan on the preparation and yearly absorption figures inside Afghanistan.
 - Government of Pakistan reserves the right to relocate Afghan refugees between camps due to security and administrative concerns.
 - Camp closures and year repatriation targets will be considered in consultation with members of the tripartite commission.
2. International support for refugees and repatriation: UNHCR and donor agencies need to attract more support from the international community for both refugees within Pakistan and provision of shelter and economic incentive in Afghanistan. The international community may consider the grant of food allowances and subsistence allowance for one year to create a pull factor in Afghanistan. A central office in Afghanistan is necessary to ensure the implementation of a sustainable reintegration plan. Model villages in Afghanistan may be established to encourage refugees.
 3. Host community development: According to the decision in the 2003 Brussels Conference, GoP would be assisted in developing refugees and affected host communities. Sectors included were water, sanitation, education, social protection, health, infrastructure, damage repair, burden on services, etc.
 4. Development of refugees affected areas: As decided in the Brussels Conference 2003, the international community must honour its commitment in relation to the development of communities that served as hosts to the refugee population. Concerned GoP offices must be taken on board to address and prioritize actual issues of the host communities.
 5. Addressing security concerns in Pakistan: Keeping in view the security situation in the region, unregistered Afghans will be dealt with according to the laws of Pakistan.
 6. Border management / crossing to control recycling: Border management is an essential part of security arising from illegal influx of refugees. The camp closure in Tribal areas led to numerous problems. In this regard GoP has the right to address the issue of these illegal Afghans in the manner it deems. Promulgation of any relevant legislation will be in consultation with the concerned authorities.
 7. Constitution of a high-powered body in order to address issues of Afghans both in Pakistan and Afghanistan for durable solutions: Federal and provincial high level committees may be constituted to successfully manage the refugee problem in a coordinated manner. Following the passing of the 18th amendment, the high-powered body was devolved to provincial thematic sub-committees.
 8. Joint bilateral commission: In order to resolve the issues faced by Afghans in Pakistan and to ensure their timely repatriation and reintegration, a high level joint commission will be formed.

9. Temporary Management of Afghans in Pakistan: The following steps will be taken to manage the Afghan population in Pakistan during the period 2010-2012:
- The time frame of repatriation should be reviewed in consultation with Tripartite Commission parties and extended up till 31 December, 2012. Planning figures should be set and reviewed each year.
 - NADRA should launch a special drive to detect and cancel NICs passports etc. fraudulently obtained by refugees and discourage the tendency of obtaining illegal NICs, passports and domicile certificated etc.
 - Those refugees who have invested over 5 million in productive business should be allowed to continue their business and may be given work permits for a specific period of time.
 - Those refugees who have made unproductive investments as in houses should be given reasonable time to dispose of their properties. They should be allowed stay visa for a period of one year.
 - If an Afghan or groups of Afghans want to bring investment to Pakistan of over Rs 50 million, they may be encouraged to do so.
 - The Afghan refugees had a stabilizing effect on labour market in Pakistan. The Government should consider granting renewable visas to one hundred and fifty thousand skilled and unskilled Afghans.
 - Afghan students should be allowed to study and complete their education in Pakistan. They should in fact be encouraged to study here.
 - Those single women who have lost their bread-earners and have no one to support them should be allowed to settle in Pakistan.
 - Being an international issue, the Federal Government should involve international agencies such as UNHCR, IOM and foreign nations to resettle some Afghan refugees in other countries.
 - Cross border visits of Afghan refugee elders from both countries may be arranged in order to exchange information and find a means for sustainable return.
 - It must be mandatory that all Afghans living in areas besides camps be registered with the local police stations.
 - All industrial establishments employing Afghan labour should report them for registration.
 - All landlords to report their Afghan tenants to the respective Commissioners for Afghan Refugees and local police stations in the urban and rural areas.
 - All businesses run by Afghans like restaurants, shops and vendors etc. to be registered and monitored.
 - All businessmen and other Pakistani citizens are to report Afghan employees working with them to the Commissioner for Afghan Refugees and local police stations and such employments must be discouraged.
 - The details of the already enrolled Afghan students in Pakistani madrassas must be shared with Ministries of SAFRON and Interior. However, all madrassas be advised to discourage enrolment of Afghan students.

- CCAR, CARs be reorganized and strengthened as their existing capacity to manage and administer the camps and to monitor RAHA initiative is not sufficient. The UNHCR provide a full time consultant for the purpose.
- Extensions of PORs to be extended up to 2012 through a notification.
- PCM (Proof of Registration Card Modification) to correct and update the cards to continue. The PPV (Population Profiling Verification) which aims to improve and verify information about the special needs of registered Afghans would be a joint venture of Government of Pakistan and UNHCR.
- ANDS in Afghanistan and VRC in Pakistan will be closely coordinated.
- Camp management and consolidation will be decided in consultation with Provincial Governments and Provincial CARs
- Periodic reviews will be carried out for identified benchmarks on repatriation.
- Increased and effective role and responsibilities of Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, Levies and border forces to effectively control cross border movements.
- The record/database of repatriated Afghans will be provided to FIA immigration check posts to prevent re-entry.
- After setting a deadline through media campaigns, unregistered refugees may be repatriated through the Provincial Governments, local police/ authorities with the assistance of UNHCR.
- NADRA, in collaboration with UNHCR, may install monitoring systems to control cross border movements using the registration database to avoid recycling and illegal immigration.

4.4 Specific objectives of the PPVR programme

The PPVR 1.0 survey was a follow-up to the 2005 Census of Afghans in Pakistan and the Registration of Afghans in Pakistan (2006-07), which were conducted by the Government of Pakistan and UNHCR. It aimed to serve the information needs of various stakeholders dealing with the Afghan citizens in Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan, UNHCR, the Government of Afghanistan and humanitarian and development actors in Pakistan. Individual data will, however, not be disclosed to any stakeholder other than UNHCR.

The full (census-like) PPVR survey generated a more accurate and detailed description of Afghans and Afghan communities in Pakistan by means of a computer-assisted comprehensive household survey. Specific information about the vulnerabilities, living conditions, livelihoods, opportunities, movements and return intentions of Afghans is available. This serves information needs for the response part of the PPVR – i.e. addressing the needs and concerns of the vulnerable Afghan population in Pakistan and support to those who are considering return to Afghanistan.

Specific objectives of the PPVR data collection and reporting exercise are as follows:

1. Support the Strategy of Government of Pakistan for Afghan population by providing specific information on the communities;

2. Assist UNHCR in identifying the most urgent and protection and assistance needs and opportunities that will help tailoring the most appropriate response for the Afghan individuals and communities ensuring access to available rights and services;
3. Provide evidence-based information to humanitarian and development actors in Pakistan to help with their project development for Afghan hosting communities;
4. Support strategy development for re-integration of Afghan population by the Government of Afghanistan.

The PPVR is a joint venture of the Ministry of SAFRON and UNHCR, with administrative and financial support of UNHCR. The partners agreed to work together to ensure that all aspects of the project are implemented with the best interests of the Afghan population as the overriding priority.

5 Findings and analysis

This chapter presents the main findings from the survey of households undertaken as the PPVR. The findings and analysis are supported with information from secondary sources, where available. All analysis, to the extent relevant, are presented by district (region) and type of area i.e. camp, urban or rural, and where necessary, also disaggregated by sex. It should be noted that the information presented is entirely based on the responses received and is not representative at the district level or for the type of area.

An exhaustive search for usable reference material yielded the following documents. The data and information contained within has helped establish a baseline to compare many of the findings of the PPVR 2.0 analysis.

S#	Year	Title of document (Publisher)	Utility as a benchmark
1	1989	Survey of the Social and Economic Conditions of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (UNRISD)	Contributed to the first usable dataset in the analytical benchmark, particularly for education and livelihood
2	2002	A profile of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and their intentions to return (UNHCR)	Contributed to the second usable benchmark particularly for analysis of mobility and protection
3	2003	Survey of Afghan Refugees (UNHCR)	Contributed to the second benchmark particularly for age distribution, education, health and mobility
4	2005	Census of Afghans in Pakistan (SAFRON-GoP/UNHCR)	Contributed to the third benchmark point in nearly all respects
5	2006	Millennium Development Indicators of Education, Employment and Gender Equality of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (UNHCR/NIDI)	This study helped detail many aspects of movement, ethnicity, various ratios and education
6	2006	Millennium Development Analysis of Peoples to the concern for UNHCR (UNHCR/NIDI)	The document has been immensely helpful in understanding MDGs framework relevant to the Afghan population
7	2007	Registration of Afghans in Pakistan 2007	Contributed to the fourth benchmark data point mainly in demographic and mobility aspects
8	2008	Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS); Social Protection Sector Strategy 2008-13 (GoA)	Supplemented the fourth benchmark data point and highlighted potential pull factors for return to Afghanistan
9	2010	Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (MRSAR) for the Years 2010-2012 (SAFRON-GoP)	Has helped define the structure of the statistical tables
10	2011	Strategy Towards Comprehensive Durable Solutions for Afghans in Pakistan (UNHCR)	Has helped define the scope of the analytical tables and in the production of specific reports to support the strategy

5.1 Demographics

This section presents a demographic overview of the surveyed Afghan population. Distributions on household size, region, ethnicity, marital status, country of birth and age groups are presented and discussed here.

The Key Demographic Indicators presented in Table 5.1 highlight the salient features of the Afghans in Pakistan. The data analysed here covers a total of 135,452 households¹ or 974,961 individuals.

Table 5.1: Key demographic indicators

Indicators	Overall	Indicator	Overall
Population (N)	974,961	Labour Force Participation Rate ² 10+	34.54
Households (N)	135,452	<i>LFPR Male 10+</i>	58.23
Household Size	7.2	<i>LFPR Female 10+</i>	10.06
Male (%)	50.83	Labour Force Participation Rate 15+	42.44
Female (%)	49.17	<i>LFPR Male 15+</i>	72.49
Camp portion (%)	50.42	<i>LFPR Female 15+</i>	11.78
Urban portion (%)	34.66	Literacy Rate ³ overall (10+)	29.65
Rural (%)	14.92	<i>Children (10 to 14)%</i>	29.18
Sex Ratio	103	<i>Youth (15 to 24)%</i>	42.45
Population below 15:		<i>Adults (25 to 59)%</i>	23.14
<i>Population - Infants (0 to 4) %</i>	17.95	<i>Elderly 60+ %</i>	10.84
<i>Population - Children (5 to 14)%</i>	31.90	Literacy Rate overall (12+)	32.88
Population 15 to 59:		<i>Children (12 to 14)%</i>	51.32
<i>Population - Youth (15 to 24)%</i>	19.82	<i>Youth (15 to 24)%</i>	42.45
<i>Population - Adults (25 to 59)%</i>	26.36	<i>Adults (25 to 59)%</i>	23.14
<i>Population - Elderly 60+ %</i>	3.97	<i>Elderly 60+ %</i>	10.84

5.1.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Table 5.1.1: Distribution of Afghans by type of location and district

(as a percentage of total population)

District	Type of Location			Total
	Camp	Urban	Rural	
Pishin	4.32	0.48	0.13	4.93
Quetta	0.52	9.87	4.41	14.80
Charsadda	0.57	-	0.09	0.66
D. I. Khan	0.33	0.23	0.04	0.60
Haripur	5.57	-	-	5.57
Kohat	6.31	0.86	0.17	7.34

¹ The actual number of households covered is 154,930. The account of these households, culminating in the figure of 135,452 households is documented in the chapter titled "Survey Accounting"

² The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the population of the same age range

³ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines a literate person as someone who can both read and write with understanding, a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. A person who can only read but not write, or can write but not read is considered to be illiterate. A person who can only write figures, his or her name or a memorized ritual phrase is also not considered literate.

Table 5.1.1: Distribution of Afghans by type of location and district

(as a percentage of total population)

District	Type of Location			Total
	Camp	Urban	Rural	
Lakki Marwat	0.20	0.18	0.65	1.04
Mansehra	4.11	1.20	0.18	5.49
Mardan	2.20	0.43	0.12	2.76
Nowshera	5.39	0.48	0.85	6.72
Peshawar	14.18	12.27	2.20	28.65
Swabi	5.82	0.59	0.58	6.98
Attock	-	1.37	1.37	2.74
Chakwal	-	1.20	0.58	1.78
Kasur	-	0.01	-	0.01
Mianwali	0.90	0.67	0.20	1.77
Rawalpindi	-	0.99	0.84	1.83
Karachi East	-	0.27	-	0.27
Malir	-	2.18	1.89	4.07
Islamabad	-	1.38	0.62	2.00
Total	50.42	34.66	14.92	100

Of the 20 districts that were visited for the interviews, Peshawar (28.65%) and Quetta (14.80%) have the highest numbers of Afghans followed by Kohat (7.34%) and Swabi (6.98%) districts. 50.42% of the Afghans live in camps while 34.66% live in urban areas. Another 14.92% Afghans live in rural areas. Peshawar had the largest numbers of Afghans living in refugee villages (14.18%) while 6.31% live in refugee villages in Kohat and another 5.82% live in refugee villages in Swabi. The Afghan population in urban areas is divided between Peshawar (12.27%) and Quetta (9.87%). Those living in rural areas are mostly found in Quetta (4.41%), Peshawar (2.2%) and Malir (1.89%) districts.

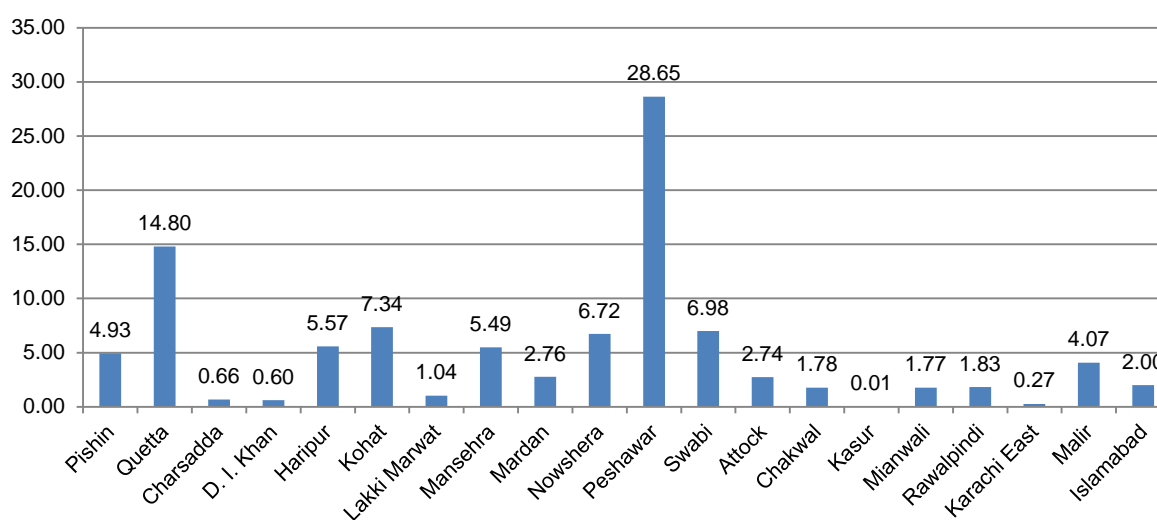


Figure 5.1.1: Distribution of Afghans by district

5.1.2 SEX RATIO

The sex ratio of Afghans in Pakistan is 103 (103 males for every 100 females) and varies with different age groups as highlighted in Table 5.1.2a. The population is made up of 50.83% males and 49.17% females. At birth, the sex ratio for infants (0 to 4) is 103, and increases to 106. The sex ratio evens to 100 for youth (15 to 24) and 99 for adults (25 to 59).

Table 5.1.2a: Population distribution by sex with respect to age groups

Age Group	Sex				Total		Cumulative	Sex Ratio
	Male		Female					
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%	
Infants (0 to 4)	88,764	9.10	86,239	8.85	175,003	17.95	17.95	103
Children (5 to 14)	159,948	16.41	151,105	15.50	311,053	31.90	49.85	106
Youth (15 to 24)	96,690	9.92	96,522	9.90	193,212	19.82	69.67	100
Adults (25 to 59)	127,600	13.09	129,352	13.27	256,952	26.36	96.03	99
Elderly (60 and above)	22,593	2.32	16,148	1.66	38,741	3.97	100.00	140
Total	495,595	50.83	479,366	49.17	974,961	100		103

However, it is the elderly (60+) that make for interesting reading as the sex ratio rises significantly to 140 which indicates that far fewer women reach the age of 60. There are 58.32% males to 41.68% females in the elderly (60+) age groups.

Half of the Afghan population is under the age of 14. The infants and children (up to 14 years of age) make up 49.85% of the total Afghan. The overall average ages of the Afghans in almost all age groups are close to the average age in respective age groups. However, adult Afghans have a considerably large difference from the average age. Table 5.1.2b highlights a younger than average Afghan population.

Table 5.1.2b: Average ages by sex and age group

Age group	Average Ages			Mean	Difference from Avg.
	Males	Females	Overall		
Infants (0 to 4)	2.15	2.14	2.15	2	0.15
Children (5 to 14)	9.21	9.17	9.19	9.5	-0.31
Youth (15 to 24)	18.79	18.89	18.84	19.5	-0.66
Adults (25 to 59)	36.94	36.93	36.94	42	-5.07
Elderly (60 and above)	67.48	67.01	67.25	70	-2.76

The mean for Elderly (60+) was taken with maximum age of 80 (99% percentile)

5.1.3 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

During the survey, each respondent was asked to identify the head of the household; a person who makes the major decisions. Table 5.1.3 presents a distribution of these heads by sex and district. Overall, 97.43% households are headed by males while females head 2.57% of the households. The distribution of female heads of households varies from Islamabad (4.37%) and Quetta (3.45%) to Swabi (1.07%) and Lakki Marwat (1.01%).

Table 5.1.3: Distribution of heads of household by sex and district

District	Sex				Total
	Male (N)	Male (%)	Female (N)	Female (%)	
Overall	131,965	97.43	3,487	2.57	100
Pishin	7,403	98.07	146	1.93	100
Quetta	19,709	96.55	704	3.45	100
Charsadda	924	98.72	12	1.28	100
D. I. Khan	737	97.62	18	2.38	100
Haripur	8,002	97.19	231	2.81	100
Kohat	9,359	98.57	136	1.43	100
Lakki Marwat	1,077	98.99	11	1.01	100
Mansehra	7,850	98.43	125	1.57	100
Mardan	3,406	98.30	59	1.70	100
Nowshera	7,921	97.89	171	2.11	100
Peshawar	36,834	96.83	1,207	3.17	100
Swabi	8,773	98.93	95	1.07	100
Attock	3,733	97.77	85	2.23	100
Chakwal	2,005	98.72	26	1.28	100
Kasur	18	85.71	3	14.29	100
Mianwali	2,266	97.80	51	2.20	100
Rawalpindi	2,228	96.74	75	3.26	100
Karachi East	401	97.33	11	2.67	100
Malir	6,582	97.11	196	2.89	100
Islamabad	2,737	95.63	125	4.37	100

5.1.4 GROWTH RATE

The Afghan population in Pakistan has been growing at an average rate of 3.55 per year. These growth rates have varied in each decade since their arrival in 1979. From the 1979 the growth rate climbed to 3.79 by the year 2000. The invasion of the coalition forces in 2001 brought the second surge of Afghans in to Pakistan, raising the growth rate to 5.26. Since then it has slowed down to 3.83.

Table 5.1.4: Population growth rate with respect to birth place and migration

Year of Migration	Birth place				Afghan Population growth rate in Pakistan		
	Pakistan	Afghanistan	Other	Total	No. of years from Migration to 2011	Total growth in Pakistan	Growth rate per year
Before 1980	260,012	79,301	360	339,673	31	80.03	2.58
1980 - 1985	325,571	112,125	390	438,086	25	74.48	2.98
1986 - 1990	29,928	16,111	77	46,116	21	65.80	3.13
1991 - 1995	15,358	14,419	80	29,857	16	52.29	3.27
1996 - 2000	11,254	15,814	113	27,181	11	41.73	3.79
2001 - 2005	3,439	7,579	103	11,121	6	31.54	5.26
2006 - 2011	1,383	6,501	72	7,956	5	19.16	3.83
No Response	71,349	3,462	160	74,971			
Total	718,294	255,312	1,355	974,961		Avg. growth rate	3.55
						Avg. growth rate variation	0.73
						Avg. growth range	2.82

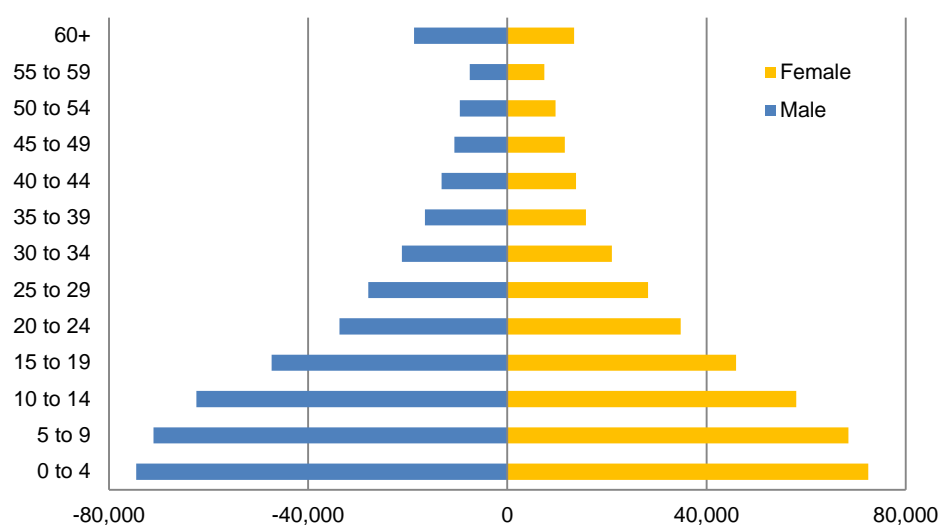


Figure 5.1.4: Population pyramid of Afghans living in Pakistan

Figure 5.1.4 shows the population pyramid of the Afghans surveyed during the second phase of PPVR. The wide base indicates high birth rates while the narrow top points to high death rate possibly due to poor healthcare. The 60+ range covers all the elderly and highlights the skew in the male to female ratio in that age group.

5.1.5 ETHNICITY

82% of Afghans who took part in the PPVR surveys are ethnic Pashtuns, whereas Tajik (5%), Uzbek (4%), Persian (2%) make up some of the distinct minority groups. Together these four ethnicities make up about 93% of the total Afghan population in Pakistan.

Table 5.1.5a details the presence of the different ethnicities by district against the total ethnic population. Pashtuns are spread out in sizable numbers over most of the districts with larger concentrations in Peshawar (28.9%), Kohat (8.7%) and Swabi (8.4%). Uzbeks and Hazaras live mostly in Quetta (76% and 84%) while Kirghiz (85.3%), Persians (59.4%) and Arabs (60.2%) favour Peshawar district.

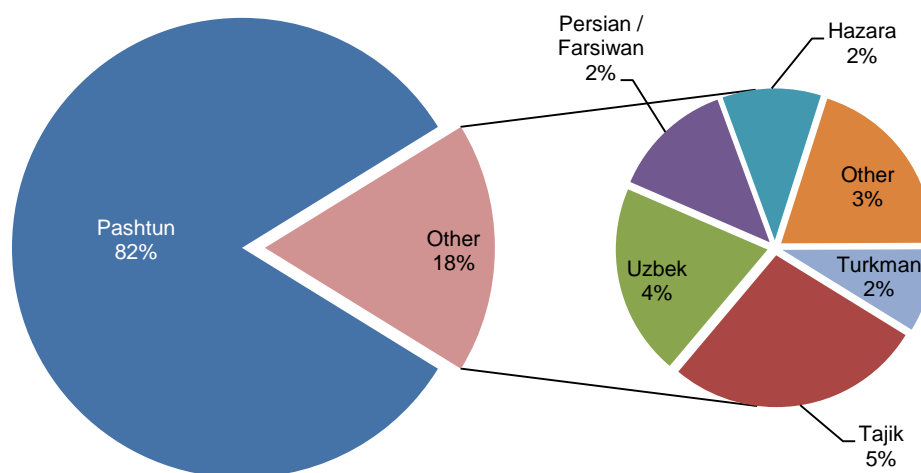


Figure 5.1.5: Percentage distribution of Afghan ethnicities

Table 5.1.5a: Distribution of Afghans by ethnicity and district

(as a percentage of total ethnic population)

District	Ethnicity													No Response	Total	
	Pashtun	Tajik	Uzbek	Hazara	Turkman	Baloch	Persian / Farsiwan	Arab	Chahar Aimak	Kirghiz	Nuristani	Pashai	Other			
Pishin	6.0	0.2	0.2	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	4.9
Quetta	8.4	47.6	76.2	84.3	18.2	52.8	1.0	18.7	80.8	-	2.6	0.8	17.9	3.2	14.8	
Charsadda	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	
D. I. Khan	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	0.6	
Haripur	6.4	2.2	0.1	-	7.1	-	3.2	2.7	-	-	1.4	5.1	-	-	5.6	
Kohat	8.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	1.7	3.8	4.0	-	14.7	10.4	1.2	0.2	6.0	7.3	
Lakki Marwat	1.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	1.0	
Mansehra	6.5	0.3	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	0.8	-	-	-	5.4	0.1	-	5.5	
Mardan	3.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	3.2	0.3	0.7	19.0	2.8	
Nowshera	7.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.5	-	-	-	2.0	16.3	4.3	6.7	
Peshawar	28.9	34.4	2.1	8.7	22.1	0.3	59.4	60.2	-	85.3	55.1	48.0	40.1	30.7	28.6	
Swabi	8.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	0.8	-	3.2	7.0	
Attock	2.0	0.9	1.0	5.6	47.8	-	3.3	0.4	-	-	5.9	17.6	0.8	10.3	2.7	
Chakwal	1.6	-	0.1	-	-	15.5	0.2	1.0	-	-	3.8	-	17.0	8.0	1.8	

Table 5.1.5a: Distribution of Afghans by ethnicity and district

(as a percentage of total ethnic population)

District	Ethnicity														Total
	Pashtun	Tajik	Uzbek	Hazara	Turkman	Baloch	Persian / Farsiwan	Arab	Chahar Almak	Kirghiz	Nuristani	Pashai	Other	No Response	
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	1.8	0.1	-	-	-	25.7	0.2	5.3	-	-	1.2	5.5	1.5	4.6	1.8
Rawalpindi	1.8	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	-	3.3	0.5	-	-	3.5	6.5	0.4	3.7	1.8
Karachi East	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.3
Malir	3.3	6.3	18.8	0.2	3.9	2.7	11.0	5.4	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.4	4.1
Islamabad	2.0	3.4	-	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.2	-	19.2	-	-	6.9	2.9	5.5	2.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.1.6 MARITAL STATUS

Table 5.1.6a describes the distribution of the local Afghan population by marital status. The unmarried segment of the population makes up 64.72% of the total population. 33.14% of the Afghans are married of which 0.1% are under the age of 15, which points to the prevalence of underage marriage norms.

Table 5.1.6a: Distribution of Afghans by marital status and age

(as a percentage of overall population)

Age Group	Marital Status				Total
	Married	Divorced, separated	Widowed	Never married	
Infants (0 to 4)	0.01	-	-	17.93	17.95
Children (5 to 14)	0.09	-	-	31.81	31.90
Youth (15 to 24)	6.22	0.01	0.02	13.57	19.82
Adults (25 to 59)	23.99	0.04	0.95	1.37	26.36
Elderly (60 and above)	2.83	0.02	1.09	0.04	3.97
Total	33.14	0.06	2.08	64.72	100

Table 5.1.6b: Distribution of Afghans by marital status and age

Age Group	Marital Status				Total
	Married	Divorced, separated	Widowed	Never married	
00 to 04	0.01	-	-	17.93	17.95
05 to 09	0.02	-	-	17.14	17.16

Table 5.1.6b: Distribution of Afghans by marital status and age

Age Group	Marital Status				Total
	Married	Divorced, separated	Widowed	Never married	
10 to 14	0.07	-	-	14.67	14.75
15 to 19	1.65	-	0.01	9.74	11.40
20 to 24	4.57	0.01	0.02	3.83	8.42
25 to 29	5.84	0.01	0.03	0.99	6.87
30 to 34	4.91	0.01	0.05	0.22	5.19
35 to 39	3.84	0.01	0.07	0.07	4.00
40 to 44	3.18	0.01	0.12	0.03	3.34
45 to 49	2.54	0.01	0.17	0.02	2.73
50 to 54	2.12	0.01	0.25	0.02	2.39
55 to 59	1.56	-	0.26	0.01	1.84
60+	2.83	0.02	1.09	0.04	3.97
Total	33.14	0.06	2.08	64.72	100

Underage marriages may not be alarming in the context of the Afghans. Only 0.06% people are reported divorced or separated. The interesting thing to note is that the share of unmarried individuals does not go away completely as the age of the household members increases. The percentage of unmarried people drops from 3.83 in the 20 to 24 age bracket to 0.01 between ages 50 and 59, but rises again slightly in the 60+ age group. These individuals could possibly be a matter of concern and might require some protective measures.

5.1.7 REGISTRATION

Since 2007 the Government of Pakistan has made the registration of each and every Afghan mandatory. Under the program, Proof of Registration cards are issued to all Afghans over the age of 5. One requirement of the PPVR was to include at least 80% of registered households. To that effect, 85% of the households covered in the survey were found to have at least one registered member.

The registration status of individuals, however, is another matter. 52.48% of the Afghans had their PoR cards with them at the time of the interview with which they could prove the status of their registration. These figures are 25% higher than those reported at the time of the Afghan Registration (ANR 2007).

On the whole, females had a higher (26.61%) registration percentage than males (25.86%). The percentage of those below 18 years of age without registration is quite high (27.9%) which should be of concern to GoP and the UNHCR.

Table 5.1.7a: Distribution of Afghans by registration status, sex and age group

Sex & age Group		Proof of Registration			
		Yes		No	
		N	Total N %	N	Total N %
Male	<18	139,606	14.32	145,760	14.95
	18 to 59	98,151	10.07	89,485	9.18
	60+	14,405	1.48	8,188	0.84
	Total	252,162	25.86	243,433	24.97
Female	<18	132,435	13.58	139,350	14.29
	18 to 59	118,215	12.13	73,218	7.51
	60+	8,823	0.90	7,325	0.75
	Total	259,473	26.61	219,893	22.55
Both	<18	272,041	27.90	285,110	29.24
	18 to 59	216,366	22.19	162,703	16.69
	60+	23,228	2.38	15,513	1.59
	Total	511,635	52.48	463,326	47.52

A district-wise breakup of the registration status (Table 5.1.7b) highlights the areas where registration percentages are particularly high or low. The lowest registrations in this regard are in the districts of Karachi East (75.43%), Lakki Marwat (45.31%), D. I. Khan (42.33%) and Pishin (41.82%). Mansehra (76.7%), Mianwali (74.72%), Quetta (72.97%) and Attock (71.61%), among a few others, make up the districts with highest registered populations. Kasur is the odd one out due to the small number of households surveyed there.

Table 5.1.7b: Distribution of Afghans by proof of registration and district

(as a percentage of district population)

District	Proof of Registration			
	Yes		No	
	N	Row N %	N	Row N %
Pishin	27,970	58.18	20,101	41.82
Quetta	105,289	72.97	39,011	27.03
Charsadda	3,771	58.79	2,643	41.21
D. I. Khan	3,379	57.67	2,480	42.33
Haripur	38,706	71.26	15,610	28.74
Kohat	49,621	69.36	21,920	30.64
Lakki Marwat	5,540	54.69	4,589	45.31
Mansehra	41,049	76.70	12,468	23.30
Mardan	17,676	65.76	9,203	34.24

Table 5.1.7b: Distribution of Afghans by proof of registration and district

(as a percentage of district population)

District	Proof of Registration			
	Yes		No	
	N	Row N %	N	Row N %
Nowshera	44,797	68.35	20,747	31.65
Peshawar	171,266	61.32	108,035	38.68
Swabi	48,666	71.47	19,430	28.53
Attock	19,386	72.61	7,312	27.39
Chakwal	12,472	71.98	4,855	28.02
Kasur	6	4.48	128	95.52
Mianwali	12,929	74.72	4,374	25.28
Rawalpindi	11,620	65.25	6,189	34.75
Karachi East	639	24.57	1,962	75.43
Malir	24,810	62.56	14,850	37.44
Islamabad	13,903	71.44	5,559	28.56
Total	653,495	67.03	321,466	32.97

5.1.8 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The earliest quotable average household size reported for Afghan families was 8.6 (SSEC 1988). By 2007 the average household size fell to approximately 5.6 (Registration 2007). The average household size of 7.2 yielded by the PPVR survey indicates higher fertility rates which are clearly visible in the population pyramid (Figure 5.1.4).

Table 5.1.8 details the distribution of households by their population against the type of area. Household size group of 4 to 6 has the highest percentage (32.1%) closely followed by households of sizes between 7 and 9 (30.08%). Together these groups form 63% of the total population. Urban areas have the lowest percentage of households (14.24%) in the smaller household sizes.

Table 5.1.8: Distribution of Afghans by type of area within each household size

Household Size	% distribution by type of area				% overall distribution			
	Camp	Urban	Rural	Total	Camp	Urban	Rural	Total
1 to 3	17.85	14.27	17.15	16.53	9.07	4.84	2.61	16.53
4 to 6	31.90	32.23	32.45	32.10	16.22	10.94	4.94	32.10
7 to 9	29.19	31.28	30.38	30.08	14.84	10.61	4.63	30.08
10 to 13	15.26	16.12	14.63	15.46	7.76	5.47	2.23	15.46
14 or more persons	5.80	6.10	5.40	5.84	2.95	2.07	0.82	5.84
Total	100	100	100	100	50.84	33.93	15.24	100

5.2 Education

This section on education focuses on the literacy rates of the Afghans living in Pakistan as well as their level of education and reasons for not going to school.

5.2.1 LITERACY

The literacy rates of Afghans as reported in the survey present a very depressing picture (Table 5.2.1a). Overall, only 32.88% of the Afghans are reportedly able to read and write. The female literacy is extremely low at 7.59% while males account for nearly three fourths of all literate Afghan population (25.28%). 41.73% of all females aged 12 and over cannot read or write.

Table 5.2.1a: Distribution of literate Afghans by sex and age group

(as a percentage of total age group population)

Age Group	Literate		Illiterate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
12 to 14 year olds	36.11	15.21	15.65	33.03
15 to 17 year olds	34.00	13.24	17.56	35.20
18 to 24 year olds	29.48	10.18	19.68	40.66
Older than 24 years	18.46	3.06	32.33	46.14
Total	25.28	7.59	25.39	41.73

The distribution of literate Afghans by district and age group in Table 5.2.1b presents some interesting scenarios on the literacy of Afghans. Karachi East and Pishin stand out as the districts with the most 12 to 17 years olds who can read and write (28%) but the least number of adult Afghans who can do the same. Islamabad lags behind in literacy rates of the younger Afghans, but also has the most adult literate Afghans. Overall literacy rates are lowest (17.9%) for the 15 to 17 age group and highest (33.92%) for 25 years or older.

Table 5.2.1b: Distribution of literate Afghans by age and district

(as a percentage of total district population aged 12 and over)

District	Age Groups				Total
	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	Over 24	
Pishin	28.32	20.93	23.05	27.70	100
Quetta	26.29	19.44	25.47	28.80	100
Charsadda	22.39	20.27	25.70	31.64	100
D. I. Khan	23.93	17.18	23.56	35.34	100
Haripur	20.74	18.34	26.38	34.55	100
Kohat	23.44	17.87	24.97	33.72	100
Lakki Marwat	22.49	16.73	21.77	39.01	100
Mansehra	20.58	16.50	25.69	37.24	100

Table 5.2.1b: Distribution of literate Afghans by age and district

(as a percentage of total district population aged 12 and over)

District	Age Groups				Total
	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	Over 24	
Mardan	21.35	17.33	26.70	34.62	100
Nowshera	25.66	16.63	23.74	33.98	100
Peshawar	19.69	17.46	26.85	35.99	100
Swabi	25.38	19.21	25.56	29.86	100
Attock	23.97	18.72	25.58	31.73	100
Chakwal	24.68	19.09	24.05	32.19	100
Kasur	38.46	7.69	23.08	30.77	100
Mianwali	25.71	17.98	24.53	31.77	100
Rawalpindi	22.27	16.54	26.43	34.75	100
Karachi East	28.79	16.34	25.68	29.18	100
Malir	27.48	17.76	22.65	32.10	100
Islamabad	18.65	14.87	26.37	40.11	100
Overall	22.36	17.90	25.81	33.92	100

5.2.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

A total of 298,549 Afghans over the age of six have ever attended school. This section details their education attainment through two aspects; the type of school attended and the highest level of education attained.

91.96% Afghans preferred formal non-religious education to the other types. Informal religious education is the second most popular (6.98%) type of education attained by the Afghans. Religious education (8.04%) accounts for a small portion of the overall education attained of which informal education is the more preferred (6.98%) education type. Only 1.06% of the Afghans presumably attend any form of seminary.

Table 5.2.2a: Distribution of Afghans by type of school attended and age groups

(as a percentage of population aged 6 and older)

Age Group	Type of School Attended				Total
	Formal Religious	Formal Non-religious	Informal Religious	Informal Non-religious	
Children (5 to 14)	0.40	22.99	3.26	-	26.66
Youth (15 to 24)	0.30	27.00	1.68	-	28.98
Adults (25 to 59)	0.31	36.50	1.74	-	38.55
Elderly (60 and above)	0.05	5.47	0.29	-	5.81
Total	1.06	91.96	6.98	-	100

Table 5.2.2b: Distribution of educated Afghans
by sex and type of school attended

(as a percentage of total population aged 6 and over)

Type of School Attended	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Formal Religious	0.66	0.40	1.06
Formal Non-religious	49.20	42.76	91.96
Informal Religious	2.82	4.16	6.98
Informal Non-religious	-	-	-
Total	52.68	47.32	100

Secular education accounts for majority of the schooling of the Afghans (81.56%) however almost half of these Afghans (44.83%) have not completed primary schools. 90% of the Afghans who ever attended school did not progress beyond high school.

Of those attending religious education (17.95%) nearly half of them (11.15%) attended informal classes on Nazra Quran. 2.36% of those attending religious education received any form of recognized degree. Interestingly almost half of the Afghans who ever attained any religious education are children. Table 5.2.2c details the attainment of secular and religious education by Afghans across various age groups.

Table 5.2.2c: Distribution of Afghans by age and attained level of formal education

Education level	Age group				Total
	Children (5 to14)	Youth (15 to24)	Adults (25 to 59)	Elderly (60 and above)	
Secular	39.36	24.89	16.45	0.87	81.56
<i>Primary, incomplete</i>	33.76	6.72	4.16	0.19	44.83
<i>Primary completed</i>	2.12	3.89	2.67	0.12	8.79
<i>Technical/vocational training, incomplete</i>	-	0.01	-	-	0.02
<i>Technical/vocational training, completed</i>	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
<i>Middle, incomplete</i>	2.78	4.32	1.90	0.07	9.07
<i>Middle, complete</i>	0.30	2.23	1.76	0.06	4.34
<i>Secondary/matriculate, incomplete</i>	0.33	2.34	0.64	0.02	3.34
<i>Secondary/matriculate, completed</i>	0.02	1.68	1.67	0.09	3.46
<i>College/higher secondary school, incomplete</i>	0.03	1.52	0.42	0.02	2.00
<i>College/higher secondary school, degree</i>	0.01	1.70	2.32	0.18	4.21
<i>Technical college, incomplete</i>	-	0.03	0.02	-	0.05
<i>Technical college, degree</i>	-	0.03	0.05	-	0.09
<i>University, no degree</i>	-	0.11	0.05	-	0.16
<i>University, Bachelor</i>	-	0.22	0.34	0.04	0.59

Table 5.2.2c: Distribution of Afghans by age and attained level of formal education

Education level	Age group				Total
	Children (5 to14)	Youth (15 to24)	Adults (25 to 59)	Elderly (60 and above)	
<i>University, Master</i>	-	0.07	0.40	0.06	0.52
<i>PhD, Post-graduate degree</i>	-	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.07
Religious	8.18	4.43	4.58	0.76	17.95
<i>Shahada-tul-Hifz Al-Quran</i>	0.84	0.52	0.45	0.07	1.88
<i>Shahada-tul-Mutawassita (Equivalent to Middle)</i>	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.29
<i>Shahada-tul-Sanvia Al-Aamah (Equivalent to Secondary School Certificate)</i>	-	0.03	0.03	-	0.07
<i>Shahada-tul-Sanvia Al-Khasa (Equivalent to Higher Secondary School Certificate)</i>	-	0.01	0.02	-	0.03
<i>Shahada-tul-Aaliah (Equivalent to B.A.)</i>	-	0.01	0.02	-	0.04
<i>Shahada-tul-Aalamiah (Equivalent to M.A. Arabic/Islamiyat)</i>	-	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
<i>Basic Qaidah</i>	2.76	0.32	0.15	0.02	3.26
<i>Nazra Quran</i>	4.21	2.98	3.39	0.57	11.15
<i>Hifzul Quran</i>	0.27	0.36	0.26	0.04	0.94
<i>Tajweedul Quran</i>	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.18
<i>Dars-e-Hadith</i>	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.06
<i>Taaleem-e-Balighan</i>	-	-	-	-	0.01
Other education level not specified above	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.03
Don't know	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.18
No Response	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.28
Total	47.73	29.44	21.18	1.65	100

5.2.3 ENROLMENT RATES

The education statistics of the surveyed Afghans in Pakistan were compared with the Pakistan Education Statistics as documented in the Pakistan Social & Living Standard Measurement conducted by Federal Bureau of Statistics (PSLM 2010-11). The results of these comparisons are presented hereunder.

5.2.3.1 NET ENROLMENT RATE (NER)

The PPVR survey shows a 29% NER⁴ for Afghan children against 56% NER in case of Pakistani children. 39% Afghan male children and 18% Afghan female children are attending schools compared to 60% Pakistani male and 53% female children.

⁴ NER at primary level is the ratio of total number of children of official school age 5-9 years enrolled in primary classes to the total population of children of the same age group.

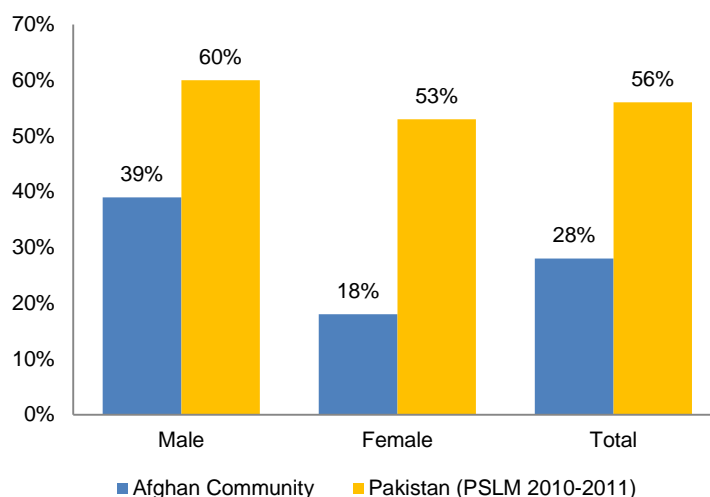


Figure 5.2.3a: Comparison of net enrolment rate for Afghan and Pakistani children

5.2.3.2 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE (GER)

Gross enrolment rate (GER⁵) for Afghan children in Pakistan is 61% for all surveyed districts. The gender perspective analysis shows a GER at 87% for males and 34% for females for Afghan children, while the GER stands at 100% for males and 83% for females in case of Pakistani children.

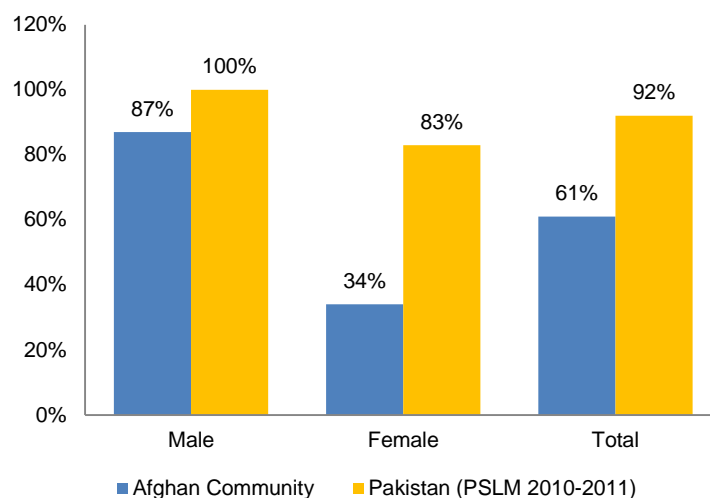


Figure 5.2.3b: Comparison of gross enrolment rate for Afghan and Pakistani children

5.2.4 CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL

Approximately 62% of Afghan children and youth (6 to 24 years) are not attending school and females constitute 59% of this group. Percentage of children and youth not attending school is highest (78%) in Chakwal. Table 5.2.4a shows the distribution of out-of-school children for each of the surveyed districts.

⁵ GER at primary level is the ratio of total number of students of any age enrolled in primary classes to the total population of official school age of 5-9 years, multiplied by 100.

Table 5.2.4a: Distribution of “out of school” children
by sex and district

(as a percentage of district school-going population)

District	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Pishin	27.99	38.50	100
Quetta	30.19	36.96	100
Charsadda	23.29	41.15	100
D. I. Khan	32.56	40.90	100
Haripur	21.18	37.89	100
Kohat	26.94	43.57	100
Lakki Marwat	27.95	45.06	100
Mansehra	22.90	37.41	100
Mardan	24.53	42.30	100
Nowshera	25.11	38.07	100
Peshawar	20.83	31.84	100
Swabi	19.66	39.03	100
Attock	31.69	41.24	100
Chakwal	35.27	42.27	100
Kasur	31.34	40.30	100
Mianwali	29.06	37.53	100
Rawalpindi	30.35	36.92	100
Karachi East	33.36	43.10	100
Malir	36.38	39.37	100
Islamabad	32.71	36.88	100
Total	25.33	36.94	100

5.2.4.1 FACTORS AFFECTING EDUCATION (OBSTACLES)

A number of factors affect literacy rate and enrolment for various age groups. Table 5.2.4b details the most frequent responses to reasons for not going to school. Overall, 34.38% of the children who do not go to school were not allowed by their families while 18.29% had to work to support their families. 13.45% said that schooling was too expensive for them while 6.87% complained that schools were too far for them to attend.

Table 5.2.4b: Distribution of Afghans by reason for not attending school and district
(as a percentage of total out-of-school population)

District	Reason for not Attending School								
	Family didn't allow	Child needed to work to help family	Schooling too expensive	Child too young	No school/school too far	No school/didn't learn enough	Didn't like school	Marriage	Poor health / disability
Pishin	38.73	12.18	4.50	5.11	5.23	12.92	3.60	5.12	12.62
Quetta	33.43	24.40	13.26	8.82	6.72	4.63	4.15	2.31	2.27
Charsadda	43.98	14.89	9.17	10.60	3.11	8.38	4.14	2.12	3.60
D. I. Khan	38.02	22.57	11.07	7.65	10.49	3.71	2.45	1.35	2.69
Haripur	47.82	16.91	6.00	13.44	2.75	6.27	0.96	2.33	3.53
Kohat	37.71	14.57	4.35	8.58	13.69	7.38	3.87	2.57	7.27
Lakki Marwat	41.94	17.16	5.51	8.10	11.53	4.92	2.98	2.47	5.39
Mansehra	35.44	21.44	8.79	6.66	11.84	5.26	4.43	1.80	4.35
Mardan	36.92	11.11	8.27	6.84	11.72	9.97	3.96	2.14	9.07
Nowshera	39.14	17.25	5.94	12.47	11.37	5.77	2.50	3.18	2.38
Peshawar	28.16	17.22	20.74	10.65	3.53	5.83	6.10	2.61	5.16
Swabi	45.28	14.41	5.91	10.08	6.85	7.66	4.22	1.90	3.69
Attock	27.14	22.22	24.97	7.43	4.26	3.88	3.01	0.68	6.41
Chakwal	33.63	21.37	26.25	5.60	4.08	2.66	1.57	0.90	3.94
Kasur	16.67	16.67	27.08	8.33	-	8.33	10.42	-	12.50
Mianwali	49.34	18.24	12.34	7.74	1.01	6.89	2.11	1.34	0.99
Rawalpindi	26.71	20.76	31.80	5.78	0.76	3.27	4.92	1.19	4.81
Karachi East	20.80	8.36	20.80	4.08	3.26	3.67	3.67	3.77	31.60
Malir	24.57	21.86	14.69	4.98	11.77	3.61	5.44	4.14	8.94
Islamabad	22.86	19.06	27.38	5.77	5.63	5.97	4.83	1.37	7.12
Overall	34.38	18.29	13.45	8.99	6.87	6.09	4.25	2.49	5.19

5.2.4.2 WAYS TO SUPPORT EDUCATION

Households were asked to identify the many ways of supporting their education needs. Free education was identified by these households (26.39% and 23.92%) as the most important way to support education needs followed by financial assistance (19.25% and 15.55%). Among other ways to support education needs, school materials and vocational training were the more requested items.

Table 5.2.4c: Distribution of support required for education

(as a percentage of respective responses)

Support Required	Boys	Girls
	%	%
Providing boys primary school in the neighbourhood	6.23	3.33
Providing girls primary school in the neighbourhood	0.57	5.65
Providing boys secondary school in the neighbourhood	3.27	1.30
Providing girls secondary school in the neighbourhood	0.27	2.41
Female teachers in primary school	0.42	2.69
Female teachers in secondary school	0.44	1.62
Vocational/skills training	10.46	7.93
Access to Pakistani schools	6.10	3.74
Repair/maintenance of schools	2.79	1.48
School materials	12.54	8.98
Home schooling	4.32	13.34
Literacy classes	4.63	5.33
Financial Assistance	19.25	15.55
Free Education	26.39	23.92
No Response	2.31	2.71
Total	100	100

5.2.5 ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In most of the cases, the educational facilities are easily accessible to the surveyed households. Primary schools for boys generally tend to be a little more accessible (56.07%) than the primary schools for girls (50.2%). Secondary schools are further away (30-59 minutes) for about 18% of the population. 15.8% households had no idea how far the secondary school was for girls.

Table 5.2.5: Distribution of households by access to and type of education facility

Educational Facility	Less than 15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	More than one hour	Don't know	No Response	Total
Primary School for Boys	56.07	32.95	7.26	1.28	1.90	0.54	100
Primary School for Girls	50.20	32.98	8.60	1.73	4.68	1.80	100
Secondary School for Boys	30.87	36.87	19.38	5.22	6.19	1.47	100
Secondary School for Girls	25.01	29.38	17.14	7.38	15.80	5.30	100

5.3 Livelihood

With less than a quarter of the population actively involved in income generation, the Afghans in Pakistan face a constant struggle to cope with the ever-rising cost of living. The lack of a skilled labour force and an economically inactive female populace may force the younger generation to participate in risky occupations. This section covers these and other aspects of the Afghan financial activity including investments, remittances, expenses and wealth.

5.3.1 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

A total of 219,639 (22.53%) Afghans are reported to be economically active of which males account for 85.59% of the total work force. Peshawar (26.08%) and Quetta (21.51%) are the major population centres and therefore account for nearly 47.6% of the entire working population. Aside from them Kohat (6.35%) and Swabi (5.32%) are major hubs of economically active population.

Table 5.3.1a: Distribution of working Afghans by sex and district

(as a percentage of overall workforce)

District	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Pishin	4.35	0.51	4.86
Quetta	14.34	7.17	21.51
Charsadda	0.54	0.01	0.55
D. I. Khan	0.53	0.04	0.57
Haripur	4.40	0.13	4.53
Kohat	6.07	0.28	6.35
Lakki Marwat	0.87	0.07	0.94
Mansehra	4.64	0.14	4.78
Mardan	2.07	0.17	2.24
Nowshera	5.12	0.54	5.66
Peshawar	23.40	2.67	26.08
Swabi	5.22	0.10	5.32
Attock	2.60	1.00	3.60
Chakwal	1.86	0.03	1.88
Kasur	0.01	0.01	0.02
Mianwali	1.58	0.53	2.11
Rawalpindi	1.76	0.07	1.82
Karachi East	0.23	0.01	0.23
Malir	4.11	0.82	4.93
Islamabad	1.89	0.13	2.02
Total	85.59	14.41	100

Table 5.3.1b: Distribution of working Afghans by sex and district

(as a percentage of district workforce)

District	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Pishin	89.50	10.50	100
Quetta	66.69	33.31	100
Charsadda	97.44	2.56	100
D. I. Khan	92.33	7.67	100
Haripur	97.22	2.78	100
Kohat	95.57	4.43	100
Lakki Marwat	92.46	7.54	100
Mansehra	97.15	2.85	100
Mardan	92.32	7.68	100
Nowshera	90.52	9.48	100
Peshawar	89.75	10.25	100
Swabi	98.15	1.85	100
Attock	72.20	27.80	100
Chakwal	98.60	1.40	100
Kasur	71.43	28.57	100
Mianwali	75.03	24.97	100
Rawalpindi	96.23	3.77	100
Karachi East	96.89	3.11	100
Malir	83.38	16.62	100
Islamabad	93.77	6.23	100
Overall	85.59	14.41	100

14.41% of the females are reportedly working with nearly half of them (49%) belonging to Quetta. The districts of Quetta (33.31%), Mianwali (24.97%), Attock (27.8%) and Malir (16.62%) stand out among the districts when it comes to male-female participation.

5.3.2 LABOUR FORCE

Table 5.3.2 presents an overview of the workforce by age group and employment type. Employers are not considered to be part of the labour force and are included for comparison only. 59.07% of the Afghan work force comprises of adults (25 to 59) while 31.3% is made up of youth (15 to 24). These two age groups amount to almost 90% of the total Afghans currently working.

Day labourers are by far the largest (54.34%) employment type preferred by these Afghans followed by own-account workers (21.57%). Only 0.23% of the Afghans categorize themselves as employers.

While the children (5 to 14) do not form a significantly large portion (5.54%) of the work force, their numbers (12,164) should be of concern. For a refugee population, with limited means of making livelihood, these children play a critical role in helping their families get by. In any other scenario, these children would be in schools.

Table 5.3.2: Distribution of working Afghans by age and employment type

Employment Type	Age Groups				Total
	Children (5 to 14)	Youth (15 to 24)	Adults (25 to 59)	Elderly (Over 60)	
Day labourer	3.17	18.03	31.07	2.07	54.34
Salaried worker	0.80	6.11	11.12	0.69	18.72
Own-account	0.49	4.36	15.43	1.29	21.57
Employer	-	0.05	0.16	0.01	0.23
Unpaid family worker	1.07	2.68	1.21	0.03	4.99
No response	0.02	0.07	0.07	-	0.15
Total	5.54	31.30	59.07	4.09	100

5.3.3 OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

During the course of the survey, working household members were asked to identify their occupations and the industries in which they work. These occupations and industries have been grouped at the highest level (Tables 5.3.3a and 5.3.3b) to provide an overview of the Afghan workforce.

Elementary occupations (38.02%), service and sales workers (22.57%) and craft and related trades workers (22.21%) are by far the more favoured occupations. Almost 83% of the total Afghan workforce is concentrated in these three groups.

Almost half (43.78%) of all service and sales workers are working on their own. Similarly, 58.08% of all craft and related trades workers are plying their trades as day labourers. Majority of the workers (74.35%) in the elementary occupations are also day labourers.

Table 5.3.3a: Distribution of working Afghans by employment type and major occupations

Major Occupations	Employment Type							Total
	Day labourer	Salaried worker	Own account	Employer	Family worker	Unpaid	No resp.	
Armed forces occupations	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Managers	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Professionals	0.06	2.32	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.01	-	2.60
Technicians and associate professionals	0.10	0.21	0.12	-	0.01	-	-	0.45
Clerical support workers	0.01	0.12	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.14
Service and sales workers	6.46	4.71	9.88	0.07	1.44	0.01	-	22.57
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.90	0.67	0.88	0.01	0.20	0.01	-	2.67
Craft and related trades workers	12.90	3.26	4.23	0.04	1.74	0.03	-	22.21
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5.63	3.55	1.90	0.01	0.22	-	-	11.31
Elementary occupations	28.27	3.86	4.37	0.06	1.36	0.10	-	38.02
Total	54.34	18.72	21.57	0.23	4.99	0.15	-	100

Table 5.3.3b: Distribution of top 10 occupation groups among working Afghans

S. No.	Occupation Group	N	Total N %
1	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	47,672	22.86
2	Sales workers	42,809	20.53
3	Handicraft and printing workers	24,570	11.78
4	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	17,958	8.61
5	Drivers and mobile plant operators	15,863	7.61
6	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers	15,114	7.25
7	Stationary plant and machine operators	8,047	3.86
8	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	5,650	2.71
9	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	5,597	2.68
10	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	3,952	1.90

The industrial breakup of the Afghan workforce highlights a slightly more distributed involvement in the industries. Administrative and support services shows the largest concentration (19.71%) closely followed by manufacturing (18.49%) and wholesale and retail trade (18.30%). Construction industry is the only other industry with significant (13.8%) involvement of Afghans.

Table 5.3.3c: Distribution of working Afghans by employment type and major industries

Major Industries	Employment Type							Total
	Day labourer	Salaried worker	Own account	Employer	Unpaid family worker	No resp.		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.71	0.89	1.57	0.02	0.52	-	4.72	
Mining and quarrying	0.10	0.05	0.02	-	-	-	0.17	
Manufacturing	10.62	2.66	3.48	0.04	1.67	0.02	18.49	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waste management and remediation activities	5.16	0.32	1.62	0.01	0.28	0.01	7.39	
Construction	12.57	0.85	0.30	0.01	0.06	0.01	13.80	
Wholesale and retail trade	5.91	2.79	8.42	0.06	1.11	0.01	18.30	
Transportation and storage	3.03	3.17	1.98	0.01	0.13	-	8.33	
Accommodation and food service activities	0.48	0.58	0.28	-	0.05	-	1.40	
Information and communication	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	0.05	
Financial and insurance activities	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	0.03	
Real estate activities	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.02	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.06	
Administrative and support service activities	12.17	3.86	3.03	0.03	0.62	0.01	19.71	
Public administration and defence	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	
Education	0.01	1.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	1.08	
Human health and social work activities	0.01	0.19	0.09	-	-	-	0.29	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	
Other service activities	2.23	2.03	1.18	0.02	0.21	0.09	5.74	
Activities of households as employers	0.09	0.27	0.04	-	0.01	-	0.41	
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	54.10	18.81	22.06	0.20	4.68	0.15	100	

Table 5.3.3d: Distribution of top 10 industry groups among Afghans

S. No.	Industry Group	N	Total N %
1	Employment activities	37,380	19.21
2	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	30,311	15.58
3	Construction of buildings	25,845	13.28
4	Manufacture of textiles	15,748	8.09
5	Land transport and transport via pipelines	14,997	7.71
6	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	14,371	7.39
7	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	9,096	4.67
8	Other personal service activities	8,617	4.43
9	Manufacture of wearing apparel	8,557	4.40
10	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6,001	3.08

5.3.4 WORKING HOURS

In terms of the working hours put in by the economically active population, the Afghans by and large work more than 22 days per month (84.07%) and at least 8 hours a day (75.08%).

A good portion of the working Afghans (15.93%) spend less than 22 days working while the hourly work rates is almost evenly distributed among those who work fewer than 8 hours a day (24.92%), exactly 8 hours a day (37.53%) and more (37.55%).

Females generally tend to work less than 8 hours a day (87.36%), however this trend does not translate into days as only a third of the females (33.72%) work less than 22 days a month.

Table 5.3.4a: Distribution of Afghans by sex, age group and hours worked per day

(as a percentage of total working population)

Age groups & Hours worked per day	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female		
<15	<8 hours / day	1.47	1.24	2.71
	8 hours / day	1.52	0.08	1.59
	>8 hours / day	1.13	0.11	1.24
	Total	4.11	1.43	5.54
15+	<8 hours / day	10.86	11.35	22.21
	8 hours / day	35.28	0.66	35.94
	>8 hours / day	35.34	0.97	36.31
	Total	81.48	12.98	94.46
Overall	<8 hours / day	12.33	12.59	24.92
	8 hours / day	36.80	0.74	37.53
	>8 hours / day	36.46	1.09	37.55
	Total	85.59	14.41	100

Table 5.3.4b: Distribution of Afghans by sex, age group and days worked per month

(as a percentage of total working population)

Age group & Days worked per month	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female		
<15	<22 days / month	1.04	0.54	1.58
	22 days / month	0.18	0.05	0.23
	>22 days / month	2.88	0.84	3.73
	Total	4.11	1.43	5.54
15+	<22 days / month	10.02	4.32	14.35
	22 days / month	2.71	0.40	3.11
	>22 days / month	68.75	8.25	77.00
	Total	81.48	12.98	94.46
Overall	<22 days / month	11.07	4.86	15.93
	22 days / month	2.89	0.45	3.34
	>22 days / month	71.63	9.10	80.73
	Total	85.59	14.41	100

5.3.5 INVESTMENTS

As businessmen, a total of 44,076 Afghans have invested considerable amounts of money in their businesses over the years. Conservative estimates put that figures in the range of Rs 18 to 45 billion as reported in the last thirty odd years. 67.96% of these investors have made investments ranging from Rs 1 to Rs 150,000. Almost 96% of all investments made to date have been below Rs 5 million.

Table 5.3.5a: Distribution of Afghan investors by investment levels (Rs)

Investors	1 to 149k	150k to 499k	500k to 1.99 mil	2 mil to 4.99 mil	5 mil to 9.99 mil	10 mil to 24.99 mil	25 mil or more	Total
Total	29,953	7,415	3,741	1,482	980	355	150	44,076
Total %	67.96	16.82	8.49	3.36	2.22	0.81	0.34	100

Distributed over the district of residence (Table 5.3.5b) these investments mostly belong to Peshawar (26.56%) and Quetta (19.53%). Other smaller but significant investments have been made in Mansehra (6.88%), Nowshera (6.16%) and Kohat (5.94%).

Table 5.3.5b: Distribution of Afghan investors by investment levels

(as a percentage of total population)

District	1 to 149k	150k to 499k	500k to 1.99 mil	2 mil to 4.99 mil	5 mil to 9.99 mil	10 mil to 24.99 mil	25 mil or more	Total
Pishin	4.39	0.89	0.18	0.05	0.04	0.02	-	5.58
Quetta	17.10	1.92	0.31	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.01	19.53
Charsadda	0.25	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.01	-	-	0.45
D. I. Khan	0.51	0.05	0.02	-	0.01	-	-	0.59
Haripur	1.83	1.14	0.59	0.15	0.12	0.04	0.01	3.88
Kohat	4.31	0.98	0.37	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.02	5.94
Lakki Marwat	0.64	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.82
Mansehra	3.41	1.81	1.01	0.43	0.14	0.05	0.03	6.88
Mardan	1.79	0.44	0.25	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.01	2.65
Nowshera	2.64	1.25	1.15	0.60	0.39	0.12	0.02	6.16
Peshawar	15.85	4.90	2.85	1.37	1.08	0.32	0.19	26.56
Swabi	2.51	1.00	0.61	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.02	4.49
Attock	1.28	0.44	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	2.03
Chakwal	1.52	0.50	0.24	0.08	0.02	-	-	2.37
Kasur	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Mianwali	1.50	0.47	0.30	0.06	0.04	-	-	2.36
Rawalpindi	0.89	0.20	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.28
Karachi East	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17
Malir	5.10	0.35	0.08	0.02	0.01	-	-	5.57
Islamabad	2.26	0.28	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	2.66
Total	67.96	16.82	8.49	3.36	2.22	0.81	0.34	100

5.3.6 INCOME

Table 5.3.6a details the Per Capita Income (PCI) of the Afghans currently employed. The incomes figures quoted in the Table 5.3.6a are taken on a “last month” basis. The overall income per person per day stands at Rs 320 with a stark difference between average daily wages earned by males (Rs 364) compared to females (Rs 54). Male workers earn close to seven times the income of the females.

Table 5.3.6a: Per Capita Income

Category	PKR	USD
Income per person per day	319.6	3.65
<i>Males</i>	364.39	4.11
<i>Females</i>	53.6	0.62
Income per person per month	9651.94	110.81
<i>Males</i>	11,004.49	125.02
<i>Females</i>	1,618.63	18.82
Income per Household		
<i>per month</i>	16,708.64	
<i>per day</i>	553.27	

USD rate for Dec 30, 2011 was 89.95⁶

Table 5.3.6b: Distribution of Afghans by sex and income group

(as a percentage of total working population)

Income Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
0 to 4k	12.25	13.45	25.69
5k to 9k	34.81	0.71	35.51
10k to 14k	20.34	0.14	20.47
15k to 19k	8.12	0.05	8.17
20k to 29k	5.51	0.04	5.55
30k to 39k	2.12	0.01	2.14
40k to 49k	0.97	0.01	0.98
50k to 74k	1.20	0.01	1.20
75k to 99k	0.28	0.00	0.28
Total	85.59	14.41	100

The distribution of incomes by sex and income group (Table 5.3.6b) highlights the difference in incomes earned by males and females at various income groups. The lowest income group (0 to 4k) has an almost 50/50 distribution between males and females, however, this ratio changes considerably in the other income groups. 93.33% of the females fall in the lowest income group. 88.23% of the males earned less than 20 thousand rupees while only 1.48% of the males earned more than 50 thousand rupees in the last month.

The distribution of the working Afghan population by their income groups and district (Table 5.3.6c) highlights some interesting aspects of the income distribution across each district. Mansehra, Haripur, Nowshera, Peshawar and Chakwal stand out as the districts with the widest distribution of Afghans earning more than the overall average. Mansehra (12.22%) and Haripur (9.18%) coincidentally have the lowest percentages of population in the lowest income group (0 to 4k).

Table 5.3.6c: Distribution of Afghans by income group and district

(as a percentage of district working population)

District	Income Group									Total
	0 to 4k	5k to 9k	10k to 14k	15k to 19k	20k to 29k	30k to 29k	40k to 49k	50k to 74k	75k to 99k	
Pishin	17.43	35.27	31.14	11.06	4.16	0.61	0.12	0.19	0.02	100
Quetta	42.23	28.03	19.81	6.46	2.66	0.52	0.14	0.12	0.04	100
Charsadda	16.32	47.16	19.04	7.25	5.94	2.06	0.82	0.91	0.49	100
D. I. Khan	18.96	49.36	19.84	6.48	3.28	1.12	0.72	0.16	0.08	100
Haripur	9.18	35.45	25.48	11.56	9.36	4.25	2.02	2.18	0.52	100
Kohat	18.70	44.56	18.79	8.39	5.74	1.92	0.87	0.82	0.21	100

⁶ Historical Rate Tables - <http://www.xe.com/ict/?basecur=USD&historical=true&month=12&day=30&year=2011>

Table 5.3.6c: Distribution of Afghans by income group and district

(as a percentage of district working population)

District	Income Group									Total
	0 to 4k	5k to 9k	10k to 14k	15k to 19k	20k to 29k	30k to 29k	40k to 49k	50k to 74k	75k to 99k	
Lakki Marwat	20.26	42.07	19.00	6.96	6.19	2.76	1.40	1.06	0.29	100
Mansehra	12.22	29.34	23.24	11.12	11.01	6.20	2.63	3.66	0.58	100
Mardan	21.95	34.64	22.64	9.04	6.80	2.50	0.89	1.36	0.18	100
Nowshera	26.25	31.31	17.03	8.59	7.84	3.67	1.85	2.65	0.81	100
Peshawar	22.58	36.04	19.40	8.68	6.82	2.82	1.42	1.79	0.45	100
Swabi	13.04	43.75	21.35	8.94	7.16	2.60	1.31	1.51	0.33	100
Attock	35.18	35.59	16.86	6.39	3.94	1.15	0.40	0.33	0.15	100
Chakwal	17.91	37.52	24.03	8.87	5.90	2.66	1.06	1.79	0.27	100
Kasur	57.14	38.10	-	2.38	2.38	-	-	-	-	100
Mianwali	40.01	28.38	15.08	6.52	4.96	2.31	1.25	1.23	0.26	100
Rawalpindi	17.39	43.77	22.91	9.68	3.64	1.35	0.52	0.57	0.15	100
Karachi East	15.76	61.67	18.87	3.11	0.39	-	-	0.19	-	100
Malir	28.55	45.80	19.07	4.46	1.50	0.40	0.12	0.09	0.01	100
Islamabad	20.04	46.04	19.92	7.32	4.74	1.04	0.34	0.47	0.09	100
Total	25.69	35.51	20.47	8.17	5.55	2.14	0.98	1.20	0.28	100

5.3.7 EXPENSES

Tables 5.3.7a and 5.3.7b explain the average amounts incurred on different expenses by Afghan households and their comparison with Pakistani households. Afghans households spend almost half (52.39%) of their total expenses on Food and water followed by 10.3% on health related issues. In contrast Pakistanis spend 36.24% on food and 2.2% on health. Afghan households however spend less on housing, fuel and electricity (17.77%) compared to Pakistanis who spend 29.41% of their total expenses on housing, water, fuel and electricity. All other expense percentages between Afghans and Pakistani are by and large similar.

Table 5.3.7a: Average monthly expenditure of Afghan households

Expense Item	Average expenditure (PKR)	Percentage
Food, Water, etc.	11,332	52.39
Health	2,228	10.30
Education	576	2.66
Clothing/Footwear	1,175	5.43
Fuel & Electricity	1,228	5.68

Table 5.3.7a: Average monthly expenditure of Afghan households

Expense Item	Average expenditure (PKR)	Percentage
Transport	880	4.07
Communication	659	3.05
Housing	2,615	12.09
Miscellaneous	938	4.34
Total	21,631	100

Table 5.3.7b: Comparison of expenditure by Afghan and Pakistani households

Afghan Households		Pakistani Households	
Expense Item	% Expenditure	Expense Item	% Expenditure
Food, Water, etc.	52.39	Food	36.24
Health	10.30	Health	2.19
Education	2.66	Education	3.94
Clothing / Footwear	5.43	Clothing / Footwear	7.57
Fuel & Electricity	5.68	Housing, water, electricity, gas & fuels	29.41
Transport	4.07	Transport	7.2
Communication	3.05	Communication	3.22
Housing	12.09	Furnishing & household equipment maintenance	4.21
Miscellaneous	4.34	Miscellaneous	2.76
Total	100	Total (A)	96.74
		Recreation & culture	2.03
		Restaurants & hotels	1.23
		Total B	3.26
		Total (A + B)	100

5.3.8 REMITTANCES

Around 10% (13,434) of the total households surveyed reported receiving remittances in excess of Rs 255 million last month (relevant to when the question was posed). 21.07% of these remittances are received from Afghanistan while Saudi Arabia (25.06%), UK (16.08%) and Iran (16.06%) are the other countries with the largest share in the origin of these remittances. Together these four countries account for nearly 78% of all inward remittances.

Table 5.3.8a: Distribution of inward remittances by country of origin

Country of Remittance	Amount Received (PKR)	%age share
Saudi Arabia	6,407,658	25.06
Afghanistan	5,388,109	21.07
UK	4,112,320	16.08
Iran	4,106,583	16.06
Other Europe	1,979,537	7.74
Gulf states	1,825,657	7.14
Other country	782,722	3.06
US/Canada	678,927	2.66
Australia	251,887	0.99
Japan	29,000	0.11
No Response	5,500	0.02
Don't know	2,600	0.01
Total	25,570,500	100

When comparing the amount of remittances sent from various countries (Table 5.3.8a), Saudi Arabia sends in the most (23.9%) with almost Rs 64 million sent mostly to households in Peshawar, Mansehra and Haripur. Afghanistan contributes 21% of all inward remittances. While the households receiving remittances from the United Kingdom and Iran each account for 16% of all such households.

Table 5.3.8b: Distribution of inward remittances by source country and district

(as a percentage of total remittances)

District	AF	US / CA	UK	EUR	AU	JP	SA	Gulf	IR	Other	Total
Pishin	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.08	1.85	-	3.32
Quetta	3.35	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.11	-	1.05	0.13	11.91	0.33	17.06
Charsadda	0.04	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.04	-	0.02	0.01	0.14
D. I. Khan	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.01	0.06	-	0.16
Haripur	1.75	0.04	1.17	1.24	-	0.01	3.64	0.59	1.71	0.17	10.31
Kohat	0.79	0.01	0.18	0.04	-	-	1.02	0.70	0.99	0.07	3.80
Lakki Marwat	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	0.05	0.04	-	1.19
Mansehra	3.06	0.02	0.36	0.32	0.01	-	4.87	1.33	1.59	0.12	11.68
Mardan	0.31	-	0.05	0.08	-	0.01	0.58	0.20	0.18	0.06	1.45
Nowshera	0.50	0.02	0.46	0.24	0.01	-	1.01	0.12	1.27	0.11	3.75
Peshawar	12.23	1.54	5.20	2.53	0.42	0.05	5.41	1.97	3.13	1.32	33.80
Swabi	0.75	0.01	0.88	0.53	-	-	2.03	0.21	0.47	0.09	4.95
Attock	0.32	-	0.15	0.04	-	-	0.43	0.09	0.26	0.02	1.31

Table 5.3.8b: Distribution of inward remittances by source country and district

(as a percentage of total remittances)

District	AF	US / CA	UK	EUR	AU	JP	SA	Gulf	IR	Other	Total
Chakwal	0.25	0.01	0.05	0.07	-	-	0.50	0.09	0.39	0.05	1.41
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.13	0.32	0.01	0.89
Rawalpindi	0.12	0.32	0.04	0.10	0.09	-	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.84
Karachi East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Malir	0.20	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.12	0.02	1.79	0.02	2.16
Islamabad	0.27	0.61	0.08	0.17	0.15	-	0.09	0.04	0.26	0.08	1.73
Total	25.55	2.60	8.68	5.47	0.78	0.06	22.19	5.78	26.36	2.46	100

Peshawar (33.84%), Quetta (17.06%), Mansehra (11.68%) and Haripur (10.31%) account for the majority (72.89%) of the households receiving remittances.

5.3.9 WEALTH

Wooden beds, mobile phones and sheep/goats are the most common assets reported by the surveyed Afghan households. Within reporting households, there are an average of 2.49 wooden beds, 1.86 electric fans, 1.63 cows/buffalos, 1.38 mobile phones and 4.72 sheep/goats as assets that stand out. Averages greater than 1.00 indicate more than one item per household.

Table 5.3.9a: Average holdings per households

Asset	Quantity	Households	Average within reporting HH	Avg. per HH based on total HH
Wooden Bed	68,738	27,587	2.49	0.51
Mobile Phone	157,016	114,103	1.38	1.16
Computers	9,170	8,838	1.04	0.07
Radio / Transistor	29,595	28,754	1.03	0.22
Television	32,306	31,112	1.04	0.24
Electric Fridge	16,898	16,486	1.02	0.12
Electric Stove	5,981	5,275	1.13	0.04
Sewing Machine	64,514	61,948	1.04	0.48
Electric Fan	211,562	113,539	1.86	1.56
Gas / Kerosene Cooking stove	60,812	54,011	1.13	0.45
Bicycle	34,664	31,823	1.09	0.26
Motor Cycle	8,826	8,497	1.04	0.07
Personal Car	2,853	2,675	1.07	0.02
Bus / Truck	3,437	3,087	1.11	0.03

Table 5.3.9a: Average holdings per households

Asset	Quantity	Households	Average within reporting HH	Avg. per HH based on total HH
Horse / Donkey	4,591	3,500	1.31	0.03
Sheep / Goat	103,102	21,865	4.72	0.76
Cow / Buffalo	24,884	15,295	1.63	0.18
<i>Note: total households =</i>				135,452

Considering all the households, mobile phones and electric fans are by far the most common household asset where every household has, on average, at least one mobile phone and one electric fan. Sheep/goats average 0.76 per household which is greater than the overall average of wooden beds (0.51), sewing machines (0.48) and cooking stoves (0.45).

Table 5.3.9b: Average assets per household by type of asset and district

District	Wooden Bed	Mobile Phone	Radio	Television	DT Computer	NB Computer	Refrigerator	Electric Stove	Cooking Stove	Sewing Machine	Electric Fan	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Private Car	Taxi/Bus/Truck	Horse/Donkey	Sheep/Goat	Cow/Buffalo
Pishin	0.8	0.8	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.1
Quetta	0.2	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	1.3	0.1
Charsadda	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. I. Khan	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haripur	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.2
Kohat	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.2
Lakki Marwat	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Mansehra	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.6	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.7	0.3
Mardan	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2
Nowshera	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2
Peshawar	1.1	5.7	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.1	1.8	2.2	8.7	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6
Swabi	2.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.5
Attock	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.3	0.2
Chakwal	-	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.1
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1
Rawalpindi	-	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.1
Karachi East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malir	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Islamabad	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.1

The distribution of assets across the districts (Table 5.3.9b) highlights some interesting facts. The use of wooden beds is high in Swabi (2.7) with almost negligible use in Malir, Mianwali, Chakwal and D. I. Khan districts. The usage of mobile phones is highest in Peshawar (5.7) and Quetta (3.0). Swabi, Attock, Haripur and Quetta have the largest concentrations (~1.4) of sheep/goats among all districts.

5.4 Health

Majority of the population (96.51%) was found to be healthy, without any chronic diseases or disabilities. The infant and child mortality rates are low when compared with Pakistan.

The following discussion focuses on different aspects of the health profile. The data collected and reported here was gathered by non-diagnosticians and is entirely based on the respondents' statements. Therefore care must be taken when considering this data for any form of analysis.

5.4.1 MEALS PER DAY

Table 5.4.1 shows that by and large most Afghan households eat two to three meals per day. 20.6% children have as many as four meals a day. 94.7% males and 92.2% females eat more than one meal per day. While 91.9% females have three meals a day, 77.5% of the males have two meals per day. Rural areas have an overall higher percentage of adults taking two meals per day when compared with camps or urban areas.

Table 5.4.1: Distribution of households by sex, area and meals per day

Meals per day	Adult Males				Adult Females				Children			
	Camp	Urban	Rural	Total	Camp	Urban	Rural	Total	Camp	Urban	Rural	Total
Unclear	5.4	3.5	3.2	4.4	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	14.9	11.5	12.6	13.4
One	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.8
Two	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.0	9.8	3.6	2.8	6.6	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.1
Three	76.7	78.3	78.3	77.5	88.8	95.1	95.5	91.9	49.5	65.1	65.4	57.2
Four	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	25.9	15.5	14.0	20.6
Five	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	7.6	4.3	3.8	5.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

16.3% of the children eat fewer than three meals a day. The unclear category of responses on meals consumed is included in this category since lack of clarity is treated as at least one meal a day. This finding identifies a key intervention area during the response phase.

5.4.2 PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITO-RELATED DISEASES

Only 12.4% of the population sleeps under bed nets. Lack of protection against mosquito-related diseases is lowest in rural areas where 91% of the population do not sleep under bed nets. While

awareness to such issues is expected to be higher in urban areas, 85% of the urban population still does not protect against malaria and dengue.

5.4.3 ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

To better understand the issues related to water, the sources have been classified into two categories; unsafe and safe sources of water. Protected springs/wells, hand pumps and bottled water are the main sources of safe drinking water.

74.64% households use water from an unsafe source. More than 90% residents of Quetta, Attock, Rawalpindi and Malir use unsafe sources of water. Camps have the largest share (32.39%) of unsafe sources of water. 78.31% households in Charsadda and 67.68% households D. I. Khan (74%) use safe water sources.

Table 5.4.3a: Distribution of households by distance to water source and area

(as percentage of total)

District	Safe Water			Total	Unsafe Water			Total
	Camp	Urban	Rural		Camp	Urban	Rural	
Pishin	16.93	0.33	0.50	17.76	71.63	8.52	2.09	82.24
Quetta	0.74	5.40	2.88	9.01	3.63	59.18	28.18	90.99
Charsadda	69.23	-	9.08	78.31	14.42	-	7.26	21.69
D. I. Khan	38.01	25.56	4.11	67.68	15.50	14.70	2.12	32.32
Haripur	28.79	-	-	28.79	71.21	-	-	71.21
Kohat	44.09	3.48	0.92	48.48	42.60	7.49	1.43	51.52
Lakki Marwat	2.21	4.60	38.05	44.85	12.41	16.36	26.38	55.15
Mansehra	40.70	8.09	1.02	49.81	37.38	10.72	2.09	50.19
Mardan	48.77	5.11	2.31	56.19	27.91	13.16	2.74	43.81
Nowshera	23.10	3.24	4.99	31.33	56.34	4.19	8.14	68.67
Peshawar	15.08	1.64	1.83	18.54	37.01	38.48	5.96	81.46
Swabi	39.13	3.90	5.32	48.35	42.06	5.18	4.41	51.65
Attock	-	1.94	7.12	9.06	-	49.42	41.51	90.94
Chakwal	-	20.14	10.09	30.23	-	48.65	21.12	69.77
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	10-	-	10-
Mianwali	1.29	23.13	6.69	31.12	48.21	14.72	5.96	68.88
Rawalpindi	-	2.91	3.82	6.73	-	56.49	36.78	93.27
Karachi East	-	-	-	-	-	10-	-	10-
Malir	-	1.67	4.09	5.75	-	51.55	42.70	94.25
Islamabad	-	13.42	2.06	15.48	-	59.57	24.95	84.52
Total	18.44	3.94	2.98	25.36	32.39	29.99	12.26	74.64

5.4.3.1 DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE

In terms of distance to the nearest water source 55% of the households report to have water available within the confines of their homes or compounds. 29% households have to travel no further than 200 meters to fetch water. 16% households, however have to travel further than 200 meters in order to obtain water.

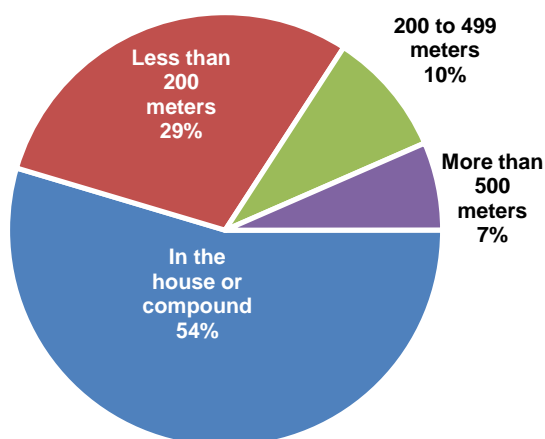


Figure 5.4.3: Percentage distribution of distance to water source

On average, 83% of the households do not have to travel further than 200 meters to obtain water. However 25% households in rural areas and 20% living in urban areas have to travel up to a kilometre to obtain water.

Table 5.4.3b: Distribution of households by distance to water source and area

(as percentage of total area households)

Area	Distance to Water Source					No Response	Total by Area
	In the house or compound	Less than 200 meters	200 to 499 meters	500 meters to 1 km	More than 1 km		
Households	73,687	39,070	12,977	5,938	3,629	151	135,452
Camp %	53.33	34.79	8.12	2.30	1.41	0.06	100
Urban %	60.92	18.57	10.43	6.47	3.48	0.13	100
Rural %	43.47	31.89	12.55	6.71	5.13	0.26	100
Total %	54.40	28.84	9.58	4.38	2.68	0.11	100

The distribution of distance to water source across each district (Table 5.4.3c) shows a similar situation. Households in almost every district have access to water at less than 200 metres distance except Quetta (50%), Mansehra (26%) and Islamabad (27%) where households have to travel up to a kilometre for water.

Table 5.4.3c: Distribution of households by distance to water source by district

(as percentage of district total)

District	Distance to water Sources					No Response	Total
	In the house or compound	Less than 200 meters	200 to 499 meters	500 meters to 1 km	More than 1 km		
Pishin	61.19	20.60	6.11	4.60	7.38	0.13	100
Quetta	26.92	23.26	22.14	16.71	10.65	0.32	100
Charsadda	43.27	52.56	4.06	0.11	-	-	100
D. I. Khan	69.14	21.72	7.15	1.72	-	0.26	100
Haripur	63.94	33.11	2.77	0.15	0.02	0.01	100
Kohat	40.25	45.26	10.98	2.39	1.11	0.01	100
Lakki Marwat	44.67	30.42	15.35	6.62	2.94	-	100
Mansehra	31.46	42.11	16.89	7.49	2.03	0.03	100
Mardan	76.94	20.49	2.16	0.03	0.12	0.26	100
Nowshera	51.04	36.93	9.48	1.63	0.87	0.06	100
Peshawar	74.87	19.92	3.94	0.98	0.22	0.08	100
Swabi	50.91	39.31	8.96	0.60	0.17	0.05	100
Attock	72.18	16.50	6.47	3.04	1.70	0.10	100
Chakwal	65.29	21.76	7.58	1.28	3.79	0.30	100
Kasur	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mianwali	61.98	22.83	8.72	5.27	1.08	0.13	100
Rawalpindi	64.87	25.97	6.51	1.87	0.56	0.22	100
Karachi East	84.71	11.17	2.91	-	1.21	-	100
Malir	35.50	48.63	10.58	3.02	2.23	0.04	100
Islamabad	34.42	38.29	17.54	6.64	3.07	0.03	100
Total	54.40	28.84	9.58	4.38	2.68	0.11	100

5.4.4 SANITATION

60.76% households use traditional covered latrines while open pits are in use by 18.73% of the households. Flush and improved latrines are more common in the Rawalpindi (59.84%) and Attock (52.17%) districts.

Table 5.4.4a: Distribution of households by sanitation facility and district

(as a percentage of district population)

District	Sanitation Facility						No Response	Total
	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine	None (open field, bush) or sahrahi	Other		
Pishin	53.52	40.34	1.97	0.36	3.66	0.16	-	100
Quetta	10.65	74.15	11.38	3.51	0.28	0.01	0.01	100

Table 5.4.4a: Distribution of households by sanitation facility and district

(as a percentage of district population)

District	Sanitation Facility						No Response	Total
	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine	None (open field, bush) or sahrahi	Other		
Charsadda	10.26	79.06	1.71	8.65	0.32	-	-	100
D. I. Khan	27.02	41.72	14.57	7.81	8.87	-	-	100
Haripur	5.34	86.46	4.85	3.00	0.35	-	-	100
Kohat	32.56	53.94	6.29	4.25	2.92	0.03	-	100
Lakki Marwat	32.35	40.53	8.36	10.66	8.09	-	-	100
Mansehra	9.35	81.54	1.50	6.61	0.95	0.01	0.03	100
Mardan	21.65	59.02	5.69	12.44	0.81	0.09	0.32	100
Nowshera	20.19	63.67	5.07	8.75	2.25	0.06	0.01	100
Peshawar	16.12	52.07	11.85	19.48	0.41	0.04	0.03	100
Swabi	12.74	79.91	2.54	3.32	1.47	-	0.03	100
Attock	14.72	25.07	21.74	30.43	7.96	-	0.08	100
Chakwal	14.38	55.79	11.42	15.41	2.81	-	0.20	100
Kasur	-	38.10	61.90	-	-	-	-	100
Mianwali	32.80	41.52	4.01	17.09	4.40	-	0.17	100
Rawalpindi	11.51	27.66	23.32	36.52	0.96	-	0.04	100
Karachi East	0.97	66.02	15.29	17.72	-	-	-	100
Malir	27.91	69.34	1.62	1.00	0.07	0.04	-	100
Islamabad	27.92	39.31	13.28	17.78	1.64	-	0.07	100
Overall	18.73	60.76	8.42	10.62	1.41	0.03	0.03	100

Open pits (63.2%) and traditional covered latrines (57.1%) are more common in camps whereas improved latrines (54.24%) and Flush latrines (71.62%) are more in use in urban areas. The interesting aspect of note is the lack of any use of sanitation facility (32.27%) in camps. These trends are normally expected to be more visible in rural areas. Compared with Table 5.4.4a, this trend can be attributed to its wider use in the camps in the D. I. Khan, Attock and Lakki Marwat districts.

Table 5.4.4b: Distribution of households by sanitation facility and type of location

Type of Location	Sanitation Facility				
	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine	None (open field, bush) or sahrahi
Camp	63.20	57.10	23.99	14.99	46.85
Urban	21.70	28.59	54.24	71.62	20.88
Rural	15.09	14.30	21.78	13.40	32.27
Total	100	100	100	100	100

5.4.5 CHRONIC DISEASES

For the sake of simplification, individuals suffering from any type of chronic disease or facing a life-threatening medical condition are classified as unhealthy. Thus of the total Afghans surveyed, almost 3.5% of the people were found to be in an unhealthy state. A point of concern is that many more females (1.96%) were identified as unhealthy compared to males (1.53%).

Table 5.4.5a: Distribution of the healthy and unhealthy people by sex

Aspect	Unhealthy			Healthy			Total Pop.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Numbers	14,934	19,140	34,074	480,661	460,226	940,887	974,961
% status	43.83	56.17	100	51.09	48.91	100	-
% total pop.	1.53	1.96	3.49	49.30	47.20	96.51	100

When looking at the distribution of the various chronic diseases, Hepatitis (30.97%) and Asthma (27.57%) stand out as the major ailments. Diabetes (20.2%) and Heart disease/stroke (19.26%) follow them as the other diseases more common among the Afghans

Table 5.4.5b highlights the aspect of a higher percentage of unhealthy females. In most cases with significant presence of chronic illness, females tend to outnumber males especially in cases of Diabetes (11.64%), Heart disease/stroke (11.65%) and Asthma (16.81%).

Table 5.4.5b: Distribution of chronic diseases by sex

Chronic Disease	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	(as a percentage of total)		
Diabetes	8.56	11.64	20.20
Heart disease/stroke	7.62	11.65	19.26
Cancer	0.74	0.88	1.62
Hepatitis	15.00	15.96	30.97
Asthma	10.76	16.81	27.57
HIV/AIDS	0.16	0.22	0.38
Overall	42.84	57.16	100

Taking a look at the distribution of unhealthy individuals across each district as a percentage of their respective district populations, D. I. Khan stands out as the district with the largest percentage of unhealthy individuals (6.62%) followed by Lakki Marwat (5.59%). These cases highlight the possible need for better healthcare facilities in these districts with a focus on mothers and children. Other districts with similar distributions include Kohat (4.58%), Peshawar (4.58%) and Haripur (4.75%).

On the other hand, residents in Malir (1.33%), Pishin (1.28%) and Quetta (1.47%) districts exhibit a comparatively healthier overall population.

Table 5.4.5c: Distribution of chronic diseases by district

(as a percentage of total district population)

District	Diabetes	Heart disease /stroke	Cancer	Hepatitis	Asthma	HIV/AIDS	Overall
Pishin	0.20	0.25	0.05	0.30	0.48	-	1.28
Quetta	0.27	0.33	0.04	0.44	0.38	0.01	1.47
Charsadda	0.53	0.97	0.05	0.78	1.23	0.02	3.57
D. I. Khan	0.77	1.04	0.17	2.03	2.47	0.14	6.62
Haripur	1.08	0.86	0.06	1.38	1.37	0.01	4.75
Kohat	0.85	0.94	0.10	1.08	1.57	0.04	4.58
Lakki Marwat	0.94	0.86	0.07	1.41	2.28	0.03	5.59
Mansehra	0.71	0.67	0.02	1.07	1.24	0.01	3.72
Mardan	0.59	0.84	0.04	1.12	1.15	0.03	3.77
Nowshera	0.88	0.67	0.05	1.16	0.86	0.01	3.63
Peshawar	1.07	0.85	0.07	1.46	1.12	0.01	4.58
Swabi	0.54	0.78	0.05	1.22	1.21	0.01	3.81
Attock	0.31	0.51	0.03	0.62	0.54	-	2.02
Chakwal	0.40	0.38	0.04	0.88	0.77	0.01	2.48
Kasur	0.75	5.22	-	-	0.75	-	6.72
Mianwali	0.45	0.81	0.03	1.58	0.40	0.09	3.36
Rawalpindi	0.58	0.57	0.08	1.14	0.65	-	3.02
Karachi East	0.23	0.62	0.08	0.58	0.77	-	2.27
Malir	0.19	0.23	0.02	0.55	0.33	-	1.33
Islamabad	0.59	0.68	0.07	1.73	0.76	0.01	3.83
Total	0.70	0.67	0.06	1.08	0.96	0.01	3.48

Afghans with multiple diseases are depicted in Table 5.4.5d. Significant portions of people suffering from diabetes also suffer from heart related problems, asthma and hepatitis. Similarly those that suffer from heart diseases also suffer from asthma.

Table 5.4.5d: Distribution of people suffering from single and multiple diseases

Chronic diseases	Diabetes	Heart disease / stroke	Cancer	Hepatitis	Asthma	HIV/AIDS	Total
Diabetes	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
Heart disease / stroke	9.17	90.83	-	-	-	-	100
Cancer	3.26	2.23	94.50	-	-	-	100
Hepatitis	2.88	1.94	0.10	95.07	-	-	100
Asthma	3.98	5.33	0.15	2.56	87.98	-	100
HIV/AIDS	1.48	-	-	0.74	2.22	95.56	100

The distributions in Table 5.4.5d indicate the prevalence of hepatitis and asthma. Diabetes and heart diseases are more significantly prevalent within the adults and elderly. The correlation between diseases and disabilities (see Table 5.4.5f) also reveals significant (and alarming) correlations. People suffering from diabetes are seen to also suffer mainly from sight impairment. To a lesser extent diabetics also appear to be afflicted with hearing, mobility and memory problems.

Table 5.4.5e: Distribution of diseases by age groups

Age group	Diabetes	Heart disease / stroke	Cancer	Hepatitis	Asthma	HIV / AIDS	Total
Infants (0 to 4)	0.04	0.63	0.12	1.01	1.72	0.02	3.54
Children (5 to 14)	0.24	0.97	0.21	4.19	4.07	0.05	9.73
Youth (15 to 24)	0.45	1.22	0.16	6.83	3.11	0.07	11.84
Adults (25 to 59)	13.09	11.26	0.77	16.97	12.58	0.16	54.82
Elderly (60 and above)	6.39	5.18	0.36	1.96	6.09	0.08	20.06
Total	20.20	19.26	1.62	30.97	27.57	0.38	100

Table 5.4.5f: Correlation between diseases and disabilities

Disability	Diabetes	Heart disease / stroke	Cancer	Hepatitis	Asthma	HIV/AIDS	Total
Seeing	16.83	12.89	0.76	7.49	14.70	0.17	52.85
Hearing	3.56	3.00	0.24	2.21	4.23	0.07	13.30
Speaking	0.30	0.40	0.05	0.51	0.66	0.01	1.94
Walking	3.36	2.89	0.31	1.50	3.38	0.04	11.49
Self-care	1.02	1.08	0.22	0.46	1.16	0.04	3.99
Remembering	2.86	3.08	0.18	2.30	2.96	0.03	11.40
Depression	1.18	1.39	0.13	1.02	1.29	0.02	5.03
Total	29.11	24.74	1.89	15.49	28.38	0.38	100

Note: there are differences in totals in the disease and disability distributions across tables. This is mainly due to overlaps between data and individual uniqueness

The above findings and correlations between diseases and disabilities across different age groups are corroborated by research conducted by the American Diabetes Association⁷. The study undertaken indicates that “adults suffering from diabetes can have heart disease related death rates up to four times higher than adults without diabetes”. The American Diabetes Association studies demonstrated that the risk of suffering a stroke is also two to four times higher among people with diabetes. ADA’s research further reveals diabetes as the leading cause of new cases of blindness among adults aged 20–74 years.

⁷ Data from the 2011 National Diabetes Fact Sheet (released Jan. 26, 2011) - <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/diabetes-statistics/> as on 4/1/2012 at 2345 PST

5.4.5.1 HEALTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO OCCUPATIONS

A large number of Afghans work at carpet weavers and are at risk of disease and disability due to poor health conditions usually seen in unkempt establishments. The data gathered during PPVR and presented in Table 5.4.5g shows that a significant percentage of carpet weavers are affected by Hepatitis (37%) and Asthma (25%) and form close to 2% of the total population. Similarly these carpet weavers suffer from varying degrees of sight difficulties, and amount to 56% of all carpet weavers. While this can be attributed to ‘hazards of the job’, these workers need to be properly looked after and trained to better their working environments thereby improving their overall health and productivity.

Table 5.4.5g: Distribution of carpet weavers by sex, disease and disabilities

Diseases / disabilities	% Carpet weavers			% of Total pop.
	% Male	% Female	Total	
Chronic diseases	100	100	100	3.08
Diabetes	18.97	14.76	15.38	0.47
Heart disease/stroke	17.24	20.18	19.74	0.61
Cancer	-	1.51	1.28	0.04
Hepatitis	37.93	37.05	37.18	1.14
Asthma	25.86	25.00	25.13	0.77
HIV/AIDS	-	1.51	1.28	0.04
Disabilities	100	100	100	10.80
Difficulty in seeing	51.28	56.93	55.81	6.03
Difficulty in Hearing	13.92	19.07	18.04	1.95
Difficulty in speaking	5.13	2.37	2.92	0.32
Difficulty in walking	13.55	9.58	10.37	1.12
Difficulty in self-care	2.56	0.36	0.80	0.09
Difficulty in remembering/concentrating	9.89	9.12	9.28	1.00
Suffering From Depression/Confused Behaviour/Disoriented	3.66	2.55	2.78	0.30

Looking at the wider spectrum of occupation groups (Table 5.4.5h), one can easily infer that problems of sight are significantly higher in sales workers (24%) and elementary occupations (34%). However, sight also appears to be a problematic area amongst craft and related trade workers (25%). Where there are known medical reason(s) for sales workers to have sight problems⁸, there are however, established facts that relate sight issues with occupations that expose people to toxins, dust, buff, etc.

⁸ Sales workers, among other occupations, are known to suffer from sight problems, repetitive motion injuries that lead to carpal tunnel syndrome and back injuries, and ear and skin infections, etc. - Holtz, Carol; Global Health Care: Issues and Policies; Jones & Bartlett Learning, 2008

Table 5.4.5h: Correlation between disabilities and occupations

Occupation Groups	Disabilities							Total
	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking	Self-care	Memory	Depression	
Armed forces occupations	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Managers	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Professionals	2.61	0.44	0.05	0.33	0.04	0.29	0.16	3.93
Technicians and associate professionals	0.29	0.07	0.02	0.05	-	0.04	0.01	0.49
Clerical support workers	0.15	0.02	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.19
Service and sales workers	12.25	3.10	1.13	2.80	0.24	3.08	1.65	24.24
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1.59	0.52	0.10	0.22	0.05	0.31	0.18	2.97
Craft and related trades workers	12.19	3.66	1.07	3.26	0.22	3.18	1.17	24.75
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4.57	1.42	0.49	0.92	0.11	1.46	0.69	9.65
Elementary occupations	15.26	5.43	2.03	3.89	0.58	4.29	2.25	33.74
Total	48.93	14.67	4.90	11.48	1.25	12.65	6.12	100

5.4.6 PREGNANCIES AND BIRTHS

A total of 6,154 females gave birth in the last two years. 13.5% of these mothers did not have medical check-up during their pregnancies and another 21.79% mothers have since then stopped breast-feeding their children. Encouragingly though, 45.66% females did have check-ups during their pregnancies and 37.37% of the mothers are still breast-feeding their children.

Table 5.4.6a: Distribution of pregnancies and related practices, by district

(as a percentage of women who gave birth in the last two years)

District	Pregnancies, Medical Check-ups and Breastfeeding				
	Gave birth	Had Medical check-up	No Medical check-up	Still breast feeding	Not Breast feeding
Pishin	1.53	1.14	0.39	0.99	0.54
Quetta	21.97	7.41	2.49	6.42	3.48
Charsadda	0.10	0.10	-	0.02	0.08
D. I. Khan	0.50	0.34	0.16	0.36	0.15
Haripur	2.60	2.52	0.08	1.33	1.27
Kohat	3.23	2.91	0.32	2.36	0.88
Lakki Marwat	0.37	0.34	0.03	0.28	0.10
Mansehra	1.14	0.97	0.16	0.60	0.54
Mardan	1.58	1.43	0.15	1.07	0.50
Nowshera	2.91	2.58	0.32	1.53	1.38

Table 5.4.6a: Distribution of pregnancies and related practices, by district

(as a percentage of women who gave birth in the last two years)

District	Pregnancies, Medical Check-ups and Breastfeeding				
	Gave birth	Had Medical check-up	No Medical check-up	Still breast feeding	Not Breast feeding
Peshawar	34.76	14.79	3.36	10.25	7.91
Swabi	1.75	1.69	0.06	0.80	0.96
Attock	1.27	0.93	0.34	0.83	0.44
Chakwal	0.34	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.16
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	0.80	0.68	0.11	0.45	0.34
Rawalpindi	0.97	0.81	0.16	0.65	0.32
Karachi East	0.24	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.05
Malir	17.32	5.04	3.51	6.48	2.05
Islamabad	6.61	1.71	1.59	2.65	0.65
Total	100	45.66	13.50	37.37	21.79

The births of these children, however, were overseen by unskilled individuals in 75.5% of the pregnancies. Skilled birth attendants were only present in 13.24% of the deliveries that took place in the last two years. The unskilled attendants comprise of female family members who might not have been trained in delivering pregnancies. Such cases were reported in high numbers in Peshawar (25.61%), Quetta (18.98%) and Malir (13.78%) districts.

92.15% pregnancies were handled by unskilled attendants in Pishin while this number was lowest in Swabi (25.93%). The highest numbers of pregnancies delivered by skilled birth attendants were in Charsadda (50%), Mardan (38.14%), Mianwali (34.69%) and Mansehra (31.43%) districts.

Table 5.4.6b: Distribution of pregnancies and related practices, by district

(as a percentage of women who gave birth in the last two years)

District	Skill level of birth attendants			Total
	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	
Pishin	0.05	0.06	1.41	1.53
Quetta	1.17	1.82	18.98	21.97
Charsadda	0.05	0.05	-	0.10
D. I. Khan	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.50
Haripur	0.32	0.23	2.05	2.60
Kohat	0.54	0.21	2.49	3.23
Lakki Marwat	0.05	0.03	0.29	0.37
Mansehra	0.36	0.18	0.60	1.14
Mardan	0.60	0.31	0.67	1.58

Table 5.4.6b: Distribution of pregnancies and related practices, by district

(as a percentage of women who gave birth in the last two years)

District	Skill level of birth attendants			Total
	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	
Nowshera	0.68	0.93	1.30	2.91
Peshawar	6.63	2.52	25.61	34.76
Swabi	0.54	0.76	0.45	1.75
Attock	0.31	0.37	0.58	1.27
Chakwal	0.06	0.10	0.18	0.34
Kasur	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	0.28	0.18	0.34	0.80
Rawalpindi	0.23	0.28	0.47	0.97
Karachi East	-	0.05	0.19	0.24
Malir	0.81	2.73	13.78	17.32
Islamabad	0.54	0.41	5.67	6.61
Total	13.24	11.26	75.50	100

5.4.7 MORTALITY RATES

5.4.7.1 CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR) AND CRUDE BIRTH RATES (CBR)

Figure 5.4.7a illustrates the CDR⁹ and CBR¹⁰ by sex for the Afghans living in Pakistan. The overall CDR is 6.5 per thousand people. The CDR for males is far higher at 7.24 than it is for the females at 5.7.

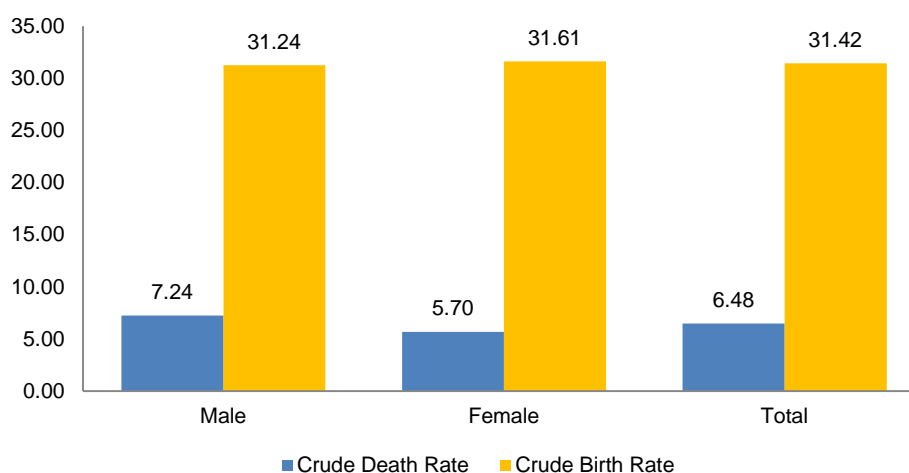


Figure 5.4.7a: Comparison of CDR and CBR

⁹ Crude Death Rate (CDR) = (number of deaths during time period) / (total population) X 1,000

¹⁰ Crude Birth Rate (CBR) = (number of live births during time period) / (total population) X 1,000

CDR is one of the oldest measures for the health of a population in a given geographic area and is used to gauge progress or lack thereof in health. Karachi East with the CDR of 8.92 clearly indicates lack of basic health facilities for the Afghans living in that district. The same can be inferred for Afghans living in districts with CDRs above 7.

The 3.77 CDR for Haripur on the other hand depicts access to better medical / health care than any other district where the Afghans have made their homes. The analysis also reveals that the CDR is higher for males across most districts. The districts where the CDR for females is higher than that for the males are Attock, Chakwal and Rawalpindi.

Table 5.4.7a: Crude death and birth rates by sex and districts

District	Crude death rates			Crude birth rates		
	Sex			Sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pishin	8.73	6.38	7.59	26.11	29.02	27.52
Quetta	7.01	5.32	6.18	27.80	29.21	28.49
Charsadda	7.47	4.42	5.96	36.79	34.29	35.55
D. I. Khan	9.41	5.64	7.57	30.96	24.17	27.65
Haripur	3.99	3.54	3.77	29.72	28.99	29.37
Kohat	7.39	5.75	6.58	35.80	34.37	35.10
Lakki Marwat	8.21	6.88	7.56	31.81	28.35	30.11
Mansehra	7.40	6.74	7.08	28.57	31.23	29.88
Mardan	6.13	5.61	5.88	32.03	31.21	31.62
Nowshera	6.82	5.23	6.03	35.36	32.54	33.96
Peshawar	8.54	6.74	7.65	32.14	32.27	32.21
Swabi	5.51	3.92	4.72	29.96	30.28	30.12
Attock	6.01	5.82	5.92	28.53	29.23	28.88
Chakwal	6.87	8.30	7.56	35.23	38.28	36.71
Kasur	15.87	0.00	7.52	31.25	57.14	44.78
Mianwali	9.00	5.29	7.16	31.44	37.16	34.27
Rawalpindi	4.88	5.87	5.36	31.87	30.55	31.22
Karachi East	10.72	7.08	8.92	40.91	32.79	36.91
Malir	5.47	3.54	4.53	33.66	36.98	35.27
Islamabad	8.32	4.64	6.52	32.09	32.03	32.06
Total	7.24	5.70	6.48	31.24	31.61	31.42

The CDR for males is quite close to the CDR for the whole world which is about 8.37 (2009 value) and is reportedly higher than the Pakistan CDR of 6.92 (July 2011 estimates¹¹). The overall CBR computes at 31.42% and this value is nearly the same for males and females. CBR is generally higher

¹¹ http://www.indexmundi.com/pakistan/death_rate.html as on Jan 12, 2012 at 0217

for males than for females across all districts. However, the CBR for both males and females is highest in the Karachi East and Chakwal, and lowest in D. I. Khan and Pishin districts.

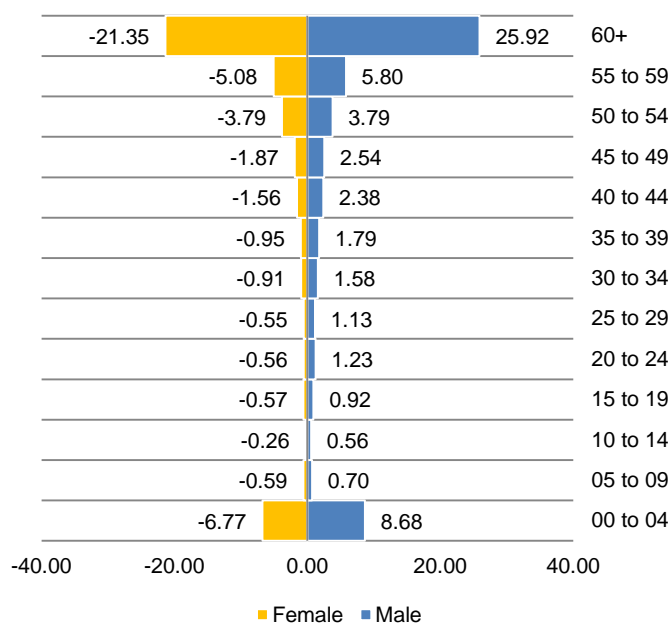
5.4.7.2 AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATE

A considerably high mortality rate of 47.27 is observed in the 60 and above age bracket. On the other hand a relatively low mortality rate of 15.45 is prevalent amongst children of 0 to 4 years of age. The lowest rate of 0.81 is observed for the 10 to 14 year age group. In depth analysis depicts that the mortality rate is higher in the younger and senior age groups. Figure 5.4.7b illustrates this fact.

Table 5.4.7b: Age-specific mortality¹² rates / 1000

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
00 to 04	8.68	6.77	15.45
05 to 09	0.70	0.59	1.28
10 to 14	0.56	0.26	0.81
15 to 19	0.92	0.57	1.48
20 to 24	1.23	0.56	1.79
25 to 29	1.13	0.55	1.68
30 to 34	1.58	0.91	2.48
35 to 39	1.79	0.95	2.74
40 to 44	2.38	1.56	3.94
45 to 49	2.54	1.87	4.41
50 to 54	3.79	3.79	7.58
55 to 59	5.80	5.08	10.88
60+	25.92	21.35	47.27
Overall	3.63	2.77	6.40

Figure 5.4.7b: Mortality age pyramid



5.4.7.3 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATES

The infant and child mortality rates¹³ per 1,000 births reported during the survey of the Afghan households in Pakistan were 60.47 and 13.21 respectively. These rates are lower when compared to the prevailing IMR (62.36) and CMR (32.31) of Pakistan.

The infant mortality rate is higher for male infants as compared to females and highest in the districts of Karachi East (111.11%), Lakki Marwat (89.55%), Mansehra (85.24%) and Pishin (79.97%). In contrast, the districts of Charsadda, Haripur and Swabi recorded a little over half of the overall Afghan IMR.

¹² Age-specific Death Rate = (number of deaths among persons of a given age group) / (population of persons in given age group) X 1,000

¹³ Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) = the number of deaths of babies under one year of age per 1,000 live births per year
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) = the number deaths per 1,000 children under age five

Table 5.4.7c: Infant mortality rate under one year

District	Males		Females		Total		Infant Mortality Rate / thousand
	Alive	Dead	Alive	Dead	Alive	Dead	
Pishin	646	67	677	48	1,323	115	79.97
Quetta	2,043	151	2,068	83	4,111	234	53.86
Charsadda	119	8	109	2	228	10	42.02
D. I. Khan	93	4	69	3	162	7	41.42
Haripur	822	35	773	27	1,595	62	37.42
Kohat	1,303	101	1,208	61	2,511	162	60.61
Lakki Marwat	164	16	141	14	305	30	89.55
Mansehra	778	86	821	63	1,599	149	85.24
Mardan	436	19	414	27	850	46	51.34
Nowshera	1,170	81	1,056	61	2,226	142	59.97
Peshawar	4,551	361	4,444	269	8,995	630	65.45
Swabi	1,034	55	1,017	31	2,051	86	40.24
Attock	382	31	389	33	771	64	76.65
Chakwal	315	24	321	20	636	44	64.71
Kasur	2	-	4	-	6	-	0.00
Mianwali	275	25	318	8	593	33	52.72
Rawalpindi	289	14	267	15	556	29	49.57
Karachi East	54	7	42	5	96	12	111.11
Malir	687	46	712	27	1,399	73	49.59
Islamabad	319	30	305	14	624	44	66.87
Total	15,482	1,161	15,155	811	30,637	1,972	60.47

Table 5.4.7d: Child mortality rate under five years

District	Males		Females		Total		Child Mortality Rate / thousand
	Alive	Dead	Alive	Dead	Alive	Dead	
Pishin	5,205	123	5,041	98	10,246	221	21.11
Quetta	15,706	216	15,239	158	30,945	374	11.94
Charsadda	738	10	669	8	1,407	18	12.63
D. I. Khan	671	13	627	5	1,298	18	13.68
Haripur	5,726	54	5,502	54	11,228	108	9.53
Kohat	7,987	122	7,743	88	15,730	210	13.17
Lakki Marwat	1,150	19	1,071	15	2,221	34	15.08
Mansehra	5,803	107	5,780	79	11,583	186	15.80
Mardan	2,850	28	2,854	37	5,704	65	11.27
Nowshera	7,672	101	7,366	87	15,038	188	12.35

Table 5.4.7d: Child mortality rate under five years

District	Males		Females		Total		Child Mortality Rate / thousand
	Alive	Dead	Alive	Dead	Alive	Dead	
Peshawar	29,650	458	28,401	378	58,051	836	14.20
Swabi	7,515	83	7,383	53	14,898	136	9.05
Attock	2,738	37	2,684	36	5,422	73	13.28
Chakwal	2,105	31	1,990	35	4,095	66	15.86
Kasur	12	0	20	0	32	0	0.00
Mianwali	1,937	37	1,881	13	3,818	50	12.93
Rawalpindi	1,995	20	1,937	26	3,932	46	11.56
Karachi East	294	9	293	6	587	15	24.92
Malir	4,691	66	4,616	39	9,307	105	11.16
Islamabad	2,111	39	2,061	19	4,172	58	13.71
Total	106,556	1,573	103,158	1,234	209,714	2,807	13.21

5.4.8 DISABILITY

A total of 103,418 individuals reported suffering from some form of disability to varying degrees. Sight is by far the largest (44.71%) form of disability afflicting the Afghan populace followed by Hearing (16.80%). Disabilities with walking and ability to remember are slightly lower at 11.53% and 11.25% respectively.

Table 5.4.8a: Distribution of disabled population by districts

(as a percentage of total disabled population)

District	Disability							Total
	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking	Self-care	Remembering	Depression	
Pishin	1.60	0.56	0.13	0.45	0.14	0.25	0.23	3.36
Quetta	3.55	1.62	0.47	1.61	0.36	0.80	0.27	8.67
Charsadda	0.27	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.67
D. I. Khan	0.42	0.16	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.90
Haripur	3.41	1.23	0.43	0.77	0.16	0.79	0.19	7.00
Kohat	3.76	1.32	0.50	0.85	0.29	0.57	0.33	7.62
Lakki Marwat	0.70	0.22	0.08	0.14	0.05	0.08	0.05	1.32
Mansehra	2.64	1.25	0.47	0.67	0.16	0.71	0.32	6.22
Mardan	1.38	0.60	0.26	0.31	0.15	0.31	0.20	3.22
Nowshera	2.49	1.07	0.51	0.66	0.26	0.75	0.32	6.05
Peshawar	16.81	5.96	3.15	3.86	1.30	5.43	2.07	38.57
Swabi	2.74	1.14	0.49	0.65	0.22	0.64	0.42	6.29
Attock	1.03	0.30	0.12	0.27	0.06	0.19	0.09	2.06

Table 5.4.8a: Distribution of disabled population by districts

(as a percentage of total disabled population)

District	Disability							Total
	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking	Self-care	Remembering	Depression	
Chakwal	0.70	0.25	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.11	0.02	1.38
Kasur	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02
Mianwali	0.85	0.21	0.09	0.16	0.05	0.10	0.01	1.46
Rawalpindi	0.65	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.07	0.12	0.09	1.40
Karachi East	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	0.12
Malir	0.79	0.31	0.11	0.29	0.10	0.10	0.03	1.73
Islamabad	0.86	0.28	0.11	0.28	0.09	0.16	0.16	1.93
Total	44.71	16.80	7.20	11.53	3.59	11.25	4.92	100

The distribution in Table 5.4.8a shows a higher concentration of people with disabilities in Peshawar (38.57%) followed by Quetta (8.67%), Kohat (7.62%) and Haripur (7%) districts.

Like chronic diseases, multiple disabilities are also quite common among the surveyed population. The combination of Sight and Hearing disabilities are most common at 20% followed by trouble with walking and ability to care for ones' self at 17.41%.

Table 5.4.8b: Distribution of multiple disabilities

Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking	Self-care	Remembering	Depression	Total
Seeing	74.05	9.24	1.18	5.86	1.97	5.65	2.04	100
Hearing	20.08	60.50	5.31	5.36	2.21	4.88	1.65	100
Speaking	5.64	11.66	56.85	9.63	7.41	6.57	2.25	100
Walking	16.73	7.04	5.77	54.54	7.90	6.11	1.90	100
Self-care	12.38	6.41	9.77	17.41	37.40	12.15	4.47	100
Remembering	16.43	6.52	4.00	6.22	5.62	54.17	7.04	100
Depression	13.42	4.98	3.09	4.37	4.67	15.90	53.57	100

Table 5.4.8c presents an overview of the disabilities of the population by age group. 11% of the children aged 5-14 years suffer from sight, hearing and speech impairments. Adults, at a significantly higher ratio mainly suffer from sight, hearing, mobility, and memory related problems and from depression.

Table 5.4.8c: Distribution of disabilities by age group

Age Group	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking	Self-care	Memory	Depression	Total
Infants (0 to 4)	0.60	0.95	0.34	0.21	-	-	-	2.10
Children (5 to 14)	3.38	3.66	3.88	1.81	0.76	0.49	0.15	14.13
Youth (15 to 24)	3.14	2.29	1.57	1.51	0.65	2.01	0.92	12.09

Table 5.4.8c: Distribution of disabilities by age group

Age Group	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking	Self-care	Memory	Depression	Total
Adults (25 to 59)	23.30	5.42	1.10	4.74	1.00	6.84	3.26	45.66
Elderly (60 and above)	14.28	4.48	0.30	3.26	1.17	1.92	0.60	26.02
Total	44.71	16.80	7.20	11.53	3.59	11.25	4.92	100

5.4.9 ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

One of the factors determining the overall health of a community is the availability of health facilities within easily reachable distances. For 83% of the Afghan community this distance is no more than 30 minutes. However, only 10% households have access to a health facility within their communities. As an overall indicator, an increase in health facilities within the communities would greatly affect the health of the local residents.

Table 5.4.9a: Distribution of access to health facility by district

(as a percentage of total households)

District	Time to Reach health Facility							No Response	Total
	No time	<15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	One to two hours	More than two hours	Don't know		
Pishin	0.48	2.59	1.43	0.91	0.14	0.02	-	-	5.57
Quetta	3.17	6.87	3.79	1.03	0.18	0.03	0.01	-	15.07
Charsadda	0.03	0.20	0.31	0.15	0.01	-	-	-	0.69
D. I. Khan	-	0.08	0.30	0.14	0.03	-	-	-	0.56
Haripur	0.91	3.71	1.23	0.21	-	-	-	-	6.08
Kohat	0.23	2.10	2.90	1.42	0.30	0.06	-	-	7.01
Lakki Marwat	0.01	0.15	0.38	0.20	0.05	0.01	-	-	0.80
Mansehra	0.44	1.69	2.20	1.15	0.36	0.04	-	-	5.89
Mardan	0.17	0.67	0.82	0.65	0.21	0.03	-	0.01	2.56
Nowshera	0.20	1.99	2.28	1.16	0.29	-	0.04	0.01	5.97
Peshawar	2.58	13.71	8.19	2.99	0.49	0.08	0.02	0.02	28.08
Swabi	0.39	2.05	2.59	1.31	0.19	0.02	-	-	6.55
Attock	0.09	1.32	1.00	0.34	0.04	0.01	0.01	-	2.82
Chakwal	0.01	0.77	0.60	0.10	0.02	-	-	-	1.50
Kasur	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Mianwali	0.03	0.36	0.83	0.40	0.08	-	-	-	1.71
Rawalpindi	0.20	1.04	0.40	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	1.70
Karachi East	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.02	-	-	-	0.30
Malir	0.82	1.24	1.80	0.96	0.15	0.02	0.01	-	5.00
Islamabad	0.25	0.80	0.53	0.33	0.19	0.01	-	-	2.11
Total	10.03	41.46	31.68	13.58	2.74	0.35	0.11	0.05	100

As a comparison, Table 5.4.9b highlights the districts with the most households within easy reach of a health facility. Haripur (96%), Quetta (91%), Chakwal (91%) and Rawalpindi (97%) have the most number of households reporting 30 minutes or less travel time to reach the nearest health facility.

Table 5.4.9b: Distribution of access to health facility by district

(as a percentage of district households)

District	Time to Reach health Facility							No Response	Total
	No time	<15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	One to two hours	More than two hours	Don't know		
Pishin	8.61	46.54	25.59	16.41	2.50	0.30	0.03	0.01	100
Quetta	21.01	45.57	25.18	6.82	1.17	0.19	0.05	0.01	100
Charsadda	4.06	28.53	45.30	21.05	0.85	-	0.21	-	100
D. I. Khan	0.79	14.30	53.64	25.56	5.30	0.40	-	-	100
Haripur	15.00	61.06	20.30	3.53	0.07	0.04	-	-	100
Kohat	3.25	29.97	41.32	20.26	4.25	0.85	0.05	0.03	100
Lakki Marwat	0.92	18.20	47.43	25.00	6.71	1.75	-	-	100
Mansehra	7.46	28.71	37.33	19.57	6.13	0.69	0.05	0.05	100
Mardan	6.64	26.29	32.09	25.34	8.11	1.18	0.06	0.29	100
Nowshera	3.36	33.35	38.17	19.43	4.79	0.07	0.67	0.15	100
Peshawar	9.20	48.83	29.17	10.64	1.76	0.27	0.07	0.06	100
Swabi	6.01	31.24	39.50	20.05	2.84	0.27	0.06	0.03	100
Attock	3.35	46.88	35.41	12.07	1.55	0.42	0.24	0.08	100
Chakwal	0.54	51.26	40.03	6.45	1.13	0.30	0.10	0.20	100
Kasur	-	90.48	-	9.52	-	-	-	-	100
Mianwali	1.51	21.10	48.81	23.44	4.83	0.13	0.04	0.13	100
Rawalpindi	11.64	61.31	23.45	3.17	0.39	-	-	0.04	100
Karachi East	4.61	31.31	33.50	24.27	5.58	0.73	-	-	100
Malir	16.48	24.79	35.91	19.21	2.91	0.43	0.27	0.01	100
Islamabad	11.74	37.98	25.16	15.48	8.91	0.59	0.03	0.10	100
Total	10.03	41.46	31.68	13.58	2.74	0.35	0.11	0.05	100

5.5 Mobility

5.5.1 PLACE OF ORIGIN AND YEAR OF MOVEMENT

74% of the Afghan refugees were born in Pakistan whereas 26% were born in Afghanistan. Across the area types, 51% were born in urban areas, whereas 23% and 26% were born in rural and camp areas respectively. Births in the Peshawar and Quetta district were 35% and 23% respectively. 72% of the births in Afghanistan occurred in the provinces of Nangrahar, Kunduz, Kabul, Jowzjan, Baghlan and Ghazni.

Table 5.5.1a: Distribution of Afghans by ethnicity and year of migration

(as a percentage of ethnic population)

Year of Migration	Ethnicity													No Response	Total
	Pash tun	Tajik	Uzbek	Hazara	Turkman	Baloch	Persian / Farsiwan	Arab	Chahar Aimak	Kirghiz	Nuristani	Pashai	Other		
Before 1979	39	12	9	1	14	17	25	23	-	68	37	29	34	11	35
1980 to 1985	45	48	58	6	57	63	38	55	-	10	35	50	41	30	45
1986 to 1990	4	13	15	6	12	7	8	4	-	-	1	5	6	3	5
1991 to 1995	2	10	6	17	9	3	9	3	50	-	3	4	5	1	3
1996 to 2000	1	8	6	42	5	3	7	4	-	15	3	3	4	5	3
2001 to 2005	1	3	2	17	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2006 to 2011	-	2	2	9	1	1	2	1	50	-	-	-	1	-	1
No Response	8	5	3	1	2	3	8	8	-	8	22	9	7	51	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The majority of Afghan households (90%) have moved to Pakistan between the years 1979-1985. These were the major years of movement for all ethnicities except for the Hazaras whose major influx started in the years 1991-2000 and continues till today. There has been a significant decline in Afghan movement into Pakistan after the year 2000.

Table 5.5.1b: Distribution of Afghans by age group and country of birth

(as a percentage of respective country of birth)

Country of Birth	Age Groups					Total
	Infants (0 to 4)	Children (5 to 14)	Youth (15 to 24)	Adults (25 to 59)	Elderly (Over 60)	
Pakistan	99.06	97.61	88.58	26.46	5.65	73.67
Afghanistan	0.84	2.30	11.25	73.35	94.10	26.19
Other	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.18	0.24	0.14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

There have been four major periods of movement for the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Significant movements at the time of the coalition forces invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 have been into the districts of Quetta and Peshawar.

5.5.2 REASON FOR CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE

For majority of the Afghans, Malir (40.8%) and Quetta (27.27%) remain the popular destinations in their search for employment (Table 5.5.2). Households tend to move towards Peshawar in case of issues such as Housing (85.93%), Joining Family (67.91%) and Marriage (65.97%). Floods of 2010 resulted in migrations to Nowshera (44.29%) and Peshawar (52.55%) districts. Camp closures have

also forced the internal migrations of Afghans in to Peshawar. By and large Peshawar remains the focal point for all Afghan financial and cultural activities.

Table 5.5.2: Distribution of Afghans by reason for movement and district

(as a percentage of responses for each reason)

District	Reason of movement other than Original Migration						
	Housing	Joining family	Marriage	Employment	Camp closure	Flood 2010	Other reasons
Pishin	0.62	1.42	0.61	2.38	0.88	-	6.01
Quetta	0.28	6.09	2.61	27.27	1.57	-	17.06
Charsadda	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.36	0.35	0.85
D. I. Khan	0.59	1.45	1.36	1.00	1.13	-	1.67
Haripur	4.36	2.32	6.84	0.10	0.43	-	2.98
Kohat	0.63	0.94	1.31	0.49	0.82	-	3.01
Lakki Marwat	0.45	0.72	1.35	0.29	1.36	-	1.02
Mansehra	1.41	5.99	9.30	0.87	1.07	0.15	2.22
Mardan	0.50	0.18	0.29	0.51	2.28	-	1.31
Nowshera	2.41	3.03	1.81	1.45	6.86	44.28	2.82
Peshawar	85.93	67.91	65.97	11.08	71.68	52.55	35.93
Swabi	0.89	0.66	0.43	1.49	2.82	1.11	1.96
Attock	0.41	2.19	0.48	2.72	2.77	1.56	0.58
Chakwal	0.70	1.14	1.96	4.02	0.85	-	1.49
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	-	1.99	0.71	1.31	0.01	-	0.15
Rawalpindi	0.22	2.24	0.64	3.01	1.56	-	0.95
Karachi East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malir	0.04	0.77	4.11	40.80	1.83	-	16.31
Islamabad	0.48	0.88	0.17	1.14	1.73	-	3.66
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.5.3 OBSTACLES IN RETURN

The analysis in Table 5.5.3a shows that lack of security (42.73%) and the fear about how livelihood will be achieved (27.58%) remain the two main potential issues facing Afghans upon return to their homeland. These two obstacles are quite a deterring factor. Housing and the lack of facilities is the next set of challenges foreseen by the respondents. Surprisingly, personal enmity, otherwise thought of as a major concern, is in fact not seen as an obstacle by the majority of the respondents.

Table 5.5.3a: Distribution of responses by obstacles in return and district
(as a percentage of total responses)

District	Obstacles to Return						Total
	Lack of security	Personal enmity	Livelihood	Housing	Lack of facilities	Other reasons	
Pishin	4.32	0.73	0.45	0.17	0.21	0.02	5.91
Quetta	9.41	0.21	4.65	1.26	2.96	0.02	18.51
Charsadda	0.35	0.01	0.22	0.14	0.19	-	0.91
D. I. Khan	0.25	0.01	0.17	0.08	0.05	-	0.56
Haripur	4.30	0.11	1.90	0.55	1.27	0.01	8.14
Kohat	2.87	0.10	1.64	0.77	0.78	-	6.17
Lakki Marwat	0.34	0.02	0.23	0.12	0.08	-	0.79
Mansehra	3.78	0.22	1.16	0.64	0.37	0.01	6.19
Mardan	1.25	0.04	0.72	0.41	0.56	-	2.98
Nowshera	1.82	0.06	1.65	0.77	1.04	0.01	5.35
Peshawar	6.08	0.24	8.60	4.47	4.45	0.05	23.88
Swabi	3.21	0.10	1.98	1.14	1.63	-	8.06
Attock	0.74	0.03	0.89	0.47	0.32	-	2.46
Chakwal	0.36	0.04	0.07	0.01	-	-	0.49
Kasur	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Mianwali	0.20	-	0.26	0.31	0.06	-	0.83
Rawalpindi	0.41	0.03	0.47	0.27	0.11	-	1.29
Karachi East	0.14	-	0.08	0.03	0.05	-	0.31
Malir	2.08	0.06	1.88	0.46	0.80	0.02	5.30
Islamabad	0.82	0.05	0.54	0.27	0.17	0.01	1.85
Total	42.73	2.05	27.58	12.34	15.13	0.16	100

Looking at the distribution of responses within the district totals, Afghans living in the districts of Quetta, Peshawar and Pishin perceive lack of security in Afghanistan (presently) as the major obstacle. On the other hand, respondents from Peshawar and Quetta seem to agree, more than others that lack of livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan is the reasons they would rather stay in Pakistan.

Table 5.5.3b presents a distributive analysis for these obstacles as a percentage of total households for each district. The analysis clarifies the understanding that these two obstacles are commonly seen across most districts. Clearly this finding highlights the need to find appropriate durable solutions for integration and/or resettlement elsewhere.

Table 5.5.3b: Distribution of households reporting lack of security and livelihood by district

Districts	Total HH	Lack of Security and Livelihood					
		Lack of Security		Lack of Livelihood		Total	
		N	%of HH	N	%of HH	N	%of HH
Pishin	7,549	7,072	94	1,492	20	7,178	95
Quetta	20,413	19,255	94	14,180	69	20,174	99
Charsadda	936	864	92	746	80	932	100
D. I. Khan	755	631	84	501	66	743	98
Haripur	8,233	7,434	90	5,614	68	8,085	98
Kohat	9,495	7,125	75	5,181	55	8,801	93
Lakki Marwat	1,088	878	81	687	63	1,048	96
Mansehra	7,975	7,335	92	3,614	45	7,689	96
Mardan	3,465	2,856	82	2,351	68	3,371	97
Nowshera	8,092	5,563	69	5,103	63	7,141	88
Peshawar	38,041	19,574	51	28,027	74	33,664	88
Swabi	8,868	7,896	89	6,341	72	8,785	99
Attock	3,818	2,339	61	2,800	73	3,451	90
Chakwal	2,031	1,618	80	323	16	1,907	94
Kasur	21	17	81	19	90	20	95
Mianwali	2,317	902	39	732	32	1,537	66
Rawalpindi	2,303	1,377	60	1,449	63	1,985	86
Karachi East	412	288	70	279	68	348	84
Malir	6,778	5,655	83	5,109	75	6,345	94
Islamabad	2,862	2,161	76	1,713	60	2,664	93
Overall	135,452	100,840	74	86,261	64	125,868	93

5.5.4 PUSH-PULL FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINED RETURN

Table 5.5.4a describes the distribution of the 2,436 households that stated a reason for one or all members to have ever returned to Afghanistan.

Each household was allowed to state up to five reasons for returning to their homeland, without any particular priority associated with any of the reasons. Most prominent (22.69%) amongst the reasons cited was the expectation that the household representative, head and/or members would find suitable livelihood / employment back home in Afghanistan. The next prominent reason to return was the need for cash from voluntary repatriation (15.14%) in Pakistan and housing problems (10.27%).

Table 5.5.4a: Household distribution by reason for returning to Afghanistan

Reasons	Five Options					Overall
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Livelihood/employment in Afghanistan	20.68	0.89	0.70	0.32	0.10	22.69
Needed cash from voluntary repatriation	7.21	3.66	2.15	1.41	0.70	15.14
Family ties (not marriage) in Afghanistan	3.95	2.94	0.79	0.06	-	7.73
Camp closure in Pakistan	3.58	1.29	0.62	0.26	0.44	6.20
Other housing problems in Pakistan	3.10	3.58	2.34	1.05	0.20	10.27
Other reason	2.36	2.54	2.05	0.81	1.29	9.04
Loss of livelihood/employment in Pakistan	2.34	3.44	1.59	0.87	0.22	8.46
Marriage into household in Afghanistan	2.13	1.43	0.08	0.14	0.02	3.81
Risk of deportation from Pakistan	0.93	1.33	0.85	0.56	0.26	3.93
Collect income from rent / other assets in Afghanistan	0.64	0.62	0.28	0.34	0.38	2.28
No Response	0.62	0.56	0.56	0.18	0.34	2.28
Personal enmity reasons	0.56	0.42	0.30	0.18	0.08	1.55
Because of conflict/fighting	0.44	0.60	0.34	0.36	0.34	2.09
Harassment by police/authorities in Pakistan	0.22	0.75	0.77	0.38	0.32	2.44
Harassment by Pakistani community	0.14	0.28	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.91
Because of natural disaster/calamity	0.14	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.97
Harassment by Afghan community in Pakistan	-	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.22
Total	49.05	24.65	13.83	7.33	5.13	100

Table 5.5.4b presents the analysis for the reasons the 2,436 Afghan households came back to Pakistan. Noticeably [continuing] conflict or insecurity in Afghanistan is cited as the top reason (21.04%).

The next set of significant reasons for return back to Pakistan were cited as housing problems in Afghanistan (18.93%), loss of livelihood or employment in Afghanistan (16.16%) and opportunities of livelihood or employment in Pakistan (15.83%).

These reasons for returning back to Pakistan also indicate that where the original motivations to return to Afghanistan were embedded in hope for these 2,436 households, the realities they faced there could not sustain the initial pull factor.

Table 5.5.4b: Household distribution by reason for returning to Afghanistan

Reasons	Five Options					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Conflict/insecurity in Afghanistan	18.76	0.99	0.76	0.29	0.23	21.04
Personal enmity in Afghanistan	2.46	2.15	0.08	0.04	0.06	4.79
Harassment by police/authorities in Afghanistan	0.68	1.47	0.85	0.08	-	3.08
Because of natural disaster/calamity	0.35	0.56	0.23	0.45	0.02	1.61

Table 5.5.4b: Household distribution by reason for returning to Afghanistan

Reasons	Five Options					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Loss of livelihood/employment in Afghanistan	8.47	4.79	1.78	0.52	0.60	16.16
Housing problems in Afghanistan	7.40	7.03	3.02	1.24	0.25	18.93
Livelihood/employment in Pakistan	4.98	5.37	3.43	1.49	0.56	15.83
Marriage into household in Pakistan	1.55	0.35	0.21	0.27	0.12	2.50
Family ties (not marriage) in Pakistan	2.21	0.58	0.91	0.76	0.58	5.04
Other reason	1.98	1.55	2.00	1.14	1.45	8.12
No Response	1.49	0.48	0.39	0.17	0.37	2.89
Total	50.34	25.32	13.66	6.45	4.24	100

Table 5.5.4c reveals the fact that a significant sub-population 16.46% of the total households surveyed indicated intent to return to Afghanistan. The analysis also shows that there are just 12,183 (people in question from the 2,436 households or 1.67% of the total households) that went and came back to Pakistan for reasons cited in Table 5.5.4b. Furthermore, there appears to be a notable distribution of households that frequently visit Afghanistan (26%) for one reason or another.

Table 5.5.4c: Distribution of Afghans by first entry and key mobility aspects

Repatriation and Return	Originally came to Pakistan during								HH (%)	POP (%)
	Before 1979	1980-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2011	No Response		
Intend to Return	5.05	6.85	0.98	0.61	0.58	0.27	0.21	1.91	16.46	16.74
Don't Intend to Return	25.70	34.85	3.89	2.69	2.46	0.99	0.69	10.83	82.10	81.91
Don't Know	0.20	0.65	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.12	1.44	1.35
Total	30.95	42.35	5.03	3.39	3.17	1.32	0.94	12.86	100	100
Did not return	30.45	41.69	4.90	3.30	3.10	1.28	0.91	12.69	98.33	98.75
Returned but came back	0.50	0.66	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.17	1.67	1.25
Total	30.95	42.35	5.03	3.39	3.17	1.32	0.94	12.86	100	100
Regularly Visit	9.11	11.69	1.07	0.77	0.59	0.22	0.14	2.60	26.19	7.87

When questioned about the kind of assistance potential returnees required to facilitate their return to their homeland, the significant needs stated was for employment opportunities (16%), freedom from foreign occupation (12%) and improvement in security conditions (11%).

These distributions on mobility push-pull factors can be also be interpreted as a case of lack of accurate information about the situations in Afghanistan. It also points to the communication gap between these potential returnees and the Afghan Government, who with the assistance of UNHCR and other international agencies is taking steps for sustainable reintegration; information gaps that can easily be bridged with wider and structured communication campaigns in Pakistan.

Socio-economic conditions affect push and pull factors. Comparing on the basis of MDG indicators (Table 5.5.4d) the surveyed Afghan population in Pakistan is not entirely worse off than their Pakistani hosts.

Table 5.5.4d: MDG based comparison between Afghans and their hosts

Indicator	Stats for Afghan population	Relevant value. for Pakistanis
Comparison for Goal 1.1		
<i>All value expressed as %ages / 10+ years</i>		
Population of working males (%)	19.21	74.52
Population of working females (%)	3.21	20.02
Average income PKR per day (m)	364.39	330.47
Average income PKR per day (f)	53.6	70.8
<i>Average income USD per day (m)</i>	4.05	3.79
<i>Average income USD per day (f)</i>	0.59	0.81
Average income per month per HH (PKR)	16,708.64	8,549.76
<i>Average income per month per HH (USD)</i>	185.75	98.08
Comparison for Goal 1.2		
<i>All value expressed as %ages</i>		
Labour Force Participation Rate (10+)	34.54	32.81
LFPR Males (10+)	58.23	49.63
LFPR Females (10+)	10.06	14.9
Comparison for Goals 2.1 and 3.1		
(5 -9 age group)		
Enrolment rate for primary education (M)	39	60
Enrolment rate for primary education (F)	18	53
Primary education completion (M)	-	71.5
Primary education completion (F)	-	51
Goals 4.1, 5.1, 6 and 7.3 respectively		
Infant Mortality Rate (last year basis) per 1,000	60.47	63.26
Maternal Mortality Rate (last year basis) per 100,000	-	260
Prevalence of chronic disease (population %)	3.49	0.1
% HH with facility of clean drinking water	25.36	65
Mobiles % HH	84.24	70
Computers % HH	6.52	14 (m) / 4 (f)
Average USD rate for 2011 was 89.95 ref. Xe.com as on Dec 30, 2011		

The differences in economic opportunities and participation in the labour force is understandable since Afghans in Pakistan, by and large, have limited access dictated by registrations. However, the glaring differences in daily wages, primary completion rate, and infant mortality and in the prevalence of disease indicate that significantly more effort is required to reduce the negative effects these

aspects have on the population. In spite of these differences, the prevailing economic factors indicate that the poor Afghan population would easily be motivated to return to their homelands if conditions in Afghanistan at least provided sustainable hope to start with.

5.6 Protection

The protection indicators of the Afghan population highlight a refugee population that is trying to cope with their changing situations as best as they can. Leaning heavily towards an ethnically Pashtun population, the Afghans like any refugee population have security issues and concerns regarding their ability to live comfortably in Pakistan and ultimately return to Afghanistan. While the good news is that not many Afghans have problems living in Pakistan, several households face mistreatment or fears of persecution.

This section covers several indicators that help identify problem areas and the concerns expressed by the surveyed population in order to help the Ministry of SAFRON and UNHCR develop a comprehensive protection strategy for the Afghans in Pakistan.

5.6.1 POLICE AND LEGAL SUPPORT

As refugees Afghan households have to contend with different situations involving the law and require police or legal support in such cases. Table 5.6.1 presents an overview of the past and present police and legal support required by the Afghans as reported by the respondents.

A total of 8,746 households identified ever or currently require police or legal support. Of these households, 33.42% or 2,923 households are currently in need of police or legal support compared to 66.58% households who needed police or legal support but never received any.

Of note are the larger numbers in Peshawar (20.60%), Quetta (21.18%), Chakwal (13.02%) and Haripur (9.43%).

Table 5.6.1: Distribution of households in need of police and legal support

(as a percentage of total households in need of police and legal support)

District	Police support needed		Legal support required		Total
	Past	Present	Past	Present	
Pishin	2.80	0.66	2.10	0.85	6.41
Quetta	4.53	4.89	6.19	5.57	21.18
Charsadda	-	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.13
D. I. Khan	0.22	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.43
Haripur	3.56	2.30	1.90	1.68	9.43
Kohat	1.33	0.47	1.23	0.78	3.81
Lakki Marwat	0.41	0.07	0.21	0.08	0.77
Mansehra	2.93	0.54	0.83	0.85	5.15
Mardan	0.65	0.18	0.59	0.83	2.26
Nowshera	1.66	0.64	1.11	0.88	4.29

Table 5.6.1: Distribution of households in need of police and legal support

(as a percentage of total households in need of police and legal support)

District	Police support needed		Legal support required		Total
	Past	Present	Past	Present	
Peshawar	11.32	2.55	3.49	3.25	20.60
Swabi	0.79	0.21	0.32	0.45	1.76
Attock	1.29	0.53	0.82	0.81	3.45
Chakwal	7.08	0.49	4.84	0.62	13.02
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	0.54	0.06	0.19	0.05	0.83
Rawalpindi	0.56	0.25	0.62	0.97	2.40
Karachi East	0.08	-	0.03	0.01	0.13
Malir	0.39	0.16	0.26	0.19	1.01
Islamabad	0.89	0.30	0.70	1.05	2.94
Total	41.01	14.38	25.57	19.04	100

5.6.2 MISSING, KIDNAPPED OR DETAINED PERSONS

A total of 534 individuals are reported detained, imprisoned, kidnapped or missing in the surveyed Afghans households. While 95.13% of these individuals are male, 26 females have been reported in such cases and more than half of these women (16) are missing.

Peshawar has the highest number (219) of detained, imprisoned, kidnapped or missing persons and accounts for nearly 41% of the total such cases. Another 20.9% (112) cases belong to Quetta.

Table 5.6.2: Distribution of Afghans by sex, status and district

District	Male				Female				Total
	Detained	Imprisoned	Kidnapped	Missing	Detained	Imprisoned	Kidnapped	Missing	
Pishin	19	-	2	19	-	-	-	-	40
Quetta	18	5	1	81	-	-	-	7	112
Charsadda	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
D. I. Khan	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Haripur	5	2	-	14	-	-	-	1	22
Kohat	8	3	-	7	-	-	1	1	20
Lakki Marwat	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mansehra	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Mardan	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	10
Nowshera	7	4	1	18	-	-	-	-	30

Table 5.6.2: Distribution of Afghans by sex, status and district

District	Male				Female				Total
	Detained	Imprisoned	Kidnapped	Missing	Detained	Imprisoned	Kidnapped	Missing	
Peshawar	29	36	7	135	-	4	3	5	219
Swabi	2	4	2	3	-	-	1	-	12
Attock	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	6
Chakwal	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	9
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	5
Rawalpindi	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	6
Karachi East	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Malir	1	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	14
Islamabad	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	1	10
Total	102	72	15	319	-	4	6	16	534

The individuals identified in Table 5.6.2 carry a certain degree of uncertainty as most households are reported to have been hesitant answering questions of such sensitive nature. However, as with all cases listed under protection, Ministry of SAFRON and UNHCR should further investigate these cases in order to establish the gravity of each case and hence determine the best response.

5.6.3 PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HARM

During the course of the survey, household representatives were asked to identify individuals who may have suffered serious physical or mental harm in Afghanistan or Pakistan and the reasons for such inflictions. The words ‘physical or mental harm’ were adopted from the definitions in the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook on ‘violence’ and ‘torture’¹⁴. Table 5.6.3 details the distribution of such individuals by district.

A total of 7,666 (or 0.78%) people out of the total population were reported having suffered serious physical or mental harm in either Afghanistan or Pakistan. While Peshawar by virtue of its large Afghan population has the highest number (28%) of such cases, Haripur follows closely with 1,783 (or 23.25%) individuals of all such reported cases. The primary reason for this high number is the 1,232 (or 16.07%) females who reported cases of physical or mental harm suffered while in Afghanistan.

¹⁴ UNHCR Resettlement Handbook, 2011, <http://www.unhcr.org/4a2ccf4c6.html>

Table 5.6.3a: Distribution of Afghans who suffered physical/mental harm by location, sex and district

District	Afghanistan		Pakistan		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Pishin	41	6	170	1	218
Quetta	264	299	85	32	680
Charsadda	-	1	1	-	2
D. I. Khan	6	29	10	2	47
Haripur	468	80	1,232	3	1,783
Kohat	164	201	78	7	450
Lakki Marwat	14	91	10	-	115
Mansehra	81	139	137	47	404
Mardan	73	119	8	2	202
Nowshera	146	97	125	44	412
Peshawar	924	606	422	200	2,152
Swabi	30	72	20	2	124
Attock	53	3	56	48	160
Chakwal	115	17	236	-	368
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	16	15	5	2	38
Rawalpindi	77	32	58	7	174
Karachi East	1	-	4	-	5
Malir	26	26	27	14	93
Islamabad	92	38	63	46	239
Total	2,591	1,871	2,747	457	7,666

The question on the type of harm inflicted was added after the rollout of the survey, due to which not everyone involved was able to identify the reason for their suffering. Of those who did (5,265) identify a reason 53.21% were subjected to harm by the police, authorities or while in detention in Pakistan; 67% of these were males. Incidentally the most number of females (332) who suffered similar harm were in Afghanistan at that time.

The case of harm inflicted by police covers 78.88% of all types of harm inflicted in Pakistan. This distribution is spread out over several types of harms in case of Afghanistan, but remains higher than the total cases of physical and mental harm on males.

Notably the suffering of Afghan females in Pakistan is much lower (252) than in their own country (1,337). They were however the worse off when it comes to harm from their own household members as compared to males; nearly three times as many females were physically or mentally harmed than males.

Table 5.6.3b: Distribution of Afghans who suffered physical or mental harm by country, sex and reason

Type of Harm Experienced	Afghanistan		Pakistan		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Harm inflicted by members of the same household or community	130	332	32	85	579
Harm inflicted by police, authorities or while in detention	526	374	1,879	23	2,802
Harm as a result of personal enmity, blood feud or land dispute	313	249	75	75	712
Harm as a result of ethnic, tribal or religious tension	234	187	41	22	484
Harm because of current or previous occupation, position or social status	107	24	17	5	153
Harm because of political affiliation	59	64	10	1	134
Other Causes	134	95	95	41	365
Don't Know	3	3	4	0	10
No Response	11	9	6	0	26
Total	1,517	1,337	2,159	252	5,265

The cases of physical or mental harm can be better understood if one takes into account the context of Pakistan as the host country to the largest refugee population in the world. None more so than the one solitary case of 67% of all harm inflicted by police and authorities on local Afghans in Haripur. This covers nearly 99% of all such reported cases from Haripur and 62% of similar cases overall. Why these people fall prey to physical or mental harm is something that needs to be investigated further by the UNHCR and its implementing partners so that case studies can be constructed and used as training material for the law enforcement agencies and camp administration.

Table 5.6.3c: Distribution of Afghans by type of harm and district

District	Type of Harm Experienced in Pakistan					Total
	Harm inflicted by members of the same household or community	Harm inflicted by police, authorities or while in detention	Harm as a result of personal enmity, blood feud or land dispute	Harm as a result of ethnic, tribal or religious tension	Other Causes	
Pishin	2	161	3	-	5	171
Quetta	12	23	14	32	7	88
Charsadda	-	-	-	-	1	1
D. I. Khan	1	9	-	1	1	12
Haripur	6	1,180	1	-	5	1,192
Kohat	-	9	7	-	16	32
Lakki Marwat	1	5	-	1	3	10
Mansehra	3	72	21	1	25	122
Mardan	-	-	-	-	2	2
Nowshera	21	78	8	5	11	123
Peshawar	64	168	74	16	59	381
Swabi	-	7	2	1	11	21
Attock	1	14	7	-	6	28

Table 5.6.3c: Distribution of Afghans by type of harm and district

District	Type of Harm Experienced in Pakistan					Total
	Harm inflicted by members of the same household or community	Harm inflicted by police, authorities or while in detention	Harm as a result of personal enmity, blood feud or land dispute	Harm as a result of ethnic, tribal or religious tension	Other Causes	
Chakwal	4	123	3	2	16	148
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	-	2	-	-	-	2
Rawalpindi	-	40	4	1	7	52
Karachi East	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malir	1	5	1	3	2	12
Islamabad	1	6	5	-	2	14
Total	117	1,902	150	63	179	2,411

5.6.4 DEPORTATION, HONOUR KILLING AND SERIOUS VIOLENCE

A total of 10,193 persons fear the risk of deportation, honour killing and severe violence. Male members of the households are more concerned about the threat posed from deportation (82.72%) and honour killing (61.23%) than females. However females are more worried about honour killing (62.48%) than other issues. Peshawar (32.88%), Mansehra (11%), Nowshera (10.79%) and Chakwal (10.14%) stand out as the major population centres for these concerns.

Table 5.6.4: Distribution of Afghans fearing deportation, honour killing and violence by sex and district

District	Deportation		Honour Killing		Severe Violence		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Pishin	17	-	26	13	4	2	62
Quetta	25	2	22	12	82	24	167
Charsadda	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
D. I. Khan	122	-	9	-	1	-	132
Haripur	10	2	203	44	30	18	307
Kohat	381	3	65	5	37	5	496
Lakki Marwat	123	1	-	-	-	2	126
Mansehra	63	127	614	206	87	24	1,121
Mardan	2	-	2	1	1	3	9
Nowshera	706	110	105	54	80	45	1,100
Peshawar	468	271	964	861	420	367	3,351
Swabi	3	-	11	-	7	1	22
Attock	30	2	230	147	59	11	479
Chakwal	684	21	229	48	47	5	1,034
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.6.4: Distribution of Afghans fearing deportation, honour killing and violence by sex and district

District	Deportation		Honour Killing		Severe Violence		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Mianwali	10	-	4	13	4	4	35
Rawalpindi	38	25	342	283	65	23	776
Karachi East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malir	51	3	-	9	5	13	81
Islamabad	91	23	332	304	78	64	892
Total	2,824	590	3,159	2,000	1,009	611	10,193

5.6.5 HOUSEHOLD CONCERNS

As a vital part of the protection section of the survey, respondents were asked about their three most important concerns of their households and they were asked to rank them in the order of importance. Male and females respondents replied separately to these questions.

Table 5.6.5: Distribution of responses to household concerns

Household Concerns	Male Responses			Female Responses		
	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority
Income / livelihood	49.82	7.35	4.7	55.11	9.64	5.88
Shelter	21.54	31.46	5.6	18.02	34.18	7.1
Health	11	17.99	16.63	10.64	16.72	17.72
Water supply	8.78	17.4	12.88	8.65	16.12	12.78
Electricity	1.8	6.66	9.42	1.33	4.74	8.22
Sanitation	1.04	4.83	9.5	0.97	4.27	8.92
Education	2.03	7.31	19.24	2.07	7.5	18.83
Security/safety	0.55	1.41	4.68	0.34	0.72	2.64
Food security	0.34	0.64	3.29	0.24	1.15	3.54
Registration	1.38	1.51	5.09	0.53	1.07	3.52
Deportation	0.07	0.23	1.31	0.1	0.21	1.38
Other	0.23	0.57	2.56	0.19	0.72	3.86
No concern	1.18	2.38	4.76	1.56	2.67	5.21
No Response	0.22	0.26	0.36	0.25	0.31	0.41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Distributive analysis shows that income and livelihood remain the primary household concerns for both male and female respondents. Almost half of the first priorities identified in both cases were income and livelihood.

Concerns regarding shelter were the second male priority most responded to (31.46%) and the second highest male concern (21.54%) as the first priority. Female respondents also chose shelter as the concern of the second highest priority (34.18%). Both male and female respondents identified health as the third most important concern.

5.6.6 CHILD AND FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

There are 4,373 households headed by children under the age of 18 and by women. Of these households, 17.49% of the child headed households do not have any source of income while 79.12% of them have a source of income but no incoming remittance. Table 5.6.6a and 5.6.6b present a distribution of these households by source of income and district.

Table 5.6.6a: Distribution of male child-headed households by revenue status and districts

District	No INC, no REM	No INC, yes REM	Yes INC, no REM	Yes INC and REM	Total (N)	Total (%)
Pishin	10	1	48	-	59	6.66
Quetta	11	-	88	6	105	11.85
Charsadda	4	-	11	-	15	1.69
D.I. Khan	1	-	5	-	6	0.68
Haripur	8	-	32	-	40	4.51
Kohat	14	-	52	-	66	7.45
Lakki Marwat	-	-	5	-	5	0.56
Mansehra	8	5	32	2	47	5.30
Mardan	15	-	16	-	31	3.50
Nowshera	13	-	53	-	66	7.45
Peshawar	32	2	140	9	183	20.65
Swabi	31	1	47	1	80	9.03
Attock	2	-	29	-	31	3.50
Chakwal	-	-	17	1	18	2.03
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	3	-	15	-	18	2.03
Rawalpindi	-	-	9	-	9	1.02
Karachi East	1	-	3	-	4	0.45
Malir	1	-	69	2	72	8.13
Islamabad	1	-	30	-	31	3.50
Total	155	9	701	21	886	100
Total %	17.49	1.02	79.12	2.37	100	

The households headed by females appear to be worse off when it comes to income sources. 29.28% of the female headed households indicate lack of any opportunity to earn income. Only 10.3% households have both a source of income and remittance coming in while 60.43% of the households

only make do with one revenue stream. Peshawar (34.61%) and Quetta (20.19%) districts account for nearly half of all such households.

Table 5.6.6b: Distribution of female-headed households by revenue status and districts

District	No INC, no REM	No INC, yes REM	Yes INC, no REM	Yes INC and REM	Total (N)	Total (%)
Pishin	53	1	86	6	146	4.19
Quetta	104	5	494	101	704	20.19
Charsadda	8	-	4	-	12	0.34
D.I. Khan	5	-	13	-	18	0.52
Haripur	99	4	97	31	231	6.62
Kohat	66	-	66	4	136	3.90
Lakki Marwat	7	-	4	-	11	0.32
Mansehra	46	23	43	13	125	3.58
Mardan	25	-	34	-	59	1.69
Nowshera	85	8	75	3	171	4.90
Peshawar	360	81	639	127	1,207	34.61
Swabi	57	-	36	2	95	2.72
Attock	21	8	47	9	85	2.44
Chakwal	11	-	14	1	26	0.75
Kasur	1	-	2	-	3	0.09
Mianwali	6	-	42	3	51	1.46
Rawalpindi	14	11	42	8	75	2.15
Karachi East	7	-	4	-	11	0.32
Malir	25	9	133	29	196	5.62
Islamabad	21	17	65	22	125	3.58
Total	1,021	167	1,940	359	3,487	100
Total %	29.28	4.79	55.64	10.30	100	

5.6.7 CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM DISEASES

A total of 687 children under the age of 15 are found to be suffering from one or more of the diseases as show in Table 5.6.7. Children in Peshawar account for nearly half of all children suffering from Hepatitis and Asthma. Kohat and Swabi districts also show a higher percentage of children suffering from Hepatitis and Asthma, which account for 83% of all diseases.

Table 5.6.7: Distribution of children suffering from diseases by type and district

District	Diabetes	Heart disease	Cancer	Hepatitis	Asthma	AIDS	Total
Pishin	0.15	0.44	-	0.15	1.16	-	1.89
Quetta	3.20	3.06	-	1.60	2.77	0.29	10.92
Charsadda	0.15	0.15	-	0.29	0.15	-	0.73
D.I. Khan	0.15	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.29
Haripur	2.47	2.91	0.44	1.89	2.33	-	10.04
Kohat	1.60	2.04	0.15	0.44	1.46	-	5.68
Lakki Marwat	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	-	0.29
Mansehra	0.58	0.73	-	0.44	1.46	-	3.20
Mardan	0.29	0.87	-	0.58	0.29	-	2.04
Nowshera	1.16	1.16	-	1.02	1.75	-	5.09
Peshawar	15.14	12.52	0.44	5.97	10.63	0.15	44.83
Swabi	0.29	1.46	-	0.87	0.87	-	3.49
Attock	0.44	0.44	-	0.44	0.58	-	1.89
Chakwal	-	0.29	-	0.15	0.29	-	0.73
Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mianwali	0.15	0.58	-	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.16
Rawalpindi	0.15	0.58	0.15	0.29	0.58	-	1.75
Karachi East	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.15
Malir	-	0.44	-	0.29	0.58	-	1.31
Islamabad	0.87	1.02	-	1.46	1.16	-	4.51
Total	26.78	28.97	1.16	16.16	26.35	0.58	100

6 Survey accounting

Table 6a presents an overview of the districts covered and communities identified in PPVR. A total of 740 communities were identified and surveyed. 78 of these communities were located during the pilot phase and 662 communities were reconnoitred and surveyed in the rollout phase of PPVR.

Table 6a: Distribution of communities identified and surveyed by type of area and district (consolidated)

Phase	Code	District	Type of area			Total
			Camp	Urban	Rural	
2	920123	Pishin	42	7	6	55
1 & 2	920124	Quetta	4	131	38	173
2	920205	Charsadda	2	-	1	3
2	920207	D. I. Khan	4	1	2	7
2	920208	Hangu	1	-	-	1
2	920209	Haripur	5	-	-	5
2	920211	Kohat	70	10	3	83
2	920213	Lakki Marwat	1	1	5	7
1 & 2	920216	Mansehra	12	2	1	15
2	920217	Mardan	5	2	2	9
1 & 2	920218	Nowshera	16	6	15	37
1 & 2	920219	Peshawar	20	47	8	75
2	920221	Swabi	4	2	3	9
1 & 2	920301	Attock	-	17	22	39
2	920305	Chakwal	-	26	17	43
1	920314	Kasur	-	1	-	1
2	920321	Mianwali	20	28	8	56
2	920330	Rawalpindi	-	10	6	16
1	920408	Karachi East	-	1	-	1
1 & 2	920411	Malir	-	41	31	72
1 & 2	920501	Islamabad	-	18	15	33
Total			206	351	183	740

In terms of province wise coverage, 34% of the communities are situated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa while Balochistan accounts for 31% of the surveyed communities. In terms of area types, approximately 47% of the communities are located in urban areas, 28% in refugee villages and the remaining 25% are based in urban areas.

Table 6b: Distribution of communities identified and surveyed by type of area and province

Code	Province	Type of area			Total (N)	Total (%)
		Camp	Urban	Rural		
9201	Balochistan	46	138	44	228	30.81
9202	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	140	71	40	251	33.92
9203	Punjab	20	82	53	155	20.95
9204	Sindh	-	42	31	73	9.86
9205	Islamabad	-	18	15	33	4.46
Total (N)		206	351	183	740	100
Total (%)		27.84	47.43	24.73	100	

The PPVR household interviews were conducted throughout 2011 and during this time the interview teams visited a total of 135,452 households and collected data on 974,961 individuals. 8,482 households refused to participate for various reasons or could not be contacted for interview. This chapter accounts for each of the 154,930 households listed at the onset and explains the different stages of collection, processing and cleaning of the data gathered during the survey. Details on the different processes and procedures on the methodology of conducting the survey are detailed in the chapter titled “[Methodology](#)”.

6.1 Household listings

The data collection process begins with the mapping, reconnaissance and identification of different communities in the selected districts and listing of the individual households in the communities already mapped out by the Community Surveyors. During the household listing, the surveyors revisit a community and try to approach all households within that community and ‘enlist’ a household for the survey.

During the PPVR 154,930 households initially agreed to take part in the survey. These households were listed and their details collected as part of the Household Listing process. Data validation of the households identified 53 duplicate households. 113 households were discarded for a variety of reasons, leaving the final tally of households selected for interviews at 154,764 (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Distribution of households by listing status

Listing Status	Households
Verified	154,764
Duplicate	113
Discarded	53
Total	154,930

6.2 Household interviews

The household interviews are conducted when the households verified in the listing phase are assigned to each team. During this phase a total of 150,454 households were allocated to respective teams, out of which 146,591 were received at the server at the time of closing of the PPVR survey.

3,863 household interviews were still in the process of being conducted and were at different stages of the interview process with the data validators or household interviewers. 195 households were assigned to respective teams but had not been downloaded while 4,476 households remained unassigned on the Server.

Table 6.2: Distribution of households by interview status

Status	Households
Uploaded to server after completion	146,591
With DV/HHI pending interview or validation	3,668
Assigned but not yet downloaded	195
Never assigned	4,476
Total	154,930

6.3 Interview results

During the process of interviews, the households were given the choice of participating in the survey. Of the 146,611 households received at the server, 135,649 interviews were completed while 10,962 households refused to participate in the survey or could not be contacted for various reasons. Table 6.3 outlines the breakup for the households by the interview results.

2,445 households did not participate in the survey for privacy reasons or simply refused to take part. 2,056 households could not be located because they were either mobile or nomadic, had undertaken voluntary repatriation or could not be reached. Another 606 households claimed they were not Afghans.

Table 6.3: Distribution of households by interview results

Interview Result	Households
Interview completed	135,649
Declined due to privacy / consent not given / right to refuse interview exercised	2,445
Not conducted because household is mobile / nomadic and hence not at home	1,426
Not conducted because household has undertaken voluntary repatriation	540
Not conducted due to difficulty of access	68
Not conducted because house was damaged / affected by natural calamity and/or conflict	22
Not conducted because no common language exists between interviewer and household members	27

Table 6.3: Distribution of households by interview results

Interview Result	Households
Not conducted because household claims they are not Afghans	606
Not conducted due to security concerns	369
Not conducted for reasons not classified above	5,459
Total	146,611

6.4 Data cleaning

At the end of the household survey, the data uploaded on the server represented a total of 135,649 households and 976,559 individual Afghans living in Pakistan. These households were then subjected to a battery of tests during the data cleaning process that was designed to identify and exclude any record that could be identified as an anomaly in the final data presented in this report.

6.4.1 INTEGRATED CLEANING

Learning from the PPVR pilot phase, a series of checks were integrated into the software used for conducting the interviews. These checks ensured that the data entered by the household interviewer during the interview was as accurate and error-free as possible. Due to these checks, the amount of data cleaning eventually required was kept to a bare-minimum. Compared to the survey accounting of the PPVR pilot phase, the household interviews that did not make the cut constitute a significantly smaller percentage of the total households interviewed in the PPVR rollout phase.

6.4.2 AUTOMATED CLEANING

The data uploaded to the server by the household interview teams was put through a process of automated cleaning. Regular backups of the data (batches) were processed and analysed through a series of checks based on the logical and socio-economic understanding of the PPVR questionnaire and the Afghan community.

Lessons learnt from the cleaning of the PPVR pilot phase data were helpful in implementing and streamlining the data quality checks used in the cleaning of the current data set. A total of 132 automated cleaning processes were implemented during this stage. These processes varied from simple checks based on the household questionnaire to complex inter-modular checks which could not be implemented in the data entry software. The complicated checks were instrumental in weeding out issues that could have been highlighted in any of the tabulations presented in this report. Records of 197 households were blocked in this process.

6.4.3 SMS-BASED CLEANING

As a means of communication between the Data Validators (DV) and Household Interviewers (HHI), short message services (SMS) were incorporated in the data entry software. These messages were originally designed for the interview teams to communicate amongst themselves in the absence of a

face-to-face meeting during the data validation process; however their potential for data cleaning was realized early on.

During the PPVR survey a total of 180,052 individual messages were exchanged. These messages contained a lot of useful information that was analysed for this stage of the data cleaning process. Hundreds of problems were identified and cleaned which should have been captured during the data validation process. Records of 92 individuals were blocked due to various age and gender related issues identified from these messages.

6.4.4 MANUAL CLEANING

The final stage of the data cleaning process was focused more on ensuring the cleanliness of the data presented in this report. Manual cleaning involved delving into the data, identifying multi-dimensional issues and fixing them by hand. Each issue was carefully considered from logical and socio-economic viewpoints of the Afghan population and resolved accordingly. Plausibility of error corrections were also checked against known/established baselines of the PPVR survey.

7 Methodology

7.1 Survey targets

The PPVR survey universe included all registered Afghan households. A minimum of 120,000 households, roughly 804,000 registered individuals was set as the objective for profiling in four provinces of Pakistan. Table 7.1 presents the breakdown of the overall objective in terms of province and district targets. Afghans living in and outside refugee villages were to be covered to the extent possible.

Table 7.1: District-wise overview of the Afghan population estimated for the PPVR survey

S#	Province	District	Population			Estimated Households
			In Refugee Village	Outside Refugee Village	Total for District	
1	Balochistan	Chagai	29,695	13,369	43,064	6,427
2		Killa Abadullah	12,996	11,333	24,329	3,631
3		Killa Saifullah	6,9189	8,275	15,193	2,268
4		Loralai	14,539	6,244	20,783	3,102
5		Pishin	35,360	39,804	75,164	11,219
6		Quetta	5,823	202,663	208,486	31,117
7	Islamabad	Islamabad	-	30,195	30,195	4,507
8	KPK	Abbotabad	-	15,429	15,429	2,303
9		Charsadda	3,785	8,202	11,987	1,789
10		Dera Ismail Khan	7,073	5,502	12,593	1,880
11		Hangu	44,103	10,354	54,457	8,128
12		Haripur	76,720	21,568	98,288	14,670
13		Kohat	55,375	9,378	64,753	9,665
14		Lakki Marwat	7,910	4,666	12,576	1,877
15		Lower Dir	36,133	6,889	43,022	6,421
16		Mansehra	35,702	23,955	59,657	8,904
17		Mardan	16,047	11,134	27,181	4,057
18		Nowshera	76,973	8,058	85,031	12,691
19		Peshawar	173,453	225,508	398,961	59,546
20		Swabi	39,542	12,834	52,376	7,817
21		Punjab	Attock	-	37,452	37,452
22	Chakwal		-	23,075	23,075	3,444
23	Mianwali		14,841	12,495	27,336	4,080
24	Rawalpindi		-	33,688	33,688	5,028
25	Sindh	(Karachi) Malir	-	49,632	49,632	7,408
Total			692,988	831,720	1,524,708	227,568

7.2 Survey team structure and roles

The team for the survey was divided between BEFARe and EBDM according to the roles and responsibilities of the two consortium partners. BEFARe was responsible for overall project implementation, financial management, operations, data collection and validation, internal monitoring, field teams' management, procurement, travelling and logistics. While EBDM was responsible for development of the survey design & methodology, development of data collection instruments, preparation of guidelines, software development, preparation of training manuals and training of the survey teams, technical back-stopping, data processing, analysis and reporting.

On the operational side, the survey was overseen by a Project Manager supported by a Deputy Project Manager, four Assistant Project Managers and twelve Field Coordinators who were directly responsible for activities in the targeted districts. At the field level in each region, four types of teams were structured with distinct roles and responsibilities namely:

1. Internal Monitoring Team (Master Trainers – IMs): This one-person team per area was responsible for training Community Mobilizers, Community Surveyors, Field Supervisors, Data Validators, and Household Interviewers. IMs were also responsible for internal monitoring of survey processes and teams. Services of 10 IMs were utilized during the survey.
2. Community Survey Team (CS): Each team was comprised of one Community Mobilizer and one Community Surveyor. The CS team in each area was responsible for identifying (or mapping) Afghan communities in the sample districts, conducting a preliminary reconnaissance exercise in the communities to better understand the dynamics and requirements of field work, conducting the Initial Community Assessment with the representatives or elders of the community for soliciting their consent for participation in the survey, providing information on the activities of the survey and undertaking a qualitative assessment of the needs and conditions of the community. Finally, the CS team was responsible for listing all Afghan households in the sample communities.
3. Household Interviewers (HHI): Each team included one male and one female HHI. Five teams were supported by one Field Supervisor (FS) who reported to the Field Coordinator. HHIs were responsible for conducting the detailed household survey for all listed households. A total of 550 HHIs (275 Teams/55 Groups) were used for data collection in the survey.
4. Data Validators (DV): Each group of HHIs was assigned one Data Validator who was responsible for reviewing the data collected on a daily basis before forwarding it to the main database. The DVs along with the FSs were also responsible for distribution of listed households amongst the HHI teams.

On the technical side, the survey was supervised by two Senior Technical Experts (STEs), specialising in development planning/management, surveys, monitoring & evaluation, software development, research, statistics, data management and analysis. The STEs were responsible for overseeing all technical aspects of the survey, from design to reporting. The STEs were supported by a team of ten software development and networking experts and another team of seven Experts (1 Coordinator, 4 MER Experts, 6 Data Management and Process Experts and a team of 5 technology experts) who were responsible for providing technical back-stopping, conducting trainings and assisting the STEs in documentation, data processing, analysis, and reporting.

7.3 Staff capacity building

A number of trainings were conducted for building capacity of field staff to understand different processes and effectively collect data from the field. These trainings were conducted for the following type of staff:

1. **Training of Field Coordinators:** This training built capacity of the FCs to create and properly code communities through using FC management application.
2. **Training of Internal Monitors:** Capacities of the Internal Monitors were built as Master Trainers through imparting them trainings on processes involved in HHIs, FS, DV, and Internal Monitoring. IMs passed on the learnt skills to the local teams in relevant field through formally organized training events.
3. **Training of Information Technology Officers (ITOs):** This training enabled the ITOs at field level to trouble shoot PPVR survey specific software and hardware related issues.

Where required, refreshers were also conducted.

7.4 Data collection process and instruments

The data collection process was implemented in four main stages. These are described below:

1. Community mapping and reconnaissance
2. Initial community assessment
3. Household listing
4. Household interviews and field-based data validation

7.4.1 COMMUNITY MAPPING AND RECONNAISSANCE

In this first stage, the CS teams were required to identify and map all communities in camp, rural and urban areas of the sample districts. Along with preparing a list of the communities, the teams were required to record an estimate of the total community population, security conditions in the area and language(s) spoken by the population. This information was shared with the STEs who used it for developing the sampling frame for selection of the SSUs. After the random selection of communities was done, the list was forwarded back to the CS teams who would then conduct a more detailed visit to the communities and perform a reconnaissance. The reconnaissance exercise enabled the CS teams to familiarise themselves with the community layout helping them to perform the follow-up activities in a more organised manner. An integral part of this exercise was to identify the key representatives or elders of the sample communities and schedule a meeting with them for holding the Initial Community Assessment.

7.4.2 INITIAL COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

The Initial Community Assessment (or ICA) had two main objectives i.e. (a) to hold an introductory meeting with key representatives of the community including elders and/or other prominent decision-makers to solicit their consent for participation in the survey and provide information on the objectives and activities of the PPVR project; and (b) to conduct a preliminary community assessment for identifying vulnerabilities, problems relating to protection, basic services and utilities. In areas where a group discussion/meeting was not possible, key representatives were interviewed individually.

Using the ICA Form these two objectives were fulfilled providing sufficient information to the CS team to commence the household listing process. Furthermore, information acquired through the ICA Form was used to compare the conditions and needs identified by community representatives to the aggregate of the quantitative information acquired from each household in that community pointing out any deviations. This comparison can prove pivotal in the planning and implementation of future development initiatives in these communities.

7.4.3 HOUSEHOLD LISTING

Upon successful completion of the ICA and receiving consent from the community representatives, the CS team commenced the household listing process, at times immediately after the meeting ended. As in the case of any survey or census, this stage of data collection was given high priority and all the activities that took place in previous stages were designed to ensure and compliment proper listing of households. In this stage, the CS team was split up and assigned a specific section of the community for listing. The team members would go door-to-door in their respective sections identifying Afghan households and upon identification the CS team would conduct a brief interview of the household representative to solicit his or her consent for participation in the PPVR survey on behalf of the household members and to record basic information on the household.

Upon completion of the interview, the CS team member marked the house with a unique household code and also recorded the GPS coordinates of the location. The marking and GPS coordinates, along with additional information such as the exact street address, landmarks and contact information of one or more household members proved instrumental in locating the exact same household at a later stage for the detailed household interview.

Although each CS team member was assigned a Netbook and a software application was developed specifically for the listing process, the CS team was instructed to record the interview on paper considering that this was the first face-to-face meeting with the household members and they would seem a bit apprehensive in witnessing the use of various high-tech devices in the survey at first. The CS team therefore had to enter the listing data into their systems back in the project office, which was then uploaded to the central database via internet through specific data synchronisation software.

7.4.4 HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEWS AND FIELD-BASED DATA VALIDATION

A separate software application was designed for all Field Coordinators who would use it to download the household listing data from the main server and distribute a required number of households to each DV in the team. The DV along with the Field Supervisor would then distribute the households

between the HHI teams using another software application meant for this purpose. Each HHI team was required to physically connect their system to that of the DV to download their assigned list of households to ensure proper and unique distribution to each team. With this information the HHI teams were fully enabled to proceed with the household interviews.

A comprehensive Household Questionnaire was developed for these interviews covering 19 Modules, each focusing on different aspect such as health, education, employment, protection, mobility etc. Since the male HHI was required to interview the male representative of the household and the female HHI was required to interview the female representative, the Household Questionnaire was also designed separately for male and female members.

The male respondent's questionnaire focused on aspects such as housing and assets, access and household finances, mobility and return. The female respondent's questionnaire included aspects such as education, health, disability and mortality. Certain aspects were common to both male and female questionnaires including employment and protection. The Interactive Data Entry System (IDES) was developed specifically for this survey and was based on these two types of questionnaires. Using the IDES, the HHI teams interviewed all households that were listed. Where the HHIs were unable to use their Netbooks or the IDES software for any reason, they were instructed to conduct the interview using the paper forms.

Each HHI team conducted five to seven household interviews per day on average. Upon completion of the day's work, the HHI teams were required to transfer their data to the DV system for validation. A separate Data Validation application was developed for this purpose enabling the DVs to review the completed questionnaires and giving them the ability to reject, accept or comment on certain aspects. If the questionnaires for a particular household were rejected for some reasons, they would be returned to the HHI team who were then required to make necessary corrections through re-visits or recall; otherwise the DV would accept the data and forward it to the main server.

7.5 Reporting and quality control

7.5.1 REPORTING

Besides regular field visits, the technical team conducted a thorough review of the data received at the central server from all field teams. One of many advantages of using the IDES was that no required values were entirely missed. The IDES ensured proper entry of alternative data where necessary. As such, application of various imputation methods was not required. However, a number of typical logical errors were noted in the data, brought about due to selection of the wrong options from the lookup menus, which are described in more detail in the following section. Cross tabulations have been used to identify and address all such issues.

7.5.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Ensuring quality of interviews and reliability of data were the central point of all hard work carried out during implementation of survey. Among other measures, provision of technical trainings to the relevant staff and supporting them through field visits proved instrumental in achieving this end. Efforts were done at three levels for technical backstopping of the field teams;

- 1) *Internal Monitoring*: carried out by BEFARe monitors. Elaborated check lists (internally known as monitoring tools) were developed to make sure that no aspect of any process involved in survey was missed out while a monitoring visit was paid to field. In total seven checklists were developed. Internal monitoring was a regular effort and was carried out on almost daily basis.
- 2) *Technical Backstopping*: carried out by EBDM staff. Depending upon severity of quality issue, either Note-Correct-and Report or note-and report approach was adopted during technical backstopping visits. Factors that affect quality of data collection were noted during these visits and local management was appraised of these issues and their corrective measures for course correction during debriefing sessions held at the end of each visit. Field visit reports that covered “what was good” and “what needs improvement” was regularly shared with BEFARe management.
- 3) *Issue Tracker*: A centralized interactive computer program was developed where all field staff could post survey related questions and issues. Once any question was posted on the tracker, experts from EBDM would thoroughly discuss it in office and solutions would be posted in the reply. Open access to all encouraged the field staff to share their concerns, viewpoints, issues, and challenges enabled cross-region learning.

7.6 Data quality and reliability

7.6.1 COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

Identification of the most relevant classification systems for use in the PPVR survey was deemed to be one of the most important steps in the designing of all input and output structures. Towards this end an exhaustive review was undertaken of United Nations classifications and the ones used by the Government of Pakistan. This chapter presents an overview of the classification systems identified and used in the PPVR Survey Instruments and look-up tables of the software applications.

7.6.2 INPUT CLASSIFICATIONS, VALIDATIONS AND ALIGNMENTS

The PPVR Survey relies on the use of UN Classification systems for data items related to occupation codes, industry codes, age groups, income groups, etc. Wherever relevant the Pakistan national coding schemes are either linked through a concordance table or are integrated into the PPVR lookup and reference tables. To the extent necessary the UN Glossary of Classification Terms is used to determine/settle definitional issues.

It is essential to capture economic activity within a comprehensive, comparable and up to date classification system for sound statistical analysis. In this study, the Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) 2007 has been used for the measure and analysis of economic activity. The PSIC 2007 allows both a contextualized grouping of data and at the same time retains the ability to compare data across regions and countries. The attribute of geographic comparability comes from its complete mapping with the United Nations International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) whereas its contextualized quality is pinned within its greater depth of detail than the ISIC in certain areas of economic activity.

It may be noted that every effort has been invested to remain nationally and internationally compliant, to the fullest extent possible. Furthermore, to the extent necessary the data extracted from the Registrations of Afghans in Pakistan (also known as ANR), 2007, and from the active 2010-ANR database has been coded using the Administrative lookup table prepared for PPVR/SEAAP. Similarly, work is on-going at the moment to build a correspondence between ANR classification codes and the now internationally compliant PPVR classifications. These vital lookup tables will also be shared at the end of the field work and should thus enable UNHCR to compare results from three timelines.

7.6.3 SPECIFIC GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS USED TO DESIGN OUTPUTS

Table 7.6.3 presents an overview of the international and national standards used to prepare the information content and layout of four key reports generated from the PPVR survey process.

Table 7.6.3: International and national compliance of key outputs

S#	Output type	International / UN format and source	Pakistan format and source
1	Initial Community Assessment (ICA)	Guidelines for Rapid Participatory Village/Community Assessments; FAO, IFAD, World Bank	Statistical Summary of the Registrations of Afghans in Pakistan, 2007
2.a	Vulnerable Person Alert (VPA) generated during household interviews within an identified Community of Afghans living in Pakistan	Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes (2007 Rev.); UNHCR with minimum information requirement aligned to Protection Guidelines	Prioritisation of SN based on consultative process with UNHCR Pakistan (2010/Sep)
2.b	Community Profile (CP) generated after completion of all household interviews from an identified Community of Afghans living in Pakistan	Is entirely aligned to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) UNHCR Standards and Indicators	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Afghan National Registration 2007; Feedback from UNHCR Pakistan (2010/Sep)
3	GoP Afghan Management Strategy Support Report	None	Registrations of Afghans in Pakistan, 2007; NADRA and UNHCR, and the SAFRON document "Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan for the Years 2010-2012"

7.7 Processing and storage

It may be noted that the classification systems for all data items and groups listed in the relevant Appendix have been constructed into lookup and reference tables. These matrices have been used to authenticate input in the field through the Interactive Data Entry System (IDES) designed and under development especially for the PPVR Survey.

Furthermore, it should be known that the system architecture and data processes designed for the PPVR Survey are in line with the United Nations Statistical Division's general guidelines on data processing for large-volume surveys and census conducted in developing countries. Equally important are the following considerations that were made in selecting the hardware and software technology for developing the PPVR software. System database (backend) environment was determined based on the

need to use a database engine that is both internationally and nationally common. In this case the Microsoft's SQL Server had been selected.

The software development tools selected have similarly been determined. This approach ensures that UNHCR is always able to obtain support and easily access qualified professionals who would be sourced from literally anywhere in the world. It should be noted that a number of Open Source databases and development environments provide more innovative opportunities for system configuration and development. However, considering the importance of readily available support both in Pakistan and globally, this direction was abandoned.