

KEY FINDINGS

- The trends in occupations for households interviewed shows that daily wage labor (non-agriculture) is providing employment to the largest proportion i.e. 58%. The other most prominent occupational categories include private sector employment (8%), public sector employment (6%) and ownership of small businesses (7%).
- The analysis of income earned by households indicates proportionally lesser contribution from daily wage labor (non-agriculture) at 36%, as compared to percentage occupational trend. The second and third highest contributors to the incomes are 'Remittances' and private sector employment at 22% and 10% respectively.
- The current average monthly household income stands at PKR 16,704. A decline of 20% has been observed as compared to the average monthly household income of PKR 20,921 a year ago.
- The analysis of spending patterns of household incomes informs that a major part (36%) is spent on food items. Other main categories of household expenditure are health (18%), clothing/shoes (10%), and education etc (9%).
- The top most important needs of returning households have been identified as building materials (30% households), cash grants (26% households) and drinking water (13% households).
- Only 31% of mothers reported their deliveries to have been conducted/supervised by a doctor.
- During the last two weeks, most of the infants (74%) and significant proportions of children (36%) and Adults (37%) have suffered from Respiratory infections (cough, flu, pneumonia, etc).
- Majority of the adults in the population (60%) are relying on less than three meals a day. However, the situation is much better in the case of children, 78% of whom have been able to have three to four meals in a day.
- Piped water supply is the primary source of water for 69% of households. Besides that, 9% of the households access water through multiple unimproved sources and another 8% from unprotected wells.
- During the last year, majority of the respondents (78%) have stated that Government departments/functionaries have been the prime source of assistance. Almost one third of the population (72%) has received assistance in the form of cash.
- Almost half of the respondents (49%) consider the available latrines to be insufficient for their household members. On the other hand, 37% households stated that latrines are not accessible to all family members.
- Almost half of the returned population (49%) felt that more information with respect to law and order situation, livelihoods opportunities, condition of infrastructure including their houses, would have enabled them to plan better for return.
- Half of the population (50%) were notified only 1 week prior to return, followed by 29% families who had even less than a week's time to prepare and return. However, 80% of the returnees mentioned that they had enough time to prepare and take along all their belongings.
- Only 9% of the respondents perceive that violence against women and girls is common in their area.
- Of the interviewed respondents, 37% have personally known about a violent incident (i.e. rape, murder, robbery) in the recent past in their area.
- Among returnees interviewed, 16% stated that their children are facing the issue of discrimination while accessing basic services (i.e. health, education etc). Besides that there are no legal services available in relation to the juvenile justice system. This implies that concerns related to child protection are not adequately addressed.

This bulletin is based on the recent HH assessment carried out in tehsil Bara of Khyber Agency, to identify the priority needs, concerns and issues of the returnees. The families interviewed included 95% male headed and 5% female headed households. These families belong to three major tribes including Aka Khel, Qamar Khel and Malik Din Khel and many of these families (25%) have returned to Bara after a year.


HEALTH

Figure 1: Individuals suffered from different diseases in the last two weeks

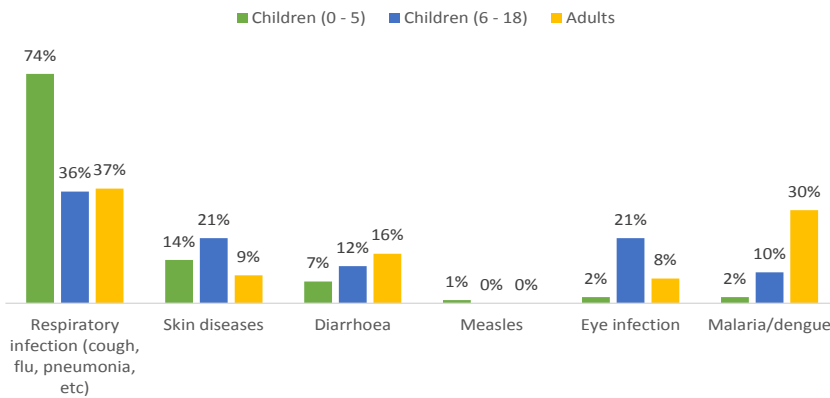


Figure 2: Children Vaccination

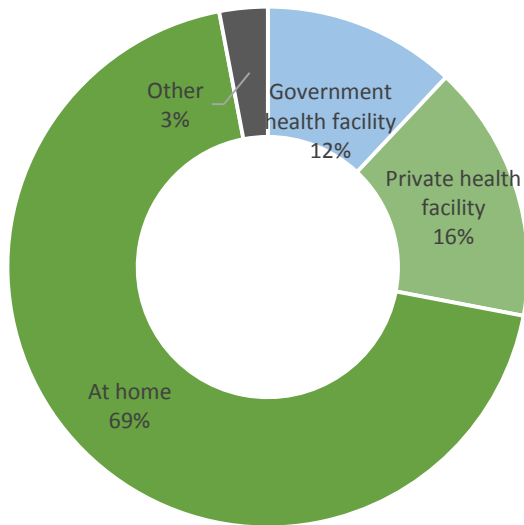
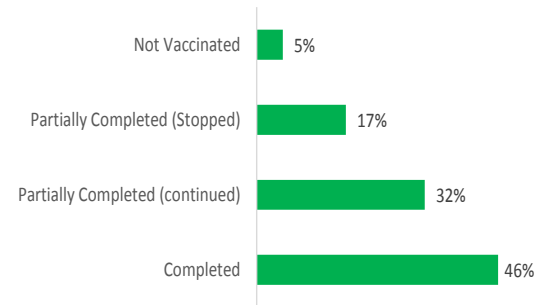


Figure 3: Availability/use of healthcare facility for child birth

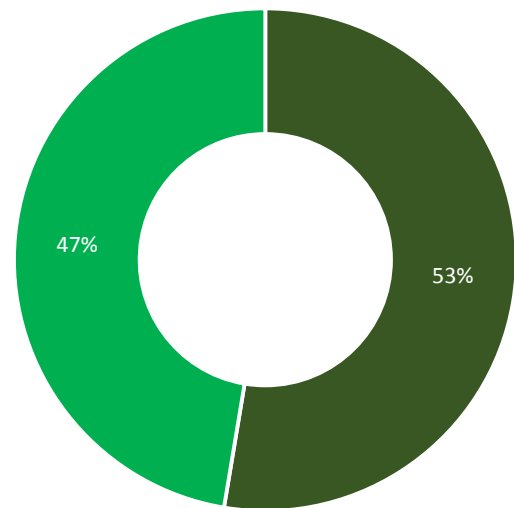


Figure 4: Problems for Women, Old and Disabled people for accessing the health facility



Figure 5: Availability of clean water

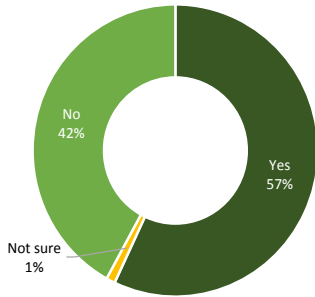


Figure 6: Latrines sufficient for all HH members

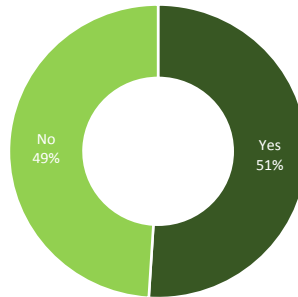


Figure 7: Hand Washing after defecation

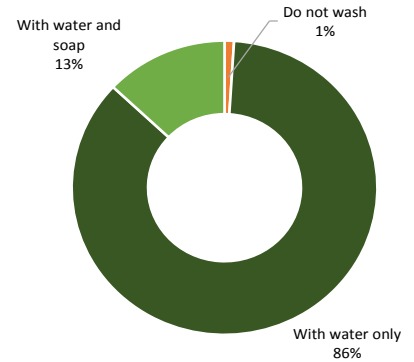


Figure 8: Time to collect water from the source

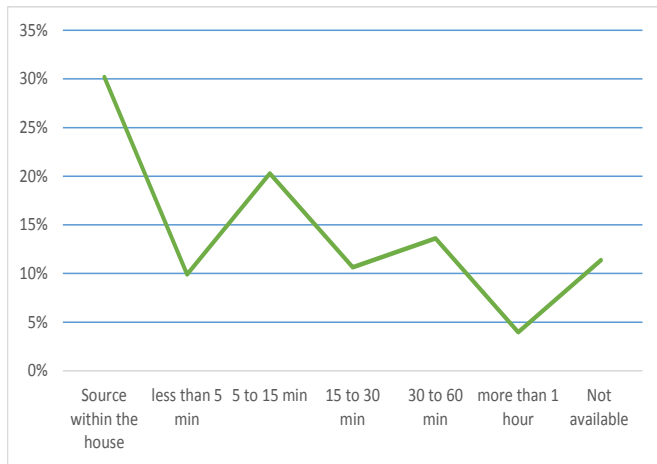


Figure 9: Reasons for water contamination

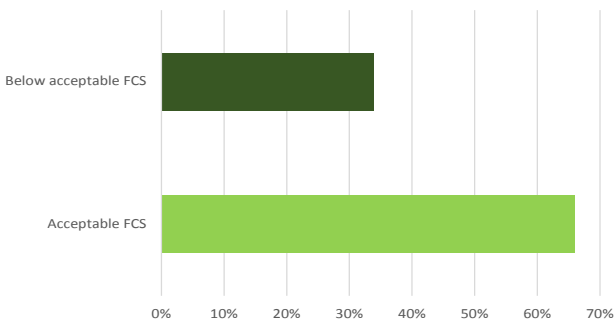
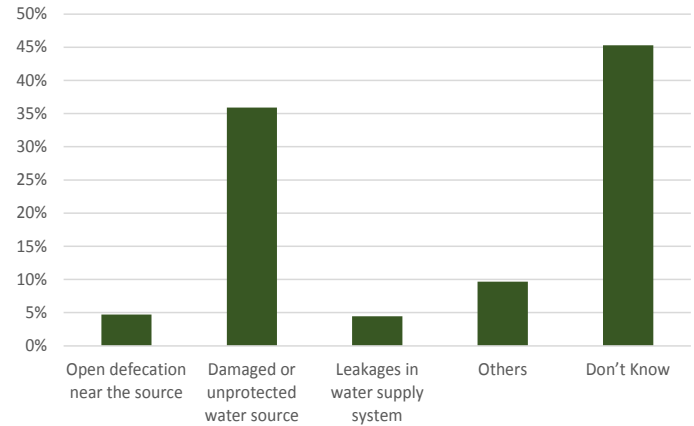


Figure 10: Food consumption scores of the families

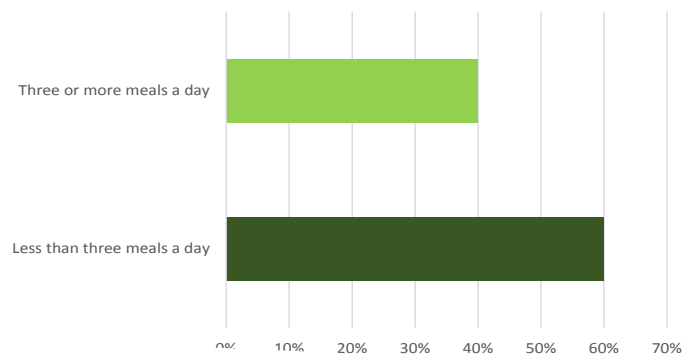
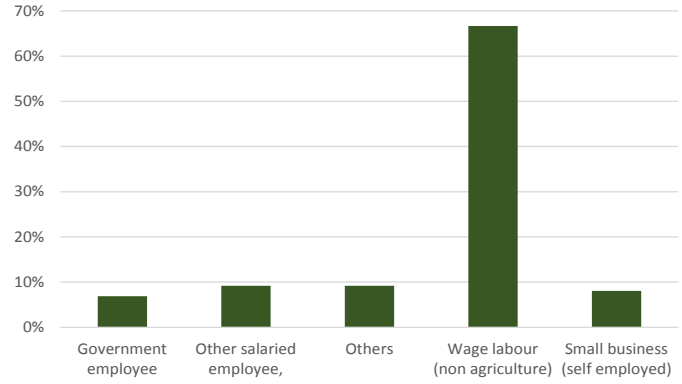


Figure 11: Meals frequency of the family members

Figure 12: Income/expense comparison of the families



Figure 13: Main occupation/sources of income



 **NUTRITION**

■ Yes ■ No ■ None

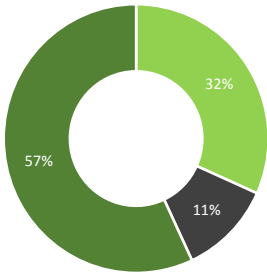


Figure 14: % Infants in the Household fed with breast milk

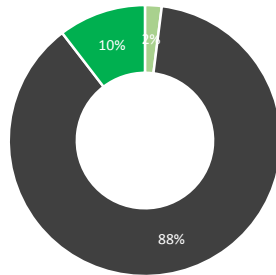


Figure 15: First milk colostrums

■ 1. Squeeze out and throw away
 ■ 2. Given to the child
 ■ 3. Don't know

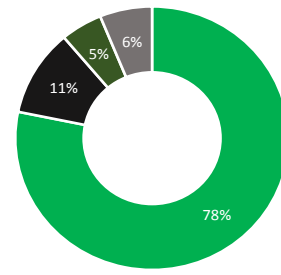


Figure 16: Breastfeeding practices

■ Within 1 hour
 ■ After 1 hour but within 24 hours
 ■ After 24 hours
 ■ None

PRIORITY NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

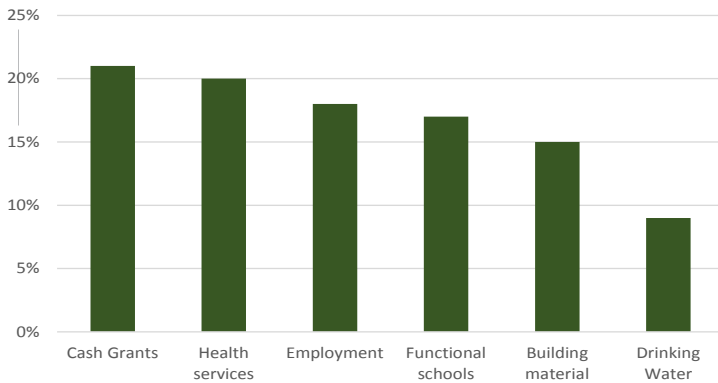


Figure 17: Priority Needs

■ No ■ Yes ■ No Response

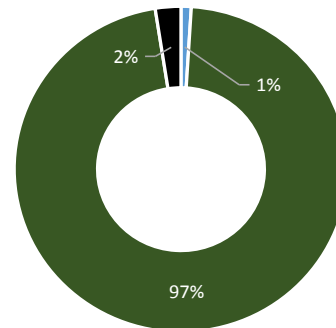


Figure 18: Assistance received in the last 6 months

Figure 19: Types of assistance recieved

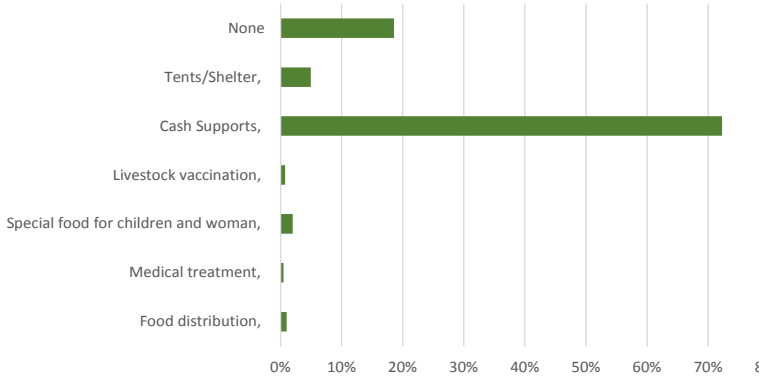
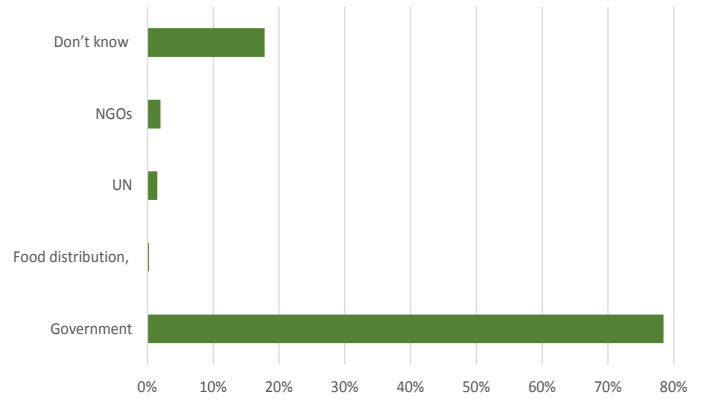


Figure 20: Sources of assistance



This bulletin is published by IVAP based on the profiling of displaced families and returnees. The second issue of Bara bulletin will be circulated in the w/c 29th February 2016. Updates from further surveys shall be shared periodically. For more information about the bulletin contact:

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