Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

WFP World Food Programme

2019-20

Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA)

Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisons Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Report Title: The title of the assessment was finalized based on the consultation at World Food Programme (WFP) internally as well as with stakeholders involved in the assessment i.e. Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Merged Areas Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Food Security Working Group, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA)

Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

WFP World Food Programme

Table of Contents

List of Tables i

List of Figures iii

List of Acronyms iv

Coordination Committee (CC) vi

Acknowledgements vii

Foreword viii

Executive Summary 1

Introduction 4

- Survey Management & Planning 4
- Objectives of the Study 5

Methodology 6

- Household Interviews 6
- Focus Groups Discussions 6
- Rapid Market Appraisal 6
- Sampling Methodology 6
- Replacement and Dropped Areas 8
- Calculation of Sampling Weights 8
- Field Operations 9
- Data Entry and Analysis 9

Key Findings 11

- Key Demographics 11
- Household Demographics 11
- Age Wise Population Distribution 12
- Dependency Ratio 12
- CNIC Ownership and Birth Registration 12
- Prevalence of Mental and/or Physical Disability 13

The State of Food Security 14

- Food Security Defined 14
- Indicators Used in Measuring Food Insecurity in the Merged Areas 15
- Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity in the Population 15
- Consolidated Approach to Reporting on Indicators of food security (CARI) 15
- Food Consumption Score 16
- Household Dietary Diversity Score 16

Food Security Findings 16

- Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity (FIES) 16
- Prevalence of Food Insecurity Using CARI 18
- Food Security Situation of Displaced Vs. Non-Displaced 21
- Food Consumption Score 21
- Household Dietary Diversity Score 22
- Food Expenditure Share 23
- Household Hunger Scale HHS 23
- Characteristics of Food Insecure Households 24

Food Availability 26

- Agriculture 26

Agricultural Land Ownership 27
Agriculture Land Cultivation 27
Land Ownership Status 28
Reasons for No cultivation 28
The Cropping Patterns 29
Irrigated and Un-irrigated Land 29
Households Access to Agriculture Markets 29
Agriculture Markets (Accessibility conditions and Problems Faced by Households) 30
Households Food Sufficiency 30
Households Access to Food Markets 31
Food Markets (Accessibility Conditions and Problems Faced by Households) 31
Agriculture Supports Required by Households 33
Livestock 34
Household's Livestock Ownership 34
Households' Access to Livestock Markets 36
Livestock Markets (Accessibility conditions and problems faced by Household) 37
Households Priority Livestock Related Needs 37

Access to food 39

Livelihoods, Income and Expenditure 39
Major Livelihood Strategies 39
Households Income and Expenditure 40
Household Indebtedness 41
Women's and Children's Income 42
Household Assets Ownership 43

Assistance Received and Priority Needs 44

Priority Needs 44

Shocks and Coping Strategies 46

Major Shocks Experienced by the Households 46
Household Level Coping Strategies 47
Coping Strategy Index/Consumption Based Coping Mechanisms 47

Food Utilisation 49

Social Living Standards 49
Housing, Water & Sanitation 49
Drinking Water and Sanitation Conditions 50
Distance to Water Sources 51
Availability of drinking water throughout the year 51
Toilet Facility by Gender 51
Availability of Electricity 52
Sources of Fuel for Cooking and Heating 52
Education 54
Education Completion/Attainment 54
Out of School Children 55
Health (Availability and Access Conditions) 56
Households Access to the Nearest Health Facilities 56
Mode of Transportation to Reach Nearest Health Facilities 56
Distance and Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Health Facility 57

Gender and Protection 59

Gender Based Violence 60
Child Deaths Due to Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) 60
Children Without Immediate Family Members 60
Main risks to Children 60

Rapid Market Appraisal's Findings 62

Objective 62
Methodology 62
An Overview of the Markets in Merged Areas 63
Market Supply and Demand Conditions 63
Source of Information for Pricing Decision 64
Market Integration and Price Volatility 65
Perceived Impact of the Increased Cash on the Market Demand Conditions 66
Average Number of Customers 66
Seasonal Fluctuation in Sales Volume 66
Change in Transportation Costs 67
Storage and Response Capacity of Traders 67
Sales on credit 68
Trader's Constraints 68
Restriction on Movement of Food Items 69
Terms of Trade 69
Conclusions 69

Recommendations 71

Policy Level 71
Food Availability 72
Food Access 72
Food Utilisation/Nutrition 73
Stability 74

Statistical Appendix 75

Detailed Areas-wise results 75
Demographics 75
Overall Food Security 76
Food Availability 77
Food Access 81
Food Utilisation 83

Persons Involved in the CFLSA Process 87

Household level questionnaire administered in the CFSLA 88

List of Tables

Table 1: Number of Enumeration Blocks (PSUs) 7
Table 2: Sample Size Estimation and Allocation Plan 7
Table 3: Sample Size Allocation Plan 8
Table 4: Key Demographic Statistics of Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 11
Table 5: Average household size 11
Table 6: Age categories (%) 12
Table 7: Dependency ratio 12
Table 8: Individuals (above 18) do not hold CNIC and birth registration status (below 18) (%) 13
Table 9: Prevalence of mental and or physical disability (%) 13
Table 10: Weights Assigned to different food groups to compute the Food Consumption Score 16
Table 11: Prevalence of food insecurity based on FIES (% Households) 17
Table 12: Prevalence of food insecurity using CARI (% Households) 18
Table 13: Prevalence of food insecurity among displaced and non-displaced households (% Households) 21
Table 14: Number of consumption days in a week (averages numbers) 22
Table 15: Households food expenditure share (%) against total monthly expenditure 23
Table 16: **Household Hunger Scale (% Households)** 24
Table 17: Agriculture land ownership (% Households) 27
Table 18: Agriculture land cultivation (% Households) 27
Table 19: Status of land cultivated by the households (% households) 28
Table 20: Main problems preventing households from cultivating crops (% households) 28
Table 21: Major rabi and *kharif* crops and average area under cultivation (*kanals*) 29
Table 22: Distribution of average land cultivated per household into Irrigated and Un-irrigated (Kanals) 29
Table 23: Distances and time taken to reach to nearest agriculture market (% Households) 30
Table 24: Agriculture markets (accessibility conditions and problems faced) (% Households) 30
Table 25: Food sufficiency at the households (number of months) 31
Table 26: Distance to and time taken to reach to the nearest food markets (% Households) 31
Table 27: Food markets (accessibility conditions and problems faced) (% Households) 31
Table 28: Priority agriculture related needs (% Households) 33
Table 29: Livestock keeping (% Households) 34
Table 30: Average Number of Livestock Currently Owned by Households 35
Table 31: Households Who 'Sold' or Where Any Animal(S) 'Died' During the Past 12 Months (% Households) 35
Table 32: Availability condition of medication, water, shelter and fodder for livestock (% Households) 36
Table 33: Distance to and time taken to reach to the nearest livestock markets (% Households) 36
Table 34: Livestock Markets (Accessibility conditions and problems faced) (% Households) 37
Table 35: Priority livestock related needs (% Households) 37
Table 36: Average monthly income, expenditure and monthly food expenditure (mean) 41
Table 37: Households who have contracted Debts in the past six months (% Households) 41
Table 38: Major reasons for taking loans in the past six months (% Households) 41
Table 39: Number of Households members earning income (Male and Female) and proportion of HH with children's involvement in the livelihood activities 42
Table 40 : Assets Ownership (% Households) 43
Table 41: Status of assistance during the past six months (% Households) 44
Table 42: Major shocks faced by households in the past six months (% Households) 46
Table 43: Household coping behaviour (% households resorting to Livelihood based coping strategies) 47
Table 44: Households resorting to food based coping strategies (% Households) 48
Table 45: Type of dwelling (% Households) (Average number of living rooms per household) 50
Table 46: Main sources of drinking water (% Households) 50
Table 47: Availability of drinking water for number of months of a year (% Households) 51
Table 48: Access to latrine facilities by male and females (% Households) 52
Table 49: Availability/access to electricity facility (% Households) 52
Table 50: Source of fuel for cooking and heating purpose (% Households) 53
Table 51: Educational attainment (for Age 5 Years and Above) (%) 54
Table 52: Educational attainment (for age 5 Years and above) by Male and Female (%) 55
Table 53: Number of out of school children by girls and boys 55
Table 54: Access to health facilities (Govt and Private) (% Households) 56
Table 55: Mode of transportation to reach to the nearest health facility (% Households) 57
Table 56: Distance to and time require to reach nearest health facility (% Households) 57
Table 57: Major problems households face in accessing the nearby health facilities (% Households) 57
Table 58: Households reported having visited any health facility for any reason(s) (% Households) 58
Table 59: Households' perception on 'if they received the required health services and 'how was the quality of services' (% Households) 58
Table 60: Gender-based violence by women while fetching water (% Households) 60
Table 61: Children deaths due to Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) (% Households) 60
Table 62: Children without immediately family members (% Households) 60
Table 63: Main risks to children (% Households) 61
Table 64 : Area-wise Number of traders interviewed 63
Table 65: Current Market 'demand' and 'supply' conditions (% Traders) 64
Table 66: Price setting behaviours/mechanisms in the local markets (% traders) 64

Table 67: Price trends of essential food commodities and price outlook for the coming six months 65
Table 68: Periods of 'highest' and 'lowest' sale volume with reasons (% Traders) 66
Table 69: Change in the transportation cost compared to a year ago (% Traders) 67
Table 70: Storage and response capacity of traders 67
Table 71: Extension of credit facility to their customers (% Traders) 68
Table 72: Traders' main constraint to better market functioning (%Traders) 68
Table 73: Terms of Trade (ToT) and daily wage rate of unskilled wager labourers 69

List of Figures

Figure 1: Prevalence of Food Insecurity in the Merged Areas using CARI 18
Figure 2: The Food Consumption Groups 21
Figure 3: Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) 22
Figure 4: The Food Expenditure Share out of total expenditure 23
Figure 5: Household Hunger Scale 23
Figure 6: Main Problems Preventing households from cultivating lands 28
Figure 7: Enough means/resources to buy food from the markets 32
Figure 8: Households' perception on the availability of food commodities in the markets 32
Figure 9: Households' Livelihood-based coping strategies 40
Figure 10: Priority and Secondary needs of the households 45
Figure 11: Households experienced any shock(s) 46
Figure 12: Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) 48
Figure 13: Households resorting to different livelihood-based and food consumption-based coping strategies 48
Figure 14: Households main sources of drinking water..... 50
Figure 15: Persons responsible for fetching water in the households 51
Figure 16: Time required to access the nearest drinking water point/source 51

List of Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Programme
AIP	Accelerated Implementation Programme
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators on Food Security
CC	Coordination Committee
CFSLA	Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment
CMAM	Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CNIC	Computerized National Identification Card
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
D.I.Khan	Dera Ismail Khan
DDS	Diet Diversity Score
DE	Design Effect
DHQ	District Headquarter Hospital
DOP	Directorate of Projects
E&SED	Elementary & Secondary Education Department,
EBs	Enumeration Blocks
ESP	Education Sector Plan
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FRs	Frontier Regions
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FSCs	Farm Services Centres
FSI	Food Security Index
FSWG	Food Security Working Group
HH	Household
IMS	Institute of Management Studies
KP-SPRING	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- Stunting Prevention and Rehabilitation Integrated Nutrition Gain
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MOS	Measure of size
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPI	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMD	Newly Merged Districts
NMA	Newly Merged Areas
NW	North Waziristan
OTP	Outpatient Threptic Programme
P&DD	Planning & Development Department
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
POU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
R&D	Research and Development
RC	Resident Coordinator

RCSi	Reduced Coping Strategies Index
RME	Relative Margin of Error
RR	Response Rate
SC	Stabilization Centres
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOFI	State of Food Insecurity
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
SW	South Waziristan
ToT	Terms of Trade
TSD	Tribal Sub-Divisions
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFAO	United Nations' Food & Agriculture Organization
UNOCHA	United Nations' Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNWFP	United Nations' World Food Programme-Pakistan
UOP	University of Peshawar
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

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Acknowledgements

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa extends its gratitude to the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) Pakistan for initiating the Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) process in the Newly Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and for extending technical and financial assistance. The CFSLA is the result of ceaseless efforts of individuals and organizations. This publication is the outcome of relentless efforts and collaboration between the Planning & Development Department through its Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Merged Areas, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) Pakistan.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is indebted to all those involved in the CFSLA process and expresses a deep sense of appreciation to all Members of the Coordination Committee led by the Additional Secretary P&D (Mr Shah Mahmood Khan) for their valuable contribution during the various phases of the CFLSA. We gratefully acknowledge Ms. Rabia Awan, Director Sample Design Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) for supporting the sampling design of the CFSLA. Special recognition goes to the Bureau of Statistics, Merged Areas, in particular to Mr. Sami Ullah Khan for their efficient coordination and supervision of the entire CFSLA process on behalf of the Government. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

This CFSLA would not have been possible without the great support provided by the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit of UNWP especially Mr. Shah Nasir Khan, former Head of WFP VAM Unit and currently UN Resident Coordinator Office Islamabad, who was a source of inspiration and encouragement throughout the critical phases of the CFLSA. Special appreciation goes to Mr. Khadim Shah, Programme Policy Officer for leading the entire CFSLA process on behalf of the WFP and making the CFSLA a reality.

We gratefully acknowledge the Vice Chancellor University of Peshawar and his team from the Institute of Management Studies (IMS), led by Dr. Zia Obaid. Both deserve a special thanks for facilitating the work of BOS Merged Areas in the data collection process for the CFSLA.

The assessment team also gratefully acknowledges the technical and financial support from WFP and the guidance from Mr. Finbarr Curran, Representative and Country Director WFP Pakistan, Ms. Arnhild Spence Deputy Country Director WFP Pakistan and Mr. Alghassim Wurie, Head WFP Provincial Office Peshawar.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa dedicates this Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) to the people of the Newly Merged Areas.

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Foreword

Over the past several years, both the humanitarian community and Government of Pakistan have been supporting the people of the Newly Merged Areas. In 2014, as part of the government's response the program , "Returning Home Livelihoods and Food Security of FATA Returnees" was initiated jointly by WFP and the Government. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This activity represents a new chapter in assessing the progress towards efforts of returning the displaced population to their places of origin. The next stage was a follow up study in 2017 titled "In-depth Food Security and Livelihood Assessment of Returned Households in FATA".

Supporting the displaced population is progressively shifting from a humanitarian priority to development priority owing to signs of improvement in law-and-order situation in Newly Merged Areas. To date 3,22,921 families have returned to their homes and approximately 16,888 families are yet to return by mid-2020[1]. In order to bring the area at par with the rest of the country and to assist the population of Newly Merged Areas, the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has produced the Tribal Decade Strategy 2020-2030.

This goal could only be achieved through strong evidence-based efforts, cooperation and partnership between Government and Development partners. Though the efforts are remarkable and most of the families have finally returned to their homes, the food security situation remains fragile[2]. Thus, it is important to ensure that households are supported through short/long term recovery measures to allow them to "rebuild their lives" in a sustainable manner. The rehabilitation of Newly Merged Areas is a resource intensive and unprecedented task. . It requires a sound understanding of the complexities, logistics, and dynamics of the situation and on the ground realities. The Government is leading the initiatives on rebuilding homes, schools, health facilities, water supply schemes, agriculture and livelihoods activities.

As the key findings of the assessments conducted during 2015 to 2017 revealed some positive progress in recovery of the households returned has been achieved, however, the conditions in the areas are still not sufficient to ensure sustainable return. The region is highly impoverished with significant challenges across almost every aspect of human development. Access to basic services (WASH, health, food security and nutrition, education etc.) needs to be improved. Development actions need to be designed and implemented across a range of social and economic issues to make the return of displaced populations viable and sustainable.

It's our resolve to not only bring a sense of normalcy in Newly Merged Areas but also the entire development process should be in line with the aspirations of local populations. The purpose-specific data gathered from the communities of the Merged Areas through the Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment will best identify the rehabilitation and development priorities to cater for the low hanging quick impact projects. That is, to say implementing context specific solutions that can be planned based on technical assessments carried jointly by the Government and development partners.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and WFP-Pakistan jointly initiated this study in July-Aug 2019 with the technical support of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and the Institute of Management Studies (IMS), University of Peshawar. This assessment covers all seven Newly Merged Districts and six Tribal Sub-Divisions (previously known as Frontier Regions) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It provides an updated analysis on food security and livelihoods situation of the households. In addition, in order to understand the food availability and access situation, the assessment also included a Rapid Market Appraisal of all the local markets in the areas.

The findings of this assessment as well as its recommendations will complement the government and partners' efforts for further planning while ensuring an integrated development process. Furthermore, provides a comprehensive understanding of the degree of food insecurity at the household level in the Newly Merged Areas. The assessment also analyses the contributing factors

[1] Complex Emergency Wing of the PDMA, previously known as FDMA
[2] WFP-Govt. of KP In-depth Food Security and Livelihood Assessment of Returned Households in FATA 2017

of food insecurity. Such analytical work will also help decision makers to understand the characteristics of vulnerable households and to provide an informed foundation for improving livelihood and food security needs of the people, putting them on path of improved resilience.

We applaud everyone involved in the course of this study, for the support and leadership, which will help with immediate and informed decision making. It is a privilege for us to work on critical recovery and rehabilitation support for the people of the Newly Merged Areas.

We would like to extend our gratitude to our Government counterparts and United Nations World Food Program-Pakistan, Resident Coordinators (RC) Office Pakistan, United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization (UNFAO), United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and Food Security Cluster Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for their strong partnership and cooperation in conducting the CFSLA.

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Additional Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Executive Summary

The Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are considered one of the under developed areas of Pakistan. Generally, socio-economic indicators are the poorest and the food security situation of the households is not at par with rest of Pakistan. The was further aggravated by the prolonged crisis in the area. Various assessments and studies have been undertaken from time to time however, the true picture of the food security situation at the household level is now beginning to appear. The relative obscurity of the area in terms of data systems has hindered quality decision-making and gave only a partial portrait of the food security related challenges in the region. This resulted in the under representation of the food security situation at the policy level. The latest available data sources in the Merged Areas come from the Population and Housing Census 2017 by the Government of Pakistan and from the 2017 Vulnerability Assessment conducted by Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and UNOCHA. ,Therefore, food security profiling of the Households, understanding the nature of food insecurity, its main causes and consequences required fresh evidence.

To fill-in the data gap, the Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment in Merged Districts (NMDs) and Tribal Sub-Divisions was initiated by the WFP under the overall leadership of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in July 2019. The idea is to have evidence-based and actionable recommendations on improving food security and livelihoods of the people in the Merged Areas. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) provided sample based on the Population and Housing Census 2017. This task was facilitated through an MoU signed between the Planning & Development Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Statistics Division, Islamabad. The Institute of Management Studies (IMS) University of Peshawar was engaged by WFP through a Letter of Agreement (LOA), to facilitate BOS Merged Areas in the data collection process.

As part of this assessment 3,630 households were interviewed, located in 363 primary sampling units[3] drawn by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). In addition, 363 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community members were also carried out. CFSLA also includes a Rapid Market Appraisal of all the local markets from all seven (7) Districts and six (6) tribal subdivisions of Merged Areas. The survey tools employed as part of the CFSLA covered all major food security related indicators on agriculture, livelihood, income, expenditure, food consumption, coping strategies and water and sanitation etc.

Two globally accepted analytical approaches have been used to establish the prevalence of food insecurity at the household level. First, WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting on Indicators of food security (CARI) is applied for the food security outcome analysis. CARI composites two important dimensions of households' food security, namely, food consumption and coping capacity. Secondly the , Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) - (SDG indicator 2.1.2) – has also been used to assess prevalence of moderate to severe and severe food insecurity. The FIES is an experience-based food security measurement scale, composed of eight questions asking to report on the occurrence of experiences and conditions that are typically associated with food insecurity. Overall both the analytical tools showed more or less the same proportion of households as food insecure in the Merged Areas.

According to the results obtained through CARI overall, 35 percent of the households are faced with food insecurity. Of these, 31 percent are moderately food insecure while 4 percent are severely food insecure. Whereas prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity according to FIES is 30 percent while severe food insecurity is 6 percent. The food consumption of the household is also not very diverse as more than two thirds of the households are having 'low[4]' or 'medium[5]' dietary diversity score[6]. On the other hand, about one third of the households fall under the 'poor[7]' or

[3] Commonly known as village/community
[4] <4.5 food groups
[5] 4.5 to 6 food groups
[6] Measures the number of different food groups consumed over a period of one week (seven days)
[7] Households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy

'borderline[8]' food consumption groups[9]. On the Hunger Scale[10], about 82.80 percent of the households are in 'No Hunger' about 8 percent are in Slight Hunger while 9 percent and 1 percent in Moderate hunger and severe hunger respectively. To meet the food shortfall, around 22 percent of the households are resorting to crisis coping strategies[11] or emergency coping strategies[12].

The CFSLA identified 684,577[13] children as out of school in the Merged Areas, the highest number of such children is located South Waziristan District as 137,361 while the lowest is in Tribal Sub-Division Lakki as 2,742 children. Around 17.5 percent of the individuals, above 18 years of age, do not hold Computerised National ID Card (CNIC) while Birth Registration (below 18 years) has been recorded as only 7.8 percent.

Average Household monthly income stands at PKR28967 while majority (65 percent) households, as a primary source of income, are mainly dependant on the unsustainable livelihood strategies[14]. Around 47 percent of the households have contracted some form of loan in the past 6 months, mainly for 'food needs' followed by 'Health/medical' expenses.

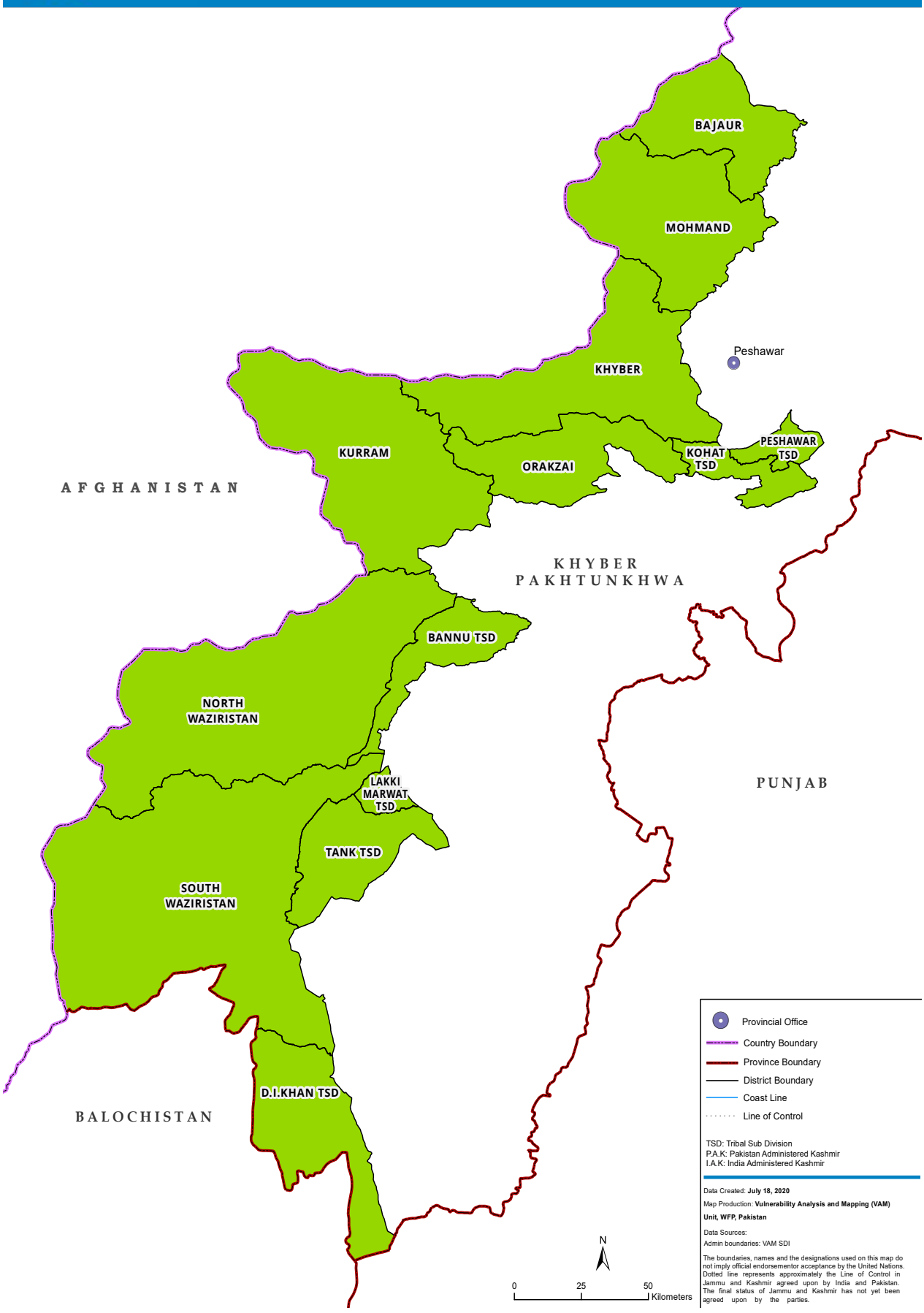
Agricultural activities in Merged Areas are somehow limited except Bajaur and few areas in the rest of the Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. While some households hold agricultural lands, overall, about 46 percent of the households reported having 'no agriculture land' and about 59 percent households reported that they were not cultivating land. About 43 percent of the households own up to two acres of agricultural land, while 11 percent own more than two acres of land. Of the total population who cultivate land, about 88 percent cultivate their own land.

[8] Households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week
[9] A proxy for household food security, based on the seven days recall period
[10] A method developed by Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) based on perceptions of food insecurity by households if experienced problems in food access during the preceding 30 days
[11] Such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, which includes human capital formation.
[12] Such as selling one's land, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies
[13] Children of 5 to 16 years of age
[14] Casual labour (agriculture and non-agriculture)

Map showing Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

covered under CFSLA 2019-2020



Introduction

The Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are located in the Northwest of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan, in the West and Baluchistan province of Pakistan in the South. Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were semi-autonomous tribal agencies until merger into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in May 2018. The Merged Districts consists of seven Districts[15] and six tribal subdivisions-previously known as the Frontier Regions[16]. The total estimated area of the merged District is about 27,220 square kilometres while the total population is 500,167,6[17].

Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are one of the most remote and food insecure areas of the country. The food security and nutrition situation challenges are compounded by low production, limited livelihood opportunities, poor education, as well as the continuing law and order situation for more than a decade. The situation further aggravated when in 2008, the Government of Pakistan took offensive measures against militant activities in merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As a consequence, millions of people fled the area and moved to safer places in neighbouring Districts.

On a positive note, there are signs of significant shift since 2014 when the Government of Pakistan implemented erstwhile "FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy" 2015 onwards. The government's commitment is further renewed through "Tribal Decade Strategy 2020-2030" and a three-year, Accelerated Implementation Programme (AIP). Thanks to the significant improvement in security and the Government's continued efforts, 97 percent of displaced families have already returned to their areas of origin[18]. The remaining families are from North Waziristan District and District Khyber are to be returned by June 2020, subject to an official announcement of the Government.

The positive developments like merger of Merged Districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province has made Merged Districts the focus of attention in Pakistan. From time to time various studies have been carried out. The Food security assessment "Returning Home" by WFP in December 2014, "In-depth Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Returned HH in FATA" in 2017 by WFP jointly with Merged Areas Secretariat, Multi-cluster Humanitarian Needs Assessment led by UN United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs(OCHA) 2016, Vulnerability Assessment 2017 by OCHA etc. reveals that returning populations continue to be vulnerable to food insecurity for a considerable period of time and needs coordinated support to rebuild normal and stable lives.

Such a s large scale return after s years of displacement impacts the overall situation including markets, provision of basic services, livelihoods and food security. Thus, the changing scenario requires an up-to date and sound understanding of the situation to guide the programming and design of more appropriate and effective responses both for immediate humanitarian needs as well as medium to longer term rehabilitation.

In this is context, the Comprehensive food security & Livelihood Assessment CFSLA) was conducted in June-July 2019, under the overall leadership of the Planning & Development Department supported by Bureau of Statistics (BOS) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Survey Management & Planning

Under the overall guidance of Coordination Committee Chaired by the Additional Secretary, Planning & Development Department, the survey team was led by the Bureau of Statistics Merged Areas, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Merged Areas was also involved in monitoring of the data collection process in the field. Prior to the household level data collection, complete households' listing in all the areas to be surveyed was conducted . For this, the Pakistan

[15] Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan
[16] Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki , Peshawar and Tank
[17] Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population and Housing Census 2017
[18] Complex Emergency Wing (FDMA) of the PDMA KP

Bureau of Statistics facilitated a one-day orientation of the field staff engaged in the households listing activity. Institute of Management Sciences (IMS) Peshawar University was hired to facilitate the BOS Merged Areas in the data collection process. A CSPro based data entry application was developed by WFP VAM Unit. The survey commenced in the second week of July 2019 and was completed during the first week of August 2019.

Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the CFSLA is to generate fresh evidence to inform programme and policy decisions for supporting immediate recovery of the returned households considering the prevailing market situation, livelihoods and food security in the Merged Districts of the province. Following are the specific objectives:

1. Develop households' food security profile (number, location, and characteristics of food insecure households)
2. Identify the nature of food insecurity (acute/chronic), its main causes including shocks and consequences in terms of coping mechanisms;
3. Understand the food market mechanisms -including markets' functionality, integration, response capacity & constraints; and linkage of food security with the markets;
4. Provide data to update findings from the Vulnerability Assessment 2017; and
5. To propose recommendations for improving household food security and livelihood situation

Methodology

The CFSLA used a mix methods approach to conduct research including household level interviews, community level Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) and also a rapid market appraisal.

Household Interviews

The inferences drawn in this report are mainly based on the findings from the household level survey. A comprehensive questionnaire was designed to conduct household level interviews. The questionnaire included all the essential variables/questions required to assess the prevalence of food security i.e. household composition, household level food consumption and expenditure, coping strategies adopted by the households in case of food shortfall, livelihood strategies, Health related issues and WASH etc.

Focus Groups Discussions

To Understand the food security issues at the community level, the CFSLA also included Focus Groups Discussions with the key community members[19] as well in all the PSUs. . The information collected from the households' level survey triangulated/validated with the information collected through the FDGs, where required.

Rapid Market Appraisal

Similarly, to understand the local market mechanism and dynamics, the CFSLA included a Rapid Market Appraisal of all the local markets in the Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions . In each market five traders (2 wholesalers and 3 retailers) were interviewed. In cases where wholesalers were not available, all five retailers were interviewed.

Sampling Methodology

Universe

The universe of the survey consists of household-based population in all Merged Areas Seven Districts and Six Tribal Sub-Divisions of the Merged Areas.

Sampling Frame

[19] A diverse group of 8-10 community members having essential knowledge on food security related issues

Urban Frame

The Sampling frame updated through 6th Population & Housing Census 2017 has been used. Each city/town has been divided into a number of small compact areas called Enumeration Blocks (EBs). Each enumeration block consists of on average 200 to 250 houses with well-defined boundaries recorded in the prescribed forms and maps thereof along with physical features.

Rural Frame

The Rural Frame consists of list of Enumeration blocks; an Enumeration block may be a whole village or part of a village. Each enumeration block of Urban and Rural areas has well defined geographical boundaries described on a specified form along with map. The total number of Enumeration Blocks in urban and rural areas of Merged Areas as per 2017 frame are presented in table 1 as follows:

Table 1: Number of Enumeration Blocks (PSUs)

			Rural	Urban	Total
1	Districts	Bajaur	826		826
2		Khyber	646	24	670
3		Kurram	440	12	452
4		Mohmand	409		409
5		North Waziristan	755	7	762
6		Orakzai	250		250
7		South Waziristan	439		439
8	Tribal Sub-Divisions	Bannu	160		160
9		D.I. Khan	76		76
10		Kohat	59		59
11		Lakki	44		44
12		Peshawar	61		61
13		Tank	21		21
		Total	**4186**	**43**	**4229**

Stratification Plan

The sample size of Merged Areas is representative of the corresponding seven Merged Districts and Six Tribal Sub-Divisions (13 domains). In addition, sample size has been allocated at Rural and Urban segments inside each District and TSD as per their proportion in frame.

Sample Size Estimation and Allocation Plan: The sample size estimated using following parameters:

Table 2: Sample Size Estimation and Allocation Plan

Sr.no	**Indicators**	**Value and source**
1	Response Rate (RR)	90%
2	Design Effect (Deff)	2
3	Relative Margin of Error (RME)	10%
4	Population at risk (pb)	1
5	Prevalence values	Borderline Food consumption Score from "In-depth food security and livelihood survey of FATA returnees report 2017"
6	Cluster "take"	10 households per PSU
7	Average Household Size	Population Census 2017
8	Formula for sample size determination:	n=3.84*r*(1-r)*deff/(RME *r)^2*pb*hhsize*RR

Sample Design

A two-stage stratified systematic sampling approach has been used for the selection of the PSUs in the survey. A specified number of urban and rural enumeration blocks as per estimated sample have been selected in each District using probability proportional to size (PPS) method. The enumeration blocks in urban areas and rural areas, have been selected as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), and the number of households in the frame as measure of size (MOS) for selecting the PSUs.

Summary of sample size allocation comprising of 363 PSUs covering 3630 households is given:

Table 3: Sample Size Allocation Plan

			Sample PSUs			Sample HHs		
S. No			Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Districts	Bajaur	35	0	35	350	0	350
2		Khyber	43	7	50	430	70	500
3		Kurram	38	5	43	380	50	430
4		Mohmand	30	0	30	300	0	300
5		North Waziristan	32	3	35	320	30	350
6		Orakzai	28	0	28	280	0	280
7		South Waziristan	40	0	40	400	0	400
8	Tribal Sub-Divisions	Bannu	28	0	28	280	0	280
9		D.I. Khan	22	0	22	220	0	220
10		Kohat	15	0	15	150	0	150
11		Lakki	12	0	12	120	0	120
12		Peshawar	15	0	15	150	0	150
13		Tank	10	0	10	100	0	100
		Total	**348**	**15**	**363**	**3480**	**150**	**3630**

Due to the scatteredness of households in Merged Areas, a quick count of households per whole block was done and then households were selected systematically from the block. In case of presence of many villages/*killes* which are far apart within the block, after completion of quick count of households of whole block, one village or *killi* inside the block was selected and a complete listing of the selected village or *Killi* was done. Following the listing, a sample of 10 households was selected from the updated list of households using systematic sampling with a random start. The selected households are referred to as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

Replacement and Dropped Areas

A total of three areas at Landi Kotal tehsil of Khyber District, were replaced for security reasons. However, no area was dropped from scope of the survey.

Calculation of Sampling Weights

For the calculation of sampling weights, the factor of the total number of segments of each block and number of segments to be covered gives the information of the total number of households in the whole block and the number of households in selected *killi*/villages.

First stage Weights

W1 = (1/Phi) / nh / (Sc/St)
1/Phi = Nh/HH
Nh = Total number of households in domain
HH = Number of households in sample block
nh = Number of sample areas
Sc = Segment covered in the block
St = Total segments of block

Second Stage Weights

W2 = (Mhi/ mhi) * (A/C)
Mhi = Number of households in the selected segment
mhi = Selected number of households
A = Number of Approached households
C = Number of completed households
Final Weights W= W1*W2

Field Operations

The field level data collection was facilitated by the Institute of Management Sciences (IMS) University of Peshawar under the overall supervision of the BOS Merged Areas. A total of 112 experienced Field Staff were engaged in the field level data collection, in addition 24 Enumerators were engaged in the household listing activity. Prior to the data collection a detailed orientation on the survey tool and methodology was organized for all Field staff. Technical staff from WFP and BOS Merged Areas jointly facilitated 3-day orientations, organised in two batches for the Field Staff engaged in the households' level data collection as well as the market survey. Each team consisted of 5 to 6 members with female representation where possible. Each Team had one Team Supervisor mainly responsible for conducting FGD and to provide guidance to the rest of the team members.

Data Entry and Analysis

WFP VAM Unit developed a CSPro based data entry application for the data entry. A total of 8 data entry operators were engaged in the data entry process. Training on the data entry software was provided to all data entry operators. WFP VAM unit in support of the BOS Merged Areas carried out all the data analysis. Technical staff from WFP, BOS Merged Areas and IMS jointly reviewed the preliminary findings for almost a week. During this exercise the findings were validated with the already available secondary information. The findings were then shared with the members of the Coordination Committee (CC) for their review and feedback[20].

Two generally accepted analytical approaches have been adopted to establish the degree of food security. First, the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators on Food Security [CARI] is a WFP specific methodology launched by WFP Headquarters in 2014. CARI has an advantage over previously applied methods because it aggregates two important dimensions of households' food security, namely food consumption and coping capacity. The former is an indicator of current food security and the latter is a combined result of the food expenditure share (an indicator of economic vulnerability) and livelihood coping. The second approach to measure prevalence of moderate or

[20] Constituted by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for smooth implementation of the survey, the Committee is being Chaired by Mr. Shah Mahmood Khan, Additional Secretary P&DD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

severe food insecurity known as the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), was also used. The FIES is an experience-based food security measurement scale composed of eight questions asking to report on the occurrence of experiences and conditions that are typically associated with food insecurity. The results of the analysis of FIES data are reported in terms of the percentage of households or individuals who have experienced food insecurity at a given level of severity or higher, combining moderate and severe level of food insecurity, or focusing on severe levels only, depending on the context.

Key Findings

Key Demographics

The Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are the most rural administrative areas in Pakistan and are home to a population of over 5 million. The Merged Areas include seven Districts, six Tribal Sub-Divisions, 42 Tehsils and 2596 villages. The average household size is 9 with 558,379 households and a growth rate of 2.41. Table 4 below shows the key demographic statistics of Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

Table 4: Key Demographic Statistics of Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa[21]	
Item	
Area (sq.km)	**27220**
Households	**558,379**
HH size (approximate)	**9**
Population	**5,001,676**
Growth Rate	**2.41**
Male	**2,556,292**
Female	**2,444,357**
Density (Persons per Sq. Km)	**184**
Main Language	**Pashto**

Merged Areas briefing note

In May 2018, the seven semi-autonomous FATA Agencies and six Frontier Regions (FRs) were merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, now known as Merged Areas, and consisting of:

Seven districts: Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan

Six tribal sub-divisions: Bannu, D.I.Khan, Kohat, Lakki, Peshawar and Tank

Population: 5M (97% rural) (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2017)

Average household size: 10.7 members reaching 12 in TSD Peshawar and dropping to 6 in TSD Lakki (CFSLA 2020)

Population growth rate: 2.41 (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2017)

Main language: Pashto

Household Demographics

According to the CFSLA, the average Household size is about 10.7 members per household. The households size varies across the Districts, the highest household size was recorded as 12 members per household in Tribal Sub-Division Peshawar while the lowest was recorded as 6 in Tribal Sub-Division Lakki.

Table 5: Average household size

	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
10.7	10.0	9.0	8.7	6.2	12.0	7.3	10.9	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.9	12.4	8.7

[21] Provisional Results of 6th Population and Housing Census 2017

Age Wise Population Distribution

According to the findings, the population distribution shows that 47.4 percent of the population falls in the Adults population category, i.e. 18 to 60 years, followed by 32. 4 percent in age group of 6-17 years, children aged 1 to 5 years are 15.7 percent, while only 1.1 percent are below the age of 1 year.

Table 6: Age categories (%)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
0 to 5	16.8	16.8	15.7	9.1	9.8	12.3	10.8	19.3	18.9	13.0	18.4	14.1	17.1	17.1
5 to 10	15.6	17.7	14.7	11.9	11.2	14.9	13.5	16.5	15.8	13.5	17.4	15.7	16.4	14.7
10 to 15	12.5	12.5	10.6	11.3	11.1	11.6	10.7	12.4	13.2	12.2	13.2	12.4	13.3	11.8
15 to 20	12.1	12.5	13.0	14.2	12.1	11.3	14.6	11.5	11.6	13.4	9.9	13.3	11.4	13.2
20 to 25	9.1	9.1	10.7	8.2	7.4	8.4	10.6	8.9	8.1	10.6	9.0	9.3	7.5	10.5
25 to 30	7.8	6.6	10.0	10.8	8.6	8.3	12.6	7.3	7.3	9.9	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.9
30 to 35	5.8	4.1	4.9	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	5.6	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.7	7.0	4.7
35 to 40	4.9	4.3	3.7	5.3	6.9	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.5
40 to 45	3.6	3.9	3.4	5.6	6.7	4.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.7
45 to 50	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.0	5.4	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.0
50 to 55	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.1
55 to 60	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	5.8	3.8	2.9	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0
60 to 65	1.4	1.8	1.5	3.2	1.5	3.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3
65 to 70	1.0	1.4	.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	1.5	1.0	.8
70 to 75	.4	.4	.5	.8	.9	1.0	0.0	.4	.5	.3	.1	.4	.4	.2
75 to 80	.3	.4	.1	.4	.8	.9	.1	.5	.3	.1	.2	.6	.2	.3
> 80	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	0.0	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.1	.2

Dependency Ratio

According to the findings, the overall dependency ratio in the Merged Areas is (dependant population below age 15 and above age 64) over the non-dependent population (15-64 years) is about 0.9. The highest dependency ratio was recorded in Bajaur as 1.04 while the lowest was recorded as 0.58 in TSD Tank. The dependency ratio of the Merged Areas is relatively higher than Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and rest of the country.

Table 7: Dependency ratio

	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
0.91	1.01	0.75	0.60	0.59	0.82	0.58	1.04	1.01	0.69	1.02	0.83	0.96	0.84

CNIC Ownership and Birth Registration

Overall, 17 percent individuals above the age of 18 years do not hold Computerized National Identification Card (CNIC) in the Merged Areas, similarly birth registration of the children below the age of 18 years, has been recorded as only 7.8 percent while about 1.1 percent have applied for birth registration. Across the Merged Areas, about 30 percent individuals in South Waziristan District, 24 percent in TSD Bannu and 21 percent in North Waziristan District do not hold the CNIC.

The issues of the non-ownership of the CNIC is more sever among the females than in males, as about 25 percent females in the merged do not hold CNIC while 1 percent reported as 'applied' for the CNIC. Among the Districts, most females (44%) in South Waziristan and about 42 percent females in North Waziristan do not hold CNIC. The situation is relatively better in TSD Lakki, TSD Peshawar and District Khyber where majority of the females hold CNIC.

Table 8: Individuals (above 18) do not hold CNIC and birth registration status (below 18) (%)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Overall (CNIC)	Yes	82.5	75.1	79.0	85.5	92.2	88.2	86.7	83.6	87.8	87.5	85.5	77.9	90.6	69.4
	No	16.7	24.3	20.5	12.5	7.0	9.9	13.3	15.7	11.7	11.2	14.1	21.3	8.5	29.9
	Applied	.8	.6	.5	2.0	.8	1.8	0.0	.7	.5	1.3	.4	.9	.9	.7
Male (CNIC	Yes	89.3	87.8	83.8	92.3	93.4	91.9	90.7	87.9	91.1	91.6	91.4	93.9	93.9	79.6
	No	10.1	11.8	15.8	6.9	5.9	6.5	9.3	11.5	8.7	7.3	8.4	5.7	5.1	19.9
	Applied	.5	.3	.4	.8	.6	1.7	0.0	.6	.2	1.2	.1	.5	1.0	.5
Female (CNIC)	Yes	74.0	61.5	72.3	77.8	90.4	84.2	80.3	78.4	83.8	81.9	78.5	56.0	86.5	54.8
	No	25.0	37.7	27.2	18.8	8.5	13.8	19.7	20.7	15.4	16.5	20.8	42.5	12.5	44.3
	Applied	1.1	.8	.6	3.4	1.0	2.0	0.0	.9	.8	1.6	.7	1.4	.9	.9
Birth Registration (<18 Years)	Yes	7.8	1.6	2.2	19.2	1.2	18.1	4.9	10.8	9.7	10.2	4.1	5.4	7.4	3.8
	No	91	98	97.4	80.5	96.9	81.4	95	88.9	89	83.8	95	94	92	95.4
	Applied	1.1	.4	.3	.2	1.9	.5	0.0	.2	1.1	6.0	.6	.5	.7	.8

Prevalence of Mental and/or Physical Disability

The disability module of the CFSLA followed the standard Washington group short set of disability questions[22]. The CFSLA established that overall 3.5 percent of the individuals in the Merged Areas have some form of physical or mental disability. Highest prevalence of disability has been reported in North Waziristan District as 7.9 percent. Of the total reported disability, major reported disability is 'difficulty in walking or climbing steps' 33 percent followed by 'vision impairment and physical disability' as 32 percent. Lowest prevalence of disability was found in TSD D.I.Khan as 1.1 percent.

Table 9: Prevalence of mental and or physical disability (%)

		Tribal Sub Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Upto 5 Years	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.2	1.7	1.2
6 to 18 Years	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.4	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.5	4.7	4.4	2.3
> 18 Years	5.1	5.0	1.4	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	5.2	6.1	11.8	6.8	2.9
Overall	3.5	3.1	1.1	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.9	7.9	5.0	2.4

[22] 1) Difficulty in seeing, even if wearing glasses; 2) Difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid; 3) Difficulty in walking or climbing steps; 4) Difficulty in remembering or concentrating; 5) Difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing; 6) language, does name have difficulty in communicating, for example understanding or being understood

The State of Food Security

Food Security Defined

"Food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthier life. *(The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2001.FAO 2002, Rome)*

Food security has the following four dimensions:

1. **Availability:** Physical presence of food, indicated by food supply from all sources; production, imports, aid;
2. **Access:** Physical and financial/economic access to the available food, indicated by income, food prices, etc.;
3. **Utilisation:** Food preparations and food absorption indicated by the water and sanitation and hygiene practices, human health conditions and female literacy etc.; and
4. **Stability:** Stability is a cross-cutting dimension and is seen in all three dimensions of the food security.

Each dimension requires specific indicators, data and information to properly identify its issues, which altogether provide a comprehensive and more accurate overview of the food security situation.

Food insecurity can be **acute/transitory and or chronic in nature**. Transitory food insecurity is of a temporary nature, typically caused by being exposed to a shock, such as a natural disaster, a conflict, the illness of household member, that prevents people from being able to consume adequate amounts of food. Chronic food insecurity, on the other hand, is the persistent inability of a household to meet their dietary needs over a long period. Its main underlying causes are poverty and exclusion, usually exacerbated by the lack of social safety nets and other mechanism for economic and social inclusion. If unaddressed, transitory food insecurity can lead to chronic food insecurity

Indicators Used in Measuring Food Insecurity in the Merged Areas

This report relies on indicators compiled following globally accepted definitions and standards to measure the food security situation of the households in the Merged Areas.

Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity in the Population

Based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) - (SDG indicator 2.1.2)

The FIES is an experience-based food security measurement scale composed of eight questions asking to report on the occurrence of experiences and conditions that are typically associated with food insecurity. The conditions vary in terms of severity, ranging from those that are expected to be typical of less severe conditions (such as if any household member were worried to run out of food), to those typical of most severe situations (such as if any member of the household went without eating for a whole day). Respondents are asked to report if each of the conditions has been experienced, over the last 12 months, because of a lack of money or other resources to obtain food. The entire pattern of responses to the eight questions is used to test the internal validity of the FIES data and to estimate a measure of food insecurity for each respondent, based on the number of affirmative answers. The severity of food insecurity will be higher for households reporting a higher raw score. Results of the analysis of FIES data are reported in terms of the percentage of households or individuals who have experienced food insecurity at a given level of severity or higher, combining moderate and severe level of food insecurity, or focusing on severe levels only, depending on the context.

For compiling cross-country comparable indicators, UN-FAO has established a global reference scale of severity (the Global FIES Reference Scale) and identified thresholds that separate food security and mild food insecurity levels from moderate or severe levels. The prevalence of food insecurity measured at these international thresholds using the FIES is indicator 2.1.2 of the global SDG monitoring framework[23].

Consolidated Approach to Reporting on Indicators of food security (CARI)[24]

CARI was officially launched in February 2014 by WFP. This was applied in the food insecurity outcome analysis of the current assessment as well as the previous similar assessments. The CARI culminates in a food security console which supports the reporting and combining of food security indicators in a systematic and transparent way. The food security console is the final output of the CARI. It has an advantage over previous applied methods because it composites two important dimensions of household food security including food composition which is an indicator of the current food security and coping capacity is a combined result of the food expenditure share- an indicator economic vulnerability and livelihood coping.

Domain		Indicator	Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Insecure (3)	Severely Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score	Acceptable		Borderline	Poor
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	<50 percent	50 - 64.9 percent	65 - 74.9 percent	=>75 percent
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood Coping Strategies	None	Employed stress strategy	Employed crisis strategies	Employed emergency strategies

[23] Prior to CFSLA, FIES was tested in the 'vulnerability Assessment' 2017' however, with a different methodology and admin units.

[24] It combines a suite of food security indicators into a summary indicator – called the Food Security Index(FSI)- which represents the overall food security status. Central to the approach is an explicit classification of households into four descriptive groups based on the composite food Security Index: food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure.

Food Consumption Score

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator used by WFP to provide a relatively easy way to compute the overall adequacy of food consumption at the household level. It combines elements of diversity and frequency by considering the number of days in a week when consumption of foods from eight different food groups is reported. The FCS is computed as a weighted sum of the frequency of consumption of the various food groups, using indices of the relative nutritional importance of different food groups as weights. Weights used are as follows:

Table 10: Weights Assigned to different food groups to compute the Food Consumption Score

	Weight	Maximum contribution to the FCS (if consumed 7 days a week)
Main staples	2	14
Pulses	3	21
Vegetables	1	7
Fruit	1	7
Meat, eggs and fish	4	28
Milk and dairy	4	28
Sugar and sugar products	0.5	3.5
Oils, fats and butter	0.5	3.5
Total		**112**

This yields an overall score that can range from a minimum of 0 (if a hypothetical household would report having consumed nothing over seven days) to a maximum of 112. Households are then classified into three food consumption level groups, based on the reported score: poor (FSC < 28), borderline (FSC 28-42) and acceptable (FSC > 42) food consumption levels.

Household Dietary Diversity Score

The Households' Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed by household members over the past seven days. It provides an estimation of the quality of a diet. DDS is calculated based on data collected for the Food Consumption Score (FCS). Out of the 8 groups, only the first seven groups are used for DDS (excluding sugar/sweet from 8 groups used in FCS module). One point is assigned for each food group consumed without considering the frequency (1-7 days are converted in value of 1). The indicator results in the sum of the number of consumed food groups (from 0 to 7). DDS is not an average for one day. Based on DDS, dietary diversity is ranked in 3 groups: Low diet diversity (DDS is less than 4.5), Medium (DDS= 4.5 - 6), and High (DDS is above 6). A high proportion of energy derived from staple cereals is an indication of poor dietary diversity, while those with better dietary diversity likely have a lower proportion of their total energy from staple cereals and consume more nutritious foods.

Food Security Findings

Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity (FIES)

based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) - (SDG indicator 2.1.2)

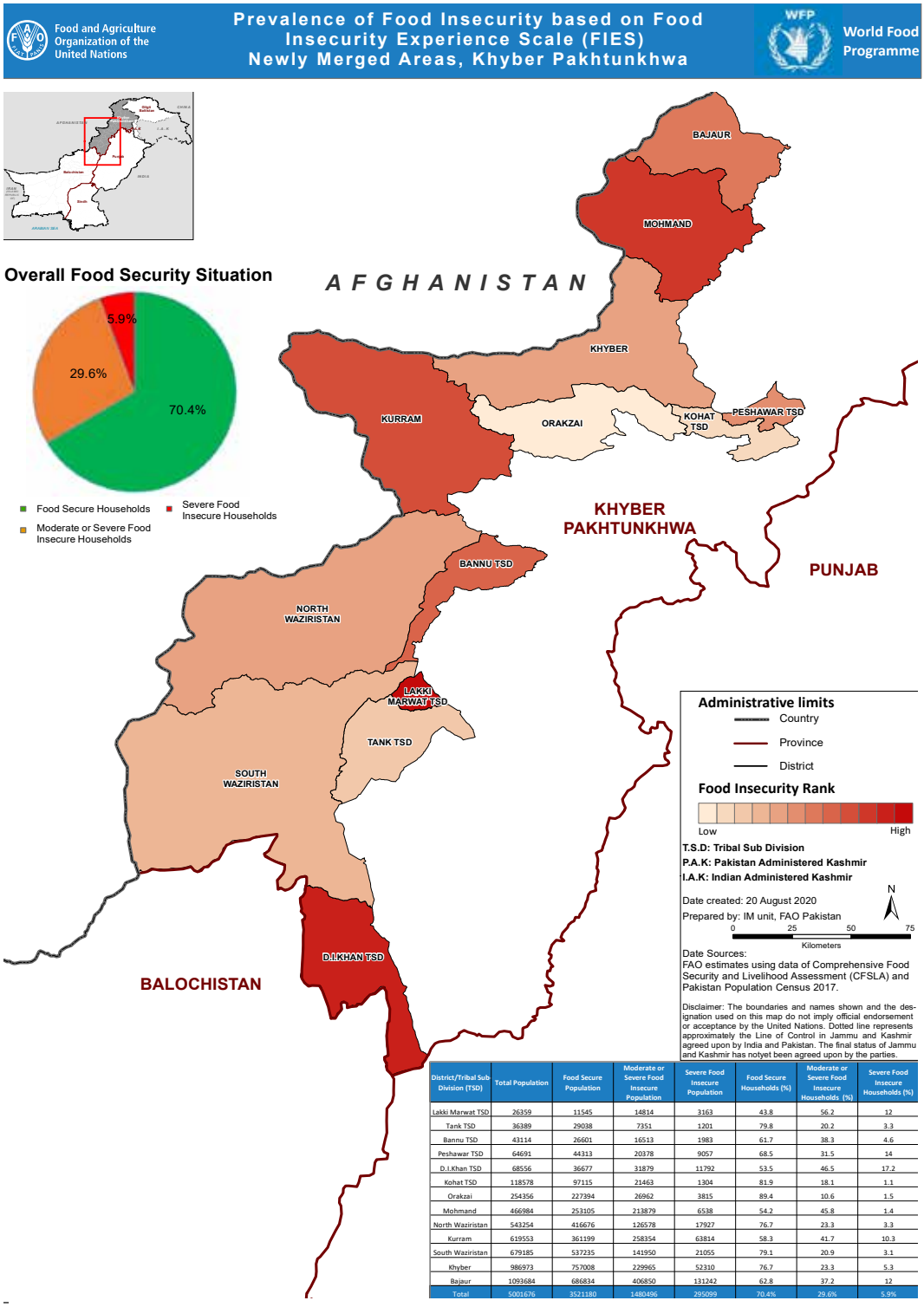
The CFSLA presented the opportunity to test the application of the **Food Insecurity Experience Scale** (FIES) in a large-scale household survey for the first time in Merged Areas including Tribal Sub-Divisions. The importance of testing the application of the FIES in Pakistan derives from the fact that the FIES has been identified by the Interagency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs[25]) as the basis to produce the SDG indicator No 2.1.2 in a way that ensures international comparability of the assessment. Upon consultation with the FAO Statistics Division Team, the 8-item FIES module was added to the CFSLA questionnaire. According to the findings, overall, in the Merged Areas, the prevalence of the moderate or severe food insecurity in the Merged Areas is about 30 percent whereas about 6 percent of households were found to be severely food insecure. The overall findings on prevalence of food insecurity in the Merged Areas, measured with

[25] See the official list of SGD indicators at http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. Metadata for all indicators included in the list are available at http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/.

the FIES are somehow consistent with the prevalence measured with the CARI. The results of FIES are being shown in the following table:

Table 11: Prevalence of food insecurity based on FIES (% Households)

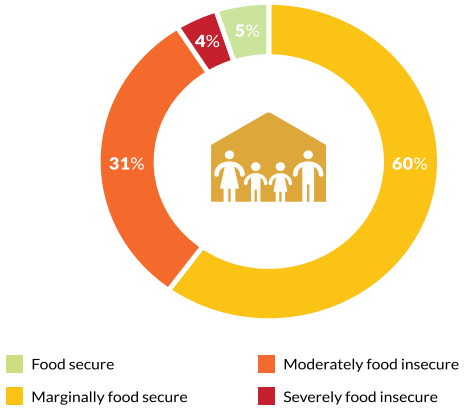
		Tribal Sub Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Lakki	D.I.Khan	Peshawar	Bannu	Tank	Kohat	Kurram	Bajaur	Mohmand	Khyber	NW	SW	Orakzai
Moderate or Severe	29.6	56.2	46.5	31.5	38.3	20.2	18.1	41.7	37.2	45.8	23.3	23.3	20.9	10.6
Severe	5.9	12.0	17.2	14.0	4.6	3.3	1.1	10.3	12.0	1.4	5.3	3.3	3.1	1.5



District/Tribal Sub Division (TSD)	Total Population	Food Secure Population	Moderate or Severe Food Insecure Population	Severe Food Insecure Population	Food Secure Households (%)	Moderate or Severe Food Insecure Households (%)	Severe Food Insecure Households (%)
Lakki Marwat TSD	26359	11545	14814	3163	43.8	56.2	12
Tank TSD	36389	29038	7351	1201	79.8	20.2	3.3
Bannu TSD	43114	26601	16513	1983	61.7	38.3	4.6
Peshawar TSD	64691	44313	20378	9057	68.5	31.5	14
D.I.Khan TSD	68556	36677	31879	11792	53.5	46.5	17.2
Kohat TSD	118578	97115	21463	1304	81.9	18.1	1.1
Orakzai	254356	227394	26962	3815	89.4	10.6	1.5
Mohmand	466984	253105	213879	6538	54.2	45.8	1.4
North Waziristan	543254	416676	126578	17927	76.7	23.3	3.3
Kurram	619553	361199	258354	63814	58.3	41.7	10.3
South Waziristan	679185	537235	141950	21055	79.1	20.9	3.1
Khyber	986973	757008	229965	52310	76.7	23.3	5.3
Bajaur	1093684	686834	406850	131242	62.8	37.2	12
Total	5001676	3521180	1480496	295099	70.4%	29.6%	5.9%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity Using CARI

Figure 1: **Consolidated approach to reporting on indicat (CARI)**



The food security prevalence rate is analysed by applying the Consolidated Approach on Reporting Indicators on Food Security (CARI)[26], which composites two important dimensions of household food security, namely food consumption and coping capacity. The former is an indicator of current food security, and the latter is a combined result of the food expenditure share (an indicator of economic vulnerability) and livelihood coping. According to findings of the survey, the prevlanace of overall food insecurity is 35 percent in the entire Merged Areas, out of which 4.2 percent households are severely food insecure while 31 percent households are moderately food insecure. Among the Tribal Sub-Divisions, the prevalence of severe and moderate food insecurity is significantly higher in D.I.Khan, where around 54 percent households are found to be severely food insecure while about 13 percent are moderately food insecure, followed by TSD Lakki where 46 percent households are moderately food insecure and about 14 percent households are severely food insecure. Among the merged Districts, Orakzai with overall food insecurity rate of 62 percent, was found to be the most food insecure district, followed by Mohmand where 33 percent or either severely or moderately food insecure.

Table 12: Prevalence of food insecurity using CARI (% Households)

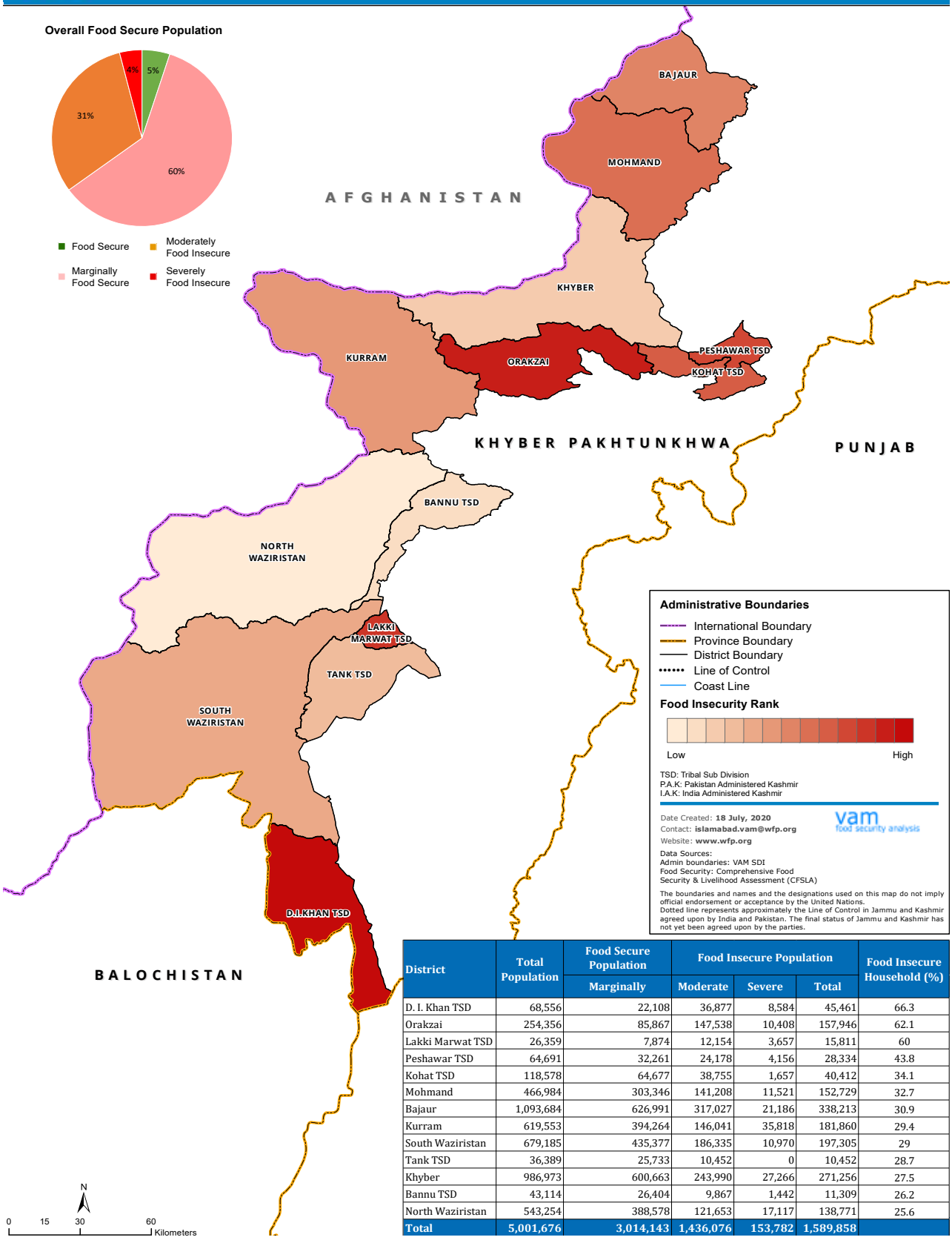
	Rank[27]	Districts	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure	Moderate + Severe
	Overall		**4.9%**	**59.9%**	**31.0%**	**4.2%**	**35%**
Merged Districts	1	Orakzai	4.1%	33.8%	58.0%	4.1%	62%
	2	Mohmand	2.3%	65.0%	30.2%	2.5%	33%
	3	Bajaur	11.7%	57.3%	29.0%	1.9%	31%
	4	Kurram	7.0%	63.6%	23.6%	5.8%	29%
	5	SW	6.8%	64.1%	27.4%	1.6%	29%
	6	Khyber	11.7%	60.9%	24.7%	2.8%	27%
	7	NW	2.9%	71.5%	22.4%	3.2%	26%
Tribal Sub-Division	1	DIK	1.4%	32.2%	53.8%	12.5%	66%
	2	Lakki	10.1%	29.9%	46.1%	13.9%	60%
	3	Peshawar	6.3%	49.9%	37.4%	6.4%	44%
	4	Kohat	11.4%	54.5%	32.7%	1.4%	34%
	5	Tank	.6%	70.7%	28.7%	0.0%	29%
	6	Bannu	12.5%	61.2%	22.9%	3.3%	26%

[26] The CARI culminates in a food security console which supports the reporting and combining of food security indicators in a systematic and transparent way. The food security console is the final output of the CARI. It combines a suite of food security indicators into a summary indicator –called the Food Security Index (FSI) - which represents the population's overall food security status. Central to the approach is an explicit classification of households into four descriptive groups based on the composite Food Security Index: food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure.

[27] Ranking is based on the prevalence of Moderate + severe food insecurity.

Overall Food Security Situation (2019-2020)

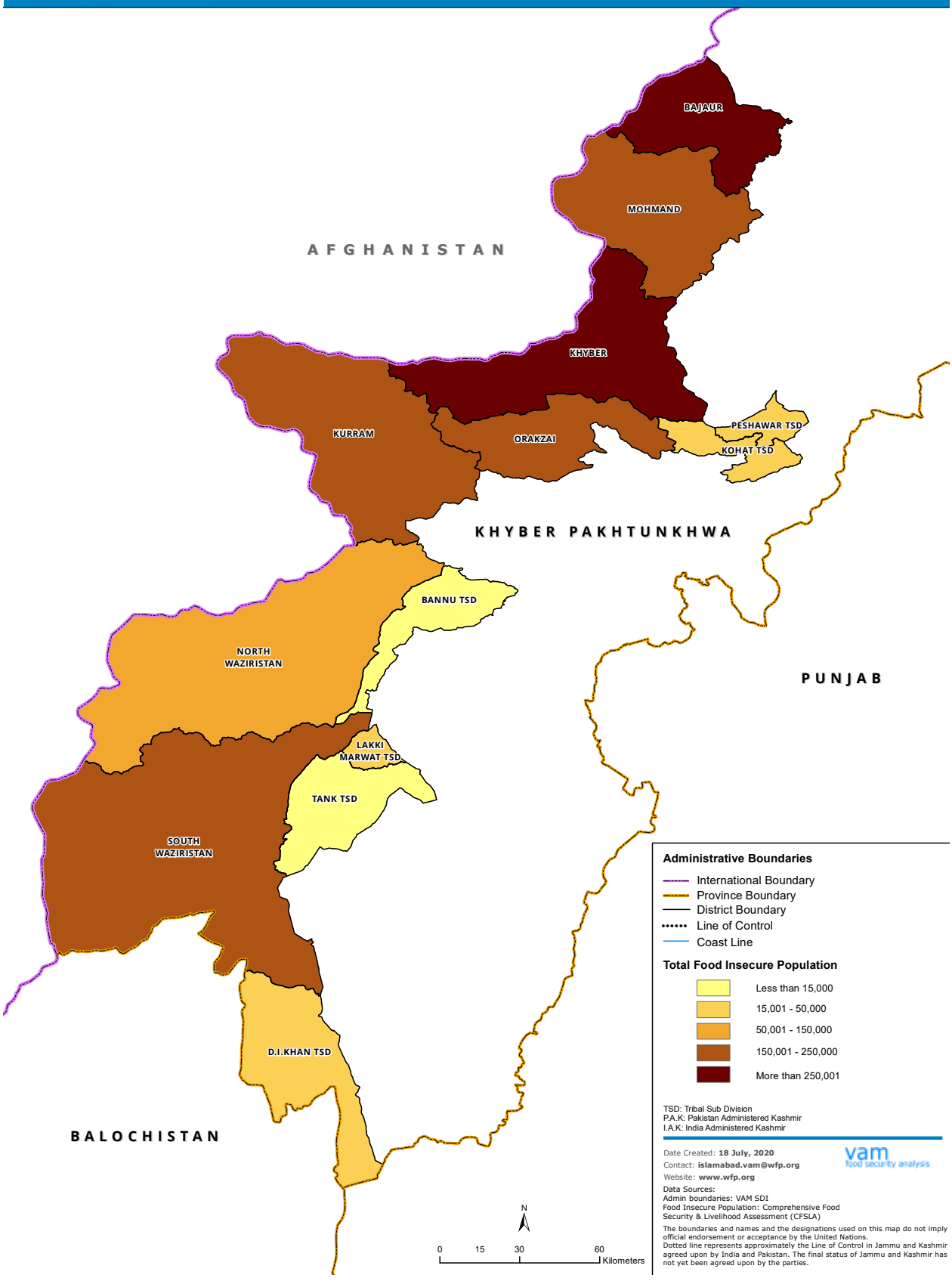
Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



District	Total Population	Food Secure Population	Food Insecure Population			Food Insecure Household (%)
		Marginally	Moderate	Severe	Total	
D. I. Khan TSD	68,556	22,108	36,877	8,584	45,461	66.3
Orakzai	254,356	85,867	147,538	10,408	157,946	62.1
Lakki Marwat TSD	26,359	7,874	12,154	3,657	15,811	60
Peshawar TSD	64,691	32,261	24,178	4,156	28,334	43.8
Kohat TSD	118,578	64,677	38,755	1,657	40,412	34.1
Mohmand	466,984	303,346	141,208	11,521	152,729	32.7
Bajaur	1,093,684	626,991	317,027	21,186	338,213	30.9
Kurram	619,553	394,264	146,041	35,818	181,860	29.4
South Waziristan	679,185	435,377	186,335	10,970	197,305	29
Tank TSD	36,389	25,733	10,452	0	10,452	28.7
Khyber	986,973	600,663	243,990	27,266	271,256	27.5
Bannu TSD	43,114	26,404	9,867	1,442	11,309	26.2
North Waziristan	543,254	388,578	121,653	17,117	138,771	25.6
Total	**5,001,676**	**3,014,143**	**1,436,076**	**153,782**	**1,589,858**	

Food Insecure Population (2019-2020)

Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Food Security Situation of Displaced Vs. Non-Displaced

Majority of the population from the Merged Areas, especially from the merged Districts, was displaced during the period when the law and order situation had seriously deteriorated. However, by 2017 the majority of the population had returned to their areas of origin. To have an understanding on the prevalence of food insecurity among displaced and non-displaced population, CFSLA captured food security related information of displaced and non-displaced households. According to the findings, surprisingly households who were not displaced were found to be more food insecure compared to those who were displaced. The overall prevalence of food insecurity, based on CARI, among the displaced households is about 32 percent (28% moderately and 4% severe) while this rate among the nondisplaced is 38 percent.

Table 13: Prevalence of food insecurity among displaced and non-displaced households (% Households)

		Overall	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Displaced	Moderately Food Insecure	28%	27%	13%	34%	22%	20%	65%	32%
	Severely Food Insecure	4%	6%	4%	4%	1%	3%	4%	2%
Overall (Moderate + Severe)		32%	33%	17%	38%	23%	23%	69%	34%
Non-Displaced	Moderately Food Insecure	34%	41%	40%	27%	35%	18%	37%	24%
	Severely Food Insecure	5%	7%	2%	8%	7%	1%	0%	0%
Overall (Moderate + Severe)		38%	48%	42%	35%	42%	19%	37%	24%

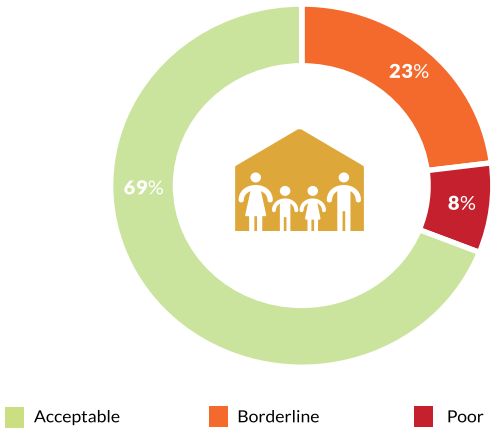
Among the Districts, non-displaced households are relatively more food insecure in Mohmand, Khyber, Bajaur Districts, while in Orakzai, South and North Waziristan and Kurram Districts the displaced households are relatively more food insecure than non-displaced.

Food Consumption Score

The Food Consumption Score (FCS[28]) is a proxy indicator of food security and is a composite score based on 7-days recall period of different food groups consumed at the household's level.

According to the findings, overall 69 percent of households have 'acceptable food consumption', 8 percent have 'poor consumption' while the remaining 23 percent have 'borderline consumption'. Among the Districts, food consumption of the households in TSDs is relatively poor. The highest proportion of households falling in the poor food consumption category is in TSD D.I.Khan (34 percent) followed by District Orakzai (24 percent) and TSD Lakki (23 percent). Other areas with relatively higher proportion of households with poor food consumption are TSD Peshawar (18 percent) TSD Tank (12 percent) District Kurram (9 percent). Households with 'borderline' food consumption are highest in District Orakzai (40 percent) followed by TSD Lakki (34 percent) and TSD D.I.Khan (33 percent). The households with 'borderline' food consumption are also considered susceptible to being slipped to 'poor' food consumption category with a minor shock.

Figure 2: **The food consumption score (FCS)**



[28] FCS Consumption Score (FCS) is an acceptable proxy indicator giving an indication of food security status of the household if combined with other household access indicators. Based on a seven-day recall of the food groups consumed within a household, the FCS measures food diversity (types of foods consumed), food frequency (the number of days each food group is consumed), and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The score for each food group is calculated by multiplying the number of days the commodity was consumed and its relative weight. The FCS is a weighted sum of food groups. Based on FCS standard thresholds, households are categorized into three groups: "poor" food consumption (FCS=1-28),"borderline "food consumption (FCS = 28.1-42), and "acceptable "food consumption (FCS>42).

Households falling in 'poor' food consumption category are rarely consuming meat, nuts and legumes, other nutrient-rich foods such as milk or its products, and fruits. Those falling in the borderline consumption do eat fruit, meat, legumes and nuts - on average one day per week, however, their consumption of milk and its products is comparable with the households falling poorest quintile. Households having the acceptable food consumption score, eat meat and fruit approximately 2.5 days per week while their legume and nut consumption is around 3 days a week

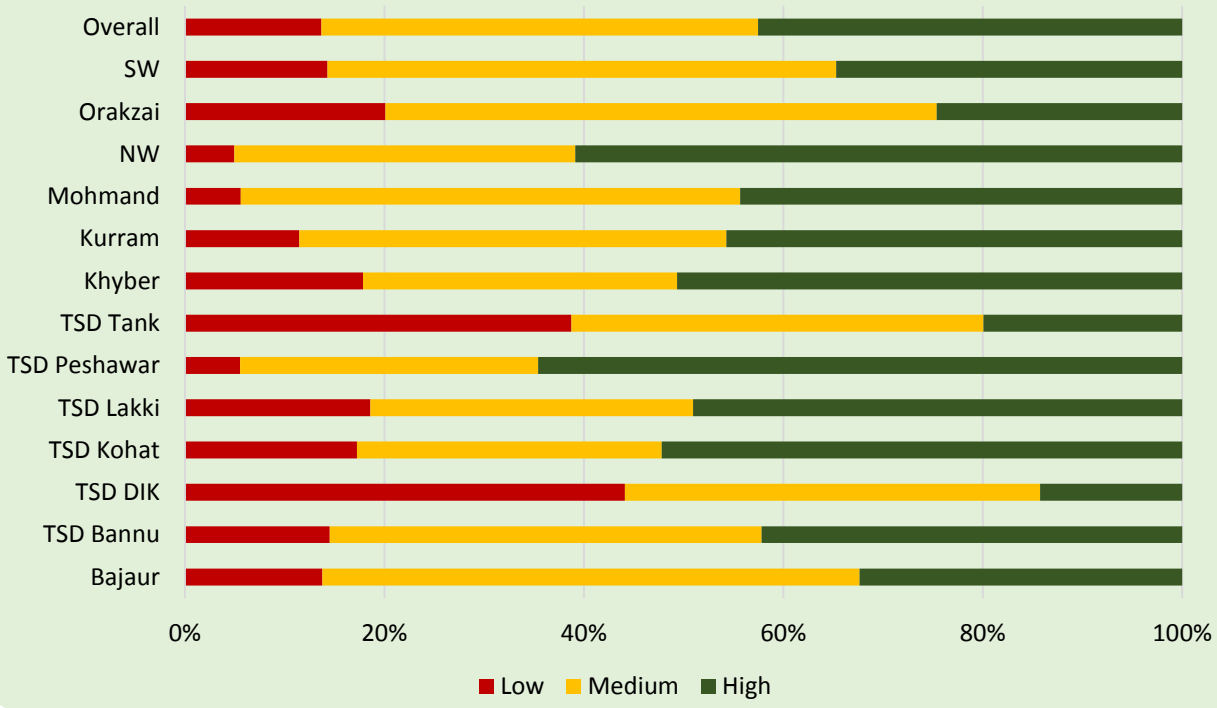
Table 14: Number of consumption days in a week (averages numbers)

	Food Consumption Group			Overall (Average Days)[29]
	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	
Cereals	4.63	6.50	6.61	6.4
Legumes / nuts	1.06	1.91	3.03	2.6
Milk and other dairy products	0.47	0.91	4.11	3.1
Meat, fish, eggs	0.30	0.83	2.44	1.9
Vegetable and leaves	3.82	4.21	4.63	4.5
Fruits	0.88	1.09	2.43	2
Oil / fat / butter	3.18	5.43	6.19	5.8

Household Dietary Diversity Score

The consumption of a non-diversified, unbalanced and thus unhealthy diet, can be considered as one of the likely consequences of food insecurity. Poor people tend to spend a larger share, if not their entire food budget, on cheap, macronutrient dense staples, such as, rice and wheat. This means that they tend not to consume micronutrients and protein rich foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables, pulses, dairy and meat products. A "dietary diversity" score can be computed by counting the number of food groups that are represented in the reported household food consumption over a certain period.

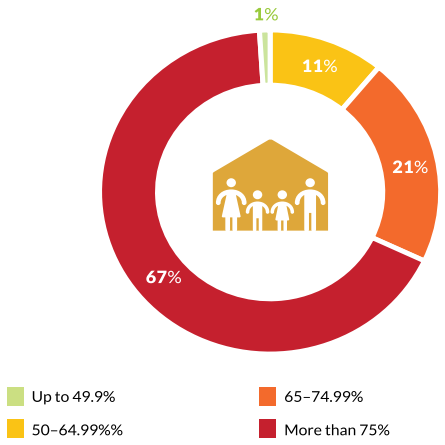
Figure 3: Households Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)



[29] Reference period: 7 days recall prior to the survey date

In the Merged Areas, about 17 percent of the households have 'poor/low dietary diversity. The diet of the surveyed households is not only quantitatively inadequate, but also qualitatively poor and heavily cereal-based. Poor diet diversity has been identified as a problem in a few Districts. For example, 44 percent households in TSD DIK, 39 percent households in TSD Tank, 20 percent in Orakzai, 18 and 17 percent in Khyber and TSD Kohat respectively have low/poor dietary diversity score.

Figure 4: **Food expenditure share**



Food Expenditure Share[30]

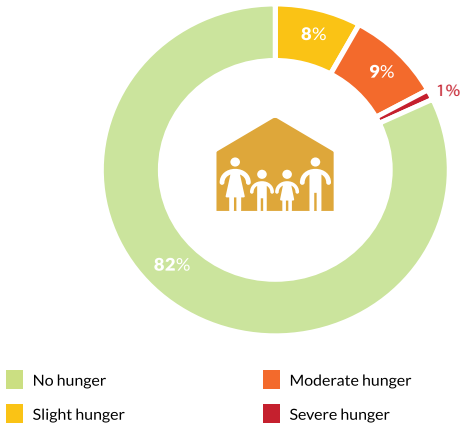
The high share of expenditure being spent on food, out of total expenditure, is a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. The higher the share of food expenditure, the greater the likelihood that a household has poor food access and higher economic vulnerability. The survey revealed that households are spending major proportion of their income on food purchases compromising on other basic needs (health care, education, others).

Table 15: Households food expenditure share (%) against total monthly expenditure

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Upto 50%	1.4	.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	.7	.8	1.7	1.5	.9	1.2	.1	**3.4**
50.01 to 64.99%	11.2	6.7	3.3	1.2	13.6	6.0	12.5	6.5	10.6	14.2	13.3	8.5	2.2	**22.8**
65 to 74.99%	20.7	13.3	7.5	13.5	15.4	8.9	19.7	15.8	27.4	23.2	25.3	23.8	10.7	**20.7**
>75%	66.7	79.5	86.7	85.3	71.0	85.1	67.1	76.9	60.3	61.0	60.6	66.4	87.0	53.1

Majority of the expenditure of the households is being incurred on meeting food requirement. According to the findings, about 67 percent households are spending more than three quarters of the total expenditure on food. Similarly, about 21 percent households spend up to 75 percent of the total expenditure on food. The increased proportion of households with very high or high food expenditure share indicates poor access to food and is a concern for food security for such households.

Figure 5: **Household hunger scale (HHS)**



Household Hunger Scale HHS[31]

Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a method developed by the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) based on perceptions of food insecurity at household levels. HHS assesses whether households have experienced problems in food access during the preceding 30 days based on three questions and measures the severity of food insecurity in the past 30 days, as reported by the households. According to the findings of the HHS, overall in the Merged Areas about 83 percent households experience 'no hunger', whereas about 8 percent experience 'slight hunger', 9 percent experience 'moderate hunger' and about only percent experience 'severe

30 "The share of food expenditure of total household expenditure is a proxy indicator of household food access. The higher the share of food expenditure, the greater the likelihood that a household has poor food access and economical vulnerability. The commonly used thresholds for the share of food expenditure are used to classify households into 4 food expenditure groups in line with CARI is: Low equivalent to food secure (<50%); Medium, equivalent to marginally food secure (50 to 64.9%); High equivalent to moderately food insecure (65 to 74.9%);Very high equivalent to severely food insecure (=>75%).

31 As per methodology of HHS, four categories are commuted: no hunger (HHS=0), slight hunger (HHS=1-2), moderate hunger (HHS=2-3) and severe hunger (HHS= 4-6)

hunger'. About 19 percent of the households in TSD Peshawar reported experiencing 'severe hunger' whereas 36 percent households in TSD D.I. Khan experience 'moderate hunger'.

Table 16: Household Hunger Scale (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Khyber	Bajaur	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
No hunger	**83**	94	46	87	56	58.6	94	79	87	69	68	92	94	97
Slight hunger	**7.6**	2.1	13	7.2	35	7.8	1	11	6.6	10	13	5.1	4.4	1.2
Moderate hunger	**8.8**	4.1	36	5.7	6.2	14.7	5	9.4	5.9	19	19	2.6	0.8	2
Severe hunger	**0.8**	0	4.9	0	3	18.9	0	0	0.3	1.6	0	0.2	0.3	0

Characteristics of Food Insecure Households

The detailed analysis on food security situation of the households indicated that the food insecurity in the Merged Areas is somehow chronic in nature. Certain characteristics are making households vulnerable to food insecurity. The following are the characteristics of the food insecure households in the Merged Areas:

- Average household size in the Merged Areas is 10.72 per household, which is significantly higher than other parts of the province. Therefore, large household size is one the characteristics observed in the food insecure households.
- Majority of the households in the Merged Areas are dependent on the unsustainable income sources / livelihood strategies, which is yet another characteristic of the food insecure households.
- The income level of the household in the Merged Areas is relatively low while the livelihood opportunities are also very limited; thus, households have serious economic issues in access to the available food.
- The income dependency ratio in the Merged Areas is also relatively higher, which means more unemployed population are dependent on the less employed population.
- Huge debts/loans burden is another characteristic of the food insecure households. Debt/loan is an immediate coping mechanism for most household to meet food and health related expenses. According to the findings about half (47%) households in the Merged Areas had contracted new loans at the time of the survey.
- Major share of the household's expenditure is being spent on households' food related needs, leaving very little to meet health and other important needs. High food related expenditure is an economic vulnerability and making households more food insecure.
- Education level in the Merged Areas is extremely low, about 76 percent of the population have no formal education. Therefore, low level literacy/education is another characteristic of the food insecure households. Food insecure households are resorting to several 'crisis' and 'emergency' coping strategies i.e. selling productive assets which directly reduces future productivity and includes human capital formation and selling land which affects future productivity but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies.
- The food consumption of the food insecure households is not only poor quantitatively but also less diversified, i.e. consuming very few food groups.
- Households in the Merged Areas have relatively limited access to and availability of WASH facilities, especially access to improved drinking water, improved sanitation system and access to hygienic toilet (flush) facility.
- According to the findings of the CFSLA, as such no or very limited assistance have been extended to the households in the Merged Districts since the last return.
- Food production in Merged Areas is far below from its requirement, thus households have strong dependency on market purchases which are making vulnerable households more susceptible to market price fluctuations, especially when foods become scarce.

- In developing economies, women make important contributions especially in the rural context through livelihoods, farm labourers on their farms or wage labourers on other people's farms, producing for their own consumption or for selling and other home-based livelihood activities. However, in the Merged Areas, women contributions in the livelihood is very insignificant.
- In the Merged Areas, about 17.5 individuals above the age of 18 years do not hold CNICs, which is considered an essential and basic credential to be eligible for any service/assistance. This proportion is significantly higher for females.
- Similarly, birth registration is extremely low in the Merged Areas; 91 percent of the children below the age of 18 years are not registered.

Food Availability

This dimension of the food security shows that to which extent a sufficient quantity of good quality food is physically available in an area. It includes food available in the markets, produced on local farms or home gardens or provided as food aid or gifts. For net-surplus producing areas, the quantities of food siphoned off to other regions need to be deducted, and exports shall be excluded when computing availability at the national level. For net-deficient regions, the quantities of food entering in an area need to be included as do imports for estimating national statistics of availability.

Agriculture

The local food production in the Merged Areas is far below from adequate to meet the needs of the population. The total area of Merged Areas is 2.72 million hectares, out which only 14 percent is arable land and 37 percent cultivable waste[32]. Wheat is the main staple and most important cereal crop in Merged Areas, followed by maize. Barley and rice are also grown in small quantities. The total area under major crops and their production have reduced significantly with the onset of complex emergency starting in 2008. People who returned did not have the resources to resume their livelihoods or to bring back their production to pre crises situation. Moreover, the unstable security situation in the area has further weakened the already feeble markets.

The traditionally neglected problems combined with years of complex humanitarian situation has affected the food security and livelihood situation in the Merged Areas. Both agriculture and livestock sectors have significantly been impacted by this fragile environment. On the other hand, the land laws and revenue system on Merged Areas is different than the rest of the country. The agriculture sector performance in the Merged Areas has been poor due to number of challenges and constraints. These include farmers' limited access to quality inputs at the local level, coupled

[32] Development statistics of FATA, 2015, Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, FATA

with poor purchasing power; limited water availability, limited technical skills and knowledge related to the improved agriculture practices, and limited storage capacities and marketing skills.

Agricultural Land Ownership

In order to capture key household level information on agriculture, the CFSLA asked about 'agriculture land ownership' 'major production in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons' 'area cultivated' and 'key issues and problems' households face in the agriculture sector. According to the findings, overall, 46 percent of households in the Merged Areas reportedly have 'no agricultural land or landless'.

Across the Merged Areas, 86 percent households in TSD D.I. Khan, 85 percent in TSD Tank and 72 percent in TSD Peshawar 'do not hold agriculture land'. According to the findings, 43 percent of the households have upto to 2 acres of agriculture land, 7 percent households have 2 to 4 acres of land while only 4 percent households have more than 4 acres of agriculture land.

Table 17: Agriculture land ownership (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	DIK	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
No Agricultural Land/Landless	46	58	86	50	60	72	85	38	65	43	34	28	45	41
Up to 2 Acres of Agricultural Land	43	30	11	49	27	22	13	57	29	42	49	60	51	34
2 to 4 Acres of Agricultural Land	7	7	2	1	6	4	2	3	4	13	14	8	4	13
More Than 4 Acres of Agricultural Land	4	5	1	0	7	1	0	2	2	2	3	4	0	11

The proportion of households owning agricultural land is relatively higher in North Waziristan, Mohmand and Bajaur Districts where about 72 percent, 66 percent and 62 percent of the households are engaged in the agriculture activities or own agricultural land. However, the land holdings are very small. In other words, the households are involved in subsistence farming, as the majority of the households own less than two acres of agricultural land.

Agriculture Land Cultivation

In the Merged Areas, agricultural land ownership is not an indication of households' involvement in the agriculture activities, because the majority households who own agricultural land are not necessarily cultivating their lands. According to the findings, overall about 59 percent households reported they did not Cultivate their lands. Among those who cultivate lands, the majority (34 percent) are involved in subsistence farming (cultivating less than two acres of land), while 7 percent households are cultivating more than two acres of land. Land cultivation is extremely low in the TSDs compared to the merged Districts. About 98 percent Households in TSD Kohat & Peshawar, 92 percent in TSD Tank, 90 percent in TSD D.I.Khan, 84 percent in TSD Lakki are not cultivating lands.

Table 18: Agriculture land cultivation (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	DIK	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
No Cultivation of land	59	65	89	98	84	90	93	37	80	50	39	44	62	68
Up to 2 Acres of Agricultural Land	34	27	9	2	14	10	7	59	19	37	47	49	35	18

2 to 4 Acres of Agricultural Land	5	6	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	10	11	5	2	6
More Than 4 Acres of Agricultural Land	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	2	1	8

Land Ownership Status

About 88 percent of the households who cultivate lands are the owner of the land they cultivate, whereas about 6 percent are tenant-cum-owners. This trend is more or less the same across the Merged Areas.

Table 19: Status of land cultivated by the households (% households)

	Tribal Sub-Divisions							Districts						
	Overall	**Bannu**	**DIK**	**Kohat**	**Lakki**	**Peshawar**	**Tank**	**Bajaur**	**Khyber**	**Kurram**	**Mohmand**	**NW**	**Orakzai**	**SW**
Owner	88	98	100	82	100	51	100	81	94	81	93	86	92	96
Tenant/ share cropper	6	2	0	18	0	15	0	10	3	5	3	9	4	2
Tenant-cum-owner	3	0	0	0	0	31	0	2	1	13	2	2	3	2
Leased/ mortgaged	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	1	0	2	1	1	0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

Reasons for No cultivation

The households were asked for two major reasons/constraints for not cultivating lands. Among the reasons, 59 percent households reported 'lack/limited water availability' for crops as main reason followed by lack of seeds (18 percent) and lack of quality fertilizer (12 percent). As second major constraint, lack of fertilizer was mentioned by 33 percent households, lack of quality seeds by 32 percent and lack of agriculture tool by about 10 percent household.

Figure 6: **Main problems preventing households from culting crops**

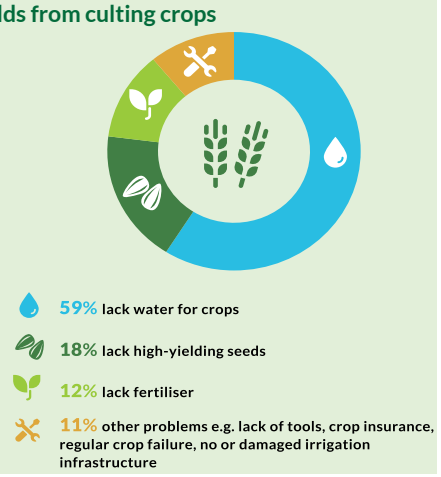


Table 20: Main problems preventing households from cultivating crops (% households)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Overall	**Bannu**	**D.I. Khan**	**Kohat**	**Lakki**	**Peshawar**	**Tank**	**Bajaur**	**Khyber**	**Kurram**	**Mohmand**	**NW**	**Orakzai**	**SW**
First Problem	Lack/limited water for crops	59	66	70	82	59	31	41	79	48	46	62	41	52	58
	Lack of seeds (High Yielding Variety)	18	16	8	18	18	6	16	9	27	28	27	19	14	13
	Lack of fertilizer	12	9	12	0	0	17	16	5	6	14	1	26	28	14
	Lack of agricultural tools	3	2	3	0	8	15	0	1	9	3	2	4	2	4
	No crop insurance	2	1	0	0	0	3	27	4	0	1	0	2	0	7
	Regular crop failure	1	5	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	1
	No/damaged irrigation infrastructure	4	1	3	0	0	24	0	1	9	4	5	4	4	3
	Others	1	0	4	0	3	4	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	0
Second Problem	Lack/limited water for crops	6	4	5	0	12	7	11	5	4	5	8	4	12	9
	Lack of seeds (High Yielding Variety)	32	41	36	60	40	30	32	50	19	25	35	22	19	24
	Lack of fertilizer	33	31	27	40	27	28	34	25	54	49	27	28	41	35
	Lack of agricultural tools	10	1	18	0	0	19	0	4	11	9	11	18	11	6
	No crop insurance	5	11	0	0	12	0	6	6	2	1	6	0	1	18

	Regular crop failure	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	6	4	0	1
	No/damaged irrigation infrastructure	4	4	12	0	6	17	11	1	6	0	7	5	8	6
	Others	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1

The Cropping Patterns

The major '*Rabi'* crops in Merged Areas are wheat, pulses, barley, vegetables and fruits. The average land size cultivated by households during ''Rabi'' cropping season (October-May) is 11 kanals for wheat, 15 kanals for pulses, 9 kanals for barley, 8 kanals for vegetables and the highest, but in limited areas, 39 kanals for fruit. The major *Kharif* crops in the Merged Areas include; Maize, Jawar, Rice, sugarcane, and pulses grown on average 10, 10, 5, 7, 36 *kanals* of land respectively.

Table 21: Major rabi and *kharif* crops and average area under cultivation (*kanals*)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Major Kharif Crops	Maize	5	5	2	5	5	2	0	4	3	7	7	6	4	5
	Jawar	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	8	4	7	6	11	7	6
	Rice	6	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	3	8	20	5	6	12
	Pulses	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	0	1	28	0
	Sugarcane	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
	Vegetable	7	5	0	0	7	1	5	3	2	9	4	2	2	28
	Fruits	30	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	32
Major Rabi Crops	Wheat	10	13	7	8	16	3	6	8	5	13	16	8	7	21
	Pulses	8	0	2	0	10	7	0	10	3	7	16	30	11	0
	Barley	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	3	11	4
	Vegetables	6	4	2	0	6	1	3	2	2	5	4	3	6	29
	Fruits	28	0	5	0	7	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	49

Irrigated and Un-irrigated Land

In the Merged Areas water scarcity is the major limiting factor for agricultural production. Furthermore, the available water is not efficiently used. Less water recharging is also a major contributing factor for sinking water table. Low recharging is linked with the lack of vegetation cover in the catchments. According to the CFSLA, more than half of the land cultivated by the households is un-irrigated, especially in the TSDs where almost two third of the cultivable land is un-irrigated.

Table 22: Distribution of average land cultivated per household into Irrigated and Un-irrigated (Kanals)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Irrigated	6	6	5	6	8	2	4	2	3	9	2	7	1	20
Un-irrigated	7	8	16	2	5	7	0	4	2	7	15	1	6	5

Households Access to Agriculture Markets

Households associated with the agriculture activities were asked about their access, in terms of time and distance to the markets to meet their agriculture related needs i.e. inputs, fertilizer, etc. Such markets are more than 30 kilometres away to about 20 percent households, while on the time taken to reach to such markets, about 25 percent households informed that it takes more than one hour to reach to markets. Access to agriculture markets is relatively worse in Tribal Sub-Divisions than merged Districts.

Table 23: Distances and time taken to reach to nearest agriculture market (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	0verall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Upto 10 KM	59	16	24	55	43	48	54	83	65	55	73	60	77	27
11 to 20 KM	13	9	8	1	19	2	23	5	8	16	15	9	2	39
21 to 30 KM	7	8	5	0	1	2	2	4	3	11	5	3	1	21
> 30 KM	20	67	63	44	37	49	21	8	25	17	7	29	20	13
Up to 30 Minutes	52	17	27	49	40	22	50	72	45	50	71	54	44	40
30 to 60 Minutes	23	13	9	8	14	27	41	16	24	32	22	10	37	34
> 60 Minutes	25	70	64	44	47	51	9	11	32	18	7	36	19	26

Agriculture Markets (Accessibility conditions and Problems Faced by Households)

On the accessibility status/condition to reach to the agriculture markets, about 41 percent of the households associated with the agriculture activities, informed that they access markets with some problems, whereas 25 percent informed markets are easily accessible. The main problem in access to the markets reported by the households include; 'access roads are damaged by 23 percent followed by 18 percent 'markets are far away' (18%). Markets are relatively far from the communities in the Tribal Sub-Divisions.

Table 24: Agriculture markets (accessibility conditions and problems faced) (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Easily Accessible	25	3	28	1	14	10	62	32	19	42	17	29	20	43
Accessible but face problems	41	38	20	9	54	9	29	56	26	47	68	37	56	52
NA	33	59	52	91	32	81	9	12	55	11	15	34	24	5
Market Far away	18	12	12	1	12	5	27	27	18	24	20	9	18	34
Access roads are damaged	23	24	22	5	40	6	18	20	14	28	30	15	51	17
Cost of transportation is very high	11	3	3	2	8	2	18	11	5	13	19	3	1	36
Transport is often not available	7	1	3	1	6	2	2	17	2	13	11	9	5	7
Security Issues	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Others	3	0	6	0	1	0	1	6	0	5	0	9	0	0
NA	38	59	55	91	32	84	30	19	60	17	21	51	25	6

Households Food Sufficiency

To understand the sufficiency of own food production of cereals (wheat, rice, maize) at the household level, the households, involved in agriculture activities, were asked about the number of months their own production lasts. On average households' own production is enough for 4 months consumption. However, it has already been established that households are involved in subsistence farming and majority of the households are not cultivating their lands for several reasons as already mentioned. Most of the households are net buyers, i.e. their produce is not sufficient for own needs, and thus they highly depend on market purchases for most of their food needs. Among the District, the highest food sufficiency was reported in TSD Peshawar as 8 months, while it is on average almost 4 months across the Merged Areas.

Table 25: Food sufficiency at the households (number of months)													
	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
4	5	4	4	5	8	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4

Households Access to Food Markets

Access to food markets is relatively better in the entire Merged Areas. Majority (73%) households access markets within 10 kilometres of distance, only 6 percent households informed that markets are located at a distance of more than 30 kilometres. Among the merged Districts, food markets are relatively far from the households in North Waziristan District, where about 32 percent households have reported that markets are located at distance 21 to 30 or more than 30 kilometres. Similarly, across the Tribal Sub-Divisions, food markets are more than 30 kilometres away from 59 percent and 28 percent households at TSD Bannu and TSD D.I.Khan respectively. In terms of time taken by the households to reach to the nearest food markets, majority (64%) of the households' access markets within 30 minutes, except TSD Bannu, TSD D.I.Khan and South Waziristan where 68 percent, 32 percent and 23 percent households respectively reported more than an hour travel to the nearest food markets.

Table 26: Distance to and time taken to reach to the nearest food markets (% Households)														
		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Upto 10 KM	73	21	45	81	74	83	52	89	82	58	97	83	92	31
11 to 20 KM	12	10	15	5	24	13	16	5	8	16	2	10	3	37
21 to 30 KM	8	11	11	10	1	3	11	4	8	11	1	3	2	23
> 30 KM	6	59	28	4	0	1	21	2	3	15	0	4	4	9
Upto 30 Minutes	64	18	50	61	59	55	37	82	64	52	90	78	47	39
30 to 60 Minutes	24	14	19	32	34	33	54	12	27	32	9	12	50	39
> 60 Minutes	11	68	32	8	7	12	9	5	8	16	2	10	3	23

Food Markets (Accessibility Conditions and Problems Faced by Households)

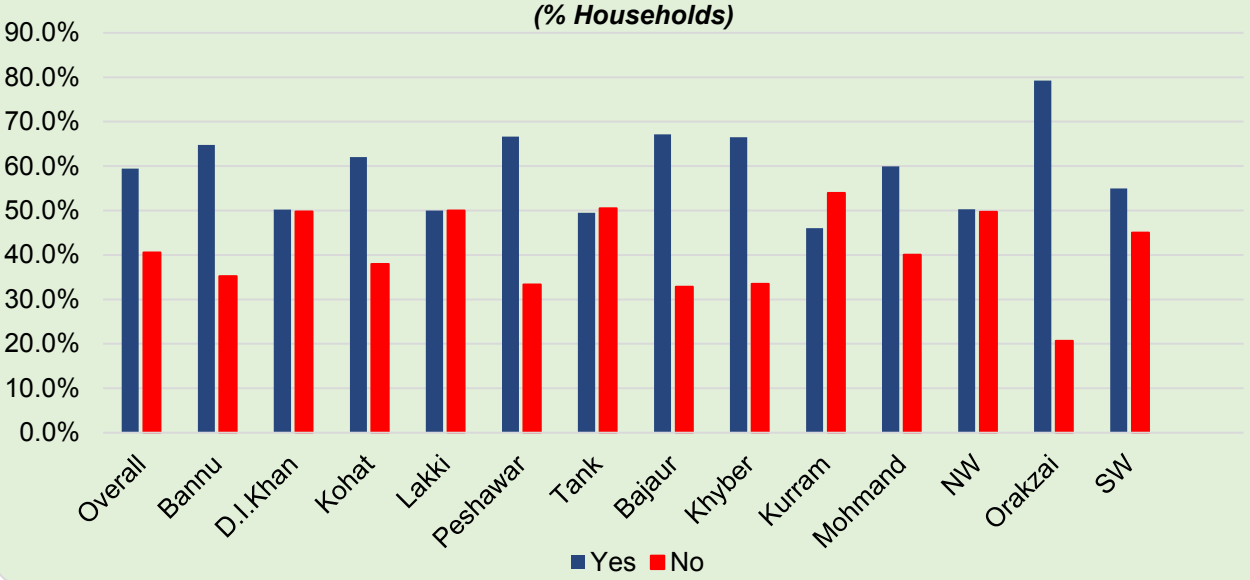
Though the markets are not very far away from the households, as mentioned above however, 54 percent of the households informed that they face some problems in accessing food markets. Access to food markets is relatively better in the Tribal Sub-Divisions, as for food the households in Tribal Sub-Divisions are dependent on markets in the adjacent settled Districts. Whereas in the rest of the Merged Districts, there are fewer markets which are relatively less dynamic. The main problems reported by the households while accessing food markets include; access roads are damaged (33%) and markets are far away (30%), another 11 percent and 7 percent mentioned 'high transportation cost' and transport often not available as the main problem while accessing the nearest food markets.

Table 27: Food markets (accessibility conditions and problems faced) (% Households)														
		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Easily Accessible	46	10	56	49	23	49	71	40	52	51	67	46	31	53
Accessible but face problems	54	90	44	51	77	51	29	60	48	49	33	54	69	47
Market are far away	30	29	19	50	15	29	33	39	36	30	37	10	23	38

Access roads are damaged	33	52	33	13	72	27	14	24	28	32	23	27	65	23
High transportation cost	11	6	12	11	3	16	21	10	8	11	7	5	2	34
Transport is often not available	7	5	4	5	8	12	4	6	6	13	8	9	8	3
Security Issues	1	1	0	1	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	9	1	0
Other	6	4	25	10	1	1	1	10	9	6	1	12	1	0
No Problems	11	2	8	10	1	10	24	12	13	7	24	28	0	2

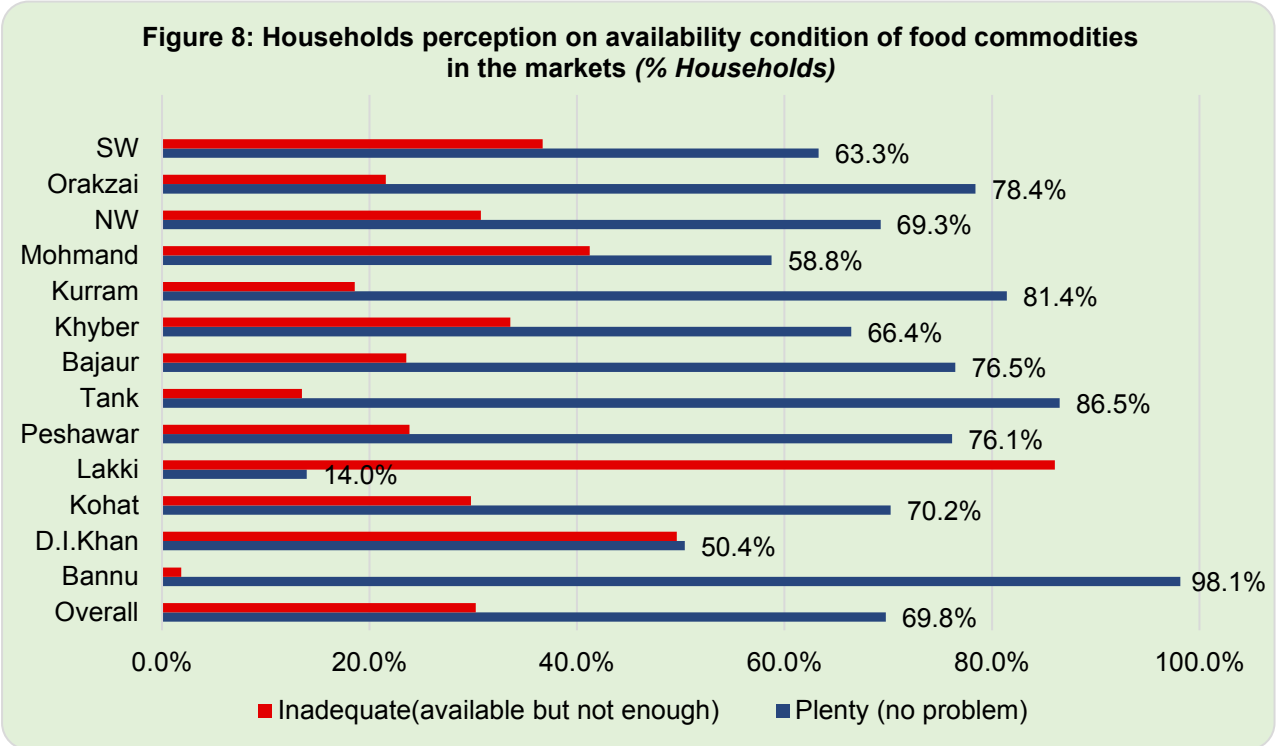
Just to get an idea on the economic access to food by the households, they were asked if they have the required resources to buy food from the nearest food markets. According to the findings (Figure7) 41 percent households informed that they do not have the required resources to buy food from the markets.

Figure 7: Enough means/resources to buy foods from markets *(% Households)*



Similarly, the households were asked about their perception on the food availability in the nearby markets. Overall, about 70 percent of the households perceived the food availability as 'plenty' which

Figure 8: Households perception on availability condition of food commodities in the markets *(% Households)*



means no problem in the food availability, while 30 households thought the food availability was inadequate (available but not sufficient) (Figure 8). About 90 percent of the household in TSD Lakki Marwat, almost half of the household in the Tribal Sub-Division D.I.Khan and about 42 percent in District Mohmand perceived the food availability in the nearby markets as inadequate (available but not sufficient).

Agriculture Supports Required by Households

In order to get an idea on the agriculture related needs of the households involved in farming activities, CFLSA captured information on their priority needs. Overall, about 40 percent of the households reported quality seeds as their priority need followed by 32 percent fertiliser and 19 percent introduction of new irrigation system as their most pressing. In the Merged Areas, farmers have limited access to quality inputs. This limited access can be attributed to the non-availability of quality inputs at the local level as well as the low purchasing power of the farmers. Thus, the use of inferior quality of agriculture inputs leads to poor agricultural production. Other priority needs of the farming households included repair and/or improvements to the current irrigation system, agricultural tools, repairs of tube wells, and the extension of agriculture services.

Table 28: Priority agriculture related needs (% Households)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
First Priority Need	Quality seeds	40	28	62	78	44	31	13	52	48	31	37	43	28	23
	Fertilizer	21	7	14	0	51	7	16	15	10	30	13	30	41	25
	Tools	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	7	5	5	2	1	2
	Repair/Improvement of existing irrigation system	12	1	7	22	6	27	39	4	10	6	22	11	9	23
	Introduction of new irrigation system[33]	19	61	2	0	0	9	32	22	7	25	18	13	18	25
	Agricultural Services	1	1	5	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Credit	2	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	12	3	1	0	0	1
	Bullock	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Repair of Tube Wells	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	2	1
	Other, Specify	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Second Priority Need	Quality seeds	12	24	9	0	16	4	27	13	11	15	13	11	13	10
	Fertilizer	32	35	23	48	4	6	0	39	40	44	18	31	30	22
	Tools	15	4	28	0	15	26	22	9	22	24	12	22	13	15
	Repair/Improvement of existing irrigation system	9	17	10	0	42	34	11	5	5	6	18	10	14	7
	Introduction of new irrigation system	14	4	12	0	10	0	27	16	3	5	21	10	11	26
	Agricultural Services	3	11	6	0	0	10	0	3	3	2	7	0	0	6
	Credit	3	4	8	30	0	12	0	5	7	1	3	1	1	2
	Bullock	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Repair of Tube Wells	4	0	0	22	12	8	7	1	4	0	6	3	1	9
	Other, Specify	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
	No 2nd/3rd problem	6	1	4	0	0	0	7	6	2	2	1	12	15	1

[33] (DRIP irrigation, Tube well etc.)

Livestock

In the Merged Areas, about two-thirds of the population/households are associated with livestock rearing. Local population of the Merged Areas are somehow dependant on the agriculture and its allied sub-sectors including livestock. However, the growth of the agriculture sector and the economic returns for farmers has remained unsatisfactory over time. This has resulted in the highest levels of poverty and food insecurity in the Merged Areas. In addition, the Merged Areas have been facing complex crises for years and millions of people have remained displaced to other parts of the country. This has further affected the livelihoods of the local population particularly related to agriculture and livestock, affecting the production of crops, livestock holding and its management, rangelands, orchards, irrigation systems and forests. People who returned did not have the resources to resume their livelihoods or are still struggling to bring back their production to pre-crises levels.

Household's Livestock Ownership

According to the CFSLA findings, about 59 percent of the households in Merged Areas are keeping any kind of livestock. This livestock rearing trend is relatively low in TSDs compared to the Merged Districts except TSD Bannu. The highest proportion of households keeping livestock is 85 percent in TSD Bannu, followed by 80 percent in Bajaur and 73 percent in Mohmand Districts. The lowest proportion of households associated with the livestock is 21 percent in TSD Tank, 26 percent in TSD Lakki and 27 percent in TSD Kohat.

Table 29: Livestock keeping (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions					Merged Districts						
Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
58.8	84.7	41.8	27.2	26.6	49.6	21.0	79.9	40.2	64.8	73.4	65.5	60.6	47.4

On average, in the Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, those households keeping livestock, keep 7 poultry, 4 goats/sheep and 2 cattle/cows at the time of the survey. The livestock numbers are relatively higher with

households in the Tribal Sub-Divisions than in the merged Districts. The highest average ownership by the households was recorded in TSD Lakki where on average each household is owning 5 cattle/cows, 5 goats and 6 sheep. Similarly, across the merged Districts, households in South Waziristan and Kurram Districts are owning relatively more animals.

Table 30: Average Number of Livestock Currently Owned by Households

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Cattle/Cows	2	4	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Buffalo	2	3	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Goats	4	6	8	2	5	2	3	2	5	5	2	4	6	3
Sheep	4	4	13	3	6	2	3	2	2	6	2	5	2	4
Camel	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	4
Poultry	7	11	12	9	8	9	3	5	8	6	4	8	7	19
Donkeys	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	2

The survey also looked into the 'sale' and 'deaths' of livestock over a period of 12 months. According to the findings, in terms of sale, across the Merged Areas overall 12 percent households reported selling cattle/cows and 6 percent reported selling of goats during the past 12 months. Among the Districts, selling of live animals was found to be more common in Bajaur, Kurram and Mohmand Districts where 25, 19 and 16 percent households respectively reported selling of live animals. More households reported livestock deaths than selling. In terms of livestock deaths, in TSD Bannu 42 percent households reported death of cattle, 31 percent poultry and 29 percent goats.

Table 31: Households Who 'Sold' or Where Any Animal(S) 'Died' During the Past 12 Months (% Households)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	Dinkha	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Percentage of households who sold any animal(s) during the past 12 months	Cattle	12	21	5	2	5	11	1	25	2	19	16	7	12	6
	Buffaloes	2	0	1	1	4	4	0	3	0	0	1	1	4	5
	Goats	6	13	7	1	7	6	3	10	4	1	7	5	13	6
	Sheeps	3	1	3	2	4	3	0	4	0	2	2	1	5	8
	Camel	1	1	1	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	2
	Poultry	3	15	1	2	6	9	0	4	1	4	4	3	8	2
Percentage of households where any animal(s) died during the past 12 months	Cattle	9	42	4	2	7	11	0	9	4	17	7	21	10	3
	Buffaloes	1	0	2	0	4	3	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	2
	Goats	7	29	4	1	8	8	0	5	3	4	4	22	9	3
	Sheeps	3	4	3	1	4	4	0	2	1	2	1	7	5	4
	Camel	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	1
	Poultry	11	31	2	3	6	15	0	9	5	21	9	23	17	2

Households keeping livestock were asked about the availability conditions of the basic items for the livestock for instance, medication, water, shelter and fodder. Livestock medication, more precisely veterinary services, seems to be a matter of concern as more than half of the households reported 'inadequate' (available but not sufficient) availability of the such services for their livestock. While another 25 percent of households informed that no such services are available at all for their livestock in their areas. Livestock related medication was found to be more a problem in TSD Bannu, North and South Waziristan Districts where 61 percent, 41 percent and 31 percent and households respectively reported 'no availability at all' of livestock related medication in their areas.

On the availability conditions of water for livestock, across the Merged Areas 32 percent households indicated 'inadequate availability' of water while 3 percent indicated 'no availability at all' for their livestock. 'Inadequate water availability' for livestock is a more serious concern in Tribal Sub-Divisions than in the Merged Districts. According to the findings, 65 percent, 62 percent and 47 percent households in TSD Bannu, Lakki and D.I.Khan respectively indicated 'inadequate water availability for their livestock.

Table 32: Availability condition of medication, water, shelter and fodder for livestock (% Households)															
			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Medication	Adequate	22	7	11	30	6	50	29	20	22	51	13	9	21	29
	Inadequate	53	33	63	32	89	16	62	51	61	33	78	50	69	41
	Not Available at all	25	61	26	39	5	34	8	29	17	16	9	41	10	31
Water	Adequate	65	24	47	74	20	71	78	78	47	78	74	42	81	62
	Inadequate	32	65	47	23	62	22	22	20	47	21	26	51	19	34
	Not Available at all	3	12	6	3	19	7	0	2	6	1	1	6	0	4
Shelter	Adequate	59	76	33	68	31	74	47	74	45	52	70	35	91	50
	Inadequate	30	23	52	32	41	18	37	21	43	40	9	48	9	36
	Not Available at all	11	1	15	0	28	9	15	5	12	8	21	17	0	14
Fodder	Adequate	39	17	44	32	11	69	24	30	38	52	24	32	77	52
	Inadequate	44	80	48	18	58	23	53	55	50	29	43	56	21	30
	Not Available at all	17	3	8	50	31	9	23	16	12	19	33	12	2	18

On the availability of shelter for livestock, across the Merged Areas about 30 percent households informed 'inadequate' shelter facilities available for livestock, while 11 percent reported 'no such facilities available at all for their livestock. Areas wise results show, 28 percent households in TSD Lakki, 21 percent in District Mohmand, 17 percent in District North Waziristan and 15 percent TSD Tank reported no shelter facility available for their livestock.

Unavailability of fodder for livestock was also reported as a serious concern as 44 percent of households across the Merged Areas reported inadequate availability of fodder while 17 percent of households indicated fodder as 'not available at all' for their livestock. Fodder unavailability issues is more severe in TSD Kohat where half of the households reported fodder as 'not available at all' while 18 percent as 'available but not sufficient i.e. inadequate'. Similarly, across the Merged Districts half or more than half of the households in North Waziristan, Bajaur, Khyber Districts informed that fodder is inadequately available for their livestock.

Households' Access to Livestock Markets

Households' access to livestock markets to meet their livestock related needs (for feed, fodder, vaccination etc.) were also assessed in terms of distance and time taken to reach such markets. According to the findings, about 25 percent households informed that livestock markets are located at a distance of more than 30 kilometres from their communities. Whereas in terms of time required to reach such markets, about 29 percent households informed that it takes more than an hour to reach to the nearest livestock markets. Markets are relatively far from the communities in the Tribal Sub-Divisions for instance 69 percent, 66 percent 47 percent of households in TSDs Bannu, D.I. Khan and Kohat informed that markets are located at a distance of more than 30 kilometres. Similarly, in the same TSDs about 71 percent, 66 percent and 47 percent of households informed that it takes more than an hour to reach to the nearest livestock markets.

Table 33: Distance to and time taken to reach to the nearest livestock markets (% Households)														
		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Upto 10 KM	57	21	22	52	30	27	57	79	59	53	71	53	70	34
11 to 20 KM	11	6	7	1	25	0	19	5	6	15	15	7	3	30
21 to 30 KM	7	4	5	0	2	0	2	5	0	9	5	4	1	22
> 30 KM	25	69	66	47	42	73	22	12	34	23	9	35	26	14
Up to 30 Minutes	50	20	23	51	31	19	66	68	46	48	70	50	41	38
30 to 60 Minutes	21	9	10	1	17	7	24	17	16	29	21	10	35	34
> 60 Minutes	29	71	66	47	52	73	10	14	38	23	9	41	25	28

Livestock Markets (Accessibility conditions and problems faced by Household)

On accessibility conditions of the households to the nearest livestock markets, most (66%) households informed that they access livestock markets with some problems, while the remaining do not face any issue while accessing markets. Facing issues while accessing livestock markets is a general phenomenon across the Merged Areas. However, households in the Tribal Sub-Divisions are facing relatively more problems than the households in Merged Areas while accessing livestock markets. The most common problems indicated by the households they face while accessing livestock markets included; 27 percent access road damaged, 21 percent markets are far away.

Table 34: Livestock Markets (Accessibility conditions and problems faced) (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Easily Accessible	29	8	32	7	11	27	57	33	24	50	19	31	24	43
Accessible but face problems	66	92	67	93	89	73	43	67	75	51	81	68	76	57
Market Far away	21	25	11	7	13	19	28	26	24	29	21	10	19	28
Access roads are damaged	27	46	25	5	48	10	17	24	17	30	30	18	52	23
High transportation cost	12	6	4	4	6	11	19	11	6	13	19	5	1	40
Transport is often not available	7	5	4	1	7	5	3	12	2	13	8	9	6	5
Security Issues	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	8	1	1
Others	3	3	7	1	0	0	1	6	0	5	0	9	0	0
No problem	29	15	49	82	25	53	28	21	51	10	21	42	20	4

Households Priority Livestock Related Needs

Households keeping livestock were asked about the two most important needs for their livestock. Across the Merged Areas, 'vaccine/medicines' emerged as the first priority need of the households followed by 'water' (23%). Similarly, as a first priority need 17 percent households reported 'straw/green' fodder and 'concentrated feed'. Vaccine and medicine also emerged as the second priority need as mentioned by about 29 percent households, followed by 23 percent straw/green fodder, concentrated feed by 15 percent, 'water' by 11 percent and 'minerals' by 10 percent.

Ares wise, as a first priority need about 44 percent households in District Mohmand mentioned 'straw/green fodder', 33 percent households in TSD Bannu mentioned 'concentrated feed' and 35 percent in Khyber mentioned 'water'. Similarly, variation is seen in the second priority need of the households e.g. as a second priority needs, 29 percent households in TSD Tank and 19 percent in Orakzai District reported 'livestock' restocking, 29 percent households in District Bajaur and 20 percent in South Waziristan mentioned 'concentrated feed'. In nutshell, livestock feed/fodder, water and vaccine/medicines emerged as the priority needs of the households across the Merged Areas.

Table 35: Priority livestock related needs (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions							Merged Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
First priority need	Vaccines/medicines	33	27	53	54	38	70	41	40	16	47	14	37	65	41
	Water	23	18	39	28	24	19	25	34	35	8	24	26	19	28
	Straw/Green Fodder	17	13	4	12	18	9	7	11	20	7	44	10	10	16
	Concentrated Feed	17	33	2	2	6	0	11	10	14	17	13	21	3	4
	Livestock restocking	4	5	1	0	6	2	11	0	7	5	2	3	1	0
	Minerals	3	2	1	2	7	0	5	6	2	7	1	0	1	10

Table 35: Priority livestock related needs (% Households)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions							Merged Districts					
		Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
	Other	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	9	1	2	0	1
Second Priority Needs	Vaccines/medicines	29	41	31	26	15	13	19	15	25	35	29	29	17	17
	Straw/Green Fodder	23	23	16	39	37	12	22	31	35	11	16	20	15	32
	Concentrated Feed	15	12	7	2	15	22	4	29	13	21	20	14	13	20
	Water	11	6	24	16	13	17	8	8	7	6	19	14	12	14
	Minerals	10	9	10	9	10	17	12	14	6	15	10	8	16	14
	Livestock restocking	7	3	11	7	10	20	29	2	11	6	4	11	19	1
	Other	4	5	1	1	0	0	6	0	4	6	2	4	8	1

Access to food

Several factors determine households' access to food among which livelihood, income and expenditure are the most important factors. As earlier mentioned, food production in the Merged Areas is not sufficient to meet the food needs of its population, however, general food availability or supply is fairly sufficient to meet the food needs of its population. However, for a range of interdependent factors, many households cannot access the food available mainly due to problems in the economic and physical resources that would allow them to produce and/or purchase sufficient quantity and quality of food for a nutritious diet. Purchasing capacity as a function of poverty, prices of essential food commodities; households' indebtedness, households livelihoods strategies etc. are the few important factors, relevant to food security, are being discussed in this report.

Livelihoods, Income and Expenditure

The economy of Merged Areas is the most underdeveloped in Pakistan, where most people have no permanent source of income, the situation has further been aggravated with the deterioration in the law and order situation for more than a decade.

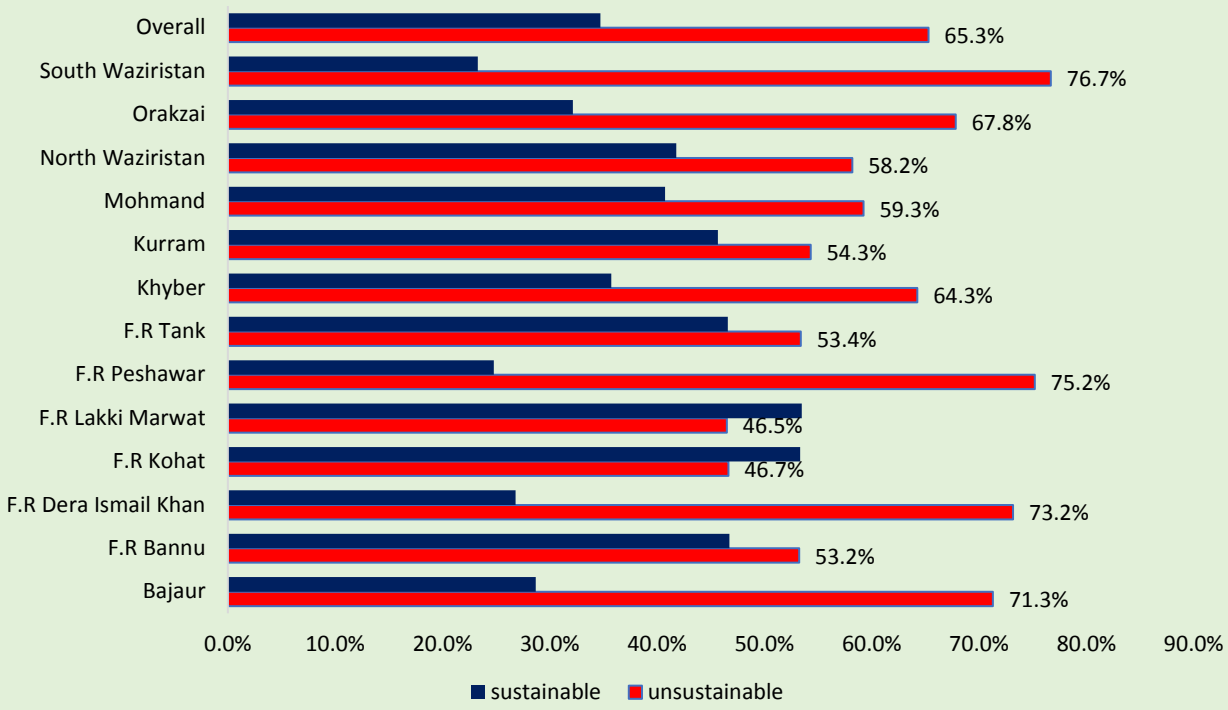
Major Livelihood Strategies

According to the CFSLA majority (65%) of the households are dependent on unsustainable[34] livelihood strategies for earning livelihood, while the remaining (35%) depend on somewhat sustainable[35] sources. Households are practicing subsistence agriculture and livestock raising, people seek employment in local law enforcement forces, while majority rely on unskilled daily labour (agriculture and non-agriculture). The survey reveals that around 26.8 percent of households in the Merged Areas rely on 'Day Labour Farming Activities 'and 25.9 percent on non-agricultural labour, an additional 14 percent rely on regular job (private or government), while11.6 percent are skilled workers OR having their own business (12 percent). It is also important to note that 'remittances (local/foreign)' are 5.3 percent which is relatively higher than settled Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Additionally, 0.7 percent of surveyed household are registered in some 'social

[34] Day Labour farming and non-farming, skilled labour, loans, income support, aid
[35] Selling of own produced crop, livestock products/live animals, Own business/trade, Handicrafts by women, Regular Job (private or government), Remittances

protection' through 'Receive income support/Zakat'. A negligible number of households reported to have received loans from relatives or friends.

Figure 9: Households' Livelihood-based Strategies (% Households)



As a secondary source of livelihood, overall 63.5 percent of the households reported having 'no secondary source' of income/livelihood. Majority (92.6 percent) households in TSD Tank followed by TSD DI Khan (86.7 percent) and TSD Lakki (7.45 percent) are having only one livelihood source. Households having secondary source of income/livelihood, 'Non-Agriculture Labour; 9.4 percent as their second source ', 6.9 percent rely on 'Day Labour farming activities' followed by 4.8 percent, which is earned as 'Skilled worker'.

Households Income and Expenditure

Households were asked about their total monthly income, by all members and from all sources, in the preceding month (June 2019) of the survey. The average household income was recorded as PKR28,967. Among the TSDs, the highest average income was recorded at TSD Kohat as PKR36,893, whereas the lowest was recorded at TSD Tank as PKR22,242. Among the Districts, the highest income was recorded at District Mohmand as PKR32,380 while the lowest at District Bajaur as PKR 24,509.

Similarly, households were also asked about their major expenditure in the same month. Across the Merged Areas, the mean reported household expenditure was recorded as PKR22,635[36] which is less than the average monthly income. The mean household expenditure for TSD is about PKR19,903 while for the Merged District it was recorded as 23801. Food takes the major share (79%) of the total household expenditure, while the remaining is spent to meet other non-food needs. Food expenditure includes expenditure on cereals, pulses/lentils, fruits and vegetable, meat, oil/fats, dairy products.

[36] This includes expenditure on (foods and some non-food items, and does not include house reconstruction, ceremonies/funeral, agriculture/livestock) therefore expenditure may slightly be under reported.

Table 36: Average monthly income, expenditure and monthly food expenditure (mean)															
			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Unit	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Households average monthly income	PKR	28,967	25,541	22,918	36,893	24,829	33,100	22,242	24,509	27,611	31,996	32,380	29,289	30,970	31,090
Household average monthly food expenditure	PKR	22,635	17810	15,877	25,490	15,431	24,418	20,396	20,335	22,285	26,173	21,751	26,009	23,876	26,178
Percentage food expenditure Share in the total expenditure	%	79	82	88	83	80	84	80	81	77	77	77	79	85	75

Household Indebtedness

Debt is a proxy indicator on households' economic access to food but is also considered an economic vulnerability. In the CFSLA, households were asked if they have contracted any debt in the past six months preceding the survey date, overall about 47 percent households informed that they had contracted debt in the past six months. The proportion of such households is highest in District Kurram (61 percent) whereas the lowest in TSD Lakki (5 percent). This loan taking phenomenon is not very common in TSDs where on average 22 percent households reportedly have contracted debts in the past six months, whereas in the Merged District this proportion on average is 49 percent.

Table 37: Households who have contracted Debts in the past six months (% Households)														
		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Yes	47.4	31.7	42.3	11.0	4.6	20.3	27.5	58.9	46.5	61.1	18.3	57.4	47.3	55.3
No	52.6	68.3	57.7	89.0	95.4	79.7	72.5	41.1	53.5	38.9	81.7	42.6	52.7	44.7

Several reasons were reported for taking loans among of which meeting medical expenses was the most dominant (41 percent), followed by meeting food needs (24 percent), while other needs included meeting education expenses, buying agricultural inputs, and for ceremonies. Among the Merged Areas, in TSD Lakki and TSD Bannu, 67 percent and 56 percent households respectively reported taking loans for meeting medical expenses. Similarly, 43 percent and 40 percent households in TSD Tank and TSD Peshawar respectively reported taking loans for meeting food needs. In TSD Kohat, after meeting food needs, 'loan for business' was reported as the major reason, similarly, in TSD Lakki after meeting medical expenses, 'loan for ceremonies' was reported as the main reason.

Table 38: Major reasons for taking loans in the past six months (% Households)														
		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Food needs	24.2	13.7	23.3	35.0	0.0	40.0	42.5	33.8	28.2	21.5	26.9	10.4	23.2	26.3
Medical expenses	41.0	55.8	37.8	15.0	66.7	52.0	30.0	40.3	37.3	45.1	28.8	37.6	24.5	56.5
Education expenses	2.2	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	3.6	2.1	3.8	2.5	1.3	1.9

Agriculture inputs/livestock	3.4	6.3	5.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.4	1.9	2.5	10.6	1.9
Business	8.2	4.2	6.7	35.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	4.5	7.7	3.4	0.0	20.8	11.3	5.3
Contribution to ceremonies	4.7	3.2	3.3	5.0	33.3	0.0	2.5	1.5	3.6	11.0	5.8	7.4	2.0	2.4
Debt payment	5.7	11.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	5.5	.8	13.5	1.0	21.2	1.9
Other (Please specify)	10.7	4.2	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	11.9	14.1	12.7	19.2	17.8	6.0	3.8

Women's and Children's Income

In developing economies, women make important contributions to the rural economies through livelihoods, as farm labourers on their farms or as wage labourers on other people's farms, producing for their own consumption or for selling or both and other home-based livelihood activities. According to the CFSLA, in the Merged Areas, women's contributions in the livelihood is very insignificant. Across the Merged Areas, only 4 percent of the households reported women's engagement in the livelihood activities. A general understanding is that women play an important role in the livelihood earning, however, their role is not acknowledged, especially in the areas like Merged Areas. In the households where women's contribution was reported, the major livelihood source of the women is 'handicrafts' (23%), followed by 'selling of own produced crop' (22%) and 'regular jobs' (15%). Other sources of women livelihood included 'day labour agri/non-agri' (12%), 'skilled worker' (9%) and own business/trade (2%).

Table 39: Number of Households members earning income (Male and Female) and proportion of HH with children's involvement in the livelihood activities

		Tribal Sub-Divisions							Districts						
	Unit	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Male	Numbers	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Female	Numbers	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.05	0	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.03
Children involvement in the livelihood activities	Percentages	6	1	1	0	1	1	19	3	0	6	5	3	1	25

The households were also asked about children (under the age of 17 years) involvement in livelihood activities. Overall, 6.1 percent of households reported engagement of their children in livelihood activities. Among the Districts, involvement of children in livelihood activities is significantly higher in South Waziristan (25%) followed by TSD Tank (19%). Similarly, children's involvement in livelihood activities is significantly lower in TSDs than in the Merged Districts. Table 39 above.

Household Assets Ownership

The possession of assets by households is considered a proxy indicator of household economic access. A pre-defined list of household level assets was administered and asked at each surveyed house. More than half of the households do not own the majority of the households' assets. Assets are divided into productive[37] and domestics/non-productive[38] categories. According to the findings of the CFSLA, the majority of the households own non-productive/domestic assets. The ownership of domestic asset is relatively higher than productive ones. Across the Merged Areas, the most common productive assets owned by the households include 'sewing machines' (38 percent), 'motorbike' (21 percent), 'bicycle' (13 percent), 'car' (9 percent), 'carts (donkey, camel bullock etc.), 'plough' and 'tractor' (3 percent each). On the other hand, most domestics assets owned by households include 'radio' by 36 percent, 'washing machines' by 26 percent, 'refrigerators' 22 percent, 'television' 16 percent, cooking stove and heater 14 and 12 percent respectively.

Table 40 : Assets Ownership (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions							Districts						
	Assets type	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Sewing machine	P	38	57	19	69	27	51	8	33	42	36	65	41	44	13
Motorbike	P	21	31	18	52	35	45	5	17	11	10	49	30	29	6
Bicycle	P	13	9	6	34	32	32	9	5	14	7	38	11	8	4
Car	P	9	4	1	18	2	9	1	3	7	11	19	15	9	8
Cart (Donkey, camel, bullock etc.)	P	3	2	6	0	6	3	0	1	6	4	2	3	3	2
Grain mill	P	3	9	0	6	1	1	0	0	2	6	14	1	1	1
Plough	P	3	6	0	1	2	4	0	2	8	2	3	1	2	2
Tractor	P	3	2	0	1	0	6	0	2	2	5	4	1	10	1
Rikshaw	P	2	0	0	5	2	4	1	3	1	2	5	3	1	1
Radio	D	36	21	14	15	41	34	14	34	24	39	57	60	42	23
Washing machine	D	26	15	5	71	1	62	11	12	26	25	75	33	7	4
Refrigerator	D	22	9	5	55	2	46	6	7	20	23	64	41	5	0
Television	D	16	2	7	47	6	16	1	8	11	39	48	8	7	2
Cooking stove	D	14	1	0	29	3	10	1	14	16	28	31	4	10	1
Heater	D	12	3	2	25	0	10	0	2	17	21	28	18	9	1
Geezer	D	7	0	0	19	0	2	0	0	6	38	13	4	3	1
Air cooler	D	6	2	3	47	1	18	0	1	8	2	13	5	1	1
Freezer	D	4	1	1	26	1	23	0	2	5	5	4	5	2	1
Microwave	D	1	2	0	11	0	2	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	1

[37] Sewing machine, Grain mill, Plough, Tractor, Motorbike, Rikshaw, Cart (Donkey, camel, bullock etc.), Car and Bicycle.
[38] Television, Radio, cooking stove, cooking range, Washing machine, Refrigerator, Freezer, Microwave, Air conditioner, Air cooler, Geezer, Heater

Assistance Received and Priority Needs

Assistance from the Government, UN Agencies and NGOs has been provided to households specially to those who returned after a long displacement. Therefore, they were surveyed to get an idea if the household received any assistance during the past six months preceding survey dates. Across the Merged Areas, a very small proportion of households reported receiving any assistance during the reference period. Overall, around 9 percent of households reported receiving unconditional cash, followed by unconditional food assistance by 5.7 percent, and healthcare/medicine by about 6 percent. Of those who received unconditional cash and food assistance, government, UN/NGOs were reported as the main source for this assistance. Nevertheless, it is likely that respondents at the households may not be able to distinguish assistance received from UN agencies or NGOs because UN assistance (such as food, NFIs and agriculture support) is usually provided through NGOs. Overall, 1.9 percent of the households received seed and fertilizers, 64 percent of which were received from the government and followed by others (15.6 percent), and 11.4 from NGOs. 8.9 percent household reported receiving unconditional cash, out of which 77.3 percent households reported 'Government' as source of assistance, followed by 'Others'(13.3 percent) and NGOs (7.8 percent). 98.4 percent of households have reported receiving 'agriculture tools' from 'Government'.

Table 41: Status of assistance during the past six months (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Unconditional Food	5.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	.6	0.0	4.4	2.7	24.7	3.1	18.6	0.0
Seed , Fertilizer	1.9	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	10.9	1.5	0.0	0.0
Unconditional Cash	8.9	7.1	0.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.6	3.6	50.7	1.6	.4	0.0
Agriculture Tools	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	.1	.2	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food for Asset Creation	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.6	.5	1.4	1.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Fodder ,Animal Feed, Vaccination	.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	.8	0.0	3.6	.0	0.0	0.0
Cash for Asset Creation	.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	.5	1.3	0.0	.5
Shelter and NFIs	.4	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.7	0.0	2.1	.1	0.0	0.0	.3	.1
Nutrition(prevention and treatment of malnutrition)	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	.7	0.0	0.0	.1
Health care/ medicines	5.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.1	2.2	35.8	.7	0.0	.1
Microcredit	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.4	.2	0.0	0.0	.5	.1

In the case of 'Food for Asset Creation', 1.2 percent of the households reported to have received it, out of which 30.1 percent is from Government sources, 39.8 percent from NGOs and 0.3 percent from UN agencies. Overall 5.6 percent households received 'Health care/medicines' and 96.4 percent of it is from Government. Very small proportion (0.5 percent) of households reported to have received 'Cash for Asset Creation' and only 0.6 percent households reported receiving 'Fodder, Animal Feed, Vaccination' mainly from 'Government'. 0.4 percent received Nutrition (prevention and treatment of malnutrition), mainly from the UN/NGOs. 0.1 percent received Microcredit, from Government and 'Others' sources.

Priority Needs

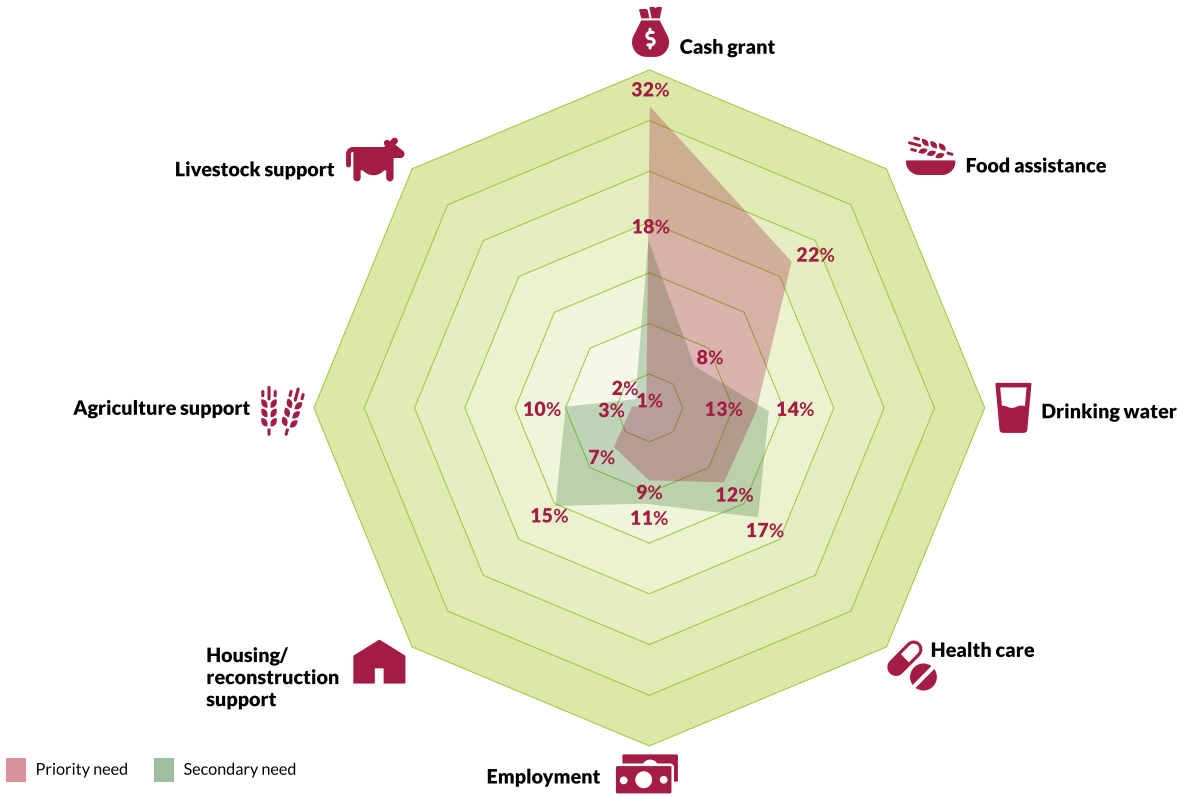
Identification of most vulnerable areas and populations by recognizing their priority needs is important to strategically plan for the requisite improvement in short and medium terms. Strengthening the institutional settings, and the implementation procedures of social safety nets, to

ensure better and equitable food distribution and to expand coverage in the identified food insecure parts of the country could help in resolving vulnerability of such communities.

Thus, to get an idea on the priority short-term needs of the households, they were asked about their two priority needs. Across the Merged Areas, 32 percent households reported 'Cash Grant/Assistance' as their first needs followed by Food Assistance by 22 percent. Another 13 percent and 12 percent of households mentioned drinking water and health care respectively as their more prior need in the shorter terms.

Looking at the area-wise results on the first need other than food and cash, almost half of the households in TSD Bannu, 21 percent in South Waziristan and 20 percent in TSD Kohat mentioned 'drinking water', as their more priority need. Similarly, almost 23 percent households in TSDs Bannu and Lakki mentioned 'health' after food or cash grant/assistance as their more priority need.
Cash assistance was also identified by around 18 percent households as their second priority need, followed by 17 percent 'health care' needs', 15 percent 'support for housing/reconstruction', and 14 percent 'drinking water'. Health care was identified as a second priority need in TSD Bannu, District Mohmand and District South Waziristan. Similarly, drinking water emerged as second priority need in RSD Bannu, Mohmand and South Waziristan Districts.

Figure 10: **Priority and secondary needs of households**

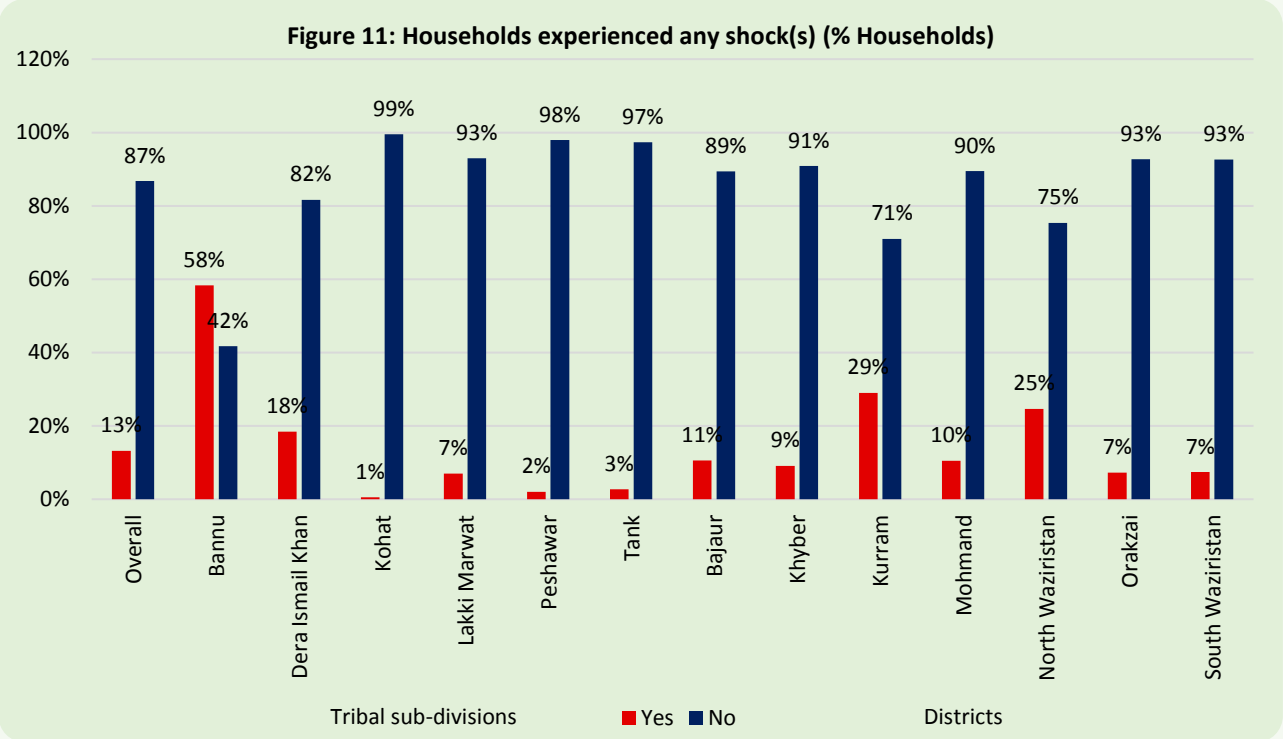


Shocks and Coping Strategies

Major Shocks Experienced by the Households

Food insecurity can be a result of structural conditions that restricts the ability of households to access food. Chronic poverty exposure to shocks or a combination of both can result in food insecurity. As part of this survey, households were asked about the main shocks, they had experienced in the past 6 months. These are essentially households level shock that negatively impact households' ability to deal with the overall shock. According to the findings, overall, 13 percent of the households reported experiencing some type of shocks during last six months prior to the survey dates. Across the Merged Areas, significantly higher proportion of (58 percent) in

TSD Bannu reported experiencing any shock during the past six months. Similarly, relatively higher number of households in District Kurram and North Waziristan (29% and 25% respectively) also reported experiencing any shock during the reference period.



Among the households who experienced any shock(s) during the past six months, the most important shocks faced include; 'severe sickness' or 'natural death of breadwinner' (32.2 percent)' followed by 'livestock disease outbreak (31.9 percent)' and 'Floods (Flash)/Heavy rains (18.1 percent)'. Other shocks experienced by households included 'physical insecurity' or 'conflict related shock (6.3 percent). Households were also asked to state the major losses occurred due to shock they experienced. Livestock losses (24 percent), houses damaged (23 percent) were reported as the major losses due to the shock they experienced. Since no natural or human caused disaster such as earthquake or floods occurred over the past few years, the proportion of households experiencing shock during the most recent period remains relatively low .

Table 42: Major shocks faced by households in the past six months (% Households)

	Tribal Sub-Divisions					Merged Districts								
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner	32	58	18	66	0	27	38	37	56	28	14	18	34	13
Livestock disease outbreak	32	25	63	5	0	73	62	44	12	31	77	23	7	47

Earthquake/ Avalanche / landslide	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	10	0
Drought/ dry spell	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Floods/ Heavy rains	18	6	0	19	0	0	0	19	26	21	7	21	23	33
Snow / late frost	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3
Crop pest outbreak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Physical insecurity or conflict related shock	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	17	2	3

Household Level Coping Strategies

Families vulnerable to food insecurity and undernutrition use a variety of coping strategies when they are confronted with a shock. Limiting food intake, switching to less nutritious/less desirable food, borrowing money/taking debt, and in the most severe cases, selling their productive assets in order to feed their families, thereby further decreasing resilience to future shocks.

The livelihoods-based coping strategies module is used to better understand longer-term household coping capacities. In broad terms, household livelihood and economic security is determined by income, expenditures and assets. Understanding the behaviours of households engaged in adapting to recent crises (such as selling productive assets) provides insights into the difficulty of their situation, and how likely they will meet challenges in the future. Livelihood strategies have been grouped into three categories; stress strategies[39], crisis strategies[40] and emergency strategies[41].

Table 43: Household coping behaviour (% households resorting to Livelihood based coping strategies)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	**Bannu**	**FR DIK**	**Kohat**	**FR Lakki**	**Peshawar**	**Tank**	**Bajaur**	**Khyber**	**Kurram**	**Mohmand**	**NW**	**Orakzai**	**SW**
HH not adopting coping strategies	50	48	48	82	37	49	74	52	61	26	34	42	63	54
HH adopting stress coping strategies	29	32	42	16	12	17	19	24	30	23	49	27	33	22
HH adopting crisis coping strategies	10	11	7	1	33	10	1	8	6	20	12	22	0	5
HH adopting emergencies coping strategies	12	10	2	0	18	24	6	16	3	32	5	9	4	19

Overall, about 50 percent of the households reportedly used at least one livelihood-based coping strategy to meet their food needs. The proportion of households adopting 'stress', 'crisis' and "emergency" coping strategies are 29 percent, 10 percent and 12 percent, respectively. In a few of the Districts, a relative high proportion of surveyed households are adopting emergency coping strategies. For example, in Kurram 32 percent, in TSD Peshawar 24 percent, in SW 19 percent, in TSD Lakki 18 percent and in Bajaur 16 percent are resorting on "emergency" coping strategies.

Coping Strategy Index/Consumption Based Coping Mechanisms

Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is a proxy indicator used to assess the hardship faced by households. The CSI measures the frequency and severity of the behaviours of households display when they face food shortages.

The food-based coping strategies, also called Reduced CSI (r-CSI) include the behaviours adopted by households when they have difficulties meeting their food needs. It is calculated using standard food consumption-based strategies and severity weighting . A higher score indicates more frequent

[39] Stress strategies, such as borrowing money or spending savings, indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks as the result of a current reduction in resources or increase in debts
[40] Crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, which includes human capital formation
[41] Emergency strategies, such as selling one's land, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies

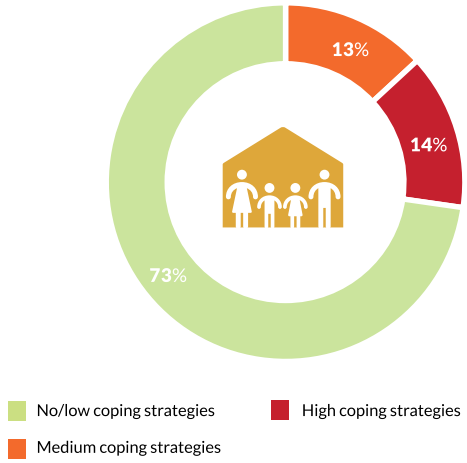
or extreme coping strategies. Table 52 shows the proportion of households engaged in such behaviours, for which the reference period is the last 7 days to the date of the interview.

Table 44: Households resorting to food based coping strategies (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	FR DIK	Kohat	FR Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Low	72	66	38	85	58	63	96	62	83	48	70	60	92	91
Medium	13	21	43	13	23	11	1	13	8	16	20	25	5	5
High	14	13	18	2	20	26	3	25	9	37	10	15	3	4

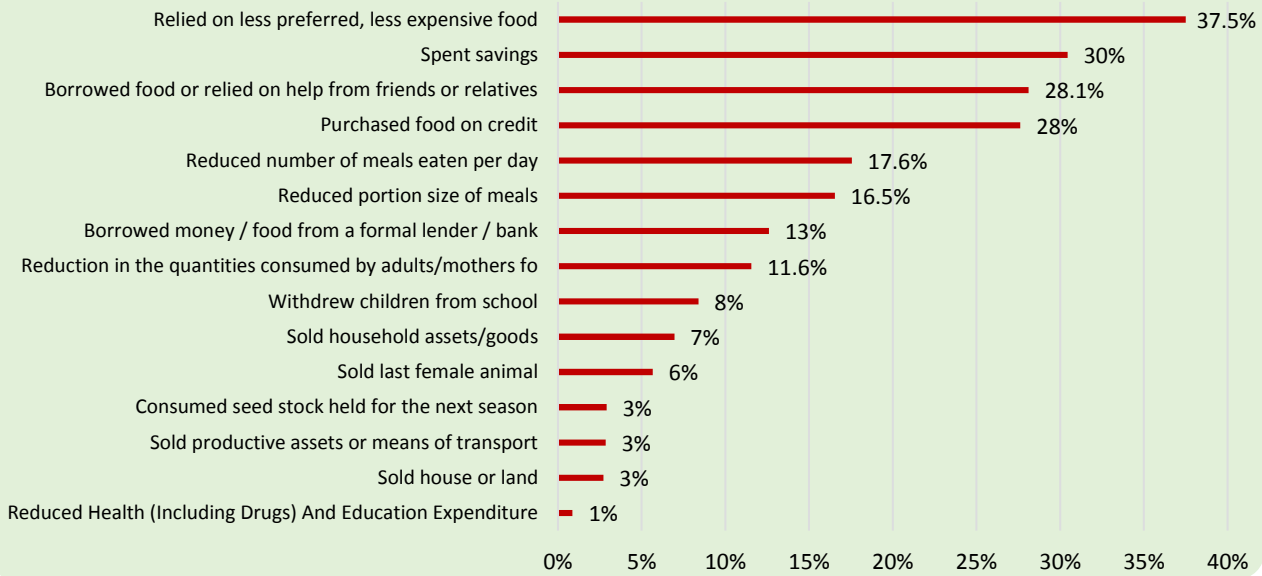
According to the findings, to meet the food shortfall overall 14 percent households are resorting to 'high level of coping mechanisms,13 percent households are resorting to "medium" level consumption based coping strategies, while 72 percent household reported adopting 'low/no' such coping mechanism strategies. This trend is more or less the same among the District and Tribal Sub-Divisions, except District Kurram, TSD Peshawar and District Bajaur where relatively higher, 37 percent and 26 and 25 percent households respectively are resorting on 'high' level coping mechanisms. Among those using food based coping strategies, the most common coping strategy was consuming less desirable or less expensive food (38% of households), followed by 'borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives', 'reducing the number of meals per day by 18% and reducing portion size of meals by 17 percent. Some 12 percent of households reported that adults in the households or mothers were consuming less to feed young children or male members - a very significant expression of intra-household discrepancy in food access.

Figure 12: **Consumption-based coping strategies**



Among the livelihood based coping strategies, the most common strategies households were resorting to is 'spent savings' by 30 percent, followed by 'purchasing food on credit' each by 28 percent. Some households resorted to even more severe and corrosive coping strategies, such as, withdrew children from school (8%), sold households assets/goods (7%), selling the last female animal (6%), consuming seed stock (3%), selling productive assets (3%).

Figure 13: Proportion of households resorting to different food-based and livelihood-based coping strategies when confronting food shortages



Social Living Standards

Merged Areas have peculiar social living conditions. The areas are consistently ranked lowest in Pakistan across key human development indicators in health, education, water & sanitation and other critical areas. The Merged Areas are predominantly rural, and characterised by poor infrastructure, acute shortage of basic services. Large populations still lack access to electricity, clean drinking water and sanitation and adequate physical access to social services. The provision of reliable, clean, affordable energy supplies is thus considered important for reducing poverty and supporting economic growth through increasing productivity and incomes and improving standards of living.

Housing, Water & Sanitation

According to the findings of the CFSLA, across the Merged Areas about 72 percent households are living in *Kacha/kutcha h*ouses[42]. However, as has been mentioned earlier, the Merged Areas are predominantly rural, and such dwelling structures are common across the rural areas in Pakistan. Only about 10 percent of households are living in *Paka/pucca* houses[43] while about 16 percent households are dwelling in semi-paka/pucca houses. The living conditions are worst in Orakzai District where almost 96 percent of households are living in Kacha/kutcha houses. Similarly, more than 80 percent of households in TSDs Bannu, TSD D.I. Khan, and TSD Lakki are living Kacha/kutcha houses.

Across the Merged Areas, on average there are 4 living rooms per house. In case of the Tribal Sub-Divisions, only in TSD Peshawar the average number of rooms per house is 4, while in the rest of the TSDs on average 3 rooms per house was recorded. Across the merged Districts, in South Waziristan average living rooms per house was recorded as 5, in Orakzai, North Waziristan and Kurram as 4, and in Mohmand the average number of living rooms per houses are 3.

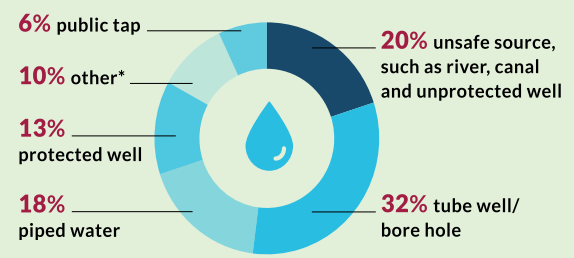
[42] walls and roof made bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stones, etc
[43] walls and roof made of the bricks, stones (packed with lime or cement), cement concrete, timber, ekra etc

Table 45: Type of dwelling (% Households) (Average number of living rooms per household)														
		Tribal Sub-Divisions						District						
	Overall	Bannu	DIK	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Pakka house	9.9	5.0	5.0	46.4	1.0	17.9	27.5	4.8	16.8	10.3	8.6	12.0	1.5	4.3
Semi pakka house	16.4	7.5	6.7	23.8	17.2	43.3	12.2	15.8	25.0	14.5	24.2	13.7	2.6	7.4
Kacha house	72.4	86.4	81.4	29.8	81.1	37.1	59.9	78.2	57.9	71.5	64.7	72.7	95.4	87.9
Temporary shelter	0.8	1.1	6.4	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.4
Public building	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Average Number of Living Rooms/HH	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	5

Drinking Water and Sanitation Conditions

Households in the Merged Areas have relatively limited access to and availability of WASH facilities. Most households (32%) in the Merged Areas are sourcing drinking water from 'tube-well/boreholes' followed by 20 percent from River/Canal/Rain/unprotected well etc. and 18 percent piped water usually available within in the compound. Drinking water availability and condition is more a serious concern in the entire Merged Areas, particularly in the Tribal Sub-Divisions where most households are sourcing drinking water from unsafe sources i.e. river, canal, rain, unprotected well etc. For instance, 65 percent in TSDs Bannu and 67 percent households D.I.Khan are sourcing water from such sources. Similarly, in the Merged District, almost 31 percent of households in South Waziristan and 39 percent in Orakzai District are sourcing water from unsafe sources.

Figure 14: **Main sources of drinking water**



* treatment plant, protected spring water, hand pump, bottled water, water tanks/bladders

Table 46: Main sources of drinking water (% Households)														
	Tribal Sub-Divisions							Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	DI Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Piped water	18.3	10.3	10.5	6.4	17.0	9.4	27.5	18.7	23.2	42.3	4.5	30.9	15.9	5.2
Public tap	6.3	0.5	8.8	3.0	1.5	11.6	2.6	2.6	6.3	13.3	19.5	1.7	6.0	1.4
Tube well/ borehole	32.3	16.1	10.6	52.7	49.1	43.0	59.3	18.2	32.6	8.5	58.9	22.1	21.2	51.6
Treatment plant	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	3.1	0.4
Protected well	13.0	2.9	1.9	8.8	4.4	12.8	0.0	40.2	4.8	8.1	6.3	16.9	7.4	3.8
Protected spring water	2.9	2.5	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	4.1	6.8	1.3	3.8	1.2	4.0
Hand pump	4.3	0.0	0.3	8.1	12.2	8.4	0.4	6.5	5.8	3.5	0.7	4.4	4.3	2.8
Bottled water	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
water tanks/ bladders	1.8	1.2	0.3	10.4	1.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.8	4.6	0.3	2.5	0.3
River, Canal, Rain, unprotected well etc.	20.1	65.4	67.1	9.6	11.0	5.4	10.2	11.8	20.0	15.3	2.2	19.7	38.5	30.6

Distance to Water Sources

Situation of access to safe water is relatively worse in the entire Merged Areas than other parts of the Province. Although most water sources are available in-house, still considerable numbers of households have travel for water. About 12 percent of the households walk for more than 30 minutes to fetch drinking water, while about 19 percent walk for up to 30 minutes to fetch drinking water. For the majority of households (47 percent), the drinking water sources are available within the households' compound.

Similarly, water is mostly being fetched by female members of the households. About 82 of the households reported that water is being fetched by women or girls while only 18 percent households reported water is fetched by male members of the households.

Figure 15: Persons responsible to fetch water (% Households)

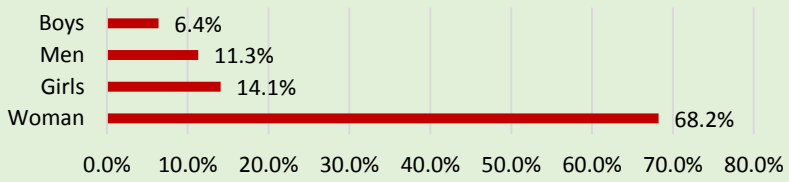
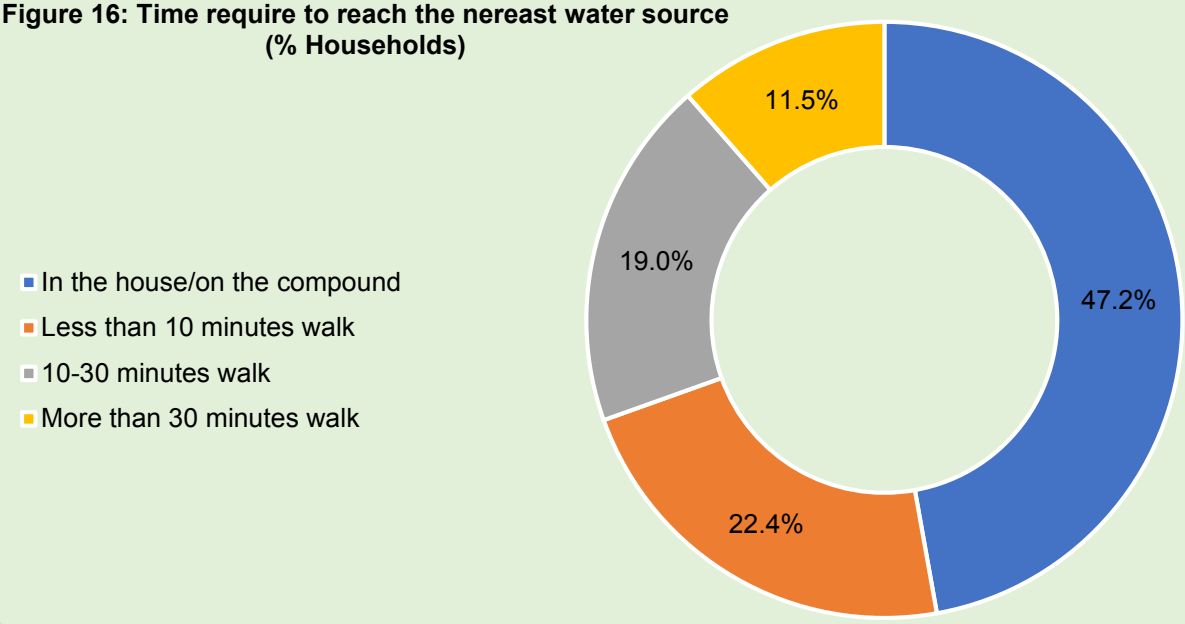


Figure 16: Time require to reach the nereast water source (% Households)



Availability of drinking water throughout the year

Table 47: Availability of drinking water for number of months of a year (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions							Merged Districts					
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Up to Three Months	**4**	2	2	1	1	16	.5	3	4	6	4	6	4	3
4 to 6 Months	**5**	14	1	6	2	2	4	3	8	6	7	8	1	4
7 to 9 Months	**7**	14	2	2	6	3	2	6	10	5	7	11	16	2
> 9 Months (up to12)	**83**	70	95	92	91	79	94	87	79	82	82	75	79	91

Toilet Facility by Gender

Latrine facility within the house/compound is not available to all population in the Merged Areas. According to the findings, in the case of male members of the households, most (36%) households go out to the 'open fields' for defecation, 32 percent are having 'flush' latrine facility within the

house/compound, while 32 percent are using 'dry pit latrines'. A huge proportion of households in TSD Bannu (85%), TSD D.I.Khan (74%), North Waziristan (68%) and 51 percent in South Waziristan have no toilet facility available and male members of the households go out in the 'open fields' for defecation.

In the case of female members of the households, 52 percent households reported having 'dry pit latrine' facility within the compound, 36 percent have 'flush latrine' facility while about 9 percent of the female go out the open field for defecation. Across the Merged Areas, the situation is much worse in Tribal Sub-Division D.I.Khan, where more than half of the households have no toilet facility available and female members of the households go out in the open fields for defecation.

Table 48: Access to latrine facilities by male and females (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts							
		Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Male	Flush	32.4	10.1	23.4	82.3	49.9	66.7	48.6	30.0	30.6	57.0	44.0	22.8	12.0	21.5
	Dry pit latrine	32.1	5.3	3.0	17.7	21.6	21.5	29.3	39.3	53.6	21.2	15.2	8.9	84.6	26.0
	Open field	34.9	84.6	73.6	0.0	28.6	11.8	22.1	30.6	15.8	21.3	40.4	67.6	2.3	50.9
	Others	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6
Female	Flush	36.7	9.1	41.3	82.3	48.5	69.4	47.3	45.3	30.3	56.5	49.5	31.0	11.7	18.7
	Dry pit latrine	52.0	12.4	6.2	17.7	35.0	18.6	38.9	48.5	63.8	31.8	36.0	59.7	86.7	65.8
	Open field	9.1	3.7	52.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	13.9	5.5	4.2	11.0	14.5	7.3	0.2	14.3
	Others	2.3	74.8	0.3	0.0	16.5	6.7	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.0	1.4	1.1

Availability of Electricity

Provision or generation of energy is crucial for the development of a region. Sustainable economic activities are dependent on its access, affordability, reliability and constant supply. A number of sources of power production and alternative energy sources have been identified in the merged region. The development of these sources has not been followed up for a variety of reasons, among them, lack of stability from a security standpoint including the protection of infrastructure. Solar and hydel sources for energy production can play a pivotal role in adding power to the National transmission and distribution network. In order to determine the availability of the power supply, households were asked about availability of electricity at the household level. About 73 percent of households reported that electricity is available at home while the remaining do not. The situation is worst in TSD Lakki, followed by South Waziristan and TSD Bannu where 90 percent, 73 percent and 59 percent households respectively reported not having access to electricity.

Table 49: Availability/access to electricity facility (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Yes	73	41	68	100	10	81	89	76	85	77	99	79	85	27
No	27	59	32	0	90	19	11	24	15	23	1	21	15	73

Sources of Fuel for Cooking and Heating

The long-deprived and crisis-affected Merged Areas have sufficient oil, gas and mineral resources to make the area economically self-sufficient within a few years. However, no exploration work has been done in the Merged Areas due to its precarious governance structure and on-going security operations. The CFSLA revealed that in the Merged Areas, overall, 93 percent of the households

are relying on traditional biomass fuels (wood, charcoal, agricultural waste, and animal dung), for cooking. Natural Gas or liquid petroleum gas (LPG) as a primary source of fuel for cooking is available only to around 5 percent households. In TSD Kohat, the use of firewood as a primary source of fuel for cooking is relatively low as 31 percent of the households reported use LPG and about 5 percent natural gas as a primary source of fuel for cooking. Similarly, for the heating purpose, households are mainly relying on similar sources of energy. Overall, about 91 percent of the households reported using 'firewood' as their primary source of fuel for heating purposes. The use of LPG and natural gas as source for heating is very limited except TSD Kohat where about 42 percent of households use it a source for heating.

The inefficient use of these fuels results in significant public health hazards, as well as negative environmental impacts which contribute to increased poverty levels. There is a need for urgent interventions at the household level to provide alternative energy services in order to improve livelihoods.

Table 50: Source of fuel for cooking and heating purpose (% Households)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	DI Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Source of fuel for cooking	Kerosene	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
	LPG	4	2	0	32	0	8	1	3	11	5	0	2	2	2
	Natural Gas	2	1	0	5	0	3	5	4	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Firewood	93	97	100	64	100	89	95	93	87	94	98	97	97	97
Source of fuel for Heating	kerosene	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	LPG	7	1	1	42	0	7	0	4	14	18	2	2	2	1
	Natural Gas	2	0	0	4	0	3	8	3	3	2	1	2	0	1
	Firewood	91	99	99	54	100	90	92	92	82	80	96	96	98	98

Education

Access to quality education is a critical component to achieve development objectives in Pakistan. In the Merged Areas, it acquires higher significance especially in the post-crises scenarios. Through education, peace and stability can be restored on sustainable foundations while ensuring that the people of the Merged Areas reach and enjoy their full potential at the individual and community levels. In fact, it is a basic human right and is considered a bedrock of economic development that generates benefits which transcend across generations. In the food security analysis, education is a proxy indicator, and in particular, when analysing the food utilisation pillar of the food security.

Education Completion/Attainment

With regards to education, the CFSLA captured information on access to school and overall school completion by individuals of all ages. According to the findings, about 76 percent of the population do not have any formal education[44], whereas about 12 percent have completed up to primary level education and about 6 percent have completed secondary level education.[45] About 3 percent have completed intermediate level education[46] (FA/FSC) and 3 percent population have completed 'graduate level education[47].

Table 51: Educational attainment (for Age 5 Years and Above) (%)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
No Formal Education	76	91	91	55	78	66	74	80	72	69	74	78	78	82
Primary	12	6	5	16	13	15	13	10	15	15	14	11	15	9
Matriculation	6	2	3	12	5	10	9	5	7	8	5	6	5	5
Intermediate	3	1	1	9	2	5	2	2	3	5	3	2	1	2
Graduation and Above	3	1	1	9	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	1	2

From a gender standpoint, out of those who have no formal education more than half of them are females. Similarly, only 17 percent of females have completed primary education. Among this latter

[44] In CFSLA formal education means completion of at least 'primary level education'.
[45] Completion of 10 grades
[46] Completion of 12 grades
[47] Completion of 14 grades and above

group, 13 percent have only completed matriculation and 15.4 percent have intermediate education. The following graph presents among those who have no formal education, 52 percent are females and 48 percent are males.

Table 52: Educational attainment (for age 5 Years and above) by Male and Female (%)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
No Formal Education	Male	**48**	51	55	41	57	43	56	48	42	45	46	49	49	54
	Female	**52**	49	45	59	43	57	44	52	58	55	54	52	52	46
Primary	Male	**83**	98	89	70	94	69	72	86	85	82	74	95	82	78
	Female	**17**	2	11	30	6	31	28	14	15	18	26	5	18	22
Matriculation	Male	**87**	94	89	73	98	85	86	81	95	75	83	98	92	88
	Female	**13**	6	11	28	2	15	14	19	5	25	17	2	8	12
Intermediate	Male	**85**	100	97	52	100	85	68	94	95	73	83	97	93	82
	Female	**15**	0	3	48	0	15	33	6	5	27	17	3	7	18
Graduation and Above	Male	**84**	76	92	71	100	77	73	81	84	84	85	94	64	86
	Female	**16**	24	8	29	0	23	27	19	16	16	15	6	37	14

Out of School Children

CFSLA captured information on out of school children and it was found that a total of 684,577 children (aged 5 to 16 years) in the Merged Areas are out of school. More girls are out of schools than boys. Out of the total, 410,572 are girls while the remaining are boys. In terms of numbers, the highest number of such children is 137,361 in South Waziristan followed by 112,960 in North Waziristan. Table 53 shows the overall number of out of school children.

More girls are out of school than boys. The following table shows that out of the total out of school children 419,572 are girls. The number of 'out of school girls' is high in District Khyber followed District North Waziristan where 73,066 girls are out of school. The lowest number of out of school girls is in Tribal Sub-Division Tank, however, that is attributed to the low population of the area.

Table 53: Number of out of school children by girls and boys

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Male	274,005	6,155	16,641	1,460	1,955	2,685	2,657	40,717	31,347	19,868	17,243	39,894	16,447	76,937
Female	410,572	8,856	14,008	4,058	7,87	4,229	1,118	65,240	74,097	37,093	42,558	73,066	25,037	60,424
Total	684,577	15,011	30,648	5,518	2,742	6,914	3,774	105,957	105,444	56,961	59,801	112,960	41,484	137,361

Health (Availability and Access Conditions)

Households Access to the Nearest Health Facilities

The MDI (Multi-dimensional Poverty Index) of the Merged Areas is among the lowest in the country, as many as 73 percent households are classified as living below in multidimensional poverty. In the MDI health is an important indicator which indicates healthcare in the Merged Areas is a serious matter of concern. According to the CFSLA, overall, 62.3 percent of the households in the Merged Areas have access to government healthcare facilities[48], whereas the remaining have access to private ones. Of those accessing government facilities, 26 percent use the District Headquarter Hospital (DHQ), followed by THQs at 16 percent while 10 percent use BHUs for healthcare. Among the Districts, 86 percent households in North Waziristan, 87 percent in Kurram, 73 percent in TSD Lakki, 80 percent in TSD DI Khan access government health care institutes. On the other hand, in TSD Tank 63 percent, TSD Kohat 86 percent, while 50 percent in TSD Peshawar access private health care facilities.

Table 54: Access to health facilities (Govt and Private) (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Govt. Facility (BHU, RHC, DHQ, Civil Dispensary)	**62**	57	80	14	73	44	36	81	54	87	59	86	52	35
Private Facility (Mobile Clinic, clinics, Others)	**36**	43	7	86	23	50	63	17	44	13	41	12	48	65

Mode of Transportation to Reach Nearest Health Facilities

The mode of transportation to reach to the health facility indicated 43 percent households used rented vehicles (taxi), and 34 percent household access health facilities by walking. This percentage

[48] BHU, RHC, THQ, DHQ

is significantly higher in TSD Bannu (82 percent), 63 percent in North Waziristan. followed by 61 percent in TSD Tank and South Waziristan District.

Table 55: Mode of transportation to reach to the nearest health facility (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
By foot	34	14	30	42	12	53	25	44	51	18	28	20	55	19
By motorcycle/ bicycle	5	0	5	24	6	21	7	2	3	2	17	1	7	2
By bus	5	1	22	0	2	3	6	2	4	2	3	13	1	7
By taxi	43	82	33	24	49	13	61	36	34	44	36	63	24	61
By Car	12	3	9	8	31	7	0	16	7	35	14	2	12	10
By Cart/Tanga	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0

Distance and Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Health Facility

Most of the households (67.3 percent), reported that health facilities are located at an average distance of 10 Kms, TSD of the households which on average takes 30 minutes (one way) to reach. In TSD Bannu 56 percent households travel for 30 Kms or more, to access health facilities which on average takes more than 1-hour time (one way).

Table 56: Distance to and time require to reach nearest health facility (% Households)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Distance (KMs)	Upto 10	67	18	44	86	75	82	72	78	83	59	65	69	96	34
	11 to 20	14	15	12	5	23	11	6	10	8	17	15	9	2	32
	21 to 30	9	11	10	9	3	3	1	8	5	9	12	9	1	15
	> 30	10	56	34	0	0	5	21	4	4	16	9	13	0	19
Time (minutes)	Upto 30	59	19	35	54	61	72	56	69	69	56	66	65	44	42
	30 to 60	25	19	26	38	34	19	37	20	20	28	25	17	50	30
	> 60	16	63	39	8	5	9	7	11	12	16	9	18	6	28

Access to health facilities is relatively better in District Orakzai, TSD Kohat, Khyber and TSD Peshawar where 96 percent, 86 percent, 83 percent and 82 percent of households respectively reported that health facilities are available at a distance of 10 kilometres.

Households were also asked about the major problems they face in accessing the nearby health facilities. In response, 36 percent of the households reported long distances followed by 16 percent as high cost of services whereas about 11 percent households reported poor roads condition as the main problems they face. District-wise, 64 percent households in TSD Bannu, 46 percent households in District Bajaur, 46 percent households in TSD Kohat, and 40 percent households in TSD D.I.Khan reported 'long distance' as the main problems while accessing health facility. While, 'high cost of transportation', 'transport not available' and 'poor road conditions' were also reported to be the main problems by households while accessing health facilities. Other small problems included non-availability of medicine, unavailability of health staff, unavailability of health staff particularly female health staff.

Table 57: Major problems households face in accessing the nearby health facilities (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I. Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
No Problem	6	2	2	6	3	11	0	14	8	3	2	7	1	2
Long distance	36	64	40	46	31	43	40	47	26	28	39	28	37	37

High cost of services	16	10	15	14	8	14	22	12	21	13	9	8	7	30
Transport not available	10	7	5	4	20	10	9	5	6	23	12	14	6	10
Poor roads	11	8	10	5	18	6	4	7	11	14	6	14	33	8
Medicines not available	9	0	17	16	1	6	7	6	9	6	12	16	5	6
Medical equipment not available	4	2	1	5	1	4	1	4	6	2	6	2	3	3
Health staff not available	5	0	7	4	5	3	11	2	5	6	11	5	6	4
Female health staff not available	2	6	2	0	11	4	2	1	6	2	1	2	2	0
Health facility remain closed mostly	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1

Households were also asked if any household's member(s) visited any health facility during the last three months for healthcare. Overall, 62 percent of the households reported having visited any health facility for any reason(s).

Table 58: Households reported having visited any health facility for any reason(s) (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	**Bannu**	**D.I. Khan**	**Kohat**	**Lakki**	**Peshawar**	**Tank**	**Bajaur**	**Khyber**	**Kurram**	**Mohmand**	**NW**	**Orakzai**	**SW**
Yes	62	69	59	57	50	36	52	72	61	79	45	71	66	49
No	34	20	38	43	49	63	46	26	33	14	52	18	30	49
Not applicable	4	10	3	0	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	10	4	2

Of the total, in 62 percent of the households, at least one member for any reason, has visited a health facility in the last three months. 26 percent of such households reported that they had not received the required services at the health facilities they visited. Similarly, those who have accessed health facilities,76 percent described the services received as 'good' or 'fair' while the remaining described the services as poor.

Table 59: Households' perception on 'if they received the required health services and 'how was the quality of services' (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	**Bannu**	**D.I. Khan**	**Kohat**	**Lakki**	**Peshawar**	**Tank**	**Bajaur**	**Khyber**	**Kurram**	**Mohmand**	**NW**	**Orakzai**	**SW**
Yes	74	90	53	81	29	80	70	88	78	58	54	78	49	83
No	26	10	47	19	71	20	30	12	22	42	45	22	51	17
Good	24	34	8	32	45	59	25	21	23	25	16	32	17	24
Fair	52	53	75	67	55	25	36	66	49	53	50	48	55	31
Poor	24	12	17	2	0	16	39	13	28	22	34	20	28	45

Gender and Protection

The situation in Newly Merged Areas is somewhat challenging in terms of gender equality and female empowerment, as the areas are predominantly male oriented, where men enjoy complete freedom of mobility, while women and girls are confined within the house. The evidence available from the region at this time suggests that many women are confined to their homes most of their lives. The rare occurrences in which they leave their homes or villages are mostly to visit a doctor. Most married women give birth to six to ten children by age 40 and are mainly managing household chores. Women's access to and control over productive assets and income recourses is very limited. Despite women's significant role in agriculture and managing livestock, the most productive resources like land, agricultural, livestock and others are controlled by men. According to the CFSLA findings, a small proportion (4%) households reported women engagement in the livelihood activities. The main sources of women engaged in earning livelihoods are handicrafts (23%), selling of own agriculture/livestock produce (22%) while about 15 percent women are doing regular job (Government/Private). Households reported owning assets which are mainly used by women for productive/non-productive works; for example, 38 percent households reported owning sewing machine; grain mill (3 percent).

As per social practice in Pakistan in general and in merged Districts in specific, fuel collection and water fetching are the primary responsibility of women and girls in the households. Similar are the findings of the survey that 82 percent households reported (68 percent and 14 percent respectively) women/girls are responsible for fetching water, while 31 percent of households travel for up to 30 minutes to fetch water from the sources for their daily use. Most of women's work go unaccounted, since they are not paid directly for the services, they render to manage family agriculture and livestock.

In terms of health and educational opportunities, that are fundamental for development the challenges are huge. Low enrolment, lack of female teachers and girls' schools, social and cultural norms hindering girls' access to education are evident. A total number of 684,577 are out of schools in merged Districts of which around 60 percent are girls. The rate is much higher in TSD Kohat with 73 percent, Mohmand and Khyber Districts with 71 and 70 percent respectively, followed by Kurram and North Waziristan Districts at 65 percent each. However, TSD Lakki Marat (71 percent), TSD Tank (70 percent) and TSD D. I Khan (54 percent) have higher rate of boys out of schools.

The Merged Area is a complex region, where every District is different from the others geographically, culturally, economically, and demographically. Considering the challenges involved in access to health facilities, culturally restricted environment, heavy labour work, poor hygiene and sanitation practices and limited availability of women health services providers are impacting on the women and children's health conditions and access to health services. Respondents identified long distances (36 percent) that it takes up to 30 minutes for around 59 percent of population to reach health facilities; lack of transportation (20 percent); high cost of services (15 percent), poor road conditions (11 percent) as main impediments to access to health services. It should also be noted that CFSLA found overall 3.5 percent of the individuals in the Merged Areas reported in some form of physical or mental disability which also require special attention.

There are few economic opportunities in this area. Many men leave in search of work, which makes women's lives even more difficult, when they have to depend on male in-laws or extended family as they are not allowed to live on their own. Nevertheless, the communities that were displaced for more than a year in a different province benefitted from seeing a completely different lifestyle in which girls and women attend schools, colleges, and universities, and have all sorts of jobs, particularly in hospitals and offices. More in-depth research and understanding is needed. The contributions and leadership of women, both in traditional and contemporary settings, are critical to ensuring meaningful and sustainable peace and for that special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement needs to be met on a priority basis.

Gender Based Violence

It's interesting to note that the large number (88.7%) of households revealed no occurrence of gender-based violence in most areas under study. Mohmand District reported the highest (20%) of such incidences, followed by Bajaur (16.5%) and Kurram (15.1%), mainly occurring during collecting or fetching water. However, it is established that rates of domestic violence and corporal punishment, child labour, and forced marriage increase during displacement and crisis periods. But probing on these crucial issues was limited under the study, and responses were not sufficient to elaborate more on GBV issues.

Table 60: Gender-based violence by women while fetching water (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Yes	11.3	1.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	.8	0.0	16.5	13.6	15.1	19.6	2.8	3.9	10.5
No	88.7	99.0	89.9	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	83.5	86.4	84.9	80.4	97.2	96.1	89.5

Child Deaths Due to Unexploded Ordinance (UXO)

Unexploded Ordinance in certain zones of the Merged Areas is considered a potential threat mainly to the children. However, the survey findings revealed as such no causality reported across the Merged Areas. A small proportion (1 percent each) of households in TSD Tank and Kurram District reported deaths of one child due to unexploded ordinance.

Table 61: Children deaths due to Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Yes	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.9	.2	.4	1.1	.4	.2	.2	.5
No	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.8	99.6	98.9	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.5

Children Without Immediate Family Members

Similarly, households were asked if there are children in the communities without their immediate families. The findings revealed that a negligible proportion of households (0.4%) reported having children without immediate family members. Part of the explanation might be that there are strong joint social family systems, where children without family members usually depend on and live with relatives. Merged Areas have been a neglected and marginalised region for long and lacks systems which are required to assess the situation of children including without family members vis-à-vis protection, GBV, safety and security etc.

Table 62: Children without immediately family members (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Yes	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	.7	0.0	.0	.3	0.0
No	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0

Main risks to Children

Unavailability of data, assessing main risks to children is the biggest limitation and challenge in the context of Merged Areas. Therefore, CFSLA also looked into the main risks, children are prone to in the Merged Areas. Majority (66%) households reported as such 'no risk' to children, whereas 24.6 percent highlighted environmental risks such as accidents, open pit latrines, riversides, dangerous animals, flood water, electric wires etc. at home and outside. Among the Districts, 57 percent households in South Waziristan mentioned the highest prevalence of such environmental risks to children, followed by TSD Tank (54.5%) and North Waziristan (34.1%). About 2.9 percent households also pointed out presence of strangers as threat to children especially in Mohmand

(6.9%). With poor enrolment rates, widespread poverty and limited opportunities for adults to support their families, child labour remains a socially accepted phenomenon.

Table 63: Main risks to children (% Households)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
No Risk	66	67	87	87	100	85	39	66	90	76	56	50	74	39
Environmental risks at home and outside	25	32	.5	12	0	1	55	23	4	14	23	34	22	57
The presence of strangers	3	.4	.5	0	0	4	1	3	2	2	7	2	2	3
Harmful traditional practices	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	.4	0	0	.1	0	0
Lack of privacy	.5	.2	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	.1	.5	.7	0	.5
Landmines or Unexploded Ordnance	2	0	0	0	0	0	4.8	.2	.4	.9	4	8	0	0
Criminal Acts	2	.7	0	1.5	.4	0	0	1.2	2.3	1.6	.9	3.7	1.8	.4
Others	1.6	0	.2	0	0	0	0	.2	0	4.4	9.9	.4	0	0

Rapid Market Appraisal's Findings

The Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) also included a Rapid Traders' Survey of all the local markets in the Merged Areas. Under this traders' survey about 500 traders, retailers and wholesalers, in all the local markets across the Merged Areas were interviewed.

Objective

The overall objective of this Rapid Markets Appraisal was to understand the local markets dynamics, food demand and supply situation, and establish a markets' perspective of the housheolds' economic as well phsyical access to the markets.

Methodology

The methodology of the Rapid Markets Appraisal involved interviews of traders in all the local markets of Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In each market, 4 to 5 traders were interviewed. Where possible, a combination of retailers and wholesalers were interviewed. A short checklist was designed and administered during this traders' survey. The checklist was designed to capture information on the current food supplies availability, price levels and trader's capacity to meet demand.

An Overview of the Markets in Merged Areas

Market mechanisms in the Newly Merged Areas are historically weaker compared to the other Districts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Since the food production in the Merged Areas is far below its requirements, for food supply the markets are, to a greater extent, dependent on the bigger markets of the settled Districts and Punjab Province. Despite the weak market mechanisms, the general food availability in the markets is enough to meet the food needs of the population. The markets are well integrated with the bigger markets especially in Districts of Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur, Kurram and all the Tribal Sub-Divisions. On the other hand, in the Tribal Sub-Divisions, markets are almost non-existent resulting in households accessing the markets in the adjacent settled Districts. Whereas, in almost every Merged District, there is one big market at the Tehsil level, and other smaller local markets exist within the community areas.

A functioning market is important for food security and livelihood of the households living in that area. Based on the survey of traders carried out in the main markets of the Districts, some key aspects of functionality of the markets were assessed including supply and demand of essential food commodities conditions, traders' response capacity, food prices, sources of pricing information, and transportation costs.

Almost all the main markets of the Districts within the 7 Districts and 6 Tribal Sub-Divisions were surveyed and approximately 500 traders were interviewed in all the markets. Following table provides number markets covered during the traders' survey.

Table 64 : Area-wise Number of traders interviewed

S/N	District	Traders
1	Bajaur	39
2	F.R Peshawar	30
3	FR Bannu	39
4	FR D I Khan	15
5	FR Kohat	5
6	FR Tank	19
7	Khyber	125
8	Kurram	60
9	North Waziristan	31
10	Orakzai	29
11	South Waziristan	36
12	FR Lakki	10
13	Mohmand	60
	Total	498

Market Supply and Demand Conditions

To understand the food supply mechanisms, the traders were asked about the main locations they are sourcing their food supplies. According to the findings on the markets in the Merged Areas, the traders are mostly are dependent on the bigger markets in the settled Districts or on markets of Punjab Province for replenishing their food supplies. This is mainly due to relatively weaker market mechanisms in the Merged Areas compared to the other parts of the Province. Another reason for some of the food items not being available at times in the markets is due to fluctuations in the availability of food items in the market during the lean season. Notwithstanding the market mechanisms are relatively weak, across the Districts general food availability in the markets was found to be enough to meet the food needs of the population. The smaller local markets were found well-integrated with the bigger markets of settled Districts especially in Districts of Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur and Kurram. In the Tribal Sub-Divisions, however, markets are almost non-existent or there are very few markets in these areas, thus households must access markets the

adjacent settled Districts. In the Merged Districts, in almost every District the market in the Tehsil Headquarter is considered the main economic hub in the District.

73 percent of traders reported the demand for the commodities they sell as 'normal' or 'higher than normal', for which the supply either fully meets or exceeds the current demand. Whereas, overall, 26 percent of the traders informed that the demand for the commodities they sell was 'lower than normal', about half of the surveyed traders in Bajaur and about 46 percent in District Kurram reported the demand as 'lower than normal'. Overall, about 95 percent of the traders reported that the current status of supply of essential food commodities (cereals, pulses, oil, etc.) they sell was either 'Normal' or 'Higher than normal'. Even though food is generally available, the household's ability to afford food remains a challenge.

Table 65: Current Market 'demand' and 'supply' conditions (% Traders)

			Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Demand	Normal	**60**	97	87	100	97	87	26	41	58	50	41	48	69	42
	Higher Than Normal	**14**	0	13	0	0	3	47	8	9	3	8	39	3	53
	Lower than normal	**26**	3	0	0	3	10	26	51	33	47	51	13	28	3
Supply	Normal	**75**	93	33	100	93	100	79	15	74	88	15	71	86	86
	Higher Than Normal	**19**	3	27	0	3	0	21	82	21	2	82	23	10	14
	Lower than normal	**5**	3	40	0	3	0	0	3	5	10	3	6	3	0

Source of Information for Pricing Decision

To understand the price setting mechanisms in the local markets, traders were asked how they usually receive pricing information of the commodities they sell. According to the findings, 40 percent of the traders informed that they set their own prices for the food commodities they sell after considering their cost and minor profit margins. Similarly, 29 percent traders responded that they received price information from other traders while another 22 percent stated that the prices of the commodities they sell are controlled by the Government or set by the Government. The remaining 9 percent either get their pricing information from trade associations or consumers. Across the Merged Areas, most traders in Tribal Sub-Divisions mentioned that prices are controlled by the Government.

Table 66: Price setting behaviours/mechanisms in the local markets (% traders)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Traders	**29**	0	40	0	0	3	26	0	48	40	0	71	7	0
Consumers	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	3
Government	**22**	100	33	20	100	13	16	21	22	0	21	4	19	6
Trade Associations	**8**	0	0	0	0	7	37	3	4	0	3	0	0	56
Set own prices based on costs/margin	**40**	0	27	80	0	77	21	77	26	53	77	25	70	35

Market Integration and Price Volatility

Generally, an upward trend in the price of staple cereal (wheat flour) as well as other essential food commodities has been observed over a period of last one year. For example, the August 2019 average retail price of one kilogram of wheat flour was found to be PKR 45, which is 11% higher compared to its price a year ago. Similarly, the price of rice was also recorded 7 percent higher compared to its price a year ago. Across the Merged Areas, the highest price of wheat flour was recorded in TSD D.I. Khan and District Khyber at PKR 49, followed by Kurram at PKR 48 per kg. The lowest price was recorded at Bajaur, Bannu, TSD Bannu and District North Waziristan at PKR 42. Overall, the similar price trends across the Districts is a strong indication of market integration with each other.

The traders were also asked about their perception on the price outlook. According to the findings more than 80 percent of the traders perceived an increase in the prices of almost all essential food commodities in the coming six months.

Across the Merged Areas, the prices of almost all the essential food commonalities are more or less the same which is an indication that the markets are strongly integrated with each other.

Table 67: Price trends of essential food commodities and price outlook for the coming six months

				Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Unit	Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Wheat flour																
Current		PKR	45	42	49	45	42	46	43	42	49	48	42	42	43	45
Price a year-ago price		PKR	40	40	40	41	40	40	40	39	40	42	39	40	39	41
Change		%	11	4	23	10	4	16	8	7	23	15	7	4	10	11
Price outlook for next six months for wheat flour																
Increase		%	80	27	90	100	27	100	53	100	56	96	100	100	72	69
Decrease		%	11	73	0	0	73	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Remain the Same		%	9	0	10	0	0	0	47	0	24	4	0	0	28	31
Rice																
Current price		PKR	62	63	62	66	63	63	63	52	62	63	52	62	64	64
A year-ago price		PKR	58	56	58	74	56	57	61	49	58	58	49	56	64	61
Change		%	7	11	7	-10	11	11	3	6	7	9	6	10	-1	6
Price outlook for next six months for Rice																
Increase		%	80	43	80	100	43	100	100	100	44	95	100	100	97	100
Decrease		%	11	57	0	0	57	0	0	0	24	2	0	0	0	0
Remain the Same		%	9	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	33	4	0	0	3	0
Dal-e-Channa																
Current price		PKR	117	113	110	125	113	116	123	114	115	124	114	115	121	118

A year-ago price	PKR	115	83	80	125	83	116	112	98	147	118	98	88	126	95
% Change	%	2	36	39	-1	36	0	9	16	-22	5	16	31	-4	24
Price outlook for next six months for Dal-e-Channa															
Increase	%	84	34	78	100	34	100	100	100	67	91	100	100	97	100
Decrease	%	9	66	0	0	66	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Remain the Same	%	7	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	19	9	0	0	3	0
Ghee															
Current price (PKR)	PKR	152	149	160	145	149	164	161	150	159	145	150	143	155	151
A year-ago price (PKR)	PKR	131	112	122	120	112	123	125	115	164	124	115	119	132	135
% Change	%	16	33	32	21	33	33	29	30	-3	17	30	20	17	12
Price outlook for next six months for Ghee															
Increase	%	87	69	100	100	69	100	100	100	58	95	100	100	100	100
Decrease	%	7	31	0	0	31	0	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	0
Remain the Same	%	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	0	0	0	0
Sugar															
Current price	PKR	79	70	79	75	70	78	77	71	89	74	71	71	97	78
A year-ago price	PKR	58	49	62	68	49	56	57	51	64	56	51	51	67	60
% Change	%	36	45	28	10	45	39	35	42	38	32	42	40	45	30
Price outlook for next six months for Sugar															
Increase	%	82	31	100	100	31	100	100	100	51	96	100	100	100	100
Decrease	%	12	69	0	0	69	0	0	0	24	2	0	0	0	0
Remain the Same	%	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	0	0	0	0

Perceived Impact of the Increased Cash on the Market Demand Conditions

The traders were also asked if people have more cash will it have any impact on the market demand. According to the findings, most traders (68 percent) anticipated that if people would have more cash it would increase the markets demand/price, while 32 percent felt that it would either have "no impact" or were "not sure" it would have impact. However, the traders reported that the price mechanisms are controlled at the national or international level, therefore, any likely increase in the demand will not have any significant impact on the market pricing mechanisms.

Average Number of Customers

Generally, across the Merged Areas, an upward trend was observed in the number of customers serve per day by the traders compared to last the year, except TSD Bannu and Lakki. According to the findings, the number of customers has increased on average from 59 customers per day last year to an average 68 customers per day currently. This indicates a process of market revitalization and that markets are functioning in a competitive manner.

Seasonal Fluctuation in Sales Volume

Traders were asked if the sales volume is subject to seasonal variation. In response 38 percent traders informed that the sale volume remains the same and is not subject to any seasonal variation. Another 25 percent traders reported that usually sale volume is high in 'summer'. Similarly, when asked about the season in which the sale volume is the lowest, 42 percent traders reported 'no seasonal change impact throughout the year'. 30 percent reported low sales in winter and another 23 percent reported low sales in summer. The traders cited lean season as one of the reasons for lower sales.

Table 68: Periods of 'highest' and 'lowest' sale volume with reasons (% Traders)

	Tribal Sub-Divisions							Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Period of highest sales volume														
Winter	23	30	7	0	30	0	32	41	37	2	41	52	3	0
Spring	13	40	0	0	40	0	0	15	12	30	15	0	14	6
Summer	25	0	0	0	0	0	42	38	24	38	38	6	24	61
Autumn	1	0	7	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	3	0	0	0
No Seasonal Change	38	30	87	100	30	100	21	3	26	30	3	42	59	33

Reason for highest sales volume														
higher income	24	12	22	0	12	0	11	31	31	31	31	10	15	19
lean season	12	8	28	0	8	0	5	8	7	9	8	10	15	22
festivals	14	8	22	0	8	0	11	11	13	16	11	10	18	11
wedding season	26	52	22	0	52	0	42	19	24	38	19	14	18	11
others	23	20	7	0	20	0	32	31	25	7	31	55	34	36
Period of Lowest sales volume														
Winter	30	0	0	0	0	0	63	36	17	78	36	6	48	56
Spring	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Summer	23	10	0	0	10	0	5	56	41	2	56	52	0	3
Autumn	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	5	9	2	5	0	0	0
No Seasonal Change	42	87	100	100	87	100	32	3	30	18	3	42	52	39
Reason for lowest sales volume														
higher income	11	23	0	0	23	0	8	4	8	5	4	11	13	13
lean season	33	23	0	0	23	0	45	7	54	33	7	11	13	32
festivals	11	23	0	0	23	0	8	7	8	5	7	15	13	10
wedding season	12	23	0	0	23	0	8	12	8	5	12	11	13	10
others	32	10	0	0	10	0	32	69	23	53	69	52	48	36

Change in Transportation Costs

About 89 percent traders informed that transportation costs are either 'higher' or 'much higher' compared to the previous year. In the Merged Areas this is expected as the markets are heavily dependent on markets in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab provinces for their food supply. Therefore, higher transport costs can be expected which ultimately can have an impact on the commodities' prices. Across the Merged Areas, the transportation cost is reported 'much higher' in TSDs Tank (89%), Peshawar (83%) and Districts Bajaur (76%), Mohmand (76%) and SW (68%).

Table 69: Change in the transportation cost compared to a year ago (% Traders)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Much Less	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Less	**1**	0	7	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Normal	**9**	0	60	0	0	0	0	5	13	3	5	0	14	6
Higher	**58**	100	13	100	100	17	0	18	76	90	18	59	48	21
Much Higher	**31**	0	20	0	0	83	89	76	10	5	76	41	38	68

Storage and Response Capacity of Traders

Despite remoteness and tough terrain, the traders have enough storing capacity - on average 162 mounds[49] - adequate for an average of 17 days of sales. This means that the traders on average replenish their stocks[50] twice a month which indicates a smooth supply of food commodities into local markets. Across the Merged Areas, the highest average storage capacity of traders is found in South Waziristan at 650 mounds, sufficient for 16 days of sales, while the lowest is in TSD Peshawar at only 25 mounds sufficient for 22 days of sales.

Table 70: Storage and response capacity of traders

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Average Storing Capacity (Cereals, rice, ghee etc.) *(Mounds)*	**162**	181	214	75	181	25	314	98	49	178	98	324	65	650
Stock replenishment (*Days*)	**17**	11	22	7	11	22	14	19	20	20	19	13	9	16

[49] One mound=40KG
[50] Also known as the traders restocking period/stock replenishment .

Similarly, the traders were asked if they can arrange for the food items in case there is an increase in the demand of the commodities. Though the traders did not perceive any change in the demand in case people have more cash, nevertheless, most (78 percent) traders confirmed that they could arrange for food items in case of any increase in demand.

Sales on credit

Extension of credit facility to the customers by the traders is a tool to support market demand while at the same time it's an immediate coping mechanism for the household to meet food needs, thereby improving households' access to food. According to the findings, about 80 percent traders confirmed that they extend credit facility to their customers and currently almost 42 percent of their sales are in credit. Credit extension to such an extent is an indication of markets functioning in a competitive environment and fair financial access of households to markets.

Table 71: Extension of credit facility to their customers (% Traders)

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Yes always	34	73	20	0	73	57	0	28	31	43	28	32	34	19
Yes, sometimes	46	23	40	100	23	37	21	51	56	40	51	42	62	22
No	20	3	40	0	3	7	79	21	13	17	21	26	3	58

More than half of the traders in South Waziristan are not extending credit facility to their customers. Similarly, in TSD D.I.Khan about 40 percent of the traders are not extending credit facility to their customers.

Trader's Constraints

To understand the traders' constraints, they were asked about main constraints to better market functioning. Across the markets, the 'lack of own capital' was identified as the most important constraint, mentioned by 41 percent of the traders, followed by 'low profit margin' (low sales price, high purchase price) by 13 percent. Next, lack of credit or credit is too expensive (11 percent) and poor road infrastructure or transport cost too high also mentioned by 11 percent traders.

Table 72: Traders' main constraint to better market functioning (%Traders)

	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts							
	Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Lack of own capital,	41	50	0	100	50	3	47	84	33	12	84	77	52	53
Lack of credit/credit is too expensive	11	0	0	0	0	17	47	5	14	5	5	0	17	17
Low or varying quality of produce (supply)	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	3
Low or irregular quantity of produce (supply) incl. trade restrictions	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Lack of means of transport	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	14
Poor road infrastructure/transport cost too high	11	37	80	0	37	10	0	0	3	13	0	0	31	8
Too much insecurity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Lack of storage	4	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	11	0	3	0	0	0
Low profit margin (low sales price, high purchase price)	13	0	7	0	0	23	0	0	18	35	0	6	0	0
Lack of demand	6	3	0	0	3	7	0	8	12	3	8	0	0	0
Competitors would not allow me to grow so much	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Government would not allow me/taxes too high	**5**	10	0	0	10	33	0	0	1	5	0	16	0	0
Too much food assistance	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

Restriction on Movement of Food Items

Traders were asked if there is any legal restriction by the Government on the movement of food items outside or within the District. The response was encouraging with 96 percent of traders reporting no such restrictions. Another 1 percent mentioned that they were not aware of any such restrictions, and 3 percent mentioned some restriction on movement of food items. Many more traders in South Waziristan (10 percent) and TSD D.I.Khan (7 percent) mentioned restrictions than in other Districts.

Terms of Trade[51]

Terms of Trade (ToT) is one of the food access indicators reflecting the purchasing capacity of a particular livelihood group, in this case daily wage labourers. According to the findings, the average daily wage rate of a casual labourer was recorded at PKR566. Some differential was observed in the wage rate among the Districts with the highest wage rate recorded at PKR590 in Bajaur and Mohmand Districts while the lowest was recoded at District Kurram at PKR548 per day. Similary, the highest among TSDs was in TSD Peshawar at PKR 590 and the lowest at PKR514 at TSD Bannu. The average total wage rate is about 12 percent lower compared to the prevailing wage rate (PKR632[52]) in Peshawar, the provincial capital.

Overall across the Merged Areas, the amount of wheat flour that poor households are able to purchase with one day wage (Terms of Trade) is about 12.7 kgs . The highest purchasing capacity, indicated by the ToT, was recorded in North Waziristan at 14 kgs of wheat flour, while the lowest was in Khyber District at 11.2 kgs of wheat flour with a day wage. Although the lowest wage rate was recorded at TSD Bannu, however due to the low wheat flour price in TSD Bannu compared to District Khyber, the ToT is relatively higher in TSD Bannu.

Table 73: Terms of Trade (ToT) and daily wage rate of unskilled wager labourers

		Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
	Overall	Bannu	D I Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Wager Rate (PKR)	566	514	573	550	550	590	576	590	551	548	590	584	574	567
Wheat Flour Price (PKR)	45	42	49	45	42	46	43	42	49	48	42	42	43	45
TOT (KGs of wheat flour)	12.7	12.4	11.6	12.2	13.3	12.9	13.3	13.9	11.2	11.5	13.9	14.0	13.3	12.5

Conclusions

1. The price trends across the markets suggest the markets are sufficiently integrated with the bigger markets outside and inside the districts. The prices are moving along the national price trend and thus they are generally volatile. The current and projected availability of food commodities in the local markets can safely be assumed comfortable where the markets are suitable for any kind of market-oriented response.

2. With the general increase in the number of suppliers, the number of customers served per day by the traders and the manner in which the prices of commodities are set, there is no

[51] The ratio of the price of the primary income good relative to the price of the primary expenditure good, it simply measures the purchasing power of a particular livelihood group. In this Report, the Terms of Trade (ToT) between casual unskilled labour wage and Wheat flour is applied. This ToT reveals how many Kilograms of Wheat flour can be purchased with one-day casual unskilled labour wage but does not say how many days a month a labourer can get to cover the family food needs.

[52] Weekly price sensitive indicators by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for the month of October 209

reason to believe that future increases in demand could result in a negative impact on functional markets, unless there is a huge shock.

3. Given the market demand situation as ‘normal’ or ‘higher than normal’ coupled with the fair supply situation again indicates that in the shorter term there is less possibility of any demand and supply gaps.

Recommendations

The Merged Districts are highly impoverished with significant challenges across almost every aspect of human development. Some positive progress in the recovery of the Merged Areas was achieved through efforts made by the Government and its partners. In this regard, the findings of the Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) serve as a baseline to provide insights on important indicators of food security (food consumption, household dietary diversity, food insecurity experience scale, coping strategies, health, agriculture, markets and so on). Therefore, it is proposed that such an assessment be undertaken periodically every three years to update data and assess programmatic progress on interventions, their outcomes, and remaining needs. In the event of emergencies, including man-made disasters, the assessment could be conducted even earlier.

These recommendations are based upon a review of evidence from a variety of sources, including consultation with key line departments, development partners and a debriefing exercise with the Field Staff engaged in the data collection process. Members of the Coordination Committee also provided essential advice. The recommendations presented here address the interpretation of needs and priorities identified and are based on the best current information. We strongly encourage the relevant parties to consider these recommendations in the planning and implementation process of future interventions.

Policy Level

For the Merged Areas, the permanent return of formerly displaced populations is an ongoing and challenging process. The Tribal Decade Strategy (TDS)/Accelerated Implementation Plan (AIP) is intended to make returns sustainable through the establishment of linkages between humanitarian recovery period assistance with long term development programmes.

While development actions are being designed and implemented, there remains a pressing need to maintain and increase support to the Merged Areas, across a range of social and economic issues in order to make returns viable and sustainable. The scale and cost of these actions should diminish over the course of the Accelerated Implementation Plan (AIP) period as structural issues are addressed through development assistance and reforms.

In future iterations, CFSLA should be more inclusive of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators. For example, Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) and more gender disaggregated information on all dimension of food security, should be monitored in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including research institutions, to meet their information and research needs.

Efforts should also be made to make CFSLA a regular feature of the Government Planning process and required resources should be shared by the Government through allocation of resources in the Annual Development Plans (ADP) by the Planning & Development Department to implement activities related to food security assessments. This will allow the government to design specific food security policies/interventions including all aspects of food security.

Given the complex and multi-dimensional nature of food insecurity, federal and provincial governments, UN agencies, INGOs and other relevant stakeholders should closely coordinate and jointly work in designing, programming and implementing appropriate food security and livelihood programmes. This coordination should be reflected in the ADP, Provincial/Districts level SDGs work. Food insecurity should also be integrated into the policy level consultations for reviewing Tribal Decade Strategy TDS/Accelerated Implementation Plan (AIP) and other instruments such as the 5-Years Plan, Agriculture Action Plan, One UN program, State of Food Insecurity (SOFI) Reports and the Scaling Up Nutrition SUN, DRR/ Contingency Plans.

Gender and protection concerns should be based on a consultative, community level process and streamlined into the design of all interventions. Female-headed households experience greater poverty and vulnerability than male-headed households by almost all measures. The former group should be the focus of development assistance. Protection must be central during the transition period and be integrated into all sectoral activities. Specific services to facilitate the receipt of legal status and documentation, resolution of disputes, and to address gender related matters must remain important priorities.

Food Availability

1. The promotion of a diverse, high value agriculture like horticultural crops, livestock and domestic poultry can significantly enhance the food security and nutrition of the rural households, particularly smallholders.
2. Farm Services Centres (FSCs) may be upgraded along the lines of Models FSCs and Farm extension /advisory services may be provided to smallholders to overcome low agricultural productivity and reduce post-harvest losses. The focus should be on the transfer of new knowledge and innovations to lower production cost and enhance quality.
3. The investment in agriculture R&D is critical to develop approaches towards sustainable production of nutritious food, especially in food deficit areas.
4. Local markets are generally well integrated and physically accessible, with adequately available food commodities throughout the year. The price of the most important staple food (wheat flour) is generally volatile and in line with the national pricing trends.
5. Considering the characteristics of the seven surveyed Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions in terms of current livelihoods and food security, it is recommended that households obtain more immediate to medium term assistance in line with Accelerated Implementation Plan(AIP) to reduce high food insecurity and to protect their livelihoods. **Medium to long term livelihood and Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) recovery activities** should become regular development programmes to address the chronic and structural causes of food insecurity would be more appropriate.
6. Household income is generally low and places people in an increasingly vulnerable situation. An immediate and sustained focus on increasing the income of Merged Areas residents must be a priority and should capitalize on gains made by women in supporting the household economy. **Thus, conditional cash assistance for asset creation activities** are required to enhance household food security, restore or create stable assets and support resilience building for the household and communities.
7. Agriculture and livestock are the primary source of livelihood and food availability for a high proportion of the population. Improvement in the livelihood, poverty and food security situation is heavily dependent on investment in the agriculture sector.
8. The conditions in the Merged Areas are still not adequate to ensure a sustainable return and long-term development. Access to basic services (WASH, health, nutrition, education etc.) needs to be improved, as well as support for shelters and housing to bridge gaps in house reconstruction.
9. Vulnerability varies across sectors and District / tribal subdivision. Some areas currently appear particularly vulnerable. The multi-sectoral needs in these areas must be prioritized. **Monitoring tools to identify changes in vulnerability over time must be established**. This will contribute to a flexible investment approach that can anticipate and address emerging problems before they become critical.

Food Access

1. Despite adequate food availability at national and provincial level, high levels of household food insecurity in the Merged Areas is attributed to limited/poor economic access to food. The availability of food at affordable prices in remote areas with poor market access is a key issue in the Merged Areas. **Therefore, improvements in the agriculture market infrastructure** are

suggested in order to enhance the physical access to key food commodities and stabilize the food prices in these areas.

2. Given that a large proportion of the households tend to rely on casual skilled and unskilled labour for their income, programmes to generate non-farm employment and diversified livelihoods must also be planned and designed. Access to food can be improved through the **strengthening of social safety nets** and maintaining year-round supplies. The generation of employment opportunities through developing entrepreneurship, small business and value chain service can also contribute to economic diversification.
3. Agricultural activities are still curtailed in the Merged Areas. Most of the households are net deficit farmers with a production that is insufficient to meet the food consumption needs of the family and are highly dependent on markets for most of their food needs. Livestock ownership is apparently low due to losses originating in displacement and distress selling. The households have been making efforts to rebuild their livestock herds.
4. It is important to identify the most vulnerable areas and populations by recognizing their priority needs in order to strategically plan for the requisite improvement in short and medium terms. It is necessary to strengthen the institutional settings and implementation procedures of social safety nets, to ensure a better and equitable food distribution and to expand coverage in the identified food insecure parts of the country. These steps could help in reducing the vulnerability of such communities.
5. The low involvement of women in livelihood activities is an area which requires focused and careful attention. Programmes to **engage more women in activities that are culturally appropriate and accepted** by the community such as kitchen gardening, backyard poultry raising, or other home-based income generating activities should be considered and designed in close consultation with women and the community. Other income generating activities such as embroidery, kitchen gardening, backyard poultry raising, livestock management and other home-based income generating activities should be encouraged.
6. Transport costs are a major contributor to food prices where traders consider transport costs as higher as or much higher than during the previous year. The main problems traders face in running their business smoothly include the lack of own capital, lack of credit or credit that is too expensive, lack of transportation means, poor infrastructure or transport costs are too high among others.

Food Utilisation/Nutrition

1. Water, sanitation and purification practices remain rather poor, with a low percentage of the respondents mentioning the use of water purification. The use of inappropriate practices in using toilet facilities is discouraging as compared to other provinces in the country. **Thus, increased access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities is required**.
2. We recommend increased nutrition awareness for all and, in particular, for women and adolescent girls with an emphasis on hygiene, proper diet. Increased **education on good feeding practices for the family members is recommended**, particularly for children under five, pregnant and lactating women the elderly and those whose health is vulnerable.
3. Merged Areas must prioritize multi-sectoral nutrition interventions to avert the 48% emergency level stunting trends (NNS 2019), which is the highest at the national level and exceeds WHO's critical thresholds (Scale-up KP-SPRING to NMDs).
4. Continue **Emergency CMAM based Nutrition interventions** to tackle the 23% acute malnutrition rate in Merged Areas, by scaling up of "TSFP, OTP and SC" services through Donors as well ADP funds. (No Nutrition support under AIP)
5. Improve complementary feeding after 6 months of age through improved diets and inexpensive fortified foods produced locally.
6. Ensure dietary diversity at household level, adopting healthy and balanced diet including whole grains, vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products, meat, fish, pulses, eggs; and following dietary guidelines and My Plate recommendations.

7. Expand nutrition activities at the grass roots level through public awareness campaigns and specific health interventions. Enhance **investment in the nutrition sector through public - private partnerships in food preservation, processing, value addition and services**.
8. Expand programmes to treat very high acute malnutrition rates through expanded Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM).
9. Prevent stunting by applying the life cycle approach including education of adolescent girls, programmes for pregnant and lactating women such as the 1000 Days Approach, in order to improve breastfeeding practices and child feeding up to 2 years of age.
10. Implement fortification of essential food items such as wheat flour, oil, etc. to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies. Initiate specific breeding programmes for the development of fortified cultivars rich in essential micronutrients.
11. Given poor water purification and sanitation practices, programmes to educate people in these aspects are important to improve overall hygiene conditions.
12. Improvements in health facilities and rehabilitation of community infrastructure should be a priority to upgrade the overall living environment, access to and quality of health care services.
13. Education attainment in Merged Areas remains generally very low, especially among women heads of households. Similarly, the situation is also very grim for the female members in the household as compared to male members, and for school-aged girls as compared to school-aged boys. Thus, in light of poor education indicators, it is critical to review relevant areas of Education Sector Plan (ESP) of Elementary & Secondary (E&S) Education Department, intensify programmes to enhance education and improve awareness of its value and linkage to social stability and food security, especially for women and girls e.g. School Meal Programme (SMP) and cash for education.
14. Nutrition Literacy and general education should be intensified to raise the current low awareness of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding of infants and young children, while reducing common, inappropriate practices.

Stability

1. It is recommended to strengthen early warning systems, preparedness and prompt response to natural hazards (shocks) such as animal and plant diseases, floods, droughts, and insect/pest attacks, etc.
2. Ensure that contingency plans are well developed at the federal, provincial and District levels including the stocking of grain reserves and feed resources to timely respond to emergency needs
3. The food security situation of the households remains fragile, mainly driven by limited food access as a result of limited livelihood opportunities, and unstable and low income. Therefore, **conditional food assistance, through either food or cash for asset creation activities** could be an important means to enhance food security, restore or create stable assets and support the resilience building for the household and community. The Joint WFP-FAO-UNDP Food/Cash for Assets programme implemented in 2016 has brought initial positive results and should be expanded.
4. Support for agriculture and livestock is very important to help the returned households enhance their food production. Agricultural support includes the provision of agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers), tools and rehabilitation/ improvement of irrigation infrastructure. For livestock, the provision of medication, shelter, and fodder/animal feed and water storage for animals are essential. The Agriculture Action Plan developed by the government departments , with funding from FAO has proved a positive step in this direction and should be continued.
5. Though Government led Citizen Losses Compensation Program (CLCP) support has been made available to the communities and paved the way for a return process. However, rebuilding houses is still important, as the majority of households are still living in *kacha* (weak houses).

Statistical Appendix

Detailed Areas-wise results

				Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
Demographics		**Unit**	**Overall**	**Bannu**	**D.I.Khan**	**Kohat**	**Lakki**	**Peshawar**	**Tank**	**Bajaur**	**Khyber**	**Kurram**	**Mohmand**	**NW**	**Orakzai**	**SW**
Households size		#	10.7	9.0	8.7	6.2	12.0	7.3	10.0	10.9	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.9	12.4	8.7
Age Groups	Infants (< 1 Year)	%	1.1	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.2
	Children (1 to 5 Years)	%	15.7	15.6	13.2	8.6	9.7	11.2	9.9	18.1	16.6	12.7	17.6	13.1	16.3	16.9
	Adolescents (6 to 17 Years)	%	32.4	34.5	29.6	28.0	26.7	31.2	28.7	33.3	33.4	30.2	34.3	33.0	33.7	30.2
	Adults (18 to 60 Years)	%	47.4	44.5	51.9	55.8	57.6	48.5	58.3	44.2	44.8	53.7	45.0	48.7	46.2	50.0
	Elderly (> 60 Years)	%	3.3	4.2	2.8	7.2	5.9	7.9	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.3	4.2	2.9	2.6
Age Categories	0 to 5 years	%	16.8	16.8	15.7	9.1	9.8	12.3	10.8	19.3	18.9	13.0	18.4	14.1	17.1	17.1
	5 to 10 years	%	15.6	17.7	14.7	11.9	11.2	14.9	13.5	16.5	15.8	13.5	17.4	15.7	16.4	14.7
	10 to 15 years	%	12.5	12.5	10.6	11.3	11.1	11.6	10.7	12.4	13.2	12.2	13.2	12.4	13.3	11.8
	15 to 20 years	%	12.1	12.5	13.0	14.2	12.1	11.3	14.6	11.5	11.6	13.4	9.9	13.3	11.4	13.2
	20 to 25 years	%	9.1	9.1	10.7	8.2	7.4	8.4	10.6	8.9	8.1	10.6	9.0	9.3	7.5	10.5
	25 to 30 years	%	7.8	6.6	10.0	10.8	8.6	8.3	12.6	7.3	7.3	9.9	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.9
	30 to 35 years	%	5.8	4.1	4.9	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	5.6	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.7	7.0	4.7
	35 to 40 years	%	4.9	4.3	3.7	5.3	6.9	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.5
	40 to 45 years	%	3.6	3.9	3.4	5.6	6.7	4.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.7
	45 to 50 years	%	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.0	5.4	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.0
	50 to 55 years	%	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.1
	55 to 60 years	%	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	5.8	3.8	2.9	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0
	60 to 65 years	%	1.4	1.8	1.5	3.2	1.5	3.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3
	65 to 70 years	%	1.0	1.4	0.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.8
	70 to 75 years	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
	75 to 80 years	%	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
	> 80 Years	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Age Categories for dependency ratio	0 to 15 years	%	45.0	47.0	41.0	32.2	32.1	38.8	35.0	48.2	47.8	38.7	49.0	42.2	46.9	43.7
	16 to 64 years	%	52.4	49.9	57.2	62.4	63.0	55.1	63.3	48.9	49.7	59.1	49.5	54.6	51.0	54.3
	> 64 years	%	2.6	3.2	1.8	5.4	4.9	6.1	1.7	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.5	3.2	2.1	2.0
CNIC (18 Years and Above)	Yes	%	82.5	75.1	79.0	85.5	92.2	88.2	86.7	83.6	87.6	87.5	85.5	77.9	90.6	69.9
	No	%	16.7	24.3	20.5	12.5	7.0	9.9	13.3	15.7	11.9	11.2	14.1	21.3	8.5	29.5
	Applied	%	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.7
Birth Registration (<18 Years)	Yes	%	7.8	1.6	2.2	19.2	1.2	18.1	4.9	10.8	9.3	10.2	4.1	5.4	7.4	4.4
	No	%	91.1	98.0	97.4	80.5	96.9	81.4	95.1	88.9	89.6	83.8	95.3	94.1	91.8	94.8
	Applied	%	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	6.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
No Formal Education	Male	%	47.6	50.6	55.3	41.0	56.8	42.7	56.4	47.9	42.1	44.7	45.9	48.5	48.5	54.3
	Female	%	52.4	49.4	44.7	59.0	43.2	57.3	43.6	52.1	57.9	55.3	54.1	51.5	51.5	45.7
Primary	Male	%	82.8	98.4	88.8	69.9	94.0	68.9	71.8	85.7	84.9	82.1	73.9	94.7	81.8	78.2
	Female	%	17.2	1.6	11.2	30.1	6.0	31.1	28.2	14.3	15.1	17.9	26.1	5.3	18.2	21.8
Matriculation	Male	%	87.2	93.7	89.0	72.5	97.7	84.8	86.4	81.1	94.7	75.4	82.7	98.1	92.4	88.0
	Female	%	12.8	6.3	11.0	27.5	2.3	15.2	13.6	18.9	5.3	24.6	17.3	1.9	7.6	12.0
Intermediate	Male	%	84.6	100.	96.7	52.1	100.	85.1	67.5	94.4	95.2	72.9	82.7	96.9	93.3	81.6
	Female	%	15.4	0.0	3.3	47.9	0.0	14.9	32.5	5.6	4.8	27.1	17.3	3.1	6.7	18.4
Graduation and Above	Male	%	84.0	75.8	91.9	71.1	100	76.9	73.0	80.9	83.7	84.3	84.7	94.4	63.5	85.9
	Female	%	16.0	24.2	8.1	28.9	0.0	23.1	27.0	19.1	16.3	15.7	15.3	5.6	36.5	14.1
Male	Out of School Children (For age 4 and above)		274,005	6155	16641	1460	1955	2685	2657	40717	31347	19868	17243	39894	16447	76937
Female	Out of School Children (For age 4 and above)		410,572	8856	14008	4058	787	4229	1118	65240	74097	37093	42558	73066	25037	60424
Overall	Out of School Children (For age 4 and above)		684577	15011	30648	5518	2742	6914	3774	105957	105444	56961	59801	112960	41484	137361

Overall Food Security			Unit	Overall	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
					Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
FIES	Moderate or Severe		%	30	38	47	18	56	32	20	37	23	42	46	23	11	21
	Severe		%	6	5	17	1	12	14	3	12	5	10	1	3	2	3
Overall Food Insecurity (CARI)	Food Secure		%	5	13	1	11	10	6	1	12	12	7	2	3	4	7
	Marginally Food Secure		%	60	61	32	55	30	50	71	57	61	64	65	72	34	64
	Moderately Food Insecure		%	31	23	54	33	46	37	29	29	25	24	30	22	58	27
	Severely Food Insecure		%	4	3	13	1	14	6	0	2	3	6	3	3	4	2
Household Hunger Scale	No hunger		%	83	94	46	87	56	59	94	87	79	69	68	92	94	97
	Slight hunger		%	8	2	13	7	35	8	1	7	11	10	13	5	4	1
	Moderate hunger		%	9	4	36	6	6	15	5	6	9	19	19	3	1	2
	Severe hunger		%	1	0	5	0	3	19	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
FCG	Poor		%	8	3	34	9	23	18	12	5	6	9	7	3	24	6
	Borderline		%	23	20	33	25	34	17	14	28	24	11	26	17	40	17
	Acceptable		%	69	77	34	65	43	64	73	68	70	80	67	80	35	77
Reduced Coping Strategies	No/Low Coping		%	72	66	38	85	58	63	96	62	83	48	70	60	92	91
	Medium Coping		%	13	21	43	13	23	11	1	13	8	16	20	25	5	5
	High Coping		%	14	13	18	2	20	26	3	25	9	37	10	15	3	4
Households Dietary Diversity Score	Low		%	14	15	44	17	19	6	39	14	18	11	6	5	20	14
	Medium		%	44	43	42	31	32	30	41	54	32	43	50	34	55	51
	High		%	43	42	14	52	49	65	20	32	51	46	44	61	25	35
Stress Coping Strategies	Yes		%	47	50	48	18	59	50	22	46	38	72	63	52	37	36
Crisis Coping Strategies	Yes		%	17	15	9	1	48	33	1	14	8	44	14	28	3	14
Emergency Coping Strategies	Yes		%	12	10	2	0	18	24	6	16	3	32	5	9	4	19
Maximum Coping Behaviour	HH not adopting coping strategies		%	50	48	48	82	37	49	74	52	61	26	34	42	63	54
	HH adopting stress coping strategies		%	29	32	42	16	12	17	19	24	30	23	49	27	33	22
	HH adopting crisis coping strategies		%	10	11	7	1	33	10	1	8	6	20	12	22	0	5
	HH adopting emergencies coping strategies		%	12	10	2	0	18	24	6	16	3	32	5	9	4	19
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food		NO	%	63	50	35	82	59	53	92	56	72	34	48	48	87	88
		Yes	%	38	50	65	18	41	47	8	44	28	66	52	52	13	12
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives		NO	%	72	57	84	96	74	61	90	65	75	55	52	72	93	87
		Yes	%	28	43	16	4	26	39	10	35	25	45	48	28	7	13
Reduced number of meals eaten per day		NO	%	82	86	80	100	63	72	98	77	85	64	74	86	94	94
		Yes	%	18	14	20	0	37	28	2	23	16	36	26	15	6	6
Reduced portion size of meals		NO	%	84	93	76	99	60	70	98	76	88	64	81	83	94	96
		Yes	%	17	7	25	1	40	30	2	24	12	37	20	17	6	4
Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers		NO	%	88	96	85	100	64	79	98	88	94	70	87	85	94	95
		Yes	%	12	4	15	0	36	22	2	12	6	30	13	15	6	5

Food Availability			Unit	Overall	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
					Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Agriculture																	
Agricultural Land Ownership (Acre)	No Agricultural Land/Landless		%	46	58	86	50	60	72	85	38	65	43	34	28	45	41
	upto 2 Acres of Agricultural Land		%	43	30	11	49	27	22	13	57	29	42	49	60	51	34
	2 to 4 Acres of Agricultural Land		%	7	7	2	1	7	4	2	3	4	13	14	8	4	13
	More Than 4 Acres of Agricultural Land		%	4	5	1	0	7	1	0	2	2	2	3	4	0	11
Agricultural land cultivation	No Cultivation of land		%	59	65	89	98	84	90	93	37	80	50	39	44	62	68
	upto 2 Acres of Agricultural Land		%	34	27	9	2	14	10	7	59	19	37	47	49	35	18
	2 to 4 Acres of Agricultural Land		%	5	6	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	10	11	5	2	7
	More Than 4 Acres of Agricultural Land		%	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	2	1	8
Irrigated Land		Kanals		6	6	5	6	8	2	4	2	3	9	2	7	1	20
Un-Irrigated		Kanals		7	8	16	2	5	7	0	4	2	7	15	1	6	5
Status of owner ship of land	Owner		%	88	98	100	82	100	51	100	81	94	81	93	86	92	96
	Tenant/ share cropper		%	6	2	0	18	0	15	0	10	3	5	3	9	4	2
	Tenant-cum-owner		%	3	0	0	0	0	31	0	2	1	13	2	2	4	2
	Leased/ mortgaged		%	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	1	0	2	1	1	0
	Others		%	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0
Average Land cultivated for crops in Rabi 2018/19	Wheat (kanals)			10	13	8	6	12	3	5	7	5	14	16	7	12	17
	Pulses (kanals)			15		2		10	60		10	2	7	16	30	63	
	Barley (kanals)			9		21			0			1	9		2	23	4
	Vegetables (kanals)			8	2	2		7	69	3	2	2	7	4	2	31	39
	Fruits (kanals)			39		5		7	69				1		4	0	54
Average Land cultivated for crops in Rabi 2018/19	Maize (kanals)			5	5	2	5	5	2	0	4	3	7	7	6	4	5
	Jawar (kanals)			8	0	6	0	0	0	0	8	4	7	6	11	7	6
	Rice (kanals)			6	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	3	8	20	5	6	12
	Pulses (kanals)			9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	0	1	28	0
	Sugarcane (kanals)			4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
	Vegetable (kanals)			7	5	0	0	7	1	5	3	2	9	4	2	2	28
	Fruits (kanals)			30	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	32
Own Food sufficiency (Cereals) (Months)				4	5	4	4	5	8	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4
First problem	Lack/limited water for crops		%	59	66	70	82	59	31	41	79	48	46	62	41	52	58
	lack of seeds (High Yielding Variety)		%	18	16	8	18	18	6	16	9	27	28	27	19	14	13
	lack of fertilizer		%	12	9	12	0	0	17	16	5	6	14	1	26	28	14
	lack of agricultural tools		%	3	2	3	0	8	15	0	1	9	3	2	4	2	4
	no crop insurance		%	2	1	0	0	0	3	27	4	0	1	0	2	0	7
	regular crop failure		%	1	5	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	1
	no/damaged irrigation infrastructure		%	4	1	3	0	0	24	0	1	9	4	5	4	4	3
	Others		%	1	0	4	0	3	4	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	0
Second problem	Lack/limited water for crops		%	6	4	5	0	12	7	11	5	4	5	8	4	12	9
	lack of seeds (High Yielding Variety)		%	32	41	36	60	40	30	32	50	19	25	35	22	19	24
	lack of fertilizer		%	33	31	27	40	27	28	34	25	54	49	27	28	41	35
	lack of agricultural tools		%	10	1	18	0	0	19	0	4	11	9	11	18	11	6
	no crop insurance		%	5	11	0	0	12	0	6	6	2	1	6	0	1	18
	regular crop failure		%	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	6	4	0	1
	no/damaged irrigation infrastructure		%	4	4	12	0	6	17	11	1	6	0	7	5	8	6
	Others		%	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1
	No 2nd/3rd problem		%	6	0	0	0	3	0	7	8	3	3	0	18	7	1
Third Problem	Lack/limited water for crops		%	6	2	5	0	0	31	32	3	6	6	6	4	14	15
	lack of seeds (High Yielding Variety)		%	11	21	10	0	0	0	0	6	12	12	10	10	12	19
	lack of fertilizer		%	19	33	14	0	62	13	33	32	5	15	23	7	19	17
	lack of agricultural tools		%	21	8	26	70	13	24	0	16	39	36	27	9	13	20
	no crop insurance		%	7	11	8	0	13	0	0	6	6	4	6	9	2	11
	regular crop failure		%	8	16	16	0	0	8	0	13	10	5	11	4	0	7
	no/damaged irrigation infrastructure		%	9	4	0	0	0	0	18	2	11	2	11	13	27	8
	Others		%	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	1	2	2	0
	No 2nd/3rd problem		%	18	6	15	30	12	23	18	21	10	13	6	42	12	4
First Agriculture Need	No support, required		%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Quality seeds		%	40	28	62	78	44	31	13	52	48	31	37	43	28	23
	Fertilizer		%	21	7	14	0	51	7	16	15	10	30	13	30	41	25
	Tools		%	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	1	7	5	5	2	1	2
	Repair/Improvement of existing irrigation system		%	12	1	7	22	6	27	39	4	10	6	22	11	9	23
	Introduction of new irrigation system (DRIP irrigation, Tube well etc.)		%	19	62	2	0	0	10	32	23	8	25	18	13	19	25
	Agricultural Services		%	1	1	5	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Credit		%	2	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	12	3	1	0	0	1
	Bullock		%	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Repair of Tube Wells		%	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	2	1
	Other, Specify		%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Second Agriculture Need	Quality seeds		%	13	24	9	0	16	4	27	13	12	15	14	11	13	10
	Fertilizer		%	32	35	23	48	4	6	0	39	40	44	18	31	30	22
	Tools		%	16	4	28	0	16	26	22	9	22	24	12	22	13	15

Food Availability			Unit	Overall	Tribal Sub-Divisions					Merged Districts						
					Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
	Repair/Improvement of existing irrigation system		%	9	17	10	0	42	34	11	5	5	6	18	10	14	7
	Introduction of new irrigation system (DRIP irrigation, Tube well etc.)		%	14	4	12	0	10	0	27	16	3	5	21	10	11	26
	Agricultural Services		%	4	11	6	0	0	10	0	3	4	2	7	1	0	6
	Credit		%	3	4	8	30	0	12	0	6	7	1	3	1	1	2
	Bullock		%	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Repair of Tube Wells		%	4	0	0	22	12	8	7	1	4	0	6	3	1	9
	Other, Specify		%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2
	No 2nd/3rd problem		%	6	1	4	0	0	0	7	6	2	3	1	12	15	1
Third Agriculture Need	Quality seeds		%	13	20	3	0	3	13	0	11	18	19	7	9	13	22
	Fertilizer		%	9	18	11	22	0	18	22	8	10	9	9	5	8	17
	Tools		%	12	7	16	30	0	0	16	7	20	29	11	8	4	16
	Repair/Improvement of existing irrigation system		%	11	10	2	18	19	13	16	13	15	10	11	5	6	11
	Introduction of new irrigation system (DRIP irrigation, Tube well etc.)		%	15	6	12	0	57	6	6	23	13	9	13	8	32	10
	Agricultural Services		%	7	15	2	0	4	15	16	7	0	3	21	6	1	4
	Credit		%	9	21	0	0	3	16	7	8	7	8	9	12	2	9
	Bullock		%	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Repair of Tube Wells		%	5	0	23	0	3	0	11	2	4	1	12	4	2	7
	Other, Specify		%	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	2	3	2
	No 2nd/3rd problem		%	17	3	25	30	12	19	7	17	10	10	7	39	29	4
First Reason	Security Reason		%	1	0	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	2
	Land is occupied by others		%	1	1	17	4	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1
	Unaffordable to buy inputs/tools		%	2	1	1	2	3	4	0	0	5	3	0	1	1	2
	Unfavourable Climate Conditions		%	2	14	0	0	19	10	4	0	2	3	7	0	0	0
	Lack of Human Resources		%	4	0	5	3	2	7	0	1	7	6	1	5	7	4
	Destruction/Damage to irrigation infrastructure		%	4	6	6	22	26	14	3	0	2	0	1	8	5	4
	Lack of Irrigation Water		%	14	7	1	57	25	19	42	1	21	2	4	10	14	39
	Leased out the land, land was abandoned during displacement and not ready for cultivation		%	1	0.0	3.6	3.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	.9	0.0	.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0
	Others		%	2	3	0	4	1	11	0	3	1	3	3	1	3	0
	NA		%	70	69	63	5	23	27	51	93	58	80	81	75	68	47
Second Reasons	Security Reason		%	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	12	4	4	4	0	2	1
	Land is occupied by others		%	3	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	1	11	4
	Unaffordable to buy inputs/tools		%	5	0	15	5	2	3	0	0	1	23	7	6	0	6
	Unfavourable Climate Conditions		%	6	6	6	3	20	19	0	0	11	17	12	6	1	0
	Lack of Human Resources		%	6	6	15	1	7	4	0	4	8	13	7	5	6	4
	Destruction/Damage to irrigation infrastructure		%	26	18	0	36	10	10	94	11	11	3	6	13	19	57
	Lack of Irrigation Water		%	18	41	15	32	51	27	0	23	19	6	9	30	21	10
	Leased out the land, land was abandoned during displacement and not ready for cultivation		%	4	2	13	9	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	8
	Others		%	7	6	5	10	10	8	0	0	16	3	3	5	20	2
	NA		%	23	21	25	4	0	21	6	49	25	25	52	34	19	9
Distance to the nearest Food Market Categories	Upto 10 KM		%	74	21	46	81	74	83	52	89	82	58	97	83	92	31
	11 to 20 KM		%	12	10	15	5	24	13	16	5	8	16	2	10	3	37
	21 to 30 KM		%	8	11	12	10	1	3	11	4	8	11	1	3	2	23
	> 30 KM		%	6	59	28	4	0	1	21	2	3	15	0	4	4	9
Time to reach to the nearest Food Market- Categories	Upto 30 Minutes		%	64	18	50	61	59	55	38	82	64	52	90	78	47	39
	30 to 60 Minutes		%	25	14	19	32	34	34	54	12	27	32	9	12	50	39
	> 60 Minutes		%	11	68	32	8	7	12	9	5	9	16	2	10	3	23
Mode of Transportation to the nearest Food market?	By Bus		%	8	1	20	1	1	1	4	3	12	2	7	14	2	10
	By bicycle		%	3	1	1	11	6	15	0	1	2	1	7	1	2	1
	Walking		%	29	2	30	26	0	54	14	43	43	8	42	16	50	4
	Motorcycle		%	10	7	4	29	30	18	43	4	5	4	30	6	9	10
	Car/taxi		%	50	90	44	33	63	11	39	49	39	87	13	63	38	74
	Tanga		%	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	NA		%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
What is the accessibility status of nearby Food market ?	Easily Accessible		%	46	10	56	49	23	49	71	40	53	51	67	46	31	53
	Accessible but face problems to reach		%	54	90	44	51	77	51	29	60	48	49	33	54	69	47
Distance to the nearest Agriculture Market - Categories	Upto 10 KM		%	60	16	24	55	44	48	54	83	65	55	73	60	77	27
	11 to 20 KM		%	14	9	8	1	19	2	23	5	8	16	15	9	2	39
	21 to 30 KM		%	7	8	5	0	1	2	2	4	3	11	5	3	1	21
	> 30 KM		%	20	67	63	44	37	49	21	8	25	18	7	29	20	13
Time to reach to the nearest Agriculture Market- Categories	Upto 30 Minutes		%	52	17	27	49	40	22	50	72	45	50	71	54	44	41
	30 to 60 Minutes		%	23	13	9	8	14	27	41	16	24	32	22	10	37	34
	> 60 Minutes		%	25	70	64	44	47	51	9	11	32	18	7	36	19	26
	By Bus		%	9	1	9	1	0	4	3	2	16	2	16	10	2	13

Food Availability			Tribal Sub-Divisions							Merged Districts						
		Unit	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Mode of Transportation to the nearest Agriculture market?	By bicycle	%	2	0	1	1	4	7	6	1	1	1	9	1	3	1
	Walking	%	14	1	5	1	1	9	18	24	19	9	14	9	37	2
	Motorcycle	%	8	5	3	5	17	3	40	4	4	3	30	5	6	6
	Car/taxi	%	43	34	30	4	33	1	27	58	15	76	21	43	30	75
	Tanga	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Others	%	24	60	52	90	44	77	5	10	44	10	10	32	23	4
What is the main problem you are facing while accessing Food market	Market Far away	%	30	29	19	50	15	29	33	39	36	31	37	10	23	38
	Access roads are damaged	%	33	52	33	13	72	27	14	24	28	32	23	27	65	23
	Cost of transportation is very high	%	11	6	12	11	3	16	21	10	8	11	7	5	2	34
	Transport is often not available	%	7	5	4	5	8	12	4	6	6	13	8	9	8	3
	Security Issues	%	1	1	0	1	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	9	1	0
	Others	%	6	4	25	10	1	1	1	10	9	6	1	12	1	0
	Others	%	11	2	8	10	1	10	24	12	13	7	24	28	0	2
What is the accessibility status of nearby Agriculture ma	Easily Accessible	%	26	3	28	1	14	10	62	32	19	42	17	29	20	43
	Accessible but face problems to reach	%	41	38	21	9	54	9	29	56	26	47	68	37	56	52
	No problem	%	33	59	52	91	32	81	9	12	55	11	15	34	24	5
What is the main problem you are facing while accessing agriculture market	Market Far away	%	57	71	67	93	44	89	58	46	78	41	40	59	43	40
	Access roads are damaged	%	23	24	22	5	40	6	18	20	14	28	30	15	51	17
	Cost of transportation is very high	%	11	3	3	2	8	2	18	11	5	13	19	3	1	36
	Transport is often not available	%	7	1	3	1	6	2	2	17	2	13	11	9	5	7
	Security Issues	%	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
	Others	%	3	0	6	0	1	0	1	6	0	5	0	9	0	0
Livestock																
Do you keep livestock (Yes)		%	59	85	42	27	27	50	21	80	40	65	73	66	61	47
Currently Own		#	2	4	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Cattle/Cows		#	2	3	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Buffalos		#	4	6	8	2	5	2	3	2	5	5	2	4	6	3
Goats		#	4	4	13	3	6	2	3	2	2	6	2	5	2	4
Sheeps		#	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	4
Camel		#	7	11	12	9	8	9	3	5	8	6	4	8	7	19
Poultry		#	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
Donkeys		#	6	1	2		2	2		22	2	1	2		2	2
Cattle/Cows - 12 Months Ago		#	2	5	3	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
Cattle/Cows - Sold During the Past 12 Months		#	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2
Cattle/Cows - Died during the past 12 Months		#	2	3	4	1	2	1		1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cattle/Cows – Currently		#	2	4	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Cattle/Cows - Currently Vaccinated		#	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Buffalos - 12 Months Ago		#	2	4	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	8	2	2	2	2
Buffalos - Sold during the past 12 months		#	3	6	2	2	2	2		7	2		2	1	2	2
Buffalos-Died during the past 12 months		#	2	1	4		2	2		2	1	10	2	1	2	2
Buffalos – Currently		#	2	3	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Buffalos - currently vaccinated		#	2	12	2	2	2	2	1	2	3		2	2	1	2
Goats - 12 Months Ago		#	4	8	6	3	5	2	3	2	4	6	2	5	4	3
Goats - Sold during the past 12 Months		#	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	4	7	1	2	2	2
Goats - Died during the past 12 months		#	2	3	4	1	2	2		1	2	6	2	2	2	2
Goats – Currently		#	4	6	8	2	5	2	3	2	5	5	2	4	6	3
Goats - Currently Vaccinated		#	2	2	2	2	3	2		2	3	3	2	2	1	3
Sheeps - 12 Months ago		#	4	4	14	4	5	2	3	2	2	6	2	6	2	4
Sheeps - Sold during the past 12 Months		#	3	2	5	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	2	3	2	3
Sheeps - Died during the past 12 Months		#	3	3	9	1	2	2		2	2	6	2	4	2	2
Sheeps – Currently		#	4	4	13	3	6	2	3	2	2	6	2	5	2	4
Sheeps - Currently Vaccinated		#	3	2	2	1	2	2		2	2	7	2	2	2	3
Camels - 12 Months ago		#	2	1	2		2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3
Camel - Sold during the past 12 Months		#	2	2	2		2	2	1	2	2		2		2	2
Camel - Died during the past 12 months		#	2	1	2		2			2	2		2	2	2	2
Camel – Currently		#	2	1	1		2	2	2		2	1	2	2	2	4
Camel - Currently Vaccinated		#	2		2		2			2		1		2	2	2
Horses - 12 months ago		#	2	1	2		2	2		2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Horses - Sold during the past 12 Months		#	2		2		2	2		2	2		2		2	2
Horses - Died during the past 12 months		#	2		2		2			2	2		2	2	2	2
Horses - Currently		#	6	1	2		2	2		22	2	1	2		2	2
Donkeys - 12 months ago		#	2	3	2	1	2	2		2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Donkeys - Sold during the past 12 Months		#	2	1	2	1	2			2	2	1	2		2	2
Donkeys - Died during the past 12 months		#	2	5	2		2			2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Donkeys - Currently		#	1	1	2		1	2		1	1	1	3	1	1	2
Poultry - 12 months ago		#	8	12	7	9	6	8	3	6	8	10	5	13	6	15
Poultry - Sold during the past 12 Months		#	3	7	2	3	2	2		2	2	3	2	2	2	6

Food Availability		Unit	Overall	Tribal Sub-Divisions					Merged Districts						
				Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Poultry - Died during the past 12 months		#	5	7	3	2	2	3		4	4	8	2	7	3	7
Poultry - Currently		#	7	11	12	9	8	9	3	5	8	6	4	8	7	19
Poultry - Currently vaccinated		#	4	7	1	2	3	2	4	6	3	7	3	4	3	2
Availability condition of Medication?	Adequate	%	22	7	11	30	6	50	29	20	22	51	13	9	21	29
	Inadequate	%	53	33	63	32	89	16	62	51	61	33	78	50	69	41
	Not Available at all	%	25	61	26	39	5	34	8	29	17	16	9	41	10	31
Availability condition of Water?	Adequate	%	65	24	47	74	20	71	78	78	47	78	74	42	81	62
	Inadequate	%	32	65	47	23	62	22	22	20	47	21	26	51	19	34
	Not Available at all	%	3	12	6	3	19	7	0	2	6	1	1	6	0	4
Availability condition of Shelter?	Adequate	%	59	76	33	68	31	74	47	74	45	52	70	35	91	50
	Inadequate	%	30	23	52	32	41	18	37	21	43	40	9	48	9	36
	Not Available at all	%	11	1	15	0	28	9	15	5	12	8	21	17	0	14
Availability condition of Fodder?	Adequate	%	39	17	44	32	11	69	24	30	38	52	24	32	77	52
	Inadequate	%	44	80	48	18	58	23	53	55	50	29	43	56	21	30
	Not Available at all	%	17	3	8	50	31	9	23	16	12	19	33	12	2	18
First livestock support would you need most?	Water	%	23	39	28	24	19	25	34	18	35	8	24	26	19	28
	Straw/Green Fodder	%	17	4	12	18	9	7	11	13	20	7	44	10	10	16
	Concentrated Feed	%	17	2	2	6	0	11	10	33	14	17	13	21	3	4
	Vaccines/medicines	%	33	53	54	38	70	41	40	27	16	47	14	37	65	41
	Minerals	%	3	1	2	7	0	5	6	2	2	7	1	0	1	10
	Livestock restocking	%	4	1	0	6	2	11	0	5	7	5	2	3	1	0
	Other	%	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	5	9	1	2	0	1
Second Livestock support would you need most?	Water	%	11	24	16	13	17	8	8	6	7	6	19	14	12	14
	Straw/Green Fodder	%	23	16	39	37	12	22	31	23	35	11	16	20	15	32
	Concentrated Feed	%	15	7	2	15	22	4	29	12	13	21	20	14	13	20
	Vaccines/medicines	%	29	31	26	15	13	19	15	41	25	35	29	29	17	17
	Minerals	%	10	10	9	10	17	12	14	9	6	15	10	8	16	14
	Livestock restocking	%	7	11	7	10	20	29	2	3	11	6	4	11	19	1
	Other	%	4	1	1	0	0	6	0	5	4	6	2	4	8	1
Third livestock support would you need most?	Water	%	10	10	14	10	10	8	7	7	3	7	7	17	11	18
	Straw/Green Fodder	%	16	25	17	16	19	22	38	12	17	17	3	22	13	26
	Concentrated Feed	%	16	11	9	12	15	19	30	8	22	19	12	15	22	25
	Vaccines/medicines	%	19	14	47	22	9	21	7	21	21	14	31	7	11	13
	Minerals	%	17	10	7	13	10	9	7	30	10	22	10	16	17	13
	Livestock restocking	%	13	21	5	26	31	16	12	9	16	15	22	14	12	3
	Other	%	10	8	2	0	5	4	0	13	11	6	15	10	14	2
Distance to the nearest Livestock Market - Categories	Upto 10 KM	%	57	21	22	52	30	27	57	79	59	52	71	53	70	34
	11 to 20 KM	%	12	6	7	1	25	1	19	5	6	15	15	7	3	30
	21 to 30 KM	%	7	4	5	0	2	0	2	5	1	10	5	4	1	22
	> 30 KM	%	25	69	66	47	42	73	22	12	34	23	9	35	26	14
Time to reach to the nearest Livestock Market- Categories	Upto 30 Minutes	%	50	20	23	51	31	19	66	68	46	48	70	50	41	38
	30 to 60 Minutes	%	21	9	10	2	17	8	24	18	16	29	21	10	35	35
	> 60 Minutes	%	29	71	66	47	52	73	10	14	38	23	9	41	25	28
Mode of Transportation to the nearest Livestock market?	By Bus	%	10	1	9	0	0	2	4	3	17	2	17	11	2	13
	By bicycle	%	2	1	0	6	3	8	1	1	1	1	9	1	2	1
	Walking	%	16	2	6	3	2	23	17	27	25	7	15	10	38	2
	Motorcycle	%	9	8	4	7	25	9	35	6	4	3	31	5	6	5
	Car/taxi	%	47	78	34	6	33	8	41	57	23	86	21	44	34	77
	Tanga	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NA	%	17	11	47	78	37	49	3	5	30	2	7	28	18	3
What is the accessibility status of nearby Livestock market?	Easily Accessible	%	30	8	32	7	11	27	57	33	24	50	19	31	24	43
	Accessible but face problems to reach	%	48	78	22	12	64	20	38	58	33	48	70	44	57	54
	NA	%	22	14	46	81	25	53	5	9	42	3	11	24	19	3
What is the main problem you are facing while accessing livestock market?	Market Far away	%	21	25	11	7	13	19	28	26	24	29	21	10	19	28
	Access roads are damaged	%	27	46	25	5	48	11	17	24	17	30	30	18	52	23
	Cost of transportation is very high	%	12	6	4	4	6	11	19	11	6	13	19	5	1	40
	Transport is often not available	%	7	5	4	1	7	5	3	12	2	13	8	9	6	5
	Security Issues	%	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	8	1	1
	Others	%	3	3	7	1	0	0	1	6	0	5	0	9	0	0
	NA	%	29	15	49	82	25	53	28	21	51	11	21	42	20	4
Availability of commodities in the Livestock market?	Plenty (no problem)	%	41	49	27	12	12	30	75	40	32	63	24	39	50	58
	Inadequate	%	20	2	12	2	59	6	15	13	17	21	48	15	14	35
	NA	%	39	49	61	86	29	65	10	47	52	16	28	45	36	7

Food Access		Unit	Overall	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
				Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Primary sources of livelihood	Day Labour farming activities	%	27	19	20	3	6	15	31	34	18	21	25	25	28	42
	Non-Agricultural Labour	%	26	27	42	18	15	26	11	28	28	22	16	26	20	31
	Skilled worker	%	12	7	9	26	20	30	10	8	17	9	18	6	19	4
	Selling of own produced crop, livestock products/live animals	%	3	3	1	0	0	4	11	2	1	3	2	5	4	5
	Own business/trade	%	11	8	13	15	1	4	21	12	9	6	24	11	7	6
	Handicrafts by women	%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Remittances (local/foreign)	%	5	30	3	8	9	1	2	5	2	19	1	7	7	4
	Regular Job (private or government)	%	14	6	8	29	37	14	10	8	22	17	15	16	12	7
	Rent of private property (land, house, etc.)	%	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Receive loans from relatives or friends	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Receive support from government/NGO and UN Sector	%	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Receive income support/Zakat	%	1	0	2	0	3	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Others	%	2	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	0	0	3	1	1
Secondary sources of livelihood	Day Labour farming activities	%	7	4	4	3	0	7	1	6	3	6	11	10	14	6
	Non-Agricultural Labour	%	9	7	5	2	1	10	0	15	6	12	12	7	15	6
	Skilled worker	%	5	5	1	6	3	14	1	6	4	7	9	3	8	0
	Selling of own produced crop, livestock products/live animals	%	4	0	0	1	0	7	1	0	1	3	2	2	9	15
	Own business/trade	%	3	3	2	3	5	5	1	2	2	3	4	5	2	2
	Handicrafts by women	%	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Remittances (local/foreign)	%	3	6	0	5	1	8	0	2	5	5	0	6	1	1
	Regular Job (private or government)	%	4	3	2	18	9	7	3	2	4	8	1	4	5	3
	Rent of private property (land, house, etc.)	%	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Receive loans from relatives or friends	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Receive support from government/NGO and UN Sector	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Receive income support/Zakat	%	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Others	%	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Not applicable	%	64	72	87	63	75	35	93	66	72	56	58	62	45	65
Is this income earning activity of women is home-based?	Yes	%	61	93	59	55	39	74	0	29	29	75	74	90	72	20
	No	%	39	7	41	45	61	26	0	71	71	25	26	10	28	80
Does any child of age 5-17 years earn an income?	Yes	%	6	1	1	0	1	1	19	3	0	6	5	3	1	25
	No	%	94	99	99	100	99	99	81	97	100	94	95	97	99	75
Have you contracted any debt during the past six months?	Yes	%	47	32	42	11	5	20	28	59	47	61	18	57	47	55
	No	%	53	68	58	89	95	80	73	41	54	39	82	43	53	45
What were the main reasons for taking loan?	Food needs	%	24	14	23	35	0	40	43	34	28	22	27	10	23	26
	Medical expenses	%	41	56	38	15	67	52	30	40	37	45	29	38	25	57
	Education expenses	%	2	1	2	0	0	4	0	2	4	2	4	3	1	2
	Agriculture inputs/livestock	%	3	6	6	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	3	11	2
	Business	%	8	4	7	35	0	0	15	5	8	3	0	21	11	5
	Contribution to ceremonies	%	5	3	3	5	33	0	3	2	4	11	6	7	2	2
	Debt payment	%	6	12	11	0	0	4	3	3	6	1	14	1	21	2
	Other (Please specify)	%	11	4	10	5	0	0	8	12	14	13	19	18	6	4
Average outstanding debt		PKR	148278	70469	170592	151642	7998	43119	114936	150973	106030	174263	40109	228616	199392	121991
How much did your household (by all members and from all?		PKR	28,967	25,541	22,918	36,893	24,829	33,100	22,242	24,509	27,611	31,996	32,380	29,289	30,970	31,090
Household average monthly food expenditure		PKR	22,635	17,810	15,877	25,490	15,431	24,418	20,396	20,335	22,285	26,173	21,751	26,009	23,876	26,178
Percentage food expenditure Share in the total expenditure		%	79	82	88	83	80	84	80	81	77	77	77	79	85	75
How many household members earn income in your household?		%	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
How many women of your household earn an income?		%	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.20	0.04	0.03	0.02
Sewing machine	Yes	%	38	57	19	69	27	51	8	33	42	36	65	41	44	13
Cart (Donkey, camel, bullock etc.)	Yes	%	3	2	6	0	6	3	0	1	6	4	2	3	3	2
Washing machine	Yes	%	26	15	5	71	1	62	11	12	26	25	75	33	7	4
Grain mill	Yes	%	3	9	0	6	1	1	0	0	2	6	14	1	1	1
Car	Yes	%	9	4	1	18	2	9	1	3	7	11	19	15	9	8
Refrigerator	Yes	%	22	9	5	55	2	46	6	7	20	23	64	41	5	0

Food Access				Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
		Unit	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Plough	Yes	%	3	6	0	1	2	4	0	2	8	2	3	1	2	2
Television	Yes	%	16	2	7	47	6	16	1	8	11	39	48	8	7	2
Freezer	Yes	%	4	1	1	26	1	23	0	2	5	5	4	5	2	1
Tractor	Yes	%	3	2	0	1	0	6	0	2	2	5	4	1	10	1
Radio	Yes	%	36	21	14	15	41	34	14	34	24	39	57	60	42	23
Microwave	Yes	%	1	2	0	11	0	2	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	1
Motorbike	Yes	%	21	31	18	52	35	45	5	17	11	10	49	30	29	6
Bicycle	Yes	%	13	9	6	34	32	32	9	5	14	7	38	11	8	4
Air cooler	Yes	%	6	2	3	47	1	18	0	1	8	2	13	5	1	1
Rikshaw	Yes	%	2	0	0	5	2	4	1	3	1	2	5	3	1	1
Cooking stove	Yes	%	14	1	0	29	3	10	1	14	16	28	31	4	10	1
Geezer	Yes	%	7	0	0	19	0	2	0	0	6	38	13	4	3	1
Heater	Yes	%	12	3	2	25	0	10	0	2	17	21	28	18	9	1
Food Expenditure Share	Upto 50%	%	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	3
	50 to 65%	%	11	7	7	3	1	14	6	13	11	14	13	9	2	23
	65%-75%	%	21	16	13	8	14	15	9	20	27	23	25	24	11	21
	>75%	%	67	77	80	87	85	71	85	67	60	61	61	66	87	53

Food Utilisation				Tribal Sub-Divisions							Merged Districts					
		Unit	Overall	Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Type of Households Dwelling	Pakka house	%	10	5	5	46	1	18	28	5	17	10	9	12	2	4
	Semi pakka house	%	16	8	7	24	17	43	12	16	25	15	24	14	3	7
	Kacha house	%	72	86	81	30	81	37	60	78	58	72	65	73	95	88
	Temporary shelter	%	1	1	6	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Public building	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Other	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of living rooms in the house (exclude kitchen) Average)		%	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4
Electricity Facility	Yes	%	73	41	68	100	10	81	89	76	85	77	99	79	85	27
	No	%	27	59	33	0	90	19	11	24	15	23	1	21	15	73
Source of fuel for cooking	kerosene	%	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
	LPG	%	4	2	0	32	0	8	1	3	11	5	0	2	2	2
	Natural Gas	%	2	1	0	5	0	3	5	4	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Firewood	%	86	91	100	47	82	84	88	80	80	94	72	97	94	96
	Dung	%	4	4	0	16	15	2	7	9	6	0	0	0	2	1
	crop residue	%	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	20	0	0	0
	coal/charcoal	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	others	%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
Source of fuel for Heating	kerosene	%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	LPG	%	7	1	1	42	0	7	0	4	14	18	2	2	2	1
	Natural Gas	%	2	0	0	4	0	3	8	3	3	2	1	2	0	1
	Firewood	%	80	87	98	41	86	86	72	81	74	79	65	96	95	82
	Dung	%	7	9	0	12	13	2	19	8	8	0	10	0	2	15
	crop residue	%	3	1	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	20	0	1	0
	coal/charcoal	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	%	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sources of drinking water	Piped water	%	18	10	11	6	17	9	28	19	23	42	5	31	16	5
	Public tap	%	6	1	9	3	2	12	3	3	6	13	20	2	6	1
	Tube well/borehole	%	32	16	11	53	49	43	59	18	33	9	59	22	21	52
	Treatment plant	%	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
	Protected well	%	13	3	2	9	4	13	0	40	5	8	6	17	7	4
	Protected spring water	%	3	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	4	7	1	4	1	4
	Hand pump	%	4	0	0	8	12	8	0	7	6	4	1	4	4	3
	Bottled water	%	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	water tanks/bladders	%	2	1	0	10	1	6	0	1	2	2	5	0	3	0
	River	%	8	2	47	1	4	0	9	1	3	2	0	4	6	30
	Unprotected well	%	6	7	1	9	2	5	1	2	11	4	1	9	27	0
	Unprotected spring water	%	5	25	10	0	5	1	0	9	5	9	1	6	6	0
	Canal	%	1	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Rain water	%	1	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to the water sources	In the house/on the compound	%	47	27	13	63	40	48	68	53	42	56	65	60	32	29
	Less than 10 minutes? walk	%	22	10	20	14	35	24	5	25	25	24	27	17	28	17
	10-30 minutes? walk	%	19	20	27	16	10	20	2	18	31	13	4	17	26	20
	More than 30 minutes? walk	%	12	43	40	7	14	9	25	4	2	7	4	6	14	34
Usually who fetches the water?	Woman	%	68	57	92	79	7	66	33	83	71	74	40	26	80	76
	Girls	%	14	31	5	2	6	22	0	10	16	8	28	38	6	7
	Men	%	11	5	2	15	41	10	60	5	7	8	25	18	12	14
	Boys	%	6	8	2	4	46	3	7	3	6	11	7	19	2	4
Have women/girls experienced any violence (physical, psych	Yes	%	11	1	10	0	0	1	0	17	14	15	20	3	4	11
	No	%	89	99	90	100	100	99	100	84	86	85	80	97	96	90
Water availability	One	%	1	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Two	%	2	1	2	0	0	9	0	3	1	2	3	2	2	3

Food Utilisation		Unit	Overall	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
				Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
for number of months in a year	Three	%	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	0
	Four	%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Five	%	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1
	Six	%	4	11	1	5	2	1	4	3	5	4	3	7	1	3
	Seven	%	1	5	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
	Eight	%	4	9	2	1	5	1	0	3	6	4	2	8	2	2
	Nine	%	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	3	2	13	0
	Ten	%	7	2	1	3	15	1	0	10	9	8	5	6	12	2
	Eleven	%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	1	0
	Twelve	%	76	67	94	88	77	78	94	76	67	72	77	68	67	89
Water purification	Yes	%	9	9	2	0	3	4	4	6	10	21	2	17	13	7
	No	%	91	91	98	100	98	96	96	94	90	79	98	83	87	93
Water purification methods	Chlorination	%	22	0	0	0	0	10	33	26	40	18	39	0	17	38
	Cloth filtration	%	42	95	26	0	29	64	67	24	45	61	35	22	74	35
	Boiling	%	6	0	57	100	71	11	0	0	7	12	26	1	0	5
	Simple sand filtration	%	6	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	8	8	0	2	7	14
	Sun exposure	%	2	6	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Others	%	23	0	10	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	76	2	0
Toilet facility available to Male members of the households	Flush	%	32	10	23	82	50	67	49	30	31	57	44	23	12	22
	Dry pit latrine	%	32	5	3	18	22	22	29	39	54	21	15	9	85	26
	Open field	%	35	85	74	0	29	12	22	31	16	21	40	68	2	51
	Others	%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Toilet facility available to Female members of the households	Flush	%	37	9	41	82	49	69	47	45	30	57	50	31	12	19
	Dry pit latrine	%	52	12	6	18	35	19	39	49	64	32	36	60	87	66
	Open field	%	9	4	52	0	0	5	14	6	4	11	15	7	0	14
	Others	%	2	75	0	0	17	7	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	1
Health																
What is the nearest functional health facility your house	BHU	%	10	4	1	9	13	22	12	20	8	3	12	10	4	4
	RHC	%	6	7	0	0	52	20	0	17	5	1	5	2	3	1
	THQ	%	16	1	53	0	5	0	7	5	9	38	12	28	27	13
	DHQ	%	26	36	24	0	1	1	5	32	18	41	30	45	14	16
	Civil Dispensary	%	5	10	1	5	2	2	12	7	14	4	0	2	5	1
	Mobile Clinic	%	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Private Clinic	%	32	42	6	31	21	34	62	16	40	13	32	12	46	63
	Others	%	3	1	1	55	1	14	0	1	3	0	9	0	1	1
	Don't know	%	2	0	13	0	4	6	2	2	3	1	1	2	0	0
Mode of transport to the nearest health facility?	By foot	%	34	14	30	42	12	53	25	44	51	18	28	20	55	19
	By motorcycle/ bicycle	%	5	0	5	24	6	21	7	2	3	2	17	2	7	2
	By bus	%	5	1	22	0	2	3	6	2	4	2	4	13	1	7
	By taxi	%	43	82	33	24	49	13	62	36	34	44	36	63	24	61
	By Car	%	12	3	9	8	31	8	0	16	7	35	14	2	12	10
	By Cart/Tanga	%	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1st problems faced in accessing the health facility	No Problem	%	6	2	2	6	3	11	0	14	8	3	2	7	1	2
	Long distance	%	36	64	40	46	31	43	40	47	26	28	39	28	37	37
	High cost of services	%	16	10	15	14	8	14	22	12	21	13	9	8	7	30
	Transport not available	%	10	7	5	4	20	10	9	5	6	23	12	14	6	10
	Poor roads	%	11	8	10	5	18	6	4	7	11	14	6	14	33	8
	Medicines not available	%	9	0	17	16	1	6	7	6	9	6	13	16	5	6
	Medical equipment not available	%	4	2	1	5	1	4	1	4	6	2	6	2	3	3
	Health staff not available	%	5	0	7	4	5	3	11	2	5	6	11	5	6	4
	Female health staff not available	%	2	6	2	0	11	4	2	1	6	2	1	2	2	0
	Health facility remain closed mostly	%	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	0	1
	Cultural restrictions	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Food Utilisation		Unit	Overall	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
				Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
	(for Females)															
	Security issues	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
	Other	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
2nd problems faced in accessing the health facility	No Problem	%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Long distance	%	8	8	6	3	2	15	3	7	10	7	6	5	12	9
	High cost of services	%	16	15	12	25	11	25	12	12	20	11	13	13	15	21
	Transport not available	%	20	31	5	16	31	24	38	27	13	29	12	16	16	28
	Poor roads	%	13	31	16	8	24	12	7	14	9	18	7	12	22	16
	Medicines not available	%	11	1	34	19	6	3	9	13	10	10	10	7	14	12
	Medical equipment not available	%	8	2	3	11	2	7	2	9	9	2	14	9	5	4
	Health staff not available	%	7	0	10	6	6	0	14	1	8	9	20	7	5	5
	Female health staff not available	%	8	6	6	7	13	8	9	6	9	8	11	10	7	4
	Health facility remain closed mostly	%	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	1	0
	Cultural restrictions (for Females)	%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Security issues	%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
	Other	%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0
	Not applicable	%	6	5	5	4	3	4	6	9	8	4	0	15	3	2
3rd problems faced in accessing the health facility	No Problem	%	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
	Long distance	%	7	9	5	7	5	4	16	6	10	6	4	3	7	9
	High cost of services	%	6	16	8	7	3	6	4	3	6	7	6	7	6	9
	Transport not available	%	10	22	1	16	9	24	11	9	11	11	9	6	10	8
	Poor roads	%	17	31	4	6	28	22	27	25	11	14	7	6	18	30
	Medicines not available	%	14	1	11	19	25	9	11	18	10	21	9	8	15	16
	Medical equipment not available	%	8	0	21	16	2	9	1	7	6	6	11	5	12	8
	Health staff not available	%	7	1	6	3	8	4	2	3	7	12	13	5	9	8
	Female health staff not available	%	11	6	8	8	6	5	12	5	15	4	15	25	4	6
	Health facility remain closed mostly	%	5	1	16	1	8	7	6	2	6	2	11	1	6	3
	Cultural restrictions (for Females)	%	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	5	0
	Security issues	%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Other	%	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
	Not applicable	%	14	13	19	12	8	4	9	20	14	14	11	31	9	2
Has any member of your family visited health facility during the last 3 months?	Yes	%	62	69	59	57	50	36	52	72	61	80	45	71	66	49
	No	%	34	20	38	44	49	63	46	26	34	14	52	18	30	49
	Not applicable	%	4	10	3	0	1	1	2	2	5	7	3	10	4	2
If yes, did you receive the required services?	Yes	%	74	90	53	81	29	80	71	88	78	58	54	78	49	83
	No	%	26	10	47	19	71	20	30	12	22	42	45	22	51	17

Food Utilisation		Unit	Overall	Tribal Sub-Divisions						Merged Districts						
				Bannu	D.I.Khan	Kohat	Lakki	Peshawar	Tank	Bajaur	Khyber	Kurram	Mohmand	NW	Orakzai	SW
Quality of services at health facility	Good	%	24	34	8	32	45	59	25	21	23	25	16	32	17	24
	Fair	%	52	53	75	67	55	25	36	66	49	53	50	48	55	31
	Poor	%	24	12	17	2	0	16	39	13	29	22	34	20	28	45
If no, what was the main reason for not visiting	No Need	%	22	14	39	43	54	40	4	23	22	8	46	16	30	7
	Lack of qualified medical staff	%	5	1	2	1	2	4	4	6	4	5	6	7	5	3
	Lack of medicine/equipment	%	3	0	2	2	2	6	0	1	6	3	3	0	5	3
	Poor health services	%	3	0	2	0	7	5	0	3	6	5	6	1	4	1
	High cost of the treatment	%	9	4	2	2	0	8	48	4	4	4	0	0	4	37
	High cost of transportation	%	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1
	Lack of female medical staff	%	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Others (specify)	%	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
	NA	%	56	77	53	52	31	31	44	63	57	72	33	76	53	49
Time taken to reach Health Facility Categories	Upto 30 Minutes	%	59	19	35	54	61	72	56	69	69	56	66	65	44	42
	30 to 60 Minutes	%	25	19	26	38	34	19	37	20	20	28	25	17	50	30
	> 60 Minutes	%	16	63	39	8	5	9	7	11	12	16	9	18	6	28
Distance to the nearest Health Facility Categories	Upto 10 KM	%	67	18	44	86	75	82	72	78	83	59	65	69	96	34
	11 to 20 KM	%	14	15	12	5	23	11	6	10	8	17	15	9	2	32
	21 to 30 KM	%	9	11	10	9	3	3	1	8	5	9	12	9	1	15
	> 30 KM	%	10	56	34	0	0	5	21	4	4	16	9	13	0	19

Persons Involved in the CFLSA Process

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Household level questionnaire administered in the CFSLA

Bureau of Statistics (BoS), Merged Areas, Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) 2019
in Newly Merged Districts & Tribal Sub-Divisions
Households' Survey Questionnaire

Section: A. Survey Information					
A1.	District Name		A2.	District Code	
A3.	Tehsil Name		A4.	Tehsil Code	
A5.	Village Name		A6.	Household Code	
A7.	Date of Survey	……/……/……			

INFORMED CONSENT: *My name is* ***<name of the enumerator>.*** *We are conducting a survey to understand food security and livelihood situation of families living in this area. Your household has been randomly selected for interview. Your participation is important however, it is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all questions in this survey form. Your participation does not guarantee any future assistance in any way. However, please note that your participation is of great value to this study which aims to better understand the needs of the people. The research team will keep all responses you provide confidential. The survey usually takes 30 minutes to complete. Do you have any questions? May we begin now?*

Enumerator's Name _____Signature: _____Supervisor's Signature: _____

General Information					
A8.	Respondent Line Number		A9.	CNIC (Head of HH)	
A10.	Was your household ever displaced? 1=Yes, 2=No ***(skip to →Section B)***				
A11.	If yes, month and year of last displacement	Month _____	A12.	Year _____	
A13.	Date of return	Month _____	A14.	Year _____	

Section: B. Household Roster

(Mention name of all the household members living in this household (exclude guests/temporary visitors), starting from household head): (Use additional sheet if required)

B1.	B2.	B3.	B4.	B5.	B6.	B7.	B8.	B9.	B10.	B11.	B12.
Line No	Name of member	Gender 1=M 2=F	Relation to HH head *(see codes below)*	Age in completed years	Marital Status 1=Married 2=Unmarried 3=Divorced/ separated 4=Widowed 5=Other	Completed classes of schooling *(No. of classes passed - for age above 4)*	Is he/she attending school/ Madrassa *(For age 4 to 30)* 1=Yes 2=No	If no, specify reason for not attending school/ Madrassa *(See codes below)*	Does he/she have a CNIC *(for age 18 & above) / birth registration*) (<18 years) 1=Yes 2=No 3=Applied	Does he/she have any disability *(mental and/or physical)* 1=Yes 2=No	Type of disability *(see codes below)*
1											
2											
3											

Codes for B04: **1**=Head, **2**=Spouse, **3**=Son/daughter, **4**=Father/mother, **5**=Brother/sister, **6**=Grandchild, **7**= Son/daughter in law, **8**=Nephew/niece, **9**= Grandparent, **10**=Brother/Sister in law, **11**=Father/mother in law, **12**=Others

Codes for B09: 1= Child too young, 2 = Sickness, 3 = teacher absent/poor teaching quality 4= Cannot pay for school fees, uniforms, textbooks etc., 5= Cannot pay transportation cost/ school is far away, 6= Lack school facilities (building, toilets, etc.), 7 = No separate toilet for girls, 8=Household chores, 9=Child work, 10=School/institute damaged during conflict, 11 = Security threats , 12 = No female teacher, 13 = School/institute occupied by displaced households, 14=lost school materials/uniform, 15= Other reasons 99=Not applicable
Codes for B12: 1= Difficulty in seeing, even if wearing glasses, 2=Difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 3=Difficulty in walking or climbing steps, 4=Difficulty in remembering or concentrating 5=Difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing, 6=language, does name have difficulty in communicating, for example understanding or being understood, 6=Others

Section: C. Housing, Wash & Sanitation		
C1.	*Enumerators should observe and note the type of dwelling:* 1=Pakka house, 2. Semi Pakka house, 3=Kacha house, 4. Temporary shelter, 5=Public building, 6=Other	
C2.	Total number of living rooms in the house *(exclude kitchen, store, latrine)*	
C3.	Does your household have electricity facility? 1=Yes, 2=No	
C4.	What is your source of fuel for heating? (1=kerosene, 2=LPG, 3=Natural Gas, 4=firewood, 5=dung cakes, 6=crop residue, 7=coal/charcoal, *8=Others*	
C5.	What is your source of fuel for cooking? *(1=kerosene, 2=LPG, 3=Natural Gas, 4=firewood, 5=dung* cakes*, 6=crop residue, 7=coal/charcoal, 8=Others*	
C6.	From where do your households mostly obtain drinking water? 1=Piped water, 2=Public tap, 3=Tube well/borehole, 4=Treatment plant, 5=Protected well, 6=Protected spring water, 7=Hand pump, 8=Bottled water, 9=water tanks/bladders 10= River, 11 = Unprotected well, 12=Unprotected spring water, 13=Canal, 14=Rain water, 15=Others	
C7.	How far is the main water source from your house? 1=In the house/on the compound → C10, 2=Less than 10 minutes' walk, 3=10-30 minutes' walk, 4=more than 30 minutes' walk	
C8.	Usually who fetches the water? 1 = Women, 2 = Girls, 3 = Men, 4 = Boys,	
C9.	*If water, outside the compound and fetch by women then ask* Have women/girls experienced any violence (physical, psychological verbal etc) while accessing water source? ***1=Yes, 2=No***	
C10.	This drinking water sources is available for how many months in the year?	
C11.	Does your household take any measures to improve the quality of drinking water? 1= Yes, 2=No → *QC13*	
C12.	If yes, what methods are being used for water purification? 1= Chlorination, 2= Cloth filtration, 3= Boiling, 4=Simple sand filtration, 5= Sun exposure, 6= Others_____	

What type of toilet is usually used by members of your HH? 1=Flush, 2=Dry pit latrine, 3=Open field, 4=Others	C13.	Male		C14.	Female	

Section: D. Health Services					
D1.	What is the nearest functional health facility your household mostly access for healthcare? 1=BHU, 2=RHC, 3=THQ, 4=DHQ, 5=Civil Dispensary, 6=Mobile Clinic, 7=Private Clinic/doctor/ hospital, 8=others, 9=Don't know (→ *next section)*				
Distance and time taken to the mostly accessed health facility from your home *(Distance in kilometers) (time in minutes)*	D2.	Time taken	D3.	Distance	
D4.	Usual mode of transportation? 1= By foot, 2=By motorcycle/bicycle, 3=By bus, 4=by taxi, 5=By car, 6=By Cart/Tanga				
What problems do you face in accessing the health facility/provider? *(List up to three main problems)* 0= No problem, 1=Long distance, 2=High cost of services, 3=Transport not available, 4=Poor roads, 5=Medicines not available, 6=Medical equipment not available, 7=Health staff not available, 8=Female health staff not available, 9=Health facility remain closed mostly, 10=Cultural restrictions (for Females), 11=Security issues, 12=Other (specify)_____ 99=No 2nd/3rd problem					
D5. First		D6. Second		D7. Third	

D8.	Have your family visited health facility during past 3 months for health care? **1**=Yes **2**=No → *Question D11,* 99=Not applicable *(in case none of HH member became sick during the period)*				
D9.	Did you receive the required services? **1**=Yes, **2**= No		D10.	How was the quality of service provided at the health facility? 1=Good, 2=fair, 3=Poor (go to Section (E)	
D11.	what was the main reason for not visiting? 1=No Need, 2=Lack of qualified medical staff, 3=Lack of medicine/equipment, 4=Poor health services, 5=High cost of the treatment, 6=High transportation cost, 7=Lack of female medical staff 8=Others (specify)_____				

Section: E. Shocks

E1.	In the last **06 months**, has your household experienced any shock 1=Yes, 2=No *(If No, skip to Question E8)*					
If yes, what were the main shocks? *(Write in order of severity)* **1**=Severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner, **2**=Livestock disease outbreak, **3**=Earthquake/ Avalanche / landslide, **4**=drought/dry spell, **5**=Floods/ Heavy rains, **6**=snow / late frost, **7**=Crop pest outbreak, **8**=Physical insecurity or conflict related shock, **9**=Other – specify, **99**=Not Applicable *(in case no 2nd or 3rd shocks)*					E2.	
					E3.	
					E4.	
What kind of losses were/are faced by your household due to the above shocks? *(Write in order of severity)* **1**=No loss, **2**=House damaged fully, **3**=House damaged partially, **4**=crop lost, **5**=livestock losses, **6**= Loss of any productive asset, income/livelihood, **7**=Others (Please specify), **99**=Not Applicable *(in case no 2nd or 3rd loss)*					E5.	
					E6.	
					E7.	
E8.	Has there been any child death from landmines/UXO? **1=Yes 2=***No (skip to QE:11)*					
if yes than mention the number of boys and girls died?	E9.	Boys		E10.	Girls	
E11.	Are there any children without their immediate family members? **(1=Yes, 2=No)**					
If so, how many?	E12.	Boys		E13.	Girls	
What do you think are the main risks to children in your household since the return? *(If household was displaced and returned) See Codes Below*	E14.					

1=Environmental risks at home and outside (e.g. accidents, open pit latrines, riversides, dangerous animals, flood water, electric wires etc.), **2**=The presence of strangers. **3**=Harmful traditional practices; **4**=Lack of privacy, **5**=Landmines or Unexploded Ordnance; **6**=Criminal acts (e.g. gang activities, looting, kidnapping etc.), **7**=Other indicate_____**8**=No Risk

Section: F. Livelihood, Income & Expenditure

What are the two main livelihood sources of your household? *(choose code(s) from below)*

F1	Primary		F2	Secondary	

1=Day Labour farming activities, 2=Day labour Non-Agriculture, **3**= Skilled worker, **4**=Selling of own produced crops/vegetables/ fruits, **5**= sale of livestock products/live animals, **5**=Own business/trade, **6**=Handicrafts by women, **7**=Remittances (local/foreign), **8**=Salaried (private or government), **9**= Rent of private property (land, house, etc.) **11**=Receive income support from government/NGO and UN Sector, **12**=Receive income support/Zakat, **13**=Others, **99**=Not applicable (no 2nd source)

F3	How many household members earn income in your household? *(write numbers)*		F4	How many women in your household earn income? *(write numbers) if none →QF7*	
F5	What is the women's source of income? *(use codes above QF1 QF2)*		F6	Is this income earning activity of women is homebased? **1=Yes 2=No**	
F7	Does any child of age 5- 17 years earn income? **1=Yes 2=No**				
F8	How much income did your household (by all members and from all sources) earn in the last calendar month? *(cash income in PKR)?*		PKR _____		

Expenditure in Last 30 days (Amount PKR)

F9	Cereal (wheat, wheat flour, rice, etc.)		F10	Meat/Fish	
F11	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils, etc.)		F12	Fruit/Vegetables	

F13	Oil/fat		F14	Dairy products	
F15	Fuel for cooking		F16	Water (Domestic use)	
F17	Transportation		F18	Other food expenditure	
Expenditure in last 6 months *(Amount in PKR)*					
F19	Housing (repairs, rent)		F20	Health	
F21	Education		F22	Clothing, shoes	
F23	Ceremonies, funerals		F24	Reimbursement debts	
F25	Savings, if any		F26	Agricultural inputs	
F27	Livestock inputs (e.g. fodder)		F28	Other non-food expenditure	
F29	Have you contracted any debt during the past six months? **1 = Yes, 2 = No** *skip → Section G*		F30	What is the total outstanding amount of debt you have to pay? *(amount in PKR)*	
F31	What were the main reason for taking loan? **1**=Food needs, **2**=Medical expenses, **3**=Education expenses, **4**=Agriculture inputs/livestock, **5**=Business, **6**=Contribution to ceremonies,**7**=other Debt payment, **8**=Other (Please specify)				

Section: G. Assets

Does your household currently own the following assets? *Assets only in functional condition should be recorded) (1=Yes, 2=No)*

Sewing machine	G1		G2	Cart (Donkey, camel, bullock etc.)		G3	Washing machine	
Grain mill	G4		G5	Car		G6	Refrigerator	
Plough	G7		G8	Television		G9	Freezer	
Tractor	G10		G11	Radio		G12	Microwave	
Motorbike	G13		G14	Bicycle		G15	Air cooler	
Rikshaw	G16		G17	Cooking stove		G18	Geezer	
Heater	G19							

Section: H. Markets

	Food		Livestock		Agriculture	
How far is the nearest functional market accessible to you? *(write in km)*	**H1**		**H2**		**H3**	
How much time usually does it take to reach these markets? *(Minutes)*	**H4**		**H5**		**H6**	
Mode of transportation to reach to nearest market? **1**=By Bus, **2**=By bicycle, **3**=Walking, **4**=Motor Cycle, **5**=car/taxi, **6**=Tangha	**H7**		**H8**		**H9**	
What is the accessibility status of nearby market? **1**=Easily accessible, **2**=Accessible but face problems to reach	**H10**		**H11**		**H12**	
What is the main problem you are facing while accessing the market? **1**=Market is far away, **2**=Access roads are destroyed, **3**=Cost of transportation is very high, **4**= Transport is not often available, **5**=Security issues, **6**=Others (specify)_____	**H13**		**H14**		**H15**	
Do you have enough means/resources to buy food from the market? ***1= Yes, 2=No***	**H16**		**H17**		**H18**	
Availability of commodities? **1**=Plenty (no problem), **2**= Inadequate (available but not enough)	**H19**		**H20**		**H21**	

Section: I. Food Consumption

How many days during the past *7 days*, did members of your household eat the following food items, prepared and/or consumed at home, and what was their source? *(Use codes below)*

(0**=Not eaten, **1**=one day, **2**=two days, **3**=three days, **4**=four days, **5**=five days, **6**=six day, **7**=seven days**)

Determine whether consumption of milk was only in small quantities (only consumed for making tea).

Food Acquisition codes (1 = Own production (crops, animal), **2** = Fishing / Hunting, **3** = Gathering, **4** = Loan, **5** = market purchase (cash/credit), **6** = exchange labour or items for food, **7** = gift (food) from family relatives or friends, **8** = food aid from civil society, NGOs, government, WFP etc., **99**=Not Applicable

	Food items description	Frequency (number of Days)	Main source of this food	
I1	**Cereals** *(rice, maize, wheat, barley)*,		I2	
I3	**Legumes / nuts**: beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, pigeon pea, almond, walnut, other nuts		I4	
I5	**Milk and other dairy products**: fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products (Exclude margarine / butter or small amounts of milk for tea / coffee)		I6	
I7	**Meat, fish, eggs**		I8	
I9	**Vegetable and leaves**		I10	
I11	**Fruits (any fresh or dried fruits**: banana, apple, apricot, peach, etc.)		I12	
I13	**Oil / fat / butter**: vegetable oil, palm oil, other fats / oils		I14	
I15	**Sugar/sweet**: sugar, honey, jam, sugary drinks, other sweets		I16	

Section: J. Household Dietary Diversity (HDD): *Now I would like to ask you about the types of food that **you or anyone else** in your household ate **Yesterday** during the day and at night?*
(Include foods eaten by any member of the household, and exclude foods purchased and eaten outside the home).

	Food category & food group with example food names	1=Yes, 2=No
J1	**Cereals:** bread, rice noodles, biscuits, or any other foods made from wheat, millet, sorghum, maize, rice etc.	
J2	**Roots & tubers:** Any potatoes, yams, manioc, cassava or any other foods made from roots or tubers?	
J3	**Vegetables:** *(any type)*	
J4	**Fruits:** *(any type)* (banana, apple, lemon, papaya, apricot, peach, mango etc.)	
J5	**Meat, Poultry:** Any beef, lamb, goat, chicken, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	
J6	**Eggs**	
J7	**Fish & Seafood:** Any fresh or dried fish	
J8	**Pulses/legumes/nuts:** Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts	
J9	**Milk & milk products:** Any cheese, yogurt, milk or other milk products	
J10	**Oil/fats:** Any foods made with oil, fat, or butter	
J11	**Sugar/honey:** Any sugar or honey	
J12	**Miscellaneous:** Any other foods, such as condiments (*salt, garlic, spices, baking powder, tomato sauce, meat or fish as a condiment,*), coffee, tea	

Section: K. Consumption Based Coping Strategies

	During the last **7 days,** were there days (and, if so, how many) when your household had to employ one of the following strategies (to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it)?	*(Frequency number of days from 0 to 7)*
K1	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	
K2	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	
K3	Reduced number of meals eaten per day	
K4	Reduced portion size of meals	
K5	Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children	

Section: L. Livelihood based coping strategies:

During the past **30 days;** did anyone in your household have to engage in any following behaviors due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food?
1=No, because I did not face a shortage of food, **2**=No, because I already sold those assets or have engaged in this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue to do it, **3**=Yes, **4**=Not applicable

L1	Sold household assets (radio, furniture, television, jewelry, etc.)	
L2	Purchased food on credit	
L3	Borrowed money	
L4	Spent savings	
L5	Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.)	
L6	Withdrew children from school	

L7	Reduced health (including drugs) and education expenditures	
L8	Sold house or land	
L9	Sold last female animals	
L10	Entire household migrated	

Section: M. Agriculture

M1	How many *Kanals* of cultivable agricultural land do you own? *(write 0 for no land ownership)*	
M2	How many kanals of land do you cultivate? *(If household owns land but does not cultivate, skip to Q M41 at end of section) (If no land ownership and cultivation, Skip to next section N Livestock)*	
M3	What is the ownership status of the land you cultivate? **1** = owner, **2** = tenant/share cropper, **3**=tenant-cum-owner, **4**=leased, **5**= Others	

How many *Kanal(s)* of land, you cultivate, irrigated and unirrigated?	M4	Irrigated	M5	Unirrigated

How much land did you cultivate and crop production you had for following crops in ***Rabi 2018/19 and Kharif 2018*** *seasons?*

Rabi 2018/19 (Oct-Marc)

Crops	Land cultivated (kanals)		Production (Maunds) 1Maund=40kg		Crops	Land cultivated (kanals)		Production (Maunds) 1Maund=40 kg	
Wheat	M6		M7		Pulses	M8		M9	
Barley	M10		M11		Vegetables	M12		M13	
Fruits	M14		M15		Others_____	M16		M17	

Kharif 2018 (July-Oct)

Crops	Land cultivated (kanals)		Production (Maunds)		Crops	Land cultivated (kanals)		Production (Maunds)	
Maize(Makai)	M18		M19		Jowar (narai Jowar) (Sorghum)	M20		M21	
Rice	M22		M23		Pulses	M24		M25	
Sugarcane	M26		M27		Vegetables	M28		M29	
Fruits	M30		M31		Others_____	M32		M33	

M34	For <u>how many months</u>, own production of cereals (wheat, rice, maize, etc) and pulses from last harvest ***(Rabi 2018-19 and Kharif 2018)*** was/would be sufficient for household consumption?	

What type of agriculture related problems are you facing currently?
1=Lack/limited water for crops, **2**=lack of seeds (High Yielding Variety), **3**=lack of fertilizer, **4**=lack of agricultural tools, **5**=no crop insurance, **6**=regular crop failure, **7**=no/damaged irrigation infrastructure, **8**=other (specify)_____ **99**= No Problem

M35 **First**		M36 **Second**		M37 **Third**		

What type of agriculture support would you need most ***(in order of importance)*** to improve crop production in the coming cropping season? *(non-monetary)*

M38 **First**		M39 **Second**		M40 **Third**		

0=No support, required; **1**=Quality seeds, **2** = Fertilizer, **3** = Tools, **4** = Repair/Improvement of existing irrigation system, **5** =Introduction of new irrigation system (DRIP irrigation, Tube well etc.), **6**= Agricultural Extensions Services, **7** = Credit, **8** = Bullock, **9**= Repair of Tube Wells, **10** = Other, Specify_____

(If household owns land but does not cultivate) what are the two main reasons for not cultivating land?	M41		M42	

1= Security reasons, **2**=Land is occupied by others, **3**=Unaffordable to buy inputs/tools, **4**=Unfavorable climate conditions, **5**=Lack of human resource, **6**=Destruction/damage to irrigation infrastructure, **7**=Lack of irrigation water, **8**= Leased out the land, land was abandoned during displacement and not ready for cultivation, **9**=Others

Section: N. LIVESTOCK

N1	Does your household currently keep livestock? 1=yes, No=2 *(If no skip to next section O FIES)*	

	12 months-ago		sold during the past 12 months		died during the past 12 months		Currently	Currently Vaccinated	
Cattle/Cows	N2		N3		N4		N5	N6	
Buffalos	N7		N8		N9		N10	N11	
Goats	N12		N13		N14		N15	N16	

Sheep	N17		N18		N19		N20	N21	
Camels	N22		N23		N24		N25	N26	
Horses	N27		N28		N29		N30		
Donkeys	N31		N32		N33		N34		
Poultry	N35		N36		N37		N38	N39	

What is the current general condition of availability of following items for the livestock? *(use codes)*

1=Adequate, **2**=Inadequate, **3**=Not available at all

N40 Medication		N41 Water		N42 Shelter		N43 Fodder	

What type of livestock support would you need most? *(in order of importance)?* **1**= Water, **2**=Straw/green fodder,
3= Concentrated feed, **4**= Vaccines/ medicines, **5**= Minerals, **6**=Livestock restocking, **7**= Other (specify: _____)

N44 First		N45 Second		N46 Third	

Section: O. Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

	During the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you or others member of your household: 1=Yes, 0=No, 98=Don't know, 99=Refused		If Yes, was it in past 30 DAYS 1= Yes, 0= No, 97 = Not applicable, 98 = Don't know, 99 = Refused	
O1	Were worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?		O2	
O3	Were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?		O4	
O5	Ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?		O6	
O7	Had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?		O8	
O9	Ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?		O10	
O11	Your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?		O12	
O13	Were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?		O14	
O15	Went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?		O16	

Section: P. Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

0=No/never, **1** = Yes, rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks), **2** = Yes, sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks), **3** = Yes, often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)

P1	During the past 4 weeks or 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of a lack of resources to obtain food?	
P2	During the past 4 weeks or 30 days, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	
P3	During the past 4 weeks or 30 days, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	

Section: Q. Assistance Received

Did your households receive any of the following assistance/food aid in the last 6 months?

Assistance type	1=Yes, 2=No		Main Source		Assistance type	1=Yes, 2=No		Main Source	
Unconditional Food	Q1		Q2		Seeds, fertilizer	Q3		Q4	
Unconditional cash	Q5		Q6		Agriculture tools	Q7		Q8	
Food for asset creation	Q9		Q10		Fodder, animal feed, vaccination	Q11		Q12	

Cash for asset creation	Q13		Q14		Shelter and NFIs	Q15		Q16	
Nutrition (Prevention and treatment of malnutrition)	Q17		Q18		Health care/medicines	Q19		Q20	
Micro-credit	Q21		Q22						

Codes for source of Assistance: **1**=Govt., **2**=NGO, **3**=UN, **4**=religious organization, **5**=other **99**=Not Applicable **6**=Don't Know

What are the main three priority needs of this HH (July - Dec 2019) *(Choose code from below)*
(for priority needs, put the code for most important need first, and then second most important and then third)

1= Food assistance, **2**= Cash grant, **3**= Support for housing/reconstruction, **4**=Farming/agriculture support, **5**= Livestock support, **6**= Health care, **7**= Drinking Water, **8**=Employment, **9**= Others (specify), **99**=No 2nd and 3rd needs

Q23 *First*		Q24 *Second*		Q25 *Third*	

Section: R. Security

R1.	How secure do you feel staying here? **1**=Very Secure, **2**=Somewhat secure, **3**=Insecure	
R2.	*If answer is option 2 or 3, ask* What stops you from feeling more secure? 1. _____, 2. _____3. _____	
R3.	Would you like to share your mobile/phone number for any clarification?	

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Government of Pakistan

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