# EFFECTS OF HUMANITARIAN CONFLICT ON LIVELIHOODS IN KHYBER AGENCY

By

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(NUST201464366MMCE15714F)

*A thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

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*in*

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This is to certify that the

thesis titled

# "EFFECTS OF HUMANITARIAN CONFLICT ON LIVELIHOODS IN KHYBER AGENCY"



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# ACADEMIC THESIS: DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

I, Mr. Shehryar Khan Registration No. NUST-2014-64366M-MCE-15714F declares that this thesis and work presented in it are my own and this thesis has been generated by me as a result of my own original research. **"Effects of Humanitarian Conflict on Livelihoods in Khyber Agency"**

I affirm that:

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**DEDICATED**

**To**

**MY PARENTS & TEACHERS**

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# ABSTRACT

Rebuilding livelihoods and economic recovery of the effected population after conflict and disaster are major challenges. Such effected population needs special attention from international and national donors as well as from the Government.

The present study was concerned with effects of humanitarian conflict on people livelihoods in Bara, Khyber Agency ex-FATA KPK. The main aims of the study were to investigate the impact of humanitarian conflict on the livelihoods of the inhabitants of subdivision Bara, Khyber Agency and also to gained effective suggestions which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population. A total of 150 respondents were interviewed and the information was recorded using well-structured questionnaire. The statistical methods used in this study were frequency distributions, bar diagram and chi-square test of association. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 and Microsoft Excel 2007 were used for carrying out the desired analysis. The analysis showed that that a total of n=135 (90%) families were displaced due to humanitarian conflict. As regard to family residence during displacement, maximum (56.3%) of the total displaced families were living in camp. Furthermore, maximum families (40%) were reported that they got support from NGO's. However, 64.4% of the total displaced families were reported that the support during displacement was not sufficient. As regard to conditions of the houses after return, 38.5% of the total houses were partially damaged and 26.7% of the total houses were found in fully damaged conditions. The issues faced in restoration of normal life activities were not promised funding (32%), channels/hurdles (29.3%) and corruption (20%). Furthermore, maximum (48%) respondents reported that their livelihood changed to worsened conditions due to not enough funding. The results regarding suggestions of the effective measures which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population, maximum respondents 96 (64%) suggested that more funding is effective measures which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population. Furthermore, 14.7% (n=22) respondents reported that transparent channels, 12% (18) of the total respondents suggested one window funding and only 9.3% (14) of the total respondents suggested strict monitoring mechanism which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population.

It is pertinent to mentioned that maximum respondents having agriculture as an income source were suggested more funding (56.2%) and strict monitoring mechanism (35.7%) while respondents having business as an income source, majority of them were suggested transparent channels (50%) and one window funding (66.7%). As regard to suggestions to improve livelihoods across education level, maximum illiterate respondents were suggested more funding (39.6%) and one window funding (44.4%) while transparent channels (36.4%) and strict monitoring mechanism (50%) were majority suggested by respondent whose attained primary education.

At last, the study recommended promised funding and strict procedure for improving the livelihoods of the effected population. Furthermore, the study recommended is to raise public awareness about the need to address effected population issues due to humanitarian conflict and to develop a list of priority issues for the peace negotiations which are important to and supported by the affected population. At last, this study also recommended the need for further research on the impact of humanitarian conflict on the livelihoods, and especially on the inhabitants of subdivision Bara, Khyber Agency.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DM              Disaster Management

DRM             Disaster Risk Management

DRR             Disaster Risk Reduction

FATA            Federally Administered Tribal Areas

FGD             Focus Group Discussion

FDMA            FATA Disaster Management Authority

GOP             Government of Pakistan

HDI             Human Development Index

IDPs            Internally Displaced Persons

KP              Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

KII             Key Informants Interview

NGO             Non-Governmental Organization

PA              Protected Area

SLRC            Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium

UN              United Nations

WID             Women in Development

# Chapter-1

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1    Background

Rebuilding livelihoods and economic recovery are major challenges in conflict-
and disaster-affected areas. Such regions need special attention from international
and national donors as well as from the state. Livelihood recuperation in post-
struggle circumstances is frequently the preeminent need of global improvement
help with delicate and strife influenced states. The rationale, relevance (to local
needs) and effectiveness of such efforts and issues of social inclusion/exclusion
are the focus of many contemporary debates on post-conflict recovery and
development assistance (Anderson et al., 2012; Hoeffler, 2012; James et al., 2009;
Levine and Chastre, 2004). In the Pakistani context, however, there is little
empirical evidence available on these issues. For instance, the Secure Livelihoods
Research Consortium (SLRC) Pakistan evidence paper (Shahbaz et al., 2012)
concludes that, despite large-scale responses from aid agencies and the
government, there is a lack of evidence regarding the effectiveness and
accessibility of aid interventions in Pakistan's conflict-affected areas. Evidence on
the rationale and effectiveness of aid with regard to local needs and issues of
inclusion/exclusion is also limited, highlighting the need for further research.

As per the statistics issued by the government of Pakistan in 2011, Pakistan has
expended almost about 70 billion USD in military actions, war against terror and
direct and indirect costs of spillover effects in these issues and war in Afghanistan
(GOP, 2011). However, this figure does not show the effects on the people and
their livelihood in the different parts of Pakistan. In the recent years, it has been
argued by different organizations that Pakistan is highest recipient of aid in the
entire world. Although this aid has been dominated by different geographical
priorities and law and order situations in Pakistan, suitable amount of aid added to
its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is simply modest.

Pakistan is facing different governance issues, law and order problems, which have been caused by different religious extremism and multiple militancy in the different parts of the country. The main thrust of the terrorist activities has been in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and other north west regions i.e. Malakand divisions and other parts of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). In addition to above stated issues, the province of KPK has also suffered other crises as well which had negative effects on the lively hood of people e.g., the 2010 floods adversely affected the economy of KPK. The combination of these crises i.e. militancy and flood disasters, badly affected the economic conditions of KPK, besides having a negative effect on the human development index (HDI) which is also worst in the whole country. During this time, the food insecurity and prevalence of poverty in the KP and areas of FATA became less than the national average. The condition of political alteration, low HDI, poverty in FATA and KPK has considerably affected both private and public institutions and organizations leading to decreased livelihood opportunities in the province.

In a study that focused on Malakand Division KPK, where the infrastructure and economic conditions had been affected and almost destroyed. As a result, limited livelihood options within the local communities and people reduced their access to the basic life services. The situation got worse when the military started operations against terrorism activities in 2009 which forced the local population to leave their houses and shift to the safer parts of KPK and other parts of country.

In the aftermath of the conflict in 2009-2013 in Khyber Agency, the condition of FATA has shifted from military and humanitarian actions to post conflict situation. The residents of the FATA are now returning to their homes, and to their communities for the revival of livelihood. Even in post conflict scenario, community in the areas which had highest level of insecurity, are still facing many issues affecting their agriculture production and entrepreneurships leading to food insecurity.

A series of suicide bombing attacks and war against terror at public places and government buildings created huge sense of insecurity and anxiety among the entire nation. It also had shaken the economy of the entire country and consequently pace of development activities slowed down after the start of war on

terrorism in the region. Thus, the impact of the prolonged disaster has been severe on the local economy. Heavy fighting has harmed or pulverized monetary foundation, military movement and frailty have altogether blocked access to wellsprings of wage; inner circulation and supply systems have been aggravated if not obliterated; and similarly the inhabitants of Khyber Agency livelihood, agriculture, local businesses and livestock are badly affected by the war. People have been Internally Displaced and left their inherited businesses of their ancestors. They have not resettled so far and they have not been able to restore their livelihoods which they enjoyed before the war.



Fig 1: The people of Khyber Agency are moving from the houses due to militancy

## 1.2    Overview of the Study Area

The Khyber Agency took its name from the observed Khyber Pass. This pass initiates only a little separation before Jamrud, from Shadibagiar and closures close Landi Kotal and is roughly 40 kilometers in length. The area of Khyber Agency is going along with the Durand Line starting from Tora Bora.

Khyber Agency consists of three sub-divisions i.e. Jamrud, Landi Kotal and Bara. The total population of subdivision Bara is almost half of the total population of the Agency. According to the census information of 2017, the total population of Khyber Agency is 0.9 million whereas the population of Bara is around 0.40 million. The Bara River courses through the town. The town has a fortification worked by British Raj and provided water to Peshawar. The town is ethnically Pashtuns, and has been the site of expanding militancy by Lashkar-e-Islam against the focal government.



Fig 2: Lonely Roads of Khyber Agency

Besides militancy in Khyber Agency, it was also prone to sectarian violence and the strong Sunni groups were also interested in making the Taliban style state. Apart from these militancy, the drugs mafia were also using this area for the safe escape and played a significant role in the conflict in the area. The residents of Khyber Agency have suffered a lot by Ansarul Islam, Tehrik e Taliban and Laskhar e Islam.

Fig 3: Green Mountains of Tirah Valley, Sub-division Bara

Since 2004, the Khyber Agency was subjected to so many military operations which compelled the local community to flee the area and resultantly, around 750,000 people moved from Bara and Tirah Valley; majority of them were living in camps which were created by the Government of Pakistan by the direct support of United Nation (Naheed, 2013).

Tirah Valley, is located in Khyber Agency; which is also connected with Kurram and Orakzai agencies in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province while its smaller part overlaps the border to the north lying in Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan. This area is considered to be the hub of militants because the main conflict started in Tirah valley and spread slowly and gradually within three agencies & two Frontier Regions (FRs) i.e. Central FATA. This area lies between the Khyber Pass and the Khanki Valley. Some parts of this Valley are still not officially declared as safe by the Government.

## 1.3    Problem Statement

Livelihood recovery in post-conflict recuperation in post-struggle circumstances is regularly the premier need of global improvement help with delicate and strife influenced states. The people of Bara subdivision Khyber agency have suffered a lot due to devastation caused by militant activities in the area.  Due to the migration of the people owing to the military operations and destroyed livelihood

options, there is a need to study the post conflict scenario with regards to livelihood recovery options in this subdivision in order to ascertain livelihood recovery. This study will make an effort to explore the impacts of humanitarian conflicts on the livelihoods of the community and suggest measures for provision of improved sustainable livelihood options of the affected population.

## 1.4    Objectives

1. To investigate the impact of humanitarian conflict on the livelihoods of the inhabitants of subdivision Bara, Khyber Agency.
2. To suggest the effective measures which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population.

## 1.5    Research Questions

- What are the factors of humanitarian conflicts which have effects on livelihoods?
- What measures can be adopted for improving the livelihoods option in the conflict affected areas?

## 1.6    Scope of the Study

The capabilities, activities essential for acquiring means of living and assets such as social resources and material, all comprise livelihood. When one can recover and cope with shocks and stresses, maintain and enhance its assets and capabilities both now and in future without undermining the natural base resources is called sustainable livelihood (Chambers & Conway, 1991).

The prevalence of impoverishment and sustenance frailty in provincial KP and FATA is over the national normal line. During a scenario of pre-existing  political changes (decentralization and governance arrangements), impoverishment and low human development, the  conflicts  in  KP  and  FATA have severely broken comparatively poor public and personal infrastructure; thus, additionally reducing the opportunities.

The area of the study is mainly rural, with community banking on raising farm animals, farming, and earnings from native or external labor markets. The loss of seeds and agricultural tools, livestock and access to farms and native employment has adversely affected the successfulness of poor people, households and communities. Financial losses are considerable for a few families. Additionally, the impacts on livelihoods have been aggravated by the broader disruption of markets and also the infrastructure that helps markets to perform.

Functioning of the markets in FATA and KP has had a negative impact due to militancy and military operations. The violent conflicts in the study area have resulted in physical destruction of markets and transport infrastructure, including shops, storage space, transport vehicles and roads. Consequently, traders are adopting coping have strategies that are likely to be harmful to consumers, such as increased prices, reduced scale of operation, etc., which has further compromised the ability of households to purchase food and reduced sales volumes. .

## 1.7    Organization of Thesis

- ➢ Chapter 1: Introduction describes the nature of the selected phenomena.
- ➢ Chapter 2: Literature Review shows already conducted research studies on the selected topic.
- ➢ Chapter3:  Research Methodology describes the procedures and methods used in the study.
- ➢ Chapter 4:  Findings of the study and the discussions and analysis of results has been carried out in this chapter.
- ➢ Chapter 5: The last chapter narrates the conclusions  based  on  the findings  of  this study and suggests certain recommendations for future studies and researches.

# Chapter-2

# LITERATURE RE VIEW

In Chapter-1, the background of the problem, purpose, objectives and research approach were discussed the study. As part of the discussion of the background to the problem, the researcher referred to literature regarding the impacts of humanitarian conflict on the livelihoods of people. This chapter presents the related studies and literatures already done on impacts of disaster/conflict on people livelihoods across different regions and countries of the world.

Justino (2011) studied armed civil conflict impacts on policy and household welfare. The main purpose of the study was to analyze the effects of armed conflicts on households. The study also focused on the ways to cope with the conflicts. The study showed that the effects trickled down through markets, social networks and political institutions. Finally, the study suggested some policy guidelines that were to be adopted at both national and international levels.

Fregene et al. (2016) assessed conflicts activities on livelihood of fish farming households and fishing in Nigeria. The main aims of the study were to identify various forms of conflict, perception of fisher folks and impact on the fishing and fish farming households; and factors effecting conflict. Multistage stratified sampling method was used and a total of 350 households were selected. The selected households were asked to fill out the structured questionnaire. Logit regression model and descriptive statistics were applied for the analysis. In this study, different form of conflicts, effects on fisher folk's livelihood and food security in fishing communities were acknowledged. Similarly, types of perception, vulnerabilities, and methods of adaptation to the various forms of conflict were documented. The study presented implication of conflict and migration on the household and fisheries activities as major sources of livelihood. The study found that forms of conflict and productivity of fish significantly different across political zones. Finally, the study concluded that conflict activities had

adverse effects on livelihoods and food security of fishing and fish farming households in the researched area

Musah and Olaruntoba (2013) examined the effects of seasonal floods on food security and livelihoods in Ghana. The study focused on the nature of floods, damage and caused of flood along their effects on livelihoods and food security and how to cope the mechanisms after floods. The study employed descriptive statistics and chi square test of association and analyzed a total of 120 respondent's information by SPSS version 17. The study showed that floods in the district were occurring seasonally especially in the month of August or September every year. The study also realised that floods targeted and destroyed farmlands of the people of the study area every year leading to instances of total crop destruction and failure. Furthermore, few respondents 21.7% of the total showed that floods caused erosion that resulted in the creation of galleys in the communities and on their farmlands and wash away soil nutrients which caused to crop failure. The study showed that there was a significant relationship yields before and after flooding which contributes to low crop productivity and food security. Finally, the study recommended that the committee of disaster response should be launched and resourced adequately to respond quickly to conflict occurrence in the near future.

Schilling and co-authors (2012) studied motives and impact of violent conflict in Kenya. The main aims of the study were the motives behind the current livestock raiding; and to identify the affects of conflict on livelihoods. For data collection, interviews and focus group discussion were used in the study. The study revealed that the most important motives were found to be hunger and drought impacting on availability, increasing wealth, access of resources and payment of dowry. The study showed that violent conflict identified a significant threat to livelihoods. The immediate effect of fierce clash is seen as far as loss of human life and property, constrained access to water, decrease in animals' amount and field assets and constrained relocation. By implication, savage clashes make a solid and ubiquitous view of weakness which yields ineffectual asset usage, sustenance frailty, diminished versatility, and conclusion of schools and markets.

Mathenge (2013) conducted a study on impacts of natural resource based conflicts on community livelihoods in Kenya. The main aim of the study was to establish the effects of natural resource based conflicts on the livelihoods of community. The study was conducted in twenty villages, simple random sampling of 252 households and questionnaires were issued to them. The results showed that there was significant correlation between human population increase and land use changes (r = 0.30 and p-value= 0.01) which have led to wetland degradation and conflicts. The study also found that there was a significant difference in the rating of wetland uses for water, fodder, cultivation and apiary (Chi square =6.619 and p-value = 0.037). The study concludes that the conflicts in study area were natural resource based and they affect the community livelihoods. It is observed that the human population increase, land fragmentation, access and competition for scarce natural resources between humans, wildlife and livestock have brought about conflicts. The factors that affect community livelihoods were destroying crops by wild animals; and injure and kill humans. The study recommended conservation of the natural resources ought to be enhanced through community participation and stakeholder involvement; more trees should be planted to replace those that have been cut, farmers ought to diversify crop farming and improve on food storage in order to mitigate vulnerability to climatic conditions and the Government should educate the community on methods to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts so that residents utilize the natural resources safely, to improve their livelihoods.

Mwape (2009) examined as to how floods effect the socio-economic status of livelihoods in Zambia. The study relied on the quantitative and qualitative information for carrying out the analysis. Two main approaches; quantitative questionnaires for household and key informant interviews were conducted for qualitative data collection. The study showed that floods affected critical aspects and socio-economic livelihoods. The critical aspects included health agriculture, education, water and sanitation, housing, and property and assets. Finally, the study also presented some key recommendations to cope with disaster and its effect.

Moshi (2016) studied the impacts of protected area named as Saadani National Park, SANAPA) on local people livelihoods. Using simple random sampling, 200 local households were randomly selected. The data was collected through interview with key informants, well-structured questionnaire survey, and focus group discussions. The results indicated that protected area (PA) undermined i.e. effected their livelihoods due to laws, rules and regulations surrounding the establishment of this area. The study revealed that local people were found to have little access to physical, natural and financial resources. Furthermore, the results indicated that the protected area (PA) also had financial effects i.e. human injuries, restrictions in accessing resources, Crops damage, livestock degradation and boundaries conflict. The study highlighted that maximum respondents had negative feelings towards the park due to different factors such as benefits and costs related to the park and the restricted access to different assets including land as well as the involvement and participation of local people in conservation. It was evident that households that were involved and benefited from the park supported its existence in contrast to those who were not involved and received no benefits from the conservation activities. It also revealed that due to costs from the park, local people who practiced fishing and farming were adversely affected and wished the park to be removed as compared to local people with alternative livelihood activities.

Mwiti (2006) conducted a study on human-wildlife conflicts and rural livelihoods. The main aims of the study were to assess the effects of the different strategies on the livelihoods of households and the livelihood strategies or coping mechanisms used in dealing with the conflict. The study revealed that elephants, bush pigs and baboo were the most problematic animals. Similarly, other animals involved in the conflict were zebras, buffaloes, gazelles, hyenas and lions. The conflict was manifested through crop raiding, damage to crops and infrastructure, competition for resources, predation on livestock and threats to life. It was showed that the farmers used a variety of strategies which were creation of artificial and vegetation barriers, burning fires to keep wildlife away, guarding of the farms, making noise and shining torches to scare wildlife off the farms and throwing of

spears and stones on animals. In terms of effectiveness, the fencing strategy was more effective in reducing human wildlife conflicts as compared to the strategy of constructing a ditch to keep wildlife at bay. The effects of the barriers on the livelihoods of the local farmers were increased crop yields, improved security and harmony, release of labor from dealing with the wildlife menace to other productive activities, reduced dependence on relatives and the government for food and the diversification of crops and other activities.

Ariyarathne (2009) analyzed the impact of conflict on situation and development of women in Sri Lanka. The study especially focused on women's hardships within and post conflict period. Based on the research findings, the study also explained, what were the women fundamental requirements within the post conflict period? The study showed that woman's need specific treatments for their capacity building. Finally, the results of study suggested WID abbreviated as Women in Development as an appropriate women's development strategy to the post conflict period and also emphasis how this theory can apply to obtain effective outcome.

Kulatunga and Lakshman (2010) conducted a study on livelihoods under protracted conflict in Sri Lanka. Random samples of 82 households were selected in order to achieve the goal of the current study. It was evident that livelihood strategies of households and protection affected by protracted conflict were often interlinked. The results also revealed that Muslim and Sinhales households had largely responded to the protracted conflict in ways that were unique to their ethnic group. The distinctions in reactions implied that the ultimate result of these reactions, fundamentally the wage, likewise had a tendency to contrast crosswise over ethnicities.

Jaquet et al. (2016) studied the impacts of migration on land management, livelihoods, and vulnerability to natural disasters in Nepal. The data collected over surveys and focus group discussion to get the desired objectives of the study. In this study, remote sensing and fieldwork were also used to map the extent of land abandonment. The study showed that about 75% of the total households have at least one migrant number. On the average, the migrants were received $206 per month in remittances that were used mainly for food, goods and to a much lesser

extent for agriculture. It has been observed that after permits of livelihoods, the whole families were decided to migrate to market areas, from uphill to downhill communities. The study recommended that this has increased pressure on the land and exposure to flooding in the researched areas.

Kapur at al. (2012) established the causal relationship between shocks to renewable natural resources i.e. forest lands and agricultural and conflict depth in India. The study was conducted on Maoist conflict i.e. rigorous econometric analysis of a civil disaster or conflict. Based a novel dataset of killings, the study found that adverse renewable resource shocks have a robust and is significantly associated with the intensity of conflict. It has been observed that a one standard deviation decrease in the measure of renewable resources increases killings by 12.5 percent simultaneously, 9.7 percent after one year, and after two years it was 42.2 percent.

Barnett and Adger (2007) studied human security, climate change and violent disaster or conflict. The study revealed that climate change is increasingly reducing human security in the present day. The study also showed that climate change will significantly do so in the future, by reducing access to, and the quality of natural resources that are important to sustain livelihoods. Furthermore, it has been observed that climate change was also likely to undermine the capacity of states to provide the opportunities and services that help people to sustain their livelihoods. The study recommended that in specific conditions these immediate and backhanded effects of environmental change on human security may build the danger of fierce clash.

Bove and Gavrilova (2014) conducted a study on income and livelihoods in the War in Afghanistan. The main aim of the study was to explore the impact of the military deployment and insurgency on the livelihoods of local community in Afghanistan. The study used data consisting of commodity prices and daily wages at the provincial level of the period 2003 to 2009 and look for their response to International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) deployment and conflict events. The study found that the prices were more sensitive to military deployment as compared to attack. Insurgent violence was not significantly affected the prices of

commodity. Furthermore, it is evident that commodity prices and wages level were significantly increased due to military deployment.

Guo and Kapuco (2018) examined the effects of disaster resettlement from a livelihoods perspective in China. The study exhibited a system that joins the weight state reaction structure and the feasible jobs approach. The study also employed a structural equation model to examine how specific factors affect disaster resettlement. The results of the study showed that conflicts may happen amid and after resettlement inferable from the divergence between the worries of resettled workers and those of the government. The study recommended that the risks related to livelihoods need to be taken seriously and also effective risk communication is critical to bridge the gap between different stakeholders.

Gou et al. (2014) studied impacts of disasters on the livelihoods of farmers from mountainous areas in China. The study was based on the data collected from sample households using field survey. The aims of the study were to analyze comparatively the assets, livelihood styles and income of farmers over three periods of 2007, 2009 after the '5.12' earthquake, and 2 months after '8.13' debris flows. The study revealed that livelihood assets suffered heavy losses and livelihood styles were significantly changed. The study also showed that the sustainability of farmer income was adversely affected i.e. decreased. Finally, the study recommended some preventions and strategies to be followed by the government and policy makers.

Sabir et al. (2017) conducted a study socio-economic and land use conflict effects of infrastructure projects called Diamer Bhasha Dam in Pakistan. The main objective of the study was to study the conflicts arising from the Diamer Bhasha Dam project which was located in northern Pakistan. The Conflict was rising from the impacts of the dam on the local population and territory. The study addressed these impacts which are unfair land acquisition, inadequate compensation, resettlement, improper displacement and future livelihoods. The demonstrated that the fulfillment of the project relies upon the course of action of venture back, goals of contentions among various on-screen characters

and the assent all things considered. Based on findings of this study, strategies for improved infrastructure project governance were identified.

Kirsch et al. (2012) conducted a study on impact of 2010 floods on rural and urban population in Pakistan. The utilised data collected from 1769 households in order measures physical damage, flood-related death and illness and changes in income, access to electricity, clean water and sanitation facilities in the study area. It was found that the flood destroyed 54.8% of the total homes. The study showed that the flood caused 86.8% households to move with 46.9% living in an IDP camp. It also showed that the lack of electricity increased from 18.8 percent to 32.9 percent (P-value $< 0.05$) and lack of toilet facilities were also increased from 29 percent to 40.4 percent (P-value $< 0.05$). Furthermore, 88 percent reported loss of income (90 percent rural, 75 percent urban, P-value<0.01) with rural households less likely to recovered and loosing significantly more. The analysis also revealed that immediate deaths and injuries were not in common in the flooding area but 77 percent reported flood related illnesses.

Luqman et al. (2017) studied effects of climate change on livelihoods of people living in rural areas in Pakistan. A total of 120 respondents were selected randomly from rural areas in the study. The analysis indicated that majority of respondents (48.3%) were not literate. Moreover, the main source of income of the majority respondents (45%) was farming and non-farming. The results also revealed that that all participants perceived that there exists a rise in temperature which may cause global warming. As regard to impacts of climate change on livelihoods of rural people, it was observed that "increased intensity of natural disaster", was at the top with highest average value (Mean $= 4.42$). Based on the results it was concluded that climate change has adverse impacts on the livelihoods of rural communities in the study region. The study recommended that different state departments such as Agriculture extension and forestry should launch awareness campaigns regarding adoption of different adaptation

strategies of climate change so that small farmers can easily secure their livelihoods.

# Chapter-3

# METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides an outline of research methods that were used in the current study. This section presented information on the respondents, population of the study and research design that was chosen for the purpose of study. It also describes the instrument that was applied for data collection and also the procedures that were followed to conduct this study. Furthermore, it also discusses the statistical methods used to analyze the data. The statistical methods / techniques used in the study were frequency percentage tables, Bar Chart and chi-square test of association.

## 3.1 Research Design

The nature of this research is exploratory as it attempts to explore the impact of humanitarian conflict on the livelihoods of the inhabitants of subdivision Bara, Khyber Agency and suggestions to improve the livelihoods of the effected population. Their subjective perceptions and information's formed the core data of the study; hence it needed the method that would deal with the topic in an exploratory nature.

According to the aim of this study, the research paradigm that was followed is of quantitative nature, using well-structured questionnaire. The quantitative research provides the most meaningful and also large volumes of quality data from a limited number of participants (Leady & Ormrod, 2010). Thus, the data in the current study would be treated as a qualitative because it is based on the perception and information of people regarding conflict/disaster.

## 3.2 Population of the study

The study was conducted in Bara, Khyber Agency. All families living in all villages of Bara, Khyber Agency were considered as population of the study.

## 3.3    Sampling Design and Sample Size

In principle, this study could cover all respondents (households/families) in the universe/population of the study. If all respondents being interviewed could provide perfect information, we could measure all indicators with complete accuracy. However, interviewing all respondents would be time-consuming and expensive. It is therefore necessary to interview a sample of these respondents to obtain estimates of the actual indicators about the target population.

The village wise samples were drawn separately using a multi-stage stratified sampling procedure. The samples were selected in two stages; the selection of primary sampling units (villages in Bara, Khyber Agency), with probability proportional to population size at the first stage. Systematic random selection of secondary sampling units (family heads) was made out of communities residing within each primary sampling unit in the second stage.

The sample size, in this case, refers to the number of families (Households) to be included in the study. According to Dilman Chart for Statistical Analysis 100 respondents / households were supposed to be selected for current study, however, this study utilized information based on 150 respondents/households in order to achieve the main goal.

## 3.4     Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted in Peshawar and Agency Headquarters Jamrud, Khyber Agency from of the representatives of the organizations and local authorities. The general focus of the different groupings of interviews was to get an overview and identification of Livelihood sectors and areas for more detailed assessment.

## 3.5     Data and its Collection

The data for this study were taken from selected households of Bara, Khyber agency using well-structured Questionnaires attached as (Annexure-I). The Questionnaires were consisting questions based on socio economic and demographic information (age, education, income and income source), effects of conflict on livelihoods and suggestions which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population. The questionnaires were distributed among the sampled respondents in the sampled villages personally.

## 3.6     Focus Group Discussion

To discuss and explore the selected phenomena of study in the shape of community, focus group discussions were conducted with selected respondents/families. A focus group is a group discussion that together people with same experiences or background to discuss and explore a particular set of issue or phenomena (Sarantakos, 1997). Focus groups indicate the range of the community's beliefs and ideas or opinions. Focus group discussion is valuable especially for gaining baseline information for a research. The main objectives of conducting the focus discussion were to explore the issue taken in the study, and to allow the participants to agree or disagree with each other and so provide an insight into how the groups thought about an issue, their opinions and ideas, and inconsistencies among the participant in terms of their beliefs (Massie, 2008). Three focus group discussion sessions were conducted in this study and the preparation for focus group discussion sessions was carried out by the concerned researcher to identify the main objectives of the meeting, to develop key issues

and planning how to record the session. The questionnaire of the Focus Group Discussion is attached as (Annexure-II).

## 3.7    Research Variables

Data based on the following research variables were collected.

| S.No | Variable | Levels of Variable |
|------|----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Age (Years) | 20-30 |
| | | 31-40 |
| | | 41-50 |
| | | 51-60 |
| 2 | Education | Illiterate |
| | | Primary |
| | | Secondary |
| | | Intermediate |
| | | Higher |
| 3 | Income Source | Agriculture |
| | | Business |
| | | Other |
| 4 | Income | <10,000 |
| | | > 10,000 |
| | | >20,000 |
| | | >30,000 |
| | | > 40, 000 |
| | | > 50, 000 |
| 5 | Agriculture Land (For Agriculture Source) | < 1 Acre |
| | | 1 Acre |
| | | 2 Acre |
| | | 3 or above Acre |
| 6 | Business Sector (For Business Source) | Shop |
| | | Transport |
| | | Trading |

| S.No | Variable | Levels of Variable |
|---|---|---|
| | | Other |
| 7 | Family Displacement | Yes |
| | | No |
| 8 | Residency During Displacement | Camp |
| | | Hosting |
| | | Own House |
| | | Other |
| 9 | Support During Displacement | Govt. |
| | | NGO |
| | | Self |
| | | Debt |
| | | Other |
| 10 | Income During Displacement | Other member as bread winner |
| | | Relatives |
| | | Other |
| 11 | Sufficient Support During Displacement | Yes |
| | | No |
| | | Don't know |
| 12 | House Conditions after Return | Not affected |
| | | Partially Damaged |
| | | Fully Damaged |
| 13 | Support for Reconstruction | Govt. |
| | | NGO |
| | | Self |
| | | Debt |
| | | Other |

| S.No | Variable | Levels of Variable |
|------|----------|--------------------|
| 14 | Issues Faced in Reconstruction of Normal Life Activity | No Issue |
|  |  | Funding not a promised |
|  |  | Channels/Hurdles |
|  |  | Corruption |
|  |  | Other |
| 15 | Change in Livelihood after Conflict | No Change |
|  |  | Improved |
|  |  | Worsened |
| 16 | Improved and Worsened Reasons | Conductive Environments |
|  |  | Funding |
|  |  | Impartiality |
|  |  | Strict Procedure |
| 17 | Suggestions to Improve Livelihood | More Funding |
|  |  | Transparent channels |
|  |  | One Window Funding |
|  |  | Strict Monitoring Mechanism |

## 3.7    Statistical Methods

To perform our analysis on above stated information, descriptive statistics (frequency distribution and histogram) and chi-square test of association were implemented which are considered as appropriate statistical methods to achieve desired goals of the study. A brief discussion on descriptive statistics and chi-square test of association is given as following.

### 3.7.1    Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are wont to describe the fundamental options of the data during a study. They supply straightforward summaries concerning the sample and also the measures the data. Beside straightforward graphics analysis, they make the idea of just about each measuring of information. Descriptive Statistics are wont to gift quantitative descriptions during a manageable form.

### 3.7.1.1 Frequency Distribution

To know how the data are actually distributed, the researchers generate a frequency distribution or table. The frequency distribution makes lists of all possible values of a measurement and showed that how often each occurs in the data. Furthermore, this table  organized  tabulation  representation  of  the number  of  individuals  in  each  category  on  the  scale  of  measurement. It  is  the  first  that  generates  in  almost  each  research  for  organizing and  presenting  a  huge  amount  of  data.  Frequency  table  can  be created    for both quantitative and categorical data (Bronson-Lowe & Bronson-Lowe, 2016).

### 3.7.1.2 Bar Graph

Bar graph is one of the many techniques used to present data in a visual form so that the reader may readily recognize patterns i.e. trend. Bar graph represents qualitative variables and is suitable for counts. Bar graph display and compare frequency, number, or other measures (e.g. percentages) for different data levels or categories. Bar graph consists of    an    axis    and    a    series    or    labeled horizontal   or   vertical   bars.   The   bars   showed   frequencies   of   different values   of   a   variable   and   the   numbers    on    the   x-axis   of   a   bar   graph or    the    y-axis    of    a column graph    are    called the scale (Cooper and Shore, 2010).

### 3.7.2    Chi-Square Test of Association

The    Chi-Square   test   of   independence   is    used    to    determine    whether or   not   there exists a   significant   relationship    between    two    qualitative

(categorical) variables. The frequency of each category for one qualitative variable is compared across the categories of the second qualitative variable. The data can be displayed in a contingency table where each row represents a category for one variable and each column represents a category for the other variable. The hypothesis for this test is that there is no significant relationship between the two categorical variables versus there is significant relationship between the two categorical variables (Person, 2011). The test statistic for this test is denoted by $\chi^2$ and can be defined as given by:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{r}\sum_{j=1}^{c} \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

Where,

$O_{ij}$ = Observed/given frequency of ith row and jth column

$E_{ij}$ = Expected frequency of ith row and jth column

The null hypothesis can be rejected and can be conclude that there is significant relationship between two categorical variables if $\chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{\alpha(r-1)(c-1)}$.

## 3.8    Statistical Software

The study included the results analysed using two software / packages; these were Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 (www.ibm.com ) and Microsoft Excel 2007 (www.microsoft.com). The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 was used to obtain frequency tables and chi square test of association; and all graphical presentations were done using Microsoft Excel 2007.

## 3.9    Flow Chart Showing Study Process

The research has been conducted under a Social Exploratory method. The first step is explorations, problem has been identified by detail literature review and questionnaire was developed base on pervious study. Both     primary     and secondary    data    sources    were    used    in    study, the primary data were collected through questionnaire and secondary data were collected through detail literature review. The data have analyzed on SPSS and Microsoft Excel 2007 and result was interpreted in form of tables and graph for achieving the research objectives.

The following Figure 3.1 presents the flowchart of research methodology and the proposed statistical methods used in this study.
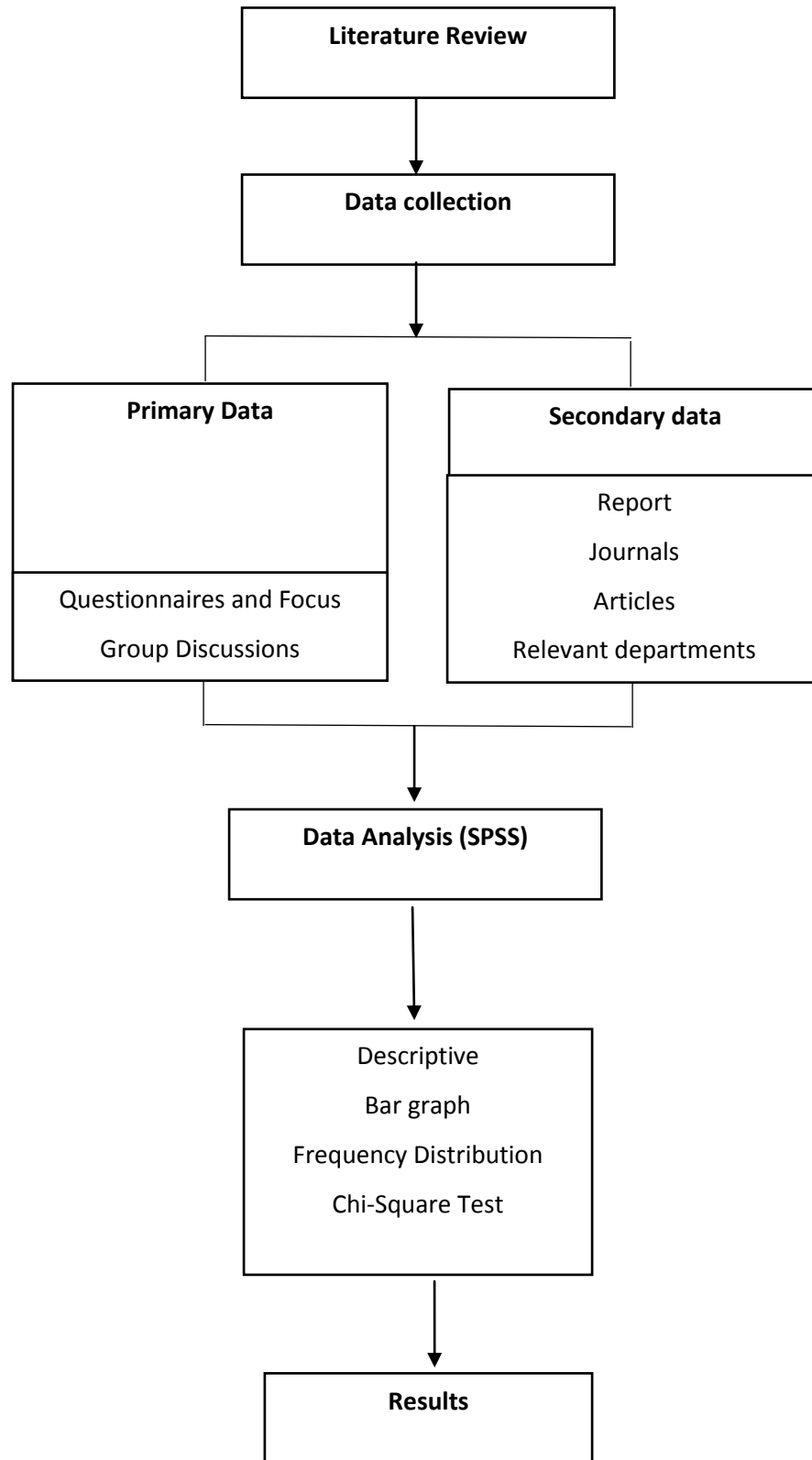
Literature Review

↓

Data collection

↓

**Primary Data**

Questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions

**Secondary data**

Report

Journals

Articles

Relevant departments

↓

**Data Analysis (SPSS)**

↓

Descriptive

Bar graph

Frequency Distribution

Chi-Square Test

↓

**Results**

Figure 3.1: Flowchart of Research Methodology and Proposed Statistical Methods

# Chapter-4

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the results of the study are presented and discussed with reference to the aim of the current study. The data was entered in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) IBMS version 20 as well as in Microsoft Excel 2007 for the purposes of analysis. First demographic information is presented and then analysis done to achieve the two main goals of the study: (1) To investigate the impact of humanitarian conflict on the livelihoods of the inhabitants of subdivision Bara, Khyber Agency and (2) To suggest the effective measures which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population.

## 4.1 Socio Economic and Demographic information of the Survey

### 4.1.1 Age of the Respondents

Age of the respondents is one in all the foremost vital characteristics in understanding their views regarding the actual problems; by and huge age indicates level of maturity of people in this sense age becomes a lot of vital to look at the response. To know regarding the age of the respondents who participated in this study, the results are summarized in figure 4.1. The results of the study depict that maximum (32%) respondents were aged 31-40 years followed by 41-50 years (24.7%), 20-30 years (24%) and aged 51-60 years (19.3%). This indicates that young and matured participants were interviewed during the survey.
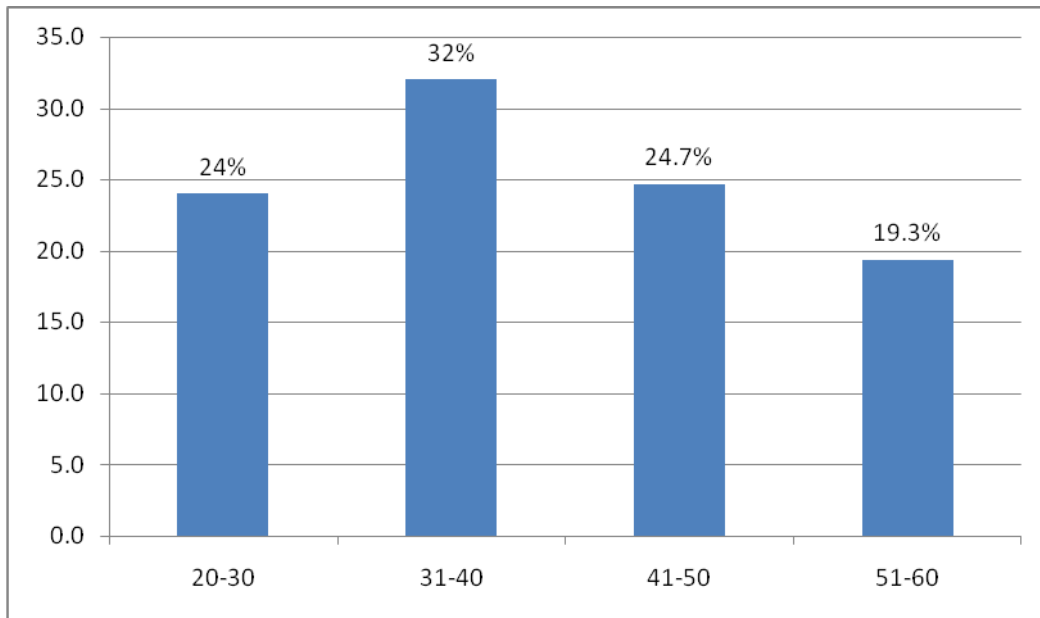
Figure 4.1: Age of the Respondents

## 4.1.2 Education Status

Education is most significant characteristic which may have an effect on the person's attitudes and therefore the manner of wanting and understanding any specific phenomena. Therefore, it becomes necessary to grasp the tutorial background of the respondents. The results pertaining to education is presented in figure 4.2. The analysis showed that about 30% of the respondents were educated up to primary school and relatively lesser number of them, 15.3% was educated up to secondary level. Furthermore, 17.3% of the respondents were educated up to intermediate level while 37.3% of them were illiterate. Thus, the study included maximum (62.7%) literate respondents i.e. primary or above while 37.3% were illiterates.
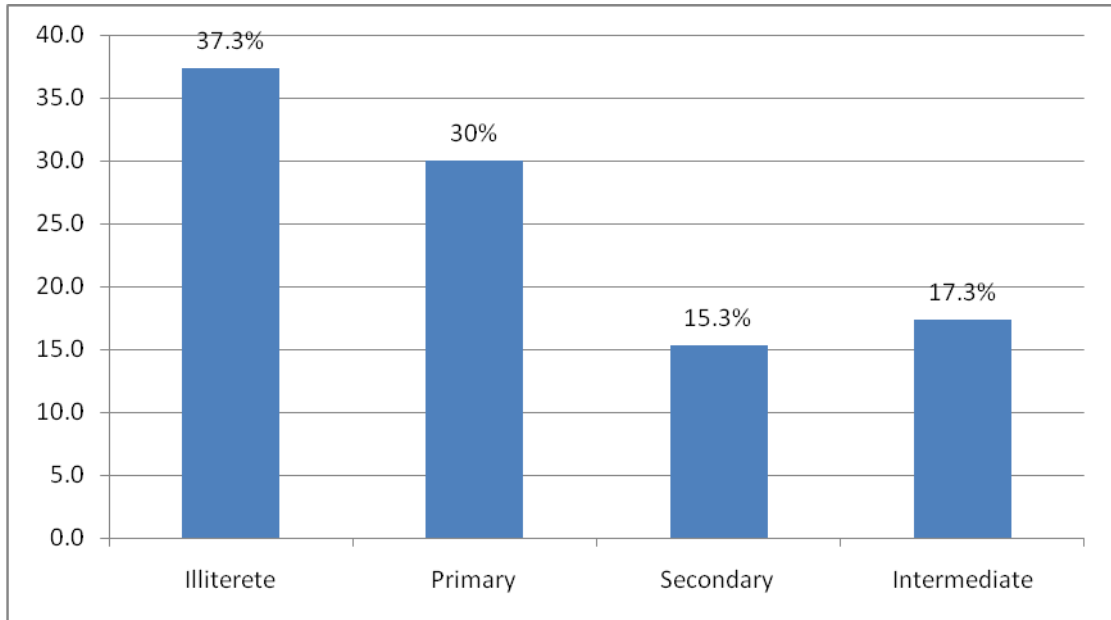
Figure 4.2: Education Status of the Respondents

### 4.1.3  Income Source

Income source is another important characteristic because quality of life is also determined by an individual's source of income and the incomes he derives from it. This is also an important factor since the study focuses on the pre and post conflict livelihood conditions of the community in the study area. Therefore, the study attempted to investigate the income source as variable and the results related to income source of the respondents is placed in figure 4.3. The results highlighted that almost half of the total respondents (49.3%) had agriculture as an income source and 40% of the respondents had business as a source of income. Only 10.7% of the respondents' had earnings from other sources i.e. daily wages, farmers, retired and government/private services.
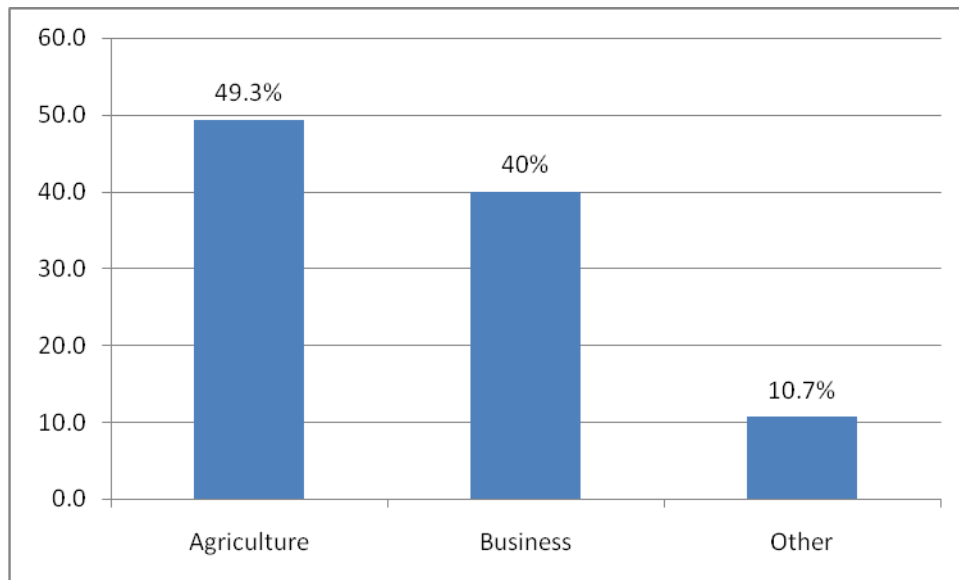
Figure 4.3: Income Source of the Respondents

### 4.1.4 Income

Income of an individual plays a very important role in shaping the economic conditions of a private that successively is probably going to own relating the responses a couple of downside display to him. It is evident from figure 4.4 that maximum respondents (26.7%) had income above Rs. 30,000 and very low (11.3%) of the respondents had income of below 10,000 (in rupees). This also shows that the community mostly belongs to low and middle income groups before the conflicts further aggravated the economic conditions in the study area.
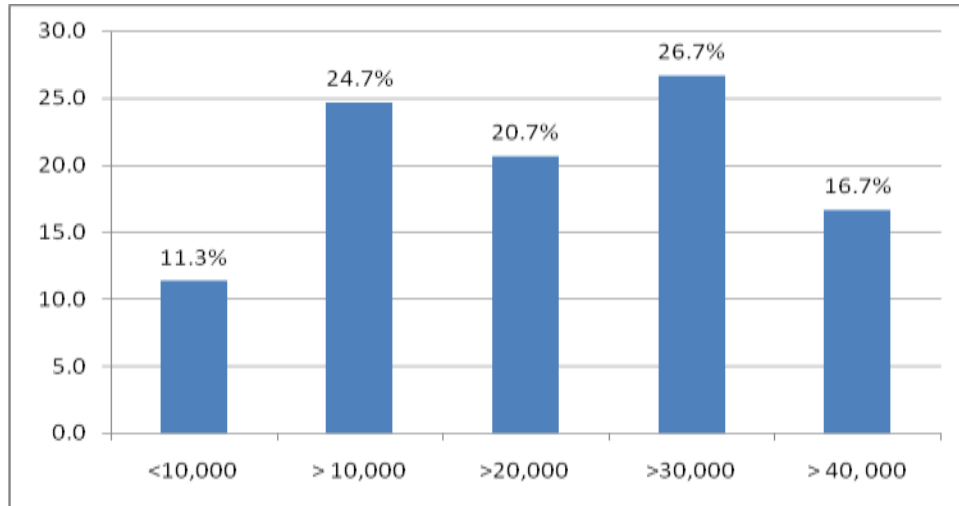
Figure 4.4: Income Level of the Respondents

## 4.1.5 Land Size for Agriculture

Income of agriculture depends on land size. Therefore, the study attempted to investigate the land size for agriculture as variable and the results are presented in figure 4.5. It is evident that land size (for agriculture source of income) were majority of size 2 acre (39.2%) followed by >3 acre (24.3%), 1 acre (23%) and less than 1 acre (13.5%). This suggests that farmers had large agriculture land size. This is an important parameter since majority of the community population had agriculture as their primary income source.
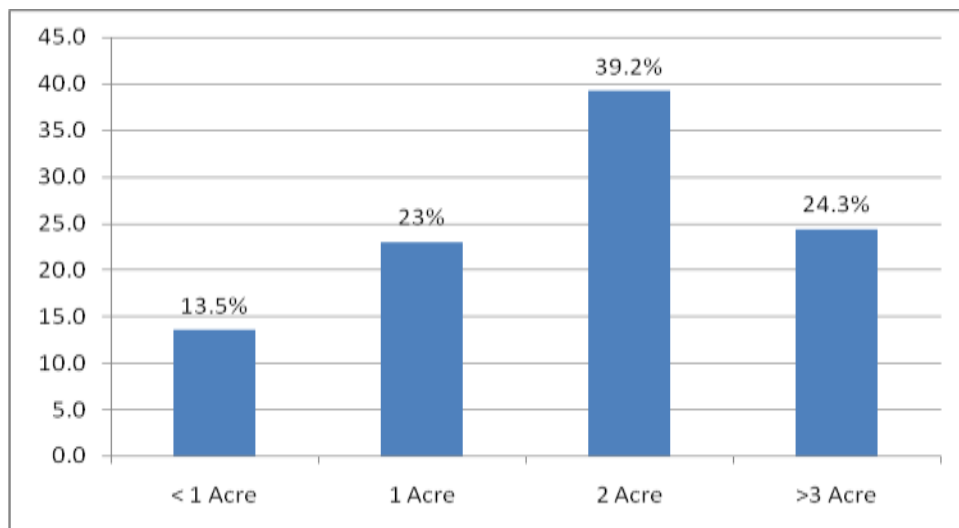


Figure 4.5: Land Size for Agriculture

### 4.1.6   Business Sector (Type)

Income of business depends on its sector.  Therefore, the study attempted to investigate the type of businesses as variable. It is evident from figure 4.6 that 41.7% of the business belongs to trading sector, shop (31.7%), transport (25%) and only 1.7% belongs to others, which include manufacturing, services and construction.
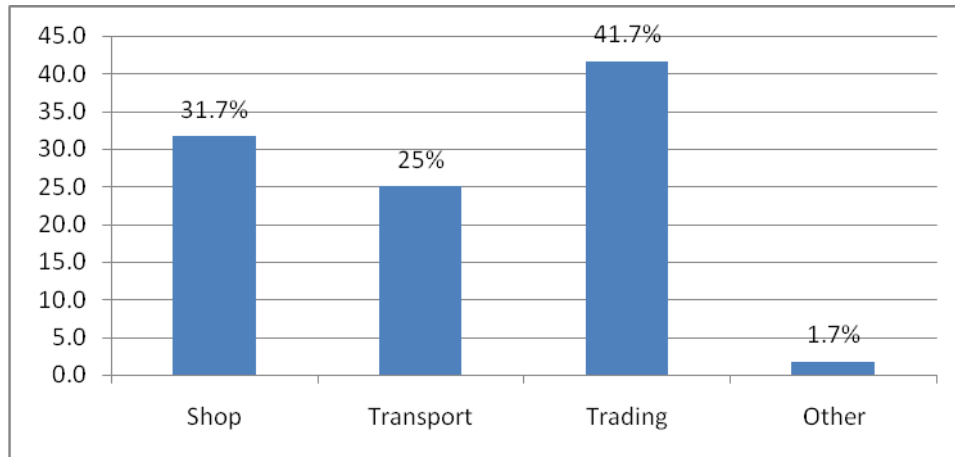


Figure 4.6: Main Business Sector/Type

## 4.2   Impact of Humanitarian Conflict on the Livelihoods of the Inhabitants of Subdivision Bara, Khyber Agency

### 4.2.1   Family Displacement Status

The results of percentage distribution of family displacement of Subdivision Bara, Khyber Agency is presented in table 4.1. It is evident that a total of n=135 (90%) families were displaced due to humanitarian conflict. Further, the results showed only 10% (n=15) of the families were stayed at their homes i.e. not displaced. It further explains that since the majority of the population (90%) were displaced as a result of conflicts in this area, there is a necessity to study and compare the pre and post conflict impacts on this community including the impacts on the livelihoods in post conflict scenario.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Family Displacement in Bara, Khyber
Agency

|          |     | N   | N%    |
|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| Displaced | Yes | 135 | 90.0% |
|          | No  | 15  | 10.0% |

The same results also presented in figure 4.7.
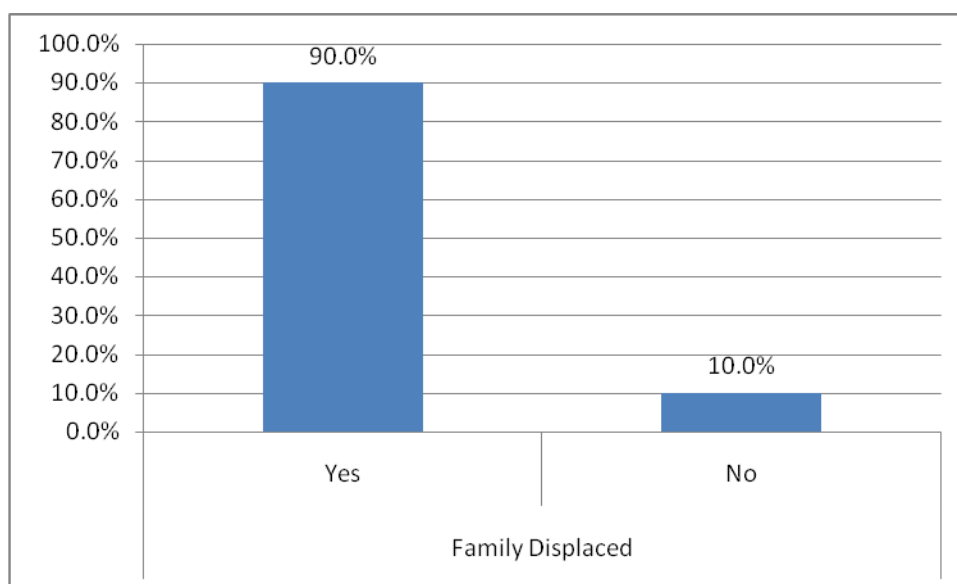


Figure 4.7: Family Displacement Due to Humanitarian Conflict in Bara, Khyber
Agency

Table 4.2: Association between Family Displacement and Income Source in
Bara, Khyber Agency

| Status |  | Income Source | | | Total |
|--------|--|---------------|--|--|-------|
|        |  | Agriculture | Business | Other |  |
|        |  | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) |  |
| Family | Yes | 68 (91.9%) | 57 (95%) | 10 (62.5%) | 135 |
| Displacement | No | 6 (8.1%) | 3 (5%) | 6 (37.5%) | 15 |

Chi-Square = 14.405                              P-value = 0.000

Table 4.2 shows the association between family displacement and income source. It is evident that more families (95%) having business as an income source were displaced as compared to family having source of income as an agriculture (91.9%) and other income sources (62.5%). The results of chi-square test show that there is significant association between family displacement and income source (P-value < 0.01).

Table 4.3: Association between Family Displacement and Family Income in Bara, Khyber Agency

| | | Income | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | <10,000 | > 10,000 | >20,000 | 30,000 | > 40, 000 | |
| Family Displacement | Yes | 13 76.4% | 35 (94.6%) | 30 (96.8%) | 36 (90%) | 21 (84%) | 135 (90%) |
| | N0 | 4 24.6% | 2 (5.4%) | 1 (3.2%) | 4 (10%) | 4 (16%) | 15 (10%) |

Chi-Square = 17.78                    P-value = 0.001

It is evident from Table 4.3 that there is significant association between family displacement and income of the family (P-value < 0.01). It also shows that overall higher income families were displaced/migrated as compared to low income families.

**4.2.2   Family Residence during Displacement**

Residency after displacement is a big issue. The results of percentage distribution of family residence during displacement are summarized in table 4.4. The analysis showed that 56.3% (n=76) displaced families were living in camp and 31.1% (42) families were hosted. Furthermore, only 3.7% (5) families were living at their own houses while 8.9% (12) families stayed in others residence.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Family Residency during Displacement

|  |  | N | N % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Family Residency during Displacement | Camp | 76 | 56.3% |
|  | Hosting | 42 | 31.1% |
|  | Own House | 5 | 3.7% |
|  | Other | 12 | 8.9% |

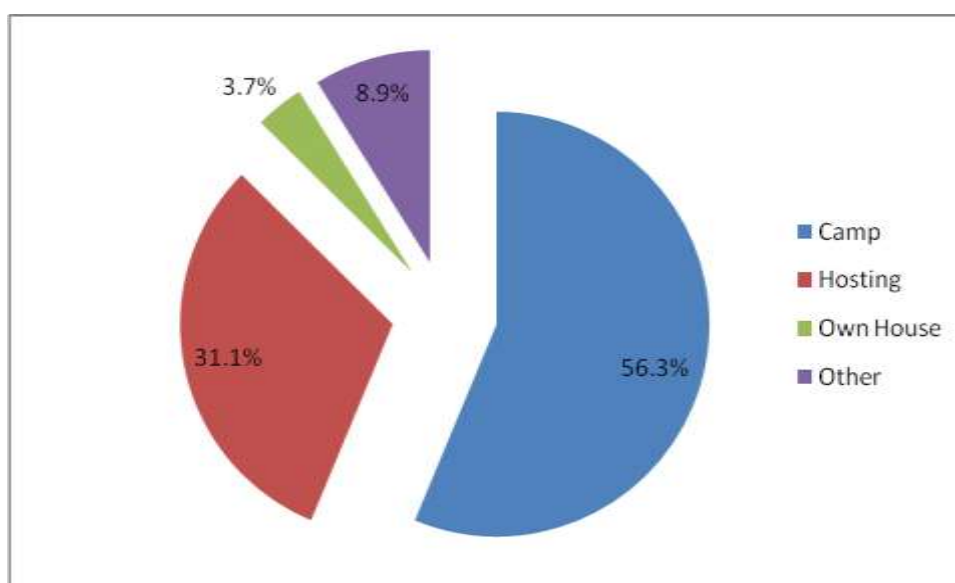The same results were also showed in figure 4.8.



Figure 4.8: Family Residency during Displacement

## 4.2.2   Support during Displacement

Every displaced family/ person due to any conflict needs support. The results percentage distributions of family support during displacement are summarized in table 4.5.  The analysis depicts that maximum families 40% (n = 54) were supported by different NGOs working in the area. 17% (23) families were supported by government, 8.1% (11) families were supported by getting debt and loan, while 0.7% of the all families reported that they received support from others source. It is

pertinent to mention that more than one third (34.1%) families supported their self through own resources, despite their insufficient sources.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Family Support during Displacement

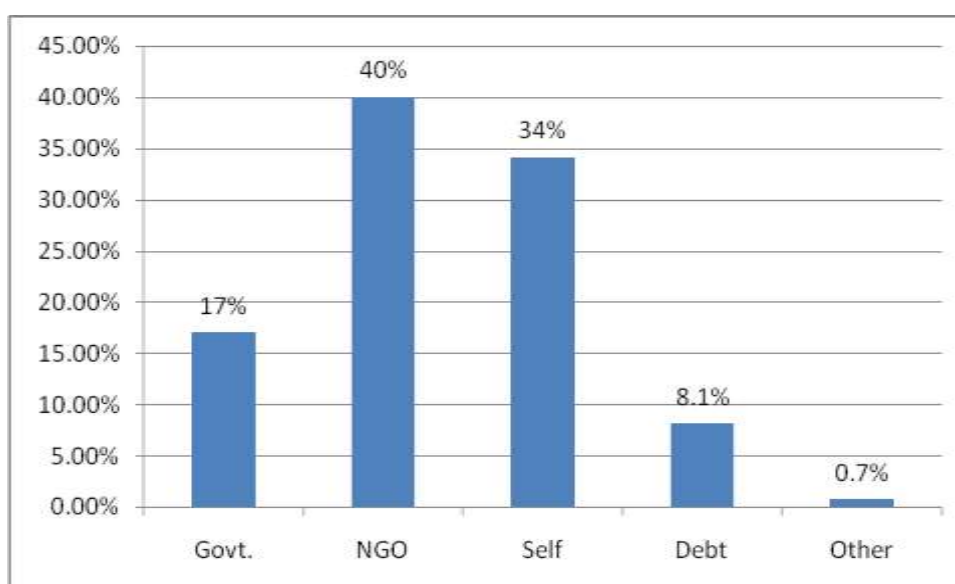|  |  | N | N % |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Govt. | 23 | 17.0% |
|  | NGO | 54 | 40.0% |
|  | Self | 46 | 34.1% |
| Family Support during Displacement | Debt | 11 | 8.1% |
|  | Other | 1 | 0.7% |

The same results were also provided by figure 4.9.



Figure 4.9: Family Support during Displacement

As shown in figure 4.10, among all supported families, 64.4% of the total families reported that the support during displacement was not sufficient. About one fifth (20%) families were satisfied from the support they got during displacement. Furthermore, 15.6% families replied in negative. This shows that the displaced families had to rely on limited support from all the available sources which should have been catered for during the displacement of communities as a result of the operation. Especially the government share in supporting the displaced families

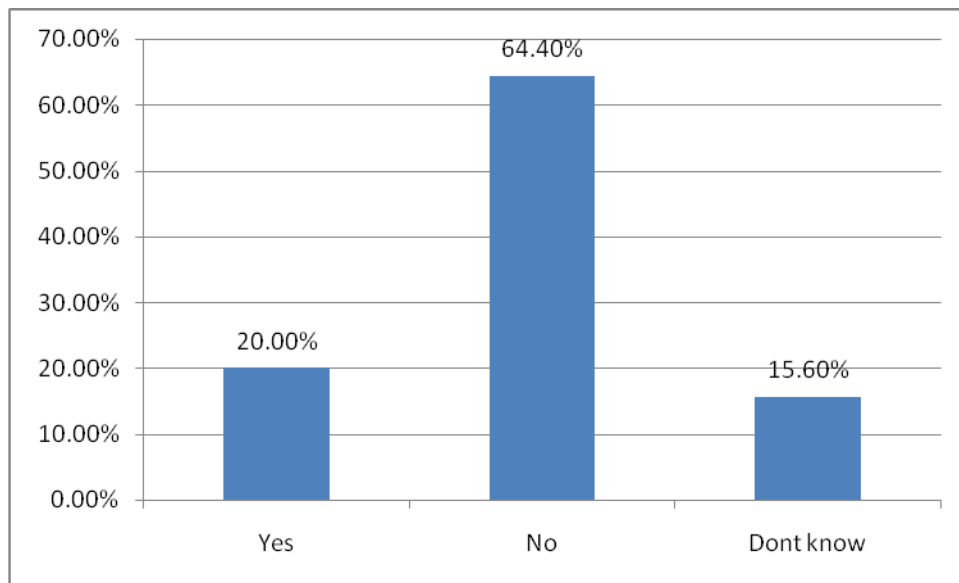should have been adequate to support the minimum essential needs of each family.



Figure 4.10: Families Response Regarding Support Sufficiency

### 4.2.3 Other Source of Income during Displacement

The following table 4.6 highlighted the percentage distribution of other source of income during displacement. The results of the study showed that majority respondents (57.3%) were expressed that they supported by their relatives during displacement period. Furthermore, 42% of the total respondents expressed that bread winner member was other source of income during displace. Only 0.7% respondents were that their income sources of income during displacement was other than relatives and bread winner member.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Other Source of Income during Displacement

| | | N | N% |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Other member as bread winner | 63 | 42% |
| | Relatives | 86 | 57.3% |
| | Other | 1 | .7% |

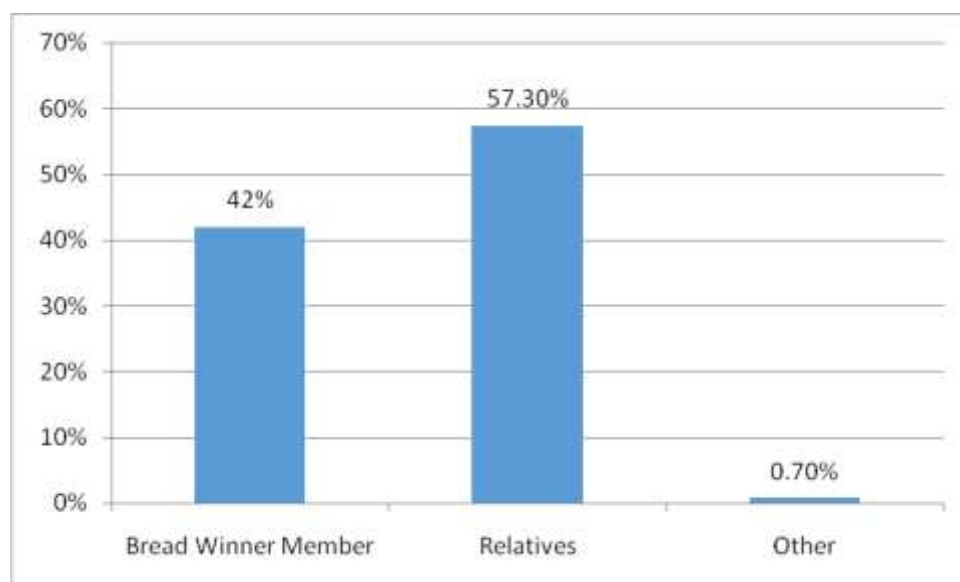The same results also provided by figure 4.11

Figure 4.11: Other Source of Income during Displacement

### 4.2.4 Conditions of the Houses after Conflict/Return

In most of the cases, the infrastructure is destroyed as a result of military operation to cleanse the area. The community has to face a lot of problems when they return to their dwellings in post operation scenario. So, this aspect is important in order to ascertain the post conflict effects on the community housing and business infrastructure. Table 4.6 highlights the results of conditions of the houses after returns. The analysis depicts that, among all houses of displaced families, 38.5% (n=47) of houses were partially damaged and 26.7% (26) houses were found fully damaged once the displaced families returned after the operation.

Table 4.7: Results of Conditions of House after Return

|  |  | N | N % |
|---|---|---|---|
| House Conditions after return | Not affected | 47 | 34.8% |
|  | Partially Damaged | 52 | 38.5% |
|  | Fully Damaged | 36 | 26.7% |

Furthermore, approximately one third (34.8%) of the houses were not affected after return/conflict. The same evidence also provided by figure 4.11.
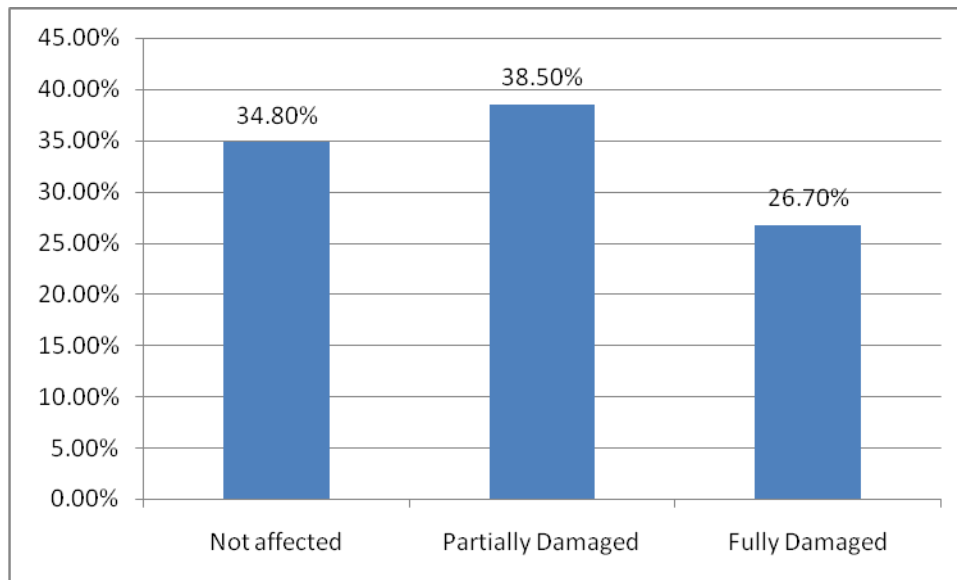
Figure 4.12: Conditions of the Houses after Return

**4.2.4  Issues Faced in Restoration of Normal Life Activities**

In the rehabilitation phase in post disaster situation, resumption of normal daily life activities and routine is of utmost importance. It involves multi-dimensional aspects including but not limited to economic, social and psychological issues. The economic aspect restoration of normal life activity has been addressed in this study focusing primarily on the funding options available to the returnees. Different most likely issues were investigated, out of which 32% of the total respondents reported that funding was not promised. 29.3% expressed that the major issue were the channels and hurdles for acquiring the aid and funds promised. Furthermore, 20% blamed corruption as the major issue faced by the displaced community towards restoration of their normal life activities while; only 18.7% reported that they had faced no issue.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of Issue Faced in Restoration of Normal Life
        Activities

|  |  | N | N % |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | No Issue | 28 | 18.7% |
|  | Funding not a promised | 48 | 32.0% |
|  | Channels/Hurdles | 44 | 29.3% |
| Issues | Corruption | 30 | 20.0% |
|  | Other | 0 | 0.0% |

The same results also provided by figure 4.13.
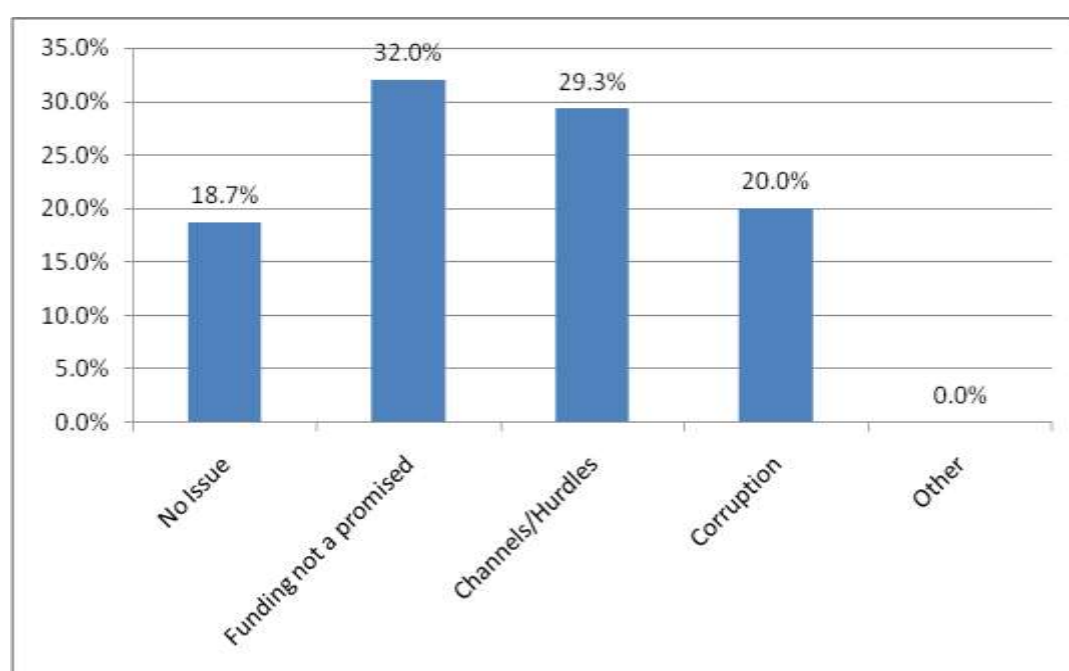


Figure 4.13: Issues Faced in Restoration of Normal Life Activities

### 4.2.5   Changes in the Livelihoods after Conflict/Disaster

The following table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of change in livelihood
of the respondents after conflict. The results depict that in case of almost half of
the population 50.7% (n=76) the livelihood opportunities worsened after the
conflict. Approximately one fifth of total (19.3%) respondents reported that their
livelihoods improved after conflict/ disaster.  The analysis

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Change in Livelihood after Conflict

|  |  | N | N% |
|---|---|---|---|
| Change in Livelihood | No Change | 45 | 30.0% |
|  | Improved | 29 | 19.3% |
|  | Worsened | 76 | 50.7% |

also revealed that 30% (45) of the total respondents expressed no change in livelihood before and after conflict. The same results also presented in the figure 4.13. These results show that the community had to suffer a lot since, as revealed from different results, the community which was already falling in low and middle income bracket got the livelihood conditions further deteriorated after the conflict. This is a very important aspect since, further decline of the available livelihood options in a conflict affected community can have drastically dangerous results.



Figure 4.13: Change in Livelihood after Conflict
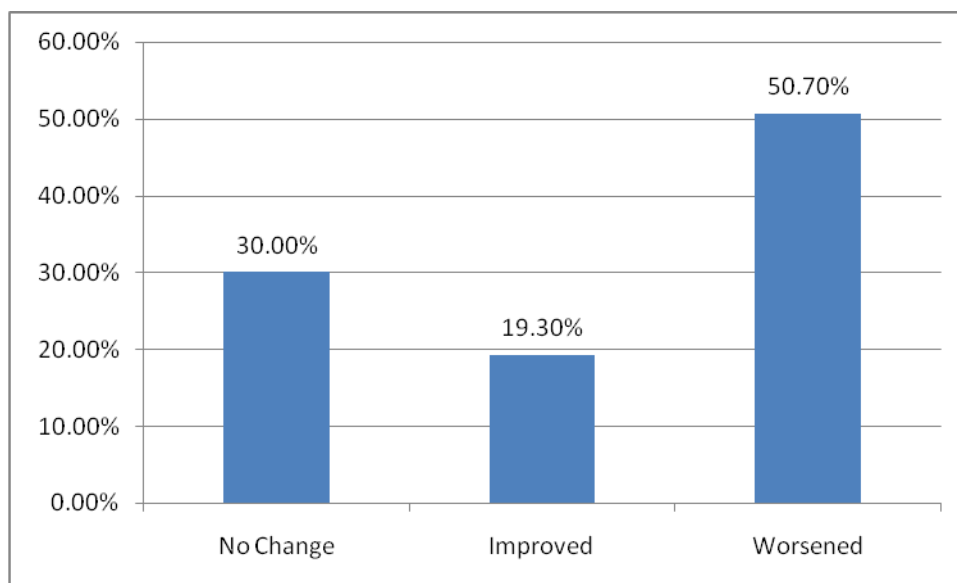
This aspect was further explored in order to find the major reasons of the deterioration in livelihood of the community. The following figure 4.14 shows the reason of worsened livelihood after conflict. The analysis revealed that maximum (48%) respondents reported that the reason of worsened livelihood was not enough funding for rehabilitation. Furthermore, other reasons of worsened

livelihood included poor procedures (23.3%), unfavorable environments (16.7%) and partiality (12%) of the organizations disbursing the funds.



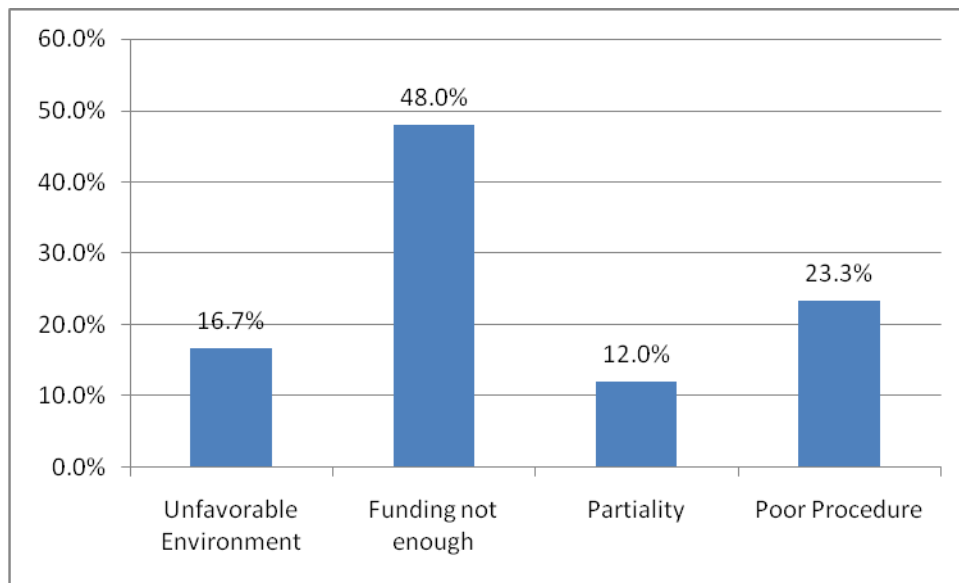Figure 4.14: Reasons of Worsened Livelihoods after Conflict

The following figure 4.15 shows the reason of improved livelihood after conflict. The analysis revealed that maximum (49.3%) respondents reported that the reason of improved livelihood was strict procedure. Furthermore, percentages of other reasons of improved livelihood were included impartiality (26%), funding (16.7%) and conductive environment (12%).
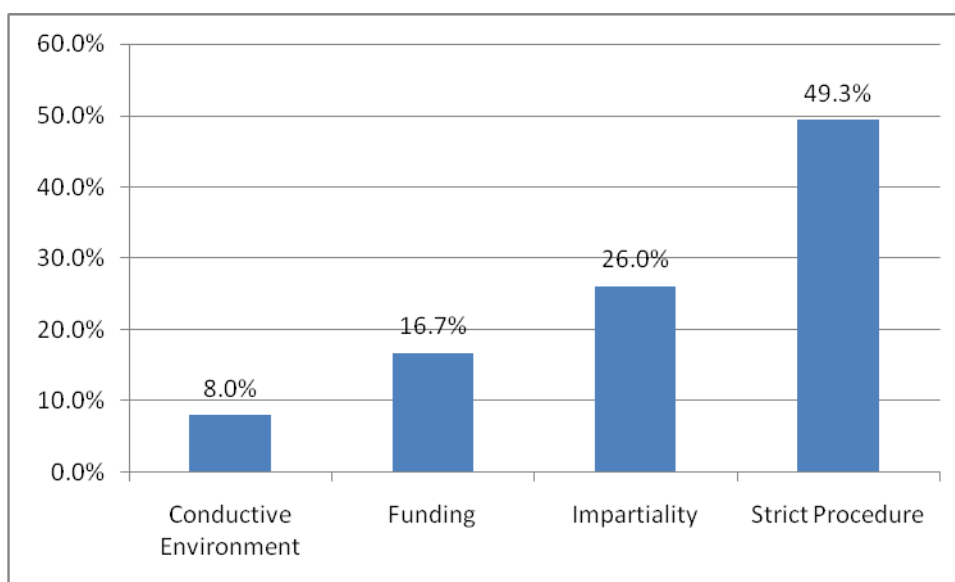
Figure 4.15: Reasons of Improved Livelihoods after Conflict

## 4.3 Suggestions of the Effective Measures which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population

### 4.3.1 Suggestions to Improve Livelihoods

Table 4.8 showed percentage distribution of suggestions of the effective measures which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population. The results depict that maximum respondents 96 (64%) suggested that availability of more funding is effective measure which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population. Furthermore, 14.7% (n=22) respondents reported

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Suggestions to Improve Livelihoods

| | | Count | N % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Improvement Suggestions | More Funding | 96 | 64.0% |
| | Transparent channels | 22 | 14.7% |
| | One Window Funding | 18 | 12.0% |
| | Strict Monitoring Mechanism | 14 | 9.3% |

that transparent channels may improve the livelihoods of the effected population. Similarly, 18 (12%) of the total respondents suggested one window funding operations and only 14 (9.3%) of the total respondents suggested strict monitoring

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mechanism which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population. The same evidence regarding suggestions to improve the livelihoods is shown in figure 4.16.
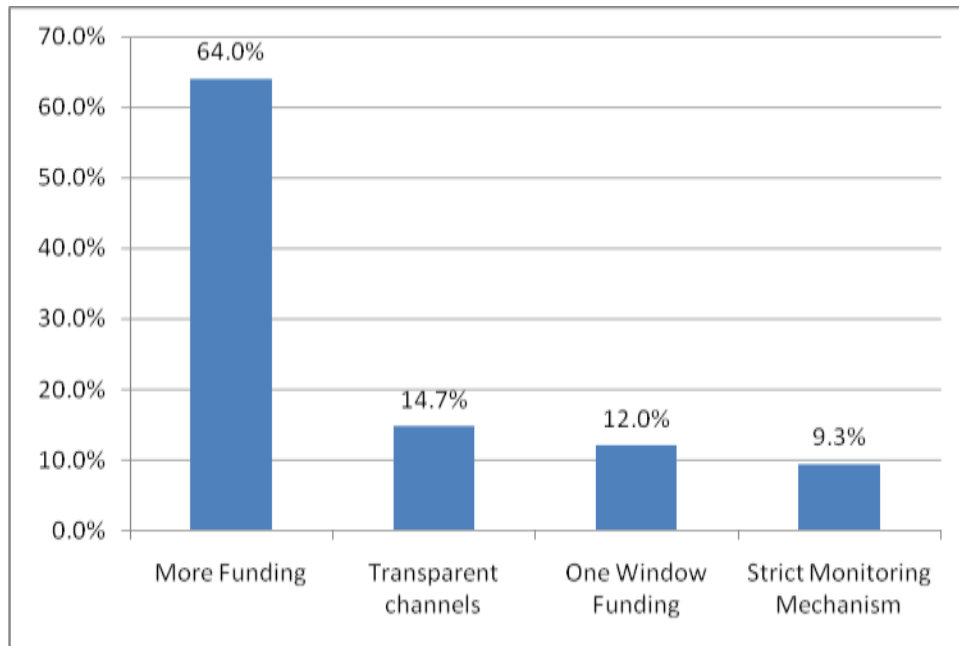


Figure 4.16: Percentage Distribution of Suggestions to Improve livelihoods

The following table 4.9 shows the results suggestions of percentage distribution to improve livelihoods across income source. The result revealed that maximum respondents having agriculture as an income source suggested more funding (56.2%) and strict monitoring mechanism (35.7%). Similarly, transparent channels (50%) and one window funding (66.7%) were suggested by respondents having business as an income source. These results suggested that suggestions to improve livelihoods were varied across income source. The analysis also showed that there is no significant association between suggestions and respondents income source (P-value> 0.05)

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Suggestions to Improve Livelihoods across Income Source

| | | Income Source | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Agriculture | Business | Other |
| Suggestions | More Funding | 56.2% | 34.4% | 9.4% |
| | Transparent channels | 40.9% | 50.0% | 9.1% |
| | One Window Funding | 33.3% | 66.7% | 0.0% |
| | Strict Monitoring Mechanism | 35.7% | 28.6% | 35.7% |

Chi-Square = 18.03                    P-value = 0.06

The following table 4.10 shows the results of percentage distribution of suggestions to improve livelihoods across respondent education. The results revealed that maximum illiterate respondents suggested more funding (39.6%) and one window funding (44.4%). Similarly, transparent channels (36.4%) and strict monitoring mechanism (50%) were suggested by majority of respondent who attained primary education.   These results indicated that suggestions to improve livelihoods were varied across respondents' education. The analysis also showed that there is no significant association between suggestions and respondents education (P-value > 0.05). These results show that the education of the community has no significant affect regarding suggestions for various funding options as comparatively educated persons relied less on funding and had more focus on the transparent channels and strict monitoring mechanism of the funding opportunities in post conflict situations for the rehabilitations of their livelihoods.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Suggestions to Improve Livelihoods
across Education

| | | Education | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Illiterate | Primary | Secondary | Intermediate |
| Suggestions | More Funding | 39.6% | 29.2% | 14.6% | 16.7% |
| | Transparent channels | 31.8% | 36.4% | 22.7% | 9.1% |
| | One Window Funding | 44.4% | 11.1% | 16.7% | 27.8% |
| | Strict Monitoring Mechanism | 21.4% | 50.0% | 7.1% | 21.4% |

Chi-Square = 9.437                                    P-value = 0.398

## 4.4    Focus Group Discussions

To discus and explore the selected phenomena in the current study in the shape of
community, three focus group discussions were conducted with selected
participants in different areas. Participants were asked about how much they got
effect on their livelihoods due to humanitarian conflict and also to provide
suggestions which may improve the livelihoods of effected population. It had been
observed not high much inconsistency in their answers and suggestions about the
questions asked by researcher.  The participants expressed that their livelihoods
were very much effected due to humanitarian conflict. They wanted promised
funding from government, NGOs and other donor agencies.

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research has been conducted to study the effects of humanitarian conflict on livelihoods in Bara, Khyber Agency. Conclusions have been compiled based on researcher insights gained regarding study findings. Finally, a set of recommendations are presented for Government and other agencies and for further research.

## 5.1    Conclusions

Rebuilding livelihoods and economic recovery of the affected population after conflict and disaster are major challenges. Such affected regions/population need special attention from international and national donors as well as from the Government.

The present study was based on effects of humanitarian conflict on livelihoods in Bara, Khyber Agency. The aim of the study was to investigate the impact of humanitarian conflict on the livelihoods of the inhabitants of subdivision Bara, Khyber Agency. The study also focuses on to explore the effective suggestions which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population. A total of 150 respondents were interviewed and the information was recorded using well-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire contained questions based on Socio-Economic and Demographic information, effects of conflict on livelihoods and suggestions which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected area. The statistical methods used in this study were frequency distributions, bar diagram and chi-square test of association. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 and Microsoft Excel 2007 were used for carrying out the desired analysis.

The analysis showed that that a total of n=135 (90%) families were displaced due to humanitarian conflict while only 10% (n=15) of the families stayed at their homes i.e. not displaced. The analysis also revealed that income source (chi-square = 14.405 & P<0.01) and family income (chi-square = 17.78 & P<0.01)

were significantly associated with family displacement. With regards to family residence during displacement, 56.3% of the total displaced families were living in camps followed by hosted (31.1%), other residence (8.9%) and own house (3.7%). Among all displaced families, maximum families 40% (n = 54) reported that they got support from NGO's. However, 64.4% of the total displaced families reported that the support during displacement was not sufficient while 20% of the total families showed satisfaction with the support they got during displacement. As regard to conditions of the houses after return, the results showed that 38.5% of the total houses were partially damaged and 26.7% of the total houses were completely destroyed. The remaining 34.8% of houses were not affected.

To know about the percentage distribution of different issues faced in restoration of normal life activities, the issues faced were provision of funding not as promised (32%), channels/hurdles (29.3%) and corruption (20%). With regard to change in livelihoods after conflict, the results depict that almost half (50.7%) of the communities' livelihood worsened while 19.3% of the total respondents reported that their livelihoods were improved after conflict. Major reason for worsened livelihood was lack of sufficient funds which was highlighted by maximum (48%) respondents, while the respondents whose livelihood options improved after conflict stated that strict and controlled procedures were the main reasons of improved livelihoods in post conflict scenario.

The results regarding suggestions of the effective measures which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population, maximum respondents 96 (64%) suggested that availability of more funding are effective measures which may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population. Furthermore, 14.7% (n=22) respondents reported that transparent channels, 18 (12%) of the total respondents suggested one window funding operations and only 14 (9.3%) of the total respondents suggested strict monitoring mechanism may improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected population.

To know about suggestions to improve livelihoods across income source, maximum respondents having agriculture as an income source suggested more funding (56.2%) and strict monitoring mechanism (35.7%). Similarly, respondents having business as an income source, majority of them suggested transparent

channels (50%) and one window funding (66.7%). The analysis showed that there is no significant association between suggestions and respondents income source (chi-square = 18.03, p-value > 0.05). As regard to suggestions to improve livelihoods across education level, maximum illiterate respondents suggested more funding (39.6%) and one window funding (44.4%). Similarly, transparent channels (36.4%) and strict monitoring mechanism (50%) were majority suggested by respondent who attained primary education and above. The analysis showed no significant association between suggestions and respondents education (chi-square = 9.437, p-value > 0.05).

Finally, the researcher was also conducted a focus group discussion for the purpose of exploring the selected phenomena on community basis. From the discussion conducted by the concerned researcher, it had been observed not high much inconsistency in their answers and suggestions about the questions asked by researcher. The participants expressed that their livelihoods were very much affected due to humanitarian conflict. They wanted promised funding from government, NGOs and other donor agencies.

## 5.2    Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested based on the findings and conclusion of this study.

a. In order to improve the livelihoods of the affected population, government and other donor's agencies should provide proper funding to support displaced families to restore their normal life activities in post conflict situations.

b. Strict and transparent procedures for disbursement of funds should be implemented in order to improve the livelihoods of displaced families.

c. There should be minimal channels and hurdles for access to the provision of funds for the displaced families.

d. Strict monitoring of the funding mechanisms in order to avoid corruption and distribution of funds as promised must be ensured.

e. Develop a list of priority issues for the peace negotiations which are important to and supported by the affected population, in order to avoid any future conflict situations.

f. Raise public awareness about the needs to address displacement issues due to humanitarian conflicts.

The process and results of this research indicate the need for further research on the impacts of humanitarian conflicts on the livelihoods, and especially on the inhabitants of different agencies in FATA.

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