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Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme: Results from the Baseline Household Survey and Monitoring Activities



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Project Manager



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AGOC	Afghanistan Operations Centre
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
CHR	Central Highlands Region
CR	Central Region
CSO	Central Statistics Office
ER	Eastern Region
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic of Afghanistan
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
HRAs	High Return Areas
IDPs	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IR	Iran
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAS	Land Allocation Scheme
LC	Local Community
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoRR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NER	North Eastern Region
NPPs	National Priority Programmes
NR	North Region
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSDR	Organization for Sustainable Development and Research
PK	Pakistan
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RET	Returnee
SER	South-Eastern Region
SR	South Region
TBA	Traditional Birth Assistant
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



UNMACCA	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States dollar
VRRP	Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme
WR	Western Region

Note: The Iranian calendar, also known as Persian calendar, is observed in Afghanistan. To convert the Iranian year to the Gregorian calendar, also known as the Western calendar, please see the following chart:

Iran Calendar Year	Gregorian Calendar Year
1382	21 March 2002 to 20 March 2003
1383	21 March 2003 to 20 March 2004
1384	21 March 2004 to 20 March 2005
1385	21 March 2005 to 20 March 2006
1386	21 March 2006 to 20 March 2007
1387	21 March 2007 to 20 March 2008
1388	21 March 2008 to 20 March 2009
1389	21 March 2009 to 20 March 2010
1390	21 March 2010 to 20 March 2011
1391	21 March 2011 to 20 March 2012
1392	21 March 2012 to 20 March 2013

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a result of over three decades of war, political upheaval, and insecurity, Afghan refugees represent the longest protracted caseload in the history of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In early 2002, UNHCR facilitated its largest-ever voluntary repatriation programme with the aim of encouraging Afghan refugees to return home. Since then, it is estimated that 5.7 million Afghan refugees representing one quarter of the entire population of Afghanistan have returned, of whom 4.6 million have done so through the voluntary repatriation programme. However, the rate of return has fallen considerably since 2008, and it is estimated that a further 3 million Afghans continue to live in exile in Pakistan and Iran.

Encouraging these remaining Afghan refugees to return home voluntarily involves numerous challenges. As the poorest country in the Region, in which an average of 36% of the population live below the poverty line, the lack of basic social services and livelihood opportunities, in addition to overall perceptions of insecurity, undoubtedly plays a role in dissuading Afghans from returning home. Furthermore, a recent survey revealed that 60% of returnees have encountered substantial difficulties upon returning to Afghanistan and are living in worse conditions than the local population. The presence of almost half a million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within Afghanistan undoubtedly adds a third-party dimension to any reintegration efforts.

In order to help overcome the challenges faced by returnees, UNHCR, in conjunction with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations (MoRR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), initiated the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programmes (VRRP) with the aim of improving standards of living and ensuring sustainable socio-economic reintegration, peaceful coexistence and development in 48 High Return Areas (HRAs) throughout Afghanistan. To this end, UNHCR appointed the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to conduct baseline and follow-up surveys and establish a monitoring system to:

- Identify and compare the status of local community members, returnees and communities residing in 22 high-return areas;
- Identify and compare the protection and assistance challenges of returnees and community members, including the differences of parity of returnees and local community members as related to access to services, income-generation/livelihood/wealth, and protection as well as household needs including shelter;
- Monitor and report on the specific project implementation in selected locations of interventions undertaken during 2012;
- In selected sites, monitor the impact of reintegration activities on returnees, community members, and communities;
- Identify the contributing factors of successful reintegration.

During the development of the sample framework, UNHCR requested that IDPs also be included in the study. Additionally, about five months into the study, it was decided to not conduct the follow-up survey in 2012. As a result, UNOPS conducted a baseline survey that included local community members, returnees, and IDPs and established monitoring activities. The survey included a total of 9,227 households across all eight regions of Afghanistan, including 3,540 local community households, 3,466 returnee households, and 2,221 IDP households. Households were surveyed by means of a household survey questionnaire and a series of focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Together, these survey tools covered a comprehensive assortment of socio-economic and welfare indicators ranging from shelter and sanitation and access to basic services, to employment, education, and security.

The initial comparative analyses indicate that local community households are in more stable living conditions than returnee and IDP households. Additionally, returnee households are in more stable



living conditions than IDP households.

Returnees are the primary beneficiaries of shelter programmes. There are three times more IDP households than local community households that benefited from shelter programmes.

It appears that all households live in dwellings that are too small for the number of people residing in the households. The majority of all households had no stagnant water near where they stayed and few, if any, garbage was present where they lived.

A small percentage of households from all three groups have access to land. Of those who do have access, the majority own the land. All three groups cultivate approximately the same amount of land. There were no significant differences among the three groups in the number of livestock they owned.

Local community households had significantly more income than their counterparts. The primary means to earn income for all three groups were salary/wage labour. There were more returnees in debt than their peers. IDP households had the least amount of debt and the remaining two groups had approximately the same amount of debt. Local community households had significantly more expenditures than returnee and IDP households. Returnee households had more expenditures than IDP households.

All three groups viewed their economic situation in the same manner; “sometimes” they were not able to satisfy the household food needs in 1390. They also indicated that they rarely felt fear for their personal safety. Additionally, all three groups were “moderately satisfied” with the security.

The descriptive summary of local community, returnee, and IDP households of the report demonstrates, that disparities, sometimes significant ones, among the three community groups do exist but depend greatly upon Region, HRA, and welfare indicators. In short, the survey revealed that different community groups fare better than others depending upon their location and the indicator measured. Although this renders problematic any attempts to determine which group is faring better overall, it does identify specific community groups in specific locations that may potentially benefit from targeted project interventions. A follow-up survey will be vital in order to assess the true impact of any interventions implemented as part of the VRRP upon disparities revealed by this baseline survey, as well as to determine whether or not returnees are reintegrating successfully within their communities of return or settlement.



2. KEY FINDINGS

2.1. Returnee Demographics

Of the 3,598 returnee households¹ included in the survey, 86.4% had returned from Pakistan, 13.5% had returned from Iran, and 0.1% had returned from other asylum-granting countries. Over half (52.7%) of households that had fled to Pakistan returned to HRAs in the Eastern Region. Similarly, over half (50.1%) of households that had fled to Iran returned to HRAs in the Western Region.

Approximately 30.0% of all returnees had fled Afghanistan due to security concerns/conflict. Legal difficulties in the country of asylum were cited as a reason for returning to Afghanistan by 38.1% of households that had fled to Iran and by 34.2% of households that had fled to Pakistan.

Nearly 70.0% of returnee household members from both Pakistan and Iran were residing in single family homes. However, households that returned from Iran (80.8%) were significantly more likely to have an electricity supply than those who have returned from Pakistan (64.1%).

Average household income for 1390² was USD 2,438 among households that returned from Pakistan and USD 1,860 among those who returned from Iran. Survey findings reveal that 37.8% of returnee households from Pakistan and 31.7% of those from Iran did not have sufficient food supply for their households in 1390.

Approximately half of returnees aged six years and over from both Pakistan and Iran reported to be literate. In the Region of two-fifths of returnees aged 6-24 years from both countries were attending school.

Returnee males from Iran (34.0%) were marginally more likely to be engaged in some form of paid work than their counterparts from Pakistan (30.8%). This was also the case among female returnees, with 2.3% from Iran and 1.4% from Pakistan engaged in some form of income-generating activity.

Three-quarters of all returnee households believe the security situation in their District to be “moderately secure”, and three-quarters are also “moderately satisfied” with policing in their area.

2.2. Shelter and Sanitation

Across all 22 HRAs surveyed, 70.2% of returnee households, 70.0% of local community households, and 65.2% of IDP households were residing in single family homes.

Overall, a significantly larger proportion of returnee households (22.6%) had been provided with a home by a UN shelter programme than IDPs (11.2%) and local community (2.1%) households. The largest proportions of beneficiaries of UN shelters were returnees in the Northern Region (69.5%), returnees in the Western Region (37.1%), IDPs in the Southern Region (23.5%), and local community households in the North Eastern Region (23.3%).

A traditional covered latrine was accessible to 76.3% of returnee households, 74.6% of local community households, and 73.3% of IDP households. However, 11.0% - 13.0% of households in all three community groups had no access to toilet facilities and utilized open fields and bushes for this purpose. The largest proportions of households with no toilet facilities were in HRAs surveyed in the Central Highlands, North Eastern, and Eastern Regions.

An electricity supply was accessible to 77.3% of returnee households, 72.9% of IDP households, and 66.5% of returnee households. However, survey findings reveal a number of Regional disparities among community groups. For example, in HRAs located in the Northern Region, 84.5% of local

¹ This number includes households that returned from another country and moved to, and remained at, the respective HRA or returned from another country and moved one or more times within Afghanistan prior to the move to their current location.

² In the Gregorian calendar, 1390 is from 21 March 2011 to 20 March 2012.



community households had access to electricity compared to 63.9% of IDP households and only 40.0% of returnee households. Similarly, among households surveyed in the Southern Region, a significantly larger proportion of local community (89.7%) and returnee (76.7%) households had an electricity supply than did IDP households (47.1%).

2.3. Maternal Care

Antenatal care had been received during the most recent pregnancy of 70.4% of local community members, 67.2% of returnees, and 54.9% of IDPs. However, only 9.1% of returnees in the Northern Region had received antenatal care during their most recent pregnancy.

A significantly larger proportion of IDPs females (60.0%) gave birth to their last child at home than did returnee (46.9%) and local community (41.3%) females who were more likely to give birth in a public hospital.

Local community parents (75.7%) were significantly more likely than returnee (64.7%) and IDPs (59.0%) parents to register the birth of their new-born with the civil authorities. The lowest registration rate by far was in Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region), where only 3.8% of returnee new-borns and none of those born to local community and IDPs families had been registered.

2.4. Economic Wellbeing

For 1390, the average household income for households in the 22 HRAs was USD 2,711 among local community households, USD 2,392 among returnee households, and USD 2,391 among IDP households. Overall, both returnee (72.6%) and IDPs (70.2%) households were more likely to be in debt than local community households (61.1%). The highest proportions of households in debt among all three community groups were in the Central Highlands and Central Regions, where approximately four-fifths of all households were in debt. The lowest proportions of households in debt were in HRAs located in the North Eastern and Northern Regions, although returnees were significantly more likely to be in debt than their local community and IDPs counterparts.

In 1390, proportionally more local community households (78.1%) were able to meet the food needs of the household than were returnee (65.4%) and IDPs (61.4%) households. The largest proportions of households were unable to meet the food needs of the household were in the Southern Region, where only 27.2% of local community households, 26.9% of returnee households, and 17.6% of IDP households had sufficient food. Similarly, in the Northern Region, only 25.9% of returnee households had sufficient food for the household in 1390 compared to 56.0% of both local community and IDP households.

Returnee households (20.1%) were significantly less likely to have access to agricultural land than both IDPs (28.6%) and local community (39.4%) households. Among households surveyed in the Northern Region, only 3.6% of returnee households had access to land compared to 29.2% of IDP households and 38.1% of local community households. Similarly, in the Western Region, 39.4% of local community households had access to land compared to only 5.7% of IDP households and 1.7% of returnee households.

Approximately half of all households suffered a water shock (reduction in quality and/or quantity) in 1390 and almost all households in all three community groups in the North Eastern Region endured this type of household shock. Some form of natural disaster negatively affected proportionally more IDP households (65.7%) than returnee (49.7%) and local community (42.5%) households, and almost all households in all three community groups in the Northern Region were affected by this time of shock. Almost all (95.0% approx.) households surveyed in the Eastern Region were negatively affected by financial shock.



In order to cope with these household shocks, 10.4% of IDP households, 5.9% of local community households, and 5.8% of returnee households worked on aid/relief programmes. The largest proportions of households to do so were in the Northern Region, where 47.8% of IDP households, 40.4% of local community households, and 21.6% of returnee households worked on such programmes. A further 6.6% of IDP households, 5.2% of local community households, and 5.1% of returnee households responded to household shocks by increasing child labour. Households most likely to do so were located in the Southern Region, where 13.6% of local community households, 9.2% of returnee households, and 5.9% of IDP households had increased child labour in order to cope with household shocks.

2.5. Labour

Across all 22 HRAs, 31.7% of IDPs males, 31.2% of returnee males, and 27.9% of local community males were engaged in some form of paid work. The lowest proportion of males earning daily wage or salaries was in HRAs surveyed in the Central Highlands Region, where 24.7% of returnees, 20.9% of IDPs, and 14.9% of local community males were in paid work.

Overall, 2.2% of IDPs females, 1.5% of returnee females, and 1.1% of local community females were engaged in some form of income-generating activity. The HRAs with the highest rates of females in work were Sashpol (Central Highlands Region) where 11.9% of returnee females were working, and Kochiabad (Central Region) where 10.1% of IDPs females and 8.0% of local community females were also engaged in some form of paid work.

2.6. Literacy and Schooling

Overall, 55.8% of local community males, 50.8% of returnee males, and 47.0% of IDPs males could read and write. The lowest proportions of literate males were in the Northern Region, where only 24.4% of returnee males, 20.0% of local community males and 17.5% of IDPs males could read and write.

As one might expect, literacy rates were considerably lower among females across all 22 HRAs surveyed, with only 23.6% of local community females, 23.5% of IDPs females, and 22.1% of returnee females reporting able to read and write. The highest literacy rates among females were revealed by the survey to be in the Central Highlands Region, where 50.9% of returnee females, 42.2% of local community females, and 38.2% of IDPs females were able to read and write. In contrast, in the Southern Region, only 7.1% of returnee females and 7.0% of local community females were literate.

Among males aged 6-24 years, 58.9% of local community members, 53.1% of returnees, and 49.9% of IDPs were attending school. The highest proportions of males enrolled in school were in HRAs surveyed in the Central Highlands Region (68.0%-78.0%), while the lowest rates were in the Northern Region (24.0%-30.0%).

Among females aged 6-24 years, 32.2% of local community members, 31.7% of IDPs, and 28.0% of returnees were enrolled in school. The highest rates of school attendance were among those in the Central Highlands Region, where half or more in this age group were enrolled in school. The lowest rates of school attendance were in the Southern Region, where only 9.9% of returnees and 6.6% of local community females were attending school. Among both males and females who were not attending school, roughly four-fifths were not either for family reasons or for personal reasons.

2.7. Safety and Security

Across all 22 HRAs, 80.1% of local community households, 77.7% of returnee households, and 69.5%



of IDP households believed their area to be “moderately secure.” Those least likely to believe their area was secure were in Kurji (Western Region), where 88.9% of IDP households and 85.3% of returnee households considered the security situation in their District to be either “moderately insecure” or “very insecure.”

A significant majority of local community (78.9%), returnee (75.5%), and IDPs (70.4%) households were “moderately satisfied” with the role of the police in serving and protecting the people. The largest proportions of households “not satisfied” with the police were in the North Eastern and Southern Regions.

More or less in half of all households “rarely” fear for their personal safety and security or that of their families, and over one-fifth “sometimes” do. Returnee and IDP households in Kurji (Western Region) were considerably more likely than those in any other HRA to both “often” and “mostly” fear for their safety.

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3. INTRODUCTION

3.1. Background

Decades of war in Afghanistan have led this country to pose one of the most tenuous and protracted refugee caseload for agencies like United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Since 2002, some 5.7 million Afghans have returned home, ending years of living in exile. This mass return has led UNHCR to facilitate vast repatriation programmes for Afghan refugees. Figures are indicative; returnees represent a quarter of the total Afghanistan population (Geneva 2012). This refugee caseload poses two key problems to the development context of Afghanistan and its neighbours.

First, there are many reasons for people to decide not to repatriate voluntarily. Afghanistan is a poor country. It remains the poorest country in the Region, ranking 181 out of 182 on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index.³ An average of 36% of the population lives below the poverty line; inflation is around 9%; and little progress has been made to facilitate the private sector development and investment needed to create employment (Geneva 2012). Additionally, there are limited livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan, especially in rural areas.

Many Afghans have no homes or land to return to. While assistance is available from the government for eligible landless Afghans, many potential returnees would require legal assistance to clarify complex land titles that were approved during the Soviet Union's occupation and Afghanistan's period of civil warfare. Additionally, the precarious and, in some areas, deteriorating security environment does not encourage sustainable repatriation (Koepke, 2011). Moreover, the lack of voluntary repatriation poses problems to Afghanistan's neighbours-Iran and Pakistan. Unwilling to return to Afghanistan, refugees continue to reside in Pakistan and Iran and add burden to these countries' economies. This burden is reflective in the worsening policies and attitudes against Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan.

Iran hosts close to 2.5 million registered and unregistered Afghan refugees (Bhatnagar, 2012) Iran followed an 'open door' policy towards refugees throughout the period of Soviet occupation in the 1980s. Ayatollah Khomeini wanted Iran to be seen as a champion of oppressed Muslims and to spread the message of Islam. As a result, the Islamic Republic of Iran considered it a 'religious duty' to protect the Afghans. They were granted the status of mohajerin or 'involuntary religious migrant' and were entitled to a number of advantages and privileges. However, there has been a shift over the years in this open door policy.

Following the death of Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's strategic outlook began to be guided more by pragmatism and ground realities than ideology. It is this pragmatism that transformed its perception of Afghan refugees from 'religious migrants' to 'immigrants'; from deserving co-religionists to a social and economic burden. Clearly, the economic situation in Iran has been a stimulus for the government's change from its formerly liberal attitude towards the Afghan refugees to that of pragmatism. Based on the UNHCR Global Report for 2011, the deteriorating economic environment presented difficulties in sustaining a large refugee population in Iran (UNHCR, 2011). The task of maintaining such a large refugee population problem poses a severe strain on national resources; it is estimated to cost US\$ 2 billion a year.

The situation is similar in Pakistan. The majority of Afghans arrived 1979 and 1989, with other significant influxes in 1985, 1995 and 1996. As of May 2011, there were 2 million registered refugees, including some 300,000 persons whose registration needed to be validated. There are, in addition, approximately one million unregistered Afghans in Pakistan.

The Pakistan government's current policy emphasizes the need for the resettlement of Afghan refugees in other countries and for international organizations to explore opportunities for some of

³See <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/>



the vulnerable groups to resettle in other countries that can offer them protection. As a demonstration of shared responsibility and in the spirit of solidarity, Pakistan urges developed countries to accept increased numbers of Afghan refugees for resettlement.

A solution to the protracted stay of Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan is identifying incentives for refugees to repatriate voluntarily to and to remain in Afghanistan. To resolve the complex and difficult situation, UNHCR and the governments of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan worked together to develop a Solutions Strategy.

3.2. Solutions Strategy

The Solutions Strategy was developed in 2011. It is a multi-year strategy that “acknowledges the realities on the ground and attempts to link multi-lateral efforts towards solutions for refugees.” The Strategy was endorsed during the *International Conference on the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries*. The conference was held on 12 May 2012.

The Solutions Strategy stressed the need for burden sharing of the refugee problem among relevant stakeholders, reduced economic stress on Pakistan and Iran, and creation of sustainable reintegration opportunities in Afghanistan as a parallel solution to support voluntary repatriation.

The key implementation mechanism for the Solutions Strategy is to merge humanitarian assistance and community-driven development programmes on the ground. The Strategy asserts that community-driven development work that provides livelihood opportunities and a safety net for Afghan returnees is a key component that must be integrated into humanitarian assistance work. The Solutions Strategy offers a platform for collaboration and coordination among humanitarian actors and development partners to achieve the following objectives:

- Create conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation through community-based investments in areas of high return.
- Build Afghan refugee capital based on livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan in order to facilitate return.
- Preserve asylum space in host countries alternative temporary stay arrangements for the residual caseload and facilitate resettlement in third countries.

As per its commitment to the Solutions Strategy, UNHCR, in collaboration with Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA), developed the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme (VRRP) with the goal of providing support to the sustainable reintegration of returning Afghans residing in selected High Return Areas (HRAs).

3.3. Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme

The VRRP is based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is linked to Afghanistan’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), utilizing the pillars, principles and benchmarks of the Afghanistan compact as a foundation. Additionally, it is guided by the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) sector strategy for refugees, returnees and IDPs (Pillar VII – Social Protection). Specifically, the programme contributes to the *reintegration* component of the ANDS sector strategy. The project’s strategic linkages to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and to the respective Country Programmes of the partner agencies, are in turn aligned with the ANDS, therefore constituting a single and harmonized strategic reference framework. Additionally, the VRRP is linked to the National Priority Programmes (NPPs) through deliverables and outcomes being streamlined within 13 relevant of the 23 NPPs. These 13 NPPs include the



following:

- **Agriculture and Rural Development Cluster:** National Water and Natural Resource Development; National Comprehensive Agriculture Production; and National Rural Access Programme; and 4) Strengthening of Local Institutions.
- **Infrastructure Development Cluster:** Urban Planning Technical Assistance Facility.
- **Human Resource Development Cluster:** Facilitation of Sustainable decent work through skills development and Market Friendly labour Regulation; Education for All; Expanding Opportunities for Higher Education; Capacity Development to Accelerate National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) Implementation; and Human Resources for Health.
- **Governance Cluster:** National Programme for Law and Justice for All; and Programme for Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities.
- **Security Cluster:** Afghanistan Peace and Reconciliation Programme.

The *programmatic outcome* is to improve standards of living and livelihoods for both returnees and their communities in 48 areas of high return thereby ensuring sustainable socio-economic reintegration, peaceful coexistence, and long-term development.

3.4. Evaluation and Monitoring Project

To determine whether, and to what extent, the expected outcomes of the VRRP occur and whether these outcomes can be attributed to the VRRP activities, UNHCR contracted with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in April 2012 to conduct baseline and follow-up surveys and establish a monitoring system. The *rationale* for the project was the following:

UNHCR seeks to ensure that sufficient and rigorous data is collected before, during and after the reintegration activities are implemented, thereby generating the required data set and intelligent information to assess impact of the reintegration interventions for the community and returnees. The UNHCR will act on the data and tailor specific interventions required... (Exchange of Letters 2012, p.1).

The *initial objectives* of the project included the following:

- Identify and compare the status of local community members, returnees, and communities residing in 22 high-return areas;
- Identify and compare the protection and assistance challenges of returnees and local community members, including the differences of parity of returnees and local community members as related to access to services, income-generation/livelihood/wealth, and protection as well as household needs including shelter;
- Monitor and report on the specific project implementation in selected locations of interventions undertaken during 2012;
- In selected sites, monitor the impact of reintegration activities on returnees, community members, and communities;
- Identify the contributing factors of successful reintegration.

During the development of the sample framework, UNHCR requested that IDPs also be included in the study. Additionally, about five months into the study, it was decided to not conduct the follow-up survey in 2012. As a result, UNOPS conducted a baseline survey that included local community members, returnees, and IDPs and established monitoring activities.



The final *scope of work* was modified to include IDPs and drop the follow-up survey for 2012. The final activities included the following:

1. Collect baseline data from household (HH) surveys, key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs).
2. Monitor UNHCR reintegration interventions.
3. Verify the infrastructure of each HRA. The information was incorporated into this report through maps and into the community site profiles.
4. Conduct water quality analysis of a representative sample of public wells located in the HRAs.

3.5. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present the results associated with all activities conducted by UNOPS. The key findings from the report advise UNHCR of any disparities that exist among local community members, returnees, and IDPs, as well as where returnees and IDPs have reintegrated successfully into their communities of return.

3.6. Indicators

The evaluation was framed within the context of three of the four main components of the programme: 1) access to basic services, 2) economic reintegration, livelihoods, and local economic development, and 3) social reintegration protection. UNHCR identified outcomes and outputs for each component and developed indicators. UNHCR indicators are summarized in Annex A.

The Reader should note that these indicators were developed after the arrival of the returnees and IDPs to the HRAs. As a result, they study cannot measure the impact that resulted from the arrival of the returnees. The intent of the study was not to measure the impact that resulted from the arrival of the returnees. The intent of the study was to measure the impact that the interventions had on the status of the three groups.

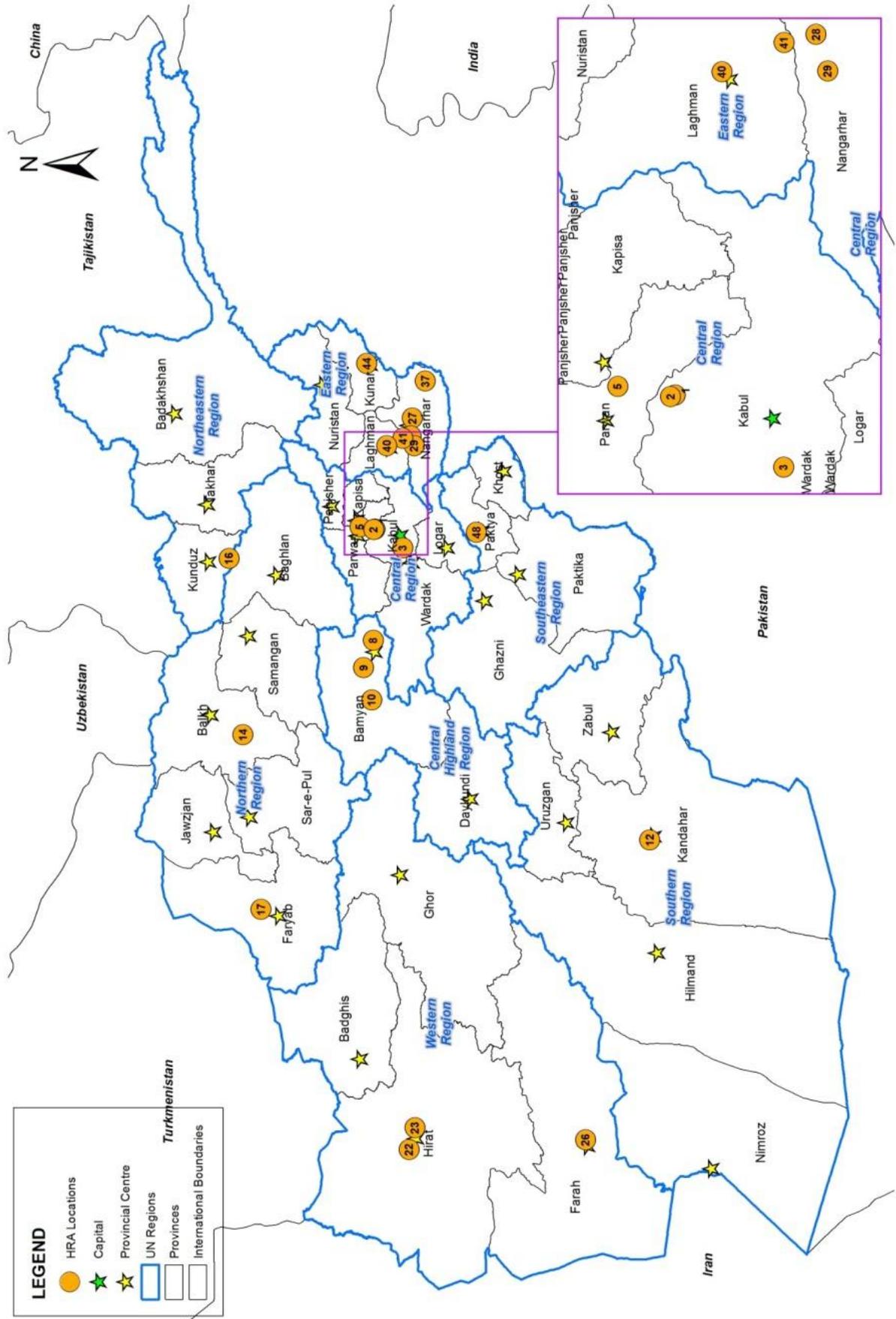


Figure 1: Map of 22 High Return Areas (HRAs)



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4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. High Return Areas

The MoRR and UNHCR selected 48 sites throughout the country. Community leaders and elders, *Shura* members, and government officials were consulted in order to obtain local endorsement and ownership of the proposed project and locations of the HRAs. The MoRR and UNHCR formed a Joint Prioritization Committee to draw up criteria for prioritizing phased approach to implementation. The primary criteria included the following:

- Secure and accessible sites for UN/UNHCR and other partners.
- Returnees of significant proportion in the location.
- Feasibility of development of the site and the provision of social services and livelihood prospects and sustainability.
- Easily available resources
- Cost-effective and realistic proposed interventions

The Committee selected 22 HRAs which are included in this study. Of these 22 HRAs, 18 were identified as priority 'A' for immediate interventions and four HRAs were designated priority 'B'. The selected HRAs are located across six regions, 13 provinces and 17 districts (See Table 1).

Region	Province	District	HRA Name	HRA Code
Central Highlands	Bamyan	Bamyan	Sashpol	HRA 08
	Bamyan	Bamyan	Aqarbat	HRA 09
	Bamyan	Bamyan	Kaparak	HRA 10
Central	Kabul	Qarabagh	Barikab	HRA 01
	Kabul	Qarabagh	Alice Ghan	HRA 02
	Kabul	Kabul	Kochiabad	HRA 03
	Parwan	Bagram	Khanjar Khail	HRA 05
Eastern	Nangarhar	Behsud	Saracha	HRA 27
		Surkhrod	Sheikh Mesri New Township (SMNT)	HRA 28
		Surkhrod	Fateh Abad	HRA 29
		Muhman Dara	Gardi Ghaous	HRA 37
	Laghman	Mehtarlam	Chilmati	HRA 40
		Qarghayi	Kas Aziz Khan	HRA 41
	Kunar	Asadabad	Kerala	HRA 44
North Eastern	Kunduz	Aliabad	Qizil Sai	HRA 16
Northern	Balkh	Sholgareh	Mohjer Qeshlaq	HRA 14
	Faryab	Khwaja Sabzposh	Baymoghy	HRA 17
South Eastern	Paktya	Gardez	Tera Bagh	HRA 48
Southern	Kandahar	Arghandab	Baba Wali Sahib	HRA 12
Western	Hirat	Injil	Shogofan	HRA 22
		Injil	Kahdistan	HRA 23
	Farah	Farah	Kurji (LAS)	HRA 26

**Table 1: Geographic Location of High Return Areas
District, Province, and Region**



4.2. Participants

The initial objective of the study was to compare returnee households with local community households residing at the 22 selected HRAs. However, during development of the sample framework, UNHCR requested that IDPs also be included in the study. Representative samples of the three groups were subsequently selected. There were 9,227 households that participated in the survey.

4.3. Sampling Unit

Household was the primary sampling unit. The definition of 'household' established by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) was employed. UNSD classifies households as being either one-person households or multi-person households. A *multi-person household* is one in which two or more persons dwell together and make common provision for food and/or other essentials for living and may pool incomes toward a common budget to a greater or lesser extent. A multi-person household may encompass related or unrelated persons or a combination of persons both related and unrelated. A family is located within the household whose members are related, to a specified degree, through blood, adoption or marriage.

The reader should note that 'household' and 'family' are different concepts that cannot be used interchangeably. The distinction between the household and the family is that a household may consist of only one person but a family must contain at least two members.

4.4. Sampling Frame

To identify the total number of households in the 22 HRAs, several issues were addressed. *First*, despite the fact that several UNHCR agencies report the number of individuals and families residing in the selected sites, no information is collected regarding number of households. *Second*, individuals typically dwell in multi-person households that include two or more families. *Third*, the only indication of household locations at the HRAs is the physical location of a compound. *Fourth*, there may be one or more households residing in one compound.

Since UNHCR Kabul and its sub-offices collect data solely on the number of individuals and families, local *Shura* members and community leaders were requested to identify the villages that benefited from UNHCR interventions (See Annex B) and to provide the approximate number of local community, returnee and IDP households at each respective HRA.

The total number of households per HRA was subdivided into strata (local community members, returnees and IDPs) with separate samples drawn from each stratum. Sample size for each stratum was calculated by employing a confidence level of 95% and a confidence interval (margin of error⁴) of 5.⁵

Following completion of the household survey over a period of approximately two weeks, Surveyors were able to identify the most accurate information relating to the number of households at each HRA.⁶ As a result, a total of 30,987 households were reported to be living at the HRAs. The total number of households per HRA was subdivided into strata with separate samples drawn from each stratum. Sample size for each stratum was calculated by employing a confidence level of 95% and a

⁴ The Margin of Error is the maximum expected difference between the true population parameter and a sample estimate of that parameter. To be meaningful, the margin of error should be qualified by a probability statement (often expressed in the form of a confidence level). See http://stattrek.com/statistics/dictionary.aspx?definition=margin_of_error

⁵ See www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm

⁶ Information obtained from community members was frequently incorrect for various reasons. For example, numbers were inflated to obtain more assistance for the community. Additionally, there were HRAs that were not designated for IDPs. However, many returnees rented their homes to IDPs and moved to another location (e.g., Tera Bagh)



confidence interval of 5.

Because the sample size was calculated for each strata for each HRA, the sample size increased from 4,685 to 9,340 (See Annex C). However, the final sample size (i.e. total household sample size) was 9,227. The sample size for each HRA by type of household is summarised in Table 2. The initial intent of the study was to conduct the baseline and follow-up surveys with the same 9,227 households. As stated earlier, the follow-up survey was not conducted.

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Region and High Return Area	Type of Household			Total
	LC	RET	IDPs	
1. Central Region				
Barikab	0	80	62	142
Alice Ghan	0	35	69	104
Kochiabad	83	202	205	490
Khanjar Khail	66	177	20	263
Total: Region 1	149	494	356	999
2. Central Highlands Region				
Sashpol	3	70	206	279
Aqarbat	13	53	175	241
Kaparak	64	52	28	144
Total: Region 2	80	175	409	664
3. Eastern Region				
Saracha	454	225	96	775
SMNT	0	340	103	443
Fateh Abad	293	187	32	512
Gardi Ghaous	448	194	40	682
Chilmati	477	154	68	699
Kas Aziz Khan	335	284	59	678
Kerala	451	256	54	761
Total: Region 3	2,458	1,640	452	4,550
4. North Eastern Region				
Qizil Sai	30	104	1	135
Total: Region 4	30	104	1	135
5. Northern Region				
Mohjer Qeshlaq	82	193	31	306
Baymoghly	196	27	288	511
Total: Region 5	278	220	319	817
6. South Eastern Region				
Tera Bagh	158	147	138	443
Total: Region 6	158	147	138	443
7. Southern				
Baba Wali Sahib	136	279	17	432
Total: Region 7	136	279	17	432
8. Western				
Shogofan	2	180	250	432
Kahdistan	249	132	216	597
Kurji (LAS)	0	95	63	158
Total: Region 8	251	407	529	1,187
OVERALL TOTAL	3,540	3,466⁷	2,221	9,227

Table 2: Actual Number of Households interviewed by Type of Household

⁷ Returnee households include only those who left the country, moved to the HRA, and remained there.

4.5. Incidence of households refused to participate.

Only 10 of the 22 HRAs had households that refused to participate in the survey. There were 65 refusals. Table 3 summarizes the reasons for refusal. The high number of people not at home in Aqarbat and Saracha was due, in part, to how many households were at their grazing fields at the time of the survey. In some instances, households refused to participate because people did not trust the development work done so far in Afghanistan. They believed that the survey would not bring positive development engagement and therefore it was pointless to share information.

High Return Area	Type of Reason					TOTAL
	Right to Refuse	No Male at Home	No One at Home	Privacy	Other	
Alice Ghan	1	0	1	0	0	2
Aqarbat	0	3	19	0	0	22
Barikab	1	1	0	0	0	2
Kerala	0	0	0	0	4	4
Khanjar Khail	1	0	0	0	1	2
Koprook	0	1	7	0	0	8
Saracha	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sashpol	4	4	11	1	1	21
SMNT	2	0	0	0	0	2
Shogofan	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	10	9	38	2	6	65

Table 3: Reasons for Refusals by High Return Area

4.6. Instruments

4.6.1. Key Informant Interview (KII) Questionnaire

The KII questionnaire encompassed key community leaders including both government and non-government leaders (See Annex D). The purpose of the KII was to obtain information relating to access, education, health, social programmes, community projects, governance and security.

4.6.2. Household Survey

UNHCR had developed performance indicators prior to the contract and the survey was developed based on these indicators. The purpose of the survey was to gather information on (a) the number, type and characteristics of the people who lived in the households; (b) housing and sanitation; (c) agriculture and livestock; (d) labour and livelihoods; (e) income, expenditure and household assets; (f) migration patterns; (g) household shocks and coping strategies; (h) education; (i) maternal and child health; (j) general living conditions; and (k) experiences in the community (See Annex E). All local community members, returnees, and IDPs participated in the survey.

4.6.3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Questionnaire

The FGD questionnaire focussed on a wide array of community sub-groups including children, youth, adults and the elderly, inclusive of both genders. The FGDs obtained information relating to governance, livelihoods, justice and rule of law, and gender issues (See Annex F).

4.6.4. Monitoring of Reintegration Intervention Form

The purpose of the form was to obtain basic information about the UNHCR interventions that were implemented in 12 of the 22 HRAs (See Annex G). The monitoring of the reintegration intervention forms included several sections.

Section One provided general, descriptive background information of the HRA and a list of the planned outputs. *Section Two* summarized information gathered from the UNHCR sub-office staff to identify the implementing partner's name and contact information, the start and end date of the intervention, the status of the intervention, the benefits of the intervention, and the level of community contribution. *Section Three* collected the same information as in Section Two, but from the implementing partner.

Section Three summarized information gathered at the site visit. This information included the level of project completion and, a rating of the quality of the work (i.e. poor, fair, good, very good, and excellent).

Section Four summarized information gathered from the beneficiaries. Information included the level of satisfaction with the project and the level of satisfaction with the quality of the work (i.e. poor, fair, good, very good, and excellent). Moreover, beneficiaries were asked how the community and their families benefited from the intervention.

4.6.5. Verification of Infrastructure Form

The purpose of the form was to verify the type of infrastructure that was identified in the KIIs (See Annex H). The form listed all major infrastructure mentioned in the KIIs and a place for the monitors to indicate if each was present, the name of the structure, and the GPS coordinates. Monitors took pictures of each structure and attached it to the form.

4.7. Procedures

4.7.1. Research Design

Initially, the project was to conduct baseline and follow-up surveys to compare the status of local community members, returnees, and IDPs residing in 22 high-return areas. Therefore, the decision was taken to randomly select households and to employ a pre-test/post-test comparison group design due to it being the strongest general-purpose quasi-experimental design that, with a suitably-selected comparison group, provides reliable estimates regarding project impact. Additionally, the design is known for controlling all potential sources of internal invalidity.⁸ The experimental group was households located in the ten HRAs that did not receive interventions. The comparison group was households located in the 12 HRAs.

While collecting the baseline data, it was decided not to conduct the follow-up survey in 2012. The decision was made *five and a half months* after the project started; and half way through baseline data collection. As a result, comparisons among the three groups were conducted with only the baseline data.

In this case, the *experimental groups* are the returnees and IDPs and the *comparison group* is local community members. *Local community members* are those households that have lived continuously in or near the HRA. *Returnees* are those households that returned from another country and moved to, and remained at, the respective HRA. *IDPs* are those who were forced to flee from their homes

⁸ D.T. Campbell & J.C. Stanley (1963). *Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
T.D. Cook & D. T. Campbell (1979). *Quasi-Experimentation: Design and Analysis Issues for Field Settings*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.



and to relocate to their current location. UNHCR requested also to include in the IDPs group those households that returned from another country and moved one or more times *within Afghanistan* prior to the move to their current locations. The comparisons among the three groups will determine if their status are different from one another at baseline.

4.7.2. Survey Development

A design workshop was hosted by UNHCR and held in order to provide government agencies and other organizations (e.g. Afghanistan Central Statistics Office (CSO)) an opportunity to review and to provide feedback on the content, design and methodology of the household survey. The feedback received was subsequently incorporated into a revised survey for pilot testing. The workshop was well-attended and included a diverse group of monitoring and evaluation and research experts including members of UNHCR Headquarters as well as representatives of UNHCR sub-offices (Gardez, Hirat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, and Mazar-e-Sharif), UNHCR Pakistan and staff of various other UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs. Based on feedback received, UNOPS revised the survey to employ CSO standards, to create a more user-friendly survey, to employ more concise and appropriate language, to streamline the format and to modify questions to incorporate a greater degree of cultural sensitivity. Upon completion, the revised survey was submitted to UNHCR Kabul for final approval.

4.7.3. Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted to field-test the household survey and the FGD and KII questionnaires. The Kochiabad HRA was selected to be the pilot study site and a total of 100 households participated in the study. The purpose of the study was to test logistics and to gather information prior to the main study in order to reveal any potential deficiencies in design as well as to effect any necessary improvements to its quality, efficiency and procedures. Both the information obtained and feedback received was incorporated into revisions made to the survey and questionnaires prior to being submitted to UNHCR for final approval. The data was not incorporated into the baseline database.

4.7.4. Surveyors

The Organization for Sustainable Development and Research (OSDR), an Afghan non-governmental, non-political and non-profit organization with over 25 years' experience in research and monitoring and evaluation, was contracted for data collection. This implementing partner was responsible for recruiting, training and supervising survey teams for this study.

A team of three individuals was assigned to each of the 22 HRAs with each team comprising two Surveyors and one Field Supervisor. The Field Supervisor was responsible for coordinating all field activities and for reviewing completed interviews at the end of each day.

The study therefore included a total of 66 Surveyors—44 males and 22 females—within 22 teams. Each team of Surveyors was recruited from the province within which the site was located and, when possible, from within the district. On one occasion the surveyor was discovered not to be conversant in the language most comfortably used by the respondent. Upon being informed of this, the implementing partner took steps to ensure that remaining interviews were conducted in the respondent's mother tongue.

All team members underwent five days of training, and each day of training involved approximately five hours of face-to-face training. Surveyors received instruction regarding the purpose, methodology and content of the household survey, the key informant interview questionnaire and the focus group discussion questionnaire. Role-playing was a key component of the training with the



aim of providing an opportunity for the trainees to practise interviewing techniques as well as for the trainers to provide instruction on how to clarify questions and responses and to develop alternative approaches to questions if required.

4.7.5. Procedure

4.7.5.1. Key Informant Interviews (KII)

KIIs were conducted prior to the implementation of the household survey. Surveyors interviewed community leaders in order to obtain permission to conduct the household survey, identify the target populations (returnees, IDPs, and community members), obtain information about the infrastructure of the HRA, and obtain information about issues related to access, education, health, social programmes, community projects, governance, and security.

4.7.5.2. Household Survey

Prior to initiating interviews, each surveyor obtained informed consent from the respective respondent. Since a pre-existing list of the total population was not available, information regarding the geographic location of each household was obtained from community leaders at each HRA.

Surveyors proceeded to plot routes by selecting a starting point within each location and opting to turn left, to turn right, or to continue straight ahead when confronted by an intersection or juncture. The Surveyors interviewed every fourth compound encountered along each arbitrary route. If more than one household resided within a compound, the surveyor interviewed the household type required by the survey. In multi-household compounds characterized by the same household, the surveyor randomly selected one household to interview.

Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for each household were recorded by Surveyors and entered onto a map displaying the location of all compounds at each HRA. Compounds selected to participate in the survey were subsequently highlighted on the map, which researchers were able to review in order to determine whether the Surveyors had genuinely visited the households. If the compound was vacant, Surveyors were to note the geographic location of the compound and select the next compound that met the selection criteria.

4.7.5.3. Quality Control and Quality Assurance

Information was collected on paper survey forms. At the end of each day, field supervisors checked the data for any inconsistencies and/or missing values. If any problems in relation to the data arose, Field Supervisors immediately scheduled return visits to the household in question in order to correct any errors or to collect any missing data. Field Supervisors subsequently forwarded completed surveys forms to the Regional Supervisors

Regional Supervisors were responsible for checking the data for any inconsistencies and/or missing values and immediately scheduling return visits to the field when deemed necessary. The data was cleaned and final quality assurances, such as checks for missing data, range and consistency errors, and controls, were applied. Completed surveys were forwarded to the Kabul office where the data was entered into the database.

Periodic site visits were conducted by the implementing partner's senior management staff and by the Project Manager from UNOPS. The purpose of the site visits was to ensure that the interview process was being conducted in an appropriate manner and to verify that Surveyors were genuinely at the HRAs and were conducting the interviews.

The implementing partner submitted weekly status reports in order to update UNOPS of the progress of data collection. These reports enabled UNOPS to determine whether the number of



surveys reported to have been completed was a reasonable number to expect given the number of Surveyors at each site.

4.7.5.4. Focus Group Discussions

FGDs were conducted prior to the implementation of the household survey. The FGD participants covered a wide array of community sub-groups including children, youth, adults, and the elderly, inclusive of both genders. The FGD obtained information relating to governance, livelihoods, justice and rule of law, and gender issues. The number of participants in the focus groups ranged from 5 to 8, with an average number of 6 individuals. As shown in Table 4, 106 focus groups were conducted. Of this total number, 60.4% included only male participants and 39.6% included only female participants. The majority of participant (63.1%), the majority was returnees.

High Return Areas	Number of Focus Groups by Sex			Number of Participants by Type of Household			
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Community	Returnee	IDPs	TOTAL
Barikab	1	2	3	0	19	0	19
Aliceghan	1	0	1	0	4	0	4
Kochi Abad	4	4	8	14	36	0	50
Khanjar Khail	2	4	6	21	20	0	41
Sashpol	3	2	5	0	31	0	31
Aqarbat	3	2	5	0	29	0	29
Koprook	2	1	3	6	12	0	18
Baba Wali	3	2	5	5	20	0	25
Mohjer Qeshlaq	3	3	6	5	27	0	32
Qizil Sai	2	2	4	10	10	0	20
Baymoghly	3	3	6	6	28	0	34
Shogofan	2	2	4	6	20	0	26
Kahdistan	5	3	8	33	18	0	51
Kurji	1	1	2	0	11	0	11
Saracha	4	2	6	10	22	0	32
SMNT	2	1	3	0	16	0	16
Fateh Abad	3	2	5	22	5	0	27
Gardi Ghaous	2	2	4	11	11	0	22
Chilmati	4	2	6	17	19	0	36
Kas Aziz Khan	4	2	6	22	10	0	32
Kerala	3	1	4	10	10	0	20
Tera Bagh	4	2	6	20	13	6	39
TOTAL	61	45	106	218	391	6	615

Table 4: Total Number of Focus Groups Conducted and Total Number of Participants by High Return Area

4.7.5.5. Monitoring

Monitoring activities occurred after the household survey was completed. For the 22 HRAs, Surveyors verified the infrastructure of each HRA. Using a paper form, types of infrastructure were listed. Surveyors indicated if the structure was present and the GPS coordinates of the structure (See Annex K). Additionally, they took pictures of the structures to verify their findings.

Surveyors monitored interventions that were being implemented at 12 HRAs. Initially, surveyors



collected information from each UNHCR sub-office on the status of all interventions that were being implemented. Additionally, the requested introductions from the sub-office staff to all relevant implementing partners. After the initial meetings, Surveyors met with each implementing partner to obtain information on the status of the project.

A field site visit occurred to verify the information obtained from the sub-offices and implementing partners. After the site visit was completed, Surveyors interviewed beneficiaries and community leaders about their level of satisfaction with the project and the quality of the work.

4.8. Data Analysis

Microsoft Excel and IBM Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) were employed for data analysis. Microsoft Excel was employed to obtain descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics cover the basic features of the data. In other words, descriptive statistics simply describe what is or what the data show. They provide summaries about the sample. Together with simple graphics analysis, they formed the basis of the data analysis. For example, the community profiles are made up of descriptive statistics (See Annex K).

The community profiles summarized information about all 22 HRAs as one group, for each Region, and for each HRA. The information is depicted in graphs, tables, and maps. The profiles report on the following areas: (1) demographic and social characteristics, (2) migration, (3) housing status, (4) water, electricity, fuel, and sanitation, (5) labour and livelihoods, (6) household income, debt, assets, and expenditures, (7) agriculture and livestock, (8) access to services, (9) education, (10) health, (11) household shocks and coping strategies, (12) vulnerable groups, (13) child labour, (14) safety and security, and (15) FGD results.

The SPSS was employed to try to reach conclusions that extend beyond the immediate data. In other words, SPSS was used to determine if there was a difference between local community, returnee, and IDP households on the performance indicators (e.g., difference in income, type of livelihood, access to services) and if the difference was significant.⁹ To determine if there were differences among the three household types, a series of statistical tests were employed.

Initially, normality tests were used to determine if the data were normally distributed. Since the data did not fit a normal distribution, nonparametric statistics were employed. The Pearson's Chi-Squared Test (statistical symbol for Chi-Squared Test is χ^2) was employed to examine the categorical data (e.g., sex, age group, educational level). One-Way of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) (statistical symbol for ANOVA is F) was employed to examine non-categorical data (e.g., income in thousands of dollars, age in years). The Scheffe multiple contrast procedure was applied after the ANOVA (statistical symbol for Scheffe Test is F_s).

4.9. Security Issues

Although the positive working relationship that the Surveyors had with local community leaders enabled them to avoid incidents with insurgents and the criminal element, there were several security incidents during the implementation of the household survey. In one incident, a surveyor was robbed. In another incident, a fight broke out in front of a home owned by a Taliban member, while one of the Surveyors was attempting to identify the next household to interview.

At Kerala (Kunar Province), security initially was good but it degraded over time. In fact, a number of security incidents that occurred within two km of the provincial centre. At Baymoghly (Faryab

⁹ The word significant does not mean important or meaningful, as it does in everyday language. In the case of this study, it means that there was less than 1% probability that a difference occurred by chance. Finding that a difference between the groups is statistically significant does not imply the difference is meaningful. Readers must rely on their substantive understanding of the survey topic to decide whether a statistically significant difference is important.



Province), armed people who were not Taliban were kidnapping people from NGOs for money. Elders had Surveyors stay with them at night and had them leave the next day by a different route. Community members of Kurji (Farah Province) warned the interviewers that travelling to the site was dangerous. Consequently, interviewers changed the times that they went to the site and changed the vehicle on an on-going basis.

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5. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Household members. As illustrated in Table 5, a total of 80,156 individuals were covered by the survey with marginally more males than females across all HRAs.

Region and High Return Area	Local Community		Returnees		IDPs		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1. Central									
Barikab	0	0	323	281	257	226	580	507	1,087
Alice Ghan	0	0	139	110	311	245	450	355	805
Kochiabad	367	301	841	727	892	742	2100	1770	3,870
Khanjar Khail	294	251	753	653	97	491	1,144	995	2,139
Total: Region 1	661	552	2,056	1,771	1,557	1,704	4,274	3,627	7,901
2. Central Highlands									
Sashpol	14	12	300	243	831	758	1145	1013	2,158
Aqarbat	69	54	165	163	574	521	808	738	1,546
Kaparak	222	218	178	142	116	80	516	440	956
Total: Region 2	305	284	643	548	1,521	1,359	2,469	2,191	4,660
3. Eastern									
Saracha	2,453	2,297	1,181	1,066	452	432	4,086	3,795	7,881
SMNT	0	0	1,591	1,431	477	475	2,038	1,906	3,944
Fateh Abad	1,526	1,418	838	843	130	128	2,494	2,389	4,883
Gardi Ghaus	2,428	2,334	953	933	178	177	3,559	3,444	7,003
Chilmati	2,170	2,041	718	678	304	274	3,192	2,993	6,185
Kas Aziz Khan	1,620	1,487	1,382	1,308	266	265	3,268	3,060	6,328
Kerala	2,195	2,126	1,222	1,169	266	242	3,683	3,537	7,220
Total: Region 3	12,392	11,703	7,885	7,428	2,073	1,993	22,320		43,444
4. North Eastern									
Qizil Sai	139	129	483	486	4	5	626	620	1,246
Total: Region 4	139	129	483	486	4	5	626	620	1,246
5. Northern									
Mohjer Qeshlaq	277	278	671	630	122	115	1,070	1,023	2,093
Baymoghly	702	638	93	76	1,013	924	1,808	1,638	3,466
Total: Region 5	979	916	764	706	1,135	1,039	2,878	2,661	5,539
6. South Eastern									
Tera Bagh	164	951	842	832	866	791	2,772	2,574	5,346
Total: Region 6	164	951	842	832	866	791	2,772	2,574	5,346

Table 5: Total number of household members by Gender, Type of Household, Region and HRA



Region and High Return Area	Local Community		Returnees		IDPs		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
7. Southern									
Baba Wali Sahib	647	593	1,172	1,072	81	63	1,900	1,728	3,628
Region 7 Total	647	593	1,172	1,072	81	63	1,900	1,728	3,628
8. Western									
Shogofan	13	7	617	596	951	897	1,581	1,500	3,081
Kahdistan	906	865	459	447	780	749	2,145	2,061	4,206
Kurji (LAS)	0	0	338	316	221	230	559	546	1,105
Total: Region 8	919	872	1,414	1,359	1,952	1,876	4,285	4,107	8,392
GRAND TOTAL	16,206	16,000	15,259	14,202	9,189	8,830	41,524	38,632	80,156

Table 5: Total number of household members by Gender, Type of Household, Region and HRA

Table 6 summarizes the total number of household members by age, HHT, Region and HRA. The majority of household members are aged 17 years or younger (57.3%). The remaining members were adults who were from 18 to 59 years old (38.6%) and 60 years of age or older (4.1%). Of the total number of household members (n=45,888) that are under eighteen years of age, 29.7% were 4 years old or younger, 42.4% were 5 to 11 years old, and 27.9% were 12 to 17 years old.

Region and High Return Area	Age distribution (in years) of population surveyed by HHT															Total
	Local Community					Returnees					IDPs					
	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
1. Central																
Barikab	0	0	0	0	0	83	163	107	230	21	69	100	84	212	18	1,087
Alice Ghan	0	0	0	0	0	33	61	42	104	9	75	134	109	219	19	805
Kochiabad	102	171	103	255	36	251	409	227	597	84	215	402	267	660	90	3,869
Khanjar Khail	90	118	80	230	27	216	328	231	564	67	34	44	24	75	11	2,139
Sub-Total	192	289	183	485	63	583	961	607	1,495	181	393	680	484	1,166	138	7,901
2. Central Highlands																
Sashpol	4	5	4	11	2	67	107	109	236	24	234	355	269	628	103	2,158
Aqarbat	17	28	22	54	2	71	75	31	137	14	193	240	130	471	61	1,546
Kaparak	59	100	63	194	24	37	64	51	141	27	35	39	21	88	13	956
Sub-Total	80	133	89	259	28	175	246	191	514	65	462	634	420	1,187	177	4,660
3. Eastern																
Saracha	889	1,178	762	1,750	171	398	542	387	829	91	166	225	130	335	28	7,881
SMNT	0	0	0	0	0	503	768	537	1,087	127	154	241	144	364	19	3,944
Fateh Abad	499	685	513	1,107	140	300	426	276	604	75	57	60	36	92	13	4,883
Gardi Ghaous	859	1,192	700	1,789	222	380	485	235	715	71	77	98	43	120	17	7,003
Chilmati	713	956	714	1,684	144	243	376	231	492	54	93	149	104	216	16	6,185
Kas Aziz Khan	591	789	465	1,139	122	475	676	443	1,029	67	95	139	79	186	32	6,327
Kerala	727	1,030	771	1,672	121	416	550	411	944	70	88	110	92	199	19	7,220
Sub-Total	4,278	5,830	3,925	9,141	920	2,715	3,823	2,520	5,700	555	730	1,022	628	1,512	144	43,443
4. North Eastern																
Qizil Sai	48	57	36	106	21	148	218	170	390	42	0	3	4	2	0	1,245
Sub-Total	48	57	36	106	21	148	218	170	390	42	0	3	4	2	0	1,245

Table 6: Total Number of Household Members by Age, Household Type, Region and HRA



Region and High Return Area	Age distribution (in years) of population surveyed by HHT															Total
	Local Community					Returnees					IDPs					
	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	
5. Northern																
Mohjer Qeshlaq	102	121	79	234	19	247	354	196	471	33	47	62	35	86	7	2,093
Baymoghly	171	314	188	589	78	28	36	28	67	10	290	414	313	816	104	3,446
Sub-Total	273	435	267	823	97	275	390	224	538	43	337	476	348	902	111	5,539
6. South Eastern																
Tera Bagh	379	442	291	828	75	263	392	263	698	58	300	415	227	661	53	5,345
Sub-Total	379	442	291	828	75	263	392	263	698	58	300	415	227	661	53	5,345
7. Southern																
Baba Wali Sahib	206	282	220	476	56	366	536	363	877	101	28	44	21	46	5	3,627
Sub-Total	206	282	220	476	56	366	536	363	877	101	28	44	21	46	5	3,627
8. Western																
Shogofan	6	0	0	12	2	225	292	183	458	55	270	487	288	711	92	3,081
Kahdistan	224	443	342	679	83	180	238	118	336	34	293	395	226	548	67	4,206
Kurji (LAS)	0	0	0	0	0	121	181	98	229	25	91	113	54	175	18	1,105
Sub-Total	230	443	342	691	85	526	711	399	1,023	114	654	995	568	1,434	117	8,392
TOTAL	5,610	8,146	5,282	12,710	1,358	5,086	7,077	4,711	11,363	1,224	2,945	4,234	2,797	6,881	732	80,156

Table 6: Total Number of Household Members by Age, Household Type, Region and HRA

6. MIGRATION PATTERNS

The baseline survey questionnaire was designed to document patterns of return over the preceding decade (1382-1391).¹⁰ Survey findings reveal that a total of 3,598 households surveyed had returned to Afghanistan during this period, of which 3,109 (86.4%) households had returned from Pakistan, 485 (13.5%) from Iran, and a further four (0.1%) from other asylum-granting countries (See Figure 2). Since some potential exists for different forces and factors to have influenced both the flight of households to Pakistan or Iran and their return, the following section examines returnee households from each of these countries as distinct cases in point (See Figure 3).

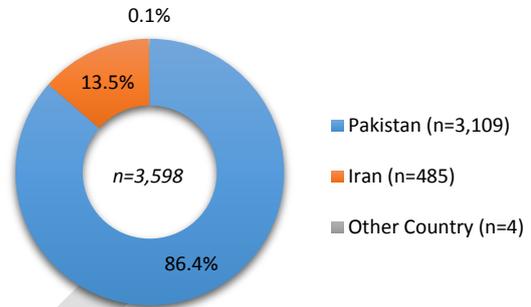


Figure 2: Distribution of returnee households by country of asylum

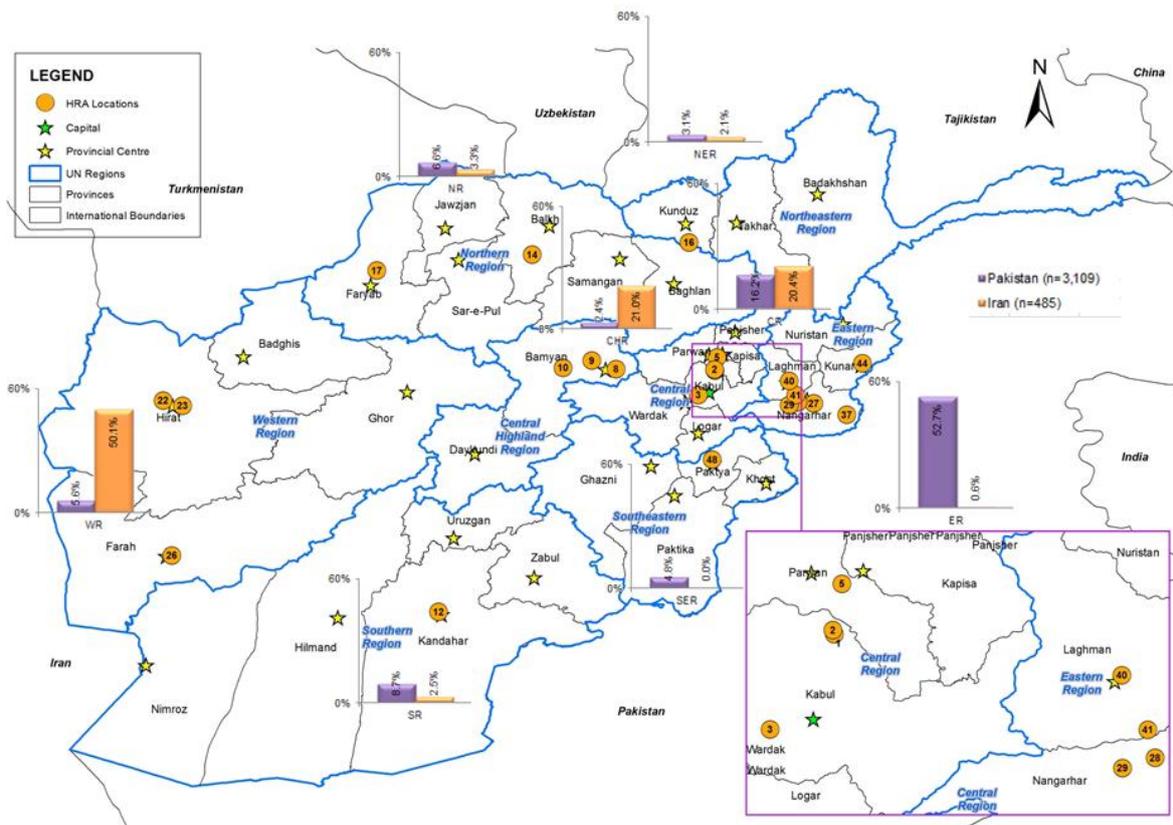


Figure 3: Distribution of Returnee Households Surveyed by UN Regions

6.1. Returnees from Pakistan

Of the 3,109 households surveyed that had returned from Pakistan, 1,638 (52.7%) households had returned to HRAs located in the Eastern Region alone. The Region with the second largest intake of returnees from Pakistan was the Central Region (16.2%) followed by the Southern Region (8.7%) (See Figure 4). Although modest numbers of households initially returned to the Eastern Region in

¹⁰ In Gregorian calendar, 1382 is from 21 March 2002 to 20 March 2003. For 1391, it is from 21 March 2012 to 20 March 2013.



1382 and 1383, these numbers rose considerably during the period 1384-1388, which witnessed an average of over 200 households returning each year with a peak of 278 households in 1385. Correspondingly, the peak period of return for households from Pakistan to the Central Region was 1386-1388 with an average of 85 households returning per year; for the Southern Region the peak period of return was 1385-1387, with an average of 48 households returning per year during this period.

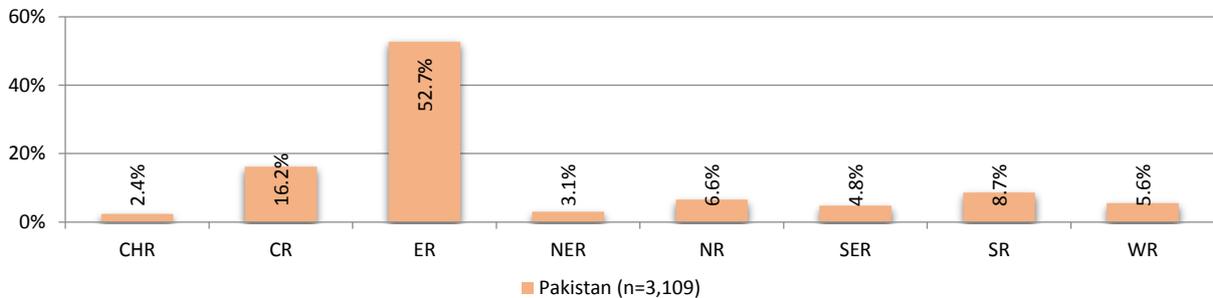


Figure 4: Regions to which Households from Pakistan Returned (in percentage)

During the course of the survey, returnee households were encouraged to provide up to three reasons that had influenced their initial decisions to flee Afghanistan. Although responses were documented in no particular order of priority, 30.4% of households that had fled to Pakistan cited safety concerns due to conflict, 25.6% cited economic reasons, and a further 19.5% of households cited family reasons as having influenced their decision. Harassment/discrimination was also cited as having been a push factor by 17.4% of households (See Figure 5).



Figure 5: Main Reasons for leaving Afghanistan cited by Returnees from Pakistan (in percentage)

Households were also encouraged to provide up to three responses regarding factors that had influenced their decisions to leave Pakistan and return to Afghanistan. By far the most significant factor was revealed by the survey to have been legal difficulties (34.2%), followed by economic reasons (20.5%) and improved safety and security (12.1%). A further 9.0% of households stated that they had simply wished to return to their place of origin, and 7.8% of households cited harassment/discrimination and family reasons as having influenced their decision to return. Only 1.7% of households cited development projects as having been a pull factor. (See Figure 6)

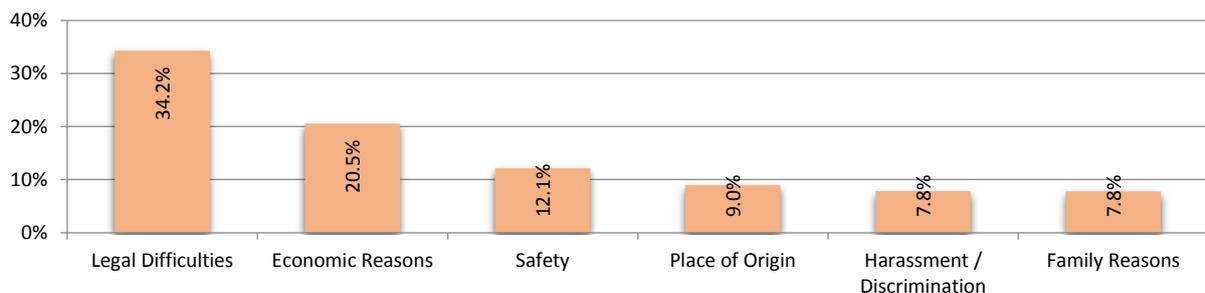


Figure 6: Main Reasons that influenced Return from Pakistan (in percentage)



Upon further analysis of reasons for their returning to Afghanistan, larger proportions of households that returned to HRAs located in the Eastern Region (38.3%) and Northern Region (37.6%) cited legal difficulties as a reason for leaving Pakistan. The lowest proportions that cited legal difficulties were households in HRAs located in the Western Region (24.7%) and Southern Region (26.3%) where, in contrast to survey responses from all other Regions, legal difficulties were cited less frequently than were economic reasons. Aside from households in HRAs located in these two Regions, economic reasons were the second most cited reason by respondents in all other Regions bar the Northern Region (12.4%), in which economic reasons were revealed to be only the fourth most frequently cited reason for return.

Across all 22 HRAs, improved safety and security was the third most frequently cited reason for return. However, for households located in HRAs in the Northern Region (20.5%) it was the second most cited reason, and for those in the Southern Region (7.4%) it was the fourth most cited reason. Improved safety and security had an even lesser impact on the decision to return of households surveyed in the Western Region (7.4%) among whom it was the sixth most cited reason, as well as for households in HRAs located in the North Eastern Region (2.5%), among whom it was only the seventh most cited reason.

FGDs from the Northern Region cited youth unemployment as the main reason for insecurity as many young people join insurgent groups and criminal gangs to carry out theft and looting. These perceptions are consistent with a study that found impoverished young men struggling to find work are hired by insurgents as part-time fighters (Zerak, 2009).

Other significant findings:

- *Property ownership* was a significant reason for return among households that returned from Pakistan to HRAs located in the Central Region in 1382 (17.1%), 1383 (15.7%) and 1384 (14.5%). It was also a key motivating factor in 1383 for 25.0% of households that returned to HRAs located in the South Eastern Region and for 18.8% of households that returned to the Central Highlands Region.
- *Development projects* encouraged a larger proportion of households which returned to HRAs located in the North Eastern Region than to any other Region, particular in 1382 (9.5%), 1383 (8.6%), and 1384 (7.9%). Moreover, 22.2% of households surveyed that have returned to North Eastern HRAs in the past year were influenced by the implementation of development projects.
- Proportionally more households that have returned in the past year cited *harassment/discrimination* as a key reason for return than those who have returned in previous years. Significant proportions of households that have returned in the past year to HRAs located in the Northern Region (18.2%), Western Region (18.0%), Southern Region (11.1%), Eastern Region (10.3%), and South Eastern Region (9.5%) cited increased harassment/discrimination in Pakistan as a reason for returning to Afghanistan.

6.2. Returnees from Iran

Of the 485 households surveyed that had returned from Iran, 243 (50.1%) had returned to HRAs in the Western Region alone. The Region with the second largest intake of returnee households from Iran was the Central Highlands Region (21.0%), followed closely by the Central Region (20.4%) (See Figure 7). Survey findings reveal that the number of surveyed households that returned from Iran over the past ten years has been relatively constant, despite a low of 10 households in 1382 and a high of 79 households in 1385. Over the course of the past three years, between half and three-quarters of all households that have returned from Iran each year have opted to settle in HRAs located in the Western Region.



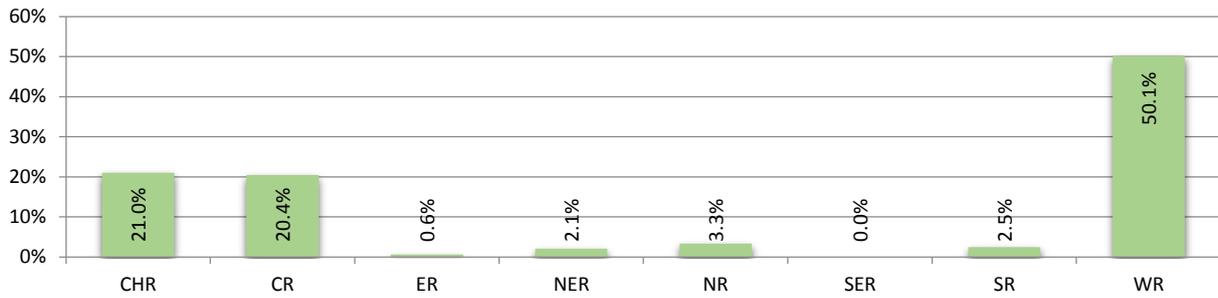


Figure 7: Regions to which Households from Iran returned (in percentage)

The survey reveals that reasons for fleeing to Iran were much the same as, and in similar proportions to, those who had forced households to flee to Pakistan. According to survey responses, 30.7% of households that fled to Iran cited safety concerns, 28.2% cited economic reasons, and 16.4% cited family reasons as having influenced their decisions. Harassment/discrimination was also cited as having been a push factor by 12.7% of households (See Figure 8).

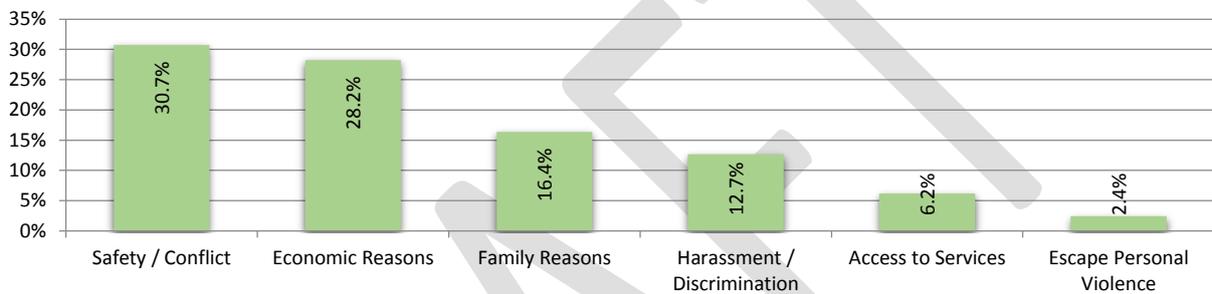


Figure 8: Main reasons for leaving Afghanistan cited by returnees from Iran (in percentage)

With regard to reasons for leaving Iran and returning to Afghanistan, by far the most significant factor was legal difficulties which were cited by 38.1% of households. This figure constitutes a marginally larger proportion in relation to households that had cited this reason as having influenced their return from Pakistan. At 20.0%, economic reasons were the second most cited incentive to return, while a further 11.0% of households cited a desire to return to their place of origin. A somewhat significant disparity between households that fled to Pakistan and those who fled to Iran emerges in relation to safety—only 7.6% of households that returned from Iran cited improved safety and security in Afghanistan as a reason to return compared to 12.1% of returnees from Pakistan. Furthermore, only 1.2% of households cited development projects as having constituted a pull factor. (See Figure 9).

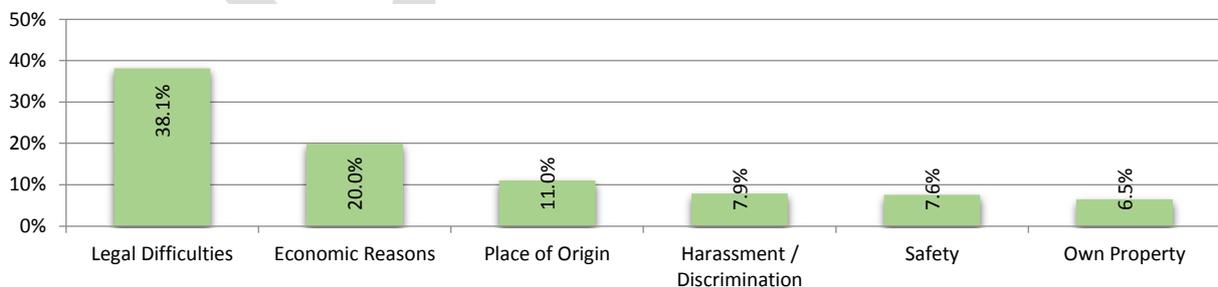


Figure 9: Main Reasons that influenced Return from Iran (in percentage)

Since HRAs in the Western, Central, and Central Highlands Regions received 91.5% of surveyed households that returned from Iran, patterns of return in relation to these three Regions are key to unearthing the various forces and factors that either encouraged or compelled households to return to Afghanistan. For example, legal difficulties were cited by 45.8% of returnee households surveyed



in HRAs in the Western Region, but by only 28.4% of households in the Central Highlands Region and 19.2% of households in the Central Region. With regard to the latter, economic reasons (27.5%) were a more important factor than for households in both the Western (21.9%) and Central Highlands (9.6%) Regions.

A community leader from Koprook stated that the local community members were pleased that the returnees came back to their home of origin and that they are hoping that the remaining households who are still in Iran will eventually return. The community leader said that everyone has benefited from the returnees. For example, one female returnee is a trained nurse and, as a result, they have a female medical personnel in their clinic. Consequently, women no longer have to travel to the District capital for health care services.

Harassment/discrimination in Iran was cited by 18.1% of households in the Central Region but by only 9.6% of households in the Central Highlands Region and by only 6.5% of households in the Western Region. Improved safety and security in Afghanistan was an incentive to return for 19.2% of households in the Central Highlands Region, but for only 10.4% of households in the Central Region and 2.2% of households in the Western Region. What these examples clearly demonstrate is the diversity of forces and factors that have had significantly contrasting degrees of influence within the process of those deciding to leave Iran and return to Afghanistan.

Other significant findings:

- *Development projects* influenced 4.9% of households that returned to the Central Highlands Region in 1383 and 7.1% of households that returned to the Central Region in 1386.
- *None of the households* that returned to the Central Highlands Region in the past year cited legal difficulties, economic reasons, or harassment/discrimination as having influenced their decision to return.
- The proportion of households that returned to the Western Region in the past year citing *family reasons* has almost tripled compared to the previous year.

6.3. General Welfare of Returnees

In order to ascertain whether any significant disparities exist between the general welfare of returnees from Pakistan and Iran, a number of key welfare determinants are examined in the following section.

6.3.1. Shelter

On average, survey findings reveal that households that returned from Pakistan and Iran across all 22 HRAs exhibit almost identical residential patterns, with approximately 70.0% of households in both groups currently residing in single family homes. However, disparities do emerge upon closer examination of housing patterns in HRAs located in different Regions. In the Eastern Region, to which over half of all households from Pakistan returned, 71.0% of households occupy single family homes. This figure rises to approximately 78.0% among households that returned to HRAs located in the Central and North Eastern Regions, and rises further to 95.1% among households that returned to HRAs in the Northern Region. Returnee households from Pakistan that settled in the Southern and South Eastern Regions have among the lowest rates of single family home occupancy, at approximately 60.0%. With only 40.5% of households currently residing in single family homes, those who returned from Pakistan to HRAs in the Western Region are more likely to reside in part of a shared house.

In the Western Region, which received half of all returnee households from Iran, 68.3% currently



reside in single family homes. However, in the Central Highlands Region, to which over one-fifth of households returned, only 58.8% of households occupy single family homes with much of the remainder residing in shared accommodation. At 87.9%, households that returned to the Central Region exhibit the highest rates of single family home occupancy among all surveyed households that returned from Iran.

Survey data suggest that the extent of single family home occupancy among returnee households may at least in part be accounted for by the implementation of UN shelter programmes. Close examination of data pertaining to HRAs in the Eastern and Central Regions, which together received almost 70.0% of all returnee households from Pakistan, reveals that 29.3% of households in the Central Region and 19.1% of households in the Eastern Region benefited from UN shelter programmes. Similarly, data pertaining to HRAs in the Western and Central Regions, which together account for approximately 70.0% of all surveyed returnee households from Iran, reveal that 38.7% of returnee households in the Western Region and 36.4% of returnee households in the Central Region benefited from UN shelter provisions. Across all returnee households surveyed, 29.5% of households that returned from Iran and 23.1% of households that returned from Pakistan are beneficiaries of UN shelter programmes.

6.3.2. Water

Across all 22 HRAs, 48.4% of returnee households from Pakistan and 28.5% of those from Iran rely on hand pumps for their drinking water. To a great extent, this difference in water access is accounted for by the fact that a far larger proportion of returnee households from Iran have a piped water source—27.6% compared to only 9.1% of returnee households from Pakistan. In fact, almost three-quarters of households that have returned from Iran to HRAs in the Central Highlands Region have a piped water source. In contrast, in the Western Region, which accounts for half of all returnee households from Iran, only 23.0% of households have piped water sources, and more households rely on open wells (38.7%) and hand pumps (35.4%). In the Central Region, which received the third largest number of households from Iran, only 1.0% of households have piped water sources.

With regard to returnee households from Pakistan, 63.0% of the 1,638 households that returned to HRAs in the Eastern Region rely on hand pumps, and only 0.9% of households have access to piped water sources. Similarly, of the 505 households that returned to HRAs in the Central Region, only 5.2% have piped water. In this regard, the 204 households that returned from Pakistan to HRAs in the Northern Region are significantly better off, since 89.7% reported having piped water sources.

6.3.3. Electricity

In the 30 days prior to being surveyed, 80.8% of households that returned from Iran had access to an electricity supply compared to 64.1% of households that returned from Pakistan (See Figure 10). Among those from Pakistan, the highest rates of access to electricity were revealed to be in HRAs in the South Eastern Region (93.3%) and Central Highlands Region (92.0%). Access to electricity in HRAs in all other Regions ranged from 57.0% to 75.0%, except for HRAs in the Northern Region (35.8%). Households that returned from Iran were revealed to have had more access to electricity, ranging from a high of 93.8% in the Northern Region to a low of 60.0% in the North Eastern Region. Among HRAs that lie within the three Regions that received the vast majority of returnee households from Iran, the Western (81.5%), Central Highlands (84.3%) and Central (74.7%) Regions were all revealed to have had high rates of access to electricity.



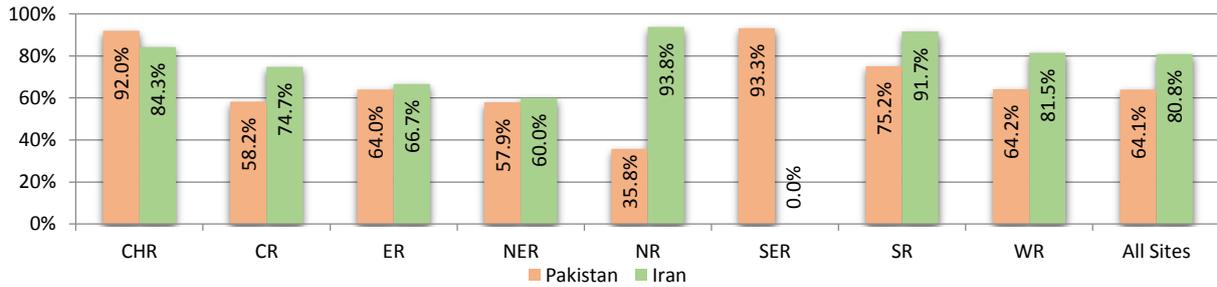


Figure 10: Access to Electricity in the last 30 days by Type of Returnee and Region

6.3.4. Household Income and Debt

With regard to household income, survey findings reveal that the average annual income in 1390 among households that returned from Pakistan was USD 2,438, ranging from a high of USD 5,082 among households in HRAs in the South Eastern Region to a low of USD 1,695 among households in HRAs in the Northern Region. Among households that returned from Iran, average household income across all 22 HRAs for 1390 was USD 1,860, ranging from a high of USD 2,988 in HRAs in the North Eastern Region to a low of USD 1,676 in HRAs in the Central Highlands Region (See Figure 11). The survey therefore reveals that, in 1390, average household income among returnee households from Iran was 23.7% less than that of returnee households from Pakistan.

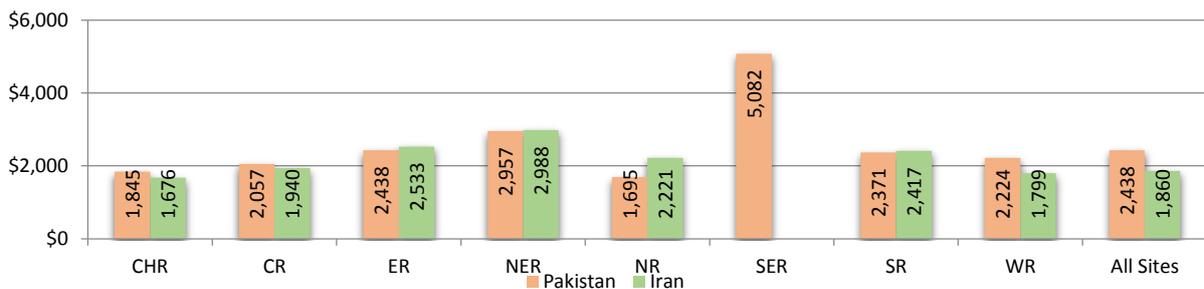


Figure 11: Average Annual Income in 1390 by Type of Returnee and Region

On the subject of household debt, 78.4% of households that returned from Iran and 71.4% of households that returned from Pakistan are in debt and the average amount owed is almost identical between both groups at USD 1,836 among households that returned from Iran and USD 1,815 among those who returned from Pakistan. Among the latter, average household debt ranges from a high of USD 2,385 among households in HRAs in the North Eastern Region to a low of USD 1,583 among households in HRAs in the Southern Region. Among households that returned from Iran, those in HRAs in the Eastern Region (USD 980) are least in debt while those in HRAs in the Central Region (USD 2,041) are most in debt.

6.3.5. Sufficient Food Supply

In response to whether the household had sufficient food supplies in 1390, 37.8% of households that returned from Pakistan and 31.7% of households that returned from Iran stated that they had been unable to meet the dietary needs of their households in the previous year. Those most affected by a lack of food supplies among returnee households from Pakistan were revealed to reside in HRAs in the North Eastern (63.2%), Northern (52.5%), and Central (49.5%) Regions. Among households that returned from Iran, 66.7% of households in HRAs in the Eastern Region and 58.3% of those in HRAs in the Southern Region stated that household food supply had been insufficient in the previous year.



6.3.6. Access to Land

Only 22.7% of households that returned from Iran and 19.2% of households that returned from Pakistan have access to agricultural land (See Figure 12). Among the latter, the highest rates of access to land were revealed to be in HRAs in the North Eastern (66.3%), South Eastern (44.3%), and Central Highlands (33.3%) Regions. In HRAs in the Regions to which almost four-fifths of households from Pakistan returned, data pertaining to the Eastern (19.1%), Central (17.8%), and Southern (11.9%) Regions reveal relatively low rates of land access.

Among households that returned from Iran, 83.3% of households that returned to HRAs in the Central Highlands Region have access to agricultural land. However, in HRAs in the Western Region, to which half of all surveyed households from Iran returned, only 2.5% of households have access to land. Furthermore, only 9.1% of households that returned to the Central Region have such access.

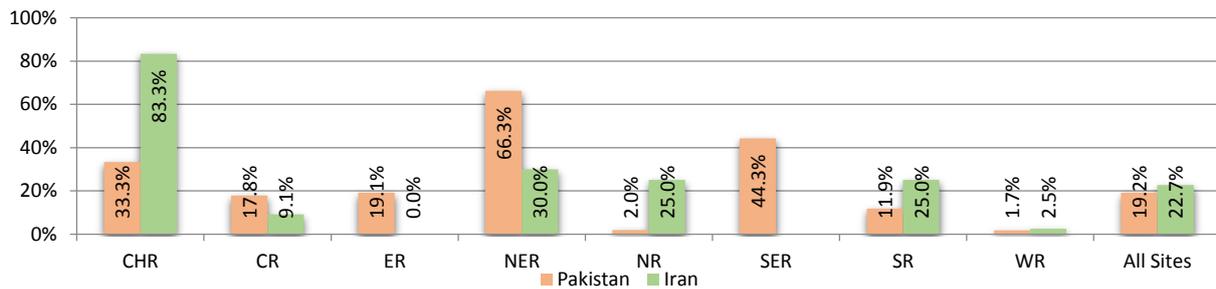


Figure 12: Access to Land by Type of Returnee and Region

6.3.7. Education

Among returnees aged six years and over, 50.1% of those who returned from Iran and 49.1% of those who returned from Pakistan reported to be literate. Among the latter, the Central Highlands Region (87.3%) was revealed to have the largest proportion of literate returnees. Data pertaining to HRAs in the Western (21.6%), Southern (26.8%), and Northern (30.3%) Regions reveal the lowest proportions of literate individuals among those who have returned from Pakistan. In HRAs located in the Eastern Region, to which more than half of all households from Pakistan returned, 52.8% of returnees can read and write.

FGD participants from the Eastern Region stated that there is a common feeling among non-returnees that returnees possess better skills and are much more in demand for development work and economic activities as they received these skills in immigrant countries. Some of the non-returnees also felt that, these returnees are also better paid than non-returnees.

Among returnees from Iran, the Central Highlands (76.4%) and Central (75.7%) Regions were revealed to have the largest proportions of literate individuals. However, in HRAs in the Western Region, to which half of all households from Iran returned, only 33.7% of returnees can read and write.

With regard to school attendance of returnees aged 6-24 years, 43.3% of those who returned from Iran and 41.3% of those who returned from Pakistan currently attend school. Among the latter, by far the highest rate of school attendance is in the Central Highlands Region (81.2%), which corresponds to the comparatively high literacy rate among returnees residing in HRAs in this Region. The lowest school attendance rates among returnees from Pakistan are in HRAs in the Western (20.4%), Northern (25.2%), and Southern (26.2%) Regions.

Among returnees from Iran, the highest rates of school attendance are in HRAs in the Central (64.1%) and Central Highlands (60.6%) Regions, and very low rates of attendance were reported in HRAs in the Eastern (18.8%) and Southern (22.4%) Regions. In the Western Region, to which half of all households from Iran returned, only 30.7% of returnees aged 6-24 years are currently in school.



6.3.8. Employment

The survey indicates that 30.8% of males and 1.4% of females who have returned from Pakistan are engaged in some form of work outside the home. Among returnees from Iran, 34.0% of males and 2.3% of females are similarly engaged in some form of work (See Figure 13).

The HRAs with the highest rates of working males among returnees from Pakistan are located in the Southern (36.3%), Northern (35.8%), and Western (35.1%) Regions, while the lowest rate of employment among this group is in the North Eastern Region (26.8%). In the Eastern Region, to which half of all households from Pakistan returned, 30.2% of males reported themselves working. Among female returnees from Pakistan, by far the highest proportion of those engaged in work outside the family is in the Central Highlands Region (12.1%), followed by the Southern (4.3%) and Western (3.1%) Regions. In HRAs in the Eastern Region, only 0.5% of female returnees from Pakistan work outside the family.

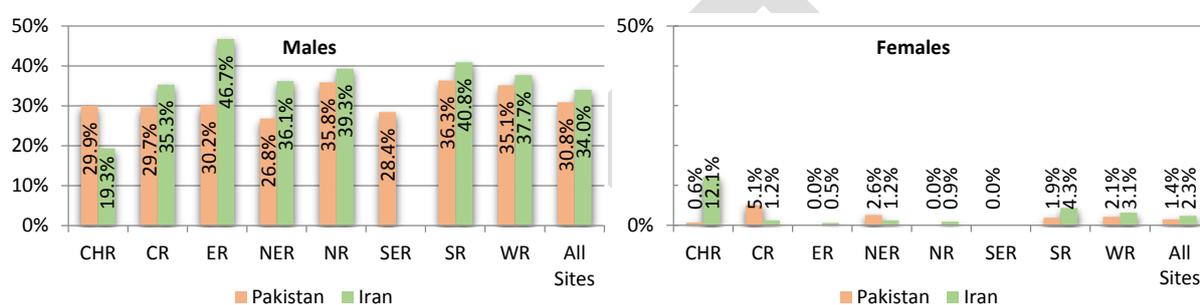


Figure 13: Percentage of Males and Females Working for a Salary Outside the Home by Type of Returnee and Region

In the three Regions which received over ninety per cent of all returnees from Iran, 37.7% of male returnees in the Western Region, 35.3% of those in the Central Region, and 19.3% of those in the Central Highlands Region reported to be working. A larger proportion of female returnees from Iran are engaged in work in HRAs in the Central Region (5.1%) compared to HRAs in the Western (2.1%) and Central Highlands (0.6%) Regions.

The vast majority of workers among returnees from both Pakistan and Iran are employed in industry, the government sector, and service sector. Returnees from Iran (76.5%) are more likely to be working in industry than returnees from Pakistan (61.1%) but, equally, returnees from Pakistan (23.2%) are significantly more likely to be working in the service sector than their counterparts from Iran (12.2%). Somewhat comparable proportions of both returnees from Pakistan (10.0%) and returnees from Iran (6.1%) are employed in the government sector.

Day labour was revealed to be the main job category for 69.8% of working returnees from Iran and for 53.7% of those from Pakistan. Moreover, returnees from Pakistan (14.0%) are significantly more likely to be salaried employees than those from Iran (5.3%). Returnees from Pakistan (25.6%) are also more likely to be self-employed than those who returned from Iran (20.8%).

6.3.9. Safety and Security

Survey findings show that approximately three-quarters of all returnee households from both Pakistan and Iran consider the security situation in their District to be “moderately secure.” Returnee households from Pakistan (6.8%) were almost twice as likely as their counterparts from Iran (3.5%) to consider their area to be “moderately insecure.” Furthermore, 1.2% of households that returned from Pakistan believe their area to be “very insecure” compared to 0.2% of households that returned from Iran.



Among returnee households from Pakistan, those living in HRAs located in the Western (83.8%), Southern (83.3%), and South Eastern (81.9%) Regions are most likely to consider their area to be “moderately secure.” At 10.1%, returnees from Pakistan in HRAs in the Eastern Region are more likely than those in any other to consider their area to be “moderately insecure.”

In the three Regions that received the vast majority of returnees from Iran, the Western (83.5%), Central Highlands (77.5%), and Central (71.7%) Regions all revealed large proportions of households that consider their area to be “moderately secure.”

Households that returned from Iran are almost five times as likely to “mostly” fear for their safety and security or that of their families, and almost twice as likely to “often” fear for their safety, than households that have returned from Pakistan. However, across all 22 HRAs, 52.0% of returnee households from Pakistan and 45.8% of those from Iran “rarely” fear for their safety. Approximately one-fifth in both groups “sometimes” fear for their safety, and a further one-fifth “never” do so.

In HRAs located in the Eastern and Central Regions, which account for more than two-thirds of all returnee households from Pakistan, approximately 5.0% of households “often” fear for their safety. With regard to returnee households from Iran, 9.9% of those in HRAs in the Western Region and 7.1% of those in the Central Region also “often” fear for their safety.

Approximately three-quarters of all surveyed households that returned from Pakistan and Iran are “moderately satisfied” with policing in their District, while comparable proportions (13.0% approx.) in both groups are “not satisfied.” Satisfaction with policing services among households from Pakistan is highest in HRAs located in the Central (16.2%) and Central Highlands (16.0%) Regions, while approximately 5.0% of households in HRAs in the Eastern, Northern, and North Eastern Regions are “moderately dissatisfied.”

In the areas that encompass the vast majority of returnees from Iran, 13.1% of households in the Central Region, 9.8% of those in the Central Highlands Region, and 5.8% of those in the Western Region are “very satisfied” with the police. However, approximately 11.0% of those in HRAs located in these Regions are “not satisfied” with policing in their area.

6.4. Comparison of Returnees pre-1389 v. post-1389

6.4.1. Returnees from Pakistan

6.4.1.1. Shelter

According to the survey findings, 62.5% of households that have returned to Afghanistan since 1389 currently reside in single family homes compared to 73.5% of households that returned before 1389 (See Figure 14). This disparity can be accounted for by the increase from 17.3% to 23.2% in the proportion of households residing in part of a shared house, and by the increase from 6.4% to 10.4% of households residing in a shared apartment. Moreover, proportionally fewer households have benefited from UN shelter programmes in the since 1389 (14.9%) compared to households that returned prior to 1389 (25.8%). Households that have returned since 1389 are also more than twice as likely to reside in a property owned by a relative or a friend, and almost three times as likely to be renting their accommodation, than households that returned before them.



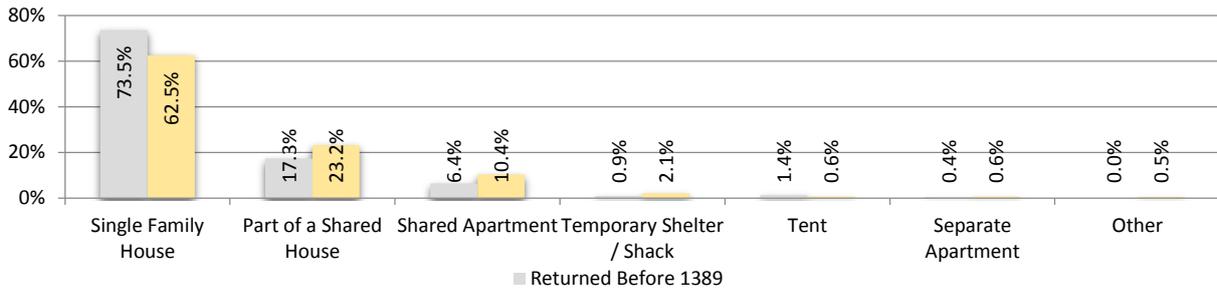


Figure 14: Percentage of Single Family Homes pre and post 1389 by Type of Returnee

The proportion of households that access drinking water from a hand pump was revealed to be only marginally lower among those who returned after 1389 (46.7%) compared to households that returned before 1389 (49.0%). However, 32.7% of households that have returned more recently access water from an open well compared to 19.3% of those who returned prior to 1389. Households that returned before 1389 (10.2%) are also almost twice as likely to have a piped water source as their more recent counterparts (5.7%).

In the 30 days prior to being surveyed, 67.4% of households that returned prior to 1389 had access to an electricity supply compared to 54.1% of households that have returned since 1389.

6.4.1.2. Household income and debt

The survey revealed comparable levels of household income for 1390 among pre-1389 returnees (USD 2,459) and post-1389 returnees (USD 2,375). The proportions of households in debt were also revealed to be comparable (72.0% approx.) among these two groups, although the average amount owed by more recently returned households (USD 1,669) is less than that owed by households that had returned before 1389 (USD 1,865). Approximately 62.0% of all households, irrespective of whether they had returned before or after 1389, were able to meet the food requirements of their households in 1390.

6.4.1.3. Access to land

Only 13.9% of households that returned after 1389 have access to agricultural land compared to 20.9% of households that returned before them.

6.4.1.4. Education

Proportionally more returnees aged six years and over are literate among households that returned before 1389 (51.1%) than among those who have returned since (42.6%). Similarly, among returnees aged 6-24 years, 43.7% of those who returned to Afghanistan prior to 1389 currently attend school compared to 33.6% of more recent returnees that belong to this age group (See 15).

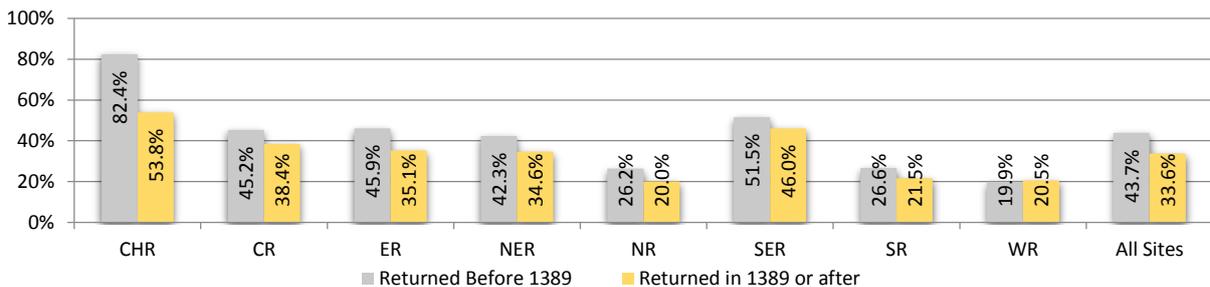


Figure 15: Percentage of Children aged 6-24, currently Attending School by Type of Returnee and Region



6.4.1.5. Employment

The proportion of males engaged in work outside the family is only marginally higher among those who arrived after 1389 (31.9%) than among those who returned before 1389 (30.5%). However, although small in number, 1.5% of returnee females that arrived prior to 1389 are in work compared to 1.1% of those who have returned more recently.

Comparable proportions (approximately 61.0%) of both pre- and post-1389 returnees work in industry. However, only 6.5% of those who have returned since 1389 are employed in the government sector compared to 11.2% of those who arrived before 1389. In the service sector, a larger proportion of more recent returnees (26.5%) work in this sector compared to those who arrived prior to 1389 (22.1%).

6.4.1.6. Safety and Security

Survey data reveal no significant differences with regard to views on safety, security, and police satisfaction between pre- and post-1389 returnees.

6.4.2. Returnees from Iran

6.4.2.1. Shelter

Single family homes are occupied by 68.0% of households that returned after 1389 compared to 71.4% of households that returned before them. However, 18.3% of post-1389 returnee households reside in part of a shared house compared to 11.1% of pre-1389 returnees. Similarly, households that returned after 1389 are more than twice as likely to reside in a property owned by a friend or relative, and more than three times more likely to be renting their accommodation, than households that returned before 1389. Proportionally more pre-1389 returnee households (32.2%) have also benefited from UN shelter programmes than have those who have returned since (23.5%).

Comparable proportions (29.0% approx.) in both groups access drinking water from hand pumps. However, the proportion of households with a piped water source is lower among more recently returned households (23.5%) than among those who returned before 1389 (29.5%). An open well is relied upon for drinking water by proportionally more post-1389 returnees (36.6%) than their more settled counterparts (22.6%).

In the 30 days prior to being surveyed, 79.2% of households that returned prior to 1389 had access to an electricity supply compared to 84.3% of households that have returned more recently.

6.4.2.2. Household Income and Debt

The survey revealed comparable levels of household income for 1390 among pre-1389 returnees (USD 1,836) and post-1389 returnees (USD 1,913). A marginally smaller proportion of households that returned after 1389 (73.9%) are in debt compared to those who returned before them (80.4%), but the average amount owed by more recently returned households (USD 1,900) is marginally higher than that owed by households that returned before 1389 (USD 1,809). With regard to meeting the dietary requirements of the household in 1390, 73.2% of post-1389 returnee households were able to meet their needs compared to 66.0% of households that returned before 1389.



6.4.2.3. Access to Land

Only 12.4% of households that returned after 1389 have access to agricultural land compared to 27.4% of households that returned before them.

6.4.2.4. Education

Proportionally more returnees aged six years and over are literate among households that returned before 1389 (53.9%) than among those who have returned since (41.6%). Similarly, among returnees aged 6-24 years, 46.1% of those who returned to Afghanistan prior to 1389 currently attend school compared to 36.9% of more recent returnees that belong to this age group.

6.4.2.5. Employment

The proportion of males engaged in work outside the family is only marginally higher among those who arrived after 1389 (35.4%) than among those who returned before 1389 (33.3%). However, although small in number, 2.3% of returnee females that arrived prior to 1389 are in work compared to 2.4% of those who returned more recently.

The proportion of returnees working in industry is higher among those who returned after 1389 (81.7%) than among those who returned before them (74.0%). Similarly, the proportion of returnees in the service sector is higher among more recent returnees (14.2%) than among their more settled counterparts (11.3%). However, only 1.5% of post-1389 returnees work in the government sector compared to 8.3% of pre-1389 returnees.

6.4.2.6. Safety and Security

Survey data reveal no significant differences with regard to views on personal safety and local security between pre- and post-1389 returnees. However, with regard to views on policing services, only 2.0% of households that arrived after 1389 are “very satisfied” with the police compared to 10.5% of households that arrived before 1389.

6.5. Comparison between Households by Period of Return

6.5.1. Shelter

Survey findings indicate that 70.0% of local community households were residing in single family homes. In this respect, returnees were found to be faring marginally better than their local community counterparts, since 70.7% of returnee households were residing in homes of this type. Returnee households were most likely residing in single family homes than those who returned during the period 1387-1389 (75.2%), while proportionally fewer households that returned during 1382-1383 (72.1%) and 1384-1386 (70.3%) were residing in homes of this type. Those least likely were households that returned in 1390 and 1391, among which only 61.3% were found to be residing in single family homes. Those who had returned to Afghanistan in 1390 and 1391 were more likely than returnees before them to reside in part of a shared house or in a shared apartment. Overall, 64.0% of IDP households were also living in single family homes.

The fact that the survey found a larger proportion of households that returned during 1387-1389 living in single family homes may be due, at least in part, to the extensive UN shelter programmes targeting households that had returned during this period. In fact, households that had returned during 1387-1389 (34.5%) were significantly more likely than those who had returned during 1384-1386 (24.2%) and 1382-1383 (8.3%) to have benefited from UN shelter programmes. Among



households that returned in the past two years, only 11.6% were beneficiaries of UN shelters. Nevertheless, across all 22 HRAs surveyed, 24.0% of returnee households had received UN shelters compared to 8.2% of IDP households and 2.1% of local community households.

With regard to drinking water, 55.3% of local community households, 45.7% of returnee households, and 39.5% of IDP households obtained their drinking water from hand pumps. Among returnee households, those who returned during 1382-1393 (55.2%) were more likely than those who returned after them in 1384-1386 (49.7%) and 1387-1389 (39.9%) to obtain drinking water from this source. Among households that returned in the past two years, 43.6% were found to be accessing water from hand pumps with a larger proportion (35.7%) accessing water from open wells compared to households that had returned before them. Across all households surveyed, IDP households (15.2%) were more likely than their returnee (11.6%) and local community (5.8%) counterparts to have access to a piped water source.

In the 30 days prior to being surveyed, 77.3% of local community households, 73.5% of IDP households, and 66.3% of returnee households had access to an electricity supply. Among returnees, larger proportions of more settled households had access to electricity, with 76.6% of those who had returned during 1382-1383 and 72.6% of those who had returned during 1384-1386 having an electricity supply. In contrast, only 61.8% of households that had returned during 1387-1389 and 56.6% of those who had returned in the past two years were found to have access to an electricity supply.

6.5.2. Household income and debt

Average household income for 1390 was USD 2,711 among local community households, USD 2,407 among IDP households, and USD 2,361 among returnee households. More settled returnees were found to be faring better than more recent ones as the survey revealed that an average of USD 2,659 was earned in 1390 by those who had returned during 1382-1383 and USD 2,424 by those who had returned during 1384-1386. With regard to households that have returned since, an average of USD 2,232 was earned by those who returned during 1387-1389 and USD 2,314 by households that have returned in the past two years.

Overall, 72.3% of returnee households and 70.5% of IDP households reported to be in debt compared to 61.1% of local community households. The proportions of returnee households that were in debt lie within the range of 70.0%-75.0% irrespective of year of return. With regard to average outstanding debt, local community households (USD 2,033) owed marginally more than both IDPs (USD 1,845) and returnee (USD 1,817) households. On average, households that had returned during 1387-1389 (USD 1,916) owed marginally more than those who arrived before them during both 1382-1383 (USD 1,889) and 1384-1386 (USD 1,789). Households that have returned in the past two years owed less, with an average of USD 1,621 of debt per household.

In 1390, 37.0% of returnee households, 34.7% of IDP households, and 21.9% of local community households had been unable to meet the food requirements of the household. Those most likely to have been unable to do so were households that had returned during 1387-1389 (39.3%). Approximately 35.0%-36.0% of all other returnee households had also been unable to meet household food requirements in 1390.

6.5.3. Access to land

Only 19.6% of returnee households had access to agricultural land compared to 29.9% of IDP households and 39.4% of local community households. As one might expect, more settled returnees had significantly greater access to land, with 33.6% of those who returned during 1382-1383 and 22.3% of households that returned during 1384-1386 having such access. Among more recent



returnees, only 16.5% of households that returned during 1387-1389 and 12.2% of those who have returned in the past two years had access to agricultural land.

6.5.4. Education

6.5.4.1. Literacy

Among all those aged six years and over, 65.3% of IDPs, 62.4% of returnees, and 59.6% of local community members reported to be illiterate. However, the sizeable disparities that exist between male and female literacy rates warrant individual consideration.

Among all males aged six years and over, 55.8% of local community members, 51.0% of returnees, and 46.3% of IDPs reported to be able to read and write. With special reference to returnees, literacy rates were significantly lower among more recent returnees than among their more settled counterparts. Survey findings reveal that 60.2% of males who returned to Afghanistan during 1382-1383 and 56.3% of those who returned during 1384-1386 reported to be literate. However, proportionally fewer males who returned during 1387-1389 (45.3%) as well as in the past two years (44.7%) reported to be able to read and write, thereby demonstrating a progressive decline in literacy rates among returnee males over the period covered by the survey.

Survey findings show 23.6% of female local community members, 22.9% of returnees, and 22.2% of IDPs reported to be literate. Not unlike their male counterparts, literacy rates among more recent returnee females were significantly lower than their more settled peers. This is borne out by survey data which reveal that a larger proportion of females who returned to Afghanistan during 1382-1383 (25.8%) and 1384-1386 (26.9%) were able to read and write compared to those who returned during 1387-1389 (19.7%) as well as in the past two years (18.8%).

6.5.4.2. Schooling

Among persons aged 6-24 years across all 22 HRAs, proportionally more local community members (46.3%) reported to be attending school than their counterparts in returnee (41.5%) and IDPs (40.5%) households. However, as was the case with regard to literacy rates, survey findings relating to school enrolment rates also demonstrate significant gender disparities.

Among males aged 6-24 years, 58.9% of local community members, 53.1% of returnees, and 49.8% of IDPs reported to be attending school. For returnees belonging to this age group, survey data reveal that more recent returnees are significantly less likely to be enrolled in school than their more settled peers. This is borne out by survey findings that reveal that a significantly larger proportion of those who returned to Afghanistan during 1382-1383 (63.7%) and 1384-1386 (58.4%) were enrolled in school than those who had returned during 1387-1389 (48.4%) and those who have returned in the past two years (42.9%).

Among females of school-age, 32.2% of local community members, 30.7% of IDPs, and 28.6% of returnees were attending school. Once more, and not unlike their male counterparts, more recent returnee females were significantly less likely to be enrolled in school than their more settled peers. Survey findings reveal that a significantly larger proportion of those who returned during 1382-1383 (31.2%) and 1384-1386 (33.5%) were enrolled in school compared to their more recent peers who returned during 1387-1389 (25.7%) and those who have returned in the past two years (22.4%).

6.5.5. Employment

Overall, 31.8% of IDPs males, 31.2% of returnee males, and 27.9% of local community males reported to be earning salary or daily wages. Among returnees, rates of male employment remained



relatively stable (28.0%-33.0%) over the four time periods under examination. However, the proportion working in industry is larger among more recent returnees, and survey findings reveal that those who returned to Afghanistan in the past two years (65.3%) and during 1387-1389 (65.4%) were more likely to be working in industry than those who returned during 1382-1383 (55.0%) and 1384-1386 (61.5%). Similarly, more recent returnees were less likely to be working in the government sector than their more settled counterparts. Survey data reveal that those who returned to Afghanistan during 1382-1383 (15.1%) and 1384-1386 (11.4%) were more likely to be working in the government sector than males who returned more recently during 1387-1389 (7.5%) and in the past two years (6.1%).

Data pertaining to rates of government sector employment are substantiated by findings relating to specific job types. Survey findings reveal that 18.5% of males who returned to Afghanistan during 1382-1383 were employed as salaried workers compared to 12.3% of those who have returned since 1383. It is therefore evident that more recent returnee males were more likely to be employed as day labourers in industry and, equally, were less likely to be earning a stable salary than their more settled peers.

Among all females surveyed, 2.2% of IDPs, 1.5% of returnees, and 1.1% of local community members were engaged in some form of income-generating activity. Returnee females most likely to be working were those who returned during 1384-1386 (2.1%). Of those who returned in the past two years, 1.5% reported to be engaged in some form of paid work. However, more recent returnees were significantly more likely to be working in industry, and survey findings reveal that a considerably larger proportion of those who returned in the past two years (81.8%) and during 1387-1389 (71.2%) were working in industry than those who returned before them during 1382-1383 (58.8%) and 1384-1386 (51.5%). Furthermore, and not unlike their male counterparts, more recent returnee females were significantly less likely to be working in the government sector than their more settled peers. Survey data reveal that larger proportions of females who returned to Afghanistan during 1382-1383 (11.8%) and 1384-1386 (13.6%) were working in the government sector than those who returned during 1387-1389 (9.6%) and in the past two years (6.1%). However, unlike their male counterparts, more recent returnee females were also significantly less likely than their more settled peers to be working in the service sector. Survey findings also reveal that those who returned during 1382-1383 (23.5%) and 1384-1386 (26.2%) were significantly more likely to be working in this sector than those who returned during 1387-1389 (9.6%) and in the past two years (12.1%).

The majority of IDPs females (64.9%), returnee females (57.6%), and local community females (56.0%) reported to be self-employed. Among returnee females, those who returned during 1382-1383 (76.5%) and in the past two years (66.7%) were more likely to be self-employed than those who returned during 1384-1386 (57.3%) and 1387-1389 (46.2%). Correspondingly, females who returned to Afghanistan during 1387-1389 (36.5%) were significantly more likely than all others to be working as day labourers. Moreover, females who returned in 1382-1383 were twice as likely as those who returned during 1384-1389, and almost four times as likely as those who have returned in the past two years, to have set up their own business.

6.5.6. Safety and Security

Across all 22 HRAs, 80.1% of local community households, 74.8% of returnee households, and 73.9% of IDP households consider their District to be “moderately secure.” Households that returned to Afghanistan during 1384-1386 (21.2%) as well as those who have returned in the past two years (19.0%) were more likely to describe security conditions in their area as either “not secure, not insecure” or “moderately insecure” compared to households that returned during 1387-1389 (17.1%) and 1382-1383 (14.6%).



In the Region of half (51.0% approx.) of all households reported to “rarely” fear for their personal safety and security or that of their family. Among returnee households, those who returned during 1384-1386 (24.4%) were more likely to “sometimes” fear for their safety than all other returnee households (17.0%-19.0%). Furthermore, households that returned during 1387-1389 (30.2%) were noticeably more likely to “never” fear for their personal safety or that of their family than those who returned during 1382-1383 (23.7%), 1384-1386 (13.3%), and those who have returned in the past two years (22.8%).

With regard to policing services, a marginally larger proportion of local community households (78.9%) reported to be “moderately satisfied” with the police in their District than both returnee (73.8%) and IDPs (73.1%) households. Households that have returned in the past two years (76.5%) were marginally more likely to be moderately satisfied with the police than those who returned before them (72.0%-75.0%). However, households that have returned in the past two years (5.9%) were also marginally more likely than all other returnee households (4.0%-5.0%) to be either “moderately dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with the role of the police.

6.6. Recent Migrations and Future Intentions

Of the 763 IDP households that moved to their current location within the last two years, 79.9% did so voluntarily. By far the largest proportions of households that moved involuntarily were those surveyed in the Western Region, where 42.6% of IDP households surveyed stated that they were forced to move to their current locations. With reference to specific HRAs, 53.9% of IDP households in Kahdistan, 34.0% of those in Shogofan, and 11.1% of those in Kurji stated that they had moved involuntarily.

In the Eastern Region, 11.0% of IDP households that moved to their current location within the last two years also testified that they moved involuntarily. The highest proportions to have done so were in Saracha (24.2%), Kas Aziz Khan (20.0%), and Kerala (13.6%). A further 35.0% of IDP households in Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region) and 12.5% of IDP households in Aqarbat (Central Highlands Region) also stated that they moved involuntarily to their current location within the last two years.

Of the 763 IDP households and 604 returnee households that moved to their current location within the last two years, 97.5% of households in both community groups stated that they intend to remain at their current location. The largest proportions of IDP households that do not plan to remain were in Fateh Abad (22.2%) and Kerala (13.6%) in the Eastern Region, Baba Wali Sahib (20.0%) in the Southern Region, Alice Ghan (12.5%) in the Central Highlands Region, and Kurji (11.1%) in the Western Region. Similarly, the largest proportions of returnee households that do not plan to remain in their current location were in Tera Bagh (23.1%) in the South Eastern Region, Mohjer Qeshlaq (10.0%) in the Northern Region, Baba Wali Sahib (7.7%) in the Southern Region, and Kahdistan (7.6%) in the Western Region.



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7. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AMONG THE THREE HOUSEHOLD TYPES

Comparative analyses were conducted to determine if there were differences among all household types on indicators and if the differences were significant. The detailed information about the HRA are summarized, using descriptive statistics, in the subsequent sections

7.1. Component 1: Access to Basic Services

7.1.1. Access to Potable Water

Although the survey asked several questions related to access to water, there was no question that specifically asked if households had access to potable water.

7.1.2. Access to Sanitation

7.1.2.1. Garbage near where people are staying

Surveyors were asked to indicate if they saw garbage where people were staying. Their response was based on a 3-point scale; 1 = None; 2 = Few; and 3 = A lot. There is a significant difference among the three groups on the presence of garbage near where people are staying ($\chi^2 = 31.79$, $df = 2$, $p < .00$).

There is a significant difference between returnee households with garbage near where they stayed than local community member households ($Z = -5.67$, $p < .00$). However, the average rating given to local community members was 1.60 and for returnee household was 1.53. These averages indicate that both households were rated as having “few” garbage near where people are staying. Similar results occurred for returnee and community members. Although there was a significant difference found ($Z = -3.87$, $p < .00$), the average rating for IDP households (1.59) placed in the “few” category.

7.1.2.2. Stagnant water near where people are staying

Surveyors were asked to indicate if they saw stagnant water where people were staying. Their response was based on a 3-point scale; 1 = None; 2 = Few; and 3 = A lot. There is a significant difference among the three groups on the presence of stagnant water near where people are staying ($\chi^2 = 215.52$, $df = 2$, $p < .00$).

There is a significant difference between returnee households with stagnant water near where they stayed than local community member households ($Z = -11.87$, $p < .00$). However, the average rating given to local community members was 1.20 and for returnee household was 1.10. These averages indicate that both households were rated as having no stagnant water near where people are staying. Similar results occurred for returnee and community members. Although there was a significant difference found ($Z = -2.06$, $p < .05$), the average rating for IDP households (1.08) placed in the “no stagnant water” category.



7.1.3. Access to Health Services

7.1.3.1. Maternal and Child Health

Women were asked if they saw anyone for antenatal care during their last pregnancy. There was a significant difference among the three household types ($\chi^2 = 61.68$, $df = 2$, $p < .00$). There was no significant difference in the number of times they received antenatal care during their last pregnancy.

7.1.4. Access to Shelter

7.1.4.1. Type of Dwelling

There is a significant difference among the three groups in the type of dwelling ($\chi^2 = 214.64$, $df = 12$, $p < .01$). When groups are compared to one another, results show that there is a significant difference between local community and IDP households ($Z = -5.83$, $p < .00$) and a significant difference between returnee and IDP households ($Z = -6.36$, $p < .00$).

There is nearly the same number of returnee and local community households who reside in single family homes where there are substantially fewer IDPs living in single family homes. Additionally, there are significantly more IDPs ($Z = -5.82$, $p < .00$) and returnee ($Z = -8.65$, $p < .00$) households than local community households that live in temporary shelters or tents. Of the 116 households that said they lived in these types of dwellings ($n=116$), 49.1% were IDPs and 44.8% were returnee households.

There is a significant difference among the three groups on home ownership ($\chi^2 = 306.16$, $df = 2$, $p < .00$).

There are significantly more local community households who own a home than returnee ($Z = -9.60$, $p < .00$) and IDPs ($Z = -18.47$, $p < .00$) households. When groups were compared to one another, results indicated that there are significantly more returnee households who own a home than IDPs ($Z = -9.970$, $p < .00$).

Of the 1,329 households who said they received their homes from UNHCR or an INGO, returnee households (73.9%) benefitted from shelter programmes than IDPs (20.0%) and local community (6.1%) households.

7.1.4.2. Overcrowding

Local community households have significantly more people living in the household ($\bar{X} = 9.35$) than returnee ($\bar{X} = 8.49$) and IDPs ($\bar{X} = 7.90$) households ($F = 89.97$, $df = 2$, $p < .00$). Similarly, there are significantly more people living within returnee households than IDP households. Local community households had significantly more rooms in their dwellings ($\bar{X} = 2.92$) than returnee ($\bar{X} = 2.62$) and IDPs ($\bar{X} = 2.69$) households ($F = 88.06$, $df = 2$, $p < .00$). Similarly returnee households had significantly more rooms in their dwellings than IDP households.

7.1.5. Access to Land

Of the 2,726 households who have access to land, 39.7% are local community, 36.2% are returnee, and 24.1% are IDP households. Although there are fewer IDP households that have access to land, there are no significant differences among the three groups. Of the households who have access to land, there was no significant difference between the three groups on land ownership.

The three groups cultivated approximately the same amount of land. There are significantly more



local community households owned gardens than returnee ($Z = -2.94, p < .01$) and IDPs ($Z = -3.30, p < .01$) households.

7.1.6. Access to Basic Services

7.1.6.1. Electricity

There was a significant difference among the three groups with access to electricity in the last 30 days ($\chi^2 = 108.76, df = 2, p < .0$). There were significantly more local community households with access to electricity in the last 30 days than returnee households. There were significantly more returnee households with access to electricity in the last 30 days than IDP households.

7.1.7. Access to Public Work Programmes/Projects

There are no significant differences among the three groups on the average number of household members who participated in Food-for-Work, Cash-for-Work, and Income-Generation programmes/projects.

7.1.8. Access to Education

7.1.8.1. Read and write

There was a significant difference among the three groups in the number of household members who could read and write ($\chi^2 = 104.77, df = 2, p < .00$). There were significantly more local community members who could read and write than returnees ($Z = -7.50, p < .00$) and IDPs ($Z = , p < .00$). There were significantly more returnees than IDPs ($Z = -2.88, p < .00$) who could read and write.

7.1.8.2. Currently attending school

For persons age from 6 to 24, there was a difference in the number of household members currently attending school ($\chi^2 = 107.33, df = 2, p < .00$). There were more returned household members who currently attended school than returnee ($Z = -8.92, p < .00$) and IDPs ($Z = -8.34, p < .00$) households.

7.2. Component Two: Economic Reintegration and Livelihoods

7.2.1. Economic Status

7.2.1.1. Ability to Provide Sufficient Food in 1390: Perceptions

The majority of all three groups stated they had sufficient food in 1390. Of those who said no, all households said they were unable to satisfy the food needs, "Sometimes" (4 to 6 times). When asked to compare current economic situation to the previous year, all three groups said it was about the same.

7.2.1.2. Income

There was a significant difference among the three groups ($F = 18.26, df = 2; p < .00$). Local community households had significantly higher income than their counterparts. There are no differences among the three groups in the primary means to earn income (i.e. salary/wage labour).



7.2.1.3. Debt

There is a significant difference among the three groups ($\chi^2 = 120.59$, $df = 2$, $p < .00$). There were more returnee households (73.1%) that stated that they were in debt than IDPs (69.1%) and local community (61.1%) households. Although there was no significant difference among the three groups in the amount of debt, IDP households had less debt than local community and returnee households. The local community and returnee households had about the same amount of debt.

7.2.1.4. Expenditures

There is a significant difference among the three groups ($\chi^2 = 150.25$, $df = 2$, $p < .00$). Local community households had significantly more expenditures than returnees ($Z = -8.80$, $p < .00$) and IDPs ($Z = -11.55$, $p < .00$). Returnees had significantly more expenditures than IDPs ($Z = -3.64$, $p < .00$).

7.3. Component Three: Social Reintegration and Protection

7.3.1. Safety and Security

7.3.1.1. Perception of Fear for Personal Safety

The average rating for fear for personal safety was slightly higher for local community members (2.32) than for returnees (2.13) and IDPs (2.19). Although these differences were significantly different, all of their ratings were within the "Rarely" category.

7.3.1.2. Perception of Security and Safety

All three groups rated the level of satisfaction with the security situation in the district as, "Moderately Satisfied."

All three groups rated the level of satisfaction with the security situation in the district as, "moderately satisfied."

7.4. Conclusion

The initial comparative analyses indicate that local community households are in more stable living conditions than returnee and IDP households. Additionally, returnee households are in more stable living conditions than IDP households.

Returnees are the primary beneficiaries of shelter programmes. There are three times more IDP households than local community households that benefited from shelter programmes.

It appears that all households live in dwellings that are too small for the number of people residing in the households. The majority of all households had no stagnant water near where they stayed and few, if any, garbage present near where they lived.

A small percentage of households from all three groups have access to land. Of those who do have access, the majority own the land. All three groups cultivate approximately the same amount of land. There were no significant differences among the three groups in the number of livestock they owned.

Local community households had significantly more income than their counterparts. The primary means to earn income for all three groups were salary/wage labour. There were more returnees in debt than their peers. IDP households had the least amount of debt and the remaining two groups had approximately the same amount of debt. Local community households had significantly more expenditures than returnee and IDP households. Returnee households had more expenditures than



IDP households.

All three groups viewed their economic situation in the same manner; “sometimes” they were not able to satisfy the household food needs in 1390. They also indicated that they rarely felt fear for their personal safety. Additionally, all three groups were “moderately satisfied” with the security.

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8. PROGRAMME COMPONENT ONE: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

8.1. Shelter and Sanitation

8.1.1. Type of Shelter

Overall, 97.5% of local community households, 94.1% of returnee households, and 87.0% of IDP households were not rent-paying tenants. Among those who were, local community households were paying an average rent of USD 40.37 per month, IDPs an average of USD 42.50 per month, and returnees an average of USD 39.03 per month. Survey data emphasis a distinct preference for single family homes among all three groups. Across all 22 HRAs, 70.2% of returnee households, 70.0% of local community households, and 65.2% of IDP households all reside in single family homes (See Figure 16).

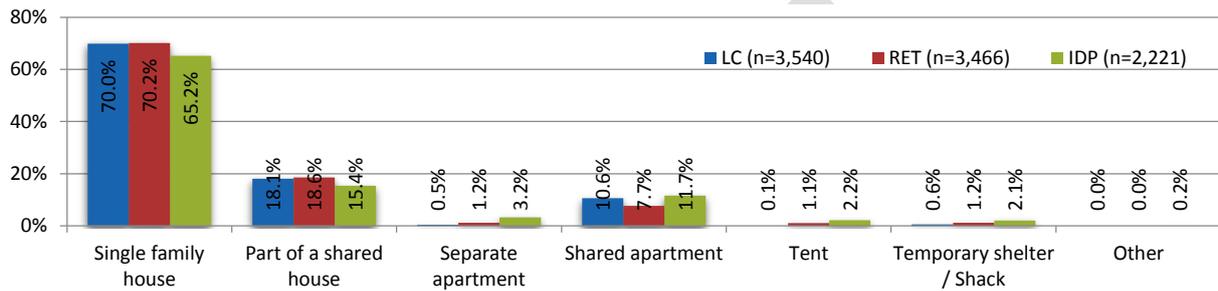


Figure 16: Type of Shelter by Type of Household

Within the three HRAs in the Central Highlands Region, 71.3% of local community households, 65.1% of returnee households, and 57.9% of IDP households occupy single family homes, while the vast majority of remaining households dwell in shared accommodation.

Local community households have the highest rates of single family home occupancy in Sashpol (100.0%), Aqarbat (84.6%), and Kaparak (67.2%). In Sashpol, returnee households (72.9%) are significantly more likely than IDP households (59.7%) to dwell in single family homes, but in Aqarbat and Kaparak roughly three-fifths of both returnee households and IDP households reside in homes of this type.

In the Central Region, over four-fifths of households surveyed in all three groups in Barikab, Alice Ghan, and Kochiabad reside in single family homes. The survey revealed a significant disparity in Khanjar Khail, where a far larger proportion of IDP households (90.0%) reside in single family homes than local community (66.7%) or returnee (61.0%) households, although this result is most likely due to the relatively small number of IDP households (n=18) surveyed in this HRA.

The issues are similar in the Eastern Region as well. No significant disparities were unearthed within six of the seven HRAs located in the Eastern Region. However, in Chilmati, single family homes were more likely to be occupied by IDP households (77.9%) than by local community (67.5%) and returnee (61.0%) households.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD): In Chilmati HRA, areas such as Damaan had serious complaints against the immigrant department. Most residents complained about transparency issues with respect to the government immigration department. Residents suggested that bribery is common, and it is hard to receive any help with respect to redress of grievances.

Most villagers complained that the immigration and returnees directorate create towns for returnees (land allocation schemes (LAS)), but the services never reach them. For example, Muskin Abad and Etihad Kalai residents stated that many times the directorate told them it misplaced their documents and, as a result, they did not receive allocated land.



In Qizil Sai, the only HRA located in the North Eastern Region, no significant disparities in residential patterns emerged among the three household types. In the Northern Region, over 95.0% of surveyed households in all three groups in Mohjer Qeshlaq reside in single family homes, but in Baymoghly local community households (70.4%) were marginally more likely than their returnee (63.0%) and IDPs (61.8%) counterparts to reside in such homes. However, of most significance in Baymoghly is the fact that 22.2% of IDP households, 14.8% of returnee households, and 5.6% of local community households surveyed reside in either a tent or temporary shelter/shack.

In Tera Bagh, the only HRA located in the South Eastern Region, local community (64.6%) and returnee (61.9%) households were more likely than IDP households (42.0%) to reside in single family homes (See Figure 17). The vast majority of the remainder reside in part of a shared house, with IDP households (42.8%) significantly more likely to do so than their local community (24.1%) and returnee (22.4%) counterparts. A somewhat similar state of affairs was revealed in Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region where approximately 60.0% of both local community and returnee households reside in single family homes compared to 47.1% of IDP households. Although the majority of the remaining households reside in parts of shared houses, approximately 11.0% of both returnee and IDP households surveyed in Baba Wali Sahib currently reside in either tents or temporary shelters/shacks.

FGD groups from the Northern Region stated that many returnees who lack access to shelter live in tents. Of the 92 households that live in tents, the majority live in the Northern Region (51.8%). The majority of households that live in tents in the Northern Region, 95.7% are returnees. Returnees who participated in the FGD stated that there is resentment against the government, donor agencies that are engaged in shelter work, and the immigration department for their inability to provide the resources necessary to live adequately in the HRAs. Several FGD participants stated that they made homes from mud bricks and do not have money to make doors and windows.

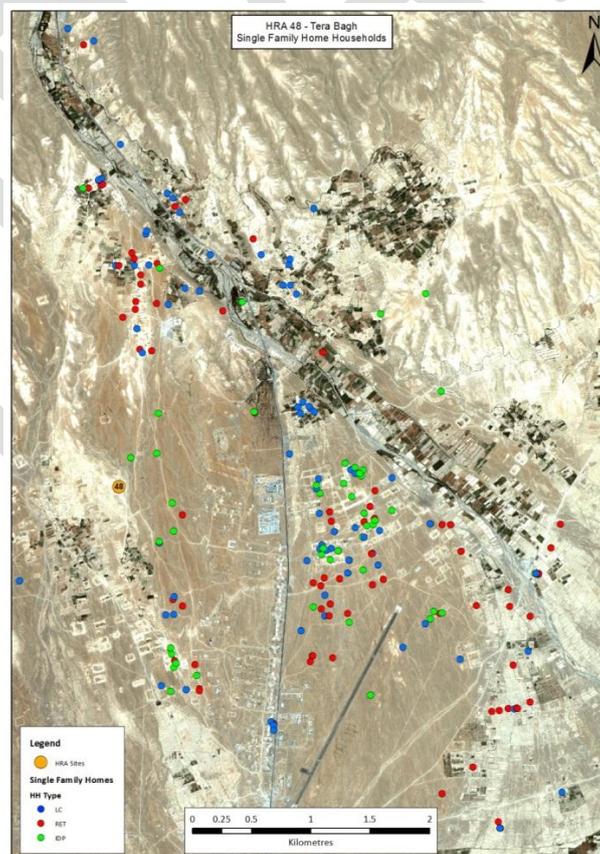


Figure 17: Tera Bagh Single Family Home Owners

In the Western Region, a larger proportion of IDP households (66.8%) in Shogofan reside in single family homes compared to returnee households (55.0%). In Kahdistan, local community households (52.6%) were significantly more likely than IDPs (39.8%) and returnee (37.1%) households to be in single family homes, with the remainder in all three groups residing either in parts of shared houses or in shared apartments. Over four-fifths of all households surveyed in Kurji (LAS) dwell in single family homes.

FGD participants from Saracha complained that only three shelters were built during Mujahideen time and ever since then no one has come to support them.

Residents from other HRAs located in the Western Region complained about the planning style of donors. Residents pointed out that agencies should consider making balconies in front of shelters, as the physical condition of the house get worse during the winters.

Participants of the FGD in Saracha complained about the sizes of the room and suggested that balconies be part of the design.

8.1.2. Source of Shelter

In the Central Highlands Region, two of the three local community households surveyed and 22.3% of IDP households had inherited their home compared to 7.1% of returnee families. Among the latter, a far larger proportion (67.1%) of households had self-constructed their dwellings compared to IDP households (48.5%). A further 10.0% of returnee households and 2.9% of IDP households reside in homes provided by UN shelter programmes.

In Aqarbat, 76.9% of local community households had self-constructed their own dwellings compared to 41.5% of returnee households and 39.4% of IDP households. Among those surveyed in Aqarbat, UN programmes had provided shelter to 9.4% of returnee households, 7.7% of local community households, and 4.6% of IDP households. Of great significance is the fact that 41.1% of IDP households and 24.5% of returnee households had been provided with shelter by INGOs. The majority of shelters provided by INGOs to IDPs lived in Dara-e Gulistan village (See Figure 18).

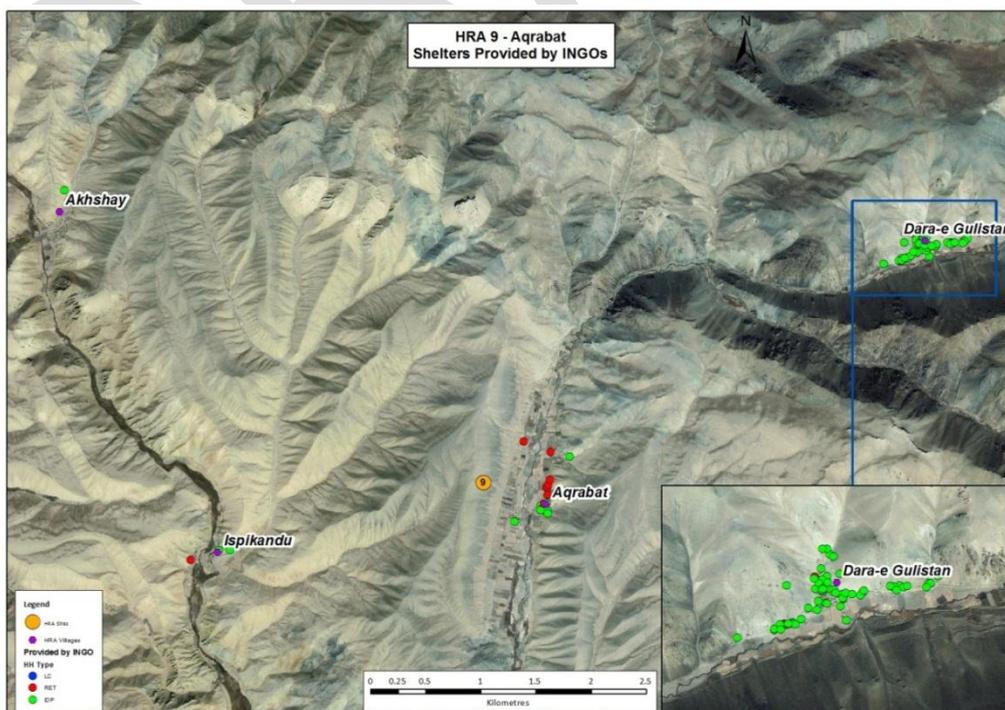


Figure 18: Aqarbat Shelters Provided by INGOs

In Kaparak, larger proportions of IDPs (32.1%) and local community (26.6%) households reside in inherited homes compared to returnee households (11.5%). Over two-fifths of IDP households and over half of both local community and returnee households reside in self-constructed dwellings. Approximately 7.0% of both returnee and IDP households had been provided with shelter by either UN programmes or INGOs.

In the Central Region, large proportions of both returnee and IDP households in Barikab and Alice Ghan are beneficiaries of shelter programmes.

FGDs revealed that most people had access to shelters. However, some shelters that were destroyed have not been replaced. Despite the lack of replacement, the perceptions of the residents were positive toward agencies such as UNHCR for their shelter programme support.

Over four-fifths (82.3%) of IDP households and two-thirds (40.0%) of returnee households in Barikab had received shelter from UN programmes, while a further 33.8% of returnee households had received shelter from INGOs. In Alice Ghan, 47.8% of IDP households and 45.7% of returnee households had also benefited from UN shelter programmes, and INGOs had provided shelter to large proportions of both returnee (34.4%) and IDPs (33.3%) households (See Figure 19). In Kochiabad, also in the Central Region, both IDPs (59.0%) and local community (53.0%) households were more likely to reside in a self-constructed dwelling than returnee households (30.2%). However, in this HRA, a significantly larger proportion of returnee households (31.2%) had benefited from UN shelter programmes than their local community (7.2%) and IDPs (3.9%) counterparts. In Khanjar Khail, over half of local community (59.1%) and returnee (53.1%) households had inherited their home from family members compared to IDP households (35.0%). The vast majority of remaining households reside in self-constructed dwellings, although roughly 10.0% of returnee and IDP households reside in homes provided by either UN or INGO programmes.

Many focus group participants stated that, for a majority of people, distribution of land has not taken place, and in cases where people have land, there is no money to build the houses.

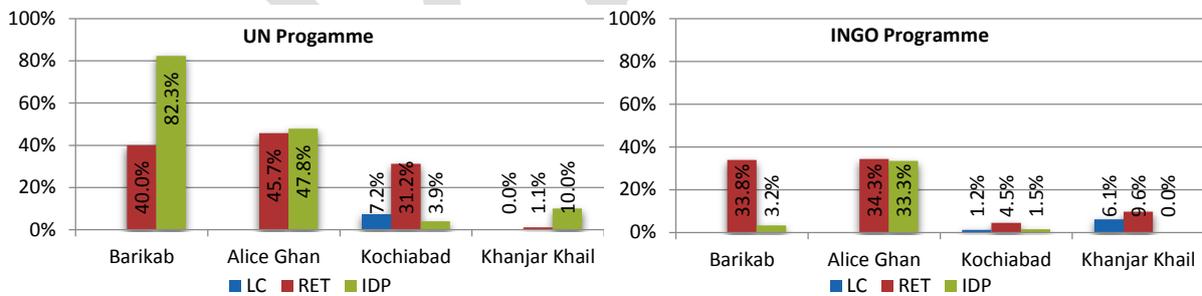


Figure 19: Central Region Households provided Shelter by UN and INGO Programmes

Across the seven HRAs located in the Eastern Region, local community households were significantly more likely to have inherited their homes than their returnee and IDPs counterparts. Moreover, substantially larger proportions of local community (49.6%) and returnee (44.0%) households reside in self-constructed dwellings than do IDP households (28.5%) across all seven HRAs. However, compared to local community and IDP households, significant proportions of returnee households in the Eastern Region have benefited from UN shelter programmes, particularly in Sheikh Mesri New Township (62.6%), Kas Aziz Khan (16.2%), and Saracha (10.2%). The largest proportion of IDP households that received UN shelters is in Sheikh Mesri New Township (36.9%).

In Qizil Sai in the North Eastern Region, large proportions of local community (70.0%) and returnee (59.6%) households reside in self-constructed dwellings. However, UN programmes have also provided shelter to 23.3% of local community households and 16.3% of returnee households. In the Northern Region, almost two-thirds (65.9%) of local community households in Mohjer Qeshlaq had



inherited their home, and over half (51.6%) of IDP households had purchased their dwelling. In contrast, 79.3% of returnee households reside in UN shelters compared to 25.8% of IDP households and 9.8% of local community households. In Baymoghly, high proportions of local community (85.2%), IDPs (49.7%), and returnee (40.7%) have inherited their home from family members, while the vast majority of the remainder in all three groups had self-constructed their own dwelling.

In Tera Bagh, in the South Eastern Region, a considerably larger proportion of local community households (49.4%) have inherited their homes compared to their returnee (9.5%) and IDPs (1.4%) counterparts. Correspondingly, both returnee (69.4%) and IDPs (67.4%) households are more likely to have self-constructed their own dwelling compared to local community households (44.3%). Renting was significantly more common among IDP households (20.3%) than among both returnee (9.5%) and local community (2.5%) households.

In Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region, significantly larger proportions of both local community (39.0%) and returnee (33.3%) households have inherited their homes than have IDP households (11.8%). Correspondingly, in this HRA, significantly larger proportions of IDP households have received shelter from charities (29.4%) and UN programmes (23.5%) than have other household types.

In the Western Region, 45.6% of IDP households and 31.7% of returnee households in Shogofan reside in self-constructed dwellings. However, approximately 26.0% of households in both community groups are currently renting, and 21.1% of returnee households and 15.6% of IDP households received shelter from UN programmes. In Kahdistan, local community households (28.1%) are significantly more likely to have inherited their home than IDPs (1.9%) and returnee (1.5%) households. Moreover, a significantly larger proportion of IDP households (34.7%) are renting their home compared to returnee (18.2%) and local community (2.0%) counterparts. However, 29.5% of returnee households have received shelter from a UN programme compared to 4.6% of IDP households. Shelter programmes implemented by the UN also account for the majority of dwellings occupied by returnees (77.9%) and IDPs (60.3%) in Kurji (LAS), while the majority of remaining households reside in homes owned by a relative or friend.

8.1.3. Overcrowding

Overall, there are significantly more people living in local community households than their counterparts residing in returnee and IDP households. Additionally, there are significantly more people living in returnee households than individuals residing in IDP households. The Southern and Eastern Regions had the largest number of people per household. The Central Highlands and Northern Regions had the fewest number of people per household.

FGDs revealed that overcrowding is a big issue. Sashpol, residents stated that there are typically three to four families living together; NGOs built shelters but the rooms are small and there is not enough space for the number of family members. In Kaparak, returnees said that there are only 12 shelters for 40 to 45 returnee families and that each family is large.

Although the household survey did not collect the information necessary to measure overcrowding, all households have substantially more people than rooms. Households range from approximately 2.5 times to nearly four times people than rooms. There is a particularly large numbers of people per household in the Southern and Eastern Regions. As a result, they have a greater likelihood of contracting a wide range of respiratory diseases, including pneumonia, tuberculosis and many allergies. Given that the standard UNHCR shelters are two rooms, these findings suggest that UNHCR should consider to providing larger shelters to families in Afghanistan (See Table 5).



Region by High Return Area	Type of Household						Total	
	LC		RET		IDPs			
	People	Rooms	People	Rooms	People	Rooms	People	Rooms
1. Central	8.14	2.44	7.80	2.33	7.91	2.07	7.91	2.28
Barikab	0	n/a	7.70	2.12	7.65	2.25	7.65	2.13
Alice Ghan	0	n/a	7.57	2.27	7.74	2.48	7.74	2.32
Kochiabad	8.05	2.23	7.81	2.14	7.90	1.92	7.90	2.07
Khanjar Khail	8.26	2.70	7.97	2.74	8.13	3.12	8.13	2.76
2. Central Highlands	7.36	1.70	6.80	1.81	7.02	1.91	7.02	1.86
Sashpol	8.67	3.00	7.72	2.18	7.73	2.27	7.73	2.26
Aqarbat	9.46	1.69	6.19	1.60	6.41	1.54	6.41	1.56
Kaparak	6.88	1.64	6.15	1.50	6.64	1.61	6.64	1.58
3. Eastern	9.80	2.88	9.34	2.66	9.55	2.60	9.55	2.78
Saracha	10.46	2.85	9.99	2.78	10.71	2.55	10.17	2.79
SMNT	0	n/a	8.89	2.64	8.90	2.72	8.90	2.65
Fateh Abad	10.05	2.75	8.99	2.45	9.54	2.09	9.54	2.60
Gardi Ghaous	10.63	2.92	9.72	2.63	10.27	2.45	10.27	2.81
Chilmati	8.83	2.89	9.06	2.56	8.85	2.44	8.85	2.78
Kas Aziz Khan	9.27	2.65	9.46	2.53	9.33	2.41	9.33	2.58
Kerala	9.58	3.13	9.34	3.00	9.49	3.24	9.49	3.09
4. North Eastern	8.93	2.43	9.31	2.50	0	n/a	9.23	2.48
Qizil Sai								
5. Northern	6.82	2.51	6.68	2.05	6.78	2.15	6.78	2.24
Mohjer Qeshlaq	6.77	2.06	6.74	2.06	6.84	2.29	6.84	2.21
Baymoghly	6.84	1.93	6.26	1.93	6.74	2.14	6.74	2.26
6. South Eastern	12.75	4.25	11.49	4.38	12.07	3.93	12.07	4.19
Tera Bagh								
7. Southern	9.12	3.45	8.06	3.23	8.40	2.62	8.40	3.28
Baba Wali Sahib								
8. Western	7.14	3.32	6.83	2.53	7.23	2.59	7.07	2.73
Shogofan	10.00	2.43	6.75	2.43	7.13	2.66	7.13	2.58
Kahdistan	7.11	2.66	6.85	2.66	7.05	2.50	7.05	2.87
Kurji (LAS)	(0)	n/a	6.95	2.53	6.99	2.64	6.99	2.57
All 22 Sites	9.35	2.92	8.49	2.62	7.90	2.42	8.69	2.69

Table 7: Average Number of People and Rooms in Shelters by Type of Household, High Return Area


8.1.4. Sanitation

92% of Afghanistan's estimated 26.6 million people have no access to proper sanitation. This has placed the country at the top of the list of "the worst places in the world for sanitation."¹¹

State of the World's Toilets (2007)

Significant disparities with regard to access to sanitation facilities emerge upon analysis of survey data relating to the Central Highlands Region. In Sashpol, all local community households, 80.0% of returnee households and 68.9% of IDP households have access to traditional covered latrines, and a significantly larger proportion of IDP households (24.3%) have no sanitation facilities compared to returnee households (7.1%). Similarly, in Aqarbat, more than two-thirds of both local community and returnee households have access to traditional covered latrines compared to less than half of IDP households among whom 48.0% have no toilet facilities compared to 30.8% of local community households and 24.5% of returnee households. In Kaparak, 61.5% of returnee households, 57.1% of IDP households, and 53.1% of local community households have no access to toilet facilities.

In Barikab residents stated during focus group discussions that lack of potable drinking water has contributed to problems with respect to sanitation. Because of lack of portable water, residents do not have family or community hygiene. Shahrak e Sarullah, residents (Kochiabad) revealed that their neighbours throw their waste on the street and many of the residents have problems with neighbours who house trash in and on their property. Shahrak- e-Zeba residents(Kochiabad HRA) connected sanitation issue with septic drinking water walls and also suggested the dire need for sanitation courses in that site. Surprisingly, Qala-e-Qazi residents (Kochiabad) were happy with their neighbours in understanding of the sanitation issue; their resentment was against municipal authorities that never remove trash.

Survey data reveal very high rates of access to traditional covered latrines among all three household types located in the four HRAs in the Central Region. The only figures of significance emerge in relation to Khanjar Khail, where 15.0% of IDP households utilize open pits, and 10.6% of local community households and 5.6% of returnee households have no access to toilet facilities.

Surveyed households in the seven HRAs located in the Eastern Region exhibit relatively high rates of access to traditional covered latrines but, also, significant proportions of households with no access to toilet facilities. The highest rates (70.0%-85.0%) of access to latrines among all household types were found in Saracha and Sheikh Mesri New Township. However, within HRAs located within the Eastern Region as a whole, IDP households appear to be far worse off with regard to access to toilet facilities than other household types. In Fateh Abad, 56.3% of IDP households have no toilet facilities compared to 23.2% of local community households and 21.9% of returnee households (See Figure 20). Significantly larger proportions of IDP households than local community and returnee households also lack access to toilet facilities in Gardi Ghaous (32.5%) and Kas Aziz Khan (37.3%). The only HRAs in the Eastern Region in which returnee households have less access to toilet facilities than other household types are Chilmati (12.3%) and Kerala (24.2%)

¹¹ "Afghanistan: Poor Sanitation, bad toilets caused deaths, misery", IRIN, humanitarian news and analysis, March 5, 2008. <http://www.irinnews.org/Report/77122/AFGHANISTAN-Poor-sanitation-bad-toilets-cause-deaths-misery> (accessed on March 4, 2013)



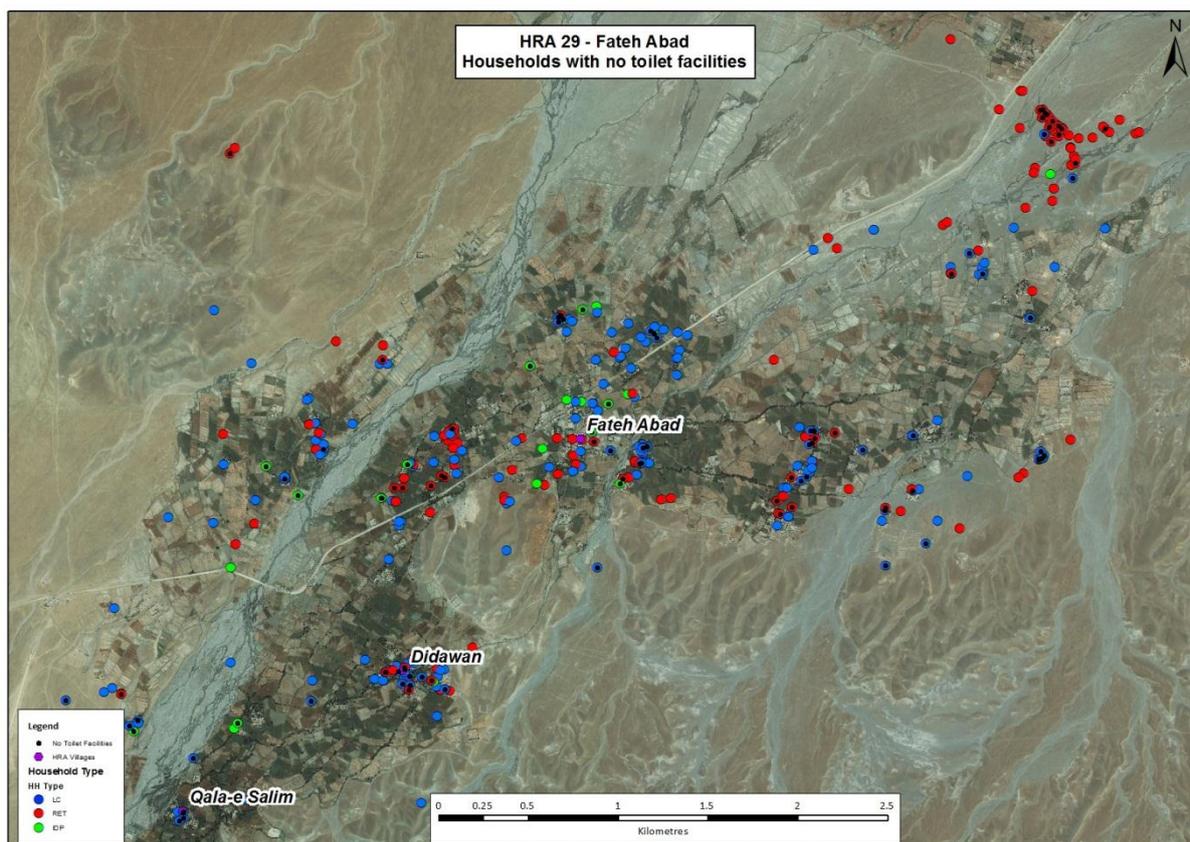


Figure 20: Fateh Abad Households with no Toilet Facilities

In Qizil Sai, in the North Eastern Region, 73.1% of returnee households and 66.7% of local community households have access to traditional covered latrines, while the vast majority of remaining households in both groups have no toilet facilities. The one IDP household surveyed in this HRA also has no access to sanitation. In the Northern Region, proportionally more IDP households (25.8%) lack access to toilet facilities in Mohjer Qeshlaq compared to local community (9.8%) and returnee (8.3%) households. Similarly, although the majority of households in all three groups in Baymoghly have access to latrines, IDP households (30.2%) are significantly more likely to utilize open pits than local community (14.8%) and returnee (7.4%) households.

Households in all three groups located in HRAs in the South East, Southern, and Western Regions all have comparably high rates of access to a latrine, with very low proportions in all HRAs suffering from a lack of access to toilet facilities.

Overall, there are significantly more people living in local community households than their counterparts residing in returnee and IDP households. Additionally, there are significantly more people living in returnee households than IDP households. In both Regions, there were significantly more persons residing in local community households than residing in returnee and IDP households. Additionally, there were substantially more people living in IDP households than returnee households.



8.2. Utilities

8.2.1. Water

Across all 22 HRAs, 337 (9.7%) returnee households, 245 (11.0%) IDP households, and 98 (2.8%) local community households pay for their drinking water. Among households that do pay for water, IDP households pay an average of USD 9.00 per month, returnee households an average of USD 7.00, and local community households an average of USD 6.00 per month.

The survey indicates that households located in HRAs in the Central Highlands Region have considerably greater access to piped water than households surveyed in any other Region. Almost all households in all three groups in Kaparak have piped water sources, along with 66.0% of returnee households, 61.5% of local community households and 39.1% of IDP households in Aqarbat, with the vast majority of remaining households in this HRA obtaining water from open bodies of water. Similarly, in Sashpol, open bodies of water are relied upon by large proportions of both returnee (74.3%) and IDPs (48.1%) households, with much of the remainder having piped water sources

Among households that have piped water, focus group participants said that the pipes typically freeze during the winter. As a result, households do not have consistent access to potable water. Residents from sites like Kaparak also pointed out that they have the additional problem of water seeping into their homes after pipes become unfrozen.

Report from the field: Residents from Barikab stated that water is available from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM. Children spend the entire time waiting their turn for water and, as a result, do not attend school.

Sashpol has two wells for drinking water, but residents claim that the water is contaminated with acid, and therefore they have to rely on river water

With regard to water access in the Central Region, a significant degree of diversity emerges depending upon the specific HRA. In Barikab, 71.3% of IDP households and 52.5% of returnee households rely on tankers or bottled sources of drinking water along with 25.7% of returnee households and 13.0% of IDP households in Alice Ghan.

The vast majority of remaining households in both HRAs rely on bored wells for their drinking water, although 20.3% of IDP households and 5.7% of returnee households in Alice Ghan have piped water sources. In Kochiabad, 73.0% of IDP households, 45.8% of local community households, and 37.3% of returnee households have access to open wells. The majority of remaining households in all three groups have access to hand pumps, although returnee households (22.4%) were significantly more likely to access drinking water from a Kariz than their local community (9.6%) and IDPs (2.0%) counterparts. Among households surveyed in the Central Region, Khanjar Khail stands out as having the highest rates of hand pump access, with 89.8% of returnee households, 80.3% of local community households, and 65.0% of IDP households accessing drinking water from this type of source.

Survey data reveal no significant disparities with regard to water access among the three groups in six of the seven HRAs located in the Eastern Region. One notable exception emerges with regard to Chilmati, where proportionally more local community households (62.1%) access drinking water from open wells compared to their returnee (44.8%) and IDPs (36.8%) counterparts but, correspondingly, a larger proportion of IDP households (61.8%) have access to a hand pump than do returnee (53.2%) and local community (36.3%) households.

With regard to water access, the survey revealed no significant differences among the three household types in HRAs located in the North Eastern, Northern, South East, and Southern Regions. A similar situation exists in the Western Region, with the notable exception of Kahdistan where proportionally more local community households (37.8%) have access to a hand pump than do



returnee (15.2%) and IDP households (12.0%). The vast majority of remaining households in all three groups in this HRA access drinking water from an open well.

Access to piped water does not automatically guarantee that households have access to clean drinking water all year around. FGD participants who live in HRA with extreme winters reported that the pipes freeze every year and, as a result, they do not have access to water in the winter, and, when spring comes, they have problems with water seeping into their homes (e.g. Kaparak).

Access to hand pumps or closed wells do not mean that households have access to clean drinking water. DACAAR tested the water quality of 136 wells located in the 22 HRAs (See Annex M). Five wells in Laghman suffered arsenic contamination that has a potential negative effect on the health of the residents. In fact, DACAAR recommended that the residents find an alternative source of water, while they search for the origin of the arsenic contamination in the groundwater. In another example, residents from Sashpol cannot use their public wells because the water contains acid. DACAAR also found the following problems:

- 48% showed that the faecal coliform is higher than WHO limit.
- 33% are muddy to very muddy
- 9% showed that the fluoride concentration level is higher than WHO limit
- 18% showed that the sulphates concentration level is higher than WHO limit.
- 29% showed that the sodium concentration level is higher than WHO limit.
- 40% showed that the calcium hardness of water is classified as hard and very hard.

8.2.2. Distance to Water Source

In the majority of HRAs surveyed, the main drinking water sources can be accessed within a few minutes on foot. This is particularly the case in HRAs characterized by large proportions of households for whom hand pumps are the main water source. In contrast, in HRAs in which large proportions of households depend upon wells, Kariz, or open bodies of water for their drinking water, significant walking distances are involved in the process of obtaining water. In the Central Highlands Region, considerable proportions of returnee and IDP households in Sashpol and Aqarbat rely on open bodies of water to which household members must walk 10 or 20 minutes or longer in order to reach. Comparable walking distances are also involved in the Central Region among households that rely on bored wells in Barikab and Alice Ghan, and on a Kariz in Kochiabad.

In the Eastern Region, large proportions of households in all three groups in Saracha, Sheikh Mesri New Township, and Fateh Abad access drinking water by means of hand pumps located a few minutes away on foot. Similarly, although open bodies of water are relied upon by large proportions of households in Gardi Ghaous, Chilmati, and Kas Aziz Khan, the respective bodies of water are located a few minutes away on foot. However, in Kerala, where 24.1% of IDP households, 22.7% of returnee households, and 8.7% of local community households rely on open bodies of water, 15 to 20 minutes of walking is required for household members to reach the main drinking water source.

In Qizil Sai in the North Eastern Region, almost all households in all three groups rely on open bodies of water. Among households in this HRA, local community (31.0 minutes), returnee (23.2 minutes), and IDPs (10.0 minutes) households must, on average, walk a considerable distance in order to obtain drinking water. The survey revealed a similar situation in Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region where 35.3% of IDP households, 28.3% of returnee households, and 22.1% of local community households rely on open bodies of water. Among those who obtain water from this type of source, considerable time is required by IDPs (23.3 minutes), local community (17.2 minutes), and returnee (16.1 minutes) households in order to access drinking water (See Figure 21).



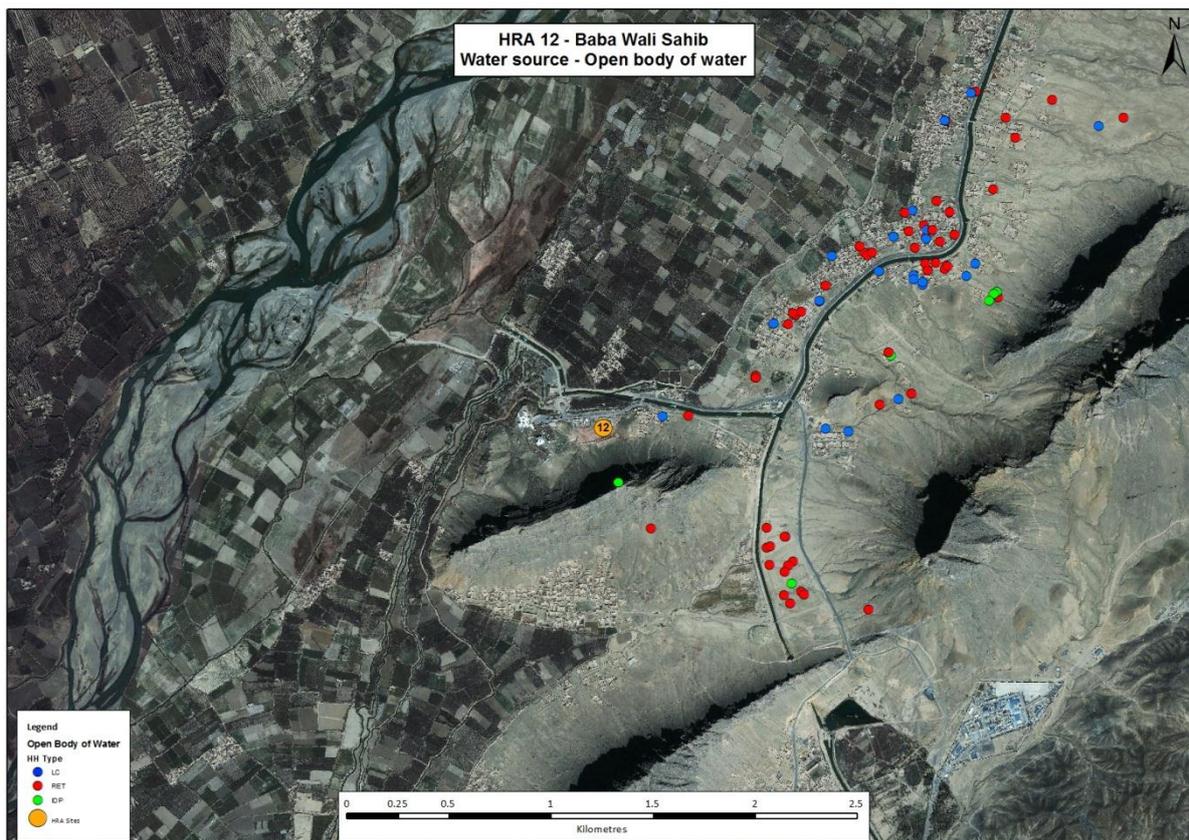


Figure 21: Qizil Sai, Households distance to water source

8.2.3. Access to Electricity

In the 30 days prior to being surveyed, relatively large proportions of households surveyed across all 22 HRAs had electricity supplied. Overall, 77.3% of local community households, 72.9% of IDP households, and 66.5% of returnee households had electricity.

In the Central Highlands Region, all local community households and approximately 90.0% of both returnee and IDP households in Sashpol had electricity supplied. Solar power was the source of electricity for 84.4% of returnee households compared to 35.3% of IDP households among whom 41.3% had access to community generators (hydro-power).

Similarly, in Aqarbat, close to four-fifths of households in all three groups had electricity supplied, an overwhelming majority of who relied on solar power. In Kaparak, 94.2% of returnee households, 92.2% of local community households, and 85.7% of IDP households reported to have electricity supplied in the 30 days prior to being surveyed.

Electricity supply among households in the Central Region was markedly different. In Barikab, only 56.5% of returnee households and 48.8% of IDP households had access to electricity of which over four-fifths relied on solar power. In Alice Ghan, larger proportions of both returnee (71.4%) and IDPs (68.1%) households had access to electricity of whom two-thirds in both groups relied on solar power and the remaining one-third utilized battery power. The lowest rates of electricity access in the Central Region were revealed to be in Khanjar Khail, where only 52.8% of returnee households, 40.9% of local community households, and 35.0% of IDP households reported having electricity supplied. Correspondingly, the highest rates of access in this Region were revealed to be in Kochiabad, where 93.7% of IDP households, 83.1% of local community households, and 67.8% of returnee households had been able to access electricity in the 30 days prior to being surveyed. Throughout HRAs located in the Central Region, solar power was the most prevalent source of electricity.



In the Eastern Region, no significant disparities among community groups were revealed by the data in Saracha, Sheikh Mesri New Township, and Kas Aziz Khan. However, a number of disparities emerged in relation to the remaining four HRAs with IDP households, more often than not, being revealed to be worse off than the other types.

In Fateh Abad, electricity had been available to 72.7% of local community households, 57.2% of returnee households, and only 34.4% of IDP households. Similarly, in Gardi Ghaous, approximately three-quarters of both local community and returnee households had electricity compared to only half of the IDP households surveyed. In Chilmati, 61.6% of local community households had electricity compared to only 45.5% of returnee households and 39.7% of IDP households. Returnee households were only significantly worse off than their counterparts in Kerala, where 89.4% of local community households and 77.8% of IDP households had electricity compared to only 66.0% of returnee households. Throughout the seven HRAs located in the Eastern Region, solar power and battery power were the main sources of electricity except for in Kerala where significant proportions of local community (63.0%), returnee (43.8%), and IDPs (28.6%) households were connected to the electric grid.

In the Northern Region, a larger proportion of local community households (52.4%) in Mohjer Qeshlaq had electricity supplied compared to returnee (36.3%) and IDPs (32.3%) households. Households that had access to electricity mostly relied on private and community generators as well as solar power. The situation was also revealed to be similar in Baymoghy, where 98.0% of local community households had electricity compared to only 67.4% of IDP households and 66.7% of returnee households. Among those who had electricity, almost all households in all three groups were connected to the electric grid.

The data revealed no significant disparities among community groups in Qizil Sai in the North Eastern Region, Tera Bagh in the South Eastern Region, and in Shogofan and Kurji (LAS) in the Western Region. However, in the third Region, 97.2% of local community households in Kahdistan had electricity supplied compared to 80.6% of IDP households and only 68.2% of returnee households. Households in all three groups that had electricity supplied were more likely than not to be connected to the electric grid. In Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region, 89.7% of local community households and 76.7% of returnee households had electricity compared to only 47.1% of IDP households. Typically, among households in all three groups that had electricity, most were connected to the electric grid.

8.2.4. Cooking Fuel

In most cases, bushes, twigs, and branches are relied upon for household fuel consumption by less advantaged households, while more advantaged households typically have access to gas and firewood. Among households surveyed in the Central Highlands Region, 92.6% of IDP households, 86.8% of returnee households, and 69.2% of local community households in Aqarbat reported using bushes for cooking. Similarly, in Kaparak, 76.9% of returnee households, 75.0% of IDP households, and 64.1% of local community households also rely on bushes, twigs, and branches as cooking fuel. Larger proportions of households in Sashpol use firewood, although 34.5% of IDP households and 25.7% of returnee households in this HRA also rely on bushes.

Gas is available to far larger proportions of households in all three groups in the Central Region than in the Central Highlands Region. In Barikab, 80.6% of IDP households and 67.5% of returnee households rely on gas, and in Alice Ghan 68.1% of IDP households and 60.0% of returnee households also rely on this fuel source. The situation is less favourable among returnee households in Kochiabad among whom only 40.6% use gas for cooking compared to IDPs (92.2%) and local community (79.5%) households. Returnee households in Kochiabad are significantly more likely to rely on bushes (53.0%) than other household types. In this regard, households in all three groups



appear to be faring better in Khanjar Khail, where bushes are only the fourth most common source of cooking fuel after firewood, animal dung, and gas.

Significant proportions in all household types in the Eastern Region also rely on bushes, twigs, and branches for their cooking. In Kas Aziz Khan, 76.3% of IDP households, 60.9% of returnee households, and 58.8% of local community households rely on bushes. Similarly, in Gardi Ghaous, 75.8% of returnee households, 67.5% of IDP households, and 63.2% of local community households also rely on this fuel source. Large proportions of IDPs (68.8%), returnee (45.5%), and local community (41.0%) households in Fateh Abad also use bushes for cooking. Notable exceptions in the Eastern Region include households in Sheikh Mesri New Township, Chilmati, and Kerala, where the majority of households in all three groups use either gas or firewood for their cooking.

In the Northern Region, bushes, twigs, and branches are relied upon by significant proportions of returnee (80.8%), IDPs (58.1%), and local community (51.2%) households in Mohjer Qeshlaq, approximately half of all household types in Baymoghly use animal dung for their cooking. Similarly, in Qizil Sai in the North Eastern Region, an overwhelming majority of households in all three groups also rely on animal dung.

In Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region, bushes are relied upon by significant proportions of local community (47.1%), IDPs (41.2%), and returnee (38.7%), households while the majority of remaining households use either gas or firewood. All three HRAs located in the Western Region have high rates of access to gas and firewood for cooking, while the majority of households in Tera Bagh in the South Eastern Region also have access to firewood for cooking purposes.

8.2.5. Heating Fuel

The three HRAs located in the Central Highlands Region exhibit varying degrees of dependency on multiple fuel sources for winter heating. In Sashpol, the vast majority of households in all three groups rely on either firewood or coal/charcoal for their heating, although 23.3% of IDP households and 12.9% of returnee households rely on bushes, twigs, branches, and straw. This heating source is also relied upon by more than half of all household types in Aqarbat, while the majority of remaining households use firewood. In Kaparak, 67.3% of returnee households, 62.5% of local community households, and 53.6% of IDP households utilize animal dung for heating purposes, although roughly one quarter in each of the three groups relies on bushes to heat their homes in the winter.

Households surveyed in HRAs located in the Central Region exhibit higher proportions dependent upon coal/charcoal for heating than those in any other Region. In Barikab, 72.6% of IDP households and 53.8% of returnee households rely on this source for heating, along with approximately three-fifths in both groups in Alice Ghan. However, approximately one quarter of each household type in Barikab heat their homes with bushes, twigs, branches, and straw. In Khanjar Khail, the vast majority in all three groups rely on coal/charcoal, animal dung, and firewood in varying proportions, but IDP households (20.0%) are more likely to use bushes, twigs, branches, and straw to heat their homes than local community (12.1%) and returnee (2.8%) households. Kochiabad is the only HRA in the Central Region in which returnee households appear to be worse off than their local community and IDPs counterparts with regard to winter heating, as approximately three-quarters in each of these household types use coal/charcoal compared to only one-third of returnee households. In Kochiabad, returnee households (44.6%) are considerably more likely to rely on bushes, twigs, branches, and straw, than their local community (3.6%) and IDPs (1.0%) counterparts.

As to be expected, proportionally more households located in the Eastern Region have no winter heating source than households surveyed in any other Region. In Sheikh Mesri New Township, 71.8% of IDP households and 60.9% of returnee households have no winter heating at all. Similarly, in Fateh Abad, 46.9% of IDP households, 40.6% of returnee households, and 27.3% of local community households either cannot or do not heat their homes in the winter. A marginally larger proportion of



local community households (52.2%) in Saracha also have no heating source compared to returnee (49.3%) and IDPs (45.8%) households in this HRA. Significant proportions in all household types surveyed in Gardi Ghaous and Kas Aziz Khan rely on bushes, twigs, branches, and straw to heat their homes in the winter. In this regard, households surveyed in Kerala are more advantaged since approximately 90.0% of households in all three groups reported using firewood to heat their homes in the winter.

The highest proportions of households that rely on bushes for heating were revealed to be in Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region, where 71.3% of local community households and approximately 64.0% of both returnee and IDP households rely on this source during the winter. Survey findings also reveal relatively high proportions of returnee (43.5%), IDPs (41.9%), and local community (22.0%) households surveyed in Mohjer Qeshlaq in the Northern Region that also rely on bushes for heating their homes. Also in the Northern Region, approximately three-fifths of households in all community groups surveyed in Baymoghly use animal dung for heating purposes. Animal dung is also relied upon by the vast majority of all households surveyed in Qizil Sai in the North Eastern Region.

Firewood is accessible to large proportions of households in a number of HRAs surveyed. In Tera Bagh in the South Eastern Region, approximately 90.0% of households in all three groups heat their homes using this source. Similarly, in the Western Region, over three-quarters of both returnee and IDP households in Shogofan use firewood for winter heating, along with 73.9% of local community households and approximately 55.0% of returnee and IDP households in Kahdistan. However, large proportions of returnee (54.7%) and IDPs (52.4%) households surveyed in Kurji (LAS) in the Western Region rely on bushes to heat their homes during the winter season.

8.3. Education

8.3.1. Literacy

Across all 22 HRAs surveyed, 55.8% of local community males, 50.8% of returnee males, and 47.0% of IDPs males aged six years and over reported to be literate (See Figure 22). In contrast, literacy rates among their female counterparts were considerably lower, with only 23.6% of local community females, 23.5% of IDPs females, and 22.1% of returnee females reporting to be able to read and write (See Figure 23).

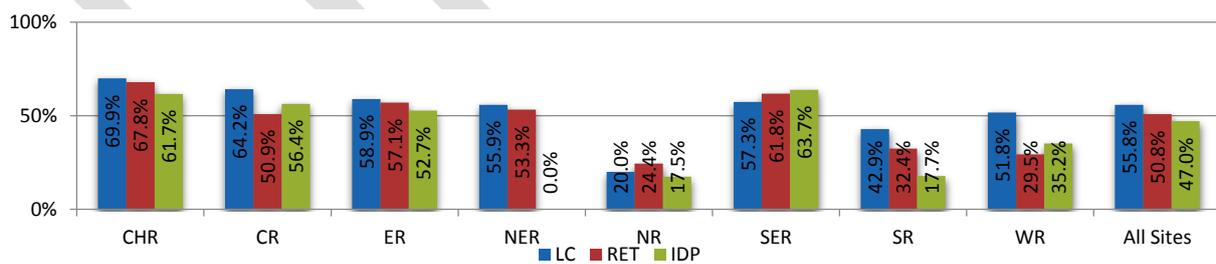


Figure 22: Percentage of males who are literate

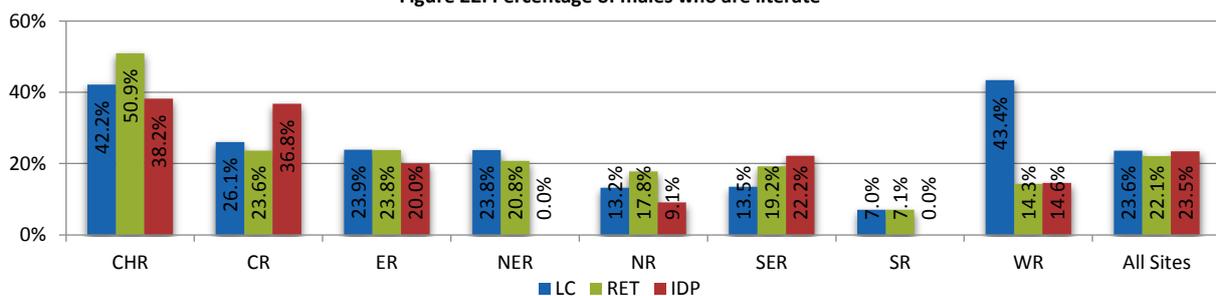


Figure 23: Percentage of females who are literate

8.3.1.1. Male Literacy Rates



Male literacy rates across the three HRAs surveyed in the Central Highlands Region were revealed to be the highest of all eight Regions covered by the survey, with 69.9% of local community males, 67.8% of returnees, and 61.7% of IDPs reporting to be literate. This finding is primarily due to very high proportions of local community males (88.9%) and returnees (81.6%), as well as a comparatively high proportion of IDPs (68.8%), in Sashpol reporting to be able to read and write (See Figure 24). The situation is somewhat different in Aqarbat, where proportionally more local community males

(69.6%) are literate compared to their IDPs (49.6%) and returnee (48.6%) counterparts. Male literacy rates among all three groups in Kaparak fall within the range of 60.0% - 70.0%.

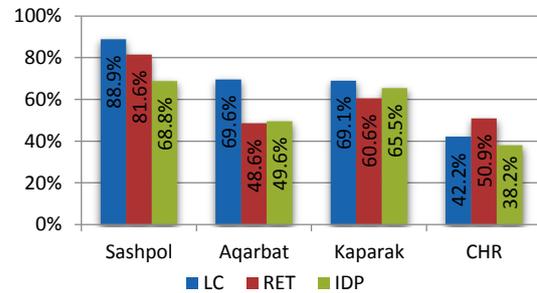


Figure 24: CHR, Percentage of males who are literate

In the Central Region, proportionally more local community males (64.2%) can read and write than both IDPs (56.4%) and returnees (50.9%). Similar proportions (61.0% - 66.0%) of returnees and IDPs in Barikab reported being literate. This was also the case in Alice Ghan, where similar proportions (53.0% - 59.0%) of males in both groups could read and write. However, in Kochiabad, significantly larger proportions of local community males (62.3%) and IDPs (54.5%) are literate than are returnees (38.5%). In Khanjar Khail, it was IDPs (43.8%) who were less likely to be able to read and write than their returnee (59.6%) and local community (66.7%) counterparts.

The focus group discussions across various sites in central and central highlands point to key issues that may have affected the existing literacy rates as suggested by the household survey. In Gulistan, male participants pointed that their weak status of economy is a key deterrent to school attendance; many of them send their children to do work and bring money instead of to school. Participants further added that, in their villages, the school is secondary, and no high schools exist. The students who graduate from the school and who are economically stable then can continue their educations in Bamyan high school for further studies, and those who are poor are not able to study more. Participants also pointed out that a company named Sayed Abdullah Baktash had initiated construction of a school, but it was left unconstructed for quite some time. Lastly, lack of uniforms, paucity of hygienic drinking water, and other issues were reflected in focus group discussions that impact literacy rates.

Similar problems resonated in Barikab. Based on focus discussions, residents informed surveyors that there is a secondary school for boys but it suffers from lack of infrastructure. The school lacks qualified teachers and there is not enough space for classrooms to host students. As in Gulistan, students in Barikab did not have close access to a high school. After students complete their secondary schooling, they have to travel to Qarabagh or Kabul if they are persistent to study more. However, high transportation costs further discourages them to attain education beyond secondary school.

Across the seven HRAs surveyed in the Eastern Region, 58.9% of local community males, 57.1% of returnees, and 52.7% of IDPs could read and write. The highest literacy rates in the Region were revealed to be in Kerala, where 71.0% - 73.0% of males in all three groups reported being able to read and write. Similar proportions of males in all community groups in Saracha (53.0% - 56.0%), Chilmati (53.0% - 58.0%), and Sheikh Mesri New Township (55.0% - 57.0%) also reported to be literate. However, in Fateh Abad, Gardi Ghaous, and Kas Aziz Khan, significantly lower proportions of IDPs could read and write than local community males and returnees.



Issues that affect literacy rates and hinder education were similar in the villages of Eastern Region to those in the Central and Central highlands Regions, as reflected in the focus group discussions. In SMNT, residents said that the main problem is absence of professional teachers in schools and relevant coursework material like textbooks.

In Qizil Sai (North Eastern Region), 53.0% - 56.0% of returnee and IDPs males could read and write. Comparable proportions (57.0% - 64.0%) of males in all three groups in Tera Bagh (South Eastern Region) also reported being literate. However, in Baba Wali Sahib (Southern Region), local community males (42.9%) were significantly more likely than returnees (32.4%), and more than twice as likely as IDPs (17.7%), to be able to read and write.

However, similar problems were reflected in the education sector in Qizil Sai of the North East Region. Residents of this village complained that there is a secondary school under the name of Qizil Sai Secondary School in this village, but the students are still studying under the tents. Recently labour has begun on a building which might have 9 teaching classes plus an office, but, according to the residents, the teaching classes will suffer from overpopulation as the number of returnees is growing in the village, and the classes will not have space to host all students. As in other villages of Barikab and Gulistan, these villages suffered from lack of high schools. After secondary school, boys did not have any option for high school education. Furthermore, a majority of the students can't pass the high school entrance exams due to a low level of curriculum at the secondary school, so it is very difficult for them to complete their educations at the level of baccalaureate, suggested many participants during focus group discussions.

Households surveyed in the two HRAs located in the Northern Region exhibited the lowest proportions of literate males among all eight Regions, with only 24.4% of returnees, 20.0% of local community males, and 17.5% of IDPs reporting to be able to read and write. In Mohjer Qeshlaq, approximately 24.0% of both returnee and local community males could read and write compared to only 14.7% of IDPs. However, in Baymoghly, returnees (24.0%) were more likely to be able to read and write than both their local community (18.9%) and IDPs (17.8%) counterparts.

Among households surveyed in the Western Region, 51.8% of local community males are literate compared to only 35.2% of IDPs and 29.5% of returnees. The largest disparity between community groups was in Shogofan, where 75.0% of local community males could read and write compared to only 38.0% of IDPs and 36.4% of returnees. However, local community males (51.5%) in Kahdistan were also significantly more likely to be literate than their IDPs (39.6%) and returnee (29.3%) counterparts. In Kurji (LAS), only 16.8% of returnees and 8.4% of IDPs could read and write.

8.3.1.2. Female Literacy Rates

Not unlike their male counterparts, females surveyed in the Central Highlands Region also exhibited the highest literacy rates of all eight Regions covered by the survey, with 50.9% of returnees, 42.4% of local community females, and 38.2% of IDPs reporting to be able to read and write. Within the Region, the largest proportions in all three groups were in Sashpol, where 62.6% of returnees, 50.0% of local community females, and 42.5% of IDPs reported to be literate (See Figure 25). Proportionally more returnees (45.5%) in Kaparak could also read and write than their local community (42.3%) and IDPs (33.3%) counterparts. However, in Aqarbat, a marginally larger proportion of local community females (40.0%) reported being able to read and write than returnees (36.3%) and IDPs (32.6%).

Just as with boys, girls suffered from similar deterrents to their education - lack of high schools, relevant teachers and infrastructure. But for them it was much more difficult to travel to other Provinces for high school as compared to boys because of the cultural norms in the country. As pointed out in the focus group discussions in Barikab, a lack of high schools prompts boys to travel



to Qarabagh or Kabul but for females this is much harder due to cultural norms. Participants suggested that many families in Barikab do not allow their daughters to travel to other Provinces

for high school education. A participant noted that after his neighbour's daughter completed her secondary school she was never allowed to go to high school as it was not in the family vicinity and she is home now, doing nothing.

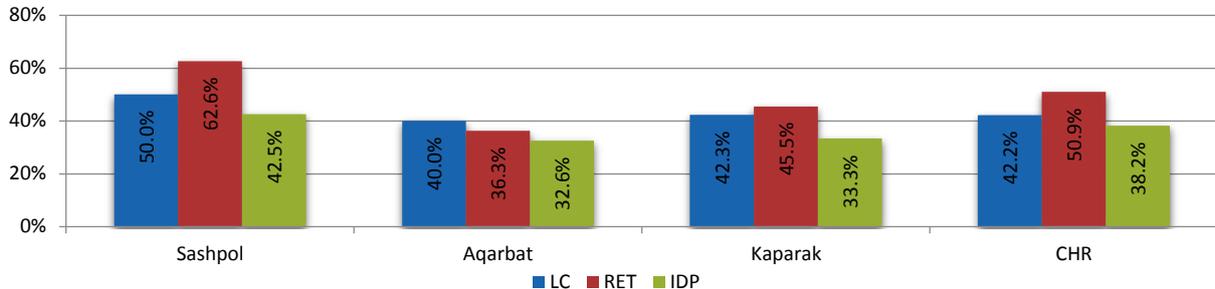


Figure 25: Central Highlands Region, Percentage of females who are literate

Across the four HRAs surveyed in the Central Region, female IDPs (36.8%) were significantly more likely to be able to read and write than their local community (26.1%) and returnee (23.6%) counterparts. The highest literacy rates in the Region were in Barikab where approximately 46.0% of both returnees and IDPs could read and write, as well as in Alice Ghan where 53.7% of IDPs and 43.8% of returnees reported to be literate. However, in Kochiabad, both IDPs (30.5%) and local community females (28.8%) were twice as likely as returnees (14.1%) to be able to read and write. A similar situation was also revealed in Khanjar Khail, where both local community (22.6%) and returnee (21.3%) females were almost twice as likely to be literate as their counterparts in IDP households (11.5%).

In the Eastern Region, 23.9% of local community females, 23.8% of returnees, and 20.0% of IDPs across all seven HRAs were reported to be literate. As with their male counterparts, the highest literacy rates in the Region were in Kerala, where 36.0% - 39.0% of females in all three groups could read and write. Relatively reasonable literacy rates were also identified in Chilmati, although significantly larger proportions of returnees (29.5%) and local community females (26.1%) than IDPs (16.0%) were reported to be literate. Similarly, in Fateh Abad, 30.6% of local community females could read and write compared to only 21.9% of returnees and 17.0% of IDPs. A further 24.5% of returnees and 21.5% of IDPs in Sheikh Mesri New Township could also read and write. However, among the three remaining HRAs in the Region the largest proportion of literate females in any community group was 21.0%, with IDPs less likely to be able to read and write than their returnee and local community counterparts.

In Qizil Sai (North Eastern Region), 20.0% - 24.0% of local community and returnee females reported to be literate. In Tera Bagh (South Eastern Region), larger proportions of IDPs (22.2%) and returnees (19.2%) could read and write than local community females (13.5%). However, only 7.0% of both local community and returnee females in Baba Wali Sahib (Southern Region) reported to be literate.

Among households surveyed in the two HRAs located in the Northern Region, 17.8% of returnees, 13.2% of local community females, and only 9.1% of IDPs could read and write. In Mohjer Qeshlaq, IDPs (8.5%) were significantly less likely to be literate than their returnee (16.3%) and local community (19.8%) counterparts. However, in Baymoghly, although a respectable 29.7% of returnees reported to be literate, only 10.4% of local community females and 9.2% of IDPs could read and write.

Local community females (43.4%) across the three HRAs surveyed in the Western Region were three times as likely as both IDPs (14.6%) and returnees (14.3%) to be literate. This is primarily due to survey findings in Kahdistan which revealed that 43.7% of local community females could read and



write compared to only 15.0% of IDPs and 14.5% of returnees. In Shogofan, 17.0% - 18.0% of both returnees and IDPs reported to be literate, although none of the six local community females in this HRA could read and write. In Kurji (LAS), only 7.0% of female returnees and 1.9% of IDPs were able to read and write.

8.3.2. Schooling

The baseline survey aimed to determine rates of school attendance among those aged 6-24 years in all three groups. Across all 22 HRAs, survey findings revealed that 58.9% of local community males, 53.1% of returnee males, and 49.9% of IDPs males belonging to this age group were attending school (See Figure 26). In contrast, only 32.2% of local community females, 31.7% of IDPs females, and 28.0% of returnee females in this cohort were similarly attending school (See Figure 26).

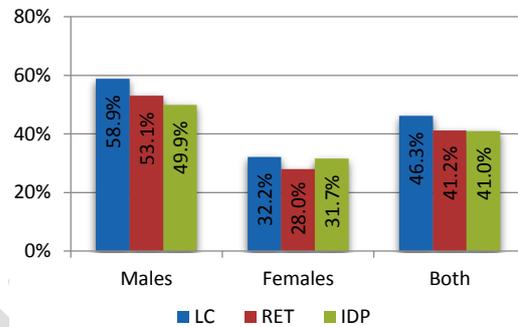


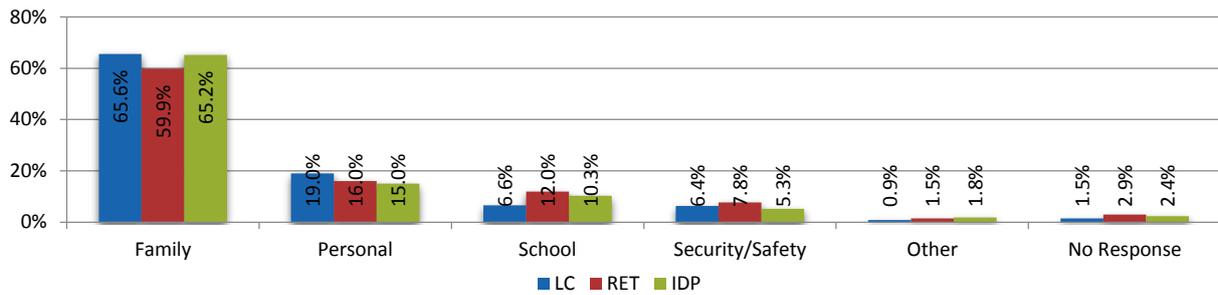
Figure 26: Percentage of males and females who attend school

Among males aged 6-24 years who were not attending school, family reasons (family did not allow; child needed to work to help family; schooling too expensive; marriage) and personal reasons (child was too young; did not like school/did not learn enough; studied as far as needed; poor health/disability) were cited by the vast majority of households, albeit in varying degrees. Among local community males of school-age who were not attending school, 55.9% were not due to personal reasons and 30.2% were not due to family reasons. A further 6.7% were not attending school due to school-related reasons (no school/school too far; school did not allow; school temporarily not functioning) and 1.8% due to security concerns. Responses provided by returnees were somewhat similar, with 41.9% of those not attending school doing so for personal reasons and 37.9% not attending school for family reasons. However, returnees (13.3%) were twice as likely as their local community counterparts not to attend school due to school-related issues but were less likely (1.0%) to do so due to security concerns. Unlike both their local community and returnee peers, a larger proportion of IDPs males were not attending school due to family reasons (45.9%) than due to personal reasons (33.1%). However, 12.5% were also not attending due to school-related issues, and IDPs males (3.2%) were also significantly more likely not to be attending school due to security concerns than both local community (1.8%) and returnee (1.0%) school-age males.

With respect to security reasons, debriefing notes with OSDR supervisors who interviewed participants in different fields in the sites suggested that children from Tera Bagh walk to school in the Tajik village and they face lot of problems with respect to their security from village children who throw stones at them.

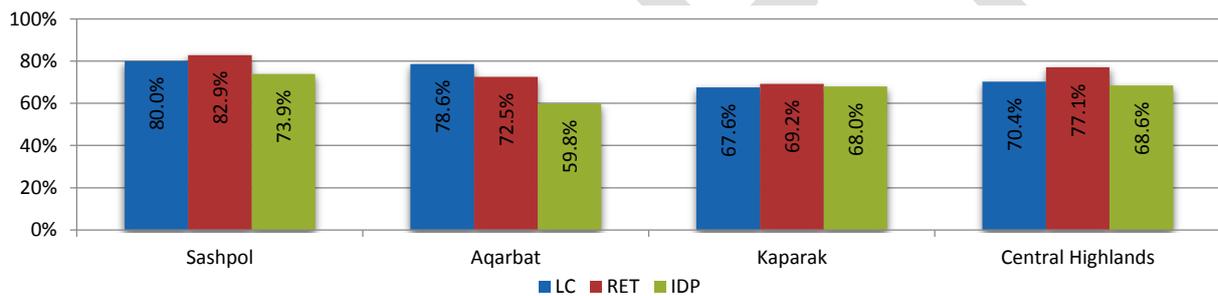
Among females aged 6-24 years who were not attending school, the majority of those belonging to local community (65.6%), IDPs (65.2%), and returnee (59.9%) households were not attending school due to family reasons, while a further 19.0% of local community females, 16.0% of returnees, and 15.0% of IDPs were not for personal reasons. Larger proportions of both female returnees (12.0%) and IDPs (10.3%) cited school-related issues than did local community females (6.6%), and insecurity (including lack of female teachers) was the main reason 7.8% of returnees, 6.4% of local community females, and 5.3% of IDPs of school-age were not attending school (See Figure 27).




Figure 27: Reasons for females not attending school

8.3.3. Male School Attendance Rates

Central Highlands Region: Males aged 6-24 years in the Central Highlands Region exhibited the highest rates of school attendance in all eight Regions surveyed, with 77.1% of returnees, 70.4% of local community males, and 68.6% of IDPs males attending school at the time the survey was conducted. The highest rates of attendance in the Region were in Sashpol, where 82.9% of returnees, 80.0% of local community males, and 73.9% of IDPs were in school. However, in Aqarbat, proportionally more local community (78.6%) and returnee (72.5%) were attending school than their IDPs (59.8%) counterparts. Similar proportions (67.0% - 70.0%) in all three groups in Kaparak were also attending school (See Figure 28).


Figure 28: Central Highlands Region, Percentage of males who attend school

Among those surveyed in the three HRAs in this Region who were not attending school, both IDPs (56.7%) and local community (55.0%) males were more likely than returnees (46.0%) to not be attending school for family reasons. Correspondingly, returnees (46.0%) were more likely to cite personal reasons for their non-attendance than their local community (37.5%) and IDPs (28.9%) counterparts. A larger proportion of IDPs (8.2%) cited school-related issues than those belonging to local community (2.5%) and returnee (1.6%) households, and only IDPs (2.1%) were not attending school due to security concerns.

Central Region: Across the four HRAs in this Region, 66.8% of local community males, 58.2% of IDPs males, and 57.2% of male returnees aged 6-24 years were attending school. The highest school enrolment rates were revealed by the survey to be in Khanjar Khail, where 74.2% of local community males and 68.2% of returnees were attending school, although only 52.3% of IDPs in this HRA were doing so. In Kochiabad, both local community (61.1%) and IDPs (59.0%) male were significantly more likely to be attending school than their returnee peers (41.6%). However, male returnees (65.3%) in Barikab were marginally more likely to be attending school than IDPs (58.5%), and in Alice Ghan a significantly larger proportion of male returnees (70.6%) than IDPs (57.6%) were in school.

Among those who were not attending school, 51.0% of local community males, 45.6% of IDPs, and 27.8% of returnees across all four HRAs were not attending school for family reasons, and



approximately 31.0% of both local community and returnee males, and 24.6% of IDPs, were not for personal reasons. However, a significantly larger proportion of returnees (31.2%) were not attending school due to school-related issues than their IDPs (11.1%) and local community (7.8%) peers. Only returnees (1.7%) and IDPs (0.7%) cited security concerns as reasons for non-attendance.

Eastern Region: Across the seven HRAs surveyed in this Region, 60.5% of local community males, 55.9% of returnees, and 52.4% of IDPs aged 6-24 years were attending school. The highest rates of attendance in the Region were in Kerala, where 73.5% of returnees, 71.9% of local community males, and 68.4% of IDPs were enrolled in school. Somewhat comparable rates of attendance among all community groups were identified in Chilmati (49.0% - 56.0%), Saracha (51.0% - 59.0%), and Sheikh Mesri New Township (57.0% - 58.0%). However, in Kas Aziz Khan, significantly larger proportions of local community (53.2%) and returnee (51.1%) than IDPs (33.3%) were attending school. A similar situation was also identified in Gardi Ghaous, where 59.7% of local community males and 53.2% of returnees were attending school compared to only 34.5% of IDPs. Only in Fateh Abad were returnees (44.4%) less likely to be attending school than their IDPs (53.6%) and local community (62.0%) peers.

Among those who were not attending school, personal reasons were cited by the vast majority in local community (66.6%), IDPs (61.2%), and returnee (55.7%) households, while 31.7% of returnees, 28.4% of IDPs, and 24.3% of local community males were not attending school for family reasons. Both IDPs (7.6%) and returnees (7.1%) were more likely not to be attending school due to school-related issues than local community males (3.8%). Less than 0.5% of males aged 6-24 years in all three groups were not attending school due to security concerns.

North Eastern Region: In Qizil Sai, 66.7% of local community males and 51.8% of returnees aged 6-24 years were attending school. The four school-age IDPs males in this HRA were not attending school.

Among those who were not attending school, the majority of returnees (62.8%) and local community males (56.5%) were not for personal reasons, and a further 21.7% of local community males and 19.0% of returnees cited school-related issues. The four IDPs males covered by the survey in this HRA were not attending school for family reasons, along with 12.4% of returnees and 8.7% of local community males.

Northern Region: Across the two HRAs surveyed in this Region, 29.5% of local community males, 29.2% of returnees, and 24.4% of IDPs aged 6-24 years were attending school. In Mohjer Qeshlaq, a larger proportion of local community males (35.5%) were enrolled in school than their returnee (29.1%) and IDPs (23.3%) peers. However, in Baymoghly, returnees (29.8%) were marginally more likely to be attending school than local community (27.7%) and IDPs (24.5%) males.

Among those who were not attending school, a considerably higher proportion of returnees (75.1%) were not doing so for family reasons than IDPs (48.5%) and local community males (38.2%). Personal reasons were cited for non-attendance by 23.3% of local community households and 17.1% of both returnee and IDP households. However, both local community (20.5%) and IDPs (15.9%) males were significantly more likely not to be attending due to school-related issues than returnees (5.7%). Moreover, only IDPs (13.9%) and local community (12.1%) households cited security concerns as a reason for non-attendance.

South Eastern Region: In Tera Bagh, similar proportions of returnee (68.5%), IDPs (66.4%), and local community (64.1%) males aged 6-24 years were attending school. Among those not attending



school, 58.1% of IDPs, 50.0% of local community males, and 44.9% of returnees were not doing so for personal reasons. Correspondingly, a larger proportion of returnee households (37.0%) cited family reasons for non-attendance than either local community (27.0%) or IDPs (25.6%) households. School-related issues were cited by 8.5% of IDP households, 6.2% of local community households, and 3.6% of returnee households. Only returnee (8.7%) and local community (8.4%) households cited security concerns as a reason for non-attendance.

Southern Region: In Baba Wali Sahib, 46.7% of local community males and 41.1% of returnees aged 6-24 years were attending school compared to only 14.3% of IDPs. Among those who were not attending school, 44.7% of returnees, 39.4% of local community males, and 33.3% of IDPs were not for family reasons. Personal reasons were cited for non-attendance by 23.0% - 29.0% of households in all three groups. A larger proportion of IDPs (36.1%) were not attending school due to school-related issues than their local community (24.4%) and returnee (23.2%) peers. Only returnee (2.8%) and local community (1.1%) cited security concerns as a reason for non-attendance.

Western Region: Across the three HRAs surveyed in this Region, 58.6% of local community males aged 6-24 years were attending school compared to only 38.2% of IDPs and 33.9% of returnees. These figures are primarily due to findings relating to Kahdistan, where 58.9% of local community males were attending school compared to only 41.9% of IDPs and 35.9% of returnees. However, the lowest rates of school attendance among school-age males in all 22 HRAs surveyed were revealed by the survey to be in Kurji (LAS), where only 16.7% of returnees and 5.4% of IDPs were attending school. In contrast, relatively high proportions (42.0% - 44.0%) of returnees and IDPs in Shogofan were enrolled in school (See Figure 29).

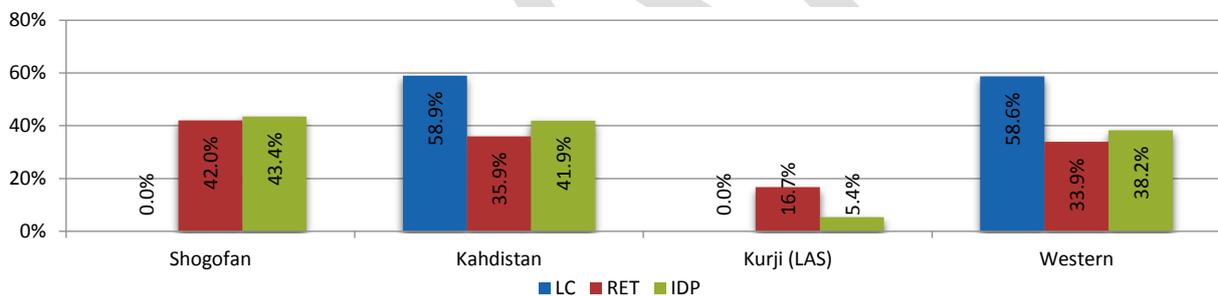


Figure 29: Western Region, Percentage of males who attend school

Among those households where females were not attending school, family reasons were cited by 72.1% of local community households, 60.3% of IDP households, and 52.4% of returnee households. Personal reasons were cited by 18.0% - 23.0% in all three groups as a reason for non-attendance. However, both returnee (21.3%) and IDPs (16.0%) households were significantly more likely than local community households (2.9%) to cite school-related issues for the non-attendance of their school-age males. Only IDPs (0.5%) cited security concerns.

8.3.4. Female School Attendance Rates

Central Highlands Region: Across the three HRAs surveyed in this Region, 66.7% of female returnees, 51.1% of local community females, and 49.2% of IDPs aged 6-24 years were attending school. The highest rates of school attendance in the Region were in Sashpol, where 81.8% of returnees, 52.1% of IDPs, and 50.0% of local community females were enrolled in school. In Aqarbat, similar proportions (47.0% - 53.0%) in all three groups were also attending school. However, in Kaparak, both local community (52.5%) and returnee (52.1%) females were significantly more likely



than their IDPs peers (33.3%) to be attending school (See Figure 30).

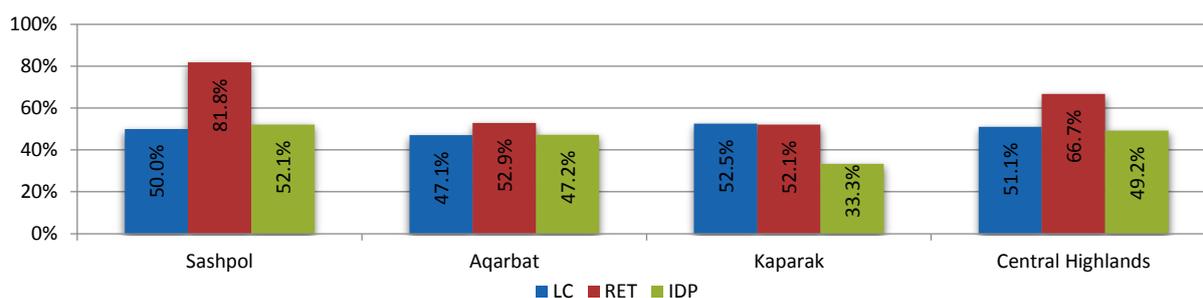


Figure 30: Central Highlands Region, Percentage of females who attend school

Among those who were not attending school, significantly larger proportions of IDPs (74.9%) and returnee (71.4%) households than local community households (47.8%) cited family reasons for non-attendance. Correspondingly, local community households (40.6%) were significantly more likely to cite personal reasons than their returnee (19.8%) and IDPs (14.1%) counterparts. A further 6.9% of IDP households, 4.4% of returnee households, and 1.4% of local community households cited school-related issues. Only IDPs (2.3%) cited security concerns as a reason for non-attendance.

Central Region: Across the four HRAs surveyed in this Region, IDPs (46.1%) were significantly more likely to be attending school than their local community (34.5%) and returnee (30.5%) peers. In Kochiabad, considerably larger proportions of both local community (43.0%) and IDPs (41.3%) females were attending school than were returnees (16.1%). Somewhat comparable proportions of returnee and IDPs females in Barikab (53.0% - 58.0%) and Alice Ghan (62.0% - 67.0%) were also attending school. The lowest attendance rates in the Region were in Khanjar Khail, where only 27.2% of returnees, 23.6% of local community females, and 11.4% of IDPs were enrolled in school.

Among those who were not attending school, family reasons were cited by 69.1% of local community households, 65.4% of IDP households, and 46.5% of returnee households, and a further 11.0% - 17.0% in all three groups cited personal reasons for non-attendance. School-related reasons were cited by a considerably larger proportion of returnees (30.1%) than by local community households (7.3%) and IDPs (7.1%). A further 3.0% - 4.0% in all three groups cited security concerns as a reason for non-attendance.

Eastern Region: Among all households surveyed in this Region, 31.7% of local community females, 29.0% of returnees, and 23.5% of IDPs aged 6-24 years were attending school. The highest attendance rates in the Region were in Kerala, where 51.3% of local community females, 47.7% of returnees, and 41.4% of IDPs were enrolled in school. Comparable proportions in all community groups were attending school in Saracha (20.0% - 23.0%) and in Sheikh Mesri New Township (28.0% - 31.0%). However, in Fateh Abad, a significantly larger proportion of local community females (40.3%) were attending school than their IDPs (28.6%) and returnee (24.2%) peers. A considerably lower proportion of IDPs (16.6%) in Chilmati were enrolled in school than their peers in returnee (37.4%) and local community (35.8%) households. This was also the case in Kas Aziz Khan, where only 13.0% of IDPs were attending school compared to 24.3% of returnees and 25.0% of local community females. The lowest school attendance rates of all seven HRAs surveyed in the Region were in Gardi Ghaous, where only 18.5% of local community females, 14.0% of returnees, and 8.5% of IDPs aged 6-24 years were enrolled in school.

Among those who were not attending school, 68.0% - 73.0% in all three groups cited family reasons for their non-attendance, while 17.0% - 20.0% cited personal reasons. School-related issues were



cited by 6.0% of returnee households, 4.2% of IDP households, and 3.7% of local community households. In the Region of 3.0% - 4.0% in all three household types cited security concerns as the reason for non-attendance.

North Eastern Region: In Qizil Sai, 36.9% of local community females and 28.8% of returnees aged 6-24 years were attending school. The three IDPs females surveyed in this HRA were not attending school.

Among those who were not attending school, 36.6% of local community females and 31.6% of returnees cited family reasons, as did two of the three school-age IDPs in this HRA. The remaining IDP household cited personal reasons for non-attendance along with 24.4% of local community households and 13.9% of returnee households. Returnees (16.5%) were significantly more likely to not be attending school due to school-related problems than local community females (7.3%). Approximately 29.0% of both local community and returnee households cited security concerns as the main reason for non-attendance.

Northern Region: Across the two HRAs surveyed in this Region, larger proportions of both returnee (24.9%) and local community (23.0%) females aged 6-24 years were attending school than were IDPs (15.4%). In Mohjer Qeshlaq, 31.9% of local community females were enrolled in school compared to only 22.6% of returnees and 17.4% of IDPs. However, in Baymoghly, returnees (43.2%) attended school at far higher rates than their local community (18.7%) and IDPs (15.2%) counterparts.

Among those who were not attending school, family reasons were cited by 69.3% of returnee households, 51.7% of local community households, and 48.6% of IDP households. Personal reasons were cited by 9.0% - 13.0% in all three groups. Approximately 19.0% of both local community and IDP households cited school-related issues compared to only 3.2% of returnee households. A further 18.8% of IDP households, 15.1% of local community households, and 9.6% of returnee households cited security concerns for the non-attendance of their female members of school-age.

South Eastern Region: In Tera Bagh, 35.2% of IDPs, 27.7% of returnees, and 20.5% of local community females aged 6-24 years were attending school. Among those not attending school, 62.7% of IDP households and approximately 55.0% of both local community and returnee households cited family reasons for the non-attendance of their school-age female members. A larger proportion of local community households (22.1%) cited personal reasons than did returnee (16.0%) and IDPs (13.2%) households. School-related issues were cited by 10.0% - 12.0% in all household types. A further 9.9% of local community households, 7.2% of returnee households, and 4.4% of IDP households cited security concerns as the main reason for non-attendance.

Southern Region: In Baba Wali Sahib, only 9.9% of returnees and 6.6% of local community females aged 6-24 years were attending school. None of the 32 IDPs females of school-age in this HRA were attending school.

Among those who were not attending school, security concerns were cited by 38.4% of returnee households, 33.2% of local community households, and 25.0% of IDP households. Family reasons were cited by 27.0% - 35.0% in all three groups. Approximately 28.0% of both local community and IDP households cited school-related issues as a reason for non-attendance compared to 22.2% of returnee households. Only 12.5% of IDPs, 6.3% of returnees, and 5.5% of local community households cited personal reasons for the non-attendance of their female members of school-age.



Western Region: Across the three HRAs surveyed in this Region, 65.3% of local community females aged 6-24 years were attending school compared to only 24.6% of IDPs and 19.5% of returnees. This disparity is primarily due to findings relating to Kahdistan, where 65.6% of local community females were enrolled in school compared to approximately 25.0% of both returnees and IDPs. In Shogofan, a larger proportion of IDPs (28.9%) were attending school than were returnees (21.5%). However, females in Kurji (LAS) exhibited the lowest attendance rates of all 22 HRAs, with only 7.7% of returnees and 2.2% of IDPs enrolled in school.

Among households with females who were not attending school, over three-fifths in all community groups cited family reasons. A larger proportion of local community households (24.7%) cited personal reasons than did IDPs (16.8%) and returnee (16.2%) households. School-related issues were the primary reason for non-attendance for 17.4% of returnee households, 13.7% of IDP households, and 6.0% of local community households. Only IDPs (0.9%) and returnee (0.2%) households cited security concerns for the non-attendance of their female members of school-age.

8.3.5. Schooling in another Province

Overall, a significantly larger proportion of male returnees (18.0%) had received some education in another Province than did local community males (3.4%) and IDPs males (2.4%). By far the largest proportions to have done so were returnee males aged 12-17 years (28.8%) and returnee males aged 18-59 years (21.7%). Among females covered by the survey, 5.8% of returnees, 0.6% of IDPs, and 0.2% of local community members had received some education in another Province. The largest proportion, by far, to have done so were returnee females aged 12-17 years (14.2%).

8.4. Health Services and Maternal Care

8.4.1. Access to Public Health Centres

The number of public health centres increased from 807 in 2011 to 813 in 2012. However, the number of Comprehensive Health Centre (CHC) is on a decline. The number of CHC decreased from 387 in 2011 to 378 in 2012.

Afghanistan Statistical Year book for 2011-2012

Survey findings demonstrate significantly varying degrees of proximity to public health centres among households across the 22 HRAs. In the Central Highlands Region, 67.1% of returnee households, 33.3% of local community households, and 20.9% of IDP households in Sashpol can reach the nearest public health centre in less than 15 minutes on foot, while for the vast majority of remaining households it involves a walk of a minimum of 15-60 minutes. In Aqarbat, 30.2% of returnee households and approximately 23.0% of local community and IDP households can similarly reach the nearest public health centre in less than 15 minutes. Among local community and returnee households in this HRA, remaining households are split relatively equally between having to walk 15-60 minutes and having to walk for more than one hour, but almost two-thirds of IDP households reported having to walk for more than one hour. Approximately three-quarters in all household types in Kaparak can reach a public health centre in 15-60 minutes, with the vast majority of remaining households in all three groups residing within 15 minutes of one.

Based on the FGD, the perceptions of the residents in the Central and Central Highlands Regions reflect common problems – absence of clinics in many villages, lack of adequate facilities and in many cases untrained doctors who rely on midwives for most patients who need critical help. Unfortunately, according to some residents of Khanjar Khail even these midwives are untrained and do not possess relevant medical education to prescribe any medicines for treatment. Also common are economic problems that make it difficult for patients to invest money in transport



while taking their family members to neighbouring villages in absence of clinics in their own villages.

In the Central Region, proportionally more returnee households (21.3%) in Barikab live within 15 minutes of a public health centre than do IDP households (9.7%). Correspondingly, approximately three-fifths of IDP households must walk 15-60 minutes compared to two-fifths of returnee households. More than one-fifth in both household types reported having to walk for more than one hour. Proportionally fewer households in Kochiabad and Khanjar Khail live within 15 minutes of the nearest public health centre. In Kochiabad, proportionally more local community households (39.8%) can reach one within 15-60 minutes than IDPs (23.4%) and returnee (13.1%) households, while almost all remaining households in all three groups reported having to walk for more than one hour or having to use transport. In Khanjar Khail, proportionally more IDP households (55.0%) can reach the nearest public centre in 15-60 minutes than local community (27.3%) and returnee (21.0%) households, with remaining households having to walk for more than one hour or use transport to do so.

In Central and Central Highlands close proximity to a health centre does not mean access to its services or is indicative of availability of relevant facilities. For example, focus group participants in Barikab complained that, in the last 6 months, they have received no dispatch of medicines from the Ministry of Health.

FGD participants who live in villages with clinics unanimously agreed that the biggest problem is that the clinics are not open 24 hours a day and, as a result, residents have great difficulties in obtaining emergency medical care. Apart from residents of Barikab, these problems echoed from the residents of Turkman (Khanjar Khail) and Sashpol also.

FGD participants also cited the problem of health care professionals prescribing the same medicines for all diseases. Residents of Turkman reported that hospital staff only prescribes paracetamol, regardless of the illness that you may have.

In the Eastern Region, large proportions of households surveyed in all three groups in Kerala (61.0%-78.0%), Kas Aziz Khan (67.0%-72.0%), Chilmati (73.0%-87.0%), and Gardi Ghaous (77.0%-90.0%) can reach the nearest public health centre in 15-60 minutes on foot. This is also the case for 59.4% of IDP households, 25.6% of local community households, and 23.5% of returnee households in Fateh Abad although the vast majority of the remainder in all three groups stated that the nearest public health centre is too far to walk to. In this regard, households in Sheikh Mesri New Township are in a far more favourable position, since 20.9% of returnee households and 16.5% of IDP households can reach a public health centre in less than 15 minutes, and over three-fifths in both groups can reach one in 15-60 minutes. Similarly, in Saracha, approximately 18.0% of both local community and returnee households along with 7.3% of IDP households can reach a public health centre within 15 minutes.

In this HRA, over two-fifths of households in all three groups can reach a public health centre in 15-60 minutes, although proportionally more IDP households (51.1%) reported having to walk for more than one hour or use transport compared to returnee (36.0%) and local community (35.5%) households.

Nearly all households in all three groups in Mohjer Qeshlaq in the Northern Region reported being able to reach the nearest public health centre in 15-60 minutes. This was also the case for 55.6% of returnee households and approximately 36.0% of both local community and IDP households in Baymoghly, although almost all remaining households in this HRA reported having to walk for more than one hour or having to use transport. Similarly, the nearest public health centre is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to for almost all households in all three groups surveyed in Qizil Sai (North Eastern Region), Tera Bagh (South Eastern Region), and Baba Wali Sahib



(Southern Region). This was also the case for three-quarters or more of all household types in Shogofan and Kurji (LAS) in the Western Region. The HRA in the most favourable position with regard to proximity to public health centres is Kahdistan in the Western Region, where 71.1% of local community households and approximately 26.0% of both returnee and IDP households can reach a public health centre within 15 minutes, with the vast majority of remaining households being able to do so in 15-60 minutes.

8.4.2. Access to Private Health Centres

In the Central Highlands Region, the nearest private health centre is too far to walk for the majority of all household types in Sashpol (66.0%-86.0%), Aqarbat (84.0%-89.0%), and Kaparak (88.0%-100.0%). This is also the case for over three-quarters of all households surveyed in Alice Ghan in the Central Region. Approximately 70.0% of both returnee and IDP households in Barikab stated that the nearest private health centre is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to. Also in the Central Region, the nearest private health centre is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to for 90.4% of returnee households, 77.1% of IDP households, and 69.8% of local community households in Kochiabad, and for 89.8% of returnee households, 81.9% of local community households, and 55.0% of IDP households in Khanjar Khail.

Residents of Gardi Ghaous (HRA 37) reported during FGD that proximity to the clinic does not mean access to relevant health facilities. The absence of female doctors in the clinic hinders female family members from receiving treatment. They also complained about overpopulation in clinics. The area is home for nearly 40,000 people, but there is no hospital.

Proximity to private health centres varies significantly across the seven HRAs surveyed in the Eastern Region. Those farthest from the nearest private health centre are in Kas Aziz Khan where 95.8% of local community households, 93.2% of IDP households, and 87.3% of returnee households stated that it is too far to walk to. In the Region of four-fifths of both returnee and IDP households in Sheikh Mesri New Township also reported being in the same situation. For approximately three-quarters of all households in Gardi Ghaous and four-fifths of all households in Chilmati, the nearest private health centre is located 15-60 minutes away on foot, which is also the case for 72.0% of local community households and approximately 48.0% of both returnee and IDP households in Kerala. Households located in Saracha and Fateh Abad have the most diverse responses in relation to proximity to the nearest private health centre, although proportionally more households located in these two HRAs can reach one within 15 minutes on foot than those in any other HRAs in the Eastern Region.

Residents of villages like Qala-e-Shaikhan have private clinic providers but are primarily accessed by households who have the money to spend on transportation. For other villages, private clinics are located far from the villages.

Many residents from Qala-e-Shaikhan complain about the health services directorate because of unprofessional doctors and the unavailability of medicines that are prescribed to them. For example, Daman (Chilmati) complained about transparency issues with respect to access to health services. Residents stated that in absence of closer access to clinics, they approach doctors during emergencies but are refused treatment because they do not have references. Residents also indicated that on priority basis a department that deals with gynaecology and obstetrics should be established as women are facing serious health problems and midwives are not trained to deal with their problems.

Other HRAs in which large proportions of households can reach a private health centre in 15-60 minutes include Mohjer Qeshlaq (80.0%-91.0%) in the Northern Region, Baba Wali Sahib (76.0%-



81.0%) in the Southern Region, and Shogofan (49.0%-55.0%) in the Western Region. Correspondingly, large proportions of households that are not favourably located in relation to a private health centre, and for whom the nearest one is too far to walk to, were revealed by the survey to be in Qizil Sai (96.0%-100.0%) in the North Eastern Region, Baymoghly (44.0%-47.0%) in the Northern Region, and Kahdistan (69.0%-92.0%), Shogofan (41.0%-47.0%), and Kurji (33.0%-48.0%) in the Western Region.

8.4.3. Access to Hospitals

For the vast majority of households in all three groups across all 22 HRAs surveyed, the nearest hospital is too far to walk to. However, survey findings reveal a small number of relatively significant exceptions. Among households surveyed in the three HRAs located in the Central Highlands Region, the nearest hospital is too far to walk to for 92.0%-100.0% of all households. This was also revealed to be the case in Qizil Sai in the North Eastern Region, Baymoghly in the Northern Region, Tera Bagh in the South Eastern Region, and Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region, where almost all households reported either having to walk for more than one hour to reach the nearest hospital or having to use transport.

With respect to the Central Highlands Region, the FGD participants indicated that residents do not have access to adequate health services. Also, these clinics are inadequately equipped. In Sashpol (Sare Qole Topchi), residents stated that there is no clinic near to their village. They use the clinic in Topchi. Traveling to the clinic is very difficult. The bad condition of roads further deteriorate the situation, it takes the residents of this village 15 hours to reach the clinic. Clearly, in case of emergency, this is not a viable and safe option for the residents. This issue of emergency is also resonated in views of the residents. One individual stated that in critical health situations, there were incidents where patients died on the way and doctors claimed that they should have been brought earlier.

In the Central Region, almost all households in all three groups in Alice Ghan and Khanjar Khail reported having to walk for more than one hour or use transport to reach the nearest hospital. However, 27.4% of IDP households and 13.8% of returnee households in Barikab can reach the nearest hospital in 15-60 minutes, and approximately 17.0% of IDPs and local community households in Kochiabad can also do the same compared to only 4.0% of returnee households. For the vast majority of remaining households in Barikab and Kochiabad, the nearest hospital is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to.

Similarly, in the Eastern Region, the vast majority of households surveyed in five of the seven HRAs must either walk for more than one hour to reach the nearest hospital or use transport. However, for three-quarters or more of households in Chilmati, and for 82.4% of local community households, 64.8% of IDP households, and 48.2% of returnee households in Kerala, the nearest hospital can be reached in 15-60 minutes on foot. Larger proportions of households in Chilmati than in any other HRA located in the Eastern Region can reach the nearest hospital within 15 minutes on foot, with 11.0% of returnee households, 10.1% of local community households, and 2.9% of IDP households being able to do so.

In the Western Region, the vast majority of households in Shogofan and Kurji (LAS) must either walk for more than one hour or use transport to reach the nearest hospital, although 16.4% of IDP households and 11.7% of returnee households in Shogofan, and 11.6% of returnee households and 7.9% of IDP households in Kurji (LAS), can reach the nearest hospital in 15-60 minutes on foot.

Among HRAs surveyed in the Western Region, the situation appears to be more favourable for households in Kahdistan where 15.9% of returnee households, 13.3% of local community households, and 12.0% of IDP households can reach the nearest hospital in less than 15 minutes. A further 46.3% of IDP households, 36.4% of returnee households, and 30.5% of local community



households can reach the nearest hospital in Kahdistan in 15-60 minutes. Almost all households in Mohjer Qeshlaq in the Northern Region can also reach the nearest hospital in 15-60 minutes.

8.4.4. Maternal Care

8.4.4.1. Central Highlands Region

Sashpol: Over two-thirds of respondents among both returnees and IDPs reported to have received antenatal care during their last pregnancy. Proportionally more IDPs (53.9%) were assisted by a midwife during the delivery of their last child than were returnees (45.7%), and IDPs (38.3%) were also marginally more likely to have been assisted by a Trained Birth Assistant (TBA) than returnees (34.3%). However, returnees (14.3%) were significantly more likely than IDPs (4.3%) in Sashpol to have been assisted by a doctor. In the Region of two-fifths in both groups delivered their last child at home, while a further two-fifths gave birth at a public hospital.

Aqarbat: Antenatal care was received by 50.0% of local community respondents and 48.3% of returnee respondents compared to only 24.5% of IDPs respondents. A TBA assisted with the delivery of the last child of 67.3% of IDPs respondents, 50.0% of local community respondents, and 48.1% of returnee respondents, with the vast majority of the remainder in all three groups having received the assistance of a midwife. Large proportions of IDPs (73.5%), local community (66.7%), and returnee (46.4%) respondents gave birth to their last child at home, while the majority of the remainder had given birth at a public hospital.

Kaparak: Antenatal care was received by a significantly larger proportion of IDPs respondents (68.8%) than local community (40.7%) and returnee (38.9%) respondents. A TBA assisted with the delivery of the last child of 78.3% of local community respondents, 75.0% of returnee respondents, and 60.0% of IDPs respondents. However, IDPs respondents (40.0%) were significantly more likely to have been assisted by a midwife than returnee (18.8%) and local community (17.4%) respondents. Large proportions of local community (82.6%), returnee (68.8%), and IDPs (66.7%) respondents gave birth to their last child at home, with much of the remainder having given birth at a public hospital or other public health facility. Only a small proportion of returnee respondents (6.3%) in Kaparak gave birth to their last child at a private health facility.

FGD participants listed a number of reasons why antenatal care is not available; absence of doctors, lack of equipment, and no existence of functions related to gynaecology present in their nearby clinic. These views were echoed from villagers from Aliceghan, Khanjar Khail, and Barikab.

8.4.4.2. Central Region

Barikab: Antenatal care was received by 88.9% of IDPs respondents and 79.3% of returnee respondents. A midwife assisted with significantly more IDPs deliveries (69.2%) than returnee deliveries (44.8%), while returnee respondents (37.9%) were more than twice as likely as IDPs respondents (15.4%) to have been assisted by a TBA. Returnee respondents (55.2%) were more likely than IDPs respondents (30.8%) to have given birth at home, while IDPs respondents (65.4%) were significantly more likely than returnee respondents (34.5%) to have given birth to their last child at a public hospital.

Alice Ghan: Proportionally more returnee respondents (85.7%) than IDPs respondents (68.8%) received antenatal care during their last pregnancy. A midwife assisted with more returnee



deliveries (57.1%) than IDPs deliveries (48.1%), while proportionally more IDPs respondents (37.0%) were assisted by a TBA than were returnee respondents (14.3%). Respondents from IDP households (48.1%) were significantly more likely than those from returnee households (28.6%) to have given birth to their last child at home, while remaining respondents in both groups had given birth at a public hospital or other public health facility.

Kochiabad: Both returnee (72.6%) and local community (71.2%) respondents were significantly more likely to have received antenatal care during their last pregnancy than IDPs respondents (50.9%). Respondents from IDP households (32.7%) were also less likely than those in returnee (59.7%) and local community (58.0%) households to have had the assistance of a midwife, but IDPs respondents (57.3%) were correspondingly more likely to have been assisted by a TBA than either local community (34.0%) or returnee (27.3%) respondents. A significantly larger proportion of IDPs respondents (70.9%) gave birth to their last child at home than did local community (38.0%) and returnee (31.2%) respondents who were more likely to have given birth at a public hospital. A further 26.0% of returnee respondents, 24.0% of local community respondents, and 12.7% IDPs respondents had given birth to their last child at a private health facility.

FGDs in Qala-E-Qazi: Distances from clinics and lack of emergency facilities have caused the death of many pregnant women. During focus group discussions; a resident stated that during a night his female neighbour had an emergency, as she was pregnant. However, the ambulance could not reach them due to the poor road conditions and, as a result, eventually his neighbour died before giving birth.

Khanjar Khail: In the Region of three-fifths of respondents in all three household types had received antenatal care during their last pregnancy. Half of IDPs respondents had the assistance of a midwife compared to approximately 28.0% of both local community and returnee respondents among whom a TBA had been more common. Over 70.0% of local community and returnee respondents had given birth to their last child at home compared to only 37.5% of IDPs respondents. A public hospital was preferred by significantly more IDPs respondents (62.5%) than local community (25.0%) and returnee (25.0%) respondents.

8.4.4.3. Eastern Region

Saracha: Antenatal care was received during the last pregnancy of 94.0% of returnee respondents, 85.9% of local community respondents, and 71.0% of IDPs respondents. A midwife had assisted 75.2% of local community deliveries, 64.3% of IDPs deliveries, and 62.5% of returnee deliveries. Significantly more returnee respondents (20.8%) had been assisted by a doctor than had their local community (11.3%) and IDPs (7.1%) counterparts. Over four-fifths of local community respondents and in the Region of two-thirds of both returnee and IDPs respondents had given birth to their last child at a public hospital, while the vast majority of the remainder in all three groups had given birth at home.

Sheikh Mesri New Township: Antenatal care was received by over three-fifths of both returnee and IDPs respondents. A TBA had assisted with 36.0% of IDPs deliveries and 29.9% of returnee deliveries, while approximately one quarter of respondents in both groups had been assisted by a midwife. A further 23.9% of returnee respondents and 20.0% of IDPs respondents had been assisted by a doctor. A public hospital had been the preferred option for 52.0% of IDPs respondents and 47.5% of returnee respondents, with the vast majority of the remainder in both groups having given birth to their last child at home. A further 6.6% of returnee respondents had opted for a private health facility.



Fateh Abad: Antenatal care was received by approximately 80.0% of both local community and IDPs respondents, and by 73.0% of returnee respondents. A doctor had assisted with 64.3% of IDPs deliveries, 50.0% of local community deliveries, and 44.1% of returnee deliveries, while a midwife had assisted with the majority of remaining deliveries in all three groups. A public hospital was the preferred option among 56.8% of local community respondents compared to 35.7% of IDPs respondents and 26.5% of returnee respondents. Correspondingly, both returnee (52.9%) and IDPs (50.0%) respondents were more likely than local community respondents (43.2%) to have given birth at home.

Gardi Ghaous: Antenatal care was received by the lowest proportions in the Region, with only 47.6% of returnee respondents, 40.0% of IDPs respondents, and 37.5% of local community respondents receiving such care during their last pregnancy. A doctor had assisted with 40.0% of IDPs deliveries compared to 14.3% of returnee deliveries and 10.7% of local community deliveries. A midwife had assisted with approximately 23.0% of both local community and returnee deliveries, while a further 40.5% of returnee respondents and 26.2% of local community respondents had been assisted by a TBA. Two-thirds or more among all respondents had given birth to their last child at home. A further 40.0% of IDPs deliveries had taken place at a private health facility compared to 22.5% of local community deliveries and only 9.5% of returnee deliveries. Both returnee (21.4%) and local community (14.7%) respondents were more likely than IDPs respondents (0.0%) to have given birth in a public hospital.

Chilmati: Antenatal care was received by large proportions (90.0%-97.0%) in all three groups. A midwife had assisted with 77.8% of IDPs deliveries, 75.0% of returnee deliveries, and 65.8% of local community deliveries. A further 16.6% of local community respondents, 11.1% of IDPs respondents, and 9.4% of returnee respondents had been assisted by a TBA. A public hospital had been the preferred choice for giving birth among IDPs (88.9%), local community (78.5%), and returnee (71.9%) respondents, with the vast majority of remaining respondents in all three groups having given birth at home.

Kas Aziz Khan: Antenatal care was received by 89.2% of returnee respondents compared to approximately 63.0% of both local community and IDPs respondents. Proportionally more IDPs deliveries (44.4%) were assisted by a nurse than returnee (33.3%) and local community (29.8%) deliveries. Correspondingly, returnee deliveries (28.6%) were more likely to have been assisted by a doctor than IDPs (16.7%) and local community (16.0%) deliveries. A public hospital had been preferred by 67.2% of returnee respondents, 53.2% of local community respondents, and 50.0% of IDPs respondents, while the vast majority of the remainder in all three groups had given birth to their last child at home.

Kerala: Antenatal care was received by 97.1% of returnee respondents, 92.6% of local community respondents, and 87.5% of IDPs respondents. The majority of respondents in all three groups received the assistance of a doctor during the birth of their last child, with 74.3% of those from local community households, 69.1% of those from returnee households, and 57.1% of those from IDP households receiving such assistance. A public hospital had been the preferred option for over three-quarters of local community and returnee deliveries, and for over half of IDPs deliveries. All remaining deliveries among all three household types had taken place at home.



8.4.4.4. North Eastern Region

Qizil Sai: Antenatal care was received by all IDPs respondents, 85.7% of local community respondents, and 66.7% of returnee respondents. A TBA had assisted with the last delivery of all respondents from IDP households, 71.4% of those from local community households, and 59.4% of those from returnee households. Respondents from local community households (28.6%) were significantly more likely to have received the assistance of a doctor compared to returnee (12.5%) and IDPs (0.0%) counterparts. Only those from returnee households received the assistance of a midwife (18.8%) or had no assistance (9.4%) with their last delivery. All IDPs respondents, 71.4% of local community respondents, and 65.6% of returnee respondents had given birth to their last child at home. A further 28.6% of local community respondents and 25.0% of those from returnee households had given birth at a public hospital. Only returnee respondents (9.4%) had given birth at a private health facility.

8.4.4.5. Northern Region

Mohjer Qeshlaq: The survey revealed the lowest rates of antenatal care in this HRA compared to all others, with only 8.5% of those from returnee households, 7.7% of those from IDP households, and 3.6% of those from local community households having received such care during their last pregnancy (See Figure 31). A TBA had assisted with all local community deliveries, 92.3% of returnee deliveries, and 77.8% of IDPs deliveries. All local community and IDPs births, and 94.2% of returnee births, had taken place at home.

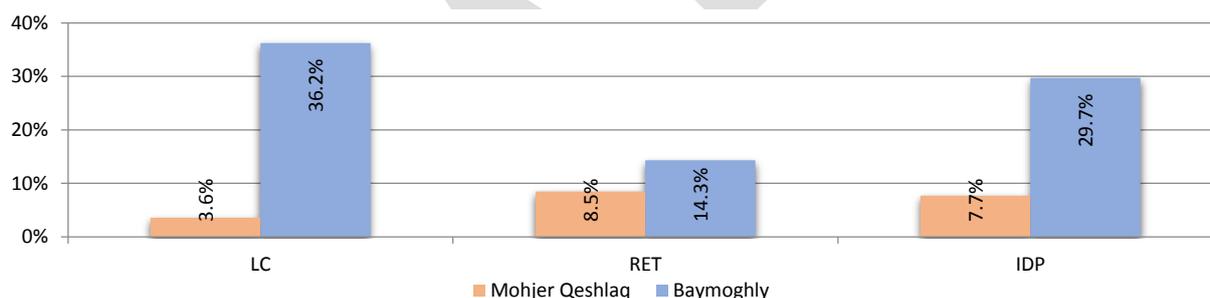


Figure 31: Northern Region Wives who Received Antenatal Care by Type of Household and High Return Area (in percentage)

Baymoghly: Survey findings also reveal relatively low rates of antenatal care in this HRA, with only 36.2% of those in local community households, 29.7% of those in IDP households, and 14.3% of those in returnee households having received such care during their last pregnancy. A Community Health Worker (CHW) had assisted with all returnee deliveries, 96.7% of IDPs deliveries, and 86.9% of local community deliveries. All returnee and IDPs births, and 92.1% of local community births, had taken place at home.

8.4.4.6. South Eastern Region

Tera Bagh: Antenatal care was received by 81.9% of local community respondents and 74.7% of returnee respondents compared to only 55.0% of IDPs respondents. A doctor had assisted with 62.9% of local community deliveries, 60.7% of returnee deliveries, and 36.8% of IDPs deliveries. Proportionally more IDPs deliveries (39.5%) had been assisted by a CHW than had returnee (16.7%) and local community (10.1%) deliveries. In the Region of one-fifth in all three groups had been assisted by a midwife. A public hospital had been the preferred location for 74.7% of local community births, 61.0% of returnee births, and 54.1% of IDPs births. A further 43.2% of IDPs births, 26.8% of returnee births, and 18.4% of local community births had taken place at home.



8.4.4.7. Southern Region

Baba Wali Sahib: Antenatal care was received by 71.4% of those from IDP households, 66.7% of those from returnee households, and 58.8% of those from local community households during their last pregnancy. Significant proportions in IDPs (57.1%), returnee (41.9%), and local community (20.6%) households had not received any assistance during the delivery of their last child. A TBA had assisted with proportionally more local community deliveries (38.1%) than IDPs (14.3%) and returnee (12.9%) deliveries. Returnee respondents (29.0%) were more likely to have been assisted by a midwife than their local community (23.8%) and IDPs (14.3%) counterparts, while local community respondents (15.9%) were more likely to have been assisted by a doctor than those from returnee (12.9%) and IDPs (0.0%) households. The majority of respondents among IDPs (85.7%), local community (61.3%), and returnee (59.4%) respondents had given birth to their last child at home. A further 29.0% of those from local community households, 26.6% of those from returnee households, and 14.3% of those from IDP households gave birth at a public hospital, while a private medical facility had been the preferred location for 10.9% of returnee respondents and 4.8% of local community respondents.

8.4.4.8. Western Region

Shogofan: Antenatal care was received by 53.6% of those from returnee households and 35.2% of those from IDP households during their last pregnancy. A midwife had assisted with 51.0% of returnee deliveries and 37.3% of IDPs deliveries, while 49.3% of IDPs births and 33.3% of returnee births took place with no assistance. Comparable proportions (13.0%-16.0%) in both groups had been assisted by a TBA. Proportionally more IDPs births (64.2%) than returnee births (49.0%) had taken place at home, with the vast majority of the remainder having taken place at a public hospital.

Kahdistan: Antenatal care was received by 66.3% of those from local community households compared to 49.4% of those from IDP households and 48.5% of those from returnee households. A midwife had assisted with 45.6% of local community deliveries and approximately 22.0% of both returnee and IDPs deliveries, while a TBA had assisted 29.0% of returnee deliveries, 25.9% of IDPs deliveries, and 20.3% of local community deliveries. Returnee respondents (19.4%) were also almost twice as likely as IDPs (10.6%) and local community (10.1%) respondents to have had no assistance during the delivery of their last child. A larger proportion of those from local community households (11.4%) has been assisted by a doctor than those from returnee (6.5%) and IDPs (4.7%) households. The last delivery of 74.1% of IDPs respondents, 71.9% of returnee respondents, and 44.3% of local community respondents had taken place at home. A public hospital had been the preferred location for 34.2% of those from local community households, 16.5% of those from IDP households, and 9.4% of those from returnee households.

Kurji (LAS): Antenatal care was received by 76.9% of returnee respondents and 72.7% of IDPs respondents during their last pregnancy. A midwife had assisted with 90.0% of returnee deliveries and 73.7% of IDPs deliveries. A further 21.1% of IDPs deliveries took place with no assistance. The majority of both returnee (90.0%) and IDPs (68.4%) births had taken place at a public hospital.

8.4.5. Registration of Births

Across all 22 HRAs surveyed, the last child born to 75.7% of local community households, 64.7% of returnee households, and 59.0% of IDP households had been registered with the civil authorities (See Figure 32). In the Central Highlands Region, 97.0% of local community births, 82.1% of returnee births, and 80.1% of IDPs births had been registered. In the Central Region, in the Region of three-



fifths of returnee and IDPs births in Barikab had been registered with the civil authorities, as were four-fifths of IDPs births and all returnee births in Alice Ghan. In Kochiabad, IDPs births (43.2%) were significantly less likely to have been registered than local community (70.7%) and returnee (64.1%) births. However, in Khanjar Khail, IDPs births (87.5%) were significantly more likely to have been registered with the civil authorities than returnee (50.4%) and local community (42.0%) births.

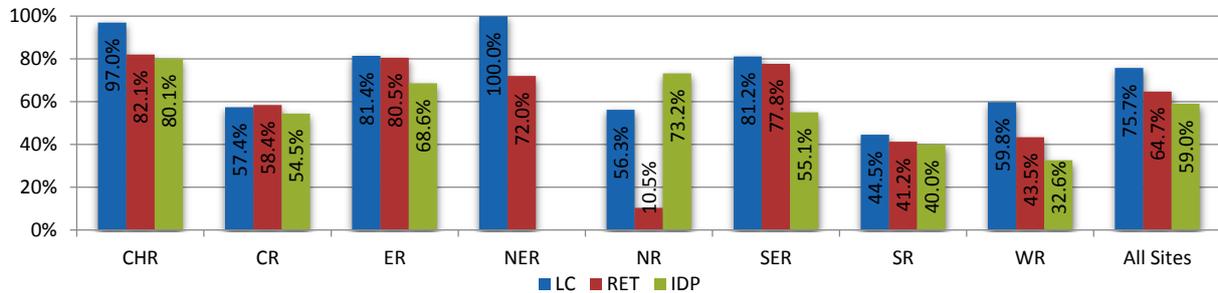


Figure 32: Households who Registered Births by Type of Household and Region

In the Eastern Region, over 90.0% of births in all community groups surveyed in Sheikh Mesri New Township, Fateh Abad, and Chilmati had been registered. Over four-fifths of all births in Kas Aziz Khan had also been registered with the civil authorities. However, proportionally fewer IDPs births (45.7%) had been registered in Kerala than both returnee (89.2%) and local community (83.0%) births. The lowest rates of registration of births in the Eastern Region were revealed to be in Gardi Ghaous, where only 51.4% of returnee births, 47.9% of local community births, and 25.0% of IDPs births had been registered.

The two HRAs located in the Northern Region exhibit among the highest rates of registration as well as the lowest. In Baymoghly, all returnee births, 97.8% of local community births, and 86.6% of IDPs births had been registered with the civil authorities. In contrast, in Mohjer Qeshlaq, only 3.8% of returnee births had been registered along with none of those born to IDPs or local community households.

In Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region, in the Region of two-fifths of births in all community groups had been registered, while among households surveyed in Tera Bagh in the South Eastern Region only 55.1% of IDPs births had been registered compared to 81.2% of local community births and 77.8% of returnee births.

In the Western Region, the survey revealed relatively high rates of registration of births among both returnees (85.7%) and IDPs (78.9%) in Kurji (LAS). However, in contrast, low rates of registration were revealed in the two other HRAs located in the Region. In Kahdistan, 59.8% of local community births had been registered compared to only 24.6% of IDPs births and 20.4% of returnee births. Similarly, in Shogofan, only 41.2% of returnee births and 25.5% of IDPs births had been registered with the civil authorities.

8.5. Other Public Services

8.5.1. Access to Transport

In the Central Highlands Region, large proportions (84.0%-94.0%) in all three groups in Aqarbat can access transport in less than 15 minutes on foot.

FGDs at Aqarbat demonstrated rights based approach among residents when it came to access to roads. Residents suggested that current government is implementing several development projects and also understanding of rights has increased during the current regime. Access to roads is also a right of a citizen and residents of Aqarbat deserve roads that have been asphalt and are suitable for transport access.



In contrast, for almost all households in Kaparak, access to transport is more than one hour away. In Sashpol, the majority of households in all three groups can access transport in less than 15 minutes, with 78.6% of returnee households able to do so compared to 66.7% of local community households and 56.8% of IDP households.

In HRAs located in the Central Region, the majority of households in Barikab, Alice Ghan, and Khanjar Khail can access transport within 15 minutes, with most remaining households in all three groups able to do so in 15-60 minutes.

KIIs in Barikab village also suggested that the nearest drivable road is in the community reach and it is driven by vehicles all year round. Two key informants also suggested that the access to road has improved in their village and one suggested that it is how it was before. So were the perceptions of the key informants in Aliceghan area, three of them suggested that road access has improved and nearest drivable road is close to the community.

However, in Kochiabad, proportionally fewer returnee households (31.2%) can access transport in less than 15 minutes compared to local community (67.1%) and IDPs (61.5%) counterparts (See Figure 33). Among returnee households in this HRA, more than one-fifth also stated that the nearest transport is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to.

KIIs suggested that the nearest drivable road is 100 meter from the community village while the second one suggested that it is 5km from the community village. One of them also suggested that during the months of Jady (January), Dalwa (February) and Hoot (March) the road is impassable.

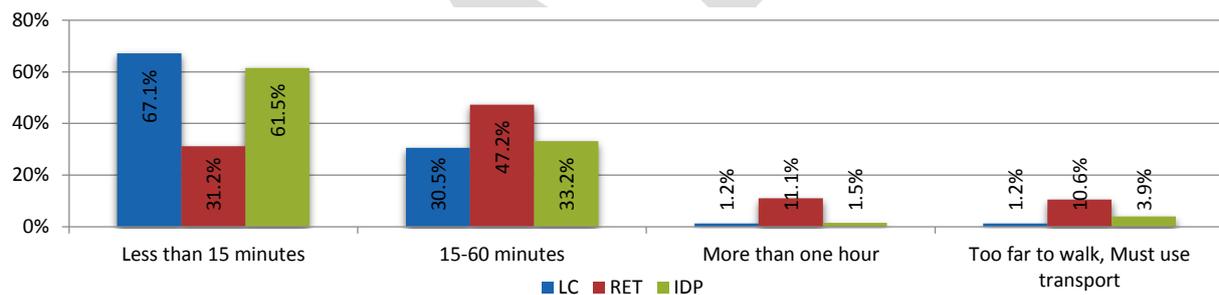


Figure 33: Kochiabad Households with Access to Transportation by Household Type (in percentage)

In the Eastern Region, the vast majority of households in all three groups in Gardi Ghaous, Chilmati, Kas Aziz Khan, and Kerala can access transport in less than 15 minutes, and over three-fifths of households in Sheikh Mesri New Township are also able to do so. Transport can be accessed within 15 minutes by 61.8% of returnee households, 55.9% of local community households, and 45.8% of IDP households in Saracha, as well as by 68.8% of IDP households, 60.4% of returnee households, and 46.8% of local community households in Fateh Abad. In the Eastern Region as a whole, the vast majority of households that are unable to access transport within 15 minutes are able to do so in 15-60 minutes.

For almost all households in Qizil Sai in the North Eastern Region and Mohjer Qeshlaq in the Northern Region, the nearest transport is located 15-60 minutes away. In Baymoghly, also in the Northern Region, half or more in all household types can access transport in 15-60 minutes but in the Region of two-fifths must walk for more than one hour to do so. In Tera Bagh in the South Eastern Region, proportionally more returnee households (61.0%) can access transport within 15 minutes than their local community (46.8%) and IDPs (34.1%) counterparts.

For the vast majority of all households surveyed in Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region and Shogofan in the Western Region, transport can be access in less than 15 minutes. However, also in the Western Region, proportionally more local community households (77.9%) can access transport in less than 15 minutes than can IDPs (50.0%) and returnee (46.2%) households. The situation is least



favourable for households surveyed in Kurji (LAS), where 69.8% of IDP households and 66.0% of returnee households must walk for more than one hour to access transport.

8.5.2. Distance to nearest Police Station

In the Central Highlands Region, almost all households in all three groups in Aqarbat and Kaparak stated that the nearest police station is located either more than one hour away on foot or is too far to walk to. The situation is relatively more favourable for households surveyed in Sashpol, where all local community households, 71.4% of returnee households, and 48.5% of IDP households can reach the nearest police station in 15-60 minutes. For the majority of remaining returnee and IDP households located in this HRA, the nearest police station is either more than one hour away or too far to walk to.

Households surveyed in the Central Region are, overall, in a more favourable position than those in the Central Highlands Region as proportionally more households located in the four HRAs in this Region are able to reach the nearest police station within 15 minutes. In Barikab, 45.0% of returnee households and 43.5% of IDP households can reach a police station within 15 minutes, and in the Region of one-third in all household types in Khanjar Khail are also able to. However, for the majority of all households in Alice Ghan and Kochiabad the nearest police station is located 15-60 minutes, although somewhat significant proportions can also reach one within 15 minutes.

In the Eastern Region, the vast majority of all households surveyed in Sheikh Mesri New Township, Gardi Ghaous, Chilmati, Kas Aziz Khan, and Kerala can reach a police station either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes. However, although the majority of households in Saracha can also do so, for 49.4% of returnee households, 40.7% of IDP households, and 28.6% of local community households the nearest police station is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to. In this regard, households in the Eastern Region that are in the least favourable position are to be found in Fateh Abad where 82.3% of returnee households, 74.4% of local community households, and 65.7% of IDP households stated that the nearest police station is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to.

The nearest police station can also be reached either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes by the vast majority of all households in Qizil Sai (North Eastern Region), Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region), Tera Bagh (South Eastern Region), Baba Wali Sahib (Southern Region), as well as by the vast majority in Shogofan and Kahdistan in the Western Region. Among remaining HRAs, for significant proportions of local community (53.6%), IDPs (45.8%), and returnee (37.0%) households in Baymoghly (Northern Region), the nearest police station is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to. This is also the case for 80.3% of returnee households, 75.9% of IDP households, and 72.7% of local community households surveyed in Kurji (LAS) in the Western Region.

8.5.3. Distance to Employment Area

Among HRAs located in the Central Highlands, in the Region of four-fifths in all household types in Kaparak can reach their place of employment in either less than 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes. Over four-fifths of those in local community and returnee households in Aqarbat can also do so, along with proportionally fewer of those in IDP households (68.0%). Approximately four-fifths of returnee and IDP households in Sashpol are also located within either 15 minutes or 15-60 minutes of the main employment area compared to only 33.3% of local community households. For the vast majority of the remainder in all three groups, employment is either more than one hour away on foot or too far to walk to.

In the Central Region, approximately three-fifths in all community groups can reach the main



employment area either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes in Barikab, Alice Ghan, and Khanjar Khail, while the vast majority of the remaining two-fifths in all groups must walk for one hour or more or use transport. However, in Kochiabad, proportionally more returnees (65.8%) and IDPs (62.9%) than local community members (38.6%) must walk for one hour or more or use transport to reach the main employment area (See Figure 34).

FGD participants from Aliceghan said that the residents of the area do not have access to employment opportunities so they have to travel to other Provinces in order to get a job. For the residents of Barikab, access to employment opportunities was sporadic. The FGD participants suggested that they work for one day and the next day they are jobless. Furthermore, it was difficult for them to leave their families and go to other places for work, as distance to employment opportunities was not in their reach.

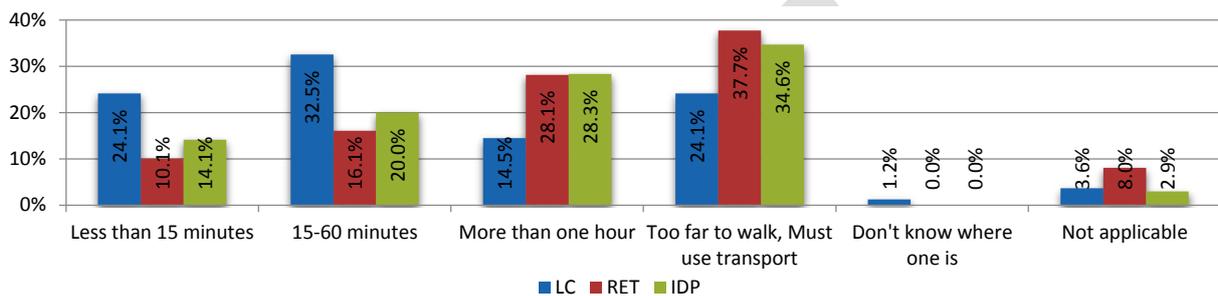


Figure 34: Kochiabad, Time taken to Walk to Employment area by Type of Household (in percentage)

Across the seven HRAs in the Eastern Region, comparably large proportions (>70.0%) in all three groups in Saracha, Gardi Ghaous, and Chilmati can reach the main employment area in either less than 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes on foot. In Sheikh Mesri New Township, proportionally more returnee households (66.2%) are in closer proximity to the main employment area than IDP households (54.3%). However, in Fateh Abad, Kas Aziz Khan, and Kerala, returnees are more likely than local community members and IDPs to have to walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to reach the main employment area.

Perceptions of FGD participants support the belief that closer distance to employment opportunities does not mean access to jobs. Gardi Ghaous residents claim that almost 80% of the residents are unemployed.

Residents from Saracha Araban cited that when they have access to employment there is no issue in terms of discrimination between returnees and non – returnees. During focus group discussions residents cited that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to working opportunities and there is no difference in employment of returnees and non-returnees in projects when they are hired.

Returnees were also significantly more likely than their IDPs and local community counterparts in Qizil Sai (North Eastern Region) and Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region) to have to walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to reach the main employment. Similarly, in Baymoghly (Northern Region), 40.7% of returnees, 37.8% of local community members, and 31.6% of IDPs must also travel significant distances.

Resident from Qizil Sai, suggested that there is no work for men in the village, as some of them have to travel long distances. Returnees cannot find work for themselves like the local residents of the area, because they are not acquainted with people and also people don't trust on them. However, there is a market close to the village where people can sometimes through different means make money.



Comparably large proportions in all three groups in Baba Wali Sahib in the Southern Region, and in Shogofan and Kahdistan in the Western Region, reside within 15 minutes or 15-60 minutes of the main employment area.

Shogofan residents claimed that even though employment centres may reside in close proximity and that returnees may possess better skill set as compared to locals, but still there are disparities between the two groups with respect to access to employment. Local residents claimed that returnees have more skilled workers than the local residents but regretfully there are more job opportunities to the local residents of the area compared to returnees.

In contrast, the highest proportions of those having to walk for one hour or more or use transport were revealed to be in Tera Bagh (South Eastern Region) where 64.5% of local community members, 61.3% of returnees, and 56.5% of IDPs must do so, as well as in Kurji (Western Region) where over four-fifths of returnees and IDPs must walk for one hour or more or use transport to reach the main employment area.

8.5.4. Distance to School

Central Highlands Region: Across the three HRAs located in this Region, returnee households are situated comparatively closer to primary schools for both boys and girls than their local community and IDPs counterparts.

Among households surveyed in the Region as a whole, 45.1% of returnee boys and girls can reach their primary school within 15 minutes compared to approximately 22.0% of both local community and IDPs children. The vast majority of remaining households are located 15-60 minutes on foot from local primary schools. This finding is primarily due to the fact that far larger proportions of returnee households in Sashpol live in close proximity to the local primary schools. In Aqarbat and Kaparak, fewer differences exist with regard to access to primary education between the three groups. The data reveal an almost identical situation with regard to access to secondary education, thereby suggesting that primary schools and secondary schools for both boys and girls in HRAs in the Central Highlands Region are located in close proximity to each other. Results are far more varied with regard to high schools for boys and girls. In Sashpol, approximately 72.0% of returnee boys and girls can reach their local high school within 15 minutes compared to only 21.4% of IDP households. However, in both Aqarbat and Kaparak, almost all boys and girls in all three groups must walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to attend high school.

Central Region: Across the four HRAs located in this Region, the vast majority of boys in all three groups can reach their primary school either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes, although proportionally more returnee boys (18.6%) must walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to attend school compared to local community (14.1%) and IDPs (3.4%) counterparts. This finding is primarily due to the fact that 30.7% of returnee boys in Kochiabad must walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to reach their primary school compared to only 2.5% of IDPs boys. A similar situation emerges from the data with regard to primary schools for girls, and once again findings are shaped by the fact that a far larger proportion of returnee girls (41.6%) in Kochiabad must walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to attend school compared to IDPs (3.9%) and local community (1.2%) counterparts. Returnee boys and girls are also significantly more likely to have to travel farther in order to attend secondary school than their local community and IDPs counterparts.

In Kochiabad, resentment against the government was strong when it came to access to education. Residents want a school in their village, rather than send their children to a nearby school. Parents assert that the children are harassed by the children from the other village as they walk to and from the school. Additionally, they provided examples of how school personnel



discriminate against their children. Moreover, the children from Kochiabad speak Pashtun and school personnel teach in Dari. Therefore, it is difficult for the children to benefit from the school.

In the case of secondary schools for boys, 20.8% of returnee pupils must walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to attend school compared to 14.1% of local community pupils and 3.6% of IDPs pupils. Similarly, proportionally more returnee girls (25.1%) must travel significantly farther in order to attend secondary school than their local community (14.8%) and IDPs (4.8%) counterparts. This finding is, once again, shaped to a significant extent by the distances that girls in Kochiabad must travel in order to attend school. A similar situation exists in relation to high schools for boys and girls with proportionally more returnee pupils having to travel significantly farther than their local community and IDPs counterparts. Kochiabad emerges as the HRA in the Central Region in which returnee pupils are in a far less favourable position than both local community and IDPs pupils with regard to walking distances to school.

The residents of Barikab complained that the main problems in the education section are that there is no high school for boys and girls so they must go to Kabul or Qarabagh to attend high school. Attending school in these two towns is difficult because of the distance and poor security.

One person suggested that due to distance children particularly girls miss school. Also, lack of human and material resources further deteriorate school attendance. Residents suggested that in when they send their students to Kabul to study, the teachers are mostly absent, which further demotivates students to travel from Barikab to attend their school.

Among the residents of Aliceghan, serious resentment was seen during focus group discussions. Most residents suggested that there are about 100 households in their village that are extremely poor and, as a result, they “cannot even think of educating their children. Here, distance to schools was not the key factor but lack of funds.. Residents further suggested that there is no standardized teaching method and that further is a factor that contributes to lack of education for the children in the village.

Eastern Region: Across the seven HRAs located in this Region, over 70.0% of boys in all community groups can reach their primary school in 15-60 minutes and over 20.0% can do so within 15 minutes. Somewhat comparable figures emerged from the survey in relation to distances to primary schools for girls in the Region. However, one significant disparity was revealed by the survey in Fateh Abad where a significantly larger proportion of returnee girls (26.3%) must walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to attend primary school than their local community (11.6%) and IDPs (6.3%) counterparts. Survey findings also reveal similar distances to secondary schools among all community groups across the seven HRAs in the Region and, once again, larger proportions of both boys and girls in Fateh Abad must travel significantly farther in order to attend school than their local community and IDPs counterparts. However, proportionally more high school pupils in HRAs in the Region must travel farther in order to attend school. Although the majority of both boys and girls in all community groups can reach their high school either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes, 18.7% of returnee boys, 15.9% of IDPs boys, and 9.2% of local community boys must either walk for one hour or more or use transport. Similarly, 19.7% of returnee girls, 17.5% of IDPs girls, and 10.2% of local community girls must also do the same. The three HRAs in the Eastern Region in which relatively large proportions of pupils must travel significant distances in order to attend high school were revealed by the survey to be Saracha, Fateh Abad, and Kerala.

In the Eastern Region, residents of villages like Daman expressed serious discontent about leaving Pakistan and coming as a returnee. They suggested that their children had better access to education while they were in Pakistan. Furthermore, security was cited as a serious deterrent for access to education. Many residents during focus group discussions suggested that the lack of security and dangerous route to the school discourages them to send their children to school.



Moreover, lack of close access to Islamic studies came across as a serious sense of discontent among people interviewed. Again, it was not just distance from school but also lack of facilities in the school that were cited as key reasons for lack of access to education.

Residents of Daman stated that the school they send their children to do not have books for schools. The residents claimed that the government does not provide books on time and they do not have the ability to purchase it from market.

North Eastern Region: In Qizil Sai, the only HRA surveyed in this Region, all IDPs girls, 73.3% of local community girls, and 66.3% of returnee girls can reach their primary school within 15 minutes. With regard to the walking distance to the primary school for boys, a far larger proportion of returnee boys (61.5%) can reach school within 15 minutes than can those from local community (13.3%) and IDPs (0.0%) households. Findings are more varied in relation to walking distances to secondary schools. Although in the Region of two-thirds of local community and returnee boys can reach their secondary school in either 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes, all IDPs boys, 33.7% of returnee boys, and 26.7% of local community boys must either walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to attend school. A similar situation is revealed with regard to walking distances for girls, with all IDPs pupils, 33.6% of returnee pupils, and 30.0% of local community pupils having to walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to reach their secondary school. For almost all boys and girls of high school-age in all three groups, transport is required in order to travel to and from school.

Northern Region: In Mohjer Qeshlaq, almost all boys and girls in all three groups can reach their local primary, secondary, and high school in 15-60 minutes on foot.

In Mohjer Qeshlaq, the FGDs reveal positive remarks about UNHCR's project to construct a school for them. However, there are still few issues that the residents want to be taken care off. Firstly, the school is not open yet for classes and secondly the residents suspect that there will be a problem related to the capacity this school. Currently, they go to a nearby school in Sholgareh which doesn't have any books. However, the residents were happy that when the school opens, the problems related to access to education will be resolved.

The situation is markedly different in Baymoghly, where 52.5% of local community boys, 44.4% of IDPs boys, and 37.0% of returnee boys must walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to reach primary school, along with 59.7% of local community girls, 53.8% of IDPs girls, and 44.4% of returnee girls. Among both boys and girls, over three-fifths of local community pupils, over half of IDPs pupils and over two-fifths of returnee pupils must also walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to reach their secondary school. With regard to high school, almost all boys and girls in all three groups must also walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to travel to and from school.

South Eastern Region: In Tera Bagh, the only HRA surveyed in this Region, more than 85.0% of boys in all three groups can reach their local primary school either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes on foot. The situation is markedly different for girls that attend primary school in this HRA, as large proportions of local community (53.1%), IDPs (37.0%), and returnee (34.0%) pupils must either walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to attend school. A similar situation was revealed to be the case in relation to secondary schooling. Over 80.0% of boys in all three groups can reach school either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes, while 57.6% of local community girls, 42.8% of IDPs girls, and 37.4% of returnee girls must walk for one hour or more or use transport in order to travel to and from school. Similarly, in the Region of three-fifths of boys in all three household types can reach their local high school either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes, while over 70.0% of girls in all three groups must either walk for one hour or more or use transport to travel to and from



school.

Southern Region: In Baba Wali Sahib, 89.7% of local community boys, 88.2% of IDPs boys, and 78.9% of returnee boys can reach their local primary school in 15-60 minutes on foot, with much of the remainder able to do so within 15 minutes. The situation is even more favourable among primary school-age girls, since large proportions of IDPs (94.1%), local community (90.4%), and returnee (82.8%) pupils can reach school in 15-60 minutes. With regard to secondary schooling, almost all households in Baba Wali Sahib are situated either within 15 minutes or 15-60 minutes away on foot from the local secondary schools, although proportionally more boys (27.0%-30.0%) in all three groups can reach their respective school within 15 minutes than can girls (5.0%-9.0%). Over 80.0% of both boys and girls in all three groups can reach their local high school in 15-60 minutes on foot.

Western Region: With regard to primary schooling, the vast majority of boys in all three groups in Shogofan, Kahdistan, and Kurji (LAS) can reach their local school either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes on foot. The vast majority of all girls of primary school-age in Kahdistan are also able to do the same, along with the vast majority of returnee and IDPs girls in Shogofan. The two local community households surveyed in Shogofan stated that the nearest primary school for girls was too far to walk to, which was also the case for 28.4% of returnee pupils and 11.1% of IDPs pupils in Kurji (LAS). With regard to secondary schooling, an overwhelming majority of households in all three groups in Kahdistan are situated either within 15 minutes or 15-60 minutes away from the nearest secondary schools for boys and girls. However, for 42.0% of IDPs pupils and 27.3% of returnee pupils in Shogofan, and for 26.4% of returnee pupils and 9.5% of IDPs pupils in Kurji (LAS), the nearest secondary school is too far to walk to and transport is required in order to travel to and from school. Comparable proportions of secondary school-age girls in Shogofan and Kurji (LAS) were also revealed to be in a similar situation to their male counterparts. The distances to secondary schools in HRAs located in the Western Region are also reflected in data relating to distances to high schools, with the vast majority of both boys and girls in Kahdistan able to reach the nearest high school either within 15 minutes or in 15-60 minutes, while significant proportions of pupils in both Shogofan and Kurji (LAS) require transport in order to travel to and from high school.

In the western Region, residents of villages like Shogofan indicated that there is a school available to their children, but it is located very far from their village. The distance from the school causes economic problems, as there is no money to spend on transport. Moreover, many comments reflect that residents were not happy with the infrastructure related to school building. Residents suggested that the nearby school is a rented building and there was resentment against the government for not constructing a building that is a permanent entity.

9. PROGRAMME COMPONENT TWO: ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION AND LIVELIHOODS

9.1. Labour

9.1.1. Males Participations in the Workforce

Across all 22 HRAs surveyed, 31.7% of IDPs males, 31.2% of returnee males, and 27.9% of local community males reported to be working for a salary or a daily wage. However, significant disparities both within and between Regions do emerge upon closer analysis of survey data (See Figure 35).

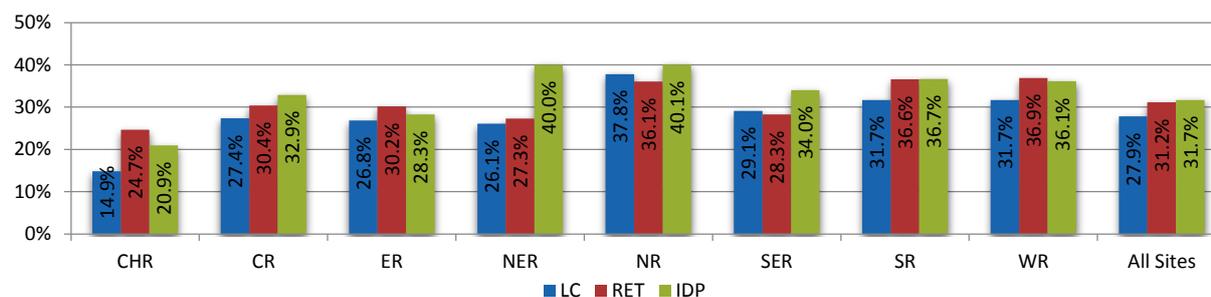


Figure 35: Male Participations in the Workforce by Type of Household and Region (in percentage)

Central Highlands Region: Across the three HRAs located in this Region, 24.7% of returnee males, 20.9% of IDPs males, and 14.9% of local community males were engaged in some form of work outside the home. However, although comparable proportions (22.0%-24.0%) of males in all community groups in Aqarbat reported to be working, a considerably larger proportion of returnees (33.3%) in Sashpol were in work compared to their IDPs (19.1%) and local community (7.7%) counterparts. In contrast, returnees (12.0%) in Kaparak were less likely to be working than IDPs (22.3%) and local community (13.2%) males in this HRA.

The majority of working males were employed in industry, and survey findings reveal that 63.8% of returnees, 58.1% of local community males, and 53.8% of IDPs were employed in this sector. Furthermore, a larger proportion of IDPs (23.4%) were employed in the service sector than their returnee (18.1%) and local community (4.7%) counterparts, while local community males (25.6%) were significantly more likely to work in the government sector than both returnees (14.8%) and IDPs (11.0%). Only 8.4% of IDPs, 7.0% of local community males, and 3.4% of returnees were engaged in agricultural work.

In the Region of three-fifths of males in all three groups were employed as day labourers. Both IDPs (15.7%) and returnees (15.4%) were more likely to be self-employed than local community males (9.3%). However, proportionally more IDPs (16.7%) and local community (16.3%) males were in salaried work than were returnees (11.4%). A further 14.8% of returnees, 14.0% of local community males, and 8.7% of IDPs reported to own their own business.

Central Region: Across the four HRAs located in this Region, 32.9% of IDPs, 30.4% of returnees, and 27.4% of local community males reported to be engaged in some form of paid work. Comparable proportions (30.0%-36.0%) of males in all three groups in Barikab, Alice Ghan, and Kochiabad reported to be working. Data pertaining to Khanjar Khail reveal the lowest rates of employment among males surveyed in the Region, with only 26.3% of returnees, 23.8% of local community males, and 19.3% of IDPs engaged in some form of paid work.



Although, employment rates demonstrate low work opportunity for the three groups in Khanjar Khail, FGDs demonstrated that whenever there are projects, there is no discrimination in terms of access to work opportunities.

FGD participants stated that although returnees have better skills set and have access to employment in wiring, metal work and construction oriented project. But the returnees and non-returnees have good working relationship and here access to work is based on skills set. Both groups coexist among economic opportunities peacefully.

The majority of working males in all three groups were employed in industry, although IDPs (75.6%) were significantly more likely to be working in this sector than their returnee (63.4%) and local community (56.6%) counterparts.

Here, residents of Barikab during focus group interviews reported that in industry sector, it's basically two construction projects that are operating in their village. One of the construction projects is for girl school and the other one is a streams construction project. Resentment was seen among the village residents against the returnees. They suggested that their (returnees) paid employment in this construction project is based on nepotism. However, the community members are not hired in projects not because they possess fewer skills as compared to returnees but because project people are bringing on board their own people.

No disparities in view point of focus groups with male and female was seen in this matter. Views of both groups' male and female reported same resentment against returnee hired as paid labour as compared to community members. Special reference was made to streams project where community members felt that they possessed the required skill set for the job but company brought their own people on board and village residents were not hired.

This resentment was not reflected in views of residents of Aliceghan during focus group discussions. Residents here stated that local community members are more inclined to get a paid position in industry sector, particularly construction work. This is because they are more ingrained with the village needs and possess the right skill set for construction work.

Shahrak Sayed Abad (HRA 3) echoed similar views as reflected in Aliceghan village. Residents state that with respect to industry sector, there are construction projects but the chances of non-returnees getting hired are more than returnees. Residents stated that so far people that were hired in steam cleaning and road construction projects were all non-returnees. Some members in the focus group also confirmed that there exists nepotism with many project implementing partners where labours are hired not based on skills in their village but personal connections.

However, proportionally more local community males (22.9%) were employed in the service sector than returnees (18.0%) and IDPs (14.5%), and larger proportions of both local community (10.3%) and returnee (10.2%) males were employed in the government sector than their IDPs (6.4%) counterparts. Only 5.1% of local community males, 3.7% of returnees, and 1.2% of IDPs were engaged in agricultural work.

Approximately 53.0% of both returnees and IDPs were revealed to be employed as day labourers compared to 37.7% of local community males among whom proportionally more (37.7%) reported to be self-employed than did IDPs (31.4%) and returnees (23.6%). Larger proportions of both returnee (17.7%) and local community (17.1%) males were engaged in salaried work than were IDPs (11.3%). A further 7.4% of local community males, 4.7% of returnees, and 4.3% of IDPs reported to own their own business.

Eastern Region: Across the seven HRAs surveyed in this Region, 30.2% of returnees, 28.3% of IDPs, and 26.8% of local community males reported to be engaged in some form of paid work. Comparable proportions of males in all three groups in Saracha (25.0%-30.0%), Gardi Ghaous



(27.0%-28.0%), Kerala (27.0%-30.0%), Chilmati (30.0%-32.0%), and Sheikh Mesri New Township (31.0%-33.0%) reported to be working.

In Saracha Araban, community male members suggested that returnees' employment opportunities have decreased for community members. They believe that most returnees who come from Pakistan or Iran possess many skills, which are utilized by reconstruction projects, implemented in this village and therefore companies hire them.

Furthermore, in Gardi Ghaous residents held government responsible for lack of employment opportunities. The common suggestion among all focus group participants was that the government should establish factories that could employ villagers.

In Sheikh Mesri New Township same views echoed with respect to expectations from the government for paid opportunities for village residents. Furthermore based on focus group discussions in this village, the issue of comparative analysis between the three groups did not come across as villagers claimed that all people are mostly returnees in this village. These returnees possess good skills set and there is no disparity with respect to access to work opportunities among them.

The most significant disparities between the community groups in relation to employment rates in the Region were revealed to be in Fateh Abad where 33.3% of returnees were working compared to 28.6% of IDPs and 23.6% of local community males, and in Kas Aziz Khan where, once again, proportionally more returnees (30.0%) were in work than their local community (25.3%) and IDPs (21.9%) counterparts.

The majority of working males in all household types reported to be working in industry, although a marginally larger proportion of IDPs (61.5%) than returnees (59.1%) and local community males (51.1%) were employed in this sector. Correspondingly, local community males (29.6%) were more likely to be working in the service sector than their returnee (24.8%) and IDPs (19.5%) counterparts. Somewhat comparable proportions (11.0%-14.0%) in all three groups were employed in the government sector, while 1.4% of local community males, 1.0% of IDPs, and 0.6% of returnees were engaged in agricultural work.

Survey findings reveal that 57.7% of IDPs, 54.3% of returnees, and 46.9% of local community males were employed as day labourers. This disparity can be accounted for by the fact that a larger proportion of local community males (31.0%) reported to be self-employed compared to their returnee (24.5%) and IDPs (19.2%) counterparts. Somewhat comparable proportions (11.0%-14.0%) in all three groups reported to be engaged in salaried work, while a further 11.6% of IDPs, 10.4% of local community males, and 7.6% of returnees reported to own their own business.

North Eastern Region: In Qizil Sai, the only HRA surveyed in this Region, 40.0% of IDPs reported to be engaged in some form of paid work compared to 27.3% of returnees and 26.1% of local community males (See Figure 36). A significantly larger proportion of returnees (62.6%) were working in industry than were local community (44.4%) males who were far more likely (47.2%) to be employed in the government sector than their returnee (16.5%) counterparts. Both IDPs males surveyed in this HRA were working in agriculture, as were 10.8% of returnees. A further 10.1% of returnees and 5.6% of local community males were employed in the service sector.



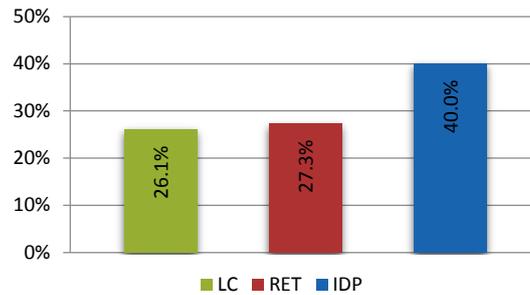


Figure 36: Percentage of HHs who work for a salary in Qizil Sai

However, the residents of this village claimed that the employment opportunities are available in during limited months of a year especially during the harvest, reaping, and cultivation of the lands. Some of the villagers are working as mason in construction of buildings. But others go to foreign countries for getting a job. Also, many residents stated that more government and professional level jobs are more in access of residents of cities not villages like Qizil Sai. The residents further stated that in order to uplift them and encourage them for professional jobs, the government should hire people to conduct professional workshops for areas related to skills set that can transcend them to a professional job.

Day labour was revealed to be the most common job category among both returnees (54.0%) and local community (38.9%) males. The two IDPs males surveyed in this HRA reported to be self-employed, as did 24.5% of returnees and 11.1% of local community males. A larger proportion of local community males (22.2%) were engaged in salaried work compared to returnees (15.1%), and local community males (27.8%) were also significantly more likely than returnees (6.5%) to have set up their own business.

Northern Region: Across the two HRAs surveyed in this Region, 40.1% of IDPs, 37.8% of local community males, and 36.1% of returnees reported to be engaged in some form of paid work. However, in Mohjer Qeshlaq, proportionally more local community males (42.7%) were working than were returnees (35.8%) and IDPs (31.7%). In contrast, in Baymoghly, local community males (36.0%) were marginally less likely to be in work than both their IDPs (41.2%) and returnee (38.4%) counterparts.

The vast majority of those surveyed in these two HRAs were working in industry, with 91.2% of returnees, 73.7% of local community males, and 71.6% of IDPs employed in this sector. A larger proportion of IDPs (22.8%) were working in agriculture compared to local community males (13.7%) and returnees (1.9%). The service sector employed proportionally more local community males (9.1%) than both returnees (4.2%) and IDPs (4.0%). Only 2.7% of both local community males and returnees, and 1.3% of IDPs, were employed in the government sector.

Day labour was revealed to be the main job category for 86.3% of returnees and approximately 61.0% of both IDPs and local community males. Far larger proportions among both IDPs (37.0%) and local community males (35.2%) reported to be self-employed than did returnees (10.3%).

South Eastern Region: In Tera Bagh, the only HRA surveyed in this Region, 34.0% of IDPs, 29.1% of local community males, and 28.3% of returnees reported to be engaged in some form of paid work. The largest proportions in all three groups were working in the service sector which accounts for 57.4% of local community working males, 52.0% of returnees, and 47.2% of IDPs. Proportionally more IDPs (40.8%) were working in industry than their returnee (37.0%) and local community (32.1%) counterparts. The government sector also employed proportionally more IDPs (10.6%) than both returnees (6.9%) and local community males (6.1%). Only 4.4% of local community males, 2.8% of returnees, and 0.7% of IDPs were working in agriculture.



Larger proportions in all three groups in Tera Bagh reported to be self-employed than those surveyed in all other HRAs, with 42.2% of local community males, 39.8% of returnees, and 37.3% of IDPs in this HRA reporting to be self-employed. Large proportions of local community males (39.9%), returnees (37.0%), and IDPs (32.4%) were also engaged in salaried work. Day labour was significantly more common among IDPs (25.4%) than among returnees (19.1%) and local community males (16.9%). A further 4.9% of IDPs, 4.1% of returnees, and 1.0% of local community males had set up their own business.

Southern Region: In Baba Wali Sahib, the only HRA surveyed in the Southern Region, 36.7% of IDPs, 36.6% of returnees, and 31.7% of local community males reported to be engaged in some form of paid work. Industry was revealed to be the principal sector for 72.4% of IDPs, 61.3% of returnees, and 56.7% of local community males. A marginally larger proportion of returnees (19.3%) were working in the service sector than were their local community (16.3%) and IDPs (13.8%) counterparts. However, proportionally more IDPs (13.8%) were engaged in agricultural work compared than both returnees (9.9%) and local community males (9.9%). Only local community males (15.8%) and returnees (8.7%) reported to be employed in the government sector.

The majority of working IDPs (72.4%), returnees (57.3%), and local community males (56.2%) were employed as day labourers. Among the remainder, proportionally more returnees (29.0%) reported to be self-employed than did their local community (25.1%) and IDPs (24.1%) counterparts, while a further 11.8% of local community males and 9.2% of returnees had set up their own business. Only 6.9% of local community males, 4.0% of returnees, and 3.4% of IDPs were engaged in salaried work.

Western Region: Across the three HRAs surveyed in the Western Region, 36.9% of returnees, 36.1% of IDPs, and 31.7% of local community males reported to be engaged in some form of paid work. However, in Shogofan, local community males (40.0%) were actually marginally more likely to be working than their returnee (38.4%) and IDPs (35.4%) counterparts. This figure is offset by the fact that, in Kahdistan, local community males (31.6%) were less likely than their IDPs (36.2%) and returnee (34.6%) to be working outside the home. In Kurji (LAS), comparable proportions of males in both IDPs (38.6%) and returnee (37.2%) households reported to be working.

Industry was revealed to be the principal sector of work for 81.0% of IDPs, 79.2% of returnees, and 68.9% of local community males. The service sector was the second most common sector of employment, with 18.4% of local community males, 14.9% of returnees, and 14.5% of IDPs engaged in work in this sector. Although relatively few in number, proportionally more local community males (8.1%) reported to be working in the government sector than their returnee (1.6%) and IDPs (1.4%) counterparts. Only 2.5% of local community males, 1.4% of returnees, and 0.6% of IDPs were working in agriculture.

The vast majority of working returnee (77.8%), IDPs (77.2%), and local community males (65.0%) were employed as day labourers. Somewhat comparable proportions (17.0%-21.0%) in all three groups reported to be self-employed, while proportionally more local community males (9.5%) were engaged in salaried work than their IDPs (4.6%) and returnee (3.7%) counterparts. A further 3.9% of local community males and 1.0% of both returnees and IDPs had set up their own business.

9.1.2. Female Participation in the Workforce

As one might expect, survey findings reveal exceptionally low rates of female participation in the workforce across all 22 HRAs. Of the 38,632 females covered by the survey, only 573 (1.5%) reported to be engaged in some form of income-generating activity. Nevertheless, IDPs (2.2%) were significantly more likely than returnees (1.5%) and twice as likely as local community females (1.1%)



to be working (See Figure 37).

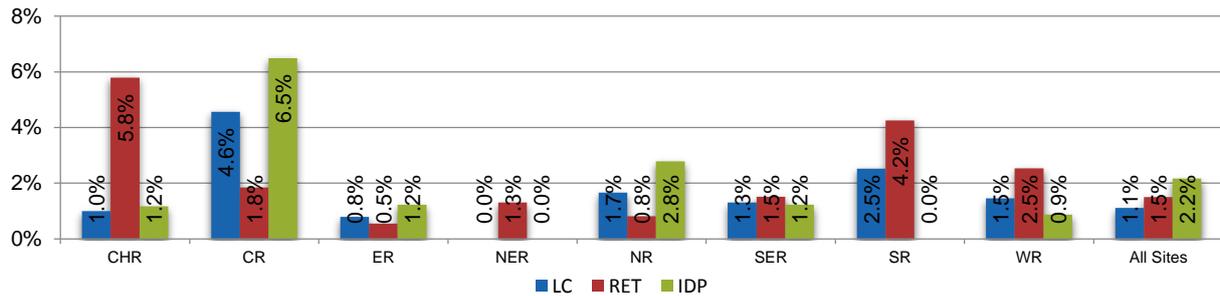


Figure 37: Female Participations in the Workforce by Type of Household and Region (in percentage)

Although findings reveal that in 20 of the 22 HRAs proportions of working females in all three groups fall within the range of 0.0%-4.2%, data pertaining to two particular HRAs reveal a comparatively different picture. The first such HRA is Sashpol (Central Highlands Region) where 11.9% of returnee females reported to be working. This figure is even more striking when compared to proportions of working IDPs females (1.2%) and local community females (0.0%) in the same HRA. The second anomaly in this regard is Kochiabad (Central Region), where 10.1% of IDPs females, 8.0% of local community females, and 2.7% of returnee females were engaged in some form of paid work. However, although both Sashpol and Kochiabad can boast comparatively high rates of female participation in the workforce, results from these two HRAs are offset by the overwhelming majority of HRAs in which very low proportions of females are in work.

FGD from Barikab found that most women did not have any access to employment opportunities. NGOs have provided short-term vocational training for women but they are not able to find a job afterwards. For the men if there is no work in this village they go to other places but for women it is difficult. Women focus group participants suggested that the government and NGO should provide employment opportunities for women.

Not unlike their male counterparts, the majority of working females in all three groups were working in industry, with 74.7% of IDPs, 62.1% of returnees, and 52.2% of local community females across all 22 HRAs reporting to be employed in this sector.

Larger proportions of both local community (23.3%) and returnee (20.5%) females were working in the service sector than were IDPs females (6.7%), and a further 8.2% of local community females, 6.2% of IDPs females, and 4.1% of returnee females were engaged in agricultural work. Across all 22 HRAs, 1.7% of IDPs females, 1.3% of local community females, and 1.0% of returnee females engaged in begging in order to generate income. The largest proportions of females engaged in begging were among IDPs, particularly in Alice Ghan (33.3%) in the Central Region, Chilmati (14.3%) in the Eastern Region, and Tera Bagh (11.1%) in the South Eastern Region. Among local community females, 8.3% in Baymoghly (Northern Region) and 6.7% in Baba Wali Sahib (Southern Region) admitted to begging in order to generate income. Among returnee females, only Khanjar Khail (16.7%) in the Central Region revealed a large proportion engaged in begging.

During FGD women suggested that some of them possess skills but they still do not have work and with respect to men, they can go out of the village to find work but women cannot work. And with respect to skills set, returnees possess more than non-returnees as they stayed in countries like Iran and Pakistan. Women participants further stated that whenever there is work, there is no discrimination for returnee and non-returnee.

However, among female workers across all 22 HRAs, 65.2% of IDPs, 56.9% of returnees, and 56.0% of local community females reported to be self-employed (See Figure 38).



Women in Sashpol in the central Region are a good example of self-employment. Women during focus groups suggested that some employment opportunities have been provided by NGOs for women such as vocational training, for example tailoring, handcrafts, embroidery and etc. This has helped them do some work on their own. Women suggested that some rug weaving courses were also provided to them by NGOs.

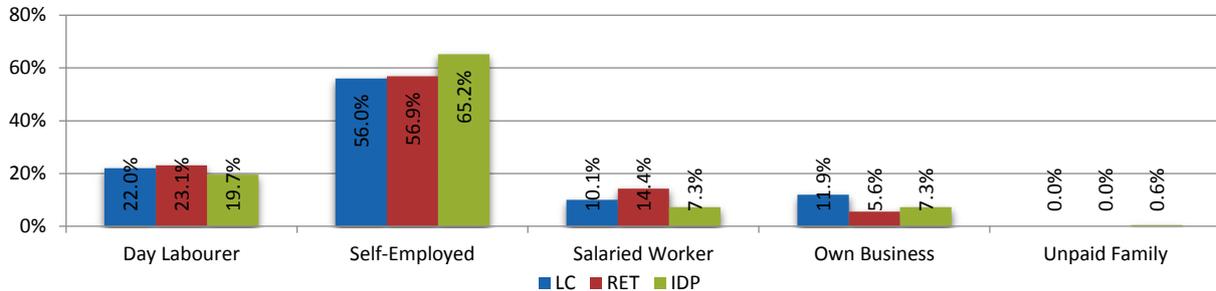


Figure 38: Percentage of Self-Employed Females by Type of Household

Day labour was the second most common job category for 23.1% of returnees, 22.0% of local community females, and 19.7% of IDPs. A larger proportion of returnees (14.4%) were engaged in salaried work than were local community (10.1%) and IDPs (7.3%) females, while local community females (11.9%) were more likely to have set up their own business than their IDPs (7.3%) and returnee (5.6%) counterparts.

9.2. Household Income and Debt

Across all 22 HRAs, average household income for 1390 was revealed by the survey to be USD 2,711 among local community households, USD 2,392 among returnee households, and USD 2,391 among IDP households (See Figure 39). Among all 9,227 household surveyed, 72.6% of returnee households reported to be in debt with average arrears of USD 1,766 per household, 70.2% of IDP households owed an average of USD 1,926 per household, and 61.1% of local community households reported to owe an average USD 2,033 per household. However, figures based upon data pertaining to all 22 HRAs fail to demonstrate the number of significant disparities between different community groups in specific locations that were revealed by the survey.

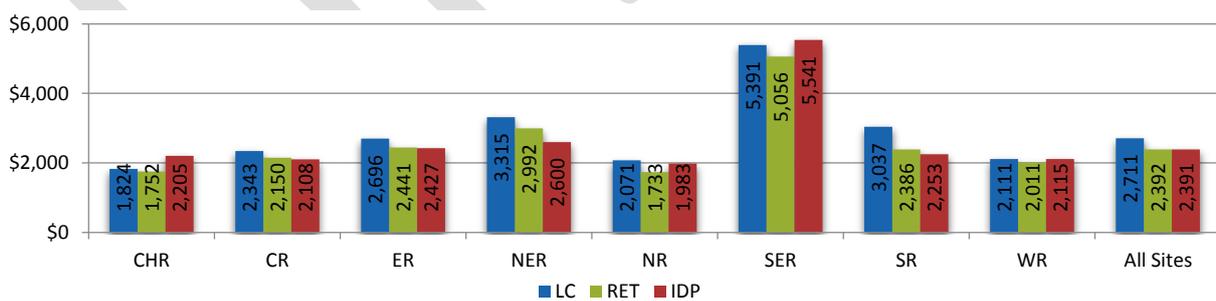


Figure 39: Average Annual Income by Type of Household and Region (in AFNS)

Central Highlands Region: Across the three HRAs surveyed in this Region, survey data reveal that average household income in 1390 was USD 2,205 among IDP households, USD 1,824 among local community households, and USD 1,752 among returnee households. In Sashpol, average household income was marginally higher among local community households (USD 3,067) than among IDP households (USD 2,713), and was significantly more than the average earned by returnee households (USD 2,131) in the previous year. The average local community household (USD 2,014) income was also significantly higher in Aqarbat than both IDPs (USD 1,606) and returnee (USD 1,296) incomes. However, in Kaparak, the average IDP household (USD 2,213) was revealed to have earned



more in 1390 than their local community (USD 1,727) and returnee (USD 1,705) counterparts.

With the exception of local community households in Sashpol, the vast majority (75.0% - 93.0%) of households in all community groups in Sashpol, Aqarbat, and Kaparak reported to be in debt. Only 33.3% of local community households in Sashpol reported to be in debt, although this figure is undoubtedly shaped by the fact that only three local community households were surveyed in this HRA.

Only USD 120 is owed by the one local community household in Sashpol that reported to be in debt, compared to an average debt of USD 1,457 among IDP households and USD 1,206 among returnee households. In contrast, average household debt among local community households (USD 1,142) in Aqarbat was revealed to be greater than that among their IDPs (USD 873) and returnee (USD 834) counterparts. However, the average IDP household (USD 1,313) in Kaparak owed significantly more than the average local community (USD 771) and returnee (USD 716) household.

Central Region: Across the four HRAs surveyed in this Region, survey findings reveal that average household income in 1390 was USD 2,343 among local community households, USD 2,150 among returnee households, and USD 2,108 among IDP households. The survey revealed somewhat comparable levels of average household income between returnee households (USD 1,823) and IDP households (USD 1,476) in Barikab, as well comparable average incomes among IDPs (USD 1,966) and returnee (USD 1,932) households in Alice Ghan. Average household incomes in 1390 among all three groups in Kochiabad were also revealed to have been somewhat similar (USD 2,000 – USD 2,225). The largest disparity in average household income was in Khanjar Khail, where the average IDP household (USD 3,215) netted more income in the previous year than did both local community (USD 2,757) and returnee (USD 2,464) households.

Somewhat comparable proportions in all community groups in Barikab (82.0% - 94.0%), Alice Ghan (91.0%-95.0%), and Kochiabad (78.0% - 84.0%) reported to be in debt. However, in Khanjar Khail, a significantly larger proportion of returnee households (88.7%) reported to be in debt than their local community (60.6%) and IDPs (60.0%) counterparts.

Comparable average debt levels were revealed by the survey among returnee (USD 2,329) and IDPs (USD 2,201) households in Barikab, although the average returnee household (USD 2,646) in Alice Ghan owed significantly more than the average IDP household (USD 1,979). Similarly, the average local community (USD 2,583) debt in Kochiabad was greater than the average sum owed by both returnee (USD 2,194) and IDPs (2,022) households. The average returnee household (USD 1,702) in Khanjar Khail was in less debt than their IDPs (USD 2,053) and local community (USD 1,984) counterparts.

Perhaps the most striking aspect with regard to debt levels in the Central Region is the fact that the average sum owed by both returnee and IDP households in Barikab and Alice Ghan exceeds their average annual household incomes in 1390. This was also revealed to be the case among local community households and returnee households in Kochiabad, while the average IDP household managed to earn approximately USD 200 more in 1390 than the average outstanding debt among this community group.

Eastern Region: Across the seven HRAs surveyed in this Region, average household income for 1390 was USD 2,696 among local community households, USD 2,441 among returnee households, and USD 2,427 among IDP households. The survey revealed somewhat comparable incomes between community groups in Saracha (USD 2,900 – USD 3,300), Sheikh Mesri New Township (USD 2,100 – USD 2,500), Chilmati (USD 2,200 – USD 2,800), and Kas Aziz Khan (USD 2,200 – USD 2,600). The most significant disparities emerged in relation to Fateh Abad where average household income among



IDP households was only USD 1,778 compared to USD 2,419 among returnee households and USD 2,748 among local community households, as well as in Gardi Ghaous where the average IDP household (USD 1,876) once again netted less in the previous year than both returnee (USD 2,374) and local community (USD 2,449) households. However, in Kerala, the average annual income among IDP households (USD 2,742) was higher than among both returnee (USD, 2,184) and local community (USD 2,329) households.

Across all seven HRAs, 72.6% of returnee households, 70.2% of IDP households, and 61.1% of local communities reported to be in debt. The HRA with the highest proportions with outstanding debts across all community groups was Chilmati, where 89.0% of returnee households, 85.3% of IDP households, and 71.5% of local community households reported being in debt. Similarly, the HRA with the lowest proportions was Kerala, where 68.5% of IDP households, 57.8% of returnee households, and 50.1% of local community households were in some level of debt. Not unlike in Kerala, a significant disparity between community groups also emerged in relation to Gardi Ghaous, where IDP households (80.0%) were significantly more likely to be in debt than their local community (60.5%) counterparts.

The survey revealed somewhat comparable average levels of debt across all household types in Sheikh Mesri New Township (USD 1,400 – USD 1,700), Gardi Ghaous (USD 1,200 – USD 1,500), Kas Aziz Khan (USD 1,400 – USD 1,700), and Kerala (USD 1,100 – USD 1,500). However, in Saracha, the average sum owed by IDP households (USD 1,884) was significantly lower than the average owed by local community households (USD 2,669). The highest average debt among returnee households was in Fateh Abad, where an average of USD 2,424 was owed by returnee households compared to USD 2,002 by local community households and only USD 1,261 by IDP households. In contrast, in Chilmati, the average returnee debt (USD 1,860) was less than that owed by both local community (USD 2,289) and IDPs (USD 2,172) households.

North Eastern Region: In Qizil Sai, average income in 1390 was USD 3,315 among local community households and USD 2,992 among returnee households, while the sole IDP household surveyed in this HRA reported an annual income of USD 2,600. Half of all returnee households and one-third of local community households reported some level of debt. However, the average sums owed by both household types were among the lowest across all 22 HRAs, with an average of USD 561 owed by returnee households and USD 412 owed by local community households. The sole IDP household surveyed in this HRA had no outstanding debt.

Northern Region: In Baymoghly, average household income in 1390 was approximately USD 2,000 for all three groups. However, in Mohjer Qeshlaq, average income in the previous year among returnee households (USD 1,695) was lower than the average incomes of both IDPs (USD 1,862) and local community (USD 2,063) households.

A larger proportion of IDP households (64.5%) in Mohjer Qeshlaq reported to be in debt than both returnee (54.4%) and local community (52.4%) households. However, the average sums owed were the lowest across all 22 HRAs, with an average of USD 464 owed by local community households, USD 383 owed by IDP households, and only USD 338 owed by returnee households.

Data pertaining to Baymoghly reveal the lowest rates of indebtedness in this HRA than in any other surveyed, although returnee households (44.4%) were significantly more likely to be in debt in this HRA than their local community (29.6%) and IDPs (20.5%) counterparts. The average level of outstanding debt was USD 1400 – USD 1500 among households in all three groups.

South Eastern Region: Households surveyed in Tera Bagh had the highest average incomes in 1390



across all 22 HRAs, with those in all three groups reporting to have earned more than USD 5,000 in the previous year. However, despite comparatively high average incomes, 67.4% of IDP households, 64.6% of returnee households, and 60.1% of local community households reported to be in debt.

What is also most striking in Tera Bagh is the average level of indebtedness of households in all three groups. Among IDP households that are in debt, the average amount owed is USD 6,578—over USD 1,000 more than the average income for households in this group in the previous year. Similarly, the average outstanding debt among local community households was revealed by the survey to be USD 5,163, which is only marginally less than the average annual income for this household type in 1390. In this regard, returnee households were revealed to be relatively more advantaged with an average debt of USD 4,097 which, although still comparatively high, is significantly less than the average annual income for this group in the previous year.

Southern Region: In Baba Wali Sahib, average household income in 1390 was significantly higher among local community households (USD 3,037) than among their returnee (USD 2,386) and IDPs (USD 2,253) counterparts. As Figure 40 shows, communities to the west of the canal have greater income. Compared to most other HRAs surveyed, all household types in this HRA exhibited relatively low rates of indebtedness, with 58.8% of IDP households, 57.0% of returnee households, and 51.5% of local community households reporting to be in debt. However, the average outstanding debt owed by IDP households (USD 1,404) was significantly lower than that owed by both local community (USD 2,296) and returnee (USD 2,247) households.

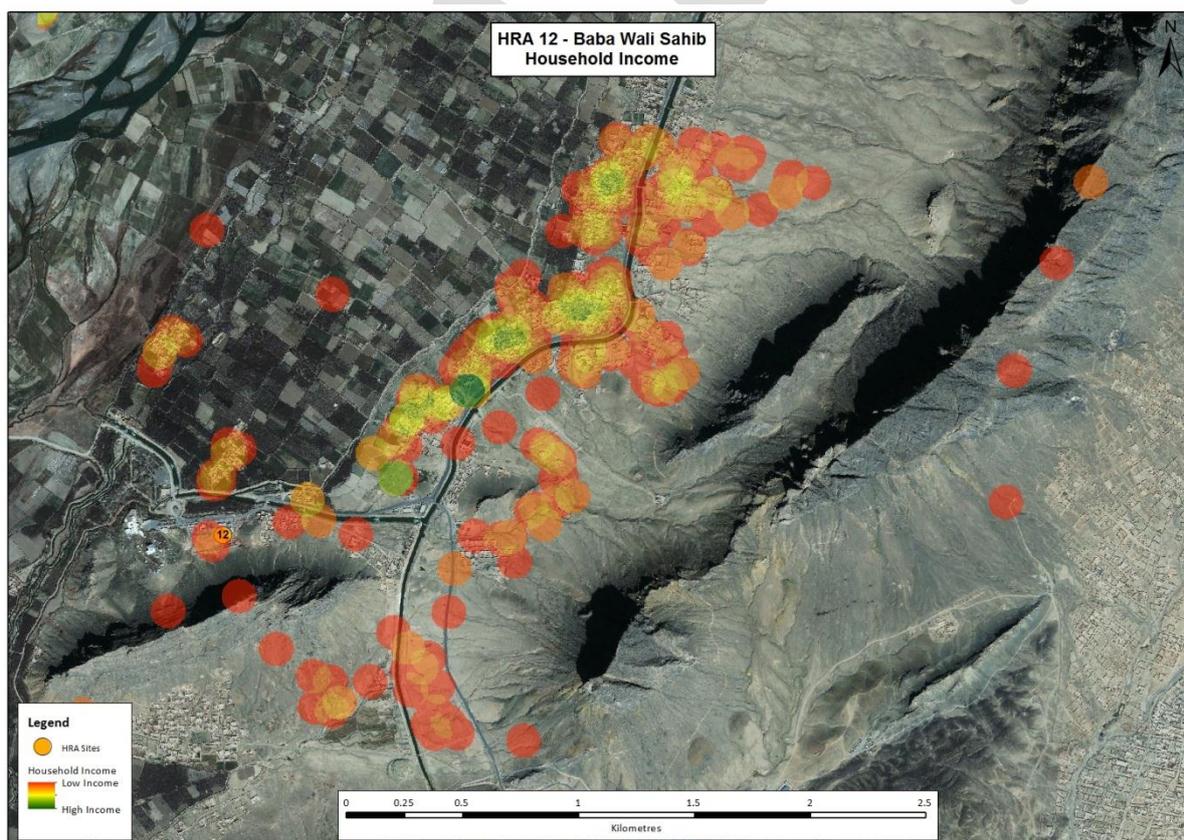


Figure 40: Baba Wali Sahib Average Income in 1390

Western Region: Among households surveyed in Kahdistan, average household income in 1390 was approximately USD 2,000 for all three groups. Relatively lower average incomes were earned by both IDPs (USD 1,782) and returnee (USD 1,528) households in Kurji (LAS). The highest average annual incomes among households surveyed in this Region were in Shogofan, where local



community households earned an average of USD 5,000, IDP households an average of USD 2,325, and returnee households an average of USD 2,168 in the previous year. The comparatively high average income among local community households is undoubtedly influenced by the fact that only two households of this type were surveyed in Shogofan.

The two local community households in Shogofan that earned an average household income of USD 5,000 in 1390 had no outstanding debts compared to over 80.0% of both returnee and IDP households in this HRA. Moreover, local community households (55.8%) in Kahdistan were also less likely to be in debt than their returnee (69.7%) and IDPs (64.8%) counterparts. In Kurji (LAS), 79.4% of IDP households and 63.2% of returnee households had some level of outstanding debt.

The highest average amount of indebtedness was revealed by the survey to be among returnee households in Kahdistan, among whom the average amount owed was USD 2,390 compared to USD 1,859 among local community households and USD 1,285 among IDP households. In Shogofan, the average amount owed by IDP households (USD 2,083) was greater than that owed by returnee households (USD 1,761), but in Kurji (LAS) the average returnee debt was greater than the average owed by IDPs (USD 886).

9.3. Ability to meet Household Needs

9.3.1. Monthly Household Expenditure

As part of the baseline survey, households were asked a number of questions with the aim of determining total household expenditure in the month prior to the survey being conducted. The questions covered a wide range of areas of expenditure from food supplies and household fuel costs to the amount spent on transportation and recreational activities. Overall, the survey revealed that, on average, local community households spent USD 237, returnee households spent USD 203, and IDP households spent USD 188 across all 22 HRAs (See Figure 41).

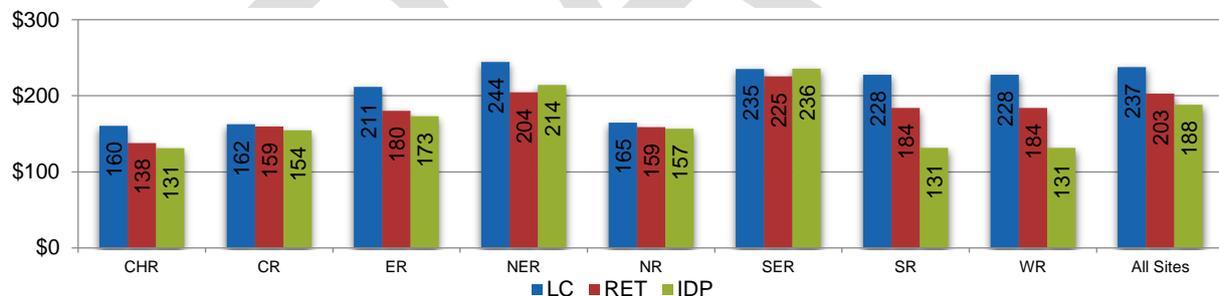


Figure 41: Household Monthly Expenditures by Type of Household and Region (in AFNS)

The lowest average outgoings among the three groups of concern were among households in HRAs located in the Central Highlands (USD 131 – USD 160), Central (USD 154 – USD 162), and Northern (USD 157 – USD 165) Regions. Correspondingly, the highest monthly household expenditure among all three household types was, by far, among those in the North Eastern Region (USD 204 – USD 244) and South Eastern Region (USD 225 – USD 236). The largest disparity between monthly outgoings between the three groups was in the Southern Region, in Baba Wali Sahib, where local community households spent an average of USD 228, returnee households spent an average of USD 184, and IDP households spent an average of only USD 131.

Significant differences in monthly household expenditure between the three groups, in addition to that identified in Baba Wali Sahib, became apparent in a further four individual HRAs. In Aqarbat (Central Highlands Region), the average local community household (USD 217) spent almost twice as much as both returnee (USD 117) and IDPs (USD 110) households on meeting household needs in the previous month (See Figure 42). Similarly, in Khanjar Khail (Central Region), the amount spent by



the average IDP household (USD 261) was significantly higher than that spent by their local community (USD 176) and returnee (USD 157) counterparts. The average local community household (USD 296) in Saracha (Eastern Region) spent in the Region of fifty per cent more in the previous month than both returnee (USD 202) and IDPs (USD 193) households in this HRA. This was also the case in Fateh Abad (Eastern Region), where the average IDP household (USD 153) spent significantly less on meeting household needs in the month prior to being surveyed than their returnee (USD 201) and local community (USD 237) counterparts.

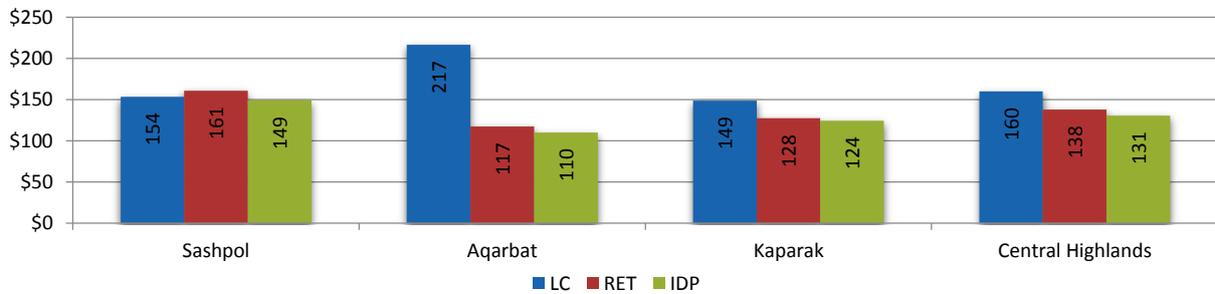


Figure 42: Central Highlands Region, Previous month average expenditure per HHs

9.3.2. Sufficiency of Food Supply

All 9,227 households surveyed were asked whether household food supply had been sufficient during the course of the previous year (1390). Overall, 78.1% of local community households, 65.4% of returnee households, and 61.4% of IDP households across all 22 HRAs surveyed stated that food supply had been sufficient to meet their dietary needs in 1390 (See Figure 43). The largest proportions of households for whom food supply had been sufficient were among the seven HRAs located in the Eastern Region, where 87.4% of local community households, 85.6% of IDP households, and 85.5% of returnee households stated that meeting the food needs of the household had not been a challenge. In contrast, in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), only 27.2% of local community households, 26.9% of returnee households, and 17.6% of IDP households stated that their food supply had been sufficient over the course of the previous year.

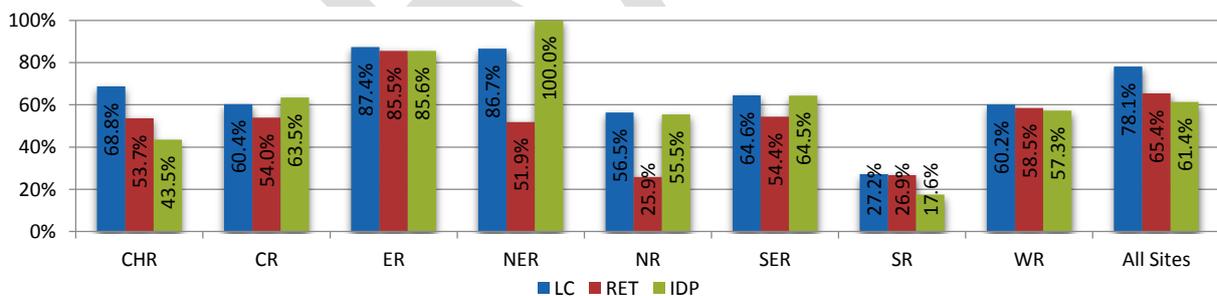


Figure 43: Percentage of HHs who had sufficient food supply

Regional-level figures notwithstanding, survey findings pertaining to several individual HRAs reveal either significantly low proportions of households that had been able to meet their household needs, as well as a number of significant disparities between groups within the same HRA. In the Central Highlands Region, less than half of both returnee (48.6%) and IDPs (44.7%) households in Sashpol, and less than half of returnee (49.1%) and IDPs (41.7%) households in Aqarbat, had sufficient food supply in 1390. This was also the case for 46.4% of IDP households in Kaparak, while their returnee (65.4%) and local community (70.3%) counterparts had been in a far more favourable position. A similar situation was identified in Alice Ghan (Central Region), where only in the Region of two-fifths of returnee (42.9%) and IDPs (39.1%) households did not face any challenges with regard to meeting the dietary needs of the household.



In Barikab, also in the Central Region, a significantly larger proportion of IDP households (72.6%) were able to meet the food requirements of the household in 1390 than were returnee households (47.5%).

There are issues with respect to access to food that the residents of Barikab pointed out. Residents suggested that there are a few shops, which cannot fulfil their needs. The prices of goods are higher than the Kabul market, There is not good and fresh fruit and vegetables. Within the same Region residents of Kochi Abad cited similar problems, the participants suggested that they feel trapped like prisoners living in a dessert that are cut off from markets. Participants suggested that they do not have access to any small shops and a close by market is a must need to buy the essentials. Participants further suggested that economic problems further because issues and they have to go to Dasht-e Barchi market and bring essentials carried by their men. Views echoed from the focus group participants of Khanjar Khail in this Region as well.

Participants suggested that there are few shops in the village but they mostly purchase needy items from markets of Kapisa Province and Charikar, Parwan Provincial Centre. Sometimes some persons brings something for selling near to homes but not everything which they need and also there is not transportation issue as they do not many times have access to transport to reach different markets.

In addition to Barikab, significant disparities between community groups within the same HRA were also identified in Qizil Sai (North Eastern Region) where 86.7% of local community households had faced no challenges in meeting their food needs compared to only 51.9% of returnee households, and in Kurji (Western Region) where 51.6% of returnee households had sufficient food supply compared to only 22.2% of IDP households.

Although Baba Wali Sahib (Southern Region) has been aforementioned in relation to comparatively low proportions of households that had sufficient food supply in 1390, the HRA with the lowest proportions was Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region) where only 36.6% of local community households, 19.7% of returnee households, and 6.5% of IDP households had been able to meet the food needs of the household in the previous year (See Figure 44).

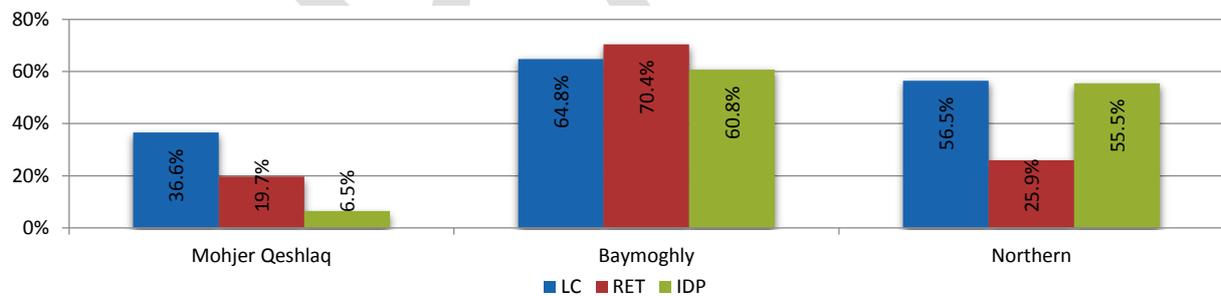


Figure 44: Northern Region, Percentage of HHs who had sufficient food supply

9.3.3. Household Shocks and Coping Strategies

One component of the baseline survey asked households whether they had been negatively affected by one or more household shocks in 1390. Five types of shocks emerged as having affected households in all three groups of concern, albeit to varying degrees. The five most common shocks were financial, water (reduction in quality and/or quantity), natural disaster, agricultural, and “idiosyncratic shocks.” Correspondingly, the most common coping strategies employed by all three groups were to reduce expenditure, to take loans, credits, or mortgages, reduce the quality and/or quantity of their food, and to accept help from the community.



FGD participants asserted that “community partnerships” as the key to support members against shock of economic suffering and dearth of household needs. Almost all 22 HRA focus group discussions revealed positive outlook towards helping community members in dire needs and through economic sufferings.

In Daman, a village in the eastern Region, residents said that the issue of returnee versus non-returnee never arises. There is enormous amount of trust between the two groups and focus group discussions here also suggested that returnees and non - returnees share public resources also. As the resident during focus group discussions claim -“all of the residents of this area both returnees and non-returnees have good relationship with each other and meanwhile they trust on one another. Besides we have kinship with each other as well. There is not any kind of difference in our relationship whether he is returnee or non-returnee”.

These views were also echoed in Khanjar Khail, resident from central Region where residents held pride in the existence of community local councils. Residents suggested that in any problem, head of this council and other elders resolve this problem. Furthermore, in dire money crisis situation neighbours are always willing to lend money.

Across all 22 HRAs surveyed, 82.6% of local community households, 78.6% of returnee households, and 67.2% of IDP households had been affected by a financial shock in the previous year (See Figure 45). A reduction in the quality or quantity of water supplies had also affected 50.0% - 55.0% of households in all three groups.

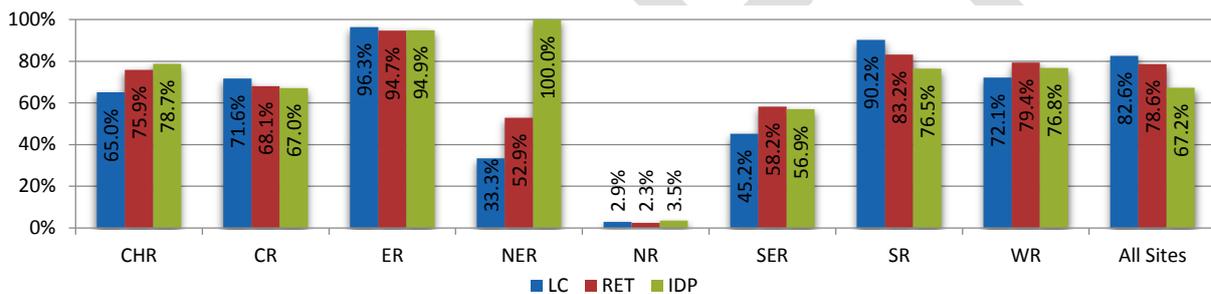


Figure 45: Percentage of HHs affected by financial shocks

The issue of quality and quantity of water is reflected in the focus group discussions also. Muskin Abad (HRA 40) in the Eastern Region residents complained about the existing quantity of potable drinking water in the village. The residents suggested that their biggest problem is water, as they live beside the hills. Residents claimed help from government or any other welfare organization to dig a tube well in each three or four streets. The residents claimed that the wells that were made through the National Solidarity Program are not sufficient for these people, because they are increasing more and more. They should dig a tube well for each eight houses.

Natural disasters affected proportionally more IDP households (65.7%) than returnee (49.7%) and local community (42.5%) households, and IDP households (29.1%) were also more likely to have been affected by an idiosyncratic shock than their returnee (24.2%) and local community (23.1%) counterparts. Agricultural shocks had affected approximately 21.0% of both local community and IDP households compared to 16.4% of returnee households.

The most common coping strategy among households in all three groups was to reduce expenditure, a strategy which was employed by 86.9% of local community households, 82.1% of IDP households, and 80.5% of returnee households. Local community households (45.4%) were less likely to take loans, credits, or mortgages than their returnee (55.5%) and IDPs (59.4%) counterparts (See Figure 46). However, local community households (58.0%) were more likely to have reduced the quality and/or quantity of household food consumption than returnee (47.7%) and IDPs (44.5%) households. A marginally larger proportion of IDP households (29.8%) accepted help from the community in order to cope with shocks than did their returnee (25.9%) and local community



(23.5%) counterparts. Among other coping strategies, proportionally more IDP households (10.4%) worked on aid/relief programmes than both local community (5.9%) and returnee (5.8%) households (See Figure 46), and IDP households (6.6%) were also marginally more likely than their local community (5.2%) and returnee (5.1%) counterparts to have increased child labour in order to cope.

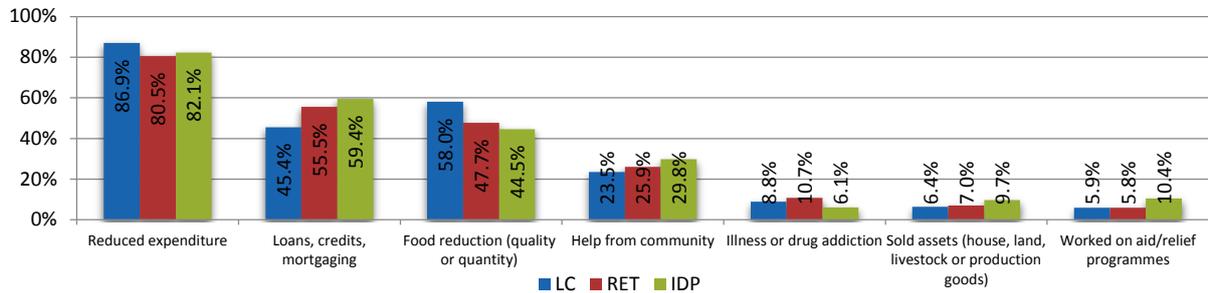


Figure 46: Percentage of HHs who take out loans or credit cards

Since households in different HRAs were affected to varying degrees by different shocks, which may have implications in relation to potential project interventions, details of household shocks and coping strategies pertaining to each individual HRA will be identified in the following section.

9.3.3.1. Central Highlands Region

Sashpol: Almost all households in all three groups in Sashpol were affected by some form of natural disaster in 1390. Furthermore, 82.0% of IDP households and 80.0% of returnee households were negatively affected by a financial shock compared to 66.7% of local community households (See figure 47). Returnee households (84.3%) were significantly more likely to have suffered a water-related shock compared to their IDPs (49.8%) and local community (0.0%) counterparts.

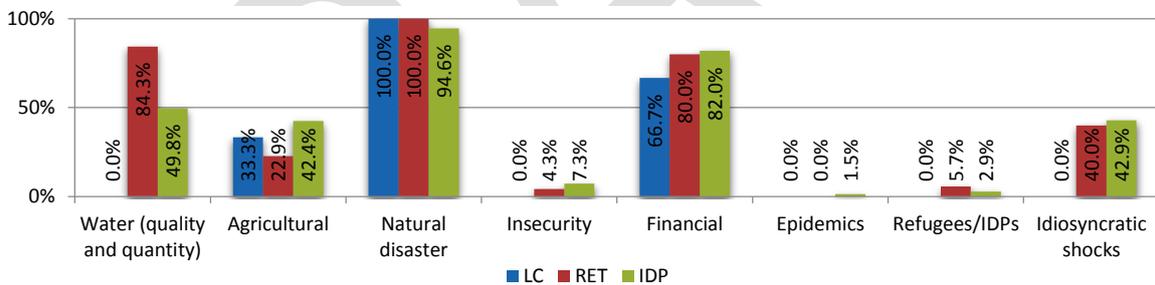


Figure 47: Percentage of HHs affected by financial shocks

The residents of Sashpol suggested that there are more problems regarding to drinking water. They claimed that the PRT dug two wells here but the water has acid, consequently, they do not use the wells. They use river water for drinking. An additional problem is the distance to the river. The distance from river is far and children go on donkeys to bring water.

However, IDP households (42.4%) were more vulnerable to agricultural shocks than were local community (33.3%) and returnee (22.9%) households. Only IDPs (42.9%) and returnee (40.0%) households were negatively affected by idiosyncratic shocks.

In the Region of four-fifths of both returnee and IDP households, along with two-thirds of local community households, responded to these shocks by reducing household expenditure and taking out loans, credits, or mortgages. Proportionally more returnee households (47.1%) responded by reducing the quality and/or quantity of food consumption than did their local community (33.3%) and IDPs (31.5%) counterparts. A further 30.9% of returnee households and 9.9% of IDP households worked on aid/relief programmes, while 17.1% of returnee households and 11.3% responded to



household shocks in the previous year by increasing child labour.

Aqarbat: Agricultural shocks negatively affected 92.3% of local community households, 75.0% of returnee households, and 73.1% of IDP households. Larger proportions of both IDPs (70.9%) and returnee (69.2%) households were affected by some form of natural disaster than were local community households (61.5%), and two-thirds or more in all three groups were affected by a financial shock. Returnee households (30.8%) were marginally more likely than IDPs (27.4%) and local community (23.1%) to have been affected by a water-related shock.

Residents from Aqarbat asserted they do not have problems obtaining drinkable water during the summer but when the weather becomes cold the water pipelines become frozen. Another participant in this FGD said that the water pipelines are located nearly one km far from their homes and even during the summer it is difficult for them to supply water. They bring water from a remote area by donkeys.

Idiosyncratic shocks affected significantly larger proportions of both returnee (28.8%) and IDPs (25.7%) households than local community households (7.7%).

Over four-fifths of households in all community groups responded to these shocks by reducing household expenditure, while loans, credits, or mortgages were taken out by 92.3% of local community households, 84.6% of IDP households, and 76.9% of returnee households. Over half of all households reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption. Only returnee (5.8%) and IDPs (5.1%) households worked on aid/relief programmes, while only IDPs (10.9%) and local community (7.7%) responded to household shocks by increasing child labour.

Kaparak: Almost all households in all three groups were affected by some form of natural disaster. Agricultural shocks affected proportionally fewer IDPs (64.3%) households than returnee (76.9%) and local community (79.7%) households, while returnee households (76.9%) were more likely to have been affected by a financial shock than their IDPs (67.9%) and local community (64.1%) counterparts. Compared to other HRAs surveyed in the Central Highlands Region, comparably low proportions (14.0% - 20.0%) in all three household types were affected by a water-related shock. Local community households (28.1%) were also marginally less likely to have been negatively affected by idiosyncratic shocks than their IDPs (35.7%) and returnee (34.6%) counterparts.

Four-fifths or more in all household types responded to these shocks by reducing household expenditure and taking out loans, credits, or mortgages. The quality and/or quantity of food consumption were reduced by 59.4% of local community households, 53.6% of IDP households, and 40.4% of returnee households. Significant proportions of returnee (46.2%), local community (39.1%), and IDPs (35.7%) households also sold assets in order to cope. Proportionally more returnee households (7.7%) worked on aid/relief programmes than IDPs (3.6%) and local community (1.6%). However, IDP households (10.7%) were more likely to increase child labour in order to cope with household shocks than their returnee (5.8%) and local community (3.1%) counterparts.

9.3.3.2. Central Region

Barikab: Almost all returnee and IDP households in this HRA were affected by a water-related shock in 1390, and a further 93.5% of IDP households and 80.0% of returnee households were negatively affected by some form of natural disaster. Proportionally more returnee households (58.8%) were affected by a financial shock than were IDP households (43.5%), and returnee households (50.0%) were also more likely to have been affected by idiosyncratic shocks than their IDPs (37.1%) counterparts. Agricultural shocks affected relatively low proportions in both returnee (17.5%) and



IDPs (12.9%) households.

For FGD participants of Barikab village, the greater issue is one of quantity not quality of water. For every 6 or 5 streets there is one water pipe and in each street there are 10 families living so people must stand there for hours to get water. Furthermore, water is available from 10 am to 2 pm so their children go there and stand there for their turn and most of their time is wasted in getting water therefore they are deprived from education.

In response to these shocks, the vast majority of both IDPs (90.3%) and returnee (84.8%) households took out loans, credits, or mortgages, while similarly large proportions of returnee (87.3%) and IDPs (77.4%) households reduced household expenditure. However, IDP households (67.7%) were significantly more likely to have reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption than returnee households (45.6%). Somewhat comparable proportions in both community groups accepted help from the community (24.0% - 28.0%), sold assets (15.0% - 17.0%), or succumbed to illness or drug addiction (14.0% - 16.0%) as a result of household shocks. A further 15.2% of returnee households worked on aid/relief programmes compared to 6.5% of IDP households, and returnee households (10.1%) were also more than twice as likely to have increased child labour as their IDPs counterparts (4.8%).

Alice Ghan: In the Region of 95.0% of both returnee and IDP households in Alice Ghan were affected by both a water-related shock and some form of natural disaster.

Residents within Alice Ghan claimed, in FGDs, that in their village water quality and quantity both is an issue. With respect to quality, the tankers in the reservoirs provide water, which doesn't have a good quality.

Somewhat comparable proportions in both groups were also affected by a financial shock (68.0% - 74.0%) and by one or more idiosyncratic shocks (47.0% - 49.0%). Agricultural shocks were significantly more likely to have affected IDP households (20.3%) than returnee households (8.6%), while a larger proportion of returnee households (11.4%) stated that they had been negatively affected by the arrival refugees/IDPs than did IDP households (4.3%).

Over 90.0% of both returnee and IDP households responded to these shocks by taking out loans, credits, or mortgages, while a significant majority of IDPs (88.4%) and returnee (80.0%) households also reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption. Over 70.0% in both household types reduced household expenditure, while 39.1% of IDP households and 34.3% of returnee households succumbed to illness or drug addiction as a result of household shocks. A significantly larger proportion of returnee households (45.7%) worked on aid/relief programmes compared to their IDPs counterparts (29.0%) (See Figure 48). Approximately 14.0% of households in both community groups increased child labour as a result.

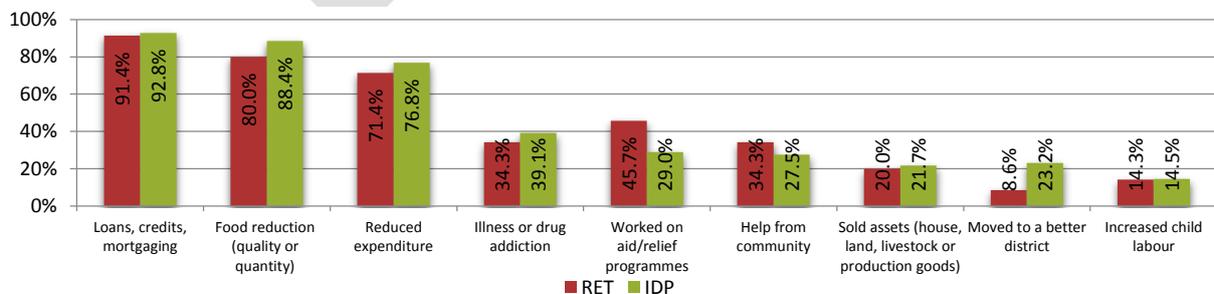


Figure 48: Central Region, Percentage of HHs who work on aid/relief programmes



Kochiabad: Over 90.0% of households in all three groups were affected by some form of natural disaster in the previous year. However, compared to households surveyed in Barikab and Alice Ghan, relatively low proportions of returnee (52.7%), local community (51.2%), and IDPs (36.1%) households were affected by a water-related shock. Large proportions of returnee (74.6%), IDPs (70.2%), and local community (62.2%) were affected by a financial shock, and returnee households (29.4%) were significantly more likely to have been affected by an agricultural shock than their local community (8.5%) and IDPs (7.3%) counterparts. Idiosyncratic shocks affected proportionally more IDPs (30.7%) and local community (28.0%) households than returnee households (17.9%).

A significant majority of IDPs (86.6%), returnee (83.0%), and local community (74.7%) households responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure. In the Region of 60.0% - 70.0% in all three groups took out loans, credits, or mortgages, while returnee households (34.5%) were more likely to have coped by reducing the quality and/or quantity of food consumption than their local community (15.2%) and IDPs (10.9%) counterparts. A further 19.5% of returnee households and 16.5% of local community households succumbed to illness or drug addiction as a result of household shocks, as did 5.0% of IDP households. Proportionally more IDP households (10.4%) coped by increasing child labour than returnee (8.0%) and local community (5.1%) households. Only 5.0% of returnee households, 1.3% of local community households, and 0.5% of IDP households worked on aid/relief programmes.

Khanjar Khail: A financial shock affected 84.2% of IDP households and 83.3% of local community households compared to 64.4% of returnee households. Returnee households (59.5%) were also significantly less likely to have been affected by some form of natural disaster in 1390 than were their local community (72.7%) and IDPs (78.9%) counterparts. In the Region of 68.0% - 78.0% of all households were affected by an agricultural shock, with local community households proportionally more affected than returnee and IDP households. Both returnee (69.3%) and local community (63.6%) households were significantly more likely than IDP households (42.1%) to have been affected by a water-related shock. A further 43.9% of local community households and 35.6% of returnee households, compared to only 10.5% of IDP households, were affected by one or more idiosyncratic shocks.

During FGD, residents claimed that they have problems with respect to drinking water. There are 5 to 6 households and one well dig which most of the time with less water someday it dries and water is not enough for residents. The hand pump has technical problems and low quality of materials add to the problem. Furthermore, few numbers of families living in top part of mountain in site area during the winter they are facing big problems to take water from the low part to top.

The most common coping strategy employed by IDPs (94.4%), local community (86.4%), and returnee (77.4%) households was to reduce expenditure. Loans, credits, and mortgages were taken out by proportionally more returnee households (75.0%) than local community (51.5%) and IDPs (44.4%) households, while IDP households (83.3%) were significantly more likely to have reduced the quality and/or quantity of food consumption than their local community (51.6%) and returnee (50.6%) counterparts. Significantly larger proportions of both returnee (27.4%) and local community (21.2%) households sold assets than did IDP households (5.6%). However, IDP households (27.8%) were significantly more likely than their local community (9.1%) and returnee (8.5%) to have worked on aid/relief programmes in order to cope with household shocks.

9.3.3.3. Eastern Region

Saracha: Over 90.0% of households in all three groups were affected by a financial shock in the previous year. The second most common shock was water-related, with 60.7% of local community



households, 53.8% of returnee households, and 51.6% of IDP households affected by a shock of this nature. Some form of natural disaster affected proportionally more IDP households (37.9%) than local community (30.5%) and returnee (23.8%) households. Somewhat comparable proportions (20.0% - 25.0%) in all three groups were affected by one or more idiosyncratic shocks.

Almost all households responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure, 70.0% - 80.0% of all households reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption and in the Region of half took out loans, credit, or mortgages. Proportionally more returnee households (10.3%) succumbed to illness or drug addiction as a result of these shocks than local community (8.1%) and IDPs (3.2%) households. A further 4.9% of returnee households, 3.2% of IDP households, and 1.8% of local community households coped by increasing child labour.

Sheikh Mesri New Township: Over 90.0% of returnee and IDP households in this HRA were affected by a financial shock in 1390, while 80.4% of IDP households and 70.0% of returnee households were also negatively affected by a water-related shock. Some form of natural disaster affected 31.4% of IDP households and 25.9% of returnee households, and IDP households (33.3%) were also more likely to have been affected by one or more idiosyncratic shocks than their returnee counterparts (25.0%).

With respect to water, villagers claimed during focus group discussions that they don't have river, spring and etc.; there is lack of tools to extract water from earth our hand pumps are effective for extracting water.

In the Region of 95.0% of both household types responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure, while approximately half in both groups took out loans, credits, or mortgages and also reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption. Comparable proportions (20.0% - 23.0%) of households in both groups succumbed to illness or drug addiction as a result, while approximately 5.0% of households coped by increasing child labour.

Fateh Abad: Almost all households in all three groups were affected by a financial shock in the previous year. A significantly larger proportion of local community households (73.3%) were affected by an agricultural shock than were their returnee (42.2%) and IDPs (40.6%) counterparts. A water-related shock affected proportionally fewer local community (47.2%) and returnee (50.3%) households than IDP households (62.5%).

Some form of natural disaster had a negative impact upon approximately 28.0% of both local community and returnee households compared to 18.8% of IDP households. One or more idiosyncratic shocks also affected approximately 30.0% of local community and returnee households compared to 18.8% of IDP households. A further 5.1% of local community households and 3.2% of returnee households had been negatively affected by the arrival of refugees/IDPs.

In the Region of four-fifths of all households responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure and reducing the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption. Loans, credits, or mortgages were taken out by 53.1% of IDP households and by approximately 43.0% of both local community and returnee households. In the Region of 15.0% - 20.0% of all households succumbed to illness or drug addiction as a result of the shocks. A further 9.6% of both local community and returnee households coped by increasing child labour compared to 3.1% of IDP households.

Gardi Ghaous: Over 90.0% of all households in this HRA were affected by a financial shock in 1390. Somewhat comparable proportions in all three groups were negatively affected by a water-related shock (66.0% - 72.0%) and by some form of natural disaster (35.0% - 45.0%), with local community



households more likely than returnee and IDP households to have been affected by these two shocks. Proportionally more returnee households (11.9%) were affected by an agricultural shock than were local community (7.4%) and IDPs (2.5%) households, while one or more idiosyncratic shocks had a negative impact upon comparable proportions (14.0% - 18.0%) in all three groups.

Comparable proportions (93.0% - 98.0%) in all three groups responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure, and 95.0% of IDP households also reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption along with 86.8% of local community households and 82.5% of returnee households. In the Region of 35.0% - 44.0% of all households took out loans, credits, or mortgages, with returnee and IDP households more likely to have done so than local community households. As a result of the shocks, illness or drug addiction affected 10.0% of local community households, 8.2% of returnee households, and 2.5% of IDP households. A further 9.8% of local community households, 7.5% of IDP households, and 6.2% of returnee households worked on aid/relief programmes in order to cope.

Chilmati: Almost all households in this HRA were affected by a financial shock in the previous year, and over 70.0% of all households were also negatively affected by a water-related shock. Approximately 20.0% of local community and returnee households were affected by some form of natural disaster compared to only 7.5% of IDP households. One or more idiosyncratic shocks had a negative impact upon 21.6% of returnee households, 17.9% of local community households, and 11.9% of IDP households.

Over 80.0% of all households responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure, while 72.0% of local community households also reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption along with 59.1% of both returnee and IDP households. Returnee households (70.8%) were significantly more likely to have taken out loans, credits, or mortgages compared to their IDPs (59.1%) and local community (57.0%). A further 6.1% of IDP households, 5.3% of local community households, and 5.2% of returnee households coped by increasing child labour.

Kas Aziz Khan: The vast majority of local community (96.4%), returnee (92.5%), and IDPs (86.0%) households were affected by a financial shock in the previous year. In the Region of half of all households were also negatively affected by both a water-related shock and some form of natural disaster. One or more idiosyncratic shocks had a negative impact on somewhat comparable proportions (31.0% - 38.0%) of all households, with local community households proportionally more affected than their returnee and IDPs counterparts.

The vast majority of local community (95.8%), returnee (90.8%), and IDPs (86.2%) households responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure, and in the Region of half of all households reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption. Approximately 41.0% of both returnee and IDP households took out loans, credits, or mortgages compared to 34.0% of local community households. Comparable proportions (27.0% - 31.0%) in all three groups succumbed to illness or drug addiction as a result, with proportionally more IDP households affected. A further 14.3% of local community households, 8.6% of IDP households, and 6.0% of returnee households coped by increasing child labour.

Kerala: Almost all households surveyed in this HRA were negatively affected by a financial shock in the previous year. However, households in Kerala were less affected by a natural disaster than those in all other HRAs surveyed in the Eastern Region, with only 13.5% of returnee households, 12.4% of local community households, and 7.4% of IDP households negatively affected by a shock of this nature. Similarly, only 8.4% of returnee households, 4.9% of local community households, and 1.9% of IDP households were affected by a water-related shock. One or more idiosyncratic shocks had a



negative impact upon 13.0% of IDP households, 6.4% of returnee households, and 5.6% of local community households.

Over 95.0% of all households responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure. Proportionally more IDPs (61.1%) and returnee (56.3%) households took out loans, credits, or mortgages compared to local community households (42.9%). However, local community households (23.1%) were more likely to have reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption than were returnee (16.5%) and IDPs (14.8%) households.

9.3.3.4. North Eastern Region

Qizil Sai: Almost all households in this HRA were negatively affected by a water shock in 1390. Approximately half of all returnee households and one-third of local community households were also affected by both a natural disaster and a financial shock. An agricultural shock had a negative impact upon 23.1% of returnee households and 16.7% of local community households.

In response to these shocks, 28.4% of returnee households and 20.0% of local community households reduced expenditure. A significantly larger proportion of returnee households (23.5%) reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption than did local community households (6.7%), and loans, credits, or mortgages were considerably more likely to be taken out by returnee households (12.7%) than by local community households (3.3%).

9.3.3.5. Northern Region

Mohjer Qeshlaq: Almost all households in this HRA were affected by some form of natural disaster in the previous year. In contrast, negligible proportions in all household types were affected by any other type of shock.

In response to these shocks, 77.4% of IDP households, 63.9% of returnee households, and 61.7% of local community households took out loans, credits, or mortgages. Proportionally more local community households (44.4%) reduced expenditure than IDPs (35.5%) and returnee (23.0%) households. A further 17.3% of local community households, 16.1% of IDP households, and 15.7% of returnee households worked on aid/relief programmes in order to cope.

Baymoghly: Almost all households were affected by some form of natural disaster, and over 85.0% of households in all three groups were also affected by a water shock. A larger proportion of local community households (41.8%) were affected by an agricultural shock than were IDPs (33.9%) and returnee (33.3%) households. Returnee households (18.5%) were far more susceptible to financial shocks than their IDPs (3.8%) and local community (3.1%) counterparts.

All returnee households, 90.6% of IDP households, 85.7% of local community households responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure. Approximately 63.0% of returnee and IDP households also reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption along with 54.6% of local community households. A larger proportion of returnee households (40.7%) took out loans, credits, or mortgages in order to cope with these shocks than did local community (22.4%) and IDPs (22.3%) households. Among all households surveyed in this HRA, 63.0% of returnee households, 51.2% of IDP households (See Figure 49), and 50.0% of local community households worked on aid/relief programmes. Furthermore, 5.1% of local community households, 3.7% of returnee households, and 2.8% of IDP households coped by increasing child labour.



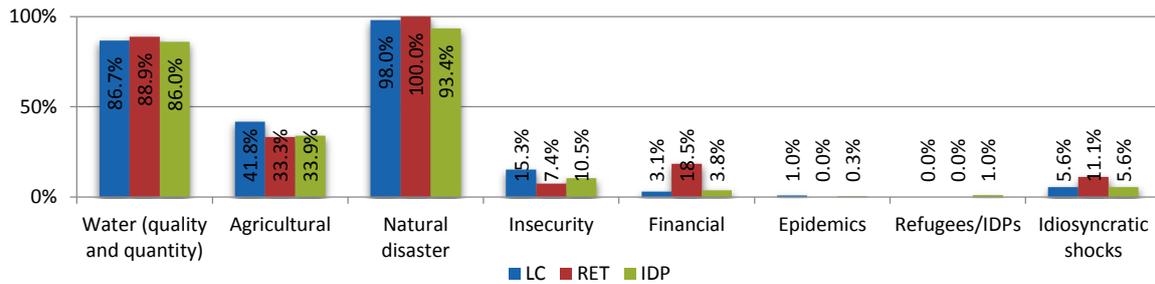


Figure 49: Baymoghly, Percentage of HHs who take out loans or credit cards

9.3.3.6. South Eastern Region

Tera Bagh: Over 90.0% of all households in Tera Bagh were affected by some form of natural disaster in 1390. Both returnee (58.2%) and IDPs (56.9%) households were also more likely to have been affected by a financial shock than local community households (45.2%). An agricultural shock had a negative impact on proportionally more local community households (40.1%) than returnee (22.0%) and IDPs (13.9%) households. Somewhat comparable proportions in all three groups were also negatively affected by one or more idiosyncratic shocks (44.0% - 52.0%) and by a water shock (25.0% - 33.0%).

Comparable proportions (69.0% - 73.0%) in all three household types responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure. Returnee households (62.0%) were more likely to have taken out loans, credits, or mortgages than their local community (48.7%) and IDPs (48.2%) counterparts. Larger proportions of both IDPs (29.9%) and returnee (27.5%) households reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption than did local community households (20.9%). Less than 4.0% of households in all three groups worked on aid/relief programmes or increased child labour in order to cope with household shocks.

9.3.3.7. Southern Region

Baba Wali Sahib: A financial shock in 1390 negatively affected 90.2% of local community households, 83.2% of returnee households, and 76.5% of IDP households. Returnee households (91.2%) were more likely to have been affected by a water shock than their local community (79.5%) and IDPs (70.6%) counterparts. However, proportionally more IDP households (64.7%) were affected by some form of natural disaster than were local community (48.5%) and returnee (47.3%) households. An agricultural shock affected a larger proportion of local community households (31.8%) than returnee (19.4%) and IDPs (11.8%) households, and local community households (24.2%) were also more likely to have been affected by one or more idiosyncratic shocks than their returnee (16.1%) and IDPs (5.9%) counterparts.

In response to these shocks, 94.1% of IDP households, 87.9% of local community households, and 83.2% of returnee households reduced expenditure, while the quality and/or quantity of food consumption were also reduced by large proportions of IDPs (76.5%), local community (73.5%), and returnee (67.0%) households. Both returnee (51.3%) and local community (49.2%) were significantly more likely to have taken out loans, credits, or mortgages than IDP households (29.4%). In order to cope with these household shocks, 14.4% of local community households, 11.7% of returnee households, and 5.9% of IDP households worked on aid/relief programmes. A further 13.6% of local community households, 9.2% of returnee households, and 5.9% of IDP households coped by increasing child labour.



9.3.3.8. Western Region

Shogofan: Among returnee and IDP households surveyed in this HRA, approximately 85.0% in both community groups were negatively affected by a financial shock in the previous year, and comparable proportions (46.0% - 50.0%) were also affected by some form of natural disaster. Proportionally more returnee households (45.5%) were affected by a water shock than IDP households (34.2%), but a larger proportion of IDP households (40.3%) were affected by one or more idiosyncratic shocks than were returnee households (27.9%). A further 7.1% of returnee households and 2.7% of IDP households stated that they had been negatively affected by the arrival of refugees/IDPs.

Somewhat comparable proportions in both community groups responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure (73.0% - 78.0%), taking out loans, credits, or mortgages (67.0% - 69.0%), reducing the quality and/or quantity of food consumption (28.0%), and by selling assets (12.0% - 16.0%). A further 7.4% of returnee households and 4.1% of IDP households coped by increasing child labour.

Kahdistan: A financial shock affected proportionally more returnee households (78.0%) in the previous year than local community (72.1%) and IDPs (66.0%) households. Similar proportions of households in all three groups were affected by some form of natural disaster (20.0% - 28.0%), water shock (24.0% - 31.0%), or by one or more idiosyncratic shocks (50.0% - 61.0%). However, local community households (25.6%) were significantly more likely to have been affected by an agricultural shock than their IDPs (6.9%) and returnee (1.6%) counterparts. Similarly, approximately 16.0% of both returnee and IDP households had been negatively affected by insecurity compared to 9.8% of local community households.

Similar proportions (72.0% - 74.0%) in all three groups responded to these shocks by reducing expenditure. Larger proportions of IDPs (59.9%) and returnee (56.3%) households took out loans, credits, or mortgages compared to local community households (46.5%). Both IDPs (38.0%) and local community (36.2%) households were more likely to have reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption than were returnee households (26.1%). Similarly, proportionally more IDPs (24.5%) and local community (21.6%) households than returnee households (9.2%) sold assets in order to cope. A further 9.4% of local community households, 8.9% of IDP households, and 1.7% of returnee households coped by increasing child labour.

Kurji (LAS): Of the households surveyed in this HRA, 75.0% of returnee households and 69.5% of IDP households were affected by a water shock in 1390. A financial shock also had a negative impact upon 79.7% of IDP households and 70.7% of returnee households. A significantly larger proportion of returnee households (28.3%) were affected by some form of natural disaster compared to their IDPs counterparts (10.2%). In contrast, proportionally more IDP households (10.2%) were affected by insecurity than were returnee households (6.5%).

Reducing expenditure was the most common coping strategy among both returnee (62.2%) and IDPs (56.1%) households. Proportionally more returnee households (34.4%) reduced the quality and/or quantity of their food consumption than did IDP households (19.3%). However, IDP households (26.3%) were more likely than returnee households (15.6%) to have taken out loans, credits, or mortgages. A further 13.3% of returnee households and 5.3% of IDP households worked on aid/relief programmes, while 10.5% of IDP households and 8.9% of returnee households coped by increasing child labour (See Figure 50).



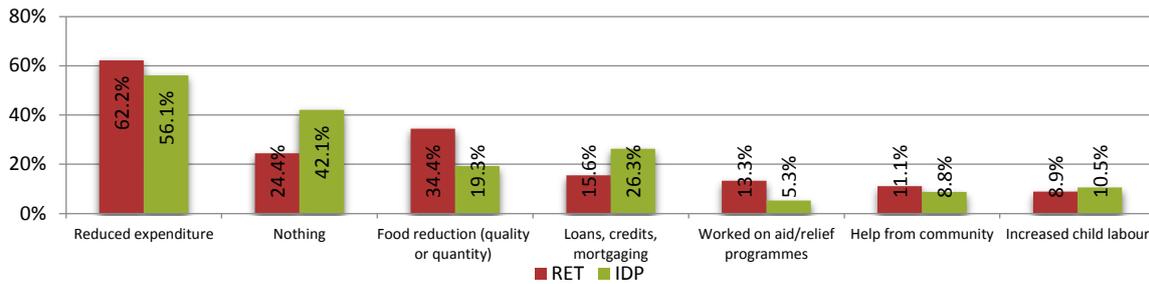


Figure 50: Kurji (LAS), Percentage of HHs who have child labours

9.3.4. Aid/Relief Programmes

9.3.4.1. Cash-for-Work

Across all 22 HRAs, a total of 505 (14.6%) returnee households, 360 (10.2%) local community households, and 246 (11.1%) IDP households had one or more male household members participate in a cash-for-work programme. The largest proportions of households with one or more male cash-for-work participants were in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), where 46.3% of local community households, 43.0% of returnee households, and 35.3% of IDP households had one or more male household members participate in such a programme. The second largest proportions were in HRAs located in the Central Region, where 19.8% of returnee households and approximately 16.0% of both local community and IDP households had one or more male participants. Across the three HRAs located in the Western Region, returnee households (25.8%) were significantly more likely to have had a male participant than both IDPs (16.3%) and local community (8.8%) households. This was also the case in the Central Highlands Region, where proportionally more returnee households (19.4%) than IDPs (13.0%) and local community (3.8%) households had one or more male household members participate in a cash-for-work programme. Significant proportions of returnee (17.7%), local community (15.1%), and IDPs (8.8%) households in the Northern Region (Qizil Sai) also participated in such programmes, while in the Eastern Region only returnee households (9.6%) participated.

With regard to female participants in cash-for-work programmes, only 34 (1.0%) returnee households, 30 (1.4%) IDP households, and nine (0.3%) local community households had one or more female members participate in such a programme. By far the largest numbers of households were in HRAs located in the Central Highlands Region, where nineteen returnee households, fifteen IDP households, and two local community households had one or more female participants, followed by the Central Region where twelve IDP households, six returnee households, and three local community households also had one or more participants. A further six returnee households, three local community households, and two IDP households in the Northern Region also had one or more female household members participate in a cash-for-work programme. These three Regions account for 68 of the 73 households with one or more female cash-for-work participants.

9.3.4.2. Food-for-Work:

Across all 9,227 households surveyed, 143 (4.0%) local community households, 128 (5.8%) IDP households, and 53 (1.5%) returnee households had one or more male household members participate in a food-for-work programme. By far the largest numbers of participating households were in Baymoghly (Northern Region), where 117 IDP households, 84 local community households, and 17 returnee households had one or more male participants in such a programme. Baymoghly alone accounts for 67.3% of all households with males that had participated in food-for-work programmes. The second highest numbers were in HRAs located in the Eastern Region, where forty local community households, thirteen returnee households, and two IDP households had one or



more male participants in such programmes. A further fourteen local community households, six IDP households, and four returnee households in HRAs located in the Western Region also had male participants. Even fewer households in HRAs located in the remaining Regions had one or more male participants in a food-for-work programme.

Overall, only five local community households, two returnee households, and two IDP households had one or more female household members participate in a food-for-work programme. Seven of the nine households were located in Saracha (Eastern Region) alone, while the two remaining households were located in Barikab and Alice Ghan in the Central Region.

9.3.4.3. Income-generating Programmes

A total of 40 households had one or more male household members participate in an income-generating programme in 1390. The largest numbers of households were in Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region), where 13 local community households and 11 returnee households had males that had participated in such programmes. The second highest numbers were in Kochiabad (Central Region), where five local community households, three IDP households, and one returnee households had one or more male participants. These two HRAs account for 82.5% of all households with one or more males that had participated in an income-generating programme.

A significantly higher number of households had one or more female participants in an income-generating programme in 1390. Of a total of 153 households, 105 were returnee households, 29 were local community households, and 19 were IDP households. Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region) alone accounts for 73.2% of all households, with 83 returnee households, 24 local community households, and five IDP households having one or more female participants in such programmes. A further 11 returnee households in Khanjar Khail (Central Region) also had female participants. The few remaining households were distributed across a number of other HRAs.

9.3.5. Overall Economic Wellbeing

With regard to overall perceptions of the economic situation of the household compared to one year ago, across all 22 HRAs surveyed proportionally more local community (41.2%) and returnee (40.4%) households considered it to be the “same” than IDP households (34.4%), both local community (26.9%) and IDPs (26.1%) were marginally more likely to consider it to be “slightly better” than were returnee households (23.5%), and IDP households (34.3%) were most likely to consider it to be “slightly worse” than their returnee (32.3%) and local community (28.1%) counterparts (See Figure 51). Comparably small proportions in all three groups believed their economic situation to be “much better” (0.0% - 1.0%) or “much worse” (2.0% - 5.0%) compared to one year ago.

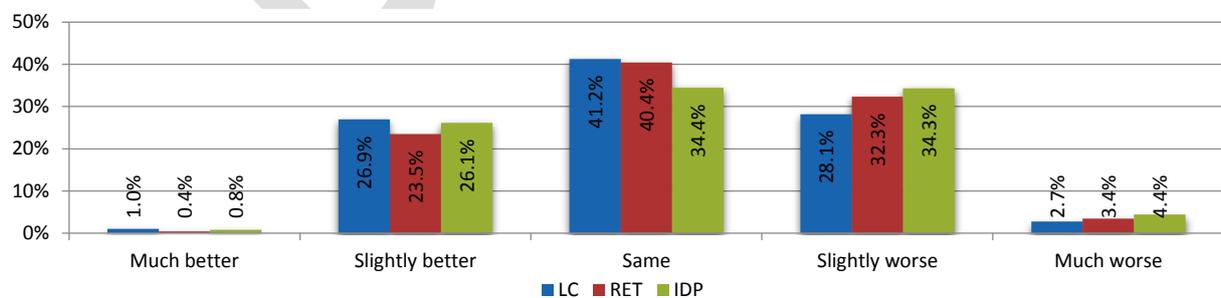


Figure 51: HHs perceptions of the current economic situation

Residents of Qizil Sai suggested that the current government was effective in initiating many reconstruction projects, which offered jobs to residents and improved their economic well-being.



Comparable proportions in all three household types believed their economic situation to be the same as in HRAs located in the Central Highlands (40.0% - 44.0%), Central (38.0% - 44.0%), Eastern (42.0% - 47.0%), Western (33.0% - 40.0%), and North Eastern (38.0% - 40.0%) Regions. The Regions with the largest disparities in opinion in this regard were the Northern Region where returnee households (41.7%) were significantly more likely than their local community (21.6%) and IDPs (18.0%) counterparts to believe their economic situation was the same, and the Southern Region where larger proportions of returnee (40.5%) and local community (36.0%) households believed they were neither better off nor worse off than their IDPs counterparts (23.5%). The Region with the lowest proportions in all community groups that believed their overall economic situation to be unchanged was the South Eastern Region, where only 16.8% of IDP households, 13.6% of returnee households, and 7.6% of local community households believed this to be the case.

Comparable proportions in all community groups in HRAs located in the Western (11.0% - 17.0%), Eastern (19.0% - 22.0%), Central Highlands (21.0% - 25.0%), and North Eastern (40.0% - 44.0%) Regions believed their economic situation to be “slightly better” than it was one year ago. However, among HRAs surveyed in the Central Region, both local community (31.5%) and returnee (27.4%) were significantly more likely to believe that they were slightly better off than were IDP households (16.9%). This was also the case in the South Eastern Region, where IDP households (27.7%) were less likely to believe they were better off compared to one year ago than their returnee (34.0%) and local community (39.2%) counterparts. Furthermore, proportionally fewer returnee households (23.7%) in the Southern Region believed this to be the case than both IDPs (35.3%) and local community (31.6%) households.

Households most likely to consider their economic situation to be “slightly worse” compared to one year ago were in HRAs located in the Western (40.0% - 48.0%), South Eastern (42.0% - 48.0%), Central Highlands (32.0% - 37.0%), and Eastern (28.0% - 33.0%) Regions. Among households in HRAs located in the Central Region, proportionally more IDP households (35.1%) felt slightly worse off than did their returnee (28.8%) and local community (20.1%) counterparts. In the Northern Region, a significantly larger proportion of returnee households (24.3%) felt slightly worse off compared to one year ago than those in local community (6.5%) and IDPs (5.7%) households. However, in the Southern Region it was IDP households (41.2%) that were more likely to feel that their economic situation was slightly worse compared to returnee (34.8%) and local community (30.9%) households. Approximately 16.0% of both local community and returnee households in the North Eastern Region believed that they were slightly worse off than they were one year ago.

The largest proportions that felt their economic situation was “much better” than one year ago were in the South Eastern Region, where 4.4% of local community households, 3.4% of returnee households, and 2.2% of IDP households believed this to be the case. A further 3.2% of local community households and 2.5% of IDP households in the Northern Region also believed they were much better off than they were one year ago. In contrast, across the three HRAs located in the Western Region, 7.4% of returnee households, 6.4% of IDP households, and 5.2% of local community households felt their economic situation to be “much worse” than it was one year ago. Similar proportions were also revealed by the survey in South Eastern Region where 6.8% of returnee households, 5.8% of IDP households, and 2.5% of local community households felt much worse off, as well as in the Central Region where 6.5% of IDP households, 5.1% of returnee households, and 4.7% of local community households believed they were economically worse off compared to one year ago.

In the vast majority of HRAs, somewhat comparable proportions in all household types responded in a similar manner with regard to how they compared the overall economic situation of the household with one year ago. However, a number of significant differences were identified by the survey in a number of specific HRAs. In Fateh Abad (Eastern Region), significantly larger proportions of returnee (46.5%) and local community (45.4%) households felt slightly better off than did IDP households (28.1%). In Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region), local community households (47.6%) were



significantly more likely to feel slightly better off than they were one year ago than their returnee (27.7%) and IDPs (25.8%) counterparts (See Figure 52). In contrast, 49.2% of IDP households in Kurji (Western Region) felt slightly worse off compared to only 16.8% of returnee households.

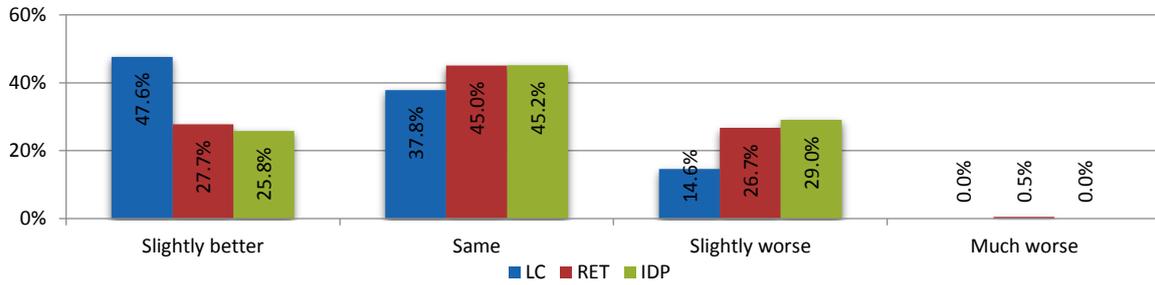


Figure 52: Mohjer Qeshlaq, Percentage of HHs who feel better off than last year

9.4. Access to Land and Ownership of Key Household Assets

9.4.1. Access to Agricultural Land

Across all 22 HRAs surveyed, 39.4% of local community households, 28.6% of IDP households, and 20.1% of returnee households had access to agricultural land (See Figure 53). Among those who did, over 70.0% in all community groups owned the land to which they had access, while the vast majority of the remainder had either shared or leased the land.

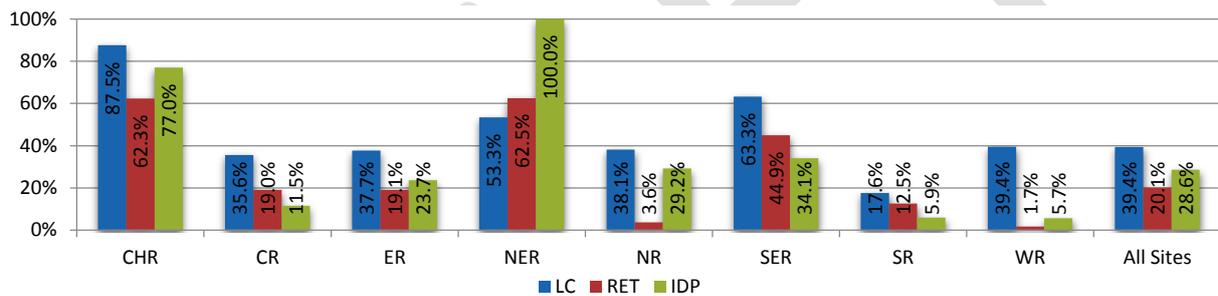


Figure 53: Percentage of HH's who have access to land

During the main cultivation season in 1391, IDP households cultivated an average of 4.80 jeribs, local community households cultivated an average of 4.36 jeribs, and returnee households an average of 3.92 jeribs. A total of 187 local community households, 98 returnee households, and 78 IDP households had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it. A lack of water was the main reason cited by 47.4% of IDP households, 46.0% of local community households, and 36.7% of returnee households. A significantly larger proportion of IDP households (17.9%) cited a lack of money with which to cultivate the land than did returnee (10.2%) and local community (9.6%) households. However, returnee households (17.2%) were significantly more likely to cite the presence of landmines as the reason for not cultivating land than both IDPs (9.0%) and local community (8.0%) households.

Less than 2.0% in all community groups owned a tractor or other type of agricultural machinery.

The relationship between access to irrigation water and agriculture land was distinct in most 22 HRA focus group discussions. For example, irrigation in Aqarbat improved over the past year. However, the irrigation system is not satisfactory. Residents have problems with the cultivation of crops. Resentment was seen against the government among the residents who claimed that the government should provide improved seeds and extraction of deep wells for irrigation of their lands. Because of the lack of irrigation water, most of their crops were ruin because of the drought. The majority of farmers left their lands fallow due to the lack of water. In 2012, there was enough water for irrigation of their lands. The residents added that the related organizations



should provide water reservoirs for storage of water and to prepare improved seeds in order to increase the level of their harvest.

Similar statements were made by FGD participants from Khanjar Khail and Fateh Bad. For example, there is seasonal rainfall in Fateh Abad, but residents were unable to reserve water. However, some farmers use tube wells to irrigate their farms.

Central Highlands Region: Across the three HRAs surveyed in this Region, 87.5% of local community households, 77.0% of IDP households, and 62.3% of returnee households had access to agricultural land. Within each HRA in the Central Highlands Region, a different community group had proportionally more access to land than their counterparts in other groups. In Sashpol, the community group with proportionally more access to land was IDPs (74.8%) when compared to their local community (66.6%) and returnee (28.6%) counterparts. However, although they had significantly less access to land in Sashpol, returnees (90.4%) had the most access to land in Kaparak compared to local community (87.5%) and IDPs (67.9%) households. Only in Aqarbat did local community households (92.3%) have more access to agricultural land than their IDPs (81.1%) and returnee (79.2%) counterparts. Among those who had access to land, the survey revealed high rates of land ownership in all three groups in Sashpol (82.0% - 100.0%), Aqarbat (85.0% - 93.0%), and Kaparak (72.0% - 85.0%).

Among all farming households in the Central Highlands Region, local community households cultivated an average of 2.98 jeribs in 1391 compared to 2.43 jeribs by IDP households and 2.36 jeribs by returnee households. In all three HRAs surveyed in the Region, local community households, on average, cultivated more land than their returnee and IDPs counterparts. This was particularly the case in Sashpol, where local community households (6.00 jeribs) cultivated significantly more than their IDPs (3.20 jeribs) and returnee (2.24 jeribs) counterparts. More comparable numbers of jeribs were cultivated in Aqarbat and Kaparak by the three groups.

Among households in this Region that had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it, a lack of water was cited as the main reason by 66.7% of returnee households and 42.1% of IDP households, while local community households were more likely to cite the presence of landmines (50.0%), a lack of money (25.0%), and soil fertility issues (25.0%) as the main reasons for not cultivating land.

Central Region: Among all households surveyed in this Region, only 35.6% of local community households, 19.0% of returnee households, and 11.5% of IDP households had access to agricultural land. Land access rates were lowest in Barikab, where only one of 80 returnee households and only one of 69 IDP households surveyed had access to land. A similar situation was revealed in Alice Ghan, where only one of 69 IDP households and none of the 35 returnee households had access to agricultural land. The situation was more favourable in Kochiabad, where 19.3% of local community households, 14.1% of IDP households, and 12.9% of returnee households had access to land. However, households in Khanjar Khail were significantly more advantaged in this regard than those in other HRAs surveyed in this Region, with comparatively high rates of land access among local community (56.1%), IDPs (50.0%), and returnee (37.9%) households.

Survey data produced an assortment of findings with regard to land ownership in the HRAs located in the Central Region. In Kochiabad, households in all three groups that had access to agricultural land exhibited high rates (81.0% - 94.0%) of land ownership. A significantly larger proportion of IDPs (90.0%) in Khanjar Khail owned the land to which they had access compared to their local community (73.0%) and returnee (56.7%) counterparts. The situation was considerably different in Barikab where the sole returnee household with access to land was sharing the land and the sole IDP household had leased the land to which its members had access. The sole IDP household in Alice Ghan also owned the land to which its members had access.

Among all farming households in the Central Region, local community households cultivated an average of 2.67 jeribs, returnee households cultivated an average of 2.66 jeribs, and IDP households



an average of 1.76 jeribs in 1391. The highest average areas cultivated were by the sole returnee household (10.00 jeribs) and sole IDP household (6.00 jeribs) in Barikab. Comparable average areas (2.40 – 2.70 jeribs) were cultivated by all three groups in Khanjar Khail, but IDP households (1.31 jeribs) in Kochiabad cultivated significantly less on average than both their returnee (3.35 jeribs) and local community (3.16 jeribs) counterparts.

Among households in this Region that had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it, a lack of water was cited by 71.4% of IDP households, and 50.0% of both local community and returnee households. Both returnee (33.3%) and local community (30.0%) households were significantly more likely than IDP households (7.1%) to cite a lack of money for cultivation, while the presence of landmines was cited by 10.0% of local community households, 8.3% of returnee households, and 7.1% of IDP households. Only IDP households (14.3%) cited security concerns as a reason for not cultivating irrigated land.

Eastern Region: Across the seven HRAs surveyed in the Region, 37.7% of local community households, 23.7% of IDP households, and 19.1% of returnee households had access to agricultural land. Proportionally fewer returnee households (32.4%) in Saracha had access to land compared to IDPs (55.2%) and local community (42.7%) households, and returnee households (18.3%) were also significantly less likely than their local community (38.5%) and IDPs (35.6%) counterparts in Kas Aziz Khan to have access to agricultural land. Similarly, in Chilmati, only 3.9% of returnee households had access to land compared to 8.8% of IDP households and 20.8% of local community households.

In three of the seven HRAs, proportionally fewer IDP households had access to land compared to their counterparts in other household types. In Fateh Abad, 28.1% of IDP households had land access compared to 42.4% of returnee households and 72.4% of local community households. Similarly, in Gardi Ghaous, 37.5% of IDP households had access to agricultural land compared to 43.3% of returnee households and 52.5% of local community households. Although survey findings reveal relatively low rates of land access among all community groups in Kerala, IDP households (3.7%) still fared worse than their returnee (7.4%) and local community (12.6%) counterparts.

Among all farming households in the seven HRAs surveyed in the Region, IDP households (34.6%) were significantly less likely than both local community (70.2%) and returnee (64.2%) households to own the land to which they had access. In fact, in five of the seven HRAs surveyed, considerably lower proportions of IDP households owned land than their local community and returnee counterparts and, correspondingly, were significantly more likely than those in other household types to either share or lease the land that they cultivate. Findings for the Region reveal that 41.1% of IDP households shared agricultural land with others compared to 24.6% of returnee households and 19.0% of local community households. Similarly, IDP households (24.6%) were more than twice as likely as returnee (10.5%) and local community (10.4%) households to have leased land for agriculture.

However, across all seven HRAs in the Region, IDP households engaged in agriculture cultivated more land per household at an average of 4.79 jeribs compared to 3.20 jeribs by local community households and 2.57 jeribs by returnee households. In Saracha, Sheikh Mesri New Township, Chilmati, and Kas Aziz Khan, IDP households on average cultivated significantly more jeribs of land than their counterparts in other household types. In contrast, returnee households in Saracha, Fateh Abad, Chilmati, and Kas Aziz Khan cultivated fewer jeribs on average than both local community and IDP households. Only in Kerala did returnee households (2.42 jeribs) cultivate more land per household than their local community (1.81 jeribs) and IDPs (1.00 jerib) counterparts.

Among farming households in this Region that had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it, the main reasons cited by local community households were a lack of water (34.9%) and a lack of money for water (34.9%). The main reasons for not cultivating land cited by returnee households



were a lack of money for water (46.7%) and soil fertility issues (16.7%). For IDP households, soil fertility issues (50.0%) and a lack of money for cultivation (37.5%) were the main reasons for not cultivating irrigated land.

North Eastern Region: In Qizil Sai, 62.5% of returnee households and 53.3% of local community households had access to agricultural land, as did the sole IDP household surveyed in this HRA. With regard to land ownership, 92.3% of returnee households and 81.3% of local community households owned the land to which they had access. Among the remainder with land access, proportionally more local community households (12.5%) shared land than did returnee households (7.7%), and local community households (6.3%) were also significantly more likely to have leased land for agriculture than their returnee (0.0%) counterparts. The average area of land cultivated in 1391 was among the highest in this HRA compared to all others surveyed, with an average of 16.09 jeribs cultivated by local community households and 13.78 jeribs by returnee households.

Among farming households in this Region that had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it, 92.3% of returnee households cited the presence of landmines as the main reason. In contrast, three-quarters of local community cited soil fertility issues and the remaining one quarter cited a lack of water as the main reason for not cultivating irrigated land.

Northern Region: Across the two HRAs surveyed in the Region, 38.1% of local community households, 29.2% of IDP households, and only 3.6% of returnee households had access to agricultural land (See Figure 54). These findings are undoubtedly shaped by the fact that only 2.1% of returnee households in Mohjer Qeshlaq had land access compared to 25.6% of local community households and 6.5% of IDP households. Furthermore, a significantly lower proportion of returnee households (14.8%) in Baymoghly had access to land compared to their local community (43.4%) and IDPs (31.6%) counterparts.

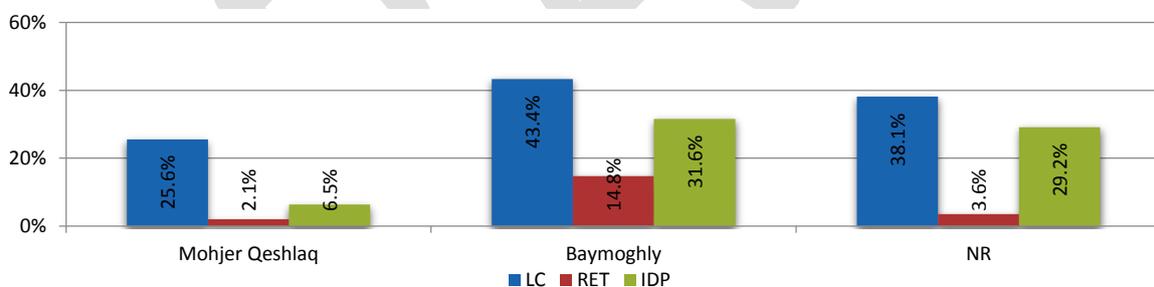


Figure 54: Northern Region, Percentage of HH's who have access to land

With regard to land ownership, the four returnee households with land access in Baymoghly owned the land to which they had access, as did 84.7% of local community households and 63.7% of IDP households. However, in Mohjer Qeshlaq, 61.9% of local community households and only 25.0% of returnee households owned the land that they cultivated, while all remaining households either shared or leased land. The average areas of land cultivated in 1391 across the two HRAs in the Northern Region were among the highest among all HRAs surveyed, with an average of 15.37 jeribs cultivated by local community households, 14.09 jeribs by IDP households, and 6.75 jeribs by returnee households.

Among farming households in this Region that had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it, the sole returnee household, 75.0% of IDP households, and 62.5% of local community households cited a lack of water as the main reason for not cultivating the land. Only local community households (37.5%) cited soil fertility issues, while only IDP households (8.3%) cited the presence of landmines as the main reason for not cultivating irrigated land.



South Eastern Region: In Tera Bagh, 63.3% of local community households, 44.9% of returnee households, and 34.1% of IDP households had access to agricultural land, and approximately 90.0% in all three groups owned the land to which they had access. In 1391, returnees with access to land cultivated an average of 4.43 jeribs per household, IDP households cultivated an average of 4.32 jeribs, and local community households an average of 2.68 jeribs.

Among farming households in this Region that had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it, a lack of water was cited by 75.0% of returnee households, 48.6% of local community households, and 37.4% of IDP households as the main reason for not cultivating the land. Soil fertility issues were cited by 18.8% of IDP households, 15.0% of returnee households, and 10.8% of local community households, while only local community (13.5%) and IDPs (12.5%) households cited a lack of money for cultivation. Only local community (13.5%) and IDPs (12.5%) households also cited the presence of landmines as the main reason for not cultivating irrigated land.

Southern Region: Survey findings relating to Baba Wali Sahib reveal low rates of land access among local community (17.6%), returnee (12.5%), and IDPs (5.9%) households. Of those with land access, 74.3% of returnee households and 41.7% of local community households owned the land to which they had access, as did the sole IDP household surveyed. Correspondingly, local community households (37.5%) were almost twice as likely as returnee households (20.0%) to share land and also significantly more likely (20.8%) than their returnee counterparts (2.9%) to have leased the land that they cultivate. In 1391, the average area of land cultivated by local community households (9.71 jeribs) was significantly greater than that cultivated by both returnee (4.89 jeribs) and IDPs (2.00 jeribs) households.

Among farming households in this Region that had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it, equal proportions of returnee households cited the presence of landmines (33.3%), a lack of water (33.3%), and a lack of money for water (33.3%) as the main reasons for not cultivating the land. Among local community households, a lack of money for cultivation (50.0%), soil fertility issues (25.0%), and conflict over land or water (25.0%) were cited as the main reasons for not cultivating irrigated land.

Western Region: Across the three HRAs surveyed in this Region, 39.4% of local communities had access to land compared to only 5.7% of IDP households and 1.7% of returnee households (See Figure 55). In Shogofan, only three of the 250 IDP households and two of the 180 returnee households surveyed had such access. Similarly, in Kurji (LAS), only three of the 63 IDP households and two of the 95 returnee households surveyed had access to agricultural land. Rates of land access were comparatively more positive in Kahdistan, where 39.8% of local community households, 11.1% of IDP households, and 2.3% of returnee households surveyed had access to land.

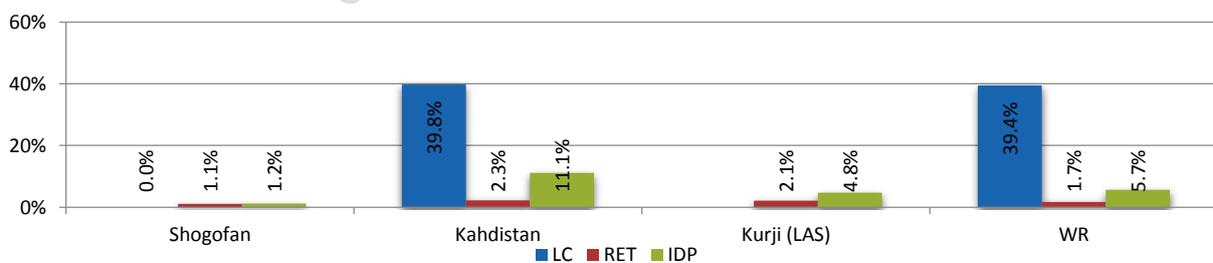


Figure 55: Western Region, Percentage of HH's who have access to land

All five households in Shogofan with access to land owned the land to which they had access. Similarly, among the five households in Kurji (LAS) with access to land, all three IDP households and one returnee household owned the land to which they had access, while the remaining returnee



household shared the land to which its members had access. In the Region of three-quarters of both local community and IDP households with land access in Kahdistan owned the land compared to only one-third of returnee households, while the vast majority of remaining households in all three groups either shared or leased the land.

Across all households with access to land in the three HRAs in this Region, an average of 5.73 jeribs of land were cultivated by IDP households in 1391 compared to 3.81 jeribs by local community households and only 1.29 jeribs by returnee households. This finding is, without doubt, shaped by the fact that IDP households with access to land in Kahdistan cultivated an average of 6.71 jeribs compared to only 3.81 jeribs cultivated by local community households and 2.33 jeribs by returnee households.

Among farming households in this Region that had access to irrigated land but did not cultivate it, 85.2% of local community households cited a lack of water as the main reason. Among returnee households, a lack of money for cultivation (50.0%), a lack of water (25.0%), and the presence of landmines (25.0%) were the main reasons for not cultivating the land. A lack of water (44.4%) and security concerns (33.3%) were what hampered IDP households that wished to cultivate irrigated land.

9.4.2. Household Assets

In order to in some way ascertain relative household wealth of the three groups of concern in non-monetary term, rates of ownership of a number of key household assets were analysed based on survey data.

9.4.2.1. Stove/Gas Balloon

Across all 22 HRAs, 75.6% of local community households, 75.5% of returnee households, and 73.1% of IDP households owned a stove/gas balloon. Large proportions of households in all three groups owned this asset in the Central Highlands Region (75.0% - 82.0%), Central Region (78.0% - 90.0%), Eastern Region (71.0% - 78.0%), and South Eastern Region (78.0% - 93.0%). However, comparatively lower rates of stove/gas balloon ownership were revealed by the survey among households located in the North Eastern Region (63.0% - 68.0%), Southern Region (64.0% - 69.0%), and Western Region (53.0% - 70.0%). Among all households surveyed, the largest disparity between household types was revealed to be in the Northern Region, where 94.1% of returnee households owned a stove/gas balloon compared to 70.9% of local community households and 60.8% of IDP households.

A number of significant disparities between the three groups also emerged within specific HRAs. In Barikab (Central Region), a significantly lower proportion of returnee households (68.8%) owned a stove/gas balloon than did IDP households (83.9%). Also in the Central Region, returnee households (72.3%) in Kochiabad were significantly less likely than their local community (94.0%) and IDPs (90.7%) counterparts to own this household asset (See Figure 56). Significant disparities were also revealed in Saracha (Eastern Region) where only 59.4% of IDP households owned a stove/gas balloon compared to 75.1% of returnee households and 72.9% of local community households, and also in Gardi Ghaous (Eastern Region) where local community households (74.6%) were significantly more likely to own a stove or gas balloon than their returnee (63.4%) and IDPs (57.5%) counterparts. The only other HRA with a significant disparity between community groups was Baymoghy (Northern Region), where 92.6% of returnee households owned this household asset compared to only 65.3% of local community households and 59.0% of IDP households.



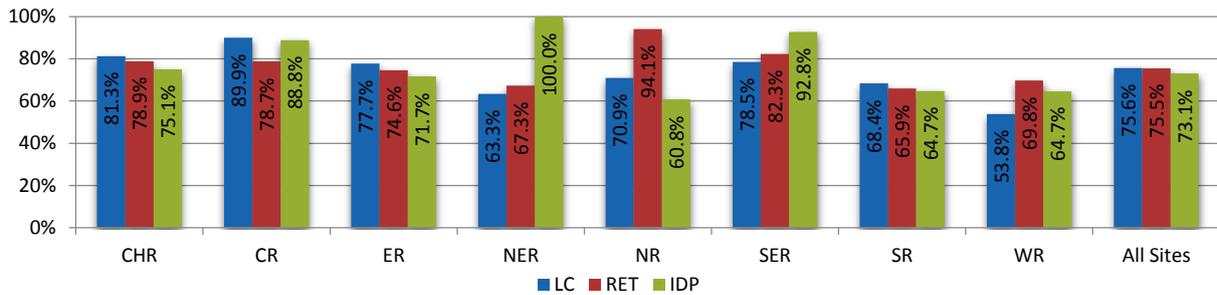


Figure 56: Percentage of HH's who own a stove/gas balloon

9.4.2.2. Mobile Phones

High rates of mobile phone access were revealed by the survey in all 22 HRAs, with 92.2% of local communities, 88.5% of returnee households, and 88.1% of IDP households having such access. In seven of the eight Regions, mobile phones were accessible to more than 80.0%, and in many cases more than 90.0%, of households in all community groups. The only exception was the Central Highlands Region, where proportionally fewer returnee (77.7%) and IDPs (76.3%) households had access to a mobile phone than local community households (86.3%).

Survey findings reveal significant disparities in relation to mobile phone access within three specific HRAs. In Aqarbat (Central Highlands Region), local community households (92.3%) were significantly more likely to have access to a mobile phone than their returnee (71.7%) and IDPs (68.0%) counterparts. This was also the case in Mohjer Qeshlaq (Northern Region), where a significantly larger proportion of local community households (93.9%) had such access compared to returnee (78.8%) and IDPs (77.4%) households. In Alice Ghan (Central Region), only 57.1% of returnee households had access to a mobile phone compared to 82.6% of IDP households (See Figure 57). Incidentally, the proportion of mobile phone access among returnee households in Alice Ghan is the lowest among all household types across all 22 HRAs.

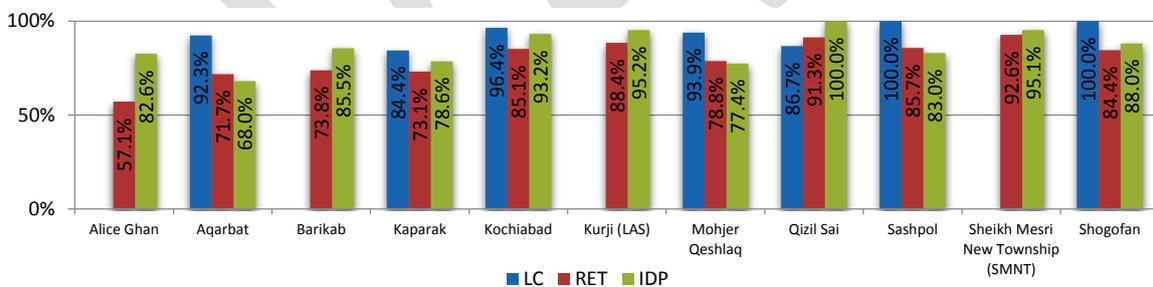


Figure 57: Percentage of HH's who own a mobile phone

9.4.2.3. Radio/Tape Recorder

Across all 22 HRAs surveyed, 49.8% of local community households, 44.9% of returnee households, and 43.0% of IDP households owned a radio or tape recorder. The highest rates of ownership of this asset among all three groups were in HRAs located in the South Eastern Region (85.0% - 88.0%) and Southern Region (65.0% - 71.0%) while lowest rates of radio ownership were in HRAs located in the Central Highlands Region (28.0% - 32.0%) and Western Region (36.0% - 40.0%). Rates of ownership among all three groups in HRAs located in the Central, Eastern, and North Eastern Regions were comparable to overall averages across the 22 HRAs. The only significant disparity between the three household types was in the Northern Region, where 47.3% of IDP households and 37.8% of local community households owned a radio/tape recorder compared to only 24.5% of returnee households.

Survey findings relating to six HRAs revealed noticeable disparities between community groups. In



Aqarbat (Central Highlands Region), both IDPs (28.0%) and returnee (26.4%) households were significantly less likely to own a radio/tape recorder than local community households (46.2%). This was also revealed to be the case in both Gardi Ghaous and Chilmati in the Eastern Region, where significantly larger proportions of local community households owned a radio or tape recorder than their returnee and IDPs counterparts. In Baymoghly (Northern Region), only 29.6% of returnee households owned this asset compared to 46.4% of local community households and 50.0% of IDP households. A radio was also owned by a larger proportion of IDP households (66.7%) than returnee households (45.7%) in Alice Ghan (Central Region), and IDP households (41.2%) were also significantly more likely than returnee households (28.3%) in Shogofan (Western Region) to own this asset.

9.4.2.4. Television Sets

Among all households surveyed, 22.3% of IDP households, 19.3% of local community households, and 13.7% of returnee households owned a television set (TV) (See Figure 58). Significant disparities in TV ownership rates between the three groups were revealed by the survey to be the norm rather than the exception, although somewhat comparable proportions of households in all three groups in HRAs located in the Central Region (28.0% - 32.0%), South Eastern Region (30.0% - 36.0%), and Southern Region (17.0% - 22.0%) owned a TV. The largest disparities emerged in relation to households located in the Northern Region where only 1.8% of returnee households owned a TV compared to 27.0% of IDP households and 31.3% of local community, and in the Western Region where a significantly larger proportion of local community households (76.1%) owned a TV than their IDPs (30.1%) and returnee (21.4%) counterparts. The lowest rates of TV ownership were in HRAs located in the North Eastern Region (0.0% - 1.9%) and Eastern Region (6.0% - 11.0%).

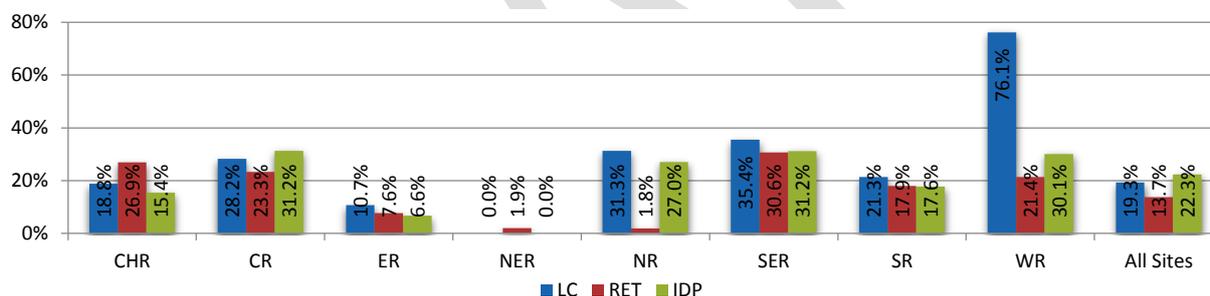


Figure 58: Percentage of HH's who own a television set

9.4.2.5. Bicycles

The survey revealed that 23.6% of local community households, 21.3% of returnee households, and 16.9% of IDP households had access to a bicycle. Proportions of households that owned a bicycle were highest among all three groups in HRAs located in the Southern Region (35.0% - 45.0%), South Eastern Region (32.0% - 50.0%), and Central Region (24.0% - 41.0%). Correspondingly, bicycle ownership rates were lowest among households in HRAs located in the North Eastern Region (3.0% - 4.0%), Northern Region (2.0% - 5.0%), and Central Highlands Region (5.0% - 15.0%). Rates of bicycle ownership among households in HRAs located in the Eastern and Western Regions resemble the overall averages for all 22 HRAs.

Significant disparities between household types became apparent in two specific HRAs. In Kochiabad (Central Region), a significantly larger proportion of local community households (37.3%) owned a bicycle than their IDPs (31.2%) and returnee (20.3%) counterparts. This was also the case in Fateh Abad (Eastern Region), where local community households (20.5%) were twice as likely as both returnee (10.7%) and IDPs (9.4%) households to own a bicycle. In the vast majority of remaining HRAs, relatively comparable proportions in all three groups had access to a bicycle.



9.4.2.6. Motorcycles

A motorcycle was owned by 19.8% of IDP households, 15.8% of local community households, and 15.1% of returnee households across the 22 HRAs surveyed. Ownership of this form of transport was highest by far in the Southern Region, where 76.5% of IDP households, 61.0% of local community households, and 50.5% of returnee households owned a motorcycle. Rates of ownership were also comparatively high among local community (44.2%), IDPs (29.2%), and returnee (26.3%) households in HRAs located in the Western Region. Somewhat comparable proportions in all three groups had access to a motorcycle in HRAs located in the Eastern (6.0% - 8.0%), Central Highlands (13.0% - 23.0%), and South Eastern Region (20.0% - 28.0%). A significant disparity emerged in relation to the Northern Region, where 35.1% of IDP households and 29.5% of local community households owned a motorcycle compared to only 5.9% of returnee households. Similarly, in the North Eastern Region, local community households (23.3%) were significantly more likely to own a motorcycle than returnee households (8.7%).

Survey findings revealed significant disparities between community groups in three specific HRAs. In Sashpol (Central Highlands Region), larger proportions of both local community (33.3%) and returnee (31.4%) households owned a motorcycle than did IDP households (16.0%). Similarly, in Khanjar Khail (Central Region), both returnee (30.5%) and local community (30.3%) households were twice as likely as their IDPs counterparts (15.0%) to own a motorcycle. In contrast, in Baymoghly (Northern Region), returnee households (14.8%) were significantly less likely to own this form of transport than both IDPs (38.5%) and local community (37.8%) households.

9.4.2.7. Car Ownership

A car was owned by 10.9% of local community households, 6.3% of returnee households, and 6.0% of IDP household surveyed across all 22 HRAs. By far the highest rates of car ownership were in the South Eastern Region, where 43.7% of local community households, 35.4% of returnee households, and 33.3% of IDP households reported to owning a car. In contrast to the South Eastern Region, the survey revealed somewhat comparably low proportions in all household types in HRAs located in all other Regions—Northern Region (0.0% - 2.0%); North Eastern Region (0.0% - 3.0%); Central Highlands Region (2.0% - 8.0%); Central Region (4.0% - 12.0%); Eastern Region (5.0% - 11.0%); Southern Region (5.0% - 13.0%).

Within individual HRAs, the survey revealed that significant disparities between community groups with regard to car ownership were the norm rather than the exception. However, across the vast majority of HRAs, local community households were either marginally or significantly more likely to own a car than their returnee and IDPs counterparts.



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10. PROGRAMME COMPONENT THREE: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION AND PROTECTION

10.1. Child Labour

According to survey findings, a total of 993 individuals under eighteen years of age were engaged in some form of income-generating activity. Of the 993 child workers, 40.1% were identified in HRAs in the Eastern Region, 15.3% in the Western Region, 15.2% in the Central Region, 10.9% in the Northern Region, 7.9% in the Southern Region, 5.3% in the Central Highlands Region, 4.3% in the South Eastern Region, and 1.1% in the North Eastern Region.

Of these 993 children, 386 were returnees, 310 were IDPs, and 297 were local community members. Overall, females account for 12.3% of all child workers and 40 children were aged 5-11 years.

10.1.1. Local Community Children

A total of 13 local community child workers aged 5-11 years were identified, including twelve boys and one girl. Of the twelve boys, eight were working in industry, two in the service sector, one in agriculture, and one was engaged in begging. Seven of the twelve boys were reported to be self-employed while the remaining five were working as day labourers. The sole female child worker was working in agriculture and was reported to be self-employed.

The survey identified 284 local community children aged 12-17 years engaged in work, of whom 264 (93.0%) were boys and 20 (7.0%) were girls. Of the 264 boys, 66.7% were working in industry, 23.1% in the service sector, 4.5% in agriculture, 3.8% in sectors not represented in the survey questionnaire, and 1.9% in the government sector (See Figure 59). The majority (53.8%) were working as day labourers, 36.4% reported to be self-employed, 8.7% were salaried workers, and 1.1% had set up their own business (See Figure 60).

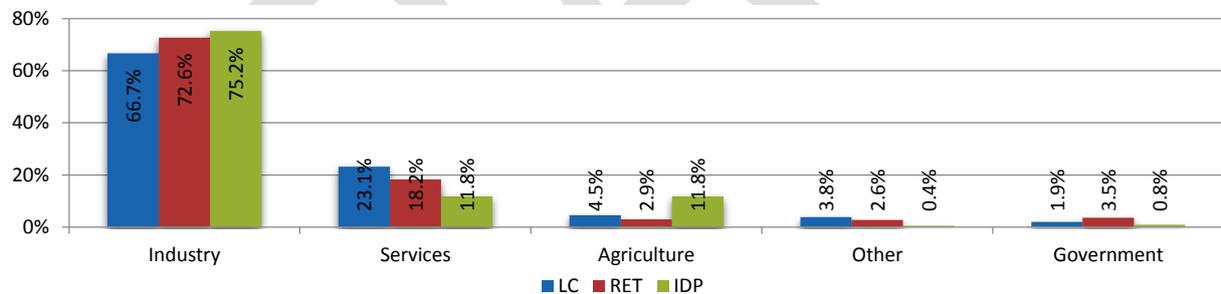


Figure 59: 12-17 year old males who work by job sector

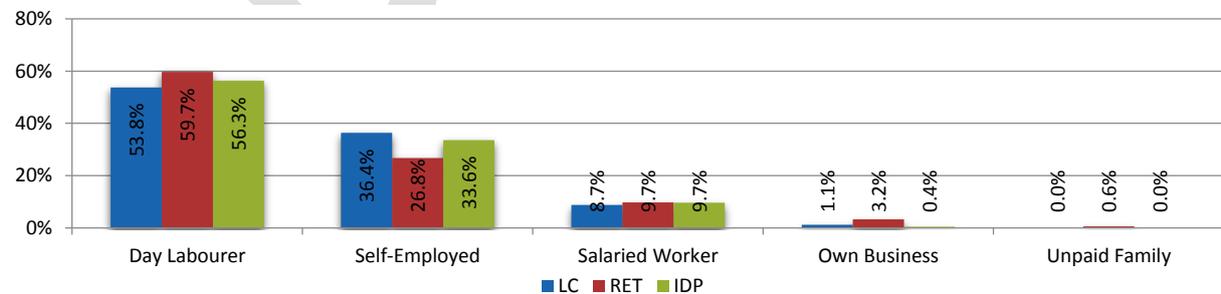


Figure 60: 12-17 year old males who work by job type

Of the 20 local community girls engaged in work, fifteen were working in industry, three in the service sector, one in the government sector, and one in agriculture. Fifteen reported to be self-employed, three were working as day labourers, one was a salaried worker, and one had set up her



own business.

10.1.2. Returnee Children

A total of ten returnees aged 5-11 years were identified of whom six were girls and four were boys. Of the six girls, four were reported to be working in industry and the remaining two were working in the service sector. All six girls were reported to be self-employed.

Of the four returnee boys identified, two were working in industry, one in the service sector, and one in a sector not represented in the survey questionnaire. Three of the four boys were reported to be self-employed and one was reported to be a day labourer.

The survey identified 376 returnees aged 12-17 years engaged in some form of income-generating activity, of whom 340 (90.5%) were boys and 36 (9.5%) were girls. Of the 340 boys, 72.6% were reported to be working in industry, 18.2% in the service sector, 3.5% in the government sector, and 2.9% in agriculture. The remaining nine boys were working in sectors not represented in the survey questionnaire. Of the total number of returnee boys engaged in work, 59.7% were working as day labourers, 26.8% were reported to be self-employed, 9.7% were salaried workers, and 3.2% had set up their own business. Two boys were reported to be engaged in unpaid work for the family

Of the 36 returnee girls engaged in work, 22 were working in industry, 12 in the service sector, and the remaining two girls were working in agriculture. Of the 36 girls, 24 were reported to be self-employed. Of the remaining twelve girls, seven were working as day labourers and five were salaried workers.

10.1.3. IDPs Children

A total of seventeen IDPs aged 5-11 years were reported to be working of whom thirteen were boys and four were girls. Of the thirteen boys, seven were working in industry, two in agriculture, and two in the service sector, while the two remaining boys were engaged in begging in order to generate income. Eleven of the thirteen boys were reported to be self-employed, and the two remaining boys were working as day labourers.

All four IDPs girls identified by the survey were working in industry and were reported to be self-employed.

A total of 293 IDPs children aged 12-17 years were identified by the survey, of whom 238 (81.2%) were boys and 55 (18.8%) were girls. Of the 238 boys, 75.2% were working in industry, 11.8% in the service sector, and 11.8% in agriculture. Two boys were also reported to be working in the government sector and one was working in a sector not represented in the survey questionnaire. The majority (56.3%) were working as day labourers, 33.6% were reported to be self-employed, and 9.7% were salaried workers. One boy had also set up his own business.

Of the 55 IDPs girls in work, 89.1% were working in industry, 7.3% in the government sector, and 3.6% in agriculture. Four-fifths (80.0%) were reported to be self-employed, 7.3% were working as day labourers, 7.3% had set up their own business, and 5.5% were salaried workers.



10.2. Vulnerable Groups

10.2.1. Persons with Disabilities

The survey identified a total of 2,704 persons with disabilities (PWDs), representing 3.4% of the total population surveyed. Of this total, 1,050 (38.8%) were returnees, 970 (35.9%) were local community members, and 684 (25.3%) were IDPs. Overall, females account for 40.4% of all PWDs identified by the survey (See Figure 61).

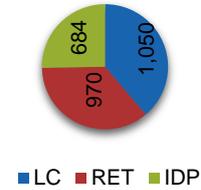


Figure 61: Persons with disabilities

Of the total returnee population surveyed, 4.2% of males and 2.9% of females were reported to be PWDs. The largest proportions of male PWDs in relation to the average among returnee males across all HRAs were identified in HRAs located in the Central Highlands (6.6%), Central (5.8%), and Southern (4.6%) Regions. Among their female counterparts, the largest proportions were revealed to be in the Central (4.4%), Central Highlands (4.3%), and Western (4.1%) Regions.

Some form of disability was reported by 4.3% of IDPs males and 3.4% of their female counterparts. When compared to the overall average for PWDs in this community group, the largest proportions of male PWDs were identified in the Central Highlands (7.1%), Central (5.4%), and Western (4.7%) Regions. Among female IDPs with a disability, the largest proportions were revealed by the survey to be in the Western (4.7%), Central Highlands (4.2%), and Central (3.5%) Regions.

Among local community members, 3.4% of males and 2.4% of females were reported to be PWDs. When compared to the overall average of PWDs in this group, the largest proportions of male local community members with a disability were identified in HRAs located in the Central Highlands (8.3%), Western (7.0%), and Central (6.1%) Regions. Similarly, the highest proportions of female PWDs in the local community were identified in HRAs located in the Central (5.3%), Central Highlands (5.0%), and Western (4.5%) Regions.

Of all PWDs identified by the survey, 43.4% of local community members, 40.8% of IDPs, and 37.9% of returnees reported having a physical disability (See Figure 62). However, although survey findings reveal comparable proportions (45.0% - 48.0%) of male PWDs with a physical disability in all three community groups, proportionally more female PWDs in the local community (36.9%) suffered a physical disability than IDPs (31.6%) and returnees (26.3%) with a disability.

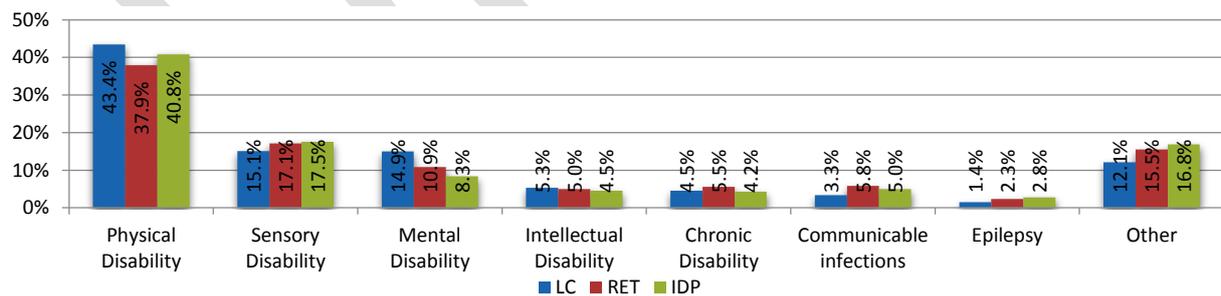


Figure 62: Percentage of PWDs with a physical disabilities

A sensory disability was reported by 17.5% of IDPs with some form of disability, 17.1% of returnee PWDs, and 15.1% of local community PWDs. Among male PWDs, 15.0% - 19.0% in all three community groups reported having a sensory disability. Comparable proportions (14.0% - 17.0%) of female PWDs in all household types also reported to be affected by this form of disability.

Proportionally more PWDs in the local community (14.9%) were reported to have a mental disability than returnees (10.9%) and IDPs (8.3%). Among females, 16.5% of local community members, 13.3%



of returnees, and 9.9% of IDPs were reported to be affected by this form of disability. Among their male counterparts, a larger proportion of local community members (13.9%) had a mental disability than returnees (9.3%) and IDPs (7.2%).

An intellectual disability was reported to affect 5.3% of PWDs in the local community, 5.0% of returnees, and 4.5% of IDPs. In the Region of 4.0% - 6.0% of both male and female PWDs in all three community groups suffered from this form of disability.

A chronic disability was reported to affect 5.5% of returnee PWDs, 4.5% of local community members, and 4.2% of IDPs. Although comparable proportions (3.5% - 4.0%) of male PWDs in all three community groups reported to be affected by a chronic disability, proportionally more returnee females (8.0%) than local community members (6.0%) and IDPs (5.1%) suffered from this type of disability.

A communicable infection was reported by 5.8% of returnee PWDs, 5.0% of IDPs, and 3.3% of local community members. Among male PWDs, 4.1% of returnees, 3.6% of IDPs, and 2.0% of local community members had a communicable infection. However, their female counterparts were twice as likely to have such an infection, as the survey revealed that 8.4% of returnee PWDs, 6.8% of IDPs, and 5.2% of local community members had a communicable infection.

Among all PWDs identified by the survey, 2.8% of IDPs, 2.3% of returnees, and 1.4% of local community members had epilepsy. A further 16.8% of IDPs, 15.5% of returnees, and 12.1% of local community members with a disability were affected by a type of disability not represented in the survey questionnaire.

10.2.2. Female-Headed Households

Of the 9,227 households surveyed, a total of 245 had a female head of household of whom 178 were widows, 66 were married, and one had never been married. Survey findings reveal significantly more female heads of household among returnee (n=99) and local community (n=85) households than among IDP households (n=61). However, over 95.0% of female heads of IDP households were widowed compared to 68.7% of those in returnee households and 61.2% of those in local community households. Correspondingly, significantly larger proportions of female heads in both local community (37.6%) and returnee (31.3%) households were married than were IDPs female heads (4.9%).

The largest number of female-headed households was revealed to be in the Eastern Region, where seven HRAs were surveyed. Of the 75 female-headed households identified in this Region, almost half (49.3%) were local community households, 29.3% were returnee households, and 21.3% were IDP households. Of these 75 female heads of household, 70 were widows.

The second largest number of female-headed households was in the Southern Region. In light of the fact that 75 female-headed households were identified across all seven HRAs in the Eastern Region, a total of 73 female-headed households were identified in the one HRA surveyed in the Southern Region—Baba Wali Sahib. Of the 73 female heads identified in this HRA, 39 headed returnee households and 34 headed local community households. However, what is striking about the female heads in this HRA is the fact that 79.4% of those in local community households and 71.8% of those in returnee households reported to be married, thereby suggesting that these females came to head their households due to either the absence or incapacity of their spouses.

The three HRAs surveyed in the Western Region revealed 34 female-headed households. Of these, 30 households were headed by widows and returnee households (60.0%) were significantly more likely to be headed by a widowed female than were IDPs (26.7%) and local community (13.3%) female-headed households.

A total of 31 female-headed households were identified by the survey in the Central Region, of



which significantly more were returnee (n=14) and IDPs (n=13) households than were local community households (n=4). Similarly, 16 of the 20 female-headed households identified in the Central Highlands Region were headed by widowed returnees.

10.2.3. Households with Multiple Wives

A total of 233 households with multiple wives were identified by the survey of which almost half (49.4%) were in the Eastern Region alone. Of the 115 households identified in this Region, 66 were local community households, 31 were returnee households, and 18 were IDP households.

Of the 35 households with multiple wives identified across the three HRAs in the Western Region, 16 were IDP households, 11 were local community households, and 8 were returnee households. A similar situation was revealed in relation to the 25 households identified in the Central Highlands Region, where significantly more IDP households (n=15) had multiple wives than did returnee (n=6) and local community (n=4) households. In contrast, among the 23 households identified in the Central Region, more returnee households (n=11) had multiple wives than their local community (n=7) and IDPs (n=5) counterparts.

A further 35 households with multiple wives were identified by the survey in HRAs located in the Northern (n=11), Southern (n=10), South Eastern (n=9), and North Eastern (n=5) Regions, of which 17 were returnee households, 11 were local community households, and seven were IDP households.

10.2.4. Gender Based Violence

The focus groups were asked six questions related to gender-based violence (GBV). They were the following:

1. Without mentioning any names or indicating anyone specific, can you tell me what kinds of incidents of violence against women and girls take place in the community?
2. Who are the perpetrators?
3. How comfortable are women and girls in seeking help from service providers?
4. If a girl suffers violence, is she likely to report it? If yes, to whom? If no, why?
5. If a wife suffers violence, is she likely to report it? If yes, to whom? If no, why?
6. How would a perpetrator of sexual or gender-based violence be punished?

10.2.4.1. Central and Central Highlands Regions

FGD participants of Barikab, Aliceghan, Kochi Abad, Khanjar Khail and Sashpol said they did not witness any cases of GBV. FGD participants in Aliceghan asserted that people respect women's rights and that the village community members do not tolerate any acts of violence against women. Similar voices echoed in FGDs with residents of Kochiabad and Sashpol. When inquired about information on perpetrators of gender-based violence, residents blamed the family members to be the perpetrators (i.e. Koprook).

Participants from Koprook reported extreme cases of GBV. Residents revealed that there were cases where women were sexually assaulted. Several individuals reported cases of female trafficking. They said that they witnessed cases where women were sold to buy sheep and other agricultural products.

All participants' demonstrated faith in local solutions to GBV against women incidents. Most



participants believed that if an incident happened they were confident that women would be comfortable in reporting these incidents. However, most participants believed that families preferred reporting such incidents to local authorities than to international non-government organizations. Furthermore, they believed that such incidents should be reported to local women Shura, provincial offices of women affairs, or community development council (CDC).

Participants believed that punishment should be given under Islamic laws. Some believed that imprisonment is a good solution. Participants who considered imprisonment as a solution were from Khanjar Khail and Koprook.

10.2.4.2. Eastern Region

The Sheikh Mesri Township residents claimed that there have been cases of violence against women in the Region. The majority of cases that they cited were those related to women being sold for different purposes.

Focus group discussion across different Regions demonstrates that residents of different villages associate different understanding of GBV. Some considered sexual harassment as an incident of GBV and in many cases trading women for goods was considered as a form of GBV.

Saracha Ali Khan village suggested that if there were any incidents, they are reported to the families and based on family consent case would be gone to District.

In regard to punishment, participants from Saracha suggested that if it is sexual violence than punishment should be stoning or capacity punishment.

10.2.4.3. Northern Region

FGD participants from Qizil Sai and Mahajer Qeshlaq reported no cases of GBV. Views were diverse with respect to women being comfortable in reporting GBV cases. Participants from Qizil Sao said that the women are not willing to seek help of the service providers because they don't want to disgrace their family but instead they want to maintain their reputation of their family.

The participants further reiterated that women might report the violence only to their family because they are frightened that, once a girl becomes disgraced, all of the people will have a "bad look" at her family. In addition they are scared that the perpetrator of the might kill them, therefore, do not want to report incidents.

Participants suggested such acts to be ruled under Islamic laws. However, for violence that is sexual in nature, participants from Qizil Zia considered stoning or death sentence as a punishment.

10.2.4.4. Southern Region

In Baba Wali Village, residents of Naqibi Mina and Khoshki stated that there have been no specific cases of GBV reported. Residents of Naqibi Mina further reiterated that violence usually happens in bigger cities where women are more outgoing in the market places. FGD participants asserted that their religious leaders understand that domestic violence is an infringement on women rights and, as a result, will speak against it. Moreover, village customs and ethos do not support such behaviour.

Reporting GBV was considered a norm against family customs and a case for family indignation. In Khoshki village, participants suggested that it is their culture in the society when their women or girls face any sort of violence they cannot share it. However, if they do then they try to share their problems with other non-government organizations or it will be better to have female police for sharing their problems.



In Naqibi Mina participants suggested that based on customs and traditions of this area the women are not permitted to report the violence to anyone else because in that case it is possible that she will lose her life with this action. Participants said that some of the girls might tell their mothers regarding the violence that she has suffered from but her mother is not likely to report it because she doesn't want to disgrace name and reputation of the family.

10.2.4.5. Western Region

Shogun residents said that they cannot negate the possibility of GBV; however, women are confined to their homes and have little contact with society. Therefore, they do not know of any cases. No cases of GBV were reported in Kurji. Residents of Kurji suggested that if GBV occurs, family members are the perpetrators. Participants preferred doctors to be approached in cases of GBV as compared to non-governmental organizations or other local institutions.

Shogun participants suggested if violence is sexual then the perpetrator should marry the girl. However, Kurji residents talked only about violence without suggesting the nature of it and considered punishment to be determined under the laws of the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA).

10.3. Safety and Security

10.3.1. Local security

Across all households included in the baseline survey, a significant majority of local community (80.1%), returnee (77.7%), and IDPs (69.5%) households believed the security situation in their District to be “moderately secure.” Somewhat comparable proportions in all three community groups surveyed in HRAs in the Eastern (84.0% - 87.0%), Central (73.0% - 75.0%), and Central Highlands (69.0% - 75.0%) Regions believed this to be the case (See Figure 63).

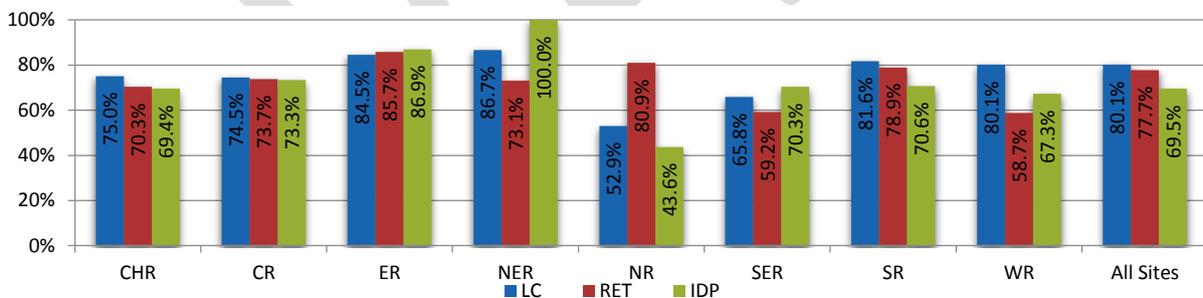


Figure 63: Percentage of HHs who believe that the security situation is “moderately secure.”

The perceptions of residents in the Central and Central Highlands Regions support the household data that reflects moderate security situation in the Region. Residents of Aqarbat stated that there was no crime reported in their village. The residents only feared Taliban as a security threat, which is not in particular related to everyday local security issues in the village. Furthermore, the relationship between resident perceptions with respect to success of the current government with improved security was evident in all interviews with Aqarbat residents. The participants expressed that they were happy with the current government because security has improved for them.

In the same Region, residents of Gulistan village said that the present government has ended governance of commanders and warlords and this has led to improved security. Furthermore, the participants said that during the current government they could live freely and without fear from anyone. With respect to crime in the village, participants said that they have witnessed any criminal activity.



Similar views echoed from the residents of Kochi Abad who said that they have not experienced any criminal activity in their village.

With respect to the eastern Region, residents in Saracha Araban associated security with youth employment. During focus group discussions residents suggested that if youth get employed security will further enhance as unemployment among young gets them involved in gangs for livelihood. Here also security was linked to the perception with respect to the current government.

However, in in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai), local community households (86.7%) were more likely to believe their area was “moderately secure” than their returnee (73.1%) counterparts.

Several reasons were cited for moderate security with the residents of Qizil Sai. Residents identified four indicators of that they have good security situation to several factors. .

- *Due to presence of employment opportunities have improved security...*
- *People in the village are able to move around and travel to remote areas without fear.*
- *Movement and around the village...*
- *The movement of non-governmental organizations is smooth without any security dilemmas. Lastly, participants suggested that peaceful co-existence of both Uzbeks and Pashtuns in the same village also demonstrates peaceful coexistence and improved local security.*

Similar disparities were identified by the survey in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib) where proportionally more local community (81.6%) and returnee (78.9%) households than IDP households (70.6%) believed their locality was “moderately secure”, as well as in the three HRAs surveyed in the Western Region where local community households (80.1%) were significantly more likely to believe this to be the case than their IDPs (67.3%) and returnee (58.7%) counterparts. Across the two HRAs surveyed in the Northern Region, a significantly larger proportion of returnee households (80.9%) believed their area to be “moderately secure” than did local community (52.9%) and IDPs (43.6%) households.

Across all 22 HRAs, 13.6% of IDP households, 11.5% of returnee households, and 9.7% of local community households believed the security situation in their District to be “not secure, not insecure.” Comparable proportions in all three community groups believed this to be the case in the South Eastern (18.0% - 21.0%), Western (11.0% - 13.0%), Eastern (6.0% - 10.0%), and Central (3.0% - 8.0%) Regions. In the Central Highlands Region, proportionally more IDP households (20.0%) believed their area to be “not secure, not insecure” than their returnee (14.9%) and local community (3.8%) counterparts. Similarly, in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), a significantly larger proportion of IDP households (29.4%) than returnee (19.4%) and local community (17.6%) believed this to be the case. In the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai), returnee households (24.0%) were more likely than local community households (13.3%) to regard their area as “not secure, not insecure”, while in the Northern Region returnees (15.5%) were less likely than their local community (23.0%) and IDPs (22.6%) counterparts to believe so.

A larger proportion of IDP households (9.1%) across all 22 HRAs surveyed believed their District to be “moderately insecure” than both local community (5.8%) and returnee (4.9%) households. By far the largest proportions of households that believed this to be the case were in the Northern, South Eastern, and Western Region. In Baymoghly (Northern Region), 29.2% of IDP households, 26.5% of local community households, and 18.5% of returnee households believed their area to be “moderately insecure.” In Tera Bagh (South Eastern Region), returnee households (18.4%) were significantly more likely to believe this to be the case than their local community (8.2%) and IDPs (6.5%) counterparts.



Residents from Tera Bagh said criminal activity does exist. The FGD participants suggested that the arrival of nomads deteriorates security and incidents of criminal activities increase when these people arrive. Many security lapses take place when foreign forces visit resident houses to search for insurgents. At this point, villagers put up a fight and incidents of lack of security happen.

Tera Bagh residents also complained that there are many drug smokers in their village and they make security volatile in the village. Here also the linkage between youth unemployment and lack of security came forth in discussions. Residents suggested that the government should set up factories that employ young unemployed people so that they can become productive member of the society and petty crimes will reduce in the village further improving security.

However, the largest proportions of households in all 22 HRAs to believe their District to be “moderately insecure” were in Kurji (Western Region), where 63.5% of IDP households and 61.1% of returnee households believed this to be the case (See Figure 64).

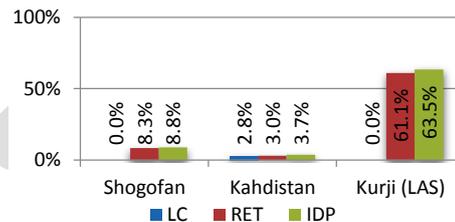


Figure 64: Western Region, Percentage of HHs who believe that the security situation is “moderately insecure.”

Only 1.8% of IDP households, 1.2% of local community households, and 1.0% of returnee households believed their District to be “very insecure.” Once again, the largest proportions of households to believe this to be the case were in HRAs located in the Northern, South Eastern, and Western Regions. In Baymoghly (Northern Region), 7.4% of returnee households, 6.6% of local community households, and 6.3% of IDP households believed their area to be “very insecure.”

Some villagers from Mahajer Qeshlaq Afghania (Mohjer Qeshlaq) were satisfied with security. Mostly all focus group participants suggested the government is very effective for them and they are very happy because they are assured the security, the District directorate is providing services; also there is a general attorney, and police head quarter.

This was also believed by 2.5% of local community households, 1.4% of returnee households, and 0.7% of IDP households in Tera Bagh (South Eastern Region). However, the largest proportions of households in all 22 HRAs surveyed to believe their area was “very insecure” were in Kurji (Western Region), where 25.4% of IDP households and 24.2% of returnee households believed this to be the case.

Across all households surveyed, 5.9% of IDP households, 4.9% of returnee households, and 3.2% of local community households believed their District was “very secure.” By far the largest proportions to believe so were in the Central Region, where 21.3% of returnee households, 20.1% of local community households, and 17.4% of IDP households felt their area was “very secure.” In the Central Highlands Region, a significantly larger proportion of local community households (18.8%) than returnee (9.1%) and IDPs (5.4%) believed this to be the case, particularly in Aqarbat and Kaparak. A further 4.0% - 5.0% in all community groups surveyed in the Western Region also believed their locality was “very secure.”

10.3.2. Travel within Afghanistan

Across all HRAs surveyed, 43.0% of local community households stated that they would have “some fear” in relation to travelling from one part of the country to another, while 39.9% stated that they would have “a lot of fear.” Similar proportions were revealed among returnee households, with 42.8% stating that they would have some fear and 36.1% stating that they would have a lot of fear.



However, only among IDPs did proportionally more households (49.3%) state that they would have a lot of fear travelling from one part of the country to another than did those who stated that they would have some fear (37.6%) (See Figure 65).

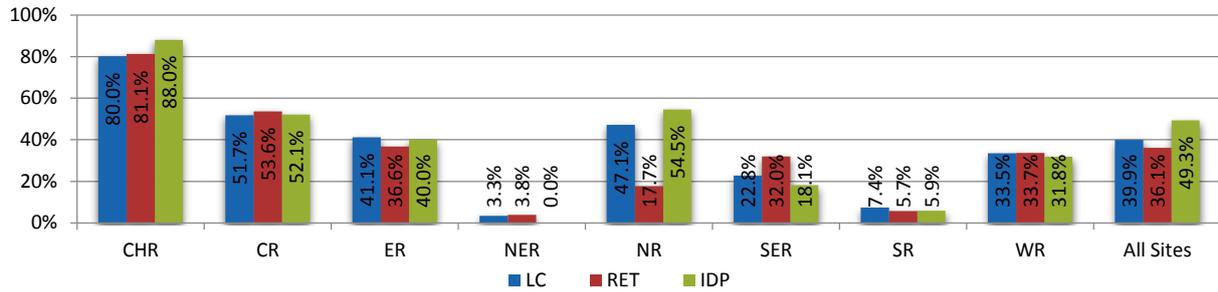


Figure 65: Proportions of households that have “a lot of fear” travelling from one part of the country to another

Households most likely to have “no fear” travelling from one part of Afghanistan to another were in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai), where significantly large proportions of IDPs (100.0%), local community (86.7%), and returnee (77.9%) households stated that they had no fear in relation to cross country travel. In the Northern Region, a significantly larger proportion of returnee households (45.0%) than both local community (13.7%) and IDPs (6.3%) households were not fearful of travelling from one part of the country to another. However, in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), IDP households (47.1%) were more than twice as likely as returnee (22.9%) and local community (22.1%) households to not be fearful of cross country travel.

By far the largest proportions of households that would have “a lot of fear” if travelling from one part of the country to another were in HRAs located in the Central Highlands Region, where 88.0% of IDP households, 81.1% of returnee households, and 80.0% of local community households were very fearful of travelling within Afghanistan (See Figure 66). In the Northern Region, far larger proportions of IDPs (54.5%) and local community (47.1%) households were fearful of cross country travel than were returnee households (17.7%). However, in the South Eastern Region (Tera Bagh), returnee households (32.0%) were significantly more likely than their local community (22.8%) and IDPs (18.1%) counterparts to have such fear. Somewhat comparable proportions in all three community groups in the Central (51.0% - 54.0%), Eastern (36.0% - 42.0%), and Western Regions (31.0% - 34.0%) would also have “a lot of fear” if travelling from one part of the country to another.

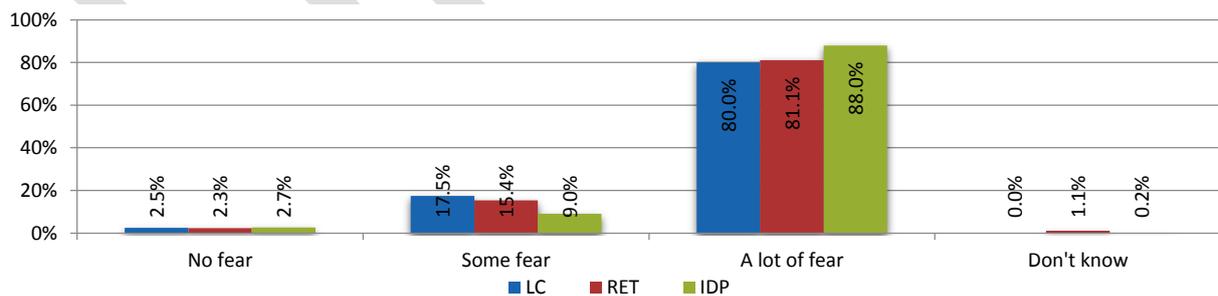


Figure 66: Central Highlands Region – households that have “a lot of fear” travelling from one part of the country to another

10.3.3. Personal Safety

Across all households surveyed, approximately 22.0% of both returnee and IDP households reported to “never” fearing for their safety or that of their family compared to only 14.9% of local community households. The largest proportions of households were in the Central Region, where 54.4% of local community households, 49.2% of returnee households, and 39.3% of IDP households never fear for their safety.



Personal security for both men and women in Aqarbat was good. Women said that they can move freely in the village. The residents felt that this personal safety has improved because of many police checkpoints. Men and women felt safe both during day and night. Furthermore, the participants also suggested that their only fear is from the Taliban.

Within the same Region in Gulistan, similar views echoed during focus group discussions. Both men and women suggested that they could freely move around. Participants also said that the good relationship between elders and the government officials should continue to be strong to further improve security.

A similar situation was identified in the Western Region where 41.4% of local community households, 37.2% of IDP households, and 31.9% of returnee households never fear for their safety, although these relatively positive figures emerged primarily from Shogofan and Kahdistan and not from Kurji (LAS). Comparatively large proportions of local community (56.7%) and returnee (43.3%) households in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai) also never fear for their personal safety or that of their family.

FGD participants revealed that it was safer for men during the day to move freely than in the night. This is because there were more patrols during the day as compared to the night. Participants further suggested that security can be improved with youth have jobs and also if there is increased cooperation between community members and government officials responsible for security.

Across the two HRAs surveyed in the Northern Region, a considerably larger proportion of returnee households (80.5%) than local community (31.3%) and IDPs (12.9%) households also never do so, although an overwhelming majority of households in this Region that never fear for their safety were located in Mohjer Qeshlaq and not in Baymoghly. The lowest proportions of households that never feared for their safety were in the South Eastern Region (Tera Bagh) where only 4.1% of returnee households, 2.2% of IDP households and 1.3% of local community households, as well as in the Eastern Region where comparatively low proportions of IDPs (9.1%), local community (7.9%), and returnee (6.8%) households similarly never feared for their personal safety or that of their family. In the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), IDP households (23.5%) were significantly more likely than their local community (10.3%) and returnee (5.7%) counterparts to never fear for their safety.

However, the largest proportions in all household types stated that they “rarely” fear for their personal safety of that of their family, with approximately half (50.0%) in all three community groups stating that this was the case. Households mostly likely to rarely fear for their safety were in HRAs surveyed in the South Eastern (66.0% - 74.0%), Eastern (53.0% - 65.0%), and Central Highlands (52.0% - 65.0%) Regions, although relatively large proportions of households in the Southern (41.0% - 47.0%) and Western (42.0% - 51.0%) Regions also rarely fear for their safety. In the Central Region, proportionally more IDP households (39.3%) rarely fear for their safety than do returnee (33.2%) and local community (29.5%) households, while approximately 30.0% of local community and returnee households in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai) also rarely do so. The lowest proportions of households that rarely fear for their safety were in the Northern Region, where 44.2% of IDP households, 25.5% of local community households, and 11.4% of returnee households stated that they rarely do so.

Across all 22 HRAs, 25.0% of local community households, 20.3% of returnee households, and 19.9% of IDP households “sometimes” fear for their personal safety or that of their family (See Figure 67). Households surveyed in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib) were most likely to offer this response, with 47.3% of returnee households, 46.3% of local community households, and 35.3% of IDP households stating that they sometimes fear for their safety. In the Central Highlands Region, significantly larger proportions of both IDPs (21.5%) and returnee (18.9%) sometimes fear for their



safety than do local community (6.3%) households. Somewhat comparable proportions in all household types surveyed in the Western (6.0% - 12.0%), Central (11.0% - 15.0%), South Eastern (21.0% - 26.0%), and Eastern (22.0% - 28.0%) Regions also reported to sometimes fearing for their personal safety or that of their family. In the North East Region (Qizil Sai), returnee households (26.0%) were significantly more likely than their local community counterparts (10.0%) to sometimes fearing for their safety and, in the Northern Region, proportionally more IDP households (27.3%) sometimes fear for their safety than do their local community (21.9%) and returnee (3.6%) counterparts.

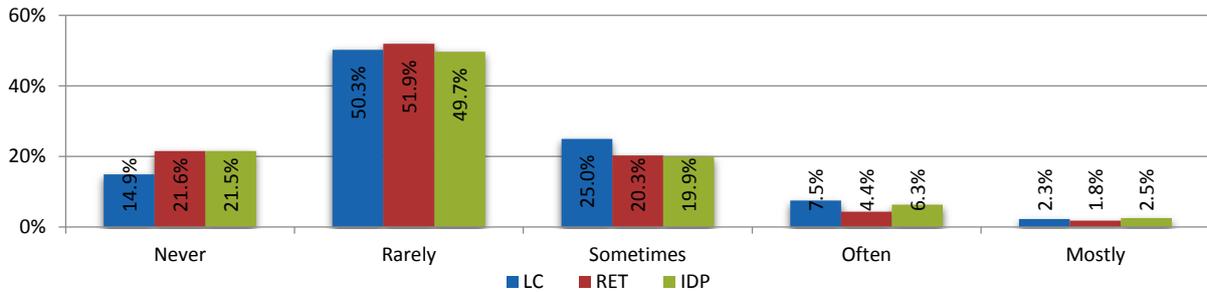


Figure 67: Percentage of HHs who “sometimes” fears for the personal safety of that of their family.”

A further 7.5% of local community households, 6.3% of IDP households, and 4.4% of returnee households reported “often” fearing for their personal safety or that of their family. The largest proportions of households to do so were in the Northern Region where 10.8% of local community households, 8.2% of IDP households, and 2.3% of returnee households reported often fearing for their safety, as well as in the Eastern Region where, once again, proportionally more local community households (9.1%) often fear for their safety than their IDPs (5.5%) and returnee (4.7%) counterparts.

Based on focus group discussions, residents of sites like Fateh Abad suggest that the issue related to security was when residents want to go to remote areas. Residents suggested that security was good to some extent, which involved travel within the community village during the day. However, due to security problems they cannot travel to remote areas and some places like Khogyani District during the day.

Another participant echoed the same view suggesting that they can travel to secure areas like Jalalabad City, Surkhrod District and Daruntta Bazar but not to remote areas. Residents further stated that the main reason behind the insecurity is coalition forces.

Several recommendations were suggested during focus group discussions to improve security and these reflected that the residents considered their own self-responsible for their personal security. Participants suggested that a security committee should be established for each village to investigate all the crimes and follow up all the cases, and brought the criminal to justice. Residents also suggested that cooperation of villagers with the government is a must.

In the Central Highlands Region, 7.6% of IDP households often fear for their safety compared to only 4.6% of returnee households and 3.8% of local community households, while returnee households (5.3%) in the Central Region were more likely to often fear for their safety than their IDPs (3.9%) and local community (0.7%) counterparts. Those in returnee households (4.8%) in the South Eastern Region were also more likely to often fear for their safety than those in local community (3.2%) and IDPs (1.4%) households. A further 8.1% of IDP households and 6.4% of returnee households in the Western Region also do so, although the overwhelming majority of these households were in Kurji (LAS).

Of the 9,227 households surveyed, 2.5% of IDP households, 2.3% of local community households, and 1.8% of returnee households “mostly” fear for their personal safety and security or that of their



family. By far the largest proportions of households that do so were located in the Northern Region where 10.4% of local community households, 7.5% of IDP households, and 2.3% of returnee households mostly fear for their safety, the vast majority of whom reside in Baymoghly. In the Western Region, 5.2% of returnee households, mostly in Kurji (LAS), often fear for their safety, and 3.3% of local community households in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai) also do so. Considerably lower proportions of households in the remaining HRAs reported often fearing for their personal safety or that of their family.

10.3.4. Experience of Crime or Violence

As part of the questionnaire, all 9,227 households were asked whether any member of their household had experienced any form of crime or violence in the three months prior to being surveyed. A total of 84 (2.4%) local community households, 67 (1.9%) returnee households, and 29 (1.3%) IDP households reported that a household member had been subjected to a physical attack. The largest proportions of households were in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), where 11.8% of both local community and IDP households, and 9.3% of returnee households, stated that a family member had been physically attacked within the three months prior to being surveyed. In the South Eastern Region (Tera Bagh), proportionally more returnee households (4.8%) reported to have experienced physical violence than had local community (3.2%) and IDPs (2.9%) households. However, local community households (4.4%) in the Western Region were more than twice as likely as IDPs (2.1%) and returnee (2.0%) households to have experienced a physical attack. This was also the case in HRAs located in the Central Highlands Region, where 5.0% of local community households reported that a member had been physically attacked within the last three months compared to 2.9% of returnee households and 0.7% of IDP households.

Overall, very low proportions of households in all Regions reported having experienced some form of crime in the three months prior to being surveyed. The largest proportions were in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), where 17.6% of IDP households, 7.5% of returnee households, and 7.4% of local community households reported theft of livestock. A further 8.8% of local community households, 7.5% of returnee households, and 5.9% of IDP households in this HRA had also been burgled in the three months prior to being surveyed. Among IDP households, 5.9% also reported that a household member had been murdered and that they had also experienced racketeering as well as violence at the hands of the army. In the South Eastern Region (Tera Bagh), IDP households (6.5%) were more likely to have experienced violence at the hands of the police than both returnee (3.4%) and local community (3.2%) households. A further 3.4% of returnee households, 3.2% of local community households, and 0.7% of IDP households in this HRA experienced violence at the hands of the army. Suicide attacks also affected 3.2% of local community households, 2.9% of IDP households, and 0.7% of returnee households.

Of the 597 households that had experienced some form of crime or violence in the three months prior to being surveyed, 56.7% of local community households, 52.9% of IDP households, and 49.6% of returnee households did not report the crime to any institution or authority. Among those who did report the crime, varying proportions of returnee households reported it to a Malik/Tribal Leader (31.0%), to the District Governor (21.2%), to the Shura/Elders (16.8%), and to the Afghan National Police (14.2%). Among IDP households that experienced violence in the three months prior to being surveyed, 33.9% reported the crime to the Shura/Elders, 28.8% to the Malik/Tribal Leader, and 12.5% to both the District Governor and the Afghan National Police. Local community households that were the victims of crime reported it to a Malik/Tribal Leader (30.0%), to the District Governor (28.2%), to the Shura/Elders (13.6%), and to the Afghan National Police (9.1%). Local community households (8.2%) were also more likely than returnee (6.2%) and IDPs (1.8%) households to have reported the crime to the Local Militia (police), while IDP households (8.9%) were more likely to have reported the crime to the Provincial Governor than both local community (6.4%) and returnee (1.8%)



households.

10.3.5. Satisfaction with Police

When asked to what extent they were satisfied with the police in their District with respect to their role in serving and protecting the people, a significant majority of local community (78.9%), returnee (75.5%), and IDPs (70.4%) households stated that they were “moderately satisfied” with the police. Those most likely to be moderately satisfied with the police were in the Eastern Region, where approximately 85.0% in all three community groups reported being so (See Figure 68).

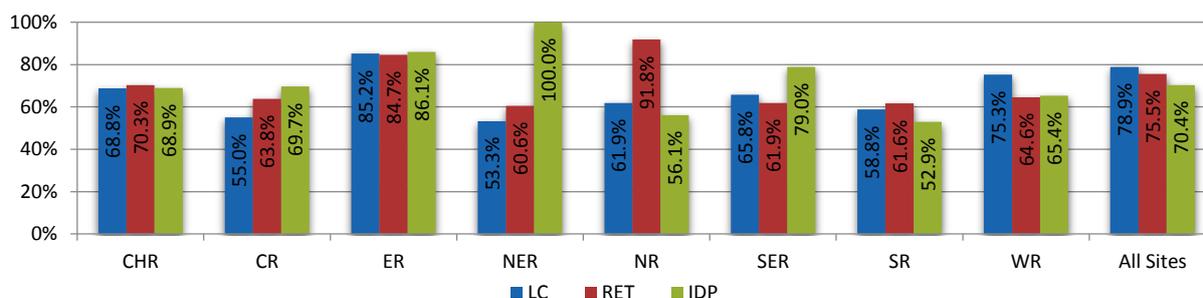


Figure 68: Percentage of HHs who were “moderately satisfied” with the police in their District

Focus group discussions in the Fateh Abad village of this Region reflect that people’s resentment against the police. Participants suggested that many officials selected are not literate which causes security lapses. They said that nation Army and police should be reformed and recruit some educated and competent people.

Those least likely were in the North East Region (Qizil Sai) where 60.6% of returnee households and 53.3% of local community households were moderately satisfied, as well as in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib) where 61.6% of returnee households, 58.8% of local community households, and 52.9% of IDP households were moderately satisfied with policing services in their District.

Overall, those “not satisfied” with the police were marginally more likely to be IDPs (15.1%) than returnees (13.5%) or local community members (10.9%). The largest proportions of households not satisfied with the police were in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai) where 43.3% of local community households and 34.6% of returnee households stated that they were not satisfied, as well as in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib) where significant proportions of IDPs (41.2%), local community (35.3%), and returnee (33.3%) households were similarly not satisfied. Relatively large proportions of returnee (27.2%), local community (22.8%), and IDPs (15.2%) households in the South East Region (Tera Bagh) were also not satisfied with policing in the District. In the Northern Region, local community (20.9%) and IDPs (18.5%) households were significantly more like than returnee households (6.8%) to not be satisfied with the police and, in the Central Highlands Region, both IDPs (18.3%) and returnee (17.1%) were more likely to not be satisfied than their local community (5.0%) counterparts. Relatively comparable proportions in all household types in the Central (5.0% - 9.0%), Eastern (7.0% - 9.0%), and Western (16.0% - 22.0%) Regions were similarly not satisfied with policing in their District.

These views are resonated in the focus group discussions. Residents of Gulistan and Aqarbat both said that effective patrolling by police and many check points have allowed the residents both men and women to move freely day and night.

A further 6.0% of IDP households, 3.8% of local community households, and 3.1% of returnee households were “moderately dissatisfied” with the police. Those most likely to be moderately dissatisfied were in the Northern Region, where 18.8% of IDP households and 14.0% of local community households stated to being so compared to only 0.5% of returnee households in the



Region. Among households surveyed in the Western Region, both returnee (7.6%) and IDPs (7.4%) households were more likely to be dissatisfied with the police than their local community (2.0%) counterparts. However, in the Central Highlands Region, local community households (8.8%) were twice as likely to be dissatisfied with policing services as those in returnee (4.0%) and IDPs (3.9%) households (See Figure 69).

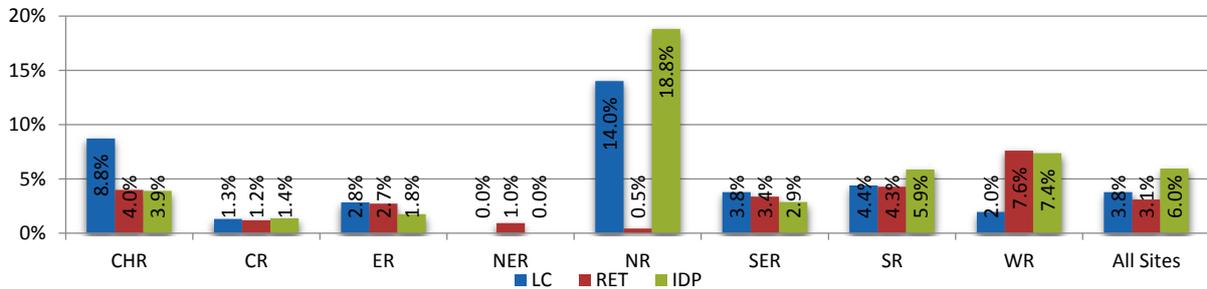


Figure 69: Percentage of HHs who were “moderately dissatisfied” with the police in their District

Only 1.2% of both returnee and IDP households, and 0.7% of local community households, reported being “very dissatisfied” with the police in their District. The group that was by far least satisfied with policing services were returnee households (7.6%) in the Western Region. Of the 7.3% of IDP households, 6.7% of returnee households, and 5.7% of local community households that reported being “very satisfied” with the police, most were from the Central Region where 35.6% of local community households, 26.5% of returnee households, and 21.3% of IDP households were very satisfied. The Central Highlands Region revealed the second largest proportions, with 17.5% of local community households, 8.6% of IDP households, and 8.0% of returnee households stating that they were very satisfied with the police in their District.

10.3.6. Encountering Afghan National Police (ANP) Officers

In the range of 70.0% of households in all three community groups stated that they had “no fear” with regard to encountering ANP Officers. Approximately one-fifth of all households stated that they had “some fear,” while 7.0% - 10.0% stated that they had “a lot of fear.”

Those most likely to have “no fear” of ANP Officers were households in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai), where 90.0% of local community households, 76.0% of returnee households, and the sole IDP household in this HRA had no fear of the police. Large proportions of households in the Eastern (73.0% - 80.0%) and South Eastern (70.0% - 88.0%) Regions also had no fear in dealing with ANP Officers. However, in the Central Highlands Region, local community households (62.5%) were less likely than returnee (75.4%) and IDPs (76.8%) households to not fear the police, while in the Southern Region it was IDP households (58.8%) that were less likely than their returnee (74.6%) and local community (77.2%) counterparts to have no such fear.

The largest proportions of households to have “a lot of fear” with regard to encounters with ANP Officers were in the Central Region, where 20.1% of local community households, 19.3% of returnee households, and 12.6% of IDP households were fearful of the police (See Figure 70). Significant proportions were also revealed in the Northern Region, where 20.1% of local community households, 18.8% of IDP households, and 9.1% of returnee households were similarly fearful. In the South Eastern Region, returnee households (11.6%) and local community (11.4%) were twice as likely as IDP households (5.8%) to be fearful of ANP Officers.



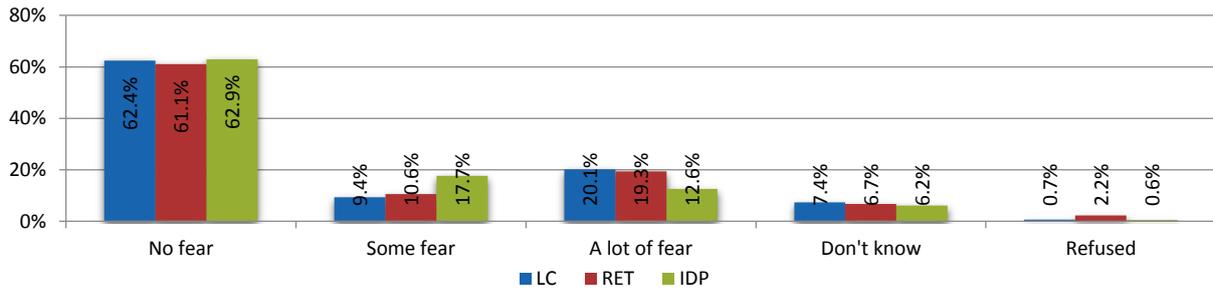


Figure 70: Households in the Central Region that have “a lot of fear” when encountering ANP Officers

10.4. Life in the Community

10.4.1. Membership of Social Clubs and Societies

During the baseline survey, respondents were asked whether any member of their household belonged to one or more social clubs or societies. The most popular was membership in a Religious Society, with 16.4% of local community households, 9.0% of returnee households, and 4.3% of IDP households having one or more members that belonged to societies of this type (See Figure 71). A further 7.8% of local community households, 6.1% of returnee households, and 4.9% of IDP households had one or more members who belonged to a Sports Club. Membership of a Women’s Group was reported by 6.6% of IDP households, 5.9% of returnee households, and 2.3% of local community households.

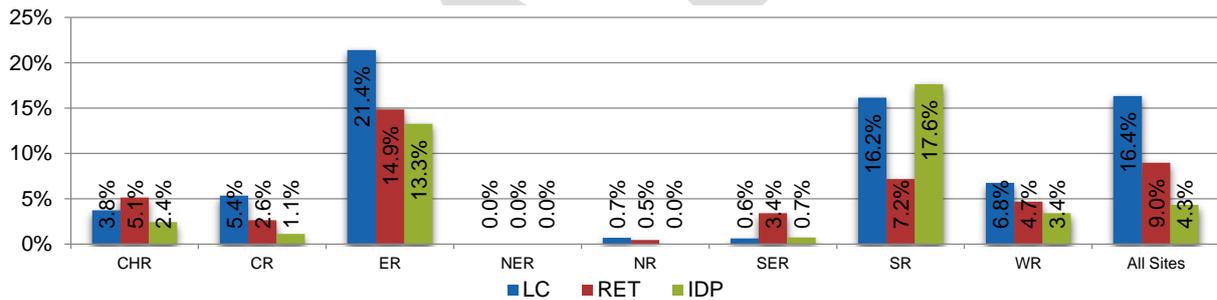


Figure 71: Households with one of more members belonging to a Religious Society

Households most likely to have a member belonging to a Religious Society were in HRAs located in the Eastern Region where 21.4% of local community households, 14.9% of returnee households, and 13.3% of IDP households had one or more participants, as well as in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib) where 17.6% of IDP households, 16.2% of local community households, and 7.2% of returnee households had a member belonging to a Religious Society.

The highest rates of Sports Club membership were in the South Eastern Region (Tera Bagh), where significant proportions of local community (53.2%), returnee (46.3%), and IDPs (42.8%) households had one or more members that belonged to groups of this type. Sports Clubs were also popular in HRAs located in the Northern Region, although returnee households (34.1%) were significantly more likely to have a member that belonged to such clubs than both local community (8.6%) and IDPs (3.1%) households (See Figure 72).



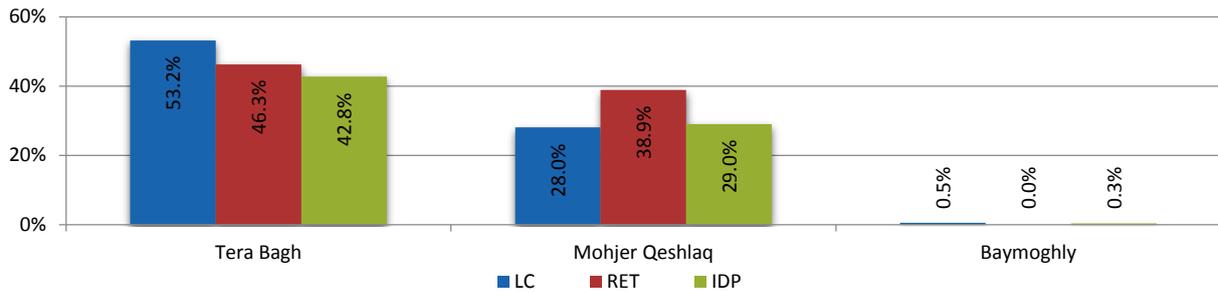


Figure 72: Tera Bagh, Households with one or more members belonging to a Sports Club

Women’s Groups were most popular in HRAs located in the Central Highlands Region where 24.0% of IDP households, 21.1% of returnee households, and 12.5% of local community households had one or members in such groups, as well as in the Northern Region where 59.1% of returnee households, 15.8% of local community households, and 5.6% of IDP households had one or more persons that belonged to a Women’s Group (See Figure 73).

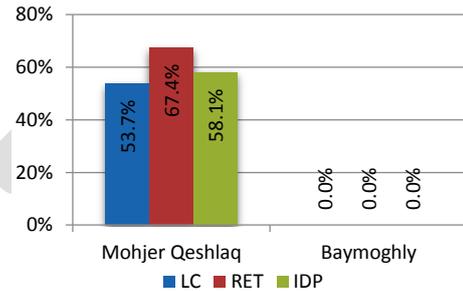


Figure 73: Northern Region, Households with one or more members belonging to a Women’s Group

Self-help Groups were popular only in the South Eastern Region (Tera Bagh) where 23.8% of returnee households, 13.9% of local community households, and 10.1% of IDP households had one or more members, as well as in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib) where 11.0% of local community households, 7.2% of returnee households, and 5.9% of IDP households had one or more members that belonged to a group of this type.

Savings and Credit Associations were popular among households in the Central Highlands Region, where 18.8% of local community households, 18.3% of returnee households, and 12.5% of IDP households had one or more members in an association of this type. In the North Eastern Region, 10.0% of local community households and 4.8% of returnee households were also affiliated to such associations.

Only in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib) was membership in a charity a popular social activity, with 26.5% of local community households, 20.8% of returnee households, and 11.8% of IDP households having one or more members that participate in charitable activities.

10.4.2. Participation in Community Problem Solving

When asked how willing they would be to participate in resolving problems in the community, 65.3% of IDP households, 62.5% of returnee households, and 60.1% of local community households stated that they would have “no fear” in doing so, while 19.9% of local community households, 18.4% of returnee households, and 15.1% of IDP households stated they would have “some fear.”

Households in all three community groups most likely to have no fear with regard to participating in community problem-solving activities were in the North Eastern Region (76.0% - 80.0%), South Eastern Region (75.0% - 80.0%), and Central Highlands Region (72.0% - 79.0%). The largest proportions of households that stated they would have “some fear” in doing so were in HRAs located in the Northern, Southern, and Eastern Regions. In the Northern Region, returnee households (31.8%) were significantly more likely than their local community (17.3%) and IDPs (17.2%) counterparts to have some fear in relation to participating in community problem-solving processes (See Figure 74). Similarly, in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), significantly larger



proportions of local community (27.9%) and returnee (22.9%) households stated they would have some fear than did IDP households (11.8%). In the Eastern Region, in the Region of one-fifth of local community (21.5%), IDPs (21.2%), and returnee (20.7%) households also stated that they would have some fear in participating in community problem-solving activities.

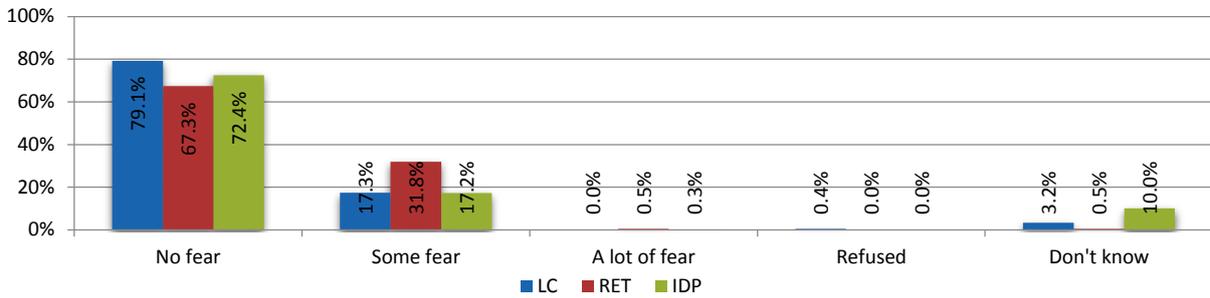


Figure 74: Northern Region, Households that would have “some fear” participating in resolving problems in their community

10.5. Civic Participation

10.5.1. Peaceful Demonstration

Overall, over two-fifths of local community (46.9%), returnee (43.8%), and IDPs (42.8%) households stated that they would have “some fear” in relation to participating in a peaceful demonstration. Over one-fifth of households in all three communities also stated that they would have “a lot of fear” in doing so.

Households most likely to have “no fear” were in HRAs located in the Central (21.0% - 26.0%) and Western (19.0% - 26.0%) Regions. In the Central Highlands Region, a larger proportion of local community households (21.3%) would not fear participating in a peaceful demonstration than their counterparts in returnee (13.7%) and IDPs (11.5%) households. Similarly, in the Southern Region (Baba Wali Sahib), returnee (20.8%) and local community (17.6%) households were more likely to not fear participating in a demonstration than IDP households (11.8%).

Households most likely to have “a lot of fear” were in the South Eastern Region (39.0% - 45.0%) (See Figure 75). In the Northern Region, returnee households (49.5%) were significantly more likely to be fearful of participating in such demonstrations than their local community (31.3%) and IDPs (25.4%) counterparts. This was also the case in HRAs located in the Southern and Western Regions, where returnee households were significantly more likely to be fearful of taking part in a demonstration than those in other community groups. However, in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai), local community households (36.7%) were more fearful than returnee households (20.2%), and this was also the case in the Eastern Region where 26.5% of local community stated that they had “a lot of fear” with regard to participating in peaceful demonstrations than both returnee (19.1%) and IDPs (18.1%) households. Somewhat comparable proportions (24.0% - 30.0%) in all three groups in the Central Highlands Region were also fearful. Those surveyed in the Central Region were least likely to fear participating in such demonstrations, with 21.0% - 26.0% of households in all three community groups stating that they had “no fear” in this regard.

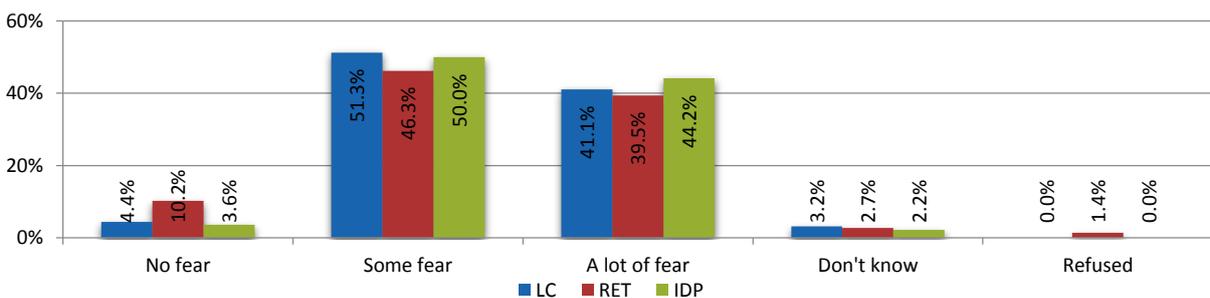


Figure 75: Tera Bagh, Households that would have “a lot of fear” participating in a peaceful



10.5.2. Voting in National Elections

Overall, 43.9% of IDP households, 42.4% of returnee households, and 41.4% of local community households would vote in national elections with “no fear.” However, approximately 45.0% of households in all three community groups also stated that they would have “some fear” doing so (See Figure 76).

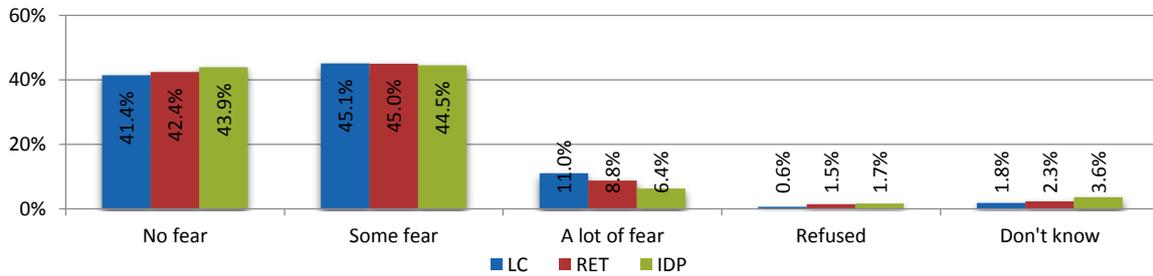


Figure 76: Households that have “some fear” voting in national elections

Households most likely to have “no fear” were in HRAs located in the Western Region where 76.9% of local community households, 60.5% of IDP households, and 52.8% of returnee households were not fearful, as well as those in the Central Region where 57.0% - 60.0% of households in all three community groups were similarly not fearful of voting in elections.

Those most likely to have “a lot of fear” in relation to voting were in the North Eastern Region (Qizil Sai), where 46.7% of local community households and 31.7% of returnee households stated that they were fearful of voting. In the South Eastern Region (Tera Bagh), returnee households (25.2%) were significantly more likely to be fearful of voting than their local community (18.4%) and IDPs (15.9%) counterparts (Figure 77). In HRAs located in the Eastern Region, 10.0% - 13.0% of households in all community groups also stated that they had “a lot of fear” with regard to voting in national elections.

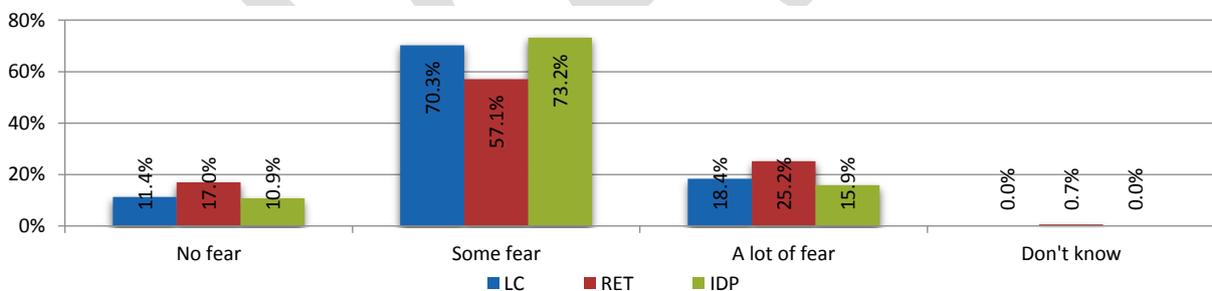


Figure 77: Tera Bagh, that have “a lot of fear” when voting in national elections

10.5.3. Running for Public Office

Across all 22 HRAs, 43.9% of IDP households, 41.8% of returnee households, and 34.2% of local community households either refused to answer or stated that they “do not know” when asked how willing they would be to run for public office. Of the remainder, 28.0% - 33.0% of households in all household types stated that they would have “some fear,” while 16.0% - 19.0% stated that they would have “no fear” doing so. Local community households (14.7%) were marginally more likely to have “a lot of fear” with regard to running for public office than both returnee (11.5%) and IDPs (11.5%) households.

Those most likely to have “no fear” running for public office were in HRAs located in the Central Highlands Region, where 34.3% of returnee households, 27.1% of IDP households, and 25.0% of local community households stated that they would have no fear. Significant proportions of returnee (29.7%), local community (27.2%), and IDPs (17.6%) households in the Southern Region (Baba Wali



Sahib) also stated that this was the case. By far, those most likely to have “a lot of fear” were in HRAs located in the South Eastern Region (Tera Bagh), where 33.3% of returnee households, 32.9% of local community households, and 23.2% of IDP households were very fearful of running for public office.

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11. MONITORING

As shown in Table 6, UNHCR implemented a wide range of projects in 12 HRAs. The majority of projects were in the process of being implemented and a number of them were completed shortly after household survey was completed. Annex J summarizes the status of the projects for each HRA that were monitored by the Surveyors and the beneficiaries' feedback on their level of satisfaction with the projects.

High Return Areas	Type of Interventions								
	Shelters	Roads	Schools	Water	Electricity	Sanitation	Health	Livelihood	Training*
Kochi Abad	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Sashpol	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
SMNT	✓			✓	✓				
Fateh Abad	✓	✓		✓	✓				
Kas Aziz Khan	✓	✓			✓				
Qizil Sai Village	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Mohjer Qeshlaq	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Baymoghly	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
Tera Bagh	✓	✓							
Baba Wali	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Shogofan	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
Kurji	✓	✓		✓					✓

*Training included protection, community mobilization, and co-existence initiatives

Table 8: Type of UNHCR Interventions Implemented by High Return Area

Overall, Surveyors typically rated the quality of the work as "good." Beneficiaries were very satisfied with the projects. The majority of the projects, particularly the construction projects, included cash for work programmes. The majority of beneficiaries indicated that they appreciated these programmes because it enabled family members to work. For example, one beneficiary of the water project in Kochi Abad said, "It creates job opportunities for our youths, and they won't [go to] insurgents." Another beneficiary said that he could work at home, rather than seeking work in Kabul.

Beneficiaries were asked to state any benefits that their communities and families received as a result of the project. Long-term benefits were primarily seen with the education projects where schools were built. One parent from Kochi Abad said, "Our children are studying here to have bright future." A student stated, "I am a student and I will become a teacher in future, my students will also study here." A Sashpol beneficiary said, "[The school] will benefit our new generation."

"Children's are going to school and they will try to build their country in the future" (Parent from Qizil Sai).

"Our children will develop the community" (Parent from Mohjer Qeshlaq).

"Our community will be informed about the laws and rights" (Parent from Mohjer Qeshlaq)

For several HRAs, the construction of a school meant that it was the first time for a community to have a school (e.g., Bai Mugholy in Baymoghly) and, as a result, it was the first time for many children to access educational services.



Before there was not any school my 3 sons are uneducated. So after constructions of this school one of my sons attends the school."

"My two daughters and three sons are attending the school."

"By building of this school 100% I will send my two daughters and one son for education."

"I have five sons and two daughters all of them are uneducated and also I have one grandson [who is uneducated]. [I will] enthusiastically I will send him too."

Parents from Baymoghly

For those who were uneducated, it meant parents would be able to see their children receive an education.

"I am uneducated and my one daughter and two sons are going to school (parent from Baymoghly).

"I am uneducated so by construction of this school all of people will be educated."

Parents from Baymoghly

The schools also meant that children who were attending school elsewhere could finally attend school in their own community. For example, one parent said, "One of my sons is in 8th class he was going to school in another village far away. Now he is going to this school." Still others were not going to school because it was too far from their homes. As one parent said, "Some of our daughters were not going to school because school was too far from here. Before there was no school in Bai Mugholy but now they are making it next to our house so I am very happy."

Short-term benefits included households immediately saving (e.g., households that received solar panels had access to free electricity and, as a result, no longer had to pay for the cost of running a generator) and earning money (e.g., solar panels allowed many Sashpol households to weave carpet in the evenings

There were several cases where two projects complemented one another and, as a result, benefits from project supported the benefits from another project. For example, the construction of a school in Sashpol resulted in students being taught how to use computer and the solar panel project permitted them to study in the evenings. Road constructions projects made traveling easier and more comfortable, permitted easier access to hospitals, clinics, and bazaars. Others noted that the new roads improved the air quality and, as a result, predicted that there would be a decrease in diseases.

The construction projects that were to mitigate damage from floods or landslides (e.g., retaining walls, culverts, and other structures) had brought immediate and long-term benefits. Similar, water projects (e.g., reservoirs, wells, piped water) gave people immediate access to safe drinking water and permitted people to obtain water without walking great distances. Long term benefits included the ability to cultivate and water vegetables in private gardens, irrigate farmland, and stopped water disputes among local community members and returnees. More importantly, beneficiaries from several HRAs said that water-borne illnesses (e.g., diarrhoea) among their children will end.



"Now we don't have any dispute over distribution of water."

"Such projects make it possible for us to have a united and prosperous community. "

"It is the sign of peace and stability that all the local residents and nomads have equal access to drinking water. They don't have any problem regarding distribution of water. They are highly content. This project gives us a sense of peace, stability, unity and hopes."

Kochi Abad

"This project has more impact in peace building because before the people of Sashpol and Jarstoghi had land dispute now that dispute is resolved because of this project because the water flows in the pipe lines from Jarstoghi."

The construction of wells also addressed protection issues. In Bab Wali, several beneficiaries stated that the water project resulted in children no longer needing to do hard work and that the children were free to go to school.

Beneficiaries and Surveyors did report problems with several projects. These problems included the following:

- In Kochi Abad, there was livelihood training for men and women. Males were given a daily wage where the women were not.
- As there was prejudice while distributing solar kits [in Sashpol] therefore I think this is not a good project because many people haven't received solar kits and I blame those people who were enlisting villagers since they haven't included many villagers.
- Residents of Qizil Sai were to receive a well. At the time of the monitoring, there was conflict about where to excavate the well and, as a result, the project was not implemented.
- According to the sub-office and the implementing partner, two wells were repaired from 20 June to 30 October 2012. However, the head of the town said no one has repaired any wells" (Sayed Abad).
- At one HRA, Surveyors were provided with a list of names of families who received shelters. Community leaders were not familiar with any of the names and stated that no one in the immediate area had recently benefited from a shelter programme.

On a positive note, the most important benefit from the projects was the fact that they were able to bring community members and returnees to together and, as a result, brought peace and stability into the communities.

It is the sign of peace and stability that all the local residents and nomads have equal access to drinking water. They don't have any problem regarding distribution of water. They are highly content. This project gives us a sense of peace, stability, unity and hopes (Kochi Abad).

"These projects are making relationships between people and the government" (Baymoghly).

"Due to construction of culverts people can easily cross the roads and travel to different villages. Communication among the different villages ensures security in our community" (Kochi Abad).

These kinds of project strengthen the trust of people on government and this cause the people to work for peace building (Qizil Sai).

In the end, many of the projects brought peaceful co-existence among local community members



and returnees. For example, one surveyor observed that, “[The water projects] impacted on their (residents of Mohjer Qeshlaq) economic and hygienic conditions. [Projects also] caused trust of people toward the government. People gave up from the fight and violence; they started a peaceful life, and started implementing other projects.

“Now we don’t fight with each other because of water” (Kochi Abad).

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12. LIMITATIONS TO THE BASELINE SURVEY

There are several limitations to the study. First, a “true” baseline was not established. The project was initially set up to compare the status of returnees to community members prior to and after the implementation of reintegration activities. However, the intervention was in the process of being implemented or was implemented in 12 of the 22 sites. As a result, the project could not establish the baseline status of the households in these 12 sites. Consequently, the intended outcome of the activities may have been actualized and, as a result, findings may show that there are no disparities among the three groups at “baseline” when, in fact, there were differences.

Second, the 22 HRAs were selected for immediate intervention due, in part, to their security level. Their security conditions were sufficient to allow UNHCR to provide services in relatively safe conditions. The security conditions of the remaining 26 HRAs were deemed inadequate and, as a result, were not selected to receive the initial intervention.

The security conditions could be a major factor in returnees’ ability to successfully reintegrate into the community. Additionally, there may be some fundamental differences between returnees and community members who live in less secure areas than those who reside in more secure areas. Therefore, we cannot automatically assume that the results from the study can be applied to HRAs that have poor security.

13. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

To fully realize the full benefits of the initial study, the implementation of the follow-up survey is imperative. A follow-up survey will provide UNHCR with the necessary data to conduct an impact assessment and a comparative analysis among the three groups to determine if the interventions did improve their quality of life. To this end, a follow-up study would need to interview the households that participated in the baseline survey.

To reduce the time for collecting household data, the follow-up survey should be reviewed and streamlined to include only questions that are the most important for UNCHR to continue to improve policies and programming. Additional questions could be added to permit UNHCR to collect any additional information that they need at this time.

To create more efficient data collection process, an online interactive data entry tool should be developed to improve the data entry and quality assurance and quality control processes. Moreover, this type of tool would reduce the time from importing the field data to the SQL database. As a result, access to the data for data analysis would increase.

Since the primary purpose of the KIIs was to obtain information related to the infrastructure of each HRA, KIIs can be dropped because the information has been collected. If there is a need to update the status of infrastructure, verification could be done while Surveyors are collecting household data.

Since the primary purpose of the FGDs was similar to the KIIs, the FGDs can be dropped because the information has been collected. If there are new issues that need to be addressed, the FGDs can be implemented in the second phase.

The testing of the remaining water points should be conducted in the second phase.



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Component 1: Access to Basic Services

Outcome 1: Improved living conditions through inclusive access to essential services

Output 1.1: The returnees and community members have better access to basic services and land

Indicators:

- 1.1.1 Increased number of households access to potable water
- 1.1.2 Increased number of households access to sanitation
- 1.1.3 Increased number of households access to health services
- 1.1.4 Increased number of households access to shelter
- 1.1.5 An increase in the percentage of returnees who have access to land
- 1.1.6 Increased parity between returnees' and community members' access to basic services.

Output 1.2: Increased access to education

Indicators:

- 1.2.1 Increased number of primary education enrolment
- 1.2.2 Increased number of secondary education enrolment
- 1.2.3 Increased number of higher education enrolment

Component 2: Economic Reintegration, Livelihoods, and Local Economic Development

Outcome 2: Increased local economic opportunities and enhanced employability of the male and female returnees and vulnerable youth

Output 2.1: Increased economic opportunities for men, women, boys, and girls

Indicators:

- 2.1.1 Increased number of enterprises/businesses established and successful
- 2.1.2 Increased number of economic infrastructure project rehabilitated, self-constructed, or upgraded
- 2.1.3 Increased number of government economic services reaching target communities.

Output 2.2: Male and female returnees and other vulnerable people develop their employability

Indicator 2.2.1: The percentage of income increase among targeted men and women

Component 3: Social Reintegration Protection

Outcome 3: Increased protection, social reintegration and peaceful coexistence and at local levels

Output 3.1: People are able to resolve their disputes through peaceful means

Indicator: 3.1.1 Decrease in the number of reported violent incidents

Output 3.2: Physical and legal protection improves

Indicator 3.2.1: Decrease in the number of reported incidents of physical violence toward men and women



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Region	HRA Name	Villages Inside HRA	Villages Near HRA
Central Highlands	Sashpol	Jarstoghi, Naw abad Sashpol, Sare Qole Topchi, Topchi	n/a
	Aqarbat	Aqarbat, Gulistan, Akhshi, Gonbad, Sokhta	n/a
	Koprook	Koprook, Aabqol	n/a
Central	Barikab	Barikab	n/a
	Aliceghan	Aliceghan	
	Kochi Abad	Kochi Abad	Said Abad, Sharala, Shahrak-e- Zeba, Qala-e-Qazi, Tazaye wa Mir Ali Khel, Shahrak Hussain, Shahrak-e-Sarullah, Shahrak-e-Ziba, Tazayee Village
	Khanjar Khail	Khanjar Khail	Turkman, Khanjar Khail, Qala-e-Beland, Bahar Khail
East	Saracha	Saracha Ali Khan, Saracha Naghlo, Saracha Araban	Naghlu Joy Panzda, n/a
	Sheikh Mesri New Township (SMNT)	Awala Saha, Dohoma Saha, Drioma Saha, Saloroma Saha, Penzoma Saha	
	Fateh Abad	Trinan, Bagh Atak, Markazi Fateh Abad, Hajiyano Kalai, Shaikhani	Qorotak, Deh Dawran Bala, Deh Dawran Payin, Qala-e-Salim, Said Toba, Marghandoi, Qazi Khiel
	Gardi Ghaous	Jaka, Sra Jaka, Markaz Gardi Ghaous, Kamki Khair, Laandi Landi	n/a
	Chilmati	Khas Chilmati, Shoraba, Etihad Kalai, Etifaaq Kalai, Deh Mahfooz, Qala-e-Mahbas, Damaan, Muskin Abad, Qala-e-Ghulam Khan, Qala-e-Shaikhani	Shar Naw Sharqie, Atefaq Kali
	Kas Aziz Khan	Mahiyano Proja, Mansoor Kalai, Kand Ghar, Meya Banda, Kajori Mula Sahib Kalai, Mirak Qala Bilo Kalai, Mahroof Khail, Firoz Abad, Amin Abad, Tera Gar, Shargote	n/a
	Kerala	Shahidano Kalai, Chighan, Andarsher, Sagi, Safo Kalai, Zarmandaie, Manogai	n/a
North Eastern	Qizil Sai	Qizil Sai	
North	Mohjer Qeshlaq	Mohjer Qeshlaq Afghania, Mohjer Qeshlaq Sufлах, Mohjer Qeshlaq Ulaya	
	Baymoghly	Uzbakya Baymoghly, Naw Abad Baymoghly, Gharbe Lab-e-Jar Baymoghly, Turkman Baymoghly, Moghul Qeshlaq Baymoghly	Bai Mugholy Arab LabJar
South Eastern	Tera Bagh Village	Hawa Shenasi, Azmat Qala, Bargalwal, Hamd Khail, Meyanoor Qala, Barghandian,	Gardiz, Wahd Mena, Spina Qala, Sra Qala, Dewanyan, Liwan, Pohantoon Mena
South	Baba Wali Village	Baba Wali, Meyanjoi, Langar, Mazreha, Khoshki, Naqibi Mena	n/a
West	Shogofan	Shogofan 1, Shogofan 2, Ahmadi Ariana, Turkmen, Ishaq Abad	Mehale Aryana
	Kahdistan	Mahale Payeen Deh, Muslim Abad, Mahale Qader Ha, Mahale Bain Deh, Mahal Baghe Kohna	Gul Bahar, Meyan Deh, Bala Deh, Islamabad (Is this Muslim Abad?)
	Kurji (LAS)	Kurji	n/a



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HRA	Revised Total Number of HH			Final Sample Size			Total
	LC	RET	IDPs	LC	RET	IDPs	
Barikab	0	200	0	0	132	0	132
Alice Ghan	0	100	20	0	80	19	99
Kochiabad	100	500	400	80	217	196	493
Kaparak	60	153	15	52	110	14	176
Khanjar Khail	50	550	0	44	226	0	270
Sashpol	0	157	386	0	112	193	305
Aqarbat	0	400	50	0	196	44	240
Saracha	2,000	1,800	200	322	317	132	771
SMNT	0	1,686	200	0	313	132	445
Fateh Abad	800	275	125	260	161	94	515
Gardi Ghaus	2,500	500	200	333	217	132	682
Chilmati	3,340	350	310	345	183	172	700
Kas Aziz Khan	700	700	350	248	248	183	679
Kerala	4,500	500	400	354	217	196	767
Qizil Sai	51	159	0	45	113	0	158
Mohjer Qeshlaq	100	350	50	80	183	44	307
Baymoghly	290	360	400	165	186	196	547
Tera Bagh	250	200	300	153	132	169	454
Baba Wali Sahib	210	1,050	10	136	281	10	427
Shogofan	0	350	700	0	183	248	431
Kahdistan	700	200	500	248	132	217	597
Kurji (LAS)	0	110	70	0	86	59	145
Total	15,651	10,650	4,686	2,865	4,025	2,450	9,340

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Please see attached PDF – 02 - Annex D – Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

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Please see attached PDF – 03 - Annex E – Household Survey Questionnaire

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Please see attached PDF – 04 - Annex E – Focus Group Discussion

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Please see attached PDF – 05 - Annex G - Monitoring or Reintegration Intervention

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Monitoring Form of Shelter Project

- Section 1. Background Information
- Section 2. Sub-Office Visit
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Monitoring Form of Water Projects

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- Section 2. Sub-Office Visit
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- Section 4. Water Point
- Section 5. Hydropower



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**Baseline Monitoring and Evaluation of Refugee Returnee Reintegration Pilot Sites in Afghanistan
Monitoring Form for Infrastructure (DRAFT)**

SECTION ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Date of Monitoring (DD/MM/2012): ____/____/2012

Province: _____

District: _____

Site name: _____

Site number: _____

GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE				
Type	Present?		GPS Coordinates	
	Yes	No	North	East
District Government Building	Yes	No		
Provincial Government Building	Yes	No		
EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE				
Primary (Boys only)	Yes	No		
Primary (Girls only)	Yes	No		
Primary (Mixed)	Yes	No		
Secondary (Boys only)	Yes	No		
Secondary (Girls only)	Yes	No		
Secondary (Mixed)	Yes	No		
High School (Boys only)	Yes	No		
High School (Girls only)	Yes	No		
High School (Mixed)	Yes	No		
Higher Education	Yes	No		
HEALTH AND SANITATION				
	Yes	No		
ROADS				
Paved road to district center	Yes	No		
Paved road in district center	Yes	No		
Paved road to site	Yes	No		
Paved road in site	Yes	No		
JUSTICE AND LEGAL				
	Yes	No		



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Note to File

9 October 2012

TO: 00082278: Note to File/DACAAR
FROM: Mary F. Hayden, Project Manager
RE: Brief Report on Pilot Study

The attached brief report was submitted to UNHCR for review. The purpose of the report is to inform sub-office, Regional and national UNHCR staff of the pilot study results. The purpose of the pilot study was to test logistics and gather information prior to the larger study, in order to improve the latter's quality and efficiency. As the purpose of a pilot study is to assess the feasibility of an experiment, the actual data cannot be used to test hypothesis or draw conclusions because the data may be flawed or inaccurate. Indeed, the following results are based on 70 interviews. The number of interviews is too small to have sufficient statistical power. Therefore, the results are descriptive in nature.

The report is for internal purposes only. It is not to be circulated beyond the UNHCR and UNOPS staff working on project number 00082278.

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BRIEF REPORT: RESULTS FROM THE KOCHI ABAD PILOT STUDY

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 2002, an estimated 6.5 million people who were displaced by conflict and natural disasters have returned to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (henceforth referred to as Afghanistan) of which 4.5-5 million completed their return under the aegis of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Of the total number of returnees, it is estimated that approximately 4.13 million returned from Islamic Republic of Pakistan (henceforth referred to as Pakistan) and 1.3 million from the Islamic Republic of Iran (henceforth referred to as Iran) with the remainder having returned from a number of other asylum-granting countries. It is estimated that a further 2.7 million Afghans currently hold refugee status in these countries.

Although Afghan refugees returned in high numbers commencing in 2002, the rate of return has steadily declined since 2006. The cause of this decline is due to the existence of a number of obstacles, such as the need for physical capital (land or housing) and social capital (education and vocational skills) as well as greater security and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Moreover, many returnees face poor living conditions. A rapid assessment survey commissioned by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and UNHCR in August 2011 revealed that almost 60% of the community representatives of the 4,312 community groups surveyed considered returnees to be living under worse conditions than the local population. However, some do return with newly-acquired skills, assets and competencies which, if properly assisted, can be mobilized to further the economic development of the communities to which they have returned.

1.1 Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme

The Government of Afghanistan (GIROA), as per its commitment outlined within the *Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries*, has with its partners developed the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme (VRRP) in order to stimulate an increase in access to effective and timely basic services and livelihood opportunities for returnees and receiving communities, and to foster sustainable socio-economic reintegration, peaceful coexistence and local economic development.

To this end, MoRR and UNHCR selected 48 locations situated in high-return areas in which returnees currently live alongside the local community. These 48 locations underwent a prioritization process and, as a result, 22 locations were selected to benefit from interventions that would raise the standard of living of returnees and other community members by means of improved access to basic services; increased livelihood opportunities and shelter; availability of free legal services to pursue access to land tenure; and improvements to the overall protection environment.

1.2 Evaluation

Given the different set of circumstances specific to each location of high return, UNHCR appointed the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to undertake a baseline-follow-up evaluation on its behalf for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of the programme.

Prior to baseline data collection, a pilot study was conducted in Kochi Abad (Sub-District #13, Kabul Province) in order to test logistics and gather information prior to the larger study, in order to improve the latter's quality and efficiency. As the purpose of a pilot study is to assess the feasibility of an experiment, the actual data cannot be used to test hypothesis or draw conclusions because the data may be flawed or inaccurate. Indeed, the following results are based on 70 interviews. The number of interviews is too small to have sufficient statistical power. Therefore, the results are



descriptive in nature. The purpose of the report is to inform sub-office, Regional and national UNHCR staff of the pilot study results.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Instruments

Household survey - UNHCR developed performance indicators prior to the contract. A survey based on these indicators was subsequently developed to gather information relating to (a) the number, type and characteristics of members of each selected household, (b) housing and sanitation, (c) livestock, (d) agriculture and labour, (e) income, expenditures and household assets, (f) migration patterns, (g) household shocks and coping strategies, (h) education, (i) maternal and child health, (j) general living conditions, and (k) experiences in the community.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) - This questionnaire targeted key community leaders including both government and non-governmental leaders (See Appendix XX). The main purpose of the KIIs was to obtain information relating to access, education, health, social programmes, community projects, governance and security.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) - The FGD questionnaire was directed at a wide array of community sub-groups including children, youth, adults and the elderly, inclusive of both genders. The FGDs obtained information relating to governance, livelihoods, justice and the rule of law, and gender issues.

Field Supervisor Debrief - Four small focus group discussions were held by the Project Manager in order to discuss any meaningful observations that Field Supervisors may have made during the course of the project. The questions asked of the Field Supervisors include: (1) what were your observations with regard to interactions between those living in the high return area and those living in the surrounding areas? Have any problems emerged between the groups? If yes, what are they? (2) What are the main problems affecting your respective high return area and what type of services are residents most in need of? (3) Are community members better off than returnees? (4) What is your assessment of the security situation both inside and en route to the high return area?

2.2 Procedure

Since no population listings were available for any of the selected areas, community leaders were consulted by interviewers for information on the geographic location of each type of household at each high return area. Random routes were subsequently plotted by selecting a starting point and then deciding to either turn left, turn right, or continue straight ahead when confronted by an intersection or juncture.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Household Survey

3.1.1 Demographic and Descriptive Information

Village Characteristics - Despite being situated only 20 km from Kabul City, Kochi Abad is both rural and isolated. As a result, the village lacks essential social services and access to services and employment opportunities as hampered by the poor condition of the road that links the village to Kabul City. A total of 300 families of the Sahak Edo Khail tribe of Kochi (nomads) have settled permanently in the village, all of whom are assisted returnees from Pakistan that repatriated between 2008 and 2010.

Household Characteristics - Of the 70 households interviewed, a majority (63%) claimed to be returnees. Of the remaining households, 30% were revealed to be IDPs and 6% were local community members. One household did not provide a response to the question.

Among local community and IDPs families, the head-of-household was typically male. Households were comprised of parents and children. For local community members, the average number of household members was 6. Of the six household members, four were children. IDP households had an average of 8 people in the households. Of the total number of members, two were parents, four were children, and the remaining two members were a daughter-in-law and grandchild.

The average duration over which local community households had lived in Kochi Abad was 24.3 years. For IDP households, the average was 4.3 years.

Returnee households were also headed by males, and typically encompassed three generations of the same family with approximately six children under the age of nine. Moreover, 40% of households included a daughter-in-law. The average duration over which returnee households had lived in Kochi Abad was 4.6 years.

Housing - All local community families and 95% of returnee and IDPs families rent their homes. The main sources of drinking water for local community households were either open wells or hand pumps. For returnees, drinking water was obtained from a hand pump (45%), a natural spring (25%) or an open well (11%). The majority of IDPs obtained drinking water from an open well (57%) or a hand pump (29%).

3.1.2 Standard of Living

Income - Returnees had a higher average annual household income of 105,818 AFS vis-à-vis IDPs families (94,095 AFS) and local community households (82,500 AFS). The largest area of expenditure for all three groups was household food consumption. All local community households, 90% of IDP households and 73% of returnee households professed to have outstanding debts. Returnee households also spent significantly more on transportation (52,372 AFS/year) in relation to IDP households (12,100 AFS/year) and local community households (2,200 AFS/year). Since returnees are primarily day-wage earners, this result suggests that returnees spend a larger proportion of income on transportation in order to seek employment in Kabul City.

Assets - Local community households were found to own more assets than their IDPs and returnee counterparts. All local community households owned a cellular phone, stove and iron, and three-quarters also owned a sewing machine and bicycle. One quarter of local community households also owned a car. Similarly, 90% of IDP households and 77% of returnee households had access to a



cellular phone in the home. Stoves are owned by 71% of IDP households. Few returnees (2%) and IDPs (5%) owned cars.

Livestock and Agriculture - Families in Kochi Abad do not secure their subsistence from either animal husbandry or agriculture. Approximately 62% of IDPs, 57% of returnees and half of local community households did not own livestock. Although a small number of returnee households have access to agricultural land (11%) or a garden plot (2%), local community households and IDP households did not benefit from access to any agricultural land.

All households had experienced some difficulties with regard to meeting their dietary needs over the course of the previous year. Difficulties were faced sometimes (4-6 times per year) by 67% of local community households and 61% of IDP households. With regard to returnee households, 45% sometimes faced difficulties and 35% often faced difficulties (a few times each month).

3.1.3 Migration

Reasons for Leaving - Respondents were asked to provide up to three reasons for leaving their District of origin. There were 1,362 reasons. The three most common reasons were conflict (30%), personal violence (26%), and family reasons (17%). Personal violence included personal enmity and family violence. Family reasons included the following: place of origin was not safe for women, moved with family, joined family there, and to get married there.

Other reasons included harassment or discrimination (17%), economic reasons (3%) and education (3%). Harassment or discrimination included the following: ethnic or religious minority in place of origin, political beliefs, affiliation with a particular social group, and harassment in place of origin. Economic reasons included seasonal migration, own property there.

Reasons for Returning - Respondents were asked to provide up to three reasons for returning from another country or District. There were 801 reasons. The three most common reasons were legal reasons (31%), family reasons (21%), and safety (15%). Legal reasons included the following: no identity documents or unclear status in host country and deportation, or eviction from host country. Other reasons included economic reasons (13%), violence in Pakistan (7%), personal violence (6%), and harassment (5%).

3.1.3 Legal Services and Protection Services

Protection - There was a low prevalence of child labour. One child aged 5-12 was found to be working in one returnee household and another in one IDP household. However, children aged 13-17 were found to be working in 10 IDP households, nine returnee households and three local community households.

Approximately 39% of IDPs families reported that they feared for their personal safety rarely or sometimes; 25% of returnees felt the same way. When asked what type of violence did a member of the household experience in the past three month, respondents said they did not experience any type of violence.

Shocks to the Household - The primary shock within the past year for all households was the severe winter conditions.



3.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

3.2.1 Key Informants

Interviews were conducted with two key informants. The first interview was conducted with the *Malak* (village leader) of Kochi Abad Village who belongs to the *Pashtun* tribe and whose primary responsibility was described as being that of solving problems that arose in the village. The second interview was conducted with the Village Elder of Shahrak Ziba Village who belongs to the *Hazara* tribe and whose primary role is that of arbiter of village disputes. In order to protect identities, and for the purpose of brevity, interviewees will henceforth be referred to as “KA” and “SZ” in accordance with their respective village names.

3.2.2 Access/Location

With regard to topographical location, both Kochi Abad and Shahrak Ziba are characterized by a valley and hills. The nearest drivable road for residents of Kochi Abad was stated as being a distance of approximately 100 metres from the village and for residents of Shahrak Ziba the nearest drivable road is located within the village itself. Both interviewees stated that these roads are impassable during the months of *Dalwa*, *Hoot*, and *Hamal*, with the road in Kochi Abad being impassable also during the month of *Jady*. The access roads to both villages had not undergone any improvements in the preceding four months.

3.2.3 Education

KA did state that the children of Pashtun returnees face a number of problems since there are no schools within Kochi Abad. As a result, boys of school-age must travel a distance of 5 km to a school that lies within a Hazara area where they are reportedly harassed and abused by Hazara children and, following a land dispute between the Hazara and Pashtun, are often prevented from enrolling. Moreover, due to the distance of the nearest school from the village, girls are wholly deprived of access to formal education since they are not permitted to travel such distances from the village.

3.2.4 Health

No responses were recorded by the interviewing officer regarding the particulars of health facilities in either Kochi Abad or Shahrak Ziba. In response to the question regarding how interviewees would like health services to be improved, KA stated that a health clinic should be built in the village to enable women, children and elders to seek treatment. Similarly, SZ stated that the government should build a clinic in the village because residents are poor and cannot afford to purchase medicine; because government health centres are located too far from the village; and because villagers do not have the option of consulting a private doctor since one does not reside in or visit the village.

3.2.5 Social Programmes

Both interviewees stated that their respective villages had benefited from a Child Vaccination Programme in the previous 12 months, although KA stated that it was implemented by GIROA for returnees and SZ did not know by whom it was implemented or whom it targeted. According to KA, returnees in Kochi Abad have also benefited from a Vocational Training Programme implemented by a non-governmental organization (NGO) and a Shelter Programme implemented by UNHCR, both in the previous 12 months.



3.2.6 Infrastructure or Community Projects

With regard to infrastructure and/or community projects, both KA and SZ reported that their villages had benefited from both water supply projects and shelter projects implemented by UNHCR. In Kochi Abad, the project had targeted returnees; SZ was unsure of the target group in Shahrak Ziba. Kochi Abad had also benefited from vocational training courses and provision of poultry farms.

When asked whether any NGOs/INGOs are currently active in their villages, KA identified the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and SZ identified UNHCR. The general perception of NGOs/INGOs in Shahrak Ziba was described by SZ as being overwhelmingly positive, with most villagers perceiving such organizations as working for the benefit of the community and assisting with problems and welfare issues. Regarding perceptions of NGOs/INGOs in Kochi Abad, KA declined to comment.

3.2.7 Governance

When questioned on their knowledge of line ministries, interviewees identified the following as having a presence in their District: Departments of Courts, Attorney General, Education, Police, Agriculture, Health, Law, Finance and Statistics. Both KA and SZ reported that the District Governor resides in the District year round. However, KA and SZ disagreed regarding whether returnees and members of the local community enjoyed equal access to government services, with KA stating that they do not and SZ stating that they do.

On the subject of informal governance structures in the village, KA identified Village Elders, *Malak*, Community Development Councils (CDCs) and Commanders as being responsible for resolving disputes among community members, for providing security and for facilitating interaction between the government, NGOs and the community. In Shahrak Ziba, SZ identified Village Elders and the Mullah as being responsible for resolving disputes among community members, for providing security, and for facilitating development projects from the government, NGOs and other funding organizations.

Both KA and SZ stated that informal stakeholders are preferred in cases of conflict because it takes less time to resolve the conflict compared to standard government procedures, and also because informal stakeholders endeavour to satisfy both sides in the conflict. KA also stated that informal processes are devoid of corruption and, in any case, government officials have a tendency to refer disputing parties on to informal stakeholders. SZ also claimed that informal processes are more accountable.

The most common type of conflict identified by both interviewees revolved around land. However, interviewees once again disagreed on the question of equal access to informal stakeholder services, with KA claiming that returnees and non-returnees do not have equal access while SZ believed that they do.

3.2.8 Security

On a scale ranging from “very poor” to “very good,” KA described the general security situation in Kochi Abad as being “good” and SZ described the security situation in Shahrak Ziba as being “fair.” In Kochi Abad, security is deemed to be the responsibility of Village Elders and villagers in general; in Shahrak Ziba, Village Elders and villagers are supported by the Afghanistan National Army (ANA) and Afghanistan National Police (ANP).

Regarding the existence of Human Rights organizations in the District, KA stated that there is no Human Rights office in the area and SZ claimed that Human Rights Officers occasionally visit the District but never visit the rural areas within the District. Both KA and SZ confirmed the existence of a District Judge.



On the question of whether returnees were able to reoccupy their land, both KA and SZ stated that returnees have not faced any difficulties in re-appropriating the land that they had left unattended during periods of expatriation.

3.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

A total of six males participated in the focus group, which included two elders and four members of the local Shura. The topics discussed by the group include: access to services, governance, socio-economic conditions, and returnees in the community.

3.3.1 Access to Services

Education - A common issue raised by participants is the distance that children must travel in order to attend school. The closest accessible schools are located approximately 5 km from the village and this distance is considered too great for children to travel on a daily basis, particularly during the rainy season.

Many returnee children attended Pashto language schools in Pakistan and therefore struggle to assimilate in Dari language schools. Requests have been made to the government for Pashto language schools and/or Pashto language teachers, but nothing has yet been done.

It is believed by participants that institutionalized discrimination toward Kuchi children is widespread in schools and that Kuchi children are treated unfairly by Hazara teachers and frequently sent home and/or expelled for being late. Kuchi children are also physically picked on and verbally abused by their Hazara classmates and referred to as "Ghu Ghu" (meaning "silly Afghans") and told that they should tend to their animals and not bother with education. This has a profound impact on the self-esteem of Kuchi children and leads to a growing reluctance to attend school. According to one Shura member, the only solution is separate schools.

Over and above problems encountered relating to the education of boys, girls suffer from a complete lack of basic education facilities. The 150 girls in Kuchi Abad attend the local mosque daily for religious education but, despite being eager to learn, neither governmental organizations nor non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have provided any educational courses for girls in the village in the four years that have passed since families returned.

Health Services - The nearest health clinic is located approximately 10 km from the village and, due to the dire state of roads and lack of transportation, involves a three-hour walk each way. During the rainy season and in freezing winter temperatures when roads are blocked by snowfall even walking is not an option. Due to the lack of transportation, health services cannot be accessed at all after dark and it is customary for community members to resort to praying for improvement. Due to this lack of access, pregnant women often have little choice but to give birth in the home.

It is believed by a number of participants in the focus group that institutionalized discrimination is prevalent within the health sector, and that refusal of treatment by Hazara staff is commonplace even should it be possible to reach the health clinic. Complaints have been lodged with both the health clinic and the 13th District police regarding the refusal of treatment, but the matter has not yet been resolved. Since few villagers can afford to seek treatment at the private clinic in Kota-e-Sangi, access to medical services is, therefore, extremely limited. Participants appealed to both the government and NGOs to construct a health clinic as well to provide sufficient female health practitioners for the treatment of women and children.



Drinking Water - All participants reported a desperate need for more wells and contend that the five wells excavated by UNHCR do not meet the needs of the 336 homes in the village. Moreover, the majority of homes are situated on high ground and, therefore, access to these wells during the winter months is particularly difficult. Participants appealed to both the government and NGOs to provide more wells and/or to construct a reservoir in order to pipe the water into homes.

Roads - All participants identified the dire state of roads as having a profoundly negative impact upon the lives of villagers. The village lies on a floodplain and, therefore, the village road is highly prone to flooding during periods of heavy rainfall. As a result, public transportation to and from the village is non-existent and the nearest bus station is 5 km away. This significantly impacts upon the employment opportunities available to youth in the village who are often unable to reach Kota-e-Sangi in time to secure day-work.

One participant stated that villagers must travel to Pul-e-Khushk for grocery shopping and then either hire a car for 300 AFS or an animal to bring their goods home. Similarly, should medical treatment be required, villagers have no choice but to hire a vehicle in order to reach a medical facility and it is commonplace for drivers to demand a roundtrip fare for a one-way journey due to a lack of demand in the direction of the driver's point of origin. A number of participants asserted that the construction of a good access road would resolve numerous problems faced by villagers.

3.3.2 Governance

Opinion was split among participants regarding the effectiveness of government and the role it has played vis-à-vis returnee families, but most held a negative view. One participant argued that the government has in fact been effective since security conditions in the area have improved, but others underlined disparities in employment opportunities between themselves and members of the Hazara tribe as well as a perceived institutionalized bias on the part of government officials in favour of Hazara interests. One respondent drew attention to the fact that the Government of Pakistan had donated a variety of food and non-food items to them when they were refugees, but since returning to Afghanistan they have received no assistance from their own government.

When asked if returnees receive information about their rights, only one participant responded by stating that, as nomads, they do not receive any information regarding law or policy and that any information they do acquire is via radio broadcasts or from others who return from the city.

3.3.3 Role of Women in the Decision-Making Process

Responses were particularly succinct on the subject of the role of women in the decision-making process, with a variety of responses ranging from comprehensive consultation regarding most household issues on the one hand and no consultation at all on the other. One respondent maintained that it would be almost impossible to function without consulting women; another stated that he neither requires nor wishes to consult women regarding any matter.

3.3.4 Socio-Economic Conditions

Access to Land and Shelter - All participants stated that the land upon which they currently dwell was inherited. However, upon repatriation, each family was provided with two rooms of 2m x 3m each by UNHCR which provide insufficient room for sleeping during the winter months due to the space taken up by heating stoves. It was recommended that both government bodies and NGOs take this into account in relation to future shelter construction. Participants also claimed that members of the Hazara tribe from other Provinces such as Bamyan, Wardak and Ghazni had moved into the area



and had appropriated pastures leading to a skirmish during which two individuals were injured.

Crime - All participants agreed that there is no crime in the village and that they have no knowledge of any past criminal activities.

Employment - Participants all agreed that returnees do in fact suffer higher rates of unemployment in relation to non-returnees. This was, in part, due to high levels of illiteracy among returnees owing to limited access to schooling in Pakistan, but primarily due to their nomadic lifestyle as a result of which few are ever engaged in regular, long-term employment.

3.3.5 Returnees in the Community

Equal access to services and resources - One participant stated that returnees clearly do not have equal access to schools, health facilities and roads vis-à-vis other community groups in the area.

Community Interaction - All participants stated that relations between returnees and the community were very positive—the young respect their elders, neighbours watch out for each other and assist the poor among them, and the entire village shares resources (e.g., drinking water, wells, masjids, etc.) and comes together for communal work (e.g., building of masjid, public paths, etc.) as well as on occasions of joy or sorrow. If a villager passes away, the community comes together to dig the grave and to carry the deceased and also collects money to hand over to the elders to spend appropriately. The Malak and the Mullah Imam are consulted should any potential conflict or problem arise in the village.

It was also stated that, since both returnee and non-returnee families are Pashtun and are often blood relatives, few problems arise. Positive relations had also previously existed with the Hazara tribe but, following the revolution and the appropriation of pastures by the Hazara, relations have broken down.

3.3.6 Safety and Security

Women and Girls - There were contradictory responses regarding the ability of women and girls to move freely within the community. On the one hand, participants claimed that no problems are encountered at all and that women and girls frequently leave the home to bring bushes from the mountains and water from the wells in addition to visiting the bazaar and medical clinic without hindrance. On the other hand, a number of participants also stated that the safety and security of women and girls would be enhanced by improvements to the overall security situation in the area, as well as via the punishment of criminals by government authorities (although it had previously been stated that no crime exists within the community). A number of participants also stated that the implementation of Islamic Law and seminars and training on rights and the law would improve safety and security for women and girls.

Men - All participants agreed that no safety and security concerns exist with regard to the freedom of movement for men and that the proximity of the village to the centre of Kabul ensures a regular police presence.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) - All participants declined to comment on this subject.



3.3.7 Experiences of Returnees

All participants were pleased to have been able to return to their homeland as they had experienced much insecurity regarding their future while residing in Pakistan or Iran. Participants were grateful for the shelter and drinking water sources provided by UN agencies but also highlighted problems regarding the lack of access roads, medical clinics and schools for boys and girls. It was also stated that drinking water, irrigation water and employment opportunities for both women and men are in short supply.

3.4 Debrief of Field Supervisors

Following completion of the data collection process, the Field Supervisor was interviewed by UNOPS in order to obtain any additional information regarding the high-return area that may not have been recorded via the household survey, key informant interviews or focus group discussions. This section summarizes the observations of the Field Supervisor.

Kochi Abad includes only returnees and IDPs and is surrounded by six villages. Five of these six villages have contact with the residents of Kochi Abad. No tribal tensions exist between the people of these five villages and their counterparts in Kochi Abad. All of the villages benefit from UNHCR interventions and there are no disputes over land and water.

However, there are several tribe-based problems between returnees and the local community members of Tazaye-wa-Mir. Firstly, members of the Kochi tribe have denied their Hazara counterparts use of land for a graveyard. Secondly, Kochi children face numerous difficulties with regard to attending school since the nearest school is located in a Pashtun and Tajik area in which Kochi children are frequently harassed by Hazara children while walking to school as well as in the classroom. Moreover, the classes are taught in Dari which is an unfamiliar language to most Kochi children. Thirdly, Kochi residents experience difficulties accessing the local clinic which is operated by Hazara. As a result, not only does a language barrier exist for the Kochi, but women have also reported to field staff that Hazara patients enjoy preferential treatment by clinic staff. For example, Hazara patients will be queued before Kochi patients.

Other conflicts have been among the Kakakhel, Tazae and Mir Ali Khel tribes. One conflict was the result of a “boy” and a “girl” of differing tribes eloping together. In another incident, three boys were caught stealing apples and, as a result, one sustained injuries and another was killed. Members of both tribes involved in the incident are allegedly awaiting an opportunity to retaliate. Consequently, children who were attending school in Kako Hill are no longer able to do so.



4. CONCLUSIONS

Despite the fact that a number of services are currently available in Kochi Abad, these are in urgent need of improvement. For example, the shelter programme should provide larger homes and the water projects should provide more wells in closer proximity to the villages. Respondents indicated that health and educational services need to be expanded and improved. For example, schools and the health clinic need to accommodate the Pashtu-speaking returnees and IDPs.

The remoteness of the village contributes to the limited access to services. Recent improvements to the road leading to Kochi Abad should improve physical access to services, although access is also currently limited by tensions that exist between the residents of Kochi Abad and those who reside in the village encompassing the school and health clinic. Although a few conflicts are on-going between smaller tribes in the area, these conflicts appear to be between individual families.

There is a government presence in the high-return area. However, residents have a mixed view on the government's effectiveness and commitment to the communities.

No crime was reported via the household survey, focus group discussions or key informant interviews. Since issues relating to crime and security are typically managed by Village Elders, this lack of reported crime may be due to the cultural belief that village matters are to be kept from outsiders. Therefore, residents are highly unlikely to report any incidences of crime or of gender-based violence (GBV) to data collectors, interviewers or focus group leaders.

Male residents are primarily day-wage earners who seek employment in Kabul City. As a result, returnee and IDP households spend a large portion of their income on transportation vis-à-vis local community households. Since obtaining work as a day-wage earner is difficult, it is common for men to return from Kabul without any additional income. Implementation of a project aimed at improving the skills of returnees and IDPs would undoubtedly play a significant role in improving the economic status of Kochi Abad residents.

In conclusion, the services currently available to Kochi Abad and its surrounding villages represent a significant step toward improving the quality of life of all residents. However, there remains a need to expand and improve current services, to create additional livelihood opportunities, and to realize an appropriate intervention that would improve relations between the residents of Kochi Abad and their counterparts in Tazaye-wa-Mir.



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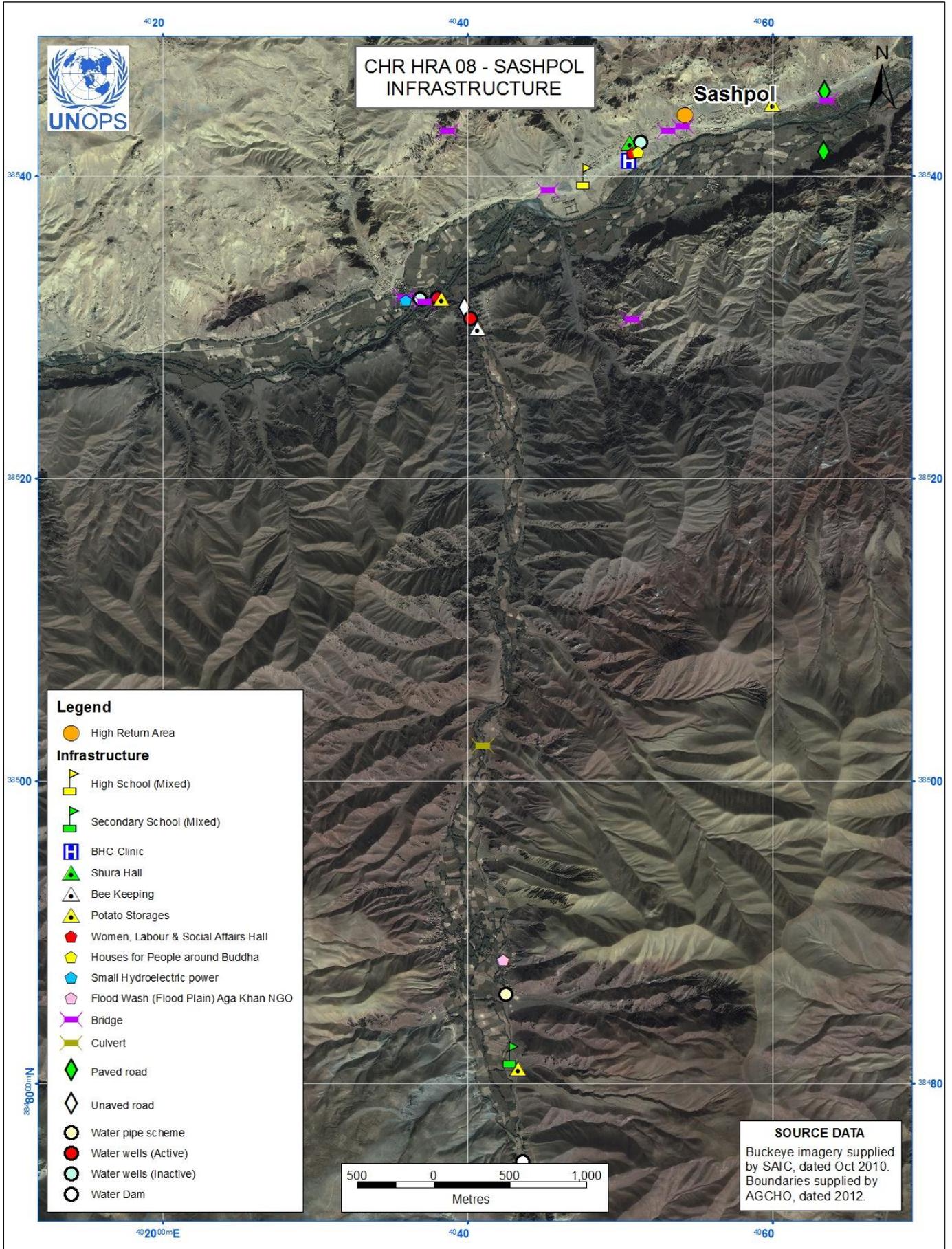
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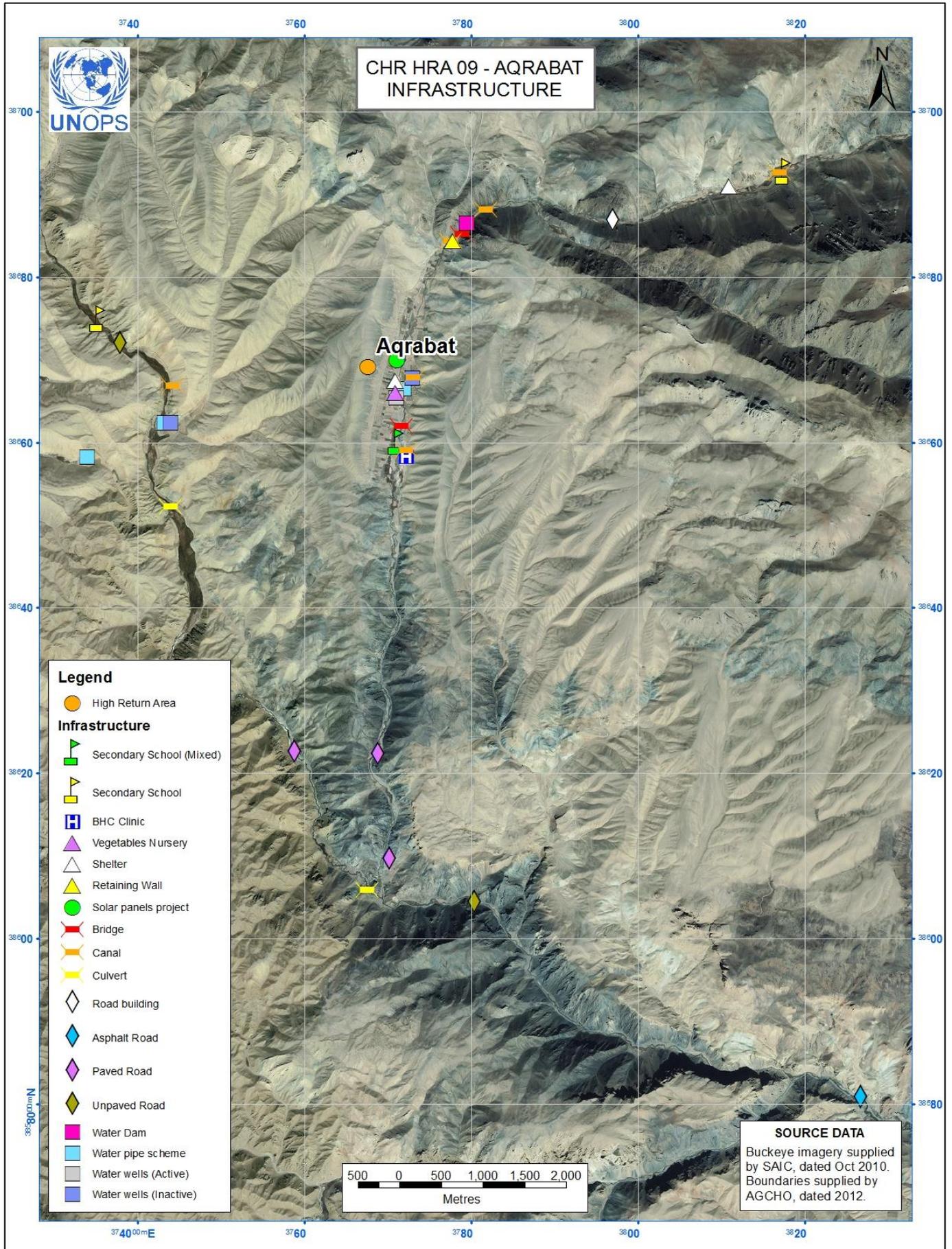
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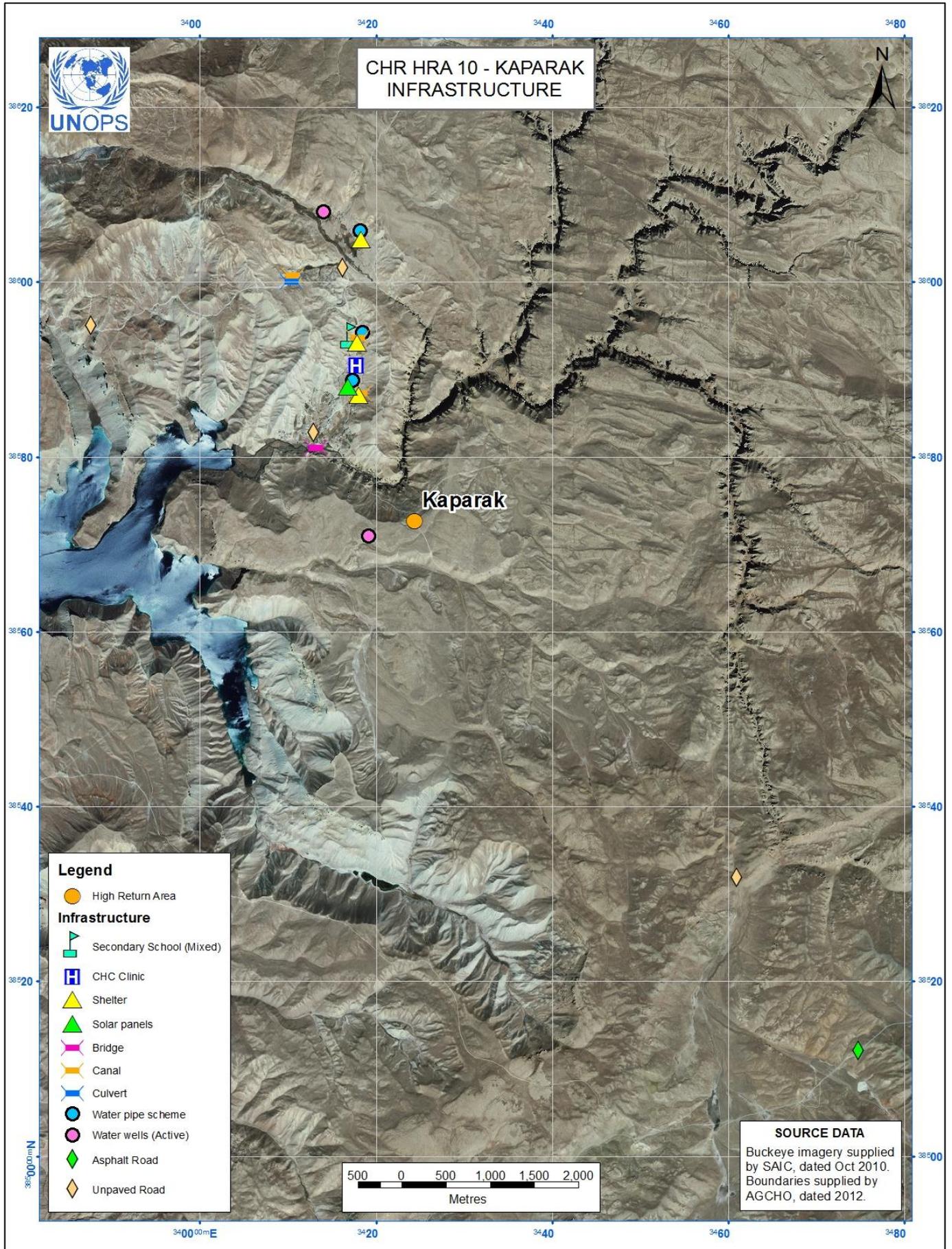


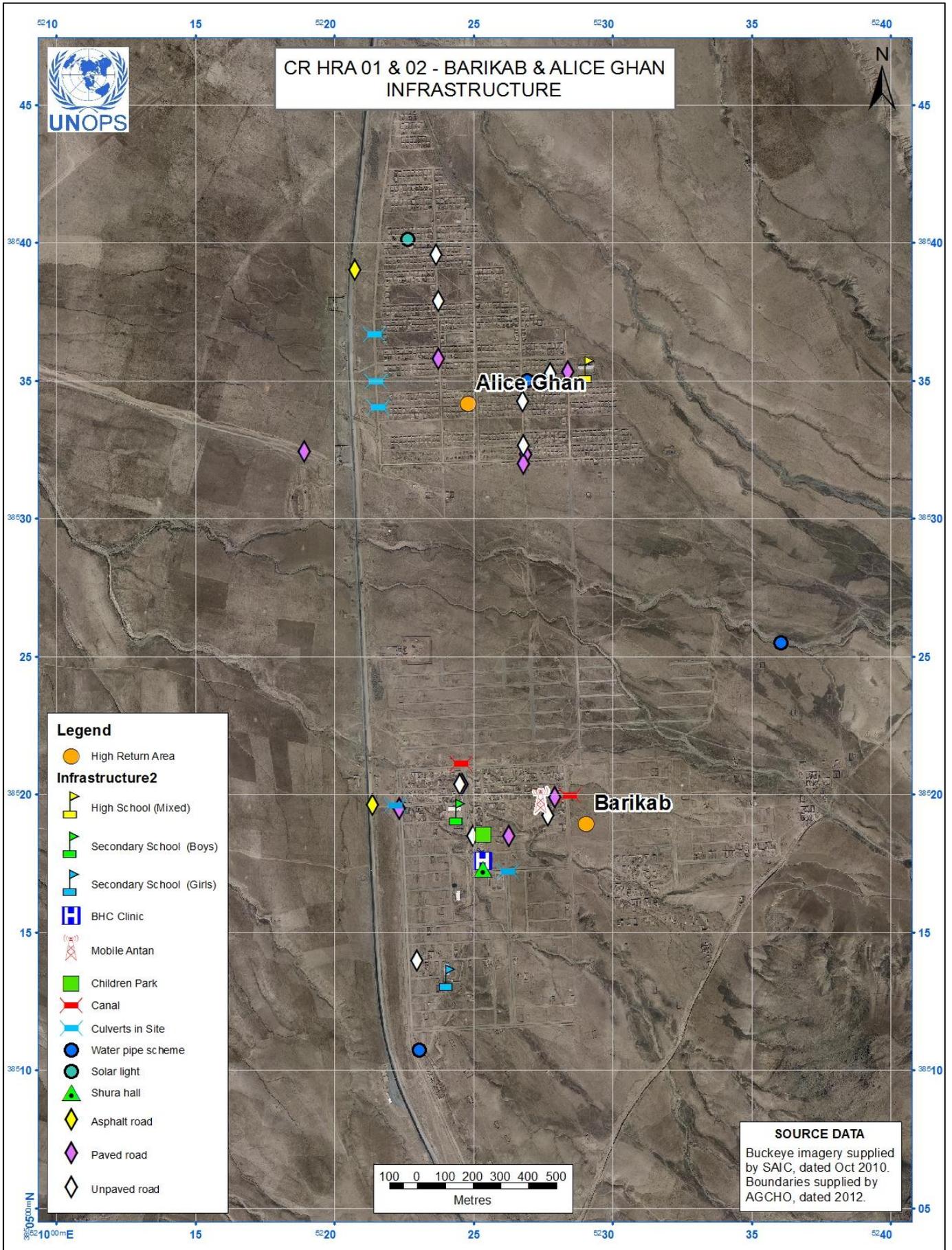
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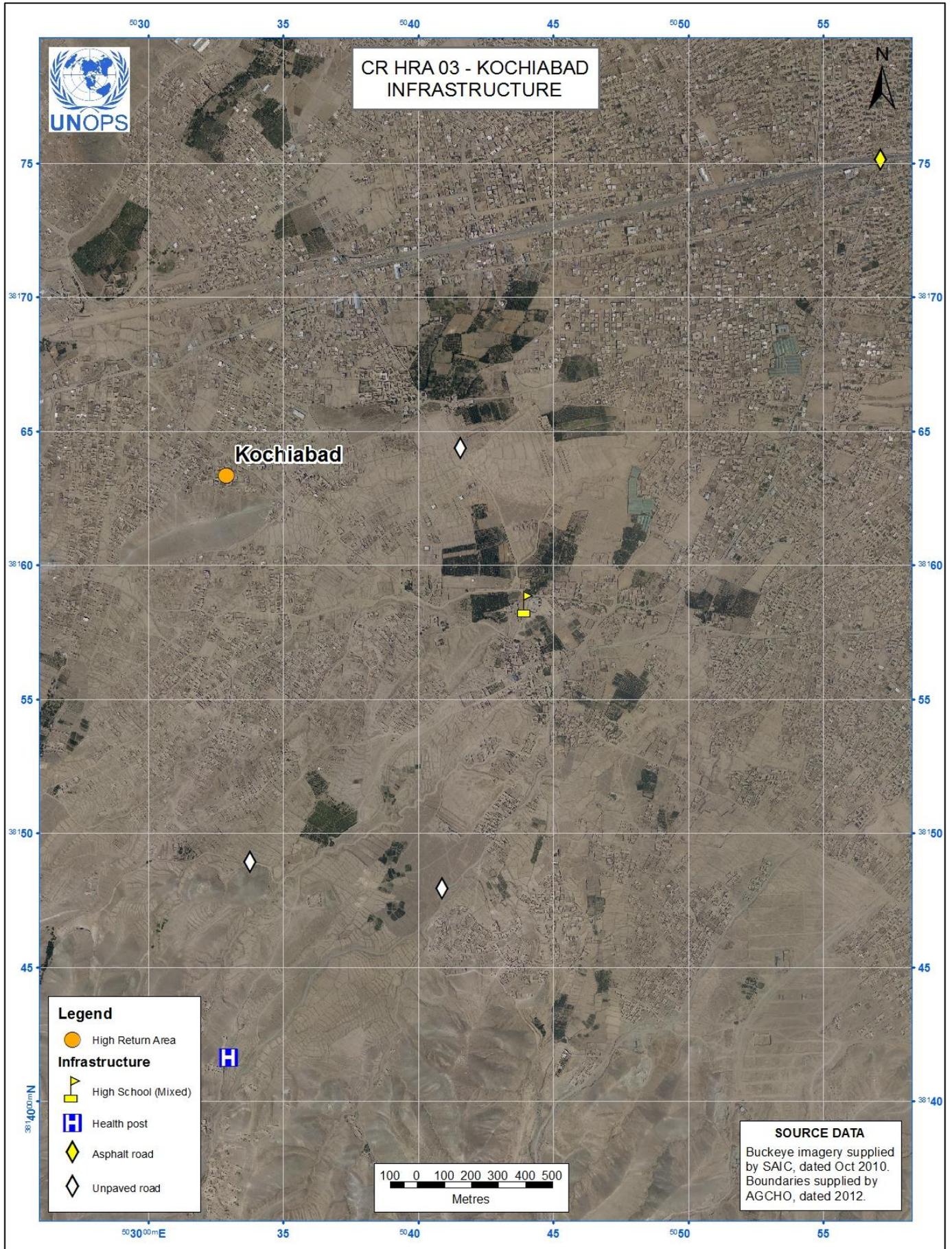


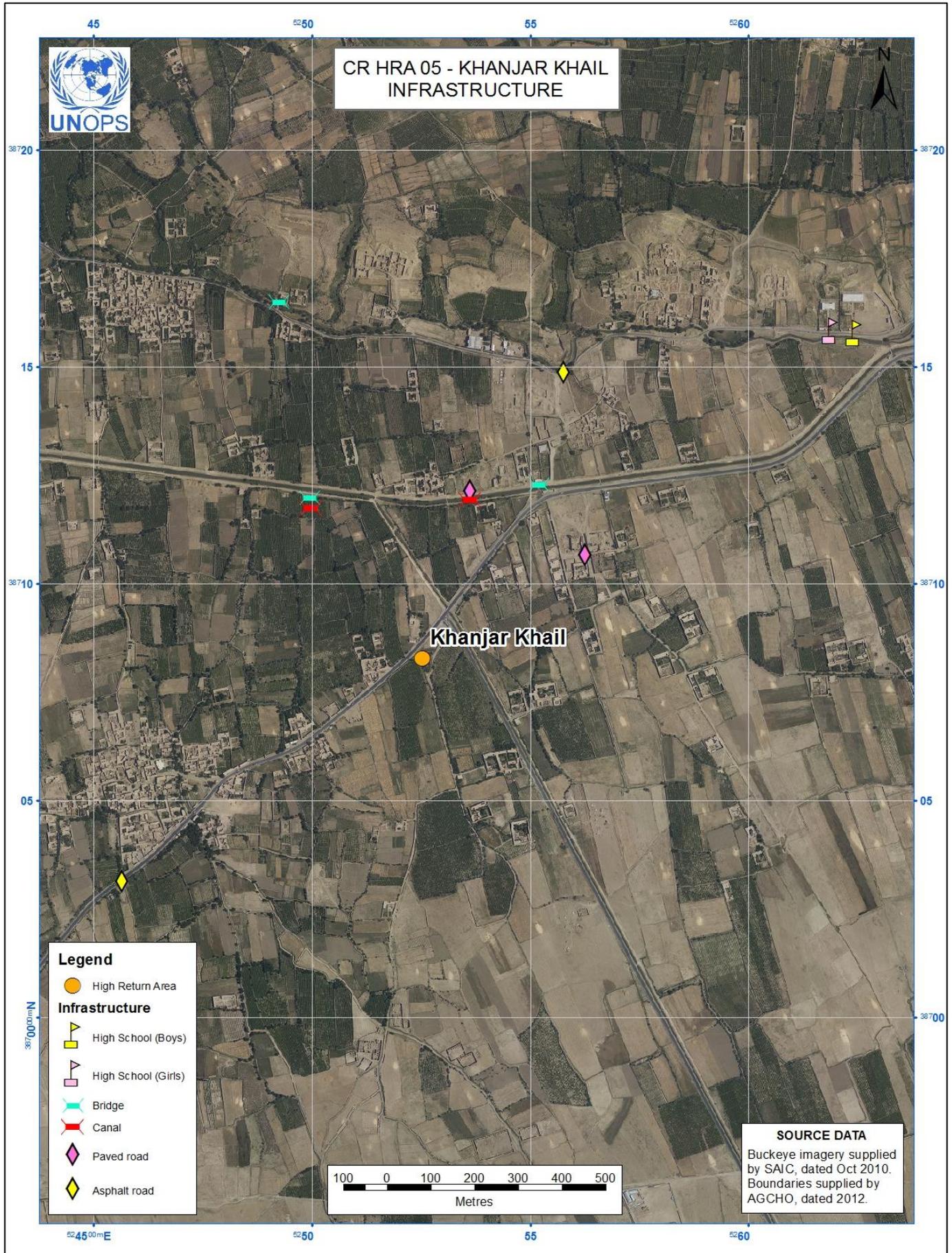


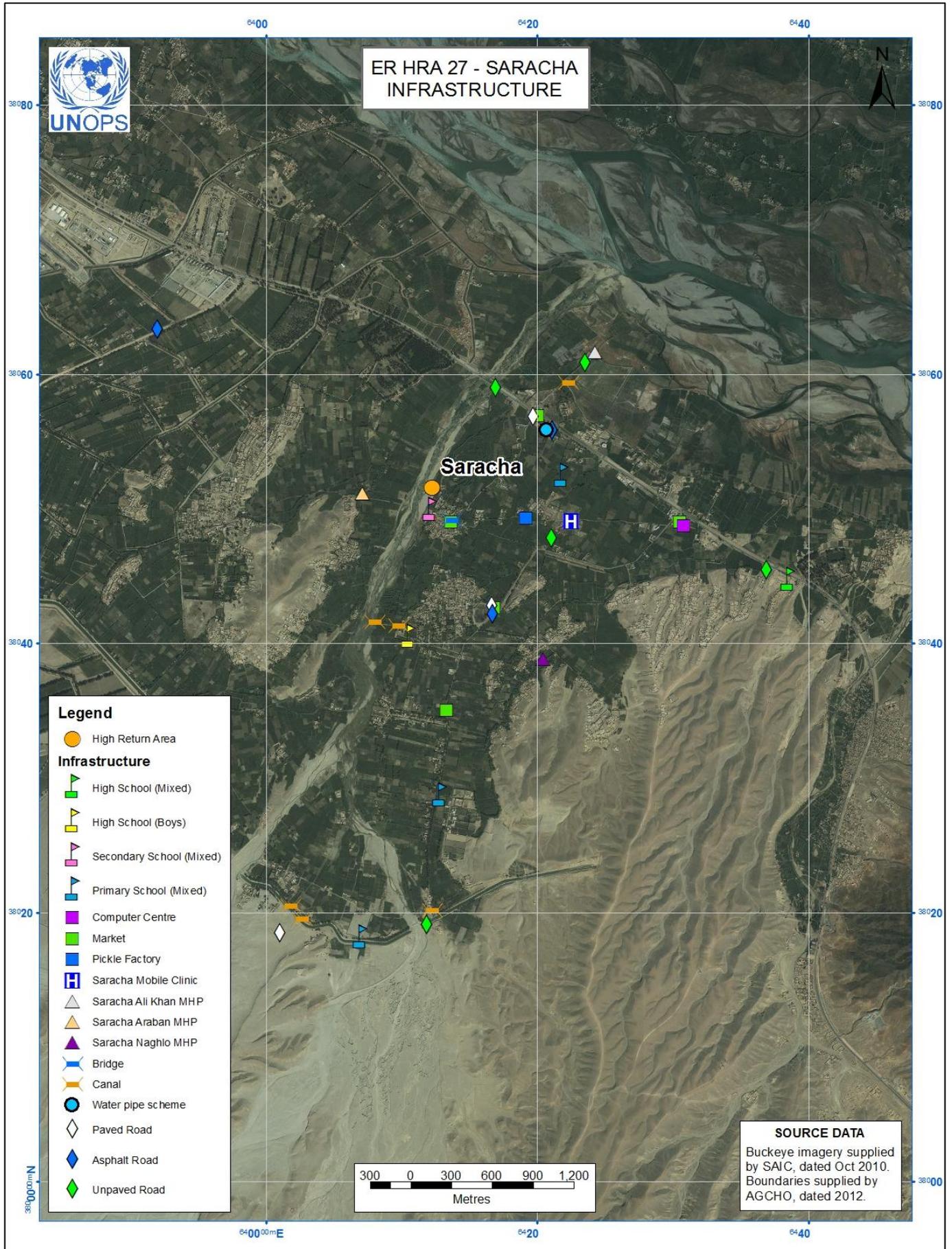


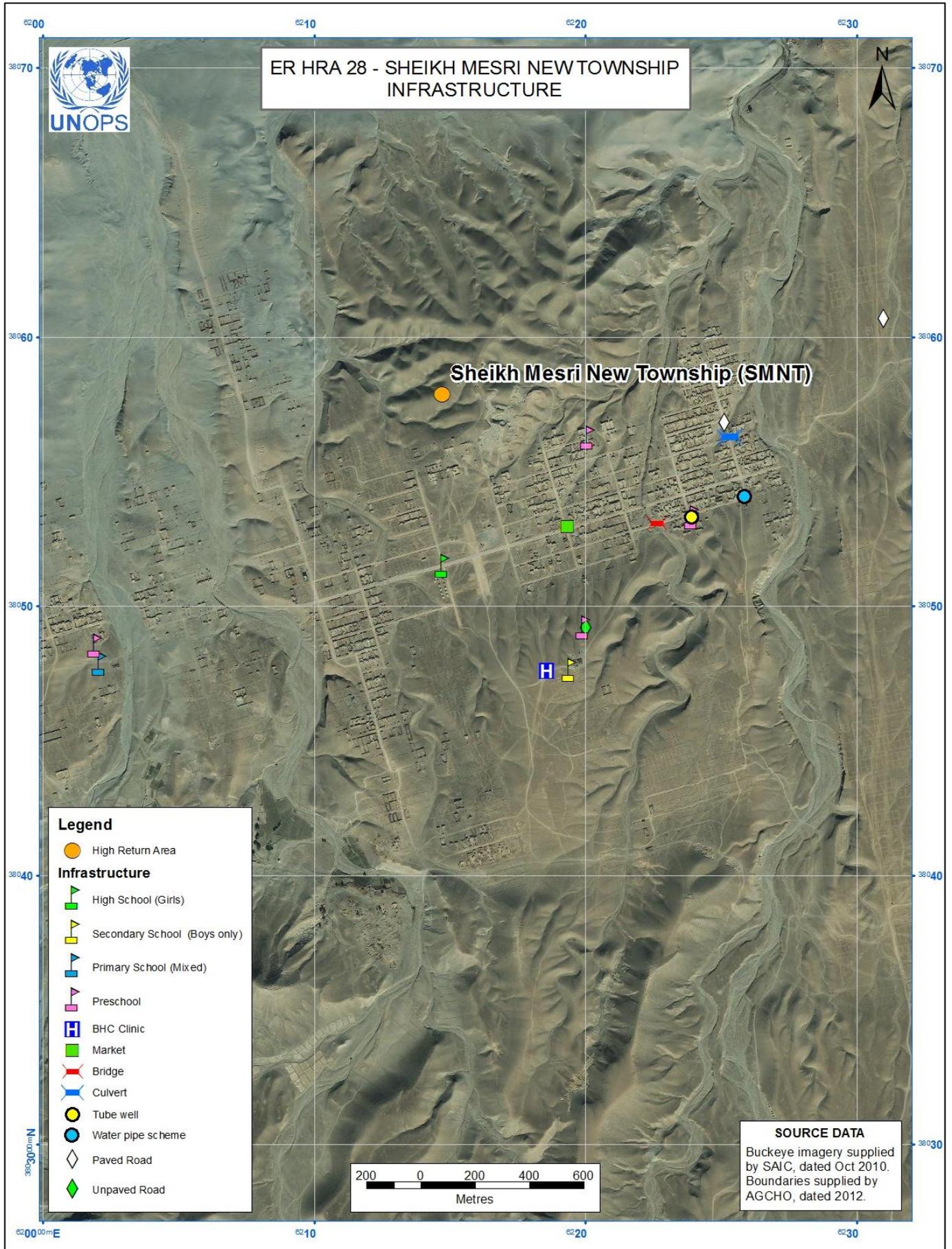


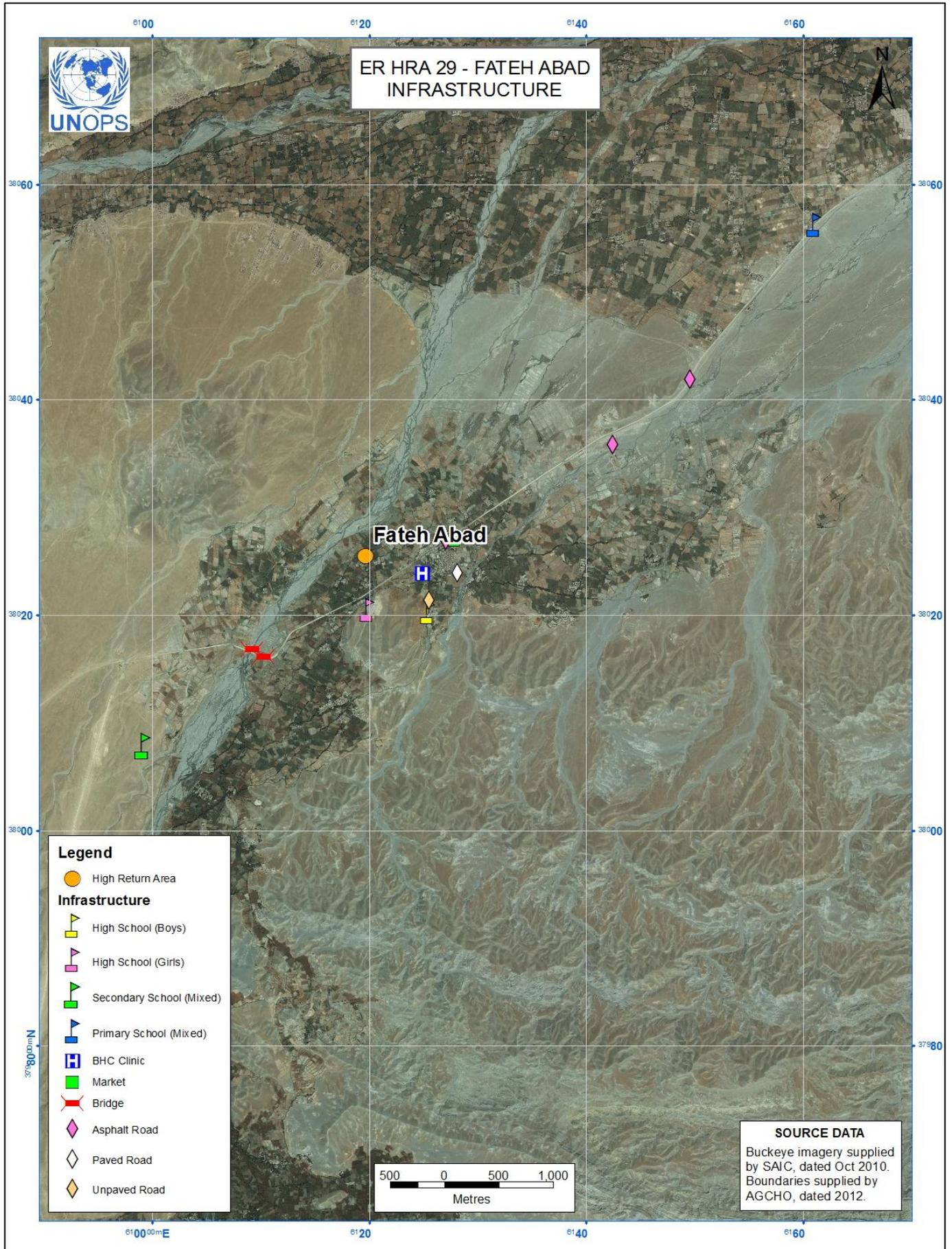


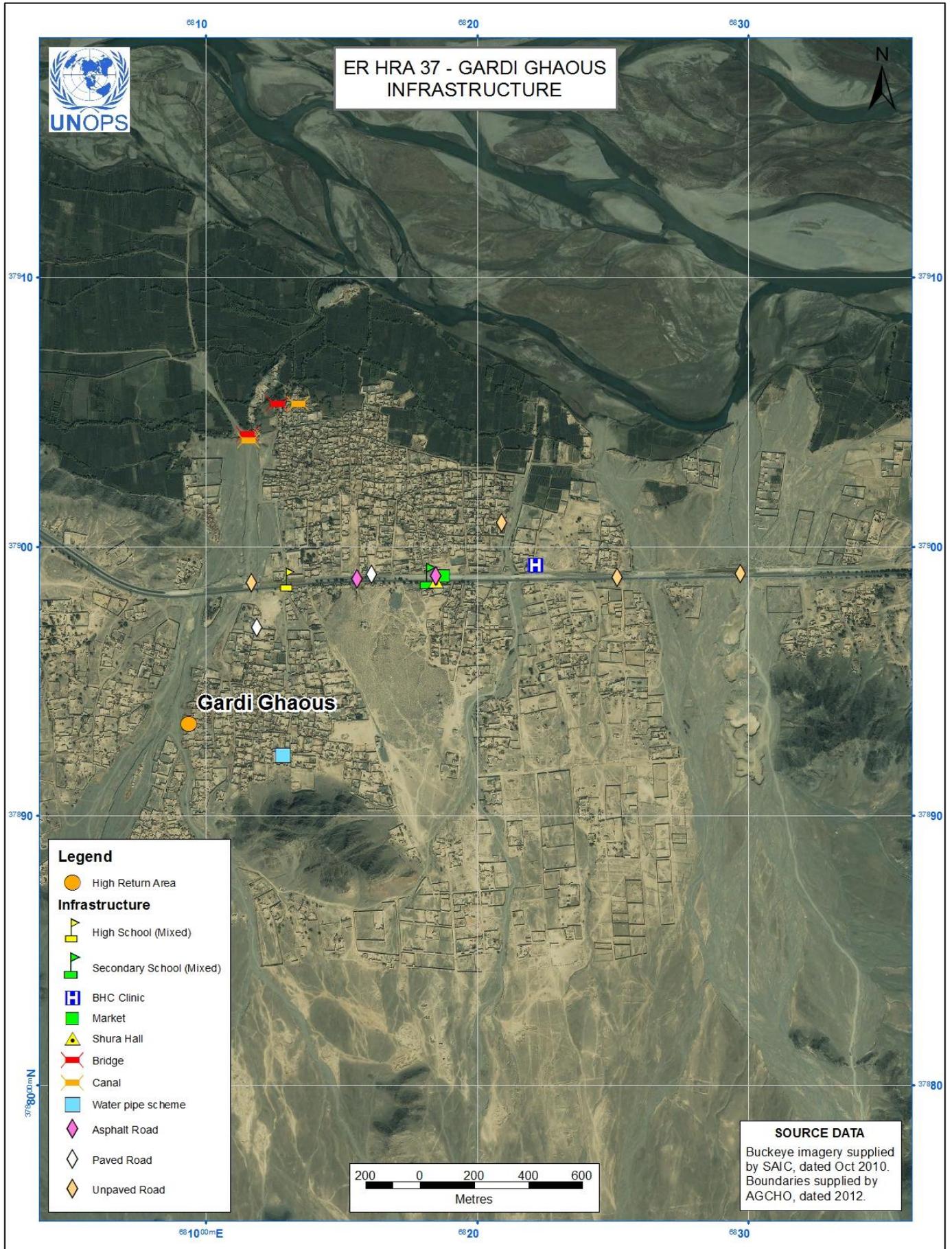


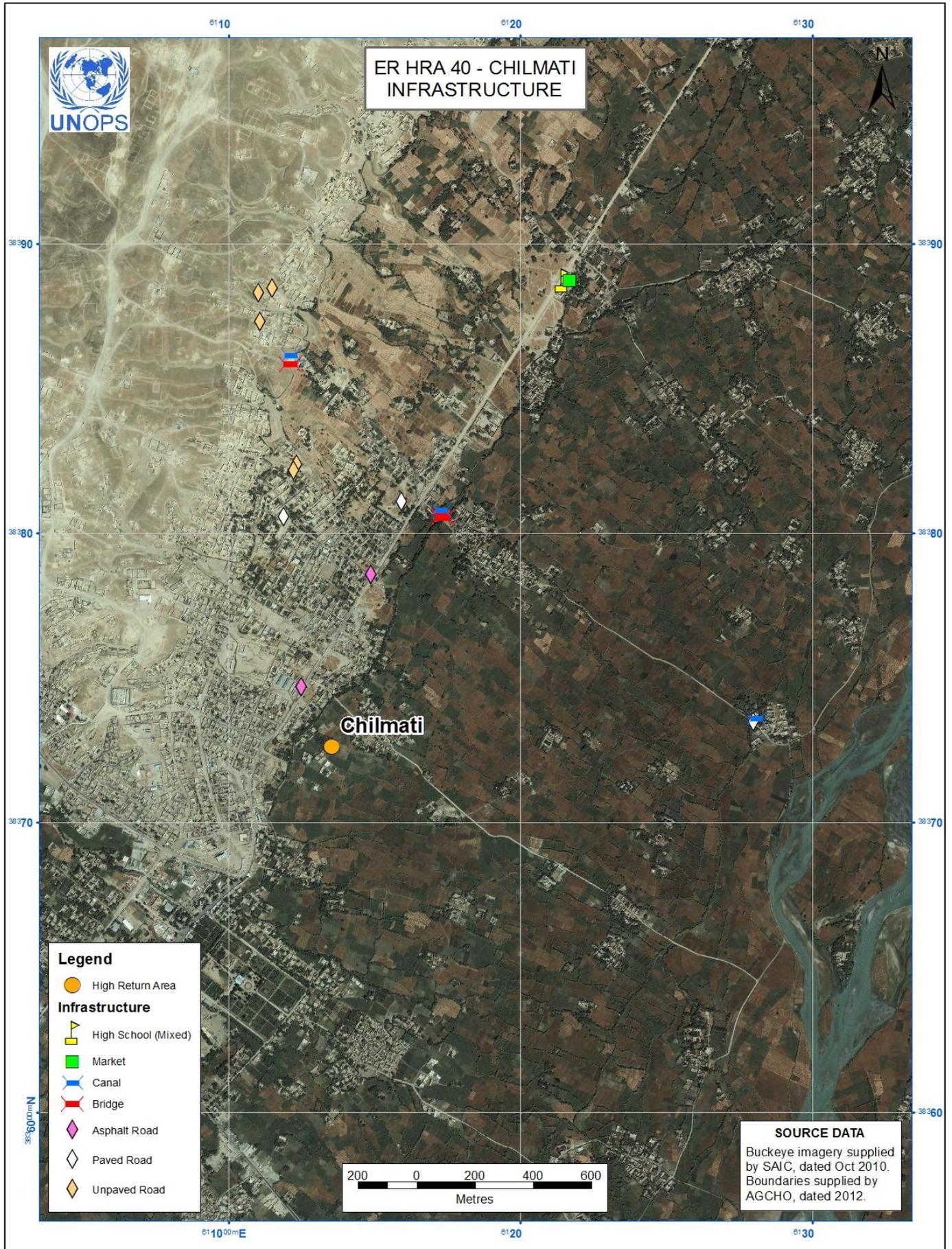


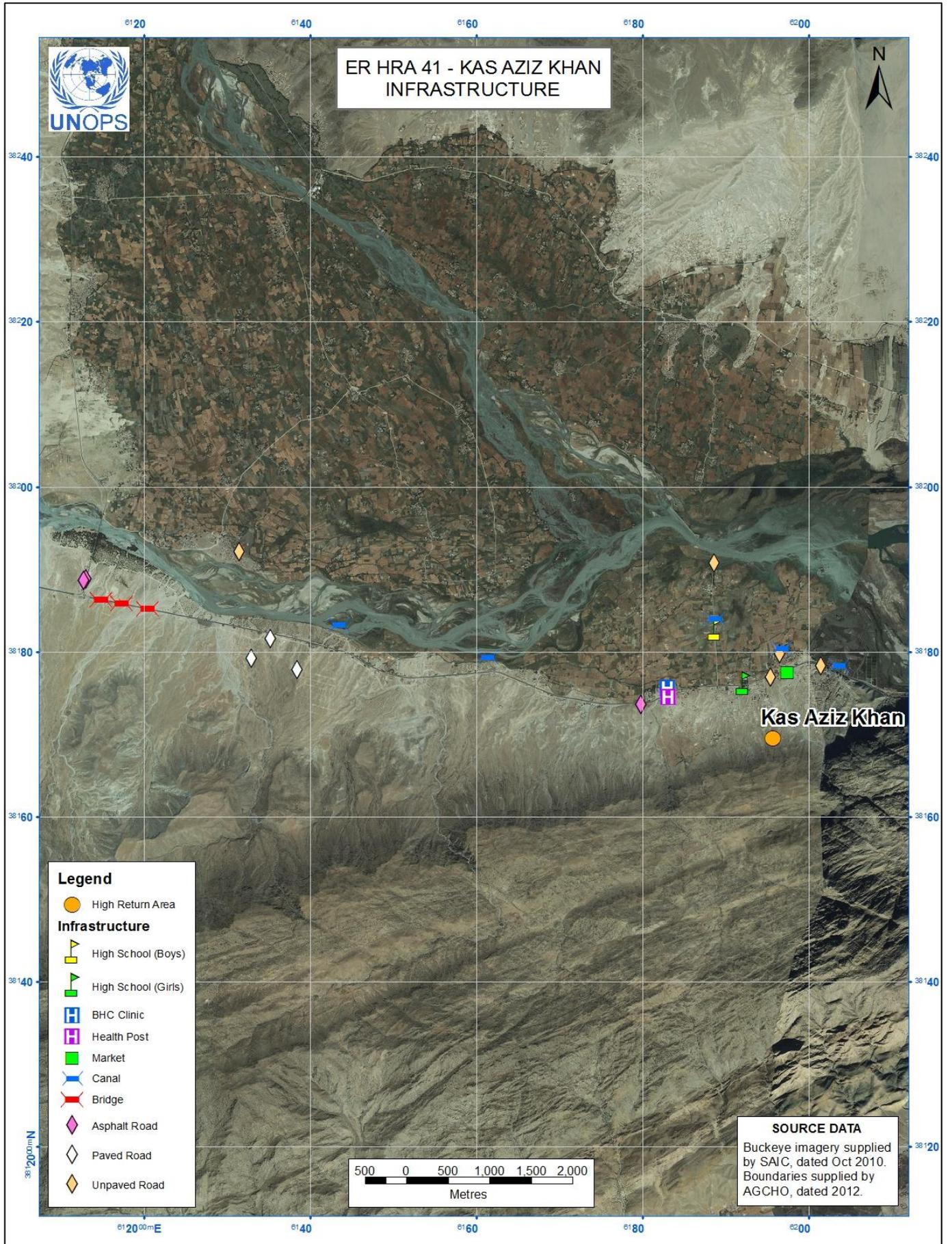


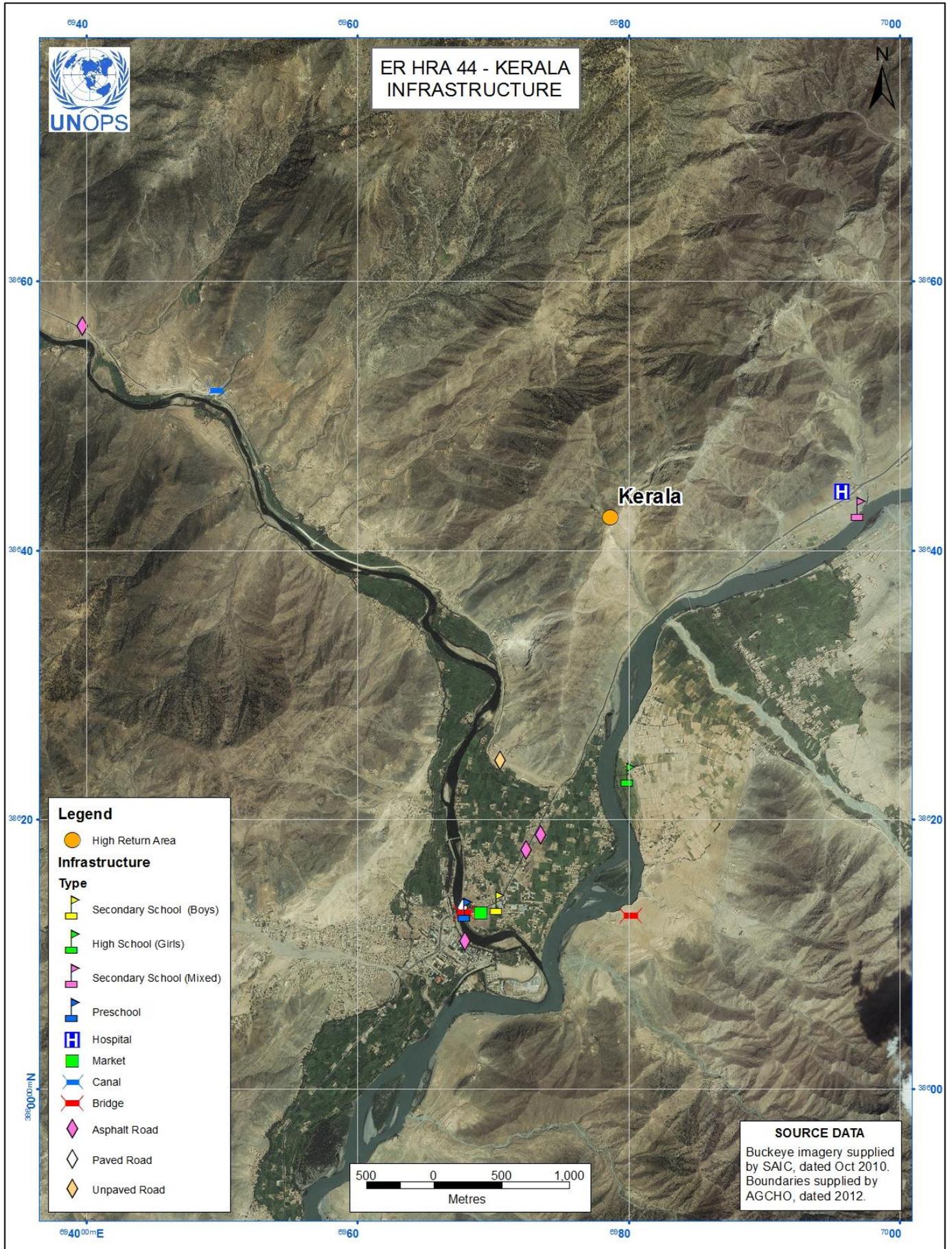


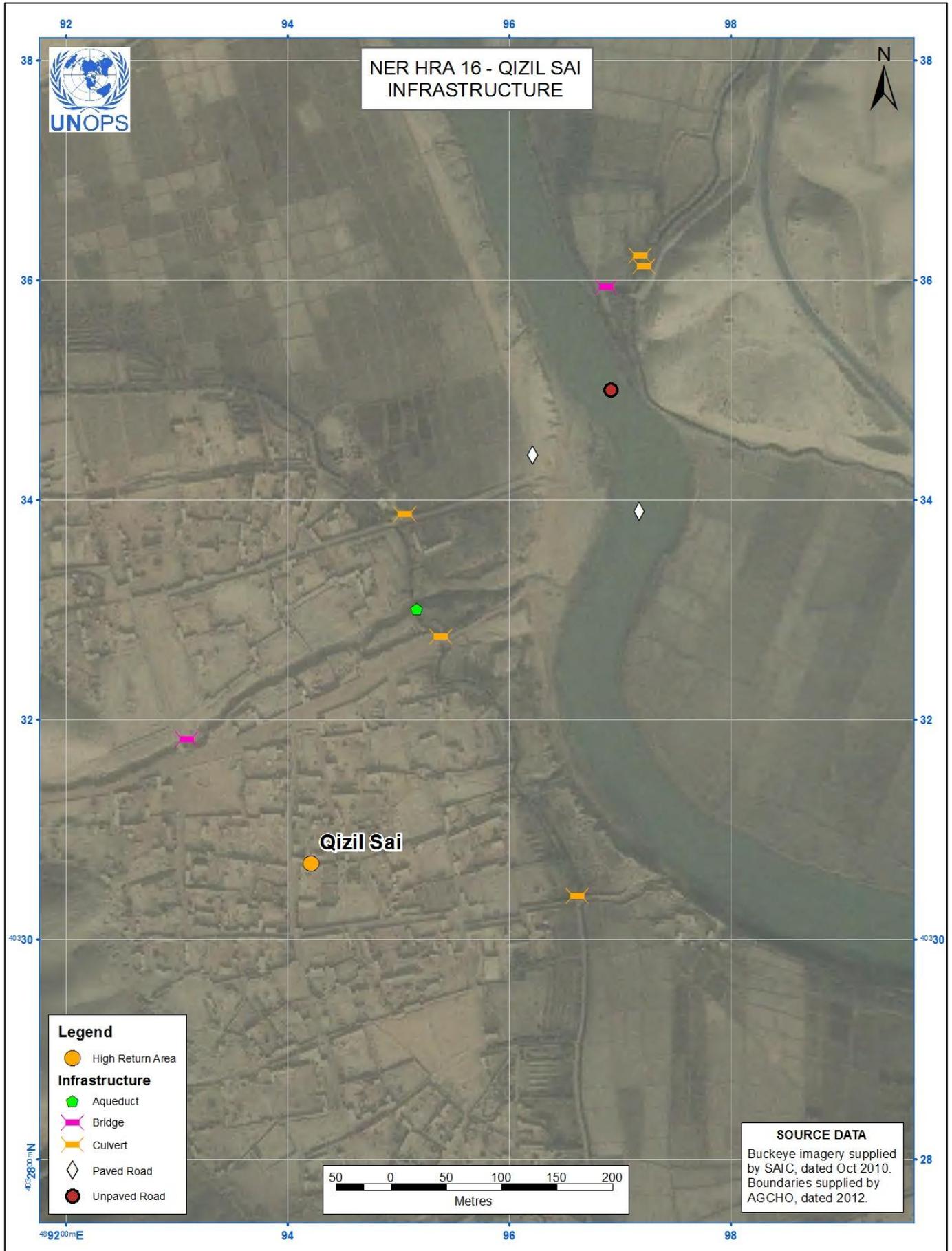


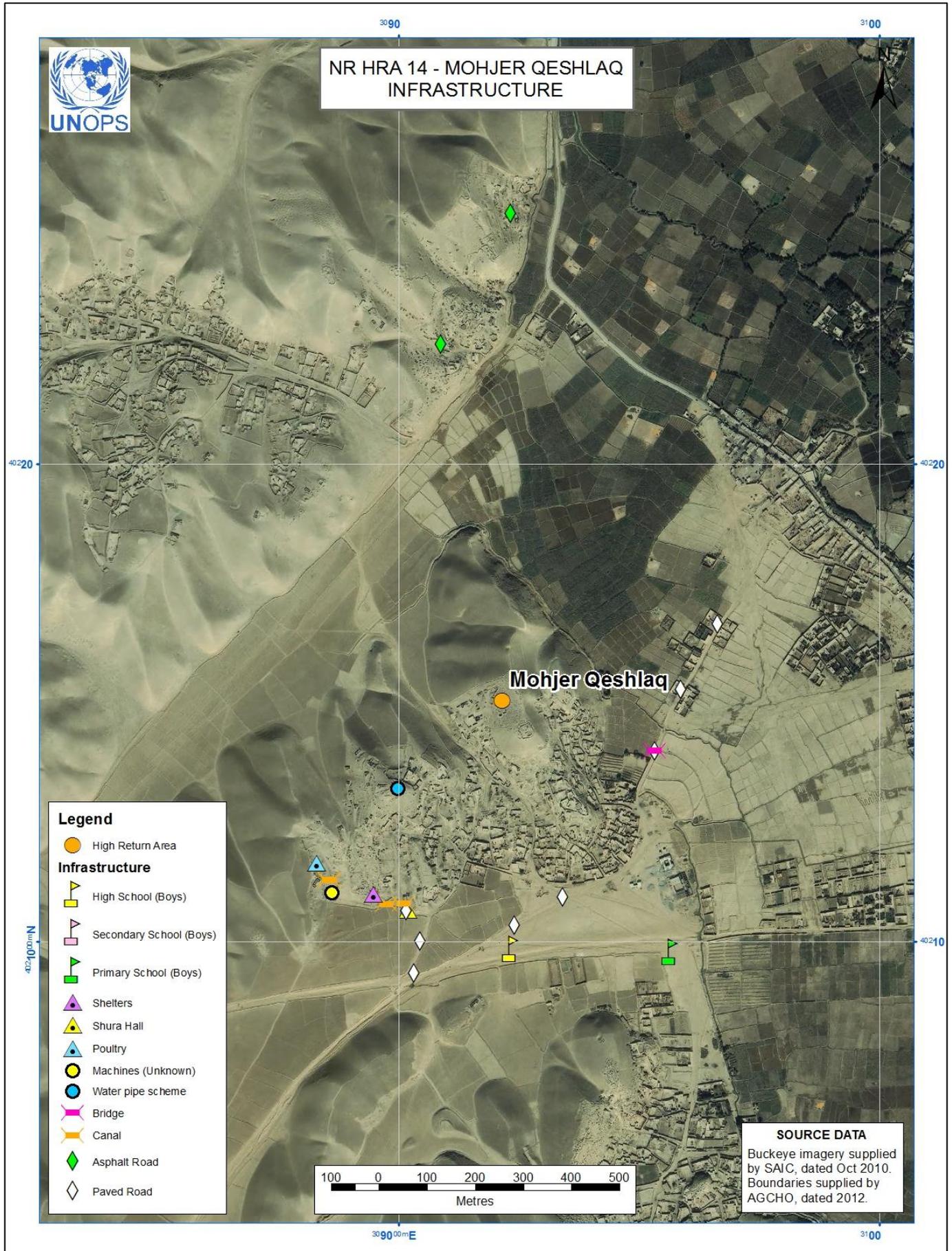


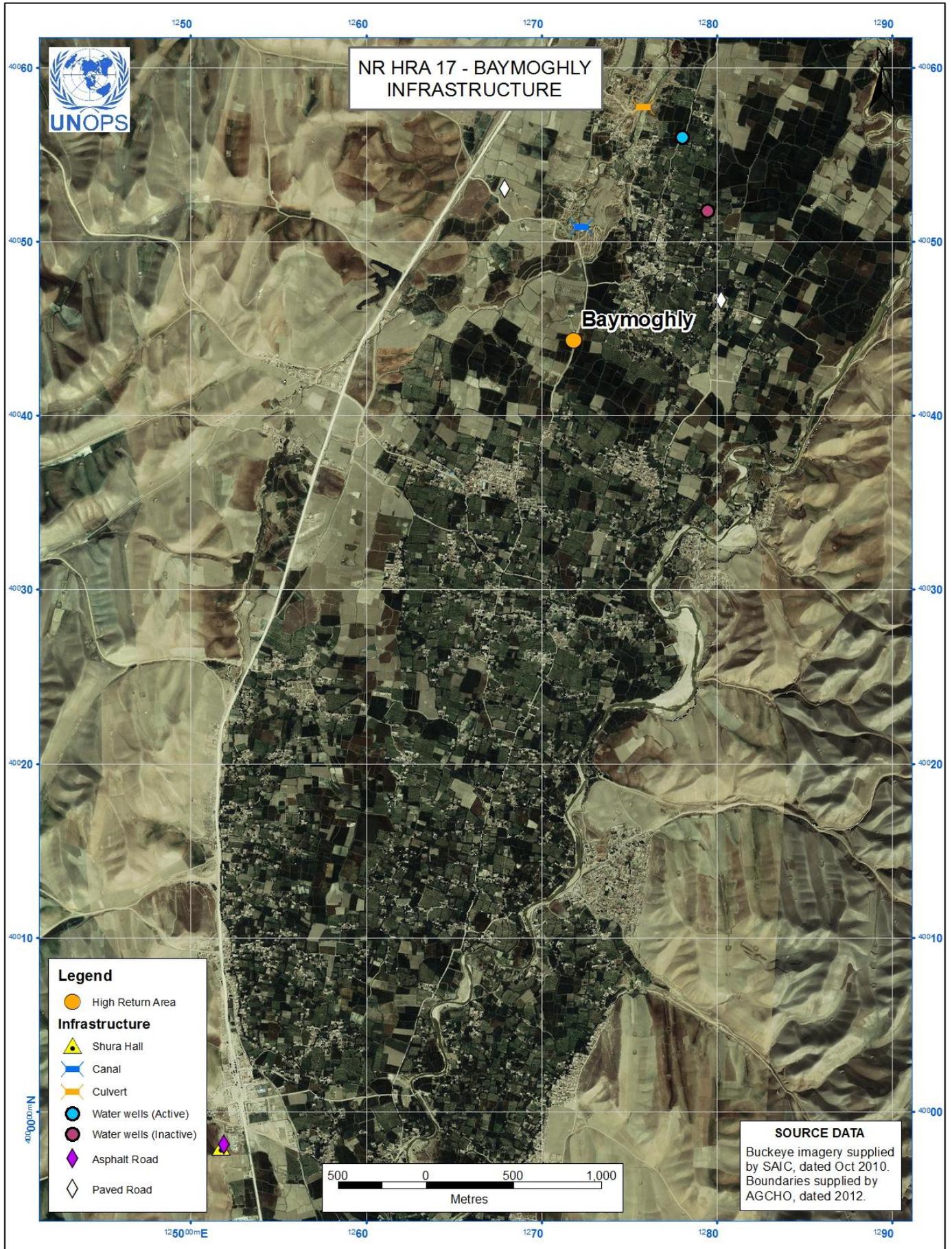


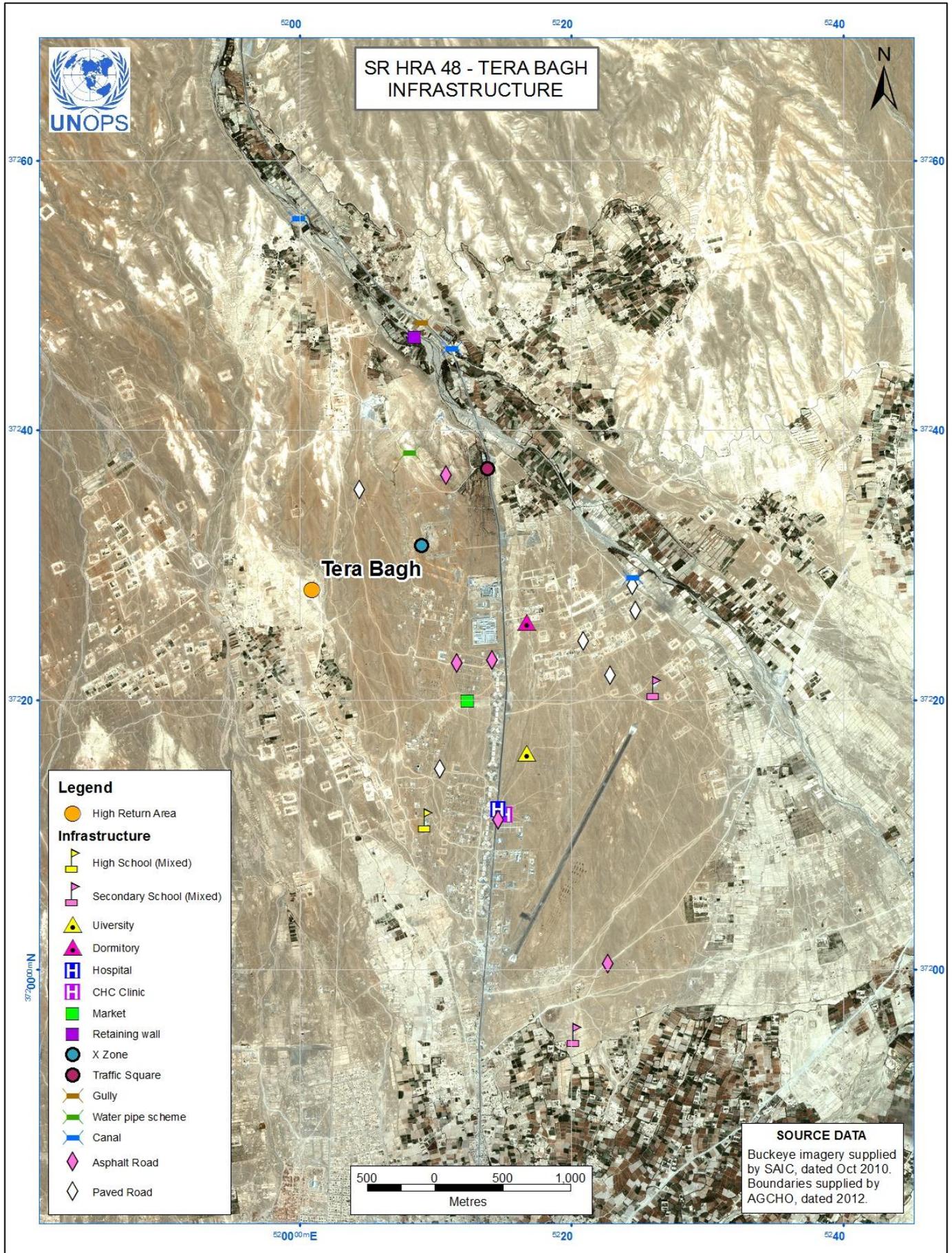


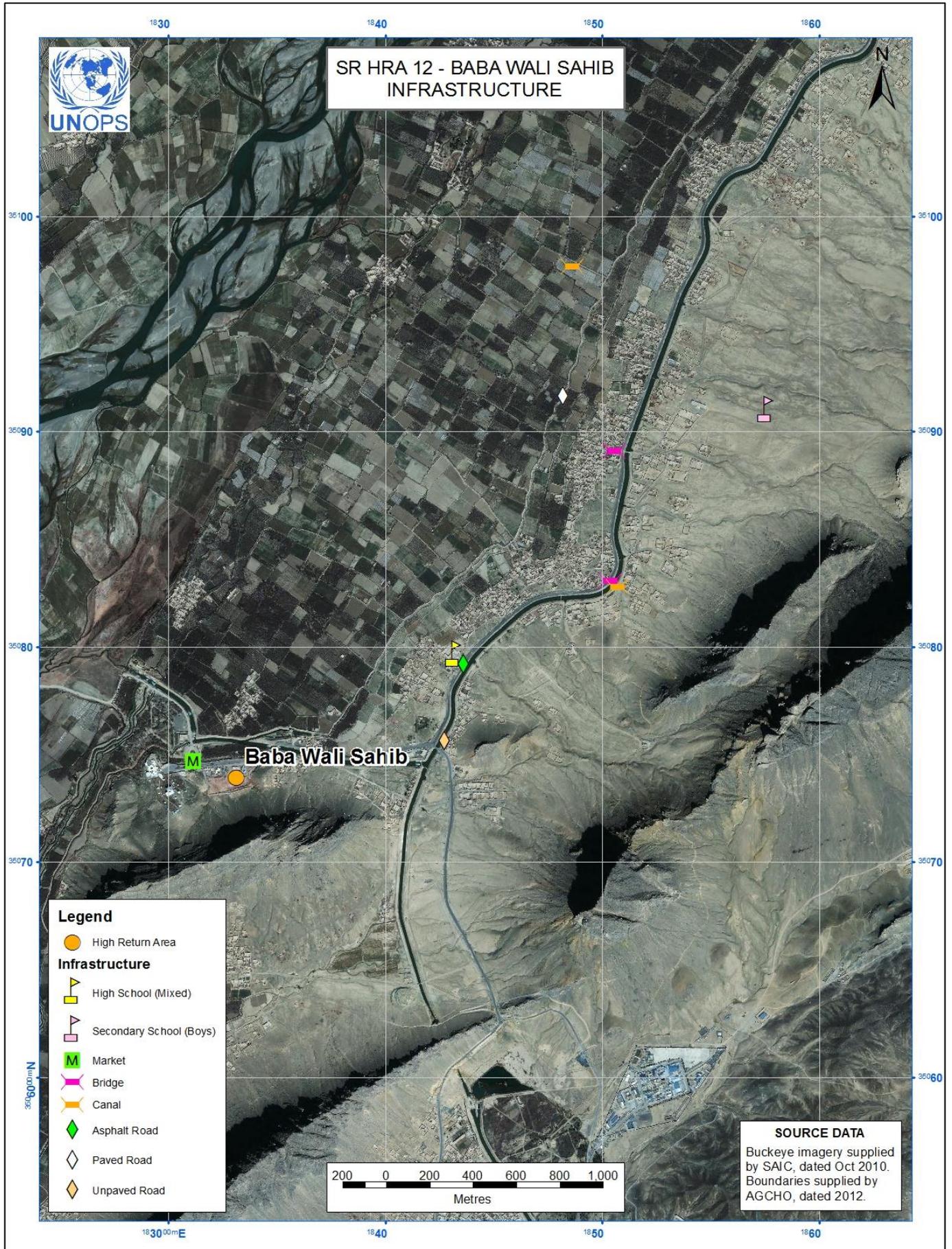


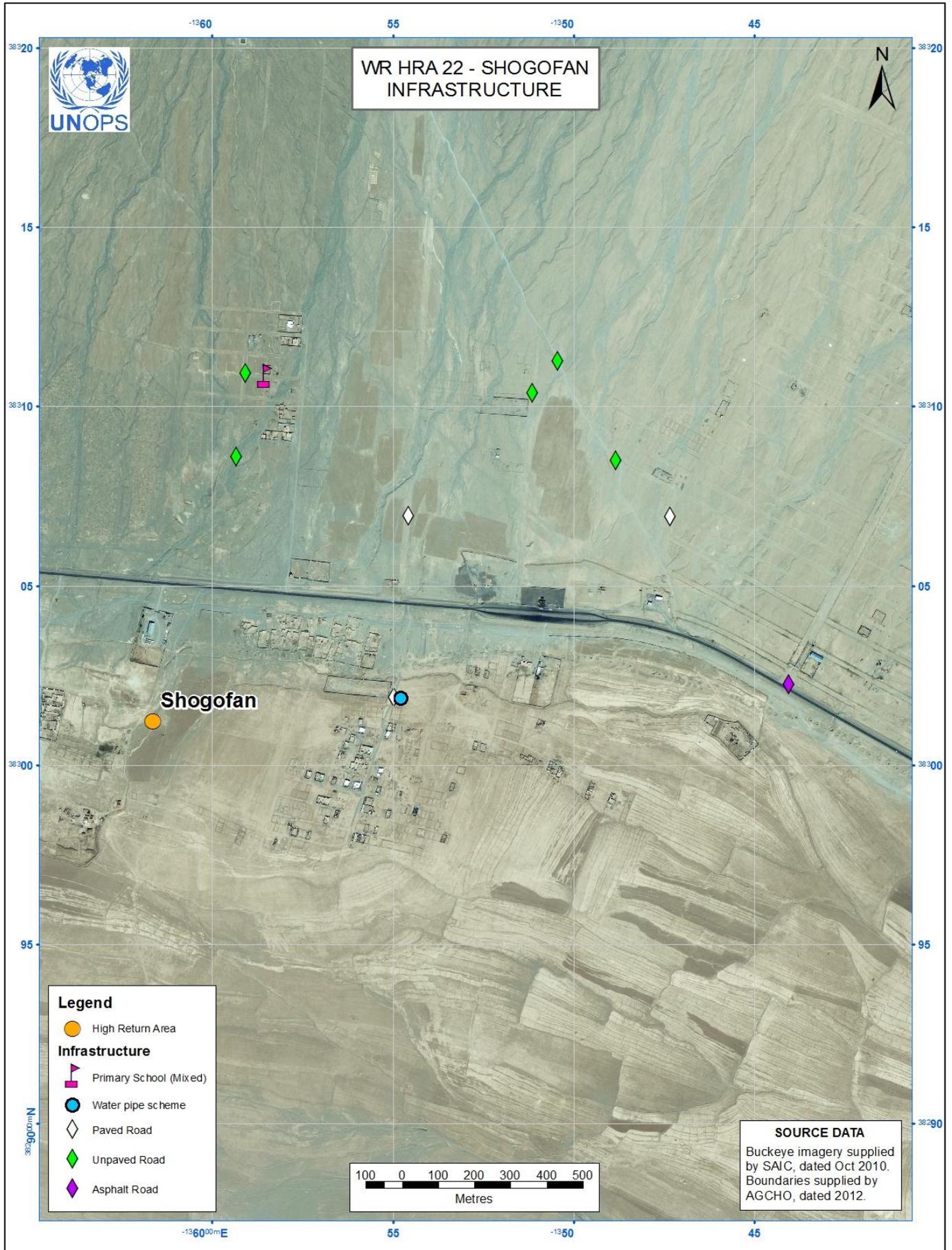


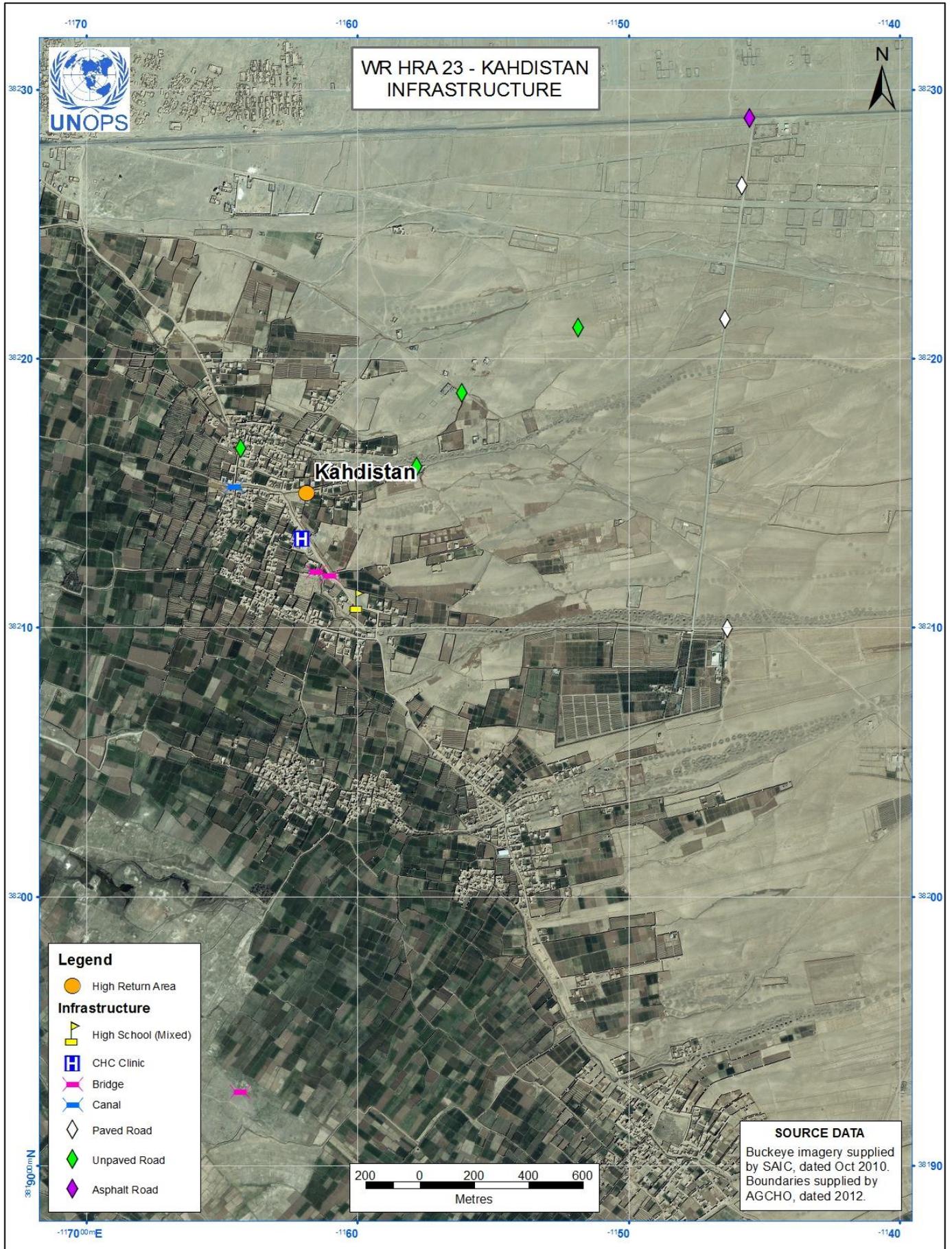


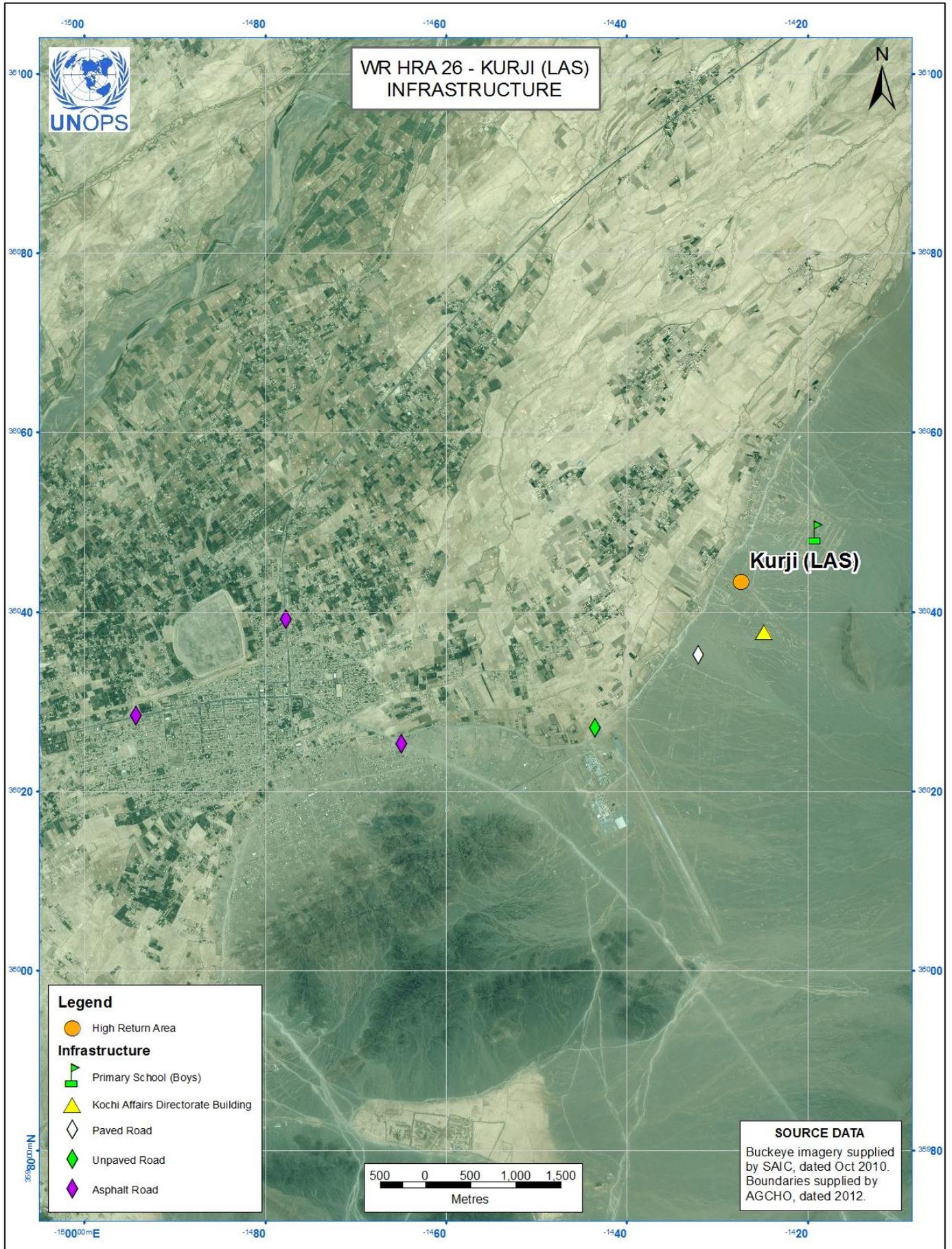












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Please see attached PDF – 07 - Annex K – Community Profiles

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3. Central Region
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Please see attached PDF documents

58 - Annex L - DACAAR Water Quality Report

59 - Annex L - DACAAR Annex 1 - Public Wells in 22 Reintegration Sites

60 - Annex L - DACAAR Annex 2 - WQA of Representative Public Wells in 22 Reintegration Sites

61 - Annex L - DACAAR Annex 3 - UNHCR Water Points Info

62 - Annex L - DACAAR Annex 4 - UNHCR Public Water Point Analysis Data

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