

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 19

1. Moderator's and Taker

1.1	Facilitator's name:	Hamayun
1.2	Note taker's Name:	Mirza Mohammad
1.3	Date of the FGD:	18/9/2012
1.4	Report Number:	4

2. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Mazrea
2.2	Site Number:	12
2.3	Returnees: (Yes, No)	yes
	Non –Returnees: (Yes, No)	
2.4	Gender (Male, Female, Mixed)	Male
2.5	GPS (Yes, No)	Yes
	If No see code.	
2.6	GPS location	
	Latitude:	31 66 512
	Longitude:	65 67 558

3. FGD Outcome

3.1	FGD Completed (Yes, No)	Yes
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3.2 FGD team Notes use to take note any special observation:

The residents of this area are faced with economic problems. They told us about their major problems.

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	19/09/ 2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	K-1	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	K4	Regional Supervisor's number	K4	
4.5 Date of office editing	20/9/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	K4			
4.7 Date of data entry	3/10/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	10			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Kandahar
District	Arghandab
Site Number	12
Village	Mazrea Village

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Haji Deen Mohammad		Malik	0700314006	55
2	Mohammad Qasem		Member of Shura	0790953377	60
3	Nazar Mohammad		Member of Shura	0798733026	40
4	Mohammad Omar		Teacher	0794647767	55
5	Naqibullah		Shopkeeper		45

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P1- There is neither an elementary or secondary school near here in our village so our children can't attend to schools that are located in remote areas.

P2- We got in touch with education directorate in order to build us a school in our village because our children can't attend to remote schools. He promised to us but so far he hasn't fulfilled his vow.

P3- We reported our problem to our Malik and informed him that director of education has not cooperated with us in this field. We asked him to personally report our problem to director of education and seek his assistance in this field.

P4- The government should get in touch with related NGOs regarding building of a school for our children in our area. In spite of that a school should also be built for girls too.

P5- He also confirmed the abovementioned views and added that a school should be built for girls in our village.

Part B: Health Services

Q1- What are your concerns regarding health services for returnees?

P1- There is not any health facility in our village therefore you are witness that our children have been infected by various diseases. We are concerned that which one them should be treated first.

P2- We are compelled to transfer our patients to the city. However the government and NGOs are able to build us a health facility in our village but they haven't cooperated with us in this field so far.

P3- The clinic is located far from our village that we can't arrive there for treatment of our health problems. Besides, when we refer there the personnel of the mentioned clinic do not let us to resolve our problem because they tell us that we are not related to that village.

P4- I ask from the government to dispatch a mobile team of health providers once or twice a week to their village in order to resolve their health problems.

P5- He also asked from the government to dispatch a team of mobile health providers to their village. In spite of that he asked from the government to send vaccinations teams to their village. Presence of a midwife is also very necessary to help with pregnant women during their birth delivery.

Part C: Access to drinking water

Q1- What are your concerns regarding access to potable water for the returnees?

P1- There is not even one hand pump in our village. Our women and children bring water from the distant areas.

P2- Most of the time we utilize from the stream water which is not potable but what should we do? we don't have another option except utilization from the mentioned water.

P3- We can't afford to excavate a well in our village because the underground water level is very deep. Even that the depth of water is about 70m.

P5- We have referred both to governmental and non-governmental organs but they haven't cooperated with us.

P4- He confirmed the aforementioned views stated by other participants.

Part E. Access to shelter

Q1- What are your concerns regarding access to shelter for returnees?

P1- Most of the residents of this area do not have personal lands. We have migration documents, so the government should allocated lands for us.

P2- Our elders referred to government and asked them to donate lands for the returnees. Governmental officials promised with them but they haven't fulfilled their vows yet.

P4- the UNCHR donated construction materials of two rooms along with a corridor which is not adequate for most of the families.

P5- We are not satisfied from the donated construction materials because they don't have good quality.

P3- We don't have private lands in order to provide a shelter for ourselves so at first lands should be provided for us.

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

Q1- What are your concerns regarding employment opportunities for the returnees?

P1- The residents of this area have not been exploited from the donations yet. The residents of some villages have been donated cows.

P2- He asked from the related organs to hold tailoring training courses to the women in their village.

P3- In spite of tailoring courses it will be better to hold carpet weaving courses for the women.

P5- The government has held welding courses in some areas so if the government could hold tailoring courses it will be very effective.

P4- He confirmed views of other participants regarding the abovementioned question.

Q2- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources?

P1- Returnees and non-returnees do not have equal access to services and resources.

P2- The local residents of the area have access to clinic however the health facility is very far from our region.

P3- The clinic employees have kinship with the local residents of the area so they have more access to health facilities than returnees. They don't distribute whole of the prescribed medicines therefore we have to purchase the prescribed medicines from the bazaar pharmacies.

P5- Our children are annoyed by the children of the local residents of the region on their way to school.

P4- There are some hand pumps in the areas related to the local residents but they do not let us to gain water from their hand pumps.

Q3. If no, why? Give examples

P1- There have been a lot of problems between returnees and non-returnees so far. We try to resolve these problems but it will take a long time until the problems are resolved.

Q4- If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?

P1- At the present they detest us and we don't have any solution way for this problem so far. Every one of them tells us that who are you and where have you come from.

P2- The government should adopt practical measures in order to resolved this problem.

P4- The government and related NGOs should provide us the services that are provided for the local residents of the area for example, services in fields of school, clinics, and lands.

P3- The public resources belong to the local residents of the area so we have to refer to the government in order to resolve our problem.

P5- Elders of the both sides should hold summits and negotiate regarding the problem and they should try to find resolution ways for the problem.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- If we pay attention to the current situation of Afghanistan we will consider that today Afghanistan has an elective government along with active governmental organs so in fact the current government is very effective.

P2- All of the high ranking officials are trying to be effective only for their own relative not for others.

P3- The government is not working for the deserved and needy people. The high ranking officials have been exploited from the governmental services.

P4- One of the main duties of the government is to ensure security in the region.

P5- All of the people including a minister, teacher and a servant are at risk due to security problems. People are not satisfied from the current government because the poor people have not been supported by the government.

Q2- Since the government has been elected what changes have you observed in areas of livelihood?

P1- Before the establishment of the current government Afghanistan was entirely destroyed and collapsed and no one was safe.

P3- Since the establishment of Karzia's administration in Afghanistan a lot of changes have occurred in areas of livelihood. A lot of major positive changes have occurred in our life. The people have a safe and peaceful life at the present time.

P2- Schools were established and the girls were allowed attend to schools.

P4- The roads have been asphalted and the all other development affairs are in progress so fast.

P5- Establishment of health facilities is one of the major changes because in the past most of the people took their patients to the foreign countries but today they are treated inside the country which is a big achievement and a positive change in areas of livelihood since the establishment of the current government.

Q3- Are the women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

P1- According to our culture and tradition we consult with our women on family affairs such as purchasing of clothes, and other necessary home items.

P2- The women are never consulted on issues that are related to the environment because it doesn't relate to them.

P3- We don't allow women to get out of homes without necessity therefore they are not consulted on issues that are not related to them.

P4- The women are not consulted when we decide to get marry our children so in such cases it is very necessary because the father can't directly tell to her daughter about her engagement so the father consults with his wife to seek agreement of his/ her child regarding their engagement.

P5- I confirm the views of other participants.

Q4- How do people get access to information? Regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions?

P1- We are illiterate people and we can't read a newspaper to get information about the aforementioned issues therefore we get information from the Mullah Imam of the mosque regarding the issues that are mentioned above.

P2- We get information regarding the laws from the people when we go to the district office.

P3- We get information regarding, laws, rights, policies and national institutions from the radio.

P5- We get information about the aforesaid issues from the news broadcasted through the TVs.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

Q1- How do you feel about the land was allocated to the returnees?

P1- We are very poor people. We didn't have private lands in here but when we returned to out country the government donated a segment of land for providing of shelter for us that we are happy from this measure of the government.

P3- A segment of land was donated by the government to me but there are a lot of members in our family that can't be placed in this shelter so I ask from the government to donate an extra segment of land as well.

P4- We are very happy from the government and the NGO which has provided shelter for us because in the past we lived in the rental houses but today we have private homes.

P5- I confirmed all of the aforesaid views.

Q2- Were there problems because some non-returnees didn't have access to land?

P1- Yes, there are problems between returnees and non-returnees because some of the returnees still do not have lands. So he asked from the government to pay attention to this issue.

P3- Most of the local residents of the area have personal lands but still they do not consider us deserved to be allocated lands by the government. When we refer to the government they also don't pay attention to our demand.

P2- only 10 percent of returnees have private lands. All we need from the government is a segment of land to be donated for us in order provided a shelter for us.

P5- We ask from the government to adopt practical measures and satisfy the local residents in order to agree them to give up from their opposition regarding distribution of lands to returnees.

P4- He confirmed views of other participants.

Q3- Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what types of crime?

P1- We are nomads. In the past our women moved around the desert without fear but we weren't witness of criminal actions in our community.

P2- Some days ago before Ramadhan a girl fled with a married man. After a while the man informed her family that she had fled by her own will. At the present the case under investigation by the elders of the village and both sides of the dispute try to find a resolution way for their problem

P4- There are criminal actions such as theft cases of motor bikes, sheep, goats and etc.

P5- There are various people in our society so there might be some criminals but according to our culture we do not want to disclose secrets of anyone in our village.

P4- He confirmed views of other participants.

Q4- Who typically commit the crimes (probe: men, youth, women) who typically are victims of crimes?

P1- Generally most of the criminal actions are committed by the youth because they are jobless and don't have any profession so they have to perpetrate a criminal action. The main reason of their illiteracy is that there weren't schools during the civil war in our country so our youth grew up illiterate. Some of these youth have either joined to ANA or ANP or ALP. They also perpetrate criminal actions during their duty due to lack of education.

P2- When a youth perpetrates a criminal action; the members of Shura might make decision that the criminals should submit two girls instead of the affected girls to the family of the affected person. So this example indicates that the youth commit a crime and the victim of his criminal action will be a girl who is member of his family.

P4- There are some extremists who perpetrate criminal actions and they themselves are victims of their own crimes.

P5- I haven't been witness of criminal actions in our society yet.

P3- He confirmed the abovementioned views.

Q5- Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example food for work and food for cash projects?

P1- Most of the projects are agricultural projects that are implemented in this region. So the local residents of the area are employed more than returnees because they claim that they are more professional than returnees.

P3- When we get in touch with responsible figures of the project they tell us that you should resolve our problem with the local residents of the area.

P4- This is the duty of authorities to employ us because we are poor and jobless at the present.

P5- Our Malik has gone to the Local Shura several times and consulted with the head of Shura. Head of Shura promised to him but when we want to get a job in a project he tells us that why you didn't come earlier, the recruitment has been finished.

P3- I confirm the views of other participants.

Q7- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no, please give examples.

P1- No, they don't have equal access to services and resources because there is not any school in our village, however there is a school in areas where the local residents are dwelt. In addition when our children go to schools, on their way to school they are annoyed by the

children of the local residents so due to this reason our children have been deprived from the acquisition of education.

P2- The local residents do not permit returnees to be exploited from the hand pumps that are excavated in their dwelling areas. They prohibited our children and women several times, however we told them that we will repair the hand pumps if they are destroyed but they didn't agree with us.

P3- There is a clinic which is far from our residence area that we can't arrive there on time. In addition the personnel of the mentioned clinic do not dispense medicines for us.

P4- We don't have access to public services and resources because they are at the service of the local residents.

P5- I agree with all other participants.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

Q1 Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community? For example

A. The way the community interact among themselves.

Views of all participants: There are different tribes and different linguistic groups with various culture and traditions so it is very difficult to familiarize with each other in a short time. It needs a long time until these people improve and strengthen their interactions with each other. A lot of time have been passed but still do not have relationship with each other but we try to terminate this issue and get together.

B. The way the community builds and maintain relationships and trust

Views of all: in order to build and maintain relationship and trust with each other, It is up to the local residents to give up from despising others. Their representatives should hold summit and negotiate with our delegations in order to find solution way for these problems.

C. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times

Views of all participants: We haven't supported each other during difficulties yet because our in opposition with them. I don't think that we will support each other during difficult economic times until that these dissensions are not removed among us.

D. The way the community share resources

Views of all participants: We are ready to share our resources with them but I don't think that they will agree with us. So I ask from the government and other related organs to adopt practical measures in order to resolve our problems.

Q2- How safe is for women and girls to move around the community?

P1- It is safe for women and girls to move around the community but we do not allow them to move to remote areas because they might be at risk.

P3- We don't allow women to go to remote and rural areas. In addition we don't permit our women to work and earn money for the household.

P4- If necessary, the women are allowed to go to the clinic but they are not permitted to move to remote areas without intimate person.

P5- We take our women when we want to purchase clothes and other necessary items for them.

P2- He confirmed views of other participants.

Q3- What do you think would improve safety of women and girls in this community?

P1- In the first step security should be maintained in the region because at the present the women are not safe due to the presence of criminals in the region.

P2- The local power Shura can maintain safety of girls and women in our society.

P3- There are some criminals that are obvious to all of the villagers. The people are frightened from them because in the past they had connection with the Taliban and at the present they have been equipped by ammunitions of the government so they are able to fulfill all kinds of activities.

P4 and P5 confirmed the aforesaid views.

Q4- Is it safe for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel?

P1- We are able to move outside the community during the day but not during the night.

P2- The Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police by coordination of each other patrol during the night. Meanwhile, the rebels also patrol during the night.

P3- We resolve all kinds of our problems during the day but we can't move to remote areas even during the day as well.

P4- There is not safety for men to during the night to move around so everyone try to protect his home. But we are safe during the day because due to the presence of the local police the Taliban are not able to move around.

P5- He confirmed views of other participants.

Q5- Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

P1- As I mentioned before that one of the biggest threat against safety and security in our village are the Taliban who are engage in battle with the government.

P2- In most of the rural areas the Taliban torched schools and didn't allow students and teachers attend to schools.

P3- The rebels bury land mines for the foreigners' vehicles but regretfully that most of the time the civilians are killed while crossing from the roads and explosion of the land mines.

P4- Most of the time during the battle between the Taliban and foreign forces the innocent people are killed.

P5- Most of the time during the night raids instead of the Taliban the innocent people are killed.

Q6- What can the community do to improve the safety and security of the community?

P1- The community can't prevent the extremists in order to bring security to the region because the villagers are at risk.

P2- There are some ways that the villagers can improve safety of the region. The local Shura of all region should be united and adopt practical measures regarding bringing of security to the region. The members of the Shura should be elected by the residents of the area. The residents of the area should not allow strangers to worsen the security situation of the region.

P3- The government should improve its behavior with the public because most of the people are dissatisfied from the government. If they are faced with any problem they are not willing to refer to the governmental organs because the have to pay money for the governmental employees instead of resolving their problems.

Q7- Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Are there any problems? What are they?

P1- As we mentioned before that returnees have a lot of problems in field of health services, educations, and drinking water.

P2- The local residents have compelled the government not to distribute lands for the returnees so we don't know that what should be done in order to resolve this problem.

P3- We tried to resolve the dispute but our attempts were worthless.

P4- We ask from the government not to distribute lands for the returnees because they have come from other areas. These lands are mine. They should leave to their own provinces because we don't have personal lands yet.

P5- I confirm the abovementioned views.

The End

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 28

4. Moderator's and Taker

1.5	Facilitator's name:	Hamayun
1.6	Note taker's Name:	Mirza Mohammad
1.7	Date of the FGD:	17/9/2012
1.8	Report Number:	6

5. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Meyan Joy
2.2	Site Number:	12
2.3	Returnees: (Yes, No)	
	Non –Returnees: (Yes, No)	Yes
2.4	Gender (Male, Female, Mixed)	Male
2.5	GPS (Yes, No)	Yes
	If No see code.	
2.6	GPS location	
	Latitude:	31 66 863
	Longitude:	65 67 376

6. FGD Outcome

3.1	FGD Completed (Yes, No)	Yes
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3.2 FGD team Notes use to take note any special observation:

The interview lasted for along time because two participants of this focus group discussion fled from the interview but then they were brought back by head of the village Shura.

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1	Date of Interview	19/9/2012		
4.2	Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	K-1	Female Interviewer
	Supervisor's number	K-4	Regional Supervisor's number	
4.5	Date of office editing	20/9/2012		
4.6	Office editor's code	K-4		
4.7	Date of data entry	30/10/2012		
4.8	Data entry officer code	10		

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Kabul
District	Arghandab
Site Number	12
Village	Baba Wali

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Agha Janan		Malik	0700589592	30
2	Toryalai		Member of Shura	0700313336	40
3	Norurahman		Member of Shura	0707283259	50
4	Ruzi Mohammad		Farmer	0795376045	35
5	Ghul Agha		Farmer	0700360313	42

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P1- Our children are very interested to seek the knowledge but the school is located about 3 Km far from our village. Our children can't attend the school regularly and they have difficulty to arrive on time as well.

P2- At the present era, it is very necessary for both boys and girls to seek the knowledge and become educated. But our daughters are faced with difficulty because there is not a separated school for them.

P3- One of the major problems of the students is lack of female teachers.

P4- It is very necessary upon both men and women to seek the knowledge.

P5- The school is located far from our village so our children are enrolled at school at the age of 9 years old.

Part B: Health Services

Q1- What are your concerns regarding health services for the returnees?

P1- There are about 1200 families in this area who don't have access to clinic because it is located 5 Km far from our village.

P3- We can't transfer our patients on time to the clinic because it is located far from our village. The patient's condition becomes deteriorated until we arrive to the health center.

P5- When we take a pregnant woman to health centers before arrival to there the baby dies due to late arrival of the patient to the health facility.

P2- In cases of epidemic diseases before taking the patient to the health facility all other members of a family get illness from the patient.

P4- This participant confirmed views of other participants regarding the aforementioned question.

Part C: Access to drinking water

Q1- What are your concerns regarding access to potable water for the returnees?

P1- There are two drinking water wells that are located two Km far from our village so we don't access to clear water all the times.

P2- The hand pumps which are installed on the wells don't have good quality so most of them destroyed after utilization for a while and now they need to be repaired.

P3- One of the major problem of us in this section is the simultaneous drying out of the wells.

P4- We have continually asked from the NGOs to excavate our wells and increase the depth of the wells in order to prevent them from drying out.

P5- Most of the diggers do not excavate the wells according to the standard for instance if they have been told to excavate a well at the depth 70 meter the diggers excavate it 30 meters and they tell us that they have contracted with the donor to excavate a well at the same depth. So when they dig the well at the depth of 30 meter, after sometimes the well completely dries out.

Part D: Access to shelter

Q1- What are your concerns regarding access of returnees for shelter?

P1- Due to three decades of civil war our homes destroyed and we can't afford to repair them.

P3- Our home is an inherited home which has not enough rooms so it is very difficult to get along in these few numbers of rooms.

P2- We have a clayish home which is not firmly made so it is very dangerous to live during the winter because there is high risk of destruction as a result of heavy rainfalls.

P5- Our toilet is destroyed because it is not properly constructed that sanitation can't be observed.

P4- Our homes are very old and antique which have humidity and moisture that cause a lot of diseases.

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

Q1- What are your concerns regarding access to employment opportunities for the returnees?

P1- Most of the girls and women of this region are illiterate so it is asked from the government to hold vocational courses of embroidery, poultry breeding, tailoring, carpet weaving and etc.

P3- Most of our youth have been deprived of knowledge due to civil war in the country and now they are jobless and faced with a lot of difficulties.

P2- some of the youth are jobless and some others have joined to Afghanistan local police. They are illiterate so if they lose this job they will become jobless again.

P4- Some of the villagers have private lands but others either lease or sharecrop lands of other villagers.

P5- Some of the villagers earn money through breeding of domestic animals such as cows, goats and sheep.

Part H: Sanitation

Q1- What are your concerns regarding sanitation of returnees?

P1- Most of the toilets have been anciently designed that sanitation can't be observed because stool and urine comes out of the toilet and spread on the way that causes gathering of mosquitoes that transfer different kinds of infectious diseases.

P2- Most of the residents of the area don't have a proper place for defecation therefore they defecate in everywhere that they want.

P4- Most of the people piles up garbage and animal manure in front of their homes that causes deterioration of their health.

P5- Most of the people do not wash their hand after that they return from the toilet.

P3- The drinking water are not safe and clear because they are uncovered, so dust and grimes worsen the quality of potable water.

Q2- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources?

P1- There is no difference between returnees and non-returnees because all of the residents have equal access to services and resources.

P2- The local residents show sensitivity with those who newly reside in the region because they are frightened that lest they might put them in trouble one day.

P3- The local residents of the area have good relationship with the returnees. They are not concerned of their presence in the area.

P4- All of the residents of the area including returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources and there is no difference between returnees and non-returnees.

P5- He confirmed views of other participants.

Q3- If no, give examples?

P1- The children of both returnees and non-returnees attend the same one school but they don't have competition with each other.

P2- All of the residents have equal access to the drinking water well.

P3- We all have equal access to the clinic.

P4- All of the people who breed domestic animals have equal access to the pastures whether they are returnees or non-returnees.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- There is an administration under the name of government but the public do not trust on it because the current government can't afford to implement the law.

P2- The government is not effective until the law is not implemented.

P3- In the past the security was maintained but at the present the area is not secure.

P5- The government will be more effective whenever the development projects are submitted to the private sectors where the villagers be employed in the mentioned projects.

P4- I confirm the views of other participants.

Q2- Since the government has been elected what changes have you observed in areas of livelihood?

P1- Since the government has been elected some positive changes such as maintenance of security and reduction of combats compared with the past regimes.

P2- A lots of positive changes have occurred in education section such as reconstruction of schools, establishment of teacher training institutes.

P3- Most of the roads have been asphalted and some of them have been reconstructed.

P4- The girls who couldn't attend the school in the past during the current government they are able to freely attend the school.

P5- The living condition of the people have improved. All of the people have constructed homes for themselves and the employment opportunities have increased as well. Most of the people are employed in the development projects. A lot of hospitals have been built so now most of the patients are treated inside the country however the people had to transfer an ordinary patient to the foreign countries for medical treatment.

Q3- Are the women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

P1- The women are consulted on important issues that are related to the family for instance some of the families consult with women on issues such as marriage of their children and other related issues.

P2- As our society is a traditional society so most of the families consult with women based on customs and traditions of Afghans.

P3- The women are not allowed to interfere in issues that are not related to them such as construction of bridges, streets, clinics, mosques and schools because these issues are not related to them so they are not consulted regarding the aforementioned issues.

P4- In the past regimes the people didn't consult with women but after the establishment of the current government most of the people consult with women and I think it is a positive change that we have been observed.

P5- Afghanistan is an Islamic country and based on Islamic and Sharia law the women can achieve their rights such as inheritance, dowry (Mahr), divorce, and alimony.

Q4- How do people get access to information? Regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions?

P1- The sophisticated and literate people get information regarding the aforementioned issues through the newspapers, magazines and rallies.

P2- In general the public get information about the aforesaid issues from the Mullah Imam of the mosques and elders of the village.

P3- the men get information when they go to the bazaar, hotel, mosque or clinic and get information regarding the aforementioned issues but the women can't achieve information and are unaware in most of cases.

P4- Some of the families get information from the radio, TVs or other resources.

P5- Some of the poor and needy people don't have access to the media so most of the time they are unaware of what is going on around the area.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

Q1- How do you feel about the land was allocated to the returnees?

P1- We are satisfied from the government due to allocation of lands for the returnees. We were very happy that they were rescued from the problem of homelessness because they are our brothers.

P2- We are very happy and satisfied from this action of the government and hope that the government may also donate other items such as foodstuff as well.

P3- We are very happy from the allocation of lands for returnees but we also ask from the government to allocate lands for the local residents of the area who are poor and needy.

P4- Allocation of the lands will cause the repatriation of more immigrants from the Iran and Pakistan to their own country because they are living under the critical conditions at the present in the mentioned countries because their children are deprived from the acquisition of knowledge.

P5- The 5th participants of this focus group discussion confirmed views of other participants.

Q2- Were there problems because some non-returnees didn't have access to land?

P1- However the local residents of the area have also been affected due to the civil war but they don't need to lands because they had already homes. Returnees were deserved so the donors prioritized returnees and allocated lands for them.

P2- We are satisfied from the allocation of lands for the returnees because now they are trustable and can join the Afghan National Army.

P3- We have good relationship with returnees and we are happy from their presence in the area.

P4- At first we disagreed with their presence in this region because they had lived in Iran and Pakistan but we suffered from all kind of problems due to civil war in this area so we gave priority that should be donated instead of them. On the other hand, we taught that their presence might create problems for us in this region.

P5- This participant confirmed views of other participants.

Q3- Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what types of crime?

P1- No there hasn't been any kind of problem with crime in this region because all of the residents of this area are Muslims and under the rule of Islamic laws.

P2- There might be perpetrators of crimes in the area but they conceal their criminal action because they don't want to defame their family.

P3- There aren't strangers in this area so we haven't been witness of any criminal action yet. If any dispute occurs then it will be resolved by the Shuras.

P4- If anyone perpetrates a criminal action, he will be sent to the district by elder of the village in order to be punished there.

P5- It is possible that there might be some criminals in the region but still we haven't been witness of any criminal action yet but if some one is arrested as criminal he will be punished.

Who typically commit the crimes (probe: men, youth, women) who typically are victims of crimes?

P1- In the past there were a lot of criminal actions and in addition to the youth the women were also involved in perpetrating of criminal actions. When a man perpetrates a criminal action, the victim will be a woman. For example when a man commits a murdering action a girl from his family will be victim of this action because she will be married to a person related to the murdered family.

P3- A few criminal actions occur and in general the youth are perpetrators of criminal action.

P4- This participant confirmed views of other participants.

Q5- Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example food for work and food for cash projects?

P1- Majority of the residents are poor and needy so they need to the aforementioned projects in order to earn money and provide alimony for their household.

P2- The necessity is extremely felt for the aforesaid projects but it would be better that the aforesaid project be long term projects. All of the people should be employed in the mentioned projects.

P3- There is no difference among the residents of the area. All of them are employed in the projects alternatively.

P4- Those who are poor and needy should be employed in the project regardless of this issue whether they are returnees or local residents of the area.

P5- There are poor people among both returnees and non-returnees so they should be equally employed in the projects because returnees have been faced with a lot of problems such as mortality while living in Iran and Pakistan.

Q6- Do the community members have more skilled workers than the returnees?

P1- There are more skilled workers among returnees because they have learnt different professions such as tailoring, and carpentry while living in the neighboring countries.

P2- Returnees have sought the knowledge while living in Iran and Pakistan but the local residents of the area were faced with a lot of problems such as drought, battle, and poverty so returnees have more skilled workers compared with the local residents of the area.

P3- The local residents are employed in different governmental organs because they were here during the war as well. Some of them have joined national police; others are teachers, servants, and traders.

P4- There is no difference between returnees and non-returnees.

P5- This participant confirmed views of other participants.

Q7- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no, please give examples.

P1- At first we had opposition with each other but then our kinship started with each other but now we don't have any opposition with one another.

P2- Some of returnees have learned different professions in the foreign countries such as Pakistan. As some of them were older so they had difficulty while enrolling at schools.

P3- At the present there is no difference between returnees and non-returnees in this field.

P4- The local Shuras which were related to returnees and non-returnees entirely eradicated the differences among them.

P5- We haven't witness of any complaint regarding access of returnees to resources yet because we have good relationship with them and have also equal access to services and resources.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

Q1 Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community? For example

A. The way the community interact among themselves.

P1- It is the custom of the villagers to cooperate with each other especially during fulfillment of common works such as cleaning of culverts.

P2- The villagers perform masonry work of a school together.

P3- All of the villagers have good relationship with each other therefore they assist with each other in all spheres of livelihood.

P4, P5- These participants confirmed views of other participants.

B. The way the community builds and maintain relationships and trust

P1- We all have good relationship with each other and we trust on each other as well.

P2- There is not any kind of discrimination between returnees and non-returnees. We cooperate with each other in all conditions whether it is grief or pleasure condition. We live together like brothers.

P4- In order to strengthen our relationship with each other there are local Shuras that resolves our problems by holding weekly summits.

P3- Whenever a person faces with any problem all other people get together in order to resolve the problem.

P5- This participant confirmed views of other participants regarding the aforementioned question.

C. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times

P1- When the returnees face with economic problems then we allow them to utilize from our facilities and resources such as wood, fruit, vegetables, gardens and other resources.

P3- When a village faces with any kind of disaster such as flood, hails, gale, and etc then we support them through the local Shura.

P4- Those who are poor and needy such as widows, and the disabled people then according to the customs of our village we collect money for them in the mosques in order to resolve their economic problems.

P5- This participant confirmed views of all other participants.

D. The way the community resolve disputes between returnees and non-returnees?

Views of all participants: We all are Muslims and based on provisions of Islam we are brothers of each other. Whenever a person faces with any dispute or problem then all of the villagers cooperate with them based on our economical strength. For instance if a person be poor and doesn't have ability to get marry then the people donate with him. Or if anyone else be faced with a grief event such as death then all of the villagers try to help with him.

E. The way the community share resources

P1- We all have equal access to all kind of resources such as clinics, wells, current water sources, fruits, wood and etc.

P2- All of the residents have equal access to nearly all kinds of resources. Even that we have equal access to mud, rock, stone, wood and leaves for protecting of fruits.

P3- All of the villagers have equal access to public resources such as deserts, lands, irrigation water and other governmental and public resources.

P4 and P5- These participants confirmed views of all other participants.

Q2- How safe is it for women and girls to move around the community?

P1- The women are able to move around the community and participate in different ceremonies such as requiem, visiting of a patient and other ceremonies.

P2- According to the custom and traditions of this area the women are not allowed to get out of homes and move around without necessity and excuse.

P3- If there is necessary as well the women can't get out of home without an intimate. Otherwise, they are not allowed to move around the community without intimate.

P4- Like other parts of Afghanistan that women can work on their farming lands, in this area the women are not allowed to freely move around.

P5- The residents of this area don't allow their daughters attend the schools because according to the customs and traditions of this area it is very shameful for men to allow their women work outside of their homes and earn money because it is the duty of men to provide alimony for his family.

Q3- What do you think would improve safety of women and girls in this community?

P1- The safety of women and girls will be improved when the men provide all necessities of women based on provision of Islam. For instance, providing of alimony, dowry (Mahr),

payment of inheritance and other rights of women will improve their safety in the region.

P2- If the women be allowed to work outside of home, then they won't be safe at all because it is possible to occur ethical corruption.

P3- They won't be safe whether they are allowed to move around the community freely and this issue will cause a lot of criminal and ethical corruption incidents.

P4- If the women and girls are allowed to move around without intimate there are some abductors in the area who will kidnap them because such kind of incidents have occurred in the past as well.

P5- The safety of women and girls will be improved providing that teachers of school and Mullah Imam of the mosques preach to the people regarding rights of the women.

Q4- Is it safe for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel?

P1- It is not safe for high ranking officials to travel during the night.

P2- The public can travel both during the day and night and there is not any kind of threat against their travel during the night.

P3- It will be safer for men to travel during the night providing that the government could establish the local police, and local Shura as the police be able to patrol around during the night and ensure security of the area and arrest the rebels and punish them through the rules and regulations.

P4- At the present there are some problems regarding travel of men outside the community during the night due to patrol of the foreign forces, ANA and ANP who search the rebels and extremists in order to maintain security in the area.

P5- This participant confirmed the aforementioned views.

Q5- Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

P1- There are some people who deteriorate the security situation of the area and commit different kinds of crimes by wearing of the police uniform.

P2- The biggest threat to safety and security is the presence of Taliban and their supporter in the area. However those by establishment of the local police their number has reduced in the area but in spite of that their presence is dangerous.

P3- In some cases due to competition among the local police causes to deteriorate the security conditions of the area.

P4 and P5 had similar answer like other participants.

Q6- What can the community do to improve the safety and security of the community?

P1- The government should prolong the education term of the police in order to teach them how to maintain rights of the people and be determined and guarantor of safety in the region.

P2- A lot of attention should be paid in recruitment process of volunteers who join the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police in order to select proper and suitable people in the mentioned organs who could maintain security in the area

P3- The national unity should be revived among the officers of ANA and ANP. Discrimination and linguistic and tribal differences should be uprooted from the security organs in order to ensure security and safety in the region.

P4- The gap and discord between the people and government should be removed.

P5- The foreign forces should be committed to our traditions, culture, and Islamic values.

Q7- Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Are there any problems? What are they?

P2- By repatriation of returnees to this region the road built newly and the transportation and transaction have also increased in this area.

P3- After the repatriation of returnees some positive changes have occurred for instance reconstruction of roads, bridges, excavation of wells and implementation of food for work projects.

P4- a lot of things have been donated for the people for instance donations of improved seeds, poultry forms, and cows for the people that has improved the economic condition of the people.

P5- distribution of donations for the people has induced voluntarily repatriation of the people.

The END

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 30

7. Moderator's and Taker

1.9	Facilitator's name:	Razia
1.10	Note taker's Name:	Razia
1.11	Date of the FGD:	15/9/2012
1.12	Report Number:	5

8. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Naqibi Mena
2.2	Site Number:	12
2.3	Returnees: (Yes, No)	Yes
	Non –Returnees: (Yes, No)	
2.4	Gender (Male, Female, Mixed)	female
2.5	GPS (Yes, No)	Yes
	If No see code.	
2.6	GPS location	
	Latitude:	31 65 238
	Longitude:	65 66 943

9. FGD Outcome

3.1	FGD Completed (Yes, No)	
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3.2	FGD team Notes use to take note any special observation:	<p>One of women wanted to say something about the criminal actions in this area but she was prevented by other women who participated in this interview.</p>
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4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1	Date of Interview	15/9/2012		
4.2	Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer		Female Interviewer K-3
	Supervisor's number	K-4	Regional Supervisor's number	
4.5	Date of office editing	16/9/2012		
4.6	Office editor's code	K-4		
4.7	Date of data entry	1/11/2012		
4.8	Data entry officer code	10		

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Kandahar
District	Arghandab
Site Number	12
Village	Naqibi Mena

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Parwina		Home Wife		35
2	Gul Makai		Home Wife		28
3	Jaan Bakhta		Home Wife		40
4	Bakht Bebi		Home Wife		37
5	Gul Juma		Home Wife		32
6					
7					

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P1- One of the major concerns of us regarding education is the remote location of school because it is located about three KM far from this area, so it is very difficult for our children to go to school.

P2- The local residents of the area disturb our children on their way to school and sometimes prevent them from going to school.

P3- There is not a female school near here in our village so we ask from the related organs to build a school in this area.

P5- This participant also complained that there is not a female school in their village. Besides, boys' school is also far from their region and only children at the age of 9 and 10 years old can attend the school.

Part B: Health Services

Q1- What are your concerns related to health services for the returnees?

P1- There is only one clinic in Baba-e-Wali village which is located 4 Km far from our village so we don't have access to the mentioned clinic due to its remote location.

P2- When a person become sick especially during the night; it is very difficult to transfer the patient to the hospital and until we find a car the health condition of the patient become critical and very awful.

P4- We can't transfer the pregnant women on time to the hospital so before arrival of the pregnant mother to the health facility her baby dies on the way.

P5- We are illiterate people so we do not refer the patient to the doctor until he becomes seriously sick. In that case the patient's health becomes more serious until we take him/her to the hospital.

P6- Our children do not vaccinate on time due to remote location of the hospital.

Part C: Access to drinking water

Q1- What are your concerns regarding access to potable water for the returnees?

P1- There are about 200 households in our village but there is not a water hand pump.

P2- As our homes are 1.5 KM far from the homes of the local residents of the area so it lasts a long time to bring water from such a distant area.

P3- When our children bring water, they are generally prohibited by the local residents of the area because they told them that our children will destroy their water pumps so they do not allow our children to bring water.

P4- The local residents of the area do not permit us to bring water from their water pumps so we have to utilize from the water of the canals and streams that are contaminated and we usually become sick by drinking of those unhygienic water.

P5- This participant confirmed all the abovementioned views.

Part E: Access to Shelter

Q1- What are your concerns regarding shelter for the returnees?

P1- We have temporary shelters as you are observing that we are living under the tents at the present and our tents will be eroded very soon.

P2- We face with a lot of problems especially when the winds and gales blows in here. When it is raining the rain water diffuses from the tents and drops down to the floor.

P4- We have migration cards but regretfully that none of the NGOs build shelters for us.

P3- During the summer the hot sun rays and in the winter season the cold water always annoys us.

P5- This participant agreed with answers of other participants.

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

P1- The residents of this area (returnees) are very poor people so they have to perform the wage labor as they did in the Pakistan as well.

P2- Due to remote location of schools and bad economic condition of the people our children are compelled to purchase plastic bags and other items in order to earn 50 AF at the end of the day.

P3- Our youths extract sand from the river and bring it to the district for purchasing.

P4- The adults and heads of families go to the bazaar to find a wage labor for themselves but sometimes they succeed to find work for themselves and occasionally they come back to their homes.

P5- This participant confirmed views of other participants.

Part H: Sanitation

Q1- What are your concerns regarding sanitation of returnees?

P1- There are a lot of pollutions and garbage in our area.

P2- As we don't have a shelter, it is obvious that we don't have a toilet either so we have to defecate in the open area.

P4- From one hand we get water from the canals which doesn't have good quality and from other hand we don't have proper pots for reservation of water, so due to these reasons we generally become sick by drinking such kind of water.

P3- We are poor people and we are habituated to wash our hands with clean water and soap.

P5- There are some ponds of water around our living area where insects gather in the mentioned ponds and transfer infectious diseases such as Malaria in our community.

Q2- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources?

P1- The school is located 3 Km far from this area and water pumps are 4 Km far from this area. In spite of that we don't have access to other resources as well.

P2- We don't have access to health facilities. There are water hand pumps but the local residents of the area do not permit us to bring water from them.

P3- We don't have access to services and resources compared with the local residents of the area.

P4- They (local residents) have shelters and private homes but we don't.

Q3. If no, why? Give examples

P1- For example the local residents of the area have access to potable water but don't.

P2- The local residents have private homes but still we have not been allocated a plot of land by any organ yet.

P3- We have temporary shelters. When we refer to the government, authorities of the government promise that will provide us shelters but in fact they don't fulfill their vows.

P4- The clinic is located next to the residence area of the local residents but it is located very far from our region.

P5- They exploit from the different projects such as poultry, tailoring, food-for-work and other projects.

Q4- If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?

P1- As the local residents have private shelters so the government should donate a plot of land in order to provide a shelter for ourselves.

P2- The government and NGOs should establish a school in our region.

P4- As the clinic is located very far from us so a clinic should be provided for us.

P5- This participant showed his agreement and confirmation regarding the aforementioned views.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- How can the government be effective whenever there is not rule of law.

P2- The government is very expert in extension of corruption but they are the NGOs that provide facilities to the people. However the government has also provided some services to the people by assistance of the international community.

P3- At the initial days after the establishment of the current government the security condition of the area was very satisfactory for a while but then it was deteriorated day by day and now we are not satisfied from the current situation.

P4- The government is effective only for a few people but it is not effective for the public because the government has not been able to implement the law yet.

P5- The government will be effective on that time when a high position is submitted to an educated and expert person but in the current government they have assigned ineligible people in the high governmental posts. For instance a religious leader has been assigned as minister of mines and industries, so how can this government be effective by such kind of administration.

Q2- Since the government has been elected what changes have you observed in areas of livelihood?

P1- A lot of positive changes have occurred in the living condition of the wealthy people because they were wealthy but became wealthier since the establishment of the current government.

P2- Most of the people have been benefited to seek the knowledge at schools and also a lot of places have been reconstructed since the establishment of the current government.

P3- When Karzai became president; he wiped out the internal war to a great extent.

P4- A lot of roads in different areas of Afghanistan reconstructed during the current government.

P5- The security maintained to an extent as the people are able to go to their work places without fear but still they are not entirely confident about security situation of the region.

Q3- Are the women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

P1- All of the women have a high dignity based on provision of Islam so they are exploited from their rights in this area.

P2- The women are not allowed to interfere on issues that are not related to their home but when an issue occurs in the community the women are only permitted to listen to the story but they are not allowed to speak about the issues that related to the community. They are sometimes consulted on issues such as purchasing of items for home.

P3- Our society (Afghan society) is a traditional society and based on customs and traditions the women are sometimes consulted regarding some of the issues that are related to the community as well.

P4- The women are consulted only when a dispute or a problem occurs at home. But they are not allowed to speak about outdoor issues until they are not asked about such kind of issues are related to the community.

P5- In my point of view, women are consulted only when a family decides to marry either his son or his daughter. In such cases in order to gain the satisfaction of their children the men allow their wives to ask regarding the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of their marriage because they are mothers who are closer to their children.

Q4- How do people get access to information? Regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions?

P1- In my view, most of the people get information regarding the aforementioned issues from the Mullah Imam of the mosques, news papers, gazettes and radios.

P2- We get information regarding the issues that are mentioned above from the Mullah Iam of the mosque and radios.

P3- I get information from the public regarding rights, laws and policies.

P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

Q1- How do you feel about the land was allocated to the returnees?

P1- We have repatriated from the Pakistan and live here in this desert but the local residents do not permit us to live here.

P2- We haven't been donated lands yet. We wrote petition and referred to the government but they promised with us and so far they haven't accomplished their vows.

P3- We have been living here for nearly eight year but so far none of the organs have paid attention to our problems yet.

P4- The local residents claim that they own this desert but the government also support their views so they don't permit us to live in this area.

P5- We don't have a private land or shelter in Afghanistan so either the government or NGOs should resolve our problem in this field.

Q2- Were there problems because some non-returnees didn't have access to land?

P1- All of the local residents of the area have private homes and lands.

P2- There are around 200 households in this area who are homeless. None of the organs have paid attention to us yet so where should we go from here and whom should we ask regarding resolution of our problem.

Other participants confirmed views of two other participants.

Q3- Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what types of crime?

P1- There are a lot of criminals but no one want to defame the perpetrator.

P2- There might be criminals in this region but they are not clear who they are but if they are arrested, then they will be punished.

P3- The residents of this area do not sell their lands on strangers because they are sacred that lest the terrorist might increase their influence in the region.

P4- All of the residents of the this area are very restricted to the Islamic provisions so as a result of this issues we haven't been witness of any incident in this region yet.

P5- There are Shuras (councils) in this area so the extremist do not perform their terrorist activities in this region due to the presence of the mentioned councils.

Q4- Who typically commits the crimes? (Probe: men, youth, women). Who typically are the victims of the crime?

P1- There were a lot of criminal incidents in this area that in spite of the youth the men and women were also involved in perpetrating of criminal actions. When the men perpetrate a criminal action the victim of the crime is generally a woman because the women are very feeble. In addition there aren't enough female advocates who could defend from their rights.

P2 and P3 had similar answers like the first participant.

P4- I haven't been witness of any criminal incident yet but if a crime happens then the victim will obviously be a woman.

P5- In my point of view there are extremists who perpetrate criminal actions and they themselves are victims of their actions as well as it has been observed in some of their criminal actions.

Q4- How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions?

Q5- Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example food for work and food for cash projects?

P1- Most of the local residents of the area have private lands that are busy in their farming affairs but sometimes when they are free then they participate in the aforesaid projects.

P2- A few projects have been implemented in this area yet but whenever a project is implemented then all of the residents are equally employed in the project and there is no difference between returnees and non-returnees in this field.

P3- In general there is not any kind of problem in this field.

P4 and P5- These participants confirmed the abovementioned views.

Q6- Do the community members have more skilled workers than the returnees?

P1- The employer of every side who was a little intelligent and expert whether he might related to returnee or non-returnee but will employ more people of his side.

P2- As the local residents of the area have lived even during the civil war as well so their relatives are working in the high governmental posts so they get information earlier than us regarding the projects and also they are employed more than returnees in the projects but they don't have skilled workers compared with returnees because returnees have learnt different profession while living abroad.

P4- In my point of view there is not much big difference in this field because all of the residents have equal access to employment opportunities.

P5- The fifth participant confirmed views of all other participants.

Q7- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no, please give examples.

P1- As I mentioned before that returnees and non-returnees do not have equal access to services and resources because they have lands but we don't.

P2- The clinic has established near to the residence area of the local residents of the village and when we refer to them mentioned clinic the doctors do not give us a while pill as well.

P3- School is also located near to the area where local residents are living and when we send our children to school on their way to school they are disturbed by the local residents of the area.

P4- In most of the cases only the local residents of the area are exploited from the development projects.

P5- When donations are allocated to our village before we get information regarding the issue the local residents of the area already distribute the donated items among them and do not distribute it on us.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

Q1 Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community? For example

F. The way the community interact among themselves.

P1- In the past according to the custom and traditions of the area everyone who was involved in a problem then another person helped him but today everyone resolve his problem by himself.

P2- In the past the people of this area performed their works commonly however today they perform it individually.

P3- In the past during the cleaning of culverts all of the people cleaned the culvert together which was called Hashar but today this work is performed by some of the NGOs.

P4- In the past some activities performed collectively however such kinds of customs do not exist anymore in this area. Everyone tries to resolve his own problem.

G. The way the community builds and maintain relationships and trust

P1- We have good relationship with each other and also maintain trust on each other.

P2- We all have mutual respect to each other, therefore we haven't been witness of any problem among the residents yet.

P3- There is a Shura who have resolved our problems several times.

P4- The only problem of returnees with the local residents is that they don't allow us to live in this area and also do not permit us to bring water from their water pumps.

P5- We don't have any problem with them. The only problems are the issues that were mentioned above. Otherwise we have good relationship with each other even that we participate in grief and pleasure ceremonies of one another.

H. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times

P1- We don't have as close relationship as we could support each other during difficult economic times.

P2- Our relationship doesn't improve with them because they don't permit us to live here in this region.

P3- We cooperate with each other during difficulty but so far we haven't sought assistance of the local residents regarding their financial assistance with us during difficult economic times.

P4- We cooperate with one another during difficult economic times.

P5- This participant confirmed views of other participants.

I. The way the community resolves disputes among returnees and non-returnees?

P1- As the local residents of the area do not accept our presence in this area so we are in dispute with them so far.

P2- We try to resolve the dispute by assistance of each other but the local residents are not willing to resolve this dispute.

P3- They do not get in touch with us and do not strengthen their links with us because we have returned from other areas.

P4- The local residents of the area try to remove and expel us from this area and they are still seeking assistance of the governmental authorities in connection with this issue.

P5- The NGOs should help with us regarding this issue.

The way the community share resources

P1- The local residents do not permit us to share the services and resources and have equal access.

P2- The local residents do not agree with us to bring water from the canals as well.

P3- However the local Shuras tried to resolve this problem between returnees and non-returnees but were not succeeded.

P4- They are not interested to accept the returnees part of their society.

P5- We are not allowed to bring feeding materials such as herbs and grasses for our animals from the lands that are related to their area.

Q2- How safe is for women and girls to move around the community?

P1- Like other regions of Afghanistan that the women are allowed to move around the farming lands, in this region the women are not allowed doing so.

P2- the women are not permitted to move around without necessity. But if it be necessary then also they are not allowed except that they are accompanied by their intimate.

P3- The women are allowed to participate in some of the ceremonies such as requiem, visiting of a patient, wedding, and etc.

P4- According to the customs and traditions of this area the women are not allowed to move around the society without necessity.

P5- The residents of the area do not allow even to their youngest daughter to move around the society.

Q3- What do you think would improve safety of women and girls in this community?

P1- If the girls and women be allowed to work like men and earn money then they won't be safe anymore.

P2- The women will be safe when their rights are provided for them for instance, alimony, dowry (Mehr) and inheritance.

P3- The safety of women will be wiped out when they are allowed to freely move around the society without necessity.

P4- The safety of women will be in danger when they do not observe Islamic Hejab (veil)

P5- this participant confirmed the abovementioned views.

Q4- Is it safe for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel?

P1- The men are able to travel outside the community both during the day and night without fear and concern.

P2- Those who are high ranking officials, it is difficult for them to travel outside the community during the night.

P3- The men will be safer if the government could establish the local police that could patrol during the night. They should ask from the people regarding their movement around the society during the night.

P4 and P5- these participants confirmed views of other participants.

Q5- Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

P1- One of the biggest threat against safety and security in this area is the presence of the Taliban and their supporters. However by establishment of the local police their presence has decreased in this area.

P2- Due to the presence of competition among the local police sometimes their presence causes to deteriorate the security situation of the area.

P3- Most of the people wear the police uniform and under the pretext of this issue they deteriorate the security situation of the area.

P4, and P5 confirmed the abovementioned views regarding the aforementioned question.

Q6- What can the community do to improve the safety and security of the community?

P1- The government officials along with the foreign forces should respect our Islamic values and they shouldn't trample our rules and regulations.

P2- In order to improve the safety of the region the government should wipe out discrimination from the governmental organs.

P3- The local police and should be trained for a long as they could get information regarding the rights of the citizens.

P4- Those who recruited in the deployments of the national army and national police should have good behavior with the people and be determined to serve for his country.

P5- The government should have close connection with public in order to improve security situation of the area.

Q7- Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Are there any problems? What are they?

P1- Some changes have occurred in the region after relocation of returnees in this region for instance we can mentioned reconstruction of roads, bridges and schools.

P2- The only problem for this region is this issues that after relocation of returnees to this area the pasturing areas of the local residents have decreased compared with the past.

P3- After relocation of returnees to this area the transaction process have greatly increased besides some roads and bridges were also reconstructed.

P4- In agriculture section some donations have also occurred with the residents of the areas for instance the people were donated improved seeds, cows and poultry that improved living condition of the people through such kind of donations.

P5- Through donations other returnees will also be encouraged to repatriate to their country.

Section E: Gender based violence

Q 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?

P1- According to the customs and traditions of our society the women are not allowed to Move around the society without necessity so we haven't been witness of any violence against women in this area yet.

P2- The violence against women generally occurs in cities and bazaars but our village is located very far from the bazaar and in spite of this issue all of the residents of this area have close family kinship with each other so we haven't been witness any violence against women in this area so far.

P3- In most of the households a dispute occurs between a man and his wife but it never complicates to be changed to violence.

P4- elders of our village who have influence among the people along with the Mullah Imam of the mosque generally preach to the people to give up from the violence against the women.

Q 2: Who are the perpetrators? (Probe: Family member, people in authority)?

P1- We haven't been witness of any incident yet that could reveal the violence against women in this region so it is obvious that there won't perpetrator as well.

P2- In my point of view in most of cases the powerful people perpetrates the violence actions against women and the victims of their violence are generally the poor people.

P3- Some of the extremists also commit the violence actions against women.

P4- As it is a an Islamic and also an Afghan society so the women do not report the violence to any organ.

P5- This participant confirmed views other participants.

Q 3: How comfortable are women and girls in seeking help from services providers?

P1- There aren't organizations, service provider organs that the women could seek assistance from them. The women are only allowed to seek assistance of the health providers but when necessary otherwise they are not allowed to seek assistance from anyone regarding the violence.

P2- Most of the police and other service providers are corrupt people so how they can provide services for others. So due to this issue the women do not refer to them at all.

P3- According to the customs of this area the women are not allowed to seek assistance of service providers regarding the violence because they don't want to defame themselves. But they might seek assistance from them providing that they are not affected there because the women are very harmful and they can be used as a tool by anyone and anywhere.

P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants.

Q 4: If a girl suffers violence, is she likely to report it? If yes to whom, If no why?

P1- 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.

P2- Some of the girls might tell us to 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 his family and she is frightened that no one will get marry with her daughter any longer.

P3- A lot of violence cases have occurred that the problem has been resolve according to the regulations and customs of the society or through illegal ways the perpetrator has been punished.

P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants.

Q 5: How would a perpetrator of sexual or gender based violence be punished?

P1- If a person perpetrates a sexual or gender based violence then he should be punished based on rules and regulations of Islam and Sharia Law.

P2- According to the statement of this participant the perpetrator of a sexual attack should be punished based on culture and traditions of a society which differs from one tribe to another.

All other participants confirmed the aforesaid views and they had similar answers too.

The END

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 138

10. Moderator's and Taker

1.13	Facilitator's name:	Hamayun
1.14	Note taker's Name:	Mirza Ahmad
1.15	Date of the FGD:	09/09/2012
1.16	Report Number:	1

11. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Khushki
2.2	Site Number:	12
2.3	Returnees: (Yes, No)	Yes
	Non –Returnees: (Yes, No)	
2.4	Gender (Male, Female, Mixed)	Male
2.5	GPS (Yes, No)	Yes
	If No see code.	
2.6	GPS location	
	Latitude:	31 66 535
	Longitude:	65 67 540

12. FGD Outcome

3.1	FGD Completed (Yes, No)	Yes
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3.2 FGD team Notes use to take note any special observation:

People constringed interestedly and responded to our questions very carefully and eagerly.

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	09 /09/ 2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	W-8	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	K4	Regional Supervisor's number		
4.5 Date of office editing	10/09/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	K4			
4.7 Date of data entry	10/10/12			
4.8 Data entry officer code	7			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Kandahar
District	Arghandab
Site Number	12
Village	Khashki

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Abdul Zaher	Head of council			30
2	Ghullam Shah	Member of council			35
3	Taj Mohammad	Member of council			40
4	Ata Mohammad	Member of council			50
5	Mualem				45

Council= hints to Shura

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Part A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P1- All of us are interested to educations our children need to be a literate persons in the future. There is a school but it is too far.

P2- A primary school should be built in our village near to our home that our children can easily continue their educations.

P3- There is no school for girls near to this area so a school should be built for girl in our village.

P4 and P5 agree with aforementioned opinions.

Part B: Health Services

P1- We need a clinic in the village which has doctor every time.

P2- Clinic is too far we will face with problems when we have a patient especially during the night there is not doctor in this clinic.

P3- Our clinic should has ambulance to transmit patients to hospital.

P4- If government employs a midwife in each clinic a lot of problems will be solved.

P5- I agree with aforementioned opinions.

Part C: Access to drinking water

Q1- What are your concerns regarding access to potable water for the returnees?

P1- We don't have complete access to the potable water during the year and also the wells are too far.

P2- Some of these wells are deactivated although we always fix them but they are not enough for people.

P3- The only reason of damaging of these hand pumps is the low quality of them.

P4- The deepness of wells are 60m in proposal but they dug 30m so if the level of water descends the wells would not have water.

P5- Agree with these opinions.

Q1- What are your concerns regarding shelter for the returnees?

P1- Most of returnees who had returnees forms haven't used the constructional materials which distributed by UNHCR now they aren't distributing the materials for making shelter.

P2- UNHCR distributes materials for building of two rooms to each family but two rooms are not enough for a big family.

P3- The Company which has contract with UNHCR to prepare materials for building of shelters brings materials with a low quality.

P4 and P5 emphasized on aforementioned opinions.

Part F: Access to protection of women and children

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

P1- Development projects should be implemented to prevent unemployment among the people.

P2- a lot of poor families relocated in this area and also there are no employment opportunities for people. If Organizations implement an occupational workshop here it will help people to learn some occupations and earn money to resolve their problems.

P3- If Organizations give cows and make poultry farms for poor families it will improve the condition of their live.

P4- Courses should be established to train youth different occupations like piping, carpentering and etc

P5- Agreed with aforementioned opinions.

Part H: Sanitation

Q1- What should be done in order to improve sanitation of the households?

P1- There is a lot of trashes so a team from clinic should inform people to clean the area from these trashes because it can cause different illnesses among the people.

P3- People should be informed to observe cleanliness at home and wash their hands after using the toilet.

P4- Potable water should clean.

P2 and P5 emphasized on aforementioned opinions.

Part I: Access to Pastures

Q2- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources?

P1- All returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources. There is no difference in this field. Children of returnees and non-returnees are using from one school.

P2- The only difference is this when Internal Displaced persons coming in a society. People are not good with them because local residents don't know about their personalities and they think they will make problems here. All people use from one clinic.

P3- Local residents don't have any concern regarding returnees and they have good relationships. They are using equally form water resources.

P4- There is no difference between returnees and non-returnees in employment to projects. If returnees have livestock can use from pasture like non-returnees.

P5- Have the same idea.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the Government?

P1- The security was not in the past and also we are not optimist about it.

P2- Government is effective but not so and people don't trust it because government can't apply the law.

P3- If a government can't implement the law how it can be effective?

P4- There are non-governmental organs which provide services for people but governmental organs just have skills at corruption.

P5- Government can be effective while it observes full employment and proficiency.

Q2- Since the government has been elected what changes have you observed in areas of livelihood?

P1- When president Karzai elected as president of Afghanistan wars and pessimisms decreased here.

P2- Roads constructed in different province of Afghanistan.

P3- People became rich and a lot of changes have become to their live.

P4- People can go to their works calmly without any fear.

P5- Reconstructions have been started in different part of Afghanistan and also schools are built and children can continue their educations.

Q3- Are the women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

P1- According to the custom of people of the community women will be consulted on some important issues.

P2- Women have special position in the society and they can ask their rights according to the Islamic rules.

P3- Women are consulted on home affairs, or when problems are happened at home men will consult with them to solve the problems, but they are not consulted on issues which are not belongs to home.

P4- Women don't have the right to interfere into issues which are belongs outside of home. They are not informed about actions take place out of home.

P5- In my opinion men consult women about the engagement of their sons or daughters because women can help better in this respect.

Q4- How do people get access to information? Regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions?

P1- The people of this village are very poor and don't have access to information resources and they don't know about the law, rights, policies etc. They just know the issues which Amam Saheb talks about.

P2- Sometimes I hear radio it talks about Human Rights, Government, The Law etc.

P3- We get information regarding these issues via radio and TV.

P4- We get information regarding rights, laws etc. via radio, TV, news paper and also people talk about these issues everywhere.

P5- Agreed with aforementioned opinions.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

Q1- How do you feel about the land was allocated to the returnees?

P1- I didn't have a shelter in Afghanistan, but now I am very to happy to have my own home and land.

P2- I am very happy to have this land, but it is not enough for us because our family is big.

P3- We are glad from government and non-governmental organs because of these donations.

P4 and P5 agreed with aforementioned opinions.

Q2- Were there problems because some non-returnees didn't have access to land?

P1- Local residents have a lot of lands I don't think so if they have any problem in this field.

P2- At first local residents tried to prevent distribution of these land, but now they don't have any problem.

P3- Local residents don't want the lands are distributed for unknown people who they don't have information about them.

P4- We are acquiescent.

P5- Local residents have good behavior with us and we are happy together.

Q3- Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what types of crime?

P1- As we mentioned before lands are not distributed for unknown people because insurgents can't take the place to commit crimes.

P2- All people respect rules of Islam therefore; no one committed any crime here yet.

P3- There are not unknown persons in the village. There is a council which prevents insurgents' activities.

P4- It is possible that some persons commit crimes, but it has never happened in front of people. If people informed about a crime, the perpetrator will be punished by council or by government.

P5- Emphasized on aforementioned opinions.

Q4- How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions? Who typically commits the crimes? (Probe: Men, youth, Women?) Who typically are the victims of the crimes?

P1- Usually youths commit crimes.

P2- Insurgents commit crimes and they are the victims of these actions.

P3- There are not only youths to commit crime, men and women also can be the perpetrators of crime, but usually men commit crimes and the victims are women because they are very weak part of a society.

P4 and P5 agreed with aforementioned opinions.

Q5- Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example food for work and food for cash projects?

P1- There is not a lot of projects. If a project implemented here, employment of returnees and non-returnees will be the same.

P2- Most of local residents are farmers; therefore, they don't work in such as projects.

P3- Returnees are jobless and also Organizations employ those in project who works with a low salary therefore; returnees are employed more than non-returnees.

P4- There is no inequity at all to be a concern for returnees and non-returnees.

P5- Emphasized the aforementioned opinions.

Q6- Do the community members have more skilled workers than the returnees?

P1- It is clear that non-returnees have good jobs with high salaries, but it is mentionable that returnees have more skills than non-returnees because they learnt different occupations during immigration.

P2- Non-returnees are educated and acquainted with people; therefore, they can find job with high salary.

P3- I agree with aforementioned opinions.

P4- In my opinion there is no problem in this field all people have equally access.

P5- I agree with these opinions.

Q7- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no, please give examples.

P1- In the past non-returnees had more access to services and resources than returnees.

P2- A lot of people had this idea that returnees don't have the right to use clinic and medicines.

P3- non-Returnees had opposition with returnees even, their children were preventing from returnees' children to go to school.

P4- They had oppositions, but with passing of times these oppositions decreased and now they don't do these actions.

P5- Opposition and problems solved by local council, now they are living in calm community and also they have equal access to services and resources.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

Q1 Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community? For example

J. The way the community interact among themselves.

The joint opinion: People should interact together according to Islamic rules and it is mentionable that people have relations and interact because both societies have good and educated persons.

K. The way the community builds and maintain relationships and trust

The joint opinion: The rules which both local councils approved for building and maintaining of relations should be implemented. We respect these rule and there is not opposition between us.

L. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times

The joint opinion: If a person faces with economic problems, other people will help his/her as much as they can to solve his/her problems.

M. The way the community share resources

The joint opinion: All resources are used equally by returnees and non-returnees, returnees can use from pastures and collect firewood from places which are belongs to non-returnees and also returnees help local resident to their farming and other work.

Q2- How safe is for women and girls to move around the community?

P1- According to the customs women and girl can't go out of home without any intimate.

P2- Women can go to visit patients and ceremonies without any problem in the village.

P3- Without any necessary work and without intimate women and girls are not allowed to go out of home.

P4- Some people don't allow their women and girls out of home even they don't allow their 10 years girls to school.

P5- Emphasized the aforementioned opinions.

Q3- What do you think would improve safety of women and girls in this community?

P1- Women and girls are very safe here because they are at home and not going outside without an intimate. If women and girls walk around the community without any necessary work they will make problems for themselves.

P2- If Women go out of home for work like men it will increase violence and other crimes in the society; therefore women will be the victims of these crimes.

P3- People have good behavior with women and girls according to the Islamic rules and women are acquiescent.

P4- It is not safe for women to walk around the village alone because there are some persons who kidnap girls.

P5- Have the same idea with P4.

Q4- Is it sage for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel?

P1- There is no problem for men to travel outside and inside of the community during day.

P2- There is no problem during the day, but during the night there are some insurgents who are a threat for security and commit crimes, but local police could to prevent these activities.

P3- In the past insurgents were a lot here, but local police prevent from their population among people and we are acquiescent.

P4 and P5 agreed with aforementioned opinions.

Q5- Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

P1- In the past Taliban and insurgents were the biggest threat for safety and security, but they leaved the area by coming of local police.

P2- There is some insurgents using from police uniform to insecure the area.

P3, P4 and P5 emphasized the aforementioned opinions.

Q6- What can the community do to improve the safety and security of the community?

P1- This is the responsibility of government to consult people about the location of police checkpoints and employ good persons in local and national police.

P2- The local council should know the insurgents and dispossessed them for area or report to the government.

P3- There are some loafers; doing actions, which don't match with the custom of people.

P4 and P5 agreed with aforementioned opinions.

Q7- Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Are there any problems? What are they?

P1- We are happy about the relocating of returnees here because in the past, living was so difficult in this area because were not water resources and services, but when these lands distributed for returnees the possibility of living increased in this area.

P3- non-Returnees found the chance to use resources and services which was provided for returnees like water resources etc. and some of them got some lands.

P4- Some organs implemented some projects for people when returnees came here so, it has a benefit for returnees and non-returnees.

P2 and P5 agreed with these opinions.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 153

13. Moderator's and Taker

1.17	Facilitator's name:	Razia
1.18	Note taker's Name:	Razia
1.19	Date of the FGD:	09/09/2012
1.20	Report Number:	2

14. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Kheshki
2.2	Site Number:	12
2.3	Returnees: (Yes, No)	Yes
	Non –Returnees: (Yes, No)	
2.4	Gender (Male, Female, Mixed)	Female
2.5	GPS (Yes, No)	Yes
	If No see code.	
2.6	GPS location	
	Latitude:	31 65 251
	Longitude:	65 68 113

15. FGD Outcome

3.1	FGD Completed (Yes, No)	Yes
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3.2 FGD team Notes use to take note any special observation:

During the interview a girl wanted to say something, however she was prevented by women, I told her to say something, she stopped telling something, because she was scared

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)			
4.1 Date of Interview	11/09/2012		
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer		Female Interviewer K-3
Supervisor's number	K-4	Regional Supervisor's number	
4.5 Date of office editing	12/9/2012		
4.6 Office editor's code	12/9/2012		
4.7 Date of data entry	8/10/12		
4.8 Data entry officer code	6		

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Kandahar
District	Arghandab
Site Number	12
Village	Khashki

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Nani		Head of household		38
2	Fawzia		Household Wife		30
3	Gul Bebi		Household Wife		50
4	Gul Jan		Household Wife		45
5	Fatima		Household Wife		27
6					
7					

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P1. We are enthusiastic with education; a school is made in the area of the local resident, which is located 2km far from us. The land is give to us is far from the school and our children don't have access to school.

P2. Our children cannot attend the school due to the hot weather in summer and cold weather in winter.

P3. When our child become nine years of old, we admit him/her to the school, because she/he is able to attend the school.

P4. We do not admit the small child in the school that the school is far from here and person 5 has the same idea.

Part B: Health Services

Q1- What are your concerns related to health services for the returnees?

P1. As the school is far from here. The clinic is also located 4km away.

P2. When we have transport facilities we can attend the hospitals, if not we cannot go on foot.

P3. We cannot take our patient to the hospitals at the exact time.

P4. When we face any female patient during the night, they lose the baby until they find transportation facility.

P5. The vaccination doesn't apply to our children, because we are located far from the clinic.

Part C: Access to drinking water

Q1- What are your concerns regarding access to potable water for the returnees?

P1. We don't have access to potable water during the entire year, because the wells are barren in winter and it is difficult to bring the water from 2km far through the vehicles and this is our big problem.

P2. The hands pumps which were installed on wells are in low quality and they become damaged very soon.

P3. When the wells are built, they should be more than 60m deep, because they become barren during the winter season.

P4. The welfare organization must keep in mind these point while the provide the wells.

P5. I accept the above mentioned views.

Part E: Access to Shelter

P1. We are happy from the UNHCR to provide for providing the shelters.

P2. A two-room with one salon which is made by UNHCR is not sufficient for a big family.

P4. We are happy that they give us the construction materials; however the materials are not a good quality, the ceiling wood and other materials are damaged very soon.

P3. It is impossible to live for a family having more than 4 children.

P5. The UNHCR which make two rooms should be the big enough, and it is good for us.

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

P3. We do not have any proper work; we go to the city to work on construction.

P2. Our children learnt the welding works in Pakistan; still we do not have enough money to buy the appliances to work privately.

P5. Some of our people work in garden to obtain the food for their family.

P1. I have a shop here and I get about one hundred of profit which is not sufficient for my family.

P4. I agree with above views.

Part H: Sanitation

P1. The toilet which we have is uncovered and we are not able to build a modern one.

P3. The water stands on the streets and lakes, while flees live in and it creates many disease, no one take care of it.

P5. When the people get out from the toilet they don't wash their hands by soap, because they are uneducated and economically poor.

P2. We are having the same views.

Q2- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources?

P1. The returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources.

P4. The returnees have no conflict when the donations are distributed.

P3. There is no difference between returnees and non-returnees with having equal access to service and resources.

P5. We having seen any doubt between returnees and non-returnees, we equally distribute the donation.

Q3. If no, why? Give examples

P1. The returnees and non-returnees have used only one school with no difference and the problem is that the school is far from us.

P2. The returnees and non-returnees use only one clinic. We take parts in projects for cash or for food equally.

P5. We collectively use the hand pumps.

Section B: Governance and Participation

P1. This government sustains the security and before the people lived in fear.

P4. The people migrated from Pakistan and Iran and other countries.

P5. The government made district offices to solve the people's problems.

P2. The district has Shura/council to have access to their problems.

P3. We had election to enforce the law and the returnees were give chance too.

Q2- Since the government has been elected what changes have you observed in areas of livelihood?

P1. We were migrated in Pakistan before and now we return back to the country and now we receive lands, while before we didn't have house for living.

P4. We have comfort life and we go to work without any scared.

P3. Before we don't have school for our children and now our children go to school.

P2. We have clinic facilities for our treatment while before we didn't have access to clinics and before we took a simple patient to Pakistan for treatment.

P5. I agree with the above views.

Q3- Are the women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

P1. We share ideas with women when important issues take place in village, because they get informed through men.

P2. When we want to buy cloths and other tools for home we take our wives to the shop.

P3. We share ideas with our wives, sometime we keep secrete some issues which are not related to women.

Q4- How do people get access to information? Regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions?

P1. Most of the people are uneducated, they don't know how to read the newspaper, and they get information through Mullah in the mosque about the law, rules and regulations of Islam.

P3. Respected Mullah inform us the about the regulations of the government, he also inform us about the rules and regulations which are implemented in the governmental institutions.

P4. We are all the time listening to the radios which talk about the procedure of the government, rights of men and women.

P2. I have communication with the governmental institution; I get information about laws, regulations, policies and the rights of the men and women.

P5. The chief of the Shura has contact with the government, he knows about the law and he shares all the information with us.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

Q1- How do you feel about the land was allocated to the returnees?

P1. We didn't have land to live in Afghanistan before and now we are happy to have flat for living.

P5. We need to have one flat more, because our family members are too many where we live in. and we were happy the time when we receive the land.

P3. We all are happy when we receive the flat and beside the flat we need from the government and other organs to donate us like food and other things.

P2. P4. We agree with the above thoughts.

Q2- Were there problems because some non-returnees didn't have access to land?

P1. The non-returnees have more lands as compare to returnees and they never need to land, because they get the land by force.

P2. At the beginning they don't want to distribute the land to returnees and now they are disagree to the donations which were given to us.

P4. We are happy that we got the land.

P5. The non-returnees are having good relation with us and they are happy.

Q3- Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what types of crime?

P1. The land is not distributed to the insurgent, because they create difficulties for the returnees and non-returnees.

P2. In this village the all people who live are following the rules of Islam, so that no crimes take place here.

P3. No strangers live here and they fear to live in our village.

P4. It is possible that the insurgent hidden live, when they are detected the must be monished.

P5. I agree with them.

Q4- Who typically commits the crime? (Probe: men, youth, women?) Who typically are the victims of the crimes?

P1. No crimes take place here, when it takes place the doers are the youth.

P2. I think the youth commit the crime and they are the victims of their crime.

P3. I think the crimes take place most of the times not only through the youth, but women also commit, because they are humble and the no one defend them. We wish that they follow the Islamic laws.

P4. P5. We have the same views.

Q5- Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example food for work and food for cash projects?

P1. The projects are assigning the people equally for cash and for food and they never make differences between returnees and non-returnees.

P2. Most of the local residents have agricultural lands, they are involved in cultivation.

P3. Most of the time they were jobless and they are happy to work against little income and now they wish to have job with little income.

P5. We agree with the above thoughts.

Q6- Do the community members have more skilled workers than the returnees?

P1. There is no doubt that the local resident are employed in government or other institution for high income and they are skilled enough as compare to returnees and it is due to they migrated to neighbor countries and they learnt all the skills there.

P2. The time when the non-returnee lived here and they didn't migrate to any other places and they have a high income jobs, however they get information about the new projects as soon as the returnees.

P3. Those representatives who are expert and tricky assign the expert employees and they also have good manners with each other and they consider their rights.

P4. There is no difficulty between them and they have equal access to service and resources.

P5. I have the same ideas.

Q7- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no, please give examples.

P1. We the returnees and non-returnees have equal access to service and resources.

P3. There is no difference. A school is made for the local resident and our children also go to their schools with no difficulties.

P2. Whenever we need to join the hospitals there is no prevention.

P5. Whenever a new development project has assign we have equal contributions.

P4. This person has accepted their thoughts.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

Q1 Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community? For example

N. The way the community interact among themselves.

P1. When the people faced any difficulties they had Shura to solve their problems, and still they eliminate the Shura.

P3. Most of the people have good relations with each others; whenever they face any sort of difficulties they contribute each other's problems collectively.

P2. Before they had a good procedure for solving the problems, and now they desolated.

P4. Recently the organizations brought some projects for cash and for food and the people have equal access.

P5. The views are acceptable for me.

O. The way the community builds and maintain relationships and trust

P1. At the beginning we had many problems and it was due to we had no relationships and now we have contribution to each others.

P2. The returnee and non-returnees have Shura and when any face problems we solve it through the Shura.

P4. We have good relations with each other and still we haven't faced any difficulties.

P5. We contribute in both wedding and sorrow ceremonies.

P3. I accept the above views.

P. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times

P1. Whenever the returnees face any economical problems we help them as much as we can.

P3. Actually both the returnees and non-returnees are poor, but they should help each other.

P5. Some of the people are rich and they give money on debit, while any one faces problems.

P2. P4. Regarding to our ability we do help each other.

Q. The way the community share resources

P1. They can use the service and resources which we have access to.

P2. We join their gardens and lands, however they do not prevent us and we bring fruits and grass for animals.

P3. We use their pasture.

P4. I agree with this point.

P5. We never prevent each other from the accessed service and resources.

Q2- How safe is for women and girls to move around the community?

P1. Our women and girls do not go outside of the house without any Islamic intimate; if they go they follow the Islamic partition.

P2. In the suburb the women do attend the wedding and sorrows ceremonies by following the Islamic partitions. And they cannot attend these ceremonies without permission.

P3. The women and girls cannot go outside without the permission of their husbands and fathers, whenever they go to help their elders in agricultural affairs, they collectively go the fields.

P4. They give permission to their girls to join the schools.

P5. I have the same idea with the girls.

Q3- What do you think would improve safety of women and girls in this community?

P1. Women and girls do not go to bazaar without any specific purpose; whenever they go to bazaar they do not feel fear.

P2. Women and girls go to bazaar the same as the men go should consider their rights and there is no difficulty for them and they can participate with men in different affairs.

P3. Our people observe the right of women and girls regarding to the law of Islam and they can take their Islamic rights.

P4. Whenever the girls appear in the streets and bazaar the boys and they are disturbed by the boys.

P5. We have the same opinion.

Q4- Is it safe for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel?

P1. It is possible for men and women to travel during the day and night without any fears and the security condition is good during the day as compare to night.

P2. We do not have any difficulties during the day and we have some other difficulties. Some people are living here and they want to destroy the security and we are agree and satisfy from the local police that they struggle to prevent those who want to destroy the security.

P4. P5. Have the same ideas.

Q5- Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

P1. Now not threat has been seen and by the appearing of local police has start effort to eliminate the threat which was given through Taliban and insurgent.

P2. The threat has been observed where the police stations are situated and they are the biggest threat for the people.

P3. P4. P5. Have the same views.

Q7- Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Are there any problems? What are they?

P1. We are happy that the returnees were relocated in the peak of the hills and it is difficult to live there. When the area is totally built the welfare organization prove water systems and other facilities and they were distributed the flat too.

P2. The people also receive the lands and low quality of construction materials, which assist us more.

P3. They both local resident and returnees obtain the donations. They specially receive the flats and they built the roads for us too.

P4. P5. We have the same views.

Section E: Gender based violence

Q 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?

P1. Actually this is an Islamic and afghan society which the women and girl do not go to bazaar with any lawful intimate and afghan partition, so that this is the way to prevent violence.

P2. We are in one tribe and have close relations with each other's and the violence occur in the streets, bazaar and cities.

P3. Most of the time the violence and battles occurs in the families between the husband and wife.

P4. The people of our village respect the elders and the follow them too and the spiritual leaders advice them about the violence.

Q 2: Who are the perpetrators? (Probe: Family member, people in authority)?

P1. No one and no crimes have seen in this village.

P2. I think when any commit the crime or fight with each other the criminal can win and they have ways to escape, while the oppressed can't do the same, because he no one to help him in this regard.

P3. Many insurgents live here in different names and face. And commit various crimes.

P4. P5. We confirm the same views.

Q 3: How comfortable are women and girls in seeking help from services providers?

P1. Women don't have contact with the non-government organizations and police stations and they get help from the medical workers when they need any type of diseases.

P2. It will be better for our women and girls and they can easily share their ideas with female policemen.

P3. It is our culture in the society when our women or girls face any sort of violence they can't share it, they try to share their problems with other non-government organizations or it will be better to have female police for sharing their problems.

P4. P5. Have the same ideas.

Q 5: How would a perpetrator of sexual or gender based violence be punished?

Part F: Access to protection of women and children

Q1- What should be done in order to improve sanitation of the households?

Part D: Access to Food/ Market

Part I: Access to Pastures

Q4- If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?