

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 6

1. Moderator's and Taker

1.1	Facilitator's name:	Mohammad Rahim
1.2	Note taker's Name:	Slahuddin
1.3	Date of the FGD:	24/7/2012
1.4	Report Number:	2

2. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Muslim Abad
2.2	Site Number:	23
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:	34 21 486
	Longitude:	62 19 076

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:

Majority of the residents of Muslim Abad are internal displaced people (IDP). Neither the government nor non governmental organizations had paid attention to them. Only the UNHCR has implemented two uplift projects in their area therefore they were happy from the mentioned organization. Besides the residents of this area are very needy and are faced with poor economic condition.

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	24/7/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	CH-1	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	1	Regional Supervisor's number	1	
4.5 Date of office editing	25/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	W10			
4.7 Date of data entry	2/9/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	10			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Hirat
District	Enjil
Site Number	Kohdistan
Village	Muslim Abad

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	M. Musa	Arbab		07873062580	
2	Mullah Ahmad	Elder			
3	M. Khadim	Influenced figure		0771754891	
4	Lal Mohammad	Elder		0771167602	
5	Habibullah	Tribal Elder		0787141853	
6	Abdul Samad	Elder			

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1-What are your concerns related to education for returnees?

P1- The first participant in response to this question said that there is only one high school in Kohdistan district of Herat province which is located far from our village; therefore our children can't arrive to school on time.

P2- The second participant in this focus group discussion said that in addition that the high school is located far from our village; the mentioned school doesn't have professional teachers either. Most of the teachers are graduated from the 12th grade and right now they have been assigned as teachers at the aforesaid high school.

P3- He requested from the related organs regarding construction of an elementary school in their village as their children could study up to 6th grade and then they will be able to follow their upper grades at Kohdistan high school.

P4- In response to this question, he said that the children are enrolled to school in Kodistan at 6 years old but our children are enrolled at the age of 10 years old. The main reason is the remote location of high school from our village.

P5- There are about 400 households in Muslim Abad village so based on budget allocation law an elementary school must be built in our village.

P6- This participant also said that besides remote location of high school from their village; another problem of them in filed of education is lack of classrooms at the mentioned school. Due to this problem boys are taught in the morning and the girls have to study in the afternoon. So he asked from the government to pay attention regarding education of their children.

Part B: Health Services

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

P1- In reply to this question the first participant said that there is not any health facility in our village so we refer to Kodistan clinic for medical treatment.

P2- The second participant said that from one hand the school is far from our village from other hand when we refer our patients to Kohdistan clinic; health workers of this clinic do not properly treat our patients so we have to transfer our patients to Herat province.

P3- He also mentioned that health workers of the mentioned clinic don't dispense medicines for two members of a household at one time.

P4- This participant also complained from the absence of a health facility in their village and added that they have to transfer their patients to the city due to this problem.

P5- He also mentioned that there is not any clinic in their village so when they transfer their patients to Kohdistan clinic; health workers distribute one kind of medicines to whole of the patients without paying attention to type of their disease.

P6- As other participants mentioned major problems of our village in filed of health; he also complained from the inattention of doctors and added that they are faced with serious problem due to absence of health facility in their village especially when a person get illness during the night.

Part C: Access to drinking water

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

P1- There are a lot of problems regarding access to drinking water in Muslim Abad village. The villagers of this area do not have access to hygienic potable water. He also mentioned that the DACAAR NGO also hasn't implemented projects of providing drinking water in our region.

P2- He said that our yards have small area so whenever we excavate a well inside our yard the quality of water is suitable for only one year after that its quality worsens due to closer location of the toilet to the drinking water well.

P3- This participant mentioned that they don't have access to hygienic drinking water so he asked from the government and NGOs to provide them hygienic drinking water.

P4- We have a lot of problems in this field. He asked from the government to provide water reservoirs along with water pipe lines in order to resolve their problems in this section.

P5- There are a lot of problems regarding access to drinking water in our village. He mentioned that the villagers do not have access to hygienic potable water so due to drinking of contaminated water a lot of infectious diseases such as diarrhea infect them.

P6- He confirmed all aforementioned statements expressed by other participants and added that the clinics should dispense disinfectant chemicals (Chlorine) in order to improve the quality of drinking water. Meanwhile he stated that some of the residents of the area don't have even private water wells and they have to provide water from the wells of their neighbors.

Part E: Access to Shelter

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

P1- The UNCHR has built two rooms along with a corridor for some of the returnees but others have not been exploited from the donation of UNHCR yet.

P2- Most of the returnees have not been provided shelters yet. They are living in unsuitable places which are faced with a lot of problems and it is really difficult for them to survive especially during the winter.

P3- He also stated that the UNHCR has provided shelters which include two rooms along with a corridor for some of the returnees. Some of them can get along with the limited number of rooms but other returnees can't run their lives in the mentioned shelters. He asked from the UNHCR to build more rooms for the returnees.

P4- Some of the returnees who have not been provided shelters yet are living in a bad condition and places where it is not proper for living.

P5- Majority of the returnees are shelterless. They are living in rental houses and also provide fare of their home through daily wage.

P6- In spite of confirming opinions of other participants he requested from the government and other related organs to provide shelters for the returnees of this area.

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

P1- In my point of view both returnees and non-returnees have equal access to resources and services. So there is not any kind of problem in this section among them.

P2- In my opinion both returnees and non-returnees have equal access to public resources. All of the residents of this area live in a brotherhood environment so they don't have a problem in this field with each other.

P3- He said that all of the residents of this area have equal access to services so we don't have any kind of problem with each other in this section.

P4- This participant confirmed opinions of the first participant and he himself didn't want to add more details regarding this question.

P5 and P6 accepted opinions of the other participants and they themselves didn't want to add more information concerning this question.

Q3. If no, why? Give examples

All of the participants in response to this question said that all of the residents of this village as mentioned above have equal access to public resources and services.

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

All participants had positive answers and denied this question because everyone has equal access to services.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- The government is entirely effective because security has been maintained in our area.

P2- The government is enough effective because in the past the youth of our village went to Pakistan and Iran for the fulfillment of daily wage in the mentioned countries but today they

are hired in Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) so due to enhancement of employment opportunities in all corners of the country the living conditions of the households have been improved.

P3- The government is effective in field of security only. But it has not paid attention to living condition of returnees.

P4- The government is not effective because it has not provided services in fields of education and public health, so the people are also not compelled to cooperate with the government.

P5- He also mentioned that the government is not effective because it has not provided services in fields of education and public health, so we have to refer to the Kohdistan clinic for medical treatment. In addition due to absence of school in our village our children are compelled to go to Kohdistan high school.

P6- The government is not effective but has not provided satisfaction of the people.

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

P1- Since the establishment of the current government a lot of changes have occurred in our lives. One of the positive and major changes is the maintenance of security in our area because the security situation of our village is entirely ensured by the government and the residents of this area are satisfied from the government in this field.

P2- This participant in response to this question said that since the electing of the government some major changes have occurred. At the present job opportunities have been provided for the residents of the area but in the past most of the villagers were jobless.

P3- A few changes have occurred since the government has been elected but some necessary changes that should have already occurred haven't taken place yet. The people anticipated changes in public health and education sections but the residents of this area still have problems in both of these sections.

P4- A lot of prominent changes have occurred since the government has been elected in field of communication in our country which is citable.

P5- No changes have occurred since the government has been elected. There is neither NSP Shura nor school and health facilities in our village.

P6- One of the major changes is graveling of road since the government has been elected.

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

P1- The first participant said, " We consult with women on important issue such engagement of our children".

P2- We do not consult with women on issues that are not related to internal affairs of our home. But of course we consult with them on important internal issues. For instance buying of home or selling of a property.

P3- Yes, the women are consulted on important issues related to the household. For instance when we want to engage our daughters then we consult with women regarding future live of our children.

P4- Yes, we do consult with our women on some of important issues. For instance when we select a spouse for our daughter or other issues related to advantages and disadvantages of our household.

P5- We are Pashtun so our customs and traditional do not allow us to consult with women because men are self-sufficient while making decisions.

P6- This participant confirmed opinions of participants (1-4) and added that women should be consulted on all important issues.

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

P1- According to the statements of the first participant the people get access to information through TVs.

P2- The residents of this area get access to information from the mosques.

P3- Our people are very poor so they do not have access to TVs so they get access to information through their relatives.

P4- Most of the residents of this area are illiterate so they don't know how to get information regarding aforementioned issues. But others get access to information through radios.

P5- This participant confirmed opinions of the first participant but he himself didn't have more details regarding this question.

P6- This person attested opinions of the second and third participants.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

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

All of the participants said that neither the government nor other non governmental organization have allocated lands to the returnees yet. Even that the mentioned organs have not promised donation of land plot for construction of a shelter for them. So most of them have purchased home from their personal budget but others are still living in rental homes. He asked from the government and other related organs to provide shelters for the returnees and resolve their problem in this field.

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

All of the participants said, "As we mentioned before that the lands have not been allocated to returnees so there is not any kind of problem among returnees and non-returnees.

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

All of the participants simultaneously mentioned that there is not any kind of crime in their community.

Q4- How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions? Who typically commit crimes? (Men, youth or women)

P1- The residents of our village get access to information regarding aforementioned issue through the mass media like TVs.

P2- The second participant said that the residents of our village get access to information regarding the aforesaid issues from the mosques.

P3- The third participant said that the residents of our area are very poor so they don't have access to TVs. So they get access to information from their relatives.

P4- This participant said that most of the residents of this area are illiterate so they don't know how to get access to information. Some of the residents of this area get access to information from the radio.

P5- He confirmed opinions of the first participant.

P6- He confirmed opinions of the first and second participants.

In addition all of the participants said that if there are not criminal actions in a society in show that there are not perpetrators of criminal actions.

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

P1- According to the statements of the first participant non-returnees or local residents of the area are hired more than returnees because there are limited numbers of returnees in our village. In addition so far any kind of uplift project has not been implemented in the areas where returnees are living so unemployment is higher among returnees as compared with non returnees.

All other participants (P2-P6) confirmed opinions of the first participant and added that returnees should be employed more than local residents of the area because they have learned different kinds of profession during their residence in Iran and Pakistan.

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

P1- According to the statements of the first participant regarding this question added that returnees have more skills compared with local residents of our village because

they have learned various types of vocations while being in Pakistan and Iran but local residents of the area have also been trained inside the country and have been hired at well paid salary jobs before repatriation of returnees to their country.

P2- The second participant of the focus group discussion said that returnees have more skills because they have learned different vocations while living in Pakistan so they have been hired to well-paid jobs too.

P3- This participant said that returnees have more skills as compared with local residents but unemployment is higher among returnees because local residents of our village have been trained inside our country and they have are familiar with governmental procedures.

P4- He confirmed opinions of the third participant.

P5 and P6 confirmed opinions of the first participant and added that the government doesn't pay attention to returnees.

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

P1- Yes, both returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources. Our children go to the same school where children of the local residents of the area are enrolled. The only difference is that the school is next to the living area of the local residents but it is located a little far from our residence area. Otherwise, there is not any kind of difference among them regarding access to services.

P2- There is no difference between returnees and non-returnees regarding access to services and resources. We both refer to the same clinic for medical treatment. But the only difference is that the health facility and school is located near to the living area of the local residents.

P3- Yes of course, both returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources.

P4- He confirmed opinions of the first participant.

P5 and P6 accepted opinions of the first participant.

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.**
- B. The way the community builds and maintain relationships and trust**
- C. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times**

D. They way the community resolve disputes among returnees and non-returnees

E. The way the community share resources

P1- According to the statements of the first participant, returnees have good interactions with local residents. He also said that we have good relationship with local residents of the area even that when we want to travel with our family some where outside the village we submit our homes for them in order to protect them until we return back to our homes and it shows that to what extent they believe and trust on each other. In addition in response to the third part of this question he mentioned that all residents of this area whether they are returnees or local residents are determined to cooperate with each other. Whenever any dispute occurs among returnees and non-returnees, it is resolved by intercession of the elders but still we have not been witness of any dispute among returnees and non-returnees. Besides, he also added that returnees do share resourced during difficult economic times because it is humanitarian obligation of each individual to support others during difficulties.

All other participants (2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) confirmed opinions of the first participant and they themselves didn't want to add more details regarding this question.

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

There is not any kind problem for women and girls to move around the community. They can move from one part of the village to another part without being frightened from anyone.

P2- There is not any kind problem for women to move the community but in spite of that the men accompany their women in order to take care of them lest any problem might arise.

All other participants accepted opinions of the first and second participants.

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

P1- In my point of view the government should pay attention to education because whenever the people are educated and literate then the level of crimes will be highly decreased and similarly the safety of women will be increased due to this reason.

P2- This participant said that the government should be attention to train religious subjects to the people in order to inform them from dos and don'ts then the safety of women will be improved.

P3- The third participant said that the government should ensure security in our area. If there is security in a region then both men and women will be safe.

All other participants confirmed the aforementioned opinions of other participants and added that if the government honestly provided the aforesaid services in Muslim Abad village then a lot number of people will live in safety.

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

P1- Yes, men can travel outside the community during the day. However there is not any kind of threat against men to travel during the night either but we don't want to travel during the night because lest there might be some hazards.

P2- The second participant also mentioned that there is not any kind of problem for men to travel both during the day and night.

P3- According to the statements of the third participant regarding this question, he mentioned that the men can travel outside the community safely but during the night due to presence burglars.

P4 and P5 confirmed opinions of the first and second participants regarding this question.

P6 confirmed opinions of the third participant.

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

P1- There is not any threatening group to safety and security in our village.

P2- He also insisted that there is any threatening group of security in their village.

All other participants confirmed opinions of the first and second participants.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 9

4. Moderator's and Taker

1.5	Facilitator's name:	Mohammad Anwar
1.6	Note taker's Name:	Mohammad Rahim
1.7	Date of the FGD:	25/7/2012
1.8	Report Number:	4

5. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Gul Bahar
2.2	Site Number:	23
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:	34 21 421
	Longitude:	62 18 476

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:

No comments

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	25 /7 2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	W-3	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	1	Regional Supervisor's number		
4.5 Date of office editing	26/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	W-10			
4.7 Date of data entry	8/9/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	10			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Herat
District	Enjil
Site Number	23
Village	Gul Bahar

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Asadullah		Student	0796897850	
2	Abdul Rahim		Student	0786454916	
3	Baran		Mechanic	0775193496	
4	Taj Mohammad		Wage laborer	0773376510	
5	Abdul Khaliq		Elder	0772170235	
6	Habibullah		Elder	0776362586	

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P1- The first respondent said that children of returnees can not attend to school because it is located far from their residence area.

P2- In reply to this question the second participant said that there are not expert teachers who could professionally teach their children at their school. In addition he complained from the ill-treatment of teachers with their children.

P3- He asked from the government to build a school for returnees near to their residential area.

P4- This participant contrary to views of other mentioned that the school is located near to their residence area inside Kohdistan village. He added that there is no difference between children of returnees and local residents of the region.

P5- This participant confirmed views of the fourth participant but he himself didn't want to add more information regarding this question.

P6- He confirmed views of others regarding remote location of school and lack of teachers and teaching materials but he also included that less attention of parents is another major factor that has reduced eagerness of students to regularly attend to school.

Part B: Health Services

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

P1- In my point of views both returnees and local residents of the area have equal access to health services. We all have problems in health care section because the health providers can't audit to all of the patients properly. In addition, the mentioned health facility can't dispense enough medicines to the patients as well.

P2- In my views, both returnees and local residents of the area don't have full access to governmental health facilities. So due to insufficient health services to the residents of the region they have to transfer their patient to private health facilities.

P3- He also added that local residents of the area have more access to health facilities compared with returnees because they have close kinship with physicians and other health providers in the mentioned health facilities. So he asked from the government to bring some changes in all governmental administrations and employ honest and trusted figures who could equally provide governmental services equally to all residents in the region.

P4- He confirmed opinions of the third participant and added that the government must bring changes in its policies regarding employment of governmental staffs.

P5 and P6 confirmed views of all other participants regarding the aforementioned question and added that all of the people should have cooperation along with each other because both returnees and local residents are faced with serious problems in field of health services.

Part C: Access to drinking water

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

P1- The first participant said that returnees are faced with major problems regarding access to drinking water. He added that returnees do not have access to deep water wells, and hand pumps but local residents of the area have entirely access to the aforesaid facilities.

P2- He said that most of the returnees don't have access to hygienic potable water so they are usually infected by fatal diseases due to lack of potable water. In addition the toilets are located next to drinking water wells; which is another contaminated factor. Meanwhile he mentioned that most of the private wells are excavated at the depth of 7-8 meters that are easily contaminated as the result of inattention of the household members concerning observation of sanitation of the mentioned wells.

P3- He said that their residential area has been recently established so it needs to be constructed more than other parts of this province. He added that he has lived since a few years in this area but still none of responsible organs has tried to provide hygienic potable water for the residents of this region.

P4- This participant also mentioned that returnees do not have access to hygienic water which is one of the essential necessities for the mankind. However local residents of the area do have access to hygienic potable water. He asked from the government to excavate some deep wells in the residential area of the returnees and also equip them by hand pumps and plumbing system. At the present returnees utilize from the open and unsafe water wells that causes a lot of infectious diseases among their children.

P5 and P6 confirmed that other participants mentioned all of the problems regarding access to drinking water.

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

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

P1- In my point of view, local residents of the area have more access to employment compared with returnees because returnees are not familiar to local professions and employers.

P2- On his turn the second participant said that there is no difference between returnees and local residents of the area concerning access to employment opportunities. He also added that one of the problems is lack of employment opportunities even that there are not enough job opportunities in the cities as well. So he reiterated that both returnees and local residents of the area have equal access to employment opportunities.

P3- He mentioned that returnees have learned different profession while their living in the neighboring countries but he mentioned that contrary to this issue local residents of the area have more access to employment opportunities compared with returnees.

P4- This participant didn't want to add more details regarding this question but he confirmed views of other participants.

P5- He said that due to lack of employment opportunities most of the residents of this area are jobless. So he asked from the government and other non-governmental organizations to pave the ground for employment of the people in their region. Otherwise according to his statements; returnees will once again leave their country toward neighboring counties as the result of lack of employment opportunities in this area.

P6- This participant said that some of the wealthy returnees are able to work inside the bazaar but others who are poor and needy; they can't provide an employment opportunity for themselves due to poor economic conditions. He also insisted that lack of employment opportunities have even caused to make the area instable. Other participants also confirmed the last statements of this participant. So all of them asked from the government and other non-governmental organizations to provide employment opportunities for the residents of the region, otherwise the will once again move to foreign countries.

Part L: Security

Q1- What are your concerns regarding security of the returnees?

P1- He said that the residents of the area do not allow other elements to deteriorate security situation of their region. However he confirmed that security situation of their region is acceptable and satisfactory to the residents but in spite of that he asked from the government to install two checkpoints of the police in Kohdistan desert in order to strengthen security situation of the area more than any time before.

P2- The second participant said that in the past there were some elements Kohdistan desert who deteriorated security situation of the area but then they were curbed controlled by assistance of the villagers. So now there is any kind of threat for the villagers.

P3- He also mentioned that neither returnees nor local residents of the area want the area to be instable. So they try to assist with the government in order to strengthen security situation of the region. So he showed satisfaction from the current security situation of their region and mentioned that all of the residents of the area can easily move around the community during the day and night without fear.

P4, P5 and P6 confirmed views of two other participants.

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

All of the participants in response to this question said that returnees and local residents of the area do not have equal access to services and resources. For instance, local residents of the region can provide potable water for themselves through hand pumps, deep wells and

Karizes but returnees do not have access to aforementioned resources in order to provide hygienic potable water for themselves.

In addition they complained from the absence of school, health facilities and buses in their residential area. They added that govern should provide drinking water, and transportation services for returnees.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- In response to this question he pointed out to some achievements and failures of the current government. He said that presence of official corruption is one of the failures of the current government. In addition the government has not been able to implement the law, punish the criminals and maintain security in the region yet. But he also pointed out to some positive achievements such as liberty of speech, reconstruction and establishment of schools.

P2- The second participant showed his agreement with the views of the first attendant.

P3- He rejected opinions of the first participant and added that the government has not fulfilled a fundamental work for the Afghan people during the past ten years..

P4- He said that the Afghan people didn't cooperate with the government honestly. In addition there are limited numbers of honest people in the governmental organs. In general, the residents of their area desire reconstruction, security and stability of our country.

P5- He didn't have opinions concerning the aforesaid question.

P6- He also confirmed views of other participants regarding this question but he didn't want to add more explanations relating to this question.

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

P1- The first participant said that since the government has been established the UNHCR has constructed our street at the length of 4 Km and also constructed five bridges in the residential area of the returnees. He insisted that there are still some problems in the region that have not been resolved yet.

P2- He said that one year ago he repatriated from the Pakistan. He didn't confirm that essential works have been done yet by the government but he insisted that the living condition has greatly improved compared with the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

P3- Some of the negative changes such as increasing of official corruption, reduction of employment opportunities, and disobedient from the law are major negative changes that have occurred since the establishment of the current government.

P4- He confirmed opinions of other participants but he himself didn't have more information concerning this question.

P5- He said that three years ago we continually informed from the media the media that Afghanistan has been reconstructed and employment opportunities have been provided for all of the people but when we returned last year; one year has been passed but still I haven't found a job for myself.

P6- He didn't want to add more details regarding this question.

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

P1- There is a council of women in our village that most of its members are women of the local residents of the region. They hold regular summits and discuss about important issues such as national solidarity program, holding of tailoring and embroidery courses and other women related problems and find solution ways for the problems.

P2- The second participant rejected views of the first participant and added that there is symbolic council under the name of women's Shura but in fact the mentioned council is not able to make decisions regarding fulfillment of a job. They have symbolic role in making of decisions.

P3- literate women and influenced men have significant role in councils and they are consulted more than others in the Shura. But members of the women Shura have a weak relationship with other women in our village.

P4- He didn't have information about the aforementioned question.

P5- He mentioned that the government has not paved the ground for the women to express their consultations on important issues. In spite of that returned women are living in different spots of this desert and most of the executive affairs are planned by high ranking officials so there is no chance for women to be consulted.

P6- He confirmed some of the abovementioned views but meanwhile he rejected some of opinions expressed by other participants. He also added that there are two types of people in Kohdistan. There are citizens and villagers of Kohdistan who do not have deep relationship with each other. It is a newly established area.

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

P1- The people get information regarding rights, policies, laws and national institutions from one another.

P2- In the past the people of this area got information regarding different issues from one another. But in today's era our people get information regarding rights, policies and laws from the mass media including TVs, radios and mosques.

P3- In my view, there are two types of people in our society. One type of them are sophisticated people who have enough information regarding rights policies and laws and the second type of the people are entirely unaware from the aforementioned issues.

P4, P5 and P6 confirmed views of other participants but they themselves didn't want to add more details regarding the aforementioned question.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

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

P1- According to the statements of the first participant; returnees have not been allocated lands yet. All of the properties related to returnees are their personal estates therefore; they have not received land from any organ yet.

P2- The second participant confirmed that returnees have not been exploited from the donation of lands yet. All of the lands have been purchased by personal budget of returnees but they can't afford to build shelters for themselves due to poor economic condition.

P3- This participant in response to this question said that all of the purchased lands by returnees were related to the local residents of the area. At the present there are private lands which are ready for purchasing but he added that there weren't governmental lands in the area.

P4, P5, and P6 confirmed the aforementioned statements of other participants and added that governmental lands were distributed to governmental staffs. They asked from the government to contribute with returnees to build their private lands and provide a shelter for themselves.

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

P1- He said that all of the local residents in this area have personal lands. And I don't think that there will be anyone among the local residents who will not have private land.

P2- There might be some local residents of the area that will not have personal lands but I don't think that such problems will be the reason of disputes in our village.

P3 and P4 confirmed statements of the first participant and added that local residents of the area don't have any problem regarding shelter in our region.

P5- He also mentioned that there are also some local residents in the area who don't have private shelters yet because the residents of this area are very poor.

P6- He confirmed statements of the first participant.

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

P1- No, there is not any kind of criminal problem for the residents of the area.

P2- However there are not criminal cases in our community but in spite of that some times some criminal cases occur around us. For instance three months ago there were some invader elements who disturbed the students of school but then by assistance of the villagers with security organs they were compelled to flee from the area.

P4- Sometimes small cases of theft occur in our area but in general security situation of the area is quite normal and we live in a calm environment.

P5- He also added that sometimes some of the theft cases such as stealing of animals, power cables, and other household equipments occur but regrettably most of the thieves flee from the grabs of security organs and some others are released from the prison through payment of money for the police.

P6- He confirmed statements of other participants regarding the aforementioned question.

Q4- How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions? Who typically commit crimes? (Probe: Men, Youth, women) who are typically victims of crimes?

P1- It is entirely obvious for all that perpetrators of crimes are the youth especially addicted youth of our community. I don't believe that elders, children and women will be able to commit any kind of crime. Generally victims of crimes are children and feeble figures of our society.

P2- In response of this question the second participant of this focus group discussion said that most of the perpetrators of criminal actions are addicted and jobless youth. He asked from the residents of community to assist with each other in order to decrease criminal cases in the society. He added that in general women and small children are victims of crimes. He went on to say that two months ago there were some abductors who chases school students to kidnap them but fortunately the villagers informed from their brutal plans and by assistance of security organs the kidnappers were arrested and put in to the jail.

P4 and P5 said that they haven't been witness of any criminal action in their village yet.

P6- This participant said that as there are different types of figures in our society it is obvious that some of them might have illegal and criminal plans but he didn't confirm existence of any criminal in their society. He added that reduction of criminal actions is due to active cooperation of the people along with the government. So he asked from the government to install at least two police check points in their area in order to improve security situation of the area more than any time before.

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

P1- No there hasn't been difference among returnees and local residents of the area regarding there employment yet. Both of them have participated actively in the projects.

P2- He confirmed that there have been some differences among returnees and non-returnees regarding their employment. He added that most of the employees are hired from the residents of the region where the project is implemented there.

P3- Last winter a construction project implemented in the area. However there wasn't any difference between returnees and non-returnees but most of the staffs were hired to the project due to kinship with high ranking officials and those who were responsible of the mentioned project. Those who had references were employed more than needy and poor people.

P4 said that they haven't been witness of big projects in the region yet. Except one or two other projects were smaller projects.

P5- He confirmed opinions of the third and fourth participants.

P6- This participant in response to the aforesaid question said that most of the projects in field of agriculture are fulfilled by employment of local residents of the village. There is no chance for returnees to be employed for such kind of projects.

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

P1- In my point of view, the local residents of the area are farmers but some of them are also literate who have governmental jobs. So according to the statements of this participant; the local residents of the area have more skills compared with returnees.

P2- In my own views, there is not difference between returnees and returnees regarding there skills because both of them have similar skills.

P3- According to the statements of the third participant, the local residents of the region have more skills as compared with returnees because returnees lived in foreign countries where they were deprived from the education but local residents of the region lived inside the country and learned different profession while being in the country.

P4, P5 and P6 confirmed opinions of the first participant and showed their agreement with them.

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

P1- There is no difference among returnees and non-returnees regarding access to services and resources because both of them have equal access to services in our region. All of the residents have equal access to state schools, health facilities and other resources without being difference among them.

P2 and P3 confirmed views of the first participant regarding aforementioned question.

P4- This participant opposite to the statements of other participants mentioned that the local residents of the area have more access to resources such as health facilities, school and water resources however returnees are deprived from the aforesaid services.

P5- He also confirmed that both returnees and non-returnees do not have equal access to services and resources. He pointed out to public buses that are existed in areas where local residents are living however returnees are deprived from the aforesaid facilities that available for the local residents of the area.

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.

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

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

I. The way the community share resources

P1- According to the statements of the first participant the residents of the area have good interaction and relationship with each other. They are ready to support each other during bad economic conditions. They all share resources with each other regardless of the issue that the person is either returnees or local resident.

P2- The second participant said that returnees and local residents of the area have good interactions with each other. Besides men women have also good ties and interactions with one another. They commonly resolve their problems by assistance of each other. Sometimes when necessary; representatives of returnees held summits and get together in order to discuss on important issues.

P3- The third participant confirmed that the local residents of the area have good interactions along with returnees. They participate in ceremonies of each other. They have good relationship with each other.

P4- He rejected the aforementioned statements and added that local residents of the area do not have relationship with returnees. He mentioned an example and added that whenever donations are allocated to returnees; the local residents are not exploited. So it seems that there is not any kind of relationship between returnees and local residents.

P5- I think there is no difference between returnees and local residents because all of the residents of the village have equal access to services and resources. Both of them use the same clinic for their medical treatment. Their children attend to the same school. In addition they have a good relationship with each other. Whenever they are faced with any problem; they resolve their problem through consultation with others.

P6- There is a good relationship among local residents and returnees. They trust on each other and live in a brotherhood environment. If any problem arises among them, they resolve it through negotiations and peaceful talks by assistance of the elders. Everyone is trying to build and strengthen their ties along with each other. Everyone lives in a peaceful environment without fear and hazard alongside of each other.

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

P1- In answer to this question the first participant said that women can move safely from one part of the village to another. In addition he added that security situation has greatly improved compared with the last year.

P2- He confirmed opinions of other participants.

P3- He also confirmed that girls can attend to schools without fear and also women can move around the community. They can go to bazaar and health facilities.

P4- In my point of view women should be accompanied by men when they want to move from one part of the village to another part. In order to keep them safe from all kinds of hazards they must be accompanied by men because it is a deserted area so there will be some vulgar elements who may annoy them while moving alone in some parts of the area.

P5 and P6 confirmed opinions of P4 but they themselves didn't want to add more information regarding the abovementioned question.

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

P1- All of the participants had the same idea regarding the aforesaid question. They asked from the government to install at least two check points of the police in the area in order to improve safety of the women in the society. In spite of that they also demanded from the government to provide employment opportunities for the villagers as well. Unemployment is one of the significant factors in deterioration of security situation in all of societies.

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

P1- In my own views, the men are able to travel outside the community both during the day and night without feeling hazard from anyone.

P2- He confirmed views of the first participant and added that their village is entirely stable and still they haven't been witness of condition that men wouldn't be able to move outside the community.

P3- He rejected views of other two participants and added that they are still faced with security problems. He pointed out to the last winter that the residents of this village were prohibited to move around during the night due to presence of some extremist groups in the area.

P4- He also mentioned that at the present they don't have any kind of problem regarding security in their village.

P5 and P5 confirmed views of the fourth participant.

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

P1- He said that he couldn't name any group at the present. However he showed his satisfaction regarding security situation of their village but added that addicted people and unemployed figures are the biggest threat to safety and security in their society.

P2, P3 and P4 confirmed views of the first participant regarding the mentioned question.

P5- He also pointed out to addicted people and unemployment that are the two major factors in deterioration of security situation of the area.

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

P1- In order to improve security situation of the community the government should provide employment opportunities for the residents of the area. In addition creation of two police check points is also very necessary in the region. Implementation of the law and Islamic Sharia is another factor in improvement of safety in the area.

All other participants confirmed views of the first participant regarding the aforesaid question.

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

P1- Yes, there have been some benefits to returnees regarding their repatriation to their own country. Their residence in their own homeland is one of the major benefits. In addition, they have access to all resources easily including market.

P2- In my point of view, relocation of returnees has caused several problems in the society. Increasing of population in an area deteriorates security situation and decreases employment opportunities as well. He also complained from the contamination of drinking water in their area because most of the toilets are located next to the water wells almost in all of the houses which contaminate drinking water.

P3- Yes, there have been some benefits to returnees regarding their relocation in the region. Increasing of population has positive impacts on increasing of markets, transactions and enhancement of construction projects.

P4- He also confirmed that increasing of population in a society causes promotion of the mentioned society. It increases attention of the government regarding implementation of uplift projects, enhancement of market and transactions.

P5- Relocation of returnees that increases population in the area will create some problems at first but then by implementation of construction projects and attention of the government regarding improvement of their living condition for instance donation of shelters and other necessary items will obviously improve both social and economic conditions of the region.

P6- He didn't want to add more details regarding the aforementioned question.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 16

7. Moderator's and Taker

1.9	Facilitator's name:	Marzeya Hussaini
1.10	Note taker's Name:	Tahira Omar
1.11	Date of the FGD:	24/7/2012
1.12	Report Number:	3

8. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Meyan Deh
2.2	Site Number:	23
2.3	Returnees: (Yes, No)	
	Non –Returnees: (Yes, No)	Yes
2.4	Gender (Male, Female, Mixed)	Female
2.5	GPS (Yes, No)	Yes
	If No see code.	
2.6	GPS location	
	Latitude:	34 21 153
	Longitude:	62 18 149

9. 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:

No comments

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	24 /7/ 2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	W-5	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	1	Regional Supervisor's number		
4.5 Date of office editing	25/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	W-10			
4.7 Date of data entry	25/9/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	10			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Heraat
District	Enjil
Site Number	23
Village	

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Sahibu	HH Wife			
2	Fazela			0775766936	
3	Nazira				
4	Khadija				
5	Hanifa				
6	Humaira				
7	Anisa			0700424604	
8	Sameya			0779934201	
9	Fawzeyya				

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P2- In response to this question the second participant said that returnees are faced with a lot of problems in field of education because whenever they return to their own village, they have to refer to the directorate of education several times until they could enroll their children to school. Some while ago my brother returned to country from Iran. I went to the directorate of education many times until I enrolled his children at school.

P3- Another major problem is the difference between curriculum of internal and abroad schools. There are some changes between the subjects of our schools and schools of foreign countries which has created a problem for our children.

P4- Returnees are faced with economic problems.

P6- It is very difficult for returnees to pay all educational expenses of their children such as purchasing of books, notebooks, pens, pencils and briefcases.

P7- Returnees and immigrants are faced with economic problems.

P8- Returnees don't have shelters, so how they can send their children to schools in such conditions.

P1, P5 and P9 confirmed views of other participants and they had similar answers like other participants.

Part B: Health Services

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

P2- The government doesn't cooperate with returnees. Most of the women whose husbands are addicted to drugs are beggars. She asked from the government to adopt practical measures regarding the treatment of addicted people. Children of these returnees who are begging on the streets are deprived from the attainment of the knowledge.

P3- Returnees are faced with a lot of problems in this field. They don't have access to health facilities especially their women who come on foot and hugged their children from the distant areas in order to treat the patient.

P4- She also complained that they don't have access to health facilities in their village. The clinics are located far from their village but they are not well-equipped as they could resolve health problems of the villagers.

P5- The doctors of the health facilities perform their duty on time and very well but they don't have access to diagnostic medical equipments as they could properly treat the patients or to provide medicines for the patients.

P6- Majority of returnees are addicted so they can't earn money in order to resolve health problems of their families because they purchase opium for themselves.

P7- Returnees have access to health services but it is not at the level of satisfaction for the residents of the area.

P8- As the result of poor economic conditions, returnees don't have access to health services.

P9- Most of the returnees come from the distant areas to the clinic. They come on foot. Women of local residents laugh on their children because due to economic problems returnees can not provide clean clothes for their children. Employees of the clinic also do not have good behavior with them. They are visited at the end whenever all other patients of the local residents ended.

P1- She confirmed views of other participants.

Part E: Access to Shelter

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

P2- Most of the returnees are living under the tents. Their previous homes have been destroyed and they are not suitable to live in at the present. In spite of that they are not able to build shelters for themselves due to poor economy.

P4- Due to poor economy, returnees are not able to provide shelters for themselves.

P5- She asked from the government to provide shelters for returnees because there are some households who are living under the tents during these hot summer days. They are really faced with major problem in this field.

P6- My son has returned from the Iran after living for 15 year in the mentioned country. Now he is faced with extreme poverty. We are three households but live at one home.

P7- Some of the returnees who are living under the tents along Janda Khan and Pul-e-Peri are very poor and their life is really difficult and pitiable.

P8- Returnees are faced with a lot of problems including lack of shelter. They are living under the tents. They are very poor even that their tents are entirely old and useless. So she asked from the government to pay significant attention to this field.

P1, P3 and P9 confirmed views of other participants.

Part B- Access to health services

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

P2- Receiving bribe is very common among the governmental officials. She said that returnees are generally ill-treated by the doctors and other employees of the health facility. But whenever we take yoghurt and cheese to the doctors then they change their behavior with us and well-treat us in exchange of bribe.

P3- Returnees don't have access to services and resources like the local residents of the area because returnees are living in the remote areas where there are not health facilities and schools.

P4- She said that returnees have also access to services and resources like the local residents of the area. She agreed that returnees should have more access to services but it doesn't mean that returnees should never be insulted. The main reason for the misbehavior of the doctors with them is that they don't observe cleanliness. They are people of the lower class.

P5- She also mentioned that that the government doesn't pay attention toward poor and needy people. Rights of the poor people are trampled by others because in the present era every problem is resolved through the money, kinship and reference.

P6- If we are wealthy then everyone pay attention to us but when we become poor no one pay heed to us and rather they scorn on us.

P7- The local residents are apparently clean so everyone pay attention to them but returnees do not observed cleanliness so they don't pay heed to them.

P8- In response to this question she replied that personnel of the clinics and governmental employees have good interaction with them but they are generally annoyed by the local residents of the area.

P1 and P9 confirmed views of other participants and showed agreement on their views.

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- Those returnees who are a bit wealthier than others, they are respected but poor and needy ones are always misbehaved by everyone in our society.

P3- She also confirmed that returnees do not observe cleanliness like the local residents. But she also added that there is not a big difference between returnees and non-returnees concerning their economy and life condition.

P4- There is no difference between returnees and non-returnees at school but the villagers provoke such kind of differences among the people.

P5- She said that whenever donations are allocated to schools, first of all returnees are exploited and then the local residents of the area.

P6- She confirmed views of sixth participant.

P7- The directorate of school show discrimination between returnees and non-returnees.

P8- Returnees are enrolled at school after fulfillment of difficult formal procedures in the education directorate. In addition, most of returnees are Pashto speakers so they can't learn the lessons which are taught in Dari. So returnees are faced with this major problem yet.

P9- In my view, the directorate of education complicates problems of returnees in order to gain a little bribe from the returnees. Those who are wealthy, they can easily resolve their problems but the poor people who can't afford to pay bribe, their problem become unsolved for a long term.

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

All of the participants said that the government should resolve the problems of the villagers in fields of shelter, education and other public services. All of the people should be given equal access to services and resources. The government should eradicate bribery from the governmental offices. They positively assessed role of the media in this field. They asked from the government to provide more facilities to returnees.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P2- The government is able to resolve all kinds of problems, so she asked from the government to hold summits at the level of villages and look over the problems of the people.

P4- The government should provide employment opportunities for the villagers in order to resolve problems of the villagers.

P8- The government should provide clinic, school, drinking water wells, to the villagers. Returnees should have their own representatives in order to resolve their problem. Solidarity Shura of returnees should be held.

P5- After distribution of the donations evaluation should be fulfilled in order to consider that all donations have been equally distributed or not.

P9- Some of the NGOs have donated to our village but no one has been exploited yet. My father is a headmaster but he hasn't received salary for nearly two years.

P8- The government should hold tailoring, embroidery and literacy courses in order to provide employment opportunities for the villagers.

P2- I went to the directorate of education but governmental employees asked me to give them 20000 AF and then they would assign me as a teacher. I am graduated from the 12th class.

P1, P3, P6 and P7 agreed with the opinions of other participants.

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

P1- I anticipate improvement of security in our village.

P2- Security situation has greatly improved compared with the Taliban regime.

P3- She confirmed views of two other participants.

P4- At the present we don't have any problem because we have access to school and all other services. Our life condition is satisfactory.

P5- lots of changes have been occurred since the government has been elected. Asphalted streets, providing of electricity and health facilities are the major changes that have improved living condition of the villagers since the establishment of the current government.

P6- Satisfactory changes have occurred.

P7- Liberation and transportation services are major changes that have occurred since the establishment of the current government.

P8- Providing of clinics, schools and asphalted roads are the major changes that have occurred but security situation has not improved. So she asked from the villagers to give hand to each other and identify the enemies of our country in order to improve security situation of the region.

P9- Major changes have occurred in different fields such as education, health services and security since the establishment of the current government.

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

P1- The women are consulted on important issues such as wedding of their children. Some while ago my husband wanted to purchase a cow but before purchasing the cow he consulted with me regarding the issue.

P2- The women are not consulted in our community but my brothers clairvoyants, so they always consult with us.

P3- She confirmed views of other participants.

P4- About 80% of the men consult with their women.

P5- My husband consults with me on all issues.

P6- Women are never consulted.

P7- She confirmed views of other participants.

P8- The men do not consult with women because they believe that women are wise less so if they consult with us they will be faced with difficulties.

P9- We haven't seen anyone to consult with women yet.

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

All of the participants said that the literate and educated people have access to information regarding the abovementioned information but most of the people are illiterate and don't have information about the aforesaid issues.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

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

P9- We have heard that returnees have been allocated lands but when we asked from them some of them denied this issue and others said that the allocated lands are not located in proper places.

P8- She also mentioned that they have heard about allocation of the lands to returnees but when returnees are asked concerning the issue they frequently denied that they haven't been allocated lands yet.

P6- As much as I have information about this issue most of the returnees claim that they have purchased lands by their own money but windows, doors and beams were donated for them by some of the NGOs.

P5- The allocated lands are not located in proper places because those regions are not suitable for life.

P1, P2, P3, P4 and P7 confirmed views of other participants.

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

P2- In response to this question she said that those returnees who are wealthy, they should not be allocated lands but instead of them the government should allocated lands to the local residents of our village who are poor and don't have private shelters like me.

P5- The government should allocate lands both for returnees and those local residents who are poor and needy.

P8- There is a big difference between returnees and the local residents of the area. Donations are not submitted to the rightful person.

P1, P3, P4, P6, P7 and P9 confirmed views of other participants.

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

P2- There are different kinds of crimes in our society. Sexual attacks on women are usually occurred. Adulterers are freely move around without being punished. The criminals are not prosecuted. Compulsory weddings are another example of criminal actions in our society. In addition the women are not able go to their father and brothers home without prior permission of their husbands which a major example of crime in our region.

P5- A woman whose husband was in Iran was badly beaten by her in laws family. His brothers couldn't take her retaliation from her in laws home. Her in laws took her children and now she is living in her brother's home.

P6- Battle, conflicts and stabbing are major examples of crime in our society.

P8- There are some examples of criminal actions in our society such as sexual attacks, on both boys and girls and compulsory weddings of girls.

P9- There are some criminal actions in our society such as theft, looting, suicide attacks, sexual attacks, beating of women, eloping, escaping of girls from homes.

P1, P3, P4, and P7 confirmed views of other participants.

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

All of the participants has similar answer. They said that most of the people do not have information regarding the rights, laws and policies. Some people get information about the aforementioned issues through the NGOs, workshops and the mass media.

All of the participants said that most of the illiterate men perpetrate different kinds of crimes, but there also some women who commit the criminal actions. Typically the victims of criminal actions are women and children.

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

All of the participants answered that the local residents are employed more than returnees in our region.

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

All of the participants said that returnees have more skilled workers than non-returnees.

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

All of the participants unanimously answered that there are a lot of differences between returnees and non-returnees which were mentioned above. They don't 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.

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

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

M. The way the community share resources

All of the participants said that it is difficult to accept returnees for the local residents of the area at the present. They believe that by passing of time returnees will find their position in the society. They should gain the trust of the villagers until they are familiarized and accepted to the society, otherwise such differences will continue for a long time.

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

All of the participants said that women and girls are able to move around with their families otherwise they are not able to move around the community alone.

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

All of the participants said that ensuring of security is the only way that can improve safety of women in the society.

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

It is safe for men to travel outside the community during the day and night.

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

According to the statements of all participants the Taliban and the Pakistan government are the biggest threats against safety and security in our region.

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

All of the participants said that the government should severely punish the criminals in order to improve safety and security of the region.

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

P9- There are some advantages and disadvantages concerning relocation of returnees in the society. One of the disadvantages of their repatriation is that they have brought culture of foreign countries to our society but in spite of that they have learned some professions during their living in foreign countries that can be useful for the resuscitation of our community.

P8- There has not been benefit for the society due to relocation of returnees because by increasing of population prices of foodstuff and lands greatly increased. This issue was to the benefit of traders only.

All other participants confirmed views of two other participants regarding the aforementioned question.

Section E: Gender based violence

Q 1: without mentioning any name or indicating anyone specific, Can you tell me what kinds of incidents of violence against women and girls take place in the community?

P6- There are some disputes between mother in laws and their daughter in laws due to economic problems in our society.

P8- I know two women who beat their wives and told them to take their inheritance from their parents.

P9- A person sexual attacked on 10 years old boy. Another example of violence in our village occurred some while ago when a man killed his wife by his shovel. This main reason of this issue was the unlawful connection of his husband with her neice.

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

All of the participants said that family members are the perpetrators of criminal actions but unfortunately the government is not able to control violent actions.

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

All of the participants said that the women are comfortable to seek assistance from the police and some extent the local Shura.

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

According to the statements of the participants about 20% of the women are able to report the violence. But 80% of the women do not dare to report the violence. They report the violence to the local Shura. The main reason that the women do not report the violence is that they are frightened from the upcoming results of this issue. They are scared that lest they might be faced with more violence in the future or because they want to save face of their families.

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

All of the participants said that the perpetrator of sexual attack should be either suspended or his face should be painted with black color publicly.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 59

10. Moderator's and Taker

1.13	Facilitator's name:	Nasratullah
1.14	Note taker's Name:	Sayeed Slahuddin
1.15	Date of the FGD:	25/7/2012
1.16	Report Number:	8

11. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Bala Deh
2.2	Site Number:	23
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:	34 21 111
	Longitude:	62 18 244

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:

The people of Bala Deh are mostly illiterate and they continue their lives in darkness. Majority of the youth of this area used to travel to Iran for employment despite that the government had established a school and clinic equipped with limited resources. But the habitants are not keen to study and learn. They are unhappy and unsatisfied from the government. Meanwhile, UNHCR had established some deep wells for them. But the habitants of this area do not have surveillance toward these wells.

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	25/7/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	CH-1	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	W11	Regional Supervisor's number	W10	
4.5 Date of office editing	26/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	W-10			
4.7 Date of data entry	5/4/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	2			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Herat
District	Kohdistan
Site Number	23
Village	Bala Deh

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Abdul Ghani	Tribal Elder		0775 76 54 47	
2	Jamaluddin	Laborer			
3	Aziz Ahmad	Teacher		07777 44 10 98	
4	Sheer Agha	Tribal Elder			
5	Mohammad	Tribal Elder			
6	Moinuddin	Tribal Elder			

Section A:

Q 1: What are your concerns related to the returnees?

Education:

P1: Concerning education the problem is that there is no high school even there is no preliminary school in the area of Bala Deh. There is only one school in the whole area of Karistan which is used by all the habitants. Our children are able to attend the school but the children of Kohdistan desert are unable because the school is located far away and this seems to be a big problem for them.

P2: As mentioned that there is no high school and preliminary. There is only one school in whole Kohdistan that all the children used to study there and it has many students. Because of the high number of the students in the school there is always crowd in the school, if a preliminary school could be establish in the Bala Deh or in the desert of Kohdistan it would be better. And the crowd would decrease in that school.

P3: Concerning education we have many problems. For example; there is only one school in which from morning the boys used to study and from noon girls used to study. So, separate buildings should be provided for both boys and girls.

P4: Regarding education we have many problems. We do not have any high school in Bala Deh. There is only one school in Kohdistan which is used by all the people of Karistan and it also does not have professional teachers. And the reason is that when a student graduates from the 12th grade they still do not have any knowledge. If the professional teachers would be available, so the education level of the students will go higher.

P5: Concerning education there are many problems in the Kohdistan high school because it has lack of classes as well as there seem to be other problems.

Person 6 approves the views above.

Health Services:

P1: The clinic is located in the old Kohdistan where the local residents are living but there is no clinic in the Bala Deh area. We are also using the existing clinic and this clinic does not have professional doctors.

P2: There is no clinic in our area we are using the Kohdistan clinic. The doctors of this clinic are unprofessional as well as they behave with the patientsS in a bad manner.

P3: There is no clinic in our area we are using the Kohdistan clinic and this clinic does not have medicine available, so medicine should be donated for this clinic.

P4: Our area does not have any clinic we are using the clinic of Kohdistan. There is only one clinic and the habitants of Kohdistan are more in population, therefore the doctors could not access to examine all the patients properly.

P5: Whereas, the habitants of Kohdistan are more in population and there is only one clinic, therefore the clinic is not capable to access to provide health services to all the Kohdistan habitants. In addition, majority of the people shifts their patients to the city clinics.

P6: Our area which is called Bala Deh does not have any clinic and we use the clinic of Kohdistan. The clinic is one and the habitants of Kohdistan are more in population, therefore the doctors could not access to the patients. When some one gets ill at night and suffering pain, most of the time we used to shift the patient to the city hospital.

Access to Drinking Water:

P1: Our water is unhygienic and using of this water causes many problems. Most of the people have private wells in their homes which are near to septic wells

P2: Concerning drinking water we have many problems. Because most of the people do not have private well in their homes to get drinking water, so we appeal to the government that they should pay attention to our area concerning drinking water.

P3: Regarding drinking water we have many problems. The government should establish water storages and install water pipes to the homes, so with this work the water problem would be solved.

P4: As the tribal elder he mentioned the problems concerning the drinking water are all true but despite this the government does not pay attention toward us.

Person 5, 6 says-approves the views above and says that these problems exist, so the government should pay attention to these issues.

Access to Shelter:

P1: Concerning shelter both returnees and local residents have problems But to some of the returnees (UNHCR) has constructed two rooms and a hallway shelter in which the returnees used to continue their livelihood.

P2: The shelters which were established by (UNHCR) for the returnees are very small and it is not reasonable to live in these shelters but despite this they continue their life's even with such problem. Regarding local residents they do not pay any attention toward us as well do not help us.

P3: UNHCR had established the shelters for some of the returnees but they did not establish to some other of them. They do not have reasonable place to live but yet they used to tolerate such problems and they continues their days and nights in these shelters.

P4: Most of the returnees do not have private lands here, so how they should build homes for themselves. As well as most of the local residents also does not have private lands. As a result, most of the returnees and local residents are living in rental homes. They are facing many problems, so I appeal to the government that they should be given lands.

P5: Approves the view of the tribe elder above, in addition; there are many lands available in herit. So the directorate of migration ministry should give those lands to the returnees and local residents who are worthy and do not have lands. In other words, they should establish camps on the governmental lands and distribute lands to the returnees, and the problem of the returnees would be solved. Otherwise, the returnees will be suffering these problems forever.

P6: Approves the views of the tribal elders above, not only returnees but also local residents are facing the shelter problem. As well as they do not have their private homes, so the government should also look at after these problems.

Q 2: Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to all services?

P1: The returnees and non-returnees are both the habitants of this area and they both have equal access to the resources. There is no problem concerning accessing to the resources.

P2: The returnees and non-returnees that are living here have no problem with each other. Majority of them are relatives and they all have the residency of Afghanistan and they used to live in brotherhood atmosphere.

P3: The local residents are cooperative with the returnees because they have returned back to country after a long time. Their effort is to take out the returnees from these problems.

Person 4, 5, and 6 approves the views above and says that there is nothing more to say.

Q 3: If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?

Person 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 says that all the habitants have equal access to the resources and there is no problem concerning accessing and not any example available.

Q 4: If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?

The entire group had positive views.

Governance and Participation:

Q 1: How effective is the government?

P1: The government is effective because they have provided many services in the section of education.

P2: The government is effective because they have established clinic in the area of Kohdistan and this clinic provides better health services.

P3: The government is effective because many works has been done in the section of security.

P4: The government is effective because since the government has been elected people have access to job opportunities. People have observed many changes in their livelihood and changes in the economic.

P5: The government is effective but it is not that effective as it should be. The international counsel is supporting the government but still it is not that effective. Because there is corruption in the government in the sections of, education, judiciary, and agriculture and they have not established a better administration department in order to work honestly.

P6: The government is effective because they have brought many changes and improvement in the sections of security, education, and health services. And they have done many services in these ten years.

Q 2: Since the government has been elected, what changes have you observed in the areas of livelihood?

P1: Since the government has been elected many changes have been observed in the section of education.

P2: Since the government has been elected many changes have been observed in the section of health services.

P3: Since the government has been elected we have observed changes in our economical conditions. Meanwhile, we have observed positive changes in our livelihood.

P4: Since the government has been elected. People have access to employment opportunities comparing to past. In the past most of the people were unemployed but currently most of them are employed and busy.

P5: since the government has been elected many changes has been observed in our livelihood. For example; we have now electricity in our area and televisions channels are activated and many more.

P6: Approves the views above, in addition; there are development in the section of communication. Before, the telecommunication system in Afghanistan was very weak but now we are able to use telecommunication service any where and people can easily contact each other.

Q 3: Are women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

P1: We consult with our women whether it is a big issue or small.

P2: We consult with our women concerning all issues. When we are going to make new relationship with other family, for example; wed our daughter or son, we used to consult with them and their suggestion is very important concerning such issues.

P3: We consult with our women. When we are going to find a life partner for our son or daughter we consult with our women as well as with our daughter and get her suggestion.

P4: It is one of the clauses of our religion (ISLAM) that the women should be consulted concerning any issue, on the other hand; we should have to consult about the issue with everyone.

P5: I do not consult with our women because they are illiterate because they could not give a better suggestion. But if the woman is educated so we have to consult her.

P6: Approves the views of participant 1, 2, 3, and 4. Consultation is better we have to consult in all issues because we could get a better result.

Q 4: How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies, national institution?

P1: Most of the people of our area get inform from television concerning rights, laws, policies, and national institution.

P2: Most of the people of our area get inform from television concerning rights, laws, policies, and national institution and there are no other sources to get inform regarding these issues above.

P3: Majority of the people of our area is illiterated they do not have information about rights, laws, policies, and national institutions. In case, if they have any information, so the source is television and radio from which they used to get the information.

P4: Most of the people of our area are illiterate they do not have information about rights, laws, policies, and national institutions. In case, if they have any information they have heard it from the saint (Mullah) in the maasjid.

Person 5 and 6 approves the views above and says that as mentioned above that these are the sources from which they used to get information concerning laws, rights, policies and national institutions. In addition; the organization should hold training seminars in order to aware the habitants concerning rights, laws, policies, and national institutions.

Access to Livelihood/Social and Economic Security:

Q 1: How do you feel about the way land was allocated to the returnees?

P1: Neither government nor organization had given land to the returnees of Bala Deh village. Most of the returnees are living in the rental houses and they used to work as daily laborers. The returnees have very busy life; the government should allocate lands for the returnees to build homes for themselves. It would be the kindness of the government and the returnees will come out of these problems.

P2: Yet no land is allocated to the returnees but majority of the local residents also do not have access to lands. So the government and organization should allocate lands to those who do not have access to land whether they are returnees or non-returnees.

Participant 3 says that he approves the view of participant 2.

Participant 4 says that he approves the view of participant 1.

Participant 5 says that he approves the view of participant 2.

Participant 6 says that he approves the view of participant 1.

Q 2: Were there problems because some non-returnees did not have access to land?

P1: Yet no land is allocated to the returnees, if land is allocated to them then it will become clear that whether any problem occurs or not.

P2: Neither the government nor the organization have allocated lands for the returnees. If they have allocated land for them, so the original residents also do not have lands. Therefore, they should also allocate land to the local residents. In case, if they had allocated land to the returnees and the local residents which do not have access to land to build houses on it and in case they do not get any land. So maybe a big problem would occur because of this issue.

Participant 3 says that he approves the view of participant 1.

Participant 4 says that he approves the view of participant 2.

Participant 5 says that he approves the view of participant 2.

Participant 6 says that he approves the view of participant 2.

Q 3: Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what types of crimes?

P1: There is no crime in our area and the security is should bed.

Participant 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 approves the thought above.

Q 4: How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies, national institutions? Who typically commits the crimes? (Probe: Men, youth, women) Who typically are the victims of the crimes?

P1: Most of the people of our area get inform by watching television regarding laws, rights, policies, and national institution.

P2: Most of the people of our area get inform by hearing to radio and watching television regarding rights, laws, policies, and national institution. Other than this, there is no other source from which they get information concerning these issues.

P3: Most of the people of our area are illiterate they do not have any awareness regarding rights, laws, policies, and national institutions. In case, if they have little information, so it is by watching the television or hearing to the radio.

P4: As the previous elder says that the people of our area do not have any awareness about the rights, laws, policies, and national institutions. In case, if they have any awareness so surely they had heard it from the saint (Mullah) of the masjid.

P5: Approves the thought of participant 4. In addition, that the organizations should give information to the people of our society in order to get awareness about rights, laws, policies, and national institution.

Participant 6 approves the views above.

Participant 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 says that there is no crime in our area as well as no criminals. When the society of free of crime and criminals, so it is obvious that there is no victim.

Q 5: Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example, Food for work- Food for cash project?

In our area no specific project has been actuate by the organizations. In case, if they have actuated any project, Most of the time they have employed local residents comparing to the returnees. The reason is that the population of returnees is less and local residents are more comparing to the returnees.

Q 6: Do the community members have more skilled workers than the returnees?

P1: Comparing to the local residents the returnees are more skilled and expert because they have learned these skills during the migration in Pakistan.

P2: Returnees are more skilled than the local residents because they have spent much time in Iran and have learned many professions there. But the local residents were in the country and have studied well and have been employed in good positions and have better salaries.

Participant 3 approves the thought of participant 1.

Participant 4, 5, and 6 approves the thought of participant 2.

Q 7: Do you believe returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no, please give examples.

P1: Both the returnees and non-returnees have equal access to the resources. For example; the school which is available is used by both returnees and non-returnees. Both returnees and non-returnees children are using the same school.

P2: Both the returnees and non-returnees are using the resources equally. For example, the local residents and returnees are using the same clinic.

P3: Both the returnees and non-returnees are using the resources equally. For example, the local residents and returnees are using the same masjid (Mosque).

P4: We both returnees and non-returnees are living in brotherhood atmosphere and are using the resources equally.

Participant 5 and 6 approves the views above.

Justice and Rule of Law:

Q 1: Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community?

- A. The way the community interact among themselves.**
- B. The way the community builds and maintain relationships and trust**
- C. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times**
- D. The way the community share resources**

A: We both returnees and non-returnees the interaction that we have with each other is good. We behave in good manner with each other. Yet we have not experience any thing bad concerning interaction with each other.

B: The behavior between returnees and non-returnees are very good and we have complete trust on each other because we share good and bad matters with each other and participate in happiness and sorrow condition of each other.

C: The cooperation between us and the returnees is very good because we help each other in economical issues. When a returnee faces any problem, the non-returnee used to help. When non returnee faces any problem, the returnee used to help. For example, we give loan to each other at the moment of need.

D: Yet no issue or problem has been taken place between us. In case, if any problem occurs then we try to solve it with the help of tribal elders and do not let it to be investigated legally.

E: we both returnees and non-returnees have good interaction with each other as well as we have cooperation with each other. Whereas, the resources which are available has been used equally.

Participant 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 approves the views above.

Q 2: How safe is it for women and girls to move around this community?

P1: Our women are safe while moving around the community and no threat exists. For example, the school of the village is far away from us and our girls can freely go to school or while women are going to clinic they travel freely to clinic and there is no problem. As well as there is no problem for women to visit each other relatives. Our women and girls are totally should bed.

Participant 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 approves the views above.

Q 3: What do you think would improve the safety of women and girls in this community?

P1: People should pay attention to gain Islamic knowledge. And the government should provide a system to aware people from Islamic issues and this awareness is also effective for the ordinary people as well.. They should also work on the security section, if the security is should bed in the area. So the girls and women would be secure and there would be no problem concerning their safety.

P2: The government should work on education section to improve it and when the people of an area are educated, so the immunity of the girls and women would be should bed.

Participant 3, 4, 5, and 6 approves the views above.

Q 4: Is it safe for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel during the night?

P1: There is no problem for men to travel during day and night and we can move and travel every where.

P2: During day we are able to travel anywhere and we are totally should bed. But during night we can not travel freely. In spite, we had not experienced any threat but we observe precautions that do not travel during the night.

Participant 3 and 4 approves the thought of participant 2.

Participant 6 and 5 approves the thought of participant 1.

Q 5: Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

Participant 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 says that there is no group or gang that threatens the safety and immunity of the area.

Q 6: What can the community do to improve the safety and security of the community?

Participant 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 says that the people should not give place to the insurgents. People should have trust in the government. The security authority office should attain the trust of the people and the people should also to cooperative with the security authorities. So the security will be should bed and the immunity will be attain and there would be no problem.

Q 7: Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Any problem, what are they?

Participant 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 says that there are no advantages and disadvantages of the returnees.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO:60

13. Moderator's and Taker

1.17	Facilitator's name:	Tahira Omar
1.18	Note taker's Name:	Marzia Hussaini
1.19	Date of the FGD:	26/7/2012
1.20	Report Number:	

14. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Mahal Bagh Kohna
2.2	Site Number:	23
2.3	Returnees: (Yes, No)	
	Non –Returnees: (Yes, No)	Yes
2.4	Gender (Male, Female, Mixed)	Female
2.5	GPS (Yes, No)	Yes
	If No see code.	
2.6	GPS location	
	Latitude:	34 20 846
	Longitude:	62 18 295

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:

No comments

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	26/7/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer		Female Interviewer	W-6
Supervisor's number	W11	Regional Supervisor's number	W10	
4.5 Date of office editing	27/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	W-11			
4.7 Date of data entry	9/9/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	2			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Herat
District	Kahristan
Site Number	23
Village	Mahal Nagh Kohna

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Sina		Teacher	0770 22 65 61	
2	Freeba		Housewife	0778 19 52 93	
3	Farzana		Housewife	0778 34 94 13	
4	Jamila		Housewife		
5	Arifa		Housewife	0700 53 57 14	
6	Bi Bi Gull		Housewife		
7	Najeeba		Housewife	0799 74 21 12	

Section A:

General and Specific Concerns:

Q 1: What are your concerns related to the returnees?

P1: With coming of the returnees children and attending the school create educational problems because in one class there are unlimited students studying.

P2: In my point of view the returnees do not have any problem because the schools are available and they do have access to it. The specific problem is the lack of teachers, teaching methods, and destination of the school from the living area.

P3: I do not have any specific comment and agreeing with the thoughts above.

Participant 4 and 5 says that not only the returnees have education problems but also the local residents have problem because they are not taught correctly at school.

P6: The problem of the returnee's children is not having the identification cards in order to get admission. Second, that their financial condition is weak, and they can not send their children to the school. As a result, their children left uneducated.

P7: I do not have any specific opinion but I would like to say that a school should have to establish for the returnees near to there living area. So their children could go to school, and would prevent the children from not studying.

Health Services:

P1: I am anxious about lack of health services as well as there is not enough space for the patients. The patients wait long hours for the doctor.

P2: In my point of view if the government establish health center for the returnees and provide all the facilities and let them to have access to it. I would be very good.

P3: I do not have any specific opinion and approves the thought of the participant 2.

P4: The current health services which are available for the local residents are also not sufficed for them. Whereas the returnees are exception, that they have lack of health services, doctor and medicine.

P5: In my point of view if a separate clinic could be established for the returnees in order to stop the crowds in the health center it would be effective.

P6: My anxiousness is that the clinic does not have enough space for the patients. When we visit the clinic they do not give us our turn to examine us and give the priority to the returnees. This has become a big problem and an issue for the people.

P7: I also have the same opinion that from the time the returnees had come here we are not able to access to the clinic correctly because it is very crowded and disorder.

Access to Drinking Water:

P1: We do not have enough drinking water. Drinking water resources should be established for the returnees such as, well and hand pumps or should provide any other source. If they would not provide it, so it is anxiousness for us.

P2: If the drinking water would not be provided to the returnees, so it is possible that they would get different kind of diseases. And it very clear that water is one of the important sources of livelihood.

P3: I have the same opinion that lack of water is one of the biggest problems of a society.

P4: The lack of drinking water has been a big problem everywhere. Especially, the returnees are bothering the lack of drinking water. So drinking water should be provided for them in any condition, in order to solve the returnee's problem.

P5: Approves the thought of the lady participant 4 and do not have any personal comment.

P6: The lack of the drinking water for the returnees is really big anxiousness because with out the water the life is difficult in the society. So it is very important and necessary that drinking water should be provided for them, in order to free them from these problems.

P7: I am also anxious about the lack of drinking water. I get inform that they wait hours in the line at the hand pump to get water, so this is a big problem and it should be solved.

Q 2: Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to all services?

P1: As far I am concern that the resources have been used equally by both returnees and non-returnees because there seem to be no difference between returnees and non-returnee.

P2: I think that the returnees and non-returnees do not have equal access to the resources and they has been deprive from it. For example, the children of the returnees do not have identification cards as well as they do not have any other identification. In order to, use the resources and admit their children in the school.

P3: I do not have any information and can not say anything.

P4: In my point of view that the returnees and non-returnees have equal access to the resources. When people are talking about the development project they say that there is no difference between the returnees and non-returnees. I think that they should have equal access to the resources.

P5: Neither returnees nor non-returnees have equal access to the services. Because the non-returnees have been living here from long time, and the services has been done for them in the past. But the returnees come here after the projects have been established and I think there is a slight difference.

P6: I agree with the opinion of the participant 5 and do not have my personal comment.

P7: I believe that both returnees and non-returnees have equal access to the resources because they all live in one society, so how it is possible that there should be differences.

Q 3: If no, why? (Give example)

All are of the opinion that the returnees have problem regarding the school, health center, electricity, and drinking water. According, to me that the governmental and non-governmental organization should work to solve these problems and bring development in their lives. If the organizations and the government does not care about them, so it is possible that they will leave the country and migrate again.

Q 4: If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?

P1: In my point of view that the organizations should take action very soon. The organization should provide the services for them because the organizations have more possibilities in hand than the government. For example, they should establish school, clinic, drinking water, and electricity.

P2: I agree with the opinion above.

Participant 3 and 4 say, if a separate clinic and school could be establish for the returnees it would be better. Whereas, the crowd and disorders will decrease from other school and other clinics and it would be effective for the local residents.

P5: In my point of view that the government should audit and be aware of them. Local assemblies should be established in order to find solution to the problem.

Participant 6 and 7 approves the views of participants above.

Governance and Participation:

Q 1: How effective is the government?

P1: Existence of the government in every society is necessary. Because when there is no government, so there would be no security, law and justice. With out the government life is impossible in the society.

P2: The current government does not have effectiveness. Because since last ten years till now no changes has been observed in the livelihood of the people as well as the security is not maintained. Robbery, kidnapping and suicide attacks have increased and we have observed limited development.

P3: I agree with the view of participant above and have the same opinion.

P4: In my point of view the government is effective because when the government has been elected the development projects starts. For example, establishments of schools, clinics, roads and the schools are now available for both boys and girls thousands of the boys and girls are busy with the education. The security has been maintained and many more projects were established because of security.

P5: My opinion is same as the above.

P6: The government is effective but this government does not work and does not provide services for the people. As well as does not root out the poverty and unemployment majority of the people and youngsters migrate to Iran and Pakistan to earn money for their families. If they provide employment opportunities for the youngsters it would be very good.

P7: This participant says that she agrees with the opinion of participant 6.

Q 2: Since the government has been elected, what changes have you observed in the areas of livelihood?

P1: Since the government has been elected we have observed many changes in our areas of livelihood. For example, now we have electricity, our children are educated, local buses are available, electronic mills are available. Currently, we have access to drinking water these all services are provided by the establishment of the government.

P2: Since the government has been elected the works has become easy, for example; one of the facilities is the mobile phone and all people have access to it, girls are going to school and many more positive changes.

P3: I agree with the two opinions above.

P4: Since the government has been elected we have observed many changes in our livelihood. One of the changes is that now we have 24 hours electricity and it is one of the important facility that now we have access to it.

P5: I approve the opinion of the lady participant 4 and do not have my personal opinion.

P6: Since the government has been elected no changes has been observed in the livelihood of the people. For example; if we have electricity but it is not long lasting electricity. Market prices are at the peak as it is clear that we are poor people even we could not afford to buy cloth for our children.

P7: she says that she agrees with the opinion of the lady participant 1.

Q 3: Are women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

P1: Yes, women are consulted on important issues, for example; about the marriage of the son or daughter. As well about building the home and going to Iran for work or etc...

P2: I think that women are consulted very less.

P3: In most of the issues women are consulted, for example; about engagement of the son and daughter. As well other important issue, but other than this, they are consulted on minor issues only.

P4: I think that comparing to the past now women are consulted more and I think that they are consulted on important issues too and asks their suggestions.

P5: I have also the same opinion as the lady participant 4.

P6: Women are consulted very less because most of the men say that the women do not have knowledge and do not know anything. So it is not important to consult them and ask for their suggestion.

P7: In my point of view that no work should be done without the consultation of the women. Women are very worthy even we can say that the women are one step ahead than the men. They should be consulted in all issues and especially about the important issues.

Q 4: How do people get access to information regarding, rights, laws, policies, national institutions?

P1: They get information through radio and television regarding rights, laws, policies, national institutions. The time the television has been introduced most of the people get information regarding rights and laws.

P2: Most of the people get information through television and politics discussions about the rights, laws, government planning's, and national institutions. And most of the people are keen to get information about the rights and politic issues; they like to sit and hear about it and gain information.

P3: I agree with the lady participant and what she says is totally correct.

P4: People get information by television, radio, and newspaper about the rights, laws, policies, and national institutions. Because most of the people have access to these facilities and they are very eager to get information about these issues.

P5: I do not have any personal opinion and I agree with the opinions above.

P6: People get information from television and radio about the laws and rights.

P7: The time televisions were introduced people have been getting information about many things. When anything happens in anywhere people get aware, especially, about the rights, laws, and policies.

Access to Livelihood/social and Economic Security:

Q 1: How do you feel about the way land was allocated to the returnees?

P1: I have good feeling toward returnees they are worthy because they do not have shelter. As well they are not able to purchase land, so I am happy from this decision of the government.

P2: The returnees are not worthy because they have brought much money from foreign countries and they were donated by the foreigners. And when they came here land was allocated to them.

P3: I also have the same opinion same as the second participant.

P4: The lands which were allocated to the returnees I am happy about it because the returnees are poor and they are worthy. They do not have shelter as well and this is will be good for them. I have good feeling about it and I hope that these kinds of projects establishes forever.

P5: I also have good feeling and every Muslim should have good will to each other.

P6: Whereas, the returnees does not have necessity to the land but still it is a good decision and I have good feeling. I am sure that the most of the returnees are wealthy than the local residents.

P7: My opinion is same as the participant 6 and I do not have any personal comment.

Q 2: Were there problems because some non-returnees did not have access to land?

P1: In my point of view, I do not see any problem about allocating lands to the returnees. But there are most of the local residents which are more worthy than the returnees that land should be allocated to them. Currently, there are many of them living without shelter, if there problem could be notice it would be good.

P2: she agrees with the opinion of the participant above and has the same opinion.

P3: There is no problem that the government is allocating land to the returnees. But the government should also notice the local residents problem and allocate land to the worthy people it would be much better.

P4: In my point of view that the government should concentrate to allocate land to those that are worthy and those that are living without shelter, whether they are returnees or non-returnees.

P5: I do not have any opinion I agree with the opinions above and especially with the opinion of participant 4.

P6: There are very few families of the local residents that they do not have shelter but most of the returnees are without shelter. As far I think that there is no problem that lands are allocating to the returnees in order to build shelters for themselves.

P7: In my point of view that lands should be allocated to the people that are worthy and needy. It does not make difference whether they are returnees or non-returnees the aim is that nobody left without the shelter.

Q 3: Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what types of crime?

P1: Yes, the society has crime problems such as, robbery and kidnapping.

P2: The specific crime problem is robbery as the above lady participant says. Because most of the youngsters are jobless and are addicted to drug, this is why they commit robbery.

P3: In my point of view there is no problem about the crime or maybe I do not have any information.

P4: The crime problem that exists in the society is robbery and kidnapping. The people that are wealthy they do not move during the night because of kidnapping danger. As well robbery is also a big problem and the society is anxious about it.

Participant 5 and 6 they both say that they agree with the opinion of participant 1.

P7: The society have crime problem such as, robbery and kidnapping as well as squander of rights and the People that are wealthy and vigorous, they incubus on the poor and weak people. Nobody hears the voice of the poor people and do not pay attention to the rights of them. As far I think that this is one of the crimes in the society that exists and this problem will never roots out of the society.

Q 4: How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies, national institutions? Who typically commits the crimes? (Probe: Men, Youth, Women) Who typically are the victims of the crimes?

P1: It is clear that most of the crimes are committed by the men and youngsters and the victims are people especially the women and children.

P2: I agree with the opinion of participant 1.

P3: In my point of view that most of the crimes are committed by the youngsters and the victims are usually all of the people of the society.

P4: I do not have any opinion and I agree with the participant 3.

P5: It is clear to all that the crimes are committed by men and youngsters but sometimes women also commit crime. And most of the victims are women and children.

P6: I approve the opinion of the lady participant 5 and do not have anything specific to share.

P7: I think that most of the committers of the crime are youths and I think that the victims are all. Because when a sorrow occurs all will be the victims whether they are men, women, children, and youths.

Q 5: Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example, Food for work, Food for cash projects

P1: I think that there is no difference between the returnees and the local residents. If there is any work to implement they do it together. When there is a project (food for work or cash for work) both were given the equal rights to work.

P2: My opinion is also the same that there is no problem between the returnees and the local residents.

P3: When a development project launches immediately the local residents are employed and give least employment number to the returnees because the local residents have familiarities with the organizations and government. They think that the priority is theirs.' what I have said'' I have heard it from the returnees and this is a fact.

P4: In my point of view that projects do employed the local residents in the beginning, afterwards they employed few returnees. These hiring acts are done by some authorize people in the projects.

P5: As far I think that there should not be differences and problems concerning working projects between returnees and the local residents. When there is a work both the returnees and the local residents perform it together.

Participant 6 and 7 they both agree with the opinion of the participant 5 and do not have anything to share.

Q 7: Do you believe returnees and non-returnees have equal access to the services and resources? If no, please give example.

P1: I think that both returnees and non-returnees have equal access to the services and resources.

P2: My opinion is also the same do not know anything more than this.

P3: I think that the returnees and non-returnees do not have equal access to the services and resources. For example, the hand pumps were established in the past and the local residents think it their own property and do not give turn to the returnees to get water. When they visit the clinic they think that the clinic is their private property, and they view to the returnees with scorn eye and many more things like this.

P4: I do not have any knowledge and can not share any opinion.

P5: I think that there are just few problems. The returnees and the non-returnee have equal access to the services and resources and do not have any problem concerning accessing.

P6: I am the same opinion of the participant 5 and I believe that both returnees and non-returnees have equal access to the services and resources.

P7: In my point of view the returnees and non-returnees both have equal access to the services and resources. Because yet the returnees does not claims about the local residents, so it is clear that there is no problem between them.

Justice and Rule of Law:

Q 1: Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community?

E. The way the community interact among themselves.

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

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

H. The way the community share resources

P1: In my point of view that the returnees and the non-returnees have very strong relationships with each other. They are cooperate and support each other and use the services and the resources equally.

P2: I think that the local residents have more access to the services and resources comparing to the returnees. They think that they are living from long time here, and have more relationships and think that they should be given the priority. In deed, they think that we have equal rights, and cooperate with each other, and support each other. But still some problems depicts.

Participant 3, 4, and 5 they say that they have the same opinion as the participant 1 and approve her opinion.

P6: I think that the returnees and non-returnee cooperate with each other in the society. But when the projects actuates, every one thinks about their own benefits. It means that there is a problem.

P7: I am the same opinion as the lady participant 6.

Q 2: How safe is it for women and girls to move around the community?

P1: Moving of the girls and women is a bit maintained and I can not say that they are totally maintained.

P2: Moving of the girls and women is a bit maintained but it is not 100% maintained.

Participant 3 and 4 they say that their opinion is also the same.

P5: Sometime there is no threat to society, so moving of the girls and women is assured. But sometimes the situations changes then the security will be not even 10% maintained. These changes of the security situations belong to the society and the area which keep on changing.

P6: In my point of view that moving of the girls and women around the community is not totally maintained because according to current condition the security situation keeps on changing.

P7: Moving of the girls and women is not totally maintained, so we could say that there is no complete security. The security condition every time keeps on changing, so we could never trust the security conditions. And moving of the girls and women is not totally maintained.

Q 3: What do you think would improve the safety of women and girls in this community?

P1: In my point of view that security has very important role regarding the immunity of the girls and women. When the security is maintained, there will be no danger or threat to the safety of the women and girls. And when the security is maintained, the immunity of the girls and the women will be also maintained.

P2: It would be very effective, if the government get control on the area and have check posts. As a result, the immunity of the girls and women will be maintained.

Participant 3 and 4 they say that they do not have their personal opinions and they agree with the opinion of the participant 1 and have the same opinion.

P5: According to my point of view, if Taliban join the government and the people do not feel danger because of the Taliban, then it is possible that the immunity of the girls and women will be maintained. In other words, if it does not happen, so the immunity of the girls and women will be never maintained.

P6: In my point of view, that the unity and injunction of people and establishing of the local assemblies will be effective and will have positive effect on the immunity of the girls and women. When the people of the society have unity, then no insurgent will be able to destruct the security.

P7: I am totally agree with the opinion of participant 6 and do not have any personal opinion.

Q 4: Is it safe for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel during the night?

P1: I think that traveling during the day is totally secure. But traveling during the night is not secure because during night we feel danger of kidnappers and robbers.

P2: I think that even traveling during day in some areas is also not secure. And During night it is totally unsecure because the government does not have control on all areas during the night.

P3: traveling both during day and nigh is unsecure for men.

P4: Traveling outside of the community is a bit secure for men. But traveling during night is unsecure for men because the security is not maintained.

Participant 5 and 6 says that they approve the opinion of the participant 4 and do not have anything to share.

P7: My opinion is the same as participant 1.

Q 5: Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

P1: As far I think that Taliban would be the biggest threat because people fears from them.

P2: I also think the same way that Taliban is the biggest threat to the security and immunity.

P3: Has the same opinion as participant 2.

P4: The biggest threat to safety and security are Taliban, kidnappers, and robbers.

P5: I do not have any thing to say.

P6: According to my point of view, that the drug addicts, unemployed and loafer youngsters are the biggest threat to the security. I am sure that Taliban does not threat the people, in deed; they are

against the government but they do not threaten people. But drug addicts are the threat and danger to the security.

P7: I totally have the same opinion as participant 6 and do not have anything to share.

Q 6: What can the community do to improve the safety and security of the community?

P1: The people should get united against the insurgents and threatens and should establish local assemblies. In order to, stop insurgents and threatens from creating disorders in the society, so the security will be maintained.

P2: She also has the same opinion as participant above.

P3: In my point of view that the people and the government should cooperate with each other in order to bring security in the society. The cooperation of the government and the people will be effective concerning the security.

P4: She agrees with the participant 1.

P5: If the people feel responsible and chase the suspect and report to the assembly or to the government. It would be effective and will improve the security and immunity of the society.

P7: The people which are threat to the security, so the society people should recognize them and introduce them to the government. So there is the possibility to improve the safety and security in the society.

Q 7: Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Any problem, what are they?

P1: I think there is no problem that the returnees have relocated in the society, however; the population increases in the society, so then the resources and services also increases.

P2: Relocating of the returnees does not have benefits, in other words; they are creating problems. For example; the prices goes high in the market, the clinic and the school are crowded, and they bring disorders in the society.

P3: I do not have any specific opinion.

P4: Relocating of the returnees neither have advantages nor disadvantages because they are also the habitants of this society same as others. They use their private resources and do not demand from others. So we can say that neither they have advantage nor disadvantage.

Participant 5 and 6 they also have the same opinion and approve the opinion of participant 4.

P7: With relocating of the returnees they have create many problems for the people. They have doubled the problems such as, schools are crowded, could not get our turn in the clinic and the doctors give them the priority and says that they are returnees. So we have enormous problems concerning this issue.

Gender Base Violence:

Q 1: Can you tell me what kinds of incidents of violence against women and girls take place in the community?

P1: Yes, I can say that violence exists in the society because once a young girl was engaged to a sixty years old man. Although, the girls had shown disagreement but no body pay attention to her. This kind of violence's happens with the girls of our society.

P2: The girls of our society do not have the right to choose their future life partner. The people think it is a taint to ask the girl. The fathers wed their daughters to whom that he want with out asking her daughter and the girls do not have the right to objection or give suggestion.

Participant 3 and 4 these two also have the same opinion and agrees with the opinion of participant 2 and do not have any thing to say.

P5: I do not have any specific opinion.

P6: I think that the biggest violence is that the girls are not allowed to study. As well they are not allowed to work neither with government nor with organizations. They say that hey should be at homes and do not go out side.

P7: I approve the opinion of other and do not have any personal comment.

Q 2: Who are the perpetrators? (Probe: Family members, People authority)

P1: The perpetrators are the family members In my point of view.

P2: The perpetrators are the family members as well as government authorities. The perpetrators are the family members and the government is also careless toward them.

Participant 3, 4 and 5 all have the same opinion.

P6: The perpetrators are the family members.

P7: In deed, the perpetrators are the government authorities and they do not have kindness toward the women. They do not ask the women as well as the women are not supported and the women think they are alone. The women think that they would never defense their rights and they feel despair.

Q 3: How comfortable are the women and girls in seeking help from service providers? For example, health workers, NGO,s, police, etc..

P1: The girls feel comfortable while seeking for help from the police.

P2: I think that the girls do not have the courage of seeking help from police or any other government authority. They do not have trust on any one because yet no body has helped them.

Participant 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 they all have the same opinion as participants above and do not have any specific opinion.

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

P1: When a girl suffers violence, she would not recourse to any body. Because they frightens from their families, and do not know where to recourse. As well they do not have any confidence.

Participant 2 and 3 says that their opinion is the same.

P4: In case, if a girl becomes the victim of the violence she would recourse to the directorate of women rights.

P5: In my point of view that the girls do not have the courage to recourse, despite if they become victim of the any violence.

Participant 6 and 7 they both approve the opinions of other participants.

Q 5: If a wife suffers violence, is she likely to report it? If yes, to whom, If no why?

P1: If a girl becomes the victim of violence she would not report to any authority because the society thinks that it is heresy and shame to the family.

P2: I think if a woman suffers violence she would recourse to the women assembly.

Participant 3 and 4 we two also have the same opinion that they will recourse to the women assembly.

P6: If a woman faces any violence she would probably recourse to the women assembly or human rights. Because now women has known about their rights and now they can defense their rights.

P7: I agree with the opinion of lady participant 1.

Q 6: How would a perpetrator of sexual or gender based violence be punished?

P1: If any one commits sexual or gender based violence they should be punished according to the Islamic laws and shariah and the punishment should be outright.

P2: I also have the same opinion and do not have any thing else to say.

P3: If someone commits gender or sexual based violence, they should be surrender to the government. The government should punish him according to the law, and the punishment should be given outright.

Participant 4 and 5 they both says that any body who commits such an act should be punished according to the law. They should be punished in the public and they should not be jailed. Because if they are not punished outright, so then the sexual based violence will never be root out of the society.

Participant 6 and 7 these two ladies are also the same opinions. They agree with the opinion of participant 4 and 5.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 62

16. Moderator's and Taker

1.21	Facilitator's name:	Mohammad Anwar
1.22	Note taker's Name:	Mohammad Rahim
1.23	Date of the FGD:	26/7/2012
1.24	Report Number:	

17. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Mahal Bagh Kohna
2.2	Site Number:	23
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:	34 20 846
	Longitude:	62 18 295

18. FGD Outcome

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

No comments

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	26/7/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	W-3	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	W-11	Regional Supervisor's number	W-10	
4.5 Date of office editing	27/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	W-10			
4.7 Date of data entry	17/9/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	2			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Herat
District	Kohdistan
Site Number	23
Village	Mahal Bagh Kohna

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Ghulam Nabi		Shura assistant	0797 46 56 86	
2	Noor Mohammad		Village elder	0799 77 20 11	
3	Abdul Ahmad		Student	0793 13 61 67	
4	Abdul Jabar		Farmer		
5	Ghulam Hazrat		Shura member	0700 57 89 41	

Section A;

General and Specific Concerns:

Education:

Q 1: What are your concerns related to the returnees?

P1: According to my point of view, that the children of returnees have limited access to the education comparing to the local residents. The reason is that in the area where returnee used to live there is no school available for them and the high school which is located in the Kohdistan is far away from them in order to access to it. And concerning accessing to facilities the children of returnees are in the low status.

P2: I would like to say that there no problem concerning accessing to the facilities. But majority of the returnee children do not have identification cards (Tazkera) and this is the reason of their less participation in the school. He means that they could not admit their children in school due to not having identification cards.

P3: He approves all the views above.

P4: If a preliminary school could be established in the area of the returnees where they used to live it would be a very good decision. And this positive decision would be very effective in order to improve the education level of the returnees.

P5: My opinion is the same as the participants above.

Health Services:

P1: concerning accessing to the health services there seems to be no differences between returnees and local residents. And the clinic which is in the society does not have good quality medicines and professional doctors. Therefore, majority of the returnees and local residents used to visit the private health center in order to solve their health related issues.

P2: There seem to be no differences between returnees and non-returnees concerning accessing to the health services. The only problem is that the clinic is located far away from them.

P3: As far I think that the returnees are financially weak and could not afford in order to solve their health related problems.

Participant 4 and 5 agree with the opinions above, in addition; that doctors and medicine is necessary for the health center of Kohdistan that the returnees could used them and be benefited from it.

Access to Drinking Water:

P3: The water problem is not that much serious but the serious problem is unemployment and it is hardly important to provide the job opportunities in the current society.

P1: He agrees with the opinion of participant above.

Participant 2 and 4 says that establishment of hand pumps in the areas of returnees and in some areas of local residents is important in order to provide hygienic water to all.

P5: The wells that are available in the area are 10 meters deep and these wells are full of mud and viruses which causes very dangerous human diseases. Therefore, pipes should be installed and deep wells should have to establish in order to solve one of the important problems of the livelihood in the regard the government and organization should cooperate concerning this issue.

Access to Employment Opportunities:

P1: There seem to be no differences between the residents concerning accessing to the employment opportunities. And the returnees are also in the same status as other residents of the area.

P2: The local residents have more access to the employment opportunities comparing to the returnee because they have dossier here and majority of them are farmers or labors. But the returnees neither have fields to do farming nor have acquaintance in the society.

Participant 3 and 4 says that currently returnees are hardly suffering unemployment problem. In other words, they have limited access to employment opportunities.

P5: I would say that the returnees are in the same status as other residents of the society and I also agree with the opinion of participant 1.

Access to Shelter:

P1: Some of the returnees do have access to the shelter but some of other have serious problem concerning accessing to the shelter. Those returnees that do not have access to shelter they used to live in rental houses but some of others are helped financially by UNHCR in order to build a home for them

P2: Not having to the shelter is a serious problem for the returnees, therefore; they should be helped in order to build a shelter for them selves.

P3: I do not have any concern and approve the thoughts above.

P4: As far I think that returnees do not have any problem concerning access to the shelter. But their problem is unemployment and not having access to the employment opportunities.

P5: In this area different kind of people from different kind of tribes used to live and there nobody that have shelter problem. Surely, some of them were helped by the organizations concerning shelter and some of them have built an ordinary home themselves.

Security:

P1: The returnees do not have any problem concerning security and the area is entirely secured. All the people used to live with immunity whether they are returnees or local residents.

Other participants agree with the opinion of participant 1, in addition; they say that the area of Kohdistan do not have security problem.

Q 2: Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to all services?

P1: All the people have equal access to the services. And there seem to be no differences between people that returnees should be benefited from the services and the non-returnees should not access to it.

P2: Concerning access to the transportation I would say that the returnees have access to it but the local residents do not have access to it. And potable water is the second example that they have access to it.

Participant 3, 4, and 5 say that the area of returnees are newly established and is a very wide area. And they have limited access to the resources comparing to the local residents.

Q 3: If no give example?

The entire group says that we do not have access to the potable water but we do have access to transportation and school.

Q 4: If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?

The entire group says that serious attention should be given concerning establishment of schools and deep wells for returnees and non-returnees. And the government and organizations should take practical actions in order to establish these services.

Governance and Participation:

Q 1: How effective is the government?

P1: I would say that the current government is ineffective because corruption and law breaking is at the peak.

P2: The government has done some effective services such as improvement in section of education and health. But concerning security there seem to be problems yet the security is not assured.

Participant 3 and 4 they both agree with the opinions above and do not have their personal comments.

P5: The government is very weak and is ineffective. Because no infrastructure projects are actuated during this decade and the security is worse, no employment opportunity, bribery is at the peak, inapplicableness on the criminals and many more problems. And yet government is dealing with these kinds of problems but no solution has been found to resolve these issues and day by day these problems are increasing.

Q 2: Since the government has been elected, what changes have you observed in the areas of livelihood?

P1: Since the government has been elected I have observed some advantages and disadvantages which I can express. For example, before we did not had electricity but currently we have electricity, before we did not had national solidarity Shura but currently we have, and also concerning health and education services has been done and they have established a building for the school and clinic.

P2: I have the same opinion as participant above.

P3: I would say that I am satisfied with my livelihood and living with serene. But unfortunately unemployment has increases that I am not capable to earn enough money to fulfill my needs.

P4: We have not observed complete change in our livelihood. Because there seem to be some lack in the section of education and health as well as concerning quality it is also worse. And the students are not taught correctly and not good quality and enough medicines have been given to the patients as well as the health centers do not have proper equipments and facilities available.

P5: We have observed few changes in our livelihood because the situation which was during the regime of Taliban comparing to current situation is very different. For example, currently we have access to advanced transportation facilities and communication system.

Q 3: Are women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

P1: I would say that we have women Shura in our village and a percentage of women participate in the Shura and used to give suggestions concerning any issue. For example, when any project is going to be actuated in the village women also participate beside the men to discuss and give suggestion.

P2: They are consulted concerning social, economical, and constructional issues. In spite, if the issue is minor or big they are absolutely consulted.

Participant 3 and 4 we agree with opinions above they have share the thoughts which were necessary.

P5: The women Shura of the village of Kohdistan organizes monthly conferences and discusses the issues. And state those issues in a paper and recourse to the national Shura that "what problems and demands" they have. Beside such kind of conferences they also focus on the religious issues in order to have honorable life. So consultation is one of the important clauses of the religion that with which we could resolve the problems of the society.

Q 4: How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies, national institutions?

P1: Life has transformation in every aspect. Currently, majority of the people used to get information from radio, television, masjid (mosque), and village elders concerning rights, laws, policies and national institutions. So we can say that with establishment of electricity people have access to television and the information they get from it have made people more clever and informative.

P2: Do not have any concern and agree with the opinion above.

P3: People have limited information concerning laws, rights, policies, and national institutions. Because with lack of education and knowledge people could not gain information concerning these issues, so they can get information by watching television and by having relationship with each other.

P4: Knowledge concerning these issues belongs to their geographical situation. It means if a society is located near to the city so the residents would be aware of the issues and would be informative. If a society is located far away from the city, it is obvious that they would have lesser information concerning rights, laws, policies, and national institutions. The awareness concerning these issues also belongs to have relationships with people. Because as much as a person would be social and have relationships with people in the society, so they would be informative concerning these issues and would be clever.

P5: We can get information from radion, television, masjid (Mosque), school and religion study school concerning each other rights, national laws, religious laws and rights.

Livelihood/ Social and Economic Security:

Q 1: How do you feel about the way land was allocated to the returnees?

P1: There is no governmental property here in order to distribute it. And no land was allocated to the returnees.

P2: In the existence area there are only private lands and there is no governmental land here in the existing area. And returnees used to buy the lands by their private money from the owner of these existence lands in the area.

Participant 3, 4, and 5 agree with opinion above, in addition; there is no governmental land in the existence area and no land has been allocated to the returnees in order to build homes.

Q 2: Were there problems because some non-returnees did not have access to land?

P1: They do not have any problem in this aspect because the local residents do have lands in order to build homes. I mean that some of them have agriculture lands and those that do not have agriculture land they do have access to a plot where they have build a home for themselves.

P2: The local residents have access to lands but some of them are financially weak and could not afford to build a home. Currently, I know a person that he used to live as volunteer in of their relatives home, so local residents are worthy that financial aid should be given to them concerning building home.

P3: He says that everything was mentioned which are necessary and he add that no land has been allocated to the returnees and non-returnees. But donation has been done to the returnees concerning building their home by UNHCR.

P4: I agree with the opinions above and do not have anything to share.

P5: Our points of views are not important because majority of the organizations has asked our views. But it does not have any positive result and help has been done with us till now.

Q 3: Does the community have problem with crime? If yes, what type of crime?

P1: There is no crime and security problem in the area.

P2: The people that are living in this area are all poor people and are financially weak and have good interaction with each other. In case, if a minor issue rises, most of the time the village elders and Shura use to resolve the problem at meantime.

Participant 3, 4, and 5 say that we can not say anything concerning this issue.

Q 4: How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies, national institutions? Who typically commits the crimes? (Probe: Men, Youth, Women) Who typically are the victims of the crimes?

P1: The crimes are usually committed by insurgents, drug addicts and unemployed people. And the victims are usually traders, wealthy people, children, women and even it is possible that the students of school become the victims of their crimes.

P2: I agree with the opinion above and do not have any personal view.

P3: The crimes are usually committed by the loafers of the society and Taliban's. Sometimes personal enmities also deteriorate security of the area. And because of this animosity between two people it affects the society and creates insecurity.

P4: Currently, there is no crime in our area. Before, there were security problems such as, robbery, robbery of livestock, and materials. But the security is better and no crime exists here.

P5: This participant expresses his view that crimes do exist here which are usually committed by the returnees and whole society become victim of it. When there were no returnees in this area, there was very lesser crime in the area. And currently some crime has been committed such as, stealing electricity cable, livestock robbery, people's important materials, vehicle, and bicycle. Therefore; police check pots are necessary to be actuated in this area.

Q 5: Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example, Food for work and Food for cash pocket.

P1: There seem to be no difference concerning internal employment opportunities in the village whether it is returnee's or non-returnees. For example, when any project is actuated from organizations or government both returnees and non-returnees are given equal employment opportunity.

P2: I can say it clearly that many development projects which were actuated during last year in the area of Kohdistan majority of the employees were returnees in these projects.

Participant 3 and 4 they disagree with the above view and say that last year the road construction projects employ workers from the same area where they have actuated the projects. And the areas

which are not under the project coverage, so no employment opportunity has been given to the residents of these area.

P5: Not only the returnees used to work in the big projects but they also used to in private sectors. For example, majority of them used to work as daily labor in the agriculture fields.

Q 6: Do the community members have more skilled workers than the returnees? Better paying jobs.

P1: There seem to be no serious difference between returnees and local residents. And majority of the labor workers are exempted who are uneducated and poor people.

P2: The local residents mostly used to work in the agriculture as well in the government as government employees. But the returnees during this one decade they had disorder livelihood as well as do not have working skills.

P3: I am sure that there is not a single returnee who would be educated or at least have enough education. So returnees are known by their name that they do not have one proper place to live and most of the time they struggle in order to find solution for livelihood problems but not try to learn.

P4: I agree with the participant one that he really point out an important issue.

P5: Not only they have unemployment problem but also their children have problems concerning admission in the school. Because majority of the children do not have identification cards (Tazkera) and the school is also far away from them, and these issues have very negative affect on the children of returnees concerning education. And even some of the families do not let their children in order to go to school.

Q 7: Do you believe returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no, please give example.

P1: Some times the returnees do not have equal access to the services and resources, For example; not having electricity. but the local residents and few of the returnees do have enough access to electricity. Second, that they are located far away from the school and clinic and have limited access to it.

P2: The returnees and local residents have equal access to the services and resources which are provided by government for them. And there seem to be no differences concerning accessing to the market but the only resources which are drinking water, school, electricity and transportation to which the returnees have limited access.

P3: As far I think that both returnees and local residents are using the resources and services in a friendly manner. Just the newly established returnees have little access to the resources.

P4: Some of the returnees that used to live in the village of Kohdistan they have access to the services same as other residents. And the electricity that is in the desert they have limited access to it.

P5: All the views as wrong and I would like to say that returnees do not have access to the resources or possibly the resources does not exist. So the organizations and government should provide the necessary resources for them.

Justice and rule of Law:

Q 1: Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community, for example:

- A. The way the community interacts among themselves.**
- B. The way the community builds and maintains relationships and trust.**
- C. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times.**
- D. The way the community resolves disputes among returnees and non-returnees.**

P1: He says that the residents which are living in this area have good relationships and co-operations with each other whether they are returnees or local residents. And if there is an issue in the society they both used to resolve it equally.

P2: Both returnees and local residents have equal access to the following resources school, clinic, and transportation facilities. If original habitant needs a labor worker in order to work for him, he does not make differences between returnees and non-returnees concerning hiring them.

P3: Whenever, any project has been actuated by either government or organizations I this area all the people are benefited equally from these kinds of projects.

P4: In the area of Kohdistan there are societies that the representative of the societies used held conferences in their areas and returnees and non-returnees also used to participate in these conferences. The resources that are currently available such as, electricity, potable water, road, and transportation facilities the returnees do have limited access to it. But the areas that are situated far away do not have electricity, potable, and could not use the school. It means that some of the returnees have access to the current available resources.

P5: "What I have mentioned before" I agree with it. And it is important to say that in the current society even people are making family relationships with each other. So these relationships show that there seem to be no differences, no tribal prejudice, and no region prejudice.

Q 2: How safe is it for women and girls to move around this community?

P1: Moving of women and girls area entirely maintained there seem to be no problem concerning their security.

P2: Currently, this are have positive security. The women and girls can move with out intimate because there seem to be no problem concerning women security.

P3: I agree with the opinions above.

P4: I think that up to now there seem to be no problem that even the girls from far distances attend the school of the village. And the women can visit the clinic with out having their husbands along with them as well as they can visit their relatives. So this depicts that there is no problem and they are secure.

P5: I agree with the opinions that are stated above.

Q 3: What do you think would improve the safety of women and girls in this community?

P1: currently, there seem to be no problem. If employment opportunities could be provided to the people in order to work would be a better.

P2: I do not know and do not have any concern.

P3: I think that improvement of the family education would be positive concerning this issue. First, the people should cooperate with each other in order to attain the security of the women and girls of the society. Second, that when a criminal has been arrested by the government, he should be punished according to the Islamic law and constitutional law. In order, to be a motto for others and when a robber is caught his/her hand should be cut and same punishments for other crimes.

Participant 4 and 5 agree with the opinion of participant three.

Q 4: Is it safe for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel during the night?

P2: This area is entirely safe for men in order to travel during the day and night.

P3: I can say that moving both during day and night is secure. Whether it is for any necessary purpose or somebody has any patient to shift to the clinic people can freely travel for their needs.

Participants 1, 4, and 5 agree with the opinions above.

Q 5: Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

P1: As far I think that there is not any group in order to threat the safety and security. But maybe there would be some unemployed people that because of unemployment would commit crime in order to deteriorate the security.

P2: Sometimes it is possible that Taliban and drug addicts would cause disorder and insecurity but currently the area is entirely safe and secure.

Participant 3 and 4 say that the government also causes insecurity and disorders, meaning; that link of government authorities with the insurgents that want to bring insecurity in the society.

P5: I do not have any specific concern and do not have anything to share and approve the view of participant 1.

Q 6: What can the community do to improve the safety and security of the community?

P1: The criminal should be punished by the government and the people should cooperate each other.

P2: The people which are living in a society have very important role in the society. For example, every family should pay attention in order to improve the security of the society as well as should notice his family concerning security. And other families should follow the same strategy, so that time the society would be safe and secure and should not let any one to deteriorate the safety and security of a society.

P3: In my point of view that there should be control over new residents which are newly joining the society concerning security. Because before when there were no new residents in the area, we did not had any problem concerning security.

Participant 4 and 5 they both agree with the opinions above, in addition; the representatives and village elder have very important role in the area of Kohdistan because the situation of a society belongs to the village elders and the representatives.

Q 7: Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they, any problem, what are they?

P1: Relocating of the returnees here does not create problem for us because this is a private land everybody can purchase land for themselves and could continue their livelihood.

P2: Maybe relocating of returnees would be a problem for their own selves. Because currently there are no electricity, no potable water, school for the children of returnees, no employment opportunities and the important that there is no canal. This area earth is sandy and the water of septic well dissolves with the well of drinking water, so this is also a problem. But there are benefits of returnees relocating in this area because the village will develop, the greenery will increase in the area, and establishment of services and resources by the government and organizations.

P3: I approve the opinions of participants one and two.

P4: The necessary points were already discussed, in addition; that relocating of returnees in this area does not create any problem. The insecurity is not caused by people but it is caused by the government and the reason is unemployment. So the government should provide employment opportunities, and the organizations should also cooperate in this aspect and should pay attention to the people to provide them employment opportunities.

P5: As mentioned that there seem to be both advantages and disadvantages. If the returnees relocate here, the government and organizations should pay attention to their economical, security, and social issues.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 64

19. Moderator's and Taker

1.25	Facilitator's name:	Marzia Hussaini
1.26	Note taker's Name:	Zahira Omer
1.27	Date of the FGD:	26/7/2012
1.28	Report Number:	1

20. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Islamabad
2.2	Site Number:	23
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:	34 21 153
	Longitude:	62 18 156

21. FGD Outcome

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

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4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	26/7/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer		Female Interviewer	W-5
Supervisor's number	1	Regional Supervisor's number		
4.5 Date of office editing	27/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	W-10			
4.7 Date of data entry	25/9/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	2			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Herat
District	Kohdistan
Site Number	23
Village	Islamabad

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Amina		Housewife		
2	Bibi Gull		Housewife		
3	Sayeed Bi Bi		Housewife		
4	Najeeba		Housewife		
5	Durkhor		Housewife		
6	Zainab		Housewife		

General and Specific concerns:

Q 1: What are your concerns related to the returnees?

Education:

P1: It is about more than a year that our family has returned to country from Pakistan. Yet I have not seen any school in the nearby. I have 4 children and if the school would be near, so obviously I would send my children to the school. I know it clearly that there is a big difference between the educated and illiterate person and I myself have grown up in an uneducated family. As far I remember that I used to pasture the livestock but I do not want that my children be the same as me. Unfortunately there are no education opportunities for them in the area.

P2: While we were in Pakistan, our children also did not go to school. Because they used to work there in order to feed the family, and with hunger nobody could study it very clear. They were compelled to work in order to feed the family and since we have returned to the country yet there are no education opportunities for them. The country is independent and the opportunities are available but unfortunately we can't reach to our hopes and currently my children do not go to school. The school is available but it is located in Kohdistan and this school is very far from us. We can not send our small children to this school due to hot weather.

P3: Despite not having school in the nearby, we also do not have any mosque (Masjid) in the nearby. One of the habitant of the village is professionally saint (Mullah) and he used to teach religious lessons to the children of our village in his private home and this seem to us not interesting.

P4: I was very keen to study in the school but that time was gone away and now it is necessary for the children to study. Because they are the future generation of the country and they should be benefited by the education. According to me the main point of calamities and poverty in the country is the lack of education and deprivation from the education. If the people of our country would be educated today we would not have such livelihoods. Unfortunately, we are currently one of the least develop country in the world. Adrift, wanderer, wonder, uneducated, and dependent is all because of lack of education in the society.

P5: fortunately now we have government and we are living in serenity and security. So why education opportunities shouldn't be provided to our children, they have to study in order to be not like us illiterate. There is a school in Kohdistan but our small age children doesn't have access to it because we do not have any transportation facility and also they can not go by foot. Neither there is road nor local bus in order to use it for transportation. We know that how to deal with such issue but you should not think that we are careless concerning our children education. But I am asking you that 'what should we do to resolve it'

P6: I also have the same opinion as the participants above that better education opportunities should be provided because yet I regret and travail from not studying but gaining education needs facilities and opportunities. It needs book, equipments, and expenditure it is difficult to gain education just by going to school. We have to pay for our children expenditures and could we pay it having such poor life. We are

suffering hunger, so how can our children attend the school. They have to collect firewood from the pasture and mountains in order to provide fire for cooking.

Health Services:

P1: There is no clinic in our area at all. The habitant that are living here are 80% returnees which returns from Pakistan and the remaining are internal dislocate people and very few number of the residents are local residents. Because of the distance of the way if we have any patient, the patient will suffer more pain till we could shift them to the clinic or to the city clinic.

P2: ‘‘What we have that we should have clinic’’. Just we have shelter other than this we are deprived of livelihood facilities, health services and drinking water. Living in this tropical desert I really hard but it is hundred times better then living in other countries as a refugee. Let see what will our luck and fortune do.

P3: I am sick, in Pakistan the facilities and opportunities were somehow better and the refugees were a little bit in comfort but currently you know how it is. I am throe concerning my sickness and I also do not have enough money to treat my sickness and doing labor work I can’t afford to pay for my sickness treatment.

P4: Neither there is clinic nor any medicine store and any other resources in the area. We just feed ourselves in order to survive. There is a clinic in Kohdistan but we do not have any facility in order to reach there. We do not have access to transportation and also the road is located far away from us and going there is difficult for us. What we are saying is depicting our problems. We appeal to the government in order to pay attention to our problems and try to resolve them.

P5: According to me the reason of the existence problems is because of the carelessness of the government. The government should pay attention to the people and especially to the returnees and should provide better livelihood facilities for them. Neither Iran let us be in their country nor Pakistan or any other country of the world. Majority of the people which becomes displace the major reasons are poverty, weak economy, and civil war. Majority of our youths migrates because of unemployment and majority of the spouses also migrates in order to feed the family. If we relocate or migrate to any where, these problems will be always along with us.

P6: ‘‘Do our lacks would be fulfilled by having or not having clinic?’’. ‘‘Do we only have this problem and nothing else?’’ Whether we only have this problem and I do not know when these problems would finish. We are really tired of this life and searching for a way to escape from these problems. And I do not know when this escaping opportunity will be in hand concerning this only (ALLAH) God knows better.

Access to Drinking Water:

P1: We have water well but we used to pull water with rope and bucket hanged to it. If we could have a hand pump well we would be at least in comfort and would access to hygienic water. Most of the time we dig the well some meters deep but after sometime the well gets dry and again need to dig deeper.

P2: If the government helps us concerning this issue and dig deep wells for us, it would be very big service done in our favor in order to get rid of this calamity.

P3: This water is unhygienic to drink, if a deep well could be established in the society it would be better and useful.

Lady participants 4, 5, and 6 had the same opinions as above.

Access to Food / Market:

P1: The market is far away from us. In case of any need we are compelled to ask for help from the neighbor because they have bicycle and could bring us grocery. Our neighbor also have car but it consumes oil and according to our economic condition we can't afford to pay it and it is difficult for us. But according to you'' what should we do''.

P2: Grocery and food stuff purchasing belongs to the males and they know it better how to provide and how to purchase it. But it is necessary to say that the market is really far away from us and there is a market which is called (returnees Market) and this market is located at the corner of the road and is located far away from us in order to access to it. This area is a desert, so how we should be in hope of having a market.

P3: We are struggling to adjust with the current condition and facilities available. In spite it is difficult but there seem to be no other way. We are dislocated people from our own place which is (Maimana) and because of civil war we have migrated to Pakistan. And when we returned back we have chosen this place for living. In case, if we go to our original place the conditions would be the same as here.

P4: If our men are not in the homes, we have to go to the (Returnees market) by ourselves in order to fulfill our requirements and the people in market have to speak Pashto and have prejudice with us. So they sell the grocery expensive on us but it many times better than living in our own place (Maimana) and Pakistan. At least there are employment opportunities for our men.

P5: I agree with the views above, in addition; that we are always in poorness, abject, and desperate conditions maybe this is part of our lives and Maybe God wants this. As far I know that my life is always in abject and I do not know '' what to do'' in order to have better life. We have passes our life's and I am hopeful that our children should have better livelihoods.

P6: Our problems are all the same and I am an old age women which needs others help. ''How are others resolving these issues'' I do not know how and it is not my responsibility. I do not have the capability of resolving such matters but I see that how we are continuing our livelihoods along with problems and tolerance.

Access to Shelter:

P1: I am widow and I live with my two sons which are married and have their own families. My husband has died and I neither had private home nor have I got inheritance. My sons had purchased six plots lands and had built shelters on it and given one shelter to me because they do not want me to argue with their wives even they had separate my expenditures.

P2: I have shelter, my son who is not married and is single had built this home and I live with him.

P3: I have a home, which is built by my father-in-law but my husband do not have the capability to purchase and build a home. Our livelihood is in such condition that the land belongs to my father-in-law but the rooms and hallway are built by us and I do not that this current condition will continue till when. If there seem to be any family dispute or confliction, maybe my father-in-law would dislodge us from his home.

P4: We have two rooms and a hallway that our all property is only this and nothing else.

P5: I have two rooms and that's all.

P6: I do not have shelter I live in my father home because my husband has gone to Iran for working and I was compelled to live in my father home along with my five children. Until my husband returns back I want to spend better livelihood in my father home. I have small children and I do not have private home and I can't live alone in absence of my husband.

Q 2: Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to all services?

P1: No not all, For example, if we go to the clinic and even there would be our dead body laying no body pays attention to us and tell us go away dirty returnees. If we go to the market, the shopkeepers sell the goods expensive on us comparing to the local residents. Maybe they do such acts because of difference of languages or maybe there seem to be any other reason behind it.

P2: I am unaware of the world; I have to live at home all day. My language is different than the local residents and they have put the logo of (Returnee) on me 'what would I say you'.

P3: When we go to the clinic and we do not have money, nobody examines our patient. When we go to the market to buy grocery, the shopkeepers give us the trash goods and the good quality good were given to the local residents. It seems that there are egregious differences between returnees and local residents. If we would be in our own place means (Maimana), maybe these kinds of calamities would be lesser.

P4: There are differences in our demands and I do not think that there would be need of describing them one by one. The opinions that the participants shares I agree with them. According to me the reasons would be unawareness, lack of education, and poverty that we have comparing to the non-returnees. They have access to better privileges whether we want them to have or no. They were in the country, lived in comfort, worked hard and earned enough money. But we have nothing such as, not original place and also did not bring anything when returned to country in order to be benefited. During migration our men used

to do heavy labor works and did earned anything, and currently we are suffering the same calamity and problems.

P5: According to me if there are differences we should struggle in order to root it out. Anyhow, despite these issues we are all Afghans and our sorrow and happiness should be one. Because there seem to be no strangers among us, if the existence residents make differences between each other, so we do not have any objection on the strangers if they do make differences.

P6: My husband has gone to Iran for working and I live alone here with my five children. I do not have enough time to think about these issues because I am too busy with my children and livelihood that I do not have leisure to think about these issues.

Q 3: If no, why? Give example.

The entire group says that while we were in Pakistan we defend ourselves from Pakistanis without having anything in hand, means no power or force. Our sons used to watch the surrounding from the ceiling every night while we were in Pakistan. And now that we returned to the country the interaction of the local residents towards us concerning accessing to the services and resources is not accepted by us. But ‘‘what should be done in this regard’’ maybe everywhere would be the same issue. Because all the people are not same and I think the main reason of these issues is the ineffectiveness of the government.

Q 4: If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?

The entire group says that the government is ineffective concerning this issue. The government should work on this issue and we are very thankful from the local residents that from the time we have accommodated here none of them have offense on our sanctum. No robbery has been committed yet and also no one has tortured us physically or mentally. I do not know that why our society is the way that everyone is busy with their own livelihood. Everyone is busy to earn money in order to have better livelihoods. Nobody care about others, nobody helps each other, even nobody cares about no one, and I think that even the feeling of people has entirely lost for each other. If people would have feeling towards each other in their souls and behaviors, then there would be no need for the government. It is we people, which would be comfort to each other or would be discomfort to each other. Unfortunately, if some one could survive from such calamities otherwise they would be trample by the vigorous people and the society would become entirely apathetic.

Governance and Participation:

Q 1: How effective is the government?

The entire group says that the role of the government is very effective and we demand all these services from the government if there is really a government. If the immunity and effectiveness of the government

really exists in social affairs, economic, etc. If there is positive inquiry concerning government processes, and if honest people are employed in the government in order to provide better services. If they pay attention to the voice of people and the responsible working in the government should positively response to the voice of people. If there is no bribery, and if the criminal would be could be punished according their crime. If innocent people could freely fight for their rights, whether fraud did not take place in the government property and treasures. If these corruptions wouldn't be in the government, maybe we would be not in such conditions. Currently we are alive but living like a movable dead body and we are not benefited of these luxuries and the main reason is poverty, unemployment, and calamity. All these problems exist in the current government and yet we regret that we have give vote to such government. Nobody hears the voice of innocents and do not pay attention to them. The reason is that the government is ineffective in all aspects.

Q 2: Since the government has been elected, what changes have you observed in the areas of livelihood?

The entire group says that there seem to be many positive and negative changes. Firstly, concerning positive changes I would say that the roads are somewhat asphalted, the clinics were established, improvement in education section, schools have been established, the livelihood of people have somewhat changes, and the international counsel is cooperating. Secondly, it is necessary to discuss the negative points in detail because these negative changes also demolish the positive changes, For example; corruption in government, bribery, assigning the work to the ineligible people, processing the work quickly upon kinships, drug addiction, and unemployment. I observe all these migrations because of unemployment, poverty and we are the living example. If there would be employment opportunities for us, why we would migrate to Pakistan or Iran and tolerate humility towards us. And displace from our original country and suffers the calamities. The government should pay attention to these issues. Because one is getting richer day by day and another one is dying because of hunger and poverty. We know everything despite that we are uneducated and the main reason of these problems is ineffectiveness of the government.

P1: I know that we do not have soul comfort in the area but it does not mean that the government should not pay attention to us.

P3: There seem to be many changes and if these differences concerning returnees and non-returnees could be root out and sight to people with honesty would be very good.

P4: We have observed all the positive changes and accept it. But they are not enough for us and we want that we should be benefited by more services and facilities. ‘‘what changes have you observed concerning our livelihood?’’ Currently if we have something in home to eat for lunch but for night we are in tension that maybe we would not have anything to eat. There are no employment opportunities and we women can't do anything in order to help to provide food for the family just we string thread for the carpet weaving. These are our husbands and children that used to provide food for the family.

Q 3: Are women consulted on important issues? If yes, what issues? How are they?

The entire group says that fortunately our men used to consult with us. Since we have returned to the country our men pay much attention to us and concerning this issue we do not have any tension. But in the past it was not like this, maybe the reason that they consult us is that their cultural knowledge goes higher and we also used to live with them the way that we are satisfied. They should consult with us despite that we are illiterate but we have the courage of defending ourselves and we are happy and satisfied from our husbands.

Q 4: How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies, and national institutions?

P3: We have radio and we get information from it especially concerning religious issues. Other than this the question that is stated above we do not have any information about it. Because we do not have electricity, television, or any other sources from which we could the information concerning above issues in order to promote our knowledge about it. Concerning these issues we are living in unawareness. Other participant had the same opinion as this participant

Livelihood/Social and Economic Security:

Q 1: How do you feel about the way land was allocated to the returnees?

The entire group says that we have not been given any land at all. There were claims about distribution of lands for returnees but none of us have been donated lands so far.

Q 2: Were there problems because some non-returnees did not have access to land?

The entire group says that we have purchased land with our private money and we do not need to think about this issue that who has gotten land and who has not. But if the government would have given us land and the money that we have paid on it, we would pay it for our other needs. It was very hard for us to purchase this land but there seem to be no other way. Because we did not have shelter and it was one of the necessary needs, hunger can be tolerated but not having shelter is very hard.

Q 3: Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what types of crime?

The entire group says that we have the suicide bombers and also heard about it that it has exploded in the city but in our society there seem to be better security. They are the suicide bombers that violate the security but other than this we have not seen any crime maybe there are but we have not seen it yet.

Q 4: 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?

The entire group says that we should get information through media concerning rights, laws, policies, and national institutions. But unfortunately we do not have electricity, television, and also there seem to be fewer relationships between people and we can't get information concerning these issues staying at home. Concerning crime I would say that the crime committers are usually men and youths, and majority of the victims are typically women and children.

Q 5: Is unemployment higher among returnees than non-returnees? For example, food for work and food for cask projects.

The entire group says that there seem to be differences concerning this issue. Anyone who is skilled and able to work, they have the opportunity available to be employed and we have seen no privileges and differences concerning this issue.

Q 6: Do the community members have more skilled workers than the returnees? Better paying job.

The entire group had the same answer that neither our men nor we had learn any skill while we were refugees in Pakistan. But the local residents are more skilled comparing to the returnees. Because they were in comfort and stayed in the country and benefited their selves from the available facilities of the time. For example, they were not displaced like us but the people that were in Iran they were different. Because there the women had learned skills and the men also learned skills and when they returned to the country they come along with their achievements. But we people that migrated to Pakistan except heavy labor works were done by our men; they did not perform any other work. I think that majority of the people that returns from Pakistan would have the same situation like us.

Q 7: Do you believe returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no, please give example.

The entire group says that no, the access is not equal neither to the city nor to the market and not to the clinic and even not to any other resource. We are feeling these differences in our daily livelihoods. Concerns of people towards us is entirely different comparing to the local residents, means that they pay

better attention towards local residents. It will take much time for us to live freely in the society and we are hopeful that the name of migration roots out and concerns of people would change and this would happen in the coming time.

Justice and Rule of Law:

Q 1: Are there differences in the way the community functions now that returnees are living in the community?

- I. The way the community interact among themselves.**
- J. The way the community builds and maintains relationships and trust.**
- K. The way the community support each other during difficult economic times.**
- L. The way the community share resources.**

The entire group says that we live in adherence and understanding, and there seem to be no prejudice and miff between the people. For example, our society is consisted of local residents of Kohdistan, there are also internal displace people and we that come from Pakistan here. We all consult and share views concerning any issue with each other and used to help each other. And do not feel any differences.

Q 2: How safe is it for women and girls to move around this community?

The entire group says that if we discuss about the immunity of the people we would say that there seem to be no difference. Concerning girls and women we would say that they are not allowed to go out of the home except when there is a need. If there is a need we used to resolve it ourselves and do not let the girls to go out. But they are only allowed if they are engaged or married and would like to go out with their fiancé or husband. We women sometimes go to market getting permission from our husbands when there is a need. But if they do not allow us to go outside, then we are not encouraged to go without their permission. Because the security is not entirely maintained or maybe this is a part of our culture.

Q 3: What do you think would improve the safety of women and girls in this community?

The entire group says that if men dominants are ruling the society, it is obvious that the we women would not have better situation and the immunity of women belongs to the men only.

Q 4: Is it safe for men to travel outside the community during the day? Is it safe for men to travel during the night?

The entire group says that there seem to be no problem both during day and during night. Nobody threat the men currently our men used to travel during night and yet we have not experienced or be witness of any problem concerning this issue.

Q 5: Which group is the biggest threat to safety and security?

The entire group says that we can not directly share opinion about this issue but we have heard from people and they used to say that the biggest threat to safety and security is Taliban.

Q 6: What can the community do to improve the safety and security of the community?

The entire group says that the government should work on the military section to improve. For example, national police, national army, if these section could be improved, the Taliban can't threat the people. If the government would be weak in military section, there would be many problems. We are also witness that people have weak cooperation in this regard but comparing to the people the government have stronger inscription in this regard. According to me, if the security could be maintained by both people and government, everything will be in better condition. We can do many things in any aspect but our main demand is security in the society. As we mention before that, the security is maintained for us but it not maintained for other people.

Q 7: Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Any problems what are they?

The entire group says that, relocating of returnees would be advantageous for us because we will become stronger. If we would be united and one hand, we can fight against any problems and can rise up our voice.

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?

The entire group says that, we do not have any problem in our families because we have respect to our husbands, sons, and fathers and obey them.

Q 2: Who are the perpetrators? (Probe: family members, people in authority?)

The entire group says that the families members are perpetrators because the problem rises up from the family and spread to the society. Concerning this issue the families should be trained to avoid such acts.

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

The entire group says that, especially we recourse to the saint (Mullah) and he used to resolve the problem. We feel comfortable to seek help from the saint, When the saint can not resolve the problems, we recourse to the government in order to resolve the problem. But most of the time the answer and suggestion given concerning issue by saint (Mullah) are mostly agreed.

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

The entire group says that, if a girl suffers violence from her husband family, she would seek help from her family and share the issue with them. And her family used to seek help from the saint (Mullah) or the village elders and resolve the issue before spreading out in the society. The girls do not have any problem in the families in order to seek help. The ladies entirely agreed and satisfied from the rules and behavior of their family members.

Q 5: If a wife suffers violence, is she likely to report it? If yes to whom, If no why?

The entire group says that, such person should be hanged according to the constitution and Islamic law. On the other hand, should be jailed and bribery should be strictly restricted that the person can't be released in exchange of money. These are our point of views concerning this issue but we have seen the opposite that neither the person is hanged nor bribery is restricted. And we do not have any other concerns concerning this issue.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 106

22. Moderator's and Taker

1.29	Facilitator's name:	Mahmood
1.30	Note taker's Name:	Mujahid
1.31	Date of the FGD:	18/07/2012
1.32	Report Number:	1

23. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Meyan Deh
2.2	Site Number:	23
2.3	Returnees: (Yes, No)	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:	34 21 129
	Longitude:	62 18 154

24. 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 villagers were complaining from the government and from the foreign NGOs that they don't help them. Sometimes they just help the returnees while the non returnees are also needs for help

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	18/07/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	W2	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	1	Regional Supervisor's number		
4.5 Date of office editing	19/07/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	W-10			
4.7 Date of data entry	13/09/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	1			

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

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Haji Abdul Qadous	Head of shura		0700430714	
2	Naseer Ahmad	Village representative		0772793420	
3	Abdul Qodous	Elder			
4	Haji Abdul Qadous	Elder		0773416834	
5	Faqeer Ahmad	Elder		0794455256	
6	Abdul Zahir	Elder		0786587174	

Section A: General concern

Q1. What are your concerns related to the returnees?

a. Education

P1. The number of students is more but we have just one school in which male students study their lessons in the morning time and in the afternoon female students are studying their lesson so there is need of one more school to be built.

P2. There are many problems in our school, it doesn't have enough class rooms for students so the students are studying their lesson in tents and also there is need of one more school to be built here, therefore we are requesting from government and NGOs to solve our problems and provide education facilities for our students.

P3. This is a big village so there is need of more school but now there is one school and the students from every part of the village can not come on time to attend the classes.

P4. When this school was built that time there were less number of people in this village and the number of students was also less, but now there more people living here and the number of students also increasing day by day so one school can not fulfill the students needs.

P5. There is not enough number of teachers to teach students so the number of teachers should be increased.

P6. There is one school in our village, in the morning time there are male students and in the afternoon there are female students which in the good in our views because there should be separated school for girls and separated one for boys.

C. Access to drinking water

P1. Residents of this village have problem regarding to drinking water. Some of the villagers dug wells in their house but these are not enough deep wells therefore the water is not potable and also its taste is not good.

P2. Most of the villagers don't have wells at their home. Some of the wells were dug by the NGOs but those are not enough so we have problems regarding to drinking water.

P3. There are open wells so we don't have potable water because the insects fall down in the wells and make the water unhygienic.

P4. Some of the villagers don't have access to wells so they use water from Kariz and streams which cause various diseases, to solve these problems there is need of digging wells to provide potable waters to the villagers.

P5. There are open wells and these are dangerous for our children, we request from NGOs to install the hand pumps on these wells to become safe and the water will be also clean.

P6. The villagers dug wells in their houses by themselves which become full by dusts and they are not able to clean their wells so the water of these wells is not potable.

e. Access to shelter

P1. The returnees who returned from Pakistan and Iran they don't have perfect place for living and their problems of living increasing during the cold weather of the winter.

P2. People came here from different provinces and from Pakistan and Iran, they are living here but they don't have enough rooms for living and they are not able to construct rooms for themselves so we ask from NGOs to build rooms for them.

P3. The NGOs have built rooms to some IDP but most of them are left from this project and they are financially weak so they can not build rooms for themselves.

P4. The NGOs helped and built rooms for the returnees and IDP who are living here and came from other provinces and other countries but the local people have not been helped yet.

P5. The donations which take place with returnees regarding to the shelters is not enough because most the people are not able financially even to construct their surrounding walls.

P6. The rooms which are built by the NGOs to the refugees are very small and those are should be built according to the resident willing.

Q2. Do you believe that returnees and non returnees have equal access to all services?

P1. The people who are lining in this village are the local community. The returnees and IDP have the equal access to the services.

P2. Local community and returnees have equal access to all services and all of them of the same rights.

P3. Those public services which are available in the Kohdistan village such as school and clinic the local community have more access than the returnees.

P4. The local community and the returnees should have equal access to the services because the returnees are also the residents of this country.

P5. I confirmed the above ideas.

P6. I also confirmed the above ideas.

Q3. If no, why give the example?

Local community and the returnees have equal access to all public services.

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

All the answers are positive.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1. How effective is the government?

P1. Government is less effective here because most of the residents resolve their conflict through shura and by help of the elders.

P2. Our villagers respect the government but government doesn't pay attention to our problems so the villagers resolve their problems by the help of the village elders, therefore I can say that the government less efficiency in our village.

P3. The government doesn't have effectiveness on our village because our problems are not solved by government and also it doesn't pay attention to our problems.

P4. The government doesn't have any effectiveness in our village so everyone is free and what they want they do it.

P5 and P6. Agree and confirming the above ideas.

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

P1. Some changes have been occurred, for example, girls going to school, increasing the salary of the teacher and repairing of the schools.

P2. Some changes have been occurred, for example, digging of deep wells, constructing of the culverts, repairing of the clinic and also construction of the shelters for the returnees.

P3. The changes which mentioned above that are not enough so the government should pay enough attention to our village.

P4. The changes which have been occurred are not the basic changes because those changes have not brought any change in the people live.

P5. The important change is access to mobile phones (communication system) which were not available before the elected government.

P6. I am confirming the above ideas.

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

P1. We are consulting with women in the most issues, in addition we have women developmental shura in our village which is solving all the problems regarding to the women.

P2. We give more importance to the women consultation therefore we have women developmental shura.

P3. We are consulting with women in some issues, for example, when we marry our son or daughter and also some other issues in which the women consultation is necessary.

P4. We are consulting with women in the internal affairs but we don't consult them in external affairs because women don't have information in external affairs.

P5. We are consulting with our women while we are purchasing goods for our house and also in other small issues but we don't consult them in the external affairs because it is not common in our community.

P6. We never consult our women because women have imperfect mind so they can not give us right consultation.

Q4. How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies, national institution?

P1. Most of our villagers are illiterate so they are not familiar with expressions such as laws, policies and national institution but they hear news from radio and TV about Afghanistan and regions.

P2. Our villagers don't have access to internet, newspaper and magazine but the people are informed in the Masjid or in the ceremony by their relatives.

P3, P4, P5 and P6. Agree with the above ideas.

Section C: Livelihood Social and Economic Security

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

P1. The returnees constructed houses on the land which they bought, this is good to construct the houses because the number of the buildings will be increased.

P2. This is private land so everyone can buy land to construct the house, the government has not allocated lands therefore we don't have any problems with anyone regarding to building of the houses.

P3. The local community also can build house on the land where the returnees built houses and regarding to land we don't have in conflict.

P4, P5 and P6. Agree with the above ideas and don't have their own ideas.

Q2. Were there problems because some non returnees did not have access to land?

P1. There is not any problem regarding to land because that local community who don't have access to land they can buy land here and can build houses here for themselves.

P2. If this land was allocated by the government there would be the chance of problems but this is private land and every one can buy it so we don't have any problems regarding to the land.

P3, P4, P5 and P6. Agree with the above ideas.

Q3. Does the community have problems with crime? If yes, what type of crime?

P1. There is not any big crime to deteriorate the security situation but sometimes there are addicted people who doing robbery from houses.

P2. There are some people that they selling narcotics here so the addicted people come here for purchasing the narcotics.

P3. In our community selling of the narcotics is a big crime.

P4, P5 and P6. Conforming the above ideas.

Q4. How do people get access to information regarding rights, laws, policies, national institutions? Who typically commits the crimes? Men, youth, women? Whom typically are the victim of the crimes?

P1. Most of our villagers are illiterate so they are not familiar with expressions such as laws, policies and national institution but the hear news from radio and TV about Afghanistan and regions.

P2. Our villagers don't have access to internet, newspaper and magazine but the people are informed in the Masjid or in the ceremony by their relatives.

P3, P4, P5 and P6. agree with the above ideas.

P1. Typically the youths commit the crimes and also they are victims of the crimes too.

P2. The youths from our community go to Iran for working and they become addicted there because the facilities are provided there for them to use narcotics so when they returned back they commit crime here.

P3, P4, P5 and P6. agree with the above ideas.

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

P1. The projects have not been implemented here but some project has been implemented in the area where the returnees are living and there the returnees are hired there.

P2. In our community the projects have not been implemented any mentionable projects, just the culverts were constructed where the number of returnees were more than the local community in the construction of the culverts project.

P3. Returnees are hired more in the construction works than the local community because they have done work in Pakistan and Iran and they have experience in the construction works.

P4, P5 and P6. agree with the above ideas.

Q6. Do the community members have more skilled worker than the returnees? (Better paying job)

P1. The returnees did not have access to education in foreign countries so they had to do work and for the members of the local community had access to education so they completed their higher education and now for them there is opportunity to be hired in better paying job.

P2. When these returnees were living in other countries there they faced a lot of problems so they were deprived from education and the member of the local community have been living in their own country so they had access to education so they have more skilled than returnees.

P3. I am opposite of the above ideas because those people who went to Pakistan and Iran they completed their education there and the level of education was better there so the returnees have more skills than the member of the local community.

P4. The returnees have more skills than the member of the local community because when they were living in other countries there they had the opportunities to complete their education and also the get more skills.

P5 and P6. agree with the ideas of the P4..

Q7. Do you believe returnees and non returnees have equal access to services and resources? If no please give example?

P1. Here in our community both the returnees and non returnees have equal access to services and resources.

P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6. agree with the above idea.

Section D: Justice and Role 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 interacts among themselves?
- b. The way the community builds and maintains relationship and trust?
- c. The way community supports each other during difficult economic times?
- d. The way the community resolves disputes among returnees and non returnees?
- e. The way the community shares resources

P1. There is good relationship between returnees and non returnees, they trust on each other and they have business relations, they are relatives, they help each others financially in hard time, they help each other in social works and also they have the same access to resources.

P2. Coming of the returnees bring some positive and negative changes in our live, for example if there were not here we can buy these land with low prices but now the prices are increased. In the social affairs we help each others and we use the resources equally.

P3, and P5. agree with P1.

P4, and P6. agree with P2.

Q2. How safe is it for women and girls to move around this community?

P1. The security is good in our community so the women can move around this community.

P2. The security is good but we are concerning when our women go alone around this community.

P3. The security is 100% good and women and girls can move around the community.

P4, P5 and P6. Agree with P3 idea.

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

P1. Islamic awareness should be given to the youths, if they know the Islamic laws they will be no problems for women and girls.

P2. Work facilities should be provided to the youths, if the youths are busy they will never make problems.

P3. The criminal people should be punished so the other people will never abuse the girls.

P4. The Mullah Imams of the masjid should advise people and they should prevent people bad action.

P5. The youths should seek education to know the rights of everyone in the community.

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

P1. There is not any problem regarding to security during the night or day, but sometime people afraid during the night from the robbers.

P2. There is not any security problem so everyone can travel during the night and day.

P3, P4, P5 and P6. Confirming the idea of the P1.

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

P1. There is not any threat to safety and security. Just there are some addicted people doing robbery.

P2. There is not any threat to safety and security.

P3. There is not security problem but some people afraid from opposite groups.

P4, P5 and P6. agree with P2.

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

P1. The people should have coordination with government.

P2. There should be job facilities for people and the youths should be kept busy.

P3, P4, P5 and P6. agree with P1 and P2.

Q7. Have there been benefits to returnees relocating to your community? What are they? Any problems? What are they?

Views of the whole group: The returnees have both benefits and losses, these are the benefits that the construction of the buildings increased, the road was constructed and business are increased and also have some problems, like in the section of public services for example more people coming to clinic and school and there is not enough services so they make problems.