

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 15

1. Moderator's and Taker

1.1	Facilitator's name:	Shogufa
1.2	Note taker's Name:	Shogufa
1.3	Date of the FGD:	4/8/2012
1.4	Report Number:	1

2. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Muhajir Qeshlaq Afghania
2.2	Site Number:	14
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:	36 18 952
	Longitude:	66 52 349

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:

No comments

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)			
4.1 Date of Interview	4/8/2012		
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	1	Female Interviewer
Supervisor's number	5/8/2012	Regional Supervisor's number	N-2
4.5 Date of office editing	4/8/2012		
4.6 Office editor's code	N-2		
4.7 Date of data entry	23/9/2012		
4.8 Data entry officer code	10		

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Balkh
District	Sholgara
Site Number	14
Village	Mohajir Qeshlaq Afghania

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Zarmina	HH wife	HH wife		35
2	Gulalai	HH wife	HH wife		27
3	Marjana	HH wife	HH wife		40
4	Malalai	HH wife	HH wife		25
5	Dilbara	HH wife	HH wife		32

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

The residents of Mohajir Qeshlaq Afghanistan stated their common problems in fields of education, access to drinking water, access to shelter, and employment opportunities for the returnees as follows beneath.

Part A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P1- Our daughters are faced with problems because there is not a female school near here in the village.

P2- She asked from the government to establish a school in their village as their children could easily attend to school.

P3- She asked from the related organs to hold literacy courses for them.

P4- She asked from the government to build a school for the returnees only because it is possible that disputes might among the local residents and returnees due to their participation to the same school.

P5- It is obvious that seeking the knowledge is very necessary but regretfully we are deprived of knowledge therefore, we persuade our children attend to school.

Part C: Access to drinking water

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

P1- We are faced with problems in this field because we don't have access to adequate water. We get water from the water pipes, but it can't resolve our problems because the water flows every other day.

P2- We are happy from the UNHCR for providing of hygienic potable water for us. As the result of accessibility to hygienic water mortality incidents have greatly decreased among the children.

P3- We are still faced with lack of water. They receive 150 AF per month from each household for providing of water through the water pipes every other day which is not enough for the residents of the area, therefore we have to supply water from the stream for washing and cleaning purposes.

P4- We don't have access to adequate water because the water is provided through the water pipes every other day which causes conflicts and battles among the villagers.

P5- She asked from the government to excavate private wells for every household in order to provide enough water for the villagers. But they were happy from the UNHCR because of providing hygienic water through the water pipes for the villagers because providing of hygienic water rescued their lives from the fatal infectious diseases.

Part E: Access to Shelter

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

P1- We don't have problems regarding shelters because the government donated lands and the UNHCR provided shelters for us.

P2- Some of the returnees were not donated shelters so she asked from the responsible organs to resolve their problem regarding this issue.

P3, P4 and P5 confirmed views of the first participant but they themselves didn't want to add more details concerning the aforementioned question.

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

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

P1- We have a lot of problems in this field because our men don't have access to employment opportunities so they are compelled to travel either to Mazar-s-Sharif City or Kabul. We have to live alone with our children in the village which is very difficult for us.

P2- She asked from the government to provide employment opportunities for the residents of the area. In that case the villagers will not be compelled to travel to other provinces for finding a job for themselves. According to the statements their problems will be resolved because in the absence of their husbands they are faced with a lot of difficulties. For instance, if one of their children becomes sick there won't be anyone to take the patient to the doctor.

P3- There are a lot of masons among the returnees but they are not employed in the projects in the presence of the local residents so they have to travel to Mazar-e-Sharif or other provinces in order to find a job for themselves.

P4- She asked from the government to implement projects in order to pave the ground for the residents of the region.

P5- Our men are illiterate so they are compelled to do masonry affairs in order to earn money however it is very difficult to work in construction fields but they have to do so because there is not enough employment opportunities for the villagers.

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

P1- According to the statements of the first participant returnees do not have equal access to donations. For example, whenever donations are allocated to their village most of the donated items are distributed to the local residents of the area compared with returnees.

P2- We don't have equal access to health services compared with the local residents of the village. All employees of the clinic including physicians do not pay attention to returnees.

They tell us that we have exploited from the donations of UNHCR and other organs so they don't have good behavior with the returnees.

P3- The local residents have more access to services and resources compared with returnees because most of the government employees have kinship with the local residents of the area. For instance, doctors of the clinic, employees of the district, and the police have close kinship with them. Most of the local residents are Persians but the returnees are related to Pashtuns tribe.

P4- The government should pay more attention to returnees because they deserve to be helped more than the local residents of the area.

P5- In my point of view the local residents of the area are sophisticated because they allow children attend to school but our children go to the mountains and collect fuels items such as bushes and wood. But they should be dispatched to schools because it is their time to seek the knowledge otherwise when they grew younger they will be illiterate like their father.

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

P1- In my point of view the government should give equal access to everyone in various fields especially donations should be equally distributed on all of the residents.

P2- The government cooperate with returnees more than the local residents of the area. We are satisfied from the donations of the government and the NGOs that have been distributed on us so far.

P3- Returnees are also main residents of this area so the government must equally distribute all kinds of donations on the village regardless of linguistic and tribal differentiations.

P4- Returnees are very poor people. None of the organs pay attention to our problems however we are deserved a lot to be helped.

P5- He confirmed views of other participants.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- The government is very effective because we are living a peaceful environment. Here are the Police HQ, General attorney, and other governmental organs. The security situation of our district is completely maintained and all of the residents live in safe and secure environment.

P2- The government is effective but there are some governmental employees who do not want to provide governmental services equally to all of the residents of the area. They don't have good behavior with returnees.

P3- The government and other government related organs such as district and the police HQ are very effective because they have good behavior with all of the residents.

P4- The government is effective. We are entirely satisfied from the government and all non-governmental organs that have donated with us.

P5- We have a good life in Pakistan but we love our country. So however it is very difficult to live in here but in spite of that we are pleased to live in here.

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

P1- A lot of changes have occurred since the establishment of the current government. When we arrived to Sholgara district, we didn't have shelter. After passing some time, we were provided shelters and hygienic potable water by the government and UNHCR.

P2- Asphalted streets, establishment of the women councils and training of some illiterate women are the major changes that we have observed since the establishment of the current government. In addition, some of the NGOs provide information regarding the pregnancy and special precautions in this period and cleanliness observation for the women in our village. So we are satisfied from the current government.

P3- In the past the Pashtuns couldn't live in this district but by the establishment of the current government we live in a peaceful environment.

P4- Our streets are asphalted and the security situation has improved in the current government. In addition due to existence of security threats we couldn't come to Mazar-e-Sharif Province in the past regimes but today we can't travel without fear.

P5- He didn't want to add more details regarding the aforementioned question because his view was stated by one of the participants.

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

P1- In response to this question the first participant said that they are consulted on different issues. Without their consultation the men do not fulfill a task.

P2- Our men consult with us on important issues but there are some households that don't refer to their women regarding consultation on important issues.

P3- There are some men who do not pay attention to their women. They do not feel necessary to consult with their women.

P4- In my point of view, the women should be consulted regarding different issues because they are also member of our family so they should be given the right to make decision and express their views.

P5- The women play an important role in a family because they fulfill various duties that the men are not able to perform such kind of actions. Therefore, the women should be respected due to their significant performance and role in the society.

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

P1- We get information about the aforementioned issues either from the radio or whenever our men go to the district they get information from the residents of the district and after returning to home they make us aware concerning different issues.

P2- She confirmed views of the first participant.

P3- When our men go to the fields they get information concerning the rights, laws and policies from the village and then they inform us about the mentioned issues.

P4- We have an old radio from which we get information about the aforementioned issues.

P5- We are illiterate women, so we don't have information about our rights because our duty is to breed our children at homes.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

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

P1- We are very happy because the government has donated lands for the returnees. We lived under the tents which was very difficult for us. So we are satisfied from this action of the government.

P2- The government donated lands for us but my husband's brothers also built homes on the donated lands for themselves so our yard's area reduced due to this division. She hoped that the government will donate more lands with them.

P3- She thanked from the government especially from the governor of this province who contributed a lot with returnees. She also asked from them to continue their donations for returnees in the future as well.

P4- The government has donated land for us but it is not adequate for whole members of our family because when our family members increases day by day and parallel to that it is getting hard to live in these shelters.

P5- We are very happy from the current government and hope that they will enhance their donations to the needy and poor people of our village.

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

P1- We don't have problems with the local residents of the village because we lived under the tents and we were entitled more than the local residents of the area so we were donated lands by the government.

P2- The local residents of the area are in competition with us. They are wealthy so they have already provided shelters for themselves.

P3- When the government distributed lands on us we didn't face with opposition of the local residents of the area.

P4- When the government donated lands for us the local residents of the area didn't ask from the government to donate lands to them as well.

P5- She confirmed views of the fourth participant.

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

P1- No, we haven't been witness of criminal actions such as theft and slaying in our village yet.

P2- She also confirmed that they haven't been witness of any criminal action in their residential area so far but she also added that sometimes criminal actions occur in other villages that are located in the neighborhood of their village.

P3- Since we have repatriated to this area, we haven't been witness of any criminal action in our village yet.

P4- Our village doesn't have problems with crimes because there aren't criminals in our village. No one allows himself to perpetrate a criminal action against someone else. We are living in a secure environment even that our homes do not have gates so it shows the safety of our community.

P5- There maybe some theft incidents in our village but we haven't been witness of any criminal action in our village still today.

Q4- Who generally perpetrates the crimes?

P2- In my point of view most of the crimes are perpetrated by the youth and the main reason is lack of employment opportunities.

All other participants confirmed views of the second participant.

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

P1- In my own point of view, the local residents of the village are employed more than returnees.

P2- The local residents of the area are already employed before the implementation of project. So they are hired more than the returnees.

P3- In my view, the local residents of the area are employed more than returnees because they have more skills compared with returnees.

P4- She asked from the responsible organs to equally employ both returnees and non-returnees because returnees are very poor so they should be hired pervious to the local residents of the area.

P5- In my point of view, both returnees and non-returnees are equally employed in the projects which is implementing in the area, so there is no difference between them regarding their employment.

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

P1- No, they don't have equal access to services and resources. The local residents of the area are well-treated in the health facility, distributed all medicines in the clinic. In addition they have more access to governmental organs as well but returnees do not have equal access to services like the local residents of the region.

P2- In my point of view, returnees do not have much access to services such as school, health facility, and government organs. However the local residents of the area have much more access to the aforesaid organs so due to their influence in the government they are exploited more than returnees from the services and resources compared with returnees.

P3- She also confirmed that the local residents of the area have more access to services and resources because their jobs are in the district so before we get information about employment opportunities, they may be already selected. Returnees are poor and needy people so they should be employed prior to other participants.

P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants concerning the aforementioned question.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

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

A. The way the community interact among themselves.

P1- Returnees have good interaction among themselves but the local residents of the area are in competition with us.

P2- In my point of view, all of the residents are living together in a peaceful and brotherhood environment because we all have kinship with each other.

P3, P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants regarding the aforementioned question.

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

P1- Returnees have a strong confidence and trust on each other because they have kinship with each other, but they don't have confidence on the local residents of the area.

P2- In my opinions, returnees should trust on the local residents in order to strengthen their relationships with each other. They all should have equal access to services and resources but it will be better to give priority to returnees.

P3, P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants concerning the aforementioned question.

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

P1- In my point view, the responsible organs should build a school for girls. They should also hold literacy courses for the women in order to improve their safety in the community.

P2- She asked from the government to employ female teacher for their daughters because most of the girls are prevented from attending to school due to lack of female teachers.

P3- In my point of view, the government and other related NGOs should hold embroidery, tailoring and poultry and carpet weaving courses for the women as they could earn money through their profession for their families.

P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants and added that if the government could provide us the aforementioned services from one hand we will be busy and from other hand our living condition will be improved.

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

P1- No, one is able to deteriorate security situation of our village because our region is located close to the district.

P2- Our region is completely safe. No one has tried to worsen security situation of our region due to the presence and patrol of the police.

P3- All of the residents in this region are poor people so no one is able to worsen the security conditions of the area.

P4- All of the residents of this area have close kinship with each other so there is not any stranger to deteriorate security situation of the area.

P5- She confirmed views of other participants.

Section E: Gender based violence

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

P1- The occurrence of such incidents is possible but we haven't been witness of such incidents yet.

P2- Beating of women by their husbands is an example of violence against women. The husband is criminal if he beats his wife.

P3- Most of the incidents of violence against women are performed by the men and boys on their women. They always suppress on women and make noise on them.

P4- A girl fled from our village one moth ago due to family violence but after passing one month she was found in Kabul. She had fled with a 50 years old person.

P5- She also confirmed views of other participants and added that typically the men perpetrate most of the crimes against women.

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

P1- The women are very happy from the help provider organs. She pointed to governmental employees who have good interaction with them. We feel comfortable while seeking assistance from them.

P2- She was also satisfied from the services provider organs and added that her birth delivery took place in the health facility without any problem. She also mentioned that she implemented directions of health services staffs during her pregnancy, therefore her birth delivery was very easy.

P3- She also showed her satisfaction from all governmental and non-governmental employees regarding their services to the women of their village.

P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants.

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

P1- She said that women are not likely to report the violence. They want to impose the violence on themselves but do not want to report it to any organ.

P2- The women are frightened from their father and brothers so they do not want to report the violence to any organ.

P3, P4 and P5 confirmed views of others participants.

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

P1- The perpetrators of sexual or gender based violence should be brutally punished based on rules and regulations of Islam.

P2- The perpetrator of sexual violence should be punished as soon as be possible.

P3- The perpetrators of sexual attacks should punished in public as to be a good example for others in order to scare them from such actions in the future.

P4 and P5 confirmed views of other participants because they had similar response regarding the aforementioned question.

THE END

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO:61

4. Moderator's and Taker

1.5	Facilitator's name:	Nahil
1.6	Note taker's Name:	Niaz Mohammad
1.7	Date of the FGD:	26/7/2012
1.8	Report Number:	1

5. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Mahajer Qeshlaq Afghania
2.2	Site Number:	14
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:	36 19 118
	Longitude:	66 52 445

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 specific 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	N-6	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	N-2	Regional Supervisor's number	N-2	
4.5 Date of office editing	27/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	N-2			
4.7 Date of data entry	11/9/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	2			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Balkh
District	Sholgara
Site Number	14
Village	Mahajer Qeshlaq Afghania

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Khair Mohammad	Village representative	Village representative	0772 26 43 47	58
2	Ghulam Dastagir	Tribal elder	Jobless		50
3	Haji Sharif	Village representative	Village representative	0770 10 17 12	40
4	Sakhi Dad	Laborer	Labor		35
5	Shir Mohammad	Laborer	Labor		32
6	Sayed Rasool	Tribal Elder	Jobless		

Preface : The returnees and the local residents of the (Mahajer Qeshalq Afghania) area of the (Sholgara) district have share their opinions and tensions one by one regarding education, drinking water, shelter, employment, and many more.

Section A:

General and Specific Concerns:

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

Education:

P1: A school was established for three villages but still it does not start. In other words, it is still not clear that whether this school could accommodate the children of these three villages or not. Therefore, we are in need of another school that should be established.

P2: We have too much interest with education because we do not have lands, therefore; we have to study in order to continue our livelihood. A school should be established for the returnees it would be very good. We have problem going to the school which is located far away and our girls also can not go to this school. So we appeal and request from UNHCR in order to build another school for us it would be very good and our children will easily go to the school.

P3: Most of our adult children studies in the school which is located in the district and our younger children studies in the (Masjid) mosque. Yet the school has been not started and we know that the dimension of school is small and our children would not accommodate in it, in case; maybe our returnees brother come here, so we are also in need of another school which should be constructed in our own village.

P4: According to my opinion that establishing of another school is necessary because the residents of the (Awlia village) and (Sufia village) has confliction with our returnees. So it is possible that violence take place between returnees and the mentioned village residents.

Q: Why violence take place between the people?

P1: The reason that violence takes place between us is that when we return to this area the habitants of these two villages did not let us live here. They have deteriorated our tents, so we were enforced to recourse to the governor and explain the issue. Afterwards, the governor let us to accommodate here and because of this reason they have confliction with us, so it is obvious that how they will let our children to study in their school.

P5: We are very well aware of it that education takes us out of darkness and guide us toward lightness. Therefore, we need that a school should be established in our own village that our children continues their education. In order to, improve their selves, work for the country and develop their livelihood.

P6: We are looking after our own education and do not have any confliction with the local residents. If more returnees come here and accommodates, they will be not load on us. But we request that extra classrooms should be established for us.

Access to Drinking Water:

P1: We have enormous problems concerning drinking water because we do not have enough access to the water. They supply water every other day by pipes, we want that they should supply us water everyday. In order to, resolve our problems concerning water. Sometimes due to lack of water we used to get water from the stream.

P2: We appreciate UNHCR that they have provide us clean water, before we used to get water from the stream and when we drink that water we get enormous diseases. So, we appeal to the authorities to supply us water everyday.

P3: Still we are facing the water problems. The water that has been supplied by UNHCR is not free, each home pays (150Afs) per month. But despite this they supply us water every other day and we also used to bring water from stream for washing our clothes. We do not have problem if they charge us more than what we are paying currently for water but we want that they should supply us water everyday.

P4: The problem concerning water is that during summer the water that they supply us is not sufficed. Anyhow, if they supply us water every other day for six hours it would be sufficed. But currently they supply us water just for three hours, so with this much water our problem could not be solved.

P5: Our problems would be solved that time when they establish one pipe over three homes. So that time our problems would be solved.

P6: I am very happy that the unhygienic water changes to the hygienic water and become advantageous to our health. No problem, if they are supplying us every other day.

Access to Shelter:

P1: Regarding shelter we do not have any specific problem. The government has distributed us land and UNHCR donate us shelters. We are very happy and appreciate UNHCR because they have helped us regarding shelters. In case, if more returnees come here, UNHCR should also help returnees concerning shelters. In addition, accommodating of returnees here in the future will be not load on us.

P2: Regarding shelter there are some problems because some of the people were donated shelters and some of them are not.. The people that do not have shelter they should be also given shelters.

Participant 3, 4, and 5 they all have the same opinion and agree with others opinions.

P6: UNHCR has given us shelters but the government has given few lands to the people. Because on 300 meter land it is difficult to accommodate a family, therefore; if more returnees come here the government should give bigger lands than this.

Access to Employment Opportunities:

P1: We have enormous problems concerning employment opportunities. When the labor of our community goes to district market for working, so the local residents pays attention to their own habitants in order to hire them. Most of the time the returnees lefts unemployed, despite if the returnees would be very strong, skilled and be a good carpenter still they will not hire them.

P2: Our village has very skilled masons but no body hire them to work in the local residents' area. Because they say that they are (Afghan)-by this word they mean (Pashtoons), therefore; most of our people goes to Mazar-i-sharif or other provinces in order to work.

P3: In deed, returnees do not have skilled workers and the local residents have more skilled workers. Because most of the local residents are traders, shopkeepers, blacksmith, carpenters and some of them are labors. Therefore, people pay attention to them and employ them but when there is lack of labors, so then they employ (Afghans) -by this word they mean (Pashtoons).

P4: Our people are very poor as well as they do not have skill and education. Most of them work in the brick production companies and work as labor or work in other provinces.

P5: Our people do not have any skill and profession, therefore; professional development courses should be held for us in order to learn professions and continues our livelihood.

P6: We travel to other provinces in order to work and spend two or three months there and then return back to home. In addition, majority of our youngster travels to Pakistan in order to work there.

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

P1: when there is any donation from the organizations or any other sources, so the priority has been given to the local residents. Multiple times the donation materials were given to them and no body pay attention to us. No body hears our voice and do not pay attention to us. When there is a road construction project the local residents are given the priority to work. But when all of them are employed and there is lack of labors then they hire our returnees.

P2: When we have a male patient or female and visit the clinic, they give the priority to the local residents to get the medicine and we get it later and they say that you are (Afghans) -by this word they mean (Pashtoons), you people do not have the rights here. As a result, our women spend all their day at

the clinic and come back to home without the medicine, therefore; we shift our patients to the private clinic. In case, if they give them medicine, they just give them a packet of medicine. Every time the local residents are given priority in all services and participant 4, 5, and 6 they also have the same opinion and say that yes, local residents are always given priority and first right.

P3: In my point of view, the reason that they are given priority is that their population is more here. In other words, the doctors in the clinic are from local residents area, the majority of the local residents are working in the district directorate, and the majority of the police are also from their tribe. When we are submitting application, they are not accepted on meantime. In the district directorate the problem and application of local residents has been being implemented on meantime.

Q 3: If no, why? Give example?

The entire group has the same opinion.

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

P1: My point of view is that the cooperation and help should be done equally both with returnees and local residents. When local residents are given materials, the same material should also be given to the returnees.

P2: We appeal to the government as well as to the directorate of the ministry of immigration that do not make differences between returnee and the local residents.

P3: We returnees are also the habitants of this country. We have suffered many hunger and thirst as well as suffer too many problems, so we also have to be paid good attention and care.

P4: We returnees are very poor people and no body hears our voice. So no body should enumerate us down than the local residents.

P5: My opinion and the opinion of participant 6 is the same as the four participants above.

Governance and Participation:

Q 1: How effective is the government?

P1: I will say that the government is very effective for us and we are very happy from the government. Because the government has assured the security, the district directorate is providing services; also we have general attorney, and police head quarter. In addition, comparing to other districts the security of our district is maintained.

P2: I will say that this government has established effective security because there is no problem for people moving and traveling in the area. The district office is near to us, when any thing occurred the district office get inform at meantime.

P3: In my point of view, the security is not entirely maintained because still we feel being in danger. When we could move and travel during the night with out any danger, so that time we will think that the security will be entirely maintained.

P4: The security will be that moment maintained for us when the government provides equal services both for returnees and local residents.

Q: Why the government is not effective?

P2: The reason of ineffectiveness of the government is that when we go to the district and recourse to the governmental offices. They do not pay attention to us, but they pay attention to the local residents and give them the priority.

P5: According to my point of view the government is effective because there is no enforcement on us from the district directorate office and the police cooperate with us. While traveling or moving we do not feel being in danger, no robbery exists, no murder and murderers exists, and the government has helped us many times. The government has replied to our queries, and the reason that we are living here is because of the maintained security.

P6: My opinion is the same as participant 5 that yes, the government is effective.

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

P1: During the presidency of Karzai many changes has been observed because when we came to (Shulgara) we do not have any place to live. But they have given us land, build homes for us, roads were established, and supplying us water.

P2: Roads were established for us as well as a building was established for the local village assembly. School were established and many more, in addition; the things that I point to are all established by the help of UNHCR and this is one of the biggest changes that we have observed during this government.

P3: In my point of view, one of the changes that I observed is that before (Pashtoons) were not allowed to live in (Sholgara) but now (Pashtoons) are living here and moving independently.

P4: The second change that we observed is that before people could not freely travel to mazar-i-sharif. But now people are able to travel to mazar-i-sharif without any danger because the road was asphalted and police check points are actuated on the road.

P5: According to my point of view another change which has been observed is that now district assembly and local assemblies are established in order to solve our disputes and problems easily.

P6: "What would I say" everything was mentioned and I agree with the opinions of participants above and hope that the government will become effective even more than now (INSHA-ALLAH).

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

P1: We used to consult with our women. When we are building home or purchasing something for home, we always used to consult with women.

P2: We also used to consult with our women in our homes. We ask their suggestion that which decision is right for us to take and which is not. Our women also used to purchase food for the family and we also have women assembly in the village that on meantime they gather and share their problems and find a solution.

P3: We used to consult with women when we are going to make new relationship such as, engaging our son or daughter. We ask for their suggestion, in case; if they are disagreeing so we support their opinion. The decision regarding studying of girls also belongs to the women that whether they should go to school or not.

P4: My opinion is that we should always ask for the suggestions of women. Because Islam has given full rights to the women, they have the right to study as well as women should equally support and help the husband. On the other hand, the husband should also help and support the women because women are also humans and this is their right they should be asked for suggestion.

P5: I would like to say that the women are also human, so nobody should sight to them with cheap eye. And the decisions which are taken in the home, women should be also consulted concerning that.

P6: In my point of view, that women are half part of society and have important role in the society. The women have the right to become, midwife, doctor, teacher and do social service for the society.

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

P1: We get information through radio about the rights and laws as well as get information from the district. Because the district market is very near to us, and we used to go there every day.

P2: I get information about every thing because I used to work in Kabul and read newspaper, watch television, and hear radio.

P3: I am a village elder, I am not aware of these issues, in case; if I get information the source is the village habitants.

P4: I do not get awareness from news because I always used to hear radio and I get information from it. I do not have any other work, and used to go to market and have awareness of the market.

P5: I used to work in the district market, sometimes I read newspaper, and I also watch news in television and get information about these issues.

P6: I am not keen to watch news, but I get information from the people regarding any important issue or news.

Access to Livelihood/Social and Economic Security:

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

P1: The government has allocated lands for us but we are not that much happy because they have not give us our rights completely.

P2: The government has told us and we have seen it visually that government will distribute this (104 hectar land) to the returnees but while distributing we have given (19 hectar lands). They have divided this (19 hectar) into (300 meter) lands for each family. Anyhow, we are still agreeing with this allocation because before we even did not have shelters.

P3: I would like to say that we are very happy from our governor because he has provided us lands.

P4: The lands that are given to us by the government are small and we could not continue our livelihood. Because in the future our children will get marry, so where they will go to live. We are poor people as well as we do not have enough money to provide separate homes for them.

P5: With out any doubt that the government has given us lands but fraud has been done while distributing. But we are compelled and do not have any other way, and they have also taken some money for these lands from us.

P6: I agree with opinion of participant 5.

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

P1: I think that there was no problem about the distribution of the lands to us because we are all returnees.

P2: There was no problem while the lands were distributed to us because that time the local residents were not present there.

Q: Suppose if that time the local residents were present there, so what problem would be occurred?

P2: The local residents still have conflict with us. In other words, they are all from Arab tribe, Turkman tribe, and Uzbek tribe. But we are from another tribe, and member of one family. So it is obvious that a problem would occur in their presence.

P3: When the government distributed the lands to us, we have not experience any problem.

P4: When the lands were distributed to us by the government, we have not experienced any problem because of the local residents. We are looking after our own business and they are looking after their own business.

P5: When the lands were distributed to us, it was distributed to us with an appropriate manner. And the local residents did not demand that they should be also given land.

P6: In my point of view,, while the lands were being distributed to us, we have faced no problem. And no body had come between to conflict even the local residents too.

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

P1: Our area does not have crimes. Yet we have not experienced robbery, no body has been murdered yet, and no body has been kidnapped. Our village is free of crimes.

P2: In our village still we have not faced or experienced any crime but the villages which are located upside of the district sometimes people have experienced crimes.

P3: According to my thinking, from the time that I am living here I have experienced no crime.

P4: It is possible that sometimes robbery has been committed but we have not experienced serious crime and yet nobody has been witness of such crime.

P5: The reason that no crime has been committed here, because the habitants are all from the same tribe. It means that no stranger is living in our area.

P6: According to my point of view, there are no serious crimes in our area because they have positive thoughts about the habitants and do not want to harm them. So nobody should be treated unkindly, because we are all from the same tribe and are the member of the same family. Whereas, most of the homes do not have gates, so it is obvious that there are no crimes.

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

P1: We get information by watching television, hearing to radio, newspaper, and from district assembly regarding rights and laws. As well as we get information from the (masjid) saint (Mullah) and from each other and share information with each other.

Participant 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 they all have the same opinion as participant above.

B: Who typically commits the crimes? (Probe: Men, youth, Women) Who typically are the victims of the crime?

P1: We have already mentioned above that there are no crimes here. In case, if any crime take place so it is obvious that the committers are youngsters and yet we have not experience any crime committed by the elders or women.

P2: According to my thinking that yet we have not faced any crime. In case, if we would be witness of any crime, so the committers would be youngsters and the reason would be unemployment.

P3: The crimes are namely, robbery, adultery, murder, plunder and many more of such crime which are committed to deteriorate the society, so I can say that none of them exists here in our village. In case, if such crimes are committed, so the source or committers would be the youngster. The participant 4, 5, and 6 agree with his opinion.

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

P1: According to my point of view that local residents are always given priority for working in projects.

P2: Whenever, there is any kind of employment opportunity whether it is food for work projects or cash for work local residents are given priority to work and returnees are given limited opportunity.

P3: According to my opinion that local residents are given more opportunities to work in projects because their population is big in number, secondly; they are more skilled and expert than us.

P4: When there is any work in any area, the local residents goes to that area quickly comparing to us. As a result, they are given more opportunity and priority.

P5: The projects which are working here, for example; constructing road, blockage walls, and culverts. The majority of the workers of these projects are local residents comparing to the returnees. The reason of their majority in the projects is that they have cognizance with the project authorities.

P6: I think that the projects which are working here they have almost given equal right to both returnee and non-returnees and there is no difference between them.

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

P1: yes, the local residents are more skilled then the returnees and are expert in work, so this is why they are successful.

P2: According to my thinking the reason they are more skilled is that they have learn many professions, for example; carpentry, masonry, metal work, and many more. But we returnees only know about daily labor works and working in brick production Companies. More than this we do not have any skill, also in Pakistan we used to work in brick production Companies and here we also used to work in the same field.

P3: My opinion and the opinions of participants 4, 5, and 6 are the same as the opinion of participant 2.

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

P1: No, we do not have equal access. The local residents are given more attention comparing to us. For example, they are given better attention in the clinic, supply good quality medicine, in the district or in any other resources they are given better attention. But we are not given this much attention.

P2: My and the opinion of participant 3 and 4 is the same as participant 1.

P5: I think that returnees do not have access to the services and resources. Here in the administration offices, school, and district the majority of the workers are local residents. This is why, that better services have been done to them comparing to us. On the other hand, the education level of the local residents are higher then the returnees.

P6: As far I am concern that many donation were done to the local residents and most of the district market is under their authorization. The local residents get inform earlier and get the services and resources, before we get inform and deprives from the resource and services. Therefore, we appeal and request from the government that both local residents and returnees should be given equal access to the services and resources.

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.

P1: We returnees have good interaction and behavior with each other in all region of the livelihood. But the local residents do not have good interaction with us.

P2: I think that we returnees have good interaction and interest with each other. We make good interaction and do not use to dispute on simple issues. In addition, the local residents also interact the same way with each other.

Participant 3, 4, 5, and 6 have the same opinion as participants above.

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

P1: Yes, we returnees have complete trust on each other concerning any issue or work because we are member of one family. But we do not trust the local residents the reason is that they do not trust us.

P2: We returnees and local residents should maintain good relationships as well as should have trust on each other. As a result, the society would improve and regarding the water problem they should provide and supply water to all these three villages equally.

P3: In case, if anybody had a problem in the district, so their work should be implemented with sincerity and trust. Therefore; the local residents should trust us and the returnees should trust on the local residents.

P4: According to my point of view, that our relationship would be maintained with each other if we have trust on each other.

P5: According to my point of view that returnees and local residents should hardly cooperate each other in the matters of happiness and sorrow. For example, at the time of wedding should try to give good service to the guests and hosts of each other. Same if there is a funeral, so we have to help and cooperate with each other such as, digging the grave in the grave yard, funeral ceremony organizing in the (Masjid) mosque. And not limited to this we have to help and cooperate in many more issues.

P6: My thinking is that returnees and local residents should have good behavior and manner while visiting the clinic or studying in school.

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

P1: We returnees are always helping with each other. In addition, the local residents should not have to maintain relationship with us.

P2: We returnees have a ritual that when someone is going to organize a marriage ceremony for his son wedding, so the people help him regarding money and donate money according to their financial condition in order to held the ceremony.

P3: As far I think that most of the returnees are poor people but yet they help each other concerning financial problem. But from the time we are living yet we have been not witness of any help from local residents toward returnees

P4: In case, if any body had a sorrow, for example; if some one has died. So the funeral ceremony fare, coffin, and charity money, which are used to give to poor people after the graving of dead body, are already provided with out the awareness of the sorrowed family.

P5: In case, if any one had a sudden sickness, so their neighbor would help him financially and would shift the patient to the hospital.

P6: We returnees used to help in every aspect such as, paying loan to each other, financial and physical help almost in all aspect of livelihood with each other.

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

P1: We returnees have an assembly and the local residents also have an assembly. In case, if any problem or issue rises up between us, so both of the assemblies used to talk and resolve the problem.

P2: Sometimes while pasturing the livestock our animals goes toward their crops, so they fight with them upon this issue and the people of village get inform. Then, the tribe elders try to resolve such disputes and fights in order to stop going toward a bigger violence.

P3: In case, if any dispute take place between returnees and non-returnees upon clinic, school or any other issue, and when the elders of the both villages could not resolve it. So we try to go to the district in order to solve the problem there, but most of the time we try to solve the problems by ourselves.

P4: When we faced any big problem such as, violence on land or anybody beaten by knife, robbery and many more, firstly; these kind of cases were refer to district afterwards the district refer it to the province authority in order to resolve the issue.

P5: My opinion and participant 6 opinion is the same as opinions of participants 3 and 4.

E. The way the community shares the resources.

P1: We both returnees and local residents share the school, clinic, road and the district and UNHCR has also constructed a building for our local assembly.

P2: We both returnees and local residents share the water and for the water pump fuel we also used to pay equally.

P3: My opinion and participant 4, 5, and 6 opinions are the same as the participants above.

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

P1: As far I think that the women can freely move around the community and they can perform their tasks with out any interruption.

P2: In my point of view, that the women should not go out of home with out any reason. But she can go to the clinic, to a happiness or sorrow ceremonies, and visiting the neighbor more than this they do not have permission to go anywhere else.

P3: In my point of view, that the women should get educated and should become teacher and teaches in the school. In addition, they should also become doctors in order to work in the clinic and nobody prevent them in the society.

P4: I would like to say that the women should move around the community freely. They should move around the community according to the rights which Islam gives them. Moving with out any specific reason of women in the community is not allowed in Islam.

P5: In my point of view, that the women should do the necessary services in the society with out feeling any danger and should try to improve the society.

P6: I would say that the women can move around the community but limited movement. They can become teacher, doctor, midwife, nurse or service worker in the hospital but they do not have rights more then theses things that I mention.

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

P1: According to my point of view that literacy courses and professional development schools should be established in order to learn skills and professions. In addition, a school should also have to be established for our girls in our area and the teachers of this school should also have to be females. The

reason of establishing school in our own area is that our village girls could not go to the school located far away from the village because they feel danger going to that school. As well tailoring machines and tailoring courses should be established for our women. We want that all kind of facilities should be provided for our women in our village, as a result; they would not feel danger.

Participant 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 have the same opinion as participant 1.

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 our men travel during the day and feel no danger, in case; if they travel during the night they feel danger because the security is worse during the night.

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

P1: As far I think that our village is located nearby the district, so nobody could deteriorate the security.

P2: I would say that the security is maintained here, yet no body has tried to deteriorate the security and the police are patrolling in the area.

P3: We returnees are all poor people and we do not have any links with any insurgent's gang in order to deteriorate the security.

P4: My opinion and the opinions of participant 5 and 6 are the same as the three opinions above.

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

P1: I would say if someone exists in our society in order to deteriorate the security we have to inform the district. In order to, take him out of the society and arrest him and we should always cooperate with our district governor.

P2: Residents of our society should always cooperate with the district governor. In order to, recognise the insurgents and report their presence to the governor, and tell him that these elements want to deteriorate the security.

Participant 3, 4, 5, and 6 are of the opinion that we have to fully co-operate with the government in order to assure the security.

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

P1: With relocating of returnees and accommodating of them there is neither any advantage nor disadvantage. They are our brothers they can come here to live.

P2: I think that if more returnees accommodate here it would be advantageous for us because our village will become gross. A school and a clinic should be established for us other than this we do not have any problem.

P3: I would say that if more returnees accommodate here, as a result; our society will become gross. When the society becomes gross, the government will also actuate development projects. Accommodating of more returnees in our area would be very advantageous for us and we do not have any problem if they accommodate here.

P4: According to my point of view that when more returnees come here so the government should also provide them the same services as provided to us. For example; they should donate them shelters, provide water, and many more. With the relocating of returnees our local assembly will become bigger and the number of (Afghans) will increase-by this word they mean (Pashtoons). They can relocate here and we do not have any problem.

Participant 5 and 6 opinion they both agreed with the opinion of participant 4 and had the same opinion as him.

The End

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 133

1. Moderator's and Taker

1.1	Facilitator's name:	Naiz Mohammad
1.2	Note taker's Name:	Nahil
1.3	Date of the FGD:	28/07/2012
1.4	Report Number:	3

2. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Mehajer Qeshlaq Suflla
2.2	Site Number:	14
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:	36 19 081
	Longitude:	066 52 646

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:

No comments

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	28/07/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer		Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	N-11	Regional Supervisor's number	N-2	
4.5 Date of office editing	30/7/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	N-2			
4.7 Date of data entry	18/09/12			
4.8 Data entry officer code	7			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Balkh
District	Sholgara
Site Number	14
Village	Mehajer Qeshlaq Suflla

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Habibullah	Head of village	Trade	0796462132	35
2	Sayed Murad	elder	Jobless		62
3	Ghullam Nabi	Worker	Wage laborer		40
4	Aimaq	worker	""		32
5	Ghawsudin	Elder	Jobless		58
6	Zafar Khan	Elder	Jobless		65

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P1- We did not have school in our village, but UNHCR has made a school for us. Our problem is the school doesn't have the capacity of three villages' children to study in. Our children will be facing with problems because it is difficult to study in a hot and sunny weather open class so we need more classes to be built in this school.

P2- The new school is not opened yet. Our children are going to Sholgara School right now, but they don't have enough books so books should be distributed for them.

P3- We has a lot of problems in this respect. The school is not opened although it is built. I think this school will not have the capacity of three villages' students so classes should be increased.

P4- I am happy that UNHCR has built school for our children. I hope the school to be opened soon and our children are able to continue their lessons.

P5- In the past we had a lot of problems in this respect, but I think this school will decrease our problems.

P6- He emphasized on aforementioned opinions and added that our main problems will be solved by opening of this school.

Part B: Health Services

P1- We have a lot of problems in this field, there is just one clinic in the district the doctors prescribe one kind of medicine for pain to every patient.

P2- A hospital should be built in our village because the clinic of district is not enough for people and also it doesn't have enough medicine.

P3- There is not enough medicine in the hospital so we need a clinic in our village to solve these problems.

P4- In the past there were not refugees, but now they came and the population of village raised and one clinic is not enough.

P5 and P6 said we are emphasizing on aforementioned opinions and they added health care is not good at the village. There are a lot of patients, but we have just one clinic at district that can not supervise to all patients so we ask from government and other institutes to build a clinic in our village.

Part C: Access to drinking water

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

P1- We has some problems in this respect. We have access to potable water, but it is not enough since returnee are using from this water. All people are waiting for their turns to take water so we need more water sources.

P2- The water pipes are so far from some homes. It is difficult for children and women to bring water for daily use. I think it would be very good if we have water source at our home and also anther problems is this that women and children should be wait for their turns in a hot and sunny weather.

P(3,4,5)- Are agree with P1. They added anther problem is that the people should pay 250AF per month to use the water source and you know that it is difficult for a poor family to pay. We want from UNHCR, if they can solve this problem.

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

We have some problems in this respect because refugees returned here the population has raised and we can not find jobs easily.

P1- We are jobless. Our youths are going to district and Mazar city to work, but they can't find a job so they are coming back home. Our request from government is this if they can prepare employment opportunities for us.

P2- We had a lot of problems in this respect during the government of Taliban, but now our youths are going to Mazar city to work although the opportunities are limited. Some people are going to Pakistan and Iran for working.

P3- I agree with my friends.

P4,P5 and P6 are emphasizing on other participators opinions and they added job opportunities should be more for people to prevent from traveling out of country.

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

P1- I think that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to the services and resources like clinics, potable water and pastures and all people are using these resources equally. All participators have the same opinions.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- I think government is effective to bring security, because they are doing development activities and constructing works in our village. If security were not in place how they construct roads, schools and water system.

P2- I think the government is not so effective because they can not solve the problems.

P3- I think the government is not so effective because our youths are jobless and most of them are going out of country for work. It is necessary to create working opportunities for people.

P4- I think that government is effective because in the past we did not have school, roads, potable water and clinic, but now we have. It shows that government is effective.

P5 and P6- They have the same opinion they said the government is effective because they prepare clinic, educational opportunities, roads, justice and etc.

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

P1- In my opinion a lot changes has come in our society. Reconstruction is in progress and also government has made roads and other facilities.

P2- In my opinion a lot of changes have become in our society. Our children are going to school and literacy courses exist for illiterate persons and also health centers are exist.

P(3,4,5,6)- They have the same opinion with P1.

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

P1- Yes! We are consulting with our families.

P2- We consulting with our families about purchasing goods, education, financial affairs and consumptions.

P3- Yes! I am consulting with my family about the engagement of our sons and daughters.

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

P1- We getting access to the rights, law and policies by public council, radio, TV and mosque.

All members of the group have the same opinion.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

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

P1- We happy that government distributed land for us, but government did not distribute the lands which they promised. These lands has a small area we can not build more than two room in this land and also these lands are not happened in plat level area it located in hill.

All members of this group are agreeing with this opinion.

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

P1- There living different nationalities in our village Arab, Tajek and Uzback. They are returnees and local residents. We don't have problem in this respect with them because we all are brothers even we are so happy that lands have distributed to them.

All members of group are agreeing with this opinion.

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

P1- There is no crime in our village the security exists here because our village is near to district. No one can dare to do something bad. We do not observed any criminal events.

All members of group emphasized the aforementioned opinion.

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

P4- We have already mentioned that we are learning about law, rights, policies from radio, public council and mosque and also we mentioned about the crimes that our society is secure and no crime has happened here for a long time, so if there is no crime there is no victim too.

All members of this group have the same idea.

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

P1- There is no difference between returnees and non-returnees in employment all people returnees and local residents have the same rights to participate in project for work.

P3- In my opinion returnees are employed more in development projects than local residents and this is because of weak economic situation of returnees.

All participators were agreeing with this opinion.

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

P1- In my opinion local residents have more skills than returnees and work opportunities are more for local residents that is why they worked in different parts, but returnees were labor during immigration.

P2- I am emphasizing on P1's opinion and I think that returnees were away from education during the immigration in Pakistan and Iran. All of them were labors and their educational level is to low only a few of them are educated.

All members of this group are agree together.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

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

A. The way the community interact among themselves.

P1- A lot of changes have come in interaction among people. The local communities did not allow their daughters to go to school before returnees came. All people of this village have good relationships. We are helping each other in weddings and other ceremonies.

P2- Interactions are good among the people of society. Returnees and non-returnees have good relations and they are helping each other to solve the problems.

P3- I think that a lot of changes have come in interaction of returnees because they learnt a lot of thing about relationships and living in society from foreign people during the immigration.

P4- Living is not possible without relations. We have good relationships and we are helping each other in happiness and sadness.

P5- We have good relations in our society. If someone has financial, sickness and other problems people will help.

P6- I emphasize on participators' opinions. We will confer to local council when we are facing with problems.

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

P1- We have a local council that we maintain our relationships by it.

P2- I think we have good relations. Most of people are coming to mosque and this is the place that people can maintain their relations.

P3- We are keeping our relations by participating in sadness and happiness of each other and we will go to visit patients and helping them.

P4- The people who are living here are Tajek, Uzbek and Arab. They have kinship together. We are attending the birth day and wedding ceremony of each other which create trust and build relations.

P5 and P6- They are emphasizing on aforementioned opinions specially the first one.

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

P1- If someone is sick and doesn't have the ability of treatment they will be helped by rich persons.

P2- If someone needs money for his /her son /daughter wedding ceremony other people will give loan to him .

P3- In our society rich people are giving charity to poor people.

P4, P5 and P6 are agree with aforementioned opinions.

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

P1- If returnees and non-returnees have problems they will refer to elders in the mosque and elders will solve the problems.

P2- As we mentioned before that we will confer to Amam Saheb and other elders when we have problems, if they can't solve our problems we will refer to local council of three villages in the site.

All members of group are agree with P2.

E. The way the community shares resources.

P1- All people can use these resources that we have in our society like, potable water, pastures and etc.

P5- occupation is an income source in a community. Returnees are working, but no one employed us in projects although we are sharing all resources with returnees.

P2, P3, P4 and P6 are emphasized on aforementioned opinions and they added there are living people from different nationalities, but we use all resources together.

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

P1- We don't have problems in this field. Our women are going to clinic and our girls are going to school without any problem.

P2- There is no problem; our wives and daughters can bring water and small girls could collect dung of animals in the area.

All members are emphasized the aforementioned opinions.

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

P1- I think reconciliation of Islamic veil is best thing for the safety of women and girls.

P2- I think educations can improve safety for women, girls and boys.

P3- I think government responsibility to improve security to make sure the safety for all people.

P4- I think that awareness of the community through mosques, radios and media about their rights. It will help to improve safety for women in a society.

P5- In my opinion creating of work opportunity which men and women be employed and it will improve safety for them.

P6- I am emphasizing on aforementioned opinions.

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

P2- There is no problem for men to travel during the day and also it is secure during the night because our village is near to district, traveling in the night to other part of Sholgara will not be so safe.

All members of group are agree with aforementioned opinions and they added we can travel any time any where during the day and night in our village there is no problem.

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

All participators have said our village is near to district it is secure and no group is a threat to security and safety.

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

All participators said the government should control all people in the society and specify who are returnees? who are local residents and also should know about the reason of living of these people here it will improve safety and security.

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

P1- We didn't have school, roads and drinking water before returnees, but when they returned UNHCR has made these facilities for us so we can say there are a lot of benefits for people.

All participators in this group are agree with this opinion.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 142

4. Moderator's and Taker

1.5	Facilitator's name:	Shagoofa
1.6	Note taker's Name:	Shagoofa
1.7	Date of the FGD:	07/09/2012
1.8	Report Number:	2

5. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Mehajer Qeshlaq Afghania
2.2	Site Number:	14
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:	36 31 671
	Longitude:	66 87 083

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	14/08/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer		Female Interviewer	N-7
Supervisor's number	N-2	Regional Supervisor's number	N-2	
4.5 Date of office editing	15/08/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	N-2			
4.7 Date of data entry	01/11/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	7			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Balkh
District	Sholgara
Site Number	14
Village	Mehajer Qeshlaq Afghania

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Sharifa	Home wife			40
2	Madina	Home wife			18
3	Malalai	Home wife			35
4	Zarpanay	Home wife			35
5	Laila Gul	Home wife			43

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Part A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding to the education?

P1- All returnees who are living in this village are illiterate because they were away from education during the 30 years of war, but government doesn't have attention in this regard. Government just made a primary school for children in this village which doesn't have a good educational system. There is not any educational center for adults to study in; therefore, I ask from government to pay attention in this field.

P2- Neither governmental nor non-governmental organs paid attention about the education of these people. Returnees don't have access to education opportunities here; government just built a primary school for children, which doesn't have a good educational system.

P3, P4 and P5 emphasized on P1's opinion.

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

P1- We have some problems in this field our youths are jobless and don't have access to employment opportunities and also government and non-governmental organs did not paid attention in this field; therefore, I ask from government and other organs to pay attention in this field and provide working opportunities by distributing poultry forms and other animals.

All participants agree with aforementioned opinion.

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

P1- Yes! All people returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resource and there is no difference between them. All people use equally from mosque, potable water resources, donations and all people will participate equally to the projects if government and non-governmental organs implement in this village.

All members of this focus group emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- In my opinion government is effective because it provides lots of opportunities for returnees and non-returnees for example. In the field of education, security, providing shelter for people, health care, construction of roads and potable water; therefore we can say that this government is effective.

P2- In my opinion government is effective because it constructed the roads and schools and provides lots of services for people.

Other participants agreed with P1.

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

P1- Lots of changes have come in our life since the government elected, government gave the right for people to elect their president and made constitution and also government constructed the roads, schools and provided educational opportunities and distributed lands for people. I think these are the changes which we can observe.

All members of this group emphasized on the aforementioned opinion and added, now we have the presidential elections, constructed roads, electricity, educational opportunities, the law and parliamentary. All of these are the change which came by electing of this government.

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

P1- Yes! Women are consulted on important issues for example: environmental issues, home affairs, and engagement or marriage of sons and daughters and lots of other important issues in the family and community.

All members of this group emphasized on P1's opinion.

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

P1- All people of this village are illiterate they don't have access and also they can't get information regarding to the rights, law and other issues via news paper, books and magazines, but they can learn something from TV, Radio or men in this respect.

All members of this group emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

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

Views of all participants- We are very glad from government to allocated land for returnees and IDPs.

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

P1- There is not any problem in this field because land allocated equally for all people returnees and non-returnees.

All members of this group emphasized the aforementioned opinion and added that we don't have any problem in this field.

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

P1- Fortunately no crime takes place here in our village because this area has a good security.

All participants have the same opinion.

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

P1- As we mentioned before most of women are illiterate in this village; therefore, they can't read news paper, books and magazines, but they can learn something about these issues from TV, Radio or men, but about the perpetrators and victims of crimes I should mention that crimes don't take place here very much. If crime happens the youths will be usually the perpetrators and victims of these crimes.

All participators agree with P1.

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

P1- No! All people who are living in the Mehajer Qeshlaq, returnees, non-returnees and IDPs will be employed equally to projects which implemented in this village and there is no difference in employment of returnees and non-returnees.

All participants agree with this idea.

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

P1- In my opinion all people of the Mehajer Qeshlaq, I mean returnees and non-returnees have the same skills and experience and they are not working in governmental and non-governmental organs and they don't have good salaries.

All participants of this group have the same idea.

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

P1- Yes! All returnees and non-returnees have the same access to services and resources. There is no difference between them.

All members of this discussion agree with P1.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

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

F. The way the community interact among themselves.

P1- Yes! Lots of changes have come since returnees came here and people established local councils, therefore, they consult together to solve the environmental, economic and security problems in this village and they help each other when they face to difficulties.

All members of group agreed with this idea.

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

P1- Relationship between people of this village got amicable and strong since returnees came here and they trust each other.

All participants of group agree with this opinion.

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

P1- People of this village established local councils to support each other during the economic and other problems.

All women in this group emphasized on the aforementioned opinion.

I. The way the community share resources

P1- All relationships improved by returning of returnees to this village and people are ready to share their resources with each other.

All participants of this discussion emphasized this opinion.

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

P1- In my opinion women and girls can move around the community without any problem.

All participants of this group have the same idea.

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

P1- In my opinion security and implementation of law can improve safety of women and girls in a community.

All members of this group agree with P1's opinion.

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

P1- Fortunately traveling to outside of the village is safe for men during the day and night because this area has a good security.

All participants emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

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

P1- There is no group to be a threat for safety and security in this village that we can specify. For example there aren't extremist groups such as the Taliban, Hezb Islami or other groups.

All participants have the same viewpoints.

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

P1- Community members should cooperation with government in implementation of law and struggle with insurgents to improve safety and security in the community.

All members of this group agree with this viewpoint.

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

P1- Yes! There are lots of benefits in relocating of returnees to the community because they work and provide services for others and they can participate in construction of the community, but there are some problems in relocating of returnees that returnees don't have access to shelter, health services, educational opportunities, security, market, farming lands and employment opportunities. Returnees faced with these problems because government didn't have a plan for relocating of returnees.

All participants of this group emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

Section E: Gender based violence

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

P1- No kind of violence has happened against women and girls here for example murder, beating, underage marriage, preventing from school etc.

P2- I think no kind of violence took place against women and girls in this village.

Other participant agreed with P1.

Q2: Who are the perpetrators? (Probe: Family member, people in authority)?

P1- No one commits any kinds of violence against girls and women in this village that we can specify the perpetrators.

All participants agree with P1.

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

P1- Women are very comfortable to seek help from its providers. For example from police to arrest someone, from doctors to help a patient and from government and non-governmental organs about the implementations of projects in their village.

All participants agree with P1's idea.

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

P1- As we mentioned before no violence has happened against women and girls in this village, but if it happens; in my opinion first of all she will report to her family and after this to governmental organs.

All members of this discussion emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

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

Views of all participants: a perpetrator of sexual violence should be punished according to the law of Afghanistan or according to the Islamic Rules.

THE END

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 143

7. Moderator's and Taker

1.9	Facilitator's name:	Shagoofa
1.10	Note taker's Name:	Shagoofa
1.11	Date of the FGD:	14/09/2012
1.12	Report Number:	3

8. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Mehajer Qeshlaq
2.2	Site Number:	14
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:	36 31 449
	Longitude:	66 87 569

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	25/08/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer		Female Interviewer	N-7
Supervisor's number	N-2	Regional Supervisor's number	7	
4.5 Date of office editing	26/8/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	N-2			
4.7 Date of data entry	03/11/2012			
4.8 Data entry officer code	7			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Balkh
District	Sholgara
Site Number	14
Village	Mehajer Qeshlaq

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Fatema	Home wife			45
2	Shaima	Home wife			20
3	Ayesha	Home wife			21
4	Maryam	Home wife			50
5	Kamela	Home wife			45
6					
7					

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Part G: Access to employment opportunities

P1- We have some problems in this field. Our youths are jobless, but government and non-governmental organs did not provide employment opportunities for them; therefore, I ask from government and other organs to pay attention to this field and provide working opportunities by distributing poultry forms and other animals for people.

All members of this group agreed with P1.

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

P1- Yes! All people, returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resource and there is no difference between them. All people use equally from mosque, potable water resources, donations and all people will participate equally to the projects if government and non-governmental organs implement in this village.

All members of this focus group emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- How effective is the government?

P1- In my opinion government is effective because it provides lots of opportunities for returnees and non-returnees for example. In the fields of education, security, shelter, health care, construction of roads and potable water; therefore, we can say that this government is effective.

Joint Opinion: all members of this group agreed with P1 and added that government is effective because all returnees of Mehajer Qeshlaq received lots of donations from government last year.

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

P1- Lots of changes have come in our life since this government elected, government gave the right for people to elect their president and have constitution and also government constructed the roads, schools and provided educational opportunities for people.

All members of this group emphasized on the aforementioned opinion and added that now, we have the presidential elections, constructed roads, electricity, educational opportunities, the law and parliamentary. All of these are the change which came by electing of this government.

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

P1- Yes! Men know about the rights and position of women in the society, so they consult women on important issues for example: social issues, home affairs, and engagement or marriage of sons and daughters and lots of other important issues in the family.

All members of this group emphasized on P1's opinion.

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

P1- all participators of this discussion are illiterate and they can't get information regarding the rights, law and other issues via news paper, books and magazines, but they can learn something about these issues from TV, Radio or men.

All members of this group emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

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

P1- It is good news; that lands allocated for returnees and they could find a shelter in their homeland. We are so happy, but there are a lot of non-returnees who are so poor and don't have shelter, so we want from government to help these people as helped returnees.

All members of this group agreed with P1.

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

P1- There is not any problem in this field for the allocation for all returnees and also non-returnees have access to land.

All members of this group emphasized the aforementioned opinion and added that we don't have any problem in this field.

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

P1- As we mentioned before most of women are illiterates in this village and they can't get information regarding to the rights, law and other issues via news paper, books and magazines, but they can learn something about these issues from TV, Radio or men. About the perpetrators and victims of crimes I should mention that crimes don't take place here very much. If a crime happens the youths will be the perpetrators and victims of these crimes mostly.

All participators agree with P1.

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

P1- No! I don't think so. All people who are living in the Mehajer Qeshlaq I mean returnees, non-returnees and IDPs participate equally to each kind of projects which implement in this village and there is no difference in employment of returnees and non-returnees to projects.

All participants agree with this idea.

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

P1- All people of the Mehajer Qeshlaq, I mean returnees and non-returnees are illiterate persons. They don't have good skills and experience and they are not working in governmental and non-governmental organs and they don't have high salaries.

All participants of this group have the same idea.

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

P1- Yes! All people returnees, non-returnees and IDPs have the same and equal access to services and resources. There is no difference between them.

All participants of this Focus Group Discussion agreed with aforementioned opinion.

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.

P1- Yes! Returnees and non-returnees have good relationship and interact and people have amicable ties together and it gets strong day by day.

All members of group agreed with this idea.

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

P1- People of Mehajer Qeshlaq established local councils for both men and women to build and maintain good relationship between people of this village. They are trying to solve the environmental, economic, political and other problems here.

All participants of group agree with this opinion.

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

P1- People of this village established local councils to support each other during the economic and other problems.

All women in this group emphasized on the aforementioned opinion.

M. The way the community share resources

P1- Although the people of Mehajer Qeshlaq are very poor and don't have access to good services and income resources, they help each other and share their resources to each other. If someone faces with a problem other people are ready and trying to help him/her.

All participants of this discussion emphasized this opinion.

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

P1- I think this area is very safe for women and girls to move around. There is no problem for them.

All participants of this group have the same idea.

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

P1- In my opinion security and implementation of law can improve safety of women and girls in a community.

All members of this group agree with P1's opinion.

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

P1- Fortunately we can say that there is no problem for men to travel outside or inside of the village because this area has a good security.

All participants emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

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

P1- There is no group to be a threat for safety and security, so we can't specify.

All participants have the same viewpoints.

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

P1- all community members should cooperation with government in implementation of law and struggle with insurgents to improve safety and security in the community.

All members of this group agree with this viewpoint.

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

P1- Yes! There are lots of benefits in relocating of returnees to the community because they provide services, and manufacture some goods for other people and they are

effective to construction of the community, but the problems are these that they don't have access to farming lands, health services, employment opportunities, educational opportunities etc.

All participants of this group emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

Section E: Gender based violence

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

P1- No kind of violence has happened here yet. I have never been witness of violence against women or girls for example murder, beating, underage marriage, preventing from school etc. in this community.

All participants agree with this opinion.

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

P1- We mentioned before that no violence has taken place against women and girls in this village that we know the perpetrators of these actions.

All participants of this discussion emphasized on P1's opinion.

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

P1- women are comfortable to seek help from services providers and they don't have any problem in this respect for example they can easily seek help from police about the implementation of law, doctors about health care etc.

All participants agreed with this opinion.

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

P1- In my opinion if a girl suffers violence first of all she will report to her family then her family will decide to report it for governmental organs or not.

All participants of this discussion agree with P1.

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

P1- In my opinion if someone commits sexual violence should be punished according to the law of Afghanistan and Islamic rules.

All participants emphasized on aforementioned opinion.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

FORM REGISTRATION NO: 151

10. Moderator's and Taker

1.13	Facilitator's name:	Nahil
1.14	Note taker's Name:	Niaz Mohammad
1.15	Date of the FGD:	4/08/2012
1.16	Report Number:	2

11. Area Information

2.1	Reintegration site Name:	Muhajereen Qashlaq Afghania
2.2	Site Number:	14
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:	36 18 238
	Longitude:	66 52 359

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:

No comments

4.Data Management Information (Internal Use Only by Database Entry Team)				
4.1 Date of Interview	04/08/2012			
4.2 Interviewer's number	Male Interviewer	yes	Female Interviewer	
Supervisor's number	N-2	Regional Supervisor's number	N-2	
4.5 Date of office editing	05/08/2012			
4.6 Office editor's code	N-2			
4.7 Date of data entry	11/09/12			
4.8 Data entry officer code	6			

List of Participants in Focused group discussions (F.G.D)	
Province	Balkh
District	Sholgra
Site Number	14
Village	Muhajereen Afghania

No	Name	Position	Occupation	Contact No	Age
1	Qayum Khan	Village representative	Village	0776990887	50
2	Eesa Khan	Worker	Worker		40
3	Adam Khan	Elder	Jobless		55
4	Khayesta Meer	Worker	Mason		35
5	Hakeem Khan	Elder	jobless		48
6					
7					

The resident of Mahajer Qashlaq Afghania in Sholgara district individually expresses their important difficulties and having no access to education, drinking water, shelter, clinic, pasture and so on.

Section A: General and Specific Concerns

Pat A: Education

Q1- What are your concerns regarding education for returnees?

P-1: we all have much troubles with gaining the knowledge and our most children go to religious school (Madrassa) nor to school due to the school is far from here, the other teenage go to the district's school in spite of having one primary school for three villages and still does not start and having no teachers. We need the school being start and need for expert teachers.

P-2: we must have our own school in our village (Mahaheri Qashlaq Afghania) for girls and boys in order to gain the knowledge without any fears.

P-3: Here in all schools the teachers teach in three languages and we wish to teach them only in Pushto for better acknowledgement, if not apply then it will be so difficult for our children.

P-4: A school was established by (UNHCR) for three villages (Suffla, Olya and Mahajer Qashlaq Afghania) that is still deactivate. On the other hand the next two villages have competition with us and a school must be made in our own village, because our children do not spend a good time together.

P-5: We are keen to be educated, unfortunately if we may not have contradiction among all Afghans because of having expert teachers in the district school who are local resident and teaches in three languages. Our children face competition because the villages is to enormous and a school must be made in our village.

Part B: Access to drinking water

P-1: we have problems with drinking water in the last four years we used the canal's water and encounter with various diseases, now we are all using the water which comes though pipe, and every home must be paid a bill of one hundred (100 afghani) in a month, beside this we do not have sufficient quantity of water.

P-2: we are able to pay more then one hundred and we need the water to have it daily because the water which came before was not sufficient and we used the canal water for drinking.

P-3: Since we have returned here we didn't bath daily and our children face epidemic diseases due to the lack of water and the quantity of water should be increased.

P-4: we thank the UNHCR to provide the pure water which is for three hours and we are not satisfied with it we demand have six hours of water daily.

P-5: Water is a precious gift of Allah among different gifts, when there is no water there is no living. I said we separately have a store for water and the quantity of faucet should also be increased in order to become satisfy and still we bring the water from the canals for washing the clothes.

Part D: Health Services

P-1: We returnees have much difficulties about health, due to we don't have a clinic near and it is far from here. We demand from our government to establish a clinic in our own village.

P-2: Our babies face diseases and we daily take them to the doctors due to dust, pollution and lack of trees or grass. When we take them to clinic they don't give proper medicine to our babies and we highly request you to provide a clinic in our village.

P-3: I think we all three villages need for a clinic and it must be provided in order to stop our difficulties.

P-4: When our ladies go to the district clinic the house chores were left and they give only a stripe of medicine, then we again take them to private hospitals and clinics and it is a big trouble for us.

P-5: What should I say all the people see with evil eye, none of the proper medicine is given to us except vaccine and we are poor people with having no alternatives?

Part E: Access to Shelter

P-1: We don't have any difficulties with shelters the government distributed the lands and UNHCR give us shelters, so that some of our brothers do not have shelters we wish them to distributed too.

P-2: we have little difficulties with the shelters that the respected governor gave us (103 jeribs) while it was distributed it decreases to (30 jeribs) and each family has (300m) land and it is difficult to carry on the whole live in (300m), if the other returnees brothers come to their homeland the quantity of the land should be increased.

P-3: We are all satisfy from our government to provide us shelters and also thanks from the UNHCR to give us the shelters because we do not have any problems about the shelters.

P-4: The time when we came here the local resident didn't permit us to stand the tents and they demolish it, then our elders of Mahajeri Qashlaq Afghanistan met the governor he come to distribute the lands and we designed some rooms and UNHCR gave us shelters for better living.

P-5: we obtain lots of lands for living, but every third of it was extorted and now one ask about it, those who receive the lands they take bribe against the land. I am not satisfy with my living, because of much fraud.

Part E: Access to Pastures

P-1: Returnees don't have any difficulties about pasture and we graze our domestic animals near to the mountain.

P-2: we have problem with pastures the local resident did not permit our pet animals and said it is not yours and it is not the pasture for your returnee.

P-3: I say it is better to convince the local residents to allow our animals in their pasture.

P-4: I wish from our elders to meet the district governor to discuss the dispute of the pasture to allow their children and pet animals, and it should be appreciated.

P5- I confirm views of three other participants and ask from the related organs to implement their requests.

Q2- If no, what could be done to give everyone equal access?

P1- a lot of donations are dispatched for returnees but most part of donations are distributed for the locals residents and we only obtain 10 percent of these donations.

P-2: when a trader brings aid materials to distribute for returnees the local resident who live near to the road say that we are in need and they take all the materials to distribute among themselves.

P-3: Before the month of Ramadan the Red Crescent committee brought three trucks of beans, sugar, oil, grains and tee for us and they distributed for local resident and we didn't take a bit of them.

P-4: we returnees are compelled and our children are didn't saturated with dry bread and the donations come for rich people, what is our sin that we did not receive aid? Are not we human?

P-5: those who bring donations to our village they should directly divide them by themselves, and they try not to submit them to other for distribution due to no one hears our elder's sound because we are poor.

Q-3: what is the example of returnee and non-returnee while they don't have equal access?

P-1: I and other 2,3,4,5 and 6 are having the same opinion that we and the local resident are having much differences and we need to rectify the mistakes and all were mentioned above.

Q-4 what do you think that every person should have equal access?

P-1: I request that all should have equal access to services and resources. What they receive we must also receive the same.

P-2: I request from the government and other organizations not to bring differences regarding access to services and resources among returnees and non-returnees.

P-3: I think we get lots of shelters as compare to non-returnee and non-returnees received foodstuff donations and we didn't, so we need to have equal access.

P-4: wherever the donation take place in other societies the donations are equally distributed, but it is opposite of our society we wish that all should have equal access to all services and resources.

P-5: I agree with the opinion of 1, 2, 3 and these points must be implemented.

Section B: Governance and Participation

Q1- how effective is the government?

P-1: I think the government is more effective. The safety in our district is much better than any other districts and our villagers (Muhajer Qashlaq) are totally satisfied from the government.

P-2: we are satisfied which we have district Shura and village Shura, when we face any problems among the government or us they do solve them.

P-3 the government made roads for us and the police patrol observe it every time.

P-4: We are thus satisfied and the government pays attention while we are facing any problems, we solve them through justice, police headquarter and general attorney.

P-5: We are more safe and haven't faced any dispute related to the safety and it is due to the government's effectiveness.

Q2- what changes did u see in the President Hamid Karzai's government?

P-1: the changes that we saw were of secure life and they give us the land and shelter to live and walk without any fears.

P-2: I think they distributed water pipe for our three villages and made the province high way and the three villages, so now we do live much comfortably.

P-3: we do live unsecured in Sholgra, while our province is active and has good safety.

P-4: Before we didn't live and walk safely and now we come and go to everywhere without any fears because along the road there are many police stations.

P-5: I think the government is not effective to me, because we feel fright and it is distrust.

Q3- Are women consulted with their related matters?

P-1: Maturity of our society do not consult with women and minority of the people need to consult with their women for different affairs.

P-2: I think women are also human being and they have right to consult, we do share our ideas with them and they give more important to us.

P-3: When we want to marry our son or daughter we consult with our women, if they accept or reject.

P-4: I think today all disputes should be on the delight of the women whether they agree or not so it is important to consult to them.

P-5: We have women Shura to solve the disputes which are related to them and they have right to argue and consult with them.

Q4- How do you get information related to the laws, policies and rights?

P-1: we get information related to policies, rights and laws through radio and daily go to the district.

P-2: I work in the district town sometimes watches TV or I get information from other's communications.

P-3: I listen to the news from radio I get information and I share those to the general public.

P-4: I don't have radio when an important dispute takes place I get information from others.

P-5: I have radio and I am listening to the radio.

Section C: Access to livelihood, social and economic security

Q1- who gives you Land?

P-1: the government gave us the land, but we are not satisfied due to not giving the specific amount.

P-2: we are pleased from the government to give us the land, the time when we have migrated here the local resident didn't permit us to live, and by the way the governor distributed the land to us.

P-3: I say we had given 300 Jeribs by the governor, so we have received only 30 Jeribs and each home received only 300m which is difficult to live in.

P-4: It is ok that the government gave us the land, but they took money against the 300m land and still some of us didn't receive the land.

P-5: We thank from the government to give us the land for all migrants to build a home, because we didn't have any alternatives to live.

Q2- Did you feel any problems that the returnee receive the land, while the non-returnee demands for that?

P-1: I think we all returnees don't have any problem in distribution of land and the non-returnee do too.

P-2: the time when the land was distributed we didn't have any problems in spite of some non-returnees are included among us.

P-3: when the land was distributed among us there was no problem and the non-returnee didn't interrupt us.

P-4: the above mentioned person's ideas are the same in dividing the land; however the local residents have little competition with us.

Q3- Which sort of the crimes which take place here?

P-1: We are all the same tribal and there is no such crime, because this is a secure place.

P-2: our village is screened of corruption and valiance. We haven't seen any types of crime such as kidnapped, theft or murder and yet none of the crimes took place here.

P-3: Our place is screened of all crimes and the east side of the district is full of valiance and no one can live freely.

P-4: It is possible that the crimes may take place by the adults and it could be solve by ourselves.

P-5: Here is no crime if any one do, then these three villages are responsible for it, because no one come across to us.

Q4- this question has two sections

A- How do people get information regarding rights, laws, policies and national institutions?

P-1: We get information about rights, laws, policies and national institution through TV, radio, magazines and mobiles and also from Mula who give speeches in the mosque and district Shura.

P-2: I think person 3, 4 and 5 are having the same idea as the above mention.

B- Who are typically the victims of the crime?

P-1: we mentioned it before that here no one do the crime, and the adults are responsible, but elders and women didn't do any crime yet.

P-2: when the crime is taking place by an adult that is taking place due to unimplemented that is why it leads people to poverty.

P-3: we have Shura in our village, when a crime takes place in our village, the Shura solve it and prevent not to happen next time.

P-4: there are different types of crime like theft, kidnapped; murdering and so on, all these crimes are preventing by our Shura (shura) and no one do any of these crimes.

P-5: My opinion and the above person 2, 3, are the same.

Q4- Is unemployment higher among returnees and non-returnees? For example food-for-work and food-for-cash project.

P-1: I think the work is given to local resident as compare to returnees in the project.

P-2: Every where the work for food and the work for cash is given to the non-returnees, while the returnees are not being preferred.

P-3: When the roads or school are building all the workers are of local resident.

P-4: Those projects which are working here all are of local resident, because the have more recommendation.

P-5: They are too busy in working and it is because of having experience and higher knowledge then us

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

P-1: the local residents are more experienced and with higher education, so they are qualified to work more.

P-2: I think they are qualified that they are expert in different skills like carpenter, mason, blacksmith and carpet maker, while our people were involved in brake making and daily working.

P-3: the local resident isn't going far from the district, because they are more skilled and they are involved, and our adults were involved in making the brakes in Pakistan, while they are doing the same job.

P-4: Mine and the above five person's opinions are the same; it is why that we are deprived.

Q7- Do you believe that returnees and non-returnees have equal access to services and resources?

P-1: I think there is not equal access to resources or to food, and these donations didn't give to returnees.

P-2: In the hospitals they didn't give the medicine except vaccine, while for the non-returnees everything is available.

P-3: I think they are more preferred due to they are Persian speakers, while we are Pushto speakers and the non-returnees are having much competition.

P-4: Some days before an organization brought some donations and were distributed to all local resident and they didn't give any bit of them, so there is no equal access.

P-5: I think returnees didn't have access to resources or services and no attention, while local resident are more respected in many institution, school or district's institution, so we all should have equal access.

Section D: Justice and Rule of Law

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

N. The way the community interact among themselves.

P-1: We returnees are having good tolerance among us, while the non-returnees are not having good relation and tolerance.

P-2: We returnees are having better forbearance in the every aspect of live and we have good treatment in the home affairs and we never fight in small disputes, while the local resident do fight in a very small dispute.

P-3: I think the some of the non-returnees have good relation with us.

P-4: those who are educated in non-returnees have good tolerance.

P-5: Those who are illiterate in non-returnees they just fight with our elders and children.

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

P-1: Returnees have good trust themselves us, while we never have trust on non-returnees and they don't have too.

P-2: Some of the returnees trust on some of us and some of non-returnees trust on them, while all of them are not trustable.

P-3: It is my opinion that they should have contribution in prosperity and sorrows, while some of them are having good relationships with non-returnees.

P-4: My opinion and the rest person 5 and 2 are the same.

C. Do the returnees and non-returnee support each other during difficult economics situation?

P-1: We the returnees are having contribution during all economic situations, while the non-returnees are not having link with us.

P-2: This is our custom while dead happen we contribute in burial and alms distribution ceremony and the non-returnees don't have the same costume.

P-3: Most of us are poor; besides being poor we do help with each other in economic situation.

P-4: When any of us have an emergent patient then our neighbor do lend the money and took them to the doctor.

P-5: When any of returnees want to marry their sons the others help them fulfill the wedding's need, while the non-returnees don't have any link.

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

P-1: Whenever any dispute happens between returnees and non-returnees they have Shura to resolve their problems together.

P-2: sometimes clashes take place between returnees and non-returnees on pastures and these clashes are being resolved by our Shura in the office which is made by UNHCR for these three villages.

P-3: When a big dispute like bayonet injured take place among returnees and non-returnees that is resolved by our elders, if that isn't resolved by our elders then we referred this to the district's Shura.

P-4: My opinion and the above five person's opinions are the same.

E. the way that the community share resources?

P-1: the government made a district, school and clinic for both returnee and non-returnee and also an office was made by UNHCR for Shura to share resources.

P-2: We all use the water and road together and we all together buy the fuel for the machine and this partnership was done by UNHCR.

P-3: the returnee and non-returnees are involved in projects working on roads and canals together, while the non-returnees are more than us.

P-4: What should I say, my and the above 5 person's opinions are the same.

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

P-1: I think the women should safely walk around and to serve the society or to work in the offices where the women affairs are dealt.

P-2: Women should serve the women affairs in society and female doctors work in the clinic and female teachers should be in schools, women can carry on the services in the community.

P-3: Women are busy in literacy learning and they gather together to learn machine's program to do their tasks.

P-4: in our community the women can join different ceremonies like wedding or dead party also can go to clinic safely.

P-5: Our most women can go to bazaar to buy something and also go to mountain for wood because they are in need.

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

P-1: A literacy school for women should be made in our village and tailoring machine should be given to feel secured.

P-2: A girl's school should be made for our girls and female teachers should be assigned and with other medical courses, because when we have lady patient there is no one to inject her and we need medical courses to know about the first aid before referring to the physician.

P-3: I am agreeing with the above person 2, 4, 5.

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

P-1: When our men go out during the day to work or Mazzar, Chatmal and Balkh or any other places they never feel scared. When our men go out side of our villages they frightened and the rest family become nervous about them which they not face any disaster, simply it is better no to go out during the night.

P-2: I am agreeing with the above 3, 4, 5, person's opinions.

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

P-1: I think our village is near to the district, no one can demolish the security and yet no one is able to demolish the security.

P-2: He who demolishes the security they may be Taliban and across the river in the east side the security is too bad and they are in lost.

P-3: I am agree with the above 4, 5, Person's opinion.

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

P-1: It is important to point out the terrorist or to take them our side the community, if we are not able to do, it is better to inform police station to insult them for a better community.

P-2: it is all the time important for returnees and non-returnees to point out the terrorist or suspicious.

P-3: it is very important for all to contribute or help with government in maintaining an outstanding security.

P-4: My and person 5's opinion's are the same as person 1.

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

P-1: there is no benefit of returnees who come again and we neither encounter with any problems.

P-2: I think the other returnees have benefit, because we our afghan society will spread up and there will be no difficulties.

P-3: I think while they come I feel the changes in increasing the donation and schools and clinics were made and also when the society is big they need big donations with no difficulties.

P-4: My opinion and are the above are the same.