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UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

RETURNEE AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS MONITORING REPORT

Final Report, May 2018

*Photo: Women who have been displaced weave carpets in Balkh Province, Afghanistan as part of UNHCR's community based protection projects. ©UNHCR 2017/S. Rich

Orange Door Research

viamo
improving lives via mobile

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Executive Summary

In July 2017, UNHCR contracted Orange Door Research and Viamo (formerly VOTO Mobile) to use mobile phone surveys to collect real-time data from the returnee population and conflict-induced IDPs, supplemented by surveys with the general population. The exercise is part of the protection monitoring that UNHCR carries out in Afghanistan to identify violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern, for the purpose of informing effective responses. The interviews with 2017 returnees were conducted one to six months after the returnees have settled in communities; IDP respondents were displaced in 2016 or 2017. In addition, interviews with 2016 returnees were conducted to assess their protection one year after return and to compare the findings with the 2017 returnees situation.

These surveys provide a unique perspective on current population mobility trends and actionable data regarding assistance needs, protection risks and vulnerability, as well as comparative information from surveys of a broader cross-section of the population.

Returnees and IDPs face a challenging situation in Afghanistan. Lack of access to education and health services, as well as lack of adequate housing, access to land and access to employment opportunities are all critical challenges jeopardizing the sustainability of return and reintegration. In addition, lack of economic opportunities remains a major challenge for the entire Afghan population, including returnees and IDPs. This situation is particularly concerning with the onset of winter, which further strains the already fragile coping mechanisms.

This report is based on 14,095 surveys conducted between August 30th 2017 and January 5th, 2018, including 6,097 IDP and 4,003 returnee surveys, as well as 3,995 general population surveys. Interviews with returnees include 3,217 surveys with 2017 returnees and 786 with 2016 returnees, in order to allow us to compare responses across these two populations. This research provides UNHCR Afghanistan a comprehensive, real-time view of the challenges facing returnee and IDP populations, and how these challenges relate to the situation facing the population as a whole. UNHCR Afghanistan is now able to benchmark how returnee and IDP populations are faring, compared to the general population.

The complexity and scope of this data gives UNHCR Afghanistan a detailed, granular view of these protection challenges across Afghanistan – distinguishing populations based on gender, income, location, and time of return or displacement. UNHCR is also able to analyze this information at scale, to determine and track key trends. This report and findings also provide evidence based data for appropriate planning, response and advocacy for the inclusion of returnees and IDPs needs in the national priority programmes.

At the same time, this research allowed UNHCR Afghanistan to reach returnees and IDPs in hard-to-reach areas, including those living in the contested areas. Overall, returnees and IDPs in contested areas face even greater challenges than those living in areas controlled by the Afghan Government. For instance, returnees and IDPs in contested areas are more likely to have skipped a meal in the last week, more likely to have a child under age 14 working, less likely to have girl children in school, and are less likely to have access to health care compared to similar populations in Government-controlled areas.

UNHCR Afghanistan also surveyed 2016 returnees as well, to see how this population is faring over a year since they returned. The results show that the situation of facing 2016 returnees remains precarious, especially as regards basic needs – for instance, 39% of 2016 returnees report skipping a meal in the past week, compared to 27% of 2017 returnees and 55% of IDPs. That said, in some ways they are more settled in their communities. For example, 2016 returnees are substantially more likely to have their children enrolled in school, compared to 2017 returnees.

Overall, the high number of refugee returnees to Afghanistan and increased internal displacement has put additional pressure on an over stretched social service mechanism. In general, there is insignificant difference in terms of access to social and economic rights between returnees, IDPs and the general population. Through the survey, no particular challenges to the development of self-reliance have been observed that affect returnees and IDPs in a discriminatory way.

Despite the deteriorating security environment within Afghanistan, the situation of IDPs and returnees demonstrated mixed challenges and opportunities over time. For instance, the monitoring findings show that 2016 interviewed returnees tend to skip a meal more frequently compared to 2017 interviewed returnees (38.8% versus 26.5%); and children under 14 years who end up working in time of need is slightly higher among 2016 interviewed returnees. In contrast, 11% more boys and 14% more girls are in schools when comparing 2016 and 2017 returnees.

The returnee monitoring findings show overall 61% of 2017 interviewed returnees and 64% of 2016 interviewed returnees are currently living in their provinces of origin, which is a good indicator that people are returning to their areas of origin. However, they are facing difficult conditions in the villages or in the towns they have returned to. Challenges include the lack of job and livelihood opportunities, limited access to basic services, insecurity, and lack of land and housing which limits the potential of returnees and IDPs to re-establish families and make future investments, which is essential for the sustainability of their reintegration.

Host communities have a positive view of returnees and IDPs. Although, the general solidarity between returnees, IDPs and host communities can show some strains after large scale return and displacement, which is heightened by the slow pace of development or at times even the reversal in tackling widespread poverty and ensuring basic social services. The report underscores that nearly 60% of the interviewed returnees and 71% of interviewed IDPs reported difficulties with the host communities, all related to the lack of job opportunities rather than discrimination or inter-tribal tensions.

KEY RETURNEE AND IDP INDICATORS

Skipped a Meal or Reduced Food Intake in Past Week

2017 RETURNEES

27%

Male Children in School

2017 RETURNEES

55%

Female Children in School

2017 RETURNEES

30%

Child Under 14 Working in Time of Need

2017 RETURNEES

16%

Unable to Access Health Care

2017 RETURNEES

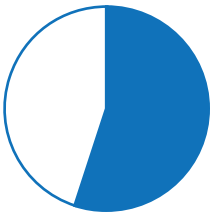
31%

Yes

No

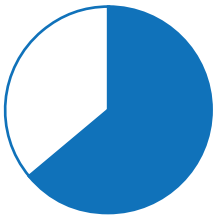
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

55%



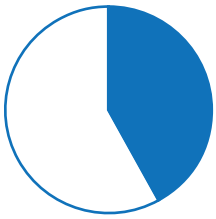
IDPS

64%



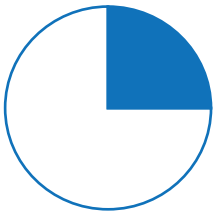
IDPS

42%



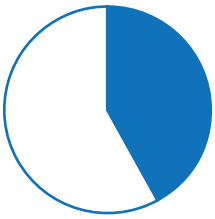
IDPS

25%



IDPS

42%



Yes

No

Methodology

This project supplements UNHCR Afghanistan's existing data collection efforts by using ongoing mobile phone surveys to expand UNHCR's understanding of the challenges faced by returnees and IDPs, as well as allowing UNHCR to track key trends nationwide through a parallel general population survey. Mobile phone surveys are feasible in Afghanistan, given the relatively high rate of mobile phone ownership. The Asia Foundation's 2017 Survey of the Afghan People found that 86.6% of Afghan households report owning at least one phone; further, 78.3% of men and 45.7% of women say that they own their own personal phone.

UNHCR provided Orange Door Research phone numbers of returnees collected at Encashment Centers in 2016 and 2017. UNHCR sent Orange Door Research a total of 5,311 numbers from 2017 returnees, and 1,262 numbers from 2016 returnees. UNHCR also provided Orange Door Research phone numbers of IDPs collected during 2016 and 2017 (28,190 phone numbers). For both returnees and IDPs, phone numbers were collected from the head of household. UNHCR shared this data subject to the data sharing agreement between UNHCR, Orange Door Research and Viamo.

Data collection lasted from 30 August 2017 to 05 January 2018, during which a total of 14,095 household level mobile phone surveys were carried out including 4,003 interviews with returnees (3,843 with male heads of household, 159 with female heads of household), 6,097 interviews with conflict-induced IDPs (5,109 with male heads of household, 988 with female heads of household) and an additional 3,995 interviews across the general population (3,516 with male heads of household, 479 with female heads of household). For these household level surveys, it is normally the male family member who provides a phone number and who responds to calls when they are contacted by the monitoring teams to participate in the interview process. To ensure adequate participation by women returnees, UNHCR is also conducting focus group discussions with returnee women, men, girls and boys, in line with Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) principles. Surveys were collected on an ongoing basis, with data updated daily.

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Confidence Interval 2017 Returnee Surveys	+/- 1%
Confidence Interval 2016 Returnee Surveys	+/- 1.5%
Confidence Interval IDP Surveys	+/- 1%
Confidence Interval General Population Surveys	+/- 1%

These confidence intervals apply to the population of returnees and IDPs who provided their mobile numbers to UNHCR. This population may not be representative of the returnee and IDP populations as a whole. The sample possesses a mobile phone and working SIM card, which is not true of all returnees / IDPs, and the sample was able to access humanitarian aid. (In 2018, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, UNHCR will be facilitating issuance of SIM cards for refugee returnees upon their arrival, which will improve two-way communication between UNHCR and returnees when they settle in communities.) Furthermore it is not possible to control for any biases in this sample because representative data on the general returnee / IDP populations is not available.

Orange Door Research conducted the returnee and IDP surveys using an adaptive, custom-designed call center in Kabul. The 62-question survey instrument was developed by UNHCR Afghanistan, Orange Door Research and Viamo through a consultative process involving UNHCR offices in Pakistan, Iran, UNHCR HQ, and the World Bank. It covers a range of issues related to displacement, safety and security, access to basic services, livelihoods, housing, land and property rights, and access to documentation, which are in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework criteria for measuring to what extent a durable solution has been achieved. 2017 returnees were contacted from September to November 2017; 2016 returnees were contacted in December 2017. IDPs were contacted from September to December 2017.

Combining all returnees and IDPs, the answer rate (i.e. percentage of calls that were answered) was 53%. The response rate amongst returnees and IDPs who answered the phone (i.e. who then agreed to take the survey) was 95%.

The survey did not directly collect information on whether the respondent is living in an urban or rural area, or whether the respondent is living in an area controlled by the government. To overcome these limitations, the analysis uses various outside data

At Orange Door Research's call centre in Kabul, speaking with returnees and internally displaced persons is part of UNHCR's return/ protection monitoring. ©UNHCR 2017/S. Rich

SURVEYS CONDUCTED

4,003	Total Number of Returnee Surveys
6,097	Total Number of IDP Surveys
3,995	Total Number of General Population Surveys

sources. Respondents were coded as "urban" if they are currently located in a district that is at least 50% urban according to Afghanistan's Central Statistic demographic data. Respondents were coded as living in a contested areas if their district is coded as contested, according to a dataset compiled by humanitarian organizations. These measures are not perfect: it is possible that a respondent in a heavily urban district is actually living in a rural area; a respondent in the contested district may be living in an area controlled by the government. Nevertheless, these codings can provide some general insight into trends.

Viamo utilized automated Interactive Voice Response (IVR) mobile phone surveys to conduct the general population surveys. This shorter survey comprises 24 multiple-choice questions developed through the same consultative process. This system uses random digit dialing to reach large numbers of potential respondents, ensuring that participants include all segments of the population (men and women, rural and urban, etc.) with access to mobile phones. The general population surveys were shorter than the returnee and IDP surveys due to the limitations of automated IVR surveys. It was found that respondents are willing to answer at most around 20 IVR questions, whereas they are willing to answer far longer mobile phone surveys when administered by a trained enumerator through a call center.

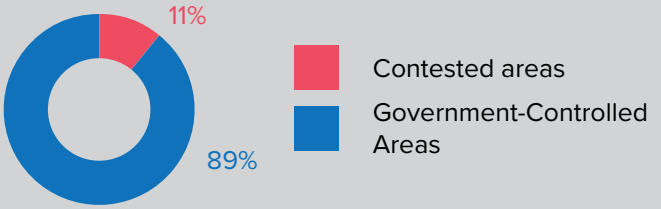
Number of Returnee, IDP and General Population Surveys Carried Out Per Province

Orange Door Research reached returnee survey respondents in all provinces but the majority was primarily concentrated in Nangarhar and Kabul, with a sizable number of interviews also conducted in Kandahar, Kunduz, Laghman, and Logar. These provinces were recorded as the top destinations when returnees were provided with the cash grant upon arrival at UNHCR's Encashment Centers. Orange Door Research reached out to all returnees who provided a phone number to UNHCR.

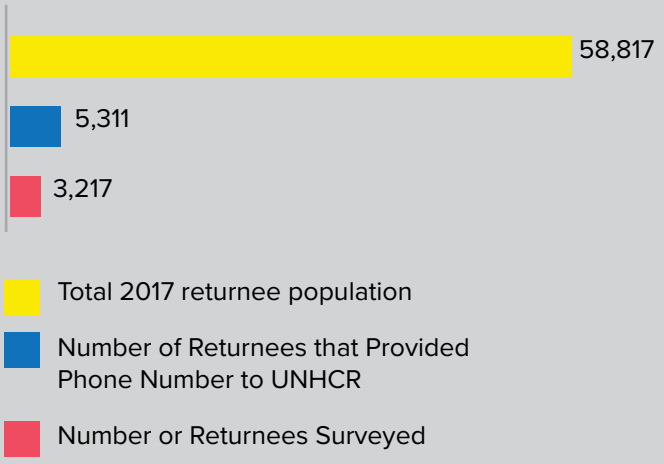
Orange Door Research reached IDP survey respondents in all provinces, with the greatest number of interviews conducted in Kunduz, Nangahar, Farah, and Kabul provinces. All IDP respondents were displaced in 2016 or 2017. Of these, 90% were still IDPs at the time of the survey. Of those who were still IDPs, 60% had been displaced for less than one year, and 40% had been displaced for more than one year.

Overall, Orange Door Research was able to reach respondents in all provinces and 76% of Afghanistan's districts. This includes returnees and IDPs in insecure and remote areas, including contested areas that otherwise are not accessible by humanitarian actors. 11% of returnee and IDP respondents (1,094 interviews) live in contested areas.

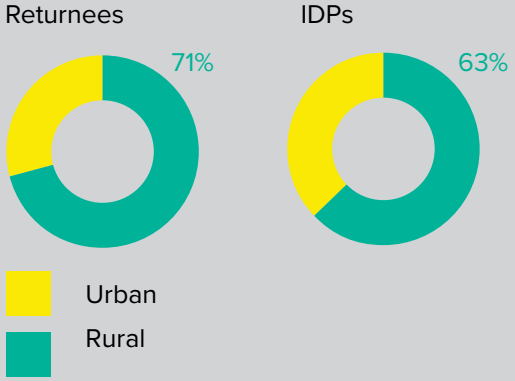
PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEE AND IDP RESPONDENTS LIVING IN GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED AREAS



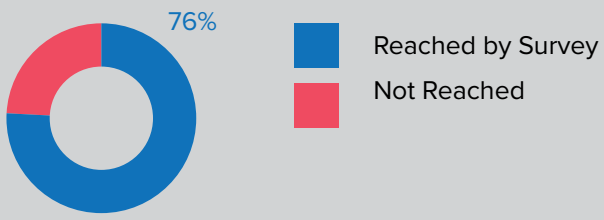
2017 RETURNEE SURVEYS COMPARED TO TOTAL 2017 REFUGEE RETURNS



PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEE AND IDP RESPONDENTS LIVING IN URBAN VS. RURAL AREAS



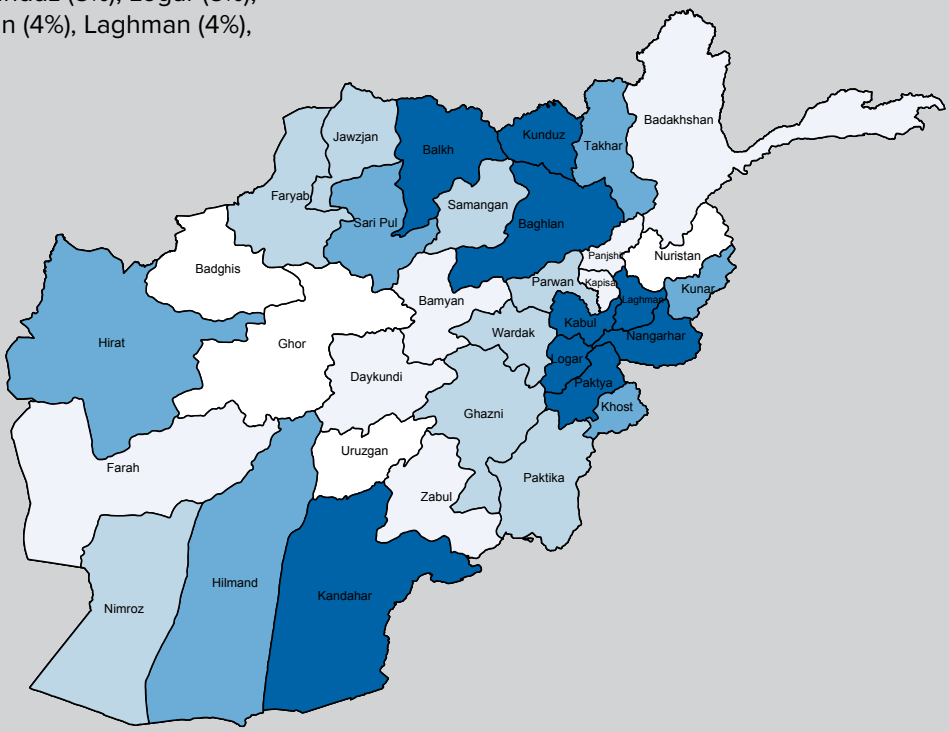
PERCENTAGE OF ALL AFGHAN DISTRICTS REACHED BY THE SURVEY



RETURNEE SURVEYS COLLECTED PER PROVINCE

Based on UNHCR data, the ten provinces which saw the greatest number of returns in 2017 were: Kabul (24% of all returnees), Nangarhar (22%), Kunduz (8%), Logar (8%), Sar-e-Pul (6%), Paktya (4%), Baghlan (4%), Laghman (4%), Kunar (3%) and Balkh (3%).

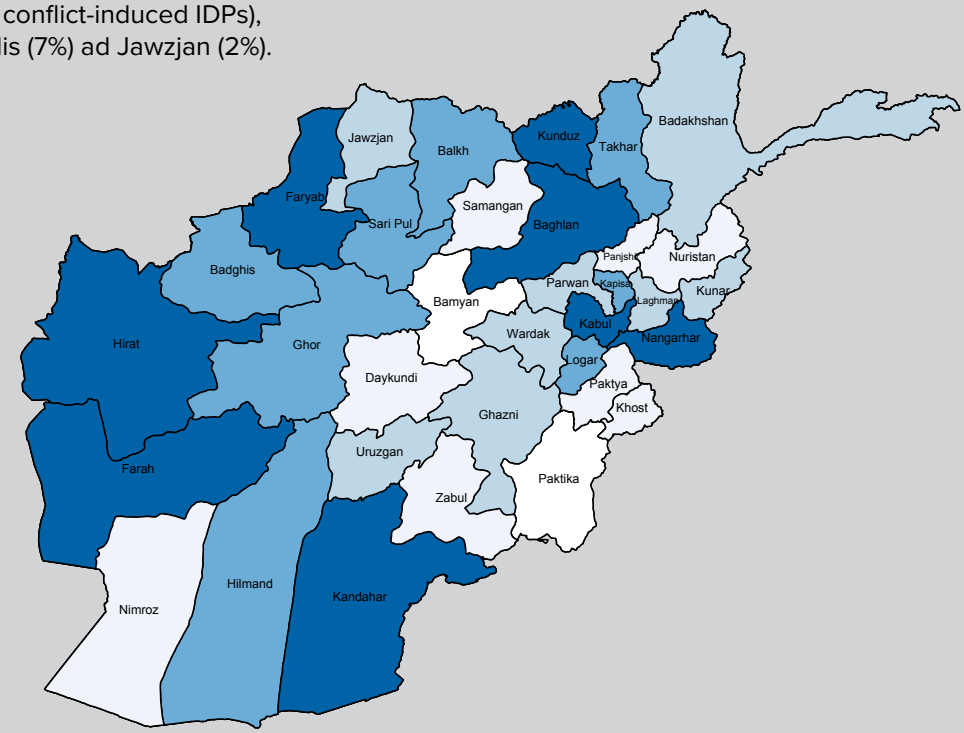
- 1 - 40
- 41 - 130
- 131 - 230
- 231 - 1297



IDP SURVEYS COLLECTED PER PROVINCE

Based on OCHA data, the five provinces which saw the greatest number of conflict-induced displacements in 2017 were: Nangarhar (27% of all conflict-induced IDPs), Kunduz (10%), Faryab (7%), Baghdis (7%) ad Jawzjan (2%).

- 1 - 40
- 41 - 130
- 131 - 230
- 231 - 1011



Comparative Analysis of Protection Risks Faced by Returnees, IDPs and the General Population

General Population Perception of Returnees and IDPs

The general population has a more positive view of returnees than IDPs, with 46.6% reporting a positive view of returnees, as against only 31% with a positive view of IDPs. The general population might have a more positive view of returnees compared to IDPs due to the fact that returnees normally make arrangements prior to their return – for instance, returnees normally make contact with their relatives and communities before returning, and so both returnees and the general population have a better understanding of what to expect. IDPs, however, have limited choice about where to go, and limited opportunities to prepare, given the emergency nature of their displacement. IDPs seeking to move to secure locations might have only limited knowledge about the area and local communities.

HOW GENERAL POPULATION VIEWS RETURNEES AND IDPS

How do you perceive IDPs presence in your communities?

31.1%
GOOD

49.3%
BAD

19.5%
NEITHER

How do you perceive Returnees presence in your communities?

46.6%
GOOD

35.8%
BAD

17.7%
NEITHER

Returnee and IDP Perceptions of Host Communities

By comparison, 58% of 2017 returnees report difficulties with the host community, although these difficulties almost always relate to lack of jobs and cost of living, rather than discrimination. Among IDPs, 71% report facing a problem with the host community, though again most of these difficulties related to lack of jobs and economic hardship, rather than discrimination. UNHCR also has community protection (CPM) projects in place to facilitate peaceful co-existence.

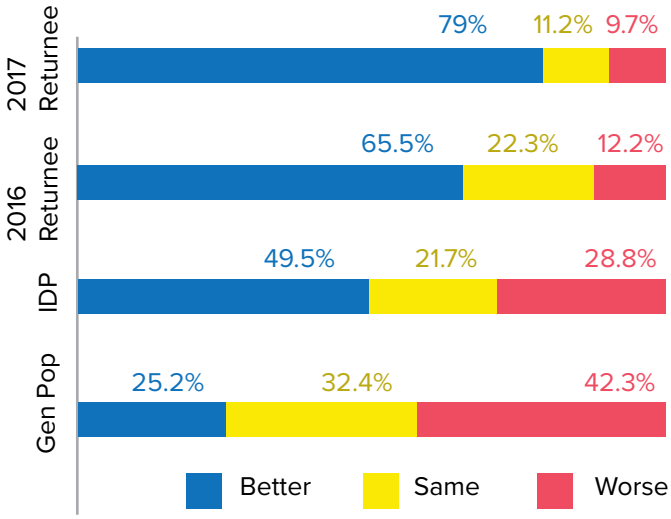
Fewer than 1% of returnees or IDPs report ethnic discrimination, extortion, disputes with host communities or that host communities are unwelcoming. This roughly corresponds with the findings from UNHCR's 2016 returnee monitoring exercise – during the second round of returnee monitoring, 89% of returnees stated that they had a positive relationship with their host community, 10.5% stated that they had a neutral relationship, and only 0.5% reported a negative relationship.

Afghans who returned from neighbouring countries gather water at water points built for the community as part of UNHCR's Community Based Protection projects. ©UNHCR 2018/S. Rich

Perceptions of Security Situation

The survey responses paint a cautiously optimistic picture of the overall security situation: 79% of 2017 returnees, 66% of 2016 returnees, 50% of IDPs believe that the security situation is improving. Perceptions of security do not vary between urban and rural areas, but security is viewed as significantly worse in contested areas (20% of returnees and 27% of IDPs report that security has declined in contested areas, compared to 11% of returnees and 21% of IDPs in Government-controlled areas). Returnees and IDPs might have

SECURITY SITUATION COMPARED TO ONE YEAR AGO



a more positive view than the general population (only 25% of whom believe the security situation has improved) due to the fact that they often resettle in, or move to, relatively stable locations where security is better than average. To put these results in context, UNAMA documented a total of 10,453 civilian casualties in 2017, including 3,438 people killed and 7,015 injured.

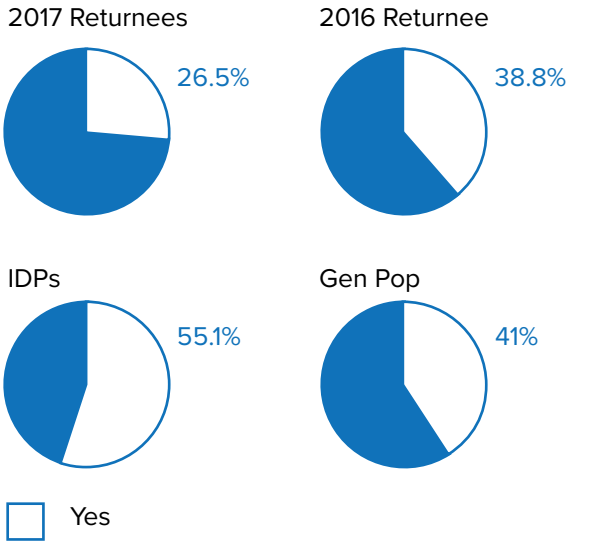
Similarly, OCHA estimates a total of some 500,000 conflict-related displacements in 2017, a 33% decrease from 2016 (674,000). That said, this does not necessarily mean that the overall security situation has improved – the apparent lower number of displaced persons, for instance, might be related to decreased humanitarian access, the fact that populations in conflict-affected areas cannot afford the cost of fleeing, or that those able to leave have already fled. Finally, the relative lack of optimism amongst the general population parallels the findings in The Asia Foundation's 2017 Survey of the Afghan People, which found that 71% of general population respondents always, often or sometimes fear for their safety and security or that of their family.

Hunger

27% of 2017 returnees report skipping a meal or reducing their food intake in the last week. This trend is much more pronounced amongst female respondents (53%) than male respondents (28%). Urban 2017 returnees are more likely to skip a meal or reduce food intake than rural 2017 returnees (28% compared to 26%), while returnees in contested areas are slightly more likely to skip a meal or reduce food intake (30%) than returnees in Government-controlled areas (26%). 2017 returnees who are living in their intended destination, where they are more likely to have family or community support to assist with their reintegration, are less likely to face hunger than those living in a different province (27% compared to 33%). 2016 returnees are also more likely to report skipping a meal or reducing food intake, compared to 2017 returnees (39% compared to 27%)

IDPs are much more likely to face hunger than 2017 returnees, with 55% of IDP respondents reporting that they skipped a meal or reduced food intake in the past week. This suggests that IDPs are more likely than returnees to be exposed to protection risks associated with reliance on negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour and begging. Again, this trend is much more pronounced amongst female respondents (78%) than male respondents (51%). Urban IDPs are slightly more likely to face hunger (59%) than rural IDPs (53%). IDPs in contested areas are slightly more likely to skip a meal or reduce food intake than those in Government areas (58% compared to 55%). By comparison, the 2017 REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment of Prolonged IDPs found that 39% of prolonged IDP households and 46% of general population households were moderately

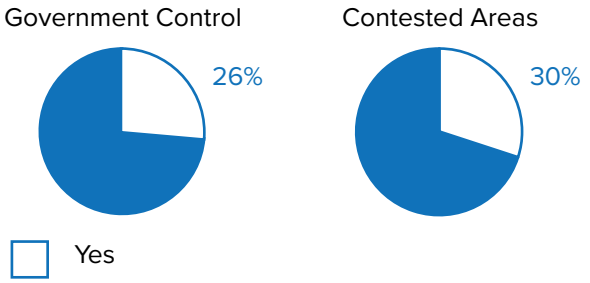
DID ANYONE SKIP A MEAL OR REDUCE FOOD INTAKE IN THE LAST WEEK?



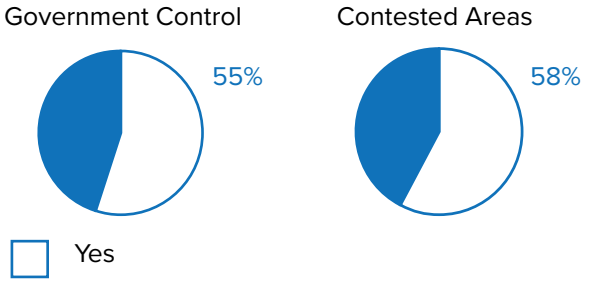
Removing self-reported IDPS and returnees from the general population sample results in a significant decrease, with only 24% of non-IDP non-returnee general population respondents skipping a meal in the past week.

Gull and her family were displaced from Shirin Tagab district of Faryab province to Mazar. Gull barely earns a living by washing clothes for her neighbours. Winterisation assistance from UNHCR helped them to cope during the harsh winter. ©UNHCR 2017/S. Rich

RETURNEE SKIPPING A MEAL OR REDUCING FOOD INTAKE: GOVERNMENT VS. CONTESTED AREAS



IDP SKIPPING A MEAL OR REDUCING FOOD INTAKE: GOVERNMENT VS. CONTESTED AREAS

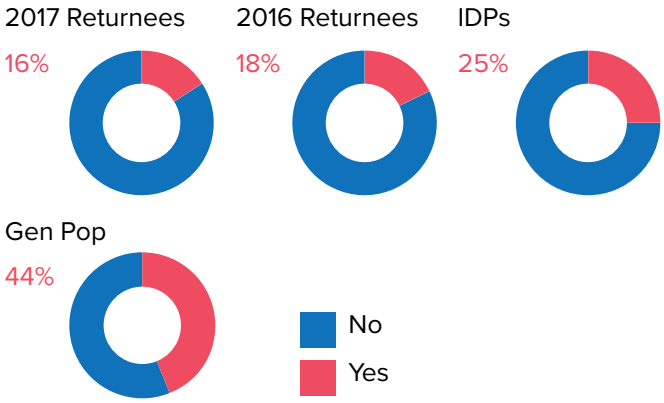


food insecure, while 36% of prolonged IDP households and 22% of host community households were severely food insecure. The respondents in this survey might face greater food insecurity than the respondents in the REACH report, given their more recent displacement. Among the general population, approximately 41% of men and 43% of women report skipping a meal or reducing food intake in the last week. However, if we take out the general population respondents who in the general population survey self-identified as either IDPs or returnees (separate from those IDPs and returnees surveyed directly based on numbers provided by UNHCR), then the percentage of general population respondents who skipped a meal in the last week falls to 24%. By comparison, the 2013-2014 Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey found that 33% of the general population was food insecure.

Child Under 14 Working

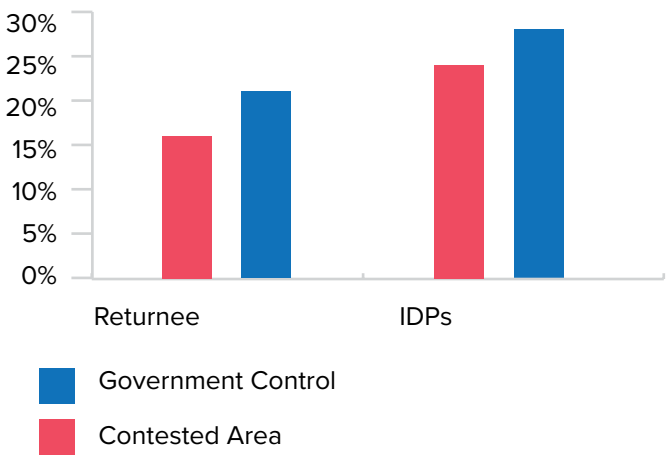
16% of 2017 returnees, 18% of 2016 returnees and 25% of IDPs report having a child under 14 years old working to support the family in times of need compared to 44% among the general population. If we take out those general population respondents who in the general population survey self-identified as either IDPs or returnees (separate from those IDPs and returnees surveyed directly based on numbers provided by UNHCR), then the percentage of general population respondents who report a child working in times of need falls to 37%. The second round of UNHCR's 2016 returnee monitoring exercise found lower levels of

CHILDREN UNDER 14 WORKING IN TIME OF NEED



Removing self-reported IDPs and returnees from the general population sample results in a decrease, with only 37% of non-IDP non-returnee general population respondents reporting a child working in times of need.

CHILD UNDER 14 WORKING: GOVERNMENT VS. CONTESTED AREA



Sardar plays his favourite game of volleyball after being internally displaced to Mazar, Afghanistan. UNHCR CPMs are aiming at reducing child labour as a negative coping strategy. ©UNHCR 2017/S. Rich

children working than the current survey, with only 9.8% of returnees reporting that they had a child under the age of 14 working. The UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 - 2011 also found lower levels of children working amongst the general population compared to the current survey - estimating that 27.7% of male children and 22.7% of female children aged 5 to 14 were involved in child labor activities. Similarly, the 2013-2014 Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey found a child labor rate of 26.5% for children aged 5 to 17, using the ILO definition of child labor. The same report found that 32% of returnee children engaged in child labor. Looking just at IDPs, the 2017 report "Going 'Home' to Displacement" by IMDC and Samuel Hall found that 21% of IDP families in urban areas had a child under 14 working, as compared to 17% of IDP families in peri-urban areas and 15% in rural areas. One potential reason for the higher percentage of IDP and general population respondents in this survey who report having a child under 14 working might be due to the fact that the question in this survey was phrased more broadly, asking if children ever work in times of need, instead of asking if children are currently working (Afghanistan Multiple Cluster Survey) or contributing substantially to the family's income (2016 UNHCR returnee monitoring exercise).

This survey finds that urban and rural locations have similar percentages of children under 14 working, although child labor is more prevalent in contested areas (21% of returnees and 28% of IDPs report relying on child labor in contested areas compared to 16% of returnees and 24% of IDPs in Government-controlled areas). Among 2017 returnees, households earning between 1,500 and 3,000 AFs are the more likely to rely on child labor than other income brackets, possibly because the poorest households rely more on aid. In general, poorer IDP households are more likely to rely on child labor than wealthier households. The lower rates of child labor among returnee and IDP households potentially means that child labor as a negative coping strategy is less common in the first year of return / displacement, when returnees and IDPs are more likely to benefit from humanitarian assistance.

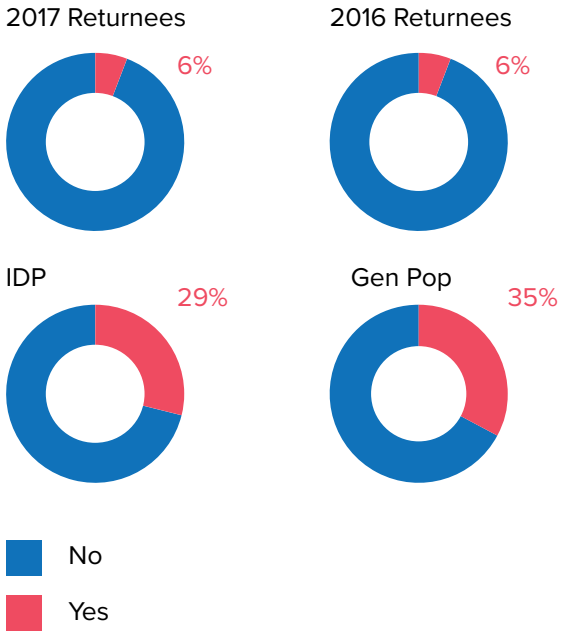
CHILD UNDER 14 WORKING BY INCOME

Crime

Overall 6% of returnees report that they or someone in their household was a victim of a crime in the past year. There is little difference between male and female respondents, rural and urban returnees, or returnees in Government-controlled areas and contested areas. The percentage of 2016 returnees who report that they or someone in their household was a victim of a crime is the same as for 2017 returnees.

IDP households are far much more vulnerable to crime, with 29% of IDP respondents reporting that they or someone in their household was a victim of a crime within the past year. This trend is more pronounced amongst female respondents (37%) than male respondents (27%). Urban IDPs are more vulnerable to crime (31%) than rural IDPs (27%), while IDPs in contested areas are slightly more vulnerable than those in Government areas (29% compared to 28%). For both IDPs and returnees, the poorest are the most vulnerable to crime, while the wealthiest are the least likely to be a victim of crime. Among the general population, 35% of respondents report that they or someone in their household was a victim of a crime. If we take out the general population respondents who in the general population survey self-identified as either IDPs or returnees (separate from those IDPs and returnees surveyed directly based on numbers provided by UNHCR), then the percentage of general population respondents who report that they or a member of their household has been the victim of a crime falls to 24%. For comparison, in the 2017 Survey of the Afghan People by The Asia Foundation, 18.5% of general population respondents identified that they or someone in their family was the victim of a crime over the past year.

HAVE YOU OR SOMEONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD BEEN THE VICTIM OF A CRIME



Removing self-reported IDPS and returnees from the general population sample results in a decrease, with only 24% of non-IDP non-returnee general population respondents reporting that they or a member of their family was the victim of a crime.

Access to Livelihoods and Shelter

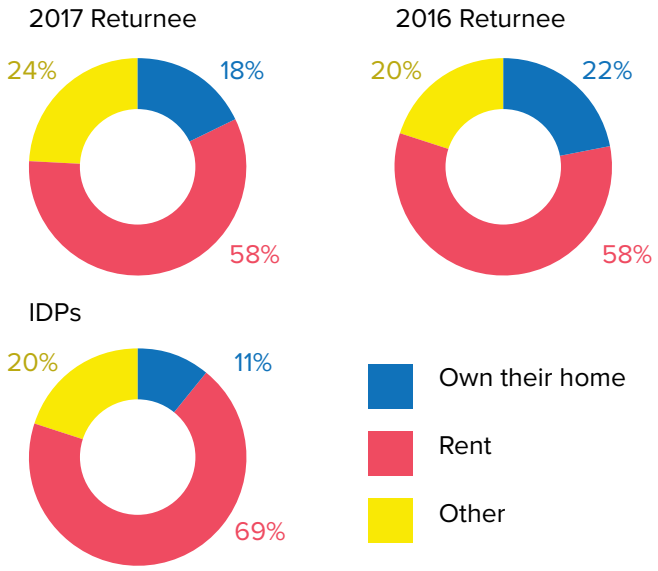
54% of 2017 returnees, 67% of 2016 returnees and 44% of IDPs report incomes of at least 5,000 AFs per month. Urban 2017 returnees and those in Government-controlled areas are slightly better off than rural returnees and those in contested areas; there are no major differences in income among IDPs according to these categories. The most common source of income for 2017 and 2016 returnees as well as IDPs is unskilled labor.

The overwhelming difficulty reported by returnees and IDPs was finding work. More than 24% of 2017 returnees, 33% of 2016 returnees and 21% of IDPs report difficulty finding a job. Comparing these findings to those from the first round of UNHCR's 2016 returnee monitoring exercise, when 24.9% of returnees reported a difficultly finding a job, it seems that the economic situation facing 2016 returnees has further deteriorated over the last year.

Returnees are more likely to own their own homes - 18% of 2017 returnees and 22% of 2016 returnees report owning their homes, compared to 11% of IDPs. By comparison, according to the 2013 - 2014 Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey, 89% of the general population report owning their own home. These findings are similar to the 2017 REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment of Prolonged IDPs, which found that just 10% of prolonged IDP households owned their own property. The low rate of returnee home ownership might be related to the lengthy period of their displacement outside of Afghanistan, the high percentage of returnees born outside Afghanistan, and the fact that 38% of former refugees do not settle in their province of origin upon return, for reasons including insecurity, the presence of non-state armed groups, and a lack of services.

The majority of returnee and IDP populations are currently renting: 58% of 2017 returnees, 58% of 2016 returnees and 69% of IDPs. Roughly similar numbers of returnees and IDPs report living in other arrangements - which could include living with extended family, squatting, or living in an informal settlement: 24% of 2017 returnees, 20% of 2016 returnees and 20% of IDPs. Rural returnees and IDPs are twice as likely to own their homes compared to their urban counterparts. Interestingly, home ownership is also much more common among returnees and IDPs in contested areas. 40% of returnee and 45% of IDP households report sharing their home with another family.

HOME OWNERSHIP



AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME (AFS PER MONTH)

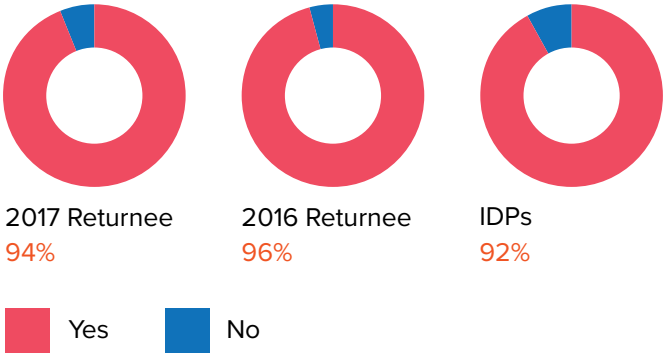
Access to Civil Documentation and Basic Services

Access to a Tazkira

94% of all 2017 returnee heads of household has a Tazkira as of December 2017. (By comparison, when UNHCR surveyed 2017 returnees in June, 91% had a Tazkira). 96% of all 2016 returnee heads of household has a Tazkira. 92% of all IDP heads of household has a Tazkira. Among the general population, 90% of all respondents have a Tazkira. That said, access to a Tazkira was lower for female heads of household: 72% of 2017 returnee, 73% of 2016 returnee, and 70% of IDP female heads of household reported having a Tazkira, as compared to 77% of general population female respondents. (Overall, 4% of returnee and 16% of IDP households surveyed were female headed households.) The top three reasons why female returnees gave for not having a Tazkira were that it was not useful (32%), didn't know how to obtain it (21%), and couldn't obtain it because not living in province of origin (21%). The top three reasons why female IDPs gave for not having a Tazkira were that it was not useful (49%), that it was lost (16%), and that they didn't know how to obtain it (12%).

By way of comparison, the 2016 NRC and Samuel Hall report "Access to a Tazkira and Other Civil Documentation in Afghanistan" found that 94% of general population respondents, 87% of male IDPs and 88% of male returnees reported having a Tazkira.

ACCESS TO TAZKIRA



Access to Education

55% of 2017 returnee boy children and 30% of 2017 returnee girl children are in school, compared to 66% of 2016 returnee boy children and 44% of 2016 returnee girl children. For IDPs, 64% of boy children and 42% of girl children are in school. The figures for recent returnees are below those for the population as a whole – the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2016-2017 Mid-Term Results estimated net primary school attendance of 64.7% for male children and 47.6% for female children.

School attendance in urban areas is higher than rural areas for returnee boys and girls, and for IDP girls. Interestingly, school attendance for IDP boys is higher in rural areas. School attendance is also higher for returnee boys and girls and IDP girls in Government-controlled areas versus contested areas though school attendance is higher for IDP boys in contested areas. The difference is particularly striking for returnee girls: 33% of returnee girls are attending school in government areas, compared to only 23% of girls in contested areas.

Teacher and students at a Jalalabad school that was expanded with support from UNHCR's community based protection projects to facilitate internally displaced, returnees and host community girls to attend school. ©UNHCR 2017/S. Rich

The three most common reasons why returnees report that their boy children are not in school are distance (18%), the need for children to contribute to household income (16%), and school fees (7%). The three most common reasons why IDPs report that their boy children are not in school are the need for children to contribute to household income (18%), distance (13%), and school fees (7%). The main reasons that girls are not in school are distance to school and cultural barriers. The 2013 - 14 Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey shows similar results for the general population. The main reasons for boys not attending school are economic considerations and the child is too young. For girls, the main reasons for not attending school are cultural reasons and insecurity (mainly driven by rural areas).

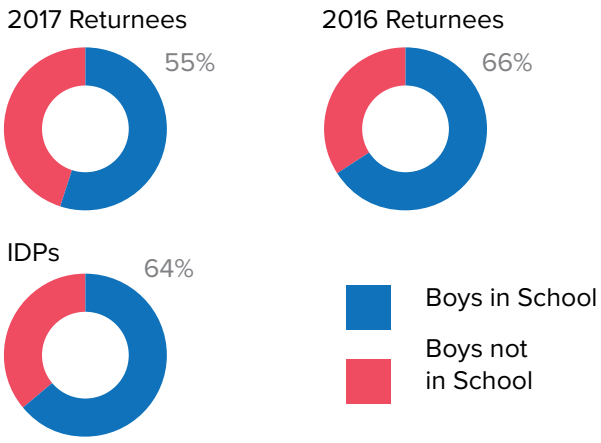
Among both returnees and IDPs, households with higher levels of income are more likely to have all of their boys and girls in school. When the head of the household has a Tazkira, children are 50% more likely to be enrolled in school among returnee households (compared to when the returnee head of household does not have a Tazkira); a Tazkira increases enrollment among IDP children by approximately 9% for girls and 21% for boys. Among returnee households, home ownership correlates to higher levels of school attendance for

boys, but not girls. For IDPs, home ownership correlates with higher levels of school attendance for both sexes. Not surprisingly, school attendance for boys is much higher among households that do not report relying on child labor (55% compared to 39%). Households that do not report relying on child labor are also more likely to have all of their girls in school (30% compared to 26%).

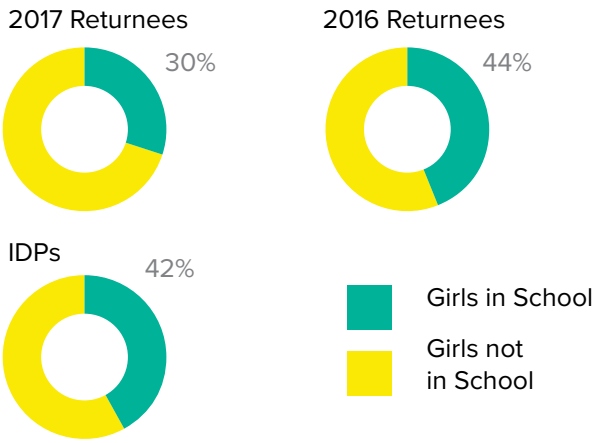
The five provinces with the lowest returnee male child school enrollment rates are Samangan (31%), Parwan (31%), Herat (32%), Baghlan (39%) and Paktika (42%).

The five provinces with the lowest returnee girl child school enrollment rates are Parwan (3%), Samangan (3%), Helmand (18%), Paktika (18%) and Baghlan (19%). The five provinces with the lowest IDP male child school enrollment rates are Jawzjan (37%), Panjshir (41%), Wardak (44%), Kunar (45%) and Maidan Wardak (46%). The five provinces with the lowest IDP female child school enrollment rates are Kapisa (15%), Kunar (19%), Jawzjan (23%), Urozgan (27%) and Wardak (30%).

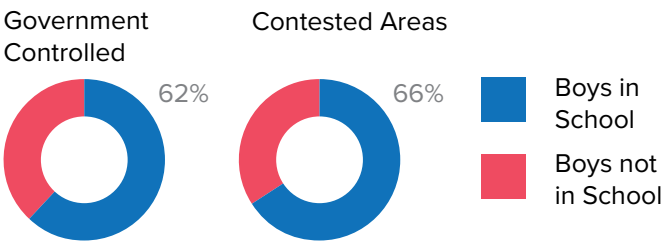
PERCENTAGE OF MALE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL



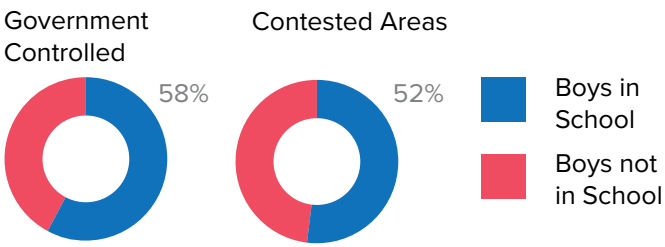
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL



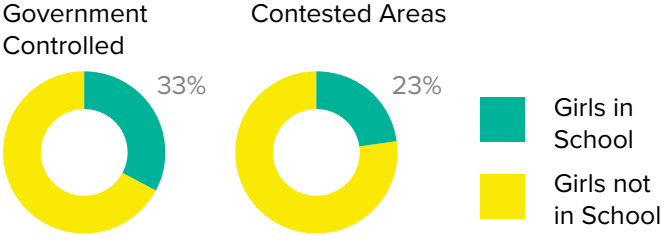
IDP MALE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL: GOVERNMENT CONTROL VS. CONTESTED AREAS



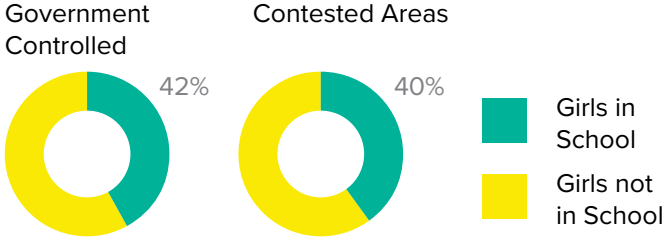
RETURNEE MALE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL: GOVERNMENT CONTROL VS. CONTESTED AREAS



RETURNEE FEMALE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL: GOVERNMENT CONTROL VS. CONTESTED AREAS



IDP FEMALE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL: GOVERNMENT CONTROL VS. CONTESTED AREAS



Access to Health Care

31% of 2017 returnees report that they are unable to access healthcare. This trend is more pronounced amongst female respondents (34%) than male respondents (31%). Overall, however, 2016 returnees seem to have slightly better access to healthcare, with 30% of female respondents and 29% of male respondents reporting that they can't access healthcare. IDPs face a harder time: 42% of IDPs report being unable to access healthcare – this figure holds constant across male and female respondents. Urban returnees and IDPs have slightly more access to healthcare than their rural counterparts. Access to health care for both groups is significantly higher in Government-controlled areas than contested areas. Approximately 90% of both returnees and IDPs report living within one hour of the nearest health facility. By way of comparison, The Asia Foundation's Afghanistan Survey from 2014 found that 83.4% of the general population lived within one hour of the nearest health facility.

Among both returnees and IDPs, the main reasons for not being able to access health care are the cost of healthcare and the low quality of the available healthcare. Not surprisingly, the wealthiest households (those earning more than 10,000Afs per month) have higher levels of access to health care than other income levels. A Tazkira is only slightly correlated with a slight increase in access to healthcare (63% compared to 60%), but this is likely caused by other factors, such as living in an urban area. Similarly, returnees and IDPs who rent their houses have greater access to healthcare than those who own their homes; but again, this is likely due to the higher concentration of renters in urban areas, where healthcare is more available. The five provinces with the lowest rates of returnee access to medical care are Baghlan (51% unable to access medical care), Parwan (40%), Kunduz (40%), Takhar (39%) and Kabul (34%). The five provinces with the lowest rates of IDP access to medical care are Nimruz (59% unable to access medical care), Zabul (57%), Ghor (52%), Herat (52%) and Urozgan (51%).

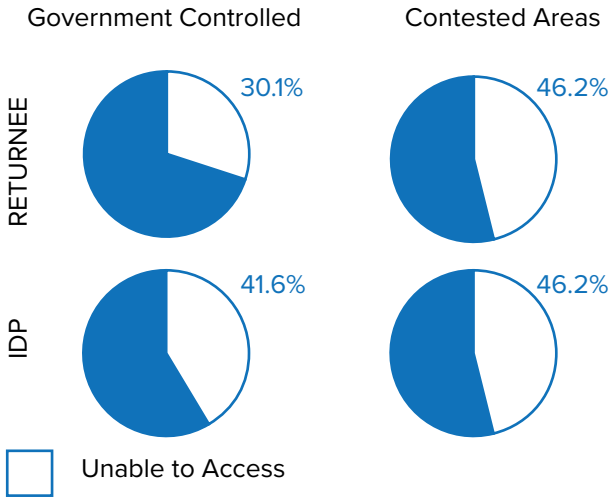
Access to Water

65% of 2017 returnees, 65% of 2016 returnees and 56% of IDPs report that they have the same access to water as the host community. Urban returnees and IDPs are more likely to have equal access to water than rural returnees and IDPs. IDPs and returnees in Government-controlled areas have better access to water than those in contested areas. The five main sources of water for returnees are: handpumps (45%), protected wells (28%), other (6%), unprotected wells (5%) and piped (5%). The five main sources of water for IDPs are: handpumps (35%), protected wells (28%), piped (8%), other (6%) and unprotected wells (6%).

UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE

2017 Returnee	31%
2016 Returnee	29%
IDP	42%

UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE: GOVERNMENT CONTROL VS. CONTESTED AREAS



The 2,600-metre water pipe system runs down from the main water reservoir (which holds 60,000 litres of water) bringing vital water to a small village in Behsud District of Jalalabad.©UNHCR 2017/S. Rich

Population Movement Dynamics and Intentions

A female shura meets on a bi-weekly basis to find solutions for the challenges experienced by internally displaced communities. ©UNHCR 2017/S. Rich

67% of interviewed 2017 returnees and 77% of 2016 returnees are currently living in the same destination that they indicated to UNHCR as their preferred destination when registered at an Encashment Center (be it their province of origin or a different province). The poorest returnee households are most likely to be settled in their intended destination compared to returnees of other income levels. Overall, 61% of 2017 returnees and 64% of 2016 returnees are currently living in their province of origin. It seems that now more 2016 returnees are currently living in their province of origin than last year – during the first round of UNHCR's 2016 returnee monitoring exercise only 52% of 2016 returnees reported to UNHCR that they were living in their province of origin.

Of those 2017 returnees who are not living in their province of origin, the main reasons are insecurity (50%), lack of shelter (37%), and lack of economic opportunity (23%). Of those 2016 returnees who are not living in their province of origin, the main reasons are insecurity (40%), lack of shelter (41%), lack of land (33%), and lack of economic opportunity (22%).

9% of 2017 returnees and 9% of IDPs plan to leave their current location. However, only 3% of 2016 returnees report a desire to leave their current location. The first round UNHCR's 2016 returnee monitoring exercise found that 15% of respondents did not intend to stay in their current location – this seems to imply that the vast majority of those respondents who indicated a desire to move in 2016 have, in fact, done so.

The main reasons why returnees plan to leave are: lack of shelter (39%), lack of job opportunities (38%), and lack of services (36%). The main reasons why IDPs plan to leave are to return to their place of origin (67%), lack of shelter (53%), lack of job opportunities (41%), and lack of services (34%).

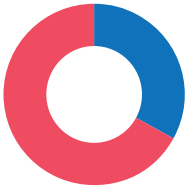
Rural returnees and IDPs are more likely to report that they are planning to move from their current location than their urban counterparts. Returnees and IDPs in contested areas are more likely to plan to move than those in Government-controlled areas. Among both returnees and IDPs, those with higher incomes are more likely to plan to leave their current locations. Individuals who perceive the security situation as deteriorating are 57% more likely to report that they plan to leave their current areas than those who believe security is improving.

The five provinces with the highest percentage of returnees who say they intend to move are Samangan (21%), Ghazni (18%), Faryab (15%), Nimruz (15%), and Kunar (14%). The five provinces with the highest percentage of IDPs who say they intend to move are Urozgan (34%), Helmand (23%), Nuristan (22%), Zabul (17%), and Kandahar (15%).

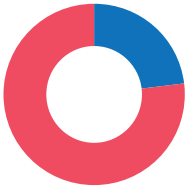
The four provinces with the highest percentage of returnees who originate there but choose to live somewhere else once they return are: Wardak, Panjshir, Kapisa and Bamyan. Conversely, certain provinces are particularly attractive as return destinations, even to people who did not originate there. Herat, Nimrus, Kabul and Khost are the four provinces with the highest percentage of returnees who did not originate there.

LIVING IN STATED DESTINATION

2017 Returnees
67%



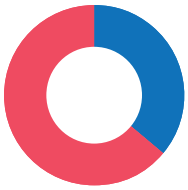
2016 Returnees
77%



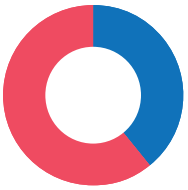
No
Yes

LIVING IN PROVINCE OF ORIGIN

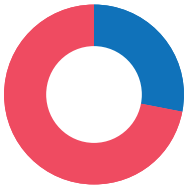
2017 Returnees
61%



2016 Returnees
64%



IDPs
72%



No
Yes

INTENTION TO MOVE

2017 Returnees	2016 Returnees	IDPs
9%	3%	9%

PREFERRED DESTINATIONS AMONGST THOSE WITH AN INTENTION TO MOVE

*The most common responses when both IDPs and Returnees answered “Other” was the desire to return to place of origin

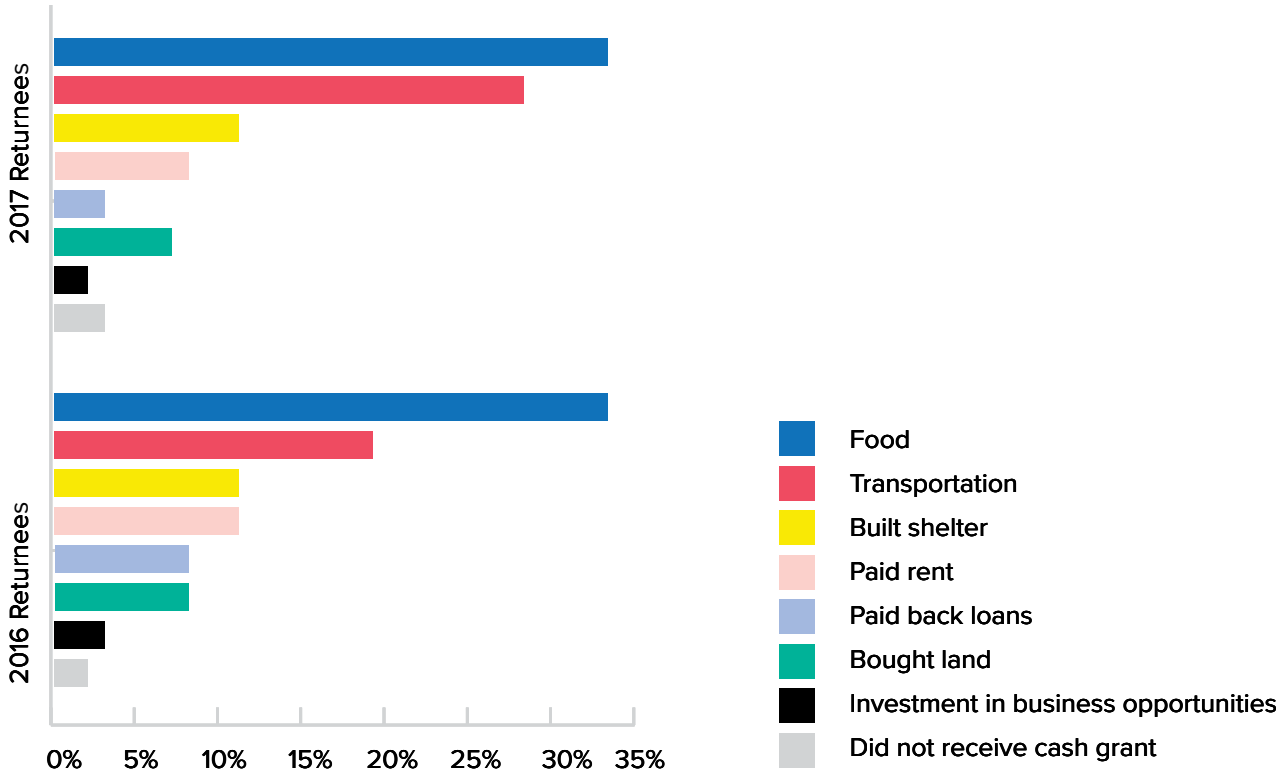
Use of Repatriation Cash Grant

Amongst 2017 returnees surveyed between September and December, the three main uses of the repatriation cash grant were: food (33%), transportation (28%), and built shelter (11%). By comparison, when UNHCR surveyed returnees in June 2017, the main uses of the repatriation grant were transportation (39%), food (37%) and shelter / rent (12%). 93% of 2017 returnees surveyed in June by UNHCR reporting spending their repatriation cash grant in less than two months.

Amongst 2016 returnees, the three main uses of the repatriation cash grant were: food (33%), transportation (19%) and shelter (11%). By comparison, during the first round of UNHCR's 2016 returnee monitoring exercise, the most commonly reported uses of the repatriation grant were: paying transportation costs (36.6%), purchasing food and other commodities (34.1%), renting accommodation (11.7%), other uses (8%) and building shelter (5.8%).

Urban and rural returnees were equally likely to spend their assistance on food and transportation. Urban returnees were much more likely to spend their assistance on rent, while rural returnees were more likely to spend their assistance on building a shelter. Returnees living in contested areas were equally likely to spend their assistance on food, but more likely to spend money on transportation than those in Government-controlled areas. Returnees in Government-controlled areas were more likely to spend their assistance on rent and less likely to build a shelter with the funds – but these trends reflect the fact that contested areas are predominantly rural areas. No clear trends exist between expenditure categories and income.

PRIMARY USE OF REPATRIATION CASH GRANT



*In total, 16 of the 2016 respondents (2%) and 106 of the 2017 respondents (3.5%) reported not receiving a cash grant. UNHCR is following through with these respondents directly.

Donor Acknowledgments

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed regionally and directly to the operation.

UNHCR thanks the following donors for their support to protection monitoring:

Australia | Canada | European Commission – European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations | Japan | Republic of Korea | United States of America

Australian Aid

European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

From the People of Japan

Appendix

Survey Respondent Demographic Data

AGE GROUPS: 2016 RETURNEES

Age	Status	Percentage
18-25	IDP	22.7
26-35	IDP	33.9
36-45	IDP	23.5
46-55	IDP	12.4
56+	IDP	7.5
18-25	Returnee	15.8
26-35	Returnee	28.1
36-45	Returnee	25.2
46-55	Returnee	19.3
56+	Returnee	11.6

AGE GROUPS: 2017 RETURNEES

Age	Status	Percentage
18-25	IDP	22.7
26-35	IDP	33.9
36-45	IDP	23.5
46-55	IDP	12.4
56+	IDP	7.5
18-25	Returnee	24.4
26-35	Returnee	32.5
36-45	Returnee	21.7
46-55	Returnee	13.7
56+	Returnee	7.7

AGE GROUPS

Age	Status	Percentage
18-25	IDP	22.7
26-35	IDP	33.9
36-45	IDP	23.5
46-55	IDP	12.4
56+	IDP	7.5
18-25	Returnee	22.7
26-35	Returnee	31.6
36-45	Returnee	22.4
46-55	Returnee	14.8
56+	Returnee	8.5

CHILD COUNT: 2016 RETURNEES

Number of Children	Status	Percentage
0	IDP	2.1
1-3	IDP	26.5
4-6	IDP	42.6
7+	IDP	28.8
0	Returnee	2.6
1-3		22.9
4-6	Returnee	43.9
7+	Returnee	30.6

CHILD COUNT: 2017 RETURNEES

Number of Children	Status	Percentage
0	IDP	2.1
1-3	IDP	26.5
4-6	IDP	42.6
7+	IDP	28.8
0	Returnee	3.7
1-3	Returnee	23.7
4-6	Returnee	38.5
7+	Returnee	34.1

CHILD COUNT

Number of Children	Status	Percentage
0	IDP	2.1
1-3	IDP	26.5
4-6	IDP	42.6
7+	IDP	28.8
0	Returnee	3.5
1-3	Returnee	23.5
4-6	Returnee	39.6
7+	Returnee	33.4

HOUSEHOLD SIZE: 2016 RETURNEES

Number of People in Household	Status	Percentage
1-5	IDP	21.3
6-10	IDP	54.3
11-15	IDP	16.4
16+	IDP	8.1
1-5	Returnee	14.3
6-10	Returnee	54
11-15	Returnee	21.6
16+	Returnee	10.2

HOUSEHOLD SIZE: 2017 RETURNEES

Number of People in Household	Status	Percentage
1-5	IDP	21.3
6-10	IDP	54.3
11-15	IDP	16.4
16+	IDP	8.1
1-5	Returnee	17.6
6-10	Returnee	45.9
11-15	Returnee	20.6
16+	Returnee	15.8

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Number of People in Household	Status	Percentage
1-5	IDP	21.3
6-10	IDP	54.3
11-15	IDP	16.4
16+	IDP	8.1
1-5	Returnee	17
6-10	Returnee	47.5
11-15	Returnee	20.8
16+	Returnee	14.7

INCOME LEVELS: 2016 RETURNEES

Monthly Income	Status	Percentage
<1,500 AFN	IDP	10
1,500-3,000 AFN	IDP	15.2
3,001-5,000 AFN	IDP	31
5,001-10,000 AFN	IDP	34.5
>10,000 AFN	IDP	9.3
<1,500 AFN	Returnee	4.7
1,500-3,000 AFN	Returnee	7.5
3,001-5,000 AFN	Returnee	21.2
5,001-10,000 AFN	Returnee	47.5
>10,000 AFN	Returnee	19.2

INCOME LEVELS: 2017 RETURNEES

Monthly Income	Status	Percentage
<1,500 AFN	IDP	10
1,500-3,000 AFN	IDP	15.2
3,001-5,000 AFN	IDP	31
5,001-10,000 AFN	IDP	34.5
>10,000 AFN	IDP	9.3
<1,500 AFN	Returnee	14.8
1,500-3,000 AFN	Returnee	8.6
3,001-5,000 AFN	Returnee	22.9
5,001-10,000 AFN	Returnee	35
>10,000 AFN	Returnee	18.8

INCOME LEVELS

Monthly Income	Status	Percentage
<1,500 AFN	IDP	10
1,500-3,000 AFN	IDP	15.2
3,001-5,000 AFN	IDP	31
5,001-10,000 AFN	IDP	34.5
>10,000 AFN	IDP	9.3
<1,500 AFN	Returnee	12.6
1,500-3,000 AFN	Returnee	8.3
3,001-5,000 AFN	Returnee	22.5
5,001-10,000 AFN	Returnee	37.6
>10,000 AFN	Returnee	18.9

SEX OF RESPONDENTS: 2016 RETURNEES

Sex	Status	Percentage
Female	IDP	16.2%
Male	IDP	83.8%
Female	Returnee	8%
Male	Returnee	92%

SEX OF RESPONDENTS: 2017 RETURNEES

Sex	Status	Percentage
Female	IDP	16.2%
Male	IDP	83.8%
Female	Returnee	3%
Male	Returnee	97%

SEX OF RESPONDENTS

Sex	Status	Percentage
Female	IDP	16.2%
Male	IDP	83.8%
Female	Returnee	4%
Male	Returnee	96%

General Population Survey

Hello. I am calling on behalf of UNHCR Afghanistan. We are conducting a survey to understand how people in Afghanistan view critical issues related to the situation in our country. We are very interested in hearing your views. The following survey should only take a few minutes to complete. This is an automated call, so please answer as best as you can by listening to each question carefully and respond using the keypad on your phone. All answers will be kept completely confidential. Thank you very much for your time.

Demographics section

Q1. How old are you? For 15-24 years old press 1, for 25-34 years old press 2, for 35-55 years old press 4

If 1, 2, 3 or 4, go to Q2

Q2. Are you a man or a woman? For man press 1, for woman press 2

If 1 or 2, go to Q3

Q3. Do you live in a city or rural area? For city press 1, for rural area press 2

If 1 go to Q3a, if 2 go to Q4

Q3a. Do you live in Kabul? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 or 2, go to Q4

Q4. Can you read and write? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 go to Q4a, if 2 go to Q5

Q4a. What was the highest level of schooling that you attended? For no schooling press 1, for primary school press 2, for secondary school press 3, for high school press 4, for university press 5

If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 go to Q5

Displacement section

Message: next, we will ask you about the effect of displaced persons in your community

Q5. Are you currently displaced? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1, go to Q5a, if 2 go to Q6

Q5a: When were you displaced? For 1 to 2 months ago press 1, for 3 to 6 months ago press 2, For 6 months to 1 year ago press 3, For more than 1 year ago press 4.

If 1, 2, 3, or 4, go to Q7

Q6. Are there any displaced people (IDPs) living in your community? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 go to Q6a, if 2 go to Q7

Q6a. How do you perceive their presence in your community? For it has been good press 1, for it has been bad press 2, for neither good or bad press 3

If 1, 2, or 3 go to Q6b

Q6b. How have the IDPs affected your rozgar (livelihood)? For it has gotten better press 1, for it has gotten worse press 2, for it has not changed press 3

If 1, 2, or 3 go to Q7

Q7. Are you a returned refugee? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 go to Q7a, if 2 go to Q8

Q7a: When did you return to Afghanistan? For 1 to 2 months ago press 1, for 3 to 6 months ago press 2, For 6 months to 1 year ago press 3, For more than 1 year ago press 4.

If 1, 2, 3, or 4, go to Q9

Q8. Are there any returned refugees from Pakistan or Iran living in your community? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 go to Q8a, if 2 go to Q9

Q8a. How do you perceive their return to your community? For it has been good press 1, for it has been bad press 2, for neither good or bad press 3

If 1, 2, or 3 go to Q8b

Q8b How have the returned refugees affected your rozgar (livelihood)? For it has gotten better press 1, for it has gotten worse press 2, for it has not changed press 3

If 1, 2, or 3 go to Q9

Livelihood section

Message: next, we will ask you about your livelihood and the situation in your area

Q9. Do you yourself do any activity that generates income For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 go to Q9a, if 2 go to Q10

Q9a. What type of activity? For farmer press 1, for informal sales or business press 2, for skilled worker or artisan press 3, for farm laborer or unskilled worker press 4, for other press 5

If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, go to Q10

Q10. Compared to one year ago, would you say the security situation in your area has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse? For has gotten better press 1, for has remained the same press 2, for has gotten worse press 3

If 1, 2 or 3, go to Q11

Q11. In the past year, has anyone in your household been the victim of a crime?

For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 or 2, go to Q12

Q12. In the past week, did you or any household member skip a meal because there was not enough food to eat? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 or 2, go to Q13

Q13. In times of need, have any children in the household below the age of 14 contributed to the household income? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 or 2, go to Q14

Q14. Do you have a Tazkira? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 or 2, go to Q15

Q15. Have you faced any land or property disputes in the community where you are living? For Yes press 1, for No press 2

If 1 or 2, go to END

Returnee Survey

DEMOGRAPHICS		
Dem1	Sex	1. Male
		2. Female
Dem2	Language	1. Pashto
		2. Dari
		3. Uzbeki
		4. Other (specify)
Dem3	Age	[Integer]
Dem4	How many people are in your household?	[Integer]
	Note: Household means the number of people that live together, share living expenses and share meals together.	
Dem5	How many BOYS age 0-4 are in your household?	[Integer]
Dem6	How many GIRLS age 0-4 are in your household?	[Integer]
Dem7	How many BOYS age 5-16 are in your household?	[Integer]
Dem8	How many GIRLS age 5-16 are in your household?	[Integer]
Dem9	What is the current educations level of your family members?	1. Primary
		2. Secondary
	(write number. against each;	3. Graduate
		4. Post-graduate
		5. Technical diploma
Dem9a	Primary, add number	[Integer]
Dem9b	Secondary, add number	[Integer]
Dem9c	Graduate, add number	[Integer]
Dem9d	Post-graduate	[Integer]
Dem9e	Technical diploma	[Integer]

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Res1	In which province are you currently settled?	[Province list]
Res1a	Which district?	[District list based on province selected]
Res2	How long have you been living in this community?	1. One month or less
		2. 1-2 months
		3. 3-6 months
		4. 6 months to 1 year
		5. More than 1 year
Res3	Is this your community of origin?	1. Yes
		2. No
Res3a	[If Res3 == No]	1. Insecurity / fighting
	Why are you not living in your community of origin?	2. Persecution / tension with local communities or authorities
	Select all that apply	3. No livelihoods available / lack of economic opportunity
		4. Lack of shelter
		5. Lack of land
		6. Lack of access to basic services like water / sanitation
		7. Relatives / friends live here
		8. I am living close to my place of origin
		9. To get married
		10. To access education
		11. Natural disaster
		12. Other (specify)
Res4	Where you are living now, do you or any member of your household face any particular difficulties with the host community?	1. Yes
		2. No
Res4a	[If Res4 == Yes]	1. Water dispute
	What difficulties?	2. Land / property dispute
		3. Discrimination due to ethnicity
	Select all that apply	4. Discrimination because of return status
		5. Discrimination due to gender/sex
		4. House, Land and Property dispute
		5. Forced marriage
		6. Movement restriction
		7. Not able to access job/services,
		8. Illegal taxation
		9. Forced labor,
		10. Kidnapping
		11. Extortion by armed groups
		12. Sexual Violence)
		5. Unwelcoming attitude
		6. Other (specify)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Res5	When you received the reintegration cash assistance from UNHCR, what is the MAIN thing you spent the money on?	1. Bought food and other commodities
		2. Built shelter
	Select one option	3. Bought a plot of land to build shelter
		4. Rented accommodation
		5. Investment in livelihoods / business opportunities
		6. Paid back loans
		7. Bought livestock
		8. To get the Tazkira
		9. I did not receive any cash assistance
		10. Other (specify)
Res6	"How else did you spend the reintegration cash assistance that you received from UNHCR?" Select all that apply	1. Paid transportation cost
		2. Bought food and other commodities
		3. Built shelter
		4. Bought a plot of land to build shelter
		5. Rented accommodation
		6. Investment in livelihoods / business opportunities
		7. Paid back loans
		8. Bought livestock
		9. To get the Tazkira
		10. I did not receive any cash assistance
		11. Other (specify)

SATISFACTION

Sati1	How satisfied are you with the assistance you received from UNHCR?		1. Satisfied
			2. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
			3. Dissatisfied
			4. I did not receive any assistance from UNHCR
		5. Investment in livelihoods / business opportunities	
		6. Paid back loans	
		7. Bought livestock	
		8. To get the Tazkira	
		9. I did not receive any cash assistance	
		10. Other (specify)	

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Sec1	In the past year, has anyone in your household been the victim of a crime?	1. Yes
		2. No
Sec1a	[If Sec 1 == Yes]	1. Yes
	Were you targeted because of your status as a returnee?	2. No
Sec2	Compared to one year ago, would you say the security situation in your area has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse?	1. Better
		2. Same
		3. Worse

ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

Liv1	What was the main source of drinking water for members of your household in the past month?	a. Piped water;
		b. Public tap / standpipe;
		c. Hand pump, used on bore hole, tube well;
		d. Spring or kariz - protected;
		e. Spring or kariz - unprotected;
		f. Well - protected;
		g. Well - unprotected;
		h. Surface water (river, stream, irrigation;
		i. Tanker-truck;
		j. Other, specify
Liv2	Do you have the same access to water as the host community?	1. Yes
		2. No
Liv3	In the past week, did you or any household member skip a meal or reduce food intake at meals because there was not enough food to eat?	1. Yes
		2. No
Liv4	What type of health facility is available in your community?	a. None
		b. Public clinic / health post
		b. Public hospital
		c. Private clinic
		d. Private hospital
		e. Military health facility
		f. Private pharmacy
		g. Hospital/clinic abroad
		h. Other, specify
Liv4b	[If Liv 4 == none], how far is the nearest health facility?	a) 15-30 min
		b) 30 min -1 hour
		c) > 1 hour
Liv5	Did anyone in your household need medical care in the past year, but was not able to access it?	1. Yes
		2. No

ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

Liv5b	[If Liv5 == Yes, Why not?]	1. No care available
	Why were they not able to access medical care?	2. Poor quality of care
		3. Not enough money to pay for care / too expensive
	Do not read options. Let respondent answer and mark best choice.	4. Not enough money to pay for transportation
		5. No transportation available
		6. Distance is too far
		7. Lack of female staff in health facility
		8. Cultural/Social barriers
		9. Not safe to travel
		10. Lack of male family member to accompany female in need of healthcare to facility
		11. Other (specify)
Liv6	[If Dem6 > 0] How many of the BOYS in your household age 5-16 are attending school?	[Integer]
Liv6a	[If Liv8 < Dem6] What is the main reason why some of the BOYS are not attending school? Select all that apply	a) Family cannot afford cost of transportation
		b) Insecurity
		c) School is too far
		d) Child is ill/disabled
		e) Language problem
		f) Child has to support the family economically
		g) Family cannot afford uniform / books etc.
		h) School closed due to security reasons
		i) Not enrolled by the school due to lack of education documents
		j) Not enrolled by the school due to lack of Tazkira
		k) Child is going to be married soon
		l) Not enough teachers
		m) Family or the community thinks it not useful for boys to attend school
		n) Warning by AGEs asking the families to not allow their children to go to school
		o) Other (specify)
Liv7	[If Dem7 > 0] How many of the GIRLS in your household age 5-16 are attending school?	[Integer]

ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

Liv7a	[If Liv7<Dem7] What is the main reason why some of the GIRLS are not attending school? Select all that apply	a) Family cannot afford cost of transportation
		b) Insecurity
		c) School is too far
		d) Child is ill/disabled
		e) Language problem
		f) Child has to support the family economically
		g) Family cannot afford uniform / books etc.
		h) School closed due to security reasons
		i) Not enrolled by the school due to lack of education documents
		j) Not enrolled by the school due to lack of Tazkira
		k) Child is going to be married soon
		l) Not enough teachers
		m) Family or the community thinks it not useful for girls to attend school
		n) Warning by AGEs asking the families to not allow their children to go to school
		o) Other (specify)
Liv8	[If Dem7 > 0 or Dem8 > 0]	1. Yes
	Are there schools available within walking distance for the children?	2. No
Liv8a	[If Liv8==Yes]	1. Primary (1-6);
	What type of schooling is available? Select all that apply	2. Lower Secondary (7-9)
		3. Upper Secondary (10-12)
		4. Teacher College (13-14)
		5. University (13-16)
		6. Technical College or Post-graduate
		7. Islamic School (1-14)
Liv9	[If Liv6 or Liv7>0] Can your children access the same schools and education facilities as the host community?	1. Yes
		2. No

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

Job1	What is the main source of income for your household?	1. Agriculture / livestock
		2. Daily wage - skilled
		3. Daily wage - unskilled
		4. Remittances from abroad
		5. Transportation
		6. Shop owner
		7. Health worker
		8. Employed by NGO / int. organization
		9. Teacher
		10. Civil servant
		11. Police / military
		12. Assistance from NGOs / int. organization
		13. Assistance from relatives
		14. Other (specify)
Job2	What skills do you have?	☐ No skill
		☐ Agriculture (Farming)
		☐ Livestock
		☐ Bee keeping
		☐ Carpet weaving
		☐ Tailoring
		☐ Gems and jewelry
		☐ Production
		☐ Embroidery
		☐ Shop keeper
		☐ Waste picking
		☐ Transport / driver
		☐ Teaching
		☐ Health worker
		☐ Stone carving
		☐ Office worker
		☐ Masonry (semi-skilled)
		☐ Masonry (Skilled)
		☐ Carpentry (semi-skilled)
		☐ Carpentry (skilled)
		☐ Mechanic (auto)
		☐ Mobile repair
		☐ Electronic repair
		☐ furniture making
		☐ Handicrafts
		☐ Waste picking
		☐ Transport/ driver
		☐ Computer repair

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

		☐ Generator repair
		☐ Painter of building
		☐ bicycle repair
		☐ Musician
		☐ Barber
		☐ Cooking
		☐ AC/Refrigerator repair
		☐ Stone Carving
		☐ Electrician (semi-skilled)
		☐ Electrician (skilled)
		☐ Other (specify)
Job3	In times of need, have any children in the household below the age of 14 contributed to the household income?	1. Yes
		2. No
Job4	What is your average monthly income?	a) None
		b) 1,500 AFs
		c) 1,500 – 3,000 AFs
		d) 3,000 – 5,000 AFs
		e) 5,000 – 10,000 AFs
		g) More than 10,000 AFs
Job5	Do you plan to stay in your current location?	1. Yes
		2. No
Job5a	[If Job5 = No] why?	a) Insecurity
		b) Going to place of origin
	Select all that apply	c) Lack of services
		d) Lack of land
		e) Lack of shelter
		f) Lack of job opportunities
		g) Family issues
		h) Other (specify)
Job5b	[If Job5 == No]	1. Move to a city in the same province
	What is your plan/where will you go?	2. Move to another province
		3. Go back to Pakistan / Iran
		4. Planning to go to Europe
		5. Other (specify)
Job5c	[If Job5b = Move to another province]	[Province list]
	Which province?	

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

HLP1	The place where you are living now, do you own it or rent it?	1. Own
		2. Rent
		3. Neither (squatting, informal settlement/Homeless)
HLP1a	How many rooms does your household have to sleep in?	[integer]
HLP2	Do you share the place with another household?	1. Yes
		2. No
HLP3	Have you faced any land or property disputes in this community?	1. Yes
		2. No
Access to Documentation		
Doc1	Do you have a Tazkira?	1. Yes
		2. No
Doc1a	[If Doc1 = no], why not?	a) Not useful for me
		b) I don't know whom to approach to obtain Tazkira
		c) The process is too lengthy
		d) Can't obtain it given I am not living in my place of origin
		e) Request for bribe
		f) I lost my Tazkira
		g) The cost are too expansive
		h) Other (specify)
Doc2	Do you have a passport?	1. Yes
		2. No
Doc2a	[If Doc2 = no], why not?	a) Not useful for me
		b) I don't know whom to approach to obtain passport
		c) The process is too lengthy
		d) Can't obtain it given I can't go to Kabul
		e) Request for bribe
		f) I don't have a Tazkira
		g) The cost are too expansive
		f) Other (specify)

IDP Survey

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Dem1	Sex
Dem2	Language
Dem3	Age
Dem4	How many people are in your household?
	The household includes people who live together, share expenses, and eat together.
Dem5	How many BOYS age 0-4 are in your household?
Dem6	How many GIRLS age 0-4 are in your household?
Dem6	How many BOYS age 5-16 are in your household?
Dem7	How many GIRLS age 5-16 are in your household?
Dem9	What is the current educations level of your family members?
	(write number. against each;
Dem9a	Primary, add number
Dem9b	Secondary, add number
Dem9c	University, add number
Dem9d	
Dem9e	Technical diploma
Displacement	
Res0	Are you currently displaced or are you back at home?
Res1	In which province are you currently settled?
Res1a	Which district?
Res2	[If Res0 == Displaced]
	How long have you been displaced?
Res2a	[If Res0 == Home]
	How long ago did you return home?
Res3	[Res0 == Displaced]
	Is this your province of origin?

DEMOGRAPHICS

Res3a	[If Res3 == No]
	What is your province of origin?
Res3b	[If Res3 == No]
	What is your district of origin?
Res3c	[If Res3 == Yes]
	Is this your district of origin?
Res3d	[If Res3b == No]
	What is your district of origin?
Res4	
	What is the MAIN reason why you left your home area?
Res5	
	What are any other reasons why you left your home area?
	Select all that apply
Res6	[If Res0 == Displaced]
	What is the primary reason for choosing your current location?
Res7	Where you are living now, do you or any member of your household face any particular difficulties with the host community?
Res7a	[If Res7 == Yes]
	What difficulties?
	Select all that apply

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Sec3	In the past year, has anyone in your household been the victim of a crime?
Sec3a	[If Sec 3 == Yes]
	Were you targeted because of your status as an IDP?
Sec5	Compared to one year ago, would you say the security situation in your area has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse?

ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

Liv1	What was the main source of drinking water for members of your household in the past month?	
Liv2	Do you have the same access to water as the host community?	
	In the past week, did you or any household member skip a meal or reduce food intake at meals because there was not enough food to eat?	
Liv4		
Liv4	What type of health facility is available in your community?	
Liv4b	[If Liv 4 == none], how far is the nearest health facility?	
Liv7	Did anyone in your household need medical care in the past year, but was not able to access it?	
Liv7b	[If Liv7 == Yes]	
	Why were they not able to access medical care?	
	Do not read options. Let respondent answer and mark best choice.	
Liv8	[If Dem6 > 0]	
	How many of the BOYS in your household age 5-16 are attending school?	
Liv8a	[If Liv8 < Dem6]	
	What is the main reason why some of the BOYS are not attending school?	
	Select all that apply	
Liv9	[If Dem7 > 0]	
	How many of the GIRLS in your household age 5-16 are attending school?	
Liv9a	[If Liv9 < Dem7]	
	What is the main reason why some of the GIRLS are not attending school?	
	Select all that apply	
Liv10	[If Dem6 > 0 or Dem7 > 0]	
	Are there schools available within walking distance for the children?	
Liv10a	[If Liv10 == Yes]	
	What type of schooling is available?	
	Select all that apply	
Liv11	[If Liv8 or Liv9>0] Can your children access the same schools and education facilities as the host community?	1. Yes 2. No

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS	
Job1	What is the main source of income for your household?
Job2	What skills do you have?
Job2	In times of need, have any children in the household below the age of 14 contributed to the household income?
Job4	What is your average monthly income?
Job5a	[If Job5 = No] why?
	Select all that apply
Job4	Do you plan to stay in your current location?
Job4a	[If Job4 == No]
	What is your plan/ where will you go?
Job4b	[If Job4a = Move to another province]
	Which province?

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS	
HLP1	The place where you are living now, do you own it or rent it?
HLP1a	How many rooms does your household have to sleep in?
HLP2	Do you share the place with another household?
HLP3	Have you faced any land or property disputes in this community?

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION	
Doc1	Do you have a Tazkira?
Doc1a	[If Doc1 = no], why not?
Doc2	Do you have a passport?
Doc2a	[If Doc2 = no], why not?