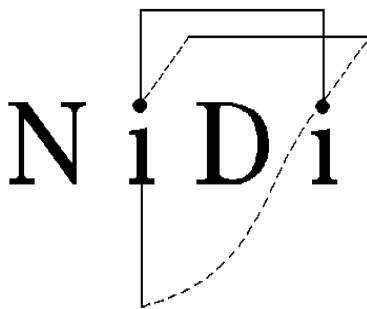# Millennium Development Indicators of Education, Employment and Gender Equality of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

Country report

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Preface

This report is produced within the context of UNHCR project 05/AB/VAR/CM/203(a$ with the title Standards and Indicators Mainstreaming. The main objective of the project is to obtain estimates of Millennium Development Indicators and basic insight into vulnerability and coping behavior of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons in Armenia, Sri Lanka, Ecuador and Pakistan. The project is executed by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and been implemented by UNHCR country offices, local research institutions, statistical offices and NGO's in Armenia, Sri Lanka, Ecuador and Pakistan.

Data were collected by means of statistically representative sample surveys in Armenia, Sri Lanka and Ecuador (2006) and in Pakistan (2002). Data collection in the first three countries was geared towards deriving estimates of MDG indicators, while the UNHCR survey of Afghan refugees in Pakistan did not have such an explicit MDG focus. The data collection in Pakistan was geared towards the collection of basic socioeconomic and demographic information in support of programs dealing with the return of Afghan refugees. In the case of Pakistan, NiDi developed research and training instruments (questionnaire, guidelines for interviewers) for the survey and produced a first analytical report in 2002 (Exterkate 2002). Sample design and survey implementation was carried out by DataLine Services (PVT) LTD, a research and consultancy firm in Islamabad. Organizational and logistical support was provided by the UNHCR country office, represented by Mr. Utkan, Ms. Demante and Ms. Richter and by the Swabi Women Welfare Society in North West Frontier Province, represented by Mr. Javeed Akhtar.

Within the context of this project, UNHCR HQ requested NiDi to examine, once more, the data collected in the 2002 survey of Afghan refugees in Pakistan but this time from the perspective of deriving estimates of MDG indicators from the data. The investigation was carried out by George Groenewold.

Jean-Bosco Rushatsi, Khassoum Diallo, and – in the initial stage of the project – Bela Hovy at UNHCR HQ are acknowledged for their support during the implementation of the project.

21 November 2006

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Executive summary

To support their work in Pakistan, UNHCR carried out in the first quarter of 2002 a 'rapid' socio-economic and demographic sample survey among Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Information was collected from 1044 refugee households and 8022 household members. The sample is representative of 97% of the Afghan refugee population who lived in camps and in urban areas in Pakistan at the time of the survey (see: Annex 1 and map A1).

At the time of the survey, the issue and need to collect information on Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators was not yet evident, which explains why the survey questionnaire (Annex 2) does not contain specific questions on more MDG indicators (e.g. health, comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, secure tenure). Therefore, the analysis is limited, but important, subset of MDG indicators, namely those pertaining to participation in education and employment and to gender equality.

The age distributions of refugee populations in camps and urban areas are alike, though the population in refugee camps is somewhat younger. Contrary to expectations –women and children are usually overrepresented among refugees- there is a clear overrepresentation of men among refugees, in camps as well as in urban areas. Although no data were collected to substantiate it, it may be so that among the refugees there is an unknown proportion of men that did not flee because of the war, but because they are just part of the traditional flow of Afghan labour migrants who move back and forth to Pakistan in search for employment or trade opportunities, but found it 'convenient' to become a registered refugee. Another explanation could be -to some extent supported by the data- that older men (60+), who may be too old to participate in warfare, accompany women and children to a safer and better place. The protection of women in general, and prevention of exposing women having contact with other men without the explicit consent of husbands, brothers or fathers is very important in Afghan culture.

Households of Afghan refugees are large, on average 11 persons, but they are smaller where refugees live in urban areas. Not surprisingly, only 4% of the household were found to be headed by women. The prevalence of another vulnerable group, households solely consisting of elderly, is also small, i.e. 0.5%. The data show that the majority of refugees have been in Pakistan for many years, that is, on average about 16 years. The analysis of places of origin in Afghanistan and destination in Pakistan shows that certain patterns in the flows of refugees can be discerned that are related to their ethnic identity.

As the summary table on the next page shows, enrolment rates in schools are low. Enrolment of refugee children in primary school is still very low at about 11% in camps and 12% in urban areas, while girls are less often enrolled than boys. Literacy levels also vary considerably between the sexes, with women more often being illiterate than men. Literacy levels also vary by ethnic group and province of current residence.

Regarding participation in paid employment the data show that unemployment rates are high among refugees, notably among women, but they decrease with increased levels of education. Only few refugee women participate in paid work activities. If they do, they mainly work in the education or wholesale/retail sectors in the Pakistan economy. At the time of the survey in 2002, 52% of the refugees mentioned that they want to return to Afghanistan. Three years later, at the time of the census of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, results reveal that only 17% of the remaining 2.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan express the intention to return to their homeland.

Goals (1-8)	Targets (1-18)	Indicators (1-48B)	Camps	Urban areas
MDG 2 **Achieve universal primary education**	3 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5[1] 8 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	12%(M), 10%(F) 52%(M), 30%(F) 39%	13%(M), 11%(F) 46%(M), 35%(F) 47%
MDG 3 **Promote gender equality and empower women**	4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education[2] 10 Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old 11 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Primary 81 Secondary 82 Tertiary 79 26 6.4%	Primary 83 Secondary 90 Tertiary 82 40 10.4%
MDG 8 **Develop a global partnership for development**	16 In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45 Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total	51.8%(M) 93.8%(F) 70.2%(M+F)	39.4%(M) 89.6%(F) 61.3%(M+F)

Notes: 1. The survey did not collect information on 'educational careers' of each person so this cohort measure cannot be estimated. Instead values of a period measure are presented (i.e. proportion of 12 year olds who successfully completed primary school).

2. For details, see section 3.2.

1. Introduction

1.1. General introduction

At the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in September 2000 leaders of 189 countries reiterated their commitment to the goals and development targets that were raised and set at previous UN Global Conferences, giving highest priority to the right to development, to peace and security, to gender equality, to the eradication of the many dimensions of poverty and to sustainable human development. One of the main objectives is to reduce overall poverty in the world by one-half by 2015, as compared to 1990. In addition to setting targets for poverty alleviation, the international community identified seven other poverty-related factors that require immediate attention. Together these constitute the 8 Millennium Development Goals. For these goals 18 time bound targets have been set, including a number of appropriate indicators to measure progress towards reach these targets and goals. More specifically, the following general Millennium Development Goals were agreed upon:

1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2: Achieve universal primary education
3: Promote gender equality and empower women
4: Reduce child mortality
5: Improve maternal health
6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7: Ensure environmental sustainability
8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

In many countries, these 'Global' MDGs and their concomitant indicators of progress have been 'translated' into country-specific ones, including the setting of targets for a wide range of development indicators (UNDP 2003). For each of these general MDG goals, specific targets and measurable indicators of progress have been identified and defined by the national government in cooperation with local United Nations representations and NGO's.

UNHCR is also committed to these goals with respect to the population of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons in the world, and in particular with the large numbers of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran. Figure 1 shows that Pakistan and Iran host the largest numbers of refugees in the world, predominantly Afghans.

Figure 1: Rank order of major refugee hosting countries in the world (UNHCR 2006a).

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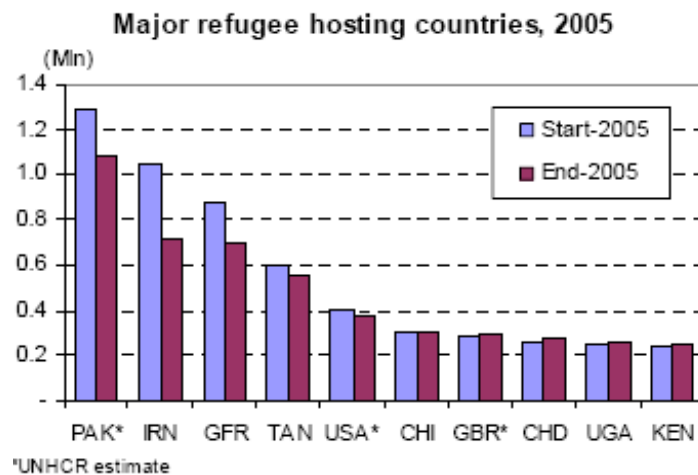
Guided by the limitations in the available data, the main objective of this study is to derive estimates of MDG indicators on education, employment and gender equality. Regarding these indicators differences between two groups of refugees are also examined: Afghan refugees living inside refugee camps (also called refugee villages or RV's) and Afghan refugees living outside such camps, mainly urban areas in Pakistan. This choice is based on the expectation that living conditions of the two groups may differ. Conditions in refugee camps may be far from perfect, but those registered and living in camps have access to humanitarian assistance (e.g. food, shelter, and education) and protection of UNHCR. Refugees living outside camps do not have access to such assistance and protection, except to UNHCR-facilitated voluntary repatriation. As the border between the two countries is formally closed, many Afghans living in urban areas arrived in Pakistan by illegally crossing the border and they are thus considered illegal immigrants and subject to deportation, contributing to adverse living conditions. The proposed distinction is also consistent with the requirement that some MDG indictors should preferably be estimated separately for rural and urban areas. According to a recent government census of Afghans in Pakistan in 2005 about 3 million Afghans live in Pakistan of which about half live inside camps (UNHCR 2006a).

In the next section, we present a brief account of the political history of the Afghan refugee problem. In the chapter that follows, main demographic characteristics in Afghanistan and of the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan are presented as well as main characteristics of their fleeing history. In subsequent chapters, education, employment and gender equality issues are addressed, including the estimation of MDG indicators that relate to these issues.

1.2. Political history of Afghan refugees

Three main periods in the recent history of Afghanistan generated refugee waves. The first period was during the Soviet invasion and occupation in the 1980's and ended in 1989. The second period was during the political oppression of the Najibullah and Taliban governments during the 1990's, and the third period was during the 2000-2002 when the country was hit by severe droughts and 'invaded' by foreign troops in search of OBL and to overthrow the OBL supported Taliban government after the 'nine-eleven' attacks in New York and Washington.

More specifically, the refugee flow began as a trickle in April 1978, reaching a peak during the first half of 1981 when an estimated 4,700 Afghans crossed the Pakistan border each day. The flow ebbed and surged in response to Soviet offences, so that by the fall of 1989, the number of Afghan refugees was estimated at 3.2 million in Pakistan, 2.2 million in Iran, and several hundred thousands resettled in scattered communities throughout the world. Afghans became the largest single concentration of refugees in the world.

Following the fall of the PDPA regime in 1992, a new wave of refugees entered Pakistan; the takeover of Kabul by the Taliban in 1996 set in motion a lesser flow which continued in 1997. Unlike earlier flows of refugees who fled from the consequences of war, these more recent arrivals were better educated urban families who fled because the economy had broken down, because education for girls became unavailable and because the quality of the education system continued to deteriorate under the Taliban government. However, after arrival in Pakistan, this new wave of refugees finds a situation which is as bad, if not worse than in Afghanistan. There are no jobs and housing while services are expensive as is admission to Pakistani schools and immigration to third countries is all but closed. In addition to the fleeing of Afghans to

neighbouring countries, was the displacement of a large number of people from war affected rural areas to cities and from bombed-out cities to rural areas.

In July 1990 UNHCR started an assisted repatriation program in Pakistan, later extended to Iran. By the end of 1996 total repatriation reached 3.84 million. Many returnees were assisted by so-called Quick Impact Projects by which returnees and the receiving communities were given assistance for a limited period to support improvements in shelter, health and sanitation, and education, infrastructure. Moreover, refugees were offered skills training related to income generation.

However, after the Taliban came into power after their takeover of Jalalabad and Kabul in September 1996, the flow of returnees decreased dramatically while the number of families crossing into Pakistan once again rose, despite the fact that they were officially discouraged from entering and that only minimum emergency assistance was available. After September 2001, new flows of refugees poured into Iran and Pakistan when foreign forces entered the country to topple the Taliban government and, with less success, to disarm Taliban supported militias hiding in the countryside. Thus, twenty five years after the 1978 coup by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), a Marxist inspired party supported by the former USSR, the subsequent waves of Afghan refugees has become a significant issue for Afghanistan and its neighbours.

Characteristics of refugees in these three main periods differ. During the first wave after 1977 refugees were members of the extended Afghan royal family, their associates, and political allies who held influential positions at the province, district, city and village level. Almost all resettled in third countries. The refugees of the second wave were mainly rural, illiterate pastoralists and farmers who fled to Pakistan to flee from the fighting in the countryside. Refugees who fled from Kabul in the 1990s included educated urban bureaucrats, uneducated labourers and high profile officials. Most of the latter were immediately given asylum in third countries. By 1996 the majority of arrivals in Pakistan were highly urbanized, skilled professionals and technocrats. In Pakistan they generally sit idle, representing a tragic waste of scarce human resources.

Refugees are in principle free to move and seek employment. Over time, female refugees have widened their horizons, after set-backs in their emancipation during the first part of the 1990's, and heightened their expectations, especially with regard to better health and education. Therefore, many of them indicate that they are reluctant to repatriate unwilling to undergo the trauma of displacement once again, possible loss of freedom of movement and basic economic security of their family. Thus, more than two decades of near constant warfare left as many as three million Afghans dead and it resulted in six million Afghans refugees who are on the move seeking refuge in Pakistan, Iran, and elsewhere in the world (Rasanayagam 2006; UNHCR 2001; UNHCR 2002; UNHCR 2006).

With respect to the Afghan refugees, the main objectives of UNHCR in Pakistan is, first, to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to the Afghan refugees in their camps and villages in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation. Vulnerable cases such as women heads of households or disabled persons are given special attention. Second, to assist those who voluntarily want to return home by facilitating their repatriation. Although the rates of return slowed by 2003, repatriation of Afghan refugees remains one of the greatest ever seen, which is partly due to the very strong social and cultural bonds that Afghans have with their country of origin. The repatriation movement that followed the fall of the Taliban regime in late 2001 was spontaneous and overwhelming. In order to assist the returnees, UNHCR launched its repatriation operation on 1 March 2002 (thus at the time the UNHCR survey of Afghan Refugees was

implemented). The number seeking to go home outstripped all predictions. The flow, though at a reduced level, continued through 2003 when more than 340,000 individuals returned home. Over 380,000 followed in 2004, and some 450,000 in 2006. Returning families are entitled to a grant covering their travel expenses and cash assistance for reintegration upon their return in Afghanistan. Third, to assist a limited number of Afghan refugees for whom neither staying in Pakistan nor returning to their homeland is a safe option, to resettle in a third country, such as women at risk (i.e. those without accompanying male family members) or security cases (UNHCR 2006b).

2. Population and household characteristics

In this chapter we start out with a brief description of the demographic context in Afghanistan and continue with an analysis of main demographic characteristics of a representative sample of 1044 Afghan refugee households who lived at the time of the survey (Feb.-May 2002) in camps (i.e. RV's) or outside camps in urban areas.

2.1. Afghanistan and Pakistan: demographic, socioeconomic context of refugees

The turbulent history of invading armies and peaceful migration has brought in diverse array of people to Afghanistan. As a result, the country has many ethnic minorities of which the main ones are Pashtuns (38%), Tajiks (25%), Hazaras (19%), and Uzbeks (6%). The Hindu Kush mountain range divides the country in a northern part of plains and valleys which is home to the Tajiks and Uzbeks and a southern desert-plateau where mainly Pashtun ethnic tribes live. The Hazara live mainly in the central highlands.

Based on extrapolation of data collected in the last census (1988), the population of Afghanistan in the year 2001 was estimated at 23.5 million people. Currently, in 2006, with assistance of UNFPA, the listing operation for a full census is being implemented. As was mentioned before, some 6 million Afghans lived abroad by 2002, most as refugee or asylum-seeker, of which about half live in Pakistan. With an estimated annual growth rate of about 4% the population in the MDG target year 2015 is expected to increase to almost 40 million. The level of urbanisation is low as only about one in five inhabitants (i.e. 22%) live in urban areas. The rate of urbanisation does not increase much because many people in towns and cities seek refuge in rural areas because of the ongoing hostilities in the country. The capital Kabul had a population of about 2.5 million in 2001 and other major population concentrations are found in the cities of Kandahar, Mazār-e Sharif, and Herat. Approximately 20% of the population is nomadic.

After decades of war, Afghanistan is currently rebuilding its economy. Agriculture is the main contributor to the GNP and the main products are opium, wheat, fruits, nuts, wool. There is some industry, mainly small and medium-size enterprises involved in the production of soap, furniture, shoes, hand-woven carpets, wool, and cotton. Apart from solving economic problems, the government faces serious problems with health care, security, and opium. To illustrate, the estimate for the maternal mortality ratio is among the highest in the world (on average 1900 women die per 100,000 births, the upper bound estimate is even 3500), mainly due to lack of adequate reproductive health services in rural areas, where most people live. The risk of dying is related to the high number of desired children. On average women in the age range 15-49 give birth to 7.5 children and, not surprisingly, the contraceptive use rate of modern and effective among women 15-49 years old is very low (3.6%). Another illustration of the adverse living conditions and poor health care situation is the high infant mortality rate. Of the 1000 newborns at least 145 children die before their first birth day. The risk of dying of children before reaching the fifth birth day is even higher as, on average 245 per 1000 children will have died. The available statistics do not indicate that female children in Afghanistan are much worse-off than male children. The above mortality indicators of course imply that life expectancies at birth are low: a newborn Afghan boy can expect to live only 44.9 years and an Afghan girl cannot expect to live much longer than 45.1 years. Besides these estimates there is not much more data available on the health conditions of Afghans. Overall, there is a general lack of data on the population and the economy. The intended 2006 population and housing census will thus fill many knowledge gaps about the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of Afghans (PRB-UNFPA 2006).

In the early years most refugees ended up in camps (i.e refugee villages (RV)) in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP), in Baluchistan Province, and in southwest Punjab. Over the years many of these villages became permanent settlements, with mud-brick dwellings and walled compounds replicating the rural villages inside Afghanistan. Map 1 shows that the majority of refugee camps are located along the Pakistan-Afghan border in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Figure 2.1 shows the estimated stock of Afghan refugees in Pakistan for the period 1980-2002. Most of the Afghan refugees have arrived and have been living in the least populated parts of Pakistan. For instance, only 11% of the Pakistan population of 143 million in 2002 live in NWFP and only about 5.5% in Baluchistan (PAP 2006).

In the context of this report it is important to mention that three years after the survey a full census of Afghan refugees in Pakistan (February-March 2005) has been carried out by Pakistan's Population and Census Organisation (PCO), in consultation with UNHCR. The results, published only recently, reveal that about 62% of the refugees live in NWFP and that most of the 2.5 million refugees indicated that they would like to continue to live in Pakistan beyond 2005, as most do not feel confident about going home yet, citing poor security, a lack of adequate housing, scarcity of jobs and various land-ownership issues as main reasons to stay. These intentions to stay are contrary to the intentions of the Pakistani government who have made it clear that it wants to move ahead with a timetable for repatriation (Government of Pakistan 2006).

Map 1: Location of Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan at the time of the survey in 2002

Source: UNHCR mapping unit

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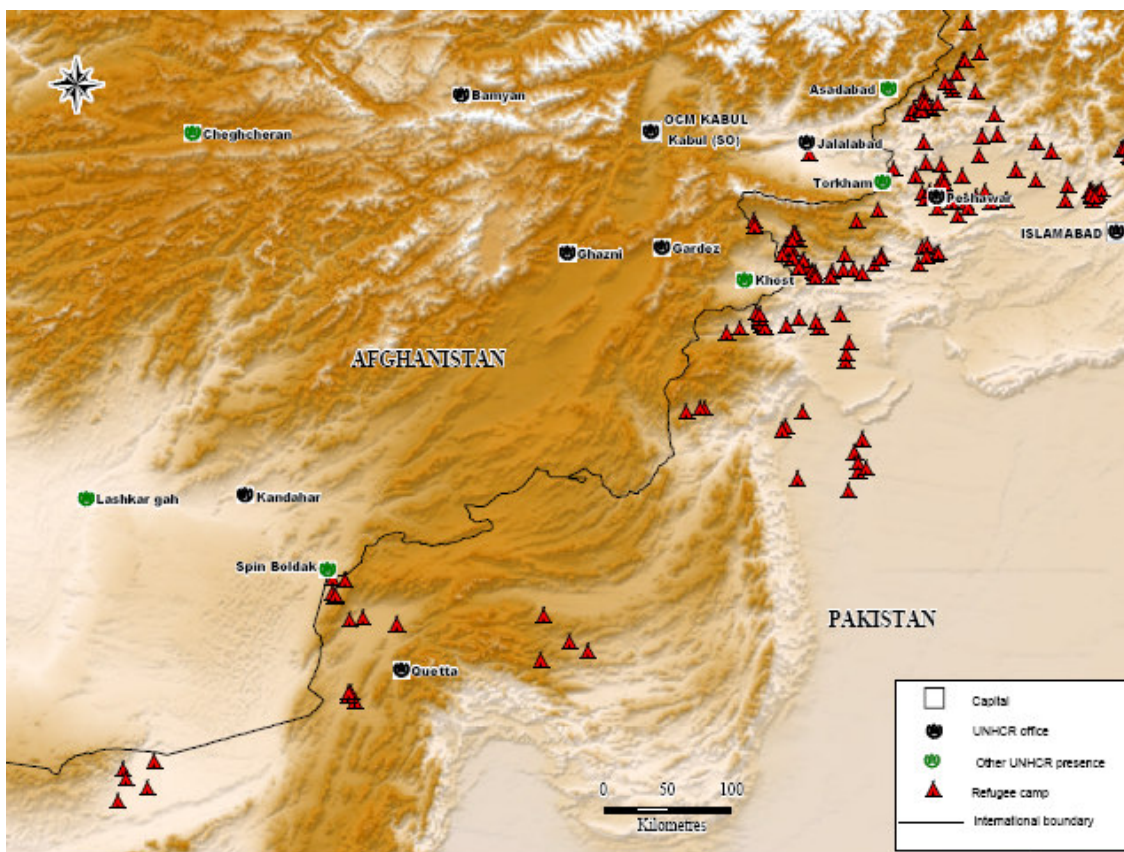
Figure 2.1 Estimated numbers of refugees (mainly Afghans) in Pakistan (1980-2000).
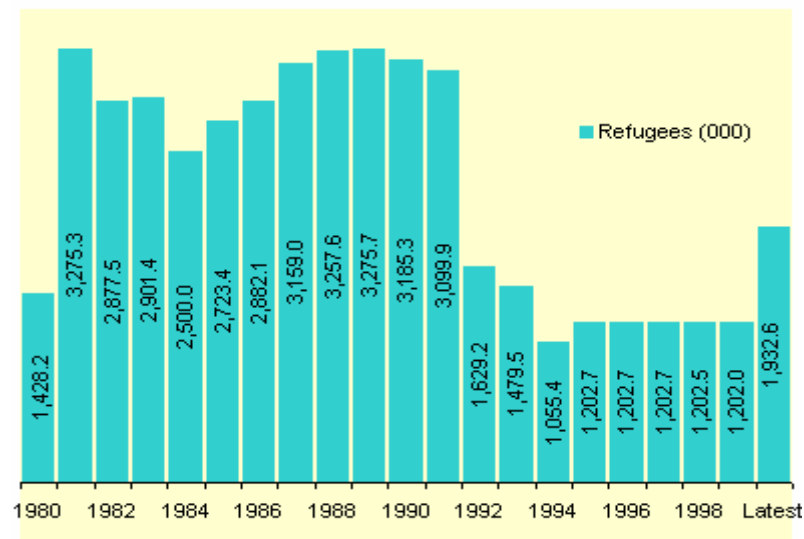
source: Population Association of Pakistan 2006

In 2002, there were about 150 refugee camps in Pakistan with some 1.1 million Afghan refugee residents in these camps. Including the non-camp population of Afghans, about 3 million Afghans lived in Pakistan altogether. By late 2001, the Jalozai refugee camps, the largest, were estimated to have been home to over 300,000 Afghans in total during various times over more than two decades. Between 2001 and 2006, many camps were closed after the Taliban government was overthrown. The closure of camps continued in parallel with the UNHCR repatriation operation that began in March 2002 and helped 2.4 million Afghan refugees from Pakistan to go home, the agency's largest such programme anywhere in the world. However, by December 2005 there were still approximately 2.6 million Afghans remaining in Pakistan (UNHCR 2006c).

Regarding the findings that are reported in the following sections and chapters it is noted that the Afghan refugee population may have undergone different types of compositional changes between the time of the survey (2002) and the time of analysis (2006), which may impose limitations on the usefulness of the presented findings for policy and programme design. This is so because in regions where the refugee stock changes frequently in size and composition, the window of opportunity to collect, analyse and report on findings feeding into appropriate action programmes is short.

2.2 Refugee characteristics

The sampling lead to the selection of 1044 respondents who provided fairly detailed information on socioeconomic, demographic of themselves and of the household as well as on their flight history and intentions to return (e.g. see Annex 2). These respondents also provided information on a small number of characteristics of all other household members so that information was obtained of 8022 persons in 1044 households on their age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education, employment and type of income from employment. Thus, in this section we analyse the characteristics of all these household members.

Table 2.1 Percentage distribution of survey population by place of residence, sex and age

| | Camps | | | Urban areas | | |
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
below 1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
1-4	12.0	16.2	13.9	12.6	12.7	12.6
5-9	18.0	19.0	18.4	15.6	17.1	16.2
10-14	16.1	14.9	15.6	13.5	12.5	13.0
15-19	12.2	10.6	11.5	12.2	11.7	12.0
20-24	8.5	7.5	8.0	11.1	9.8	10.5
25-29	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.4	8.5	7.9
30-34	4.2	6.1	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
35-39	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.8
40-44	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.2	4.8	3.9
45-49	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.8
50-54	3.1	2.6	2.9	4.0	2.8	3.4
55-59	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
60-64	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
65-69	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8
70-74	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.8
75-79	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
80-84	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
85 and above	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	2409	2058	4467	1947	1594	3541
<15	47.0	51.1	48.9	42.3	43.0	42.6
15-24	20.6	18.1	19.5	23.3	21.5	22.5
15-64	50.4	47.3	49.0	54.9	55.5	55.2
60+	5.2	2.7	4.1	4.7	3.3	4.0
65+	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.9	1.4	2.2

Thus, table 2.1 and figure 2.2 present age and sex characteristics by type of place of residence that are representative for the whole population of refugees who lived in Pakistan at the time of the survey (i.e. between 22 February and 23 May 2002). From the column totals we can infer that the population in camps is, on average, somewhat younger than the non-camp population n urban areas. About 49% in of the camp population is below age 15, while this is 43% in urban areas. However, the presence of youth (15-24) is somewhat higher urban areas (23%) than in camps (20%).

Overall, the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan is young as two out of three refugees is below age 25. As children in the age group 6-12 are subject to compulsory education in Afghanistan, 25% of the refugees in camps and about 21% of the refugees in urban areas should thus be attending a primary school or be receiving the equivalent type of education.

Table 2.1 also shows that there are considerably more men among the refugees than women, and this is contrary to expectation because what is often observed is that women and children are overrepresented in refugee populations. On average, 54% of camp refugees are men while in urban areas the figure is even slightly higher, i.e. 55%.

Figure 2.2 Sex ratios by age group in camps and in urban areas
(i.e. number of men per 100 women)
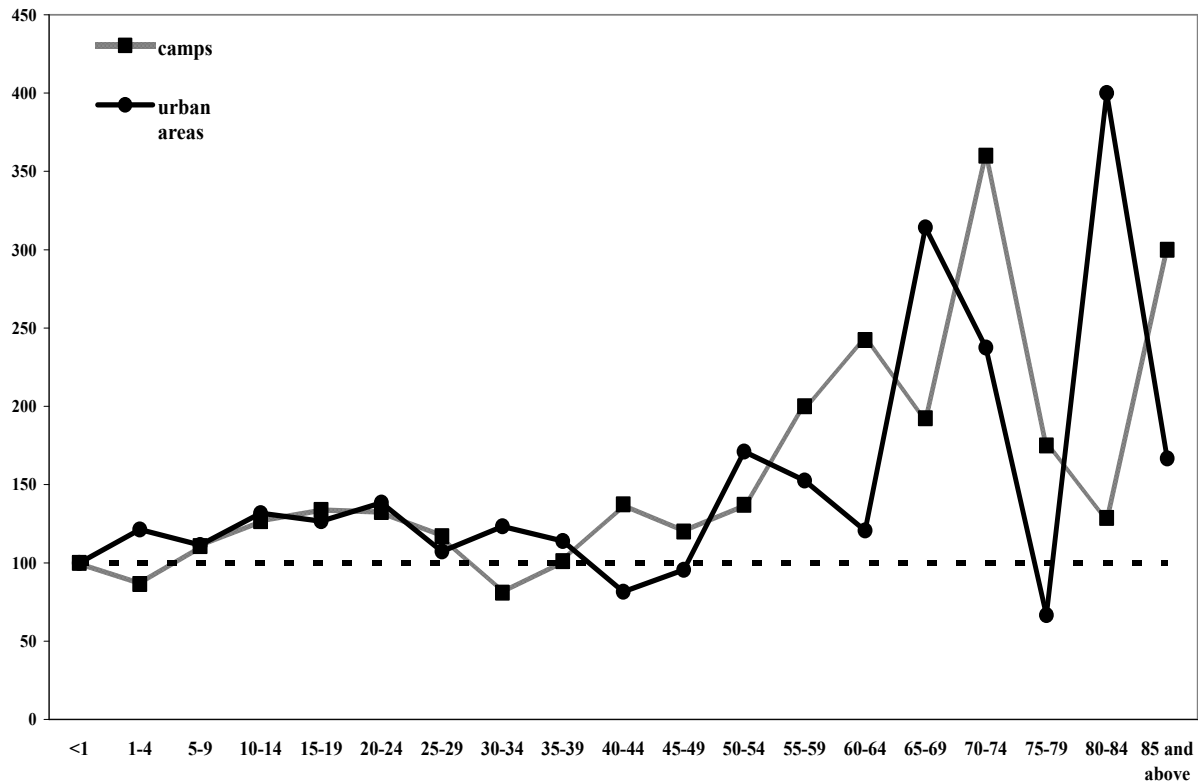
Figure 2.2 shows that in most age-groups, men are clearly over-represented (ratios in excess of 100), except in the 1-4 and 30-34 year age groups in camps and in the 40-49 year age group in urban areas. Although the share of the elderly (i.e. 60+ and 65+) is small in the total refugee population (i.e. about 4% and 2%, respectively in camps and urban areas) older men are significantly overrepresented among the elderly.

Table 2.2 is consistent with the information in Map 1 in that the majority of the refugee population in camps live in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and a smaller share in Baluchistan province. Urban areas in NWFP (e.g. Peshawar) are also the place where almost half of the non-camp refugees live while the remaining half is spread out over the other provinces.

Table 2.2   Percentage distribution of survey population by sex and place of residence

		Camps			Urban areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NWFP		83.4	89.2	86.1	41.9	42.2	42.0
Baluchistan		14.9	8.7	12.0	12.6	11.4	12.0
Punjab		1.7	2.1	1.9	29.6	31.2	30.3
Sindh					16.0	15.2	15.6
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	2409	2061	4470	1947	1594	3541

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Table 2.3 shows that the great majority of refugees are Pashtuns. In fact, compared to their estimated share in the total Afghan population (about 38%), they are significantly over-represented among Afghan refugees in camps (82%) as well as in urban areas (53%). Tajiks constitute the second largest group (13% and 36% in camps and urban areas, respectively). Thus, about 9 out of 10 refugees is a Pashtun or a Tajik.

Table 2.3   Percentage distribution of survey population by place of residence, sex and ethnicity.

	Camps			Urban areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Baluch	2.7	2.3	2.5			
Hazara				5.3	6.3	5.8
Pashtun	82.3	81.2	81.8	54.3	51.3	53.0
Tajik	12.5	14.1	13.2	34.7	37.2	35.8
Turkmen	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Uzbek	1.1	0.8	0.9	4.3	4.1	4.2
Other	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	2409	2061	4470	1947	1594	3541

Table 2.4 shows that two out of three refugees of age 15 and above are married. More detailed data show that eight out of ten men between 15 and 25 is married while this is so for nine out of ten women. Relatively few persons are widows or widowers among the refugees.

Table 2.4 Percentage distribution of survey population of 15 years and older, by place of residence, sex and marital status.

	Camps			Urban areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
never married	37.4	25.1	32.0	40.3	25.8	33.8
currently married	62.1	72.4	66.7	59.2	69.1	63.6
widowed	0.5	2.5	1.4	0.6	5.2	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	1276	1004	2280	1124	908	2032

2.3 Household composition

Tables 2.5 and 2.6 show in some detail what the main composition characteristics of households are. If one takes into account that in Afghanistan extended and joint family structures prevail, it comes as no surprise to see that small households are the exception and that large households are the rule. On average a refugee household consists of about 10 persons although such households in urban areas are, statistically speaking, significantly smaller (8.4 persons) than households in refugee camps (10.7 persons). Consistent with results of the above analysis on sex-ratios is the finding that households mainly consist of men. As table 2.5 shows, in a typical camp household, there are seven men and only four women, a difference of a factor 2.7.

Table 2.5 Percentage distribution of households by household sized and mean number of persons
with particular characteristics in households, by place of residence

		Camps	Urban areas	Total
Household size	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
	2	1.3	2.7	2.0
	3	3.1	8.4	5.7
	4	7.1	14.0	10.5
	5	9.8	12.1	10.9
	6	10.3	14.8	12.5
	7	13.2	12.5	12.8
	8	11.3	11.1	11.2
	9	9.4	8.0	8.7
	10	9.6	5.0	7.3
	11	10.5	5.0	7.8
	12+	13.8	5.9	9.9
		100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	522	522	1044
Average age h.o.h.		46	44	45
Average number of women in households		3.9	3.1	3.5
Average number of persons in household		10.7	8.4	9.7
Average number of persons <15 y.o.		5.4	3.7	4.6
Avereage number of persons 15-64 y.o.		5.1	4.4	4.8
Average number of persons 60+ y.o.		0.4	0.3	0.4
Average number of persons 65+ y.o		0.2	0.2	0.2

Although there are household size differences between camps and urban areas the predominance of men is the same in both places. The table also shows that the prevalence of children below age 15 is somewhat higher (51%) in households in camps than in households in urban areas (44%). Both situations of course also reflect the tradition of high fertility in Afghan families, though fertility levels among families living outside camps may be lower and closer to the lower levels observed in Pakistani families (i.e. on average about 4 children per woman 15-49 years old). On average heads of households in refugee households are about 45 years old.

Table 2.6 Percentage of households with particular household composition characteristics,
by place of residence

	Camps	Urban areas	Total
Female headed households (FHH)	3.1	4.8	3.9
Households with children <15 y.o.	90.8	85.4	88.1
Households with 60+ members	27.6	21.6	24.6
60+ households	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dependency ratio	137	112	126
N=	522	522	1044

As table 2.6 shows, female headed households are rare, only about four in every 100 households is headed by a woman. Moreover, in one of four households there are elderly persons present (i.e. persons of age 60 and higher). As can be expected, the prevalence of households solely consisting of elderly persons is very low (less that 0.5%).

Contrary to the situation in households of Pakistani, the economic burden in terms of dependent persons is much higher in refugee households, notably among households in camps. On average, in Pakistan, there are 86 dependants (i.e. persons below age 15 and above age 64) to be supported by 100 persons in the economic active age range 15-64 (PAP 2006), while among refugees there are 126 dependants mouths to feed by those in the economic active ages.

2.4 Flight history

In this section we examine selected aspects of the flight history of Afghan refugees such as the period of fleeing, their duration of stay in Pakistan as well as the geographical and ethnic dimensions of refugee flows. The analysis is focussed on persons of age 15 or older as most children below that age do not flee on their own but will accompany their parents or care-takers.

Figure 2.3 shows that a large proportion of refugees who lived in camps at the time of the survey mentioned that they have fled in the period 1979-1980 and thus are more than 20 years in Pakistan.

Figure 2.3 Percentage distributions of refugees in camps and in urban areas by year of fleeing (persons of age 15 and above)
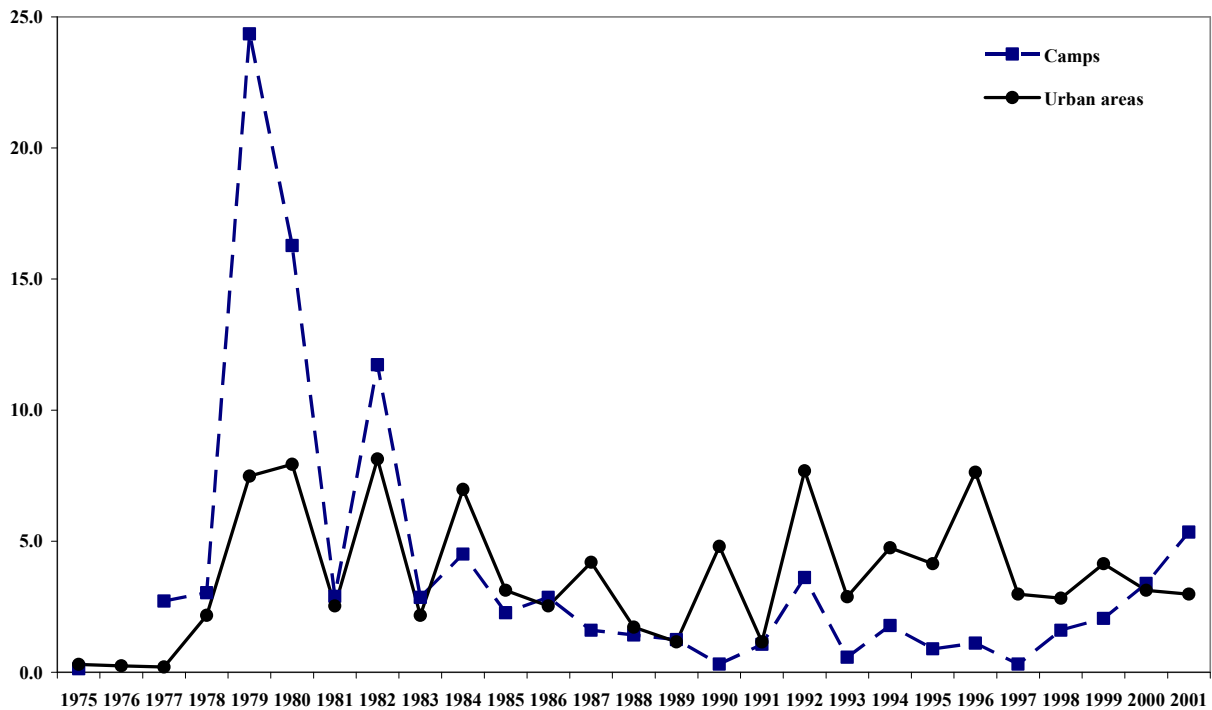
The figures in table 2.7 indicate that the average duration of stay of refugees in Pakistan is 16.3 years and that the average duration of stay in the current place of residence in Pakistan is 13.6 years.

Figure 2.3 shows that there are less often peak years in the growth of numbers of refugees ending up in camps compared to the refugees who fled to urban areas in Pakistan. The frequent peaks suggest that short upheavals of hostilities in Afghanistan were quickly followed by flows of refugees who crossed the border seeking refuge in urban areas with relatives who migrated to Pakistan for other reasons than warfare in Afghanistan. Thus, migration between the two countries consist of a mixture of people who migrate/flee because there lives are at stake because of violence in the place of residence, people who migrate/flee because their lives are at stake because of an extended period of drought, and people who are in search of better employment and living conditions abroad, some of whom will return after a while. Migration is part and parcel of coping strategies of many Afghan families and it is therefore 'not unusual' for Afghans to have family and relatives living in Pakistan on a more or less permanent basis. In fact, in many urban areas in Pakistan (e.g. Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi) there are local communities of Afghan families with similar ethnic and religious background characteristics (UNHCR 2000; Koehler 2005).

The figures illustrate though that peak years of fleeing coincide with periods of insecurity in the country, such as in 1991-1992 when the Najibulah and Taliban governments ousted the USSR supported regime.

Table 2.7: Duration of stay in Pakistan since first arrival in the country of refugees of age 15 and older, by ethnic group

	Baluch	Hazara	Pashtun	Tajik	Turkmen	Uzbek	Other	Total
2 years and less (since 2000)	4	7	4	11		26		6
3 to 10 years (1992 - 1999)		93	13	45	27	36	20	23
10 to 15 years (1987 - 1991)			7	14		9		8
15 to 20 years (1982 - 1986)	51		25	20	9	23	31	23
21 years and longer (before 1981)	45		51	10	64	6	49	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Years in Pakistan	19.6	5.4	18.6	11.3	18.6	9.9	20.9	16.3
Years in current place of residence	19.6	4.7	15.6	9.0	7.7	9.6	18.4	13.6
N=	53	124	2904	1049	22	106	35	4293

Table 2.7 also shows that refugees from different ethnic groups fled in different periods. For instance, most of the Hazaras fled in the period when the Pashtun Taliban government was in charge. Repression by the Taliban of the Hazara ethnic group, which is predominantly Shi'a Muslim, was particularly severe. Although the conflict between the Hazaras and the Taliban is political and military as well as religious, the religious affiliation of the Hazaras apparently was a significant factor leading to their repression. The Taliban's chief opposition was the Northern Alliance, which was made up of various smaller anti-Taliban groups who controlled a largely Tajik-inhabited territory in the northeast. The Northern Alliance also included ethnic Uzbeks, Turkmen, and other smaller groups. Members of these ethnic groups were no longer safe outside the areas controlled by the Norther Alliance, so they had to flee into Pakistan or Iran (USDS 2006). The Baluchi (or Baloch) mainly fled after the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet

troops in the era before the Taliban seized power. Overall, table 2.7 shows that most of the refugees already fled the country before 1981.

In table 2.8a and 2.8b are useful tables to examine refugee flows as they analyse flows from two different perspectives: region of destination (2.8a) and region of origin (2.8b). Although detailed data have been collected on village, district and province we present figures for regions in these tables and we use the following official classification:

North Afghanistan:	Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Samangan, Sari Pul, Takhar
West Afghanistan:	Farah, Ghor, Hirat
East Afghanistan:	Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan
Southeast Afghanistan:	Khost, Paktika,Paktya
South Afghanistan:	Kandahar, Nimroz, Uruzgan, Zabul
Central Afghanistan:	Kabul, Kapisa, Logar,Parwan, Wardak

Thus, table 2.8a shows that about one third of the refugees in camps in destination area NWFP originate from provinces in central Afghanistan, home-land of the Hazaras. The table also shows that the last place of previous residence of 40% of the camp population in NWFP was within that same province (in other camps or in urban areas) or it was in Punjab province. The camps in Baluchistan in the southwest of Pakistan drew many of their refugees from provinces bordering the Pakistan-Afghan border in the southeast of Afghanistan. This is even more so in urban areas in Baluchistan where almost two thirds of the refugees had East Afghanistan as previous place of residence before arriving in an urban area in Baluchistan. Many of the refugees living in urban areas of the most densely populated province of Pakistan, Punjab, originate from Central Afghanistan, while most of the refugees in the southern province of Sindh originate from the northern provinces of Afghanistan, which is very far away from their home-land compared to the situation of most refugees in NWFP. There, the Afghan Pasthuns essentially live between members of the same ethnic group, the Pathans.

Table 2.8a: Refugee flows: areas of destination in Pakistan by place of last previous residence (refugees of age 15 and older).

Destination → Origin ↓	NWFP Camp	NWFP Urban	Baluchistan Camp	Baluchistan Urban	Pujab Camp	Pujab Urban	Sindh Urban
North Afghanistan	7	5	20	5	(4)		60
West Afghanistan			1				
Central Afghanistan	32	37		7	(1)	47	11
East Afghanistan			25	64		4	2
Southeast Afghanistan	1	2		1	(3)	16	1
South Afghanistan				5		1	
Sistan Iran	21	27	4	2		4	18
NWFP Pakistan	21	9	6	3		3	9
Baluchistan Pakistan			44	11			
Punjab Pakistan	19	19		1	(1)	26	
Sindh Pakistan				2			
Total	100	100	100	100	- - -	100	100
N=	398	163	83	61	9	112	111

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Table 2.8b examines refugee flows form a different perspective. The table shows, for instance, what the main areas of destinations are of refugees who fled (or migrated) from particular provinces of origin in Afghanistan (and from other provinces in Pakistan or Iran). Thus, 59% of the refugees who had their place of previous residence in east Afghanistan sought refuge in urban areas in Baluchistan, while 52% of the refugees who initially fled to Sistan Province in Iran apparently moved to camps in NWFP in Pakistan.

Table 2.8b: Refugee flows: areas of destination in Pakistan of refugees who moved away from their last place of previous residence (refugees of age 15 and older).

Destination ⟶ Origin	NWFP		Baluchistan		Pujab		Sindh	Total	N=
	Camp	Urban	Camp	Urban	Camp	Urban	Urban		
North Afghanistan	27	5	12	2	3		50	100	130
West Afghanistan			(1)						1
Central Afghanistan	50	25		2	0	19	4	100	266
East Afghanistan			32	59		6	3	100	66
Southeast Afghanistan	10	7		3	10	62	7	100	29
South Afghanistan				(3)		(1)			4
Sistan Iran	52	30	2	1		2	12	100	171
NWFP Pakistan	68	12	5	2		3	10	100	100
Baluchistan Pakistan			88	12				100	42
Punjab Pakistan	55	19		1	1	24		100	127
Sindh Pakistan				(1)				100	1

3. Education and gender equality

3.1 Introduction

Several MDG indicators aim at monitoring progress towards the goal of achieving universal primary education. In the decade before survey was taken, the existing educational system collapsed under pressure of the Taliban government as they banned and destructed more or less all forms of 'western' or 'secular' schools. Taliban policy was to return to a system in which Koran schools (madrassas) are the only form of education, such as the period before the modern educational system was established under Habibullah Khan in 1904. Then, education of children was mainly a task of the family, where family means three or four generations living together in one house. The family relayed its knowledge via tales, songs and poems. When boys reached the age of six years they were sent to the mosque in order to learn to read and write on the basis of the Koran, poems or tales. Young girls were also allowed to join this kind of education, but from the age of nine they were expected to do housework only. One of the reasons why the Taliban distrusted the secular education was that lots of them were brought up in the exclusively male dominated madrassases in Pakistan or Afghanistan in which learning was restricted to the mechanically repeating of the Koran. Therefore, during the Taliban years (1994 to 2001), girls were expelled from schools while women were not allowed to work as teachers any longer which had a dramatic influence on education because many teachers were actually women (IFSA 2005).

Thus, many children and adolescents did not attend school before they fled. World Bank estimates for primary school enrolment in 2000, during the Taliban era, is 19%. After the fall of the Taliban government enrolment in schools started to pick up in Afghanistan and, based on data of a nation-wide assessment of education in 2002 by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, it was estimated that primary school enrolment was 60%, though only one third of those enrolled were girls (UNICEF 2002).

According to the World Bank, two years after the fall of the Taliban government, enrolment in primary school further increased to about 80%. By 2004, 90% of the children of primary school age were enrolled in school, while 13% of children of secondary school age were enrolled, and 1% higher education. However, the ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education in Afghanistan was still only 34% in 2004, while the overall adult literacy rate (i.e. percentage of the population of age 15 and above) was estimated to be 28% (World Bank 2006). These figures will not have prevailed in the year 2002 but they are the only ones available as benchmarks for the derived estimates for Afghan refugees[1], below.

3.1 School enrolment and gender equality

For their education the Afghan refugees depend on the availability and access to specially established schools by UNHCR in or near refugee camps (UNHCR 2006d) or, when they live in urban areas, to schools meant for Pakistani children.

MDG 2, target 3 and indicator 6 entails the measurement of the enrolment ratios in primary education of children and the table below present enrolment ratios of children have been computed based on target enrolment age ranges that characterise the Pakistan educational system.

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[1] Although school enrolment increased dramatically in the first three years after the fall of the Taliban government, school enrolment has been decreasing again in 2006 because of threats of remaining Taliban rebel groups to parents and teachers not to expose their children to 'modern' education in various parts of the country, including Kabul (Ghafari and Kabiri 2006)

There, children in the age range 6 to 17 years old are subjected to 12 years of compulsory education and the target age ranges are as follows. Primary education lasts for five years and aims at the age group 6-10 years old. Secondary education is divided into three cycles: three years' middle school (age group 11-13 years old), two years of secondary (age group 14-15 years old) and two years of higher secondary school (age-group 16-17 years old). Adolescents in the age range 18-20 may then proceed and study for a further three years in college. Those who complete college, generally in the age group 21-22 years old, may continue studying at the postgraduate/university level, totalling two years.

Table 3.1 shows that enrolment of children of Afghan refugees in the school-going ages is very low, by all means. Only one in eight Afghan refugee children living in camps or urban areas were enrolled in school at the time of the survey. Enrolment ratios of children and adolescents in camps are only slightly lower than enrolment in urban areas, in particular in the age range (6-17 years) that school attendance in Pakistan is compulsory. Beyond that age range enrolment drops significantly so that, apparently, none of the Afghan refugees attends university. In general, enrolment ratios present a plausible pattern as ratios decrease with increasing levels of education and enrolment of girls is lower than of boys.

Table 3.1: Enrolment ratios of refugees by age group in different types of school [a] *and by sex and place of residence*

	Camps				Urban areas			
	Male	N=	Female	N=	Male	N=	Female	N=
Persons 6-12 y.o. in primary school	12	466	10	403	13	314	11	255
Persons 11-13 y.o. in middle school	14	217	7	149	19	144	15	105
Persons 14-15 y.o. in secondary school	14	124	11	112	14	102	10	77
Persons 15-17 y.o in high school	8	120	1	87	14	77	10	68
Persons 18-20 y.o. in college	4	184	0	155	10	179	7	156
Persons 21-22 y.o. in university	0	78	0	51	0	69	0	47

a) Excluding enrolment vocational education (i.e. 8 cases only).

MDG 3, target 4 and indicator 9 measures the ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Based on the figures (i.e. N) in table 3.1 such sex ratios can be computed, so that, on average, in camps, there are 86 girls enrolled for every 100 boys in primary school (6-12), while for secondary (11-17) and tertiary levels (18-22) sex ratios are, respectively, 75 and 79. In urban areas, the figures for these three types of education are 81, 77 and 82, respectively.

Table 3.2 shows that sex ratios do vary across different types of education and tend decrease somewhat with increased levels of education. Sex ratios during the compulsory school years are 81 in camps and 85 in urban areas, respectively, and at college and university levels 79 and 82, respectively.

Table 3.2 Sex ratios of children enrolled in education, by place of residence

	Camps	N=	Urban areas	N=
Persons 6-12 y.o. in primary school	86	869	81	569
Persons 11-13 y.o. in middle school	69	366	73	249
Persons 14-15 y.o. in secondary school	90	236	75	179
Persons 15-`17 y.o in high school	72	207	88	145
Persons 18-20 y.o. in college	84	339	87	335
Persons 21-22 y.o. in university	65	129	68	116

When we take into account the cultural and political context in which Afghan children grew up in the past two decades, sex ratios among children of Afghan refugees in Pakistan are probably much higher than among children Afghan schools. It is worth noting that the difference between camps and urban areas regarding school enrolment and sex ratios in schools is not great. Given the efforts of UNHCR and other institutions that go into providing proper education to refugees (UNHCR 2006d) greater differences could be perhaps be expected between children of refugees in camps and refugees in urban areas.

As the survey did not collect detailed information about the education history of each child or adolescent, it is not possible to derive a *cohort* measure of the proportion of children who started grade one in primary school and successfully completed the last grade in primary school. This is what MDG 2, target 3 and indicator 7 (proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5) intends to measure. However, provided certain assumptions are met – a discussion which is beyond the scope of this paper- and in the absence of precise information on each respondents school/education history, a *period* measure is often used as substitute, that is, the proportion (i.e. percentage) of 12-year-old children who successfully completed primary school, and this is presented in table 3.3. Thus, only half of the boys and one third of the girls of age 12 have completed primary school, while the difference between completion rates of such children in urban areas and camps is not great.

Table 3.3 Percentage of children of age 12 who completed primary school, by place of residence

	Camps		Urban areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
12 year old children	52	30	46	35

3.2 Literacy and gender equality

The issue of literacy is addressed by MDG 2, target 3, indicator 8 (literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds), and MDG 3, target 4, indicator 10 (ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old).

In the previous section it became clear that school enrolment and completion rates of children of refugees are low. Although literacy levels of 15-24 year old children refer to exposure to primary school education starting 10 to 15 years ago, there is no reason to expect, given the cultural heritage and recent history of warfare, that enrolment and general levels of education will have been high then. Table 3.4 confirms this. Overall, only 43 percent of the 15-24 year old adolescents are literate and only half of the male adolescents and one female adolescent out of four in the age range 15-24 years old are literate.

Literacy levels also vary by current place of residence (literacy levels in camps among 15-24 year olds are lower), province of residence (the adolescent refugees living in Sindh province have very low literacy levels), and by ethnic group (Baluchi en Uzbek adolescents have lowest literacy levels).

Regarding indicator 10 of target 4 of MDG 3, the ratio of literate women to men in the age range 15-24 years old is 26 in camps and 40 in urban areas.

Table 3.4 Literacy of 15-24 year olds adolescents by selected characteristics

		Literacy rate
Sex	Male	57
	Female	25
Residence	Camp	39
	Urban Area	47
Province	NWFP	47
	Baluchistan	36
	Punjab	43
	Sindh	10
Ethnicity	Baluch	29
	Hazara	64
	Pashtun	40
	Tajik	51
	Turkmen	63
	Uzbek	26
	Other	38
All 15-24		43
N=		2280

Table 3.5 provides a more complete picture of attained levels of formal education of refugees. As the questionnaire did not collect data that explicitly examined the prevalence of illiteracy (e.g. by means of simple reading/writing test questions), the figures in the table on 'no education' are assumed to represent levels of illiteracy and they are based on the assumption that persons who reported to never have received education are illiterate. The few (8) cases that reported to have received some informal form of education were classified among those having no (formal) education.

The figures show that, overall, about seven out of the ten refugees (68%) of age 15 and above is illiterate in terms of not being exposed to any form of formal education. Moreover, the older refugees are, the less likely it is that they have received some form of education and are illiterate. Although levels of 'no education' are, across the board, very high, levels of education of those who did complete some form of education is higher in urban areas than in camps. More specifically, the figures show that refugees in urban areas are more likely to have a level of education beyond middle school secondary level than those in camps.

Literacy among Afghan refugee women is particularly low as eight out of ten women (84%) of age 15 and above is illiterate. Those who do have attained some formal education, in particular beyond the primary school level, are more likely to live in urban areas than in camps. The same holds for men but the difference between men in urban areas and camps becomes more pronounced only at levels beyond high school secondary level.

To summarize, current levels of school enrolment of Afghan refugee children and adolescents and literacy levels are low and levels are lowest for girls and adult women. Literacy among 15-24 year olds is lowest among those in camps, among Uzbeks and Baluchis, and among those living in Sindh province.

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of attained levels of education of persons of age 15 and above, by age group and place of residence

			No education	Primary school	Middle school	High school	College	University	Total	N=
Total	15-24	Camps	61	13	14	7	5	0	100	870
		Urban area	53	11	15	8	12	0	100	796
	25-34	Camps	77	5	6	5	7	0	100	521
		Urban area	65	5	6	5	16	2	100	481
	35-44	Camps	76	3	6	2	9	3	100	375
		Urban area	72	4	5	4	12	4	100	307
	45-54	Camps	79	3	5	2	9	2	100	282
		Urban area	75	5	2	1	12	4	100	257
	55-64	Camps	84	4	1	3	4	3	100	138
		Urban area	82	3	5	3	3	5	100	111
	65+	Camps	94		2	1	3		100	94
		Urban area	85	1	4	1	5	4	100	80
	Total		68	7	9	5	9	2	100	4312
Male	15-24	Camps	45	16	20	10	8	0	100	497
		Urban area	41	16	19	11	12	1	100	453
	25-34	Camps	58	10	11	9	12	1	100	260
		Urban area	53	6	10	7	20	3	100	256
	35-44	Camps	61	4	9	4	15	6	100	202
		Urban area	58	6	7	7	16	6	100	152
	45-54	Camps	65	4	8	4	15	4	100	158
		Urban area	68	6	4	2	16	4	100	143
	55-64	Camps	77	6	2	4	6	4	100	96
		Urban area	75	5	5	3	3	10	100	63
	65+	Camps	92		2	2	5		100	63
		Urban area	81		5	2	7	5	100	57
	Total		56	10	12	8	12	3	100	2400
Female	15-24	Camps	82	9	6	2	1		100	373
		Urban area	69	5	10	5	12		100	343
	25-34	Camps	95	1	0	1	2		100	261
		Urban area	78	4	3	3	12	1	100	225
	35-44	Camps	92	2	3	1	2	1	100	173
		Urban area	85	3	3	1	7	1	100	155
	45-54	Camps	97	1	2		1		100	124
		Urban area	85	4			7	4	100	114
	55-64	Camps	100						100	42
		Urban area	92		4	2	2		100	48
	65+	Camps	97		3				100	31
		Urban area	96	4					100	23
	Total		84	4	4	2	5	1	100	1912

4. Employment and gender equality

4.1 Introduction

As was mention in section 2.4 the presence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is not only induced by the warfare proper in the country, but rather by long lasting destructive effect on local livelihoods. So many refugees have also become economic refugees as their homesteads and communities have been destructed so there is little to go back to, even if it is 'safe' in terms of violence and security (Exterkate 2002; Mosutti 2005). Afghan migration -complete families as well as single persons (mainly men) - to Pakistan (and Iran) is governed by pre-existing social networks- providing information on destinations, protection and some economic support upon arrival. Those who flee Afghanistan for reasons of security/safety, drought, or lack of employment opportunities thus attempt to integrate in the Pakistan economy, with varying degrees of success. On the positive side, the boost in carpet and weaving industry in Pakistan is partly due to the technical knowledge and skills of Afghan immigrants, including 'refugees', in particular those from Turkmen, Tajik, and Chechen. Their departure would create a void in the local carpet scene (Mosutti 2005; UNHCR 2000).

Thus, not all refugees are vulnerable households—indeed many have found employment, in formal or informal sectors— but most are certainly among the lowest income groups (World Bank 2005). In principle, registered refugees have free access to business and employment in Pakistan and the lack thereof in their home country as well as lack of appropriate shelter, education and health services prevent most Afghan refugees to return (Khan 2005). According to an earlier analysis of the survey data (Exterkate 2002), about 46% of the heads of households indicated that they wanted to stay in Pakistan, mainly because of security and employment/business reasons. However, more recent results of the February 2005 census of Afghan refugees in Pakistan by UNHCR and the Government of Pakistan revealed that 83% of the 2.5 million Afghans in Pakistan do not intend to return to their home country (Government of Pakistan 2006; UNHCR/Government of Pakistan 2006e).

Based on survey questions about occupation, reasons for being inactive (i.e. attending school, handicapped) and type of remuneration received, the sections below present a detailed overview about the employment situation of refugees.

4.2 Employment and gender equality

Regarding MDG 8, target 18, indicator 45, the data on employment, inactivity and paid work reveal that the unemployment rates of 15-24 year old refugees living in camps is 70.2% and 61.3% among those living in urban areas. Unemployment rates for adolescent men and women in that age rage are, respectively, 51.8% and 93.8% in camps, and 39.4% and 89.6% in urban areas. A more detailed picture is presented in table 4.1.

To derive estimates of unemployment among refugees the first step was to determine the whether respondents in the economic active ages 15-64 years old belong to the group of economic active or in-actives. As detailed information on employment seeking behaviour was not asked in the questionnaire it is assumed that all persons who are not currently attending school and who are not handicapped belong to the active part of the population and are available for the labour market and actively seek employment if they don't have work. The unemployment rate is derived by only taking into account the employed and the unemployment of the population 15-64 years

who are 'active'. Thus, the derived rates do not account for the fact that an unknown proportion of Afghan women should not have been included in the active population because they do not seek work (or are not allowed to seek work by kin) because of child rearing and household work. However, the amount of bias due to the incorrect inclusion of an unknown proportion of in-actives in the reported unemployment rates may be small as both the numerator and denominator is affected.

Overall unemployment rates are high but there are important differences between age and sex groups and place of residence. Table 4.1 shows that only a small proportion of the persons in the age range 15-64 are classified as inactive because they are in school or are handicapped. The higher rates of inactivity among adolescent men in the age range 15-24 are consistent with their reported (much) higher school enrolment ratios compared to adolescent women.

The figures also show that *paid* employment (the relatively small number of person who perform work and are not paid have been excluded) of women, in camps as well as in urban areas significantly lags behind the paid employment rates of men, so that unemployment rates of women are much higher. Overall, employment rates are higher and unemployment lower among refugees living in urban areas compared to those in camps. Moreover, as can be expected, highest employment rates of men are observed in the intermediate age-group 25-39, as that is the age range in which most are married and need to earn income to maintain their children and wife (and other relatives). Conversely, employment figures for women show a dip in that age-range. The table shows that only a small fraction of the women participate in paid work.

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of population aged 15-64 years by employment status, place of residence, age group and sex

			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	N=	Unemployment rate
Total	15-24	Male	50.5	42.3	7.2	100.0	950	42.3
		Female	7.8	88.0	4.2	100.0	716	88.0
	25-39	Male	81.4	17.2	1.4	100.0	705	17.2
		Female	6.9	92.3	0.8	100.0	663	92.3
	40-64	Male	77.5	21.2	1.3	100.0	627	21.2
		Female	7.9	90.6	1.5	100.0	480	90.6
	Total		40.6	56.3	3.1	100.0	4141	56.3
Camps	15-24	Male	45.9	48.7	5.4	100	497	51.8
		Female	6.2	92.5	1.3	100	373	93.8
	25-39	Male	78.6	19.8	1.7	100	359	20.2
		Female	4.2	95.5	0.3	100	359	95.8
	40-64	Male	72.6	26.0	1.4	100	358	26.6
		Female	5.4	93.4	1.2	100	242	94.6
	Total		37.5	60.3	2.1	100	2188	61.9
Urban areas	15-24	Male	55.6	35.3	9.1	100	453	39.4
		Female	9.6	83.1	7.3	100	343	89.6
	25-39	Male	84.4	14.5	1.2	100	346	14.8
		Female	10.2	88.5	1.3	100	304	90.0
	40-64	Male	84.0	14.9	1.1	100	269	15.4
		Female	10.5	87.8	1.7	100	238	89.3
	Total		44.0	51.9	4.1	100	1953	54.6

Table 4.2 shows that education pays off and that attainment of higher levels of education are associated with lower unemployment rates. Rates are highest in camps in Punjab and NWFP. In NWFP, many camps are situated in the remote so-called Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in that province, bordering Afghanistan, where living conditions are harsh, the political and security situation unstable, and paid work opportunities scant. Regarding ethnicity, the high unemployment rate of Uzbek refugees in camps compared to refugees of other ethnic groups and Uzbeks in urban areas is remarkable.

Table 4.2 Unemployment rates of refugees in the age range 15-64 year old, by place of residence, attained level of education, province of residence and ethnicity

		Camps	Urban Areas
Education	No education	68,2	60,0
	Primary school	57,0	44,0
	Middle school	50,9	51,9
	High school	40,2	52,3
	College	35,5	39,9
	University	19,2	25,0
Province	NWFP	62,5	59,9
	Baluchistan	56,0	51,4
	Punjab	71,2	53,1
	Sindh		47,2
Ethnicity	Baluch	54,3	57,5
	Pashtun	61,4	55,2
	Tajik	66,0	54,5
	Uzbek	89,5	46,8
	Other	45,7	50,0

4.3 Industry sector, remuneration and gender equality

Those men who belong to the 'active' population 15-64 years old and how have a paid job, are usually employed in elementary occupations such as daily wage labourers in small-scale industries or firms, or they work as drivers. Others are shop-keeper or they run some small business firm. A fair number work as tailors or carpet weavers (i.e. craft and trade related workers), while those who were teacher in Afghanistan often also work as teachers in Pakistan.

The relatively small group of women that work for pay do this often as teacher, especially women who live in urban areas. Before they fled, they already worked as teacher but it became a banned profession for Afghan women at the time of the Taliban government. Other typical paid jobs that working women do are carpet weaving, tailoring or embroidery. Some work also work as daily labourers in textile industries.

Overall, most refugee women and men who do work for pay generally do not earn their income in primary sector work, such as in agriculture, rather in the wholesale/retail, education or manufacturing industry sectors. Among working women, many work in the educational sector, while working men

Table 4.3 shows that about three out of four working male refugees, in camps as well as urban areas, work in the manufacturing industry or wholesale/retail sectors, which is also the case for

working women who live in camps. However, three working women out of four in urban areas are working the education or wholesale/retail sectors. The table also shows that, compared to the number of men working for pay, the number of women who work for pay is very small.

Table 4.3 Percentage distributions of persons in the age range 15-64 years engaged in paid work by main industry sector (ISEC), sex and place of residence

	Camps		Urban areas	
	male	female	male	female
Agriculture,fishing,mining	2,1	3,9	1,6	
Manufacturing	42,2	29,4	48,6	16,9
Construction	0,1		0,1	
Wholesale and retail	32,1	45,1	31,2	32,6
Hotels, restaurants			0,1	
Transport, storage, communication	8,6		4,0	
Real estate, renting, business activities	5,2		2,9	
Public adminstration	1,3	5,9	1,3	1,1
Education	5,3	15,7	4,4	44,9
Health and social work	1,9		2,3	2,2
Community,social, personal services	1,2		3,5	2,2
Total	100	100	100	100
N=	770	51	770	89

Promotion of gender equality (MDG 3) in school enrolment and levels of educational attainment contribute to female labour force participation in paid jobs outside the traditional sectors, such as agriculture, fishing, and gathering. Indicator 11, the percentage of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector, is a pointer to the degree to which labour markets are open to women in industry and service sectors. In line with the above presented figures on participation of refugee women in education and in paid employment, it comes as no surprise to observe the low figures in table 4.4 about the share of refugee women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Thus, of all refugees in the age range 15-64 who do paid work in non-agricultural sectors, only 8.5% are refugee women. Compared to the percentage of refugee women in this age range in the total refugee population 15-64 years old (49.6%), this participation rate is disproportionate low. The participation rate is higher among refugee women in urban areas than among those in camps.

Table 4.4 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, by place of residence

	camps	N=	urban areas	N=
Share of women in non-agricultural wage work	6.1%	849	10.4%	922

Table 4.5 shows that eight out of ten men are working for pay on a daily basis, whereas the small selected group of women who work for pay are in jobs that pay on a monthly basis, suggesting that such women have a more stable job and income position.

Table 4.5 Percentage distribution of different forms of remuneration among persons who have a paid job, by age group and by sex

		Daily	Monthly	Seasonal	Sometimes	Weekly	Total	N=
15-24	male	88.2	8.8	1.1		1.9	100	468
	female	58.8	41.2				100	51
25-39	male	84.4	13.2	1.1		1.4	100	570
	female	40.9	59.1				100	44
40-64	male	82.5	12.7	3.5	0.4	0.8	100	480
	female	43.2	54.1		2.7		100	37
Total		82.1	14.8	1.7	0.2	1.3	100	1650

To summarize, participation rates of refugees in paid work are low which implies that for their survival many are dependent on family, relatives and humanitarian assistance provided by NGO's, UNHCR and other institutions. Women are exceptionally vulnerable as their participation rates in paid work, such as non-agricultural sector work, is very low.

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Annex 1 Sample design

UNHCR and The Pakistan Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CAR) maintain listings with estimates of numbers of refugees present in all four provinces (North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh) and within provinces, in each district and geographical area within districts (see Table A1.1 and Map A1.1, below).

For these administrative areas estimates are also available about how many refugees are living in refugee camps (called Refugee Villages or RV's) and how many are living in urban areas, in between the resident Pakistani population. As there are reasons to expect that refugees who live in urban areas may have characteristics that are different from those living in RV's it was decided to stratify the data in the sampling frame according to type of place of residence (RV or Urban area). The ultimate objective was to take samples of areas within districts and provinces independently within each of the two strata and, within the selected areas, to sample a *fixed* number of refugees within the areas sampled. In both stages, sampling of areas and sampling of individuals within sampled areas, the systematic selection method was used. This method, when applied to a geographically sorted list of sampling units, ensures that the sample is spread out over the country in a geographically optimal way. The latter was an explicit design objective.

Based on a predetermined statistical confidence level (95%) and an assumption about the average mean and standard deviations of typical survey variables, an estimate of minimum sample size needed can be derived (n=384). As the *a priori* objective was to sample a fixed number of refugees (i.e. b=9) in areas yet to be sampled, this minimum sampling size has to be increased to compensate for the fact that the clustering of individuals within areas has a variance increasing effect because the individuals living in the same area (i.e. cluster) tend to be more alike than individuals that live in different areas. Put in another way: birds of the same feather tend to concentrate. Based on secondary data, it was estimated that the average intra-class correlation coefficient (rho) for main survey variables would be around 0.20. This above knowledge can now be used be used and combined with the above desired cluster size to estimate of the so-called design effect or deff (i.e. $D=1+((b-1)*roh)$), which thus becomes 2.6. The number of areas of size 9 to be selected (i.e. C) can now be estimated, that is, $C=(P(1-P)*D)/(s^2 *b)$, where P=0.5, D=2.6, b=9 and s=0.025 (for a predetermined desired confidence level of 2.5%), leading to C=116 clusters of size 9. For a detailed discussion about this line of reasoning, see L.Kish (1965, e.g. p88 and pp. 162-164).

Thus, 116 clusters of 9 persons (=1044) were to be allocated to the two strata and the geographically sorted listing of areas within districts and provinces in each of the two strata. These 116 clusters were first allocated to the two strata in proportion to the estimated number of refugees in the two strata, after which the allocated clusters where allocated to the provinces, districts and areas in proportion to the estimated numbers of refugees in these areas, using the systematic selection method (i.e. sampling of every k-th area). Within each of the sampled areas 9 persons were selected using a special 'random walk' procedure. In addition to information on 116*9=1044 persons and their household, a selection of information was obtained of all other household members, totalling 8022 persons (including the sampled respondents). In NWFP, two districts were excluded from the sampling frame: South Waziristan (WANA) and D.I. Khan, because of security problems there (too close to the frontier and fighting in Paktia). The population of these excluded RVs and urban areas though account only for 3 percent of the total population of refugees in that province. Thus, the sampling objective was to generate survey data that are representative for all of the 3.2 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Table A1.1: Areas selected by the sampling design, by type of location (RV or Urban area) and by province in Pakistan

North West Frontier Province District/agency	Refugee Village (RV)	Number of areas	Area number	Number of interviews
Abbottabad/Haripur district	Padhana 1	1		9
	Panian 1	1	2	9
	Panian 8	1	3	9
Bannu district*	*Kurram Garhi*	*1*	*4*	*9*
Bajaur agency	Nawababad	1	5	9
	Kotkai	1	6	9
Dir district	Barawal	1	7	9
	Kotkey	1	8	9
	Toor 1	1	9	9
Kohat district	Ghamkol 2	1	10	9
	Oblan	1	11	9
	Latki Banda	1	12	9
	Doaba	1	13	9
	Thall 1	1	14	9
Kurram agency	Gherzandi	1	15	9
	Durrani	1	16	9
	Parachinari	1	17	9
	New Bagzai 2	1	18	9
Khyber agency	Shalman camp 1 and 2	1	19	9
Mansehra district	Barary	1	20	9
	Neelore	1	21	9
Mardan district	Fazal Camp 1	1	22	9
	Gandaf	1	23	9
	Jalala 1 and 2	1	24	9
North Waziristan agency	Chasma	1	25	9
Peshawar I district	Munda 1	1	26	9
	Nasir Bagh 2	1	27	9
	Kach Gari 1	1	28	9
	Kach Gari 2	1	29	9
	Kach Gari 4	1	30	9
	Badaber 2	1	31	9
	Badaber 6	1	32	9
	N. Bagh New	1	33	9
Peshawar II district	Camp Khazana	1	34	9
	Mera Kachori 3	1	35	9
	Azakhel 1	1	36	9
	Jalozai 4	4	37,38,39,40	36
	Utmanzai	1	41	9
	Hawai 3	1	42	9
	Shamshatoo 2	1	43	9
	Shamshatoo 3	1	44	9
	Akora New	1	45	9
	Aza Khel New	1	46	9
Total		46		14

Baluchistan District/agency	Refugee Village (RV)	Number of areas	Area number	Number of interviews
Chagai	Girdi Jungle	1	47	9
	Posti	1	48	9
Loralai/Muslimabad	Zar Karez 2	1	49	9
	Malgagai 4	1	50	9
Pishin	Surkhab	1	51	9
Gulistan	New Saranan	1	52	9
	Pir Alizai 2 and 3	1	53	9
Chaman	Roghani	1	54	9
Mastong	Latifabad	1	55	9
Quetta	Dara II	1	56	9
Total		10		90

Punjab District/agency	Refugee Village (RV)	Number of areas	Area number	Number of interviews
Mianwali	Kot Chanda	1	57	9
Total		1		9

North West Frontier Province District/City	Urban Area	Number of Areas	Area No	Number of Interviews
Abbottabad/Haripur	Haripur City	1	58	9
Bajaur Agency	Khar Bajaur	2	59, 60	18
Dir District	Dir City	1	61	9
Kohat District	Kohat City	1	62	9
Hangu District	Hangu City	1	63	9
Kurram Agency	Sadda	1	64	9
Mansehra Disrtict	Mansehra City	1	65	9
Peshawar I and II District	Gulshana Iqbal	1	66	9
	Hayatabad PhaseII	1	67	9
	Nothia Jaded	1	68	9
	Danish Abad	1	69	9
	Ghareeb Town	1	70	9
	Afghan Colony	1	71	9
	Namat Mehal	1	72	9
	Tehkal Payan	1	73	9
	Haji Camp	1	74	9
	Bord	1	75	9
	Pawaka	1	76	9
	Jahangir Abad	1	77	9
Swat District	Mingora	1	78	9
Total		21		189

Baluchistan District/City	Urban Area	Number of Areas	Area No	Number of interviews
Quetta	Pashtoon Abad	1	79	9
	Kasiabad	1	80	9
	Killi Gul Mohd	1	81	9
	Satellite Town	1	82	9
	Sabzal Road	1	83	9
	Nawa Killi	1	84	9
	Kachra Road	1	85	9
Total		7		63

Punjab District/City	Urban Area	Number of Areas	Area No	Number of interviews
Rawalpindi	Haji Chowk	1	86	9
	Transformer Chowk	1	87	9
	Sadiqabad	1	88	9
	Afandi Colony	1	89	9
	Muslim Town	1	90	9
	Kuri Road	1	91	9
	Dhoke Parach	1	92	9
	Choongi # 22	1	93	9
Lahore	Yousaf Park Begum Kot	1	94	9
	Shafiqabad (Ravi Bund road area)	1	95	9
	Sabzi Mandi	1	96	9
	Bhati Gate	1	97	9
	Khokar Town	1	98	9
	Bilal Gunj	1	99	9
	Badami Bagh	1	100	9
Islamabad	Kachiabadi	1	101	9
	I-10	1	102	9
	G-9/4	1	103	9
Total		18		162

Sindh District/City	Urban Area	Number of Areas	Area No	Number of interviews
Karachi	Jangabad	1	104	9
Karachi-E	Subzi Mandi	1	105	9
Malir District	Camp Jadid	1	106	9
Malir District	Sohrab Goth	1	107	9
Malir District	Al Asif Square	1	108	9
Karachi West	Orangi Town	1	109	9
Karachi West	Pathans Colony	1	110	9
Karachi West	Machar Colony	1	111	9
Karachi Central	Nazimbad	1	112	9
Karachi West	Korangi	1	113	9
Karachi Central	North Nazimabad	1	114	9
Karachi West	Kemari	1	115	9
Karachi West	Sheereen Jinnah Colony (Sikandarabad)	1	116	9

Map A1. Main administrative areas (provinces and districts) in Afghanistan and Pakistan
(Source: UNHCR mapping unit, Geneva)

ANNEX 2 Questionnaires

A) Data about the location of the interview

1. Name of interviewer : _____

2. Date of interview   : _____

3. Province   : _____

4. District   : _____

5. Name of RV or city   : _____

6. Area number   : _____

7. Area name   : _____

8. Household number : _____

Data about the person interviewed (he/she should be the head of household)

1. Name of head of household   : _____

2. Ethnicity   : _____

3. Tribe   : _____

4. In case of proxy answers:

a) Reason of absence head of household : _____

b) Name of proxy : _____

B) Household data

1) a) Is your family registered in Pakistan and with whom?

❍ Yes, with government, date: _____
❍ Yes, with UNHCR,   date:_____
❍ Yes, with other (*specify*): _____, date: _____
❍ No, not registered *(skip question b) and go to C2)*
❍ Don't know *(skip question b) and go to C2)*

b) Are all your family members registered?   Yes / No / Don't know

2) What registration card or pass do you have?
❍ Ration pass (in old RTVs)
❍ Registration card (in new RTVs)
❍ Shenakti pass (all refugees)
❍ Pakistani ID card
❍ Other (*specify*) _____
❍ None

3) Information of the household members living with you in current place:

		Person 1 (head of	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Person 11
Name												
Age completed												
Sex												
Marital status												
Relation to HoH		HoH										
Place of birth	Name of city											
	Name of district											
	Name of province and country											
	Name of RV, if applicable											
Vulnerability												
Education												
Other skills attained												
Previous main occupation in Afghanistan	Main occupation											
	Income earned (daily, monthly, seasonal)											
Current main occupation	Main occupation											
	Income earned (daily, monthly, seasonal)											

4) a) Do children, born in Pakistan, have a birth certificate?

   Yes / No / Don't know

   b) By whom was this issued?

   ❍ Hospital
   ❍ RV administration
   ❍ Municipal authority
   ❍ Other (*specify*): _____

5) Do you have other family members in Pakistan, Afghanistan or another country?
   Yes / No

   If yes, fill in the table below

Country	Number of family members	Relations to Head of Household

6) Do you get any remittances from abroad (from family members, other relatives or non-relatives)?

   ❍ No   ❍ Occasionally   ❍ Regular, on a yearly basis   ❍ Regular, on a monthly basis

7) Does your family own a house in Afghanistan? Yes / No / Don't know

   If yes, where?

   Province: _____   District : _____

   Village/city : _____

8) Did you live there permanently? Yes /No

9) To your knowledge, what is the state of the house? (*tick 1 option*)

   ❍ Damaged   ❍ Destroyed   ❍ Currently being repaired or upgraded   ❍ Don't know

10) Is the house currently occupied? Yes / No / Don't know

If yes:

Who lives there?

❍ Relatives ❍ Other, *specify*: _____

11) Does your family own land in Afghanistan? Yes / No / Don't know

If yes, how many *jerib* of land? ___

If no or don't know, do you have land rights? Yes / No / Don't know
(skip questions 12 to 13 and go to question C14)

12) Is the land still being cultivated? Yes / No / Don't know

If yes:

By whom?

❍ Relatives ❍ Other, *specify*: _____

Question 13: if yes: skip Q 14 and go to section D

13) Is the land still owned by you? Yes / No / Don't know

14) If the land is not owned by you anymore, or in case you do not have land rights anymore,

Can you reclaim the land or your rights? Yes / No / Don't know

C) Flight history

1. For how many years have you lived in Pakistan? (since **first** arrival)

_____ years

2. If known: year of **first** arrival in Pakistan: _____

3. How many years do you live in the **current place**? _____ years

Question 4: do NOT include movements within the same RV, city or village

4. Name of the place of previous residence **before moving to current place**:

Country: _____ Province: _____

District : _____ Village/city/name of RV :_____

5. What was your reason for leaving Afghanistan (**last flight only**)? *(tick at least three options)*

❍ Drought   ❍ Harassment   ❍ War
❍ Family   ❍ Sexual harassment ❍ Mines
❍ Education   ❍ Economic reasons   ❍ Ethnic discrimination
❍ Persecution
❍ Other, *specify*   _____

6. Have you returned to Afghanistan **before, with the intention to live there**?

   ❍ Yes, with complete family
   ❍ Yes, with partial family
   ❍ Yes, alone
   ❍ No *(skip the rest of this section and go to section E)*

   a) Was the return:
      ❍ Voluntary
      ❍ Involuntary

   b) Where did you go?

      Province: _____   District : _____

      Village/city : _____

   c) Why did you go to that place? _____

      _____

   d) How many years did you stay there?   _____

   e) What was your main source of income there during that stay?
      _____

7. What was your reason for leaving Afghanistan (**at that time**)? *(tick at least three options)*

   ❍ Drought   ❍ Harassment   ❍ War
   ❍ Family   ❍ Sexual harassment   ❍ Mines
   ❍ Education   ❍ Economic reasons   ❍ Ethnic discrimination
   ❍ Persecution
   ❍ Other, *specify*   _____

8. In total, how many times have you returned to Afghanistan since your first arrival (**with the aim to live there**)? _____

D) Plans for future

1. Under the changing conditions, how do you see your future?

   ❍ Consider to return to Afghanistan
   ❍ Consider to go to other country *(specify country)*_____
   ❍ Consider to stay in Pakistan

2. What factors **in Pakistan** and in **another country (including Afghanistan)** will influence your decision? (four main factors per perspective) *(tick appropriate answers)*

	From perspective of Pakistan		From perspective of another country (incl Afghanistan)	
	Factors to leave Pakistan (push factors)	Factors to stay in Pakistan (pull factors)	Reason to go there (pull factor)	Reason not to go there (push factor)
Security: peace				
War				
Mines				
Pressure from authorities				
Ethnic discrimination				
Freedom to move				
Persecution				
Harassment				
Sexual harassment				
Land disputes				
Property disputes				
Drought				
Business / Employment				
Unemployment				
Poverty				
Education / study				
Health services				
Ownership of house / property / land				
Facilities at house (e.g. electricity, water)				
Family / relatives				
Position of women				
Personal enemies				
Other (*specify*):_____				

In case the respondent considers to stay in Pakistan, skip questions E3 to E8, and go to question E9

Remarks: _____

_____

3. Actions or specific steps taken already for preparation for travelling to Afghanistan or another country:

	Applied for or sent:	Already obtained or received positive answer:
❍ Passport	Yes / No	Yes / No
❍ Application letter to UNHCR	Yes / No	Yes / No
❍ Application forms for residence or refugee status in a country	Yes / No	Yes / No
	Yes / No	Yes / No
❍ Apply for visa for a country	Yes	Yes / No
❍ Other (*specify*): _____		

	Already done or btained:

○ Sold house/property in Pakistan — Yes / No
○ Informing family — Yes / No
○ Already organised transport — Yes / No
○ Pre-registration form (for repatriation to Afghanistan) — Yes / No
○ Enlist with the community or tribal leader (for repatriation to Afghanistan) — Yes / No
○ Went to Afghanistan alone already for a short visit (go and see visits) — Yes / No

○ Other (*specify*): _____ — Yes

4. When you return to Afghanistan or go to another country, with the aim to build a new life there, will you be accompanied by:

   ○ Complete family (number of family members: …...)
   ○ Partial family (number of family members: …..)
   ○ Alone
   ○ Other (*specify*): _____

5. When do you expect to leave Pakistan:

   ○ Before Loya Jirga (June 2002)   ○ After Loya Jirga (June 2002)

   ○ Depends on:
      ○ Safety
      ○ Availability of work
      ○ God willing
      ○ Finalising education of family
      ○ Other (*specify*): _____

In case the respondent considers to go to another country (NOT Afghanistan), skip E6 to E8 and go to question E9.

For those who planned to return to Afghanistan:

6. Means of transport:

   ○ Foot   ○ Public bus
   ○ Rented vehicle   ○ Own vehicle
   ○ Air   ○ Other (*specify*): _____

7. Where do you intend to return?

   Province: _____   District : _____

   Village/city : _____

Question 8: probing necessary

8. Reason to go to that specific destination:

   ○ live with your family members

❍ other, _____

9. Do you know:

The procedure for UNHCR facilitated repatriation? Yes / No
 (If yes, ask them to explain: Explained correctly? Yes / No)

Where the UNHCR verification centre is? Yes / No
(If yes, ask them to tell you. Correct? Yes / No)

E) Sources of information on Afghanistan

1. How do you get information about conditions in your home area in and the itinerary to Afghanistan? *(tick options)*

   ❍ Radio: Afghan radio
   ❍ Radio: BBC news
   ❍ TV: CNN
   ❍ TV: local TV
   ❍ Through the community (networks)
   ❍ Own go-and-see visits
   ❍ Newspapers
   ❍ Other (*specify*): _____

2. Based on the information you have, what is still needed in the area of return? Write down the four major requirements.

   Think of items like education, health services, construction of housing, construction of community (roads, irrigation canals), sowing seed, animals for ploughing land, water, food, transport, position of women, access to (micro) credits, employment, insecurity (war), mines, ethnic discrimination, freedom to move, persecution, harassment, land disputes, property disputes

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. After returning to Afghanistan, how does your family plan to subsist?

   _____
   _____

G) Remarks / impressions from interviewer or specific observations: