

# Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Initiative

## Profile and Response Plan of Protracted IDP Settlements in Herat

*October 2016*



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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

  
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Without the support of those listed above and many more who are not named here, this report and initiative would not have been possible.

Above all we would like to express our deep appreciation to the IDPs who opened their homes to us and shared their stories and who despite dire living conditions continue to display hope and optimism.





## Executive Summary

Herat Province and in particular Herat city and neighbouring Injil district have historically been a significant destination for Internally Displaced People (IDPs). At the end of 2015 Herat was amongst the highest IDP hosting provinces in Afghanistan accounting for approximately 10% or 120,000 of the IDP population, comprised of a significant protracted IDP caseload, some of whom have lived in Herat for as long as two decades.

The Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) has traditionally only supported return to place of origin as a durable solution for the displaced. In light of the continuing deterioration of security and economic conditions, and the failure of previous national level initiatives such as the Land

Allocation Scheme (LAS) to adequately address the needs of the displaced, it has become increasingly clear that return (the mere physical movement of the displaced population without clear security and developmental interventions) is not feasible in the current context.

A significant political shift has been observed over the past 18 months regarding support for local integration as a durable solution for displacement. In September 2015, the IDP Policy was launched in Herat Province as one of the three Provinces piloted for the policy. In November 2015 work commenced on permanent water supply network in Maslakh IDP settlement, ending a decade long prohibition on development interventions on site



Houses in Karizak IDP settlement

and laying the foundations for local integration. In April 2016 a planned eviction of the Shaidayee IDP hosting settlement was halted through the intervention of the Governor until a human rights compliant relocation plan could be prepared. The recent development of a Provincial Action Plan (PAP) for displacement in Herat under the auspices of the National IDP policy is the latest in a series of advancements towards mainstreaming durable solutions.

Building on this momentum an inter-agency 'Durable Solutions Initiative' was launched in July 2016 comprised of six UN agencies (UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UNDP and OCHA) and two INGOs (NRC and DRC) with the dual objective to:

1. Facilitate durable solutions for protracted IDPs currently living in IDP settlements in Herat Province.
2. Contribute towards operationalisation of the Herat Provincial Action Plan (PAP) and thus ensure concrete progress in implementing the National IDP Policy in Herat.

The initiative decided on a phased approach with the first survey and profiling exercise focused on the seven protracted IDP settlements within the Herat municipal boundaries - Karizak, Minaret, Naw Abad, Police Station, Shaidayee, Shaidayee Clinic and Maslakh. The second phase will follow on in the remaining IDP settlements.

A summary of key findings is as follows:

- The majority of IDPs in the vicinity of Herat are conflict induced, however natural disasters including floods and early onset droughts are also significant push factors
- The overwhelming majority of IDPs are food insecure, in the case of Naw Abad and Karizak, virtually 100% of households are severely food insecure. Proportionally the lowest food insecurity was observed in Minaret, with 74% of the population severely food insecure.
- Disabilities, both mental and physical are pervasive among the IDP population, vulnerability is further compounded by poor access to health facilities-even in cases where facilities are in the vicinity they are frequently beyond the means of IDPs to access
- Possession of civil documentation is mixed; in settlements that have received assistance from aid organisations, rates of possession of civil documentation such tazkera are much higher. However, in many cases this tends to be only the head of households, lack of tazkera (and the requirement that IDPs return to their province of origin to obtain one) is a major impediment to children enrolling in local schools and thus access to education.
- Majority of the families- mostly men are engaged in daily wage labour (construction, labouring, loading and unloading goods in marketplaces) or other insecure and seasonal forms of employment, while the women work as cleaners in local houses or vendors. Significant number of children are also involved in garbage collection, cleaning vehicles and hawking goods at road intersections to supplement family income. Families earned an average of 1,000-3000 AFN (\$45) per month, which they reported was insufficient to run the household.
- Water and sanitation were found to be a serious issue in all settlements surveyed. In many cases IDPs rely on communal water points with issues of congestion and water quality. It is also common for IDPs to rely on community constructed public pit latrines, with

inadequate protection for leeching pits causing issues of public health and amenity. Moreover, a significant number of families still have no access to latrines and must resort to open defecation. In many cases water and sanitation facilities are listed by IDPs as their number one development priority

- The overwhelming majority of dwellings are single room mud brick, offering insufficient protection from the elements, particularly the extreme cold of winter. A significant number of families live in makeshift dwelling and tents, offering even less protection from the elements and highly vulnerable to weather events.
- Land and security of tenure were a significant issue. Majority of the families have no formal tenure arrangements, relying mostly on verbal agreements. The status of land ownership for most land is unclear with majority contested by local Herati residents. Families in Minaret, Naw Abad, Police Station and Shaidayee have received multiple eviction threats. Additionally, government has prohibited them to construct new shelters or repair existing shelters which has prevented them from investing and improving their housing/living situation.
- The overwhelming majority of IDPs aspire to remain where they are and integrate locally. A recurring theme throughout focus group discussions (FGDs) was the desire to no longer be labelled as IDPs and to be accepted as citizens of Herat Province.
- Access to land and security of tenure, tazkera, livelihood opportunities, water and sanitation and permanent housing were the main development/protection priorities identified by the families to facilitate durable solution.

The findings from this profiling exercise has led to the development of a Response Plan of intended actions to address the identified durable solutions intentions, priorities and needs. The Response Plan is aligned with the Herat Provincial Action Plan (PAP) for displacement and will feed into the larger planning of the Herat Department of Refugees

& Repatriation and the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation.

The ultimate aim of this initiative is firstly, to provide an evidence base for the PAP for displacement, and to advocate for local integration as the preferred response to protracted displacement. Secondly, the initiative aims to operationalize the National IDP Policy and contribute to mainstreaming durable solutions within the Government's development framework; including the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF 2017-2021) and key National Priority Programs (NPP) such as the Citizen's Charter (CCNPP) and the Urban-National Priority Programme (U-NPP).

The implementation of the Response Plan will be monitored by Government and participating agencies to ensure progress against indicators. It will also be regularly reviewed and revised as necessary. In this effort, The Governor has established an implementation committee chaired by DoRR to follow up on progress of the PAP and Response Plan implementation progress. There are also ad-hoc committees comprising relevant departments that the Governor is convening to address specific issues, such as the land allocation and municipality planning matters.

'The need for accurate and comprehensive disaggregated data on IDPs is consequently acute. While positive steps have been taken in regard to data gathering and analysis of new displacement..... there is a lack of essential information on those in more protracted displacement and an accurate assessment of their needs. There is an urgent need to conduct further detailed profiling and needs assessments, including for the most vulnerable in the IDP population, in order to monitor the protection needs of those including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.'

Dr. Chaloka Beyani, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, End of Mission Statement on his visit to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, October 2016

'...there is a need to ensure early and systematic engagement of humanitarian and development actors, and all other relevant sectors, to develop (durable) solutions strategies and identify mechanisms to promote an integrated approach from the early stages of displacement'

Dr. Chaloka Beyani, 2013



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# List of Acronyms

AFN	Afghani- Currency of Afghanistan
ANPDF	Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework
ARAZI	Afghanistan Independent Land Authority
AUP	Aid to Uprooted People Programme of the European Union
CCNPP	Citizens Charter National Priority Programme
CDC	Community Development Council
DMM	Deputy Minister for Municipalities
DoE	Department of Education
DoLSAMD	Department of Labour and Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
DoPH	Directorate of Public Health
DoPW	Department of Public Works
DoRR	Directorate of Refugee and Repatriation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DUDH	Department of Urban Development and Housing
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster
GA	Gozar Assembly
GOIRA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
HLP-TF	Housing, Land and Property Task Force
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LAS	Land Allocation Scheme
MAB	Municipal Advisory Board
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MCCMC	Municipality Citizens Charter Monitoring Committee
MoRR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
MUDH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
NPP	National Priority Programme
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Open Data Kit
PAP	Provincial Action Plan
PD	Police District
PSN	Persons with Specific Needs
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNAMA-RoL	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan-Rule of Law
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

An IDP woman in Naw Abad IDP settlement, Herat



# Definitions

**DURABLE SOLUTION:** A sustainable solution (whether return, local integration or resettlement), as a result of which the former IDPs no longer have needs specifically related to their displacement and can enjoy the same rights as other Afghans.

**FAMILY:** Consisting of a husband, wife (or wives), and unmarried children and direct dependents such as elderly parents/grandparents; or a single head-of-household (male or female) and his/her unmarried children.

**HEAD OF FAMILY:** The head of family can be a male or female, in which one adult is responsible for the decision-making in the whole family. A female-headed family is a family where a woman alone is responsible for the family.

**HOUSEHOLD:** The household (HH) is “the basic residential unit’ on a single plot of land with the members sharing the same entrance door and cooking together.

**INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT:** The involuntary or forced movement, evacuation or relocation of persons or groups of persons within internationally recognized state borders.

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP):** An IDP is a person who has been forced or obliged to flee, or to leave their homes or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence or violations of human rights, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. (Also refer the National IDP Policy 2013)

**LOCAL INTEGRATION:** A solution whereby an IDP or a returnee is able to participate fully in the economic, social and cultural life of the area they are living in; enjoys the same rights and standards of living and is integrated into the local community.

**RETURNEES:** A returnee is a person who has gone through the process of return- who were refugees in a foreign country and have returned to Afghanistan.

# I. Introduction

Herat Province and in particular Herat city and neighbouring Injil district have historically been a significant destination for Internally Displaced People (IDPs). At the end of 2015 Herat was amongst the highest IDP hosting provinces in Afghanistan accounting for approximately 10% or 120,000 of the IDP population, comprised of a significant protracted IDP caseload, some of whom have lived in Herat for as long as two decades.

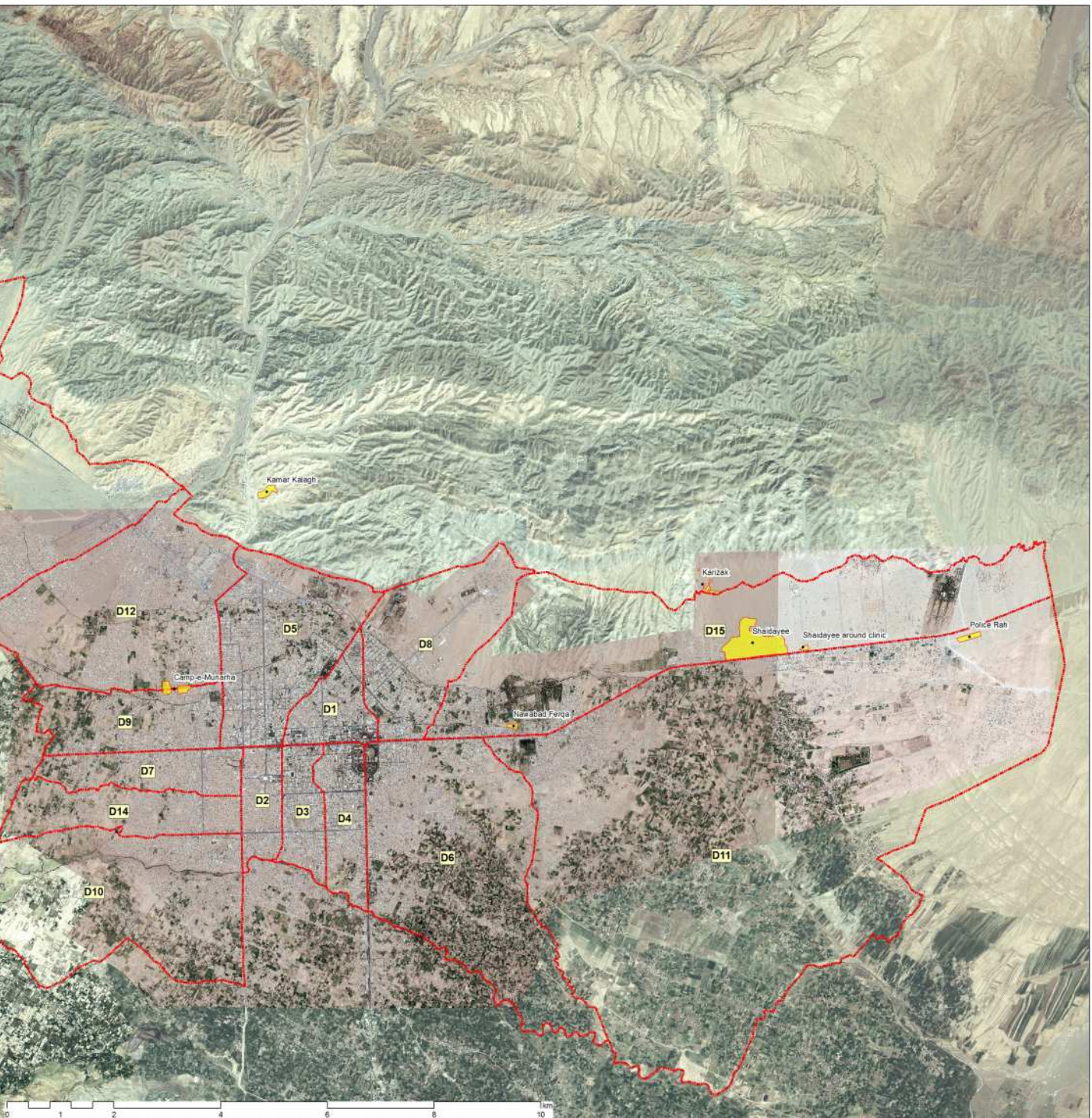
The Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) has traditionally only supported return to place of origin as a durable solution for the displaced. In light of the continuing deterioration of security and economic conditions, and the shortcomings of previous national level initiatives such as the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) to adequately address the needs of the displaced, it has become increasingly clear that return (the mere physical movement of the displaced population without clear security and developmental interventions) is not feasible in the current context.

A significant political shift has been observed over the past 18 months regarding support for local integration as a durable solution for displacement. In September 2015, the IDP Policy was launched in Herat Province as one of the three Provinces piloted for the policy. In November 2015 work commenced on permanent water supply network in Maslakh IDP settlement, ending a decade long prohibition on development interventions on site and laying the foundations for local integration. In April 2016 a planned eviction of the Shaidayee IDP hosting settlement was halted through the intervention of the Governor until a human rights compliant relocation plan could be prepared. The recent development of a Provincial Action Plan (PAP) for displacement in Herat under the auspices of the National IDP policy is the latest in a series of advancements towards mainstreaming durable solutions.



Seizing this opportunity, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, DRC, IOM, OCHA and UNDP joined hands to launch the Durable Solutions Initiative in July 2016 with the dual objective to:

1. Facilitate durable solutions for protracted IDPs currently living in IDP settlements in Herat Province.



**Herat City - IDP Hosting Sites**



2. Contribute towards operationalisation of the Herat Provincial Action Plan (PAP) and thus ensure concrete progress in implementing the National IDP Policy in Herat.

The initiative members agreed that one of the other objectives is also to create a robust 'evidence base' for future discussions on displacement and durable

solutions and thereby addressing the pervasive lack of data that currently exists.

The initiative commenced with a survey/profiling exercise in the five protracted IDP settlements and culminated in the development of a Response Plan (Durable Solutions Strategy) based on the findings of the survey.

## Development of the Response Plan (Durable Solutions Strategy):

The findings from the profiling exercise has informed the development of a Response Plan of intended actions to address the identified durable solutions intention, priorities and needs. One of the lessons learned from previous failed attempts at durable solutions which the participating agencies wanted to avoid was to make this a plan led and funded by only international actors without substantive buy in and stewardship of the Government.

Therefore it was critical to align and mainstream durable solutions with the Government's planning and development framework -including the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF 2017-2021) and key National Priority Programs (NPP) such as the Citizen's Charter (CCNP) and the Urban- National Priority Programme (U-NPP) to ensure continuity and sustainability of this initiative. The plan by aligning itself with Government's development framework moves away from the vagaries of annual budget cycles and short term interventions of international actors.

Meanwhile, as a result of the profiling findings some urgent humanitarian and developmental support has been provided to the IDPs in these sites including food distribution (by WFP), health outreach and surveillance, education and shelter support and setting up of a clinic and school in one of the sites. Additionally, some of the partners have also developed funding proposals for longer term interventions including issuance of civil documentation which is a key requirement and basis for availing some services and access to land.



A surveyor talking to IDPs in Minaret site, Herat



## II. Methodology

In order to provide a comprehensive picture of the living conditions, perceptions and aspirations of IDPs in the protracted IDP settlements of Herat, quantitative and qualitative data collection tools were implemented. In order to gather quantitative data, a family-based survey was conducted. This was triangulated with qualitative data gathered during more in-depth discussions in focus groups. Additionally, key informant interviews were organised with various stakeholders, including IDP representatives, government authorities (DoRR, Provincial Directorate of ARAZI, DUDH, Municipality) and other UN/INGOs including the clusters. The exercise was carried out in three phases.

### Phase One: Settlement Selection and Survey Design

**Document Review:** A range of document related to durable solutions, IDPs and returnees in Herat were reviewed. The review informed the design of the data collection tool.

**Survey Form Design:** A 78 question close-ended survey form including sections on: basic population and demographic profile; vulnerabilities and civil documentation; displacement history; housing,



Activities	Date
Phase One	
Document Review, Survey Form Design and Settlement Selection	April to July 2016
Phase Two	
Field Survey	30 July- 11 August 2016
Validation Meeting on the report findings: IDP community representatives/DoRR	August 2016
Phase Three	
Data Analysis and Report Writing	September-October 2016
Validation Meeting on the report findings: Government and Stakeholders	October 2016





Focus group discussion with IDPs in Shaidayee settlement

land and tenure security situation, livelihood opportunities, food security, access to basic services, and durable solution intentions was designed in consultation with the inter-agency team, Housing, Land and Property Task Force (HLP-TF); Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Food Security and Agriculture (FSAC) Clusters. The survey form was adjusted following the testing with the supervisors and surveyors. The finalized survey was endorsed by the local Government authorities and coded into a tablet (Android) based survey format using Open Data Kit (ODK) Application<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Durable Solutions Survey in ODK format <https://odk.enke.to/preview?-form=http://23.21.114.69/xlsform/downloads/tmp30o91rvf/durablesolution-surveythirdaugustseven.xml>

**Settlement Selection:** 19 IDP settlements identified by UN-Habitat rapid assessments survey in March 2015 was used as the basis; which was then assessed using two criteria: a) accessibility of the settlements (located within the Herat city region) and b) established more than three years ago i.e. protracted in nature. Additionally, the settlements should have been listed as part of Objective 1 of the Herat PAP. Seven settlements were subsequently identified based on the criteria. The following five sites were subsequently prioritized for the first phase of the survey:

- Karizak
- Minaret
- Naw Abad
- Police Station
- Shaidayee

Maslakh and Shaidayee Clinic were removed from the list, as Maslakh had been surveyed twice within the last four years (December 2013 and November 2015) and it was therefore agreed by all participating agencies to not survey Maslakh again. Shaidayee Clinic was not assessed, as the survey team did not locate any IDPs in the site.

## Phase Two: Field Survey

**Surveyors and Supervisors:** A total of 135 surveyors (53 females, mostly college graduates) were recruited to conduct the survey. 7 supervisors (participating agency staff), one each from UN-Habitat, UNHCR, NRC, DRC, IOM, UNICEF and OCHA were recruited (volunteers) to coordinate the field survey and supervise the surveyors. The surveyors and supervisors including government authorities (DoRR, Municipality) were provided with two full days of training on the code of conduct, survey methodology, clustering and numbering, using the tablet/GPS and filling the survey forms.

**Field Survey:** Dwellings in all five IDP settlements were clustered and numbered following the block-households-family numbering system (example B2-23-7) with each family given unique number. Hundred percent of families in the five target

IDP settlements were surveyed- in cases where a dwelling was occupied by more than one family, the survey was administered to each head of the family. Results therefore can be considered fully representative of these areas. Some inferences are made to conditions of IDPs/returnees in other areas, however the sample is not intended to be fully representative of the displaced in the country as a whole.

With the exception of Shaidayee settlement, the tablet-based survey was carried out whereby data was directly filled into a tablet and uploaded to the server as the end of the day for data analysis. This assisted in minimizing the potential for human error. For Shaidayee the number of questions was reduced to 38 questions and a paper-based survey was used due to the large number of surveyors used (N-135) and availability of only 25 tablets.

In total 3,260 families were surveyed. Data collected by the surveyors was subsequently validated by the supervisors and uploaded to the central server, after which the final data quality check was conducted by the IT/Database Officers.

**Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews:** Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were carried out with community representatives, shura leaders and men and women groups of IDPs in the five protracted sites. Key Informant Interviews (KII) were carried out with Government authorities (DoE, DoPH, ARAZI, DUDH, DoRR, CPRO and the Municipality), NGOs and agencies and the clusters -Health, FSAC, Shelter, HLP-TF etc.

Data Collection Tool	Number
Family Survey	6,520
Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	10
Key Informant Interviews (KII)	15



Water facilities in the IDP settlements surveyed



## Phase Three: Data Analysis and Report Writing

The results of the survey were downloaded from the central server, cleaned, processed and analysed during August and September 2016. The final report with settlement specific profiles and response plan was prepared following two one-day validation

exercises, 1) with 72 IDP community representatives and members from the five assessed settlements of the community and 2) with the Government authorities and other stakeholders.

Name of the site	Total Size (Families)	Total Size (Individuals)
Karizak	152	709
Minaret	452	2,428
Naw Abad	48	205
Police Station	170	755
Shaidayee	2,438	12,684
Total	3,260	16,781

Population overview of the IDP sites surveyed

### Challenges of Data Collection

One of the major challenges encountered was that in some cases up to 10-15 years had elapsed since primary and secondary displacements. This meant some recollection of the displacement history was limited. In order to fill these gaps, the team compared testimonies gathered in focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

As has been a historical challenge with profiling IDPs in Afghanistan, some IDPs perceived that the profiling exercise was connected to the distribution of assistance/allocation of land. Thus a number of

attempts were made by non-residents to present themselves as living on the site on the day of the profiling exercise. This risk was mitigated by conducting the house numbering exercise and the profiling on consecutive days, minimising the chance for an influx of new families. In addition, senior community representatives were used as an additional layer of verification, accompanying surveyors and assisting in identifying families that were genuine residents. Surveyors also took GPS coordinates of each household and cross-checked these with recent satellite imagery of each site.

Naw Abad IDPs taking care of horses belonging to rich Heratis



# KARIZAK SETTLEMENT PROFILE

## 1. Key Findings

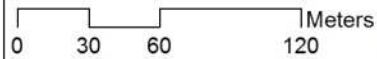
- The entire population of Karizak report conflict as a driver of their displacement, 25 families report that natural disaster (predominantly drought) was also a factor.
- Virtually all families (97%) are severely food insecure. A further 72% of families have severely inadequate dietary diversity, with diets lacking in essential nutrients. Urgent action is required.
- The majority of families rely on one of six public latrines, these are however insufficient for the entire community and a number of families still must resort to open defecation. There are also issues with the maintenance/upkeep of public latrines, creating significant issues of health and amenity should they fall into disrepair.
- All dwellings in Karizak are single room mud brick, offering insufficient protection from the elements and extreme temperatures, a significant number are also in a state of disrepair, vulnerable to weather events.
- The majority of families (N=85) have no tenure agreement, whilst a further 64 rely on a verbal agreement. The lack of tenure security is a significant impediment to residents investing in the local area.
- A community-based school is in operation on site, school age students can also attend a government primary school in the vicinity or a government high school approximately one kilometre away. Both schools require children to possess a Tazkera which is a barrier to the enrolment of IDP children beyond Class three.
- According to ARAZI Karizak is on state land but being contested by local Herati families.





Map produced in GIS unit of PSU UN-HABITAT / Kabul  
Exported on 22 March 2016

### Karizak IDP Settlement



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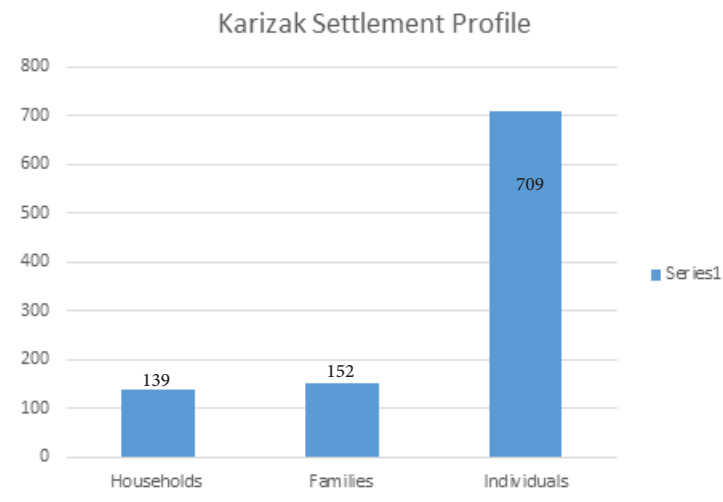
## 2. Settlement Profile

**Location:** Karizak IDP settlement is located on 1 jerib (0.2 hectares) of hillside land in Injil district approximately 6 km from Herat city centre. It is located along the Herat-Karokh Highway adjacent to Shaidayee IDP settlement and the new Karizak settlement – the land allocated by the Municipality for some of the Shaidayee IDPs.

**Households:** 139

**Families:** 152

**Population:** 709 (Male=383, Female=326)



## 3. Demographic Profile

**Ethnic Composition:** The population of Karizak is overwhelmingly Tajik 99% (N=151), with 1% (N=1) Pashtun family – from Ghor who came in 2015 due to a combination of conflict/land dispute and natural disaster (drought).

**Gender/Age Composition:** As is the case in neighbouring IDP settlements, the population of Karizak is relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge (18-59 years).

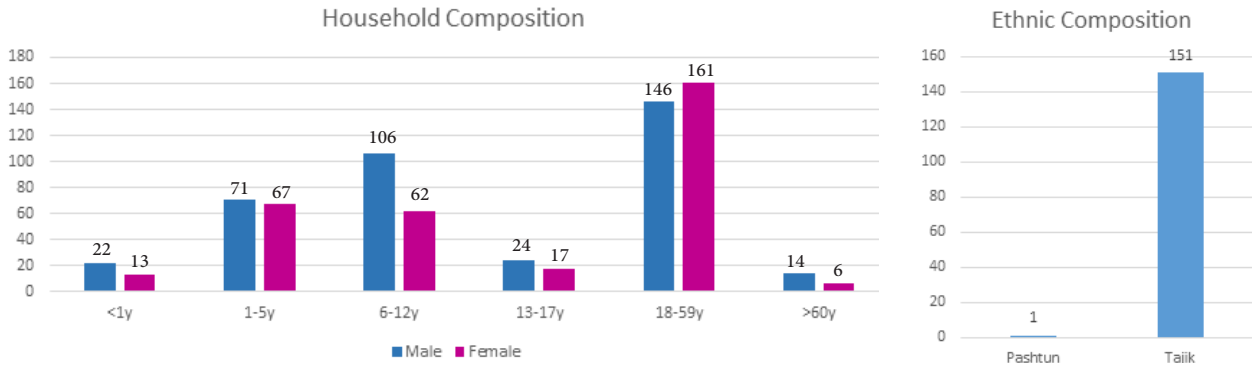
**Household size:** An average IDP household in Karizak hosted 1.09 families

**Family size:** The average family size in Karizak is 4.66 members

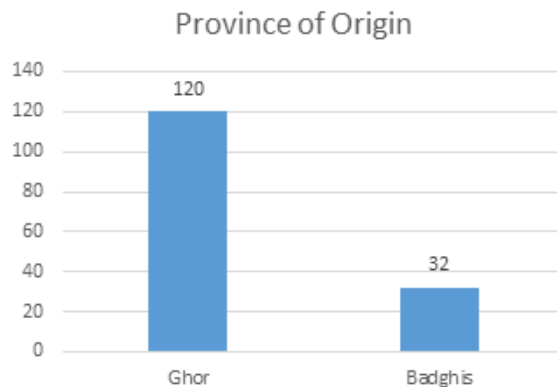
The women in the site prioritised doors and protected boundary walls, as they did not feel safe living in open areas



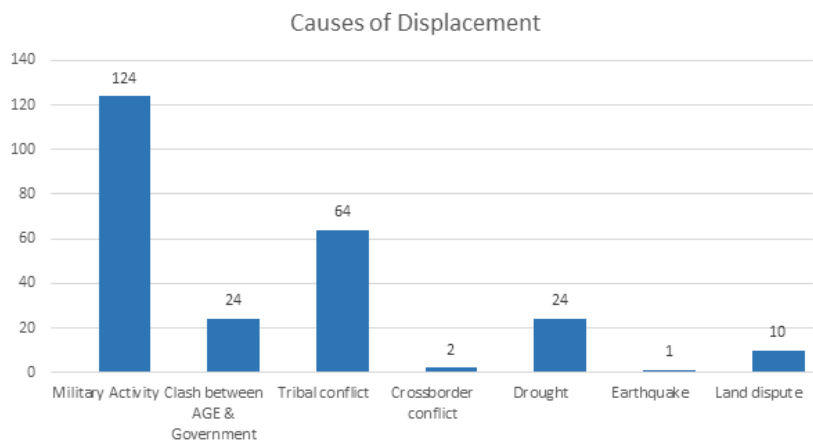




**Displacement History:** Place of Origin: Families in Karizak predominantly originate from Chaghcharan, Shahrak and Tulak districts of Ghor (N=120), with 32 families from Badghis (Jawand).



**Causes of Displacement:** All families in Karizak are IDPs, there are no returnees. Families were asked to identify the primary drivers of their displacement<sup>2</sup>. A minority of families (N=25) reported that natural disaster was a factor (N=24 drought, N=1 earthquake). Conflict induced IDPs report a combination of military activity, clashes between government forces and AGEs as well as the primary drivers of displacement from their place of origin. All families in Karizak are recently displaced; within the last 1-5 years.



**Primary Displacement:** The majority of families had been displaced once, however 8% (N=12) families reported being displaced twice, previously living at another IDP hosting site (Pashdan) that was closed in 2014/15<sup>3</sup>.

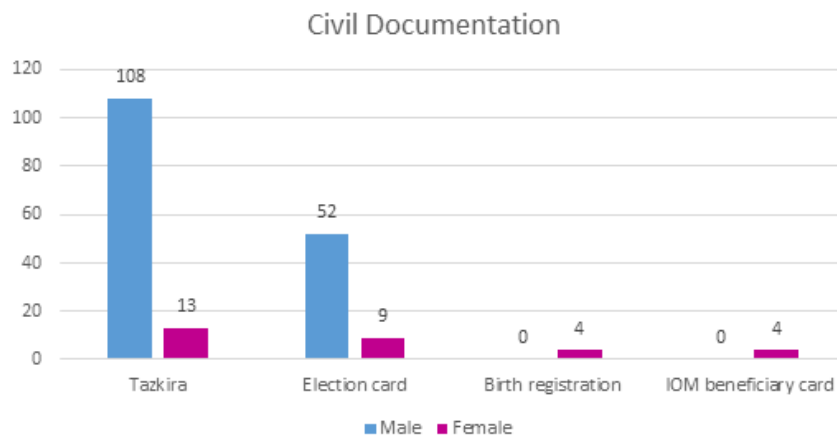
<sup>1</sup> Respondents could choose more than one option

<sup>2</sup> Majority were cases of primary displacement –arrived directly from Ghor/Badghis to Herat. Initially, they were living around Shaidayee clinic area, then the government relocated IDPs from the main road as they were expanding the highway. There were also concerns among the community for the safety of children crossing the busy highway, thus the IDPs decided to move further inland to Karizak three years ago. Subsequently, families who were living in Pashdan IDP sites facing eviction (the site was closed in 2014/2015) joined them in Karizak.

#### 4. Access to Civil Documentation:

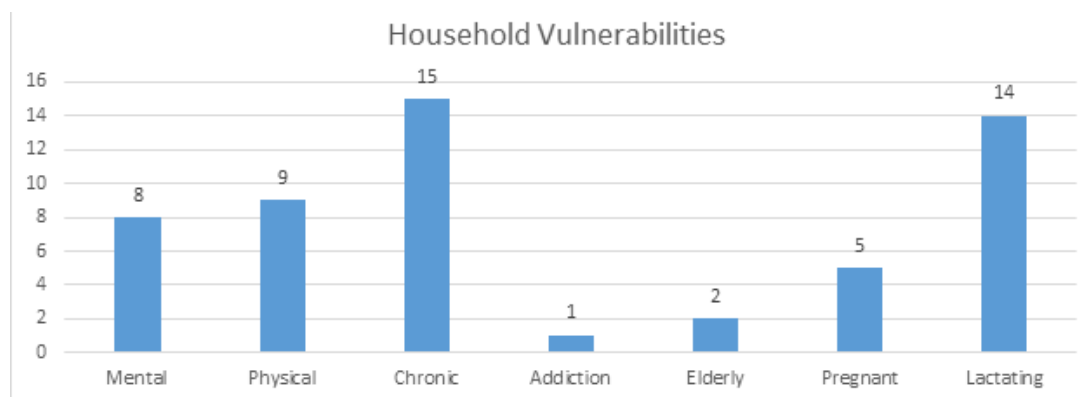
Tazkera was widespread among the male with 46% (N=108) males however only 13 females reported possessing one. The families reported NRC in conjunction with the Population Department/CRO had assisted them in obtaining Tazkera through the filing of applications and provision of transportation assistance to provinces of origin.

**Birth registration:** Only 4 girl children had birth registration certificates.



#### 5. Vulnerabilities

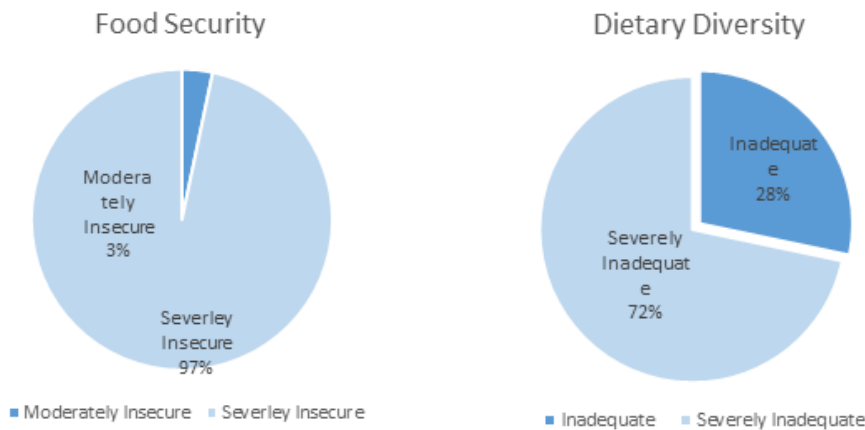
Approximately 8% (N=59) of the IDPs qualify as vulnerable and Persons with Specific Needs (PSN)<sup>3</sup>. There are 2 child headed households whilst 13 families headed by females. A number of families in Karizak have members with mental and physical disabilities (N=8, N=9), whilst 15 families have a member who is chronically ill. Chronic illnesses include heart problems, Hepatitis C, kidney stones, and pancreatitis.



<sup>3</sup>PSN must meet at least one of the following UNHCR-standardized categories: unaccompanied/separated child, single women at risk/female-headed families, SGBV, single parent, child at risk/child headed families, elderly person at risk, disabilities (physical, mental), chronic illnesses, serious medical condition, addiction and very poor etc.).

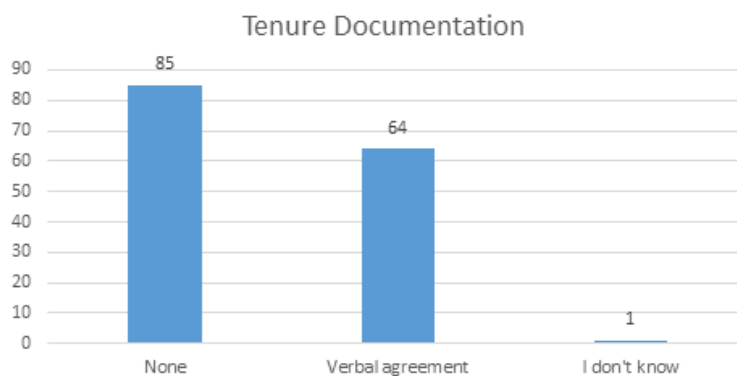
## 6. Food Security

Food Security-including food consumption and dietary diversity-was gauged by measuring the frequency with which families had access to key staples. Results show pervasive food insecurity, with virtually all families (97% N=147) severely food insecure. The majority (72% N=109) of Karizak families were also found to have poor dietary diversity, with diets consisting primarily of staples such as cereals, rice, bread and oil. Sources of protein and essential nutrients such as meat, dairy products; fruits and vegetables are severely lacking.



## 7. Housing, Land and Property Rights

Land Tenure: The majority of families (N=85) have no forms of tenure security (tenure agreements), whilst 64 reported to have verbal permission from Government authorities in 2013 to stay on the land. 10 families have received eviction notices from local Herati families.



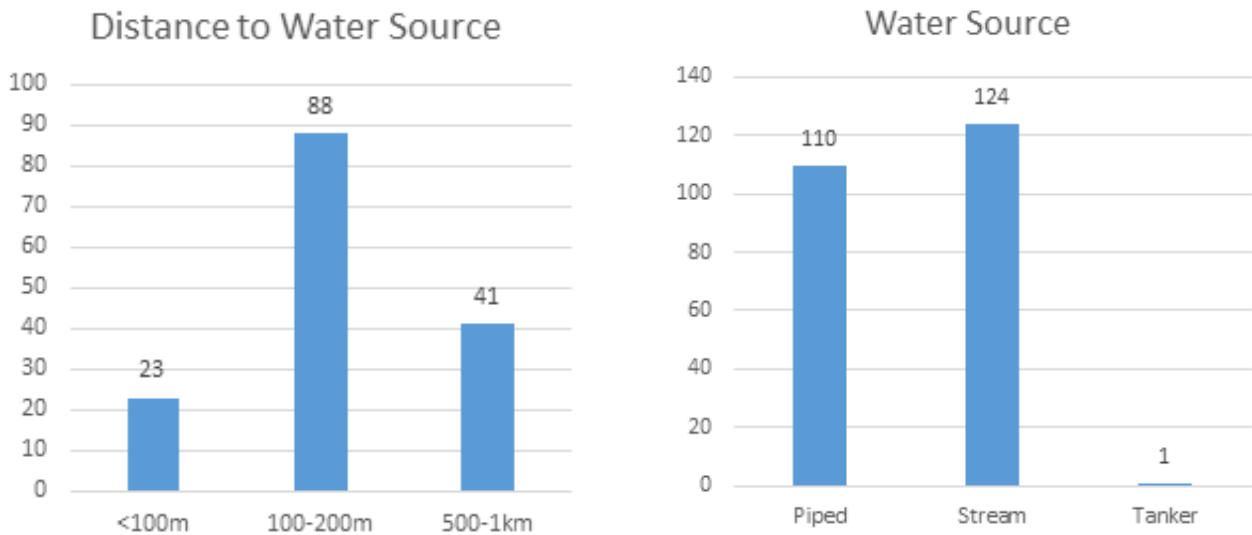
**Status of Land:** According to ARAZI Karizak is on state land but being contested by local Herati families.

**Housing:** All dwellings are constructed of mud brick (rammed earth), offering inadequate protection from the elements, a significant number of dwellings are also in a state of disrepair, vulnerable to weather events. IDPs in particular women expressed concerns over the lack of privacy and protection afforded by their dwellings. Requests have been made to the municipality and the DoRR for parcels including boundary walls.

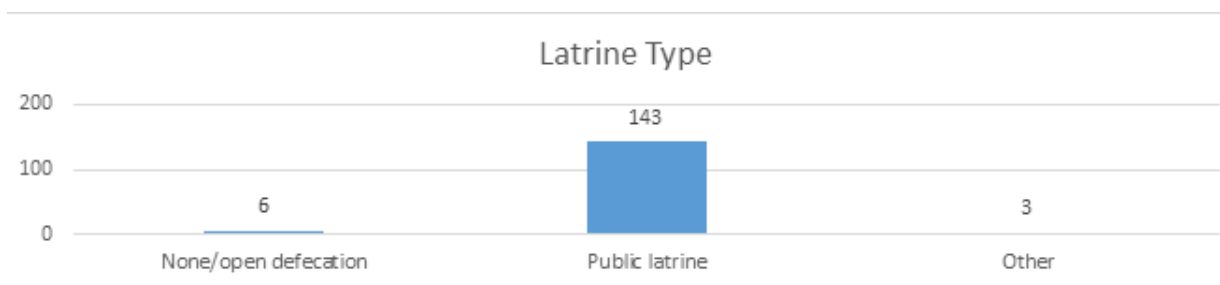
**Possession of Assets:** With regards to other possessions, 7 families owned carpet weaving equipment, 1 owned livestock (goat, sheep), the majority of families reported owning no significant assets.

## 8. Access to Basic Services

**Water:** The majority of families (N=110) have access to water via six public taps, following a UNICEF intervention whereby a piped network was extended from Shaidayee School into Karizak, collected into water bladders then distributed through public taps; whilst the remaining 42 families rely on a nearby chasma (stream) 500m away. Previously women had collected water from a point in the host community, frequently leading to long waiting times and conflict with the host community.

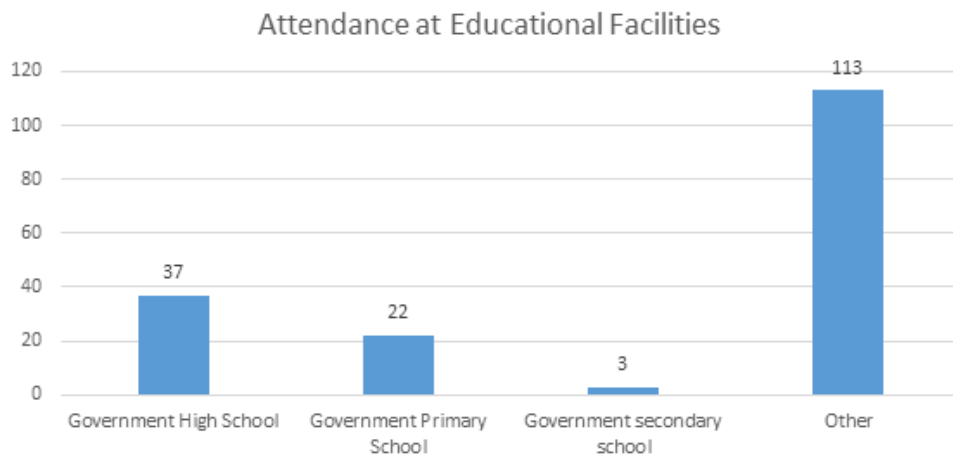


**Sanitation:** Virtually all families in Karizak rely on one of six public latrines on site, however these are insufficient to cater for the entire community and some families (N=6) resort to open defecation, a few use sayar (mobile latrine). There are concerns with the maintenance and upkeep of latrines, which occasionally fall into disrepair affecting public health and amenity<sup>4</sup>.

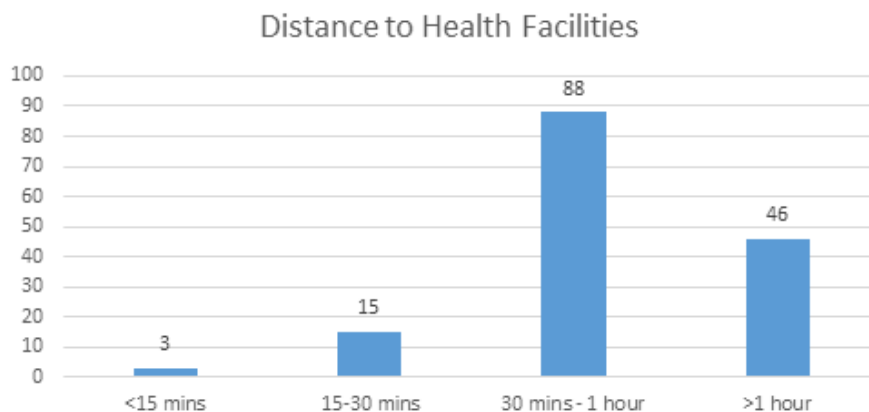


<sup>4</sup>The lack of facilities for private bathing is an issue particularly for women who culturally cannot wash in public and thus must wait until night hours to conduct these activities.

**Educational Facilities:** There are four community based school (CBS) within Karizak catering for a number of young children on site, one Accelerated Learning Centre (ALC), a number of children also attend the Government primary school in the vicinity and the government high school located in Shaidayee. A Tazkera is compulsory for attendance at government schools after class 3, representing a significant barrier for local children to enroll.



**Health Facilities:** Residents of Karizak can access Shaidayee clinic and Pediatric Hospital located 1km away, in addition a mobile clinic run by World Vision is available once a week. The mobile clinic has also conducted training with local women in reproductive health and hygiene and dispenses some medication free of charge. In other cases however residents reported being unable to pay for treatment and prescription medicines.



**Electricity/Energy:** 28% (N=42) of IDP families in Karizak do not have access to any form of electricity. The site is not connected to the state electricity grid, 52% (N=86) of families use renewable energy sources such as solar. The community were given 6000 solar panels several years earlier, however many are now broken. The remaining families use informal sources such as car batteries and battery operated lights.

**Access Roads:** All roads in Karizak are unpaved, significantly impeding mobility particularly in the winter months.

## 9. Community Participation:

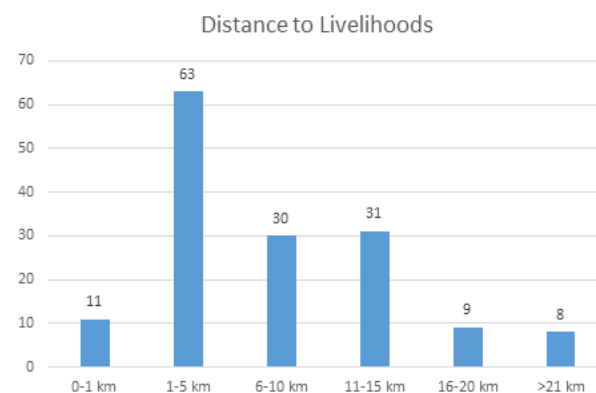
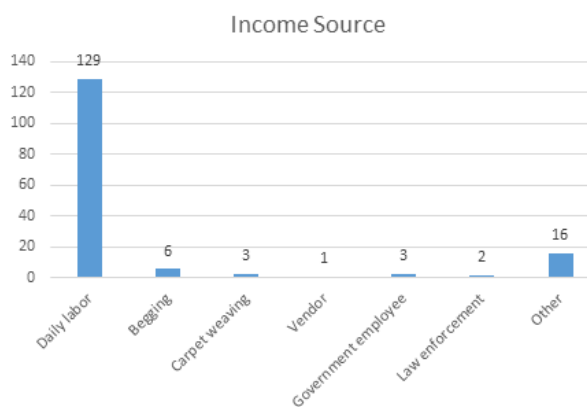
Residents of Karizak are represented by one shura with 15 members (6 females) and led by three representatives. The shura was established with the support of World Vision and is recognized unofficially by DoRR but not by the Municipality.

## 10. Livelihoods/Income Source:

Virtually all family heads in Karizak are engaged in daily wage labour in Herat city (N=129), while a small number are involved in carpet weaving and also work as vendors and beg. Male labourers are predominantly engaged in construction, whilst females are predominantly engaged in domestic services. Employment is unstable and vulnerable to seasonal fluctuations, female residents report resorting to begging during times where no work is available, earning an average of between 100-250 AFN per day.

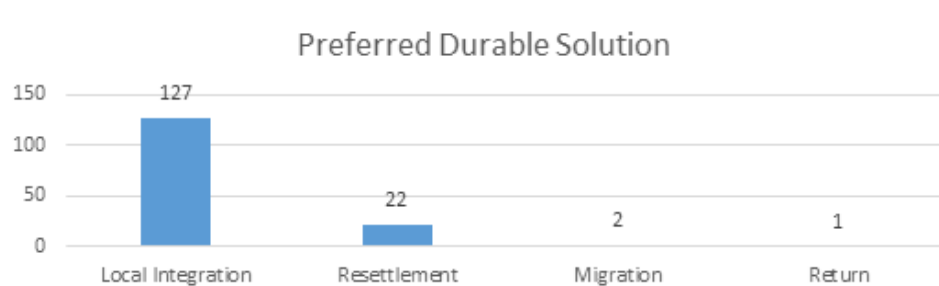
**Average Monthly Income:** IDP families in Karizak earned on average of 1000-3000 AFN (\$46) per month.

**Coping Strategy:** Many take loans from relatives, neighbours and shopkeepers up to 12,000 AFN as coping strategy and many of them reported to be dependent on the remittances sent from their family members from Iran. Almost all families reported to have 1-2 members working in Iran.

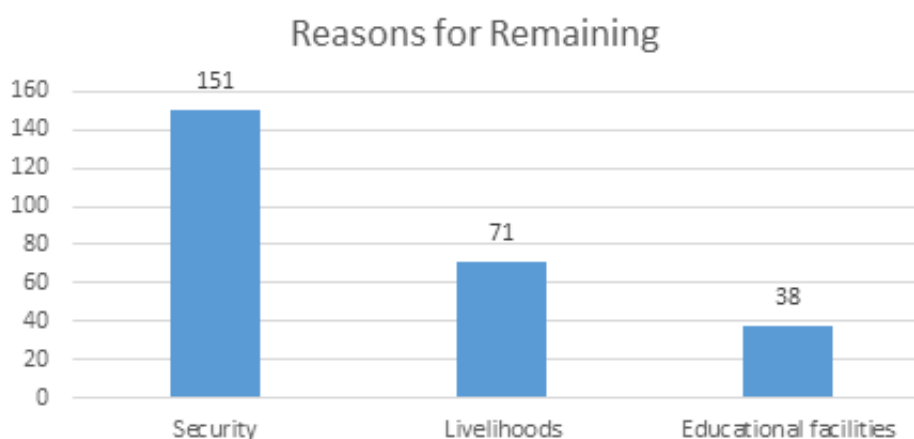
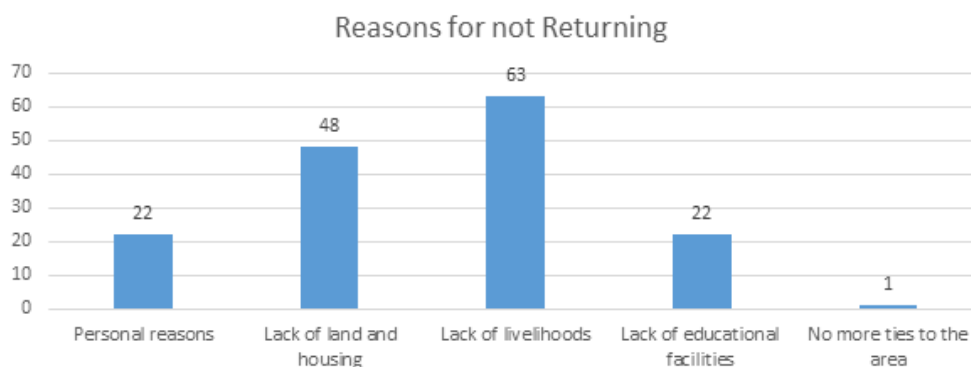


## 11. Durable Solutions

**Durable Solutions Intention:** The majority of families (83%, N=128) intend to integrate in Karizak, whilst two families reported intending to migrate to another country.



**Reasons for not Returning/Staying:** Lack of livelihoods and a lack of land and housing are the most prominent reasons for not returning to the place of origin (N=63, N=48). Security is by far the most significant reason to remain in Karizak (N=151), followed by livelihoods (N=71).



## 12. Relocation/Land Allocation

5 families reported being consulted regarding alternative land (4 consulted by the office of the Provincial Governor and 1 by DoRR). Out of the five, four have agreed to relocate to the new land. No families were aware of the size of the land, but reported having been directed to pay a fee of 20,000 AFN.

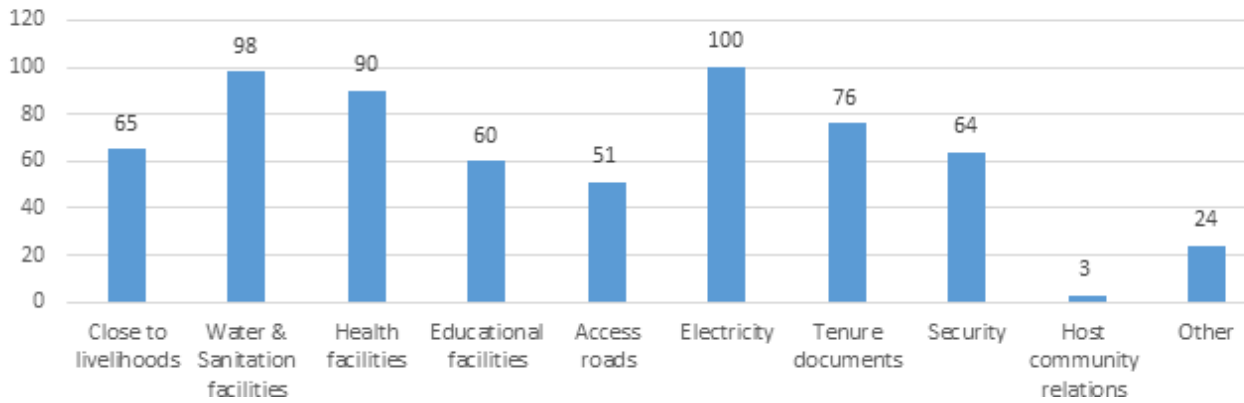
A number of respondents to FGDs reported that they were aware of plans to relocate the community to Maslakh. The majority were not supportive of the plan due to the distance from Maslakh to the city, and the additional transport costs to reach their livelihoods and for their children to attend schools. A number of respondents also voiced concerns about the lack of basic services (particularly water) in Maslakh.

All but 2 families report being able to afford less than 10,000 AFN for a relocation site.

## 13. Minimum Conditions for Relocation

Karizak respondents were asked under what conditions they would consider relocation to another site. The most significant conditions were access to electricity (N=100), water and sanitation facilities (N=98) and health facilities (N=90).

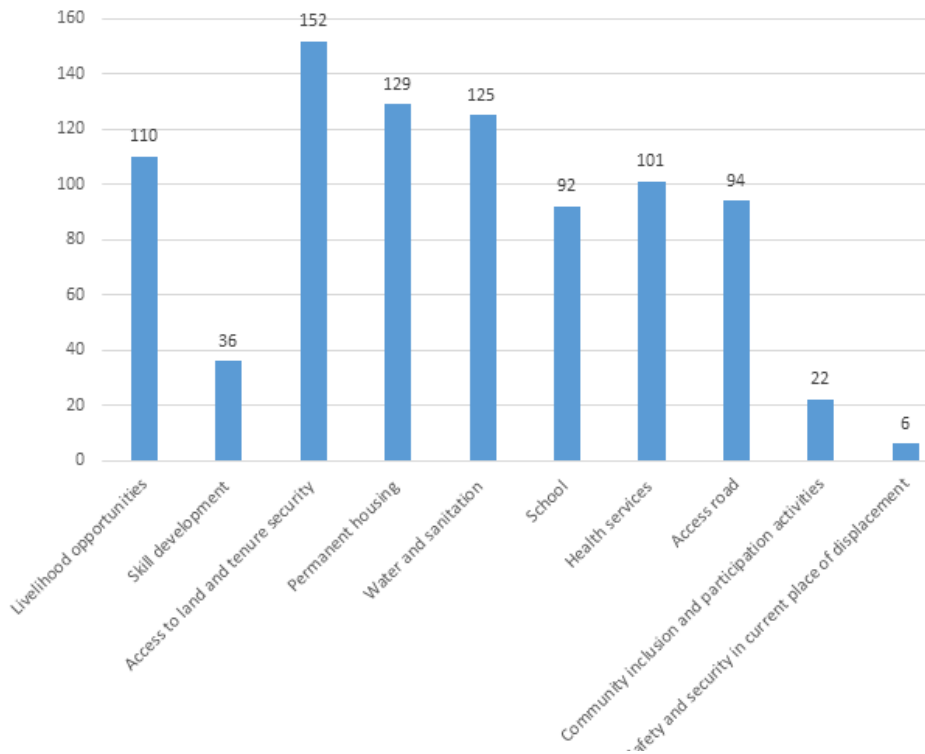
### Minimum Conditions for Relocation



### 14. Development/Protection Priorities:

The IDP families were asked what their main development/protection priorities were to facilitate a durable solution. Access to land (tenure security) was highlighted as the first priority (N=152) followed by permanent housing (N=129) and water and sanitation (N=125). Livelihood opportunities and health services were also prominent (N=110, N=101). Many residents (particularly women) reported not feeling safe in Karizak during the night, houses are not equipped with proper windows and doors to provide security, in addition, cultural imperatives for women to use latrines only during night hours increases the vulnerability of women.

### Development Priorities







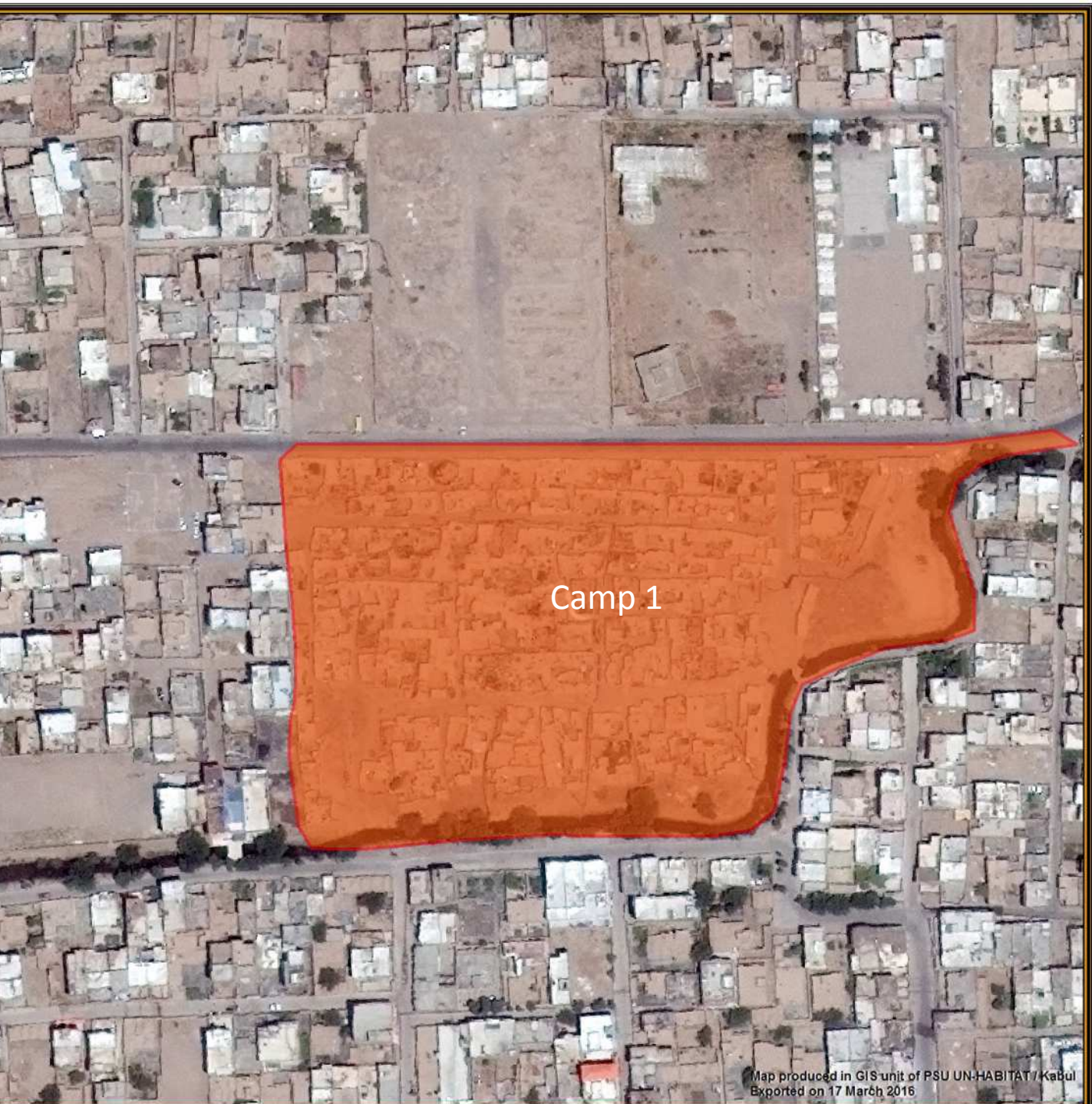
# MINARET SETTLEMENT PROFILE

## 1. Key Findings

- The overwhelming majority of families in Minaret are conflict induced IDPs, none are returnees
- 74% of families in Minaret were found to be severely food insecure, whilst a further 24% are moderately secure. Urgent action is required
- Although there are two government health clinics in the vicinity, issues of affordability, overcrowding and a lack of medications are significant barriers to IDPs accessing adequate health care. Water borne diseases such as hepatitis A and B, skin rashes and eye infections are prevalent. Issues of public health are compounded by inadequate water and sanitation facilities (particularly in Camp 1).
- Lack of access to civil documentation is a significant impediment to children being enrolled in schools beyond grade three. Issues of language, lack of familiarity with the local curriculum and stigma surrounding IDPs further contribute to low enrolment rates. A full 55% of all families do not have any members that have attended schooling.
- The majority of families (N=195) have no tenure agreement, whilst a further 155 rely on verbal agreements. Multiple eviction threats as well as government prohibition on constructing new/repairing existing shelters prevents residents from investing in the local area.
- The land is reported to belong to the Ministry of Defense, it also falls within the Monument and UNESCO Core Zone (Mussalah Complex) in the Herat Master Plan 2012.
- All houses are rammed earth, a significant number are in a state of disrepair, offering insufficient protection from the elements and vulnerable to weather events.



- The majority of heads of families are engaged in daily wage labor or other insecure and seasonal forms of employment. Despite the location of Minaret in proximity to Herat city,



## Minaret IDP Settlement

0 15 30 60 Meters



transport represents a significant expense, with a large number of families unable to afford the cost of travelling longer distances.

- The majority of families intend to remain on site and integrate locally, security and a lack of livelihoods are the most prominent reasons for not returning to the place of origin.

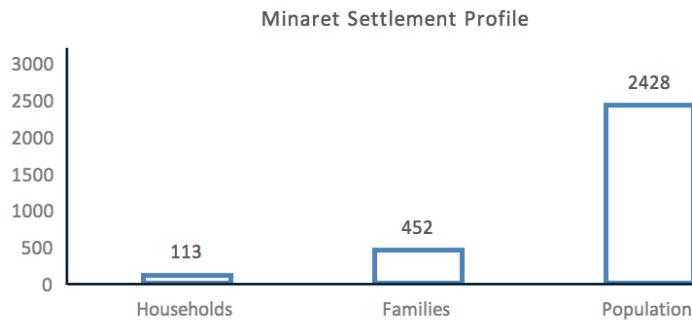
## 2. Settlement Profile

**Location:** Minaret IDP settlement is located on 12 jeribs (2.4 hectares) of land in District 9 approximately 1.9 km from the Herat city centre. It is physically divided in two separate blocks – Camp 1 and 2 with houses belonging to Herati/host community in between the two settlements.

**Households:** 113 (Camp 1: 76, Camp 2: 37)

**Families:** 452 (Camp 1: 264, Camp 2: 188)

**Population:** 2428 individuals (Male =1234, Female=1194)



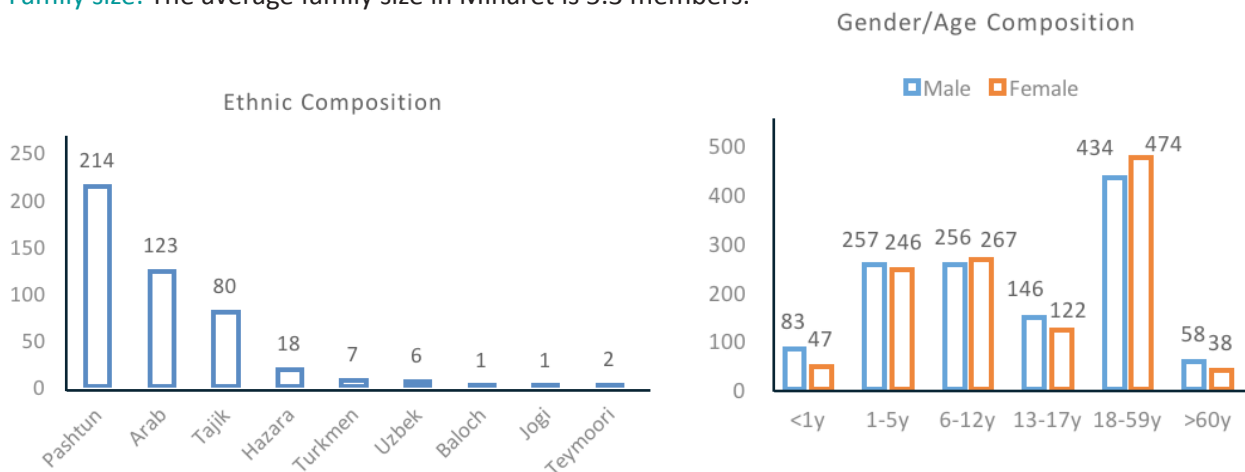
## 3. Demographic Profile

**Ethnic Composition:** Virtually all families in Minaret are IDPs. The population is predominantly Pashtun (N=214), with a significant number of Arab and Tajik families (N=123, N=80). Results of the FGD indicate that a large number of families are formerly nomadic Kuchis, who have been displaced by conflict and drought, suffered a loss of resources and been forced to adopt a sedentary lifestyle. A number of factors have contributed to the sedentarisation of nomadic Kuchis, including the protracted conflict, degradation of traditional grazing pastures, discrimination, and loss of property and/or livestock that facilitate mobility. There is a small minority (N=18) of IDPs of Hazara ethnicity and a further smaller proportion (N=8) of IDPs from other areas of Herat on site; all of them residing in Camp 1.

**Gender/Age Composition:** As is the case in other IDP hosting areas in Herat, the population of Minaret is relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge (59-18 years).

**Household size:** An average IDP household in Minaret hosts 4 families.

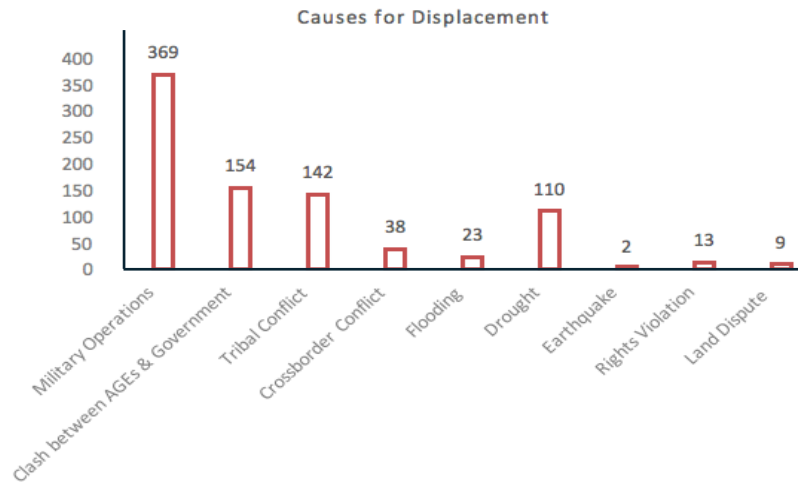
**Family size:** The average family size in Minaret is 5.3 members.



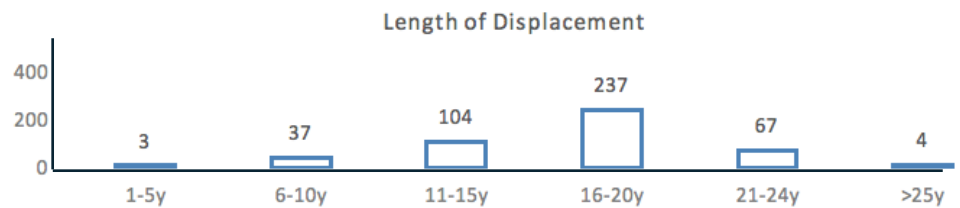
## 4 Displacement History:

**Place of Origin:** Families began arriving in Minaret from the 1990s primarily from Faryab (Pashtun Kot), with the largest waves arriving between 1996-2000 from Faryab (Pashtun Kot and Maimana), Badghis (Bala Murghab) and Ghor (Chaghcharan, Shahrak) and others from Bamyan, Kandahar and other provinces.

**Causes of Displacement:** The majority of the families cited conflict as the reason for leaving their place of origin; military operations (N=369), clashes with AGEs (N=154), tribal conflict (N=142). 135 families also reported that natural disasters were a push factor.

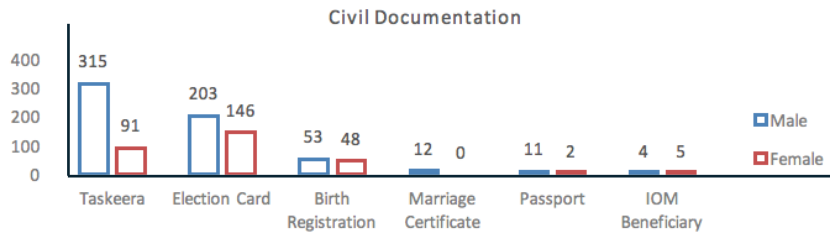


**Length of Displacement:** Displacement is predominantly long term; with 237 families reporting being displaced for >15 years and further 71 families displaced >20 years. There are 4 IOM beneficiary families (1 female headed); either undocumented returnees or deportees with an IOM



## 5. Access to Civil Documentation:

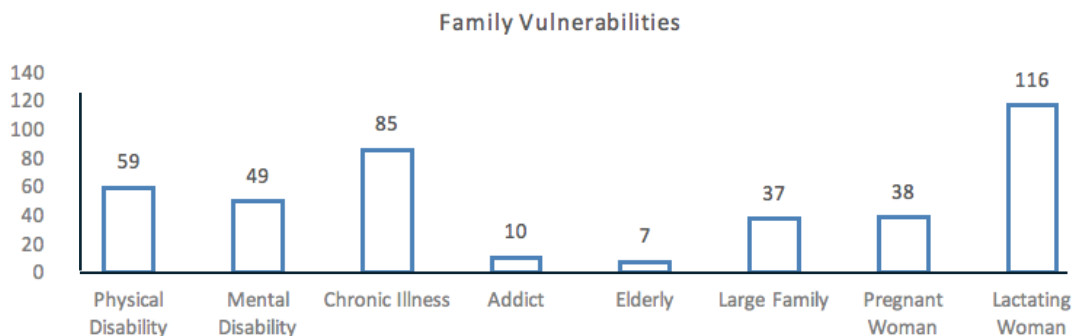
More than half (58%, N=260) of heads of families reported having Tazkera, none of these Tazkera were from Herat but were rather from their province of origin. Of the total population, 91 females and 315 males have Tazkera. 348 (203 Males and 146 Females) of the 452 family heads have election cards. Respondents to FGDs reported that the requirement to return to their place of origin was a major impediment to obtaining essential civil documentation.



## 6. Vulnerabilities

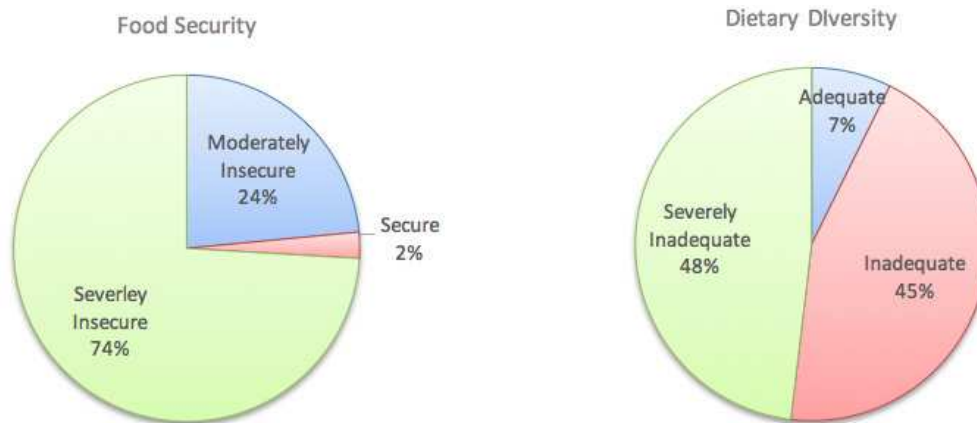
Approximately 28% (N=412) of the IDPs qualify as vulnerable and/or Persons with Specific Needs (PSN). Vulnerabilities such as physical and mental disabilities are pervasive in Minaret (N=59, N=49), compounded by poor access to health facilities. Respondents to FGDs report that drug use in the local area is a security risk, with addicts from other areas of Herat congregating in Minaret. Respondents also reported an unwillingness of the local police to respond to law and order issues in a timely fashion and address criminality in their location.

In addition, 72 families in Minaret are headed by a single parent, whilst three families are headed by children (<18 years of age).



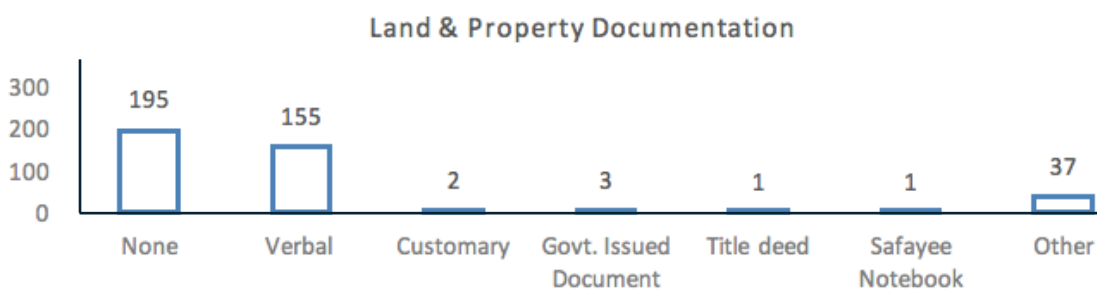
## 7. Food Security

Food Security in Minaret-including food consumption and dietary diversity-was gauged by measuring the frequency with which families had access to key staples and essential nutrients. Results show pervasive food insecurity, with 74% of families (N=334) severely food insecure and a further 24% (N=106) moderately insecure. The vast majority of families also reported inadequate dietary diversity; with 48% (N=217) of all families severely inadequate.



## 8. Housing, Land and Property Rights

**Land Tenure:** A majority of families (43% N=195) have no tenure documentation/agreement, whilst 155 families rely on a verbal agreement. 1 family possesses a title deed. 3% of families report owning land in another location.



**Status of Land:** The land is reported to belong to the Ministry of Defense, it also falls within the Monument and UNESCO Core Zone (Mussalah Complex) in the Herat Master Plan 2012. 11% of families report having received an eviction notice, however FGDs indicate that community elders have been approached multiple times with threats of eviction from the local government and host community. Recently uniformed men reportedly came on site and directed elders to move the community and promised assistance in the new location, whilst complaints and coercion from members of the host community with regard to the detrimental effects of the settlement on public amenity were also reported.

**Housing:** 100% of houses are rammed earth/mud bricks, the majority are in a state of disrepair, offering insufficient protection from the elements and vulnerable to weather events. Community leaders report that they are prevented by local authorities from constructing new shelters or repairing the existing ones, and thus must do so in secret/during night hours. There were multiple reports during FGDs of residents attempting to construct extensions or public facilities such as latrines and being harassed by police.

‘At present we are not allowed to repair and reconstruct our houses. If our wall or roof collapses or breaks we are not allowed to repair. We are not allowed to construct new toilets or bathrooms. If we do the police and army come to check on us and threaten us with arrest. So we try and collect soil and repair at nighttime. It’s very difficult because we have been living here for so many years and our families have grown, our children are married and we have additional family members in each family and we do not have enough space, we live very cramped. It would be good if we had formal permission to stay here and security of tenure then we can construct permanent structures and extend our houses and sub-divide the houses to accommodate our growing families’.

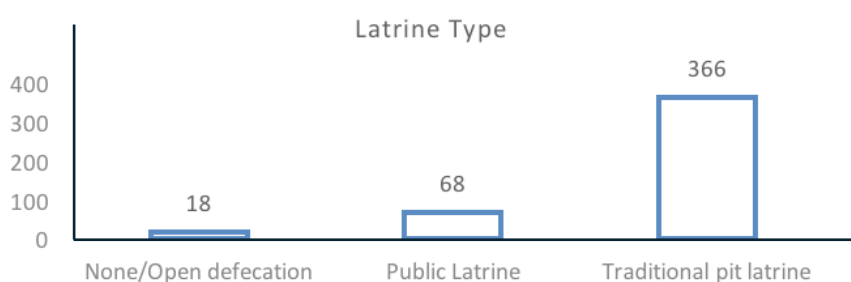
Minaret Shura Leader

Additionally, two years ago, the host community had complained to the municipality about the smell from the toilets in Minaret Block 1 and the municipality had demolished these toilets. Complaints have also come from the host community around the burning of unsafe fuels such as plastic and other garbage and the resulting odor. 30 members of the host community and local wakil-i gozars reportedly submitted a petition to the office of the Governor to demolish the houses a relocate the community. During 2015, host community members accompanied by police came on site and demolished a row of public latrines, citing odor issues. Representatives of the IDPs then went to the Governor, who was reportedly apologetic and made a verbal commitment that the community could remain on site until a durable solution was found.

## 9. Access to Basic Services

**Water:** The majority of families (68%) access water via a hand pump (N=306) whilst 302 families rely on a borewell. FGDs revealed issues with handpumps which are old and functioning poorly. There is no piped water network; if handpumps break the community must raise funds to repair the damage. Respondents also reported issues with water quality, compounded by a lack of sanitation facilities (see below) leading to health problems.

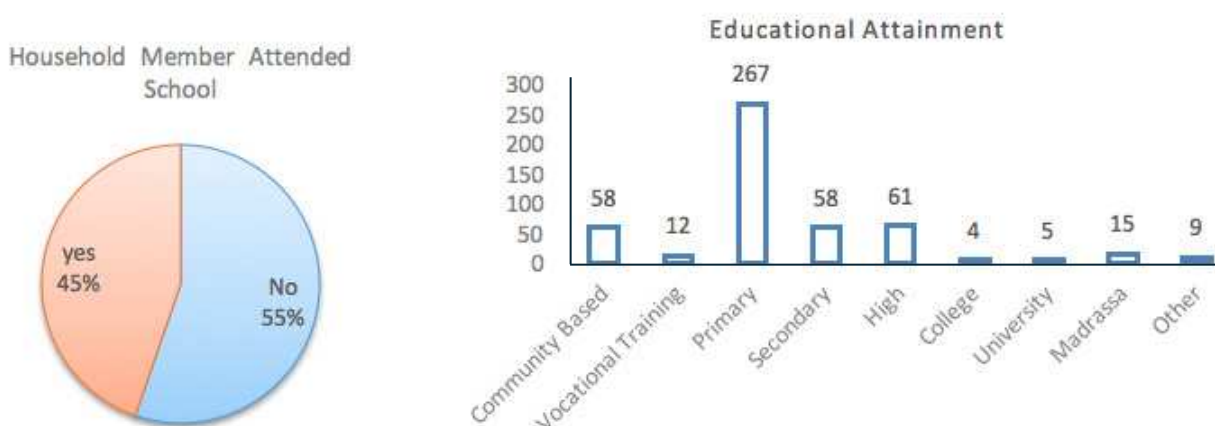
**Sanitation:** The majority of families (N=366) rely on traditional pit latrines, a lack of adequate leaching pits and protection/separation of those pits can result in effluent being discharged into public areas and contamination of drinking water sources. 68 families rely on public latrines which are in poor condition, causing issues of public health and amenity, whilst 18 families have no access to latrines and resort to open defecation.





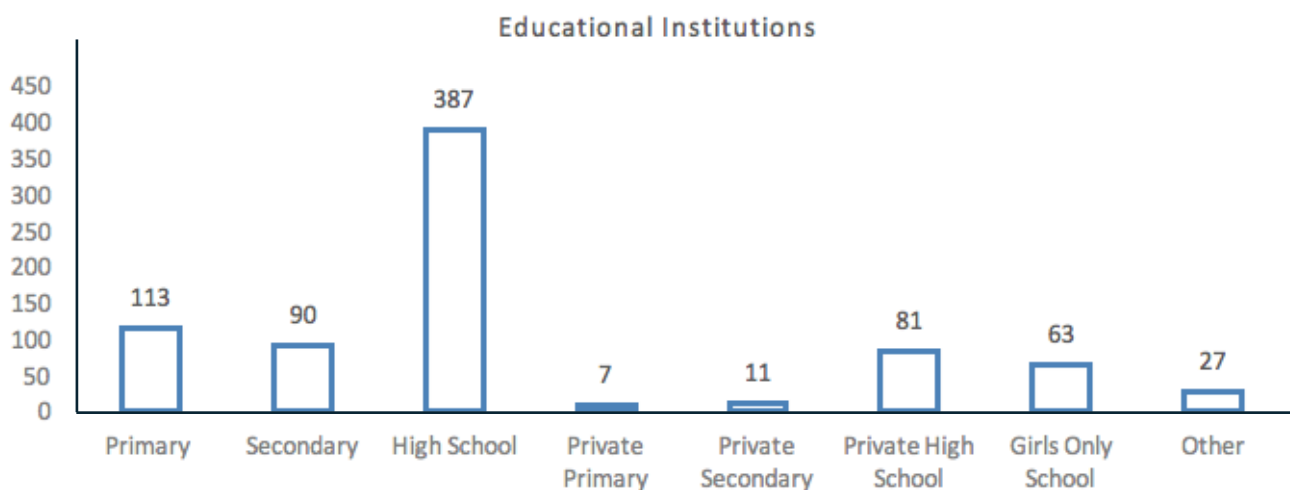
**Educational Facilities:** There is a Government primary/secondary school located less than 1 km from Minaret, however a significant number of children in the settlement are prevented from attending beyond class 3 due to lack of Tazkera, and in some cases issues of language and/or lack of familiarity with the local curriculum. Families with children who do attend local government schools report children being ostracized because of their status as IDPs and their appearance. In the majority of families (55%) no member has attended schooling.

A community based school is in operation on site in tents. Teachers report that the lack of protection from the elements severely constrains operations however, particularly in the extreme heat of summer and cold of winter and during the rainy season. The land is purportedly owned by the Ministry of Defense, thus the Department of Education was not permitted to construct any permanent facilities on site, however a transfer of land to the Department of Education is reportedly underway.



‘Most of the children in our site speak Pashto so we have a language problem. But because of the lack of Tazkera many children have problems with enrolment. And many do not go to school, few go to the madrassa. The children say that they get teased a lot at the local schools, since their clothes are tattered and dirty while the children from local community wear clean clothes and have good uniform and school bag and books. The children mentioned that they get teased as ‘mujaheer’ so do not want to go to school. While many stay back to help their family for income, they work collecting garbage or cleaning car windows at intersections and a few beg.

FGD Community Elder, Minaret



**Health Facilities:** There are two health facilities in the vicinity of Minaret, however issues of affordability, congestion and drug shortages significantly impede the access of residents to adequate health care. Anecdotal evidence suggests that significant health issues such as Hepatitis A and C, tuberculosis, skin conditions, eye infections and water borne diseases are prevalent on site. There is an urgent need for health screening on site.

**Electricity/Energy:** No families are connected to the state electricity grid, families rely on diesel generators, car batteries, solar or battery operated lighting.

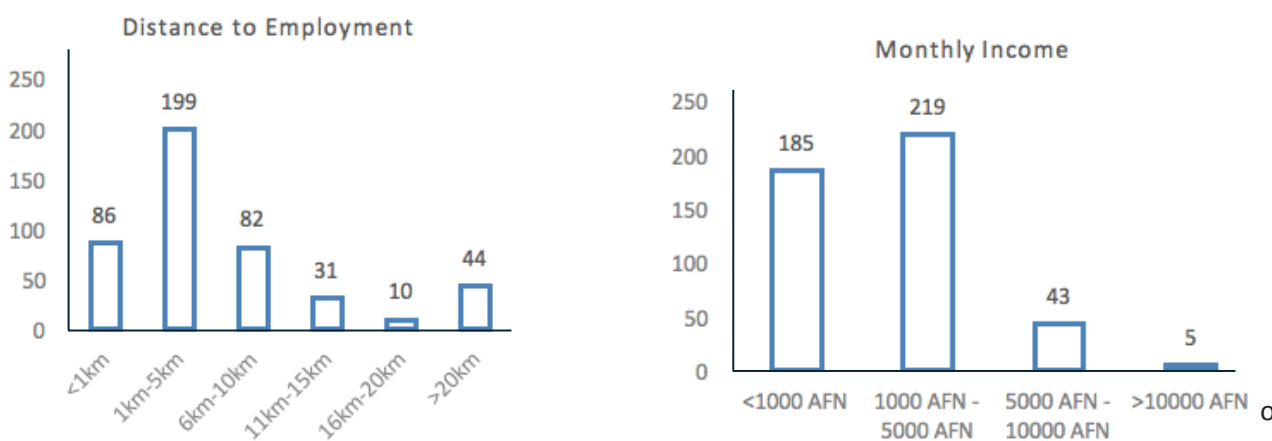
## 10. Community Participation

There is no formal shura however there are two representatives representing IDP families from Ghor and Badghis. In most of the IDP settlements the representatives are based on Province of Origin. The shura is recognized unofficially by DoRR but not by the Municipality.

## 11. Livelihood/Income Source

The overwhelming majority of heads of families are engaged in daily wage labor, males predominantly in construction in Herat city and females in carpet weaving and other handicrafts. Even with the central location of Minaret, the cost of transport to livelihoods represents a significant burden, many respondent report walking long distances (>2 hours) morning and night in order to save on transport costs. Many children are also engaged in waste picking in and around the city.

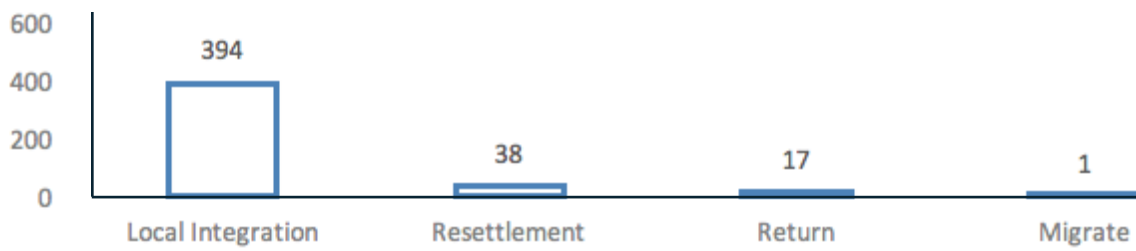
A significant number of the men and boys travel to Iran and work in the informal economy, whilst a smaller number do the same in Pakistan. An IDP family on average earns 4000 AFN (61\$) a month, the average family expenditure is 5000 AFN (76\$) per month. Many take loans form relatives, neighbors and shopkeepers as coping strategy, while few send their families to other countries for remittance.



## 12. Durable Solutions

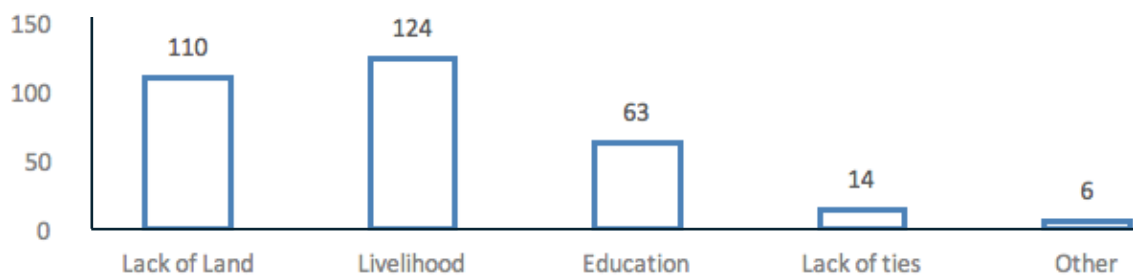
**Durable Solution Intention:** The overwhelming majority of families (N=394) intend to remain and integrate locally. A recurring theme during FGDs was the desire to no longer be labeled IDPs and be accepted as citizens of Herat. Lack of civil documentation, lack of means to purchase land and resistance from the local government and host community were cited as impeding factors to efforts to integrate to date. 20 families reported that they had had some form of conversation with local authorities regarding a durable solution, but that thus far no action had resulted.

### Preferred Durable Solution



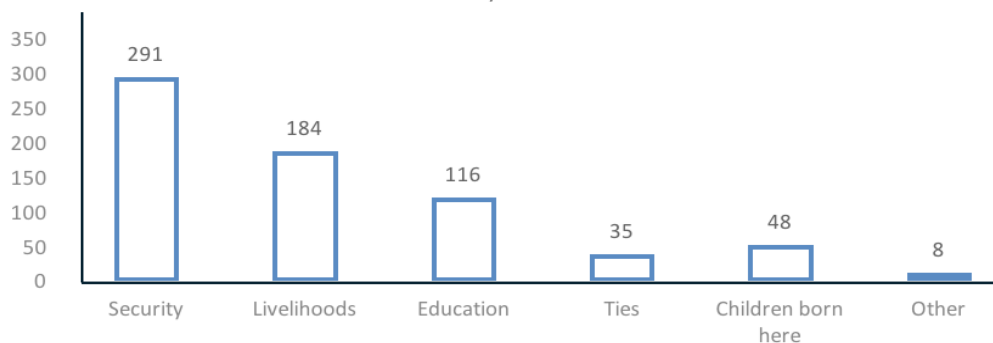
**Reasons for not Returning/Staying:** Lack of land, livelihoods and educational facilities were cited as the most common reasons for not returning to the Province of origin (N=110, N=124, N=63). FGD respondents also reported that ongoing insecurity prevented them from returning although some had visited their Province of origin for short visits.

### Reasons to not Return



Favourable security conditions were the most prominent reason for staying in Herat (N=291), followed by livelihoods (N=184). A significant number of families (48) also reported that they have children born on site.

### Reasons to Stay in Current Location

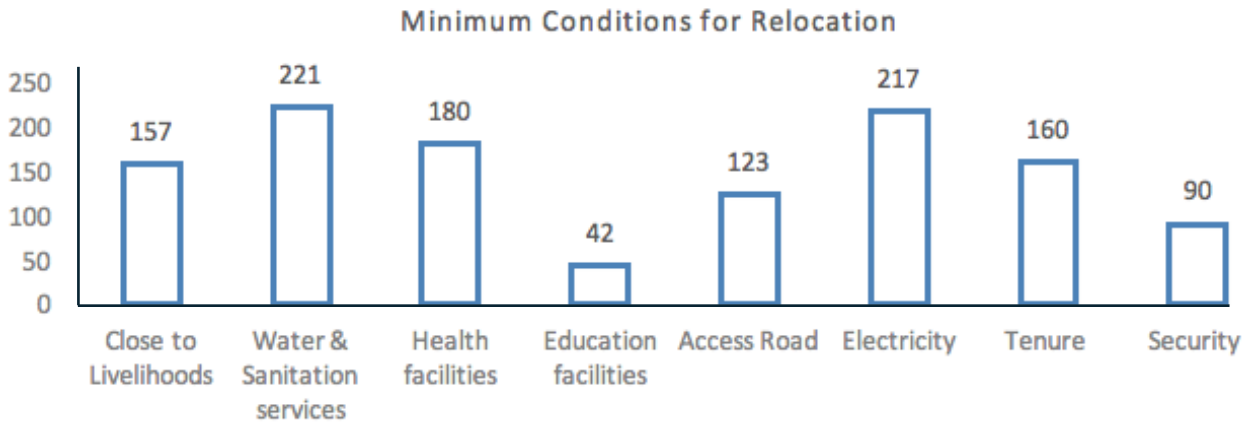


## 13. Relocation/Land Allocation

The option of relocation to another site in the vicinity was discussed, FGD respondents reported that they had heard of plans to relocate to Maslakh, however they were not supportive of this option given the lack of basic services and security issues there. The increased cost of commuting to livelihoods was also cause for concern; respondents reported that transport from Maslakh to Herat costs 40 AFN one way, a cost that is beyond the means of daily wage laborers.

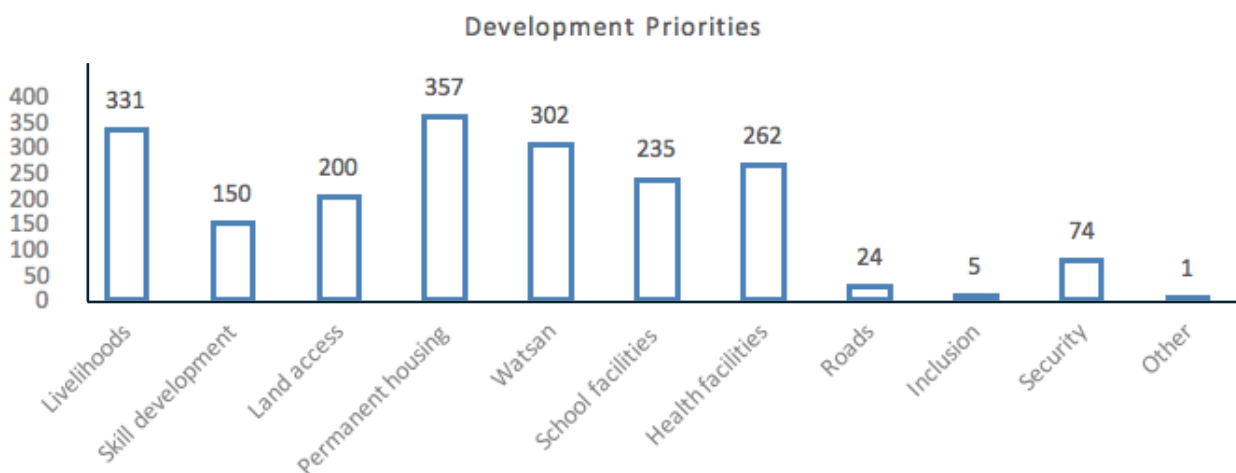
## 14. Minimum Conditions for Relocation

Minaret residents were asked under what conditions they would consider relocation. The most significant conditions were water and sanitation services (N=221), access to electricity (N=217), and health facilities (N=180). Proximity to livelihoods also featured prominently (N=157).



## 15. Development/Protection Priorities

The IDP families were asked what their main development/protection priorities were to facilitate durable solution. Permanent housing and livelihoods are the most prominent development priorities of the community (N=357, N=331). Health facilities also feature prominently (N=262) as do water and sanitation facilities (N=302). FGDs indicated female respondents prioritize opportunities to develop vocational skills, as well as health education (in particular reproductive health) and assistance with purchasing medication.





An IDP in Minaret Settlement

# NAW ABAD SETTLEMENT PROFILE

## 1. Key Findings

- Virtually all residents of Naw Abad are conflict induced IDPs.
- 100% of families (N=48) are severely food insecure, with insufficient diets lacking in essential nutrients. Urgent action is required.
- A significant number of families have members suffering from chronic illness (N=21), mental or physical disability (N=15, N=9)
- Only one resident of Naw Abad possesses a tazkera. Lack of this and other documentation is an impediment to children enrolling in local government schools. There is one community based school in operation on site catering for 20 students, the overwhelming majority of families however (87%) have no members that have attended schooling.
- Water and sanitation are significant issues in Naw Abad, the majority of families rely on community constructed public latrines shared between 4-5 families. Latrines were constructed with insufficient separation/protection around leeching pits, posing a significant risk of ground water contamination. A number of latrines are also in a state of disrepair causing effluent to overflow into public areas. A number of families also have no access to latrines and must resort to open defecation.
- Dwelling in Naw Abad are predominantly tents, constructed either of donated tarpaulin or fabric, whilst 25% families live in single room, mud brick houses. Dwellings offer insufficient protection from the elements, including extreme temperatures and are vulnerable to weather events.



- Naw Abad Settlement was vacant state land prior to the occupation by IDPs. However a private Herati citizen has reportedly laid claim to the



land, with the matter currently being examined by the courts.

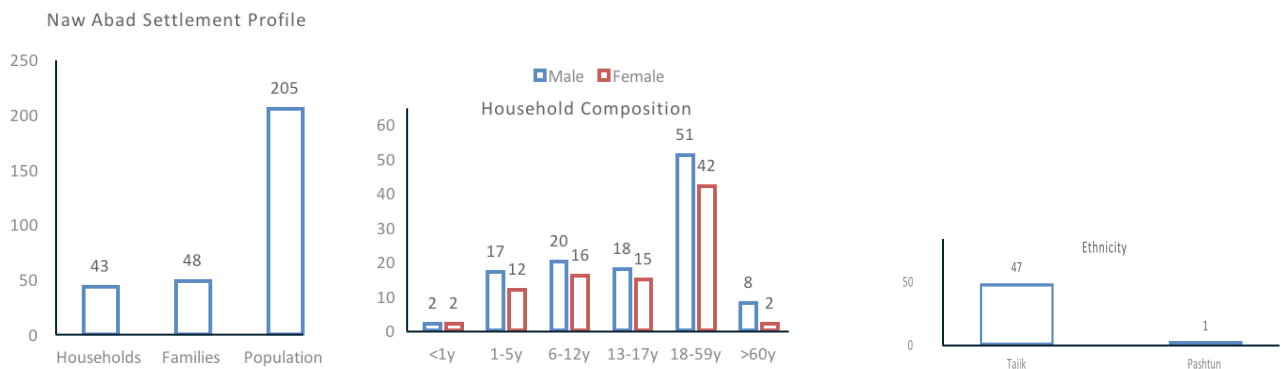
## 2. Settlement Profile

**Location:** Naw Abad IDP settlement is located on 8.9 jeribs (1.78 hectares) of land in District 15 of Herat city, approximately 1.9 km from Herat city center. It is flanked by houses and shops on one side and a ‘firqa’ (army division) on the other. The firqa was used successively by the Russians and ANSF and currently remains unused with ruins of Russian tanks, the settlement is therefore also referred to as ‘Naw Abad Firqa’.

**Household:** 43

**Families:** 48

**Population:** 205 (Male=116, Female=89)



## 3. Demographic Profile

**Ethnic Composition:** The population of Naw Abad is predominantly Tajik with one Pashtun family. The Tajik families reported to be descendants of the original Tajik settlers who fled Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (Bukhara) following the Russian Revolution of 1917 during which mosques and villages were burned down and the Tajik population heavily suppressed. The families fled into the Northeastern plains and valleys of the now Afghanistan along the border with Tajikistan and lived a nomadic life as Tajik Kuchis (Kuchis in Afghanistan are predominantly from Pashtun ethnic group but the Naw Abad IDPs, although Tajiks identify themselves as Kuchis).

Following the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, many of the Tajik families reported to have joined the Afghan National Liberation Front and fought against the Russians alongside the likes of Afghan-Tajik mujahideen leader Ahmad Shah Massoud. Many of the Tajik families in Naw Abad, still carried tattered membership cards of the liberation front. Following the emergence of the Taliban and continued threats and attacks they moved further south and many of them settled in urban centers like Herat and Kabul while others crossed to Pakistan and Iran as refugees. They reported to be part of the 4000+ Tajik families who had petitioned the former President Hamid Karzai for land or to allow them to leave to their ancestral land in Tajikistan. Mr. Karzai had however dissuaded this move and requested them to continue to stay as Afghan citizens in Afghanistan.

DoRR representative pointed out during the validation exercise that they don’t have any tazkera and they need to get their IDs processed from Tajikistan through the Foreign Ministry. DoRR and MoRR will prioritise this issue as they are not Afghans and their status needs to be urgently resolved.



**Gender/Age Composition:** As is the case in neighbouring IDP settlements, the population of Naw Abad is relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge (59-18 years).

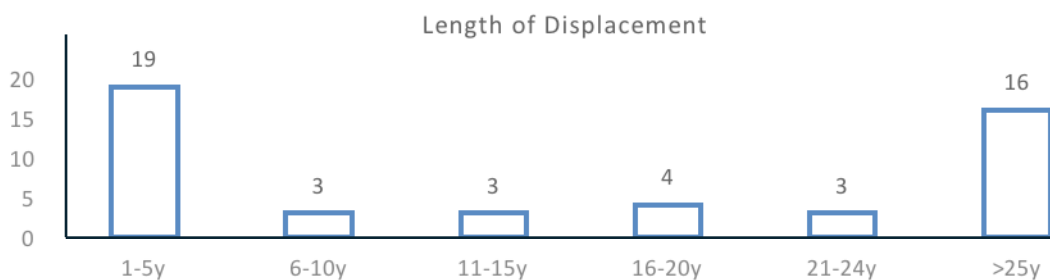
**Household size:** An average IDP household in Naw Abad hosted 1.16 families.

**Family size:** The average family size in Naw Abad is 4.3 members. Each family though reported to have 1-2 members working in Iran and sending remittances.

#### 4. Displacement History

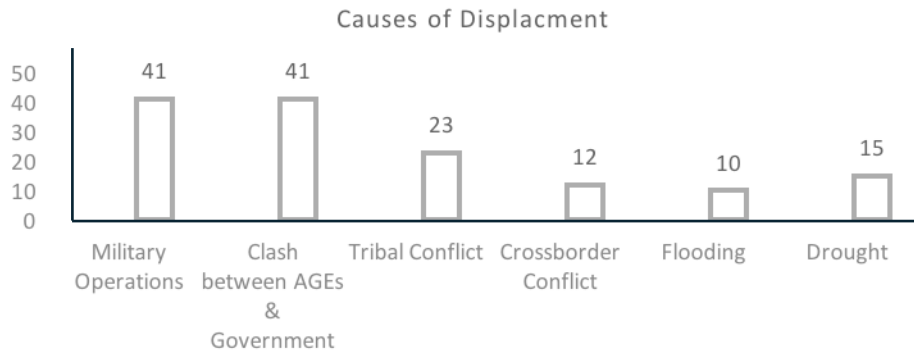
**Place of Origin:** Virtually all families in Naw Abad are IDPs, with one returnee family, returning to Afghanistan from Iran. The IDPs in Naw Abad originate mainly from the Northern Provinces - Balkh (58%), Baghlan (12.5%), Kunduz (6.2%), Takhar (2.6%) followed by Kabul (7%) and Kandahar (1%); with majority having arrived in Naw Abad over 2011-2012.

**Multiple Displacement:** The population contains a mix of both recently and long term displaced; 19 families were displaced within the last 5 years, whilst 16 families have been displaced more than 25 years.



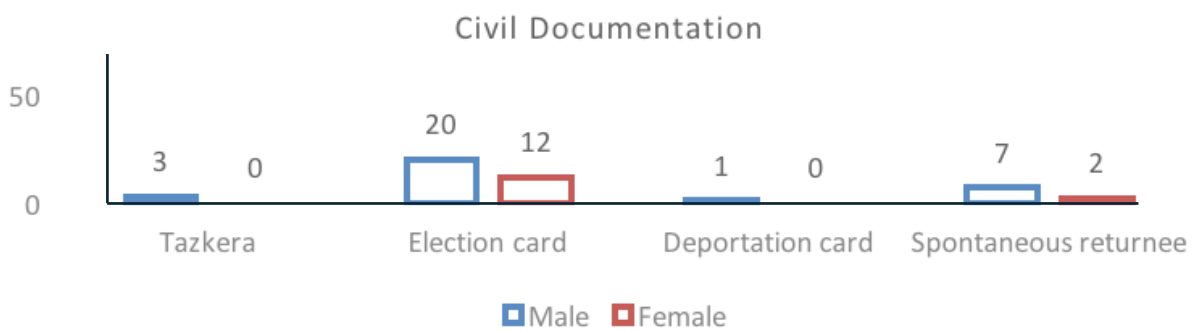
During FGD groups of families reported to have left their villages to Pakistan. They lived in the Kamal Pul refugee camp for 12 years but were deported by the Government of Pakistan following attacks in the refugee camp. From Pakistan many of them came to Nimroz and moved across to Iran, working as labourers and also in agricultural fields. Over the next few years many again got deported so they settled in Herat in Pul Rangina IDP site in Herat but the private landowner who owned the land reportedly sold it so they had to look for land elsewhere. Subsequently they moved to the empty land in Naw Abad.

**Causes of Displacement:** Military conflict and clashes with AGE were the primary drivers of displacement (N=41). A number of families also reported fleeing from cross border shelling and inter-tribal conflict (N=12, N=23). A significant number of families reported being displaced more than once; 19 families had been displaced at least twice whilst 9 families had been displaced four times.



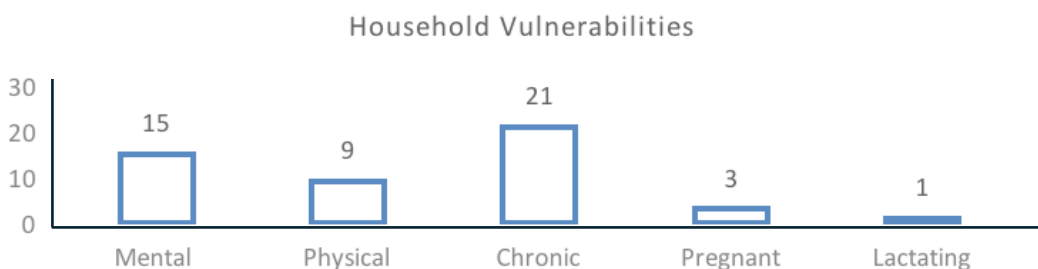
## 5. Access to Civil Documentation:

Naw Abad residents possessed very few forms of civil documentation; election card<sup>5</sup> was the most widespread with 11% (N=12) of females and 17% (N=20) of males possessing one. The families reported that they received the election cards in 2014 as part of the drive by the political parties for the 2014 presidential election. Only one resident possessed a Tazkera.



## 6. Vulnerabilities

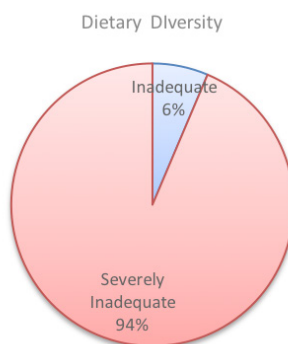
Approximately 22% (N=45) of Naw Abad residents qualify as vulnerable and/or Persons with Specific Needs (PSN). A significant number of families have one or more members suffering from a chronic disease (N=21), or a mental or physical disability (N=15, N=9).



<sup>5</sup>When the survey team visited Naw Abad, the first question posed by the IDPs to the DORR official is 'where is our land'? Allegedly the DORR officials had along with President Ghani's supporters promised to give land to the IDPs in the site, during the 2014 election campaign period. However after the elections, the IDPs had neither received the land nor were paid any visit by DORR or other government officials.

## 7. Food Security

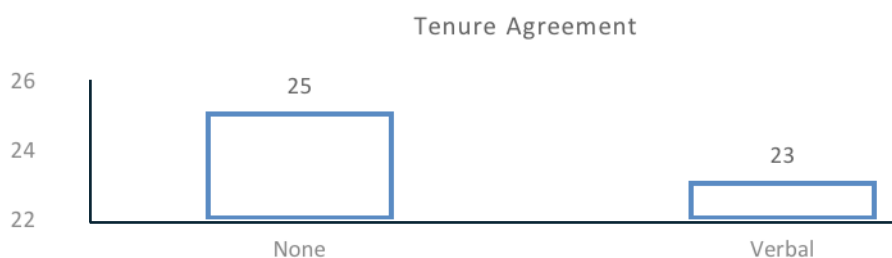
Food Security in Naw Abad; including food consumption and dietary diversity, was measured by measuring the frequency with which families had access to key staples and essential nutrients. Findings are alarming with 100% of families found to be severely food insecure, urgent action is required. Furthermore, 94% of families were found to have severely inadequate dietary diversity, with diets based on staples such as bread and oil, whilst lacking in sources of protein and other essential nutrients.



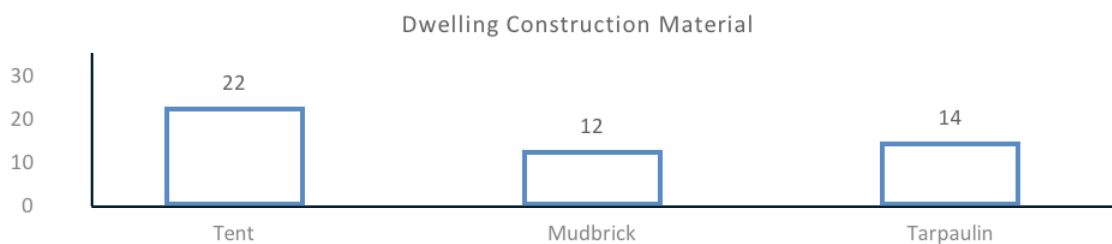
## 8. Housing, Land and Property Rights

**Land Tenure:** Majority of families (52% N=25) have no forms of tenure security, whilst 23 families reported to have verbal permission from the Deputy Provincial Governor to remain in the location, however no formal documentation has been distributed.

**Status of Land:** ARAZI has confirmed that Naw Abad was vacant state land prior to the IDP's occupation, however a private Herati citizen has reportedly laid claim to the land, with the matter currently being examined by the courts. The land needs to undergo an official land clearance 'tasfiya' process.

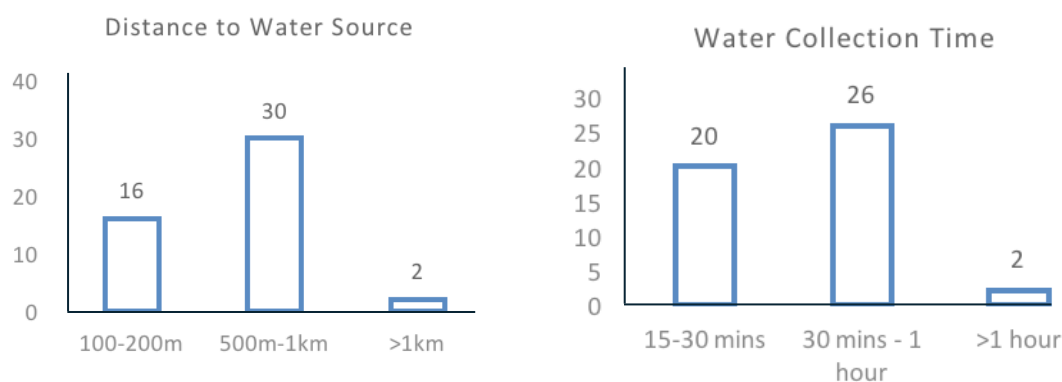


**Housing:** The dominant form of housing (75%) in Naw Abad is makeshift temporary dwellings in the form of tents - out of which 46 % were constructed of handmade tents and 29% of tarpaulin. Only 25% or 12 families lived in mud brick houses. 5 families were renting houses. Dwellings in general do not provide adequate protection from the elements; extreme heat or cold and are vulnerable to weather events. The families complained that they are not allowed to upgrade their housing and construct permanent roofing's and structure and they spend an average of 5000 AFN every year repairing their shelters all the time. Residents requested permission be granted for them to construct permanent/semi-permanent housing which will significantly reduce maintenance costs.

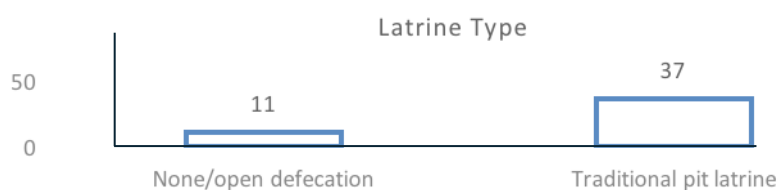


## 9. Access to Basic Services

**Water:** The majority of residents (N=36) access water from bore wells, whilst 23 families utilize a hand pump. Anecdotal evidence suggests there are issues of water quality, further testing is required to verify this however.



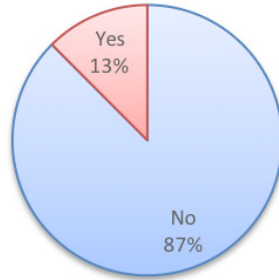
**Sanitation:** The majority of families rely on traditional pit latrines, constructed by the community and shared between 4-5 families. 11 families do not have access to latrines and resort to open defecation. The lack of separation/protection around leeching pits presents a risk of groundwater contamination. Residents also reported that a number of latrines were in a state of disrepair and complained of sewerage overflow.



**Educational Facilities:** In general, the education level of the residents of Naw Abad is very low. 87% (N=76) of the residents reported to have no schooling/education, the remainder had attended some form of schooling. Three residents reported attending vocational training. The lack of education and related skills has forced majority of the IDPs to take low-paying, unskilled 'hand to mouth' day labour work in the informal sector such as loading and unloading goods in markets and working in construction sites.

One government primary/secondary school is located 30 minutes away, however none of the IDP children attend this school. A Community Based School (CBS) is in operation on site with one teacher currently teaching 20 students. The community also received school kits, including two CBS tents however the tents were damaged and replacements had not been received at the time of the assessment.

### Household Member attended Schooling



**Health Facilities:** The Naw Abad clinic is located approximately 15 minutes away from the settlement, this provides some services however residents complain of not being able to afford prescriptions or other treatment costs.

**Electricity/energy:** The settlement is not connected to the state electricity grid, families predominantly use informal energy sources such as car batteries or handheld solar lights.

**Access Roads:** There are no paved/graveled roads within the settlement, causing a significant impediment to mobility, especially during the winter months.

## 10. Community Participation

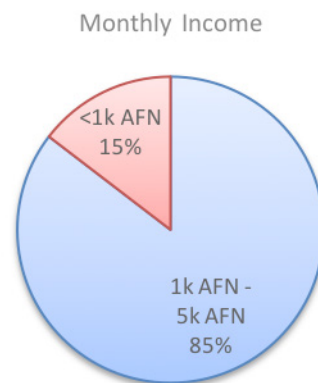
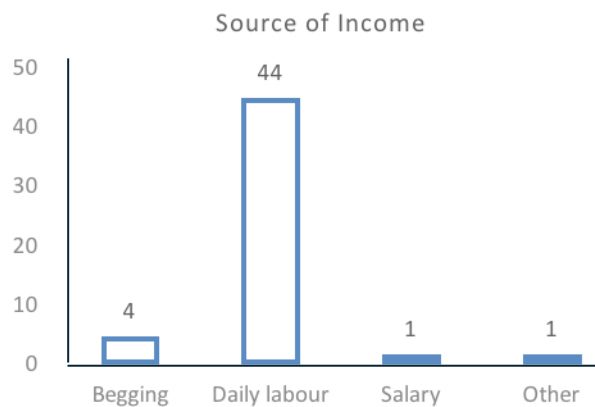
There is one shura in Naw Abad with a nominated IDP community representative. The shura is recognized unofficially by DoRR but not by the Municipality.

## 11. Livelihoods/Income Source<sup>7</sup>

Virtually all heads of family are engaged in daily wage labour, including constructing laboring and loading and unloading of goods in marketplaces. A number of women work as cleaners in local houses, whilst a number of children are engaged in garbage picking. In the case of Tajik formerly nomadic kuchis, this represents a significant shift from previous livelihoods predominantly based on agriculture and livestock.



<sup>7</sup>Shift in Livelihood Options: Majority of the families (Tajik) prior to these displacements lived in the northern agro-pastoral zone leading a nomadic kuchi lifestyle, working with livestock (raising horses, sheep etc.), practiced animal husbandry and some form of agriculture. After the move to the urban centre of Herat their livelihood options have changed and the families have shifted to daily wage labour activities such as construction, while a few still tend the horses of wealthy Herati citizens.

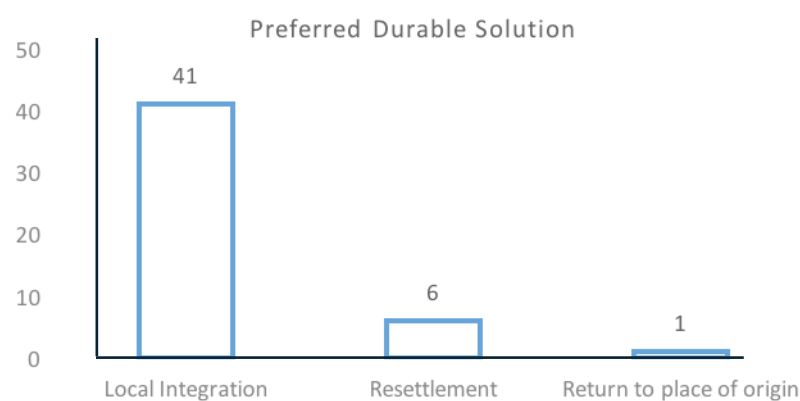


**Average Monthly Income:** Families earn an average of 1000-3000 AFN (\$46) per month. Also during FGDs it was revealed that a number of men do not work and are reliant on the earnings of their wives and children. Almost all reported to have 1-2 family members working in Iran who sent them remittances.

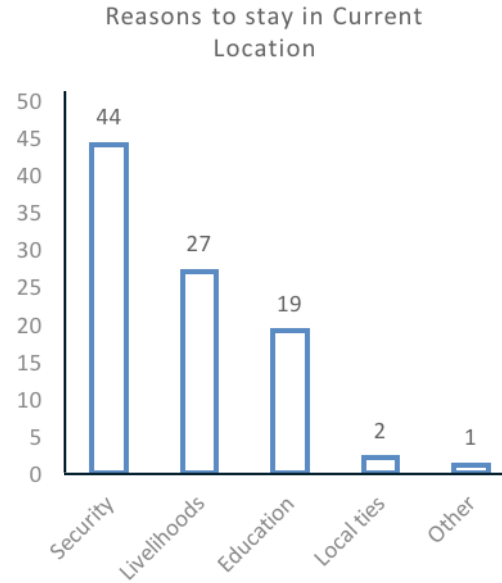
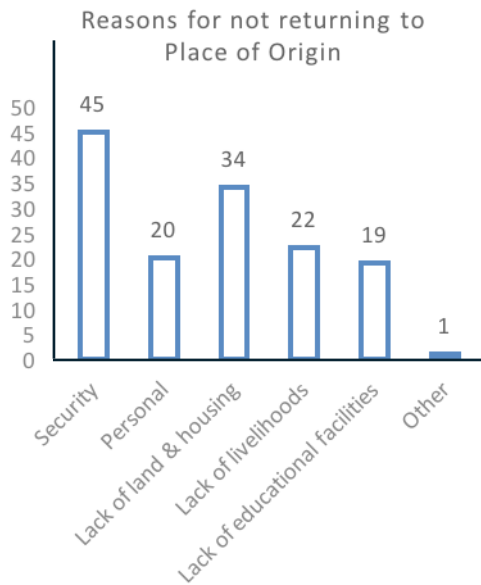
## 12. Durable Solutions

**Durable Solution Intention:** The vast majority (85% N=41) intend to remain on site and integrate locally. Only 1 family expressed a preference to return to their place of origin- Baghlan; while 12.5% (6 families) preferred to relocate to another place within Herat city.

The majority of those who wanted to locally integrate were Tajik speaking Kuchis who reported to have been sedentarized and have settled down in urban centers like Herat and seek a regular and stable lifestyle. Families report a preference to remain in Naw Abad, if not, they are open to be allocated land elsewhere including Maslakh. Their representatives have filed many petitions to get land and have been waiting for response from successive Governments.



**Reasons for not Returning/Staying:** Insecurity and a lack of land and housing were the most prominent reasons for not returning to the place of origin (N=45, N=34). The two most significant reasons to remain in Naw Abad were security (N=44) and livelihoods (N=27).



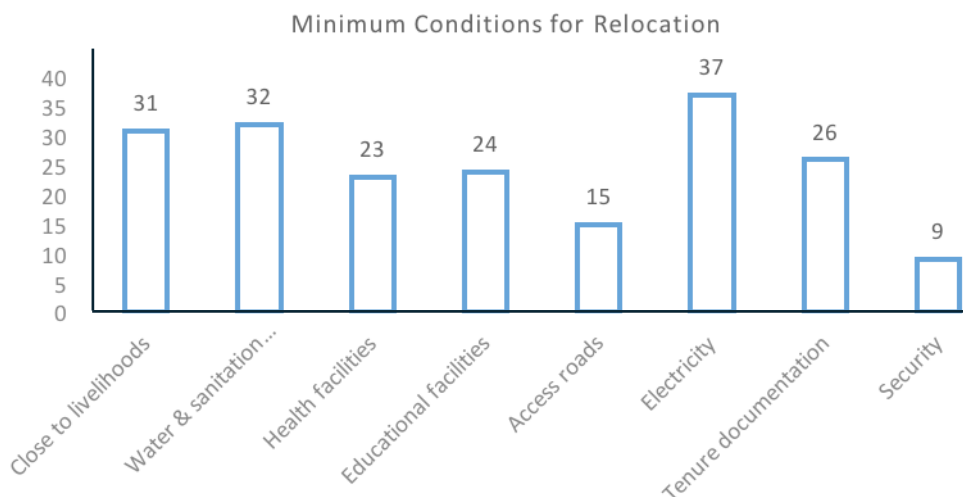
### 13. Relocation/Land Allocation

No families in Naw Abad reported owning land in other locations, lacking the means to do so. Residents reported that they had submitted a petition to DoRR requesting land to be allocated to them but had not received a response so far. IDPs also claimed to have petitions a number of ministries and line departments in Herat and Kabul, also without success thus far.

The IDPs in the site also seemed to be suffering from assessment fatigue. They mentioned that many times staff from agencies have visited them and collected their information but so far they haven't seen any results. They wanted the team to share the findings with them and to tell them about what action was being taken up after the assessment and therefore were pleased with the validation exercise.

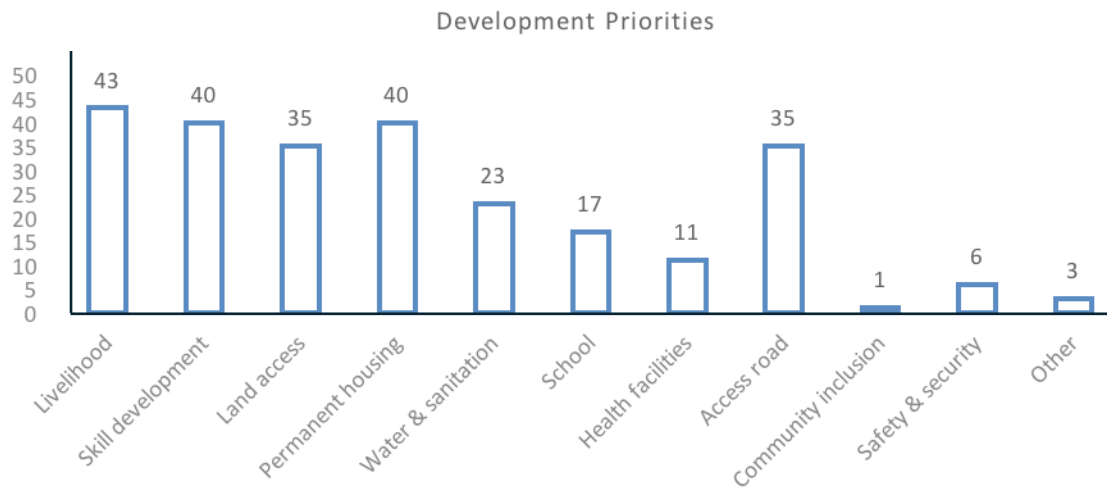
### 14. Minimum Conditions for Relocation

Access to electricity was the most significant minimum condition for relocation (N=37), followed by water and sanitation facilities (N=32) and proximity to livelihoods (N=31).



## 15. Development/Protection Priorities:

The IDP families were asked what their main development/protection priorities were to facilitate durable solution. Livelihoods were the most prominent (N=43), followed by skill development especially for women and permanent housing (N=40 respectively). Access roads and land also featured prominently (N=35 respectively).



Household items stored in a wheelbarrow in Naw Abad Settlement





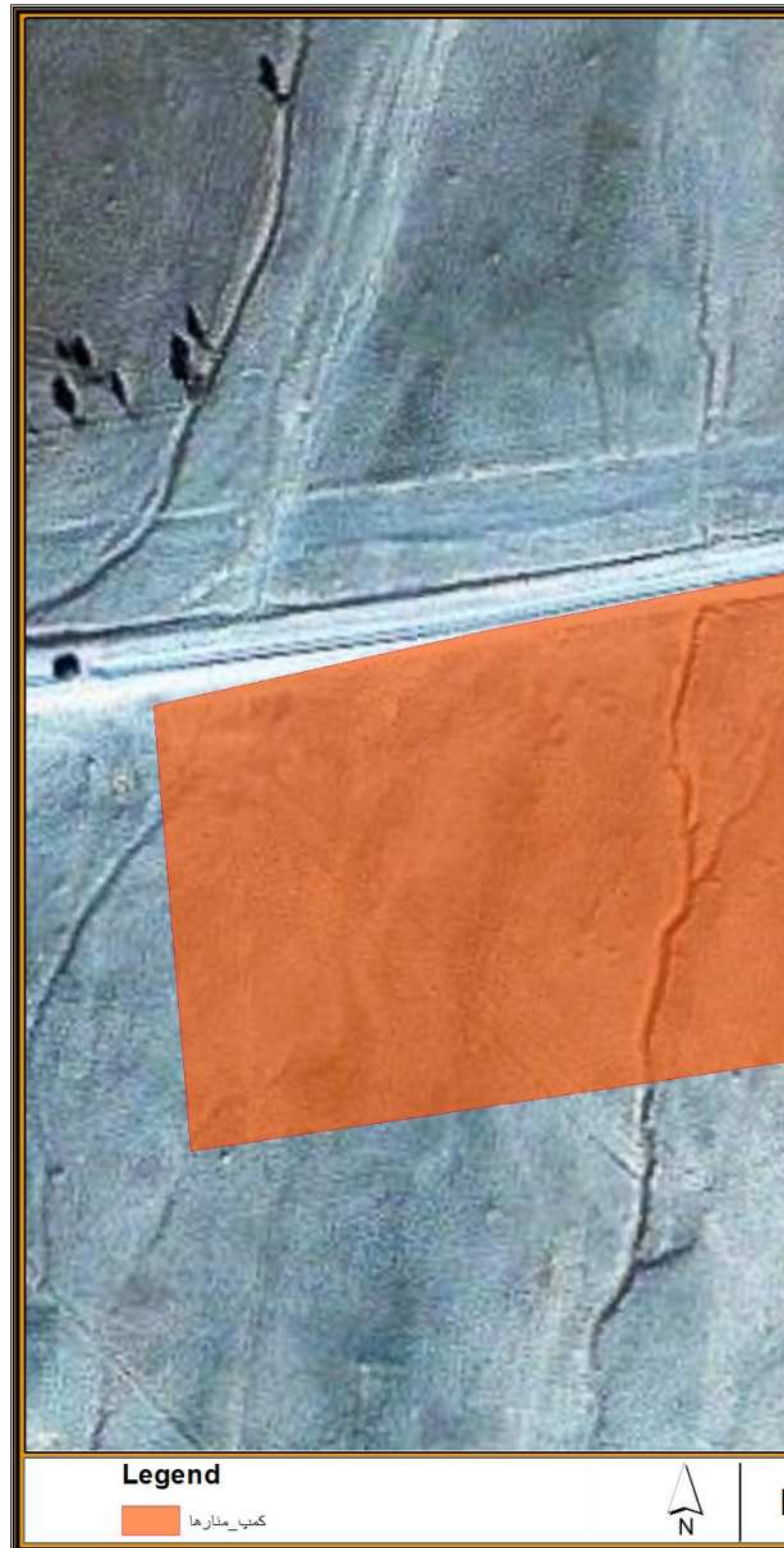
Naw Abad Settlement's backdrop is a firqa 'army division' used previously by the Russians and ANSF



# POLICE STATION SETTLEMENT PROFILE

## 1. Key Findings

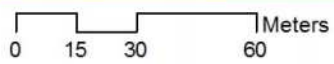
- All residents of Police Station Settlement are IDPs, predominantly fleeing military operations and clashes between ANSF and AGEs, there are no returnees.
- 88% of families are severely food insecure, whilst 51% of families were found to have severely inadequate dietary diversity, with diets lacking in essential nutrients. Urgent action is required.
- Residents have insecure tenure as the Police Station site is being contested between Karokh villagers and Herat Municipality.
- Access to water is a significant issue, with predominantly women and girls crossing a major highway to collect water from a chasma (stream). Women and girls also collect water from points in nearby host communities however report suffering from harassment when doing so.
- The community is serviced by a number of public latrines, typically shared between 10 families. 36 families have no access to latrines and resort to open defecation. There is a consensus in the community that water and sanitation facilities are the primary development priority.
- 83% of families intend to remain on site and integrate locally.





Map produced in GIS unit of PSU UN-HABITAT / Kabul  
Exported on 22 March 2018

**Police Station IDP Settlement**



**UN-HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

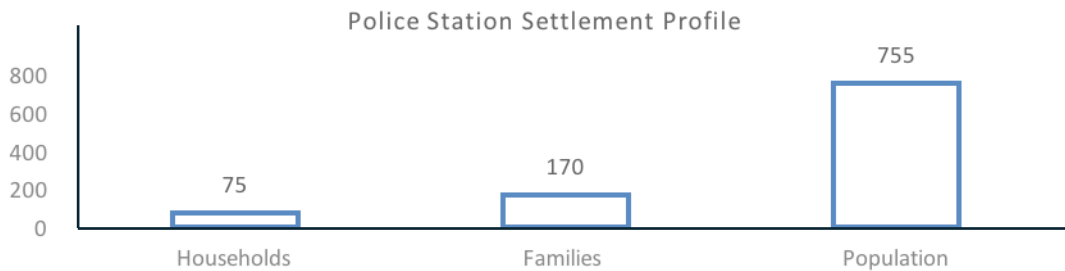
## 2. Settlement Profile

**Location:** Police Station IDP Settlement is located on 20 jeribs (4 ha) of land in District 11 of Herat city, approximately 13.50 km from the city centre. As the name suggests it is close to the Police Station Ra checkpoint along the Herat-Karokh Highway.

**Households:** 75

**Family:** 170

**Population:** 755 (Male=433, Female=322)



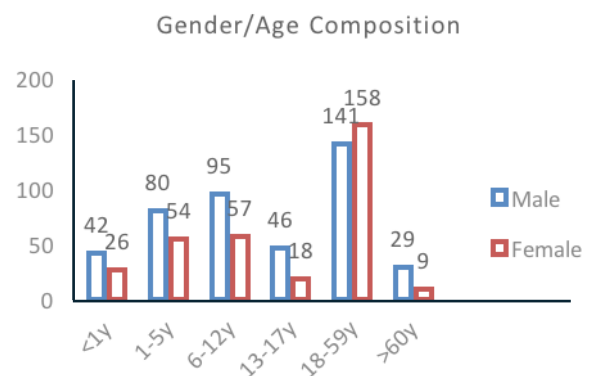
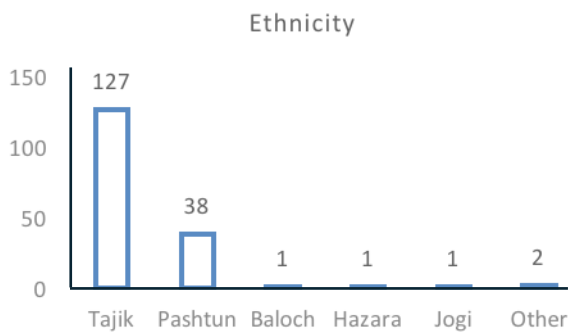
## 3. Demographic Profile

**Ethnic Composition:** The majority of families in Police Station are Tajik (N=127) with a significant number of Pashtuns (N=38).

**Gender/Age Composition:** As is the case with other IDP settlements in Herat, Police Station is relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge (18-59 years).

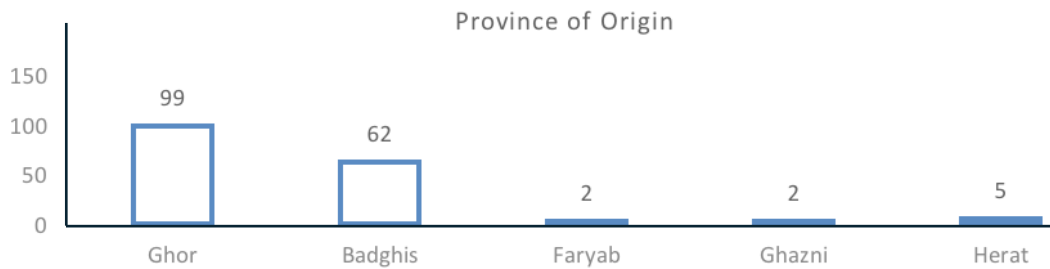
**Household Size:** An average IDP household in Police Station hosts 2.26 families.

**Family Size:** The average family size in Police Station is 4.44 members.

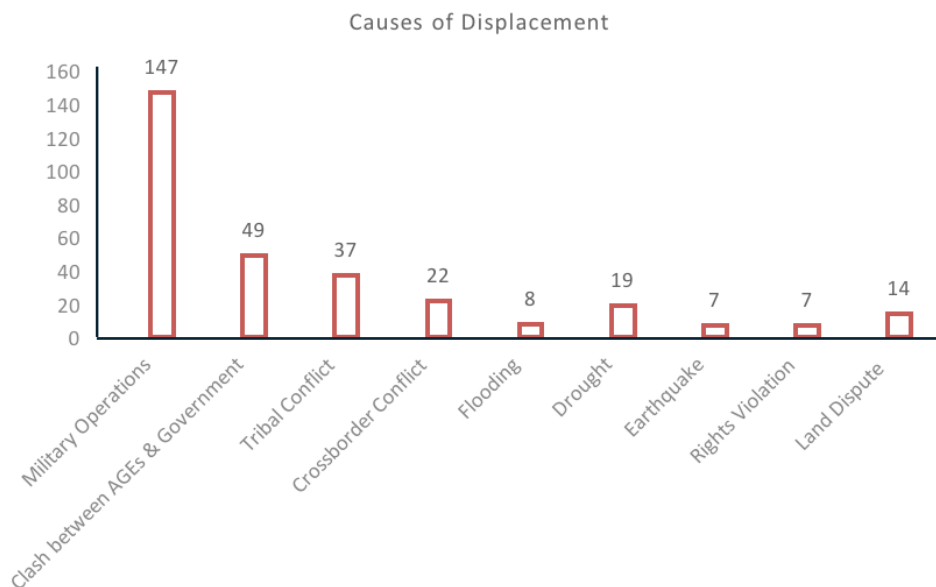


## 4. Displacement History

**Place of Origin:** All families in Police Station are IDPs, there are no returnees. The majority settled in Police Station after 2012 with more than half (58% N=99) coming from Ghor -Shahrak district, Badghis (N=62) Moqor and Jawand districts), Faryab (N=2)-Qaisar district-, Ghazni (N=2) and 5 from within Herat – mainly from the highly unstable Kuskh/Rabat-e-Sangi district.



**Causes of Displacement:** Military operations were the primary driver of displacement (N=147). Tribal conflict was also significant (N=49) as was cross border conflict (N=22). 26 families reported being displaced by natural disaster; drought (N=19) and earthquake (N=7).

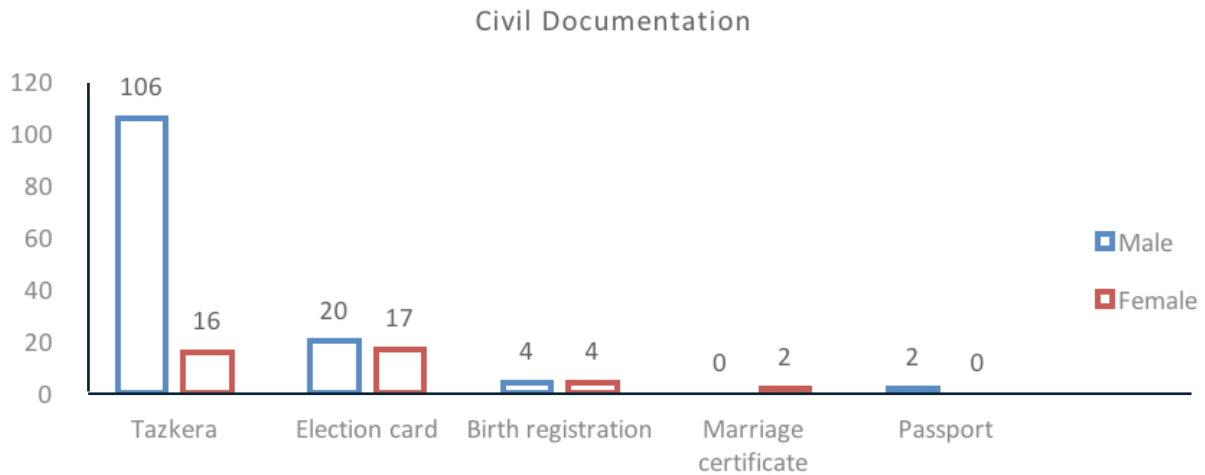


**Secondary Displacement:** Displacement is predominantly short term, with the majority of families (N=163) displaced within the last five years. For majority (89% N=152) of families this is the first time they've been displaced, whilst 16 families have been displaced twice.

Prior to locating in Police Station, 18 families squatted in various locations in Herat city-in front of ANDMA and AIHRC offices-and were later resettled by the Departments of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR) to Sadaat Land Allocation Scheme site (also referred to as Taqinaqi). IDPs reportedly remained in Sadaat for 6-7 months, then following a number of security incidents (including the killing of a village elder nearby and the kidnapping of an international aid worker) moved to Police Station.

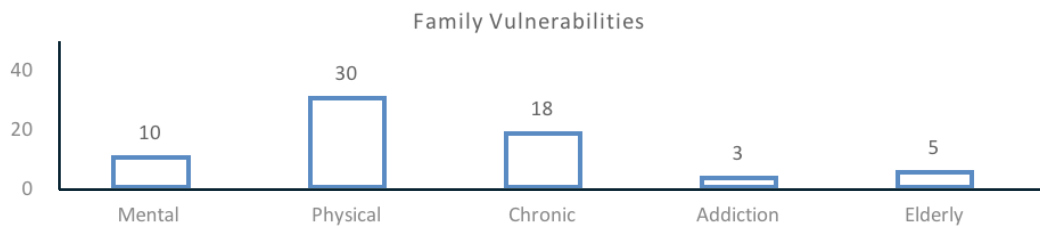
## 5. Access to Civil Documentation:

Only 16% (N=122) of Police Station (of which 16 female) residents possess a Tazkera from their province of origin. For children who were born in the site, a number were assisted by NRC to obtain a Tazkera. Election cards are also not widespread. During FGDs the IDPs clarified that the low birth (8) registration is due to the practice of homebirth and no access to centres that register babies.



## 6. Vulnerabilities

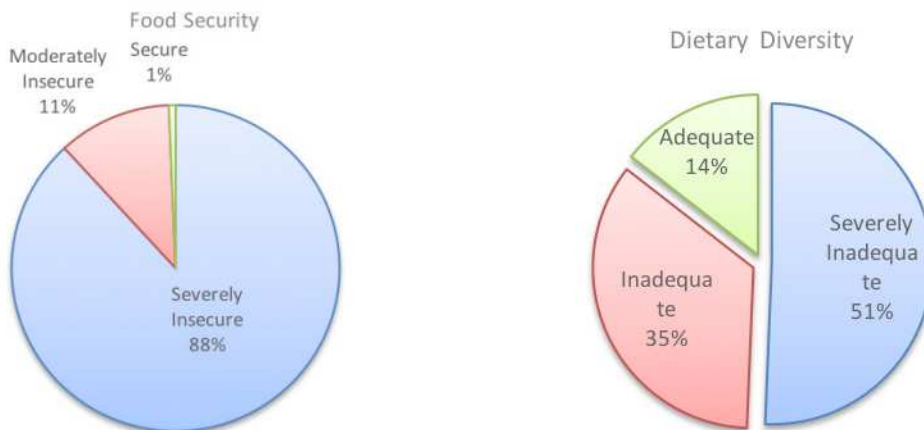
Approximately 9% (N=66) of the IDPs qualify as vulnerable and/or Persons with Specific Needs (PSN). 23 are female-headed families whilst 1 family is headed by a child <18 years of age. A significant number of families in Police Station have members suffering from physical disability (N=30) or a mental disability (N=10). Chronic illnesses were limited to Tuberculosis (TB), Asthma and Hepatitis B.



During the assessment some evidence of child marriage was apparent. Female FGD respondents reported that this is common practice, with the most recent case of an 11 year old girl who got married and now has a baby. Respondents reported that they practiced child marriage due to poverty, dowry and to have some financial support. However now respondents reported to have become more aware and prefer to educate their daughters.

## 7. Food Security

Food Security-including food consumption and dietary diversity-was gauged by measuring the frequency with which households had access to key staples and essential nutrients. Findings are alarming; with 88% (N=134) of households being found to be severely food insecure. In addition, 51% (N=77) of families were found to have severely inadequate dietary diversity, with diets lacking in essential nutrients. Urgent action is required.



## 8. Housing, Land and Property Rights

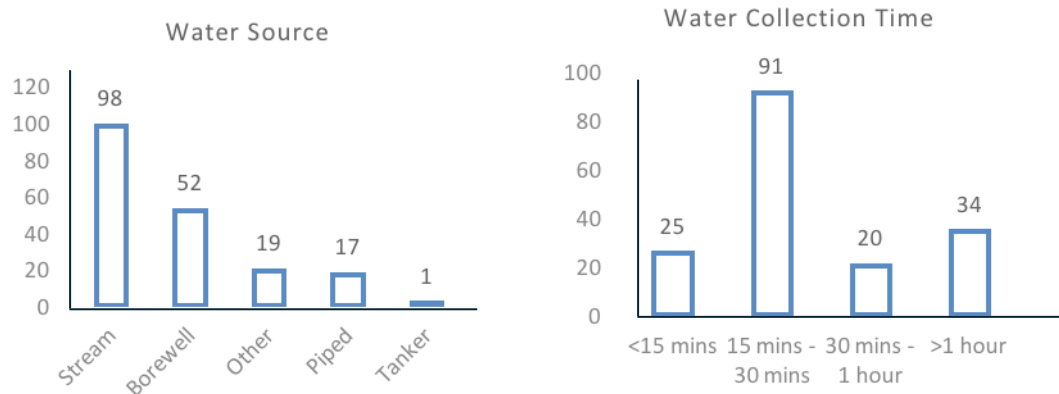
**Land Tenure:** The majority of families (78% N=132) have no forms of tenure security (tenure agreement), whilst 11 families reported to have a verbal agreement from the municipality to stay on the land.

**Status of Land:** According to ARAZI the Police Station site is being contested between Karokh villagers and municipality. The villagers claim it to be their common pastureland while the Municipality claims it to be part of its development plan. 19 families have received an eviction notice from private individuals; residents report this is a common occurrence. Many houses have been demolished for the widening of the Herat-Karokh Highway, and residents are not permitted to make repairs to existing shelter or construct new shelters or dig wells. Additionally, IDPs reported regular harassment from the host community and other Heratis attempting to demolish their houses. According to the IDPs they have written many petitions to the Government to allow them to stay in the area and provide them with basic services but so far they have not received any formal response.

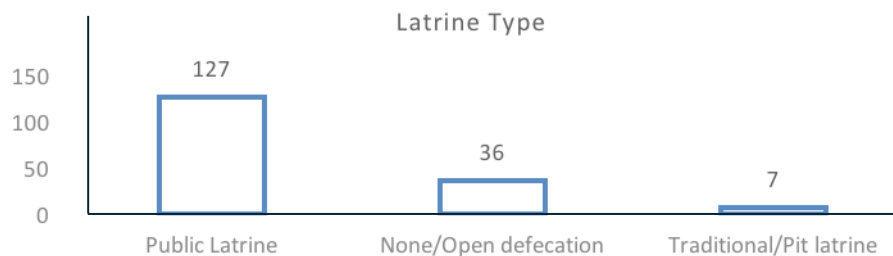
**Housing:** Virtually all dwellings are constructed of mud brick (rammed earth), self-built with a small number constructed out of tents/tarpaulin. Both dwelling types offer insufficient protection from the elements and are vulnerable to weather events. FGD respondents also reported that many of the IDPs work in the farms nearby and while so employed are allowed to stay in some accommodation in the farms.

## 9. Access to Basic Services

**Water:** The majority of residents' access water (average of 10 litres per family/day) from a nearby stream (chasma), which they collect from 3km away. Water access is a significant issue as women and girls are required to cross the major highway and collect it from Shaidayee garden. Additionally women also go to the nearby villages to collect water from the wells and taps of the host community, however at times they are prevented from doing so by the host community.



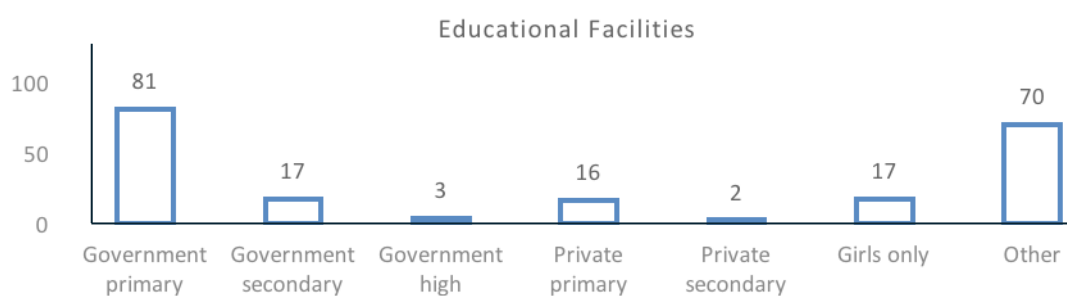
**Sanitation:** The majority of families (N=127) rely on 12 public latrines, shared between 10 or more families. 36 families have no access to latrines and must resort to open defecation. Public latrines are constructed by the community, with inadequate protection/separation of leeching pits, posing a risk to groundwater contamination. In addition, some of the latrines are in a state of disrepair causing effluent to overflow into public areas to the detriment of health and amenity.



**Educational Facilities:** There are two Community Based Schools (CBS) operating in a tent and in a house used as a residence by an IDP family in the evenings. In addition, 81 children attend the nearby government primary school, whilst 17 attend the government secondary school. The site is few kms away from two schools in Shaidayee. Several children attend the local madrassa for religious education.







**Health Facilities:** There are a number of hospitals in the area; including Shaidayee clinic and a Paediatric hospital (also close to Shaidayee settlement). In the latter the IDPs along with the host community can access nutritional supplements for malnourished children. Currently, there are also World Vision mobile weekly clinics in operation, who does regular, checkups/consultations and checkups for neo-natal health of under three year olds. A large number of women in the community have severe reproductive health issues and surveyors noted many women with distended abdomens. IDPs also report issues in affording prescriptions and other treatments including tertiary medical care, critically for chronic illnesses.

**Electricity/Energy:** No houses are connected to the state electricity grid, the majority use informal sources of light and energy such as car batteries, solar and handheld lights.

**Access Roads:** There are no paved roads within the settlement, impeding mobility especially in the winter months, the site is however close to the main highway.

## 10. Community Participation

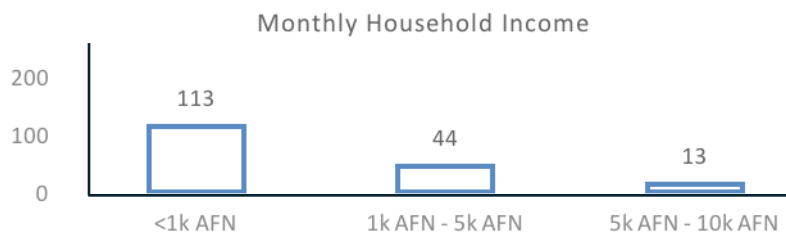
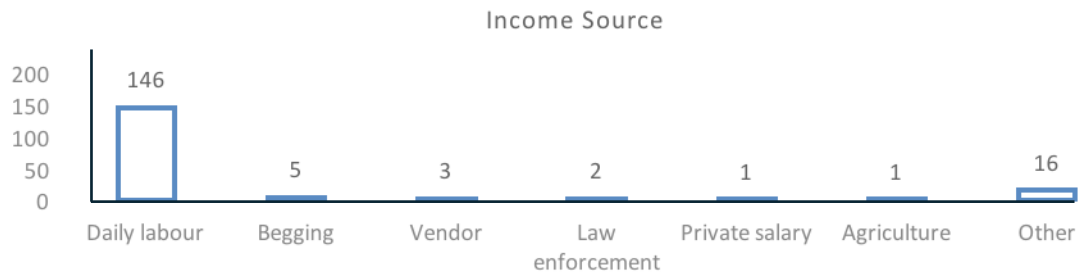
There are two shuras in Police Station formed in 2015 representing IDPs from Ghor and Badghis with 16 members each (6 women and 10 men). The shura is recognized unofficially by DoRR but not by the Municipality.

## 11. Livelihoods/Income Source

Virtually all heads of family are engaged in daily wage labour in the construction sector. This form of employment is insecure and vulnerable to seasonal fluctuations. A number of women are engaged in carpet weaving and cleaning in local homes, whilst a number of children are engaged in waste picking.

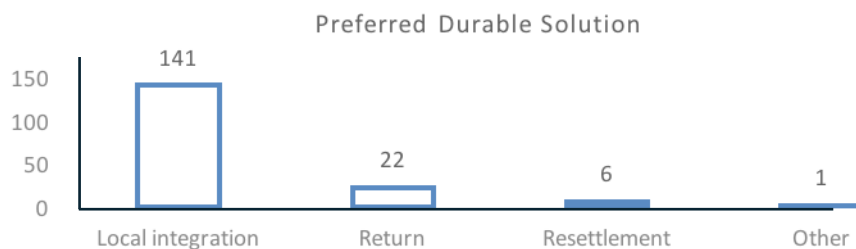
**Average Monthly Income:** Families earn an average of 1000-3000 AFN (\$46) per month.

**Coping Mechanisms:** Majority of the families (N=139) reported to regularly borrowing from relatives and shopkeepers to make ends meet, many had debt of over 12,000 AFN (\$175).

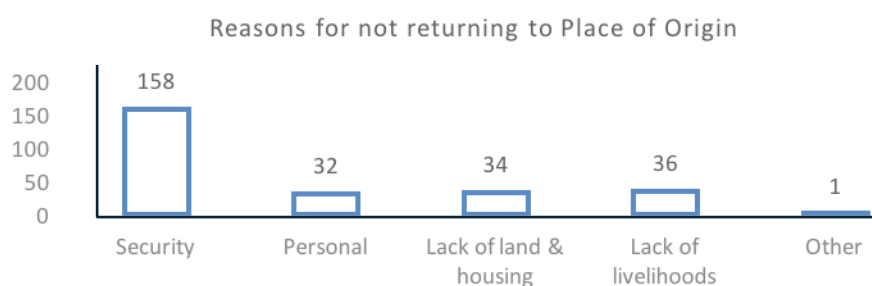


## 12. Durable Solutions

**Durable Solution Intention:** The majority of families (83% N=141) preferred to locally integrate in Police Station site, 22 households preferred to return to Place of Origin (mostly Tajik families from Ghor, who had problem finding jobs and who reported to having some land back in Ghor); whilst 6 preferred relocation within Herat province. One reason cited for return to province of origin was also challenges in accessing water in the area. Respondents also expressed a desire to be considered citizens of Herat and no longer be labeled as IDPs.



**Reasons for not Returning/Staying:** Security was by far the most prominent reason for not returning to the province of origin (N=158), followed by a lack of livelihoods (N=36) and a lack of land and housing (N=34). Similarly, security was the most prominent reason for staying in the current location (N=165) followed by livelihoods (N=94).

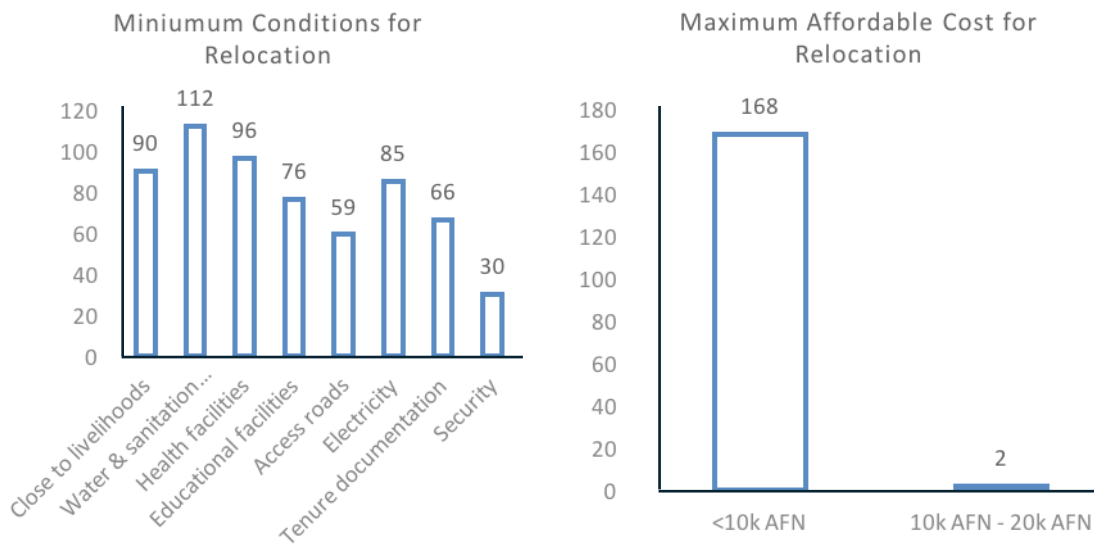


### 13. Relocation/Land Allocation

Only a small number of respondents (N=10) reported that they were consulted mainly by DoRR and aware of plans to relocate the community to Maslakh.

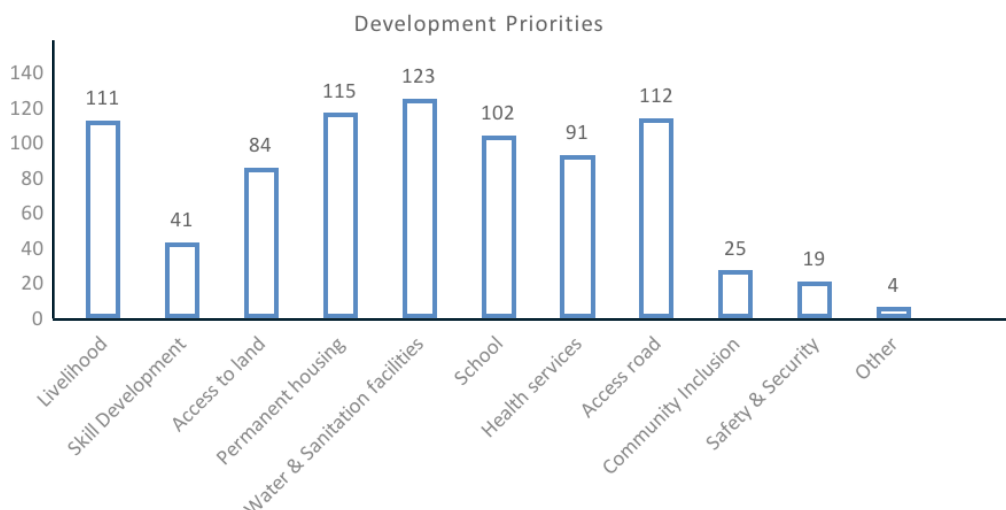
### 14. Minimum Conditions for Relocation

Water and sanitation facilities were the most significant conditions for relocation (N=112), followed by health facilities (N=96). Proximity to livelihoods (N=90) and electricity (N=85) also featured prominently.



### 15. Development/Protection Priorities

The IDP families were asked what their main development/protection priorities were to facilitate durable solution. Water and sanitation facilities are the most prominent development priority (N=123), significantly this is regarded as more of a priority than livelihoods (N=111). Residents report that the distance they're required to travel for potable water impedes their ability to grow food. Permanent housing (N=115) and access roads (N=112) are also prominent.





An IDP woman making wool to be used in carpet making at Police Stations IDP Settlement



د افغانستان اسلامي جمهوریت  
 د کورنیو چارو وزارت  
 د نفوسو د احوال د ثبتولو لوی ریاست  
 د ثبتولو لوی ریاست

ولایت ( )  
 ولسوالي، ناحیه ( )  
 کلی، کور ( )  
 د کورنۍ نوم ( )

د صکوکو نومبر  
 بیه (۱۰) افغانۍ  
 16077158

پېژندنه		بېلونکي نېټې	
نوم او تخلص	ز کینجا	ونه	دستر گورنگ
د پلار نوم	شره	ورېڅې	دېوستکي رنگ
د نیکه نوم	حاجه الصفه	دوینتانورنگ	نورې نېټې
د زېږېدلو ځای	ظلمانه	د معیوبیت ډول	
د زېږېدلو نېټه او عمر	ده ۱۰/۱۰/۱۹۹۰		
دین	دین	د عسکري خدمت	
میت	دین	د داخلېدو نېټه	
شغل	دین	د ترخیص نمبر او نېټه	
جنس	ښځه	قطعه	
مدني حالت		نور کورایف	
د عايلي شمېره	۸	د ثبت ګڼه	۱۱۲
مورنۍ	ښځه	د صکوکو ګڼه	۱۱۲
بالدۍ			
د مسؤل مامور لاسلیک		د تډکړې د خاوند لاسلیک	
نوم			
رتبه			

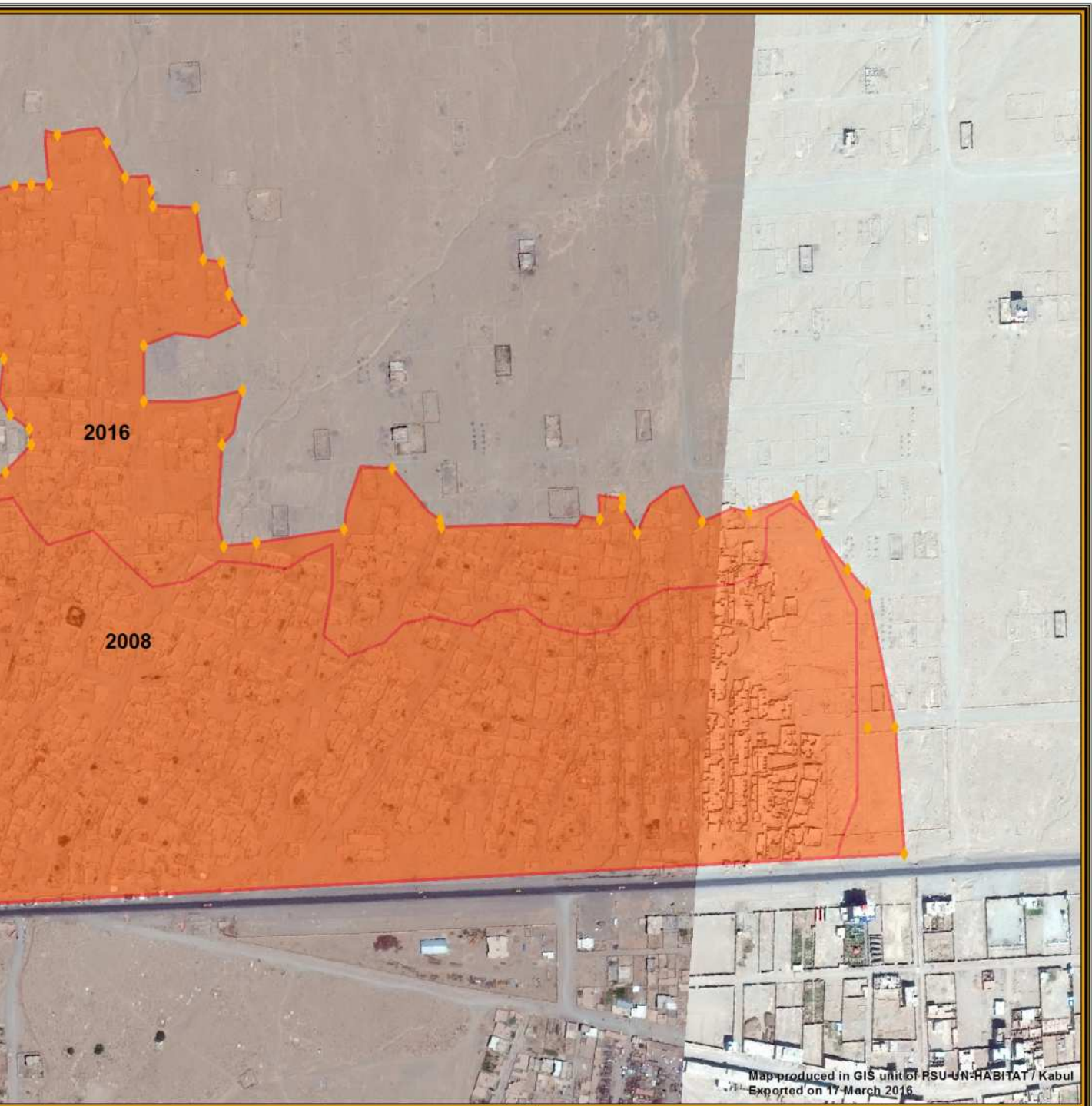


# SHAYDAYEE SETTLEMENT PROFILE

## 1. Key Findings

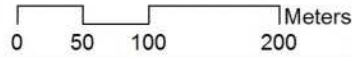
- The majority of families (N=2407) in Shaidayee are IDPs, 49 families are returnees
- The community contains a significant number of vulnerable individuals; including physical and mental disabilities (N=224, N=182), chronic illness (N=178) and lactating women (N=442)
- 23% of men and 1.5% of women in Shaidayee possess a Tazkera
- The majority of families have no tenure agreement in Shaidayee settlement
- Virtually all dwellings are constructed of mud brick (rammed earth), self-built with a small number constructed out of tents/tarpaulin. Both dwelling types offer insufficient protection from the elements and are vulnerable to weather events
- Water and sanitation facilities were the most significant conditions for relocation (N=1820), followed by health facilities (N=1723). Electricity (N=1603) and proximity to livelihoods (N=1518), protection walls for privacy and security were also seen as a high priority by the community.
- The overwhelming majority of families (N=2012) intend to remain on site and locally integrate, 269 families prefer resettlement in another area of Herat whilst 98 families prefer to return to their place of origin





Map produced in GIS unit of RSU-UN-HABITAT / Kabul  
 Exported on 17 March 2016

**Shaidayee Big IDP Settlement**



**UN-HABITAT**  
 FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

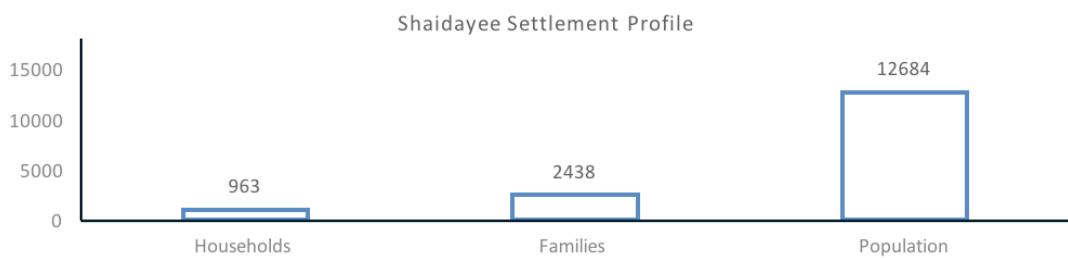
## 2. Settlement Profile

**Location:** Shaidayee IDP settlement is located in 265 jeribs (53 hectares) in District 15 approximately 5 km to the east of Herat City along the Herat-Karokh Highway.

**Households:** 963

**Family:** 2438

**Population:** 12,684 (Male=6,860, Female=5,824)



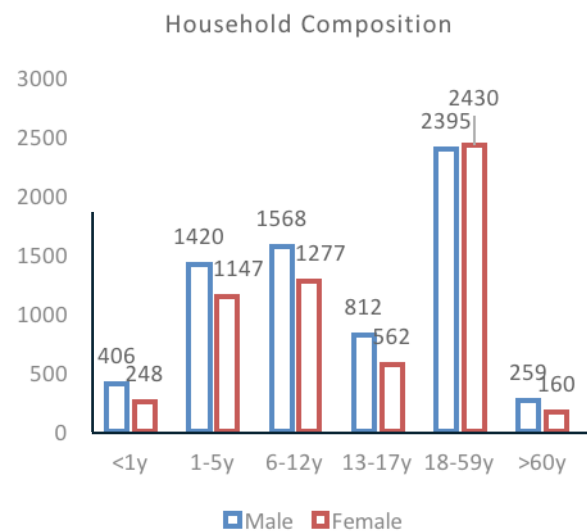
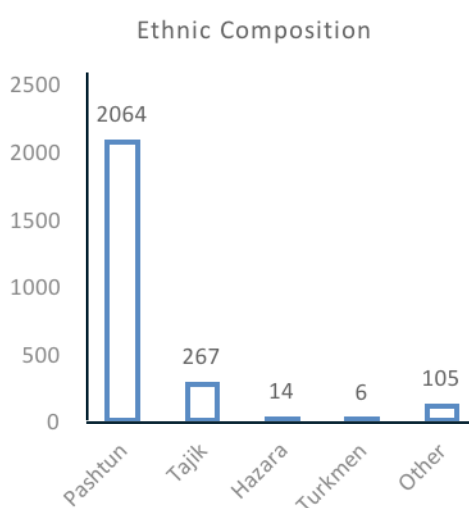
## 3. Demographic Profile

**Ethnic Composition:** The population of Shaidayee is predominantly Pashtun (N=2,064) with a sizeable minority of Tajik families (N=267) and also some Mughal, Kuchis and Hazaras.

**Gender/Age Composition:** As is the case with other IDP hosting sites in Herat, Shaidayee is relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge (18-59 years).

**Household size:** An average IDP household in Shaidayee hosted 2.5 families

**Family size:** The average family size in Shaidayee is 5.2 members



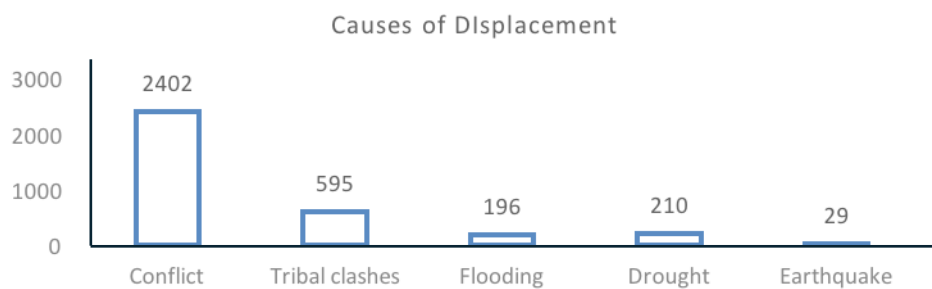


## 4. Displacement History

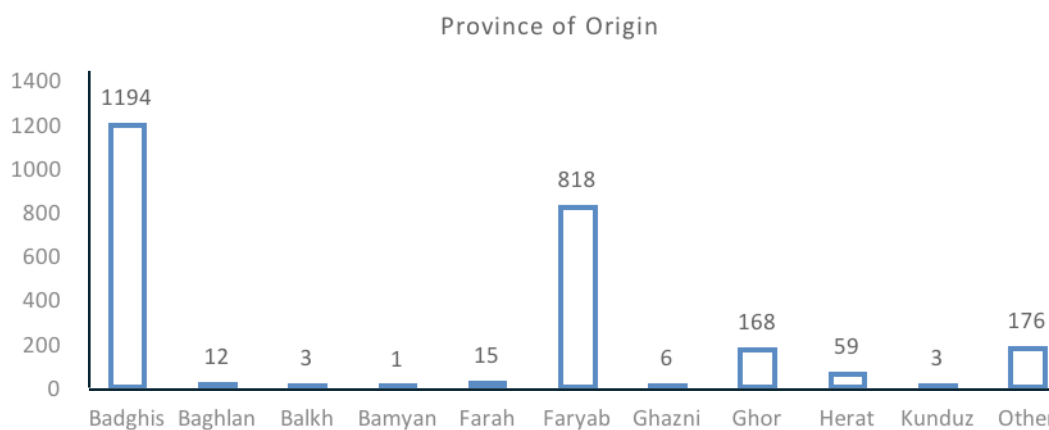
**Place of Origin:** The majority of families (N=2,407) in Shaidayee are IDPs, with 49 returnees. They began settling here as early as 1984.

IDPs predominantly originate from Badghis (N=1194) from (Ghormach, Bala Murghab, Qale Naw and Muqur districts) with a significant number from Faryab (N=818) from (Qisar, Almar, Pashtun Kot, Shirin Tagab, Dawlatabad) and Ghor (N=168) from (Tagaw, Tular, Chakcharan and Shahrak).

**Cause of Displacement:** Conflict is the primary driver of displacement (N=2402), followed by tribal clashes. A significant number of families however were displaced by drought (N=210), flooding (196), and earthquake (N=29).

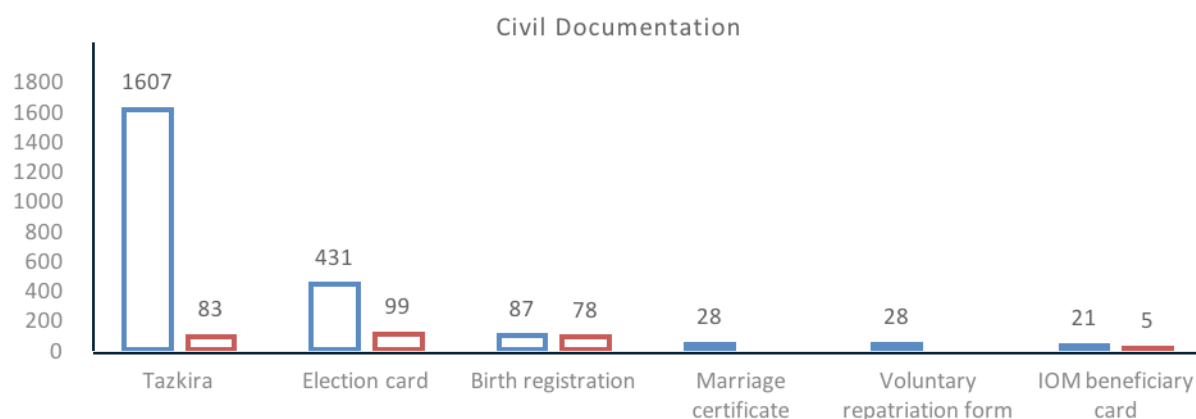


**Multiple Displacement:** The majority of families (N=2107) have been displaced once, 179 families have been displaced twice, whilst a further 77 families have been displaced four or more times.



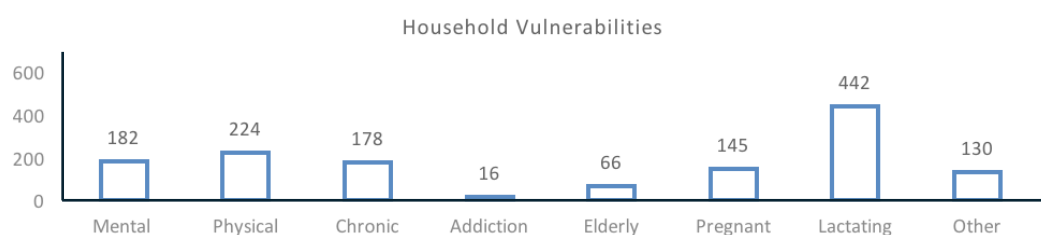
## 5. Access to Civil Documentation:

23% (N=1607) of males and 1.5% (N=83) of females in Shaidayee possess a Tazkera. Election cards are less widespread with less than 1% of males and females possessing one. The reason provided by the IDPs for the low Tazkera figures are prevalence of Kuchi IDPs in Shaidayee settlement. Allegedly, the Kuchis do not possess Tazkera or birth registration cards. Also many IDPs are not aware of the importance of possessing these documentation. Another reason for low figures of birth registration is due to the fact that majority of the children are given birth in the houses.



## 6. Vulnerabilities:

Approximately 6% (N=796) of the IDPs qualify as vulnerable and/or Persons with Specific Needs (PSN). A significant number of families in Shaidayee have members suffering from physical disability (N=224) and/or a mental disability (N=182), a further (N=178) suffer from chronic illnesses. 121 are female-headed families whilst 38 families are headed by a child <18 years of age. According to FGD respondents, the number of drug addicts on site was underreported during the survey.



## 7. Housing, Land and Property Rights

**Land Tenure:** The majority of families were not able to provide an answer to the question of what form of title documentation they possessed, suggesting that they have none. Of those families who did provide a response; 190 possess a title deed, 282 possess a rental agreement, whilst 46 reported having a government document.

In 2003, the Shaidayee IDP settlement was to be closed and IDPs who were in need of protection and could not return to their place of origin were encouraged to move to Maslakh IDP camp. Food rations were stopped in both Shaidayee and Maslakh as of April 2003.

**Status of Land:** The land on which Shaidayee site is built is reportedly owned by the municipality.

A Council of Ministers directed (in 2007) the Herat Municipality to allocate 1500 plots to IDPs from Faryab, Badghis and Ghor, however according to FGD respondents only approximately 1300 parcels of land were distributed by the Municipality and 900 families received such. For the remainder they have either only received the Qabala (land title) or merely the receipt as proof of payment of 20,000 AFS to the bank for their land allocation. The demarcation apparently has been completed by the Municipality for only 800 plots of land and the remaining plots have not yet been demarcated in Karizak.

During the FGDs it was clarified by the IDPs that a land commission was set up for land allocation which included representatives from the Municipality, AMLAK and other government institutions. However the allocation process was problematic as the IDPs perceive that not all the 1500 plots were allocated to the IDPs, rather in contravention to the directive of the Council of Ministers, a number of plots were allegedly allocated to Heratis who are not IDPs. The plots are of different dimensions – 240m<sup>2</sup>, 280m<sup>2</sup> and 300m<sup>2</sup>. The IDPs paid 20,000 AFN to the Municipality to receive their plots of land. According to some IDPs, approximately 1160 IDPs have paid money, whilst 800 of them have received Qabala and confirmation of the location of their land parcel. 366 IDPs have reportedly paid for land yet have not been notified of the location of their parcel.

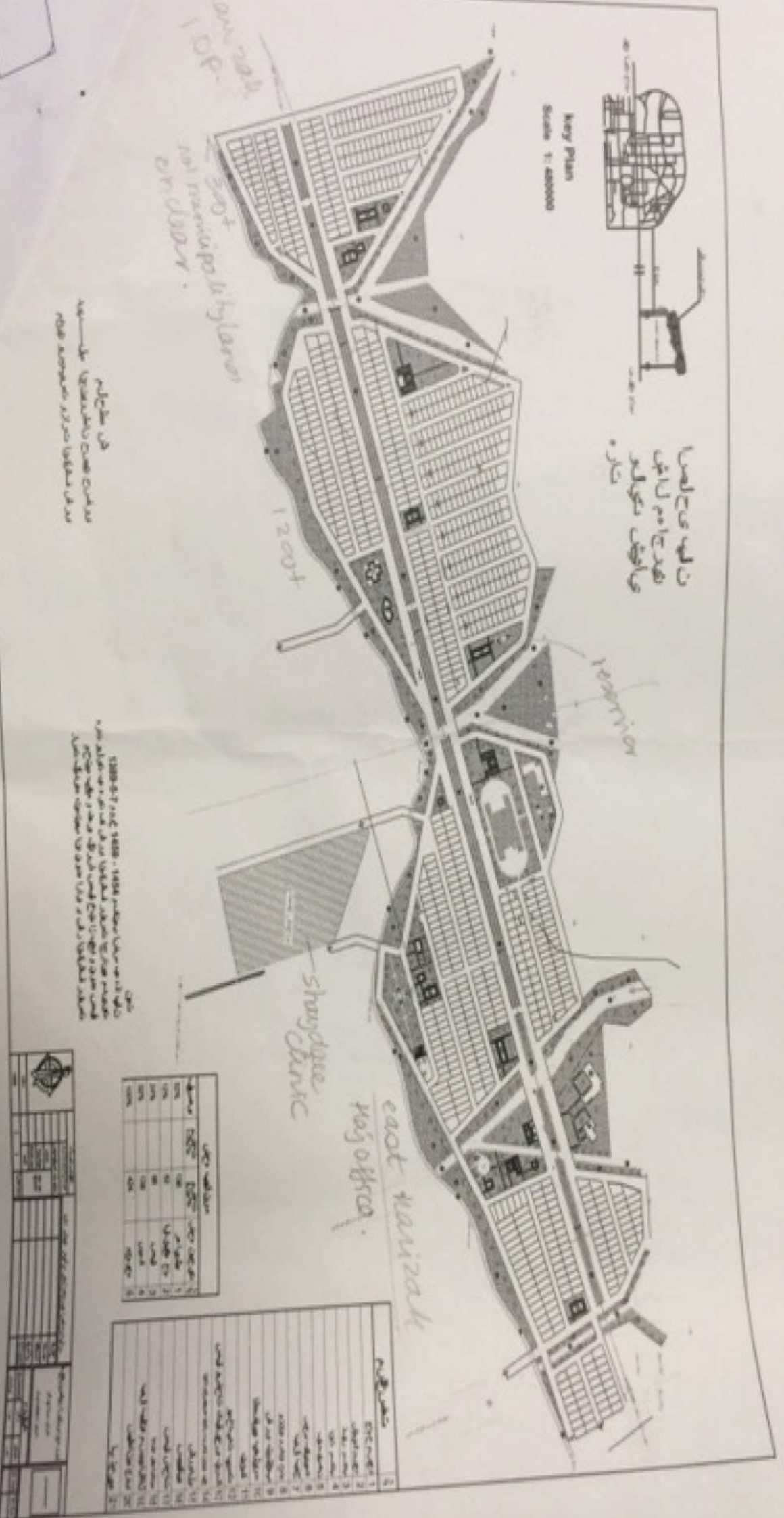
A number of IDPs have reportedly sold their land allocation to local Heratis due to extreme poverty, a number of IDP households are reportedly not even aware about the whereabouts of their property but handed over their Qabalah papers to the real estate dealers who are operating inside the Shaidayee settlement or the shops outside the settlement.

Many Shaidayee IDPs are willing to relocate to Karizak Settlement where they have received land plots by the Herat Municipality, however they face some significant challenges including:

1. Lack of means to construct shelter on the new plots.
2. There are no services available in Karizak – UNICEF has provided resources to establish a water supply network which will be completed by October 2016 however apart from that no other services are in place and the land currently is empty with no roads or other services, except a small number of houses under construction.
3. The IDPs are also worried of the possible floods during the rainy season as Karizak is on a flood plain.

FGD respondents also allege that some of the IDP leaders are benefitting from this land allocation, allocating to their family members and are depriving others of their entitlements. Some IDP leaders who didn't receive land in Karizak (majority of them recently arrived) have petitioned the government to ensure they are also allocated land in Karizak or elsewhere. A number have received replies from ARAZI and the Municipality, however no land has been allocated to them yet.

FGD responses suggest that a significant number of IDPs have already sold their allocated land. Additionally, there are also fears amongst the Heratis that IDPs will speculate on the land/shelters constructed for them. Also some IDPs may sell their land and return to IDP sites in other locations.



کلید نقشه  
 مقیاس: 1:40000  
 این نقشه را در  
 نقشه جامع استان  
 مشاهده کنید

1000-10000  
 12000  
 (مناطق قابل اقامت)

مناطق قابل اقامت  
 مناطق قابل اقامت  
 مناطق قابل اقامت

12000

100000

شایدانه  
 هاج آفیس  
 شرق کاریزاک

این نقشه در سال 1388 - 1389 توسط مهندسان معماری و شهرسازی  
 تهیه شده است. کلیه حقوق این نقشه محفوظ است.  
 هرگونه کپی یا استفاده غیرمجاز از این نقشه مجاز نیست.  
 این نقشه فقط برای مقاصد آموزشی و تحقیقاتی است.

ردیف	شرح	مساحت	تعداد
1	مناطق قابل اقامت	12000	1
2	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
3	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
4	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
5	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1

ردیف	شرح	مساحت	تعداد
1	مناطق قابل اقامت	12000	1
2	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
3	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
4	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
5	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1

ردیف	شرح	مساحت	تعداد
1	مناطق قابل اقامت	12000	1
2	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
3	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
4	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1
5	مناطق قابل اقامت	10000	1

The Municipality map for land allocated in Karizak to Shaydayee IDPs, amongst others



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
Office of Administrative Affairs &  
Council of Ministers Secretariat

اداره اقتصاد ملي و بازرگاری

د ولسوالۍ ل. ۱

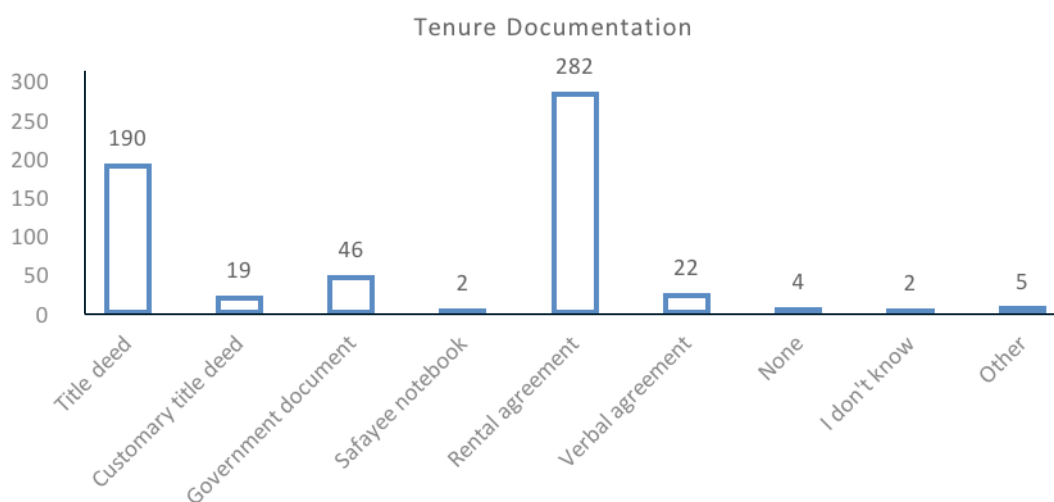
پولایت محترم هرات ۱

سم نامه شماره (۱۳۳۵) مورخ ۱۳۸۱/۱۱/۳۰ دفتر مقام ریاست جمهوری ورته عرض  
حاجی میر افضل اسحاق زی ، آدم خان ولد یحیٰ محمد عمر قوم مغول و محمد عنایم واد  
مولاداد چوکازلی فرموده توزیع یک یک نرسره زمین برای (۱۵۰۰) ښارنیول کولیس ولایت  
فاریاب ، بادغیس و غور که در کمپ شیدایه آن ولایت بودوایش دارند و مشکلات ناشی از عدم  
برق و آب آشامیدنی ، به این اداره جهت ارجاع ن به مراجع مربوطه مواصالت ورزیده است  
اینگه پیوست نامه همدا ورته عرض بشما ارسال است تا بملاحظه آن ا  
جرات لازم و فائسونه را امری دارند .

باجترابم

صادق مد  
معاون عالی ریاست عمومی اداره  
امور و دارالانشای شورای وزیران

Allocation of land for IDPs in Shaidayee settlement (from Faryab, Ghor and Badghis) in Karizak. The allocation was based on the petition made by the Shaidayee iDPs to the then President Mr. Hamid Karzai (2006). In mid 2007 the Council of Ministers directed the Herat Municipality to find and distribute alternate land to the 1500 IDP families in Shaidayee



**Housing:** Virtually all dwellings are constructed of mud brick (rammed earth), self-built with a small number constructed out of tents/tarpaulin. Both dwelling types offer insufficient protection from the elements and are vulnerable to weather events. Since the land is government land, IDPs are not allowed to build permanent houses or repair those existing. Some of the IDPs report being unwilling to repair the houses and make an investment in this way as they are unsure if they will be able to retain this house in the future.

## 8. Access to Basic Services:

**Water:** 44 hand pumps exist in Shaidayee, of which 22 are not functional. For every 50 – 40 households there is one hand pump.

**Sanitation:** Sanitation on site is very poor; there is one latrine for each 6 – 5 households and a number of households without access resort to open defecation.

**Educational Facilities:** Two schools exist in the vicinity of the site. During the survey, a number of university students were found to be living on site. There are 5 Community Based Schools (CBS) in Shaidayee, four of which are in IDPs' homes whilst one is in a tent.

**Health facilities:** Health facilities are accessible in the vicinity-Shaidayee Clinic, Pediatric hospital and Naw Abad Clinic. However, many IDPs still suffer from tuberculosis, diabetes and hepatitis B.

**Electricity/Energy:** The site is not connected to the state electricity grid. According to IDPs, the government doesn't prioritize provision of electricity to the settlement despite many petitions made by IDPs. Families in the settlement predominantly rely on informal sources such as car batteries, and renewable sources such as handheld solar lights.

## 9. Livelihood/Income Source:

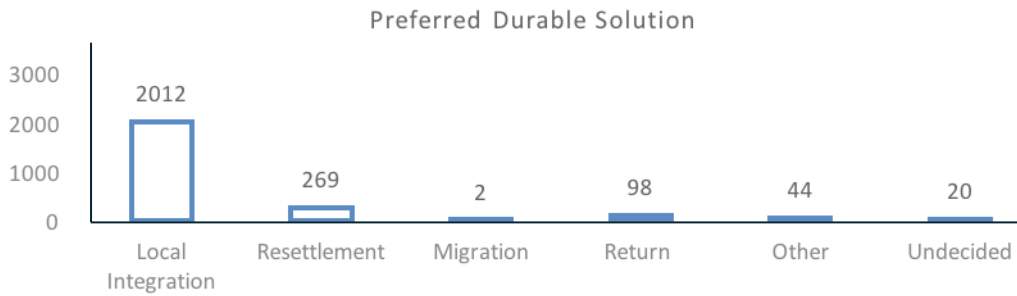
The majority of the population subsist on daily wage labour and have very low incomes, many of the men are working as labourers, some families receive remittances from Iran while some female IDPs are involved in carpet weaving.

## 10. Community organization:

No CDCs exists but there is a council of local elders/shuras. IDPs formed the shura in 1996 but this was not recognized by the Municipality. The shura consists of 26 representatives.

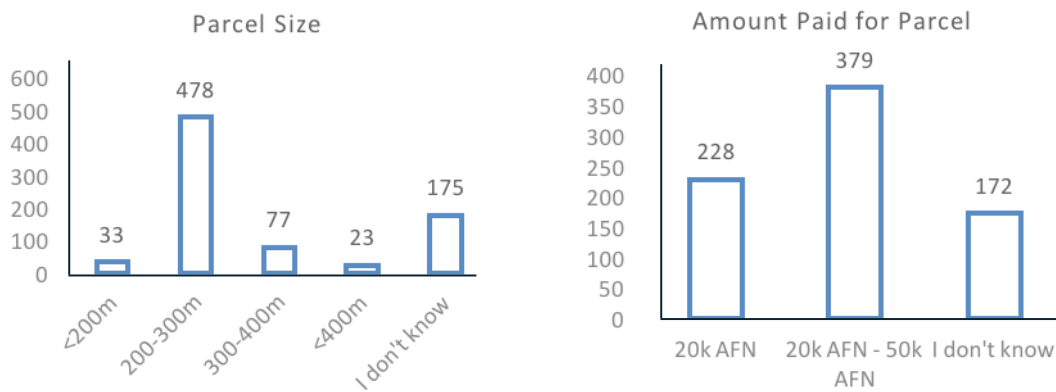
## 11. Durable Solutions

**Durable Solution Intention:** The overwhelming majority of families (N=2012) prefer to remain in Shaidayee and locally integrate. 269 families prefer to relocate to other areas of Herat, whilst 98 prefer to return to their place of origin. 2 families reported intending to migrate to another country.

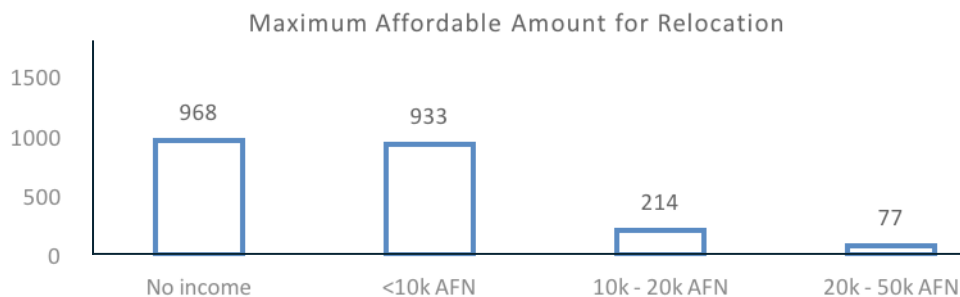


## 12. Relocation/Land Allocation

Only a small number of respondents (34% N=832) reported that they were consulted regarding the land allocation to Karizak. Out of which 478 received land parcels of 200-300m<sup>2</sup>, 77 received 300-400 m<sup>2</sup>, 23 over 400m<sup>2</sup> and 33 received 200m<sup>2</sup>, IDPs paid an average of 20,000 AFN.

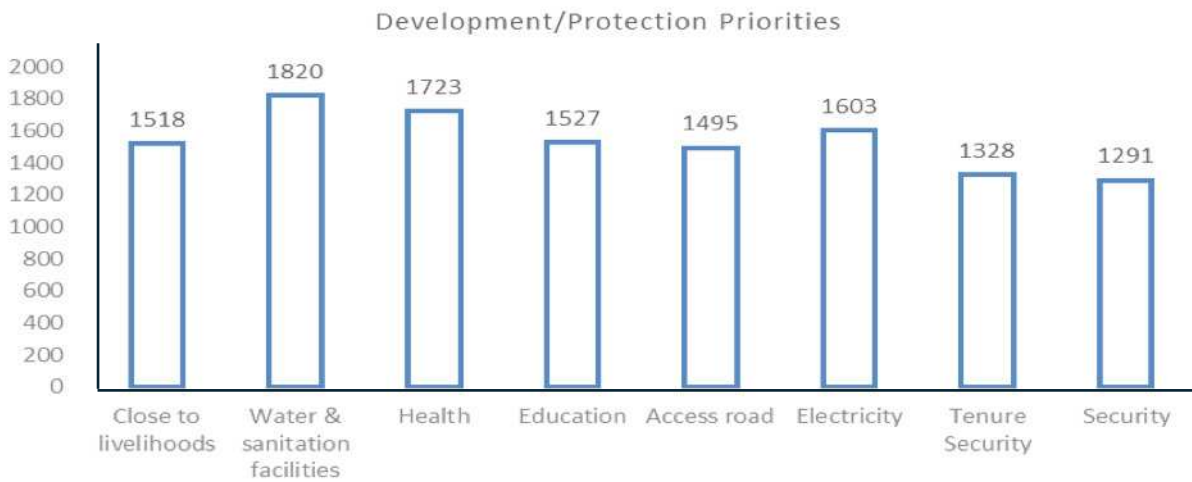


Significantly, 968 families have no income, and thus cannot afford to pay anything for an alternative site, whilst a further 933 families cannot afford more than 10,000 AFN.



### 13. Development/Protection Priorities

Water and sanitation facilities were the highest priority (N=1820), followed by health facilities (N=1723). Electricity (N=1603) and proximity to livelihoods (N=90) and electricity (N=1518) also featured prominently. During the validation exercise, the IDPs pointed out that they would prefer the relocation site to be closer to the city and with provisions of basic services.



The qabala received by a Shaidayee IDP for allocation of land at Karizak by the Herat Municipality. The document on the right is the proof of deposit of funds in the bank by the IDP for the said allocation





Various pictures from the Shaidayee IDP Settlement



### RESPONSE PLAN FOR PROTRACTED IDP SETTLEMENTS IN HERAT<sup>1</sup> 2016-2018<sup>2</sup>

The First Phase of the survey was conducted by the Inter agency team in Minaret, Naw Abad, Karizak, Police Station and Shaidayee protracted IDP settlements. However Maslakh which was also part of this first phase of the survey was not assessed as it has been assessed twice in 2013 and 2015. The Response Plan therefore is primarily geared towards these assessed sites. However some of the interventions are applicable for other protracted IDP settlements across Herat.

Proposed Activities	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Lead Agency	In coordination and support of	Timeline	Approximate Budget (USD)
<b>Priority 1: Facilitate Access to Land and Improve Security of Tenure</b>						
<b>PAP Objective 8- Identification of appropriate state-land for establishment of township and local integration of IDPs</b>						
P1.1 Land clearance process ( <i>Tasfiya</i> ) undertaken in the five protracted IDP settlements and status of land/ownership clarified in accordance with the procedure laid out in <i>Article 25 of the Land Management Law 2008</i> (in process of adoption of the amended 2016 law).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased # of protracted IDP settlement land cleared and ownership clarified</li> <li>▪ # of protracted IDP settlements on <b>state land</b> identified and classified</li> <li>▪ # of land disputes resolved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Tasfiya</i> report</li> <li>▪ Principle Book of ARAZI</li> <li>▪ Newspaper articles/media reports on land clearance shared with the IDPs and other populations by the Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ARAZI -Cadastral Department, Provincial Directorate of ARAZI, Herat Municipality, DAIL</li> </ul>	UN-Habitat, UNHCR, NRC and UNAMA-Rule of Law (RoL), Housing, Land and Property Task Force (HLP-TF) and World Bank	2016- 2017	\$15,000 (UN-Habitat)  DORR's budget 2000 USD
P1.2 Protracted IDP settlements on <b>state land</b> meeting the criteria (Article 21) of the <i>proposed Law on Registration of Urban Informal Properties</i> formally recognized and issued with occupancy certificates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of IDP settlements on state land formally recognized</li> <li>▪ # of occupancy certificates issued</li> <li>▪ % of IDP settlement population with improved security of tenure and legal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The new law published in the GoIRA gazette and on the ARAZI website</li> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ List of IDP families with occupancy certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ARAZI, High Council on Land and Water, Ministry of Justice and Parliament for the drafting and approval of the law.</li> <li>▪ ARAZI-Cadastral Department, Provincial Directorate of ARAZI, MUDH, DUDH, DoRR,</li> </ul>	UN-Habitat, UNHCR, NRC, UNAMA-RoL and HLP-TF	2016-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ \$15,000 part of above (UN-Habitat)</li> <li>▪ ARAZI budget</li> <li>▪ The occupancy certificate fee is nominal 400-500 AFN for each certificate and to</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The actions split out by partners include a mixture of development and humanitarian activities/actions also bearing in mind that some of the IDPs are facing dire humanitarian situation

<sup>2</sup> Many of the partners do not have confirmation of their budget however have committed to undertake the activities as and when they receive the resources

<p>Protracted IDP sites on <b>contested land</b>.</p> <p>P.1.3 (a) Taking into consideration the durable solutions intentions of the IDP families; <b>full range of state land identified and assessed</b> as alternative based on the viability criteria set out in article 7.1.3.2<sup>3</sup> on the <i>Right to Adequate Housing and Access to Land</i> of the <i>National IDP Policy 2013</i>. And Guidance Note on Selection of Land for Durable Solution endorsed by the ARAZI</p>	<p>protection against eviction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of protracted IDP settlements on contested land assessed.</li> <li>▪ # of title deeds/occupancy certificates issued</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approved viable land criteria checklist</li> <li>▪ List of viable state land</li> <li>▪ Map of viable state land.</li> </ul>	<p>IDLG, Herat Governor's Office and Herat Municipality</p> <p>Provincial Governor's Office, ARAZI, Provincial Directorate of ARAZI, DoRR, DUDH and Herat Municipality, High Council on Land and Water</p>	<p>UN-Habitat, UNHCR, NRC, UNAMA-RoL, HLP-TF and Durable Solutions Coordination Forum (established in Herat)</p>	<p>2017-2018</p>	<p>be paid by the IDP families themselves.</p> <p>ARAZI and DoRR budgets</p>
<p>P.1.3 (b) <b>Viable state land (relocation sites) allocated and distributed</b> to the IDP families in accordance with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of well-located and viable relocation sites responding to the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government approved relocation site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Directorate of ARAZI, ARAZI, DORR, DUDH, Herat Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governor's Office</li> <li>▪ HLP-TF</li> </ul>	<p>2017-2018</p>	<p>ARAZI and DoRR budgets</p>

<sup>3</sup> Article 7.1.3.2 of the National IDP Policy (2013) sets out the criteria for allocation of land to the IDPs (NOT to be confused with PD 104-this is separate)

- Clear from **ERW (landmines and UXOs)**;
- Not contaminated by **chemical and mineral pollutants**;
- Not at **risk of natural disasters** such as landslides, floods or avalanches;
- Has enough **potable water** to meet the needs of the community for drinking water and an adequate water supply for other sanitation purposes;
- Accessible, within walking distance of **road and transport**;
- Acceptable distance to **employment, agricultural and other livelihood opportunities**;
- Acceptable distance to **school and health clinic**;
- Serviced by the police and other law enforcement agencies.

<p><i>the Land Management Law 2008</i> (in process of adoption of the amended law).</p>	<p>determined criteria identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of viable relocation sites identified allocated to IDP families through issuance of land documents/ deeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessment report (topographic, ground water/surface water, flooding, mining) etc.</li> <li>▪ Relocation plans</li> <li>▪ List of approved relocation sites</li> <li>▪ List of IDP families with occupancy certificates and/title deeds</li> <li>▪ List of approved basic services sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provincial Directorate of ARAZI, ARAZI, DUDA, DORR, Herat Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governor's Office and Herat Municipality, HLP-TF</li> </ul>	<p>2017-2018</p>	<p>ARAZI and DoRR budgets (\$5 for each demarcation of plot of land in townships identified for IDPs. The DORR estimates 7000 plots to be demarcated and therefore the total budget will be \$ 35,000)</p> <p>DoRR budget</p>
<p>P1.3 (c) Viable state land also allocated for various <b>communal physical infrastructure</b> projects (clinics, schools, paving of roads, shelters etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of well-located and viable relocation sites responding to the determined criteria identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Feasibility study reports</li> <li>▪ Copy of the Government approved Relocation Site and Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Herat Municipality, DORR, DUDH, ARAZI</li> <li>▪ Protection cluster/HLP-TF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governor's Office, International and National actors</li> </ul>	<p>2017-2018</p>	
<p>P1.3 (d) <b>Relocation plans developed and implemented</b> for each of the relocation sites in line with the <i>Guidelines for Mitigating Harm and Suffering in a Situation of Forced Eviction (Annex 4 of the National IDP Policy 2013)</i> and the national standards (<i>safeguards and resettlement</i>) set out in the amended <i>Land Acquisition Law 2016</i> (in process of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of human rights compliant relocation plans developed and implemented</li> <li>▪ % of IDP settlement population with improved security of tenure and legal protection against eviction</li> </ul>					

<i>adoption of the amended law).</i>									
P1.3 (e) Occupancy certificates/ <b>Title deeds issued</b> to IDP families in the relocation site as part of the systematic land registration programme started in Herat by ARAZI, following payment of fees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of title deeds issued</li> </ul>	List of IDP families with title deeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial Directorate of ARAZI, ARAZI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governor's Office, DoRR and Herat Municipality, UN-Habitat and HLP-TF</li> </ul>	2017-2018	Paid by the IDP families for the cost of title deeds (nominal fees)			
<b>Priority 2: Improved livelihood opportunities and skills development</b>									
<b>PAP Objective: 13 – Food security and livelihoods</b>									
P2.1 IDPs families/ members, including women, have improved access to targeted employment, livelihood opportunities and vocational training and skills training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of IDPs who completed technical/vocational trainings (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li># of IDPs employed (# workdays/months) (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>100 IDP women in Maslakh complete the WFP vocational skills training pilot programme</li> <li># of IDPs who have set up small businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment and training name lists (disaggregated by IDP profile and sex)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP's SALAM project.</li> <li>WFP's vocational skills training pilot programme.</li> <li>Other interventions by UN (UNHCR) and NGOs (DRC and NNGOs) and HELP</li> <li>IDLG, Municipality and DoRR and Facilitating Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood (DOLSA)</li> <li>TVET (DOLSA and DOE)</li> <li>Jobs for Peace (DOLSA, DORR and Department of Public Works)</li> </ul>	2017-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$2,000,000 (UNDP) includes training, support to placements and entrepreneurs</li> <li>UNHCR, WFP, DRC, HELP and others budget details to be confirmed</li> </ul>			
P2.1 IDPs families/ members, including women, have improved access to targeted employment, livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of the \$200,000 gozar grants of the Citizens Charter National Priority Programme (CCNPP)</li> </ul>	# of IDP women with improved livelihood skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitating Partners, Community Development Councils, Gozar Assembly, Herat Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDLG/DMIM, MCCMC, Herat municipality, UN-Habitat</li> </ul>	2016-2020	Part of the 1.2 million USD allocated to 6 Gozars (\$200,000 per GA from the CCNPP			

opportunities and vocational training and skills training	prioritized for livelihood projects for women allocated for women IDPs in the protracted settlements (10 CDC and 5 Gozar Assembly (GA) priorities for IDP/returnees in Herat for the CCNPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of livelihood entrepreneurs and projects started</li> </ul>				(urban) budget for Herat)
P2.2 IDP families from protracted IDP sites are prioritized specifically in the Government's Jobs for Peace Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of protracted IDPs covered by the Jobs for Peace initiative and are gainfully employed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of IDPs who are employed (disaggregated by sex)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobs for Peace</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobs for Peace (DOLSA, DORR and Department of Public Works)</li> </ul>	2017-2018	Budget Jobs for Peace Initiative (To be confirmed for Herat)
P2.3 IDP families from protracted IDP sites are prioritized in the agencies job opportunities and vocational skills training opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of IDP families (% of 90,000 jobs) employed in urban renewal projects through UN-Habitat's Clean and Green Cities (CGC) programme (part of the Jobs for Peace initiative) in Herat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of IDPs who are employed (disaggregated by sex)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDLG/DMM, UN-Habitat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Herat municipality, CDC, MAB</li> </ul>	2016-2018	\$1.5 million (UN-Habitat CGC programme budget for Herat)
P2.4 Based on detailed assessment of the skills provision diverse farm based livelihoods option to IDP and host communities. This includes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock to those who lost livestock because of migration.</li> <li>Poultry to increase egg and meat production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of IDPs (disaggregated by sex) amongst people received diverse agriculture based livelihoods option</li> <li>Number of IDPs (disaggregated by sex) amongst people reporting improve food security and</li> </ul>	Progress and monitoring reports	MAIL/FAO and its partners	FAO and its partners	2017-2018	\$ 1.3 million (FSAC)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bee keeping</li> <li>▪ Establishment of fish pond and hatchery</li> <li>▪ Kitchen gardening and Mushroom production etc.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of fruit trees and nurseries.</li> </ul>	income as a direct result of the project.						
<p>P.2.5 Involving all stakeholder and existing programmes in market chain activities this include; processing, packaging and linkages with the existing market and exploring new markets for the increase production that can benefit local producers.</p> <p>P.2.5a) This also includes micro grants to youth for starting and enhancing agriculture based small businesses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of IDPs (disaggregated by sex) amongst people reporting increase in income and production</li> <li>▪ Number of IDPs youth (disaggregated by sex) amongst people reporting increase in income and production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MAIL/FAO</li> <li>▪ MAIL/FAO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FAO and partners</li> <li>▪ FAO and partners</li> </ul>	<p>2017-2018</p> <p>2017-2018</p>	<p>\$ 200,000 (FSAC)</p> <p>Budget includes for all categories including programming for youth</p>	
<b>Priority 3: Increased Access to Tazkera</b>							
<b>PAP Objective 7 – Facilitating access to Tazkera</b>							
<p>P3.1 Issuance of Tazkera from the province of origin of IDPs for all IDPs without Tazkera (of all protracted IDP settlements assessed) [Currently 14,449 (86%) of IDP population in the five</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased # of IDPs have Tazkera (12462)</li> <li>▪ Increase in women ratio (currently 96.8% of women in the protracted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ List of application and issuance record</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NRC<sup>4</sup> (Part of NRC's strategic priorities and current Uprooted programme (AUP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Central Population Registration Office (CPRO)</li> </ul>	<p>2016-2017</p>	<p>\$130,574</p> <p>(Requirement of which NRC is contributing 10,000 USD)</p>	

<sup>4</sup> NRC will contribute to cost of the National ID while the Central Population Registration Office (CPRO) at Herat will process all preliminary steps including, petition, approval of Head of Department of CRO, identity verification and age determination in Herat and once these steps are undertaken, the CRO will send the draft NID Form via post office to the Registration Office of the Province of Origin of the applicant IDP for a unique # as the final step.

<i>protracted settlements do not have Tazkera</i>	settlements do not have Tazkera)	▪ # of IDP elders recognized by court through Vasiqa						
P3.2 Provision of birth certificates to children without Tazkera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of children who receive birth certificate</li> <li>▪ # of children issued with Tazkera</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ List of birth certificates issued</li> <li>▪ Birth certificates issued</li> <li>▪ Monitoring report by UNICEF</li> <li>▪ # of children enrolled at school</li> <li>▪ Birth registration books</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNICEF and NRC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DoPH and CPRO</li> </ul>	2016- 2018	22,700 USD (requirement- not yet funded)		
P3.3 Advocacy: Change of regulation/law for issuance of Tazkera at place of displacement instead of the current practice of issuance only in province of origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advocacy with relevant Government line ministries to change the policy on issuance of Tazkera for IDPs.</li> <li>▪ Drafting and promulgation of the regulation on Tazkera</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advocacy messages, reports (NRC report on Civil Documentation to be confirmed)</li> <li>▪ Draft law/regulation on Tazkera</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advocacy by NRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNAMA and other protection actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Interior (MoI) and other relevant line ministries/departments</li> </ul>	Ongoing	No extra budget but advocacy to be part of every agency's interventions		
<b>Priority 4: Improved Shelter/Housing</b>								
<b>PAP Objective 6- Provision of shelter assistance to vulnerable IDP families and</b>								
<b>PAP Objective 9– identification of those IDPs who do not have land and shelter</b>								
P4.1 Advocacy: IDP families be permitted to upgrade their shelter to meet at least the <i>minimum standards in shelter and settlement</i> <sup>5</sup> as elaborated in the <i>Sphere Handbook</i> :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Authorization letter from the municipality and Governor</li> <li>▪ # of vulnerable IDP families living in temporary tents in Naw Abad [36</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ List of IDP families with adequate standards of living</li> <li>▪ # data collected of evicted IDP families from these settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advocacy by the HLP-TF and the Shelter Cluster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DoRR, Governor/ Mayor's office/municipality</li> <li>▪ MUDH/DUDH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2006- 2018</li> </ul>	DoRR, Agencies and Shelter Cluster budget (to be confirmed)		

<sup>5</sup> 45m2 per person etc [http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95884/D.01.02.a.%20SPHERE%20Chap.%204-%20shelter%20and%20NFIs\\_%20English.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95884/D.01.02.a.%20SPHERE%20Chap.%204-%20shelter%20and%20NFIs_%20English.pdf)



<p><i>Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response</i>,<sup>6</sup> and Article 7.1.3.1.f on the <i>Rights to Adequate Housing of the National IDP Policy 2013</i> while waiting for the completion of the <i>tasfiya</i> process and the determination of their suitability for local integration/occupancy certificate</p>	<p>families (75%) in Naw Abad live in tent/tarpaulin with limited protection against elements] have improved shelter conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of total IDP settlement population and legal protection against eviction until determination of the land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ List of vulnerable IDP families</li> <li>▪ Housing/shelter design plan</li> <li>▪ List of approved housing</li> <li>▪ Agreed vulnerability criteria list used by all participating agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR (57 shelters in Karizak) with IDP Communities</li> <li>▪ NRC (69 shelters in Karizak) and remaining 131 in other sites with IDP Communities</li> <li>▪ UN-Habitat (225 shelters in Maslakh) and CDCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR Partner (CRDSA), DoRR, Governor, Mayor's office/municipality, DUDH</li> <li>▪ HLP-TF and Shelter Cluster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR Sept to Dec 2016</li> <li>▪ NRC &amp; UN Habitat 2016-2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ \$173,375 (UNHCR) for 57 families in Karizak</li> <li>▪ \$161,000 (NRC) for 200 families in Karizak and other settlements</li> <li>▪ \$ 275,000 (UN-Habitat) for 250 families in Maslakh</li> <li>▪ Government's request for Shelter support for 10.5 million USD for 7000 IDP</li> </ul>
<p>P4.2 Shelter assistance provided to the most vulnerable IDP families on a) <b>state land</b> meeting the criteria (Article 21) of the <i>proposed Law on Registration of Urban Informal Properties</i> and issued with occupancy certificates and b) <b>viable state land in relocation sites</b>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of vulnerable IDP families living in adequate housing conditions in local/original and relocation sites (% of total IDP settlement population)</li> <li>▪ (% of total IDP settlement population) and legal protection against eviction until determination of the land.</li> <li>▪ 119 vulnerable IDP families with land allocated receives improved adequate</li> </ul>					

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/1-shelter-and-settlement/>

	<p>housing in Karizak land allocation site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 225 vulnerable IDP families with improved adequate housing in Maslakh</li> <li>▪ 131 vulnerable IDP families with improved adequate housing in other sites</li> <li>▪ 7000 IDPs receive shelter through DORR</li> <li>▪ 24 Meetings held to identify vulnerable families for shelter assistance by DORR</li> </ul>					<p>families in Maslakh and other settlements - DORR budget - The cost will include two meetings in a month of the lanc distribution commission which will consist of 20 participants. The cost will amount to \$10 per person for each meeting with a total of 20 participants for 24 meeting in a year. Total requirement \$4800</p>
<p><b>Priority 5: Improved community participation, mobilization and information</b>  <b>PAP Objective 2 -Establishment of IDPs Shuras/councils and Objective 3: IDPs orientation and socialization with the National IDP Policy</b></p>						
<p>P5.1 A number of protracted IDP settlements included in the <b>Citizen's Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP)</b> target areas, CDCs formed and included in the Community Action Plan (CAP) planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of protracted IDP settlements included in the CC target areas. The target is formation of 10 CDCs of protracted IDP settlements in Herat</li> <li>▪ 31 CDCs<sup>7</sup> (for 5 protracted IDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ List of protracted IDP settlements in the Citizen's Charter</li> <li>▪ List of Community Development Councils (CDC) and IDP CDC members</li> <li>▪ CAPS and project proposals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDLG, Herat Municipality, DoRR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HLP-TF and durable solutions coordination forum established in Herat</li> <li>▪ WVI and DACAAR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2016 -2018 in phases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CDC Block grant is 2.1 million USD (70,000 per each CDC)</li> <li>▪ Part of 1.2 Million Gozar Assembly grant which is 200,000 USD per GA (for 6 GAs) as</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> DoRR will negotiate with the municipality and IDLG/DMM for inclusion of the 6 IDP settlements in the first phase of Citizen's Charter process and formation of CDCs and provision of minimum standards of basic services. Additional IDP settlements to be included after completion of profiling in remaining IDP settlements in the second phase.

and projects in their gozars and nahias.	settlements and Masiakh) established and registered with the municipality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of CAPs developed and projects implemented in the protracted target CC-IDP settlements</li> </ul>	Record of information and counselling provided to IDPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record of media messages and flyers and information sheets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRC, DRC, IOM, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF and relevant civil society partners and government line departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DORR, AIHRC, Integrity Watch Afghanistan and others</li> </ul>	2016 to 2018	per CDC CCNPP (urban) budget for IDP settlements in Herat
P5.2 Access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of mass information campaigns (IDP Policy, human rights, access to justice, HLP rights etc.) conducted in the IDP settlements</li> <li># of counselling sessions provided to IDPs in the IDP sites (civil documentation/ Tazkera, land allocation, access to services, access to justice etc.)</li> </ul>					\$ 7500 (NRC)
<b>Priority 6: Improved Food Security and Nutrition</b>						
<b>PAP Objective: 13: Food security and Livelihood</b>						
P6.1 Food security & Nutrition [663 IDP families (75%) in four IDP settlements were found to be severely food insecure]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of IDP families provided with Global Food Distribution (GFD), nutrition support for children, food, kitchen gardening, nutrition for lactating mothers and young children (but with a focus on longer term food</li> </ul>	Progress and Monitoring Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP, FAO, UNICEF, INTERSOS and Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and Nutrition Cluster</li> </ul>	MAIL, DORR, DOLSA and NGO partners	2017 (TBC)	Funds to be confirmed

	security- especially for vulnerable families)							
P6.2 Food assistance: Improve access to basic food needs for those having poor and borderline food consumption through appropriate cash or in-kind distribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># families receiving food assistance on monthly basis</li> <li># of families reporting acceptable food consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food or cash distribution/disbursement lists.</li> </ul>	WFP, FSAC partners and DACAAR	MAIL, DORR, DOLSA and NGO partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2016-2017</li> </ul>	\$500,000 (WFP+ FSAC)		
<b>Priority 7: Improved access to public/basic services</b>								
<b>PAP Objective 10: Land plotting for provision of public services</b>								
<b>PAP Objective 11- rehabilitation of water and wastewater systems (WASH)</b>								
<b>PAP Objective 12- provision of basic services</b>								
<b>Education</b>								
P7.1 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Community Based schools (CBS) and Accelerated Learning Centres (ALC) established in ALL five protracted IDP settlements assessed in first phase of the survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased # and % of IDP children accessing non formal in education in the settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of students and teachers</li> <li>Design plan of school</li> <li>Record of rehabilitation of public structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF Education and other national and international education partners in Herat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Education (DoE), DORR and other relevant line departments</li> </ul>	2016-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF</li> <li>UNDP for rehabilitation and construction of public services infrastructure (SALAM and ASERD for energy)</li> </ul>		
P7.2 Primary School constructed in Maslakh. <i>(Only 121 individuals have attended any form of schooling in Maslakh)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access to education of # of school going children.</li> <li>Improved gender-sensitive WASH facilities in the school in Maslakh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of students and teachers</li> <li>Design plan of school</li> <li>Design plan of WASH facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR (school in Maslakh)</li> <li>UNICEF (WASH in Maslakh school)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoE, ARAA (NINGO), DORR, DUDA and education partners</li> </ul>	Sept to Dec 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$183,780 (UNHCR) for school</li> <li>UNICEF Budget (\$29,349) for WASH in school</li> </ul>		

P7.3 Improved non-discriminatory access of IDP children in government schools through the removal of any Tazkera possession requirements to access education beyond Class 3 in schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved non-discriminatory access to government schools for IDP children</li> <li>Increased # of IDP children access formal education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copy of the Regulation/letter issued by DoE waiving Tazkera requirement for enrolment in Government schools up to Class 9</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRC, UNHCR, Protection and Education partners and UNICEF Education, through advocacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoE, DORR and other education partners</li> </ul>	Ongoing	No budget required as this is a change in regulation to be made by DoE
P7.4 Access of IDP street children to the Street Children programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased # of IDP street children included in the Street children programme (the consortium to add details)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WVI, HELP and potentially the Herat Street Children Consortium<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoE, DORR, Governor's Office</li> </ul>	TBC	Budget to be confirmed
P7.5 <b>Advocacy:</b> Ensure language of instruction is both Dari and Pashtu in IDP schools to ensure IDP children retain knowledge of their mother tongue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% increase of IDP children learning in their mother tongue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of adoption of Dari and Pashtu as language of instruction in IDP schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Education partners with DoE and other relevant line department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoE, DORR and other relevant line departments</li> </ul>	Ongoing	As part of regular programming (no budget included)
P7.6 <b>Advocacy:</b> Ensure 20% of all teachers (at a minimum) in the CBS are from IDP community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% increase of IDP teachers teaching in CBS schools in IDP sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teacher's profile (which indicates number of IDP teachers hired in CBS schools)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Education partners with DoE and other relevant line department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoE, DORR and other relevant line departments</li> </ul>	Ongoing	As part of regular programming (no budget included)
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>						
P.7.8 (a) WASH: Water supply system established in Maslakh. (Till 2015 there were only 3 communal water points for the entire population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access of 1,746 IDP families to potable water in Maslakh through the establishment of five water supply system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of IDPs benefitting from WASH services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN-Habitat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Herat Municipality, DoRR, DUDH</li> </ul>	Completed September 2016  2016-2017	\$375,00 for Maslakh (UN-Habitat)  \$100,000 have been allocated for storm-

<sup>8</sup> WVI & UNICEF to clarify how much funding allocated to street children coming from Minaret, Shaidayee, Karizak, Police Station and Naw Abad and provide further clarity about the components of the programme which can benefit the IDP children.

									water drainage infrastructure and retaining/protection walls in Maslakh by UN-Habitat
	(with total capacity 100,000 litres) and establishment of 210 water points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of the \$70,000 CDC grant of the Citizens Charter National Priority Programme prioritized for water supply and waste management in the targeted protracted IDP settlements</li> </ul>								
P7.8 (b) Water supply system established in Karizak/other relocation sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access of # of IDP and host families to potable water in Karizak relocation sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of IDPs benefitting from WASH services</li> <li>Relocation plan for protracted IDPs shared by Herat Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipality</li> </ul>	November 2016	USD 384,915 (UNICEF)			
P7.9 Due to the severity of the lack of water in Police station WASH Cluster to provide immediate interventions [118 IDP families (69%) in Police Station have severe problems accessing water]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access of # of IDP families to potable water in Police Station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WASH Cluster</li> <li>DACAAR (to respond to acute and chronic emergencies for documented IDPs in the settlements )</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Herat Municipality, DoRR, DUDH</li> </ul>	TBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WASH Cluster (tbc)</li> <li>\$ 34,550 (DACAAR<sup>9</sup>) for WASH emergency responses through shuras</li> </ul>			
<b>Health</b>									

<sup>9</sup> The total DACAAR funds for this Response Plan currently stands at 34,550 USD which will be utilized towards Information, Food security, WASH interventions and should not be confused as 34,550 USD for each intervention.

<p>P7.11 (a) Construction of a comprehensive clinic in Maslakh and provision of adequate staffing, including female doctors [Currently (57%) of IDP families in Maslakh do not have access to health facilities and the nearest health center is in Jibrail which is 11 kms away]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of Maslakh inhabitants able to reach a health clinic at less than 11 kms</li> <li>% of Maslakh inhabitants with improved access to comprehensive and gender-sensitive health care facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of consultation with Maslakh population of increased and better quality access to health services</li> <li>Decrease in WASH related diseases (Hepatitis, skin diseases amongst children etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR (construction of the clinic)</li> <li>UNICEF WASH in Maslakh Clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoPH, WHO (Health Cluster), CRDSA, World Vision, BDN, Afghanistan Red Crescent Society and other relevant health partners, DUDH</li> <li>Relevant health partners</li> </ul>	<p>Sept to Dec 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$ 143,157 (UNHCR- Construction of clinic in Maslakh)</li> <li>UNICEF \$25,658 for WASH in clinic in Maslakh</li> </ul>
<p>P7.11 (b) Construction of basic health services in the CC target IDP settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of the \$200,000 gozar grant of the Citizens Charter National Priority Programme prioritized for basic health services in the protracted settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of setting up of clinic and service provision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoPH, WHO (Health Cluster)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant health partners</li> </ul>	<p>2017-2018</p>	<p>Citizen's Charter NPP budget</p>
<p>P7.12 BDN and WVI to increase its surveillance and outreach to protracted sites especially targeting vulnerable and chronically ill IDPs and extension of mobile health clinic in all protracted IDP sites (currently only in Karizak, Police Station and Maslakh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of IDP families with improved access to primary health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records providing outreach and surveillance targeting specifically female headed and child headed households and with vulnerabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDN, WVI and Health Cluster</li> <li>DACAAR (to provide hygiene behavior change messages and Kits as part of the WASH response in the settlements)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoPH and Health Cluster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing</li> <li>DACAAR tbc</li> </ul>	<p>No extra budget but to be covered within current interventions \$ 34,550 (DACAAR for WASH emergency responses)</p>
<p>P7.13 Screening, triaging, diagnosing and treating to prevent and cure malnutrition in infant under 5 years of age and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GAM, MAM, SAM prevalence and incidence; plus clinical OVIs for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinical registrations for Nutrition Status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INTERSOS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoPH, BDN UN Nutrition Cluster</li> </ul>	<p>December 2016</p>	<p>To be confirmed</p>

Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)	cure/failure/drop out/ referral rates						
P.7.14. Establishing a substance abuse rehabilitation centre in Herat specifically catering to IDPs and returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of drug addicts availing of the services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinical registration records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoPH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	2017-2018	To be confirmed	
<b>Access Roads</b>							
P.7.15. Construction and improvement of access roads in new and existing settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of roads graded and improved</li> <li># of culverts built in various settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of grading and stabilisation of roads and construction of culvert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Habitat, DUDH, Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	2016- 2017	135,000 USD by UN Habitat in Maslakh	
<b>Priority 8: Protection interventions for vulnerable IDPs /population (Protection Monitoring and Referrals)<sup>10</sup></b>							
P.8.1 Urgent needs of vulnerable IDPs addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of vulnerable IDP Population (female/child headed HH, elderly with no support, chronically ill, people with disabilities etc.) provided with one-off assistance or referral to specialized actors for specific treatment</li> <li># of women-Friendly and child-Friendly Spaces, as well as youth spaces (NRC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and PSN Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DOLSA, DORR and Department of Youth Affairs</li> </ul>	Ongoing	UNHCR and NRC (budget to be confirmed)	
<b>Priority 9: Improved Coordination</b>							
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRC and its partners</li> </ul>				

<sup>10</sup> This is a short term emergency intervention and the Government needs to cover this through their safety net programmes for it to be sustainable



Related PAP Objective: Objectives -14: Preventing risk of forced evictions by providing alternative options for IDPs in order to not settle in private and state-lands					
Related PAP Objective: Objective -15: Managing new displacements in coordination with the officials of the province of origin of the IDPs					
P9.1 Coordination activity, to ensure harmonized approach on durable solution activities, pooling of resources and common donor advocacy and fundraising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database<sup>11</sup> maintained of all the surveyed IDP families including those who have benefited from the land allocation and various assistance programmes as a way to systematize assistance and duplication in the beneficiary selection process and allow for the tracking of those who have attained a durable solution.</li> <li>Ensure government sets aside adequate funding to the durable solutions initiatives through Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Provide specific data to any safety net programmes set up by agencies or government for targeted programming <i>(after seeking consent of</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database and Records of interventions</li> <li>Progress and monitoring reports</li> <li>% of funding allocated to Herat for Government funded projects for durable solutions for protracted IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Durable Solutions Forum co -lead by local authorities and agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partners need to be identified at Herat</li> <li>The PAP coordination forum of Government and UN Regional team to be involved</li> </ul>	To be confirmed
					Budget to be confirmed  Budget for Objective 15: Inter provincial monthly travel of DORRs \$13,200 which includes air ticket, per diems and accommodations for DORR officials.

<sup>11</sup>The Forum to clarify as to who amongst the partners will manage the data of the IDPs assessed

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**Other priority issues to be clarified:**

- DORR to clarify the issue of non-acceptance of Kuchis as IDPs- i.e. Kamar Kala and Naw Abad. For Kamar Kala, DORR has pointed out that all the inhabitants in the site are Kuchis and therefore shouldn't be considered as IDPs. It is critical to note, that Kuchis are accepted as IDPs in the IDP Policy.
- For Naw Abad settlement, DORR to clarify as to how the IDPs can process their documentation from Tajikistan.
- Many government departments have pointed out that the Government plans to move all the IDPs to Maslakh. However there is no plan spelt out by the Government with agreed timeframe, specific line department/s responsible to undertake this relocation and measures to be taken to ensure the relocation is human rights compliant. Government needs to urgently spell out this relocation plan to avoid any humanitarian situation due to any evictions or unplanned movement of IDPs to Maslakh or other sites.

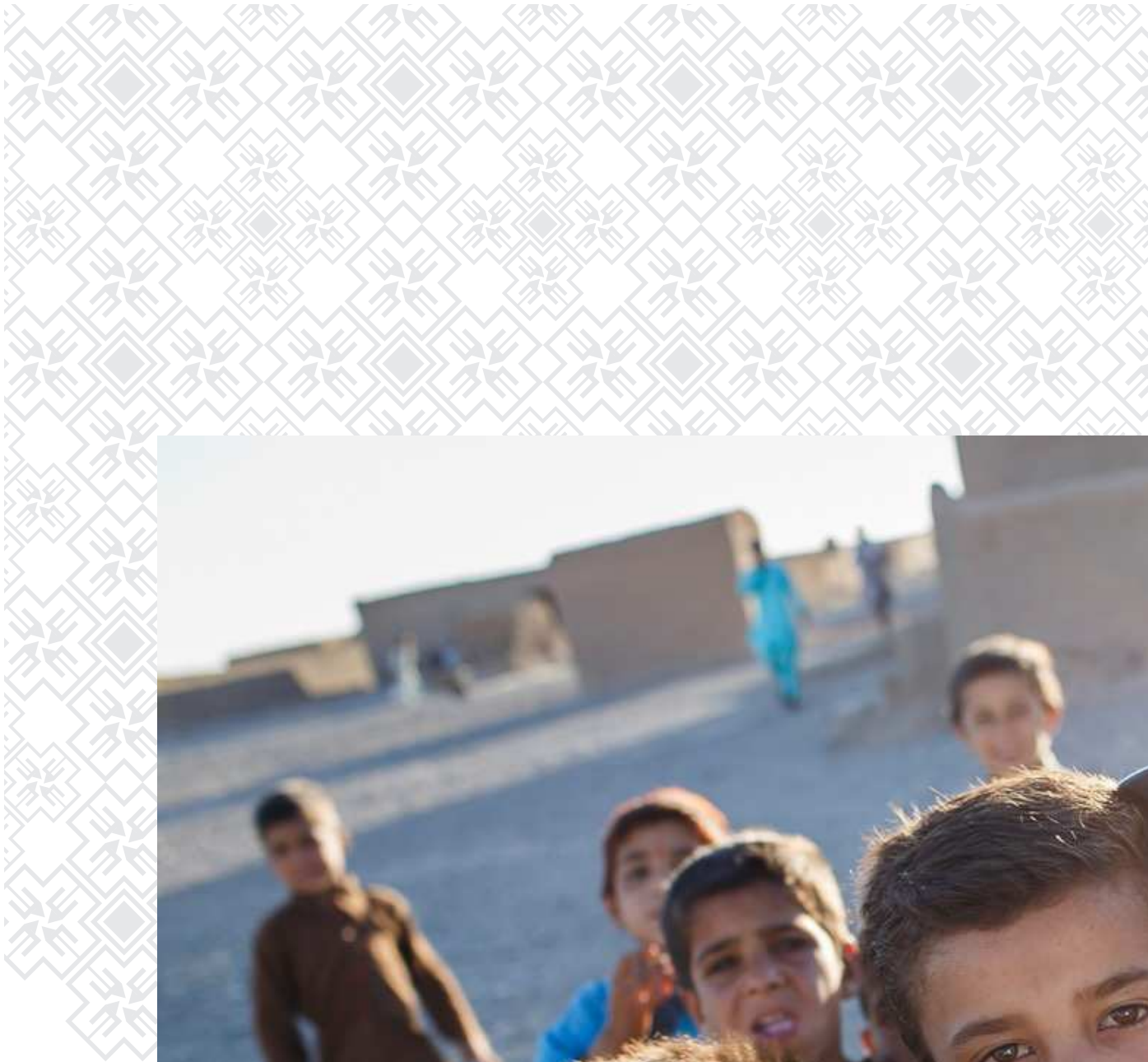




# slakh IDP Settlement

Satellite Imagery : 01 Sep 2015  
 Exported Date : 13 March 2016  
 Produced by GIS unit of PSU/UN-HABITAT--- Kabul





# ANNEX





Ministry of  
Refugees and Repatriations  
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



UN HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

## Local Integration of Vulnerable, Excluded & Uprooted People (LIVE-UP)

### Preliminary Findings: Resilience Index, Maslakh, Herat



*Enumerators interview a female household head, Maslakh November 2015*

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## Executive Summary

The objective of the LIVE-UP project is *"Improved living conditions of uprooted Afghans (IDPs and returnees) and their host communities."* The Resilience Index (RI) was developed for the EU's Assistance to Uprooted People (AUP) implementing partners, to measure the impact of interventions on living conditions, as well as give detailed information to plan future interventions.

Maslakh was the first site under the LIVE-UP project where the RI was implemented. Findings were largely consistent with a household survey conducted by HABILAT in December 2014, demonstrating that there are significant issues of service access, poor quality shelter and food insecurity within the settlement. It is interesting to note that while the number of households in Maslakh has decreased in the interim between the two surveys, the overall population has increased from 17,933 to 19,350, resulting in an increase in the number of person per household from 10 to 11.08. This increase and the fact that Maslakh continues to attract new residents is testament to the site's viability as a potential location for a local integration durable solution, if residents are granted secure tenure and adequate services are provided.

The results of the survey are not intended to be read in isolation, but rather form part of the wider baseline survey currently being implemented. As virtually all of the Maslakh population are identified as IDPs, disaggregation of results by different migration status (returnees) and against the host community has not been conducted. The results are intended to be read in conjunction with the baseline survey conducted in other areas of Herat city (District 14) and other cities, as well as the midline and endline studies.



## 1. Methodology

The Resilience Index was developed for as a result of the European Commission Delegation to Afghanistan's (EU) Assistance to Uprooted People (AUP) implementing partners. The objective of the index is to establish a baseline, and be able to ascertain changes in living conditions as a result of interventions. To this end the RI was implemented in the Maslakh IDP settlement, Injil District, Herat on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of November 2015.

Due to security concerns, additional enumerators were hired to assist HABITAT staff, giving a total of 24 male and 5 female surveyors. All data collection was completed in one day, with enumerators surveying each of the 1,746 households in Maslakh. Surveys were conducted with the family head, in cases where a dwelling was occupied by more than one family, the survey was administered to each family head.

The RI includes multiple choice and close ended questions. In addition to the detailed RI, assessing earning potential, coping strategies and potential to cope with external shocks, a number of integration questions were asked, to gauge levels of community participation and tenure security.

## 2. Data Analysis

Maslakh is the first site under the LIVE-UP project where the RI has been implemented. As virtually all of the respondents were identified as IDPs, disaggregation of data between IDPs, returnees and the host community has not been conducted. In addition, as the overwhelming majority of respondents identify themselves as Pashtun, there is an insufficient sample size of the remaining ethnicities (Tajik, Hazara, Baloch, Arab) to disaggregate by ethnic group.

### Normative responses

Inherent in the study was the risk of normative responses. A number of questions were sensitive, with the RI seeking detailed information regarding the possession of assets, food consumption patterns, coping strategies etc. There was the risk that participants would perceive that their responses would influence the amount of assistance they would receive, and would thus have an interest in exaggerating the severity of their living conditions. To address this the data collection tool was designed so as to involve enumerators asking questions in a number of ways, reiterating key points and crosschecking responses. In addition in preliminary meetings with community members, the objectives of the survey were outlined and it was stressed that household responses would in no way influence the level of assistance that would be received by that household.

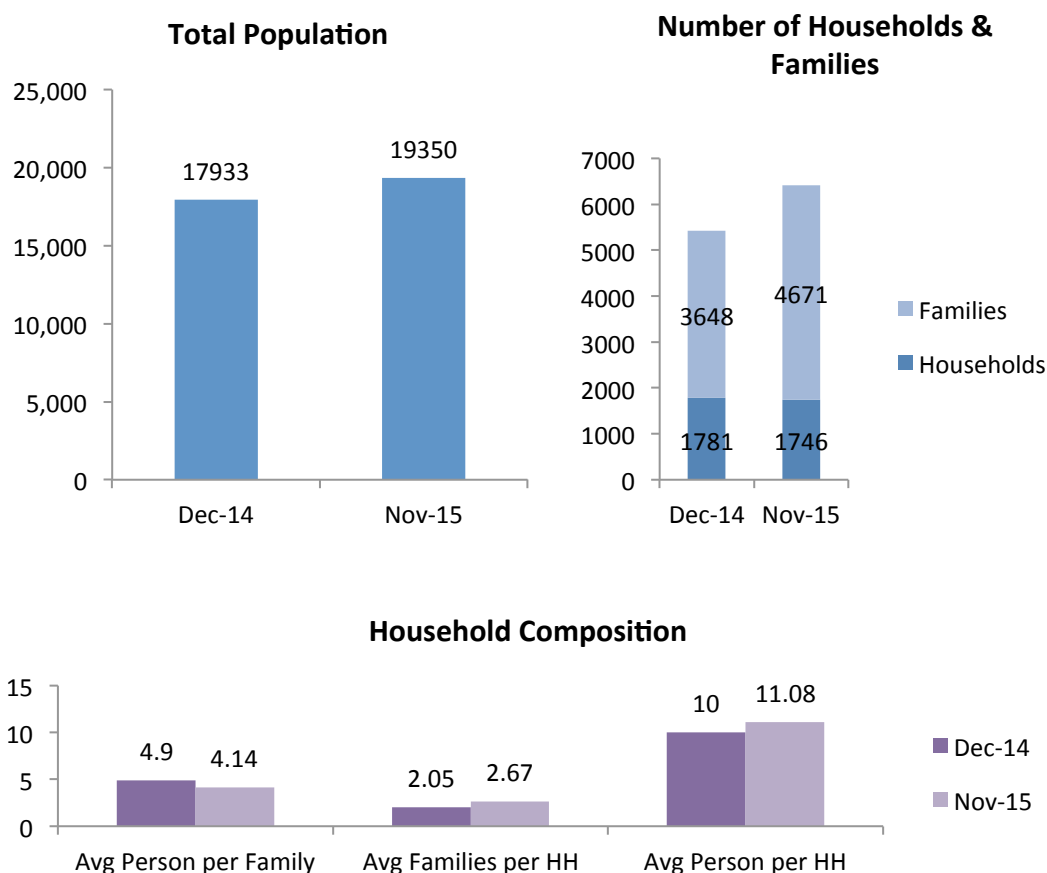
The complete the survey Maslakh was divided into 13 'clusters'. The survey took place on one day in November 2015, to avoid the in-migration of additional households as well as to minimize security risks to enumerators.

An electronic survey platform (Kobo Toolbox) was used whereby data was uploaded directly into a tablet. This assisted with crosschecking of responses, and also minimized the potential for human error. At the end of each section of questions, tablets would display a summary of results, allowing enumerators to revisit a respondent's answers. This was found to be very

useful in identifying cases where food consumption was under reported.

### 3. Presentation of the Sample

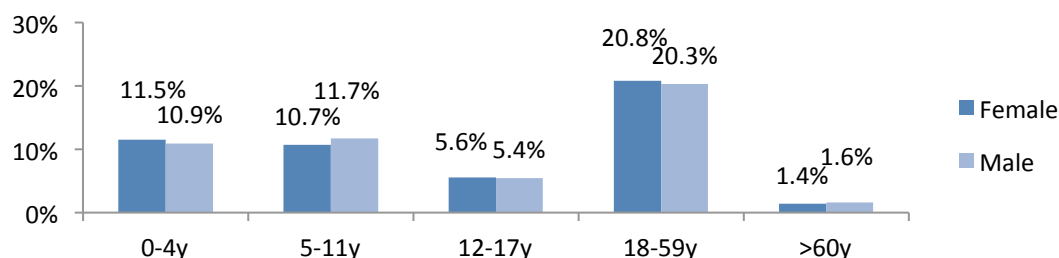
100% of the households in the target area were surveyed, thus results can be considered fully representative. The total population of Maslakh was found to be 19,350, an increase of 7.9% since the previous survey of the settlement conducted by HABITAT in December 2014. The overall number of families was found to have increased 28% to 4671, whilst the overall number of households<sup>1</sup> decreased 2% to 1746. Indicating an increase in density from 2.05 to 2.67 families per household, whilst the average number of persons per households increased from 10 to 11.08.



Maslakh has a young population, with approximately 40% of residents aged between 18-59 and less than 3% aged more than 60 years. The population of Maslakh is virtually gender balanced, with 50% males and 50% females.

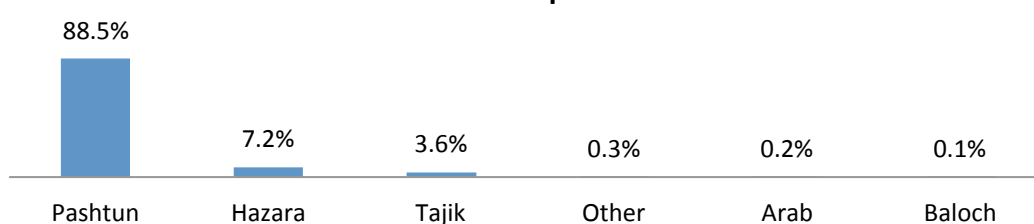
<sup>1</sup> Family is defined as a head of household with or without children. In the majority of cases this was a husband, his wife or wives and their children. Households are defined as people sharing a plot, a parcel of land and cooking together.

### Household Composition by Age & Sex



The overwhelming majority of the population is ethnically Pashtun (approximately 90%, 1545 households), with Hazara the largest minority (7%, 126 households) followed by Tajik (3.6%, 63 households). There are also very small minority of ethnic Arabs and Baloch.

### Ethnic Composition



## 4. Migration Profile

Respondents were asked a series of questions to determine under what circumstances they came to be living in Maslakh. This information was used to classify respondents as either:

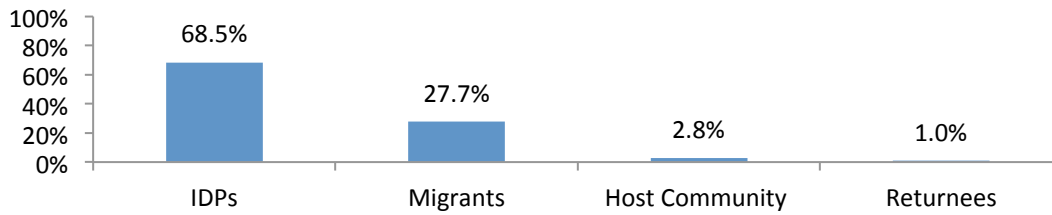
- Internally Displaced People: Who were displaced from their previous location by either conflict or natural disaster
- Migrants: who moved for economic or other reasons but who had a choice whether or not to relocate
- Returnees: Who were refugees in a foreign country and have returned to Afghanistan
- Host Community: Who identify themselves as always having lived in the area

Given the risk of normative responses, respondents were not asked to directly self identify as IDPs. Rather they were asked a series of seven questions detailing their family's movements and motivations for moving, to identify which category best described their situation.

The majority of the population is classified as IDPs (68.5%), whilst approximately one third of respondents stated locating in Maslakh for economic reasons. Only 1% of the population were identified as returnees whilst approximately 3% identified themselves as always living in Maslakh and thus were considered members of the host community<sup>2</sup>.

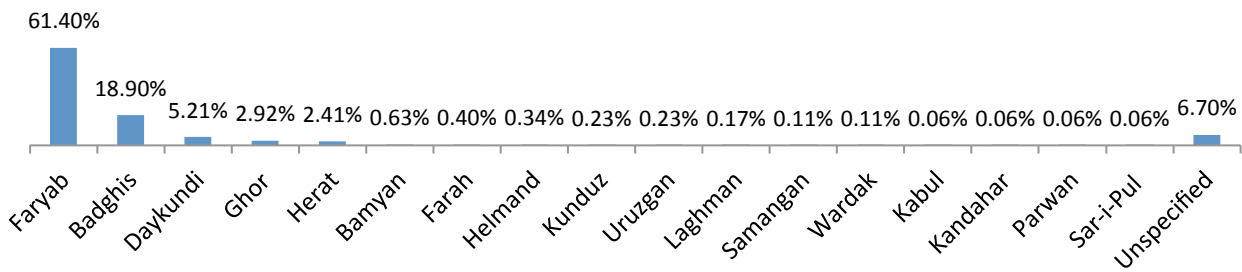
<sup>2</sup> Given Maslakh's development as an IDP settlement in 1998 it is possible that this 3% of responses are not accurate, and respondents may have perceived that giving an accurate account of their migration may have jeopardized their ability to remain in Maslakh.

### Migration Profile



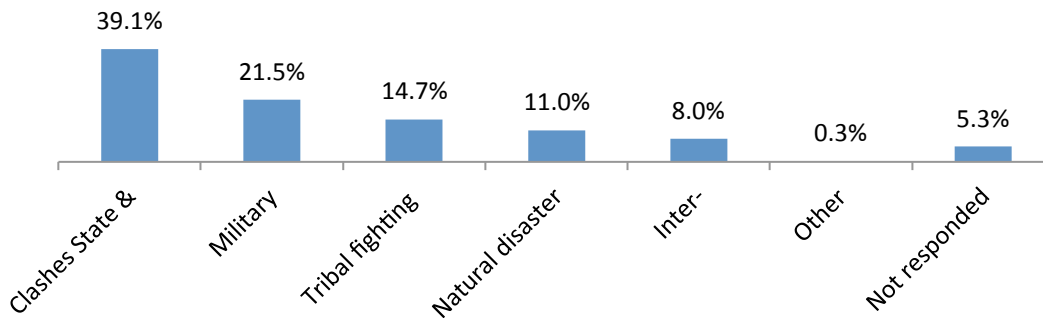
The population who were identified as IDPs and migrants overwhelmingly originate from Faryab Province (61.4%), followed by Badghis (18.9%).

### IDP/Migrant Households by place of origin



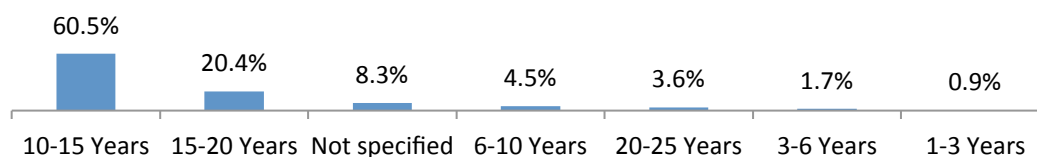
Of those respondents who were identified as IDPs, clashes between state and non state groups was the most common reason for displacement (39.1%) followed by military operations (21.5%). 11% of IDPs reported being displaced by natural disasters.

### Reasons for Displacement to Maslakh



Among IDP households, the majority have been displaced for between 10-15 years (60.5%) whilst a further 20.4% have been displaced for 15-20 years. A small minority (2.6%) have been displaced for less than six years.

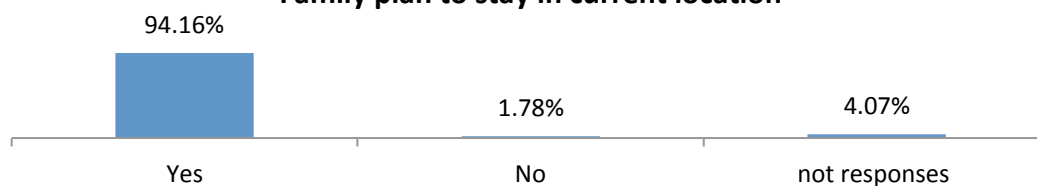
### Length of Displacement; IDP Households



## 5. Future Intentions

Households were asked whether they wished to stay in their current location. Virtually all respondents (94%) responded that they did. Despite the majority also reporting that they experienced problems in the settlement, including tenure insecurity, lack of employment opportunities, poor quality shelter and lack of access to services, it is clear that local integration in Maslakh is by far the most preferred option of the population.

### Family plan to stay in current location



## 6. Resilience Index

The Resilience Index (RI) was developed for the EU’s AUP implementing partners. In the context of the RI, resilience has been defined as *‘the ability of households to keep with a certain level of well-being by withstanding shocks and stresses’*.

The objective of the RI is to examine the core components that contribute to standard of living, and to predict the ability to cope with future shocks and stresses. It is intended to give a detailed picture of the impact of interventions on living conditions, whilst assisting with the targeting of future interventions.

The RI score is between 0 and 400 points, with a lower score indicating a more resilient household and a higher score indicating a less resilient household.

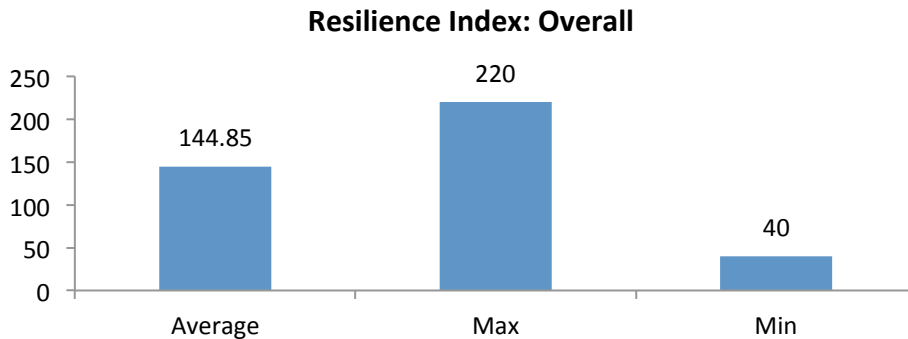
In addition to the overall score the RI is divided into 5 dimensions, each consisting of several questions or sub-scores. The list of the full questionnaire and weighting for the RI can be found in Annex 1.

The dimensions for the RI include:

- Food Access
- Access to Basic Services
- Social Safety Nets
- Assets

- Adaptive Capacity

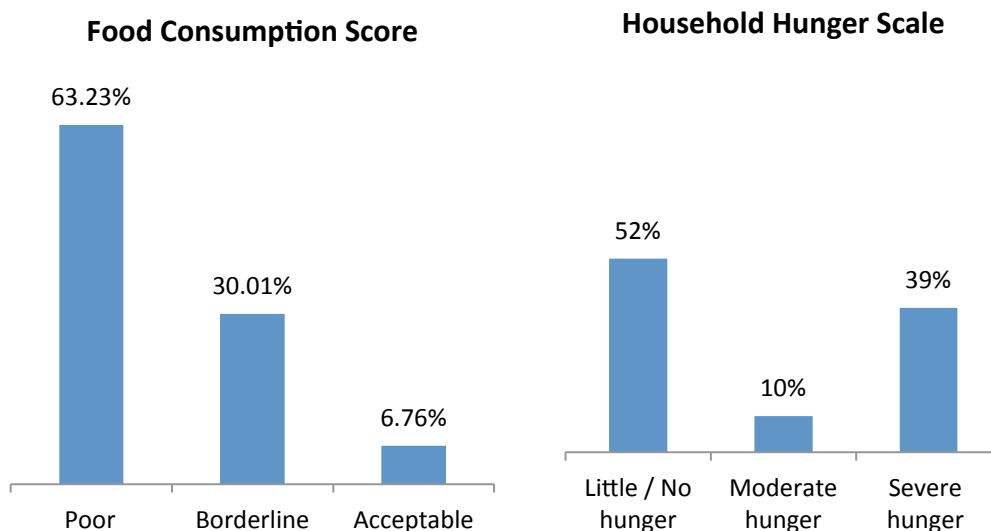
There was significant variance in the RI rating for the population of Maslakh; ranging from 40 to 220. The average rating was 144.85 indicating a significant level of need, however in keeping with RIs implemented in other IDP settlements in Herat and Jalalabad<sup>3</sup>.



Examining the RI in its 5 constituent sections is illuminative of core needs and vulnerabilities.

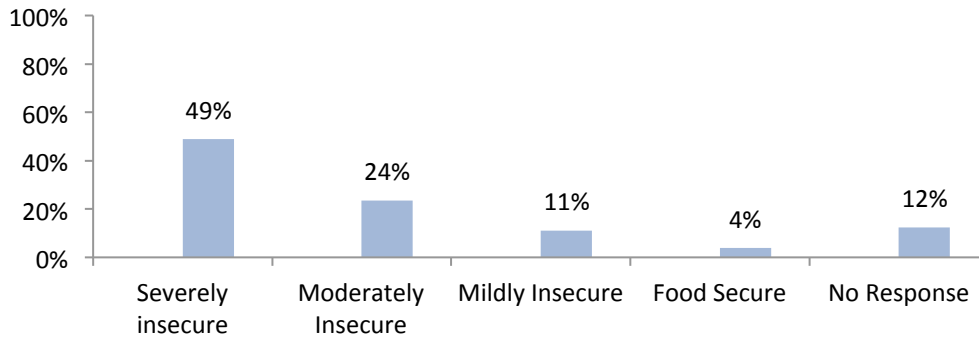
## 7. Food Security

Respondents were asked a number of questions to determine levels of food access, food security, dietary adequacy and diversity. Results showed that the majority of households (63%) have poor food consumption, with a diet lacking in diversity, quality and/or adequate nutrients. Approximately one third of households are considered to have 'borderline' food consumption, whilst less than 7% of households have acceptable food consumption. Household food insecurity was gauged by measuring the frequency with which households had access to key staples and how often coping mechanisms such as food substitution or skipping meals were required. Results showed that virtually half of all households in Maslakh are food insecure, whilst approximately one quarter are moderately food insecure.



<sup>3</sup> People In Need 2015 'East West Livelihood Initiative for Uprooted People (EWLI) Comprehensive Baseline Survey'

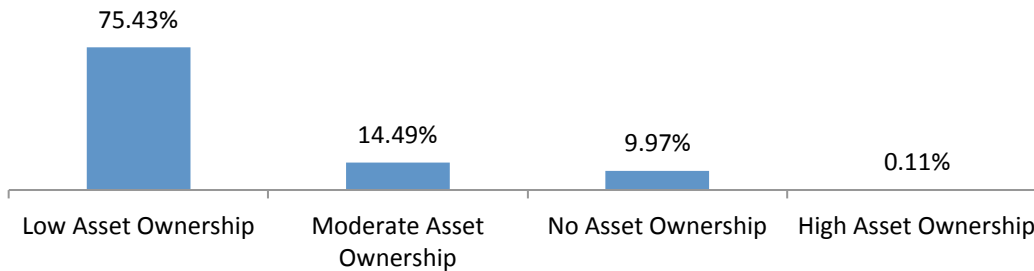
### Household Food Insecurity Scale



## 8. Asset ownership

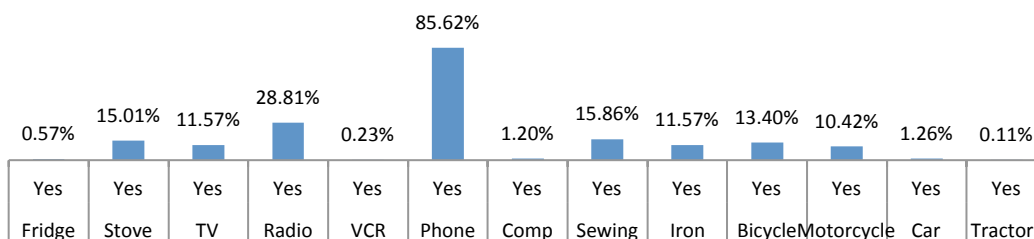
Ownership of durable assets in Maslakh was varied but-given lack of services in the settlement-tended to be focused on those assets that do not require electricity. The majority of the population (75%) is considered to have low asset ownership, whilst approximately 10% of the population do not own any assets.

### Durable Asset Ownership Overall



An examination of those assets shows that mobile phone ownership is very high (85.6%) reflecting wider prevalence of the technology in Afghanistan. There is a very low rate of ownership of private transportation, indicative of the strong correlation between poverty and a lack of mobility.

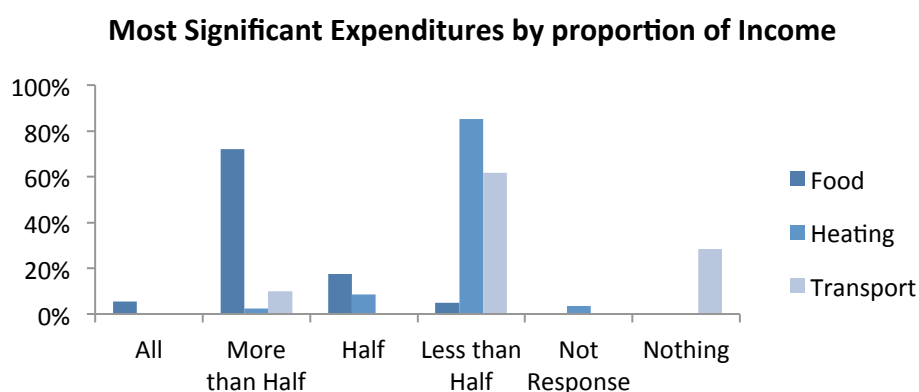
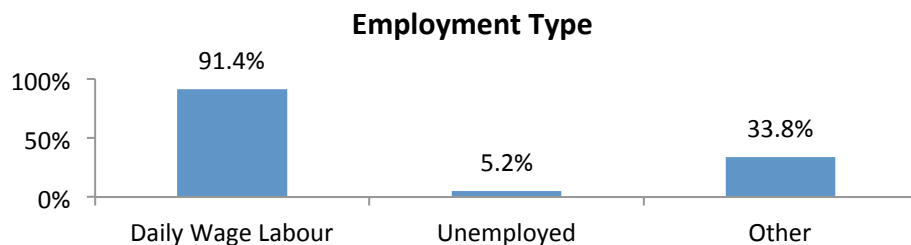
### Durable Asset Ownership: by Asset



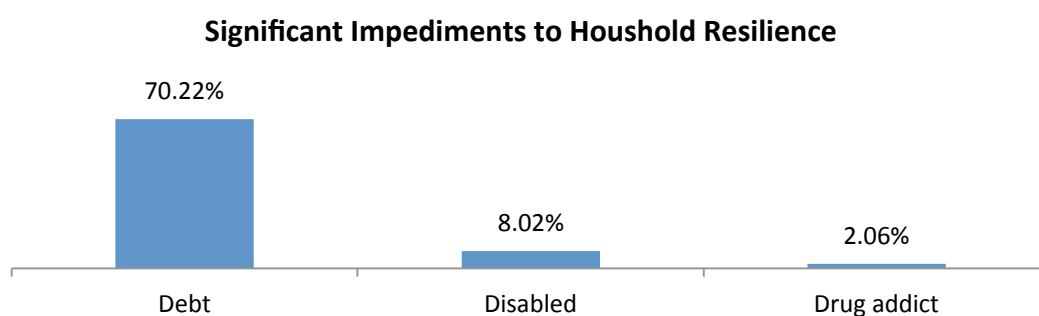
## 9. Employment, Income & Expenditure

Virtually all of the working age population in Maslakh are engaged in daily wage labour. Heating transport and food are among the chief expenses. Approximately 5% of the

population report spending all of their income on food, whilst 72% report spending more than half of household income. Approximately 10% of households report spending more than half of their income on transport, whilst 2.4% of households report spending more than half of their income on heating.



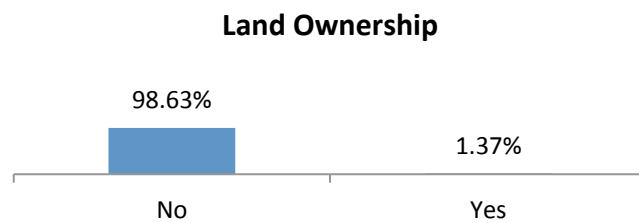
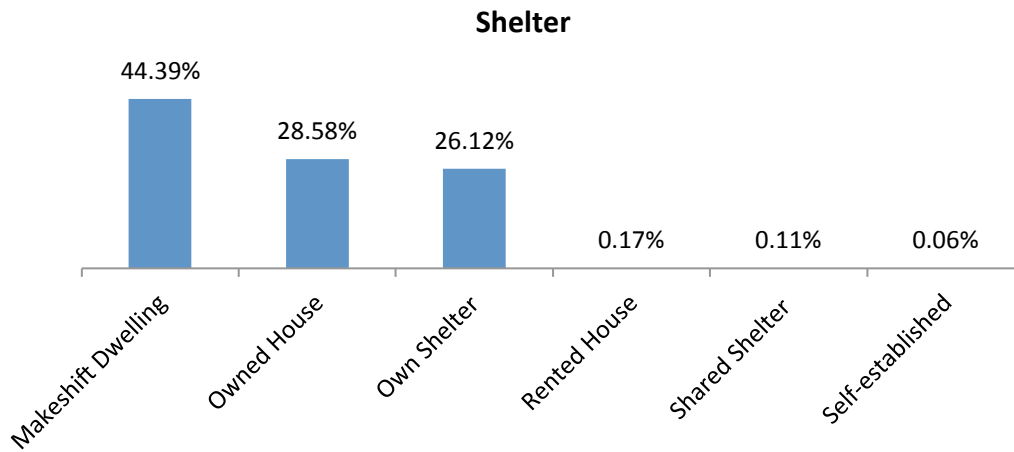
Additional impediments to household resilience were also assessed including the presence of a working age adult with a disability, a drug addict or significant debt (>30,000 AFN). The majority of households (approximately 70%) were found to have significant amounts of debt, whilst 2% of households contained an individual addicted to drugs.



## 10.Land & Housing:

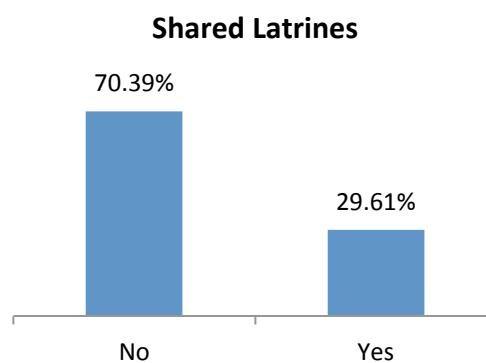
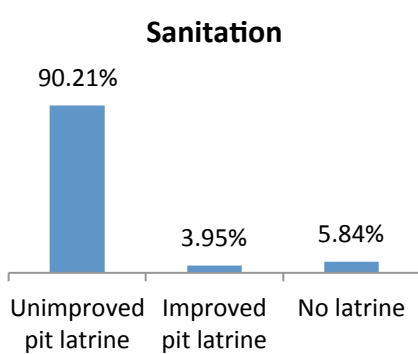
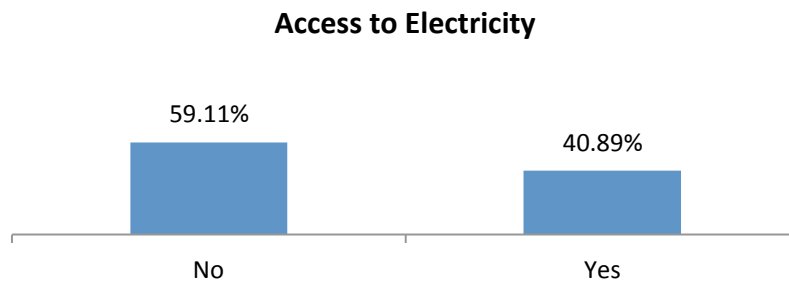
The dominant form of housing in Maslakh is ‘makeshift dwellings’, with approximately 45% of households living in this fashion. ‘Owned house’ and ‘Owned shelter’ are the next most dominant forms of housing (28% and 26% of households respectively). Less than 2% of households report owning the land they occupy, however given the unrecognized status of Maslakh, it is likely that no households are in legal ownership of their land.



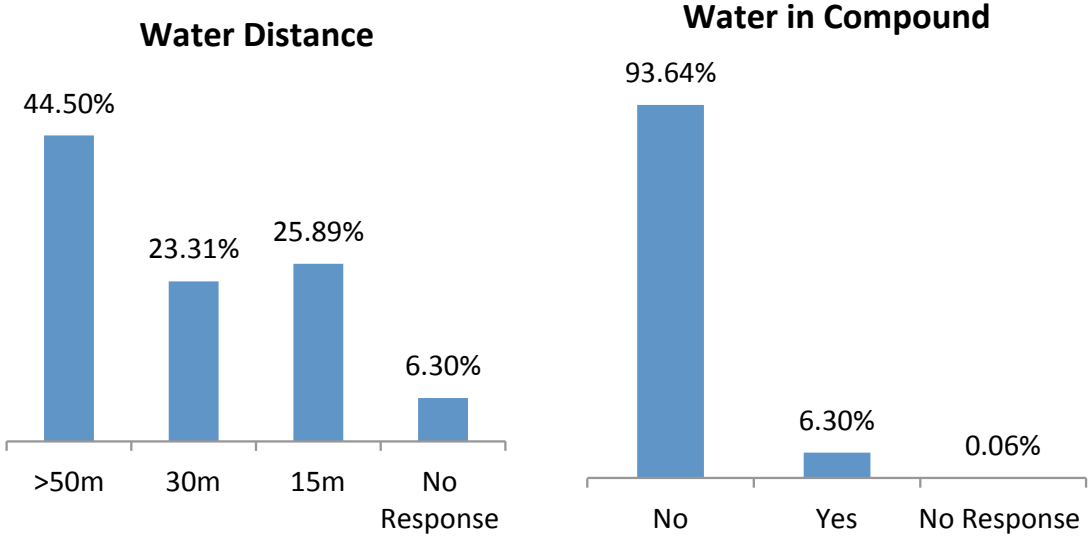


## 11. Access to Services:

In general access to services in Maslakh is poor. The majority of the settlement does not have access to electricity, most households have issues of water access and quality, and the majority use shared, unimproved pit latrines.

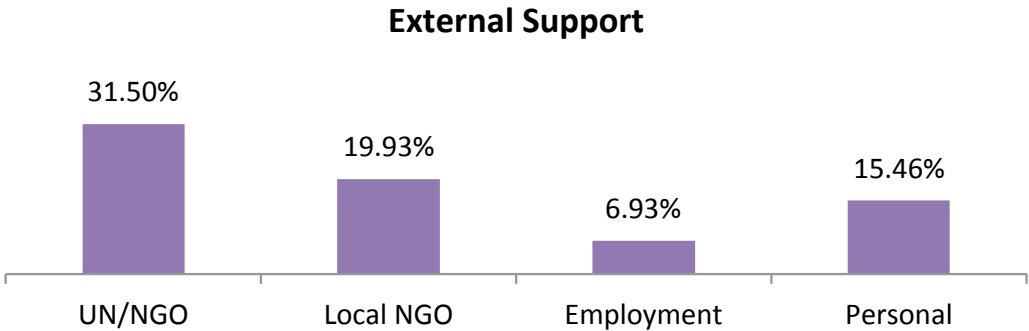


Access to water is a persistent source of conflict in Maslakh, and a burden that disproportionately affects women and girls. Approximately 45% of households must walk more than 50m to access water, whilst a further 23% must walk 30m. Only 6% of households have access to water in their compounds



## 12.External Support

Various local and international agencies have been active in Maslakh since it’s inception. However assistance has largely been restricted to winterization, food assistance and other temporary measures. Approximately one third of households report receiving assistance from UN or international NGO sources, whilst approximately 20% report receiving assistance from a local NGO.



**Durable Solutions Survey for IDP Sites in Herat  
(Version 11: FINAL)**

<b>A. SOURCE INFORMATION</b>	
A.1 Name of Surveyor	
A.2 Phone No of Surveyor	
A.3 GIS Coordinates	<i>(auto generated)</i>
A.4 Name of settlement	<i>Minaret</i>
	<i>Karizak</i>
	<i>Naw Abad</i>
	<i>Police Station</i>
	<i>Shaidayee</i>
	<i>Shaidayee Clinic</i>
A.5 District	9
	12
	13
	15
	Injil
A.6 Block number	
A.7 Cluster number	
A.8 House number	
A.9 Family Number	

<b>B. INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT</b>	
	Yes
	No
<i>(If no, please ask to answer questions C.1 and C.2 and discontinue the survey)</i>	
<p>Salam, my name is ..... and I am a surveyor working as part of the inter agency team comprised of DoRR, Herat Municipality, DRC, IOM, NRC, OCHA, UNDP, UNHCR, UN-Habitat and UNICEF. We are in this settlement today to undertake a survey on durable solutions. The purpose of the survey is to understand the displacement history, housing and livelihood conditions and durable solutions intention of each family in this settlement to enable the interagency team to facilitate future durable solutions initiatives/programmes based on the response plan in Herat.</p> <p>I would be grateful if you could spend about thirty minutes to answer my questions. There are no right or wrong answer and anything you say will be treated as confidential and your name will not appear in any report. You may also skip any question during the interview but continue to participate in the rest of the survey.</p>	
B.1 Do you want to ask me anything about the interview before you decide to participate?	
	Yes
	No
B.2 Do you agree to take part in this survey?	
	Yes
	No
<i>(If no, please ask to answer questions C.1 and C.2 and discontinue the survey)</i>	

<b>C. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE</b>	
C.1 How many members live permanently in this Household?	
C.2 No of families in this HH?	

<b>C. FAMILY PROFILE</b>					
C.3 Name of Head of Family					
C.4 Contact number of Head of Family					
C.5 Does the head of family or other members have a Tazkira?					
	Yes				
	No				
C.5.1 If yes, write down the Tazkira number					
C.6 and C.7 Gender/Age of Head of Family					
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Adults 18-29</i></td> <td><i>30-39</i></td> <td><i>40-59</i></td> <td><i>Elders 60+</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Adults 18-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-59</i>	<i>Elders 60+</i>
<i>Adults 18-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-59</i>	<i>Elders 60+</i>		

	Male						
	Female						
C.8 Are you the Head of Family?							
							Yes
							No
C.8.1 If not the head of Family, what is the Name of the Respondent (respondent must be over 18 years)							
C.9 and C.10 Gender/Age of Respondent							
		Adults 18-29	30-39	40-59	Elders 60+		
	Male						
	Female						
C.11 Total number of members in this family?							
C.12 Composition of the Family							
	New born <1	1-5	Children 6-12	Adolescent 13-17	Adults 18-59	Elders 60+	Born in this current area
	Male						
	Female						
C.13 What is your ethnicity?							
							Pashtun
							Tajik
							Hazara
							Uzbek
							Turkmen
							Baloch
							Arab
							Jogi
							Kuchi
							Jat
							Others (please specify)
C.14 Has any member of your family attended school? Yes/No							
							Yes
							No
C.15 If yes, put the number of members next to each applicable							
No schooling							
Community Based School (CBS)							
Vocational Training							
Primary school							
Secondary school							
High school							
College diploma							
University							
Madrassa							
Other (please specify)							

<b>D. VULNERABILITY PROFILE</b>							
D.1 Type of Head of Family							
							Single parent
							Female-headed
							Child-headed (under the age of 18)
							Unaccompanied/separated child
							Both parents
D.2 Conditions/situations of family members? (can be multiple if relevant)							
		New born 0-4	Children 5-18	Adults 19-59	Elders 60+		
	Physical disability						
	Mental disability						

	<i>Chronic Illness</i>				
	<i>Pregnant women</i>				
	<i>Lactating women/ mother</i>				
	<i>Addiction (drug or others)</i>				
	<i>Elderly with no community support</i>				
	<i>Large families</i>				
	<i>Others (please specify)</i>				

### E. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

E.1 How many members of your family have the following civil documentations?

	<i>Tazkira</i>	<i>Election card</i>	<i>Birth Registration Card</i>	<i>Marriage Certificate</i>	<i>Passport</i>	<i>VRF</i>	<i>Deportation Card (IOM)</i>	<i>Spontaneous returnees</i>	<i>Others (please specify)</i>
<i>Male</i>									
<i>Female</i>									

### F. DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

F.1 What year did your family begin to continuously live in this settlement?

F.2 Which province did your family come from? Place of Origin

	<i>Badakhshan</i>
	<i>Badghis</i>
	<i>Baghlan</i>
	<i>Balkh</i>
	<i>Bamyan</i>
	<i>Daykundi</i>
	<i>Farah</i>
	<i>Faryab</i>
	<i>Ghazni</i>
	<i>Ghor</i>
	<i>Helmand</i>
	<i>Herat</i>
	<i>Jawzjan</i>
	<i>Kabul</i>
	<i>Kandahar</i>
	<i>Kapisa</i>
	<i>Khost</i>
	<i>Kunar</i>
	<i>Kunduz</i>
	<i>Laghman</i>
	<i>Logar</i>
	<i>Nangarhar</i>
	<i>Nimroz</i>
	<i>Nooristan</i>
	<i>Paktika</i>
	<i>Paktya</i>
	<i>Panjsher</i>
	<i>Parwan</i>
	<i>Samangan</i>
	<i>Sar-i-pul</i>
	<i>Takhar</i>
	<i>Urozghan</i>
	<i>Wardak</i>
	<i>Zabul</i>
	<i>Others (please state)</i>

F.3 Why did your family leave your areas of origin or the previous place you lived in?

1. Due to conflict/security reasons				
		Military operations		
		Clashes between non-state armed actors		
		Inter tribal conflict		
		Impact of cross border shelling		
2. Natural disaster (please state what?)				
		Flooding		
		Drought		
		Earthquake		
		Others		
3. Human rights violations/ targeted persecution				
4. Land dispute/Confiscation of land				
5. No employment opportunities/ Economic reasons/ Education opportunities				
6. Development/infrastructure projects				
7. Due to combination of factors				
8. Others (please specify)				
F.4 How many times have your family been displaced before starting to live here?				
		Once		
		Twice		
		Three times		
		Four or more times		
F.5 How long have your family been displaced from your place of origin?				
		Between 1-5 years		
		Between 6-10 years		
		Between 11-15 years		
		Between 16-20 years		
		Between 21-25 years		
		More than 25 years		
F.6 Have you/your family lived in any other IDP sites, refugee camp or abroad before moving here?				
		No (Go to Q F.7)		
		Yes		
F.6.1 If yes, which country/settlement (give name) did you/your family live in and in what were the arrangements?				
	Iran	Pakistan	India	Other (please state)
Refugee settlement/camp				
Local neighbourhood/ hosting family arrangement				
IDP settlement in Afghanistan				
F.7 Have you returned to your place of origin after any of these previous displacements?				
		Yes		
		No		
F.7.1 If yes, what was the situation in your place of origin?				

### G. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

G.1 What type of (tenure) document does the family hold to the land you are occupying now in this specific settlement?  
Please cite the document if possible.

		Land title deed issued by a Court of Law	
		Customary tenure document	
		Letter of permission from Government Authorities (If so please state which?)	
		Safayee Notebook	
		Rental agreement (written or verbal)	
		Verbal permission (Please state by whom?)	
		None (Occupied without permission)	
		Don't know	
		Other (please specify)	

G.2 Do you own land elsewhere?

	Yes
	No (Go to Q G.3)
G.2.1 If yes, where (province, district)?	
G.2.2 What type of (tenure) document does the family hold to the land? Please cite the document if possible.	
	Land title deed issued by a Court of Law
	Customary tenure document
	Letter of permission from Government Authorities (If so please state which?)
	Safayee Notebook
	Rental agreement (written or verbal)
	Verbal permission (Please state by whom?)
	None (Occupied without permission)
	Don't know
	Other (please specify)
G.3 What material is the house predominantly constructed in your current place? <b>Direct Observation</b>	
	Concrete
	Mud brick
	Handmade tent
	Tarpaulin tent
	Others (please state)
G.4 Apart from your house what other possessions do you have in the land you are occupying now?	
	Livestock
	Poultry
	Livelihood enterprise/shop (please state)
	Kitchen for vendor work
	Carpet weaving
	Others (please specify)
G.5 Have your Household received eviction notices before, when and by whom?	
	Yes
	No
G.5.1 If yes, when, why and by whom?	

<b>H. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>WATER</b>		
H.1 What is the main source of drinking water for your family?		
	Stream, spring, Kariz, canal water	
	Bore well/Dug well	
	Hand pump	
	Bought from tanker	
	Piped networked water	
	Others (please specify)	
H.2 and H.3 What is the distance to the nearest water point? And water waiting collecting/return time?		
	Less than 100m	Less than 15 min walking
	100-500m	15-30 mins
	500m-1 km	30- 1 hour
	Over 1 km	Over 1 hour
H.4 What is the quality of the water? (odor and colour)		
	Bad (smelly/salty, contaminated)	
	Good/Acceptable	
	Very good	
<b>SANITATION</b>		
H.5 What type of toilet facilities do you have in your compound?		
	None/open defecation	
	Use public latrine	
	Traditional pit latrine	
	Improved pour flush/flush latrine	
	Others (please specify)	
<b>EDUCATION SERVICES</b>		

H.6 What type of school facilities is available near your settlement and how many, write numbers)?					
		<i>Government</i>			
		<i>Private</i>			
		<i>Girl only schools</i>			
				Primary	
				Secondary	
				High School	
				Others (please specify)	
H.7 How far is the nearest school? (both time and distance)					
		<i>Less than 15 min walking</i>		<i>Less than 100m</i>	
		<i>15-30 mins</i>		<i>100-500m</i>	
		<i>30- 1 hour</i>		<i>500m-1 km</i>	
		<i>Over 1 hour</i>		<i>Over 1 km</i>	
H.8 How many children (under the age of 18) in your family currently attend school?					
	<i>Informal/ECD</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>None</i>	
<i>Boys</i>					
<i>Girls</i>					
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>					
H.9 and H.10 How far is the nearest basic health service? (Both time and distance)					
		<i>Less than 15 min walking</i>		<i>Less than 100m</i>	
		<i>15-30 mins</i>		<i>100-500m</i>	
		<i>30- 1 hour</i>		<i>500m-1 km</i>	
		<i>Over 1 hour</i>		<i>Over 1 km</i>	
H.11 Does the nearest health facility have female staff and/ or health services for women/ girls?					
				<i>Yes</i>	
				<i>No</i>	
<b>ELECTRICITY/ENERGY</b>					
H.12 How do you access electricity in your family/HH?					
		<i>State electricity grid</i>			
		<i>Personal generator</i>			
		<i>Renewable energy (solar, bio-gas)</i>			
		<i>Informal supply (car battery, kerosene, alkaine, candle, chargeable lights hand light),</i>			
		<i>No electricity</i>			
<b>ACCESS ROAD (Direct Observation)</b>					
H.13 What type of access road do you have in your settlement?					
		<i>Paved road</i>			
		<i>Gravel road</i>			
		<i>Dirt road</i>			
		<i>None</i>			
<b>PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS</b>					
H.14 What type of community organizing exists in your settlement?					
		<i>Jirga/ Shura</i>			
		<i>CDC</i>			
		<i>Others (please specify)</i>			
		<i>Don't know</i>			
H.15 Do members of your family participate in? Please note the numbers					
	<i>CDC</i>	<i>Shura/Jirga</i>	<i>Local Mosque</i>	<i>Others (please specify)</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Male</i>					
<i>Female</i>					
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>					
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>					
H.16 On how many days during the last 7 days did you at least consume one of the following products? Each day is 1 time, so out of total of 8.					
H.16.1 Rice, bread, potatoes, maize					
H.16.2 Beans, peas, chickpeas, peanuts, cashew nuts, nut					
H.16.3 All vegetables					



H.16.4 All fruits	
H.16.5 Beef, goat, poultry, eggs, fish, sheep	
H.16.6 Milk, yoghurt, other dairy products	
H.16.7 Sugar, and sugar products, honey	
H.16.8 Oil, fats and butter	
<b>Household Dietary Diversity Score</b>	
Have you (or anyone else in your household) eaten any of the following food products in the last 24 hours?	
H.17.1 Bread, rice, noodles, biscuits, or food made of: wheat, rice,	
	Yes
	No
H.17.2 Potatoes, or any other food made from roots or tubers	
	Yes
	No
H.17.3 Pumpkin, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside	
	Yes
	No
H.17.4 Any dark green leafy vegetables such as: leaves, bean leaves, spinach, pepper leaves	
	Yes
	No
H.17.5 Any other vegetables	
	Yes
	No
H.17.6 Any ripe mangoes, dried apricots or cantaloupe	
	Yes
	No
H.17.7 Any other fruits	
	Yes
	No
H.17.8 Beef, lamb, goat, birds, chicken, ducks, liver kidney, heart or other organ meat	
	Yes
	No
H.17.9 Any eggs?	
	Yes
	No
H.17.10 Any fresh and dried fish?	
	Yes
	No
H.17.11 Any food made from beans, peas, lentils or nuts	
	Yes
	No
H.17.12 Any cheese, yoghurt, milk, or other milk product	
	Yes
	No
H.17.13 Any food made with oil, fat or butter	
	Yes
	No
H.17.14 Any sugar or honey	
	Yes
	No
H.17.15 Any condiments, coffee, tea	
	Yes
	No

## I. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

I.1 What is the top five development priorities for your family/household in the settlement?	
	<i>Livelihood opportunities</i>
	<i>Skill development (e.g. vocational training, apprenticeship) Please state what types?</i>
	<i>Access to land and tenure security</i>
	<i>Permanent housing</i>
	<i>Water and sanitation</i>
	<i>School</i>
	<i>Health services</i>
	<i>Access road</i>
	<i>Community inclusion and participation activities</i>
	<i>Safety and security in current place of displacement</i>
	<i>Others (please specify)</i>

<b>J. LIVELIHOOD</b>	
J.1 What is the main source of income for the family?	
	<i>Salaried private sector</i>
	<i>Government</i>
	<i>Law enforcement (Police and military)</i>
	<i>Agriculture</i>
	<i>Daily labourer/construction worker</i>
	<i>Vendor</i>
	<i>Carpet Weaving</i>
	<i>Remittance</i>
	<i>Begging</i>
	<i>Others (please specify)</i>
J.2 How far is the most frequent/ regular place of employment from your house?	
	<i>0-1km</i>
	<i>1-5km</i>
	<i>6-10km</i>
	<i>11-15km</i>
	<i>16-20 km</i>
	<i>Over 21 km</i>
J.3 What is the average monthly income for the family?	
	<i>Less than 1000 AFN</i>
	<i>1,000 – 5,000 AFN</i>
	<i>5,000-10,000 AFN</i>
	<i>Over 10,000 AFN</i>
J.4 How do the families cope/manage in times of need? Please tick which ever is applicable.	
<i>Borrow: loans and credit</i>	<i>What is the level of debt in the family?</i>
	<i>Less than 12,000 AFN</i>
	<i>12,000-30,000 AFN</i>
	<i>More than 30,000 AFN</i>
<i>Support from relatives/ neighbors/ shopkeepers,</i>	
<i>Sending a member out of Afghanistan for remittance</i>	
<i>Others (please specify)</i>	

<b>K. DURABLE SOLUTION INTENTION</b>	
K.1 What is your family's preference for a permanent place to live?	
	<i>Return to place of origin</i>
	<i>Stay at current location (locally integrate)</i>
	<i>Resettle somewhere else</i>
	<i>Migrate abroad</i>
	<i>Undecided</i>
	<i>Others (please specify)</i>
K.2 If your family does not intend to return, what are the main reasons?	
	<i>General security reasons (Conflict in the area)</i>

	<i>Personal/ family security reasons (e.g. disputes with the communities, local community leaders, etc.)</i>
	<i>Lack of land/housing in areas of origin (destroyed or never possessed)</i>
	<i>Lack of livelihood opportunities</i>
	<i>Lack of education opportunities</i>
	<i>No more ties with the communities</i>
	<i>Other (please specify)</i>
K.3 If your family prefers to stay at current location, what are the main reasons?	
	<i>Better security</i>
	<i>Better livelihood opportunities</i>
	<i>Better education opportunity</i>
	<i>Linkages with local communities and participation in the life of the community</i>
	<i>Children are born here</i>
	<i>Other (please specify)</i>

<b>L. LAND ALLOCATION</b>	
L.1 Has your family been consulted by the Government authorities and offered you alternative land(s) elsewhere?	
	<i>Yes</i>
	<i>No (Go to Q L.9)</i>
L.1.1 If Yes, which authority?	
	<i>Provincial Council/ Governor</i>
	<i>District Council/Governor</i>
	<i>Municipal Council</i>
	<i>ARAZI</i>
	<i>Some other Line department</i>
	<i>Other (please specify)</i>
L.1.3 Please specify where?	
	<i>Within the same district</i>
	<i>Outside the Municipal Boundary</i>
	<i>Within the Province</i>
	<i>In another Province</i>
	<i>Other (please specify)</i>
L.1.4 Are you in agreement to relocate to the alternative place proposed?	
	<i>Yes</i>
	<i>No (Go to Q I.9)</i>
	<i>Don't know</i>
L.1.5 What size land parcels have you been allocated?	
	<i>Less than 200m2</i>
	<i>200-300m2</i>
	<i>300-400m2</i>
	<i>Over 400m2</i>
	<i>Don't know</i>
L.1.6 How much did you pay?	
	<i>Less than 20,000 AFN</i>
	<i>20,000-50,000 AFN</i>
	<i>50,000-100,000 AFN</i>
L.1.7 What types of tenure document have you received? Please cite	
	<i>Title Deed</i>
	<i>Permission to occupy letter from the Government (usufruct right)</i>
	<i>Others (please specify)</i>
L.1.8 What was the process of land allocation? What were the challenges you faced? ( <b>Capture this information in paper form</b> )	
L.2 What minimum conditions are necessary to your family before you decide to relocate to a new site?	
	<i>Close to livelihood opportunities</i>
	<i>Water/sanitation</i>

	<i>Health facilities</i>
	<i>Education facilities (primary/ secondary school)</i>
	<i>Access road</i>
	<i>Electricity</i>
	<i>Tenure documents</i>
	<i>Sense of security</i>
	Affinity with/ reception by the local community already resident in the area
	<i>Others (please state)</i>
	<i>Yes (Go to Q G12)</i>
	<i>No</i>
L.3 What is the maximum amount you are able to afford to pay for the alternative land and reconstruction costs?	
	<i>Less than 10,000 AFN</i>
	<i>10,000-20,000 AFN</i>
	<i>20,000-50,000 AFN</i>
	<i>Over 50,000 AFN</i>
L.4 Have you made alternative arrangements for land by yourself?	
	<i>Yes, please state where?</i>
	<i>No</i>

<b>M. ADDITIONAL COMMENT/FEEDBACK</b>	

Thank you for your time.



Surveyors and staff of UNHCR, UN-Habitat, NRC, DRC, IOM and UNICEF



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