ADSP
Asia Displacement Solutions Platform

Action plan for integration: Herat
ANNEXES
December 2019

ANNEX A – Key Terms Relevant to the Study and their Definitions

Below is a list of key terms that were used often throughout the workshop and the development of the action plans. Most of the definitions below were collected from the ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework and from the Afghanistan Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons.

Key Term	Definition
Area-based Approach	Is an approach that defines an area, rather than a sector or target group, as the main entry point. All stakeholders, services and needs are mapped and assessed and relevant actors mobilized and coordinated within it.[1]
Displacement Affected Communities	Refers to displaced persons and the communities affected by their presence, such as host communities or communities in areas of return or other areas where displaced persons are seeking a durable solution to their displacement.[2]
Durable Solution	Is achieved when the displaced no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through return, local integration and resettlement.[3]
Early Recovery	Is a multidimensional process of recovery that begins in a humanitarian setting. Early recovery is guided by development principles that seek to build on humanitarian programmes and catalyse sustainable development opportunities. It aims to generate self-sustaining, nationally owned, resilient processes for post crisis recovery. It encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security and rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations.[4]
Forced migration	A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).[5]
Host Population	The people living within a defined geographical unit which is affected by displacement, but who are not themselves refugees, IDPs or returnees.[6]

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[1] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region, Durable Solution Framework (Somalia, Nov, 2016). Page 1

[2] Caroline Blay and Sophie Crozet, Durable Solution in Practice (Geneva: Global Cluster for Early Recovery, Sep, 2017), page I

[3] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region, Durable Solution Framework (Somalia, Nov, 2016), Page 1

[4] Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER), Guidance Note on Early Recovery (Geneva: Global Cluster for Early Recovery, Apr, 2008), page 6

[5] https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms

[6] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), ReDSS Durable Solution Solutions Framework: A Guidance Manual (Local Market in Garowe, Puntland, Somalia, Axel Fassio, n.d.), Page 18

Key Term	Definition
Internally Displaced Persons	A person or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border.[7]
Livelihoods	Is a combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. Resources include individual skills (human capital), land (natural capital), savings (financial capital), equipment (physical capital), as well as formal support groups and informal networks (social capital).[8]
Local Integration	Local integration as a durable solution combines three dimensions. Firstly, it is a legal process, whereby refugees attain a wider range of rights in the host state. Secondly, it is an economic (material) process of establishing sustainable livelihoods and a standard of living comparable to the host community. Thirdly, it is a social and cultural (physical) process of adaptation and acceptance that enables the refugees or IDPs[9] to contribute to the social life of the host country or the host population and live without fear of discrimination.[10]
Migration	The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.[11]
Refugee	A person who "owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country" (Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951).[12]
Reintegration	Refers to the achievement of a sustainable return to country of origin i.e. the ability of returnees to secure the political, economic and social conditions to maintain their life, livelihood and dignity.[13]

[7] Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation, National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (Kabul: Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation, 2003), page 10

[8] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region, Durable Solution Framework (Somalia, Nov, 2016), Page 1

[9] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), ReDSS Durable Solution Solutions Framework: A Guidance Manual (Local Market in Garowe, Puntland, Somalia, Axel Fassio, n.d.), Page 6

[10] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region, Durable Solution Framework (Somalia, Nov, 2016). Page 1

[11] https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms

[12] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region, Durable Solution Framework (Somalia, Nov, 2016). Page 2

[13] Ibid

Key Term	Definition
Resettlement	The relocation and integration of people (refugees, internally displaced persons, etc.) into another geographical area and environment, usually in a third country. In the refugee context, the transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought refuge to another State that has agreed to admit them. The refugees will usually be granted asylum or some other form of long-term resident rights and, in many cases, will have the opportunity to become naturalized.[14]
Resilience	Refers to the ability of countries, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stress – such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict – without compromising their long-term prospect.[15]
Returnee	Is a person who returns to his country of origin after he or she was compelled to leave the country due to persecution or a situation of generalized violence, including returning asylum seekers and refugees.[16]
Self-Reliance	Refers to the social and economic ability of an individual, household or community to meet basic needs (including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity.[17]
Transitional Solutions	A framework for transitioning displacement situations into durable solutions, requiring a partnership between humanitarian and development actors, refugees and host communities, and the participation of local actors through area-based interventions. Transitional solutions seek to enhance the self-reliance of protracted refugees, IDPs and host communities alike.[18]
Vulnerability	Is a broad term used variously to apply to people, communities, livelihoods, food supplies, community assets, or properties. When applied to people or communities, it means those at high risk of being severely impacted, people with special needs, or highly disadvantaged people. The term is also used more generally to describe factors that affect the ability of the community or individuals to respond to natural hazards or extreme events. Vulnerability contributes to the severity of emergency impacts and inhibits effective response.[19]
Wakil-i-gozar	Wakil-i-gozar is the representatives at the gozar level, the sub-district division in a municipality

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[14] https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms

[15] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region, Durable Solution Framework (Somalia, Nov, 2016). Page 2
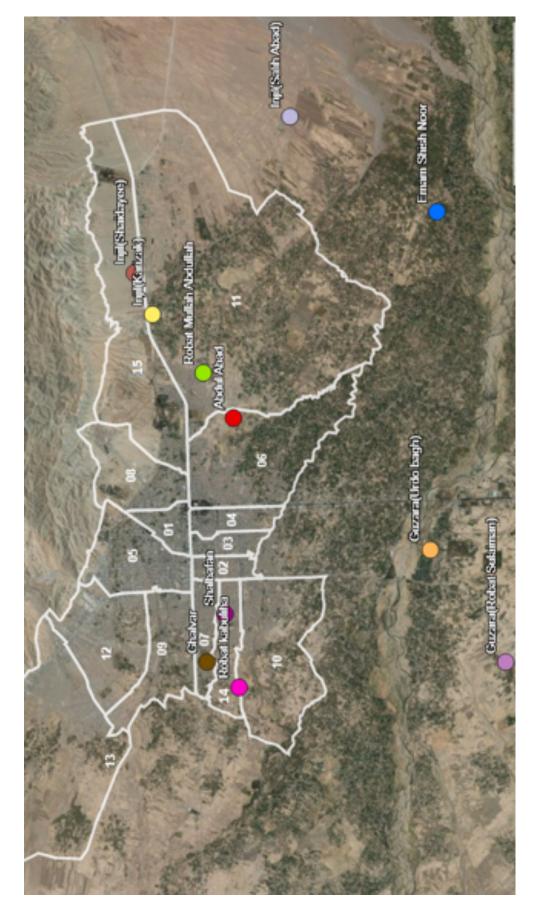
[16] Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation, National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (Kabul: Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation, 2003), page 12

[17] Regional Durable Solution Secretariat (ReDSS), Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region, Durable Solution Framework (Somalia, Nov, 2016). Page 2

[18] Ibid

[19] Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation, National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (Kabul: Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation, 2003), page 12

ANNEX B – Research Locations

ANNEX C – Research Methodology
Preparation Phase

Findings from the literature review

ATR carried out a review of some of the already available data related to communities affected by displacement in Herat urban and peri-urban areas, particularly those related to demographic characteristics of communities affected by displacement and the criteria to achieve resilience and solutions. Through the review it was possible to identify:

- locations for which relevant data are available, including the level, whether village or Nahia/districts; and

- existing data gaps, which will need to be complemented by additional qualitative data collection

Table 1: Data sources, target populations and locations

Sources	Date	Population targeted	Locations
CCAP	Up to date	Displaced and Host	All urban and peri-urban where CDCs have been elected
HEAT – IRC	June 2018 to May 2019	Displaced by 2018 Drought	Villages in Chisht-e-Sharif, Guzara, Herat, Injil, Karukh, Kushk-e-Kohna, and Obe Districts of Herat province
NRC – Profile Assessment	2017	Protracted IDPs	Injil district: Jalilabad, Kahdestan, Kamar Kalagh, Sakhiabad, Salehabad.
IOM – Dataset by Settlements DTM AFG 34 provinces December 31 2018	31 December 2018	IDPs and returnees	Villages in all districts of Herat province

Research approach

- ATR carried out **quantitative data collection** consisting of a household survey of 3,200 respondents living in 11 communities[20] across a total of four urban and peri-urban settings. The districts and areas sampled for the survey host high numbers of IDPs, including those who arrived 6 to 36 months ago. The sample was representative of urban and peri-urban communities affected by displacement, including the most recent displacement due the 2018 drought, and allowed for disaggregation between IDPs/returnees and host community members, urban and peri-urban dwellers and genders. The data collected provided an updated profile of the targeted communities and focused on their access to physical, legal and material safety. The main objective was to gather a baseline on a number of indicators for IDPs / returnees on the one hand, and host

[20] In this context, ATR refers to communities as areas within a Nahia or a district. Within these large communities, population will be sampled from a number of CDCs.

community members on the other hand, in order to understand the gap between the two groups.

The **collection of qualitative data** including In-Depth Interviews (IDIs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), aiming at complementing quantitative data.

Selection of research locations

During the inception phase, through the initial interviews with ADSP members, ATR listed the locations that are currently the most affected by displacement and particularly vulnerable.

From the list, ATR proposed four areas according to the following criteria:

- Two urban districts (Nahia) of Herat City: one close to the centre of the city and one in the outskirts.

- Two peri-urban districts one in the eastern part and one in the southern part of Herat city.

Table 2: Areas proposed by ATR Consulting for quantitative and qualitative data collection

Type of location	Nahia / District	IDP Communities or settlements	Reason for selection
Urban	**PD 7**	Robat Kabuliha	IDP, including drought affected, living with host community – West of Herat city, in the outskirts.
		Abdul Abad	
		Salbafan	
	PD 6	Pole Rangina (Emam Shish Noor)	IDP, including drought affected, living with host community – South-East of Herat city, very close to the centre of the city.
		Ghalvar	
		Robate Mula Abdullah	
Peri-urban	**Injil**	Shaidayee	Since July 2018, a massive number of drought-affected IDPs are living in the South-East part of Injil. They live in settlements and in villages (Salih Abad) located North and South of the road to Karukh.
		Salih Abad	
		Karizak	
	Guzara	Rabat Suliman	Protracted and newly arrived IDPs are living in informal settlements, close to small villages.
		Urdu Bagh	

Development of analytical tools

A thorough review of the analysis tools already developed by different platforms or frameworks, including IASC, ReDSS and JIPS was carried out and, as a result, three tools were developed / adapted to the Afghan context:

- The Environment Matrix (Annex E)

- The Criteria Scoring Matrix (Annex F)

- The Context Analysis Scoring Matrix (Annex G)

Data Collection

Quantitative data collection

The 3,200 surveys were carried out in a total of 11 communities/areas in four urban and peri-urban districts/nahia where IDPs and returnees are currently living. The sampling took place as presented below:

Table 3: Sampling Breakdown for Quantitative Data

District / Nahia	IDP / Returnee Male	IDP / Returnee Female	Host Community Male	Host Community Female	Total
Herat City PD7	201	201	199	199	**800**
Herat City PD6	199	201	200	200	**800**
Injil district	200	198	201	201	**800**
Guzara	200	200	200	200	**800**
Total	**800**	**800**	**800**	**800**	**3200**

Qualitative data collection

Four qualitative tools were developed, one IDI, two KII and one FGD guidelines, to guide the field data collection (see in Annex E) and aimed at complementing secondary data. ATR conducted the following interviews in Herat city as well as in Injil and Guzara districts.

- In-depth Interviews (IDIs) – 3 in-depth interviews with ADSP members key staff based in Herat.

- Key informant interviews (KIIs) –33 interviews with UN, NGOs, provincial, municipality, district and village representatives. Key informants were selected based on their knowledge and experience in dealing with communities affected by displacement. The names of KII and IDI respondents are listed in Annex F.

- Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) – 16 FGD (8 with female and 8 with male community representatives). In each selected location FGD gathered six to eight IDPs/returnees, and members of the host community.

Data Processing and Data Analysis

The data collection tools were designed so that each indicator set out in the scoring matric (annex xx) could be measured. This study measures 28 indicators, organised under three themes:

- Physical safety (4 indicators)

- Material safety (15 indicators)

- Legal safety (9 indicators)

As presented in annex xxx, for each indicator, one to three questions were developed in each of the five data collection tools, thus providing a variety of perspectives for each indicator (quantitative data from community members and qualitative data from experts, community members and community leaders). Most indicators were thus measured through a mix of qualitative and quantitative data, except for:

- Ten indicators which could not be measured in quantitative terms and were measured through the aggregation of data of all four qualitative data collection tools.

- One indicator (on source of income and financial stability) was measured through four questions from the survey and did not rely on qualitative data.

While scores (from 1 to 4) were allocated for each indicator in the scoring matrix, the findings presented below provides context and more detailed information on each indicator.

The Criteria Matrix provides a scoring system with a scale from 1 to 3 to measure the existing level of resilience and capacity to achieve solutions:

1- **RED**- The indicator is far from being achieved
2- **ORANGE** – Several obstacles exist but the indicator has started to be achieved
3- **YELLOW**- Obstacles remain and the indicator has not been fully achieved
4- **GREEN**- The indicator is well on its way or has been fully achieved
5- **WHITE** – Not sufficient data available

ANNEX D – Environment Matrix – Data Management Tool A

Environment theme	Environment Sub-Theme	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS Summary analysis of findings	Source of primary information
LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	A.1.Implementation of the IDPs policy by the government (MoI, MoE, MoPH, MoLSAMD)		Tool 2: Q 1 Tool 3: Q 3
	A.2.Coordination and development of Provincial Action Plan		Tool 2: Q 1 Tool 3: Q 3
	A.3. Existence and implementation of other frameworks that consider solutions for communities affected by displacement (e.g. Presidential Decree on Land Allocation, MUDA Herat Master Plan, ANDMA plans)		Tool 2: Q 1 Tool 3: Q 3 Tool 4: Q 4
PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED COMMUNITY	B.1. Background on displaced population (age, gender, place of origin, reason for displacement and current situation in the area of origin, length of displacement)		Tool 1: B 4-6-7-8-10-11
	B.2.Intentions/preference of displaced population (intentions, influencing factors and obstacles)		Tool 1: B 9 Tool 2: Q 5 Tool 3: Q 4 Tool 4: Q 3 Tool 5: Q 28
	B.3. Background on the host Population (age, gender) and ratio of host population to displaced population		Tool 1: Q 4
	B.4. Local governance key actors (wakils, CDCs etc) and capacities to support resilience and solutions		Tool 2: Q 2 Tool 3: Q 5 Tool 4: Q 5 Tool 5: Q 2
	B.5. Resources, capacities and assets available among the displaced population		Tool 1: B 12 Tool 2: Q 3 Tool 3: Q 6 Tool 4: Q 5
	B.6. Resources, capacities and assets available among the host population		Tool 1: B 12 Tool 2: Q 3 Tool 3: Q 6 Tool 4: Q 5

Environment theme	Environment Sub-Theme	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS Summary analysis of findings	Source of primary information
RESPONSE TO FORCED DISPLACEMENT	C.1.Actors and institutions (government, humanitarian and development organizations, private sector)		Tool 2: Q 4 Tool 3: Q 2 Tool 4: Q 2 Tool 5: Q 2
	C.2. Mechanisms for coordination and planning that consider resilience and solutions		Tool 2: Q 4 Tool 3: Q 2 Tool 4: Q 2 Tool 5: Q 2
	C.3.Interventions (activities that are planned or currently ongoing that support – or have a potential to support – resilience and solutions)		Tool 2: Q 4 Tool 3: Q 1 Tool 4: Q 2
	C.4.Funding (donors and funding availability)		Tool 2: Q 4 Tool 3: Q 2
PUBLIC ATTITUDES	D.1.Government's attitude toward host and displaced populations		Tool 2: Q 9 Tool 3: Q 10 Tool 4: Q 10
	D.2. Displaced communities' attitude toward government and host community		Tool 2: Q 9 Tool 3: Q 10 Tool 4: Q 10
	D.3. Host communities' attitude toward government and displaced		Tool 2: Q 9 Tool 3: Q 10 Tool 4: Q 10

ANNEX E – Criteria Scoring Matrix – Analysis Tool B

	Indicator	1– RED- The indicator is far from being achieved	2- Orange- Several obstacles exist but the indicator has started to be achieved	3- Yellow- Obstacles remain and the indicator has not been fully achieved	4- Green- The indicator is well on its way or has been fully achieved	Means of verification
	1. Physical Safety					
	1.1. Protection, Safety and security, Social cohesion					
1	1.1.1. Existence of physical, sexual or psychological violence	Up to 25% of the population is aware of the existence of physical, sexual, psychological or verbal violence	Between 51% and 75% of the population is aware of the existence of physical, sexual, psychological or verbal violence	Between 26% and 50% of the population is aware of the existence of physical, sexual, psychological or verbal violence	Up to 25% of the population is aware of the existence of physical, sexual, psychological or verbal violence	Tool 1: Q 1 Tool 2: Q 6 Tool 3: Q 7 Tool 4: Q 7 Tool 5: Q 5
2	1.1.2. Restriction of movement	Up to 25% of the population can move freely in the community	Between 26% and 50% of the population can move freely in the community	Between 51% and 75% of the population can move freely in the community	Over 75% of the population can move freely in the community	Tool 1: Q 3 Tool 2: Q 7 Tool 3: Q 8 Tool 4: Q 8 Tool 5: Q 6
3	1.1.3. Percentage of the population who feel safe in the community	Up to 25% of the population feels safe in the community	Between 26% and 50% of the population feels safe in the community	Between 51% and 75% of the population feels safe in the community	Over 75% of the population feels safe in the community	Tool 1: Q 2 Tool 2: Q 8 Tool 3: Q 9 Tool 4: Q 9 Tool 5: Q 7
4	1.1.4. Confidence in the local police	Up to 25% of the population that feel safe and trust that the local police can protect them	Between 26% and 50% of the population that feel safe and trust that the local police can protect them	Between 52% and 75% of the population that feel safe and trust that the local police can protect them	Over 75% of the population that feel safe and trust that the local police can protect them	Tool 1: Q 4 Tool 2: Q 8 Tool 3: Q 9 Tool 4: Q 9 Tool 5: Q 7
5	1.1.5. Existence of forms of discrimination with regard to physical, material and legal safety	Discriminations exist with regard to physical, material or legal safety. There are no measures in place or no actions are taken to prevent and/or mitigate discriminations	Discriminations exist with regard to physical, material or legal safety and there are very few measures in place and/or few actions are taken to prevent and/or mitigate discriminations	Some discrimination exists with regard to physical, material or legal safety but there are measures in place and actions are taken to prevent and/or mitigate discriminations	There are generally no discriminations with regard to physical, material and legal safety.	Tool 1: Q 1-2-3-4-5-13-20 Tool 2: Q 9 Tool 3: Q 10 Tool 4: Q 10 Tool 5: Q 8

	Indicator	1– RED- The indicator is far from being achieved	2- Orange- Several obstacles exist but the indicator has started to be achieved	3- Yellow- Obstacles remain and the indicator has not been fully achieved	4- Green- The indicator is well on its way or has been fully achieved	Means of verification
	2. Material Safety					
	2.1. Access to Basic Services					
6	2.1.1. Food consumption	Up to 25% of the population have enough food to eat	Between 26% and 50% of the population have enough	Between 51% and 75% of the population have enough food to eat	Over 75% of the population have enough food to eat	Tool 1: Q 6 Tool 2: Q 11 Tool 3: Q 12 Tool 4: Q 12 Tool 5: Q 10
7	2.1.2. Adequate housing conditions	Up to 25% of the population lives in durable houses	Between 26% and 50% of the population live in durable houses	Between 51% and 75% of the population live in durable houses	Over 75% of the population live in durable houses	Tool 1: Q 7-9 Tool 2: Q 10 Tool 3: Q 11 Tool 4: Q 11 Tool 5: Q 9
8	2.1.3. Safe drinking water	Up to 25% of the population have access to safe drinking water	Between 26% and 50% of the population have access to safe drinking water	Between 51% and 75% of the population have access to drinking water coming from safe source	Over 75% of the population have access to drinking water coming from safe source	Tool 1: Q 10 Tool 2: Q 12 Tool 3: Q 13 Tool 4: Q 13 Tool 5: Q 11
9	2.1.4. Access to sanitation	Up to 25% of the population have access to adequate sanitation facilities	Between 26% and 50% of the population have access to adequate sanitation facilities	Between 51% and 75% of the population have access to adequate sanitation facilities	Over 75% of the population have access to adequate sanitation facilities	Tool 1: Q 11 Tool 2: Q 12 Tool 3: Q 13 Tool 4: Q 13 Tool 5: Q 11
10	2.1.5. Availability and access to health services	Up to 25% of the population live close to medical facilities and do not face obstacle in accessing health services.	Between 26% and 50% of the population live close to medical facilities and do not face obstacle in accessing health services.	Between 51% and 75% of the population live close to medical facilities and do not face obstacle in accessing health services.	Over 75% of the population live close to medical facilities and do not face obstacle in accessing health services.	Tool 1: Q 12-13 Tool 2: Q 14 Tool 3: Q 15 Tool 4: Q 15 Tool 5: Q 13
11	2.1.6. Access to school (primary and secondary)	Up to 25% of children have access to formal education	Between 26% and 50% of children have access to formal education	Between 51% and 75% children have access to formal education	Over 75% of children have access to formal education	Tool 1: Q 14 Tool 2: Q 13 Tool 3: Q 14 Tool 4: Q 14 Tool 5: Q 12
12	2.1.7. Existence and access to safety net / social protection programmes	There are no safety net programmes	Very few safety net programmes exist and only few vulnerable members of the community have access	Some safety net programmes exist but not all vulnerable members of the community have access	Safety net programmes exist and vulnerable members of the community have equal access	Tool 2: Q 15 Tool 3: Q 16 Tool 4: Q 16 Tool 5: Q 14

	Indicator	1– RED- The indicator is far from being achieved	2- Orange- Several obstacles exist but the indicator has started to be achieved	3- Yellow- Obstacles remain and the indicator has not been fully achieved	4- Green- The indicator is well on its way or has been fully achieved	Means of verification
	2. Material Safety					
	2.2. Access to employment and job creation					
13	2.2.1. Market accessibility	There are no markets in the neighbourhood and opportunities for generating income are very limited	There are few markets in the neighbourhood but opportunities for generating income are limited	There are markets in the location and in the neighbourhood. Some opportunities for generating income exist	There are markets in the location and in the neighbourhood. Several opportunities for generating income exist	Tool 2: Q 16 Tool 3: Q 17 Tool 4: Q 17 Tool 5: Q 15
14	2.2.2. Access to TVET opportunities	There are no TVET programmes available in the area, nor opportunities for apprenticeship	Very few TVET programmes are available in the area and/or few opportunities for apprenticeship.	TVET programmes are available in the area and there are some opportunities for apprenticeship.	Many TVET programmes are available in the area and there are many opportunities for apprenticeship.	Tool 2: Q 17 Tool 3: Q 18 Tool 4: Q 18 Tool 5: Q 16
15	2.2.3. Existence of legal or administrative obstacles to access employment and self-employment	There are many legal or administrative obstacles that prevent people from accessing employment or self-employment, including access to credit/loans	There are some legal or administrative obstacles that prevent people from accessing employment or self-employment, including access to credit/loans	There are few legal or administrative obstacles that prevent people from accessing employment or self-employment, including access to credit/loans	There are no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent people from accessing employment or self-employment, including access to credit/loans	Tool 2: Q 16 Tool 3: Q 17 Tool 4: Q 17 Tool 5: Q 15
16	2.2.4. Access to employment and self-employment	Less than 25% of the population do not have any obstacles in accessing employment and self-employment	Between 26% and 50% of the population do not have any obstacles in accessing employment and self-employment	Between 51% and 75% of the population do not have any obstacles in accessing employment and self-employment	Over to 75% of the population do not have any obstacles in accessing employment and self-employment	Tool 1: Q 17 Tool 2: Q 16 Tool 3: Q 17 Tool 4: Q 17 Tool 5: Q 15
17	2.2.5. Source of income and financial stability	Up to 25% of the families are able to afford basic expenses most of the time	Between 26% and 50% of the families are able to afford basic expenses most of the time	Between 51% and 75% of the families are able to afford basic expenses most of the time	Over to 75% of the families are able to afford basic expenses most of the time	Tool 1: Q B12-15-16-18

	Indicator	1– RED- The indicator is far from being achieved	2- Orange- Several obstacles exist but the indicator has started to be achieved	3- Yellow- Obstacles remain and the indicator has not been fully achieved	4- Green- The indicator is well on its way or has been fully achieved	Means of verification
	2. Material Safety					
	2.3. Housing land and property					
18	2.3.1. Access to housing, land and property rights	People don't have the right to rent or buy houses and land	Only few people have the right to rent or buy houses and land	Most of the people have the right to rent or buy houses and land	Everyone has right to rent or buy houses and land	Tool 2: Q 20 Tool 3: Q 21 Tool 4: Q 21 Tool 5: Q 19
19	2.3.2. Land tenure	Up to 25% of the population have security of tenure	Between 26% and 50% of the population have security of tenure	Between 51% and 75% of the population have security of tenure	Over 75% of the population have security of tenure	Tool 1: Q 8 Tool 2: Q 18-19 Tool 3: Q 19-20 Tool 4: Q 19-21 Tool 5: Q 17-18
	3. Legal Safety					
	3.1. Access to documentation					
20	3.1.1. Documentation availability	Up to 25% of the population have civil documentations	Between 26% and 50% of the population have civil documentation	Between 51% and 75% of the population have civil documentation	Over 75% of the population have civil documentation	Tool 1: Q 19 Tool 5: Q 20
21	3.1.2. Availability of mechanism for obtaining or replacing documentation	There is no mechanism available in the area for people to obtain or replace civil documentation	There are mechanisms available in the area for people to obtain or replace civil documentation but for most of the people is difficult to access them and to have the needed documentation	There are mechanisms available in the area for people to obtain or replace civil documentation but some people have difficulties to access them or to have the needed documentation	There are mechanisms available in the area for people to obtain or replace civil documentation and there are no difficulties to access them or to have the needed documentation	Tool 2: Q 21 Tool 3: Q 22 Tool 4: Q 22 Tool 5: Q 20
	3.2. Family reunification					
22	3.2.1. Availability and access to mechanisms for family reunification	There is no mechanism available in the area to reunite separated family members	There are mechanisms available in the area to reunite separated family members but they are not accessible to all groups	There are mechanisms available in the area to reunite separated family members	There are mechanisms available in the area to reunite separated family members, they are effective, and they provide alternative care arrangements for minors	Tool 2: Q 22 Tool 3: Q 23 Tool 4: Q 23 Tool 5: Q 21

	Indicator	1– RED- The indicator is far from being achieved	2- Orange- Several obstacles exist but the indicator has started to be achieved	3- Yellow- Obstacles remain and the indicator has not been fully achieved	4- Green- The indicator is well on its way or has been fully achieved	Means of verification
	3. Legal Safety					
	3.3. Participation in public affairs					
23	3.3.1. Ability to vote and stand for election	There are no mechanisms nor possibilities to vote and stand for election	There are mechanisms or possibilities to vote but not to stand for election	There are mechanisms or possibilities to vote and stand for election but only for some part of the population	Everyone has the possibility to vote and stand for election	Tool 2: Q 23 Tool 3: Q 24 Tool 4: Q 24 Tool 5: Q 22
24	3.3.2. Participation to CDC elections	Up to 25% of the population participated to last CDC's election	Between 26% and 50% of the population participated to last CDC's election	Between 51% and 75% of the population participated to last CDC's election	Over 75% of the population participated to last CDC's election	Tool 1: Q 20 Tool 2: Q 23 Tool 3: Q 24 Tool 4: Q 24 Tool 5: Q 23
25	3.3.3. Involvement in social or political life	Nobody actively participate to community social or political life (up to 10%)	Few people actively participate to community social or political life and they are not consulted in any decision (11% to 20%)	Some people actively participate to community social or political life and are consulted in some decisions (21% to 30%)	Many people actively participate to community social and political life and are consulted in most of the decisions (above 30%)	Tool 1: Q 21 Tool 2: Q 24 Tool 3: Q 25 Tool 4: Q 25 Tool 5: Q 24-25
	3.4. Access to remedies and justice					
26	3.4.1. Availability and responsiveness of mechanisms to address complaints	No mechanism is available to address complaints	Mechanisms exist to address complaints but are not responsive at all	Mechanisms exist to address complaints but their response is limited	Mechanisms exist to address complaints and are responsive most of the time	Tool 2: Q 25 Tool 3: Q 26 Tool 4: Q 26 Tool 5: Q 26
27	3.4.3. Availability of formal or informal justice system	No formal nor informal justice systems are available in the area	Formal or informal justice systems are available in the area	Formal and informal justice systems are available in the area but their functioning is limited	Formal or informal justice systems are available in the area and they are functioning most of the time	Tool 2: Q 26 Tool 3: Q 27 Tool 4: Q 27 Tool 5: Q 27
28	3.4.4. Responsiveness of formal and informal justice system	Up to 25% of the population believe that the existing justice systems can defend their rights	Between 26% and 50% of the population believe that the existing justice systems can defend their rights	Between 51% and 75% of the population believe that the existing justice systems can defend their rights	Over 76% of the population believe that the existing justice systems can defend their rights	Tool 1: Q 5 Tool 2: Q 26 Tool 3: Q 27 Tool 4: Q 27 Tool 5: Q 27

ANNEX F – Criteria Scoring Matrix – Analysis Tool C

Indicator				Analysis by indicators (from tool B)	Legal and policy framework (from tool A)	Response to forced displacement (from tool A)	Public attitude (from tool A)	Opportunities (workshop)	Obstacles (workshop)	Rating (workshop)	Justification for rating
				Summary analysis of findings for each indicator	Summary analysis of findings for theme A	Summary analysis of findings for theme C	Summary analysis of findings for theme D	Summary analysis of opportunities	Summary analysis of obstacles	Total rating considering analysis tool A and B and the results of the workshop	Summary of the reasons for rating
1.Physical Safety	1.1. Protection, safety and security, social cohesion	1	1.1.1. Existence of physical, sexual or psychological violence								
		2	1.1.2. Restriction of movement								
		3	1.1.3. Percentage of the population who feel safe in the community								
		4	1.1.4. Confidence in the local police								
		5	1.1.5. Existence of forms of discrimination with regard to physical, material and legal safety								

2. Material Safety	2.1. Access to Basic Services	6	2.1.1. Food consumption								
		7	2.1.2. Adequate housing conditions								
		8	2.1.3. Safe drinking water								
		9	2.1.4. Access to sanitation								
		10	2.1.5. Availability and access to health services								
		11	2.1.6. Access to school (primary and secondary)								
		12	2.1.7. Existence and access to safety net programmes								
	2.2. Access to employment and job creation	13	2.2.1. Market accessibility								
		14	2.2.2. Access to TVET opportunities								
		15	2.2.3. Existence of legal or administrative obstacles to access employment and self-employment								
		16	2.2.4. Access to employment and self-employment								
		17	2.2.5. Source of income and financial stability								
	2.3. Housing land and property	18	2.3.1. Access to housing, land and property rights								
		19	2.3.2. Land tenure								

3. Legal Safety	3.1. Access to documentation	20	3.1.1. Documentation availability							
		21	3.1.2. Availability of mechanism for obtaining or replacing documentation							
	3.2. Family reunification	22	3.2.1. Availability and access to mechanisms for family reunification							
	3.3. Participation in public affairs	23	3.3.1. Ability to vote and stand for election							
		24	3.3.2. Participation to CDC elections							
		25	3.3.3. Involvement in social or political life							
	3.4. Access to remedies and justice	26	3.4.1. Availability and responsiveness of mechanisms to address complaints							
		27	3.4.3. Availability of formal or informal justice system							
		28	3.4.4. Responsiveness of formal and informal justice system							

ANNEX G – Data Collection Tools
Data Collection Tool 1

Survey with IDPs, returnees and host community members Questionnaire

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is _____ and I am working for ATR Consulting. We are conducting surveys to understand the access that IDPs, returnees and host community members have to services and basic rights.

In case you decide to reply to this questionnaire, your answers will be entirely confidential, meaning that we will not publicly disclose your name and the information you provide. You can also stop the interview at any time if you would like so.

ACQUIRING CONSENT

Are you willing to be interviewed?

1. Yes (proceed to next section)
2. No (Stop interview, save the form and proceed with the next participant)

SURVEY DATA

A.1. Questionnaire ID number: _____

A.2. Code number for interviewer: _____

A.3. Interviewer's name: _____

A.4. Date: (Day / Month) DD: ____ MM: _____

A.5. Time Start (00:00) MM: ____ HH: _____

A.6. Select Survey Language

    a) Dari

    b) Pashto

_____

BACKGROUND DATA

B.1. District/Location

    a) District

    b) Nahia

    a) Community/settlement

    b) Other (please specify) ....

B.2. Respondent's age (STOP THE INTERVIEW IF THE RESPONDENT IS BELOW 18)

    a) 18 – 24 Years

    b) 25 – 29 Years

    c) 30 – 44 Years

    d) 45 – 59 Years

    e) 60 and above

    f) Don't know

    g) Refused

B. 3. Respondent's Gender:

    a) Male

    b) Female

B.4. How many individuals, living with you, there are in your family, including yourself?

	age	M	F
a)	0-5		
b)	6-18		
c)	19-59		
d)	More than 60		

    e) I don't know

    f) Refused/Don't want to respond

B.5. Would you consider yourself the head of your household?

    a) Yes

    b) No

    c) Don't know

    d) Refused/Don't want to respond

B.6. Are you:

    a) IDP (displaced from elsewhere in Afghanistan because of conflict or natural disaster)

    b) Returnee (returned to Afghanistan after living in another country)

    c) Economic migrant (moved here because of better work opportunities or livelihoods)

    d) None of the above (skip to B12)

    e) Don't know

    f) Refused/Don't want to respond

Ask only if the respondent is a displaced or a returnee

B.7. Where are you from?

    a) IDP from (specify the district and province)..........................

    b) Returnee from abroad (skip to B10)

      • Pakistan

      • Iran

      • Europe

      • Other (specify)

    c) Returnee from another district or province of Afghanistan (specify the district and province)...

    d) Don't know

    e) Refused/Don't want to respond

B.8. If you are an IDP, why did you displace?

    a) Conflict/violence

    b) Natural Disaster (drought/flood)

    c) Lack of jobs / economic opportunities

    d) Limited or no humanitarian assistance

    e) Lack of basic services

    f) Loss or lack of shelter, property or assets

    g) Limited or no access to land

    h) Join family members

    i) Illegal taxation / extortion

    j) Others (please specify)

    k) Don't know

    l) Refused/Don't want to respond

B.9. If you are and IDP, what is your plan?

    a) I want to remain here

    b) I want to return to my community of origin

    c) Move to another location inside Afghanistan

    d) Move out of country

    e) Don't know

    f) Refused/Don't want to respond

B.10. If you are a returnee from abroad, how did you return?

    a) I returned voluntarily

    b) I was deported by authorities

    c) Refused/Don't want to respond

B.11. if you are an IDP or returnee, for how many years you have been living in the community/village where you are displaced/returned? (do not prompt)

    a) Less than 6 months

    b) Between 6 months and 3 years

    c) Between 3 and 5 years

    d) More than 5 years

    e) Don't know

    f) Refused//Don't want to respond

B.12. What is your average income per month?

    a) Less than 5,000 Afs

    b) 5,001 Afs to 10,000 Afs

    c) 10,001 Afs to 20,000 Afs

    d) 20,001 to 50,000 Afs

    e) More than 50,000 Afs

    f) Don't Know

    g) Refused/Don't want to respond

QUESTIONNAIRE

PART A. Physical Safety – Protection, Safety and Security, Social Cohesion

Q1. Do you know of any cases of physical, sexual or psychological violence happened in this community in the last 12 months? (can choose more than one)

a) Yes, physical violence (people who have been assaulted, and suffered bodily injuries and physical force)

b) Yes, sexual or psychological violence (Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. This includes rape and other forms of sexual assault).

c) Yes, psychological or verbal violence (such as insulted, threatened, forced to do something that the person did not want to do but without any physical violence)

d) No, I don't know of any violence in this community

e) Refused/Don't want to respond

Q2. Do you and your family feel safe in this community?

a) Yes, most of the time

b) Yes, but rarely

c) No, we cannot move freely

d) I don't know

e) Refused/Don't want to respond

Q3. Do you and your family can move freely in this community?

a) Yes, most of the time

b) Yes, but rarely

c) No, we cannot move freely

d) I don't know

e) Refused/Don't want to respond

Q4. Do you trust that the local police can protect you?

a) Yes, I trust them

b) Yes, but not completely

c) No, not at all

d) I don't know

e) Refused/Don't want to respond

Q5. Do you trust that the existing justice mechanisms can defend your rights?

a) Yes, I trust them

b) Yes, but not completely

c) No, not at all

d) I don't know

e) Refused/Don't want to respond

PART B. Material Safety – Access to Basic Services

Q6. How often are you hungry and you don't have food to eat?

a) Never

b) Once or a few times a week

c) Once a day

d) More than once a day

e) Other (please specify)

f) I don't know

g) Refused/Don't want to respond

Q7. Where do you and your family live?

a) In a tent (whether already made or improvised)

b) In my relatives/friends' house

c) Rented house

d) Own/family house

e) Other (please specify)

f) Refused/Don't want to respond

Q8.   Do you know whether you can stay in the place where you and your family currently living?

    a)   Yes, I can stay for as long as I want

    b)   Yes, I can stay but only for some time

    c)   No, I cannot stay and I will need to find another accommodation soon

    d)   Other (please specify)

    e)   I don't know

    f)   Refused/Don't want to respond

Q9.   How many people are living in your place?

    a)   Number of adults (over 18)

    b)   Number of children (below 18)

    c)   I don't know

    d)   Refused/Don't want to respond

Q10.   Where most of the water you drink at home is coming from?

    a)   piped water into house, yard or plot

    b)   public taps or standpipes

    c)   boreholes or tubewells

    d)   Karez

    e)   unprotected dug well

    f)   protected dug wells

    g)   protected spring

    h)   unprotected spring

    i)   delivered water (by truck)

    j)   bottled water

    k)   Other (please specify)

    l)   I don't know

    m)   Refused/Don't want to respond

Q11.   Which type of toilets do you use?

    a)   Family toilet

    b)   Shared toilet with other families/households inside the compound

    c)   Shared toilets in public places

    d)   No toilets/bush/field/isolated area

    e)   Other (please specify)

    f)   Refused/Don't want to respond

Q12.   How long does it take you to reach the closest medical facility, if you need to?

    a)   Less than 1 hour

    b)   Between 1 and 3 hours

    c)   More than 3 hours

    d)   I don't know

    e)   Refused/Don't want to respond

Q13.   Did you, or any members of your family, have any problems in accessing medical facilities and staff, if you needed some treatment?

    a)   Yes, always

    b)   Yes, most of the times

    c)   Yes, only sometimes/occasionally

    d)   No, never

    e)   I don't know

    f)   Refused/Don't want to respond

Q14. How many children of your family and living with you are going to primary or secondary school?

	Male	Female
a) Number of children attending primary school		
b) Number of children attending secondary school		

    c)   Other (please specify)

    d)   I don't know

    e)   Refused/Don't want to respond

Q15.How many of your children of your family and living with you up to the age of 15 are working?

	Male	Female
a) Number of children working and going to school		
b) Number of children working and not going to school		

    c)   None of the children are working

    d)   Other (please specify)

    e)   I don't know

    f)   Refused/Don't want to respond

Q16. What is your main source of income?

a) Long-term employment (private or public sector)

b) Short term employment

c) Seasonal work

d) Occasional labour

e) Self-employment

f) Remittances

g) Assets and properties (houses, land, vehicles)

h) Charity

i) Other (please specify)

j) I don't know

k) Refused/Don't want to respond

Q17. If you don't have a job what do you think you are you missing to get it? (can choose more than one)

a) education

b) skills/technical capacities

c) knowledge

d) assets

e) credit access to credit

f) local network/friends/relatives

g) none of the above

h) other (please specify)

i) I don't know

j) Refused/Don't want to respond

Q18. Were you and your family able to have the money for the basic expenses, such as food, shelter, heating, medicines/consultations, education, in the past 12 months?

a) Yes, always

b) Yes, most of the times

c) Yes, only sometimes/occasionally

d) No, never

e) I don't know

f) Refused/Don't want to respond

PART C. Legal Safety

Q19. Which of the following civil documentation do you have for yourself and your family members? (multiple answers)

a) Valid birth certificates

b) National ID cards

c) passport

d) marriage certificates

e) voter identification cards

f) title deeds

g) professional or school certificates

h) none

i) others (please specify)

j) I don't know

k) Refused Refused/Don't want to respond

Q20.Did you participate in the last CDC elections?

a) Yes, I was a candidate

b) Yes, I was a voter

c) No, I was not here

d) No, I was here but I was not allowed to vote

e) No, I did not know there were elections

f) Other (please specify)

g) I don't know

h) Refused Refused/Don't want to respond

Q21.Are you, or any members of your family living with you, an active participant of any community, social or political group/organizations such as youth organisations, women's organisations, environmental organisations, sports groups, advocacy groups, political parties and others? (Actively participating indicates attending meetings, events or otherwise being involved in the work of a group/organisation)

a) Yes

b) No

c) Other (please specify)

d) I don't know

e) Refused Refused/Don't want to respond

THANKS !

Data Collection Tool 2

In Depth Interview with ADSP Members' Staff in Herat (DRC, IRC, NRC)

GUIDING QUESTIONNAIRE

ATR Interviewer	
Date of the meeting	
Interview started at	
finished at	

Information on respondent

Name	
Gender	
Function	
Phone number	

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____ and I am working for ATR that is carrying out a baseline assessment on behalf of the Afghan Displacement Solutions Platform (ADSP) to develop a comprehensive, multi-sector, multi-year, area response plan that will guide ADSP members (DRC, IRC, NRC and RI) programming and policy interventions to support early recovery of communities affected by displacement in Herat.

Through this discussion I would like to collect information and views on the displacement situation in (insert name of the locations targeted by the baseline assessment). What we would like to know from you is related to the:

- application of the legal framework in Herat,
- the profile of the community affected by displacement,
- the response of your organization, as well as of others you might know,
- the attitude of the government and the communities,
- the security situation in these communities,
- the access to services that these communities have, including justice
- and the level of participation they have in public affairs

I will be asking some questions but this is truly a discussion and I would like to hear your opinions and ideas. We would also like to record this discussion so that we do not miss any information. Is it OK with you if I audio record this session?

Recording Available

[If no, verbatim notes to be taken by the note taker]

1. Before we start, as we would like to be able to collect as many data and information as possible, is there any dataset that you can share with us, additionally to what you have already provided? Such as programme assessments/evaluations, surveys such as intention surveys, that your organization or any other you know might have collected?

2. What can you tell us about the implementation in Herat of the IDP policy? and the provincial action plan for IDPs and returnees? Is there any coordination in this regard? Is there any other government plan that considers enhancing resilience and supporting solutions of communities affected by displacement?

3. What do you think is the capacity of local government actors, in particular wakils, CDCs etc. to support resilience and solutions of communities affected by displacement?

4. What in your opinion could be the capacities and the resources or assets that the communities, both IDPs, returnees and host, in (name of locations) have that could help them in recovering from shocks and becoming more resilient?

5. What are the main actors and institutions (government, humanitarian and development organizations, private sector) in (name of locations) that currently provide support to communities affected by displacement in recovering from shocks and becoming more resilient? Do you know what are their activities and projects? How do they coordinate planning and implementation of these activities? Are there any coordination mechanisms? Do you know how if there is any fund available by any donor to support these activities?

6. Do you know what are the intentions of the IDPs in regard to durable solutions? Do they want to return, or stay where they settled, or move somewhere else? What is the current situation in their area of origin? What in your opinion are the factors that can influence their decisions? are there any particular obstacles that you think could prevent them to return? or to stay where they settled?

7. Do you know how is the security situation in (name of locations)? Do you know what are the major threats to safety and security for displacement-affected community in? Are you aware of any cases of harassment, intimidation, physical/sexual/psychological violence? Do you know whether there are any measures in place to reduce the risks of violence? Do you know whether IDPs/returnees face more or different threats than the host population?

8. Do you know if in (name of locations) people can move freely or do they have any restrictions? In case what are these restrictions and who is affected, in particular? Do these restrictions have an impact on access to services or livelihoods?

9. Is police ensuring security in the area? Do they treat everybody equally? Is there any barrier for any specific group to accessing police? What is the level of trust in the police?

10. In your opinion, what is the local authorities' attitude toward the host and displaced populations living in (name of locations)? And what is the attitude of the displaced communities' attitude toward the local authorities and the host community's members? and the host communities' attitude toward the local authorities? and toward the displaced? Are there any particular problems? What are the reasons? If there are any negative attitudes, are there any measures taken to mitigate such attitude?

11. What type of housing/shelter do IDPs/returnees generally have in (name of locations)? Is it of a similar standard/type to that of the host population?

12. Are there food shortages in the displacement-affected community in (name of locations)? When do these occur? Are there particular groups who are affected more than others? Do IDPs /returnees face worse/better/different challenges to the host population? Is there any food assistance (including cash) in the displacement-affected community? Who benefit of it? Are you aware of any cases of malnutrition in (name of locations)?

13. In (name of locations) do the communities have access to water and sanitation facilities? Is there any barrier to access? Do IDPs/returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? Do they access the same facilities?

14. In (name of locations) are there children who do not attend school? What are the main reasons for this? Do IDPs/returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? Do IDPs/ returnees access the same education services as the host population? Do girls enjoy the same access as boys?

15. What health facilities exist in (name of locations)? Who runs/manages these? What barriers exist to accessing health care facilities? Do IDPs/returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? What are the major health problems experienced by IDPs /returnees and are these worse or different to those experienced by the host population? Are you aware of any vaccination campaigns in those areas? Were IDPs and returnee children vaccinated as well?

16. Are there any safety net programmes implemented in (name of locations)? If yes, are IDPs /returnees able to enjoy the same access to these as the host population?

17. Do you know what are the main source of income for IDPs/returnees? And for the host population? Are there markets in (name of locations)? and opportunities for employment or establishment of business in the area? Does everyone have equal access to the labour markets? Do the IDPs/returnees have any specific barriers to access work? Are IDPs/ returnees able to access credit and loans? Can they access the same credit/loans services and schemes as the host population?

18. Are there any TVET programmes implemented in (name of locations)? If yes, are IDPs /returnees able to enjoy the same access to these as the host population? Are there opportunities for apprenticeship in the area? If yes, are IDPs / returnees able to enjoy the same access to these opportunities as the host population?

19. To what extent are IDPs/returnees at risk of forced eviction? Are their particular groups that are vulnerable to forced eviction? Are there mechanisms in place to support those who are evicted?

20. To what extent do IDPs /returnees have security of tenure? can they rent? Can they own land? Do women face specific challenges in terms of security of tenure, including in relation to inheriting property? Do they face more/different problems than the host population? Do those who own/rent have documents of ownership/tenancy?

21. Are there mechanisms in place to provide those who have lost their properties to have them back or to be compensated? What is the nature of these mechanisms? Who manages them? Are these mechanisms accessible to everyone or there are obstacles for IDPs/ returnees?

22. Are there mechanisms in place for people to obtain/replace documents? What are these mechanisms? Who manages them? are these mechanisms accessible to IDPs/returnees as much as to the host population?

23. Are you aware of cases of family members separations? Are there mechanisms in place to reunite separated family members? Who manages these? To what extent are these mechanisms accessible? In the case of unaccompanied/ separated children is there a process in place to ensure that reunification is in their best interests? Are alternative care arrangements in place found for minors who cannot be reunited with their families? If yes, are these arrangements accessible to anybody?

24. Can IDPs/returnees vote or being elected on the same basis as the host population? If not, what obstacles exist to IDPs/ returnees voting? And for being elected? Can IDP /returnees be elected to positions of power on the same basis as members of the host population? If not, why? Are there IDPs/returnees elected as members of CDCs? If not why?

25. What mechanisms exist for consultation/decision making? Are IDPs/returnees able to participate to any consultation/ decision making process? if yes, how much these mechanisms /processes are responsive to the needs of the communities? And of the IDPs /returnees in particular?

26. Are there mechanisms in place to address complaints? If yes, are these mechanisms responsive? Are there particular groups who are less likely to be able to access these mechanisms?

27. What is the level of formal/informal justice in (name of locations)? Are they functioning equally for everyone in the communities? Is there any barrier for any specific group to accessing formal/informal justice? What is the level of trust in the justice system?

Would you like to add something else?

Thank you so much

Data Collection Tool 3

Key Informant Interview with Stakeholders in Herat (Provincial/District level)

GUIDING QUESTIONNAIRE

ATR Interviewer	
Date of the meeting	
Interview started at	
finished at	

Information on respondent

Name	
Gender	
Function	
Phone number	

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____ and I am working for ATR that is carrying out a baseline assessment on behalf of the Afghan Displacement Solutions Platform (ADSP) to develop a comprehensive, multi-sector, multi-year, area response plan that will guide ADSP members (DRC, IRC, NRC and RI) programming and policy interventions to support early recovery of communities affected by displacement in Herat.

Through this discussion I would like to collect information and views on the displacement situation in (insert name of the locations targeted by the baseline assessment). What we would like to know from you is related to the:

Through this discussion I would like to collect information and views on the displacement situation in (insert name of the locations targeted by the baseline assessment). What we would like to know from you is related to the:

- application of the legal framework in Herat,
- the profile of the community affected by displacement,
- the response of your Institution/organization, as well as of others you might know,
- the attitude of the government and the communities,
- the security situation in these communities,
- the access to services that these communities have, including justice
- and the level of participation they have in public affairs

I will be asking some questions but this is truly a discussion and I would like to hear your opinions and ideas. We would also like to record this discussion so that we do not miss any information. Is it OK with you if I audio record this session?

Recording Available

[If no, verbatim notes to be taken by the note taker]

1. Can you tell us whether you have any activities to support communities affected by displacement and if yes, can you briefly tell us what they are?

2. What are the main actors and institutions (government, humanitarian and development organizations, private sector) in (name of locations) that currently provide support to communities affected by displacement in recovering from shocks and becoming more resilient? Do you know what are their activities and projects? How do they coordinate planning and implementation of these activities? Is there any coordination mechanisms? Do you know how if there is any fund available by any donor to support these activities?

3. We would like to collect as many data and information as possible, is there any dataset that you can share with us? Such as programme assessments/evaluations, surveys such as intention surveys, that your organization or any other you know might have collected?

4. What can you tell us about the implementation in Herat of the IDP policy? and the provincial action plan for IDPs and returnees? Is there any coordination in this regard? Is there any other government plan that considers enhancing resilience and supporting solutions of communities affected by displacement?

5. Do you know what are the intentions of the IDPs? Do they want to return, or stay where they settled, or move somewhere else? What is the current situation in their area of origin? What in your opinion are the factors that can influence their decisions? are there any particular obstacles that you think could prevent them to return? or to stay where they settled?

6. What do you think is the capacity of local authorities, (wakils, CDCs etc.) to support resilience and solutions of communities affected by displacement?

7. What in your opinion could be the capacities and the resources or assets that the communities, both IDPs, returnees and host, in (name of locations) have that could help them in recovering from shocks and becoming more resilient?

8. Do you know how is the security situation in (name of locations)? Do you know what are the major threats to safety and security for displacement-affected community in? Are you aware of any cases of harassment, intimidation, physical/sexual/psychological violence? Do you know whether there are any measures in place to reduce the risks of violence? Do you know whether IDPs/returnees face more or different threats than the host population?

9. Do you know if in (name of locations) people can move freely or do they have any restrictions? In case what are these restrictions and who is affected, in particular? Do these restrictions have an impact on access to services or livelihoods?

10. Is the police ensuring security in the area? Do they treat everybody equally? Is there any barrier for any specific group to accessing police? What is the level of trust in the police?

11. In your opinion, what is the local authorities' attitude toward the host and displaced populations living in (name of locations)? And what is the attitude of the displaced communities' attitude toward the local authorities and the host community's members? and the host communities' attitude toward the local authorities? and toward the displaced? are there any particular problems? What are the reasons? If there are any negative attitudes, are there any measures taken to mitigate such attitude?

12. What type of housing/shelter do IDPs/returnees generally have in (name of locations)? Is it of a similar standard/type to that of the host population?

13. Are there food shortages in the displacement-affected community in (name of locations)? When do these occur? Are there particular groups who are affected more than others? Do IDPs /returnees face worse/better/different challenges to the host population? Is there any food assistance (including cash) in the displacement-affected community? Who benefit of it? Are you aware of any cases of malnutrition in (name of locations)?

14. In (name of locations) do the communities have access to water and sanitation facilities? Is there any barrier to access? Do IDPs/returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? Do they access the same facilities?

15. In (name of locations) are there children who do not attend school? What are the main reasons for this? Do IDPs/returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? Do IDPs/ returnees access the same education services as the host population? Do girls enjoy the same access as boys?

16. What health facilities exist in (name of locations)? Who runs/manages these? What barriers exist to accessing health care facilities? Do IDPs/returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? What are the major health problems experienced by IDPs /returnees and are these worse or different to those experienced by the host population? Are you aware of any vaccination campaigns in those areas? Were IDPs and returnee children vaccinated as well?

17. Are there any safety net programmes (programmes that provide cash support to the most vulnerable members of the community) implemented in (name of locations)? If yes, are IDPs /returnees able to enjoy the same access to these as the host population?

18. Do you know what are the main source of income for IDPs/returnees? And for the host population? Are there markets in (name of locations)? and opportunities for employment or establishment of business in the area? Does everyone have equal access to the labour markets? Do the IDPs/returnees have any specific barriers to access work? Are IDPs/returnees able to access credit and loans? Can they access the same credit/loans services and schemes as the host population?

19. Are there any TVET programmes implemented in (name of locations)? If yes, are IDPs /returnees able to enjoy the same access to these as the host population? Are there opportunities for apprenticeship in the area? If yes, are IDPs / returnees able to enjoy the same access to these opportunities as the host population?

20. To what extent are IDPs/returnees at risk of forced eviction? Are their particular groups that are vulnerable to forced eviction? Are there mechanisms in place to support those who are evicted?

21. To what extent do IDPs /returnees have security of tenure? can they rent? Can they own land? Do women face specific challenges in terms of security of tenure, including in relation to inheriting property? Do they face more/different problems than the host population? Do those who own/rent have documents of ownership/tenancy?

22. Are there mechanisms in place to provide those who have lost their properties to have them back or to be compensated? What is the nature of these mechanisms? Who manages them? Are these mechanisms accessible to everyone or there are obstacles for IDPs/returnees?

23. Are there mechanisms in place for people to obtain/replace documents? What are these mechanisms? Who manages them? are these mechanisms accessible to IDPs/returnees as much as to the host population?

24. Are you aware of cases of family members separations in (name of locations)? Are there mechanisms in place to reunite separated family members? Who manages these? To what extent are these mechanisms accessible? In the case of unaccompanied/separated children is there a process in place to ensure that reunification is in their best interests? Are alternative care arrangements in place found for minors who cannot be reunited with their families? If yes, are these arrangements accessible to anybody?

25. Can IDPs/returnees vote or being elected on the same basis as the host population? If not, what obstacles exist to IDPs/returnees voting? And for being elected? Can IDP /returnees be elected to positions of power on the same basis as members of the host population? If not, why? Are there IDPs/returnees elected as members of CDCs? If not why?

26. What mechanisms exist for consultation/decision making? Are IDPs/returnees able to participate to any consultation/decision making process? if yes, how much these mechanisms /processes are responsive to the needs of the

communities? And of the IDPs /returnees in particular?

27. Are there mechanisms in place to address complaints? If yes, are these mechanisms responsive? Are there particular groups who are less likely to be able to access these mechanisms?

28. What is the level of formal/informal justice in (name of locations)? Are they functioning equally for everyone in the communities? Is there any barrier for any specific group to accessing formal/informal justice? What is the level of trust in the justice system?

Would you like to add something else before we finish the interview?

Thank you so much

Data Collection Tool 4

Key Informant Interview with Stakeholders in Herat (Village Level)

GUIDING QUESTIONNAIRE

Village	
ATR Interviewer	
Date of the meeting	
Interview started at	
finished at	

Information on respondent

Name	
Gender	
Function	
Phone number	
Village	

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is (insert name here) and I am working for ATR that is carrying out a baseline assessment on behalf of the Afghan Displacement Solutions Platform (ADSP) to develop a comprehensive, multi-sector, multi-year, area response plan that will guide ADSP members (DRC, IRC, NRC and RI) programming and policy interventions to support early recovery of communities affected by displacement in Herat.

Through this discussion I would like to collect information and views on the displacement situation in your village. What we would like to know from you is related to the:

- the profile of your village,

- the response of Institution/organization, as well as of others you might know,

- the attitude of the people,

- the security situation,

- the access to services, including justice

- and the level of participation that people have in public affairs

I will be asking some questions but this is truly a discussion and I would like to hear your opinions and ideas. We would also like to record this discussion so that we do not miss any information. Is it OK with you if I audio record this session?

Recording Available

[If no, verbatim notes to be taken by the note taker]

1. Can you tell us briefly about this village and what is your function/work and whether you are in contact with IDPs or returnees?

2. Do you have any information on organizations that currently provide assistance to the village because there are IDPs/ returnees? Do you know what are their activities and projects? How do they coordinate planning and implementation of these activities? Is there any coordination mechanisms?

3. Do you know what are the intentions of the IDPs? Do they want to return, or stay where they settled, or move somewhere else? Do you know what is the current situation in their area of origin? What in your opinion are the factors that can influence their decisions? are there any particular obstacles that you think could prevent them to return? or to stay where they settled?

4. Are you aware of any government plans to support your village because of the presence of IDPs and returnees? If yes, how is this plan coordinated with local authorities?

5. What do you think is the capacity of local authorities to support IDPs/returnees in becoming self-sufficient?

6. What are the capacities and the resources or assets that IDPs, returnees have? And those of the host population?

7. How is the security situation? Are there major threats to safety and security for IDPs/returnees? And for the local population? Are you aware of any cases of harassment, intimidation, physical/sexual/psychological violence? Do you know whether there are any measures in place to reduce the risks of violence? Do you know whether IDPs/returnees face more or different threats than the host population?

8. Do people can move freely or do they have any restrictions? In case what are these restrictions and who is affected, in particular? Do these restrictions have an impact on access to services or livelihoods?

9. Is the police ensuring security in the area? Do they treat everybody equally? Is there any barrier for any specific group to accessing police? What is the level of trust in the police?

10. What is the local authorities' attitude toward the host and displaced populations living here? And what is the attitude of the IDPs/returnees toward the local authorities and the host community's members? and the host communities' attitude toward the local authorities? and toward the displaced/returnees? Is there any particular problems? What are the reasons? If there are any negative attitudes, are there any measures taken to mitigate such attitude?

11. What type of housing/shelter do IDPs/returnees generally have here? Is it of a similar standard/type to that of the host population?

12. Are there food shortages in the village? When do these occur? Are there particular groups who are affected more than others? Do IDPs /returnees face worse/better/different challenges to the host population? Is there any food assistance (including cash) in the displacement-affected community? Who benefit of it? Are you aware of any cases of malnutrition in (name of locations)?

13. Do the village have sufficient access to water and sanitation facilities? Is there any barrier to access? Do IDPs/returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? Do they access the same facilities?

14. How many primary and secondary schools there are? Are there children who do not attend school? What are the main reasons for this? Do IDPs/ returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? Do IDPs/ returnees access the same education services as the host population? Do girls enjoy the same access as boys?

15. What health facilities exist? Who runs/manages these? What barriers exist to accessing health care facilities? Do IDPs/ returnees enjoy the same access as the host population? What are the major health problems experienced by IDPs /returnees and are these worse or different to those experienced by the host population? Are you aware of any

vaccination campaigns in those areas? Were IDPs and returnee children vaccinated as well?

16. Are there any safety net programmes (programmes that provide cash support to the most vulnerable members of the community)? If yes, are IDPs /returnees able to enjoy the same access to these as the host population?

17. Do you know what are the main source of income for IDPs/returnees? And for the host population? Are there markets in (name of location)? and opportunities for employment or establishment of business in the area? Does everyone have equal access to the labour markets? Do the IDPs/returnees have any specific barriers to access work? Are IDPs/returnees able to access credit and loans? Can they access the same credit/loans services and schemes as the host population?

18. Are there any TVET programmes implemented? If yes, are IDPs /returnees able to enjoy the same access to these as the host population? Are there opportunities for apprenticeship in the area? If yes, are IDPs /returnees able to enjoy the same access to these opportunities as the host population?

19. Are there IDPs/returnees at risk of forced eviction? Are their particular groups that are vulnerable to forced eviction? Are there mechanisms in place to support those who are evicted?

20. To what extent do IDPs /returnees have security of tenure? can they rent? Can they own land? Do women face specific challenges in terms of security of tenure, including in relation to inheriting property? Do they face more/different problems than the host population? Do those who own/rent have documents of ownership/tenancy?

21. Are there mechanisms in place to provide those who have lost their properties to have them back or to be compensated? What is the nature of these mechanisms? Who manages them? Are these mechanisms accessible to everyone or there are obstacles for IDPs/returnees?

22. Are there mechanisms in place for people to obtain/replace documents? What are these mechanisms? Who manages them? are these mechanisms accessible to IDPs/returnees as much as to the host population?

23. Are there children who are separated from their families? If so, what is their situation (are they living with other adults or on their own)? Is there any support available for these children? If so, what kind of support do they received? Do they receive any help in finding their families?

24. Can IDPs/returnees vote or being elected on the same basis as the host population? If not, what obstacles exist to IDPs/returnees voting? And for being elected? Can IDP /returnees be elected to positions of power on the same basis as members of the host population? If not, why? Are there IDPs/returnees elected as members of CDCs? If not why?

25. What mechanisms exist for consultation/decision making? Are IDPs/returnees able to participate to any consultation/decision making process? if yes, how much these mechanisms /processes are responsive to the needs of the communities? And of the IDPs /returnees in particular?

26. Are there mechanisms in place to address complaints? If yes, are these mechanisms responsive? Are there particular groups who are less likely to be able to access these mechanisms?

27. What is the level of formal/informal justice? Are they functioning equally for everyone in the communities? Is there any barrier for any specific group to accessing formal/informal justice? What is the level of trust in the justice system?

Would you like to add something else before we finish the interview?

Thank you so much

Data Collection Tool 5

Focus Group Discussion with Village Population in Herat

GUIDING QUESTIONNAIRE

Village	
ATR Interviewer	
Date of the meeting	
Interview started at	
finished at	

Information on respondents

	Name	Gender	Date of arrival	Phone number	Role/function/work
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is_____and I am working for ATR that is carrying out a baseline assessment on behalf of the Afghan Displacement Solutions Platform (ADSP) to develop a comprehensive, multi-sector, multi-year, area response plan that will guide ADSP members (DRC, IRC, NRC and RI) programming and policy interventions to support early recovery of communities affected by displacement in Herat.

Through this discussion I would like to collect information and views on the displacement situation in your village. What we would like to know from you is related to the:

- the profile of your village,

- the response of Institution/organization, as well as of others you might know,

- the attitude of the people,

- the security situation,

- the access to services, including justice

- and the level of participation that people have in public affairs

I will be asking some questions but this is truly a discussion and I would like to hear your opinions and ideas. We would also like to record this discussion so that we do not miss any information. Is it OK with you if I audio record this session?

Recording Available
[If no, verbatim notes to be taken by the note taker]

1. Can you tell us briefly about this village, and what is your function/work?

2. Do you have any information on organizations that currently provide assistance to the village because there are IDPs/ returnees? Do you know what are their activities and projects? Do you feel like this organizations listen to you? Do they involve you in, or inform you of, their planning?

3. What do the local authorities (wakils, CDCs etc) do to support IDPs/returnees?

4. What are the capacities and the resources or assets that IDPs, returnees have? And those of the host population?

5. How is the security situation? Are there major threats to safety and security? Are you aware of any cases of harassment, intimidation, physical/sexual/psychological violence? Are there any measures taken to reduce the risks of violence? Do you know whether any part of the population face more or different threats than others?

6. Can any people move freely or is there anybody who have some restrictions? In case what are these restrictions and who is affected, in particular? Do these restrictions have an impact on access to services or livelihoods?

7. Is the police ensuring security in the area? Do they treat everybody equally? Is there any barrier for anybody to accessing police? Do they help you if you need/ do you trust them?

8. How do local authorities treat the IDPs/returnees? Do they treat IDPs/returnees differently that the host population? What do you think of the local authorities? Do they help you if you need/ do you trust them? Is there any particular problems? What are the reasons? If there are any negative attitudes, are there any measures taken to mitigate such attitude?

9. What type of housing/shelter do you have here?

10. Are there food shortages in the village? When do these occur? Are there particular groups who are affected more than others by food shortage? Is there any food assistance (including cash)? Who benefit of it?

11. Do you have sufficient access to water and sanitation facilities? Do you face any obstacles in accessing water and sanitation facilities?

12. How many primary and secondary schools there are? Are there children who do not attend school? What are the main reasons for this? Do all children have the same possibilities to go to school? Can girls go to school the same as boys?

13. What health facilities exist? Who runs/manages these? Do you face any obstacles in accessing health care facilities? What are the major health problems that you experience? Were there any vaccination campaigns here? Were your children vaccinated?

14. Are there any safety net programmes (programmes that provide cash support to the most vulnerable members of the community)? If yes, who can benefit? Can be both IDPs/returnees and host population?

15. What is your main source of income? How about other people living in this community? Are there markets? and opportunities for employment or establishment of business in the area? can anybody access these opportunities? Can you access credit and loans? Are credit and loans accessible to anybody?

16. Are there any vocational training programmes? If yes, are they accessible to anybody? Are there opportunities for apprenticeship in the area? If yes, are they accessible to anybody?

17. Do you own land/property? Or rent it? How about other people living in this community? Do women face specific challenges in owing land/property? Do those who own/rent have documents of ownership/tenancy? If you own or rent your land, do you have documents to prove this?

18. Have you or other people in this community been forced to move from the land you were living on, or been threatened with this? if yes what do you think will happen?

19. Are there any land disputes in this community? How are land disputes dealt with? Have those who have returned home been able to return to their original land? If not, why not? Have they received any help in reclaiming their land? If so, who from?

20. Do you have Tazkera, birth certificate or other documents for yourselves and your children? If not, why not? Do people who do not have documents encounter any problems? (for example, are children without documents able to attend school?) What are the procedures for obtaining Tazkera, birth certificate or other documents? Are IDPs /returnees able to obtain these documents as much as the host community or do they face problems?

21. Are there children who are separated from their families? If so, what is their situation (are they living with other adults or on their own)? Is there any support available for these children? If so, what kind of support do they received? Do they receive any help in finding their families?

22. Did you vote in the last local/national election? What about other people in this community? If people did not vote, why was this?

23. Can IDP /returnees be elected to positions of power on the same basis as members of the host population? If not, why? Are there IDPs/returnees elected as members of CDCs? If not why?

24. What kind of leadership structures (community structures as well as local authorities] exist in this community? Are leadership structures separate or joint for IDPs/returnees and host community? Do women get to participate within these structures? Are you satisfied with the structures? Please explain?

25. What mechanisms exist for consultation/decision making? Are you able to participate to any consultation/decision making process? If not why? if yes, are your needs/requests been heard and any action has been taken?

26. How do people do when they want to address a complaint? Have the people who have needed to make complaints been able to? If yes, what kind of support have they received? If not, why not. Are there particular population groups who have had problems accessing them? Are people satisfied with these mechanisms? If not, how could they be improved?

27. What is the level of formal/informal justice? Are they functioning equally for everyone in the communities? Is there any barrier for any specific group to accessing formal/informal justice? What is the level of trust in the justice system?

28. (ONLY FOR IDPS/RETURNEES) Do you plan to stay in this area? What about other IDPs / returnees? Please explain.

Would you like to add something else before we finish the interview?

Thank you so much.

ADSP

Asia Displacement Solutions Platform

DRC DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

RELIEF INTERNATIONAL

The Asia Displacement Solutions Platform is a joint initiative of the Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council and Relief International, which aims to contribute to the development of comprehensive solutions for Afghans affected by displacement. Drawing upon its members' operational presence in the region, the ADSP engages in constructive dialogue and evidence-based advocacy initiatives to support improved outcomes for displaced Afghans.