RESEARCH ARTICLE

BASIC NEEDS INDENTIFICATION OF RETURNEES' FAMILES IN EASTERN REGION-AFGHANISTAN.

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Manuscript Info	Abstract
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Background: As the main constraint faced by returnee upon return is the lack of limited access to basic services or needs for survival in the place of return that could lead to problems in sustainable rehabilitation.Therefore, the primary objective of this research is to identify the basic needs of the returning refugees or/and returnee families to their original home-country; and the secondary objective is to identify these needs and share with concerned government and non-government humanitarian agencies or donors to address them through their humanitarian programsfor better survival in the place of return.

Method: The probability sampling method is used due to the nature of our research. The entire population was 555 in target 10 districts in 3 population provinces (Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman) of Afghanistan selected through random sampling process.In each household only the male head is assessedby structured interview and primary data is collected using Interview Administrated Questionnaire or/and Respondent Interview. MS Excel (2016 office version) is used for analyzing the data.

Results: To summarize the overall results or findings, the majority of study elements cited three areas of basic needs which are titled here as top three priorities viz. 1st priority was Food/NFI about 38%; the 2nd Shelter is 29%; and 3rd one Job Opportunity/Livelihood 18% preference given by assessed the respondents of the conducted study.

Conclusion& Recommendation: Based on study findings, top three basic needs areas have been pointed out after analyzing the data; they are Food & Non-food Items on the top priority; in the 2nd level is Shelter; and 3rd level priority is Job Opportunity & livelihood basic needs of most returnee families. It is recommended that appropriate interventions are required in those top three basic needs of concerned population in order to address these three top priority needs of returnee families in target population.

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Introduction:-

The main attempt or/and purpose of this research is to identify the basic needs of the returning refugees or/and returnee families to their original home-country for residing. The main constraint faced by returning refugees upon

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return is the lack of limited access to basic services or needs for survival in the place of return that could lead to problems in sustainable reintegration. Therefore, to identify those basic needs and share them with concerned government and donor agencies to address their basic needs of survival in the place of return, this research of needs identification has been done by using the design or/and strategy of Action Research. It is meant that it has been done with primary objective of identifying the problem of basic needs of returnee families for taking a decision or action for urgent/ emergent solution of named problem and sharing with concerned humanitarian actors in eastern region of Afghanistan.

The paper is structured into five main chapters of Introduction & Background; Literature Review; Methods; Results & Findings; Discussion; and Conclusion & Recommendations. The assessment approach was quantitative research collected information from the returnee families on their basic needs that protect the survival for better.

The primary data is collected by using Interview Administrated Questionnaire or/and Respondent Interview by doing Structured Interview with returning family household heads. The questionnaire was contained of three different types of the questions viz. List Questions; Categorical Questions; and Ranking Questions. There were 555 interviews conducted with selected 555 returnee households by 10 surveyors, whose were trained by principal investigator in collecting data from concerned informants considering the ethics and standards of a research. They were also closely monitored and supervised by him utilizing various strategies of telephone including field visit from time to time. Each interview was averaging 30-60 minutes or/and approximately one hour. Probability in general and specifically cluster random one because of it nature of the target population.

Background of the Study:-
Afghanistan has been sorrow more than three decades' conflict and civil war and experienced one of the world's largest refugee returnees and internally displaced crises for more than three decades. The crises were basically started from Soviet assault on Afghanistan in 1979, and about one in four Afghans has been a refugee or displaced, the peak of the crisis at the late 1980s and more than six million Afghan were reportedly becoming refugees. When American bombardment began in October 2001, 3.6 million Afghans remained refugees, mostly in Pakistan and Iran, while at least 700,000 more were internally displaced due to a decade of conflict and civil war.(A Ruiz, 2002).
The coup that brought a socialist government to power in Afghanistan in April 1978 was started the first and series of the conflicts that have crippled Afghanistan and left an estimated more than 1.5 million Afghans dead. Consequently, the Afghanistan's largely traditional, rural population were reunion and physically started armed oppositions and commenced the resistance against, the government. Encouraged the migration of thousands internally and cross boar displacements mainly to neighboring countries as refugees and gave rise to armed resistance against government. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, which coupled to exacerbate the quarrel and most of the civilian population once again faced violence and intimidation and hundreds of thousands were get refugees and fled the country.

(A Ruiz, 2002).
During the 1980s, new Afghan opposition forces – under the name of mujahedeen or holy warriors – grew rapidly and increasing the intensity of the conflict. In 1981, some 1.5 million Afghans were refugees, however by 1986, this number had increased to nearly five million, mostly in Pakistan and Iran, settled in refugee camps established by UNHCR throughout Pakistan's two provinces as North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Over the years, the camps evolved into villages that began to appear much like other villages in Pakistan and many of the refugees carved out reasonable and predictable lives.

(A Ruiz, 2002).
Rhoda, Margesson. (2007, p. 6) cited that in 1988, the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw from Afghanistan, and UNHCR and the international assistance community prepared for the massive repatriation of refugees and large-scale returns did not begin until 1992, however, when the last socialist leader and president Najibullah was finally forced and impeached from power. No sooner had some million and a half refugees returned, however, then Kabul descended into armed disorder as various mujahedeen factions began fighting for control of the capital and the surrounding area. As Rhoda, Margesson. (2007, p. 6-7) cited that a new wave of people was displaced (possibly up to a million), a majority of whom remained within Afghanistan's borders as internally displaced people (IDPs). After a year-long siege, the Taliban took Kabul in 1996, and had gained control of most of the country by 1998. Although they brought a measure of peace to the areas they captured, many Afghans fled the country due to various reasons. A final wave of refugees and internally displacement about 200,000 to 300,000 Afghans left the county

during the U.S.-led assault in October 2001, against the Taliban government and created a new and transitional government, which was created new hops to the Afghan refugees' world to start a view of repatriation. Therefore, UNHCR was led consultations with the three governments as Pakistan, Iran mainly hosted Afghan refugees and Afghanistan (Home County for Afghan refugees) and began planning for another mass repatriation, which was beginning in 2002. (Rhoda, Margesson, 2007).

UNHCR along with Afghanistan was signed separate tripartite agreements with Pakistan and Iran to establish a legal and operational framework for voluntary repatriations from each country. These agreements have been renewed several times since then. The working assumption at the time was that there were approximately 2 million refugees in Pakistan and 1.5 million in Iran. Almost everyone was caught off-guard, when subsequently 2.15 million Afghans returned in 2002, and yet most of the camps in Pakistan (and to some extent the cities in Iran) continued to house large numbers of Afghan refugees. It turned out that there were far more Afghans living in Pakistan than most analysts had thought. However, the numbers of returns declined in subsequent years, it can be seen from Table below. (Rhoda, Margesson, 2007, p. 7).

Table 01:- from UNHCR- (Volerp and Border Monitoring Update - December 2013)
The recent dynamics within Pakistan and Afghanistan as insecurity, poor economy, border clashes, and impaired

Year	Returns from Pakistan	Returns from Iran	Returns from Other countries	Total
2002	1,565,066	259,792	9,679	1,834,537
2003	332,183	142,280	1,176	475,639
2004	383,321	377,151	650	761,122
2005	449,391	63,559	1,140	514,090
2006	133,338	5,264	1,202	139,804
2007	357,635	7,054	721	365,410
2008	274,200	3,656	628	278,484
2009	48,320	6,028	204	54,552
2010	104,331	8,487	150	112,968
2011	48,998	18,851	113	67,962
2012	79,435	15,035	86	94,556
2013	30,388	8,247	131	38,766
Total	3,806,606	915,404	15,880	4,737,890

political relations, during last the two years 2016 to 2017, which was drastically affected the normal life of Afghan refugees mainly on undocumented refugees lived in Pakistan. Which has been caused of the new view of refugees started to return from Pakistan into Afghanistan and that was intensified after the clashes erupted on border between two countries in Eastern part of Afghanistan (Turkham, Nangarhar), the massive return was commenced mid July 2016, on average 800 families (documented and undocumented) were returning a day, the pick was 1200 families and 85% of these families were settling in eastern region provinces like Kunar, Lahgman and majority of them were accommodated in Nangarhar. (Rhoda, Margesson, 2007).

The primary objective:-

Of this research is to identify what are the basic needs of returnee families that they are facing with them for attracting the attention of Afghanistan government including humanitarian actors and donor agencies for responding or/and providing the returnee families with basic services to meet the basic needs, which are shelter, land, wash, food or/and non-food items, health and education. These basic needs will be identified by collecting data from the target population in 10 districts of three eastern provinces of Country-Afghanistan.

Secondary Objectives:-
Of the study are mentioned as below:

- To flag out the comprehensive picture of the main humanitarian needs and challenges in three target population provinces;

- To contribute in high level support and advocacy for access of the returnees to basic services for durable solution.

Value of the Study

As value of the study, it will be used by Government concerned line departments, and other humanitarian actors and donor agencies as formal research or needs assessment of returning refugees or/and returnee families in three east provinces (Kunar, Nangarhar, and Laghman) of Country-Afghanistan with the purpose of addressing the basic needs of returnee families for better survival and facilitate access to the basic services. This research provides concerned humanitarian bodies are functioning in the east zone of the country with a sample of decision making or taking required action towards as logical solution of identified basic needs of returnees. Therefore, the conducted research is of the importance to them to plan or/and budget their humanitarian activities for a better way.

Chapter II: Review of Literature:-

Definitions:-

Our literature review started from defining the key terms or/and variables of the research. The very 1st one is Basic Needs, which is defined US Legal International and cited: "Basic needs refer to those things that are necessary to sustain life. It is the minimum requirements of a community for a decent standard of life. Basic needs consist of adequate food, shelter, and clothing plus some household equipment and furniture. They also include essential services provided by and for the community-at-large such as safe drinking water, sanitation, health and education."

Denton, Johan A. (1990) defined the basic needs for human survival "A traditional list of immediate basic needs is food (including water), shelter and clothing. Many modern lists emphasize the minimum level of consumption of 'basic needs' of not just food, water, clothing and shelter, but also sanitation, education, and healthcare. Different agencies use different lists.

The other variable is Returnee. According to UNCHER Resettlement Handbook (July 2011, p.24), the Returnees are divided into categories. One is IDPs which are defined as: "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border." And second one is Refugees, who have crossed an internationally recognized border due to above mentioned reasons and want to resume back to their original home-country voluntarily. In other words, the volunteer repatriation of refugees is called Returnees.

Matthew Willner-Reid (2016) cited in his book IDPs in Afghanistan:A Confused National Glossary that a family (or a nuclear family) consist of parents and their unmarried children. Married children are considered as a separate family even if they are still living with the parents.

Household A household is defined as a person or a group of persons living together, having common expenditure (food and non-food), and sharing a common kitchen Head of household Head of household is defined as the person responsible of taking decisions on daily affairs and may also be the main income earner.

As of 13 October 2016, around 162, 1861 undocumented returneesand 207,236 registered refugees have returned toAfghanistan from Pakistan. Of these, 90% (333,765)have returned since July, representing an increase of1,110% from the period from January to June.The vast majority (90%) of undocumented returneeshave stated an intention to return to Nangarhar. Morethan half of registered refugees are settling in Kabul(24%) and Nangarhar (28%) provinces.(Parker and Ashely, 2016).

IOM (April, 2017, p. 1) has shown its weekly situational report that A total of 6,628 undocumented Afghans spontaneously returned or were deported from Pakistan through Torkham (Nangarhar province) and Spin Boldak (Kandahar province) border crossings from 2-8 April, according to the Border Monitoring Team of the Directorate of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR-Directorate of Refugees & Repartition) of the total returnees, 6,544 were

spontaneous returnees in family groups and 84 were deported individuals.

IOM (April, 2017, p. 1) also cited that the total number of undocumented Afghan returnees from Pakistan since 1 January 2017 to 25,598 IOM provided post-arrival assistance to 75% of undocumented Afghan returnees from Pakistan (5,001 individuals), including 627 single parents, 16 special cases and two unaccompanied migrant children. The assistance provided includes meals, accommodation, Non-Food Items (NFIs), onward transportation and referral service. (IOM, 2017, p. 1).

OCHA (October 2016) has conducted an initial rapid assessment of undocumented returnees across six districts of Nangarhar province where reported intentions to return were highest. Over 130,000 undocumented refugees have spontaneously returned from Pakistan in during past six weeks, with agencies projecting the arrival of a further 270,000 before year-end, further compounding what is already an acute displacement crisis in Eastern Afghanistan. The intention of this report was to initially identify the main dimensions of the unfolding humanitarian and protection crisis and priority humanitarian needs that will inform a strategic response to the situation. This assessment report summarizes the findings from 49 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted in 31 villages across the six highest intended return districts in central Nangahar province in early September 2016 by field teams composed of both men and women, and supplemented by direct observations and consultations. The qualitative findings of this initial rapid assessment suggest that shelter is the primary need, with further significant concerns regarding health, WASH and food security; lack of secure tenure further presents a pervasive protection risk. Due to the sudden and considerable influx, local resources and basic services in Nangahar have become dangerously overstretched, particularly in the capital of Jalalabad, with many returning communities living in open areas and multiple occupancy dwellings, heightening their exposure to the elements, disease and other protection concerns. Areas for immediate attention include Chamtala (Khogyani), Khalis Family (Jalalabad City) and Hisar Shahi (Rodat).

IOM (2016, November, p.1) has also conducted the similar assessment of returnee families a total of 137 heads of household were interviewed at Zero Point and IOM's Transit Center-Toorkham boarder city of Nangarhar in order to better understand the livelihood conditions, socio-economic and reintegration needs of undocumented Afghan returnees from Pakistan, IOM continues to conduct socio-economic surveys using randomized sampling at the Torkham border in Nangarhar. The results of those interviews are analyzed in the following report:

Question 1: What was your occupation in Pakistan? Thirty-seven per cent (51 households) of the heads of household interviewed said they had been working as daily wage labors in Pakistan, followed by drivers (11), tailors (10), fruit sellers (8) and farmers (7).(IOM, 2016, November, p.1).

Question 2: What are your job plans when you return to Afghanistan? Most of the heads of household intended to search for daily wage labor as soon as they settled in their final destinations. Thirty-five per cent (48) intend to seek out daily wage work, 9% (13) intend to work as shopkeepers, followed by tailors (12) and drivers (12). (IOM, 2016, November, p.2).

Question 3: Have you done this job previously? Ninety-five per cent (130 individuals) of the interviewed heads of family interviewed had previously done the type of work that they intended to seek out in Afghanistan. (IOM, 2016, November, p.2).

Question 4: How much money did you earn per day in Pakistan?Twenty per cent of the interviewed households (28) reported earning 500 Pakistani Rupees (PKR) per day, followed by 19% (27) earning 400 PKR/day, 15% (20) earning 300 PKR/day, 12% (16) earning 600 PKR/day and 7% reporting no income. (1 USD= 105 PKR). (IOM, 2016, November, p.3).

Question 5: How much debt do you currently have? The majority of the heads of household interviewed (56%, 76 households) reported at least some debt, mostly between 10,000-30,000 PKR. Only 11 households were more than 50,000 PKR in debt. (IOM, 2016, November, p.3).

Question 6: Where do you plan to settle? The substantial majority of the households surveyed (72%, 98 households) plan to settle in Nangarhar province. Seventeen per cent (24 households) plan to settle inKabul, while Laghman (4%, 6 households) and Kunar (4%, 5 households) follow. (IOM, 2016, November, p.4).

Question 7: If a safe job were available for your wife, would you allow her to work outside the house? (IOM, 2016, November, p.4).
Sixty-six per cent of heads of household (92 households) responded yes, and 33% (45 households) responded no. (IOM, 2016, November, p.4).

Question 8: Do you allow your children (under-18) to work? Fifty-five per cent of households (75 households) responded no, and 45% (62 households) responded yes. (IOM, 2016, November, p.4).

Question 9: If yes, are they allowed to work outside the home? Sixty-eight per cent (93 households) responded no, and 32% (44 households) responded yes. (IOM, 2016, November, p.4).

Question 10: What type of work is most suitable for your children? The majority (68%, 93 households) of heads of household surveyed had no answer, while 15% (20 households) answered "shopkeeper". (IOM, 2016, November, p.4).

Question 11: Did your children go to school in Pakistan? Seventy per cent of heads of household (40 households) responded yes, and 30% (17 households) responded no.(IOM, 2016, November, p.5).

Question 12: If not, why? The main reason cited was lack of money for school fees (50%, 9 households), followed by the children being under school age (28%, 5 households) and lack of legal documents (22%, 4 households). (IOM, 2016, November, p.5).

Question 13: Do you plan to enroll your children in school when you reach your final destination?Hundred per cent (57 households) of the heads of household surveyed responded yes. (IOM, 2016, November, p.5).

Question 14: Who will you ask for help with finding a job once you are settled? Eighty-nine per cent (51 households) will seek assistance from relatives, while 7% (4 households) will ask their Mullah and 4% (2 households) will ask a village elder. (IOM, 2016, November, p.5).

Question 15: What assistance do you need the most? The majority of heads of household surveyed (45%, 73 households) indicated shelter as their primary need, followed by financial support (23%, 37 households). (IOM, 2016, November, p.5).

Grace (2003), this study followed 100 households7 with a member on one of the consortium's cash-for-work projects from the beginning of February to mid-May 2003. Each consortium member provided a sample group of 25 households as well as two surveyors (containing at least one woman) to conduct the interviews. The aim was to see whether these households were indeed vulnerable to the added threats of winter, how they coped and how cash-for-work affected their ability to cope. This study evolved out of a desire by AREU and the consortium to know more about winter vulnerability, to learn lessons and to improve future programming for those most at risk.

Summary of Literature Review:-

This section looked at literature of basic needs of returning refugee families return to eastern provinces of the country. The study also looked at defining related terms or/and variables chosen for the research. After, relevant literature has been searched, in which three main studies has been found in some way with the same nature, which researched the different basic needs of concerned households of returnees. The very first need assessment conducted before only one province of east region in six districts where more returning refugee families accommodated. This study has assessed nearly all basic needs, but the main limitation of the study was that it has considered the retuning population of only one province mentioned. Through our researched, this gap has been fulfilled by covering two other high retuned provinces (Kunar and Laghman) of refugee families.

The second study of identifying of a few basic needs of returnee families under the title of an Initial Rapid Assessment Report conducted by IOM, in which it was focused mostly on financial aspect of returning families including children education and shelter. The results those 137 interviewed household heads of returning families showed that the majority of heads of household surveyed (45%, 73 households) indicated shelter as their primary need, followed by financial support (23%, 37 households).

One more need assessment was done by Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit with sample size of 100 household of IDPs-Internal Displace People in Kabul in 2003 with the aim of to see whether these households were indeed vulnerable to the added threats of winter, how they coped and how cash-for-work affected their ability to cope. It was focused only on winter vulnerability of IDPs. So, there were many limitations pointed out of not identifying the main basic needs of IDPs. Although, it was an old assessment conducted about identifying only one aspect of Winter Vulnerability of IDPs, which is also considered a type of refugees displaced inside of a country.

Summing up, the literature review has provided us with this results that the area of identifying basic needs of both internal displaced people and returning refugees has not been studied or/and researched broadly, therefore, this research of Identifying the Basic Needs of Returnee Families will be a resourceful literature for all government and non-government humanitarian actors in throughout Afghanistan and particularly those which are functioning in eastern region province like Nangarhar, Kunar and Lahgman in the terms of addressing the basic needs (Shelter, Wash, Food-NFI, Health, Education and so on) of both disaster affected human beings and especially the returnee

families who are repatriating voluntarily to their home-country back from host-country of refugees.

Chapter III: Methodology:-

Introduction:-

A descriptive study is accomplished with the aim of identifying basic needs of returnee families in three 10 districts of high influx of returning refugee families to three provinces-Kunar, Lahgman and Nangarhar of eastern region of Afghanistan. Probability sampling method is used to reach the expected objectives of the study. At the first stage, three provinces of eastern region are selected according to random sampling. Through next stage, according to UNHCR and IOM Eastern Region-Update on Return, 2016, 10 districts are selected from provinces with adopting Probability Proportional Size method. At third stage, random sampling method is used for reaching to our sample size of 555 households of returnee families considered enough to provide the required level of confidence of the study findings. In Three provinces, 54 households in Kunar; 128 in Laghman; and 373 in Nangarhar are assessed and interviewed by hired 10 male interviewers due to not availability of female ones. So, the data has been collected only form male head of households.

After collecting the data through designed questionnaire, MS Excel (2016 office version) is used for analyzing the data. Subsequently, the entered data is analyzed with the help various formulas used in excel according to required result in the form of figures, graphs, and tables. Lastly, received figures, graphs or/and tables were copied and pasted into this paper of presenting our entire attempt of research.

Population & Sampling:-

Population refers to the entire group of people, events, or things of interest that the researcher wishes to investigate and the population frame is a listing of all the elements in the population from which the sample is drawn. An element is a single member of the population.The process of selecting the right individuals, objects, or events for study is known as sampling. (Sekaran, 2002). As mentioned in the introduction for this chapter that a two-stages sampling of random and cluster including stratified Sampling method are used for reaching to sample size of **555** elements and`10 districts of three of east region. The following steps are carried out for determining the sample size of the population of the study:

In 2009, Sekaran has specified different stages process of selecting of a sample for conducting a research study is mentioned as below:

a) **Identifying sampling frame from research objective:** in this stage a list of 1000 households of returnee families is prepared and given by three Provincial Government Directorates of Refugee and Repartition in eastern region of Afghanistan.

b) **Decide on a suitable sample size:** as pointed out by (Sekarn, 2009) that the larger your sample size the lower the likely errors in generalizing to the population, therefore, the attempt has been carried out in maximizing large sample size for our research in reference with the resources of time, budget, capacity of entering data into analyzing tool, which is planned to use MS Excel (version 2016). So, 555 households of returnee families are selected 1000 our research universe.

c) **Select the appropriate technique:** considering the nature and study design, probability/representative sampling of random sampling is chosen. First, the random sampling method is used for selecting the provinces shown in the below table:

Table 02:- Selected Provinces of Eastern Economic Zone of Afghanistan

No.	Province Name	Province Code	Region/Zone	Population
1	Lagham	7	Eastern region	424,100
2	Kunar	15	Eastern region	428,800

| 3 | Nangarhar | 6 | Eastern region | 1,436,000 |

Note: demographic data has been taken from Central Statistic Organization of Afghanistan.

According to UNHCR Eastern Region-Update on Return, 2016, approximately 13,348 families have returned voluntary to the eastern provinces. For choosing the districts of high return of voluntary repartition of Afghan refugees from Pakistan to four provinces of eastern region of Afghanistan. The below table is summarized the entire return population to named region:

Table 03:- Eastern Region Return Population in 2016

Province	District	Male	Female	Household
	Asadabad	218	203	74
	Barkunar	40	22	11
	Chapadara	39	39	17
	Chawkay	303	313	115
	Dangam	11	10	5
	Dara-e-Pech	635	617	247
	Khaskunar	84	70	24
	Marawara	20	57	9
	Narang	80	57	26
	Nari	35	19	15
	Nurgal	30	26	10
	Sarkani	74	61	28
	Shigal Wa sheltan	230	234	91
Kunar	Watapur	159	176	72
Total	**14**	**1958**	**1904**	**744**
	Alingar	549	522	191
	Alishang	190	160	57
	Dawlatshah	18	24	6
	Mehterlam	1263	1178	432
Laghman	Qarghayi	5393	5217	198

Total	**5**	**7413**	**7101**	**884**
ooristan	Pourns	4	3	2
Total	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**
	Achin	91	76	32
	Batikot	730	719	284
	Behsud	8005	7758	2938
	Chaparhar	1593	1532	618
	dara-e-Nur	270	252	102
	Dehbala	91	78	33
	Durbaba	8	10	3
	Goshta	53	34	16
	Hesarak	921	902	330
	Jalalabad	7726	7496	953
	Kama	210	2082	818
	Khogyani	2492	2303	911
	Kuzkunar	1825	1764	637
	Lalpura	45	32	15
	Muhmand Dara	356	332	130
	Nazyan	7	6	3
	Pachieragam	102	91	34
	Rodat	1474	1433	555
	Sherzad	143	149	54
Nangarhar	Shiwari	258	230	92
	Surkhrod	8854	8451	3282
Total	**21**	**35254**	**35730**	**11840**
Grand Total	**41**	**44629**	**44738**	**13470**

The 2nd sampling unit of the districts selection Probability Proportional Size test is done through which the population districts of the study are chosen, which 10 in number Selection of the districts are. The below Table 04 describes the selected districts from four province-Kunar, Laghman, Nooristan and Nangarhar of the economic zone of the country-Afghanistan.

Table 04:- Select 10 Districts from Three Provinces of Eastern Region Return Population

Province	District	Male	Female	Household
Kunar	Asadabad	218	203	74
	Mehterlam	1263	1178	432
Laghman	Qarghayi	5393	5217	198
	Batikot	730	719	284
	Behsud	8005	7758	2938
	Jalalabad	7726	7496	953
Nangarhar	Khogyani	2492	2303	911
	Kuzkunar	1825	1764	637
	Rodat	1474	1433	555
	Surkhrod	8854	8451	3282
Total	**10**	**37980**	**36522**	**10462**

Data collection& Analysis:-

For proper data collection, a standard questionnaire is used by 10 hired data collectors from a sample size of 555 elements of head of returnee family households. The duration for data collection is scheduled for approximately 2-3 weeks. In the remaining scheduled weeks, data will be entered to and analyzed through using Microsoft Excel version 2016. Finally, the report will be developed further process.

Limitation of Study:-

There were two main limitations of time and resources. The anticipated time period of three months was not enough time to interview both male and female head of households for more reliability of the data collected only from the male head returnee family households with having other limited resource. Also, due to culture sensitivity, it is impossible interview and collect data from the female head of households.

Chapter IV: Results & Findings

The collected data has been analyzed through Excel Version 2016 and the following findings have received and summarized as possible we can. These are the overall findings and the results of conducted study in relation to identifying basic needs of returnee families in eastern provinces.

▪ Through this assessment of Identifying Basic Needs of Returnee Families in 10 Districts of 3 Eastern Region Provinces (Kunar, Nangarhar, and Nangarhar) of Afghanistan, entirely, 3806 individuals were assessed through

interviews of 555 households. 724 individuals in 125 households in Laghamn; 2714 individuals in 445 households in Nangarhar; and in Kunar there were 368 returnees people assessed in 58 households. All assessed families were divided into broad categories of Registered and Unregistered, in which 28% of assessed returnees' families were registered and 72% were unregistered in all three target provinces.

- In the assessment of shelter status of returnee families, it has been found that from 555 assessed households 143 or/and 26% were identified that accommodated Host Families in the same household. 59 or/and 11%. Households were residing in Open Area. 81 or 15% returnee households had own house for living. 253 or 46% of the families were living in rented houses. Just 9 or 2% households were using the tents. And, 10 or 2% returnee households were found that using some various sort of resource for accommodating their family members.

- The need of Non-food Items of returning families have been identified and prioritized by assessed households that 534 or 96% preferred to Kitchen Equipment. 505 or 92% households chosen fuel for addressing their relevant needs. 508 or 92 % of the families favored in providing them with Warm Cloths. 521 or 94% returnees has also requested for the assistance of Blankets. 509 or 92% of them mentioned the need of Water Containers. 497 or 90% families demanded for Hygiene Supplies and 141 or 25% return families mentioned some other non-food items.

- In the terms of wash assessment, 3 types of water availability were assessed and the findings reported that out of 555 returnee households 452 or 81% of returnee households had access to Drinking water. 401-HHs or 72% had the access to Bathing Water. 442-HHs or 80% of the same 555 interviewed households cited that Cooking Water is available for addressing their relevant needs.

- In the portion of Wash Assessment, Water Access Constraints of target households were assessed, in which four main constraints (Physical, Security, Host Community, and Limited Access Constraints) considered by collecting data as Yes/No answers to those named types of limitations in access to water. 3% of physical constrian; only 1% Security; 17% restriction from host community; and 21% of limited access constraints reported.

- In the continuity of Wash Assessment, the types of Water Sources of returnee households have been identified by having had these findings calculated by their percentage. 65% Hand Pump; 24% Dug Well; 3% Stream; 9% Pipe; and only 2% of other resources of water were available to the returnee households. The rest percentage of water resources were not in access to the returning families in assess 555 households.

- The fourth and final part of Wash assessment, the findings relevant to types of latrine used by returnee families in their abodes are reported on the level of all three target population provinces. Overall four types of latrine were being used, in which 43% Open Defecation; 13% Community Latrine; 40% Family fit Latrine; and only 4% of Family VIP type Latrines were identified.

- The portion of Protection, civil documentation status of concerned households was assessed and found that from 555 HHs, in 36 (that makes 6%) households all members had the National Identification Card-NIC; 143 or 26% of the head of HHs only had the NIC; 229 or 41% HHs; and 147 or 26% of the HHs had that signification civil documentation.

- In Access to Education, two indicators were considered. 1st was Access of Returnees' Families Children to School, in which both boys and girls were assessed. There were 1906 children in assessed 555 returnees' households, in which 1491 of both genders were already going to the schools and the rest 470 children surveyed, were going to attend the school in the commencement of next year educational year. 2nd category of children was identified having had many reasonable problems in access to education. From 555 target returnee households, only 1% children families cited language as main problem; 3% children told security concerns; 12% children having had distance reason; 21% children talked about the cost of their education; 23% children cited lack of relevant documents for admission procedure; and the majority of 41% children mentioned different sorts of problem not having access to the education.

- The analysis of Food & Nutrition Assessment resulted that from interviewing 555 households of returnee families, it has been found that 67% had not stock of food. 26% cited about less than 1-week food stock. 6% of returnee families mentioned about 1-3 weeks' stock. Only 1% reported that had Up to 3 months and a less than 1% showed that had over 3 months' food and nutrition stock for their families to address this foremost need.

- Overall, seven basic needs were identified and prioritized by the returnee families through obtained data. The data shows that the 1st three top priorities have been recognized that are Food/NFI about 38%; Shelter is 29%; and Job Opportunity/Livelihood were given 18% preference by assessed returnee families in 555 households in target 10 districts of three eastern region province of the Country-Afghanistan. It can be considered the main

Chapter V: Discussions:-

Introduction:-

This chapter provides the overall information of the study about the basic needs identification of returnees' families in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan. This part, the researcher has tried his best to present all assessed information to concerned readers of the study into different sub-tiles discussed in required detail as under.

Target Population Assessed:-

According to the research title, the research has been conducted in three provinces of east of Afghanistan. These provinces are namely Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar. These are the most populated ones in the east of the county, where most of the returnees' families have returned and accommodated. Overall, with the exact number of 3806 individuals have been assessed in 628 households in mentioned only 555 households were considered in three target provinces. To mention the total of each province, in Laghman, there were 724 individuals in 125 households; in Nangarhar there were 2714 individuals in 445 households and in Kunar there were 368 returnees' population assessed in 58 households.

Figure 01: Assessed Individuals and Households by Province
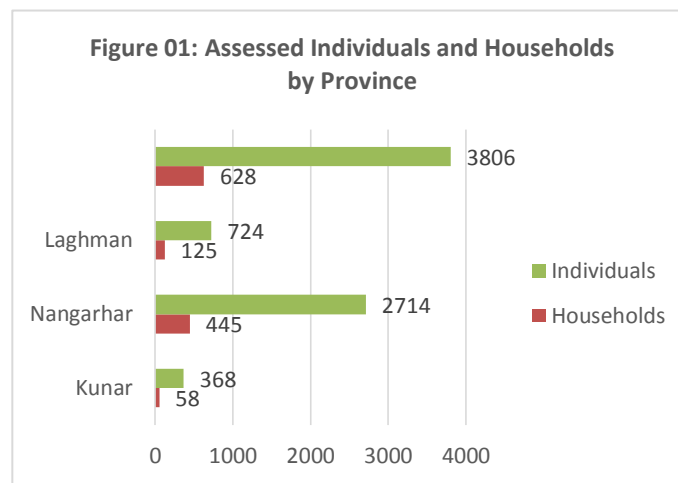
The research has been done in overall 10 districts of three target provinces. Two districts (Qarghayi & Mehterlam) of Laghman, 7 districts (Kuzkunar, Rodat, Batikot, Jalalabad, Khogyani, Surkhrod, and Behsood) of Nangarhar and 1 district (Asadabad) of Kunar province was assessed. It is worth mentioning that Mehterlam is capital district of Lagham, Jalalabad is the capital district and city of Nangarhar and Asadabad is capital district of Kunar province, where the assessment was carried out. The number of total assessed HHs and RFs is mentioned in given chart for more explanation.


Figure 02: Target Households & Individuals by Districts
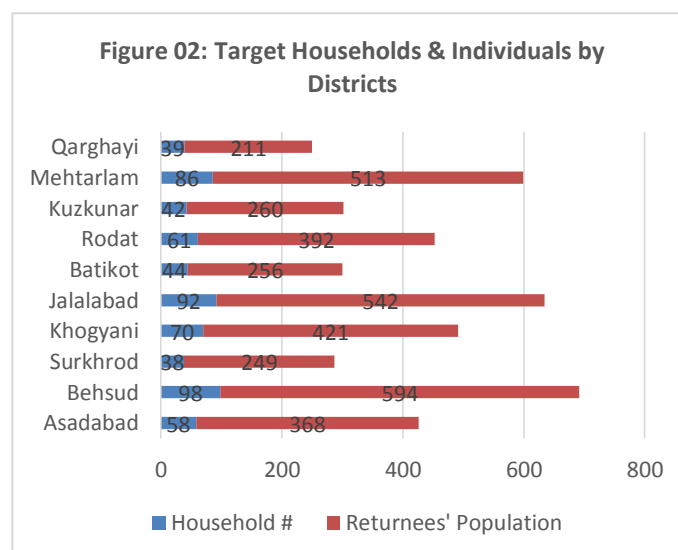
This stocked bar chart represents figures of assessed HHs by target districts with their percentage. The assessed returnees' families' portion shows that in Behsud district of Nangarhar province has accommodated more returnees then other 9 target returnee population districts of the assessment; it is 16%. The 2nd district is Jalalabad, it is 14% and the 3rd district is Motherland which is related to Laghman province; it is 13%. In the assessed households' portion, Behsud district is again on the top and accommodated 16% of returnees' households. The same Jalalabad district is on the 2nd level of 15% and the 3rd also the Mehtarlam district of Laghman that has accommodated more returnees' households of   14%.

Figure 03: The % of Target Households by Districts
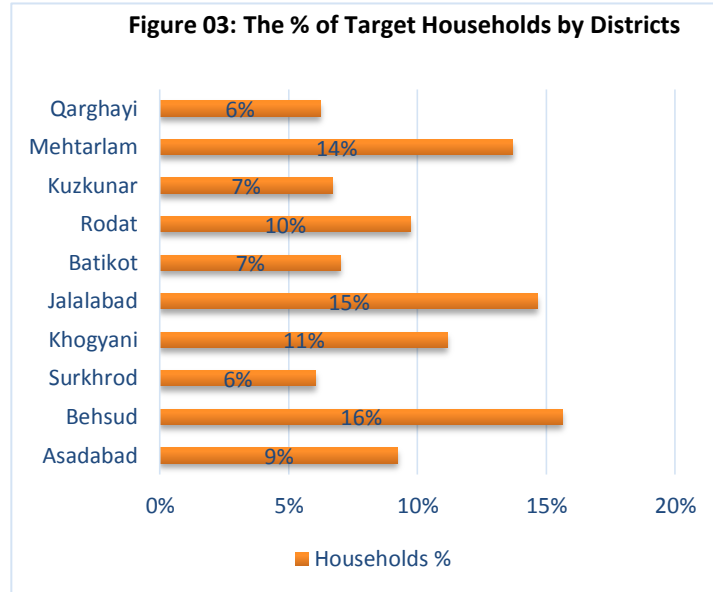
The types of returnees' families are divided basically into two broad categories of Registered and Unregistered one. In this research, these two types of returnees' families have been assessed. It can be shown in graph as well for better explanation. 28% of assessed returnees' families were documented and 72% were undocumented in all three target provinces.

Figure 04: Overall Percentage of Retunees' Categories
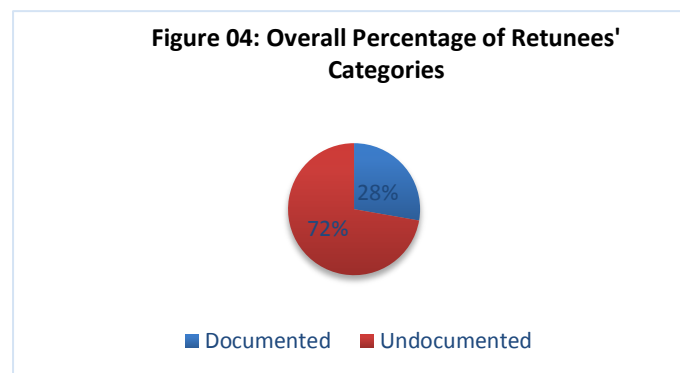
Both categories of returnees' families have also been analyzed by province. 1st documented one: 5% in Kunar, 70% in Nangarhar and the remaining 25% was assessed in Laghman province thatreturned from neighbor countries to their forefather country after a long period of immigration life.

**Figure 05: Documented Returnees by Province**
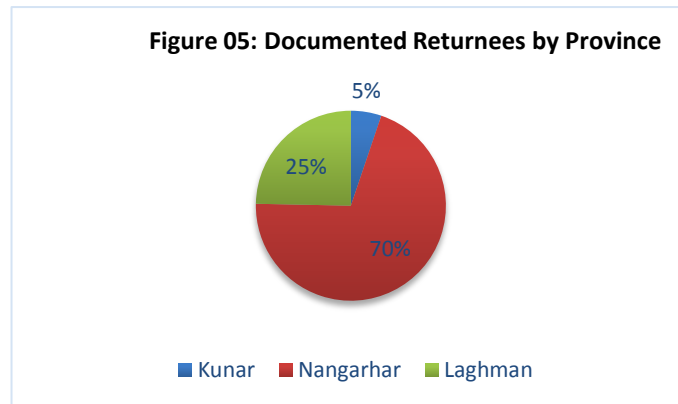
2nd undocumented on: 11% Kunar, 66% Nangarhar and 23% in Laghman were assessed and interview. It has shown in the graph, which has been analyzed by the percentage in each target population province covered in the assessment of identifying the basic needs of returnees' families of those mentioned areas.

Figure 06: Undocumented Returnees by Province
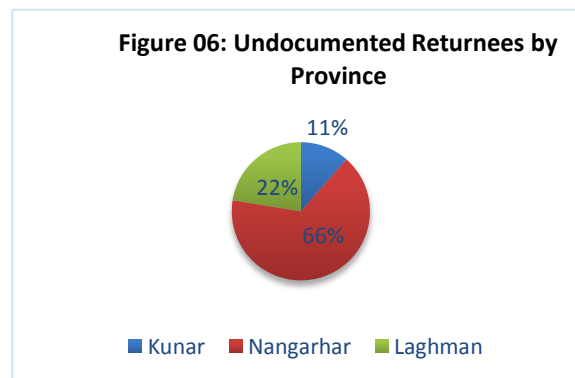
Shelter Assessment:-

To find the real number of returnees' families in target population, 555 households were assessed through designed questionnaire attached in Annexures who have shared the information about the shelter condition of them. In the part Shelter Assessment of the questionnaire, the returnees' families were asked by this multi-full choice questionshow are the family currently accommodated? The choices were: Host Family; Open Area; Other; People House; Rental House and Tent. From total of 555 interview families, 143 were identified that accommodated Host Families in the same household. 59 households were residing in Open Area, where there was no boundary wall around the household. It was insecure place of living they had. 81 returnee households had own house for living. 253 of the families were assessed that they were living in a rented house. Just 9 households were had the tents and accommodated under that with living the entire family members.

**Figure 07: Shelter Assessment by Number**
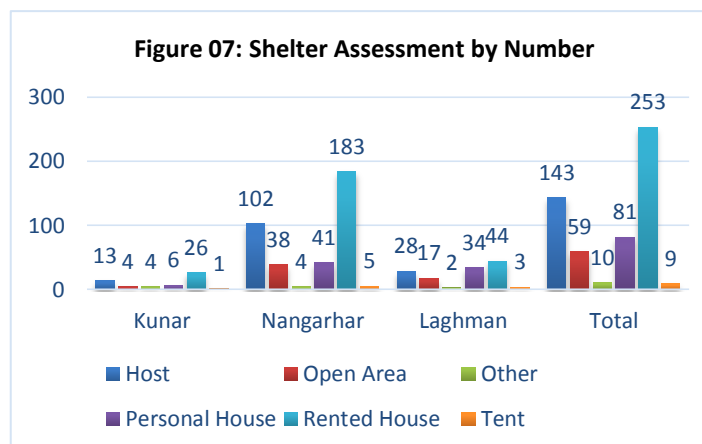
And, 10 returnee households were found that using some various sort of resource for accommodating their family members as makeshift. Above given details were the total estimation for all three target population provinces. Other figures relevant to the returnee families assessed in 10 districts of three mentioned provinces are presented in the above Clustered Colum Chart. 332 returnee households were staying in open areas, 63 returnees' people were using tents, and 1771 once were renting the houses. 1,001 people were interviewed being hosted and 567 individuals were staying in owned houses/compounds.

Figure 08: Shelter Assessment by Percentage
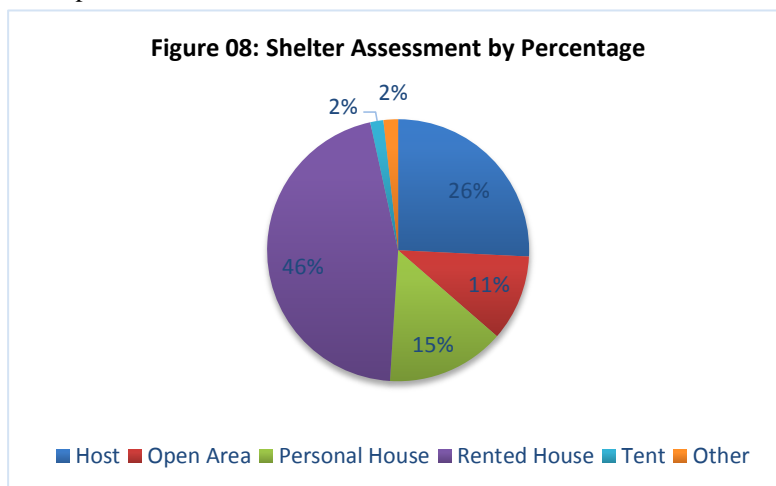
To present the percentage of shelter assessment of the returnee families, the pie chart shows us the 26% was being lived by host families in their household; 11% were accommodated their families in the open area explained in above lines; 15% were living in their personal household they owned; 46% of returnee families were found living in rental house. It is considered the majority percentage of that type of families assessed through this assessment. Just 2 and 2% were housed their families in tent and other concerned means used as shelter.

Non-food Item (NFI) Priorities:-

In this portion of the assessment, the assessment was conducted to identify the need of both documented and undocumented returnee families for the non-food items. As the collected data and has been analyzed through MS. Excel and reported throughout of 555 target population 534 respondents has preferred to Kitchen Equipment; 508 ones' chosen fuel for addressing their needs; 508 of the families favored in providing them with Warm Cloths and 521 returnees has also requested for the assistance of Blankets from humanitarian organization to protect themselves from coming winter; 509 of them mentioned the need of Water Containers; 497 families demanded for Hygiene Supplies and 141 return families mentioned some other non-food items.

Figure 08: NFI Assessment by Number
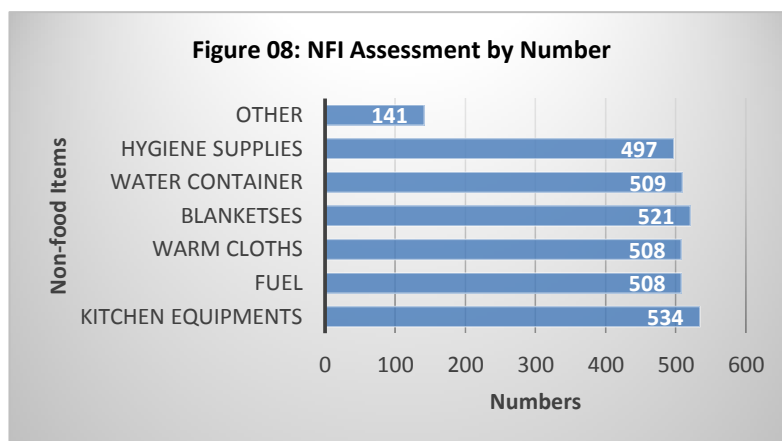
The NFI has also been presented in the percentage form in this Pie Chart. The figures of percentage are explained that 96% for Kitchen Equipment; 92% for Fuel to be used for lighting or/and cooking; 92% for Warm Cloths and 94% for Blankets; 92% for Water Container; 90% for Hygiene Supplies and 25% preference was given to other concerned non-food items that they have need of them to address to some extent their usual or/and basic needs of daily life.


Figure 09: NFI Assessment by Percenatge
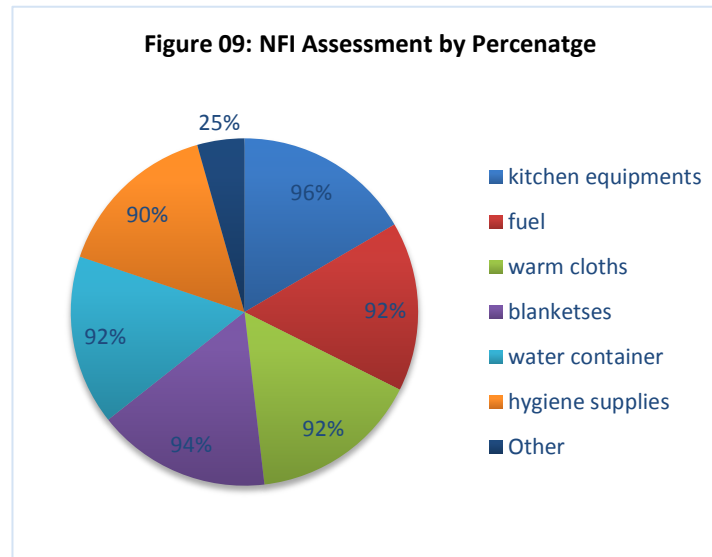
Wash Assessment:-

Many returnees are hosted in areas that already require basic WASH facilities at the community and household level; sanitation facilities are specifically lacking. Most of the returnee families interviewed reported to be getting water from community managed hand pumps. Overuse of water supply facilities and a shortage of clean water was witnessed by assessment teams in rural and urban communities hosting returnee families. These observations are supported by water access data collected during the assessment.

Types of Water Availability:-

In the process of the assessment, the types of water availability have been assessed in 555 households of returnee families in target population areas. Through the answers were received from the concerned respondents said that out of 555 returnee household families, 452 families had access to Drinking Water and the remaining 103 families did not have access to clean and hygiene water. The access of respective families to bathing water were also assessed through this assessment. To Bathing Water, 401 families had access and the remaining 154 ones did not have proper access to bathing water means at the place their living. The assessment about Cooking Water has also been checked in the assessment with the returnee families. The analyzed data said that out of 555 relevant families, 442 ones had easy access to Cooking Water used for cooking the food items.

Figure 10: Types of Water Avialible by Number
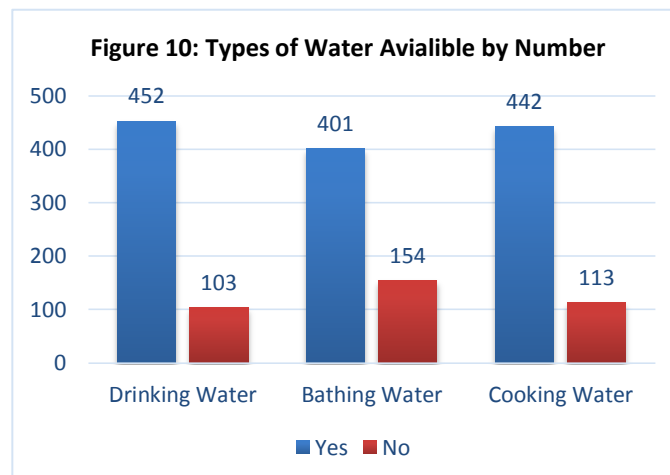
The data of assessing the availability water types to the returnee families shows it by the percentage that 81% of households is having access to proper Drinking Water and only 19% of them did not have access to that types of water to fulfill their concerned need. The Bathing Water data analysis presents that 72% families have access to it and the remaining 28% ones did not have access to the water for bathing need. And, 80% of Cooking Water was available to returnee families the place dwelling, to only 20% households, the cooking water facility was not in the access of them.

Figure 11: Types of Water Avialible by %

Figure 12: Types of Water non Availible by %
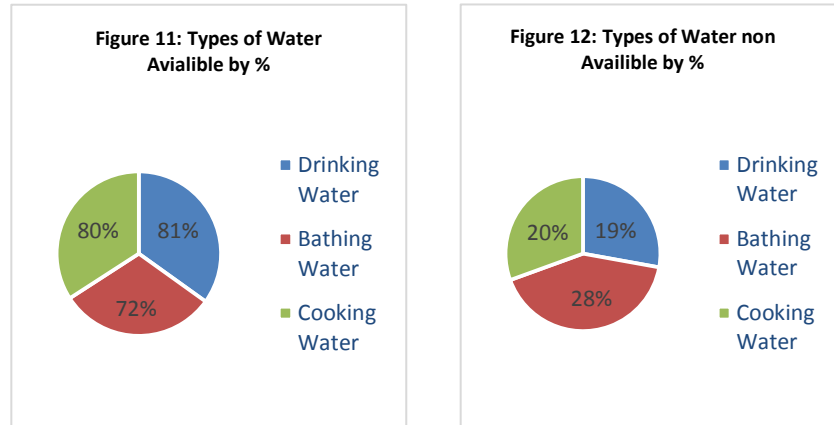
Access to Water and Constrains:-

The issue of constrains in access to water was assessed and that many returnee families encountered by it. The question for assessing water constrains of the returnee families has been categorized into Yes/No, therefore, the data has been analyzed from those two prospective and the result given in below two Pie Chart by percentage. Four constrains were assessed, which are Physical, Security, Host Community and Limited Access considered during data collection from target 555 households of returning refugees. The data shows that only 14 RHHs had Physical Constrains the 541 did not have. The Security constraint was not also a considerable factor for about 550 RHHs only 5 households mentioned security problem for them in access to water. Host community, there were 95 returnee households cited the Host Community as one of water constraints the remaining 460 ones did not disclosed it as relevant constraint for them the place of dwelling. About 115 households reveal limited Access to Water and the rest 440 informants deposed no constraint to water. For showing the results of constraints in access to water, the data has also been analyzed by percentage as well for better understanding. The percentage of this section is also presented through using pie charts, one for Yes and two for No answers of the respondents to the question of Access to Water Constraints.

Figure 13: Access to water Constrains by #
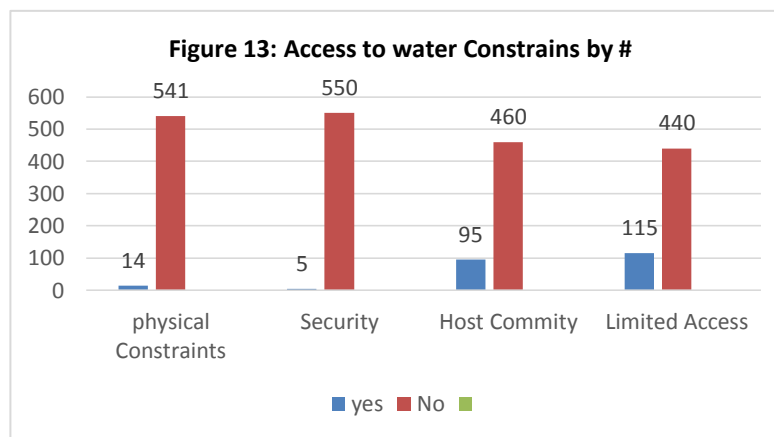
3% returnee households had physical constraints in access to the water and the 97% had not. Only 1% cited security and 99% did not cited security as water access constraint. As many returning refugee families were hosted by many other communities and told 17% host community water access constraints the rest 83% did not have this constraint. It was also assessed the limited access constraint of water, 21% reported this type of limitation in access to the water resources existed in their location of residence, but 79% of the returnee households did not tell that as water access constraints.

In the portion of Wash Assessment, Water Access Constraints of target households were assessed, in which four
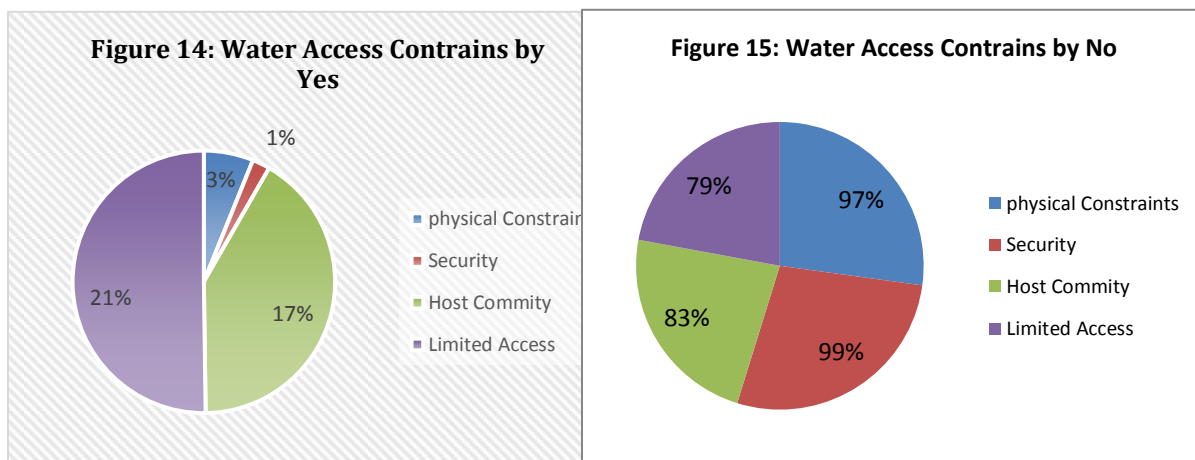
main constraints (Physical, Security, Host Community, and Limited Access Constraints) considered by collecting data as Yes/No answers to those named types of limitations in access to water. 3% of physical constrains; only 1% Security; 17% host community; and 21% of limited access constraints reported.

Water Source Availability:-

In the assessment, water source availability has also been assessed that available for the access of returnee families in the target areas. The data in this portion was collected by a question contained five multiple choice answers of (Hand Pump, Dug Well, Stream, Pipe & Other). The data of each option has been analyzed out of 100%. The result
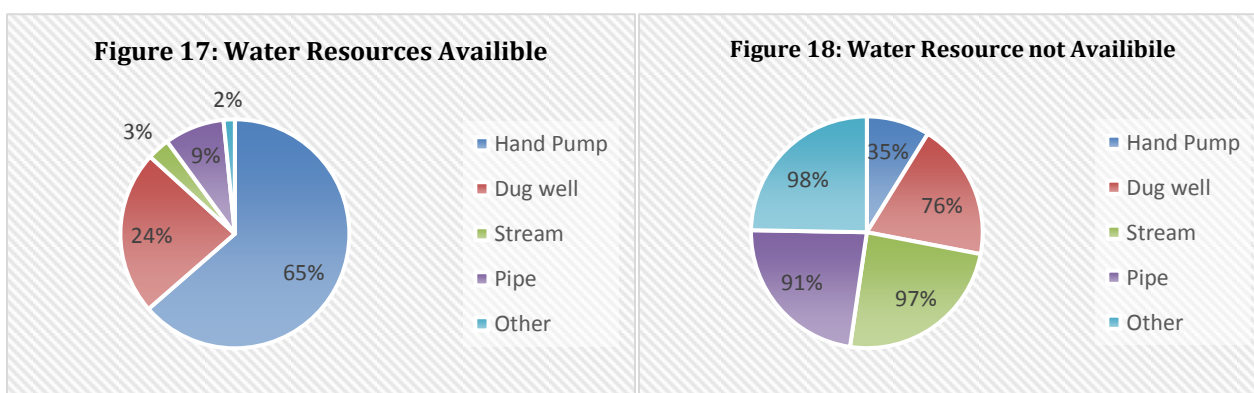
shows that 65% families used the hand pump as water means and the remaining 35% were not using this water supply facility. The second portion of returnee families used dug-well and 76% were not having access to this means of water. The assessment has also reported that only 3% of concerned families were using the stream as a water resource. 9% of the target population had access to pipe scheme water and a majority of returnee families about 97% did not have this safe and healthy resource of water supply. Only 2% returnee households make use of other water resources.

Types of Latrine Used:-

Many families, particularly in rural areas, are practicing open defecation practice and/or have temporary latrines in open air within their compounds. The assessment also presented lack of hygiene awareness amongst many interviewed returnee families. This clustered column presents the all analyzed information on the types of latrine used by mention returnees' population in three target provinces including the total sum of types of latrine used. For this, total 555 households were assessed in three named provinces. In Kunar, total 54 households were assessed by interviewing heads of household, in which they were practicing (Open Defecation: 16; Community Latrine: 3; Family Fit Latrine: 33 & Family VIP Latrine: 2). The chart and collected figure show that in Kunar the returnee families were using Family Fit type of Latrine rather than others. It is a good indication of considering the hygiene principles. In Nangarhar, total households 373 were assessed. It has been found that (Open Defecation: 157; Community Latrine: 65; Family Fit Latrine: 141 & Family VIP Latrine: 10) are being used by them. Here, in

Figure 19: Types of Latrine Used
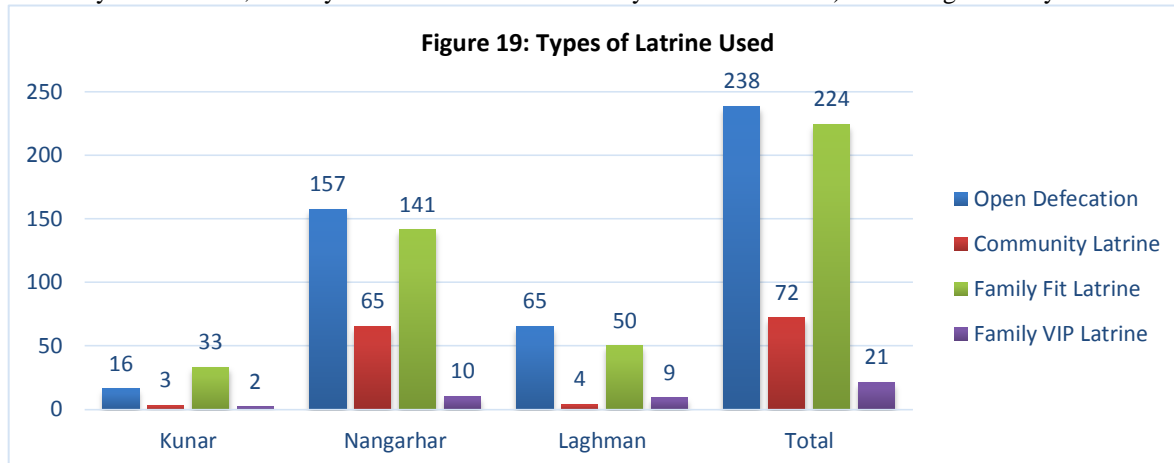
Nangarhar, the practice of Open Defecation Type of Latrine is also greater in the ratio, followed by Family Fit Type Latrine.

The assessment in two district of Laghman in assessing the type of latrine, there were 128 households interviewed that the result shows us that 65 returnee families were utilizing Open Defecation Type of Latrine. 4 households reported using Community Type of Latrine. 50 of them were practicing Family Fit Latrine and 9 out of 128 assessed families were found utilizing Family VIP Type of Latrine. Comparatively, the graph shows that in all three provinces the returnee families were practicing the Open Defecation Type Latrine so that out of overall 555 assessed households 238 families were using the Open Defecation Latrine (open defection practice), 72 Community Latrine, 224 Family Fit Latrine and 21 Family VIP Latrine reported in the Assessment for this portion.

The assessed data shows the using of four different types of latrines in the percentage as well in given Pie Chart. The percentage of Open Defecation Latrine is higher than other ones, it is about 43%; 13% is Community Latrine; 40% Family Fit Latrine and 4% Family VIP Latrine were being used by returnee households in whole 10 target population districts of these three provinces of Kunar, Nangarhar and Laghman were covered in the assessment type of research.


Figure 20: Types of Latrine Used by %
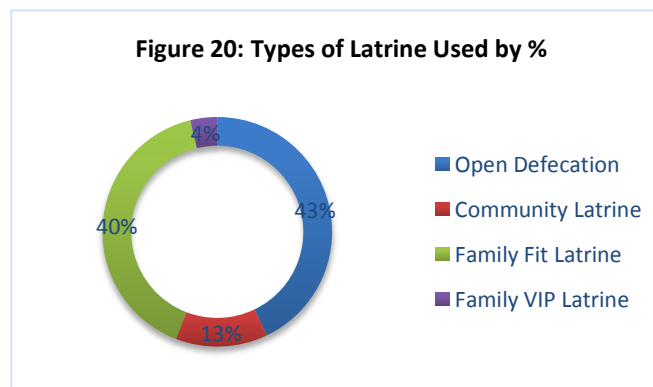
Protection Assessment:-

In process of assessing the status of civil documentation of the returnee families, overall 555 households' families have been assessed. Here, Civil Documentation are the documents of recognition to prove it that the returnee families are real residents of the Country-Afghanistan or not. In Afghanistan on the base civil documentation the returnee's families are entitling for assistance, civil documents include the National Identification Card-NIC. Assessing this kind of documents was a crucial issue in providing aids to the returnee families. The assessment shows that in 36 households all members had the civil documentation-NIC which is called locally Tazkira. In assessed 143 returnees' households' families, only the head of households had the Tazkira documents (NIC). In 229 households of returnee families, some of the members had the Tazkira. It has also been found that in 147 assessed households, no members had the Takirza by telling many different good reasons. The collected figures of protection assessment, in which the status of civil documents are also presented by its percentage here in the Pie Chart for more clarification.

Figure 21: Civil Documenation-Tazkira-NIC by #
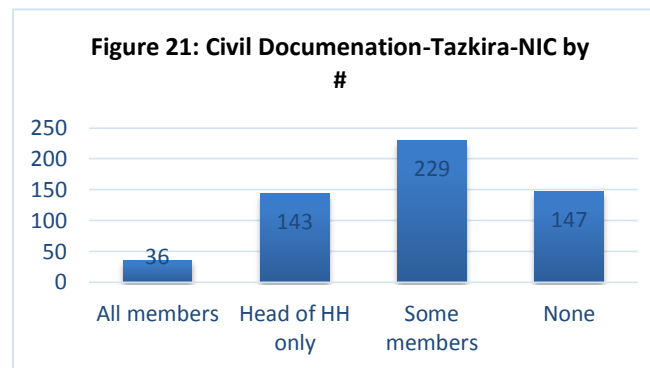
As the chart shows that only 6% of assessed households and their all members had the Takzia civil documents. 26% of the returnee families, only the Heads of households had the Takiza and the rest members did not have any mean of this an important national identification documentation in hand were telling that will be receiving them in the coming future. The majority of 41% shows that some of mentioned percentage of households' members had and in the rest 26% of households' members did not have the civil documents of Tazkira.


Figure 22: Civil Documenation-Tazkira-NIC by %
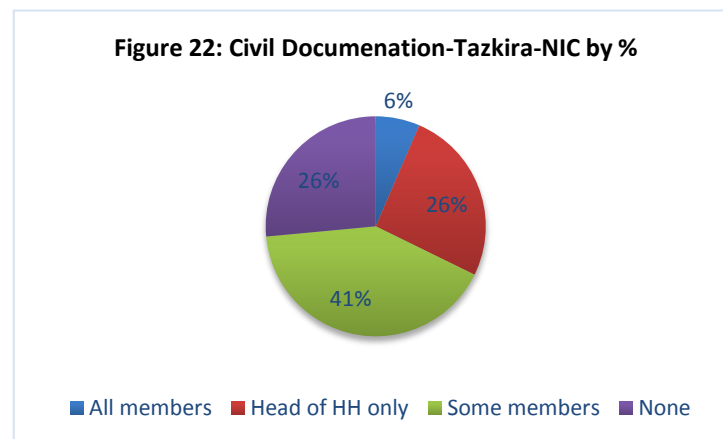
Access to Education Assessment:-

In this section, two different analyses have been done. One is about access of returnee families' children to school and the other is Access restricted to education due to constraints for returnee families' children.
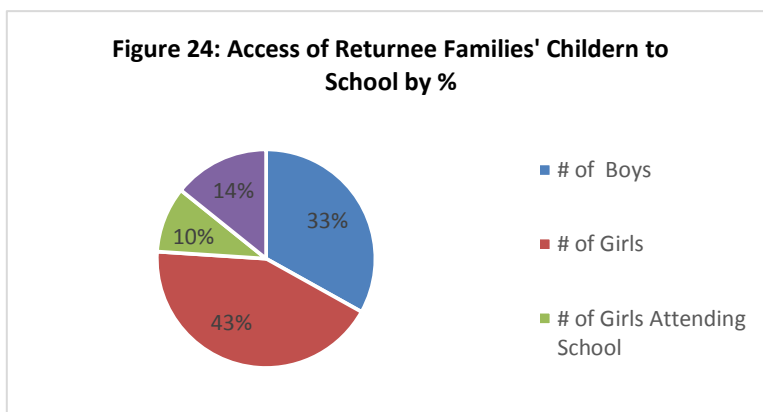
Access of Returnee Families' Children to School:-

Through this chart analysis, the results indicate that 1961 both boys and girls are surveyed, which were categorized into types of students, 1st were those both boys and girls who are being studied in the schools.

They sum of them is 1491, in which 649 were the boys and 842 are the girl students. 2nd were those both boys and girls who are willing to join the schools. The total of them is 470, in which 191 were the girls and 279 were boy students. To assess them by target provinces, the analysis of assessed data reported that in Kunar there were total 226; 146 and the 1st category of the students and 80 in the 2nd category. In Nangarhar, there were total 1190, in which 963 both boy and girl students in the 1st category and 230 were in the 2nd category. In Laghamn, there were total 442, in which there were 380 boys' and girls' students who are currently studying in the schools and 160 both gender students were going to attend the school in the next educational year.

Figure 23: Access of Returnee Families' Childern to School by #
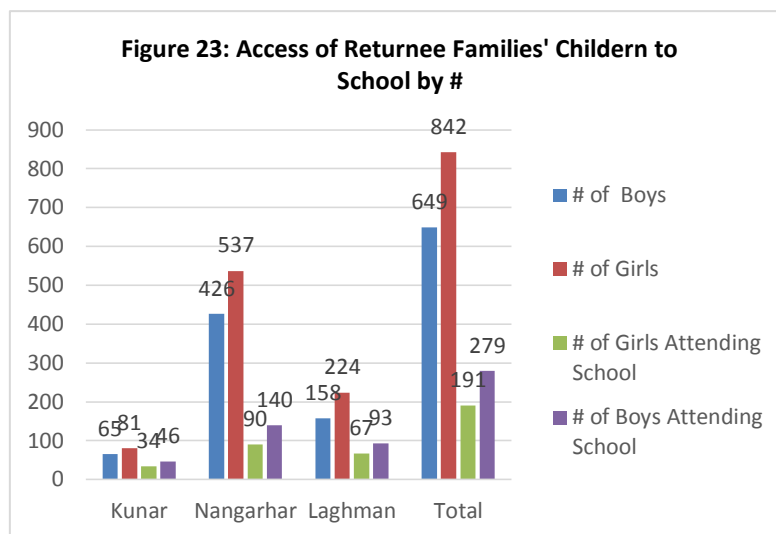
These analyzed figures are presented through anther chart by its percentage for more detail. The percentage of boys who were in the schools was 33% and girls was 43%. The percentage of other category of potential girl students was 10% and for boys was 14%.

Figure 24: Access of Returnee Families' Childern to School by %

Access to Education Constrains for Returnee Families' Children

Education for returnee families' children is a problem in urban and rural areas alike. In urban areas, the children are not enrolled due to a lack of space in schools while in rural areas distance and security is an issue. 555 returnee households' families were interview, in which families cited many good reasons for not having access to the school or sending them to the schools. 23% cited the constrain of Language difference of the curriculum medium; 3% quoted some security concerns; 12% talked about the distance or/and remoteness of schools from their place of dwelling; 21% stated cost or/and fee problem because most of returnee families are poor due to financial matters; the 2nd level of 23% concern was revealed the lake of educational documents with them; and finally a majority of the percentage showed many other reasons or/and constrains for not having access to proper education facilities.
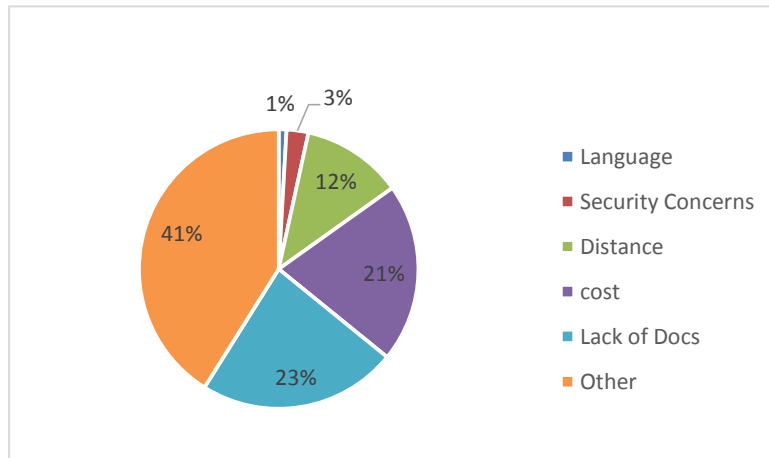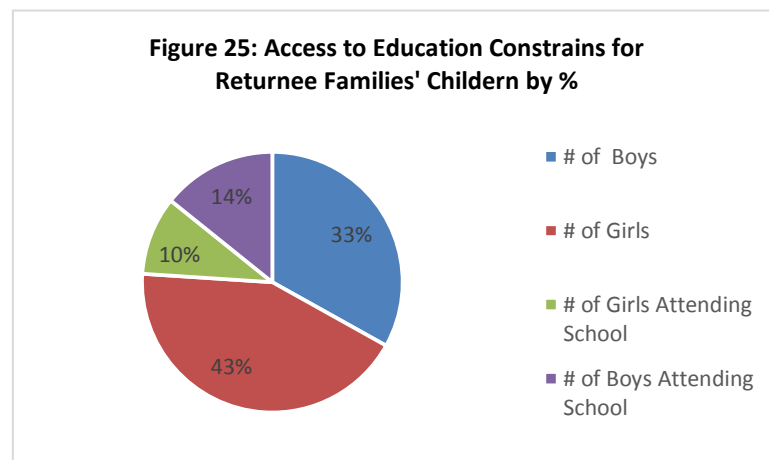
Figure 25: Access to Education Constrains for Returnee Families' Childern by %

Food & Nutrition Assessment:-

The analysis of this important section of Food & Nutrition Assessment reported that from the interviewing 555 households of returnee families, it has been found that 67% had not stock of food. 26% cited about less than 1-week food stock. 6% of returnee families mentioned about 1-3 weeks' stock. Only 1% reported that had Up to 3 months and a less than 1% showed that had over 3 months' food and nutrition stock for their families to address this foremost need.
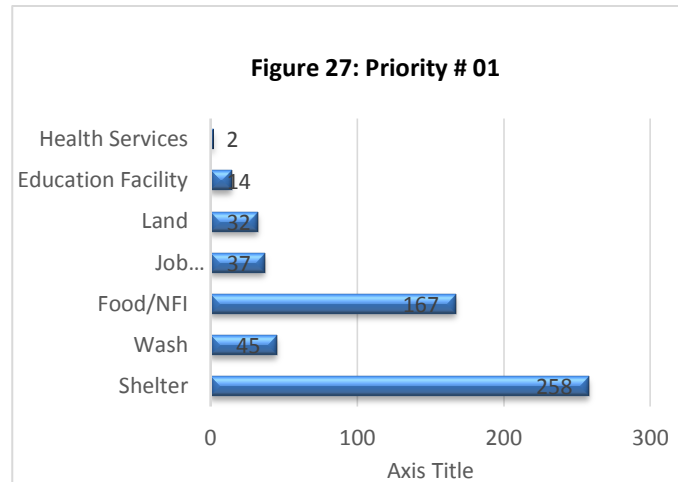
Figure 26: Food & Nutrition Assessment by %
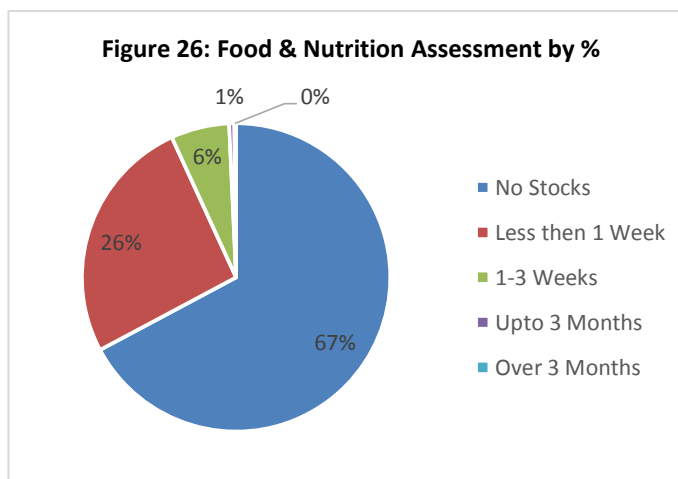
Priorities:-

This is considered the most important part of whole study, which give us the top three priority needs of the assessment elements. Each priority is analyzed separately from the data obtained.
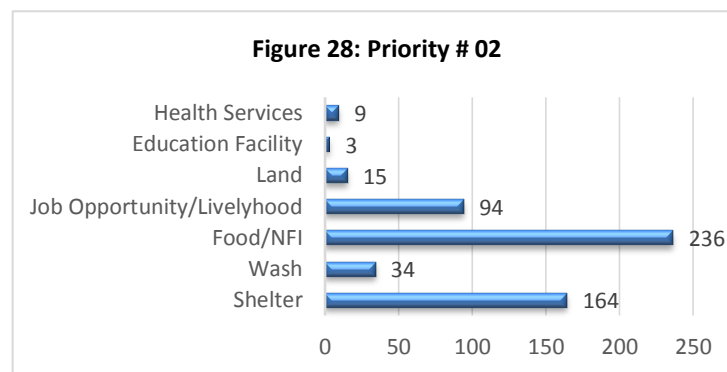
Priority No.1:-

In the questionnaire, it was also placed to collect data from target returnee families of both documented and undocumented regarding their priorities as foremost need of them to protect from potential shortage of some food or/and non-food items. As 1st Priority, they cited the Shelter at first, Food/NIF at second and Wash in the third level preference was given by them. These three were sub-priorities were indicated as their 1st Priority need.

Figure 27: Priority # 01

Category	Value
Health Services	2
Education Facility	14
Land	32
Job...	37
Food/NFI	167
Wash	45
Shelter	258

Axis Title

Priority No.2:-

To compare the 2nd Priority with 1st one, it shows that in this 2nd Priority, the assessed returnee families gave preference to Food/NFI first and then the Shelter in the second level of their priorities and the Wash as same is in the 1st Priority. So, that in both 1st P & 2nd P, all three mentioned choices of Shelter, Food/NFI and Wash are considered the foremost priority needs of returnee families.
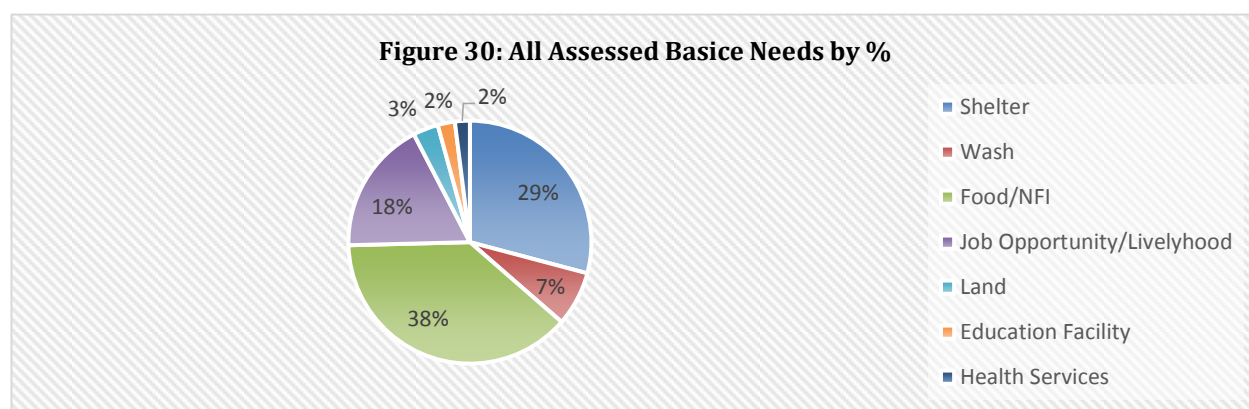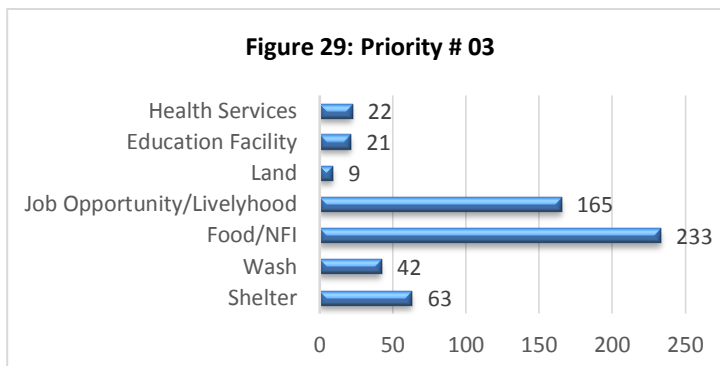
Figure 28: Priority # 02

Category	Value
Health Services	9
Education Facility	3
Land	15
Job Opportunity/Livelyhood	94
Food/NFI	236
Wash	34
Shelter	164

Priority No.3:

The result of this data analyzed for 3rd Priority indicates that sub-priority of this one has been given to the Food/NFI at first. The sub-priority was cited Job Opportunity/Livelihood and at third level, the respondents of the study preferred to the Shelter. To compare it with 1st P & 2nd P, it shows a difference of giving preference to Job/Opportunity/Livelihood rather than in the other 1st P & 2nd P. So, choosing the job opportunity/livelihood is also considered an important factor of their need for survive. Now, it is worth mentioning that to show the result of assessed and analyzed data giving preference to what need as 1st/2nd/3rd priority, it is presented in Pie Chart of their percentage as whole ones, as below:

Overall, seven basic needs were identified and prioritized by the returnee families through obtained data. The data

shows that the 1st three top priorities have been recognized that are Food/NFI about 38%; Shelter is 29%; and Job Opportunity/Livelihood were given 18% preference by assessed returnee families in 555 households in target 10 districts of three eastern region province of the Country-Afghanistan.

Figure 29: Priority # 03

Category	Value
Health Services	22
Education Facility	21
Land	9
Job Opportunity/Livelyhood	165
Food/NFI	233
Wash	42
Shelter	63

Figure 30: All Assessed Basice Needs by %

- Shelter 29%
- Wash 7%
- Food/NFI 38%
- Job Opportunity/Livelyhood 18%
- Land 3%
- Education Facility 2%
- Health Services 2%

Chapter VI: Conclusion & Recommendations:-

Introduction:-

To write the conclusion of this study has been conducted under the title of Basic Needs Identification of Returnee Families, overall seven basic needs have been assessed, in which three of them have been prioritized by the returnee families.   The 1st priority was Food/NFI about 38%; the 2nd Shelter is 29%; and 3rd one Job Opportunity/Livelihood 18% preference given by assessed returnee families in 555 households in target 10 districts of three eastern region province of the Country-Afghanistan. Based on these key findings in the form of three top priority areas where an appropriate interventionis required to address the three top priority needs of returnee families in target population. For these, some recommendations are given below:

Food/NFI:-

The findings of this identified 1st priority show that the returnee families are in the need of providing them with food and non-food items at first step of humanitarian assistanceby any humanitarian actors as government line departments and non-government (UN-agencies, I/NGOs, and Red Crescent Movements) are workingin eastern region province, particularly the IOM mandate (undocumented) returnees' families push to return, they are in most vulnerable and need for food and Non-Food Items.

Worthwhile, to be mentioned the need of food and NFIs should met the minimum standards based on (Zutphen & Damerell, 2011). equal access and meet different needs (consider dignity, gender and general needs of the family and individuals), while the propose food items have to cover daily energy consumption as at least produce 1800 to

2500 Kilo calorie /24 houses per individuals as (World Food Organization [WFP], n.d.). has recommended basket e.g. Staples as wheat flour or rice, pulses or beans, cooking oil (fortified with Vitamin D & A), Sugar and Iodized salt is the main components of food ration during the emergency phase of return at least for three to six month .

 Similarly, the proposed NFIs have to meeting the dire need of the refugees' returnee household and protect them from the environmental degradation and hazards, worthwhile the assistance has to be provided in the base of humanitarian principles and dignified manner. In deliberation of market access to the market the response (Food and NFIs) should be recommended, if the returnee families have access to market the cash voucher will be recommendable action for assistance, while the access is restricted due to various reason then the in-kind distribution is recommendable intervention for assistance. As different humanitarian agencies use various NFIs Kit Contents, but according to the context of Afghanistan, here in, an accepted NFIs Kit Contents is used by all humanitarian actors. This harmonized package of NFIs which is recommended to be provided in emergency phase of return. It is attached in the appendix part of the document. (Annex No 04).

Shelter:-

To take it into account as shelter is the second priority need have assessed and should be planned at any intervention of humanitarian programs intended to assist returning refugee households, therefore, it has been proved by many other relevant assessments majority of the returnee families are seeking a home as shelter or/and usual human protection means for their dependents. According to (Zutphen & Damerell, 2011, p. 244).Shelter is a critical determinant for survival in the initial stages of a disaster. Zutphen & Darerell (2011, p.251) cited that beyond survival, shelter is necessary to provide security, personal safety and protection from the climate and to promote resistance to ill health and disease andIt is also important for human dignity, to sustain family and community life and to enable affected populations to recover from the impact of disaster.

In deliberation of the study about 59 or 11% of the returnees' families were living in open area with no any means of shelter, some of the rented houses and number of the families accommodated relatives and host community. Deliberately, proposed some specific interventions are recommended here to the humanitarian community and government line departments to undertake it during interventions.
- Transitional or temporary shelter as tents to those living in open areas and makeshift, particularly in emergency phase in considering the climate and geographical locations;
- Assist them with cash specifically for renting house for citrine period;
- Assist them with required financial aid to construct their shelter, for those who have access to land;
- Advocate properly in relevant government entities for giving them with land to those who are land less (support and facilitation of land allocation schemes), through very transparent and accountable procedures and support local integration.

Job Opportunity/Livelihood:-

The third prioritized need has identified is livelihood and job opportunity. However, development partners and sectorial departments undertakes some initiatives to create jobs and livelihoods to the population, but still livelihood is remained very challenging factor and a significant gaps, which is required to battercake the of the government sectorial departments, development partners and donors for more investment and interventions to include and link the humanitarian activities and envisioned for such vulnerable group of community asreturnees and other vulnerable groups. Creating Job Opportunities and relevant sort of facilities are the 3rd priority intervention identified for both home-based out of home-based humanitarian donors and implementing agencies to take it into their program consideration and priority. Some moresubstitute recommendations are itemized as following:
- Designed the programs or project with having impacts on livelihood and create job opportunities as work for food, home gardening, Skill or vocational trainings and deployment;
- Micro financing, small enterprises and rural development;
- Priority to local resources and support local markets;
- Women empowerment and streamline the marginalized groups;
- Motivate and generate development initiative as industrialization, develop infrastructures and facilitation in access to services;
- Provide small grants or loan types of assistance especially for those one who are already the owner of a technical profession, but do not have enough fund to initiate their own work in the market;

- Government support from business and sub-sides and given priority to local resources, man power and local products;
- Improve agriculture and focus on food security interventions for those, who have access to agriculture land as distribution improved seeds, proved quality fertilizers, improved irrigation system and transfer knowledge to formers about crops and agriculture products.

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