

**THE IMPACT OF PROTRACTED AFGHAN REFUGEES ON  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PESHAWAR AND ITS  
REMEDIAL MEASURES**

A Thesis of Master of Science

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of the requirements for the degree

of

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in

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***DEDICATED TO***

***MY FAMILY AND PARENTS***

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## **ABSTRACT**

There are 1.6 million Afghan refugees registered with UNHCR in Pakistan but there are many more unregistered refugees illegally residing in Pakistan. Among many areas, Peshawar is the worst-hit city with severe changes brought to the socio-economic conditions of the city, after the arrival of large number of Afghan refugees. Large number of refugees from Afghanistan arrived to Peshawar as it is the frontline city of Afghan borders. Limited options leave Afghan refugees reluctant to go back home. The prevailing uncertainty, harsh weather, unemployment and non-availability of basic needs are major factors which discourage the refugees to go back to their homeland. It seems likely that a considerable proportion of Afghans who came to Pakistan as refugees - in a process that began in 1979 with the Soviet invasion of their country - will choose to live on here, rather than return to a homeland that remains insecure and where economic survival is uncertain.

This study aims at investigating the impact of Afghan refugees on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar. This has been achieved by examining different socio-economic factors affected by the prolonged stay of refugees by intensive literature review and also conducting a survey of community of Peshawar and different departments in Peshawar involved directly or indirectly with Afghan refugees. The socio-economic factors with mean value more than 4 have been found critical and remedial measures have been proposed for those factors to mitigate their adverse impact.

Despite the fact that Pakistan and in particular Peshawar has been home to one of the world's largest refugee community for more than three decades, the National Refugee Policy of Pakistan fails to address the Protracted Afghan refugee situation. The Refugee policy needs to be reformed and modified based on the ground realities in Pakistan. A renewed strategy towards addressing refugee-related impacts on specific areas in a more systematic and predictable manner is very much the need



of the hour. The organizational structure needs to be reformed at the secondary and tertiary level to effectively find solutions to the problems of extended exile.

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ATTA	Afghan Transit Trade Agreement
CAR	Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees
CCAR	Chief Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees.
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
KPK	Khyber PakhtunKhwa
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PRS	Protracted Refugees Situation
SAFRON	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WFP	World Food Program

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**INTRODUCTION****1.1 BACKGROUND**

During the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, hundreds of Afghan citizens took refuge in Pakistan. Over the years their number following the Taliban's rise to power in 1996 and US led invasion in 2001.

There are 1.6 million Afghan refugees registered with UNHCR in Pakistan but there are many more unregistered refugees illegally residing in Pakistan. Their number has increased tremendously over the past decades. The unchecked migration of Afghan refugees left deep rooted impact on the people and society of Pakistan. The society in Pakistan is deeply affected by the Pak Afghan Policy, creating socio-economic issues and law and order situation in Pakistan. Among many areas, Peshawar is the worst-hit city with severe changes brought socio-economic conditions of the city. Large number of refugees from Afghanistan arrived to Peshawar as it is the frontline city of Afghan borders. In the last three decades, the demography of the city of Peshawar has been immensely changed after the Afghan refugees settled in the city, thus creating adverse impact on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar.

The rich and well off Afghan refugees started settling in the residential areas of Peshawar like Saddar, Gulberg, Defense and Hayatabad. Many social problems started to develop with the arrival of Afghan refugees like increased crimes in the areas, robberies, kidnapping for ransom, car snatching, prostitution, drugs usage, smuggling and use of illegal arms became a routine matter.

**1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The large influx of Afghan refugees has given rise to social repercussions. The economic sources which were already limited, the refugees competed with the local population of Peshawar for trade and land pastures. There is a rise in street crimes, child labor, child abuse, drug intake and

smuggling. The cost of giving support to Afghan refugees has been very expensive. The threat to law and order situation has been aggravated due to the presence of Afghan refugees in Peshawar.

This massive influx of Afghan refugees have not only created social disturbances but also have been great threat to economic conditions in Peshawar causing inflation, unemployment, investment issues, smuggling, not paying tax etc.

Given the present situation in Pakistan, it is evident that the problem of Afghan refugees is likely to become increasingly difficult to control and manage. These refugees are putting a strain on the social services and economy of Peshawar, thus creating the need to address the overwhelming issue.

### **1.3 RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE**

This study is to explore the impact of Afghan refugees in Peshawar. This has been achieved by examining different socio-economic factors affected by the prolonged stay of refugees. It is valuable as it provides researchers and decision makers suggested recommendations to increase the capability at both provincial and National level in dealing with refugees. For more than three decades, Pakistan and in particular Peshawar has been home to the large number of Afghan refugees' community. Despite this, it has no specific refugee law and there is no strategy or plan at National level for dealing with this situation:

- (1) This research will help policy makers and administrative authorities to adopt alternate solutions for the protracted Afghan refugee situation in Peshawar apart from repatriation and also evaluate the steps already taken in past.
- (2) The socio-economic remedial measures will facilitate the decision makers to take steps to mitigate the adverse effects of Afghan refugees on socio-economic conditions of Peshawar and will also serve as a guideline for future tasks and actions.

#### **1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The study attempts to analyze the protracted Afghan refugee's situation in Peshawar focusing on the following aspects:

- (1) Assess the Socio-economic implications of the Afghan refugees on Peshawar.
- (2) Give remedial measures for mitigating the negative impacts.

Based on these options to provide remedial plan effectively manage the protracted Afghan refugee situation on Peshawar.

#### **1.5 SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH**

The study covers the impact on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar due to prolong stay of Afghan refugees and their activities. Keeping in view the limited time constraint and lack of availability of data, the scope of the research is kept limited to the following parameters:

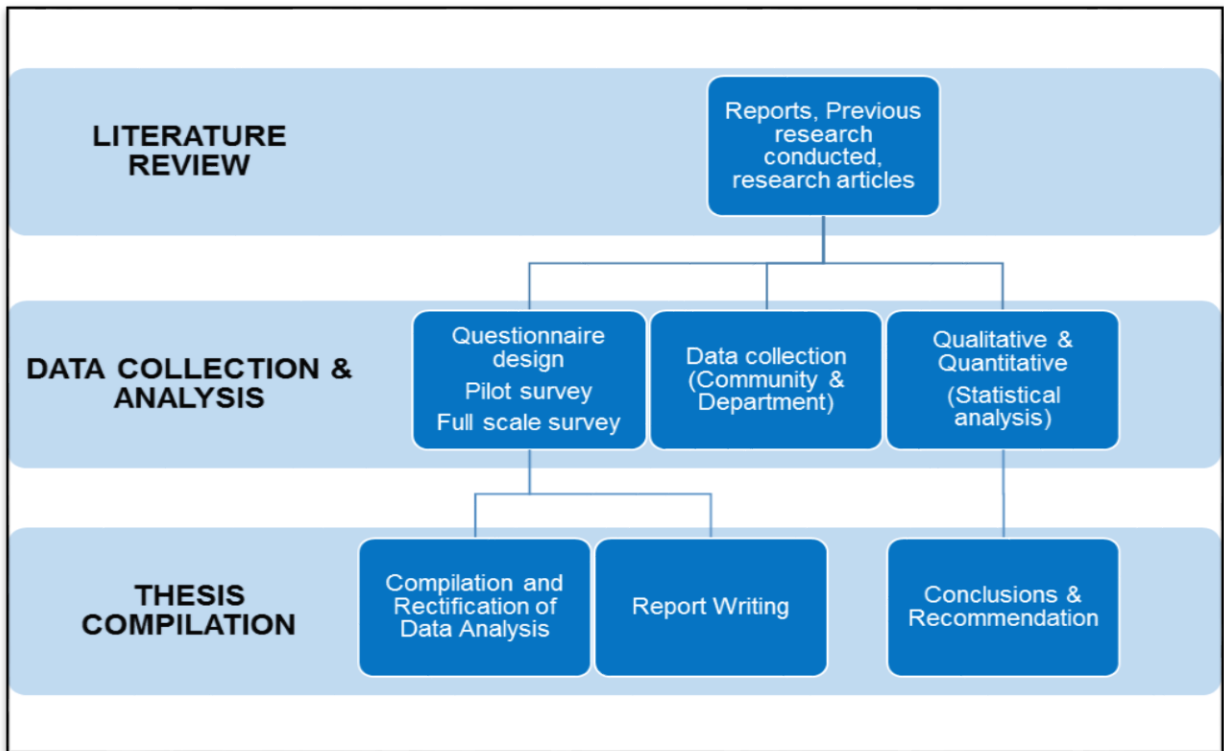
- (1) Only the socio-economic factors of the city of Peshawar are covered.
- (2) Survey is conducted among Pakistanis living in the city of Peshawar.

#### **1.6 RESEARCH PLAN**

The research followed the following methodology (Figure 1.1)

- (1) A mixed methodology i.e. qualitative and quantitative approach has been used for this research.
- (2) Following questionnaires were developed for community and departments in Peshawar.
- (3) Perceptions of the people have been taken on a Likert Scale.

- (4) Conclusions and recommendations are given.



**Figure 1.1:** Flow chart of research methodology adopted for this thesis.

## 1.7 AREAS OF APPLICATION

- (1) Commissionerate of Refugees, KPK.
- (2) Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA).
- (3) Peshawar Development Authority (PDA).
- (4) UN offices: UNHCR, ICRC.
- (5) Donors like DFID, USAID etc.

## 1.8 STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS

Thesis is structured as under:

Chapter 1: Covers an introduction to the impacts of Afghan refugees on socio-economic conditions of Peshawar and their long term consequences, problem statement, scope and advantages of research and its significance.



- Chapter 2: It covers literature review. This chapter includes previously conducted research, review of available data on Afghan refugees and socio-economic conditions, departmental reports and news reports for developing understanding of interlink ages between refugees and host city's conditions over the decades.
- Chapter 3: Methodology: This chapter gives detailed methodology followed during this research work. It describes the techniques used, questionnaire development and statistical tools for analyzing the data gathered from departments and community. It covers data collection and analysis.
- Chapter 4: Results: This chapter explains the results obtained from community and departmental survey.
- Chapter 5: Discussion of Results and Remedial Measures: This chapter discusses the top ten socio-economic factors identified critical from both community and departmental survey and gives remedial measures to these factors.
- Chapter 6: Proposed Changes to the Remedial Plan: In this chapter, changes proposed to the organizational structure in the form organ gram to effectively manage the Protracted Afghan Refugee Situation in Peshawar are discussed.
- Chapter 7: Conclusions and Recommendations. Conclusions are drawn in view of the trends obtained from data analysis and recommendations are given for further research and policy guidelines in this chapter.

## **1.9 SUMMARY**

This chapter gave a brief overview of the impact of the Afghan refugees on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar. The problem statement, research objectives, significance of the research is given, areas of application of the research with overview of the structure of the thesis is covered.

**LITERATURE REVIEW****2.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter includes the extensive literature of the Afghan refugees in Peshawar reviewed in different phases of research. The chapter comprises of the history of Afghans, reason for migration and refusal for not returning back to their country, resulting impacts on the socio-economic structure and of Peshawar and administrative challenges arising from the presence of large number of Afghan Refugees.

**2.2 DESCRIPTION OF REFUGEES**

Before studying the impacts of refugees and dynamics of societies hosting such groups it is important to develop a fair understanding of the term “refugee”. Various definitions have been given in literature by different researchers of this term. However, the most widely used and commonly agreed explanation is given by United Nations.

**2.2.1 Refugees Definition**

“A person forced to leave his/her country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.”

**2.2.2 Refugees according to UN Charter**

According to the UN Charter the term “Refugee” is described in detail as: “Owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, 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; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

Refugees have to migrate from their homeland in order to protect their lives and to safeguard their freedom. The conditions at their home country are highly deplorable and at times they feel threatened from being persecuted by their own government. If the other countries especially their neighbors do not help them and welcome them in their country, they may be pushing them to towards death or towards a life that is intolerable without any rights and facilities.

### **2.3 HOST COUNTRY CONCERNS**

Allowing large masses of refugees brings certain concerns for the host countries, leading to certain administrative measures to ensure host community's harmony and wellbeing. Most of the countries with large number of inflow of refugees often try to restrict them to refugee camps or settlements.

The concerns of the host countries about the refugees settling in the urban areas and their justifications for encampment of refugees are rarely addressed by the available research on the urban refugees. On a large scale these concern can be divided in the categories such as social, economic, institutional, security, opinion of the local community, financial and responsibility sharing extra burden.

The refugees are considered a strain on the resources of the host country and a burden on the social and economic conditions of that state. (Hovil 2007, Jacobsen 2007). The basic problems of employment are proved by this: If burden to the state, yet if they get employed, the jobs of local population are taken by them, both these cases are not objectionable to the host government. (Kritikos 2000).

A discouraging factor to the policy of allowing refugees in the city, is the strain of those refugees on the socio-economic infrastructure of that city. The huge pressure exerted on the urban and society's infrastructure of a host state justifies support and encouragement. (Bailey 2004). Before 1988, the population of refugee in Kenya was not large, therefore the policy of the Kenyan

government was liberal and welcoming, and local integration was prioritized. But due to the large influx of refugees in the year 1992, the number of refugees reached up to 400,000. The system and the infrastructure of Kenya was overburden, pressurizing the government to introduce strict policy of placing the refugees in the camps (Campbell 2006).

The large number and the high speed income of refugees apparently impacted the urban communities of the host country.(Bailey 2004, Crisp 2009). The socio-economic, institutional and financial situation of the country deteriorates and the different problems are faced by the government to overcome the above mentioned obstacles (Grabska 2006). For example, in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, due to the influx of large number of Iraqi refugees, a rapid surge in the prices of food, fuel, houses and public services was seen. (Crisp 2009).

An intentional tactic to exercise control over the refugees is their encampment based on the circumstances of security, either in real or apprehended. (Bailey 2004). The security threat is multifaceted: refugees are considered a threat to the host state (Crisp 2009), a threat to their country of origin (Sommers 2001), and under threat themselves (Hovil 2009). For all these reasons refugees are generally contained and restricted for the safety of the wider community and themselves. In Egypt, prior to 1995, urban refugees had substantial rights to education, and livelihoods opportunities. However, following an assassination attempt on the Egyptian president, purportedly carried out by Sudanese extremists, the freedom of urban refugees were severely curtailed (Grabska 2006).

In order to lessen the hatred of the local population against refugees, the government justifies placing the refugees in camps. As the host community do not trust the refugees, the host governments are under pressure to be strict with the illegal refugees.(Campbell 2005, Campbell 2006.)

It is now widely admitted and acknowledged the heavy price that the developing countries have to pay for hosting such a large number of refugees. But still there is no real material or substantial support or help so share the refugees' burden for the areas which are greatly affected by the presence of refugees. There is no consistent support from the international community and is often controlled by the political and economic concerns on the donor's part. If these gaps are not addresses adequately, they may hinder the development of the host countries and seriously threaten the "institution of asylum."

#### **2.4 HISTORY OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN**

Tracing back the Pak-Afghan relationships and History of the region, both Afghans and Pakistanis have moved back and forth across Pak-Afghan border. They had their family on one side and pursued employment on the other, often on seasonal basis. There were businessmen with connections in Kabul, Kandahar, Jalalabad in Afghanistan and Peshawar in Pakistan, who regularly moved between two countries. Sometimes due to drought, snow and cold, when life in many areas of Afghanistan became unbearable, many people from Afghanistan used to move into Pakistan for better living. This movement across Pak-Afghan border never made headlines, as it was something normal and never interrupted the lives of people on both side of border. Because of this frequent movement, the Afghanistan's Pukhtoons and the Pukhtoons of KPK widely share common language, culture and values. The historical developments in subcontinent had been greatly contributed by the historical roots of Pukhtoons on both sides of the border. These roots were well connected in different aspects of life. Pukhtoons population in Afghanistan was adjacent to Pakistan's border. They enjoyed status equal to the local residents. The refugees sprawled in the residential areas of Peshawar, got well settled and considered as a permanent feature in Peshawar, by the end of eleven years martial law of Zia-ul-Haq's in 1988. They were issued Proof of Residents (POR). Passports and they were allowed to buy properties in Peshawar without any difficulty. Many boys married Afghan girls in the city of Peshawar.

Businesses in Peshawar like transport, fruit market, shops selling rugs, electronics, cloths etc., restaurants slowly and steadily taken over by the Afghan refugees. In different areas in Peshawar, settlements of Afghan refugees were seen. The local population got worried with changes brought in the different aspects of life of Peshawar. The Afghans once holding the status of refugees had become an important feature of the demography of Peshawar. The initial hospitality of the local population was decreased by the increased influx of Afghan refugees. The two communities became contenders and competitors to each other. The settlement of Afghan refugees in Peshawar was facilitated by the similarity in language, culture and traditions on both sides of border but despite these having these common factors, both the communities could not assimilate with each other over time.

## **2.5 REASONS FOR MIGRATION**

In 1979, a large number of Afghans left their country and took refuge in Pakistan, when Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan. General Zia-ul-Haq, the President of Pakistan then, glorified historical relations with Afghans in order to mobilize support for Afghan resistance against USSR from Pakistan (Amin, 1982). Although this support was given in the context of cold war but the main reason of this support was the Pukhtoon factor due to which Pakistan not only decide to support them in the battlefield but also welcome the Afghan refugees with open hearts. By the end of 1988, there were 3.3 million Afghan refugees placed in 340 camps across the KPK province.

After the dismissal of Dr. Najeeb-ullah's government there emerged a hope of refugees return to home but then situation worsened in Afghanistan with the emergence of Taliban in 1999 that resulted in a new wave of incoming refugees for Pakistan. KatchaGarhi, Shamshutto and Jolozai camps absorbed majority of these refugee groups (Foley, 1991).

## **2.6 POPULATION BUILD-UP OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN**

Since 1970s a series of events led to unprecedented influx of Afghan refugees to Pakistan particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). These events added on to economic burden and threatened social stability of the host community thus building an alarming situation in the provincial capital, Peshawar. The following events are sequential summary of the events that took place in Afghanistan and resulted in unfavorable conditions for the locals. As a result large masses of people had to migrate in order to safeguard their lives and whatever assets they could protect at:

- (1) In 1973 when King Zahir Shah was overthrown by Sardar Daud, a few number of political protesters were forced to leave for Pakistan.
- (2) But in 1978, with the coup of Nur Muhammad Tarakai. Consequently resulted in large scale refugee influx .In Pakistan, approximately 109,900 Afghans took refuge.
- (3) The number of refugees coming to Pakistan almost doubled in number to approximately 193,000 suddenly when Prime minister Haafizullah Amin over threw the government of Tarakai.
- (4) The arrival of Afghan refugees continued reaching upto one million in the middle of 1980 and approximately a million more in the following year.
- (5) In 1992, the number of Afghan refugees reached to highest figure of 3.2 million.
- (6) At the same time, there were approximately half a million unregistered refugees also took refuge in Pakistan and it became the country with the second largest number of refugees in the world.



**Table 2.1:** Summary of events and number of Afghan refugees influx in Pakistan (1970s- 1990s)

S. No	Date/ Event	Numbers
1	JULY, 1973 (SardarDaud Overthrown Monarchy)	
2	April, 1973 (NurTarakai, Over throws Daud)	109,9000
3	Sept, 1979 (Hafizullah Amin, Overthrows Tarakai)	193,000
4	December, 1979 (BabrakKarmal Installed)	402,100
5	July, 1980	Over 1 million
6	May, 1981	Over 2million
7	January, 1982	Over 2.5 million
8	December,1982	Over 2.8 million
9	December,1985	Over 3 million
10	January, 1990	Over 3.2million
11	Unregistered	Over 0.5 million
12	Total	Over 3.7 million

## 2.7 REFUGEES STAY IN PAKISTAN

In Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and Baluchistan, under the management of interior division, an administration organization was set up to look after the Afghan refugees. The Afghan refugee's number increased at a high speed in Pakistan after the invasion of Soviet Union in Afghanistan. A need was thus felt to set up proper organization at Federal and Provincial level to manage and coordinate the relief on a Presidential Directive.

On 25<sup>th</sup> February, 1980, in Islamabad, the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees was established. Similarly in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhawa, Baluchistan and Punjab under the

respective Home Secretaries, the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees Commissionerate were also set up to deal with the refugees.

After detailed analysis of the situation and giving due consideration to administrative reservation from all stakeholders, the decision of placing the refugees in tented villages was taken. For this purpose, in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and Baluchistan, camps were established for the Afghan refugees. Later on the Afghan refugees also started shifting to the province of Punjab, where at Kot-Chandana, District Mianwali the camps were established for the refugees. This initiative was taken to distribute the burden of incoming refugee population among provinces.

## **2.8 WHY AFGHAN REFUGEES ARE RELUCTANT TO GO BACK**

Various reasons have been identified as root causes that are growing resistance among Afghan refugees to return back to their country. Among these the significant ones include unstable position of Afghan government and law and order situation back home that leaves no option for these refugees but to stay in Pakistan. These people present their case with the argument that they had left their homes, lands and everything behind just to save their lives and cannot return to country where there are no opportunities or safety for them. Additionally the climatic conditions of Afghanistan are very harsh. In the pre-war conditions people across border used to practice seasonal migration during harsh winter months. In the absence of a stable government these people had meager chances of administrative support to withstand harsh climatic conditions and alternate livelihood sources to sustain back in their home country. These conditions result in reluctance of refugees to return back to their own country.. Their only concern is uncertainty of the prevalence of peace in Afghanistan. These refugees fled from their homes searching for peace- a process that began in 1979 with the Soviet invasion of their country now seem to be choosing to live on in Pakistan. , rather than they are preferring their insecure unstable home country where economic survival is uncertain, over a stable society that can provide them shelter and food along with security even in limited income conditions.

## **2.9 THE IMPACT OF THE PROTRACTED AFGHAN REFUGEES SITUATION ON PESHAWAR**

The Afghan refugees had a great impact on the Pakistan as whole but in particular the city of Peshawar was the worst-hit as it absorbed the major influx of Afghan refugees since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979. The generous policy of welcoming Afghan refugees in Pakistan of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, the President of Pakistan then, had catastrophic results on Pakistan in general and Peshawar in particular. Peshawar was the first stopover for the Afghan refugees as it is located at 65km after crossing the Pak-Afghan border at the Torkham. The total population of Peshawar reached more than two million according to the 1998 census, with the growth rate of 3.56%. Out of the total number of Afghan refugees in KPK, 42.26% resides in the city of Peshawar.

Lack on part of Government policy provisions for not containing the Afghan Refugees in the Camps provided them an opportunity to have free access to business and employment and explore the livelihood opportunities in the country. Pre-existing social networks and shared culture with Pakistani Pukhtoons in most of the areas where refugees arrived provided information on destinations, protection and some economic support upon arrival further strengthened their ability to enter in the local markets and integrate in the local communities.

According to local residents and senior citizens of Peshawar, “Every morning we found a new demography of the Peshawar city’ since the Afghan refugees had started to arrive in Pakistan.”. Wave after wave of Afghan refugees flooded the streets and residential areas and open land of Peshawar city (Meer, 1983). In few months’ time they had started their businesses and had become visible community of Peshawar. It was a change the residents of Peshawar city never experienced before. Society, business, culture, law and order none could escape from the impact of Afghan refugees’ settlement. Bomb blasts, murders, robbery, narcotics business, kidnappings for ransom alarmingly increased (Meer, 1983). One can see the gravity of the situation by the fact that twenty-

seven Jihadist organizations were initially operating among four million refugees in North West Frontier Province (Baxter, 1985).

These refugees brought disastrous changes in the social and economic life of the city that directly and indirectly affected every aspect of urban life since their arrival. Government of Pakistan demarcated areas for refugees' camps in the suburb of Peshawar but they sprawled in the settled towns of Peshawar and open lands. Our opinion survey of selected areas of Peshawar for knowing the causes of smooth and rapid settlement of Afghan refugees reveal culture, language and historical ties that existed before migration as the most instrumental causes. These refugees soon assumed prominent position in economic activities in the city of Peshawar (Rafiq, 1983).

Serious social problems were also characterized with Afghan refugees. With the arrival of refugees, rising incidents of crime, prostitution and illegal arms appeared regularly in newspapers. Though prostitution is socially considered ugliest act in Pakistani society and especially in Pukhtoon culture, it spread under cover in all towns of Peshawar city. Among these Hayatabad town was worst-affected. Drugs and illegal arms, illegal trade and kidnapping for ransom were also at rise (Rossi, 1980).

For the Afghan refugees coming to Pakistan, the first stop was the city of Peshawar as it is located at a distance of 65km from Torkham. The social networking patronized the concentrations of Afghan refugees in various areas of the city of Peshawar. The Afghan refugees also created adverse impact on the economic conditions of the city. The refugees used all the urban facilities such as health, education, electric power, fuel energy, roads etc and did not pay taxes and remained exempted from other liabilities as well.

Within local communities there had been signs of growing resentment to the prolonged presence of the refugees in the city. Local leadership has made intermittent statements in recent years about the need of repatriation of Afghan refugees (Turton and Marsden, 2002).

Refugees competed with local population in trade, transport services, labor market and other economic activities which resulted in the shrinking of business of the local entrepreneur, increased unemployment and lower wage rate of the local workers

## **2.10 UNHCR AND PROTRACTED REFUGEE SITUATION**

In June 2004, a paper was presented by UNHCR to the Standing Committee as a first comprehensive policy document regarding the Protracted Refugee Situation (PRS). There were many innovative points in this paper based on the principles of the Agenda of Protection (2002) to help develop better understanding of the organization about the problems of PRS. Many long term and short term measures are given to effectively respond to the PRS, like the need how to make efforts for the wellbeing of the refugees in short term and importance of partnership of international actors for effective solution for the problems of refugees in long term. The paper argued that the effective response to the PRS is the coalition of the stakeholders to increase available resources, build ownership and to enable an organized planning. (UNHCR 2004b:6). Many of these points were also presented in ExCom Conclusion 2009.

### **2.10.1 Responding to Protracted Refugee Situations**

The coalition of the international actors and their help to the host countries is obligatory to find solutions for the PRS as the host country cannot be expected to find solutions for PRS alone. Especially the broad range of stakeholders within the UN system is required to find the solutions for the long-term displacement of refugees. There is no “one size fits all” strategy towards the PRS because the refugee populations are different from each other and the geographical conditions of each country are different from the other. Involvement of development actors, refugees programs can also contribute to find solutions to Protracted Refugee Situations (PRS).

For the development of self-reliance initiatives that prepare refugees for durable solutions, policy discussions are required between donor states, host states and UNHCR regardless of where

that durable solution may be found, while addressing the interests and needs of host states and host communities.

The regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), the tripartite Agreement on voluntary repatriation and the national policy of Government of Pakistan on Afghan refugees are used as framework find solutions to the needs of Afghan refugees and their host communities.

## **2.12 REPATRIATION PROCESS OF AFGHAN REFUGEES UNDER UNHCR**

- (1) Pakistan has 1.6 million Afghan refugees which are registered and many more unregistered constantly moving between the two countries. Globally, it is still the largest protracted refugee situation (PRS) UNHCR has helped in the repatriation of some 3.8 million Afghan refugees from Pakistan since 1990.
- (2) Pakistan has pushed for the repatriation of Afghan refugees because of the tense relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan, security concern and the decline in aide from the international donor countries. One of the reasons for repatriation is also the claims Afghan that refugee camps have served as recruiting grounds for armed groups.

**Table 2.2:** Repatriation figures of Afghan refugees (1990-2010)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Families</b>	<b>Individuals</b>
1990	8822	41676
1991	13447	70268
1992	166134	1060901
1993	17930	115736
1994	3246	20825
1995	8803	59406
1996	11636	81069
1997	8133	56885
1998	12818	79823
1999	12264	72400
2000	9539	56882
2001	4878	27841
2002	144174	811299
2003	32257	181053
2004	32096	186945
2005	52046	290873
2006	14365	80625
2007	48447	290554
2008	41809	222607
2009	5637	27686
2010	17644	69056

### **2.13 SUMMARY**

This chapter gave a brief history of Afghan Refugees in Peshawar, their reason of migration and their reluctance to go back to their own country. It also gave an overview of the United Nations efforts for the Protracted Refugees Situation (PRS) in Pakistan.

**DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS****3.1 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the research plan adopted and data analysis for this research work is discussed and presented. Although the response rate of the respondents was low but for social science, it was acceptable. Due to lack of available data, survey method was chosen as a research strategy. The whole survey design process is elaborated in this chapter. The process of development of questionnaire, collection of data through community and departmental survey and the strategy for data analysis is also presented.

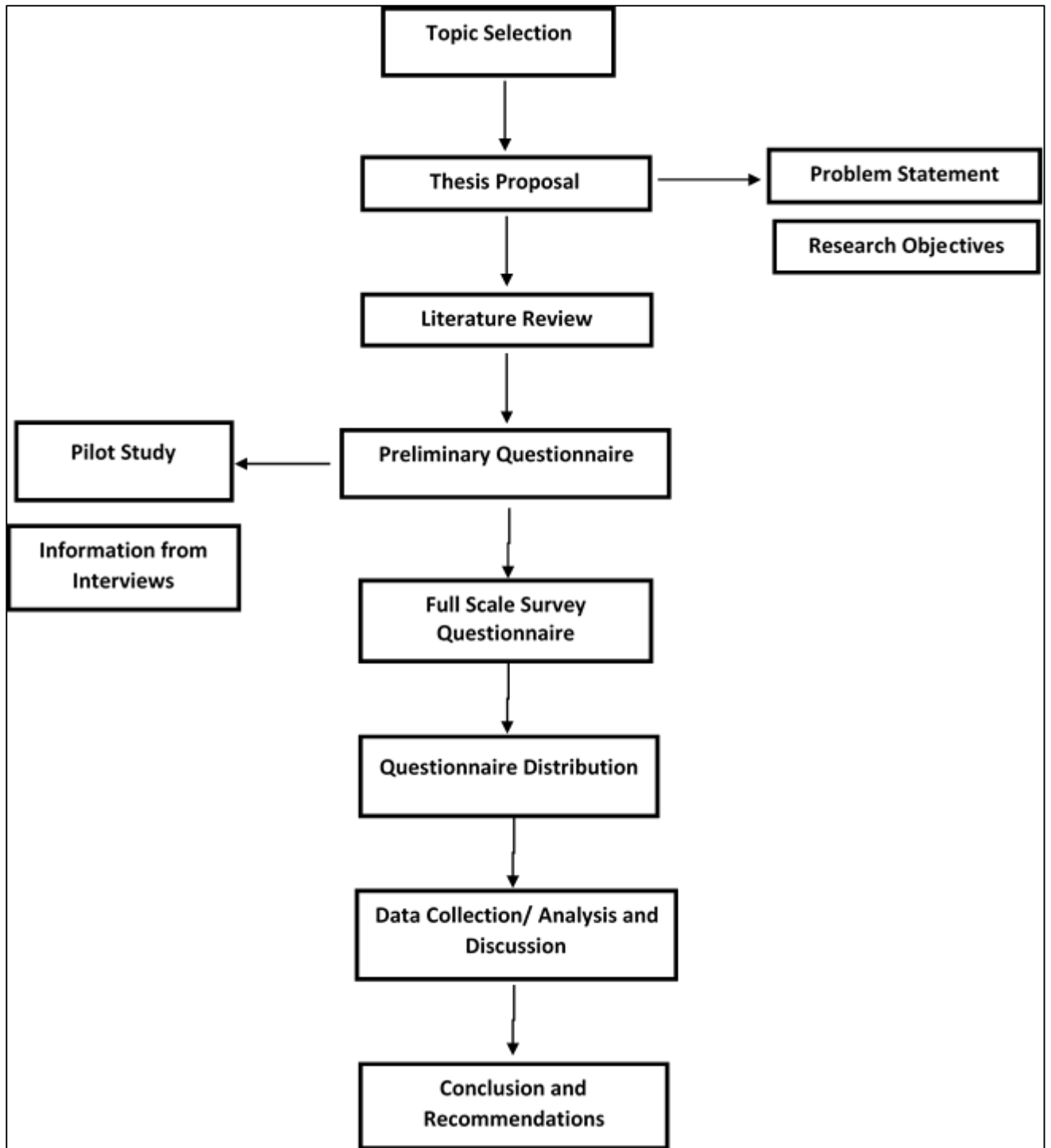
**3.2 GENERAL**

Either qualitative method or quantitative method is adopted for any research study. Creswell (1994) defined qualitative study as "an inquiry process of understanding social and human problems based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detail views of informants and conducted in natural setting". He defines quantitative study as an inquiry based on "testing a theory composed of variables, measured with numbers, and analyzed with statistical procedures in order to determine whether the predictive generalizations of the theory hold true".

Research plan shows that how a research work is carried to achieve the objectives of the research. (Saunders et al., 2007). The two ways of collecting and generating research data are the questionnaire survey and interviews. This research is conducted as an exploratory study to establish the parameters of the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar which are adversely affected after the large influx of Afghan refugees in Peshawar.

Schematic layout of the research strategy used in this research is given in Figure 3.1.





**Figure 3.1:** Systematic layout of Research Strategy

### 3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The objectives of this research are mentioned in the first chapter. The methods of achieving those objectives are also briefly discussed. In social sciences, the research methods adopted are either based on surveys, experiments, case studies or histories. It is compulsory that before adopting any

method, the main points to consider are the links between the questions to be addressed and the achievable results as well as the links between data collection and then its analysis. It is therefore necessary to consider the questions of the research, the approach for the analysis of data and the type of data before starting any research.

In this study, due to lack of reliable and limited data, questionnaire survey is also conducted. Instead of asking questions which are to be answered with "Yes/No", open ended questions are used and a five point Likert scale is used. After that RII is calculated is for each question/factor using the responses of each factor from the Equation 3.1(a). The relative importance index RII for each factor is then used to rank them in their order of relative importance.

$$\text{Relative Importance Index RII} = \Sigma w / ( A * N ) \quad \mathbf{3.1 (a)}$$

$$\text{RII} = [ 1 n_1 + 2 n_2 + 3 n_3 + 4 n_4 + 5 n_5 ] / [A * N] \quad \mathbf{3.1 (b)}$$

Where,

w : weight age given to each factor by the respondents ranging from 1 to 5

n<sub>1</sub> : number of respondents for Very low/Not Significant

n<sub>2</sub> : number of respondents for Low/Slightly Significant

n<sub>3</sub> : number of respondents for Moderate/Indifferent

n<sub>4</sub> : number of respondents for High/Significant

n<sub>5</sub> : number of respondents for Very High/Very Significant

A: highest weight i.e. 5

N: Sample size

Along with questionnaire, interviews were also conducted, so that the validity of the survey questionnaires can be established.

### **3.4 SURVEY SAMPLE**

#### **3.4.1 Sample Selection**

A “sample” is identifying a portion of a population from which to gather information. Many people mistakenly believe that everyone in a population must be surveyed. This would indicate that

an entire population be surveyed, which is time consuming, costly and not necessary. Sampling for any survey is a technique of getting close results or good estimates of the thinking and doings of the population. The sample selected should be a good representative of the population of study in order to fulfill the sampling's purpose.

### **3.4.2 Sampling Strategies**

There are many different ways to obtain a sample:

- (1) **Random sample:** This is the ideal sample to achieve. A random sample means that there is an equal chance for every person in the study's population for being selected to participate in the survey.
- (2) **Stratified random sample:** Agencies are often interested in the opinions of sub-groups such as age groups, neighborhoods or gender. In this case, you may want to divide or stratify your sample by these sub-groups.
- (3) **Systematic random sample:** This approach is usually used when distributing surveys in person around the community. The community can be defined traditionally as XYZ Village or a major tourist attraction such as a zoo.
- (4) **Convenience sample:** Convenience samples happen when surveys are distributed without a systematic or random sample approach. For example, standing in a park and distributing surveys only to people who appear to be friendly and cooperative would not result in a random sample.

For good results sampling should be a true representative of population. The sample for this research is selected through random sampling from the population of Peshawar district. According to the Bureau of Statistics, the population of Peshawar until January 2015, has reached 3,638,000 which is approximately 3.6 million. It is fairly a large population and sample selection will represent residents from different backgrounds.

### 3.4.3 Sample Size

According to (Dillman 2007), in order to determine sample size of the target population, the following factors which should be taken into account:

- (1) Sampling error
- (2) Population size
- (3) Confidence level

Equation (3.2) gives the formula which can be used to calculate the sample sizes (Dillman, 2000):

$$N_s = \frac{[(N_p) (P) (1 - P)]}{[(N_p - 1) (B / C)^2 + (P) (1 - P)]} \quad (3.2)$$

Where;

$N_s$ : Size of the sample

$N_p$ : size of target population

$P$ : proportion of the population that is expected to choose one of the response categories (yes/no);  $P = 0.8/0.2$

$B$ : acceptable sampling error; ( $\pm 10\%$  or  $\pm 0.10$ )

$C$ : Z statistic associated with the confidence level (1.96 corresponds to 95% confidence level)

Dillman's table is given in the Table 3.1 which shows the sample sizes for different sizes of population with different sampling errors for the confidence level of 95%.

**Table 3.1:** True Sample Size (Dillman, 2000)

Completed sample sizes needed for various population sizes and characteristics at three levels of precision.						
Population Size	Sample size for the 95% confidence level					
	±10% Sampling Error		±5% Sampling Error		±3% Sampling Error	
	50/50 split	80/20 split	50/50 split	80/20 split	50/50 split	80/20 split
100	49	38	80	71	92	87
200	65	47	132	111	169	155
400	78	53	196	153	291	253
600	83	56	234	175	384	320
800	86	57	260	188	458	369
1,000	88	58	278	198	517	406
2,000	92	60	322	219	696	509
4,000	94	61	351	232	843	584
6,000	95	61	361	236	906	613
8,000	95	61	367	239	942	629
10,000	95	61	370	240	965	640
20,000	96	61	377	243	1,013	661
40,000	96	61	381	244	1,040	672
100,000	96	61	383	245	1,056	679
1,000,000	96	61	384	246	1,066	683
1,000,000,000	96	61	384	246	1,067	683

Dillman's table is used for this study. As the population size for this study is approximately 3.6 million. 95% Confidence level is selected as 95%. For a sampling error of  $\pm 10\%$ , 80/20 split has been selected after having a good idea about the perception of the respondents due to the intensive pilot survey. Using Table 3.1 (Dillman 2000) the sample size comes out to be 61 for the population of Peshawar by interpolation for barriers for a sampling error of  $\pm 10\%$ . By applying these values in equations (3-1) sample size can be verified. Therefore a sample size of 61 is quite reliable for proceeding on the research to get the required results.

### **3.5 SURVEYDESIGN**

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

Many researchers has pressed upon the importance of the ‘design of questionnaire’ for a successful survey. One of the most important steps in attaining close estimates/results from a research is to properly construct the questionnaire. The respondents will be willing to answer questionnaires which are properly designed keeping in mind the population of that area and it will also increase the precision of the collected data.

#### **3.5.2 Steps to Developing a Questionnaire**

Questionnaire for this study was developed by following the steps given below.

- (1) First step was to decide about the desired information.
- (2) Then the type of questions was chosen and written form was chosen for the administration of questionnaires.
- (3) The wordings of the questions were chosen carefully to get the required information from the potential respondents.
- (4) The questions were then placed under different headings.
- (5) Ranking scale was selected to determine the responses of the respondents
- (6) The questionnaire was tested through pilot survey and revised accordingly.

#### **3.5.3 Selection of Measurement Scale**

Measurement scale is generally divided into three different levels, namely nominal, ordinal, interval/ratio (Reaves 1992 and Trochim 1997). Ordinal scale also known as ranking scale was selected for this study to measure the responses of the sample from the population of Peshawar.

#### **3.5.4 Measurement of the attitude of the respondent**

Oppenheim (1992) argued that the perception of the people on a given subject may vary and it may go from a low level, through neutral to a high degree level. Attitude measurement is suitable for measuring individual’s perception or feelings and is called an attitude scale by Bell (2005). De Vaus (2002) and Saunders et al. (2003) have named attitude scale as numeric rating scale and

semantic differential rating scale. There are four commonly used methods of attitude scaling in social research: the Bogardus, Thurstone, Likert and Guttman (cumulative) scales (Oppenheim 1992; Trochim 1997 and De Vaus 2002). Among these scales, the most commonly used one is the Likert scale as it provides better reliability and is less laborious (Oppenheim 1992 and De Vaus 2002). Hence, Likert scale was used for this study to get the response of the people.

### **3.5.5 Ranges of Response Category**

Several researchers have recommended 7-point scale (Alwin 1997 and De Vaus 2002); however, this fine distinction can confuse and requires precision with greater accuracy (Shuwei 2009). Therefore, based on the above, a five point scale was used for the survey questionnaire to get feedback of the sample on each socio-economic parameter. The scale is defined as:

- (1) Very Low/Not important
- (2) Low/Slightly important
- (3) Moderate/Indifferent
- (4) High/important
- (5) Very High/Very important

The scale mentioned above was helpful in knowing the attitude of the respondents towards each socio-economic parameter of Peshawar city that has been adversely affected by the protracted Afghan refugee situation. In addition to this, another response category “Not Applicable” is also used to get full range of the perception of respondents and it is weighted as 0 in the ranking scale.

### **3.5.6 Tailored Design Method**

Tailored Design Method is adopted for survey in this thesis. Points which are taken care during the survey are:

#### **3.5.6.1 Providing rewards**

- (1) Complimentary phrases were used at the end of the questionnaire.

- (2) Respondents were given importance by showing them that they were part of a carefully selected sample as per their experience regarding the given parameters.
- (3) A covering letter was attached with the questionnaires to show importance of the study and its relevance to the respondent.

#### **3.5.6.2 Reducing the cost for being a respondent**

- (1) In order to save the time of the respondents, the questions in the questionnaire is having five point Likert scale questions instead of open ended questions which takes lesser time to answer. The different range of responses also helps in reducing the mental stress of the respondent.
- (2) The questions in the questionnaire is placed under three sections and questionnaire is structured which provides a vertical flow to the respondents while answering questions.
- (3) In order to get better insight of the perception of the respondent, the questionnaires were filled by personally by visiting each and every respondent while only five questionnaires were sent by email.

#### **3.5.6.3 Establishing trust**

- (1) The covering letter is printed on the letterhead with the logo of NUST.
- (2) The complete address, email and other contact information pertaining to the researcher and the research supervisor is also provided on the covering letter.
- (3) Respondents are also assured that their confidentiality would be maintained and use of data would be restricted to the present study only.

Specimen of the covering letters and questionnaires, used in this research for survey, are exhibited in Appendix-I and II respectively.



### **3.5.7 Developing Preliminary Questionnaire**

Shuwei (2009) suggested that survey questionnaire should be clear, precise and attractive for the respondents. After a thorough literature review, a preliminary questionnaire was developed for the socio-economic parameters of Peshawar, which were adversely affected by the Afghan refugees. The preliminary questionnaires, were developed in easy and understandable form keeping in mind the people of Peshawar.

### **3.5.8 Pilot Survey**

After the construction of the final draft of questionnaire, the next step in survey research is the pilot survey which includes to ask experts in the field to review the questionnaire, then pre-test the questionnaire, to finalize the procedure for finding the sample size and designing the final questionnaire. The final questionnaire should be based upon the pilot survey and the questions should be refined according to the opinions of the experts to establish their validity. Therefore, pre-testing is an important stage in the construction process of a questionnaire before its finalization for the survey. The purpose of a pilot survey also known as feasibility survey is to test a questionnaire for its reliability, consistency and validity (Thompson 2010). While conducting pilot survey, close observation should be paid if there is any problem with any content of the questionnaire, whether respondents are interested in filling the questionnaire and the time taken by them to fill the questionnaires. To fulfill this purpose a pilot survey was carried out from a sample of eight (8) respondents, who were experts and those working with Afghan refugees, were selected. The respondents were visited personally to fill the questionnaires to ensure maximal feedback. The colleagues and friends were also asked to review the preliminary questionnaires to point any error and to validate the questionnaire for full scale survey.

### **3.5.9 Modifications after the Pilot Survey**

After the pilot survey, the questionnaires were modified and refined based on the responses and suggestions of the respondents. Though generally they agreed that the questionnaire is

appropriate to achieve the set goals of the research. The following amendments were made to the preliminary questionnaires after the pilot survey

- (1) The number of questions was reduced to 23 omitting the irrelevant questions. The
- (2) The questions were put under different headings, for better understanding of the respondents.
- (3) Keeping in mind the low level of understanding of the population on certain factors, 0 for NA or No Experience was also added to the ranking scale along with the 5 point Likert scale.
- (4) After the above mentioned changes, the questionnaires were modified accordingly and were ready for carrying out a full scale survey. The questionnaire layout is presented in the following section.

### **3.5.10 Layout of a Questionnaire**

Along with each questionnaire, a covering letter describing the main purpose of the research was attached. This helped assuring the respondent that the information provided by them will be kept private and will be used for the research purpose only. The questionnaires have been divided into two parts, Part I covers the respondent's general information i.e. the name, qualification, age, gender and residence in Peshawar while Part II comprises of the socio-economic factors divided into three groups i.e., Social impact, Institutional impact and Economic Impact. Full scale survey questionnaire is attached at the end as Appendix I & II.

### **3.5.11 Reliability of Data**

If the questionnaire designed for a particular subject is tested at any time and across different samples, it produces the same result, then the questionnaire is reliable. Hinton et.al (2004). For questionnaires, whose questions are based on Likert scale, the most commonly used method for determining its reliability is the Cronbach's Alpha. (Hinton et.al 2004 and Leech et.al 2005).

The value of Cronbach's Alpha value may vary from 0 to 1. The table below shows the general rule for evaluating results of reliability.

**Table 3.2: General rules for evaluating Reliability Results**

<b>Result</b>	<b>Reliability</b>
0.9 and above	Excellent
0.7 to 0.9	High
0.5 to 0.7	Moderate
0.5 and below	Low

### **3.6 DATA COLLECTION**

#### **3.6.1 Full Scale Survey**

Bell (2005) argued that delivering questionnaires to respondents by hand have obvious advantages: respondents can get a better understanding of the research purpose, questionnaires can be filled through face to face communication, any difficulty in the questionnaires can be sorted out easily and high response rate can be obtained. Therefore, the questionnaires were taken personally to the respondents but few questionnaires were also sent by email to save time. The questionnaires were distributed to 80 randomly selected potential respondents in Peshawar. Sixty eight (68) questionnaires were received back showing a response rate of 85%. Seven (7) questionnaires were removed from the analysis for being incomplete and sixty one (61) questionnaires were retained for analysis.

### **3.7 DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **3.7.1 Relative Importance Index RII**

The 'Relative Importance Index' RII was used to analyze and rank the data collected from the community and departmental questionnaires. RII for each question/factor was calculated, transforming the earlier mentioned five-point scale, to rank the questions/factors. The value of RII

for each factor varies from 0 to 1. The equation (3.4) was used to find the RII of each factor which is already discussed in detail above. The results derived from the analysis are shown in detail in the following chapter.

$$\text{Relative Importance Index (RII)} = \Sigma w / (A * N) \quad (3.4)$$

### **3.7.2 Mean Values**

For each factor, the mean value was calculated separately by using the Equation (3.5)

$$\text{Mean Value} = \Sigma w / N \quad (3.5)$$

## **3.8 SUMMARY**

Due to the lack/ availability of limited of data, the main instrument used in this study was the community and departmental questionnaire survey along with interviews, to help in attaining the goals of the study and deriving the results. In this chapter, the technique for research, sampling strategies, design of the survey and the data analysis techniques used are discussed.

**RESULTS****4.1 INTRODUCTION**

Efforts have made to get the maximum relevant information from the respondents about the adversely affected socio-economic parameters of Peshawar due to the presence of Afghan Refugees in the city. The results derived from the survey are divided into the following groups:-

- (1) Descriptive Results
- (2) Ranking of the Results

**4.2 DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS****4.2.1 Grouping of the Results**

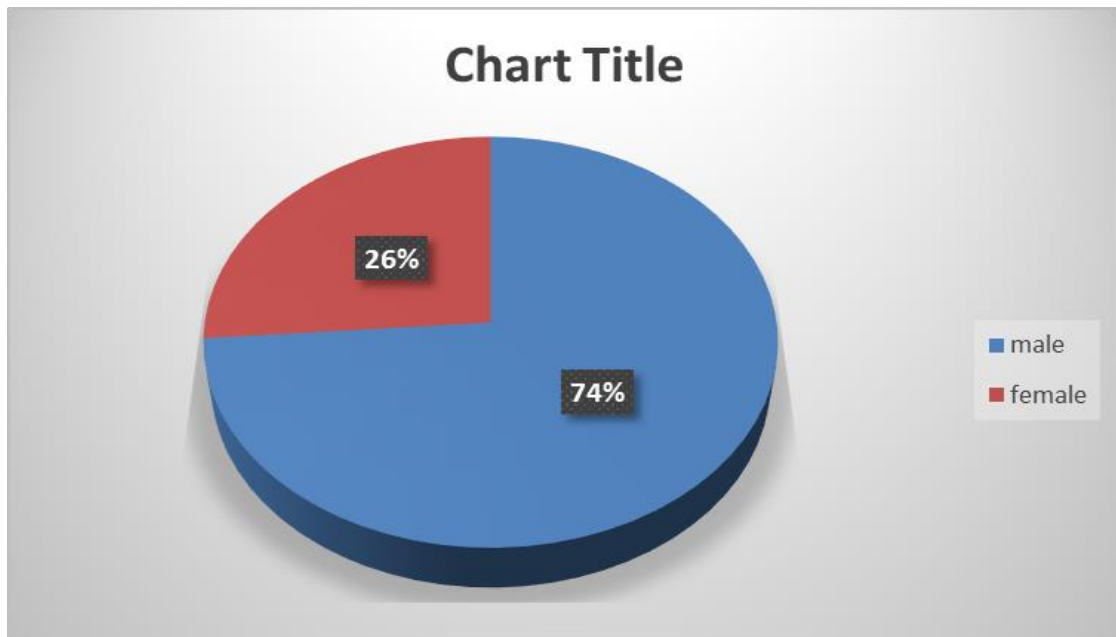
A total of sixty eight (68) out of eighty (80) were received back, showing a response rate of 85%. The Grouping and frequencies (percentages) of respondents according to gender, qualification and age are shown below.

**4.2.2 Gender-wise distribution of the Respondents**

The perception of the male and female vary widely as men having more experience with the Afghan refugees were able to deliver more reliable information regarding the socio-economic impact of Afghan refugees on Peshawar. Table 4.1 and figure 4.1 shows gender ratio of the sample population.

**Table 4.1:** Grouping of Respondents on the basis of gender

Respondents	No. of Questionnaires filled	Percentage
Female	16	26%
Male	45	74%



**Figure 4.1:** Grouping of Respondents on basis of Gender

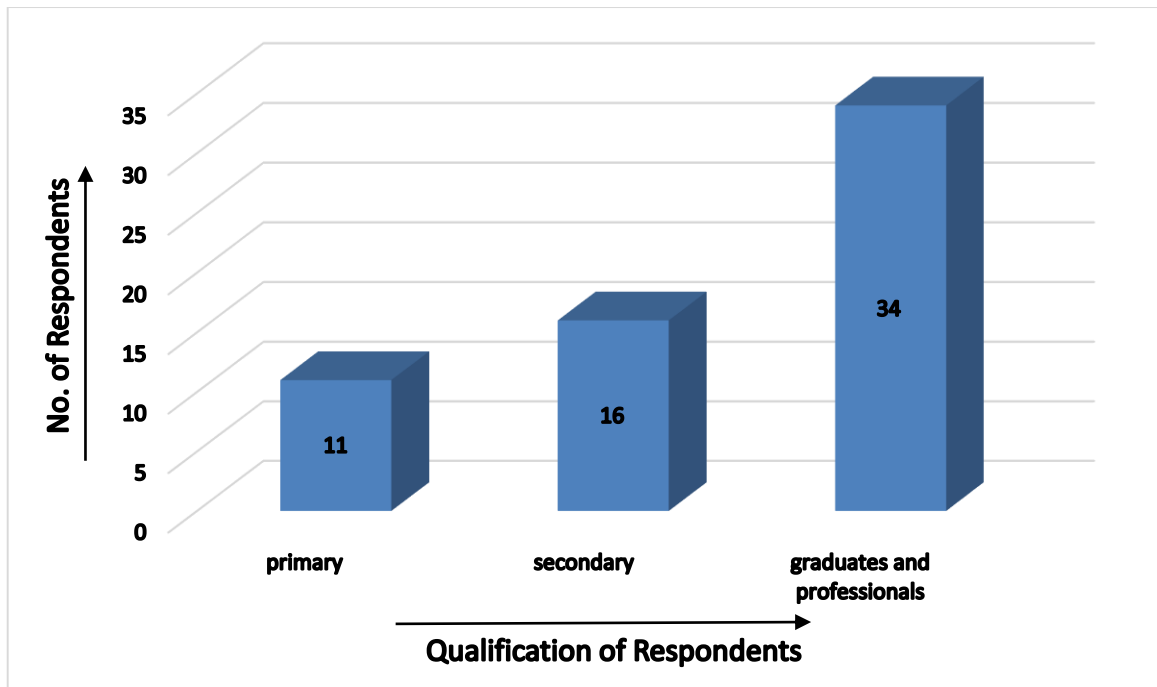
#### 4.2.3 Qualification-wise distribution of the Respondents

The educational qualification is an important factor affecting the respondent's perception regarding on any issue. Therefore, the respondent's educational qualification is an important consideration in the survey.

. The table 4.2 and figure 4.2 shows the education level of the sample population of the survey.

**Table 4.2:** Grouping of Respondents on basis of Qualification

Respondents Qualification	Questionnaires filled	Percentage
Primary	11	18.03%
Secondary	16	26.2%
Graduates and professionals	34	55.7%
Total	61	100%



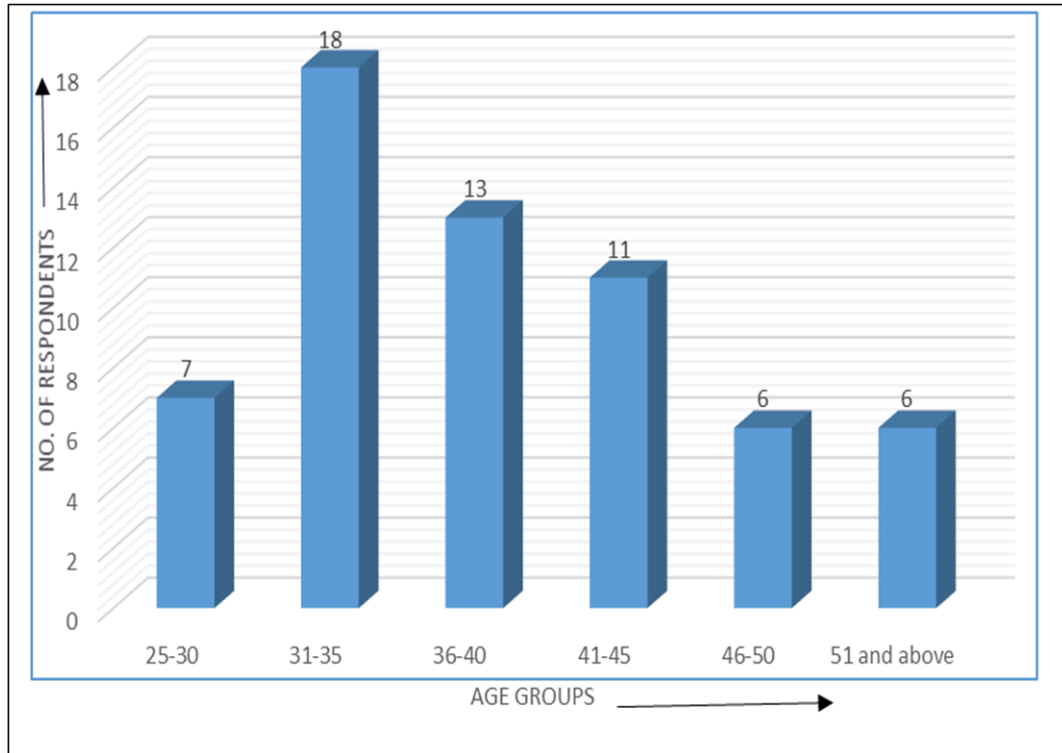
**Figure 4.2:** Grouping of Respondents on basis of Qualification

#### 4.2.4 Age-wise Distribution of the Respondents

The questionnaires were distributed among respondents of different age groups above 25 years of age.

**Table 4.3:** Grouping of respondents according to age

Age Groups	No. of Respondents	Percentage
25-30	7	11.47%
31-35	18	29.5%
36-40	13	21.31%
41-45	11	18.03%
46-50	6	9.83%
51 and Above	6	9.83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Figure 4.3:** Grouping of Respondents on basis of Age

#### 4.2.5 Department wise Distribution of Respondents

Survey was conducted from different departments in Peshawar, which are either involved with the Afghan refugees in Peshawar or having enough experience to comment on socio-economic factors of city of Peshawar affected due to increased influx of Afghan refugees. The six departments which were selected are:-

- (1) Taxation Department
- (2) Planning and Development Department
- (3) Police Department
- (4) Health Department
- (5) Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees
- (6) WAPDA



### 4.3 RANKING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS

In order to ascertain the socio-economic parameters of Peshawar city which are most adversely affected according to the people of the city, RII is used to rank them in order of most affected to the least affected. The mean values are also calculated to help in the order of ranking of the parameters.

#### 4.3.1 Relative Importance Index RII of the Community Survey

RII has been used to rank the socio-economic parameters basing on their relative importance. Mean values have been used to identify the socio-economic parameters. Those having mean values 4 and above have been considered as critical and which requires effective measures to mitigate their adverse impact. Tables 4.4 given below shows the RII and mean values for each socio-economic parameters.

**Table 4.4:** RII and Mean Values for socio-economic parameters of Community Survey

Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	RII
Increased crime rate because of the Afghan refugees.	22	27	8	4	2	-	4.6	0.921
The impact of Afghan refugees on the hospitals in Peshawar	22	27	7	3	2	-	4.04	0.8098
Problems created by the Afghan refugees in the residential areas of Peshawar	17	29	12	3	-	-	3.98	0.7967
The involvement of Afghan traders in the smuggled goods in Peshawar	20	23	13	3	1	1	3.90	0.7803
The impact of Afghan refugees on the businesses of the local people in Peshawar	22	18	15	4	1	1	3.87	0.7737
The impact of Afghan refugees on the rents of small houses and portions of houses in Peshawar	22	21	7	8	-	3	3.78	0.7573

Continued

<b>Factors</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>RII</b>
Problems created by the Afghan refugees living in the residential areas of Peshawar	12	29	13	4	3	-	3.7	0.7409
The impact of the Afghan refugees not paying taxes on the economy	20	19	13	3	4	2	3.69	0.7377
The effect of poverty on the involvement of Afghan refugees in crimes in Peshawar	7	18	22	6	4	4	3.67	0.7344
The effect of porous border between Pakistan and Afghanistan on the increase in militancy in Peshawar	18	2	11	4	4	2	3.65	0.7311
The effect of poverty on the Afghan refugee's involvement in Peshawar	12	21	22	6	-	-	3.63	0.7278
The impact of Afghan refugees on the pollution of water resources in Peshawar	10	17	23	7	3	1	3.62	0.7245
The effect of availability of cheap Afghan labor on the wage rate of local labor	12	17	26	4	2	-	3.54	0.7081
The impact of increased population of Afghan refugees on the capability of health infrastructure and health services of Peshawar	14	14	22	8	2	1	3.44	0.6885
The effect of Afghan refugees on the employment rate in Peshawar	9	24	17	7	2	2	3.40	0.6819
The effect of unemployment among Afghan refugees on their involvement in social evils	10	18	24	5	3	1	3.39	0.6786
The impact of increased population on the water resources of Peshawar	9	20	24	3	3	2	3.37	0.6785

Continued

Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	RII
Involvement of Afghan refugees in the increased crime rate in Peshawar	8	25	18	4	-	6	3.31	0.6623
The impact of Afghan refugees on the shortage of electricity in Peshawar	7	19	22	7	5	1	3.21	0.6426
The impact of the increased Afghan refugees on the prices of land in Peshawar	7	19	19	13	-	3	3.18	0.6360
Your level of interaction with Afghan refugees	7	15	24	10	5	-	3.15	0.6295
The impact of Afghan refugees on the development budget of Peshawar	7	20	14	11	3	6	2.98	0.5967
The effectiveness of the Police department of Peshawar against the refugees involved in crimes.	3	8	20	17	8	5	2.44	0.4885

#### 4.3.2 Relative Importance Index R11 of Departmental Survey

RII has been used to rank the socio-economic parameters basing on their relative importance. Mean values have been used to identify the socio-economic parameters. Those having mean values 4 and above have been considered as critical and which requires effective measures to mitigate their adverse impact. The following tables give the mean values and R11 index for each of the socio-economic parameter.

### 4.3.2.1 Health Department

**Table 4.5:** RII and Mean value of the socio-economic factors from Health Department

<b>Factors</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>R11</b>
There should be specific hospitals and dispensaries for Afghan refugees	1	1	1	1	1	-	3.0	0.6
The Afghan refugees can't be denied treatment in local hospitals of Peshawar.	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the influx of Afghan refugees	1	4	-	-	-	-	4.2	0.84
The strength of Afghani patients visiting hospitals in Peshawar is very high	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
The Afghan refugees are responsible for the increase in infectious diseases in Peshawar	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	0.4
The Afghan refugees are a burden on the health infrastructure of Peshawar.	-	2	-	2	1	-	2.6	0.52
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population	-	3	1	-	1	=	3.2	0.64
The strength of the doctors/nurses in hospitals of Peshawar is enough to handle the increased number of patients	-	1	-	4	-	-	2.4	0.48
The increase in prices of medicines is because of their increased demand by Afghan refugees in Peshawar	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	0.4
The bed capacity of the hospitals of Peshawar is enough for the patients in the city	-	-	-	3	2	-	1.6	0.32
The health budget of Peshawar takes into consideration the extra expenditures of hospitals due to Afghan refugees.	-	-	1	1	3	-	1.6	0.32

### 4.3.2.2 Taxation Department

**Table 4.6:** RII and Mean value of the socio-economic factors from Taxation Department

Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	RII
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the increased influx of Afghan refugees	3	-	2	-	-	-	4.4	0.88
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
Ineffective monitoring system at the Pak-Afghan border is the reason for the increase in smuggling	-	4	1	-	-	-	3.0	0.6
The tax is collected from the Afghan refugees doing businesses in Peshawar	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	0.6
NADRA/UNHCR shares information regarding Afghan refugees with your department	-	2	-	2	1	-	2.6	0.52
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the increased influx of Afghan refugees	1	1	-	-	1	-	2.4	0.48
FC shares the information regarding the movement of goods between Pakistan and Afghanistan with your department	-	1	1	2	1	-	2.4	0.48
The registration process of businesses in Peshawar is satisfactory	-	1	1	1	2	-	2.2	0.44
The monitoring system for trade of goods on Pak-Afghan border is effective	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	0.4

### 4.3.2.3 Planning and Development Department

**Table 4.7:** RII and Mean values of the socio-economic factors from Planning and Development Department

<b>Factors</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>RII</b>
The Afghan refugees are a burden on the infrastructure of Peshawar	-	4	1	-	-	-	3.8	0.76
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the influx of Afghan refugees	1	4	-	-	-	-	4.2	0.84
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population	-	2	1	2	-	-	3.0	0.6
The developmental projects of UNHCR are helping to mitigate the adverse impact of Afghan refugees on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
The developmental projects of UNHCR for Afghan refugees are satisfactory	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	0.6
The developmental projects of UNHCR are sufficient enough to fulfill the requirements of Afghan refugees in Peshawar	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	0.6
The planning and development budget is sufficient for the required developmental projects in Peshawar	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	0.4
The planning phase of projects take into account the Afghan refugees in Peshawar	3	1	-	-	1	-	4	0.8
The developmental projects carried out by UNHCR for the Afghan refugees are in conformity with	-	-	1	1	3	-	1.6	0.32
UNHCR share the information regarding different developmental projects with your department	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	0.2

#### 4.3.2.4 Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees

**Table 4.8:** RII and Mean values of the socio-economic factors from Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees Department

Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	RII
The UNHCR share the information regarding the Afghan refugees with your department	-	2	-	2	1	-	2.6	0.52
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the increased number of Afghan refugees.	1	4	-	-	-	-	4.2	0.84
The registration process of Afghan refugees by UNHCR is satisfactory	-	2	1	2	-	-	3.0	0.6
The projects under UNHCR for Afghan refugees are successful	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
The projects are aimed at the social welfare of Afghan refugees only.	-	2	-	2	1	-	2.6	0.52
The Afghan refugees are a burden on the infrastructure of Peshawar.	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
The number of Afghan refugees has increased in Peshawar.	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	0.6
The Afghan refugees are having an adverse impact on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar.	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
Population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population	-	1	-	4	-	-	2.4	0.48
These projects are aimed at mitigating the adverse impact of Afghan refugees on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar	-	-	5	-	-	-	3.0	0.6
The repatriation process of Afghan refugees is successful	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
The Afghan refugees will eventually return to their homeland	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	0.6

#### 4.3.2.5 WAPDA

**Table 4.9:** RII and Mean value of the socio-economic factors from WAPDA Department

<b>Factors</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>R11</b>
The consumption of electricity has increased during the past few years	1	4	-	-	1	-	3.7	0.74
The increase in the consumption/demand of electricity is due to the increase in growth of local population	1	1	1	1	1	-	3.0	0.6
The increase in the demand/consumption of electricity is due to the increase in the number of Afghan refugees in Peshawar	-	2	-	2	1	-	2.6	0.52
The increase in consumption of water in Peshawar is due to Afghan refugees	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	0.88
The water resources in Peshawar are getting polluted because of Afghan refugees	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
Illegal connections of electricity are acquired mostly by local population	1	1	1	1	1	-	3.0	0.6
Illegal connections of electricity are mostly acquired by Afghan refugees	-	1	-	4	-	-	2.4	0.48
International donors/ organizations for Afghan refugees are funding projects to overcome the shortfall of electricity	-	5	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.24
International donors/organizations should fund projects for water purification and conservation in Peshawar	-	-	-	1	4	-	1.2	0.24



### 4.3.2.6 POLICE DEPARTMENT

**Table 4.10:** RII and Mean values of the socio-economic factors from Police department

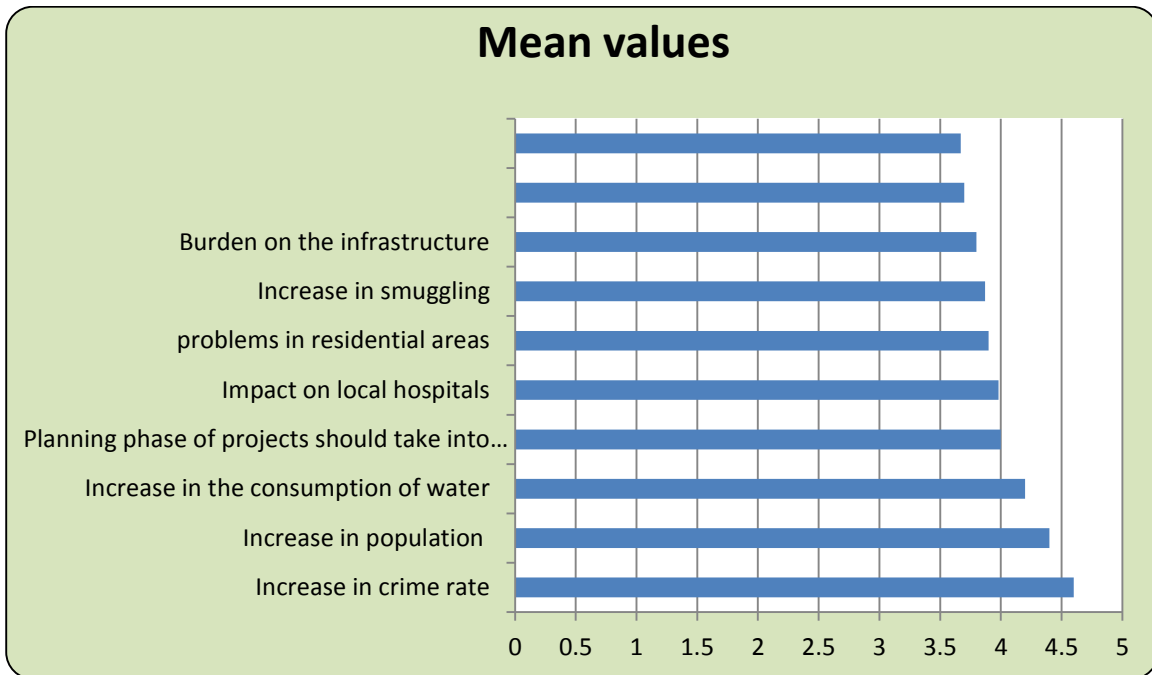
Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0	Mean	RII
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the influx of Afghan refugees.		1	-	-	-	-	4.4	0.88
The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64
The crime rate has increased in Peshawar because of Afghan refugees.	3	2	-	-	-	-	4.6	0.91
The easily available illegal arms are responsible for the involvement of Afghan refugees in crimes.	1	4	-	-	1	-	3.7	0.74
The camps of refugees serve as safe heavens for terrorists.	1	1	1	1	1	-	3.0	0.6
The record of Afghan refugees living in residential are maintained with the local police stations.	-	2	-	2	1	-	2.6	0.52
The record of the Afghan refugees living in the camps is maintained properly.	-	1	-	4	-	-	2.4	0.48
The border management authorities are not effective in controlling the cross border movement of Afghans.	2	3	-	-	-	-	3.4	0.7
Smuggling has increased because of Afghan refugees.	-	2	1	2	-	-	3.0	0.6
The drug intake has increased because of Afghan refugees.	-	3	1	-	1	-	3.2	0.64

### 4.3.3 Ranking of Socio-economic factors after Community and Departmental Survey

After analyzing the data in Excel sheet and calculating their RII and Mean values, the following socio-economic parameters have been found critical and which have most adversely affected the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar and which need remedial measures on priority basis to mitigate their negative effects on the society of Peshawar.

**Table 4.11:** Socio-economic factors identified through Community and Departmental Survey

Factors	Mean Value	RII
Increase in crime rate in Peshawar due to Afghan refugees	4.6	0.92
Increase in population of the city because of Afghan refugees	4.4	0.88
Increase in the consumption of water due to influx of Afghan refugees	4.2	0.84
The planning phase of projects should take into account the Afghan refugees living in the city	4	0.8
The impact of Afghan refugees on the local hospitals	3.98	0.79
Problems are created in the residential areas due to Afghan refugees.	3.9	0.78
The involvement of Afghan traders in the smuggled goods.	3.87	0.77
Afghan refugees are a burden on the infrastructure of Peshawar.	3.8	0.76
The impact on the businesses of the local people	3.78	0.7573
The impact of Afghan refugees not paying taxes on the economy of Peshawar.	3.69	0.74



**Figure 4.4:** Mean values of top ten socio-economic factors identified through community and departmental survey.

#### 4.7 SUMMARY

In this chapter the analysis results and discussion over the results have been covered. Finally the socio-economic parameters of the Peshawar city which are adversely affected after the arrival of Afghan refugees were identified. Top ten parameters which are most adversely affected are identified from both community and departmental survey.

**DISCUSSION ON RESULTS AND REMEDIAL MEASURES****5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter gives a discussion on the results derived from community and departmental survey. It gives an insight of perception of authorities and community about the socio-economic effects of the Afghan refugees on Peshawar. It also gives remedial measures to mitigate the adverse effects of such protracted situation on Peshawar.

**5.2 RESULTS OF THE DATA GATHERED**

Following conclusions were reached based on the results of this study: Results of the data identify various socio-economic indicators of Peshawar that are being affected by the presence of Afghan refugees in the city in the order of their decreasing significance relative to each other. These factors were categorized to assess policy and governance level and effectiveness of administrative setup for policy implementation and role of various stakeholders in decision making, policy reforms and its execution to achieve the set targets. Analysis of the top ten factors is explained in detail as follows.

**5.2.1 The Socio-Economic Impact of Afghan Refugees on Peshawar Identified During Community and Departmental Survey**

**(1) The involvement of Afghan refugees in the increase in crimes in Peshawar.**

During the past two decades, the crime rate and violence have soared in Pakistan. However, KPK having the largest number of Afghan refugees saw a massive rise in the crime rate. The presence of large number of Afghan refugees in Peshawar and the persistence of Afghan crisis deteriorated the law and order situation in the city. In the incidents of kidnapping for ransom, robberies, car snatching, murdering and other terrorist activities, many Afghan refugees were found guilty than the locals. Apart from other, due to the easily and cheap availability of weapons caused increased in the crime

rate. The Peshawar school massacre in December 2014 was also carried out by Afghans.

**(2) Increase in population of the city is because of Afghan refugees.**

The Repatriation Cell of the Commissionerate of Afghan (CAR) has arranged a report about the registered Afghan refugees in KPK. According to this report, in the KPK province resides 114,096 Afghan families which makes a total of 639,073 registered Afghan refugees. According to the report, in the fifteen districts of KPK, there are twenty nine administration camps which operate seventy cluster camps. Peshawar, having total of nineteen cluster camps, is home to the largest number of Afghan refugees at 195,052. Then is Haripur which has 84,485 Afghan refugees followed by Nowshera which houses 71,148 Afghan refugees. However, in the report there is no record of unregistered Afghan refugees which indicates the lack of interest of the government towards the Afghan refugee problem in Pakistan.

According to UNHCR, there are 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan while according to Pakistani officials both registered and illegal Afghan refugees make a total of 2.7 million in Pakistan.

Many Afghans continue to move to Pakistan through the porous border and for them migration is a livelihood strategy. Afghans are now important part of the ongoing cross border movement. The migration is for many reasons which are economic, social or medical and this migration is informal at all level through the porous Pak- Afghan border which is managed by loose process of check and rule of law. Despite the fact that many Afghan refugees have been repatriated to their country, they continue to move back to Pakistan for better livelihood.

**(3) Increase in the consumption of water due to the increased influx of Afghan refugees.**

Water table is already very low in Peshawar and overcrowding/ additional consumption has reduced the life of many conventional and modern sources. Irrigation channels have been used for drinking purposes as well and have deteriorated over time. The overuse impacted on lifespan of these facilities thus putting pressure on government budget for maintenance. Evidently, the impact of refugees is comparatively higher on the poorest segment of local community. An acute demand-supply imbalance is created because of the increased competition between demands on the limited renewable water resources quantities. The limited water resources are extremely under pressure due to the increasing population and the changing climatic and topographical conditions of Peshawar and the availability of investment is not sufficient to modernize the infrastructure of water in Peshawar.

**(4) Planning phase of projects should take into account the Afghan refugees.**

After the closure of refugee's camp or repatriation of Afghan refugees, it is observed that about 25-30% of Camp population stays back in Peshawar and is using local services but is not accounted for in public-sector development planning. Development budgets of provincial and local institutions are constrained due to low revenues and greater consumption on salary expense limiting their capacity for coping burden of refugees. At the same time, major policy documents of the Government do not reflect to cater for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. This has made direct implications for planners at the Federal, Provincial and District level for not including Afghan refugees in their strategic plans. Therefore budget allocation to districts is not affected due to presence of refugees. There appears to be minimal communication between the line ministries and departments on Afghan refugees in Pakistan except when there is repatriation or law and order situation.

**(5) The impact of Afghan refugees on the local hospitals.**

The major risk area has been health infrastructure and the safe & clean living environment. The local hospitals experience the major burden of Afghan refugees where they are treated like local population. The refugees are using health infrastructure at all levels. Pressure is more on secondary and tertiary hospitals as at primary health care level many facilities are missing. Thirty five percent of the patients in the hospitals in Peshawar are Afghan refugees. They get facilitated like local patients in different hospitals in Peshawar like Hayatabad Medical Complex (HMC), Khyber Teaching Hospital (KTH) and Lady Reading Hospital (LRH). The local population is entitled for the health care facilities because they pay taxes for these but throughout Peshawar the Afghan refugees visit these government hospitals resulting in extra burden on them depriving local residents of their treatment's right.

Locals also prefer to go to private sector institutions if they can afford high costs. About 80% people use private sector facilities. Poor people including women and children suffer when they cannot pay for the service required. In past international organizations had been donation to the local hospitals for the treatment of the Afghan refugees visiting those hospitals, but since long this financial support has been ceased and the Afghan refugees are treated at the cost of the local people putting adverse impact on the local hospitals capacity. The local hospitals have been complaining to the high officials regarding the Afghan refugee patients and related problems but the international donor agencies are not willing to provide any support or financial aid. Thus Afghan refugees have become a major burden on the local health infrastructure.

**(6) Problems are created in the residential areas.**

Although the Afghan refugees were required to stay in the special refugee camps but after the closure of the camps by the government, they have started living in different residential areas of Peshawar and have also created many unplanned localities.

The Afghans apparently moved into residential areas for better living, earning etc., which has created many problems there like scarcity and pollution of water, scarcity and illegal use of electricity, giving rise to social problems in those areas, hike in rents, robberies, thefts, car snatching, kidnapping for ransom have increased in the residential areas of Peshawar.

**(7) The involvement of Afghan traders in the smuggled goods.**

Afghan Transit Trade Agreement (ATTA) was facilitated by United Nations and taking advantage of this agreement, many Afghans have got involved into a contraband trade. The goods that are imported into Afghanistan reach back the markets of Peshawar in the form of smuggling. Smuggling is a routine activity in Peshawar. The goods that are brought illegally in Peshawar are sold in thousands of shops in the city. The bilateral trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan is officially of worth two billion US dollars. But the illegal business/ smuggling between the two countries every year is approximately more than ten billion dollars.

The hub of the smuggled good in Peshawar is the Karkhano market having 4,500 shops which was established in the year 1985. The Afghani traders own more than seventy percent of the shops there. They are doing a booming business there. In Karkhano market, goods ranging from cosmetics, clothes, crockery, electronics, and automobiles can be found which are imported illegally into Peshawar. They attract the people from all over Pakistan due to the cheap prices of goods. Every year due to smuggling, Pakistan faces a loss of more than two billion dollars in revenue. The number of goods that are imported into Afghanistan are far more in number than the demand of those goods. Afghanistan has a small market, so these goods are illegally imported back into Pakistan. Not only the goods from Afghanistan but also the good from Iran, China and Central Asia are also smuggled into Peshawar. Even drugs, illegal arms are also smuggled as well.



**(8) Afghan refugees are a burden on the infrastructure of Peshawar.**

Afghan Refugees' presence in Peshawar for the past three decades has given rise to a host of social, economic and environmental problems in the city. The community of Peshawar was already short of various services and the standards were low. The existing services in the city are stretched to limits due to the massive pressure exerted on them by the Afghan refugees. Furthermore due to unplanned and over usage of services by both local population and refugees at the camps have resulted in deterioration of the standards of the services. The after effects of the over usage and deterioration of resources are beyond the capacity of the local government.

**(9) The impact on the businesses of the local people.**

The Afghans are usually self-employed. They also work on daily wages. They run businesses of rugs selling, bakeries, Afghan cuisine, import–exports, and automobile showrooms. They are also involved in transport business and also drive taxis, rickshaws. They also work as vendors and sell fruits and other products. Almost 70% of the shops in the Karkhano market in Peshawar are owned by Afghanis and in Board and main City of Peshawar, many renowned businesses are owned by them. There are 12.000 Afghan traders in Peshawar. This adversely affects the businesses of the local people creating a tough competition for them.

**(10) The impact of Afghan refugees not paying taxes on the economy of Peshawar.**

Most of the Afghan refugees who are living in Peshawar do not pay taxes which is an economic concern. In Peshawar, there are many Afghan businessmen who are taking business operations and does not pay a single rupee of tax. As Afghan traders do not pay taxes while making billions of rupees in their businesses, this not only puts extra pressure on the local population and businessmen who pay taxes but has a great impact on the collection of revenue. The local residents are economically squeezed as the Afghan refugees are buying properties, setting up businesses and getting jobs. They are using the

infrastructure at all levels and not paying tax, thus putting extra strain on the government's budget.

### **5.3 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE ADVERSE IMPACT OF REFUGEES**

The remedial measures to the top ten factors identified during the community and departmental survey are given below

**(1) The Involvement of Afghan refugees resulted in the increase in crime rate in Peshawar.**

After the arrival of Afghan refugees in Peshawar, the demography of the city has been profoundly affected. Crime rate and violence have soared in the city. In order to control the crime rate, the Afghan refugees should be placed in settled camps and their movement into residential areas of the city should be discouraged. Those who have shifted into the residential areas must be registered with the local police stations and their activities should be monitored. Employment opportunities should be provided to the refugees, so they can earn livelihood and discourage their indulgence in social evils.

**(2) The population of Peshawar has increased due to the increased influx of Afghan refugees.**

According to a report by UNHCR, majority of refugees prefer to live in residential areas than in camps. By the end of the year, some sixty seven percent of refugees worldwide lived in residential areas than in camps.

. This is the reason that the population of the city of Peshawar has increased at a very fast rate mainly due to the presence of Afghan refugees prefer to live in the residential areas rather than in camps. Furthermore, the cross border movement of Afghans remains unchecked. The refugees that are repatriated to Afghanistan moves back to Pakistan due to lack of basic facilities back in their country.

This illustrates the need for the creation of semi-permanent refugee camps in the suburbs of Peshawar with the help of UN support and it should be made obligatory for

the Afghan refugees to live in those camps only. The goal of the refugees' camp would be to create conditions in which refugees can find their own solutions to their problems. Outside assistance can help accomplish this in a number of ways, depending on the source:

- (a) International organizations can help governments to establish a refugee camps program, ensure they live up to their commitments once a camp is established, and monitor conditions inside the camp.
- (b) Donor/Development institutions can provide financing and technical assistance for the development of a refugee camp, including infrastructure, education, economic and healthcare provision.
- (c) Donor institutions, NGOs, and other financial supporters can help meet the basic needs of refugees, who come with nothing.
- (d) Investors can provide micro-finance to small businesses, startup capital to refugee entrepreneurs, and other forms of finance of businesses of all sizes.

Most importantly, all of these forms of assistance should be tailored to ensure refugees have opportunities to support themselves.

**(3) The increase in consumption of water in Peshawar is due to Afghan refugee.**

Presence of Afghan Refugees in Peshawar has put a strain on the water resources of the city. Unfortunately water authorities lack the means to respond. Government actors have been unable to properly maintain the water supply system. Following are the recommendations to address the water crisis of the city of Peshawar.

- (a) For long –term development, increased investments from the international donors is required. Assistance is required to upgrade and properly maintain the Peshawar's existing water infrastructure and mitigate the devastating impact of Protracted Afghan Refugees situation on the Peshawar's water resources.

- (b) Key local stakeholders, municipal/ governments community members and refugees should be educated about the sustainable and efficient use of water resources and outlining the priorities of development.
  - (c) Responsibility should be shared and empowerment of the local people must be emphasized by decentralizing the response. The participation of the local community members and refugees must be supported and strengthened to improve the management of water and sanitation system.
  - (d) The capacity of the local authorities should be strengthened to effectively manage and allocate resources, control the quality, develop and implement the projects of water supply and monitor the provision of services.
- (4) The impact of the Afghan refugees not paying taxes on the economy.** A large portion of the Afghan refugees are running unregistered businesses, which evade them from paying taxes. Rest is living on the resources for which local people have paid taxes.
- (a) The Afghani businessmen and entrepreneurs should be asked to register their businesses, by doing so a large portion will become tax payers.
  - (b) Those possessing any property should also be charged tax.
- (5) The planning phase of projects takes into account the Afghan refugees in Peshawar.** At the planning stage, importance should be given to preventive measures designed to mitigate the negative impact of inflow of refugees. The refugee assistance programs should be properly designed and should duly integrate “refugees’ impact” concerns as preventive measures which would help in the mitigation of their adverse impact. The new approach of the local government of Peshawar should be developmental and should aim to overcome the pasts poor planning. An approach to planning in which to develop a super plan for an area to find best solution and to achieve good long-term results is known as Integrated Development Planning (IDP). It

gives a framework for development while considering both its local population and refugees present. The work of the local and other spheres of government should be coordinated in a plan to improve the quality of life of both the local community and Afghan refugees present in that area. The IDP should take into account the existing conditions of the area, problems faced by the local people and available resources for development. The plan should look at economic and social development of an area as a whole

**(6) Impact of afghan refugees on the hospitals in Peshawar.** Special hospitals for Afghan refugees should be established with all necessary requirements. The afghan refugees should be treated in those hospitals only. The initial responsibility of the Afghan refugees lies on the UNHCR. A proper Refugee Health Program should be developed with the aim of responding to the health issues of the Afghan refugees. The program should aim to:

- (a) Increase refugee access to primary health services
- (b) Improve how health services respond to refugees' needs
- (c) Help individuals, families and refugee communities improve their health and well-being

By developing such programs, the health issues of the refugees can be effectively addressed and the number of Afghan refugees visiting local hospitals can be reduced

**(7) Problems created by the Afghan refugees living in the residential areas of Peshawar.** Many Afghans have sprawled into the residential areas of Peshawar which has given rise to many social evils. They should be placed in camps only and properly registered. Those who have moved into the residential areas of Peshawar, their movement should be monitored carefully. Those living in the residential areas should be registered with the local police station of that area.

**(8) The involvement of Afghan traders in smuggled goods in Peshawar.** The tax free goods which are transported to Afghanistan are smuggled back into Peshawar, which represents a weak and corrupt check and monitoring system at the Pak-Afghan border. Measures to curb unauthorized flow back of goods should be adopted like:

- (1) Installation of tracking devices in transportation units.
- (2) Sharing of information from custom to custom.
- (3) Cashable financial guarantees from an equivalent to Pakistanis levies and its release consequent to its arrival in Afghanistan.

**(9) Afghan refugees are a burden on the infrastructure of Peshawar.** In the light of aforementioned reasons and many other factual capacity constraints; the Government of Pakistan needs to seek formal assistance of multilateral and bilateral donors and technical cooperation agencies to mitigate the adverse effects of Afghan refugees on the infrastructure of Peshawar. First we need to do focused needs assessment, this focused needs assessment would lead to identification of short term and long term needs of the local Pakistani communities affected by the presence of Afghan refugees. The provincial government expects preparation of future investments assistance to target populations as a result of the needs assessment exercise and as part of the UN reform process of developing joint programs to mitigate the effects of Afghan refugees on the infrastructure of Peshawar.

**(10) The impact of Afghan refugees on the businesses of the local people of Peshawar.**

The businesses of Afghani people have greatly affected the businesses of the local people. In order to protect the rights of the local businessmen of Peshawar, the following steps should be taken:

- (1) Only registered Afghans should be allowed to have business or trade in the city.
- (2) Their business should be properly registered to include them in the tax bracket.

- (3) Proper monitoring system at the borders should be installed to stop the trade of smuggled goods.

#### **5.4 SUMMARY**

In this chapter, the top ten socio-economic factors identified through community survey and departmental survey have been discussed in detail and remedial measures have been proposed for them to mitigate the adverse effects of these factors.

**PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE REMEDIAL PLAN****6.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter includes the list of shortcomings in the existing policies and proposed changes in the remedial plan for the management of Afghan refugees based on the results of the data collected from survey of community and departments. The initial research's objectives are reviewed hence changes are proposed in the remedial plan.

**6.2 SHORTCOMINGS IN THE EXISTING POLICIES**

- (1) The National Refugee Policy of Pakistan is not fully implemented and needs to be tailored and adapted according to the conditions in Pakistan.
- (2) Short term policies instead of long term policies
- (3) Systematic reviews on the refugees' policies with ground realities not in place.
- (4) Stakeholders are neither clearly defined nor taken on board.
- (5) Refugee policies are not in pace with national development plans.
- (6) There is lack of proper compilation and transfer of data relating to refugees between relevant area departments.
- (7) There is lack of a system or organizational hierarchy with pre-defined roles and responsibilities to implement the policies and evaluate the progress.
- (8) Fails to address interdepartmental coordination
- (9) Outdated Methodology to assess the effects of refugees on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar.

**6.3 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE ADVERSE IMPACT OF REFUGEES**

Different countries have adopted various measures to overcome their respective issue of refugees. This grave problem has been tackled by respective countries considering their economy,

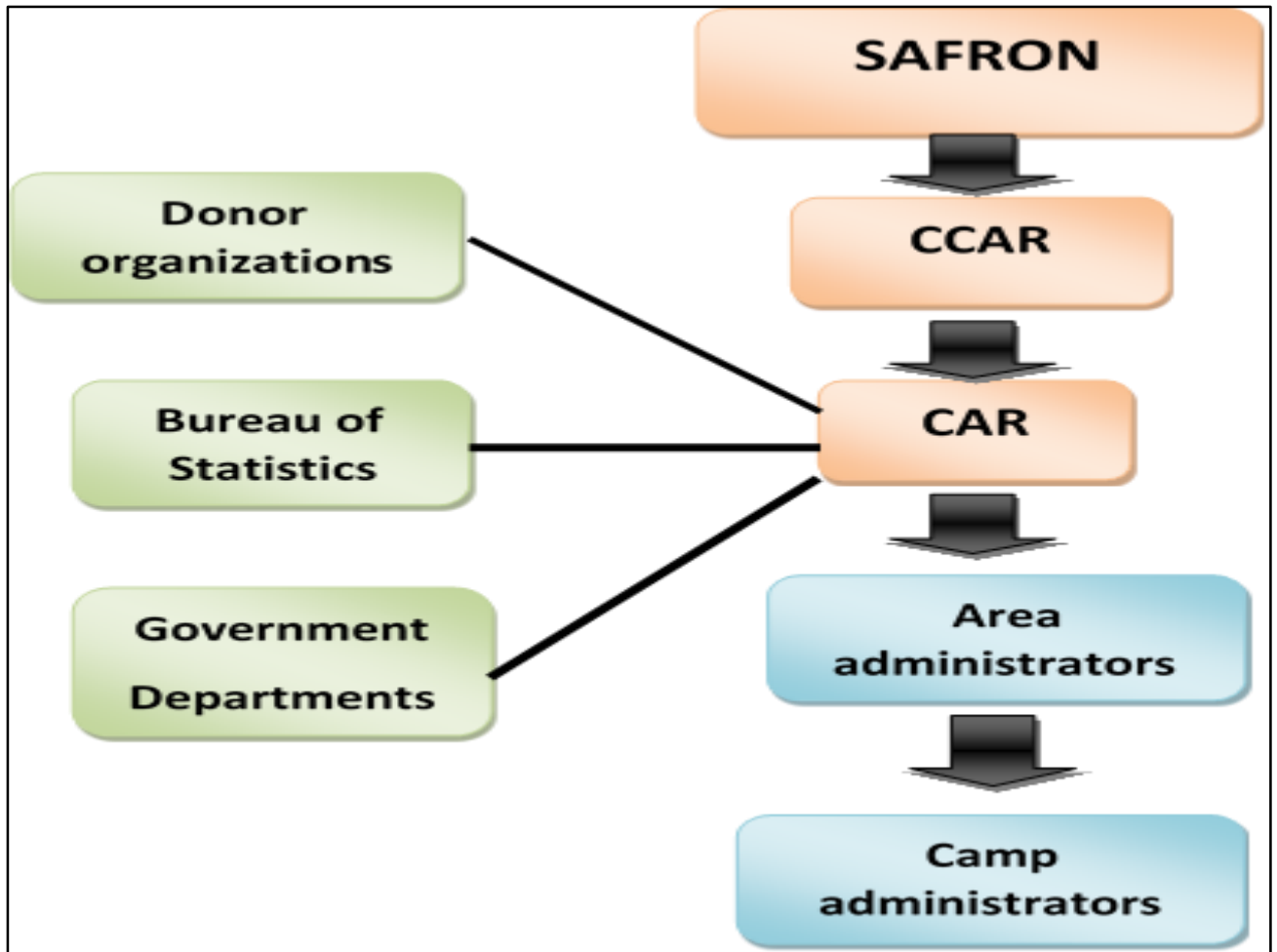


livelihood issues, culture and the shortcomings of the departments involved. No system or model adopted by a country can be exactly copied by another country. Each country or to be more specific, each region of a country needs to first identify the main problems created after the arrival of the refugees and then formulate strategies to effectively deal with them. No such of example of massive migration like Afghan refugees in Pakistan can be found anywhere else in the world.

The remedial measures are mostly the direct line of action, however, at times indirect measures to mitigate the adverse effects of any problem. The effects of these measures are most of the time not visible instantly, rather take months and years. Therefore, those who have to check and measure the viability of these measures should carry faith in the adopted policy and legislation.

#### **6.4 PROPOSED AFGHAN REFUGEES' MANAGEMENT PLAN**

A renewed strategy towards addressing refugee-related impacts on the city of Peshawar in a more systematic and predictable manner is required. Based on the results of the community and departmental survey, the following Afghan Refugees' Management Plan is proposed in the figure 6.1, which if implemented can mitigate the adverse effects of the Refugees to some extent. The organ gram can be divided into three levels primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The primary level comprising of Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), Chief Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CCAR) and Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR) is already existing. The proposed levels are secondary level comprising of the Area administrators and the Camp administrators and the tertiary level comprising of the Donor organizations, the Bureau of Statistics and the Government departments to implement the National refugee policies and strategies to mitigate the adverse impact of Afghan refugees on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar.



**Figure 6.1:** Proposed changes in the Remedial Plan for the effective management of Afghan refugees

#### **6.4.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON)**

- (1) Give directives to CCAR in accordance with the Refugees' Policy.
- (2) Approval of funds for different projects relevant to the refugees from the government.
- (3) Review and see the implementation of the policies by CCAR.
- (4) Modify/reform the refugee law and tailor it according to the conditions in Pakistan in the light of the recommendations given by CCAR.

#### **6.4.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Chief Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CCAR)**

- (1) Coordination of relief work between the Federal government and Provincial governments.

- (2) Evaluate and monitor the progress of the refugees' management and the policy implementation by CAR.
- (3) Maintenance of warehouse funded by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- (4) Give directives to CAR in accordance with the Refugee Policy.
- (5) Suggest to government any policy reforms/modification as per requirements suggested by CAR.

#### **6.4.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR)**

- (1) Report progress and concerns to CCAR.
- (2) Execute Federal government policies and directives relating to Afghan refugees.
- (3) Assess the impacts of refugees on the different socio-economic factors of Peshawar.
- (4) Compile a record of all the data related to Afghan refugees from different departments.
- (5) Share all the data pertaining to refugees with the Bureau of Statistics on regular basis.
- (6) Facilitate coordination between different government departments and donor agencies.
- (7) Supervision of Area administrators and Camp administrators

#### **6.4.4 Roles and Responsibilities of Area Administrators**

- (1) Maintain a coordination mechanism among all the camp administrators.
- (2) Facilitate camp administrators in policy implementation and community based initiative.
- (3) Monitor and evaluate monetary resource utilization sanctioned to camp administrators.
- (4) Ensure that Camp Management roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, agreed, understood, and widely disseminated.
- (5) Request and provide Camp Management training and capacity building for all relevant stakeholders.
- (6) Coordinate activities of the volunteers and local community members for better input.
- (7) Organize workshops and seminars on better management of refugees.

- (8) Reports progress and concerns to CAR.
- (9) Take action against any mismanagement reported or brought under observation.

#### **6.4.5 Roles and Responsibilities of Camp Administrators**

- (1) Maintain a data of the number of refugees in the camp.
- (2) Ensure accountability and fair resource utilization for all camp management initiatives.
- (3) Implement government and department policies
- (4) Coordinate the delivery of services and protection while seeking solutions
- (5) Maintain the record of volunteers working in the camp and monitor their activities
- (6) Assist and facilitate volunteers in their area of responsibility.
- (7) Maintain record of annual progress and achievements.
- (8) Identify and suggest possible remedial measures to the area administrators.
- (9) Fair distribution of monetary assistance/ compensation among refugees

#### **6.4.6 Roles and Responsibilities of Bureau of Statistics**

- (1) To collect, compile, analyze and disseminate official statistics relating to economic, social, demographic and other important dimensions.
- (2) Collect and compile data about Afghan refugees from CAR and other area departments.
- (3) On the basis of this data, make reports on the impacts of the refugees on different socio-economic factors and other dimensions.

#### **6.4.7 Roles and Responsibilities of the Government Departments**

- (1) Facilitate molding development plans and strategies in accordance with refugees' policy
- (2) Should always consider the Afghan refugees of a particular area in the planning phase of any project.
- (3) Maintain and facilitate data transfer between Bureau of Statistics and CAR.

## **6.5 SUMMARY**

In this chapter, changes in the residential plan has been proposed for the effective management of the Afghan refugees in the city of Peshawar to mitigate the adverse impact of the refugees on the socio economic factors of Peshawar identified through the community and departmental survey. The roles and responsibilities of each department is also discussed in detail.

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS****7.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter includes the conclusion and the recommendations based on the results of the data collected from survey of different respondents. The initial research objectives are reviewed hence conclusion and recommendations are given.

**7.2 CONCLUSION**

The highest refugee concentrations are in some of the poorest countries in the world. Pakistan being a developing country itself, the presence of Afghan refugees compounds the already prevailing economic, environmental and social difficulties in Pakistan. Their impact is substantial.. The population of the city of Peshawar has roughly doubled from 1.7 million in 1998 census to 3.3 million in 2014. Urban infrastructure and health facilities are significantly affected by the large number of Afghan refugees in Peshawar. Following are the conclusions drawn from the research keeping in mind the objectives of the study.

- (1) The presence of Afghan refugees in Peshawar has strained the economy, services and infrastructure adding to the extreme hardships affecting the local populations.
- (2) Afghan refugees have adversely affected the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar resulting in increase in crime rate, smuggling, drug intake, affecting the local hospitals and taking over businesses of the local population while not paying any tax.
- (3) The refugee policy of Pakistan needs modification and reforms.
- (4) Lack of an effective and efficient organizational structure to manage the Protracted Afghan refugee situation.

### **7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Following are the recommendations for the better management of Protracted Afghan refugees in Peshawar and to mitigate the adverse effect of the refugees.

- (1) The National Refugee Policy of Pakistan needs to be reformed according to the conditions and ground realities in Pakistan.
- (2) Systematically address the challenges by identification of the key stakeholders and assigning them their roles and responsibilities to mitigate the adverse effects of the Afghan refugees.
- (3) Develop a clear methodology to assess the socio-economic factors affected due the presence of Afghan refugees in Peshawar.

### **7.4 SUMMARY**

In this chapter, conclusion and recommendations based on the objectives and the results of this research work and are given.

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## APPENDIX

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY SURVEY

**Thesis Topic:** The Impact of Protracted Afghan Refugees on Socio-Economic Conditions of Peshawar and Its Remedial Measures

**Socio-economic conditions of Peshawar:** After the arrival of Afghan refugees in Peshawar, the socio-economic conditions of the people of Peshawar have been adversely affected. The idea is to identify those factors which have adversely affected and to suggest remedial measures to mitigate its negative impact.

#### General Information

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Gender: \_\_\_\_\_

Qualification: \_\_\_\_\_

Resident of: \_\_\_\_\_

**In your opinion please indicate the degree of impact/effect of each factor on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar ticking the appropriate box, i.e.**

**5= Very High/ very significant**

**4=High/ Significant**

**3=Moderate/ Indifferent**

**2=Low/ less Significant**

**1= Very Low/ Not Significant**

**0=Not Applicable/ No idea**

Q/No	Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0
	<b>SOCIAL IMPACT</b>						
1	Your level of interaction with the Afghan refugees.						
2	Involvement of Afghan refugees in the increased crime rate in Peshawar.						
3	The effect of easily available smuggled arms on the involvement of Afghan refugees in crimes in Peshawar.						

4	The effect of Poverty on the involvement of Afghan refugees in crimes in Peshawar.						
5	The effect of porous border between Pakistan and Afghanistan on the increase in militancy in Peshawar.						
6	The effectiveness of the Police department of Peshawar against the refugees involved in crimes.						
7	The impact of the increased Afghan Refugees on the prices of land in Peshawar.						
8	The impact of the Afghan refugees on the rents of small houses or portions of houses in Peshawar.						
9	Problems created by Afghan refugees living in the residential areas of Peshawar.						
10	The involvement of Afghan refugees in the increase in social evils in Peshawar.						
11	The effect of the poverty on the Afghan refugee's involvement in social evils.						
12	The effect of the unemployment among Afghan refugees on their involvement in social evils.						
	<b>INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT</b>						
13	The impact of Afghan refugees on the hospitals in Peshawar.						
14	The impact of the increased population of Afghan refugees on the capability of the health infrastructure and health services of Peshawar.						
15	The impact of increased population on the water resources of Peshawar.						
16	The impact of Afghan refugees on the pollution of the water resources in Peshawar.						
17	The impact of Afghan refugees on the shortage						

	of electricity in Peshawar.						
18	The effect of the increased number of Afghan refugees on the development budget of Peshawar.						
	<b>ECONOMIC IMPACT</b>						
19	The effect of the availability of cheap Afghan labor on the wage rate of local labor.						
20	The impact of Afghan refugees on the employment rate in Peshawar.						
21	The impact of the Afghan refugees on the businesses of the local people of Peshawar.						
22	The involvement of Afghan traders in the smuggled goods in Peshawar.						
23	The impact of the Afghan refugees not paying taxes on the economy of Peshawar.						

**Any suggestions to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impact by the Afghan refugees.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU**

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DEPARTMENTS

### Survey for Master's Thesis

**Thesis Topic:** The Impact of Protracted Afghan Refugees on Socio-Economic Conditions of Peshawar and Its Remedial Measures

#### 1. Health Department

##### Demographic Profile

Name of Department	
Name	
Gender	
Age	
City	
Designation	

**In your opinion please indicate the degree of impact/effect of each factor on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar ticking the appropriate box, i.e.**

5= Very High/ very significant

4=High/ Significant

3=Moderate/ Indifferent

2=Low/ less Significant

1= Very Low/ Not Significant

0=Not Applicable/ No idea

Sr/No	Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the influx of Afghan refugees.						
2	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population						
3	The strength of Afghani patients visiting hospitals in Peshawar is very high.						
4	There should separate hospitals and dispensaries for Afghan refugees.						
5	The Afghan refugees can't be denied treatment in local hospitals of Peshawar						
6	The Afghan refugees are responsible for the increase in infectious diseases in Peshawar						
7	The increase in prices of medicines is because of their increased demand by Afghan refugees in Peshawar						
8	The strength of the doctors/nurses in hospitals of Peshawar is enough to handle the increased number of patients						
9	The bed capacity of the hospitals of Peshawar is						

	enough for the patients in the city						
10	The Afghan refugees are a burden on the health infrastructure of Peshawar.						
11	The health budget of Peshawar takes into consideration the extra expenditures of hospitals due to Afghan refugees.						

**Any suggestions to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impact by the Afghan refugees.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU**

## Survey for Master's Thesis

**Thesis Topic:** The Impact of Protracted Afghan Refugees on Socio-Economic Conditions of Peshawar and Its Remedial Measures

### 2. Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees Department

#### Demographic Profile

Name of Department	
Name	
Gender	
Age	
City	
Designation	

**In your opinion please indicate the degree of impact/effect of each factor on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar ticking the appropriate box, i.e.**

5= Very High/ very significant

4=High/ Significant

3=Moderate/ Indifferent

2=Low/ less Significant

1= Very Low/ Not Significant

0=Not Applicable/ No idea

Sr/No	Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the influx of Afghan refugees.						
2	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population						
3	The number of Afghan refugees has increased in Peshawar over the years.						
4	The Afghan refugees are having an adverse impact on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar.						
5	The Afghan refugees are a burden on the infrastructure of Peshawar.						
6	The registration process of Afghan refugees by UNHCR is satisfactory.						
7	The projects under UNHCR for Afghan refugees are successful in achieving their goals.						
8	The projects by UNHCR are aimed at the social welfare of Afghan refugees only.						
9	The projects by UNHCR are aimed at mitigating						

	the adverse impact of Afghan refugees on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar						
10	The UNHCR share the information regarding the Afghan refugees with your department						
11	The repatriation process of Afghan refugees is successful						
12	The Afghan refugees will eventually return to their homeland						

**Any suggestions to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impact by the Afghan refugees.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU**

## Survey for Master's Thesis

**Thesis Topic:** The Impact of Protracted Afghan Refugees on Socio-Economic Conditions of Peshawar and Its Remedial Measures

### 3. Planning and Development Department

#### Demographic Profile

Name of Department	
Name	
Gender	
Age	
City	
Designation	

**In your opinion please indicate the degree of impact/effect of each factor on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar ticking the appropriate box, i.e.**

5= Very High/ very significant

4=High/ Significant

3=Moderate/ Indifferent

2=Low/ less Significant

1= Very Low/ Not Significant

0=Not Applicable/ No idea

Sr/No	Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the influx of Afghan refugees.						
2	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population						
3	The Afghan refugees are a burden on the infrastructure of Peshawar						
4	The planning phase of projects should take into account the Afghan refugees in Peshawar						
5	The planning and development budget is sufficient for the required developmental projects in Peshawar						
6	The planning and development budget takes into consideration the Afghan refugees present in Peshawar						
7	The developmental projects of UNHCR are helping to mitigate the adverse impact of Afghan						



	refugees on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar						
8	The developmental projects of UNHCR are sufficient enough to fulfill the requirements of Afghan refugees in Peshawar						
9	The developmental projects of UNHCR for Afghan refugees are satisfactory						
10	UNHCR share the information regarding different developmental projects with your department						
11	The developmental projects carried out by UNHCR for the Afghan refugees are in conformity with your developmental goals						

**Any suggestions to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impact by the Afghan refugees.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU**

## Survey for Master's Thesis

**Thesis Topic:** The Impact of Protracted Afghan Refugees on Socio-Economic Conditions of Peshawar and Its Remedial Measures

### 4. Police Department

#### Demographic Profile

Name of Department	
Name	
Gender	
Age	
City	
Designation	

**In your opinion please indicate the degree of impact/effect of each factor on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar ticking the appropriate box, i.e.**

5= Very High/ very significant

4=High/ Significant

3=Moderate/ Indifferent

2=Low/ less Significant

1= Very Low/ Not Significant

0=Not Applicable/ No idea

Sr/No	Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the influx of Afghan refugees.						
2	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population						
3	The crime rate has increased in Peshawar because of Afghan refugees.						
4	The easily available illegal arms are responsible for the involvement of Afghan refugees in crimes.						
5	The camps of refugees serve as safe heavens for terrorists.						
6	The record of Afghan refugees living in residential are maintained with the local police stations.						
7	The record of the Afghan refugees living in the camps is maintained properly.						
8	The border management authorities are not effective in controlling the cross border movement of Afghans.						
9	Smuggling has increased because of Afghan refugees.						
10	The drug intake has increased because of Afghan						

	refugees.						
--	-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Any suggestions to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impact by the Afghan refugees.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU**

## Survey for Master's Thesis

**Thesis Topic:** The Impact of Protracted Afghan Refugees on Socio-Economic Conditions of Peshawar and Its Remedial Measures

### 5. Taxation Department

#### Demographic Profile

Name of Department	
Name	
Gender	
Age	
City	
Designation	

**In your opinion please indicate the degree of impact/effect of each factor on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar ticking the appropriate box, i.e.**

5= Very High/ very significant

4=High/ Significant

3=Moderate/ Indifferent

2=Low/ less Significant

1= Very Low/ Not Significant

0=Not Applicable/ No idea

Sr/No	Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the influx of Afghan refugees.						
2	The population of Peshawar has increased because of the growth of local population						
3	The monitoring system for trade of goods on Pak-Afghan border is effective						
4	Ineffective monitoring system at the Pak-Afghan border is the reason for the increase in smuggling						
5	The registration process of businesses in Peshawar is satisfactory						
6	The tax is collected from the Afghan refugees doing businesses in Peshawar.						
7	NADRA/UNHCR shares information regarding Afghan refugees with your department						
8	FC shares the information regarding the movement of goods between Pakistan and Afghanistan with your department.						

**Any suggestions to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impact by the Afghan refugees.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU**

## Survey for Master's Thesis

**Thesis Topic:** The Impact of Protracted Afghan Refugees on Socio-Economic Conditions of Peshawar and Its Remedial Measures

### 6. WAPDA Department

#### Demographic Profile

Name of Department	
Name	
Gender	
Age	
City	
Designation	

**In your opinion please indicate the degree of impact/effect of each factor on the socio-economic conditions of Peshawar ticking the appropriate box, i.e.**

5= Very High/ very significant

4=High/ Significant

3=Moderate/ Indifferent

2=Low/ less Significant

1= Very Low/ Not Significant

0=Not Applicable/ No idea

Sr/No	Factors	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	The consumption of electricity has increased during the past few years						
2	The increase in the consumption/demand of electricity is due to the increase in growth of local population						
3	The increase in the demand/consumption of electricity is due to the increase in the number of Afghan refugees in Peshawar						
4	Illegal connections of electricity are acquired mostly by local population						
5	Illegal connections of electricity are mostly acquired by Afghan refugees						
6	The increase in consumption of water in Peshawar is due to Afghan refugees						
7	The water resources in Peshawar are getting polluted because of Afghan refugees						
8	International donors/ organizations for Afghan						

	refugees should fund projects to overcome the shortfall of electricity						
9	International donors/organizations should fund projects for water purification and conservation in Peshawar						

**Any suggestions to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impact by the Afghan refugees.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU**