SETTLEMENTS OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN:
An Evaluation of Conditions and Identification of Problems

by

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Submitted to the Department of Architecture in partial fulfillment of the requirements of
the degree of Master of Science in Architecture Studies

ABSTRACT

This thesis is a study of the settlements of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. It mainly focuses
on the conditions and problems of the physical environment in the refugee camps. Although its
primary objective is to identify and evaluate settlement issues in the physical context, an
attempt is made to highlight related social, political, and economic factors affecting the si-
tuation.

The study is based on data, information, and documents collected by the author through re-
search work carried out in the refugee camps in Pakistan in the summer of 1983. This included
visits to five different refugee locations in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan,
and five weeks of field work in the Nasir Bagh refugee camp in Peshawar, Pakistan. This work
represents a study of the general refugee situation in Pakistan in order to provide a compre-
hensive view of the overall circumstances, since the study of a particular refugee location
may not demonstrate a clear picture of the whole situation.

This study comprises two main parts: a) A description and evaluation of the existing si-
tuation of the refugee settlements, the relief work, and the processes involved in particular
sectoral activities, b) the identification of major problems. Background information materials
are included in each section and in the appendix.

The study is intended to provide documents/guidelines for reference and information for
those involved in present and future refugee situations.

Thesis supervisor: Horacio Caminos, Professor of Architecture, MIT.
SETTLEMENTS OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN:

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M. Najim Azadzoi

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There are currently more than 16 million refugees in the world. Over ten million of them live in miserable conditions in camps without sufficient food and water, decent shelter, or other basic utilities. Refugees are generally defined as those who have fled their countries in fear of danger and persecution and have sought shelter and protection in another country. The cause may be a man-made, or the result of a natural disaster. The issue of refugees may be as old as man's history, but in recent decades, the complexities, scale, and persistence of the problem have become a major concern for the governments of countries which receive refugees, the international community, and the local population.

Political conflicts, as well as various forms of social tension and economic crises, perhaps inevitable to the character of the modern world, have led to diverse forms of discontent causing many to leave their country and go into exile. Many of them have not yet been able to establish a normal life due to the unfavorable employment situation in the world. Many have sought refuge in a country not for a week or two, but for an undetermined number of years. Unfortunately, most refugee situations involve poor countries in the Third World.

Refugee influx and settlement create many problems. Provision of legal status and political protection by the governments of countries receiving refugees is, indeed, one of the most important issues. Negative reactions from the local population against thousands of immediate settlers must be ensured to prevent friction between them. Also, land must be available where the refugees can ultimately settle. Those arriving are in immediate need of food, shelter, water, and health services.

Today, one of the largest concentration of refugees is in Pakistan. Since 1978, more than 2.8 million Afghan refugees have been settled in about 345 refugee camps in two provinces of Pakistan which border Afghanistan. The influx of these refugees is largely related to the political tensions going on in their country. Afghanistan had a total population of about 15.5 million in 1978. With the recent political disturbances, about 30% of the total population of the country has fled and sought shelter in Pakistan and in Iran. It is estimated that more than 1.5 million Afghan refugees are in Iran. Pakistan's population was estimated to be around 83.8 million in 1981. More than 98% of the refugees have been settled in the two provinces of NWFP and Baluchistan, which both have a total population of about 15 million. Thus, the ratio of the refugee population to that of the local people in Pakistan is about 1 to 6.

Despite the efforts of the United Nations to find a political solution to the Afghan crisis, massive flows of refugees have continued in the years following the tension. Today, many of the refugees have remained in camps for five years. The situation is no longer a short-term phenomenon; it has been aggravated by a number of political, social and economic problems which require long-term resolutions.

Today, their problem is not only the political aspect of the situation, but in addition the problem of their settlement and livelihood. Not only have they faced the problem of insufficient supplies of food and shelter, but they are also deprived of adequate supplies of water, sanitary facilities, and other community services. An adequate supply of water for human consumption and disposal of waste materials is an essential requirement for survival. Health services, sanitation, education, employment,
and establishment of a community for social activities are all important factors in any human settlement. Today, the refugees in Pakistan face enormous problems in the re-establishment of their new communities.

OBJECTIVES

This project is focused on the condition and problems of Afghan refugee settlements in Pakistan. Due to the extended political, economic, and social complexities of the issue, the study will concentrate on the physical environment of the settlements and the problems of the refugees in providing their basic needs. It is assumed that the political situation in Afghanistan is not likely to change immediately, and the refugee will remain in Pakistan for a longer time; therefore, concern has been given to the problem of re-establishing a normal life in the refugee communities. This will include the provision of basic human needs for survival: How can the refugees be fed and sheltered sufficiently? What are their urgent needs? What long-term policies should be taken? And, what are the priorities, regarding their needs and the available resources?

In investigating the problems of the refugee settlements in Pakistan, also one needs to find out about the resources available, the processes undertaken in the present condition, and the organizations involved in these processes. A knowledge of both needs and resources, with an understanding of the applicable processes, will help us to propose new approaches for improvements. In making any intervention in the situation, one must understand and clarify the following:

- What has been done in response to these problems? And, how has each one of the problems been treated?

- Who is in charge of the overall responsibilities? What are the contributions? Who has given what?

- What are the magnitude and impact of each problem? And, which problem has the most priorities in terms of essentiality and quantity?

- How much can the refugees do to solve their own problems? What can the refugees contribute in the processes?

It is hoped that this study will provide an insight into the process of the refugee settlements in Pakistan in order to understand and clarify the problems. The attempt is to explore dimensions of the problems and identify major restraints in the processes by providing documents which will help us to propose suggestions. The purpose of this study is to provide information and documents which can be used as reference and guide for future development programs for refugees. This study is generally applicable, for reference and guidance to any refugee settlements in Pakistan. However, since problems differ from area to area, one has to adopt means for use specific to the area. The study, however, could possibly be extrapolated to similar refugee situations in the world.

M.N.A.

URBAN SETTLEMENT DESIGN PROGRAM

MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts Summer 1984
INTRODUCTION

Afghanistan and Pakistan share a common border of about 2,200 km which runs over mountain regions and rugged terrain. The Khyber Pass on the border, and the Khojak Pass on Pakistan's side of border have provided the two main passages between the countries. The Afghanistan-Pakistan border is a political boundary which was drawn in 1893 by the British authorities who ruled the Indian subcontinent. There are countless number of passages along this boundary line which make it impossible to seal the border by either government.

Following the recent political disturbances in Afghanistan, the refugees have crossed the border and settled mostly in areas near the boundary line. The influx of the refugees started in April 1978 with a few thousands political dissidents, but has continued in greater numbers in the following years. (see Appendix)

The people of Afghanistan and Pakistan have age-old spiritual and ethnic ties which are rooted in history, tradition, religion, language, and a common culture. Various tribes, ethnic groups and families who share affinities are residing on both sides of the boundary line. They moved freely across the border without any travel formalities. For centuries, the Pashtun population, which comprises approximately 60% of the total population of Afghanistan (9 million) with about an equal number in Pakistan, controlled and ruled over the territories on both sides of the border. Today a large number of the refugees have taken shelter with their Pashtun relatives.

The refugees are mostly settled in the two northern provinces of Pakistan which border Afghanistan. About 75% (2.1 million) of the refugees are settled in the North-West Frontier Province and 25% (700,000) others in Baluchistan. The Government of Pakistan established new camps in Punjab province in December 1982 to relocate some of the refugees from the overcrowded areas in the NWFP. It was planned to locate about 100,000 refugees in this province which is far from the border, however, only about 35,000 refugees have been shifted so far.

There are 345 refugee camps in Pakistan, out of which 280 are located in NWFP, 60 in Baluchistan, and 5 others newly established in Punjab. Each camp consists of 5,000 to 10,000 refugees. A refugee camp by itself does not necessarily represent a separate refugee settlement; it is a part of a larger refugee community which is divided into several sections for the reason of administrative structure and organization. Thus, a refugee settlement consists of several refugee camps located in a specific area. A refugee settlement may contain up to 40,000 to 60,000 refugees, depending on the size, accessibility, and location of the site.

The refugees have been encouraged by the Government of Pakistan to stay in the camps. Only those refugees are entitled to relief assistance who live in official camps. The Government of Pakistan has taken the overall responsibility for refugee management, organization and implementation of the relief assistance programs. A number of international agencies, private non-profit voluntary organizations, and donor countries have contributed funds and assistance materials in various sectors. The general activity and contribution of these agencies can be outlined as follows:
Government of Pakistan:

1- State and Frontier Region Division: Provide general policy, planning, funding and provisioning of the refugee matters at the Federal Government level.

2- Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees: In charge of overall coordination, implementation, and supervision of the refugee programs at the Federal Government level.

3- Provincial Commissioners for Afghan Refugees: In charge of the overall coordination, implementation, supervision and provision of feedback of the refugee programs at the Provincial Government level.

4- District/Agency Administrators: Control and coordination of the refugee management at District/Agency level, maintenance of warehouses, and allocation and transportation of relief assistance to refugee camps within District/Agency. Control and coordination of projects, compilation of cash and store accounts and submission of reports to Chief Commissioners. Civil administration for law and order, acquisition of land for water supply and other schemes, and coordination with United Nation Agencies.

5- Area Administrators: Control and coordination of refugee camps within the Area (refugee settlement), supervision and distribution of relief assistance to refugee camps, and submission of reports to Agencies.

6- Refugee Tentage Village (camp) Administrators: Distribution of relief assistance to refugees, registration, security, maintenance of records and submission of reports to Area Administrators.

International Community:

1- UNHCR: Provides multipurpose assistance programs including emergency shelter, food, clothing, fuel, etc., and other relief items. UNHCR is created to provide international protection for the refugees, immediate material assistance to meet emergencies and to promote the rapid re-establishment of refugees in new communities. It has contributed an average of US $70 million each year for the refugees sustenance in Pakistan.

2- WFP: Provides mainly food items such as wheat, edible oil, sugar, tea, and milk. Approximately, US $120 million is estimated to be the annual expenditure of food for the refugees in Pakistan.

3- WHO: Provides major health services for the refugees.

4- UNICEF: Provides water supply schemes and sanitation projects for the refugees.

5- ILO and World Bank: Provide income-generating projects and vocational programs for the refugees.

In addition to the above agencies, there are a number of voluntary organizations who are involved in various activities helping the refugees.

Many of the refugees have lived in camps for five years; still the majority of them rely on relief assistance and food rations. The refugee families occasionally received cash allowance from the Government of Pakistan to buy other foods and home supplies. However, the distribution of allowances was reduced in 1983 from US $12 to US $5 per person per month.
ARRIVAL OF THE REFUGEES WITH THEIR BELONGINGS, Baluchistan, Pakistan (1982). Families, hamlets, and the whole communities have fled Afghanistan and sought shelter in Pakistan. They settle on an empty land together or join one another, and they are in immediate need of food, shelter, and utilities. PHOTO: UNHCR.
THE SETTLEMENTS:

1.0 EXISTING SITUATION
PATTERNS OF SETTLEMENTS

Installation of the refugees has mostly taken place in rural areas of the N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan provinces. The Baluchistan Plateau consists of dry valleys and vast areas of desert with dry hills. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan with an area of about 350,000 km² and a population of about 4.3 million. The North-West Frontier Province consists of three ranges on the northern part and one range, which runs east-west, on the south. It has an area of about 100,000 km², out of which 27% is occupied by the Tribal settlements. The total population of NWFP is about 10.9 million. In many cases, the ratio of the refugee population to the local population is estimated to be one to six. In some cases, this ratio is much higher, about one to one.

The refugees are mostly settled in desert areas on abandoned land. The land is owned either by their Pakistani tribal kinsmen, or, belongs to the government. Many of the refugee sites lack sources of water and accesses to urban centers. In most cases, the sites were occupied before a selection was made by the government agencies. This resulted in the establishment of massive refugee communities inhered with ill-organized settlement patterns. Refugee settlements are located everywhere without due consideration to the urban context, geographical and geological features of the site, and availability of resources. In many cases, the approach routes from surrounding urban areas are located far from the refugee settlements. Accesses from the approach routes to refugee settlements are drawn arbitrarily.

The natural features of the refugee sites possess different characteristics, depending on the location of the settlements. Some are located on hills and valleys with steep slopes, others on flat land. Canals, streams, rivers, marshes, floodplains, etc., are common features to be found according to each settlement. Few refugee settlements are located near trees and green land. Some of the refugee settlements have fixed boundary(s) which indicate the limit and extent of the site. The boundaries are either natural or mad-made barriers.

The circulation system in the refugee settlements is created arbitrarily and, therefore, does not follow a regular pattern: Pedestrian and unpaved vehicular linkages are drawn from the external routes into the site after the settlement of the refugees. The circulation systems in the refugee settlements cannot be identified in terms of land utilization, land subdivision, and layout of utilities. Pedestrian paths are simply narrow walkways with approximate widths of 1-2 meters which lead to residential quarters.

Closely built, compact, as well as scattered-type tent settlements are found in almost all refugee areas. Families of relatives and kin have joined together and settled in one spot of land creating separate clusters. These clusters, or, residential quarters are situated very close to each other and linked by narrow passageways. Some of the passageways are dead-end routes which lead to single family compounds. A compound consists of several families of relatives who share a common entrance, a water point, a boundary wall and other utilities. Most of the refugees are from the rural and tribal population of Afghanistan whose family structure is organized into a variety of kin groups beginning with the nuclear family and ending with the tribe.

Refugees have created massive communities where all social activities are inherent. Mosques are either built, or, provided with tarpaulins in a public space accessible to all members of the locality. Water supply projects have been launched by the government/international agencies. Shops have been opened and schools and dispensaries established for the refugees.
EXISTING SITUATION

EXISTING PAVED ROAD

UNPAVED ROAD

WATER PIPES

CANAL

TUBE-WELL

RESERVOIRS

REFUGEE'S TENTS

RESIDENTIAL (Mud-Huts)

RIVER DITCHES

SHOPS/BAZAARS

EXISTING PAVED ROAD

UNPAVED ROAD

WATER PIPES

CANAL

TUBE-WELL

RESERVOIRS

REFUGEE'S TENTS

RESIDENTIAL (Mud-Huts)

RIVER DITCHES

SHOPS/BAZAARS
NASIR BACH REFUGEE SETTLEMENT, PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN:
Located about 25 Km from Peshawar on the left side of Warsak Gravity canal/road. The site was established in 1979, and its population was estimated around 42,000 refugees in 1983.
1.1 SHELTER

GENERAL SITUATION

A suitable shelter for human beings is perhaps one of the most important necessities of life after food. With the recent exodus of refugees from Afghanistan to Pakistan the problem of providing shelter has become acute. Afghan refugees have flowed into Pakistan at a rate of approximately 50,000 refugees per month. The average size of an Afghan refugee family is about 7 persons. Thus, there were about 7,000 refugee families entering Pakistan each month.

These refugees are, generally, from the very low-income groups of the rural population in Afghanistan. Many of them are farmers and herdsmen. They leave behind all their properties and belongings, while fleeing into Pakistan, and settle on an empty land. Immediate shelter was needed for their protection from heat and cold. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Pakistan, together with the cooperation of some donor countries have provided temporary tent-shelters for each family. Subsequently, sites were selected by the Government Authorities for the settlement of the refugees in particular areas in the tribal and district regions. Refugee camps were established, and regular distribution of tents and food rations was continued as the number of the refugees was increased each month.

As a result, the refugee camps were expanding, and residential areas were gradually created as the refugees replaced their tent-shelters with mud-structure dwellings. The refugees constructed their own houses from locally available material (mud) on the site. They built their huts everywhere in any ways without due consideration to public circulation, sanitary condition and other facilities. Arrangement of lots and clusters has taken place in primitive ways. A majority of the refugees have only provided themselves with thatched or tent-roofed sheds with mud walls. Few have probably been able to complete their mud-hut structures. For the majority of the refugees, the provision of a simple mud-hut has been beyond their economic capabilities.

The Government of Pakistan has allowed the refugees to construct their traditional mud structure houses, but on a temporary basis with the hope that sooner or later they will return back to their own country. Land is given free, but construction is allowed only within the territory of the official refugee camps. Today, the international community and the government of Pakistan are encouraging the refugees by providing assistance materials to build and improve their own dwellings.

THE CONDITION

Pakistan has a relatively higher temperature and humidity than Afghanistan. In areas where the refugees are mostly settled (NWFP), the temperature reaches up to 46°C in the summer, and it rarely gets below zero. It has heavy rainfall seasons during March and August. The refugees have been sheltered in cloth-tents many of which have deteriorated after the first year. Construction materials are inadequate, and in most cases, they are not locally available. The refugees have not, financially, been able to purchase building materials from local markets. Poplar poles which are the most important building materials, extensively used for roofing, are expensive and inadequate.

The refugees have arranged their houses according to their own individual styles. Closely built, com-
PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS, Nasir Bagh Refugee Camp, Peshawar (1983). (top left) Scattered type settlements of new arrivals. (top right) A compound of refugees with its boundary wall a year later. (bottom left) A community center within the camp. (bottom right) Patterns of refugee residences. PHOTO: M.N.A.
pacted, as well as scattered-type (tents) residential areas are found in almost all refugee camps. Residential compounds are situated very close to one another which are circulated with narrow passageways. Families of relatives and kin have joined together and created separate grouping clusters. Each family unit consists of a main building (or tent) of about 15-20 square meters for shelter, a storage shed or pantry, an outdoor cooking area, and a small utility space for washing and toileting. Some have provided a shelter for animals (sheep, cattles, goat and donkeys). Often several families share a baking over (TANDOR), a water point, and a latrine.

The refugees use CHARPAYIS (rope beds with wooden frame) for sleeping and sitting purposes. These beds are made by the refugees in traditional ways. Special potteries made by the refugees are used to keep and save cool water. The baking of bread (NAN) takes place outside of the shelter area in the open space. BUTAH (roots and branches of shrubs and bushes) and dung patties are the chief fuel.

Among the refugees, the traditional way of life has a high regard for PARDAY (privacy for women) which determines separate areas for men and women. Guests or male visitors are received customarily in a separate zone. Guests are always welcomed, but the female members of the family should not appear out of their cells during the entertainment. Family compounds and accommodations are frequently fenced by mud boundary walls, high enough to conceal adults.

THE RELIEF WORK

Tent-Shelter

The provision of cloth-tents, as emergency shelter, has been the focus of the relief organizations in response to the situation of refugees over the past years. Tent-shelter is considered to be the most practical and feasible of all "package emergency shelters" invented so far. Above all, it has the most delicate distinction of being easy and quick to erect, is lightweight and easily transportable; furthermore, it has the least number of cultural obstructions in terms of its adoptiveness.

The provision of tent-shelter has usually been arranged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees through the help of the authorities of the host country. Distribution of tents to each newly arrived refugee family is considered to be one of the most important sectors of the relief operation.

Tent-shelter is essentially assumed to be a temporary shelter, only for emergency situations. It does not guarantee a long-term residency situation. Other means of providing shelter must be sought either by the people or by the responsible agencies for more permanent purposes. This has been the case in the situation of the refugees in Pakistan. Refugee flow was continuing at an increasing rate each year. The political situation was getting worse, and there was no hope that the situation would change in a manner to permit forecasting repatriation schemes. Still, the distribution of the tent-shelter continued to be the only option. This has probably been due to the fact that there was no other alternative for the involved agencies.

Many of the refugees have requested a second tent because, either the first tent given to each family has deteriorated, or, they need more shelter for their living requirements.
**Note:**

Total number of refugees in N.W.F.P. is about 2.1 million in 1983. Number of refugees added since 1981 is about 800,000.

A number of voluntary agencies and donor countries also provided shelter materials for Afghan refugees. That amount is not included in this table.

**SOURCES:**

Afghan Refugee Commissionerate, Peshawar, N.W.F.P., Pakistan.

UNHCR, report on PAKISTAN, 1983.

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**Figure 1:** TABLE OF SHELTER MATERIALS PROVIDED FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN N.W.F.P. SINCE 1981-1983, AND PROPOSED IN 1984.
EXISTING SITUATION

DEVELOPMENT OF A SHELTER, Nasir Bagh Refugee Camp, Peshawar (1983). *(top left)* Remains of the protective mud-wall around a tent-shelter. *(top right)* A tent-shelter given to a refugee family of 6-7 person. *(bottom left)* A mud-hut provided by the refugees. *(bottom right)* A thatched-roofed shelter arranged by the refugees. M.N.A.
THE PROCESSES

As time passes, the refugee families gradually add other elements of structure to the original tent-shelter in order to accommodate better their living environment. Protective walls are built to prevent wind and cold, boundary walls are constructed to provide privacy and security, and in most cases roofs are provided to replace tent-shelters. This ends with the evolution of the basic tent-shelter unit into a traditional mud-hut dwelling system.

Tent-Shelter

As was mentioned, each refugee family of approximately 5-7 members receives one cloth-tent at the time of their arrival. This tent presumably covers an area of approximately 15-20 square meters. These are standard type tents which are used extensively for many purposes, including refugee situations. It is essentially a suspension structure designed to transmit tension forces through cables or ropes into the ground. Thus, the material used in this system must have strong tensile strength. The basic components of the system are:

- As long bamboo or metal pole that can be broken down into 2-3 pieces of manageable lengths and screwed back together when needed in the assembling operation.

- A fabric skin which does not have any structural rigidity on its own but can be quite strong in tension.

- A number of metal or wooden pins that anchors the tent to the ground.

The height of the tent in its crown is more than 2 meters. The two end sides can be left open for entrance and air circulation.

Mud-Huts

In the process of house construction among the refugees, there are generally three stages and modes of shelter development observed in the refugee camps in Pakistan. The first two stages are engaged with the process of development and evolution of the original bare tent into a single mud-hut unit. The latter is a completely distinct pattern of settlement which involves several families of relatives and kin constructing their own compound.

These are actually adobe structures built by the refugees themselves without the help of outside agencies. In this system, the material which is mainly used is the soil, the most widespread and abundant material of construction. The system was traditionally used to a great extent in rural areas in Afghanistan.

In this system, the soil, either used as dug from a pit near the construction site, or consisting of a mixture of soils to obtained the desired characteristics, is kneaded and trodden with water to provide the proper consistency. It is then tossed by a man using a shovel to a second man on the wall. The man on the wall places and pounds the soil into a solid mass. The soil is applied in courses, usually about 30-45 cm high, each course being left to dry about one to three days before the next course is applied. The mud is trimmed to the shape and desired thickness and the surface is smoothed as the wall is built. While drying, the soil shrinks, and cracks are likely to occur. They are repaired with more mud. The major problem with this system is that the material is subject to erosion by rain and should be protected by wide overhangings.

In some other cases, the refugees have made adobe bricks out of the same soil used for adobe construction. The bricks are molded from a clay-based mix-
ture with a high-enough water content to produce a plastic or workable consistency that allows the material to be formed in simple molds. Optimum combinations of sand, silt, and clay have to be developed on the basis of local materials.

The process of constructing a mud-hut shelter may take a full year or more, depending on the capability of the refugee family and the availability of local material. It is generally a spontaneous procedure which evolves gradually from the preliminary stage of a tent-shelter into a complete dwelling unit.

First, the refugees construct low mud walls around the edges, inside the inner space of the tent, to protect the shelter from cold, wind, and surface dust and dirt. A passageway is usually left open on an end side of the tent which later on will be replaced by a separate curtain or a door. Gradually, this enclosed wall is raised higher and at the same time the tent roof is elevated to a higher position too.

Working with the tent-shelter which is the main element, the family also rearranges and organizes the outer space which surrounds the tent-shelter. Boundary walls are constructed in order to provide an enclosure for the family. Separate areas for cooking, washing dishes and clothing, and animal pens are determined within the enclosure. Trees and flower bushes are planted, if water is adequate.

Usually, a second room is constructed attached to the main shelter. This is essentially an outdoor sitting area, as a shed, used during summer. Reception of guests usually takes place on the platform on wooden-rope beds "CHARPAYT". The salvage tent is used to cover the shed. When the first room is completed, then the family will think of this one as capable of being transformed into another room in the future.
1. Each refugee family receives a cloth-tent to provide a temporary shelter. The family sets up his shelter anywhere on a spot available on the site. Usually the family tends to stay closer to his relatives and friends. Some times, several families set up their tents clustered around small communal spaces.

2. After a few months, when the refugee families remain in their camps, side walls are provided from mud which is available on the site. The tent is still served as a shelter for the family. The space inside of the tent is arranged by the family to accommodate their living activities. Sleeping area, eating and other family activities are organized within the confined space.

3. Working with the shelter, the family is also arranging and organizing the outer space which surrounds the shelter. At this stage when the walls are raised higher, family activities are also taken place outside of the tent. Cooking, washing, drying, and guest entertainment take place in front of the shelter.

4. Provision of a roof is one of the most difficult part of construction. At this stage, the salvage tent should be replaced since it is being deteriorated and no longer can be used. Poplar poles are commonly used by the refugees to construct a roof. These poles are expensive, and in most cases they are not locally available. Over the top of the poles, reeds or branches of trees are added to cover the roof. And a thick layer of mud protect the the roof from rain and cold weather.
EXISTING SITUATION

SECTION A - A

SECTION B - B

KEY
E Entrance
F Family room
GR Guest room/sleeping room
K Cooking area
V Varanda/covered family area
B Outdoor baking oven
S Storage
L Latrine

TYPICAL MUD-HUT
NASIR BAGH CAMP, PESHAWAR, (1983). (left) A mud-hut built by the refugees. (right) Interior of a residential compound. Note the tent of a new arrival relative and the built-structures of those who settled earlier. MNA.

PHYSICAL DATA
(related to shelter and land)

SHELTER

- type: MUD-HUT
- area (sq m): 54
- tenure: TEMPORARY OCCUPANCY

LAND/LOT

- utilization: NONE-UTILIZED
- area (sq m): 115
- tenure: STATE OWNERSHIP

SHELTER

- location: NASIR BAGH CAMP, PESHAWAR
- number of floor: 1
- utilization: MULTIPLE: FAMILIES
- physical state: POOR

SHELTER DEVELOPMENT

- mode: INCREMENTAL
- builder: SELF-HELP: REFUGEES

MATERIALS

- walls: ADOBE
- roof: POPLAR POLES

SUCIO-ECONOMIC DATA
(related to user)

GENERAL:

- user's ethnic origin: JALALABAD
- place of birth: LAGHMAN
- education level: PRIMARY SCHOOL

NUMBER OF USERS

- married: 2
- single: 3
- children: 7
- total: 12

MIGRATION PATTERN

- number of moves: 2
- homecountry to Peshawar: 1
- Peshawar to camp: 1

GENERAL:

- user's income group: LOW
- employment: FARMER (unemployed)

NASIR BAGH CAMP, PESHAWAR: (left) A Mud-Hut built by the refugee family. It is located on a sloping site near the river ditches. The structure is adobe made of mud which is available on the site. Poplar poles are used to provide foofs.

(right) Interior of a residential compound. In this housing system several families of relatives join together and construct their shelter inside of an enclosure. Notice the tent-shelter which belong to a newly arrived refugee family.

SOURCES

Socio-Economic Data: (approximate) Field Survey, summer, 1983
Photographs: M. Najim Azadzoi, summer 1983.
**Compounds**

In the refugee camps, residential areas have been developed which are separated from each other by narrow passageways and boundary walls. Access to family shelters is provided by these narrow passageways. Occasionally, narrow passageways also lead from one residential quarter to another. Some of these passageways are dead-end alleys.

A residential compound consists of several nuclear families living together within the same territory of a cluster of tents. Other relatives and extended family may also live in proximity within the same compound or encampment section. In general, the number of shelters within a residential compound depends on the number of families that make up the structure of the extended family of the refugees.

Most of the refugees are settled in this way. New refugees usually set up their tents next to their relative's tents which are already located on a spot available on the site. The locations are always determined arbitrarily by the availability of suitable land, accessibility to public circulation, and nearness of the site to settled refugees with whom they have a familial relationship. The shelter which belongs to the head of the family, who is usually the grandfather, is located at the center, and that of his immediate family members and relatives surround his tent. The patterns of these residential compounds show considerable uniformity. A mosque is usually found near the compound which is shared by the whole group of inhabitants.

Usually 10-60 families have joined together and constituted a large compound. The whole group of families are enclosed by a common boundary wall having several openings and doorways to the outside.

The families set up their tents inside the enclosure. The space is divided among the families according to each family's need, based on mutual agreement. Separate lots are later arranged.

When the construction of the boundary wall is finished, then the families decide to improve their own individual shelter. The construction of the boundary wall is considered to be the responsibility of the members of the families who live inside that compound. There are several reasons why the refugees provide first of all a boundary wall, and then construct their shelters. A boundary wall is a traditional necessity; it provides privacy and security where a female refugee can work actively within the enclosure, and can use the outdoor space with more freedom. Even a male refugee, however, feels more secure living within the enclosure.

Usually, a guest room or a guest house is provided in a corner of the compound to serve for entertainment of guests and friends. The guest house has a separate entrance where guests are received. Meetings, by men within the guest house, do not interfere the family life in the women's quarter.

A source of water, if it is a shallow well, provides a communal space within the compound. The individual shelter is the mud-hut which is built of mud. It may be part of the boundary wall which surrounds the compound. Rooms are rectangular and flat-roofed, supported by poplar poles.

(opposite page) INTERIOR DETAILS OF A REFUGEE SHELTER, Nasir Bagh Camp, Peshawar, (1983). (top left) A roof constructed of tiny poplar poles. (top right) The interior space of a tent-shelter. (bottom left) Cooking and washing areas are mixed with living area. (bottom right) Pantries within a shelter. PHOTO: MNA.
1.2 BASIC UTILITIES

GENERAL SITUATION

Provision of basic utilities, water for human consumption and an adequate safe means of disposal of waste material are important factors which should take place in the refugee settlements, after insuring the distribution of the required food and shelter. The primary purposes are to provide the refugee communities with an adequate supply of safe, potable water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene, and to dispose human waste to prevent pollution, disease, and contamination of drinking water.

Other basic utilities, such as circulation systems, electricity, and storm drainage are also the vital services for human activities in a community. But, in the refugee situation, priority has been given to those elements which are necessary for the sustenance of life. Refugees are not as dependent on electricity as they are in need of water and sanitation facilities. The refugees may be able in some areas to provide some of these utilities through their own efforts, but in most cases some of the essential elements are difficult to obtain without outside assistance.

There are three main factors governing the overall circumstances which determine the level and essentialness of the basic utility: First, the continuous and unabated influx of the refugees culminating in the overcrowded areas which are already in shortage of basic utilities. Second, the degree in which the refugees have accesses to local available resources: to what extent the refugees are capable of providing their own needs and requirements and to what extent the natural settings permit the refugees to rely on the existing resources. And, third, the capacity and financial capability of the responsible agencies who are involved in the situation.

As a result of the continuous influx of the refugees within a short period of time, the sprawling camps became more and more congested and more crowded, bringing heavy pressure on the already inadequate installation of utilities. Overcrowding and inadequacy of utilities resulted in the deterioration of sanitary conditions which gave rise to a number of other evils, affecting social and economic aspects of the refugee life. Provision of water for drinking has been a major concern of the Government and international agencies. Sanitation projects have had a little priority, since the need for water has been crucial even at a minimum level of distribution. The following will explain in detail the conditions and the responses given to the problem.

WATER SUPPLY

THE CONDITION

Pakistan itself has major problems of providing safe drinking water to the majority of its population, especially in the rural areas. According to government estimates, barely 1/3 of the population had access to reliable sources of drinking water. The problem has been much more critical in the Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province where a vast desert covers almost 2/3 of the region. In most cases, water is found up to 80 meters below the hot, dustblown surface.
LOCALITY CONSTRUCTION TYPES

This chart shows (1) approximate percentage of each construction type, and (2) building group that generally produces each type.

Quality of information: approximate

LOCALITY COMMUNITY FACILITIES

POLICE
FIRE PROTECTION
HEALTH
SCHOOL, PLAYGROUNDS
RECREATION, OPEN SPACE

LOCALITY UTILITIES AND SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY
SANITARY SEWAGE
STORM DRAINAGE
REFUSE COLLECTION
ELECTRICITY
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

This chart illustrates the approximate availability of utilities, services, and community facilities at three levels: NONE, LIMITED, ADEQUATE.

Quality of information: approximate
Many of the refugee camps are located far from the sources of safe drinking water. Thus, the provision of potable water for the refugees has been one of the major activities undertaken by the Government of Pakistan and the International Community. Many solutions have been applied so far to provide water in the refugee camps. In general, both the refugees and the involved agencies have been involved in solving the problem of shortage of water in different ways, depending on the circumstances. The following situations are most likely to occur within the refugee settlements, regarding the condition of providing minimum drinking water:

- Some of the refugees who are located near the existing local villages where sources of surface water are available, rely on existing local schemes; treatment of canal water, and infiltration galleries in river beds.

- Wherever perennial springs are found near the camps, the refugees fetch the water and carry it in special containers "KOZA" on their back from distances of one to two kilometers.

- In some other cases where ground water exists 10-20 meters below the surface, the refugees dig shallow wells which they have traditionally depended on for generations.

- When neither of these systems is feasible, the government of Pakistan, together with the assistance of the international community, has established regular water supply schemes to provide for the daily needs of the refugees residing within a fixed refugee camp. The daily ration of water distribution is supposed to be 15-25 litres per each registered refugee per day. This amount is intended to be used for drinking, cooking, and limited personal washing.

THE RELIEF WORK

As the refugee camps were established in 1979, they were soon swelled with enormous number of refugees and their livestock; the government of Pakistan with the help of UNICEF, UNHCR, and other relief organizations established regular programs for the distribution of drinking water in the refugee settlements. A number of foreign countries, voluntary organizations, and other private and non-governmental agencies also contributed to provide fund and material assistance to the program. The relief work primarily had its focus on the provision of temporary distribution of water as in the emergency cases, but when the refugee situation remained unchanged, they changed their emphasis to a more permanent solution.

Basically, the relief work has concentrated on three different approaches regarding water supply programs in the refugees settlements:

- Emergency distribution of drinking water by mobile tankers to refugee camps where no source of water is available.

- Construction and improvement of shallow wells to provide a reasonable perennial water source, using the refugees themselves.

- Construction of permanent water schemes by the extension of the existing schemes, drilling tube-wells and tapping spring sources.
### Table of Water Supply Projects Provided by Government/Agencies for Afghan Refugees in N.W.F.P. from 1981-1984

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>MOBILE TANKERS</th>
<th>SHALLOW WELLS</th>
<th>TUBE WELLS</th>
<th>TOTAL BENEFICIARIES</th>
<th>FINANCIAL ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>30 units mobile tankers 120 units collapsible bags</td>
<td>by the refugees</td>
<td>10 schemes, completed 26 schemes, total</td>
<td>250,000 refugees, by the government/agencies</td>
<td>US $ 7 million (total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>62 units, mobile tankers</td>
<td>400 units, proposed</td>
<td>14 schemes, completed 40 schemes, total</td>
<td>300,000 refugees, by UNICEF</td>
<td>US $ 4.8 million, UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>28 units, mobile tankers</td>
<td>1,000 units completed</td>
<td>3 schemes, completed 43 schemes, total</td>
<td>450,000 refugees, by Government (PHED), 47% UNICEF 24%</td>
<td>US $ 3.5 million, UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>25 schemes, proposed 68 schemes, total</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>US $ 4.8 million, UNHCR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- Total number of refugees in N.W.F.P is about 2.1 million
- Total number of refugees covered by the Government programs, 750,000 (35%)
- Total number of refugees covered by the UNICEF programs, 250,000 (15%)
- Refugees rely on local available water supply systems, 1,100,000 (50%)
- One Tube-Well provides water for about 10,000 to 15,000 refugees (1 camp)
- One Shallow-Well provides water for 10-15 families.

**Sources:**
- UNHCR, report on PAKISTAN, sectoral activities in refugee programs in Pakistan, 1983.

**Figure 1:** Table of Water Supply Projects Provided by Government/Agencies for Afghan Refugees in N.W.F.P. from 1981-1984.
A COMMUNAL SHALLOW-WELL. Baluchistan, Pakistan (1982). Potable water is provided in most of the refugee camps through shallow-well schemes carried out by the UNICEF and the UNHCR. The refugees participated in the construction of the wells and the agencies provided assistance materials and the program. PHOTO: UNHCR.
THE PROCESSES

Mobile-Tankers

With the arrival of the refugees and the establishment of refugee settlements, the government authorities have installed a number of mobile tankers with collapsible tanks procured initially from the contribution of the donor countries. Water was carried by trucks from camp to camp, and is distributed in rubber bags placed at suitable points within the refugee camps. In some cases, reservoirs were constructed of brick and cement, or, empty barrels were placed to store the water. In this system, the huge distances and the rugged terrain have given rise to the costs of the distribution system. Still, many refugees are dependent on truck transported water.

Shallow-Wells

This system was traditionally practiced by the Afghans in their homecountry for providing their daily water needs. In the refugee camps, initially, the refugees themselves had started to dig shallow wells within their grouping clusters where abundant ground water available within reasonable depths (10-20 meters).

A government agency, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), and UNICEF encouraged the refugees to construct more of these wells by employing an improvement scheme of water supply where assistance materials were given to the refugees. The process has based on a mixture of self-help cooperation among refugees with contributions from the agencies. It was to encourage self-reliance, as the refugees willingly offered labors voluntarily for digging and preparing the wells.

WATER SUPPLY, KACHA GARHI CAMP, Peshawar (1982). Women fetching water from a communal water point provided by the agencies. PHOTO: UNHCR.
The refugees dig, clean, and prepare the wells; the UNICEF water supply teams guide the procedure and provide assistance materials. Families organize their own separate groupings for the preparation of a well. Usually families of relatives and friends join together to share a common well. Refugees have provided free labor, tools and equipment. The location of the proposed well is determined by a mutual agreement between the users on a spot accessible to all families who will share it.

Usually, UNICEF has supported 8-10 families in the construction of one shallow well to be shared by them. UNICEF's water supply teams identify refugee areas in urgent need of water, and select sites feasible to employ a shallow well scheme. These teams cooperate with the refugees to arrange for the construction of the wells. Assistance materials such as concrete rings, cement for construction of a platform, and a hand-pulley system with rope and buckets are provided by the UNICEF.

**Tube-Wells**

When there is no source of water on the surface, the alternative is to use the ground water at greater depths. Today in most refugee camps, tube wells are provided and water is pumped to storage facilities for the daily need of the refugees.

During 1980-81 when the number of refugees jumped by over a million, and especially where a sudden influx occurred within days, immense pressure was exerted on the operation of the current schemes. However, the mobile tankers continued the temporary distribution of water to those refugees with the greatest emergency needs, but the cost of the operating tended to be too high to be afforded for the long run. Thus, the construction of tube wells was started in the refugee camps for more permanent purposes, and gradually the system has become widespread in all refugee settlements. Today, in most of the refugee camps, potable water has been provided through tube well systems which are considered the most practical system.

The government of Pakistan has taken the responsibility for constructing these tube wells. The Public Health Engineering Department in Peshawar is in charge of providing the survey, planning, and programs of the projects. The UNHCR and UNICEF are mainly cooperating in the process by providing funds and material assistance.

The procedure of constructing a tube well requires relatively high technical skill and equipment. The well is dug by machines deep enough to reach ground water. Concrete tubes are places inside the well. A pumping machine is then placed on the top of the well. Water is distributed through pipes into water tankers (brick-cement reservoirs). The reservoirs are located at convenient points in the refugee camps. The refugees are not engaged in the whole process of preparing a tube well.
SANITATION

THE CONDITION

The concern about the sanitary conditions in the refugee settlements varies from site to site. First of all, the natural settings of the refugee settlements are different from area to area. Areas with natural slope, drains and sources of water have less problem of disposing waste materials and liquid. Secondly, the pattern of settlements in the refugee camps possess different characteristics. Some of the refugee camps are compact habitations with high density which involves serious problems of sanitation. Others are dispersed settlements on vast desert areas which have relatively less sanitary problems due to the capacity of the soil to absorb the waste products. As a result of these factors, some of the refugee camps have already faced a tremendous problem of pollution, sewage, and disposal of waste material.

Regarding the problem of sanitation in the refugee settlements, facilities have usually been rated so slow that they are almost absent from the list of priorities in the relief work. As late as the end of 1982 there has been no major activity concerning refugee's sanitation problem. And for many of the refugees the control over the situation in order to prevent further pollution was a duty beyond their capabilities. Pollution may be produced by an individual, but it spreads all over the area.

THE RELIEF WORK

Regarding the problem of sanitation in the refugee settlements, the agencies have paid little attention to providing a sanitary means of removal and disposal of solid waste and garbages from the refugees quarters. A voluntary agency (Enfant du Monde) in collaboration with the Austrian Relief Committee for Afghan Refugees (ARCAR) had established a sanitation project to construct pit-latrines in some of the refugee camps in 1981-82. The activity was limited to only a few refugee camps in the districts around Peshawar. The proposed system for the latrine was new and unfamiliar to the refugees. Later, UNICEF and the UNHCR have jointly launched a similar sanitation project for the construction of pit-privy latrines during 1983. This effort involved the refugees contribution to provide unskilled labor for digging and constructing the pit-latrine.

THE PROCESSES

Pit-Latrines

Regarding the sanitary condition in the refugee settlements, generally, the most critical issue seems to be the problem of disposing of solid waste from the site. The ongoing processes consist of the traditional methods of handling the problem by the refugees constructing their own temporary latrines, and by the activities undertaken by some of the voluntary agencies to support the refugees in the ongoing processes. These latrines, however, do not provide a sanitary means of disposing of the solid waste from the community.

Initially, the refugees provide temporary utility spaces attached to their pitched tent, or, a few steps from their living areas. Men mostly use open fields, wherever convenient around the neighboring areas. Even the use of open fields is being strictly prohibited by the other refugees, due to the rapid growth of camps and lack of open spaces. Women, according to the traditional lifestyle and social codes among the Afghans, cannot appear outside of the dwellings to a use as communal space.
They have to use the space available around their pitched tents. Pieces of cloth, or whatever material is available, are used to provide privacy for the space. Gradually, the refugees have constructed low mud-walls to replace the temporary deteriorated pieces of cloth-enclosure. These are either round or rectangular structures located within the residential areas, or on the boundary wall attached to the dwellings. These temporary utilities later on give permanent settings for future latrines. Waste is buried in the area; or, it is thrown away from the living spaces. In most cases, two to three families share one latrine which is located between their tents.

This system consisted of a shallow well of approximately 2 meters deep and 40 cm wide, dug by the refugees. A concrete slab (approximately 70 cm X 70 cm) with a hole left open is poured on the site by a skilled laborer, preferably by a refugee. The slab with its two metal hooks is placed on top of the well. Other parts of the latrine structure are to be provided by the refugees themselves. These latrines are presumably to be used for 6-8 months; when they are filled, a new pit is to be provided where the concrete slab can still be used. The work was started in 1983, and it was programmed to construct about 10,000 pit-privy latrines for about 500,000 refugees in the tribal agencies. The project only considered the construction of new latrines, but in many other cases, the problem of disposing of solid waste from the site has not been solved.

Waste Disposal

In the most developed areas of the refugee camps, where the dwellings and tents are compacted, tiny passageways and alleys are created within residential compounds. From each compound of several families, drains of waste water led into these narrow passageways. As a result, open drainage ditches containing polluted water are created everywhere on the site. Used water from washing and cooking areas are thrown into these ditches. All the waste water is generally concentrated in one big stopage, which is rarely cleaned, or, drained out of the site. The process is thoroughly maintained by the refugees. No contribution from any source has yet been implemented.

Drainages

The drainage of surface water, created by the heavy rains, is another problem which many of the refugee camps have faced. The water is usually collected inside of the residential areas, and damages the structures which are made of mud. Flooding usually occurs during the monsoon season which, occasionally, threatens life and properties in the refugee settlements. No provision has ever been made to consider the problem of the removal of storm water.

Refuse Collection

No service from any source has yet been provided to consider the removal of wastes and garbage from the refugee settlements. The problem will become critical in the future.

(opposite page)

SANITATION, NASIR BAGH CAMP, Peshawar, (1983) (top left) A dead-end tidy and clean circulation walkway. (bottom left) Narrow public walkways are getting to become polluted. (top right) Whenever possible, latrines will be provided away from the living area. (bottom right) In most cases, these latrines are located attached to the shelter. PHOTOS: M.N.A.
1.3 FACILITIES/SERVICES

GENERAL SITUATION

Facilities/services should be considered both in terms of emergency needs; such as health care and security guards, and in terms of mediate need such as education, market places, and a community center for religious and social activities. These facilities are used in common by a number of people in a community, and thus, the provision of these facilities is the responsibility of both the people who use them, and the involved agency.

Refugees have created massive communities which are involved with all social, economical, and cultural activities. In some of the refugee settlements, more than 100,000 people have been concentrated in one locality. Most of the refugee settlements do not have convenient access to the available facilities in the area, since the location of the refugee settlements has not bee considered in relation to the existing facilities and services. Thus, the refugee communities should be totally dependent on their own facilities and services.

Three major factors need to be considered in relation to the condition of providing facilities and services within the camps. First, the inadequate supply of water and poor sanitary conditions in the refugee settlements have given rise to the problem of health and hygiene. Second, the economical disability and the social/cultural constraints of the refugee lifestyles have provided certain restraints in the implementation of some services. In addition, questions arise as to the adequacy and appropriateness of such facilities. Third, the amount and level of these services demanded by the refugees should be determined according to whether the situation is temporary or not. These factors about the provision of facilities/services should be identified and evaluated in order to determine the quality and quantity of existing and proposed programs.

In most of the refugee settlements, the population usually ranges between 20,000 to 50,000 refugees. In some other cases, the population is even higher. For example, the Barakia camp in the Mardan district of NWFP was established in 1981 and its population swelled to 140,000 within a few months. This massive concentration of the refugees have created an entity of communications, cultural interchanges, and social activities. At the same time the population density, unhygienic conditions of the settlements, and lack of water supply are major sources of disease among the refugees. Education of the children and youngsters is another important issue to be concerned. The Government of Pakistan and the international agencies have established programs for emergency health care and basic education needs of the refugees.

The refugees, on their part, have provided their own shopping areas, transportation systems, and have constructed their local mosques. Shops and bazaars have been created within the refugee camps, and they serve as important centers of communication as well as a major source of income for a number of the refugee families. The refugees often bring foods and other home made products to the bazaars and sell them to other refugees within the camps. Community gatherings and meetings take place in the local mosques. These mosques are also used as guest houses as well as religious teaching centers for per-school children. The following are the major components of services and facilities provided or developed for the refugees at the community level:
COMMUNITY FACILITIES/SERVICES:

(top left) HEALTH CARE, NASIR BAGH CAMP, Peshawar (1983). A Basic Health Unit provided by the Saudi Red Crescent Society in the refugee camp.

(top right) VETERINARY, NASIR BAGH CAMP, Peshawar (1983). A Dispensary for the care of the refugees' livestock provided by the UNHCR in the refugee camp. PHOTOS: M.N.A.

(bottom) EDUCATION, BARAKAI CAMP, N.W.F.P. (1982). Primary schools in the refugee camps are accommodated with tents and tarpaulins. PHOTO: UNHCR
HEALTH CARE

THE CONDITION

In spite of regular distribution of emergency rations, food is in short supply among the refugees in some areas. The diet is limited in quantity, and in quality. Deficiencies of vitamins and nutrition are common among the refugees. Lack of sufficient water and pollution of available sources of water cause the greatest sanitation problem in some areas in the refugee camps. When a source of water such as canals and rivers flow near a refugee camp, the refugees use the water for washing and drinking purposes. This water, obviously contains considerable waste and contamination. In some cases, even, the water in roadside ditches is used for washing utensils, fruits, and vegetables. The refugees are not acquainted with the rules of hygiene.

Another factor which accelerate the cause of illness and major diseases among the refugees is the hot and humid climate in Pakistan. Many of the refugees come from areas of Afghanistan which have lower humidity and milder temperatures. This hot and humid condition in Pakistan, which the refugees are not used to, has created extensive serious infections. Reports from the World Health Organization have shown a number of dermatological infections among the refugees. The situation has been even worse among the women refugees. Infant mortality was reported to be very high. Health statistics, obtained from the government sources and foreign medical personnel traveling within the refugee camps, reflect a considerable number of refugee admissions to the local Health Units and hospitals. Diarrhea, malaria, tuberculosis, and smallpox are common diseases found among all refugees.

THE RELIEF WORK

Treatment of patients and health services extended to the Afghan refugees have essentially been curative. Mobile Health Units were in service to provide medical care for the refugees in emergency situations. Later, as the situation has become more stable and durable, some stationary dispensaries were established within the refugee camps to provide services for immunization and prevention of diseases.

A number of voluntary, international, and government agencies have been involved, either directly or in directly to provide medical services for the refugees. Some private non-profit organizations have also provided medical assistance and contributed to fund the projects. Some run their own medical units.

Official figures reflected 31 Mobile Units and 78 Stationary Dispensaries which were in service in all the refugee camps in the NWFP in 1982. The same report indicates that about 30 Mobile Health Units and 40 Stationary Dispensaries were in service by the voluntary agencies in the same year. The UNHCR and the World Health Organization have mainly provided the major part of the medical assistance. All of these health programs are organized through the government channels.

Roughly, each refugee camp which houses approximately 10,000 to 15,000 refugees is provided with one Basic Health Unit. Each of these Basic Health Units is programmed to include a medical doctor, one or two compounders (nurses), and a female visitor. For each refugee settlement constituted by three to five refugee camps (40,000 to 50,000 refugees),
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>MOBILE UNITS</th>
<th>STATIONARY UNITS</th>
<th>IMMUNIZATION</th>
<th>HOSPITALS</th>
<th>NO. OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL</th>
<th>MODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3 units, ICRC</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>First Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>31 units, CARITAS, 30 units, Agencies</td>
<td>78 units, UNHCR, 30 units, Agencies</td>
<td>2 units, CARITAS, 1 unit, SRC, 12 units, CARITAS</td>
<td>65 beded, ICRC</td>
<td>87 doctors, local 18 medical personnel ICRC, 13 servicemen</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>30 units, combined</td>
<td>96 units, UNHCR, 37 units, Agencies</td>
<td>13 units, CARITAS, 1 unit of X-ray and anti-malaria squad</td>
<td>8 Hospitals, UNHCR, ICRC, Government agencies total 500 beded.</td>
<td>147 medical personnel</td>
<td>Curative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Planned to be expanded</td>
<td>Planned to be expanded</td>
<td>2 hospitals, each 400 beded proposed by United Kingdom</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Preventive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1:** TABLE OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN N.W.F.P., PAKISTAN, 1981-1984.

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION:**


there has been established a larger health unit which is called Senior Health Coordination in order to insure the general health situation among the refugees. This includes immunization programs run by community health workers to enhance preventive medicine.

In 1983, the government reports indicate that the relief work has expanded its program to 122 Basic Health Units with 143 doctors in the refugee camps in the NWFP. Also, another 37 units were established by the voluntary agencies. Beside the basic health services, the government, UNHCR, and a number of voluntary agencies have provided 8 hospitals to facilitate medical services in several districts in NWFP. These hospitals have accommodated a total of about 500 beds for the Afghan refugees in the NWFP. Similarly, there were another five hospitals under construction which would provide a total of 600 beds for the refugees. Also, one eye hospital and a x-ray unit have been put into operation by the voluntary agencies. The immunization program was expanded to 13 units to provide protective treatments.

THE PROCESSES

In general, most of the health services and programs are organized and managed by the Government of Pakistan. The Project Directorate of Health for Afghan Refugees is established to plan and implement health programs in the NWFP and in Baluchistan. The Provincial Health Directorates are responsible for the organization and distribution of Basic Health Units. The World Health Organization provide the major financial and material assistance for health care. The UNHCR and UNICEF cooperate in providing fund and sanitation facilities in the refugee settlements.
EDUCATION

THE CONDITION

A vast majority of the refugee population are children and teenagers. Statistics obtained from the government sources show that more than 50% of the population consisted of school-age children. Education of this group has been an important concern for the government and the involved agencies.

As was expected, almost 90% of the total population of Afghanistan was rural, living in villages. Also, nomads constituted a great percentage of the population of the country. Both the rural population and the nomads have had little access to educational facilities. The rate of literacy was estimated to be very low compared to the urban population. Many primary students attended only 6-year village school courses, offering mainly religious studies. The great majority of the students at the primary and secondary levels were boys. Religious and social attitudes restricted the education for women, especially in the rural areas.

Compared to Pakistan, Afghanistan has had only slight progress in the field of education. Secular education was rare, though, the limited spread of state schools was aimed at breaking the traditional hold of MULLAHS (religious leaders) over the rural people. The rate of literacy is relatively higher in Pakistan, and people in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas have access to educational facilities. In Afghanistan, all citizens were entitled to free education at the primary and higher levels in order to encourage secular training among the rural people. In Pakistan, a fee is charged to all citizens for school expenses.

The education of the refugees has been considered important for many reasons. The Government of Pakistan has established extensive programs for education and training to improve and raise the level of literacy and vocational training. Thus, the authorities are concerned that the additional three million uneducated refugees will become an extra burden for the state's programs in the future. Secondly, both the government of Pakistan and the International Community consider the education of the refugees an important factor for a self-reliant alternative in the future.

Among the refugees, deep respect prevails for learning and wisdom, but they tend to relate these ideals to more of a religious and national tradition. Religious education has been stressed among the refugees, rather than secular education. Children are offered religious studies in the local mosques, conducted by the MULLAHS.

A majority of the refugees speak Pashtu and some speak Farsi, which are the two main and official languages in Afghanistan. Pashtu is also spoken extensively among the people in the NWFP, and it is the language of the people in those areas where the refugees are mostly settled. The Government of Pakistan has encouraged Urdu and English to be officially used in daily conversations, as well as in the official bureaucracy all over the country. Knowledge of both writing and reading in these two languages is required for someone who wants to be a government employee. Urdu and English are the mediums of instruction in all schools.

THE RELIEF WORK

Village, primary, and secondary (middle) schools are the basic steps taken so far in educational programs for the refugees. The great majority of the
EXISTING SITUATION

schools opened for the refugees are primary schools where the children attend from grade 1 to grade 5. The education of most is terminated at this level. The attrition rate between grades 1 and 5 of primary schools is considerable, especially among girls. In 1982, for example, approximately 10,000 boys and 3,000 girls were enrolled in grade 1, however, there were only a few hundred boys in the primary schools and no girls in the upper primary grades.

The Government of Pakistan, international and some voluntary agencies have contributed to providing educational facilities in the refugee camps. However, traditional education among the refugees must be taken into consideration in the implementation of the education programs. The Government has planned and arranged programs for imparting necessary education to refugee children under the supervision of the Afghan teachers.

Education improved markedly in 1982, with a sharp increase in the literacy level of school age children, despite a minimal enrollment of girls. Activities during 1982 included the establishment of educational units in both provinces (Baluchistan and NWFP), the construction of mud brick schools, the distribution of school uniforms and high protein food, and in-service training of teachers*. Students are provided free books, stationery, uniforms, footwear and caps. Also, for a limited number of deserving students a monthly stipends is provided for advanced technical and professional institutes in Pakistan.

Almost, every refugee camp is provided with one Primary School of two teachers and its necessary equipment. Besides Primary Schools, one religious teacher is in charge of teaching religious education in each refugee camp, while local mosques are in service to provide basic reading and writing skills for pre-school children.

THE PROCESSES

Large tents and tarpaulins are given to the refugees to provide their school shelter. Students sit on the floor, barefoot; usually a cloth ground sheet is furnished on the floor. Schedules are arranged by the teachers to substitute different classes from time to time.

As the number of the students increased, construction of school buildings was also started in the refugee organizations who were concern about the education of the refugee children. In the meantime, the international and some voluntary agencies also provided supplementary materials and funds to promote the construction of new school buildings. Traditional methods of construction and the use of local materials were preferred as being the most economical and reasonable solutions to the problem. Among the refugees were found masons, artisans, and laborers to take care of the construction.

These school buildings are also provided with a boundary wall, which the Afghans presume to be essential for any structure. Traditionally, the enclosure provided by the boundary walls with a gate forms a desirable complete structure. As in their traditional method of construction, the refugees first construct a boundary wall to provide an enclosed space, and then, start building other elements inside of the enclosure. The height of the boundary wall should be at least above the height of an average man, for reasons of privacy. For security reasons, this height is further increased, depending on the situation and type of building. Classrooms are preferably located along the boundary walls, forming a court-yard within the enclosure. A veranda is also usually desirable.
PHYSICAL DATA
(relate to school building)

BUILDING/LAND
location: KABABIAN REFUGEE CAMP
year of construction: AUGUST 1983
mode: INSTANT
developer: GOVERNMENT/UNHCR
builder: REFUGEE ARTISAN
lot area (sq m): 400
building area (sq m): 170
construction type: ADOBE
number of floors: 1

FACILITIES
classrooms: 5
office room: 1
storages: 2
latrine: 1
shallow-well: 1

MATERIAL
walls: ADOBE, MUD
roofs: POPULAR POLES SUPPORT
floor: MUD-PLASTER
foundation: STONE
Traditionally, the Afghan refugees are supposed to learn the skill of reading and writing in the local mosques. For the majority, this skill remains at a limited level; only good enough to read Koranic manuscripts and passages. Teaching by the local MULLAHS in the mosques is in practice in the refugee camps. Children between the ages of 4-7 regularly attend the mosques every morning. The teenagers supposedly disappear during the daytime; usually, they seek occasional employment opportunities such as selling cigarettes, cold water, fruits, etc., in the local bazaars.

Presently, education among the refugees is rarely satisfactory; it is limited to few courses of reading and writing, and some arithmetic and language lessons. Children between the ages of 7-10 comprise the majority of the enrolled students. Education programs are mostly established for those refugees who are settled in the district areas, near urban centers. Fewer schools are open in the Tribal areas. These programs are provided for free with primary education compulsory for all refugee children. All refugees are also entitled to free secondary education.

Official figures indicate that in 1982 there were about 250 primary schools opened in all 345 refugee camps in Pakistan. More than 700 teachers were employed in these schools to impart education to about 25,000 students. Out of the total number of Primary Schools, 157 of them were established for the refugees who are settled in the district areas, and 93 of them were in the tribal areas. About 70% of the teachers were Afghan refugees and the other 30% were Pakistanis.

The UNHCR has mainly allocated considerable funds and material supplies for these activities, and has increased its budget from US $ 1.6 to 3.5 million in 1984 to consolidate and up-grade educational facilities.

Other than the Government and international agencies, the refugee organizations have also established school programs in a number of the refugee camps. These are also primary and secondary schools taught and managed by the Afghan refugee leaders. The curricula and the conditions of learning in these schools may slightly differ from those established by the government, since, no specific program and control is exercised in the field of education throughout the refugee settlements.
Total number of school-age children in the N.W.F.P. is about 1 million.
Total number of students enrolled in primary and in middle schools is about 65,000.

6.5% of the refugee children are enrolled in primary schools.

Note:

Table 1: Table of Schools and Other Educational Services Provided for the Refugees in the N.W.F.P. Since 1981.

Sources of Information:


UNHCR, sectoral activities for refugees in Pakistan, 1983.
MOSQUES

THE CONDITION

Islam, the religion in Pakistan and in Afghanistan, has provided common spiritual bonds among the two country’s ethnic and tribal groups. Afghan refugees are considered to be devout Muslims who strongly respect their religious tradition. The moral and spiritual values derived from the religion shape the ethical conduct among the people of Pakistan and among the refugees. Religious faith and practice play an important part in their life. The existence of the religious rituals is an integral part of the daily life and their routine.

The refugees pray five times a day in the mosques, or, individually in their homes. Regular attendance is necessary for each individual in his local mosque. Women do not participate in the activities which take place in the mosques, including daily prayer. Mosques are totally dominated by men as well as the other community facilities outside of the home.

Traditionally, mosques also serve as centers of social and religious activities within each locality of 100-200 people. Pre-school children are taught religious lessons in the mosques; funerals, and other social ceremonies are organized here in front of the MULLAHS (the religious leaders in the mosques) and the elderly people.

In the traditional social order, the authority of MULLAHS has been extended into all aspects of life. To some extent, this authority and influence are still observed in almost all aspects of social life within the refugee communities. However, changes have occurred and the role of the mosques and the influence of the Mullahs in the refugee communities have been diminished as a result of new circumstances emerging from the recent situation. The Government of Pakistan has introduced new measures for the welfare of the refugees which obviously diminish the position of the Mullahs in secular affairs. Students are sent to public schools instead of taking religious lessons in the mosques, and social and economic unrests, which dominate the situation, has interrupted regular programs and attendance of the people in the mosques.

Mosques are not only religious centers, they are also meeting and gathering places for men. Important meetings take place in the mosques where the men discuss daily events and community problems, and make decisions based on Islamic orders and traditional codes. Usually the MULLAHS are in charge of these meetings, but it is traditionally important to have the presence of the local and tribal leaders in these meetings.

THE RELIEF WORK

Little has been done by the relief organization in response to the problem of providing appropriate mosque shelters for the refugees. Perhaps, the problem cannot be accounted in the list of priorities in the situation of the refugees, or, the problem can be somehow handled by the refugees themselves on the basis of mutual co-operation and religious obligations.

Large tents and Tarpaulins have been distributed to the refugees to provide shelter for temporary mosques in each locality. The UNHCR and the Government of Pakistan have provided these Tarpaulins. Also, the Government of Pakistan and some other donor countries have contributed in the provision of mosque buildings.
THE PROCESSES

It appears then that the refugees are more concerned about having a mosque in their camps than in providing any other facilities. Observations from the refugee camps revealed that, without any specific financial program or relief work for religious activities, the refugees have completed the construction of a number of mosques in several localities in the refugee camps. Most of these mosques have been constructed by the refugees themselves.

Small mosques have been provided in each locality which serve approximately 20-40 families. Usually relatives and kinsmen of the same tribe share a common local mosque. These mosques are smaller in size and operate for daily activities such as praying, teaching pre-school children and occasional meetings of the whole community. Larger mosques which have relatively elaborate structures are provided for most important activities such as Friday praying; special ceremonies like funerals, Eids praying, and important meetings. These large mosques serve a neighborhood rather than a locality.

The Tarpaulins and larger tents given to the refugees are set up in a common public space so everyone can have easy access to them. The refugees have provided structures in additional to these tent-shelters in order to provide more accommodation for their needs. The space covered by the shelter is further extended to the outside to provide a small court, or, a platform. Both the covered spaces under the tent and the platform are surrounded by a low mud wall to form an enclosure. An entrance is provided from the platform side. The platform is used by the refugees for praying in case many attendants appear. Shoes are taken off outside the mosque area, and the floor is usually furnished with a ground sheet or reed mats.
SHOPS

THE CONDITION

The food rations which are donated to the refugees by the international community and the donor countries include wheat, edible oil, powdered milk, sugar, tea, and some pulses. Additional items of the refugee diet are generally provided from the local shops and market places. Fruits, vegetables, meat, and goods such as matches, cigarettes, and household supplies are the principal elements to be bought from local bazaars.

Many of the refugee camps are located far from urban centers and towns, but most of them have easy access to adequate local transportation. Before local shops and bazaars were established the refugees had to travel a long distance to towns and cities of the neighboring areas in order to do their shopping. Some of the refugees who could afford it, brought some fruits and vegetables and other goods in a large quantity and sold them to other refugees in the camps, for a higher price. This activity has provided an opportunity for some of the refugees to generate a source of income, and at the same time others also received the benefit of having their daily needs available in the camps.

Some of the refugees are craftsmen who traditionally had their business in the local bazaars. Pottery, woodworking, cobbling, and harness making are men's crafts produced in the local shops. Women's crafts such as carpetmaking, feltmaking, and embroidery are produced in homes, but are sold by men in the local bazaars. Many of the refugees have provided local markets where they sell poplar poles and other construction material and tools. The refugees are eager to generate income from private activities. Trading and shopkeeping have been found to be the most feasible activities for many of the refugees to accomplish without the help of others. The Pashtun society, which forms most of the refugee population, are traditionally tradesmen.

For Afghans, a bazaar is not only a place of trade and business, but is more like a communal gathering area. News is brought here and discussed between individuals. The teahouse (SAMAWAR) is a place for men to spend their spare time and exchange news and views. Breakfast and lunch is served here, so that the transients and local artisans as well as other shopkeepers may take their meals.

The refugees were allowed to open shops and create local bazaars anywhere within their camps. Bargaining is traditionally practiced among the refugees. Hours of business are not fixed nor is there any control over the prices. The bazaar artisan opens his small stall early in the morning and closes late at night. All Afghan-sellers, buyers, shopkeepers, artisans, consumers, and drivers expect to bargain.

THE RELIEF WORK

All shopping areas and local bazaars have been established by the refugees. The Government and the agencies have not contributed to providing such facilities. There has been no planning consideration to determine a specific area on the site for such activities. These shops and market places have been developed spontaneously, based on the needs and congruity of the situation.

THE PROCESSES

Today, in almost every refugee camp, at least one shopping area has been created. The size and the facilities provided within these shopping areas depend on the number of refugees living in that area,
A shopping area with stalls and market of poplar poles provided by the refugees. (top right) Potteries and woods are sold by the refugees everywhere.

PHOTO: M.N.A. (bottom) GIRDI JUNGLE CAMP, Baluchistan (1982) One of the many shops in the camp Bazaar. UNHCR.
and the location of the camps in relation to existing market places in the local areas. These shopping areas or bazaars are basically a number of retail stores accommodated in small temporary stalls, lined up along a major circulation route. Those who cannot afford a stall, sit on a corner and sell their goods on the ground. Handicrafts produced by the families such as pottery (pots, pans, and water jars), mats and felt are sold in the open areas. Carpenters, tailors, and cloth and fabric sellers have provided a cell for themselves and occupy their own section in the bazaars. No rent or tax has yet been charged from the government on these businesses.

These shops and bazaars have been developed gradually, which the process of development and growth of these shops have taken place step by step parallel to the growth and development of the settlements. Initially, it began with the activities of the youngsters on the public open spaces by hand-selling. Cold water with ice-cubes are sold in buckets; cigarettes, matches, and dry or fresh fruits are sold by hand to passengers. These activities usually took place on the main circulation routes, or, near bus stops. Later, they spread their shawls on the ground and added more goods for selling. A cloth shelter may provide temporary cover to protect the space from heat and rain, and provide a shed. More permanent stalls are provided at later stages.

**STORAGE FACILITIES**

One of the main problems of the relief operation in the refugee settlements has been the delivery and distribution of relief goods received from donors. These goods are mainly food items which are first loaded at Karachi, then transported to Peshawar, Quetta, and Punjab, and then delivered to the refugee camps. Distribution should take place in the refugee camps. Food items such as wheat, sugar, edible oil, tea, etc., need to be kept in stores. At the beginning, lack of storage facilities in the refugee camps resulted in an irregular supply of rations, and even, sometimes a long delay occurred in the distribution of the food and other necessary supplies.

Lack of sufficient storage facilities has still been one of the greatest impediments for developing an organized system of distribution. Many of the refugee camps, especially in the rural areas, were still lacking sufficient and appropriate storage facilities. The problem of refrigeration and keeping the stored items dry and clean have been a major concern for the Government of Pakistan and the agencies.

The Government of Pakistan, the UNHCR, and WFO have established programs to provide storage facilities in the refugee camps. About 61 units of concrete shells and 6 other units of Sheds (also concrete structures) were constructed in some of the refugee camps in various part of the NWFP. Each of the Shells has a capacity of 500 metric tons. Additional construction of more than 100 local type adobe Godowns was planned for all refugee camps. The objective of the program was to ensure a storage capacity sufficient to stock 1 month's supply at a time. Government authorities were responsible for the construction of these warehouses. Mainly, the UNHCR has given financial assistance in the construction of these warehouses. Other costs, beside the construction, include the provision of fire-fighting equipment and maintenance of the storage areas.
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

As was mentioned, most of the refugee camps are located far from urban centers and major cities. Many of the refugees travel to these urban areas, either for employment opportunities, or, for their daily shopping. Refugee sites are not selected in relation to the urban context. The distance between the refugee sites and urban centers must be traveled by motor vehicles.

External approaches to the refugee sites have been provided by the existing local roads and transportation system, usually available in the area. These routes connect the refugee sites to nearby urban centers. Most of them are paved, and are provided with an adequate transportation system, run by the local or government buses.

Access to the refugee camps from the external main routes has been provided arbitrarily by temporary pedestrian or vehicular linkages. These accesses are not planned or surveyed to determine the appropriateness of the entrance and exit from the site.

Inside of the refugee camps, people travel distances by walking or bicycling. The maximum distances to be traveled is not more than 2 km. No regular public transportation has been seriously needed so far. Almost all community facilities are situated within walking distances. For the government administrators, visitors, and technical workers, temporary unpaved routes have been created within the site.

Daily public transportation from the refugee camps to other urban areas have mostly been provided by the refugees. Pick-ups and buses, brought by the refugees from Afghanistan, are in service in major routes between the refugee settlements and other local and urban areas. The refugees and the local population usually use and share the existing transportation system. The fare rate has been determined according to local rates fixed by the government.

POLICE PROTECTION

Security for the management, organization, and distribution of the relief program and safety of the camp inhabitants and workers have been considered important.

The administrative is organized by government employees, consisting of a Commander, and three sections for Accounting, Relief, and Security purposes (see Appx. ). The Security section is responsible for the establishment of order and discipline in the settlement processes.

There is one CHUWKEDAR (Security Guard) and one NAYEB (assistant to Security Guard) appointed by the Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees from the Government of Pakistan. For each CHUWKEDAR, there are four Security posts; one as a head constable, and the three others are foot constables.

The Security Sections, however, do not interfere with the political and social affairs among the refugees, but they are in charge of the overall stability in the refugee camps. Registration, distribution of rations, location and installation of new arrival refugees, and security of the personnel and visitors are the main responsibilities of the CHAUWKEDAR and his colleagues.

Tribal and religious leaders, however, continue to retain their exalted position in their respective communities in the refugee camps. Tension and conflict between the two bodies; either two individual, or two groups, or maybe among two tribes, are being settled by traditional rules and laws derived from Islamic principals.
14 OTHER RELIEF PROGRAMS

In addition to the above sectoral activities (provision of basic utilities, community facilities/services) and the daily ration (food, fuel, clothing, etc., see appendix), the Government of Pakistan and the international community has established a number of other types of assistance in order to meet the needs and requirements of the refugees. Some of these assistance programs were concentrated on the establishment of self-generating schemes in order to develop the refugees technical skills to become self-provisioning. Other programs have been established to promote a better socio-economic environment by improving the quality of existing services, and to support individual refugees to improve their living condition.

During 1983, the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has remained fairly stable. Up to this time, the refugees continued to receive the same basic relief items as in previous years.

Relief operations especially the distribution of food items and establishment and improvement of infrastructures, will be continued in accordance to the needs and requirement of the situation, but it is also considered important to decrease gradually the dependency of the refugees on relief assistance.

Refugee communities have gradually been developed into more semi-permanent settlements, and economic activities have slowly gathered momentum within these communities. Still these communities are lacking economic resources.

INCOME-GENERATING PROJECTS

The main objectives of these projects are to help the refugees have the opportunity to achieve some measure of self-reliance in order to decrease their dependency on relief assistance. They are designed to encourage the refugees to develop their technical skills in their traditional crafts. Also, a number of vocational training programs are proposed to teach the refugees in technical skills.

The idea of income-generating projects was first established in September 1982 with an agreement between the Government of Pakistan and the World Bank (I.M.F.) to undertake a pilot project involving an investment of US $ 20 million. These projects were proposed to provide employment opportunities for refugees and some local inhabitants. Also, the UNHCR provided about US $ 2 million during 1982, to provide skill training projects involving traditional handicrafts. Also, the UNHCR and the ILO planned to provide technical and vocational training and initial small scale income-generating projects with an estimated cost of US $ 11.2 million within the refugee camps (UNHCR report, Jan 83).

These activities were mainly focused on the provision of local cottage industries and training of traditional handicrafts skills. Looms and raw materials were provided for the refugees to produce and weave carpets and druggets. Moreover, some skill training centers were established to train refugees in metal turning, welding, plumbing, electric wiring, and woodwork.

As a result, the Government reports indicate that during 1983, there were about 13 carpet weaving centers and 1 drugget center providing employment opportunities for 819 boys in carpet weaving and 34 boys in drugget weaving. Some 10,000 square feet of
carpet and drugget have been produced in these centers. A small number of refugees (about 100 people) was trained in technical workshops. It was also planned to support some refugee families in developing poultry, breeding, and kitchen gardening activities within their homes.

**VETERINARY**

It is estimated that about 2 to 2.5 million livestock have been brought by the refugees into Pakistan. Livestock is an important source of income for the refugees. Some of the families have cattle or goats and sheep which provide their daily diet of milk products. Some of the refugees are traditionally herdsmen who keep a large number of herds that provide major sources of dairy; products and raw materials such as wool, animal skin, and meat.

Services have been established to provide both direct assistance to refugees livestock and to contribute to the regeneration of land where refugee livestock are being grazed. These services help to contain and prevent the spreading of animal diseases among the livestock.

The Government of Pakistan has established veterinary programs under the supervision of the Animal Husbandry Department in the NWFP to provide necessary assistance to refugees who own livestock. The UNHCR and some other voluntary agencies have contributed to providing funds and equipments for these projects. The UNHCR have contributed almost US $1 million every year since 1982. There were about 23 mobile veterinary units and four stationary dispensaries in operation in the NWFP and in Baluchistan.

**REAFFORESTATION**

There has been some damage to the ecological environment and agricultural land due to the heavy influx of the refugees with their livestock in the areas where they are settled. Physical damage to scrub land, forests and rangelands in the vicinity of the refugee camps were visible. The refugees cut the trees for firewood, the animals were grazed on the ranges. As it is, Pakistan is lacking sufficient forest and pasture land; of its total land area, about 5% is forested in poor condition compared to other countries in the west.

To help reduce the indiscriminate cutting of trees and bushes by the refugees and over-grazing by their animals, and to replenish those areas which have received damage, the Government of Pakistan and the UNHCR have launched afforestation schemes in the refugee settled areas. These projects will improve the damaged forests and pasturelands, and will provide fertilization for the soil for further grazing.

The UNHCR has provided about US $2 million per year since 1982. Also, some funds have been provided by some foreign countries and voluntary agencies for these projects. About 15 km² of land and 28 km of roads and canals were planted with trees. Also, thousands of check dams/contour trenches and miniature dams were built.

**RELOCATION**

One of the major activities which took place as a result of the massive concentration of refugees in one area was to relocate some of the refugees from the overcrowded areas to new established camps in Punjab. The project was proposed by the Government of Pakistan at the beginning of 1983. The registration of new refugees was stopped from December 1982,
and the fresh arrival refugees were planned to be sent directly to the new camps established at Eiskakhel, Mianwali, districts of the Punjab (see Appx ).

The concern about the rise of the refugee population was expressed by the Government of Pakistan, and the people in major cities complained about the rise in rents and in the cost of living due to the presence of so many refugees. A report has indicated that in most district areas the ratio between the local population and the refugees was 6 to 1, while in tribal areas this ratio was 1 to 1, and in some places the number of the refugees exceeded that of the local population. Also, it seems that the Government of Pakistan was concerned about the rise of any possible conflict and tension between the refugees and the local population, as the refugees may create independent larger communities which will create an imbalance in the stability of the region.

It was programmed by the government of Pakistan to relocate about 100,000 refugees into the Punjab area which is far from the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The first group of refugees moved from tribal areas who were not registered, and, according to officials they had created a strain on the relief operation. By the end of 1983, about 35,000 refugees were shifted to new camps in Punjab. Evidence indicates that some of the refugees have shown discontent about being settled far from their relatives who are mostly located in the NWFP.

A decision was made by the Government of Pakistan, and arrangements for the relocation program were organized by the local authorities and federal state. A site was selected and designed for settlement of the refugees. The UNHCR provided the necessary physical infrastructure and assistance for the refugee population.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

In addition to the above activities, the Government of Pakistan with the help and assistance of the involved agencies was in charge of the overall responsibility of sustaining the 2.8 million refugees in the three provinces. One of the major sectors of the refugee program is the cost of logistic operation inside of Pakistan. It is estimated that approximately US $7 million/year is the total cost of logistic and transportation (shipping, delivering, and distribution to refugee camps). The UNHCR has mainly provided this expenditure since 1982.

Construction and improvement of access roads leading to refugee settlements have been carried out by the Government of Pakistan. Maintenance and construction of these roads is considered important for the supply and delivery of relief items. The UNHCR has provided about US $1.4 million each year since 1983.

The Government of Pakistan has estimated the total cost of its administrative structure which has been expanded to include overall responsibility for refugee affairs, at some US $10 million annually, of which UNHCR contributed up to US $7.5 million. A number of vehicles needed for the operation of these administrative structures, were provided by the UNHCR and some other countries.
### Table of Sectoral Activities by Government/Agencies for Afghan Refugees in the N.W.F.P., Pakistan, 1980-1984

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VETERINARY</td>
<td>7 units, (mobile)</td>
<td>15 units, (mobile)</td>
<td>23 units, (mobile)</td>
<td>4 units, (mobile)</td>
<td>50 local village stores to be constructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORAGE FACILITIES</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>61 units, (concrete shells) 6 units, Sheds</td>
<td>14 Warehouses 75 local village stores</td>
<td>2 Warehouses 75 local village stores</td>
<td>240 Km, road plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME-GENERATING PROJECTS</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>100 units, carpet weaving looms 147 units, carpet-drugget training centers 2,719 sq-ft, carpet production</td>
<td>14 carpet-drugget centers 208 trainees 7621 sq-ft carpet production 2810 sq-ft drugged production 105 vocational trainees 60 technical trainees</td>
<td>13 carpet-drugget centers 819 trainees 34 drugget trainees 10,000 sq-ft carpet production 85 families received looms</td>
<td>5,000 chicks for chicken breeding 3,600 eggs for chicken breeding 360 families received assistance materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>222 rooms, for administrators</td>
<td>24,400,000 trees 4,000 check dams 80 miniature dams 100,000 contours trenches</td>
<td>100 primary schools 5 middle schools 1,224 rooms for administrators</td>
<td>100 school 1,275 rooms for administrators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFFORESTATION</td>
<td>0.1 Km² plantation</td>
<td>30 Km², cultivation 0.1 Km² nursery 240 Km, road plantation</td>
<td>16 Km² trees plantation 280 Km road and canal plantation</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCES:**
- Public Relations, A.R.C., Peshawar N.W.F.P., August 1983
- UNHCR, Report on PAKISTAN, sectoral activities, 1983

*Figure 1: Table of Sectoral Activities by Government/Agencies for Afghan Refugees in the N.W.F.P., Pakistan, 1980-1984.*
BUILDING A COMMUNITY CENTER, PISHOOK, Baluchistan (1982). Most of the refugees' houses and structures are built by the refugees using their traditional brick-making skills and construction techniques. PHOTO: UNHCR
THE SETTLEMENTS:

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS
2.1 PROVISION OF SHELTER

THE PROBLEMS

In sustaining the 2.8 million refugees in Pakistan, the problem of providing shelter has been aggravated by a number of social, physical, and economic problems. Provision of a more permanent shelter for the refugees cannot be seen as simply proposing different housing alternatives in terms of technology and policy. Instead, it has become a conflicting issue bearing its unique socio-political restraints. These, added to its already ill-organized patterns of settlements with an inadequate supply of infrastructure, have resulted in a complex set of problems.

In addition to the political aspect of the situation, which is the main key issue, yet a successful attempt has not bee made to satisfy the economic aspect of the situation, improving the refugees' livelihood. Still many of the refugees, who have lived in the camps for five years, rely on relief assistance programs. Their problem is not only shelter, but also their continued dependency on outside support for survival.

Considering the present problem of shelter for Afghan refugees in the camps, three main issues can be identified:

1. The economic disability of many of the refugees who have not been able to establish a stable and secure environment for their social and economic systems. Their dependency on relief operations for food, fuel, and other essentials has required a large portion of the limited available resources which could have been utilized for improvement of their living environment. About 50% of the available resources are being spent for the provision of food items, fuel, clothing, and other essentials.

2. The physical and geographical features of the refugee settlements such as terrain, soil, water sources, materials, climate, etc.; and their location in relation to urban facilities, employment opportunities, transportation, and recreation are the major factors for establishment of a community life. In the absence of the above features in a site, a hard challenge is likely for the establishment of a settlement about the size of a city.

3. The social characteristics of the refugees and their preference for traditional housing systems and tribal community organization and lifestyle. Although social and traditional customs are not insurmountable, it has been observed that social and traditional customs, preferences, and prejudice constitute strong constraints.

In order to identify the major problems engaged in the provision of shelter for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, the following analysis are considered important to clarify the condition in a more specific way:

First of all, in no incidence in Pakistan has the provision of shelter for the refugees by relief operations, or any other donor country, been more than just the distribution of cloth-tents. Tents are assumed to be the most economical and practical solution for the problem, while in the majority of cases, it has been proved that even this has cost more than that of the traditional "Mud-Huts" built by the refugees. The following are the facts which
will trace the criteria by which the accountability of the use of tents as shelter for the refugees are determined:

- Distribution of tents and tarpaulins each year is not affordable in the long-run; nevertheless, it can be an appropriate solution to the problem as the refugees have remained in the camps for several years. Heavy rain, a hot and humid climate, and the dusty wind of desert areas have deteriorated many of these tents, and new tents have never been substituted for the salvage tents.

- A tent by itself neither conserves heat because of the low insulative value of its skin, nor does it provide a viable protection against wind, sand, and dust.

- Functionally, the space covered by a tent (about 15-20 square meters) can do no more than just serve as a shed for a family of 5-7 members. Other family activities must take place outside of the tent area.

- Areas for washing dishes and clothing, ablution, cooking, storage, animal pens, general family work and play, etc., cannot be borne within the limit of having a tent shelter. They require more than just a tent shelter.

- The privacy, security, and integrity of a family cannot be effectively insured as man wishes to have his shelter and the surroundings support his social environment.

This being the case, when the provision of shelter by the relief operation in the form of tents proved to be inadequate and inappropriate in terms of time, space, and function, then the second process of providing shelter which has been done by the refugees themselves shall be taken into consideration. This is the process of traditional building system practiced by the refugees, using locally available materials. Perhaps this is the most practical, economical, and appropriate solution to the problem, but the implementation of this process has also encountered a number of problems:

- The walls (supporting or partition), the most important structural element, are made of mud which is available on the site. In most cases, though, the earth is not suitable for construction of these walls. The earth, which is to be used for the mixture (see Ch. 1, MUD-HUTS), in many of the refugee sites has a stiffness and various other ingredients that give a poor quality to the clay used in construction of the walls. To make it suitable, the earth must be sieved thoroughly in order to obtain fine quality, or, it must be brought from other areas. A sieve analysis of the clay is not possible, while transportation of the clay from other areas is hard to afford.

- Water, which is the most important element for adobe construction, is inadequate in most areas. Few refugee sites are located near sources of water (canals, rivers, or shallow wells). The amount of water distributed by the relief program (4-6 gallons per person per day) is not sufficient for construction purposes. Thus, the provision of shelter (mud-huts) without a suitable building material (earth) and insufficient water seems to be impossible.

For those refugees who have access to a limited amount of water to be used for construction purposes, and where the quality of earth is also appro-
IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

Provision of a roof is the second important problem which has not been solved for the refugees. Many of the refugees have raised the walls of their enclosure high enough to reach the ceiling, but the roof is not provided. A flat roof with poplar poles is the most common and practical system used by the refugees. Poplar poles are not easily available for the refugees, however, because they are expensive. Recently, the refugees have opened local markets where construction materials including poplar poles are sold. But, for the majority of the refugee families, they cannot afford to purchase these materials. Smaller size poles which can be afforded, are not strong enough to support the heavy load carried by the roof. They are smaller in diameter, and are usually used for lightweight structures. The roof must be covered with thick layers of reeds, mud, and mud plaster which requires strong wooden beams.

Doors, windows, and necessary hardware available in the local market are, of course, not affordable.

THE MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT

There are currently about 400,000 refugee families without decent shelter in Pakistan, and they are likely to stay there in their camps for a long time. Only a small number of them have been able to provide a reliable mode of shelter for themselves in the camps. The average size of a refugee family in Pakistan is estimated to be seven persons.

In Pakistan, a vast majority of the population, especially in the NWFP and in Baluchistan, live in village type settlements in the rural areas. It is obvious that these settlements are provided at least with adequate sources of water, and have suitable land. Compared with the Pakistan rural settlements, the refugee camps possess poor location, unsuitable land, and inadequate sources of water. Government authorities have not been concerned about the housing situation in the rural areas since the population in the villages have created their own housing system, while in the cities, every individual family has provided their own living accommodation by their own expenses. Thus, the revision of shelter as "mass housing schemes" for the refugees by the government agencies is not possible. If we assume the cost of a low-cost housing unit to be approximately US $1,000 (Rs. 10,000), it means that the total cost of the project will be US $400 million which is about the total expenditure provided by the relief work for the whole refugee population in a year.

A cloth-tent, which has been distributed to each refugee family, costs US $150-220 per unit; if we consider the total population of the refugees, it gives a figure of about US $100 million which has already been spent on the distribution of tents within five years. This comprises about 20% of the total relief expenditure for the refugees in a year.

From the above estimates, we can clearly see that the demand for shelter is much higher than can be afforded, compared to the available resources and supply. On the other hand, we can also see that the refugees have themselves been helping to provide their shelter in a certain amount.

Finally, the provision of shelter for the refugees by the government or any outside agency as "complete
"dwelling" is not affordable, nor is it a practical alternative. The international community and the government agencies should shift their efforts from the provision of shelter to provision of basic utilities and services, and to the improvement of the refugees' economic circumstances.

**REFUGEES' CONTRIBUTION**

Responding to the problem of shelter, the refugees have taken successful efforts in providing living accommodation for themselves. The construction of mud-huts, and temporary shelters (other than tents) have been done by the refugees themselves within their limited resources. They have used locally available materials with no special skills, or tools, building their shelters in the traditional way of construction. With no doubt they will continue to do so in the future.

The contribution of the refugees in the provision of shelter has been extended in different areas including the following:

- The process of housebuilding among the refugees has been done on a self-help basis: Relatives, neighbors and friends all contribute to the process of completing a shelter.

- Simple methods and types of construction which can be handled by everyone with little experience and knowledge are preferred. Tools used in the process are also simple and inexpensive and can be bought from the local markets, or borrowed from neighbors and friends.

- Local markets have been established by the refugees within the refugee camps where some construction materials can be provided. Popular poles for roofing, timber for carpentry work, and some tools and building equipment are made and sold here.

- The completion of a shelter (MUD-HUT) by the refugees may take a period of a year, or more; the construction work may be postponed or delayed for several months due to the lack of sufficient materials. Within this period of time, the family attempts to make the most use of the tent in various ways by providing additional structures for more protection from whatever material is available on the site.

Therefore, the contribution of the refugees in the provision of a more permanent type of shelter must be taken into consideration in the implementation of a durable solution. Lack of building materials, economic ability, and proper management and planning seem to be the major issues. It finally implies that the construction of shelter can be left to individual refugees, and the relief organizations should concentrate their activities in the improvement of the environment by extending more utilities and services.

**GOVERNMENT/AGENCIES' CONTRIBUTION**

The refugee policy of the Government of Pakistan, as represented in their refugee program, is to offer them legal status and shelter on humanitarian grounds but only on a temporary basis. It is believed that sooner or later they will return back to their homecountry, Afghanistan. Thus the response of the official sources in regard to the problem of shelter is based on the following:

- The refugees are not supposed to construct permanent dwellings in Pakistan nor to be encouraged to establish permanent settlements there. The government is also concerned with
ensuring that these refugees do not develop into a dependent population. The refugees have been encouraged by the government to stay in camps. However, they are given permission to build their traditional mud structures due to insufficient protection of the tent-shelter against cold and heat.

- Beside tents and tarpaulins, a limited amount of construction materials (iron sheet and steel pipes) have been distributed to some refugees for roofing purposes.

The contribution of the Government and International Agencies in response to the problem of shelter for the refugees therefore has been based on the distribution of emergency shelters for a temporary settlement. But, it has been recognized, especially after the second and third year of the refugees' stay in Pakistan, that the situation can no longer be a short-term emergency phenomenon. It rather requires a long-term resolution; thus, the Government of Pakistan and the International Community should focus on a wider range of activities in planning and mobilizing political, economical and technical resources.

The efforts which have been made by a voluntary agency, "RURAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL, INC." to provide complete dwelling units (Geodesic Domes) may be a misleading approach. The nature of the problem, its magnitude, and the cultural/traditional lifestyles of the refugees are the chief factors to determine the accountability and appropriateness of these Geodesic Domes. To what extent can the Geodesic Dome Project, or any effort similar to this have a rational implication? And how they can be socially acceptable?

RESTRAINTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The legal aspect of the refugee settlements in Pakistan is one of the most important factors of development, due to the unfavorable nature of the political situation. It has certainly affected the living condition of the refugees in the camps in a specific way. In fact, movement across the border is not unusual, since the boundary between Afghanistan, and Pakistan is political and not natural. Some of the refugees usually go back to Afghanistan spend time there to do their cultivation, and collect their agricultural products. Fighters usually mingle among them. The family (women and their children) always stay in the camps and regularly receive the relief assistance materials. The refugees have been given legal status by the Government of Pakistan to live and travel anywhere they want within the country, as long as they are there. But their status as permanent residents has, yet, not become an issue for the refugees and for the Government. Thus, the situation has created a sort of instability in the patterns of the settlements.

Aside from the political restraints, the ill-prepared condition of the refugee sites has given rise to a similar discontent and instability in the refugee settlements. For those who have remained steadily in the refugee camps, still a stable condition has not been created in many cases. Most of the refugees tend to move toward cities once they have made a little progress in the improvement of their livelihood. This has been caused by the natural phenomenon of the human settlement: Man lives where there is life, i.e., social and economic activity. A physical environment by itself cannot establish livelihood.
(top left) A mud-hut is about to be completed. The salvage tents are still used to provide shade, privacy, and a space for outdoor activities.
(top right) This house is under construction. It is built by the refugees out of mud which is available on the lot, but provision of a roof is the most important and difficult part of construction. Provision of windows and doors is going to be decided later on. PHOTO: MNA.
(bottom) BARAKAI CAMP, NWFP (1982). Refugees of Tukoman origin building houses at the camp. PHOTO: UNHCR.
2.2 PROVISION OF 
BASIC UTILITIES

The provision of Basic Utilities for a settlement, consists mainly of an adequate supply of safe, potable water for drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, and sanitary purposes, and the disposal of human waste to prevent pollution, disease, and contamination of drinking water. Other utilities such as electricity, storm drainage, and a circulation system are important, but, they may be rated as second priorities after ensuring the adequate supply of water and the disposal of human waste which are essential. The provision of utilities to a community is always considered to be a government task, because it demands more than individual efforts.

PROVISION OF WATER

THE PROBLEMS

The major problem of water is the shortage of the natural sources of water in areas where the refugees are settled. Other options for providing potable water supply projects yet to be undertaken. Access by the refugees to independent supplies of water is limited to a few areas where water is locally available. Regarding the existing situations, the problem of providing drinkable water can be identified through the following analysis:

- Most of the refugee camps are located in desert areas. The rate of influx into these camps was tremendously high, especially during the first three years of the refugee flow into Pakistan. The Government and the relief organizations were not able to keep the water supply level in parallel to the situation's demand.
- The problem has been dealt with after the refugees have settled, at a time when the problem has reached monumental scale. Various alternatives have been launched at different stages of the situation according to the nature and magnitude of the problem. An inadequate distribution of water reflects the degree of difficulty in achieving the objective of the government and agencies' water supply projects.
- Access by the refugees to independent supplies of water has also been diminished due to the unsuitable condition of the natural settings of the refugee sites. The water table in most cases is below 40 meters.
- Distribution of water by means of mobile tankers has been an expensive process which cannot be afforded for long term objectives. This system also provides an inadequate distribution of drinkable water, especially when access roads to refugee camps are not provided. Operation of the mobile tankers for the distribution of water, however, has proved to be an uneconomical and impractical solution, especially since the situation of the refugees does not undergo immediate change. It can only be an appropriate alternative in servicing temporary refugee situations.
- Construction of shallow-wells is limited to certain areas where the condition of the soil permits the digging process. Sites with swampy and marshy land have construction prob-
lems and furthermore, do not provide clean water. Rocky and sandy areas also have construction problems and require mechanical tools and equipment for digging the well.

- Use of pit-latrines pollute and contaminate the water. Many of the refugee camps are congested with a high density, and the refugees have constructed their latrines close to one another within a few meters. Keeping the water of the well and the surrounding areas in a hygienic condition is one of the most critical problems for health and sanitation which must be carefully taken into consideration.

- The construction of tube-wells requires a large amount of capital, and is a relatively sophisticated procedure for the refugees. It has provided a minimum level of distribution (4-6 gallons per person per day). Installation of the system requires the use of technical personnel for the survey, planning and implementation of the projects, so that the refugees cannot participate in the process. Maintenance and operation of the system is costly and must be borne and controlled by an official source. The system cannot provide immediate distribution of water, because the construction period takes a long time to be completed. The system has been designed in a way that it can only be appropriate when the number of the refugees in a camp is about 10,000 people. For small groups of refugees, less than 10,000, the system will be costly. In areas where the refugees have built and provided their traditional residential quarters, proper and equal distribution of water has not been achieved. The extension and expansion of the system, and the location

and number of the water reservoirs have been diminished to a bare minimum in order to reduce the cost.

THE MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT

In Pakistan only 15-20% of the rural population have access to some source of clean drinking water. A safe drinkable supply of water is as much a national problem in Pakistan as it is for the refugees. The Government has not been able to solve the problem, and thus asked UNICEF for assistance and cooperation in this gigantic task of providing potable water to the refugees as well as to the rural masses. Fleeing from fear of death to places of security, the Afghan refugees are exposed to other harsh realities. Uprooted from their settlements, they have often landed in places where even the provision of safe drinking water at times takes a long while.

Roughly, about 80% of the refugee population (2.2 million people) are settled in areas where they have no source of clean drinkable water. The other 20% (0.6 million people) might have relied on the available local systems. In response to the 2.2 million refugees who were in need of an immediate supply of water, the Government of Pakistan and the international community, mainly UNICEF and the UNHCR, have proposed an average of 4-6 gallons per person per day to be arranged for distribution. Following is a rough estimate of the water supply situation in the refugee camps based on data and figures obtained from various sources dealing with the situation:

- If we consider the minimum distribution of water (5 gallons per person per day) which is proposed by the Government, there is a need for approximately 11 million gallons of water each day for refugees in Pakistan.
Major water supply projects undertaken by the Government and International Community comprised 68 schemes of sinking tube-wells which were to be completed by the end of 1983. Out of these, 43 schemes were completed by mid-1983. Each system is designed to supply water for one refugee camp of about 10,000 people. The 68 schemes of the water supply project will distribute and provide water for about 700 refugees in the camps, which is about 1/3 of the total number of the refugees who are in immediate need of water. The other 2/3 of the refugees in need of water must be provided by other means of water supply systems.

- The shallow-well projects undertaken by UNICEF will cover the distribution of water for approximately half a million of the refugees in the NWFP.

- The total coverage of water distribution by the Government and the UNICEF will add up to about 1.2 million beneficiaries. Still 50% of the refugees are without reliable sources of potable water, or they receive water through mobile tankers, and depend on local systems.

- Storage tankers (reservoirs) are designed with various capacities ranging between 500-2,000 gallons. Each tanker (reservoir) will serve 100-400 people (15-60 families) only once or twice a day. Pumping machines are designed to distribute water at a rate of 8,000-10,000 gallons per hour. The machine must pump the water for five hours to provide 50,000 gallons for 10,000 refugees. For this number of refugees there must be 25 water reservoirs, each with a capacity of 2,000 gallons in each locality of 400 refugees. Compared to the magnitude of the problem, existing supplies of water and installation of the water tankers are inadequate.

Insufficient distribution of water has affected the life and the environment of the neighboring areas, and has also created a number of problems for the local population and the surroundings. There has always been the possibility that during the dry season there would be tension between the local communities and the refugees over the limited supply of water for agricultural and domestic consumption.

Apart from the drudgery, the polluted water that the refugees were forced to use caused serious diseases and even death. According to a figure from the UNICEF water supply team, the average death toll was three children a day.

Similarly, the inadequate supply of water has affected other activities such as construction work, kitchen gardening, animal husbandry, and social activities.

REFUGEES' CONTRIBUTION

Provision of water for a large number of refugee settlers is a task which demands a collective effort both from the community and from the official sources. In the case of the refugees in Pakistan, the problem has been extensively worked on by the involved international community and the Government of Pakistan. However, in the process, the contribution of the refugees is considered important. About 50% of the refugees have relied on sources of water locally available in the area. Refugees women and children have spent much of the day fetching water from the canals, rivers, springs, and other sources in the surrounding areas. Shallow wells, which have proved to be the most practical and economical sys-
tem, provide water for about half a million of the refugees. Construction of shallow wells has been done by the refugees themselves. The cost of a shallow well project has been estimated to be much lower, compared to any other solution adopted so far by the agencies (per capita cost approximately US $1,050). The refugees' contribution in this form of providing water can be outlined as follow:

Free labor, as the refugees willingly offer volunteers for the construction work.

- Maintenance, as the refugees organize their own groups of families to arrange for the preparation of the well which is to be used and maintained by all of them.

- Construction, where the refugees dig, clean, install the concrete rings inside of the well, and build a platform to keep the inside clean.

GOVERNMENT/AGENCIES' CONTRIBUTION

UNICEF and the Government of Pakistan, in cooperation with the UNHCR, have taken the responsibility of providing potable water to the refugees.

UNICEF has as its primary goal to implement rural development schemes, such as educational and health programs, sanitation projects, and training schemes where the refugees are included in its water supply projects. UNICEF has implemented various water supply projects (mobile tankers, shallow wells, and drilling tube wells) which provide potable water for about half a million refugees in the NWFP and in Baluchistan.

The Government of Pakistan has taken the overall responsibility for water supply schemes. The Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees has established a separate program in the Public Health Engineering Department to undertake large-scale water supply schemes, since the prevailing system of services was inadequate and limited. This included hydrological surveys to identify feasible areas for implementation of the projects. According to government estimates, about one million refugees have benefited from these projects.

The UNHCR has mainly provided financial assistance and materials and equipment for the implementation of the projects. Its contribution was estimated to be approximately US $4.8 yearly.

Objectives in the provision of water to the refugees have been shifted from its temporary modes to a more permanent solution. Attempts have been given in carrying out the projects to eliminate operation of the mobile tankers. Planning and executing of the water supply projects have been left to the PHED which is a technical department.

RESTRAINTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Uprooted from a disorganized program for their settlements, they often landed in areas with no source of water. In those areas where the refugees are settled, provision of water at times takes a long while. The camps are situated in abandoned areas where water, when it is found at all, can be up to 80 meters below the surface. Provision of a dependable water supply has been much a national problem in Pakistan as it is for the refugee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC UTILITIES</th>
<th>QUANTITY/QUALITY</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTION/RESOURCES</th>
<th>FINANCIAL ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOBILE TANKERS</td>
<td>Tuck-transported system, using collapsable bags Water distributed for drinking and limited personal washing The quantity is limited, only for emergency situation where no source of water exists</td>
<td>UNICEF, UNHCR, PHED (Government)</td>
<td>US$ 5 million/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHALLOW WELLS</td>
<td>1 shallow well per 10-15 refugee families Projects started in 1982, completed about 1,000 schemes, and improved some others</td>
<td>UNICEF, UNHCR, (provided only materials)</td>
<td>US $ 1,050 per capita cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUBE-WELLS</td>
<td>1 Tube well for each refugee camp (10,000-15,000 refugees) 4-6 gallons per person per day ration, for drinking and limited washing 8-10 water reservoirs per each refugee camp</td>
<td>PHED (Government), UNICEF, UNHCR</td>
<td>US $ 10,000 per capita cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIT-LATRINE</td>
<td>Projects started in 1983, planned to complete the construction of 10,000 pit-latrines by the end of the year Completed about 1,000 pit-latrines by mid 1983 The project provided only concrete slabs for flooring</td>
<td>UNHCR, UNICEF</td>
<td>US $ 0.3 million/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPOSAL OF WASTE</td>
<td>Not provided any system of disposal</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Individual effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORM DRAIN</td>
<td>Not provided any drainage system</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Individual effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFUSE COLLECTION</td>
<td>Not provided any means of refuse collection</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Individual effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRICITY</td>
<td>Not provided</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1: TABLE OF SUMMARY OF BASIC UTILITIES PROVIDED BY THE RELIEF PROGRAMS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN THE N.W.F.P.*
The provision of potable water, as it is considered to be a government task, as well as the planning and executing of water supply projects was left to the Public Engineering Department which has its own distinct engineering approach. Initially, the international community, mainly UNICEF and the UNHCR, have also tended to place the main responsibility on their technical engineering staff. The social dimension, community motivation and involvement, even for the maintenance of water facilities were largely neglected.

Initially, the emphasis has been concentrated on the provision of quality of water, i.e., water for safe drinking. The focus on the quality of water, obviously, brings down the level of distribution to a minimum, since the objective has been based on making a sanitary water supply available, which costs more. While, the results have shown that the aim in proposing minimum water quality neither provided a sufficient distribution of water which did not satisfy even the physiological needs of the refugees, nor prevented 100% contamination. In rural areas, with a large number of people with a rural backgrounds, keeping the water clean and pure is not always possible.

Many specialists in rural areas have suggested that the provision of a sufficient quantity of water, not only for drinking, but also for washing and other social activities, is essential for many significant aspects of social life. Thus, attention must be given to the provision of more water (at least 15-20 gallons per person per day) for more refugees. Refugees must be encouraged to participate in the process of providing water.

SANITATION

THE PROBLEMS

Sanitation facilities in the refugee camps have usually been rated as so unimportant that they are almost absent from the list of priorities drawn up by the relief program. A flush toilet is beyond possibility, and for many of the refugees a latrine represents no apparent advance on existing arrangements. It confines the wastes, and refuse collection services from a community are a critical factor. Refuse is a major problem in the refugee settlements. The increased population in the refugee settlements with its increased refuse production has resulted in greater dangers to health as a result of ground pollution.

In general, there are three main components, regarding the sanitary conditions in the refugee settlements, which must be taken into consideration. A lack of sufficient water and congestion in the refugee camps however, are the key issues which represent the greatest problem of sanitation.

- One of the major problems of sanitation in the refugee settlements, which exists almost in the same magnitude in all refugee camps, is the problem of disposing of human waste. Traditionally, the Afghans use latrines, which are either in the form of pit-latrines, or, surface-built structures to serve this purpose. In their homecountry, the waste was usually collected by local peasants or farmers and generally used for the purpose of fertilizing the agricultural land. Obviously, the condition of life and the living environment was different from the present situation.
of being refugees. Today, they lack adequate facilities to employ appropriately their traditional system. Each family owns only a bare tent with a mud-wall around it. The waste is not being disposed from the site. In the early days of the settlement, where the conditions were assumed to be temporary and there were fewer refugees than there are today, the problem, was somehow solved by the refugees themselves within their territories. Recent observations indicate that the problem is one of the most critical issues to be concerned with.

- A second problem of sanitation, as observed recently, is the problem of draining the waste water created from washing and cooking. This water is contaminated with pollution and disease which spreads all over the area, especially when the storm water is added with it. The waste water is usually concentrated in the shallow ditches dug by the refugees outside of their residential quarters. Even if the refugees do not use a great amount of water (20 liters/head/day), still a considerable amount of waste water is produced.

- Refuse collection, however, has not yet been a critical issue of sanitation in the refugee settlements, but it may eventually become a major problem of refugee areas in the future. The factors which increase the quantity of refuse materials are the increase in population, density, material consumption, amount of on-site disposal, and lack of refuse collection.

- Today, the refugees may consume less materials (food items and house supplies) compared to the urban population in the cities because the standard of life is very low in the refugee settlements. And, probably, the waste which is produced as garbage, rubbish, ashes, and dead animals, are burned; or, they are small enough in quantity, are buried in a corner. However, the problem cannot be neglected.

THE MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT

Generally, the amount of waste produced by human consumption is too great to permit individual disposal in a desirable manner. The quantity of waste and refuse produced in the refugee camps is a function of the increase in the number of the refugees, density and congestion in the settlements, the amount of material consumed, and the possibility of on-site disposal.

Refugees' settlements have been rapidly growing and expanding in size. Refugee sites have swelled with an enormous number of settlers within a few months. A refugee camp normally contains about 40,000 refugees. Barakai camp in the District of Mardan, Peshawar, has about 140,000 refugees. In most cases, the density is very high. Lots are not determined; each family occupies an area of approximately 40-50 square meters. In addition, there is no sewage disposal system or drainages in the area.

Some of the refugee settlements have had fixed boundaries, either natural or it was others property where further expansion of the camp area has been restricted. Refugee families, added one after another, resulted in greater congestion and danger of pollution. Where the disposal of waste has been possible a latrine was shared by several families. The amount of on-site disposal has been limited, and
no services for the collection of waste material has yet been established. Disposal of the solid waste by means of carrying them away from the site has been prohibited by the local population in many cases, since waste is not used as fertilizer for agricultural land in the area.

Similarly, drainage of waste water and collection of garbage from the site have not been considered in the list of relief programs. The problem has been left to the individual refugee who can not afford to do it. Pakistan has high rainfall which causes major problem of flooding and a concentration of large quantities of water in the low-lying lands. Many of the refugee sites are subject to these dangers.

The sanitation problem has a major impact on life and social activities. Water and sanitation serve as entry points for more successful health care approaches. A number of serious illness have been reported among the refugees due to the lack of sanitary facilities. Its impact has not only been observed in the life of the refugees, but has also affected the environment of the surrounding areas where the refugees are in close contact with the local population.

REFUGEES' CONTRIBUTION

In the absence of disposal and refuse collection services, the problem has been totally left to the refugees. Obviously, the quantity of waste and refuse produced in the refugee settlements is too great to be afforded by individual. Primitive skills and methods have been applied by the refugees to reduce the effect of littering and private dumping on the environment. This effort is limited only to the individual's capability around his living environment (shelter). The contribution of the refugees can by no means be considered adequate and effective, since the removal and final disposal from the site have not been accomplished. The Refugee's participation in this activity can be considered as follows:

- Refugees willingly offer free labor for the improvement of their living environment. In a sanitation project undertaken by UNICEF and the UNHCR, the refugees provided unskilled labor. They have not only constructed and installed their own pit-latrines, but they have shown readiness to participate in any other upgrading schemes which affect their environment. They will continue to provide volunteers for any improvement activities in the area.

- Refugees have provided temporary utility spaces within their residences. This is a traditional latrine system which can provide a temporary facility, but this does not solve the long-term problem of disposing of the waste.

- Refugees use open fields, if available in the area. This method is also temporary and inadequate; it soon produces unpleasant dirt, odor, and pollution in the areas.

GOVERNMENT/AGENCIES' CONTRIBUTION

Disposal of waste and collection of refuse requires special services and facilities to be planned and regulated by the government authorities and the involved agencies. As yet, no effective solution has been formulated. The problem has been critical in the refugee camps due to the sudden rise in population, the increase of refuse production, and the lack of sanitary facilities.
IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

RESTRAINTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The great majority of the refugee population is unaquainted with rules of personal hygiene. Lack of sufficient water and the pollution of available water sources represent the greatest sanitation problems. When water does flow near a refugee camp, it is used for daily consumption, permitting considerable waste and contamination. Refugees have, constantly, exposed themselves to infection by drinking unclean water from roadside ditches and using it for washing their utensils, fruits, and vegetables.

Among some groups of the refugees, it is customarily believed that their survival has depended on their own individual endurance. Their efforts have been concentrated on their own social and physical environment. They expect that all other needs at the community level should be provided by others. Waste and refuse produced by individuals are thrown away into the shallow ditches in the public areas. Removal of waste and refuse from individual private residences is assumed to be their only responsibility. Final disposal is assumed to be done by someone from outside.

Necessary contacts must be made with refugee communities regarding establishment of sanitary programs in the camps. These contacts should be made by a person whose skills are specifically centered on understanding and stimulating community participation, rather than advising on technical matters.

Finally, it is suggested that the provision of basic utilities (water, sanitation, etc.) which are in common use in the entire settlement should be carried out by the agencies and the government authorities. In order to reduce extra expenses, community participation and individual self-help at all levels are required. On-site material and community labor must be utilized whenever possible.

2.3 PROVISION OF FACILITIES/SERVICES

The provision of community facilities and services in a refugee settlement is important, especially when the situation remains unchanged. These facilities and services are used in common by a number of people. They can generally be divided into two categories:

HEALTH CARE

THE PROBLEMS

- Location of the camps from the urban centers. Many patients with serious illnesses are not able to reach hospitals which are located in major cities. Provision of new hospitals with adequate supplies and equipment in each refugee camp is not affordable.

- Inadequate shelter and accommodation for Basic Health Units in the camps. Many of these health units are sheltered with tarpaulins and tents which do not provide adequate protection against cold and heat.

- Inadequate supply of water and lack of sanitary conditions in the camps are major causes of diseases.

THE MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT

- Roughly, there is one doctor and one Basic Health Unit for every 20,000 refugees. A Basic Health
Unit is basically a doctor's checking room provided by a tent or tarpaulin. One or two servicemen (compounders) are in charge of other activities in the unit.

- Immunization programs were established during 1982 only in a few areas. One unit of immunization was proposed for about 50,000 refugees. Today, there are only 13 immunization units for preventing communicable diseases among the refugees. For every 200,000 refugees, there is one immunization center with a doctor and 2, or 3 vaccinators.

- The number of patients visiting the dispensaries, infant mortality, and serious unidentified diseases are reported to be very high, and likely to be increasing among the refugees. About 40% for the children were reported to be subject to active trachoma and about 26% were infected with tuberculosis.

- The worst affected are most likely the poor families (both in terms of prevalence and intensity). These are generally the same ones suffering from other ailments common to their situation like malnutrition. Parasite control is likely to be a major concern. All the members of the family live and sleep together in one room. They are also in close contact with the local population. So far, it seems that the community health centers have not been able to meet the problem successfully. It has become harder to cope with the problem with existing approaches and available resources.

**REFUGEES’ CONTRIBUTION**

Community participation is considered to be an important factor in implementing effective health programs. The contribution of the refugees in all aspects of the social and physical environment will have major impacts on the health situation. The provision of water, improvement of sanitation and shelter, and environmental protection and education all contribute to health and have the same goal of human development.

**GOVERNMENT/AGENCIES’ CONTRIBUTION**

Both health services and educational facilities are planned and regulated by the Government of Pakistan and the Federal State. Both the international community and government/private volunteer organizations have provided and operated these facilities and services. The Federal Government of Pakistan has been responsible for the overall planning, and coordination of all these programs. The provincial governments have been the implementing agencies.

International and private volunteer agencies, mainly the WHO, the ICRC, the IRC, and the UNHCR, have provided funds, medical supplies and equipment, and have also contributed to the implementation of these programs. Some of the aiding agencies specialize in one kind of service or activity; some provide curative programs, others, sanitation and preventive health care services. Sometimes, problems are created by indiscriminate aid and incentive-giving by one agency and the establishment of sophisticated health care facilities by others. The overfeeding or underfeeding practice could happen due to the presence of too many independent agencies, but, all can be coordinated through a joint action led by the government.

Since the aiding agencies are not there to stay with the refugees, and sooner or later will diminish or even stop their assistance, the Government should
be ready to appropriate a general nationally coordinated plan for health care in the refugee settlements.

RESTRAINTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

It is obvious that a satisfactory health program cannot be attained by the health sector alone. In the situation of the refugees in Pakistan, lack of adequate water and sanitation, decent shelter, environmental protection, and education all affect health conditions. The fact is that major advances in public health have been achieved not only by curative medicine, but by preventive measures; improvement of the sewage and waste disposal systems, drainage, and water supply, are needed. Such measures, as discussed before, have not been achieved with success in the refugee settlements.

Besides the limitation of diet, both in quality and quantity, and a deficiency of vitamins resulting in serious ailments and diseases, a lack of sufficient and unpolluted water resources represent the greatest sanitation problem. This has, in turn, posed major restraints for a satisfactory health care program.

Sanitation facilities are inadequate. Many have lost their life because of serious diseases caused by pollution. The usual unsanitary disposal of human waste done by the refugees is a major problem. Agencies have not been involved with the problem on a mass scale; individual installation of utilities has been inadequate and inappropriate.

For this problem, the contribution of the refugees can be a vital part of the solution. Community motivation and participation are important factors. The refugees should be encouraged to organize volunteers to construct, clean, and dispose of from their latrines. Distribution of tools and material assistance should be continued. Contacts between the refugees and the aiding agencies cannot simply be made through engineers and conventional technical personnel. These contacts can be made better by local leaders and those whose skills are specifically in understanding and stimulating community action.

EDUCATION

THE PROBLEMS

- Lack of school supplies, equipment, and teaching aids. Shortages and absenteeism among teachers.
- Poor conditions of the school shelters (buildings). Improper location of the schools in relation to family quarters and residences.
- Poor supervision, irrelevance of curricula regarding the refugee's economic and social circumstances and their needs, and low morale of school teachers.

THE MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT

- More than 50% of the refugee population (about 1.4 million) are children and teenagers. Many of them are out of school. These figures conceal a higher percentage of girls who have no access to school.
- These low enrollments are further aggravated by a high drop-out rate. More than 90% of those enrolled in class drop out before reaching grade five. Again, figures for girls are depressing.
The high rate of illiteracy among the refugees may create serious shortcomings in understanding and communicating the problems with refugees in the long-run. Employment opportunities in the government sectors require knowledge of writing and reading; the refugees for the most part will remain ineligible for employment by official sectors. The impact of mass illiteracy on social, economic, and political aspects of life is obvious in every society.

RE Refugees' Contribution

Local mosques and religious teachers may serve as an entry point for encouraging the refugees to have a more comprehensive primary education. The contribution of the refugees and their organizations in the part of education has been an important factor in promoting the refugees to attend schools. Construction of local school buildings by the refugee artisans, and contributions in teaching in the refugee schools by other educated refugees are important steps taken so far.

Government/Agencies' Contribution

Traditional education in the local mosques follows a pattern which has serious shortcomings. Established educational programs are inadequate and neglect the education of children above the age of primary school. They are also generally inaccessible to girls. On the other hand, the educational program and content are too academic and irrelevant to the situation resulting in ineffective employment opportunities. The education is basically limited to literacy and numeracy, which are not designed to cover learning necessary for the vast development needs. A program can be designed to create a channel for the delivery of other services such as sanitation, health, construction, and production.

Restraints/Recommendations

In the case of the refugees, a program for education should be designed to have the following features:

- A shorter school-day program and schooling on alternate days in primary education.
- A learning content related to survival issues and based on the refugee's needs to link the formal and non-formal services to bring in unaccompanied children, as well as parents, and out-of-school youth.

The above strategies will aim to overcome the major restraints currently faced by the educational services in the refugee camps: the inadequacy of educational facilities, the inaccessibility of education to the majority of children in rural areas, and the incapability of those whose working life starts very early. Also, using this approach, a school building can serve three or four groups of children on any one given day using the same facilities, materials, and personnel. A shorter school-day program accommodates those children who must work a part of the day, and the content of lessons can be linked to the realities of their life and work.

A second approach is to run the schools every other day. This alternative has special significance for those children studying and working who are the majority among the refugees.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES</th>
<th>TYPES/QUANTITY/EFFICIENCY</th>
<th>SOURCES/CONTRIBUTION</th>
<th>FINANCIAL ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH SERVICES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASIC HEALTH UNITS</strong></td>
<td>Curative, mobile, and temporary for emergency situations. 1 unit per refugee camp (10,000-15,000 refugees). 1 doctor, 1 female visitor, and servicemen/unit. 2 tents, or, tarpaulins per unit.</td>
<td>WHO UNHCR ICRC IRC</td>
<td>Note available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATIONARY DISPENSARIES</strong></td>
<td>Preventive, for a more permanent situation. 1 unit per refugee settlement (50,000 refugees) 1 midwife, vaccinators, and compounders. 2 tents, or, tarpaulins per unit. Immunization, mother child care, and T.B. control.</td>
<td>CARITAS UNINION AID VOLUNTARY AGENCIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOSPITALS</strong></td>
<td>General medical care. 8 hospitals with a total of 500 beds in cities. 1 X-ray unit and one Eye hospital. 4 other hospitals are proposed for 1984.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td>Primary and secondary schools 1 primary school per refugee camp 1 or 2 tents (tarpaulins) for shelter/unit Free books, uniforms, and other school supplies Construction of some school buildings 65,000 students were enrolled in some 450 primary schools in 1983</td>
<td>UNHCR GOVERNMENT VOLUNTARY AGENCIES</td>
<td>US $ 3 million/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOSQUES</strong></td>
<td>Local and community mosques in each refugee camp. 1 tent (tarpaulin) for each locality of 100-200 refugees Some financial assistance program for construction</td>
<td>SOME DONOR COUNTRIES</td>
<td>Construction of local mosques None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHOPS AND BAZAARS</strong></td>
<td>Fruits, vegetable, and etc. local markets Some vocational centers for crafts</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>By the refugees None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STORAGE FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td>Warehouses for storing food/shelter supplies/camp 1 warehouse/camp with a capacity of at least 1½ month’s stock 65 concrete shells, 6 sheds, and 150 village stores</td>
<td>UNHCR GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>US $ 1 million/year Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POLICE PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td>1 security section with 5 personnel per camp</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1: TABLE OF SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES/SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE RELIEF PROGRAMS TO AFGHAN REFUGEES IN N.W.F.P.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELIEF PROGRAMS</th>
<th>QUANTITY/QUALITY</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTION/SOURCES</th>
<th>FINANCIAL ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TENTS</td>
<td>1 tent-shelter per refugee family</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Building their own houses from materials locally available on the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARPAULINS</td>
<td>1 per mosque, school, and health care units For some families, used as roofing</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN SRCS</td>
<td>US $ 10 million/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUND SHEETS</td>
<td>Sheet metal and pipes for some families Shelter for administrators</td>
<td>VOLUNTARY AGENCIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUD-HUTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOOD SUPPLY</td>
<td>500 grams wheat, per person/day 30 grams edible oil, per person/day 30 grams dry milk, per person/day 20 grams sugar, per person/day 3 grams tea, per person/day</td>
<td>UNHCR WFP GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN VOLUNTARY AGENCIES</td>
<td>US $ 120 million/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUEL</td>
<td>18 litres in summer per family/day 27 litres in winter per family/day</td>
<td>UNHCR GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN</td>
<td>US $ 12 million/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOTHING</td>
<td>1 or 2 blankets/quilts per individual Unstretched clothing per individual Used clothing and shoes as available</td>
<td>UNHCR GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN DONOR COUNTRIES</td>
<td>US $ 5 million/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTENSILS</td>
<td>Cooking stoves, crockery, containers per family, as needed</td>
<td>UNHCR GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN</td>
<td>US $ 1 million/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: TABLE OF SUMMARY OF THE RELIEF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS PROVIDED ESSENTIAL MATERIALS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN N.W.F.P.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER RELIEF PROGRAMS</th>
<th>TYPES/QUANTITY/EFFICIENCY</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTION/SOURCES</th>
<th>FINANCIAL ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HANDICRAFTS</td>
<td>Looms for some families for carpet/drugget weaving</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>US $ 20 million, World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training centers for carpet/drugget weaving in some camps</td>
<td>Traditional handicrafts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKILL-TRAINING</td>
<td>Metal working, welding, plumbing, electric wiring, wood-working training centers in some camps</td>
<td>WORLD BANK</td>
<td>US $ 11.2 million, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMALL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES</td>
<td>Chicken breeding, kitchen gardening, and energy conservation schemes in some refugee camps</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>US $ 1 million, UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VETERINARY</td>
<td>Treatment of diseases among the animals</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Mobile units in 1983</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>US $ 1 million, UNHCR (per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Stationary Units in 1983</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAFFORESTATION</td>
<td>Tree planting, soil conservation, and construction of checkers and miniature dams</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>US $ 2 million, UNHCR (per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46 Km land planted with trees</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>520 Km roads and canals planted with trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELOCATION PROGRAMS</td>
<td>Relocation from overcrowded camp in N.W.F.P to Punjab</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>US $ 1.5 million UNHCR (per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000 refugees were planned to be relocated</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,000 refugees have been shifted since 1982</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparation for the site, infrastructure and lot layouts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation of new arrival refugees in this area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGISTICS</td>
<td>Distillation: Karachi to Peshawar, Quetta, Punjab. Shipping, delivery, and distribution to each refugee settlement</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>US $ 7.5 m, UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(transportation)</td>
<td>Approximately, 2,500 Km distance logistic work</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>US $ 2.5 m, GOVERNMENT (per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROAD CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>Improvement and construction of roads to refugee camps</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>US $ 1.5 m, UNHCR (per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>7,000 personnels (technical and administrators)</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>US $ 7.5 m, UNHCR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: TABLE OF SUMMARY OF MULTI-PURPOSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS PROVIDED FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN THE N.W.F.P
**Figure 1:** Graphs of UNHCR's financial assistance programs provided for the refugees in Pakistan. Source: UNHCR
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>EXISTING UTILITIES</th>
<th>MAJOR PROBLEMS</th>
<th>REFUGEES' CONTRIBUTION</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT/AGENCIES CONTRIBUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MOBILE TANKERS</td>
<td>This system is uneconomical and impractical for long-term purposes. The distribution is inadequate, it is also inaccessible to distant areas.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provision/installation and operation of the system. Planning/programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHALLOW WELLS</td>
<td>Impractical, if water table is below 20 meters. Difficult digging process, if the land is swampy, or rocky. Difficult maintenance of the well shaft, if the soil is un-adhesive. Contaminated water, if latrines are located closely.</td>
<td>Provision of volunteers for digging and preparation of the wells</td>
<td>Planning/programs of the schemes, and provision of assistance materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TUBE WELLS</td>
<td>Expensive process; it requires technical and advance operation. It takes a longer period of completion, does not provide interim water for emergency situations. Involves government's authorities for planning, surveying, and implementation of projects. Avoid refugees' participation. Expensive and difficult maintenance/operation.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Planning/surveying/installation/distribution and maintenance of the projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PIT-LATRINES</td>
<td>No system of solid waste disposal is provided. Inappropriate locations of the latrines within residential. Lack of sufficient water, and improper structure/privacy.</td>
<td>Volunteers for constructing the latrines</td>
<td>Provision of concrete slabs for latrines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>REFUSE COLLECTION</td>
<td>Congestion, higher density, and increase of population in one area. Waste materials are not disposed; garbage rubbish, and ashes are not collected, waste water from cooking/washing is not drained from the residential quarters/site. No refuse collection is provided at all.</td>
<td>Limited individual collection</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ELECTRICITY</td>
<td>Not provided, caused expensive cost of fuel/ecological damage</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>STORM DRAINAGES</td>
<td>Not provided any protection against flooding/heavy rain.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CIRCULATION/TRANSPORTATION</td>
<td>Camps are located far from urban centers/circulation system</td>
<td>Local buses/vans</td>
<td>Road construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1: Table of Summary of the Existing Utilities/Major Problems and the Refugees'/Government/Agencies Contributions*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEMS</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>RESTRAINTS/RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>ITEMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80% of the refugee population was in need of emergency water supply programs 20% relied on local available sources of water 50,000 refugees were added each month.</td>
<td>Economical, due to higher cost of transportation and distribution.</td>
<td>No longer a temporary situation. Long distances, rugged terrains, and lack of access roads to refugees settlements Should be eliminated.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15% of the local population in NWFP had access to some sources of clean drinking water The problem has been even very critical in Baluchistan Some 1,000 shallow wells were constructed by UNICEF in Peshawar and in Mardan district in 1983</td>
<td>Economical, due to low cost of construction. Social, due to community participation and involvement.</td>
<td>Water table is below 40 meters in most areas Lack of tools and construction materials. The system is economical, practical to the situation, and it is traditionally practices by the refugees. The system should be persuaded in appropriate areas.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 schemes of tube-wells were completed until 1983 28 others were under construction for 1984. 10,000 refugees were covered by each tube well system 700,000 (total) refugees were covered by government 500,000 (total) refugees were covered by UNICEF. 1.2 million refugees were still in need of water.</td>
<td>Health and sanitation Ecological and environmental protection Construction and social life and activities</td>
<td>Lack of financial resources Extra expenses on planning and administration. Disorganized and ill-settlements of the refugees camps The process takes a longer period of construction Practical for government/agencies, participation of the refugees should be encouraged in all phases of the operation.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000 refugee families, each 7 person/family requires independent latrine. 1,000 latrines were constructed by agencies until 83.</td>
<td>Sanitation, environmental, health and social activity Contamination of water</td>
<td>Use of human waste as a fertilizing matter is prohibited by the local population. Rapid growth of camps Waste disposal solutions must be developed.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising of population, increase of refuse production, and no means of refuse collection created a massive problem that cannot be afforded to be solved by individual. Disposal of human waste is a critical problem, and is alarming in the refugee camps.</td>
<td>Health and sanitation Pollution of soil, water, and air. Damage to environmental protection. Maximizing diseases.</td>
<td>Lack of cooperation among the refugees in community activities. Traditional way of life, and lack of acquaintance with rules of personal hygiene. Lack of government/agencies attention. A critical factor increasing in magnitude. Systems should be implemented.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity is demanded by the refugees. 400 mm rainfall in the NWFP areas causes flooding. The refugees usually travel to nearby towns every day.</td>
<td>Ecological damages, life. Instability of settlements Jobs and distribution.</td>
<td>The situation is considered temporary. Relocation on sites, if necessary, should be made. Major circulation routes must be identified.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: TABLE OF SUMMARY OF THE EXISTING UTILITIES/MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT OF THE PROBLEMS AND RESTRAINT/RECOMMENDATIONS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>EXISTING SERVICES/FACILITIES</th>
<th>MAJOR PROBLEMS</th>
<th>REFUGEE'S CONTRIBUTION</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT/AGENCIES CONTRIBUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 EDUCA TIONAL FACILITIES</td>
<td>Inadequate facilities, supplies, and classrooms. Lack of interest of the refugees in secular education. Content of the educational programs does not respond to immediate needs and requirement of the refugees livelihood. Most of the school-age children have to work to provide income for their families.</td>
<td>Establishment of local mosques for pre-school learning. Provision of primary schools and teachers.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provision of mobile &amp; stationary health units and immunization programs. Tents &amp; tarpaulins were provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 HEALTH CARE</td>
<td>Lack of nutrition and deficiency of vitamins in the diet. Increased illness. Lack of sufficient water and pollution of available water sources created sanitation problems. Distance and location of the camps far from urban centers.</td>
<td>Construction of mosque buildings in each locality.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provision of tents &amp; tarpaulins for temporary mosques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 SHOPS AND BAZAARS</td>
<td>Problem of keeping the fruits, vegetables, and other food items in a hygienic condition. Disorganized patterns of the bazaars and local shops.</td>
<td>All shops and bazaars were created by the refugees.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 STORAGE FACILITIES</td>
<td>Inadequate storage facilities in all refugee camps. Inappropriate structure and facilities for storing food items. A higher humidity and temperature in Pakistan represent the greatest problem of keeping food items.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Construction of Godowns and concretes shells.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION</td>
<td>Installation of one security section in each refugee camp. Fire protection is only considered for the warehouses.</td>
<td>Refugee's organization.</td>
<td>Supervision and control of the situation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 INCOME-GENERATING PROJECTS</td>
<td>Lack of sufficient resources and trained personnel. Some inappropriately introduced schemes. Lack of interest of the refugees in new technical projects. Lack of sales market for the productions, and competition with locals in the business and in the market. Avoiding some of the indigenous traditional skills &amp; crafts.</td>
<td>Provided their own traditional crafts and industries. Stockraising, poultry, shopkeeping &amp; part-time labor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1:** TABLE OF SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES/SERVICES AND THE MAJOR PROBLEMS AND THE REFUGEE'S/GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEMS</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>RESTRANTS/RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>ITEMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 50% of the population are children (2.1 million)</td>
<td>Future development programs, communication, employment and socio-economic issues. Delay self-reliance.</td>
<td>Refugee children are put to work at early ages. Children are usually denied learning opportunities by their parents. Socio-cultural inhibition toward female education. Special schooling programs and curricula are needed.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 95% of the refugees are uneducated.</td>
<td>On other refugees and local communities. Poor health affects all aspects of life &amp; social activities.</td>
<td>Ill effects of ill-settlements led to a greater health problem. Refugees have not been acquainted with rules of personal hygiene. Traditional medication is still in practice when available. Community participation in the improvement of environment should be encouraged.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65,000 refugee children were enrolled in primary/secondary schools until 1983.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women refugees have no access to educational programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Basic Health Unit is provided for two refugee camps.</td>
<td>Social and community activities. Communication and acquaintance</td>
<td>Community organizations should be supported.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doctor for 20,000 refugees or more, and one immunization program for 50,000 refugees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eight hospitals of 20-200 beds in major cities. 40% of children were reported to be subjected to trachoma, 26% were infected with tuberculosis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Each locality of 50-100 families demands separate mosque.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Many of elderly refugees and the children spend their day time in the mosques.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily food items, house supplies, and etc. are needed to be purchased from local markets.</td>
<td>Decrease dependency of the refugees on relief assistance programs.</td>
<td>Disorganized patterns of settlements and locations of the bazaars in relation to community facilities and residences. Establishment of these shops and bazaars should be encouraged.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A major source of income for refugees</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland transportation and delivery of relief materials covers more than 2,500 Km.</td>
<td>Increase cost of transportation. Delay distribution of relief assistance programs.</td>
<td>Location of the refugee camps on tribal areas far from Karachi port. The refugees will continue to rely on relief program for a longer time.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking of 1 1/2 months of food supplies are needed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>50% of the refugee camps are without sufficient storages.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of a lawful, peaceful, and stable environment in the region.</td>
<td>Possible tension between the refugees/local activities.</td>
<td>Social values and traditional tribal custodies, and the hostilities among the tribes. Refugee organizations can be integrated with security programs.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities are limited in relation to the magnitude of the problem. Projects were started as the beginning of 1983 with US $3 million. Most of the refugee are farmers and herdmen who are not acquainted with new technical skills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: TABLE OF SUMMARY OF THE EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES/SERVICES, AND THE MAGNITUDE/IMPACT OF THE PROBLEMS, AND RESTRANTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
### General Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description/Definitions</th>
<th>Approximate Increase/Decrease in Assessment/Allocation of Relief Programs (related to refugee's flow and their needs and requirements)</th>
<th>Projection in 1984</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **POPULATION**          | Flow of refugees/year  
| **SHELTER/CLOTHING**    | Tents-clothing/family  
| **CASH ALLOWANCE**      | Monthly ration  
| **FOOD SUPPLY**         | Monthly ration/family  
| **WATER SUPPLY**        | Mobile tankers  
| **LATRINES**            | Shallow Wells  
| **HEALTH CARE**         | Const. of Latrines  
| **HEALTH CARE**         | Mobile basic units  
| **EDUCATION**           | Immunization program  
| **INCOME-GENERATING PROJECTS** | Primary & Secondary  
| **IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS** | Training centers  
| **GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT** | Road const. forestry  
| **UN AGENCIES**         | Overall responsibility  
| **VOLUNTARY AGENCIES**  | Multi-purpose programs  
| **REFUGEES' INVOLVEMENT** | Special programs  
|                        | Self-help improvement  

*Figure 1: Physical Data Matrix: Chart showing general activities in sustaining the refugees in camps in Pakistan.*
### Community Facilities, Utilities/Services Matrix:

A chart showing the contribution of government/agencies and the refugees to various elements and modes of community facilities, utilities/services over the years 1979 to 1983.

#### Elements and Types/Modality
- **Shelter**: Cloth-Tents, Mud-Huts, Mobile-Tenders, Shallow Wells, Tube-Wells
- **Sanitation**: Latrines, Sewage
- **Healthcare**: Mobile Units, Dispensaries
- **Education**: Mosques/local, Public Schools
- **Others**: Shops (100%), Mosques (100%), Storages (100%), Transportation (public) (100%)

#### Contribution of Government/Agencies/Refugees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth-Tents</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mud-Huts</td>
<td></td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobile-Tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shallow Wells</td>
<td></td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>Tube-Wells</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Latrines</td>
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<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sewage</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Healthcare</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobile Units</td>
<td></td>
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<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispensaries</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mosques/local</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Schools</td>
<td></td>
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<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shops (100%)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosques (100%)</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storages (100%)</td>
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<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation (public) (100%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Judgements:

- **More Important**
- **Less Important**
- **Adequate**
- **Limited**
- **None**

Note: The judgements are made based on refugees' stay in camps for a long-term residency.

*Figure 1: Community Facilities, Utilities/Services Matrix: Chart showing contribution of government/agencies and the refugees.*
2.4 RELATED SOCIAL-ECONOMICAL ISSUES

GENERAL CHARACTER

The Afghan refugees represent a collection of ethnic groups which are linked by blood and history with the people of Pakistan, specially with the Pashtun population who live in the North-West Frontier Province. Out of the total population of Afghanistan (estimated around 15.5 million in 1979), the major ethnic group is the Pashtun which form about 60% of the population. About an equal number of Pashtun tribes and ethnic origin live in the NWFP of Pakistan. Most of the Pashtun tribes in Afghanistan live and are concentrated in the south and southeastern provinces across the border from Pakistan. Thus, the majority of the refugees are Pashtun tribes. Both the Pashtun refugees and the local population of the NWFP speak the same language which is Pashtu. The second largest ethnic group among the refugees might be the Tajik which form about 25-30% of the total population of Afghanistan. They speak Farsi (Persian), most are fluent in Pashtu, and they also share much common cultural affinity with the Pashtun tribes. Turkomans, Uzbeks, and Noristanis are the minority groups belong to different areas and regions in Afghanistan. They all consider themselves as part one nation, as Afghans.

Among the refugees, or, among the Afghans, ethnic and tribal identity is traditionally an important phenomenon. Each individual is apt to relate his identity to a particular ethnic group, tribal divisions, families, and even, to a certain region and provinces. On the contrary, the various ethnic groups have much in common in spite of ethnic and linguistic differences.

In general, the refugees live upon rules and customs derived and set up by individual tribe and by the command of the religion (Islam). Afghan refugees are devout Muslims and are identified with the most conservative expressions of the religion. Religious attitudes permeated all aspects of their life. Daily observance of religious rituals constitute an integral part of their daily lives. In addition to the basic requirements of Islam, the Pashtuns have their own distinct codes which is called "PASHTUNWALI", meaning 'being like Pashtun'. This demands hospitality to strangers, revenge against enemies, and keeping of promises. The Afghans demonstrate a strong sense of individualism; they look upon themselves as warriors, and ownership of gun signifies their manhood. Briefly, one can say that the social characteristics of the refugees are predominantly influenced by their tribal way of life and by the religious attitudes and obligations.

The patterns of life among the refugee families are similar, and thus it is possible to make generalization. Large families are desirable by all Afghans. A family consists of not only the father and mother and their children, but, the siblings, half siblings, cousins, and grandchildren. Married sons mostly stay with the parents, grandfather is the head of the family, while in his absence the oldest brother takes his place.

Almost every aspect of the refugee society relates somehow to the structure and function of the family system. In the refugee camps, families of relatives usually comprised a separate locality, since close relatives desired to be settled in the same camp and they frequently established their own separate communities. The patterns of settlements and residential uniformity characterize the pattern of family structure. Families have formed residential quarters which may be within a single compound or dispersed out within a defined boundary in a refugee camp. Occasional-
ly a family of their relatives may reside in the neighboring quarter, or even, in a different camp, but exchange frequent visits and jointly participate in ceremonies. Intensive social and economic coop- erations reinforce the importance of family system in the refugee society. Today in the refugee camps, the Afghans have established their own village-type settlements similar to the one they lived in before in Afghanistan. They are based on their own traditional way of life since, usually, the whole village crossed the border and settled in a particular camp.

Among the Afghans, tribes are led by the chiefs (KHANS) who are elected by the tribal traditional council (JIRGAH). The Jirgah is composed of the heads of individual villages (MALIKS). The chief of a tribe is usually the oldest and the educated person, most likely belong to a wealthy family. The authority of the chiefs in the refugee society is most likely to be less important, since they are not living in the refugee camps. In the refugee camps, the leadership is furnished by the MALIKS. Families relationship, identification, and organization can be achieved through local Malikis. They are the most important channel of communication between the authorities and the refugee families.

In the economic sense, the individual family is the basic unit. The father manages all economic activities; he assigns males and female's roles which they are to play in the economic activities of the family. In case of calamity and disaster, the relatives absorb the economic impact. Each family is expected to support its own economic burden, however, when economic requirements are beyond the ability of the family, the entire extended family and the neighbors are expected to assist. In fact, care for the ages and the disabled person is provided through the economic solidarity of the extended family.

**OCCUPATION/INCOME**

Due to the refugee's predominantly rural character, only a few significant occupational groups can be identified; there are few labor specialization among the refugees. Generally, the refugees do much the same kind of work in all refugee settlements. A refugee will tend to do any kind of work that is feasible and profitable to him. Men are usually responsible for doing the heavy part of the outdoor work, the women's primary responsibility is centered around the home. In addition to cooking, cleaning the house, sewing, child caring, gathering fodder for the domestic animals, and making dung patties for fuel, women are also engaged in craftwork which is invaluable in the family's economic. Children are also engaged in labor work at early ages in indoor and in outdoor activities. Older men and women who no longer could do physical work are sought for advice on family and local problems.

Among the refugee, the following occupational groups can be identified:

1- A vast majority of the refugees are farmers and herdsmen (approximately 90%). Some of them had a long tradition of nomadism; many combined agriculture and animal husbandry where the sole economic activity was farming and few animals were kept for farming and family use. For them to practice their occupation in Pakistan is hard to be achieved due to scarcity of pasture land and sources of water. They prefer to do the kind of work they did before, and are probably reluctant to change it, particularly when the change is to urban factory work. Moreover, their farming techniques have been primitive, only suitable to the kind of cultivation methods that they were pursuing at home. Their crude implements have, mostly, been hand tools and animal drawn; while in Pakis-
tan, generally, the irrigated plots are accommodated with mechanized equipments.

2- The practice of animal husbandry is also dependent on water sources and pasture land. Even, breeding of certain types of animals, which was a traditional occupation in Afghanistan such as Karakul sheeps, depends on altitude and custom. Government's figures estimate around two million of livestock to have entered with the refugees into Pakistan. And it seems that most of the refugees are economically dependent on the products of their livestock. They are not only primary sources of meat, milk products, and supply of wool and pelts, by the are usually used as work animals. At least a few cattle are found in almost every refugee compounds. Poultry is raised everywhere, and the products are an important source of food.

3- Beside farming and stockraising which both seem to be limited in terms of practicability and access to resources, handicrafts are an important source of the economy for the refugees. They provide major sources of income for the families and at the same time produce a wide variety of essential articals and goods. It is in the field of handicraft and small industries that the refugees can develop their economic basis without heavy dependence upon great capital outlay.

The most important handicraft which are in common practice among the refugees are felt-making and weaving of carpets and woolen cloths. Looms are needed for the arrangement of such products. Pottery is already produced almost in every refugee camp. Most other crafts have been produced as a result of locally available raw material in the refugee locations.

The organization of production is on the family basis. All members of the family perform specific operation; men, women, and the children are involved in the processes. The products made at home are delivered by the men to local bazaars for selling. Handweaving is popular among the refugees. The usual loom is a simple steeply inclined frame, manually operated and practical for a confined space. Raw materials, which are mainly cotton and wool, are needed for such activities. Felt is also made for floor covering on which to sit and sleep. A major part of the refugees' crafts and productivity have not yet been initiated due to the lack of raw materials. If materials such as hides, animal skin, wool, cotton, and metal are prepared, the refugees can provide a wide variety of their essential articals and goods.

4- Shopkeeping and trading are also major sources of income for the refugees. Refugees' shops and bazaar are the center of much of the handicraft production. A portion of the traditional crafts and industries are made by the bazaar artisans. Pottery, woodwork-ing, cobbling, and tailoring and leather work are done in bazaars.

5- Occupations requiring educational and special training are very limited. The most significant one would be teaching opportunity in the refugees' primary schools. Most educated refugees are middle and higher income families who mostly do not live in the refugee camps. A number of educated refugees live in major cities. This group has the potential to cooperate in the refugee affairs, and should be encouraged to get involved in the activities in the refugee settlements such as technical staff, administrative, managerial and medical personnel.

6- Construction of houses are mostly done by all refugees. In some cases, where a family can afford it, ask a skilled labor (GILKAR) to help him in the con-
struction of a house. Usually a simple construction system is preferred to be handled by everyone. It is also a tradition among the refugees that the neighbors and friends help each other to build their houses. Brickmakers are found among the refugees who are professional in this duty, but usually the young man in the family do the job because they cannot afford to hire someone else.

Other occupational groups such as barbers, drivers, bakers, and butchers have established their activities either within the refugee camps or in the local markets and bazaars. They are all part-time workers who only work during the times when they have customers.

A worker among the refugees cannot be an isolated wage earner; he carries various duties according to his feasibility and capability. Efforts to create a versatile labor group among the refugees would probably face difficulties due to the underutilization and inadequacy of existing facilities and by the attitudes of the refugees toward new industrial employment. Afghans are strongly attached to their traditional forms of occupation. At the present situation most are likely to prefer to be traders, because it has long been a historic role of the Afghans as traders in the area and it produces profit with relatively little effort. Another choice for the refugees would be stockraising. Only among the urban Tajiks, who are a small minority, a desire for urban pursuits can be observed, but even this group has preferred trading and business.

Lack of mobility seems to be a big factor, however, the refugees work hard when the situations demands it. Working for themselves they put in long hours without protest or complaint. To them change from traditional life and occupation to routine official duties will be stressful. Each ethnic group tends to have special aptitudes for a particular kind of work. Identifying occupational groups among the refugees, one should not simply conclude and rely on data prepared by foreign "experts" probing unfamiliar situations, but, it would be advantageous to bring in contributions prepared by people with local insight. In the long-run these may not only be ineffective, but may even create adverse affect.

**NOMADS/WIDOWS/DISABLED REFUGEES**

There are a relatively small number of nomads among the refugees. They are partly settled, but still depend for their living on flocks and their production, and trade. The life and economy of the nomads (Kochies, ther term used for nomads in Afghanistan) had been adopted to moving life. They have to follow regular patterns of seasonal migration in search of grass and water. And, they have to travel along fixed routes and quarters which are considered their territories. Tents are their shelter, and they carry few belongings with them.

Today, their patterns of migration have been disrupted due to ongoing disturbances and war inside Afghanistan, specially in the rural areas which formed their main routes. The internal trouble in Afghanistan caused a complete shift of the nomad's migration pattern, and they have to readjust their position and cope with the situation entirely inside Pakistan. This may eventually create some friction between the nomad refugees and the local population over the use of limited pastureland. Many of them have lost their flocks and have to attached themselves to other refugees who are settled in camps and sustained by the relief program.

Widows, orphans, and handicapped constitute a relatively high number among the refugees. Special attention should be given for their sustenance.
CONCLUSION

In the context of the refugee settlements in Pakistan, the following conclusions can be made in order to summarize the overall conditions and problems:

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

First of all, it is worth mentioning that the massive refugee problem in Pakistan directly relates to the political conflict going on inside Afghanistan. The establishment of a normal condition acceptable to the refugees will allow them to return back to their homeland. Thus, political efforts to resolve the political circumstances involving participation of the refugee representatives need to continue.

At present, future political development for the establishment of a settlement which brings to an end the tension in Afghanistan is unpredictable. Therefore, it appears that the refugees will have to stay for some time outside their homeland. Resettlement of these refugees from camps in Pakistan to other countries does not figure prominently, and is not feasible in this situation. An immediate implication for the involved agencies is the re-establishment of normal conditions in the refugee settlements, if not permanently, at least for a long-term residency. This alternative, obviously, requires a continuous need for aid and assistance from the Pakistan government and international sources.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

The refugees have so far been sustained by the relief assistance programs provided by the Government of Pakistan and the international community. Many of the refugees have now lived in the camps for several years, their lives turned into one of dependency. Socioeconomic issues have an immense impact on Pakistan. The problem has indeed become critical, since the effort to establish an economic basis for the refugees has not met with success. Still, the distribution of food rations constitutes a major part of the relief programs.

Generally, the refugees have four major sources to provide their daily needs, although the availability and consistency of these resources for individual refugee family differs from situation to situation.

1- All of the refugees depend on donated relief aid which includes the distribution of food, shelter, clothing, fuel, etc. These are provided by the government and the international community.

2- Some or all refugees rely on ecological resources of the surrounding areas. This includes a limited pasture land for the refugee's livestock, building materials for construction, and also a limited amount of wood and bushes for fuel.

3- Some of the refugees have found part-time employment opportunities in the local areas. These include jobs as farmland and construction laborers, shopkeepers, drivers, etc.

4- Some of the refugee families have established their traditional handicraft activities and home-industries which provide income.

Relief agencies are not there to stay forever, nor is the continuation of relief assistance programs affordable for long-term refugee situations. Relying on ecological resources has already been impeded
by the local population because of the scarcity of the available resources. Friction occasionally was reported between the refugees and the local population over the use of water, pastureland, and collection of firewood by the refugees. The option remains to encourage the refugees to develop their skills and ability to become self-reliant, in their settlements.

THE SETTLEMENTS

- The majority of the refugees (more than 90% of the refugee population) will remain and live in these camps which have been established. The remaining 10% which comprise skilled laborers, educated refugees, and some nomads may be absorbed in the local communities.

- For those who remain in the camps, planning and programs are needed to utilize physical and human resources at the community level which exist within a group of intended refugees and at the site of intended settlements. An analysis of physical site characteristics must precede physical planning. This preliminary study should include: location, access, grades, contours, soil characteristics for agricultural and construction, rainfall, and assessment of site resources for construction of infrastructure and housing.

- Provision of basic utilities and infrastructure is one of the most important factors in all refugee settlements in Pakistan. The construction of infrastructure (water supply, access roads, community facilities, etc.) shall be continued by the Government/United Nations agencies in the entire settlement. Self-help processes, on-site materials, and community labor must be utilized whenever possible.

- Activities in the part of sanitation conditions in the refugee settlements have been given a low priority. The problem of disposing of human waste and draining waste water from individual compounds and public areas will continue to be a major factor in the refugee settlements. An appropriate disposal system and a more comprehensive sanitary program is needed.

- Health care, education, and other community services are important factors in the refugee life. They should be planned and regulated at the Federal Government level in order to avoid discrimination in the distribution, misleading approaches, and waste of resources which are already scarce.

- Construction of mud-huts, which has proved to be the most practical and reliable shelter in the situation of the refugees in Pakistan, is done by the refugees in their traditional ways. The Government/agencies should pay attention to the provision of building materials wherever they are needed. It seems that providing a roofing structure has been the most important element.

- Provision of community centers and income-generating projects will play an important role in self-reliant schemes. They should not be limited to a few technical and vocational centers for a few beneficiaries. The refugees have initiated their own traditional handicrafts and home industry production, but they need raw materials, tools, and equipment. Each ethnic group among the refugees has special aptitudes for a particular kind of work which must be identified. The learning of new technical skills for many of the refugees will be stressful and time consuming.
AFGHANISTAN

PHYSICAL CONTEXT

GEOGRAPHY:
Afghanistan, covering an estimated area of 650,000 Km², lies in Central Asia. Completely landlocked, it is surrounded by the Soviet to the north, Iran to the west, and by Pakistan to the south and southeast. Three major regions are the Central Highlands, part of the Himalayan chain, approximately 7,000 m high; the Northern Plains are the north of the central mountain core and are fertile and populous in much of the area, the Southwestern Plateau is an arid area with vast desert land.

1. The Central Highlands are formed of the Hidu Kush ranges which is a cold highland with snow-covered peaks and practically no vegetation. Several mountain chains, at lower altitudes, runs along the southern rim of the Northern Plains. These mountains run west-east along the Pakistan frontier southeast of Kabul and turn northeastward at the Khyber Pass.

2. The Northern Plains stretching from the Iranian border to western foothills of the Pamir Knot. A considerable portion of the area is cultivated and densely settled.

3. The Southwestern Plateau is a high arid area extending into Pakistan, comprised of deserts and semideserts.

CLIMATE:
The country has, generally, a semiarid steppe climate with cold winters and dry summers. A subarctic climate with dry and cold winters dominates the mountain regions of the northeast. In the mountains bordering Pakistan a divergent effect of the Indian monsoon dominate the climate in the area. The temperature and precipitation are varied from region to region. The highest temperature in the Southern Plateau is 34 °C, and in the Central Highlands the temperature may drop to -20 °C.

RAINFALL:
Much of the country is covered by deserts and receives little precipitation. Only in the southeastern monsoon area the precipitation is about 40 cm. Most part of the country has an annual average of about 10 cm rainfall. Permanent snow covers the highest mountain peaks.

SOURCES: World Climate, Rudloff W., 1981.
Climatic area: Northern Turkistan Plains, and Northwestern and Southeastern part.

MAZARI-SHARIF
Latitude: 36°42' n height: 378m
Longitude: 67°13' e

TEMPERATURE

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<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-18°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUMIDITY

|        | 100%   | 75%  | 50%    | 25%    | 0%     |

RAIN

|        | 400mm  | 300mm| 200mm  | 100mm  | 0mm    |

SNOW

|        | 400mm  | 300mm| 200mm  | 100mm  | 0mm    |


KANDAHAR
Latitude: 31°37' n height: 1010m
Longitude: 65°48' e

TEMPERATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Fall</th>
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<td></td>
<td>-18°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUMIDITY

|        | 100%   | 75%  | 50%    | 25%    | 0%     |

RAIN

|        | 400mm  | 300mm| 200mm  | 100mm  | 0mm    |

SNOW

|        | 400mm  | 300mm| 200mm  | 100mm  | 0mm    |


AFGHANISTAN

HISTORY:
The history of Afghanistan extends over a period of some three thousand years and has been shaped by numerous dynasties and colossal events. Historians have listed dozens of dynasties ruling over all or part of what is now Afghanistan; from the Achaemenian dominion of Cyrus and Darius the Great in the 6th century B.C. to the last ruling family of Barakzai, Sardar Daoud, overthrown by the military coup of 1978. Through history, many different cultural influences were dominant in the area. The Alexander the Great conquered the people of Khurasan (what is called now Afghanistan) in 331 B.C. These followed by the cultural achievements of Kushans (1st and 2nd Century A.D.), the conquests of Arabs (7th Century A.D.), the glories of Ghaznavids (10th Century A.D.), the brutal raids of Genghis Khan (13th Century A.D.), the progressive revival of Herat Timurids (15th Century A.D.), and finally the colonization attempts of the British (19th and early 20th Century A.D.).

Following is a brief chronology of recent developments related to the crisis in Afghanistan and the impact of these events on refugee flow into Pakistan:

April 1978, the first president of the country was overthrown by a military coup, and a minority leftist group took the power. The result was the influx of about 100,000 refugees into Pakistan.

March-August 1979, several uprisings were reported in all over the country including Kabul, Herat, and Kandahar.

September 1979, death of the first leftist president was announced and his Vice President took the power. At this time the number of the refugees was reported around 200,000 in Pakistan.
December 1979, the second military coup by the direct support of Soviet troops concluded to the death of the president and brought the message on take-over to Afghan people. The number of the refugees in Pakistan reached to 400,000.

In the years following the coup, domestic opposition was spreading and major civil unrest was reported in several regions of the country.

As a result, the situation has brought an unending political repression and military actions in towns, villages and hamlets causing steep rise in the influx of the refugees who numbered over fifty thousands a month.

A common history, tradition, religion, and cultural pattern and the physical accessibility of Pakistan made it the easiest and the most natural refuge for the uprooted Afghans.

**POPULATION:**

No national census exist, as the first-ever population survey (sponsored by the UN) had to be abandoned in mid-1979, with the civil war. * An estimate indicates the total population between 14 and 15.5 million.

As is to be expected, almost 90% of the population is rural, either living in villages the whole year (11.32 million), or settling for part of the year, as do most of the nomads (2.5 million).

Of the urban population of 1.72 million, almost half is concentrated in Kabul, the Capital City of the country. This trend has, even, been accentuated since 1979 by a flood of internal refugees from out villages too far to reach Pakistan.

Population density was much less than that of Pakistan, and the distribution, however, was highly uneven and concentrated along rivers where there is sufficient water.


The area of relatively high population along the frontier with Pakistan coincided with the traditional homeland of the Pashtuns, the largest and the most influential of the country's many ethnic communities. More than half of the total population was of Pashtun tribal origin.

Besides the Pashtuns there are substantial minorities of Tajiks, Hazaras and Uzbeks.

**RELIGION:**

Islam is the official religion. More than 95% of the people are Moslems. A small minority of Hindus live in major cities like Kabul and Kandahar.

**LANGUAGE:**

Dari (Persian in its Afghan variet, formerly called Farsi) and Pashtu (language of the Pashtuns) are the official languages. More than twenty others are spoken. Uzbek and Turkoman are the most important minority languages. Pashtu is also spoken among the people in the NWFP of Pakistan.

**ECONOMY:**

Basically, agricultural. Traditional stockraising and farming engaged 75 to 85% of the population and contributed to more than 75% of the country's exports besides providing raw materials for rudimentary industry.

The rural population was spread out over some 13,000 villages; largely self-sufficient communities, and they had become more dependent on towns for a wide variety of everyday items. Large towns provided work and trade in such items as vegetables, fruits, and firewood for winter fuel.

Much of the economy worked at subsistence level, with home production and barter system, thus, calculation of GNP and per capita income showed a very low number. "Afghanistan would no longer rank fifteenth of twenty-eight least developed countries." *

PAKISTAN

PHYSICAL CONTEXT

GEOGRAPHY:

Pakistan occupies a central position in South Asia. On its east and south-east is India, on the west Iran, on the north and north-west Afghanistan and in the south the Arabian sea. It comprises four provinces: Baluchistan is the largest province, with an area of 347,188 km², followed by the Punjab with an area of 206,251 km². Sind has an area of 140,913 km², and North-West Frontier has an area of 74,522 km² including the Federally Administered Tribal areas which cover 27,221 km². The total area is 796,095 km². In the west it has a common border of 2,252 Kms, known as the DURAND LINE, with Afghanistan.

Pakistan comprises seven major physical division or region:

1. The Northern Mountains:

These are formed by the ranges of the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hidu Kush. They intercept the monsoon winds from the Arabian sea and the Indian ocean and precipitate rainfall. At the same time, they are an invaluable protection against the icy winds that blow across the Siberian.

2. Western bordering mountains lie to the west of the Indus plain. Three minor ranges run south from the Hindu Kush to the Kabul river, and between these ranges flow the Swat, the Pajkora and the Chitrak-Kunhar rivers.

3. Salt Range and Potwar Plateau near the Jhelum district runs south-west and continue into the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

4. Upper Indus Plains located south of the Salt Ranges and the Himalayas are the vast plains stretching down to the Arabian Sea. This covers an area of about 16,000 km², and it is the most agricultural region of the country. The river Indus, having its source in Tibet, flows almost the whole country. This region is devided into several doabs (land between the rivers).

5. Lower Indus Plains differing from the upper in that they are formed by the changing course of a single great river. The Indus deposits its vast silt on its bed, thereby raising it above the level of the sandy plain.

6. The Baluchistan Plateau lies west of the lower Indus Plains. Dry hills run across the Plateau from north-west to south-west.

7. The Thar desert stretches south-east of the lower Indus Plain. It is a continuation of the Rajputana Desert which crosses into Pakistan from India.

CLIMATE:

Pakistan posseses a great range of diversity, from some of the hottest in the world in Sind and part of Baluchistan to the snowy cold of the northern mountains and part of Baluchistan. Along the coastal area, the climate is modified by sea breeze. Pakistan is one of the margin of monsoon climate. The rainfall is barely sufficient and thus it possesses a dry climate.

In the plains, minimum temperature in the month of January varies from 4 C to 15 C and in June/July from 25 C to 30 C. The maximum temperature in January varies from 17 C to 24 C and in June/July from 32 C to 45 C. Jacobabad has even recorded an absolute maximum of 52 C.

RAINFALL:

Rainfall is scanty. In the plains, the annual average ranges from 12.5 cm in upper Sind to 125 cm in the Himalayan region. It is monsoon which takes place late in the summer. Light rainfall occasionally follows dust-storms early in the summer. Baluchistan is the driest part of Pakistan with an average of 20 cm of rain.
Then came into being on August 14, 1947 as a result of the struggle by the Muslims of South Asia for an independent state of their own. The region had a historical background of more than 2,500 years before Christ, when a highly civilization flourished in the Indus Valley area. Between the years 2,500 and 1,500 B.C. one of the most well-developed urban civilization of the ancient world flourished in the cities of Moenjodaro and Harappa. In about 1,500 B.C. several Aryan tribes decended upon the Punjab and settled in the Indus plain. They developed the pastoral societies that grew into the Rigvedic civilization. The Indus culture ended around 1,500 B.C. destroyed probably by the Aryans.

Before the first century A.D., several dynasties including the Buddha, the Achaeemians, the Greeks and the Mauryans conqured the area and established their civilizations.

The Arab conquest of Sind took place in 711 A.D. which introduced the religion of Islam into the areas and was to have a lasting impact on the subsequent course of events. Muslim communities developed in different parts of the region.

The Arabs were succeeded by the Ghaznavids, an Afghan dynasty which rose in Afghanistan. During this period, Lohore became a major city. The Mughal Empire began in 1526 with the conquest of the Indian Subcontinent. This period brought a brilliant chapter in the history of the region that introduced new reforms of law and order. Some of the finest work of art and architecture still survive.

The British conquest of the subcontinent started in 1757. During the early 20th century, a freedom struggle was born for independence. The demand for a Muslim state was mad by Quaid-e-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah in 1940.
POPULATION:
According to the government figures of 1981 census, the population of the country was estimated at 83.782 million as against 65 million in 1972 and merely 32 million in 1947. The population has increased by 28.3% since 1972, or, with an average of 3% per annum.

The urban population grew by 3.2%, raising the ratio of urbanite population to 28.2% as against 25% in 1972. Sind is the most urbanised province with 43.4% of its population living in cities. In Baluchistan and NWFP about 85% of the population live in villages.

The density of population increased from 81 to 105/Km² in 1981. The ratio of male and female population is 111 men for every 100 women.

Racially, the people of Pakistan belong to the Indo-Aryan group. These included Dravids, Aryans, Greeks, Turks, Persians, Afghans, and Arabs who entered into the region and settled and mixed with the local population. There are about 10.9 million Pathans in the NWFP, 4.3 million Baluch in Baluchistan, 47 million Panjabis in the Punjab province, and about 19 million of the same Indo-Aryans in the Sind province. Among them there are also about 10 to 12 million Muslims who migrated to Pakistan from India.

RELIGION:
The majority (about 95%) are Muslims i.e. followers of Islam. The minority communities include Christians, Hindus, Parsis (Zoroastrians) and Buddhists.

LANGUAGE:
The national language of Pakistan is Urdu understood almost all over the country. English continues to be used for official purposes and in trade and commerce and is also the medium of higher and professional education. Regional languages like Punjabi in Punjab, Pashtu in NWFP, and Baluchi in Baluchistan, and Sindhi in the Sind province.

ECONOMY:
Both agriculture and manufacturing are the major economic sectors of the country. Agriculture contributed about 40% of the gross domestic product (GDP), much of trade, tourism, and nongovernmental services 32% of GDP. Some 80 to 85% of manufacturing is in private hand.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan was started in 1978, and the year 1980-81 witnessed significant gains in the commodity producing sectors, rise in export earnings and expansion in the domestic resource despite the rising expenditure for the sustaining of the 2.8 million Afghan refugees. The GDP recorded an average of 6.2% growth since 1977, and in parallel, theGNP recorded an increase of 5.5% during 1980-81.* The per capita income rose by 3.6% in 1979-78 and 2.6% in 1980-81.

In general, the economy of Pakistan grew by 5% for the fourth year in a row.*

*Pakistan Yearbook, 1981-82.

LITERACY:
The literacy percentage in Pakistan is estimated around 21% in 1981.* This ratio widely differs between the urban and the rural areas. The urban areas had a ratio of 41%, whereas it was only 14% in the rural areas. The ratio was as low as 4.5% for the female population of the rural areas against 31% for the urban areas.

REFUGEES FLOW:
In Pakistan's short history, it has offered shelter to three separate waves of refugees. The first time during independence in 1947, million of Muslims from all over the subcontinent were absorbed by the newborn state. The second after 1971 and the birth of Bangladesh where large numbers of non-Bengalis were settled. The third wave started in 1978, when the first groups of refugees from Afghanistan flowed in from north and west.

INFLUX OF AFGHAN REFUGEES

POPULATION:
As of July 15, 1983, the total number of the refugees in Pakistan was recorded around 2,820,485. This number represents those refugees who are officially registered by the Government authorities. However, a relatively small number of other Afghan refugees live in major cities of Pakistan who are not included here. They are mostly the upper and middle class families who are not entitled to any relief aid program. Most of them are seeking political asylum in other foreign countries, and some have been employed in local areas, or, admitted to schools in the cities. They are estimated to be around 50,000 refugees.

The influx of the refugees started in April 1978 with only a few hundreds at first, but by the end of the year, there were estimated to be around 25,000 refugees. They were dispersed throughout the NWFP areas, or camped elsewhere in the region near the border.

By the end of 1979, government officials had recorded around 400,000 refugees who crossed the border. This shows an average of 25,000 refugees entering Pakistan each month. Up to this time, the refugees were sustained by the help and support of the local people, and by the assistance provided through government agencies. By mid 1980, the number of the refugees jumped to over one million. At this time, various aid programs were already launched by the international community, mainly the UNHCR. Between the summer of 1980-81, the population of the refugees increased to two million. This increase shows the maximum rate of flow of the refugees, an average of 100,000/month.

By mid 1982, registered refugees numbered some 2.7 million. As the year ended, another 100,000 were added. During the first half of 1983, official records do not show a considerable increase in the number, however, evidence indicates a continuous flow of these refugees.
INSTALLATION/PROCEDURE:
The Government of Pakistan left open its boundaries for Afghan refugees who were believed to have resorted to "HIJRAT", to safeguard their religious faith and their Islamic rites. The response from the local people has also been sentimental; based on their religious obligations and brotherhood. Both the people and the Government of Pakistan have welcomed the refugees, and offered them land, shelter, and food.

At the beginning, the procedure was simple and carried out through local channels. The refugees organized their own groups and reported their arrival, number, and their location to the local authorities. Usually, the refugee’s leaders (MALIK), or, the head of the families consolidated with local authorities in the installation process. The refugee organizations were also involved in cooperating with the local authorities to identify and recognize eligible refugees. Each male refugee must obtain an identity card from these organizations in order to undergo an official registration which is to be completed the the Government authorities (Commissionerate for Afghan refugees).

REGISTRATION:
At least one member of a refugee family should go through the formalities of registration. The head of the family has to notify his arrival to nearest government agencies. This notification is usually done through the help of selected representatives of the Afghan organizations who work as agents between the Government of Pakistan and the refugees. After an interrogation, the refugee is then taken to a camp where his relatives, or those who know him, are staying. A confirmation of his statement is obtained from them. After going through this formality of identification, the refugees are sent to District/Areas administration where registration is in progress for issuing them necessary identity cards against which they can receive their rations according to the prescribed scale. In the registration process, the family head gives his and his dependents’ names, ages, and former occupations. He is asked to give details whether he has brought with him livestock, vehicle, and other property. A photograph is taken, and after that he expects to receive a "Pass-Book". By having this Pass Book, he can obtain relief assistance materials. Food, rations, a tent, clothing, and medical examinations are recorded in this book.

This procedure usually take 2-3 weeks. This complete the formalities of granting refugee status to Afghan who flee into Pakistan. After completing the registration, the refugees are then free to travel within the cities of Pakistan and to get a job if they can find one.

According to government sources, the number of refugees reached its saturation point in December 1982, as further registration stopped in NWFP.

RESOURCES:
About 45% of the total expenditure of the refugees is provided by the Government of Pakistan. This includes, mainly, the distribution of cash allowance and cost of logistics (transportation). The UNHCR and the World Food Program are largest contributors of financial assistance programs.

APPROXIMATE FINANCIAL OUTLAY
Source: Afghan Refugee Commissionerate, August 1983.
ORGANIZATIONS:

Some 7,000 Pakistanis staff and personnel members involved in the administrative structure of the refugee programs. The cost of this administrative infrastructure was estimated to be about US $10 million annually. Some hundred high-ranking administrators opened offices in Islamabad. The main duty of this structure is to make policies; to implement assistance programs, provide funds, and to coordinate and inspect the general affairs of the refugees throughout Pakistan.

The State and Frontier Region Division (SAFRON) has taken the task of developing policy guidelines for the refugee affairs. The Chief Commissioner of Afghan Refugees and the Commissioners for Afghan Refugees are in charge of logistics, day-to-day relief operation, and implementation of the programs. There are also a number of technical departments involved in the process to implement, mainly, technical projects; such as developing water supply, health care, education, and other improvement schemes.

Generally, the administrative structure in each province is comprised of a three-tiered administrative system:

1. Commissionerate, one in each province
2. District Administration; 18 in the NWFP, 6 in Baluchistan, and one in Punjab.
3. Area Administrations; 60 in the NWFP, 12 in Baluchistan. Each Area Administration is in charge of at least five refugee camps.
4. Refugee Tentage Village Administration; 280 in the NWFP, 60 in Baluchistan, and 5 in Punjab. This is lowest level of the administrative structure. They are run by Commanders and a staff member of 15-20.

* UNHCR, Refugee Magazine, Jan 1983.

ABBREVIATIONS/ AIDING AGENCIES

A.I.C.F. Action Internationale Centre La Faim.
A.R.C Austrian Relief Care.
CARITAS Caritas, Pakistan Medicos International
C.W.S. Church World Service.
C.T.Z. German Agency for Technical Cooperation.
INTER AID International Aid Committee.
I.C.R.C. International Committee for Red Cross.
I.R.C. International Rescue Committee.
I.L.O. International Labor Organization.
L.O.R.C.S. League for Red Cross Society.
K.R.S.C. Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society.
N.W.F.P. North West Frontier Province, Pakistan.
P.A.K. Pakistan Medicos International.
P.R.C.S. Pakistan Red Crescent Society.
S.R.C.S. Saudi Red Crescent Society.
W.F.P. World Food Program.
W.H.O. World Health Organization.

OTHER AGENCIES:
The Salvation Army, (U.S.A.)
Save the Children Fund, (United Kingdom)
Seventh Day Adventist.
Union Aid for Afghan Refugees.
World Bank (I.M.F., International Marketing Fund)

EQUIVALENTS

METRIC SYSTEM EQUIVALENTS

Linear Measures
1 centimeter = 0.3937 inches
1 meter = 100 centimeters = 39.37 inches or 3.28 feet
1 kilometer = 1,000 meters = 3,280.83 feet or 0.62137 miles
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 foot = 0.3048 meters
1 mile = 1.60935 kilometers

Square Measures
1 square meter = 1,550 square inch or 10.7639 square feet
1 hectare = 10,000 sq meters = 2.4711 acres
1 square foot = 0.0929 square meters
1 acre = 0.4047 hectares

DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS
All income/cost data have been expressed in terms of
the U.S. equivalent; 1 U.S. dollar = 12 Pakistan Ruppees.

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