



UNHCR OCM Afghanistan, P.O.Box 3232, Kabul, Afghanistan

Date: May 15th, 2003
Issue No. 33

RETURN

Information Update

Security:

The security situation in some parts of the East, Southeast and South of the country, is currently limiting the access of the United Nations and other international aid agencies to these areas to carry out their activities and provide vital assistance to the vulnerable groups, including the IDPs. These areas include some parts of Laghman, Kunar, Nangharhar, Paktika, Paktia, Khost, Ghazni, Kandahar, Helmand, Nimruz, Zabul, Uruzgan, Farah and Ghor. The United Nations is in close touch with the Afghan government that is planning a variety of measures that would hopefully allow the situation to improve soon and access to be restored.

Areas of Concern:

Paktia and Khost Provinces

The representative of the Mangal tribes, and commander of 600 Arbaki in Paktia and Khost promised safe return for those Mangal families who remain displaced from these Provinces.

Hilmand, Kandahar and Zabul Provinces

This area continues to be subject to tension and disruptions caused by fighting between suspected Taliban and Al Qaeda groups and the Coalition forces. There are reports of schools being burnt and the laying of new landmines in the area, which specifically target government representatives.

Charparhar District (Nangarhar) and Dawlatsha District (Laghman)

Both districts witnessed arson attacks, allegedly by persons formerly associated with the Taleban. In Charparhar district, a UNICEF primary school was burnt and in Dawlatsha, a girls school was burnt down. No casualties were reported.

Kunar and Nangarhar Provinces

Heads of districts and Police in Kunar and Nangarhar Provinces attended a two-day workshop on the protection of returnees, which was organised by the National Lawyers' Association of Afghanistan.



Bala Murghab, Sangi Atish Badghis Province

Following serious fighting that occurred in the area last month, the situation remains tense between different tribal groups and the local population. Women continue to be harassed by armed groups operating in the area. Illegal taxation is also reportedly to be taking place.

Sayadabad District (Saripul)

In light of the ongoing land dispute in this district, which was drawn to the attention of the Governor, the Governor proposed the formation of a committee of relevant government departments to examine the dispute in detail.

Kapisa:

A joint initiative by the Governor of Kapisa Province, the Chief Commander, UNAMA and UNHCR has been launched to resolve the causes of concern in the area and to solve the land and property occupation in Kohistan II district.

Road Safety:

Road robberies are a major security problem for returnees from both Pakistan and Iran. Areas of particular concern includes:

- The road from Kunduz city to Shirkhan border.
- Route from Hirat to Farah and Kandahar (Shindand to Dilaram)
- Roads in the districts of Farsi, Gulistan and Ghormach (route to Bala Morghab)
- Main road from Nili to Trinkut, Uruzgan
- Road between Ghazni centre and Malistan district and on connecting road between Malistan and Nawur.
- The road from Ghazni to Kabul, especially in Saalar area of Said Abad district of Maidan/Wardak province.
- Main road between Qalat and Ghazni.
- The road linking Qalat to Lashkargah, Helmand Province.

The Afghan and Coalition forces have established joint check-posts on the main Kandahar-Spin Boldak road to inspect all traffic for security purposes.

Note: All returnees are advised NOT to travel during the night hours, and should seek shelter in one of the major settlements.

UNHCR Voluntary Repatriation Procedure-2003

As in last year, the UNHCR-assisted repatriation will be on voluntary basis. **Returnees have the free choice of either returning to their village (location of origin) or to any other place in Afghanistan – but not to the IDP camps.** There are no changes to repatriation procedures for Iran, but there are some changes to the procedures for those returning from Pakistan. Refugees in camps opting for UNHCR-assisted return should inform UNHCR field staff or their Refugee Village Administrator. A UNHCR mobile repatriation team will arrange to visit the camp.



Returnees from Pakistan will have to go through Iris scan if they want to receive UNHCR assistance.

The UNHCR- assisted repatriation of those living outside camps (in urban areas) and wanting to return has started, with pre-registration started on April 1st, and the issuance of VRFs on the 15th. UNHCR is opening scheduling centres and official departure points in Islamabad, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta. The scheduling centres will pre-register refugees and issue departure dates. On the day of departure, refugees will be requested to report to a designated point where UNHCR staff will verify intentions to return, cross-checking family members with photos and information printed on the VRFs.

Iris Validation Centres: All refugees returning from **Pakistan** to Afghanistan with UNHCR assistance will have to go through an iris machine, a computer-based technology that examines the eye and can detect if someone has been tested before. **(Iris Recognition Centres are located at Hayatabad in Peshawar, Alizai in Kurram Agency and Chaman in Balochistan.)**

All refugees 12 years of age and older will be scanned by iris recognition machines. If a match is found (if the person is found to have been iris tested before), a UNHCR staff member operating the machines will take down the name of the individual. The VRF will then be marked accordingly. If the iris recognition machines detect the entire family, the VRF will be taken from the head of household. **Anyone who is discovered to have received assistance before will not receive assistance.**

Note: Returnees are advised to have their VRFs with them while travelling in Afghanistan and the host country.

Note: Returnees who want to receive the UNHCR assistance package have to go through the Iris screening, otherwise they will not receive their entitlements.

Repatriating refugees (from neighbouring and non-neighbouring countries) will also receive returnee assistance packages, including food, supplied by **WFP**, and non-food items.

Food Assistance: Food assistance for an average family of 5-6 will be 150kg of wheat.

- Family size: 2 persons - 50 kg
- Family size: 3 to 4 persons - 100 kg
- Family size: 5 to 6 persons - 150 kg
- Family size: 7 to 9 persons - 200 kg
- Family size: 10 to 15 persons - 250 kg
- Family size: 16 and more - 300 kg

Non-food Assistance: Family packages of Non-food items will consist of the following material:

Family size:	Hygienic cloth	Plastic sheet	Soap
2 persons	2 sqm	1 piece	0,5 kg
3 to 4 persons	2 sqm	1 piece	1,0 kg
5 to 6 persons	2 sqm	2 pieces	1,5 kg
7 to 9 persons	4 sqm	2 pieces	2,0 kg
10 to 15 persons	6 sqm	3 pieces	3,0 kg



16 and more

8 sqm

4 pieces

4,0 kg

Single returnees will have to join other single returnees or families to make a minimum distribution unit.

Note: Returnees should not approach just any Distribution Centre, but only the one marked on their VRFs, otherwise they will not receive assistance.

Transport Assistance: As in 2002 transport assistance in cash will be provided to returnees at the Encashment Centres in Afghanistan. There are Encashment Centres operating in **Pul-I-Charkhi, Ghazni, Mohmand Dara, Zaranj, Daman, Mazar-I-Sharif, Pul-I-Khumri, Kunduz, Heart, and Gardez.** The DC's in Mazar and Kunduz are assisting only the returnees from the Central Asian republics – those returning to northern provinces (**Kunduz, Thakar, Badakhshan, Samangan, Balkh, Jawzjan, etc**) should receive their entitlements at the first EC or in **Pul-I-Khumri.** The centre in **Khost** will be operational after establishment of the Iris recognition centre there – the date will be announced.

- **Depending** on final destination in Afghanistan, each family member will receive between 3 - 30 dollars.
- **Transport (cash)** assistance to returnees will be limited to 7 persons per family.
- **Children** under 12 months of age (less than one year) will receive only half of the amount given to other members of the family.
- **Returnees from Karachi will receive an additional 5 dollars per person at the first encashment centre.**
- **Returnees** from camps in Pakistan will receive 5 dollars per family in addition to the established amount if they transport construction material. The transportation of construction material will be certified by a special note made on the VRF at the Registration point in Pakistan.
- **Properly filled, signed and stamped VRFs** will be valid for seven days (from the day the returnees (from **Pakistan**) leave the Iris Scan Centre and returnees from Iran from the day they leave the registration centre, and arrive at the Encashment Centre inside Afghanistan, unless the delay is justified and accepted by the Repatriation Officer at the Encashment Centre. Returnees, who have to approach **two** Encashment Centres for cash assistance, must arrive at the first Encashment Centre within seven days.
- **Returnees** who arrive at the Encashment Centre which is not mentioned in their VRF will lose their entitlement to cash assistance.



- **Once the returnees to Kunar, who have VRFs and have passed the Iris verification, are verified by UNHCR Field Unit in Assadabad, only the head of the family needs to go to Mohmandara to collect transportation grant.**

Customs:

The Returnees' personal belongings are exempt from all customs duties. But please note that neither you can take commercial amounts of any item nor can you export items, which are prohibited by the governments concerned.

Note: Children under 5 years of age will be vaccinated – **(families are advised to have the previous vaccination cards at hand, if they have them.)**

- The UNHCR-assisted repatriation operation in **Pakistan** will run from Sundays to Thursdays. There will be no UNHCR-assisted repatriation on Fridays and Saturdays. In **Iran**, the operation will run from Saturday to Thursday. There will be no operation on Fridays.

Legal Aid Centres in the Region:

1. Pakistan

In Pakistan, the Advice and Legal Aid Centres (ALACs) can be approached by all Afghan refugees who require information or legal advice on matters that affect their rights and daily lives or who would like to receive information on the conditions in Afghanistan in order to be able to make an informed decision to repatriate.

Activities of ALACs include the following:

- Providing free legal advice and counselling on various issues.
- Assisting refugees to make admissions to administrative bodies, lodge complaints and petitions before courts and providing legal representation.
- Disseminating information about the conditions in Afghanistan.
- Helping refugees who want to return, in obtaining personal status documents such as birth and divorce certificates.
- Helping refugees in tenancy and rent disputes that hamper repatriation, reimbursement of security deposits and complications in closing a Pakistan-based business or moving of personal effects to Afghanistan.
- Providing legal assistance to Afghans detained in jails (teams of lawyers represent their cases in the court on humanitarian basis.)

In total, there are currently 11 Advice and Legal Aid Centres (ALACs) in Pakistan, and 3 implementing partners (NRC, ICMC and SHARP) are working under the ALAC project.

The breakdown of ALACs by province in Pakistan is as follows:



Punjab: There are 4 ALACs in Punjab province; 2 ALACs (one by ICMC and one by SHARP) are functioning in Islamabad, one by SHARP in Rawalpindi, and one by SHARP in Mianwali.

Balochistan: There is only one Advice Centre run by ICMS located in the Quetta City.

NWFP: There are 6 Legal centres; 4 of them (3 NRC centres and one ICMC centre) are located in Peshawar city, one NRC centre is based in Haripor, and one by NRC in Kohat.

NRC is expected to establish 2 additional centres in the tribal areas of Bajaur and Kurram agencies of NWFP subject to authorisation by concerned government departments.

2. Afghanistan:

Kabul: NRC's office is operational in Kabul and their address is:

Qala-e-fatullah, House No. 570, Between Strett 8/9, KABUL
 Mob: (0093)(0) 702.843.65
 Sat. Ph: 008821.689.801.273

Nangarhar: NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) has established one ALAC (Afghan Legal Aid Centre) in Jalalabad. In addition, NRC staff is also present at Mohmandara Encashment centre close to Jalalabad City. Refugees returning to Nangarhar province and in need of legal aid because they are facing legal problems such as land disputes, property issues, detained family members, etc, are invited to approach NRC staff at Momandara Encashment Centre or to their office at the following address in Jalalabad:

House No. 4, Street No. 1, North of Sehat-e-Ama, (Besides UNDP Implementation Office)

3. Iran:

Tehran: Since the early 1990s the UNHCR has established two Legal Committees in the Iranian capital; one at the Afghan Embassy and the other at the offices of Hezb-e-Wahdat. There's also a sub-committee within the Legal Committee at the Afghan embassy to look after legal cases of women and children. If legal problems could not be resolved at these committees, the cases would be referred to the UNHCR's special legal advisor.

Mashad: Under an agreement with UNHCR the LOHK (Law Office of Ms. Haleh Keshawarz) provides legal assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in Khurasan province. LOHK helps refugees in finding solutions to their legal problems such as recovering their unpaid wages in case of disputes with contractors (employers), endeavors to ensure that the basic rights of the refugees are respected in penal cases, represents individual cases in the court, and liaises with the Committee for Settlement of Legal Disputes in Mashhad.

LOHK representative works two days a week (Sundays and Tuesdays from 08:30 to 1200) in UNHCR, Mashad office -No. 45, Sajjad Boulevard, Mashad 91877.

Tel: 785081, Fax: 783017).

And on Mondays from 16:30 to 19:00 at the Mediation Commission, with the participation of an Afghan elder and an Iranian official (judge), located in BAFIA Office.



Ms Hale Keshawarz could be reached at:
Tel (mobile): 0911 511 6090, Fax: 8412926

Women in Afghanistan:

General: The daily life of both rural and urban women continues to be difficult. This is due to the damage to amenities such as water sources and electricity supply, the slow development of basic services such as reproductive and maternal health care, which are rare in rural areas, locally available education opportunities, and new threats to small children such as the presence of landmines. Because men may need to seek work away from home, women may find they are obliged to manage without husband's support.

Conservative values persist in all parts of the country, and it is clear that women's main role in life continues to be focused on her household duties. Women in urban areas say they face daily harassment, and while the majority continues to wear the burkha, in urban areas it is evident that more and more women are deciding their own form of public dress.

Women's parks are being restored and that in Kabul is now open. Radio stations for women are a welcome new initiative; Kabul and Mazar broadcast daily, and Herat is expected soon. Women's magazines are published in all major cities.

Increasing women's role in society: The newly established Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) now has representatives in 27 provincial capitals, and aims to encourage government and private bodies to improve the opportunities for rural and urban women throughout the province.

The MoWA has succeeded in gaining support to establish Women's Development Centres in 22 provincial capitals. Although these will take up to two years to be set up, they will provide specialised training related to women's education, health care, economic income and legal advice.

Employment: Increasing numbers of women are re-entering public service, including the police force in Kabul. To meet the requirement of government to recognise the role of women in society, there are increasing opportunities for women with skills to offer. Women everywhere are establishing private organisations and seeking to create opportunities for women with fewer chances. There is an identified need for urban-based women's groups to help government to get services out to women living at district and village levels.

Messages to women:

- (a) The Ministry of Public Health has urgent need of women health professionals in all provinces of the country. **Women with interest in professional training as nurses, midwives and community health workers are advised to register their interest with Departments of Public Health or of Women's Affairs at provincial level, so that they can be contacted when opportunities arise.**



- (b) Tetanus (TT) vaccination campaign to women between 15 – 45 years of age is ongoing inside Afghanistan. All women returnees who have been vaccinated against TT are advised to get all routine vaccinations – and keep the records - before they return.
- (c) Women in refuge are advised to seek professional training in safe delivery, early infant care, nutrition, and hygiene, ‘first aid’, emergency medical care, or as a midwife/auxiliary nurse.
- (d) They are advised to bring certificates of education of courses they have taken. Single women should link with a family for the journey and identify themselves immediately on arrival.

Drug Addiction in Afghanistan:

During the years of war, Afghanistan has become one of the leading producers of opium, accounting for between one-third and one-half of the world’s illicit opium production. The easy availability of drug and an environment of human deprivation and suffering have resulted in an escalation of drug abuse and psychological problems such as anxiety, depression and other related disorders among vulnerable groups including youth, war disabled and women.

According to a report prepared by UNOCD in September 2002, (titled "An assessment of problems from drug usage in Afghanistan), drug abuse among Afghan refugees is said to be 40% of the total refugee population. The report indicated that an increasing number of refugees returning from Iran to Farah and Herat provinces are heroin injectors. Dangerous, cheap drugs such as "Hungary masala", frequently used by Afghan street addicts in Peshawar, are now available in places such as Jalalabad. Another study also conducted by UNOCD in NWFP, indicated that 20% of Afghan refugee women who use opium are above the age of 50. Many of these individuals would be returning back to Afghanistan and few of them are aware of the consequences of their addictions or the addiction of their children.

Most Afghans have turned to drugs as a means of coping with bereavement and socio-economic problems. According to anti-drug workers, the situation is much worse in Afghanistan's conservative northern provinces, where many women support their families by weaving carpets, and regularly give opium to their children so they don't disturb them at work. The children quickly pick up the habit, and are addicted for life, unless they come to the attention of humanitarian programs dealing with drug problem of which they are very few on the ground. Survey done in Kabul has also shown that an increasing number of Afghan women and children are turning to drugs, mainly opium, though some use hashish as means to cope with trauma or use as medication that results in addiction. The habit of taking drugs is said to be mostly common among the returnees who picked up the habit while in refuge in Pakistan and Iran.

Returnees who have become addicted in Pakistan and Iran are bringing the habit back to the country. As reported, the very dangerous phenomenon is the start of drug injection by some addicts in the country, which will lead to very negative consequences, including the spread of HIV, hepatitis and other blood borne diseases. Reports from different areas of Afghanistan, particularly Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Mazar and Badakhshan provinces, show an increase in the abuse of both opium and heroin, as well as a wide range of pharmaceuticals such as painkillers and tranquillisers. Opium and heroin are relatively cheap and easily available in



many areas of Afghanistan. A wide range of powerful prescription-only psychoactive pharmaceutical drugs are available over the counter.

According to Nejat, a community-based drug treatment centre, and drug dependency treatment centres in Kabul, returnees from Pakistan and Iran are addicted to one or other substances and cases of heroin and other painkiller injections have been reported in some parts of the city. This raises the possibility of HIV, Hepatitis B and C transmission through shared injecting equipment. In Kabul, a puri (one quarter of a gram) of heroin, costs US\$0.25, and a month's supply of tranquillisers such as **valium** costs less than one US dollar, affordable even in a context of extreme poverty.

The Nejat Centre: The Nejat centre from the beginning of its operation in Kabul in July 2002, registered more than 350 addict women and children as well as more than 290 men, of which 90% are returnees from Pakistan and Iran - 80% of them are men, 15% women and 5% children. Nejat centre has treated more than 100 female and 15 male drug addicts, under the care of its -staff team (4 psychologists and social workers, 3 nurses, 2 community workers and 4 administrative staff). There are also 10 volunteer mobile groups who operate in different areas of the city and register drug addicts. Nejat centres are treating women and children at their homes, while men are taken care of at Nejat's main centre in Darulaman in Kabul City.

GTZ (a German aid organisation) is providing Nejat with medicine, but the amount and variety fall far short of requirements and there's also need for hospitalisation facilities for patients. UNODC is providing funding for an outreach referral system for drug addicts in Kabul in conjunction with Nejat and the Government's Drug Dependency Treatment Centre in the Mental Health Hospital of the Polyclinic.

The Afghanistan Mental Hospital, the Afghan Drug Addicts Centre (both in Kabul), and the 50-bed drug rehabilitation centre in Herat are government-run hospitals for drug addicts and mental patients. Afghanistan Mental Hospital has 234 staff (24 doctors, 18 nurses and social workers, 20 psychologists and the rest are administrative staff) who in the past one year have served more than 17,000 patients and hospitalised more than 1030 patients. Of these, more than 340 people were drug addicts, mainly returnees from Iran, (80 percent), Pakistan (11 percent) and 10 percent from inside the country. The Hospital has plans to establish centres in Kandahar, Jalalabad, Gazni, Mazar and Kunduz. **WHO, ISAF, PSF** have helped the Centre with some medicine, which covers only 15-20% of the patients' needs. About 20 doctors from Herat as well as 20 more from other provinces have been trained by WHO in order to assist drug addicts in various regions in the country.

The Counter Narcotics Directorate (CND) of the National Security Council has opened an office in Kabul. CND has been mandated by President Karzai to co-ordinate and monitor all drug control activities in the country, including demand reduction activities such as drug awareness, drug abuse prevention programmes and treatment and rehabilitation programmes for addicts. In 2003 the CND will open provincial offices in Jalalabad, Kandahar, Herat, Mazar and Faizabad.

UNODC (United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime) is currently in the process of assessing drug abuse and misuse in Kabul City. In conjunction with CND, the organisation plans to



conduct, in 2003/2004, a comprehensive assessment of the nature, extent, trend and pattern of drug abuse in all big cities of Afghanistan, where the problem of drug abuse is reportedly increasing.

National ID Card (Tazkira):

The Afghan authorities are planning to issue computerised national ID cards for all Afghan citizens in the next two years. According to a letter of understanding signed between the director of Registration and Population and representatives from Germany and Britain, the experts of these two European countries will provide equipment and assistance for this purpose. At the moment the Directorate of Registration and Population in Kabul and other provinces are issuing ID papers for those in need of a temporary document.

Procedure for ID Papers:

- The applicant will have to fill in the forms and hand in with 5 photos to the provincial branch of the Directorate of Registration and Population.
- The information in the application (including name, place of residence, marital status, occupation, tribe and religion, etc.) will have to be signed and stamped by two government officials and then verified and confirmed by the provincial branch office of the Directorate of Registration and Population.

Passport:

Having a passport is the constitutional right of all Afghan Nationals male and female. All Afghans are entitled to get personal or family passports, (which includes head of household, spouse and a maximum of six dependent children). Personal passports are given to any Afghan citizen over 7 years of age. But according to the Central Passport Department in Kabul, Afghans who have taken the citizenship of another country are considered to be nationals of that country. Under the Afghan constitution – laws on nationality and immigration - neither passport nor national identity Card is issued to the holders of non-Afghan passports (nationality). They can, however, get Afghan visas – and extension of visa if they wish - like any foreign national. There are two procedures of getting passport in the capital and the provinces:

Kabul:

1. An application for a passport should be filled and submitted to the Head of Kabul Province Police Department.
2. The application is referred to district administrator office for verification and clearance from its criminal section to establish whether or not the applicant has a criminal record.
3. The application is then referred to the people's representative (Wakeel) in the district for comments on the applicant's past record in the area.
4. After comments by the people's representative, comments of head of the district municipality is also added to the application.
5. The application is then submitted to the Mustofiat (A department of Ministry of Finance) to verify that the applicant doesn't have any debts to the government.



6. The application is again referred to the Kabul provincial Police Department's criminal section for verification whether or not the applicant has had a criminal record at the provincial level.
7. After clearance, head of the Kabul province Police Department instructs the Passport section to issue passport to the applicant.
8. The applicant has to make a payment of 1160 new Afghanis to the bank, and after the receipt is submitted to the Passport section the passport is issued.

Provinces: In the provinces, the same procedure is undertaken. Except that after clearance from the provincial district administrator, people's representative, head of district municipality, Mustofiat and provincial Police department, the Central Passport Administrator in Kabul is advised to issue passport to the applicant. Central Passport Department is authorised to issue passports for Afghans from the provinces, where the police department is not authorised to do so. The applicant gets a passport, with the validation period of one year, after paying 1160 Afs to the bank. Some provincial departments are issuing passports to the applicants after making sure that the procedure is completed.

Provincial Capacity Building:

The first 160 civil servants completed their capacity building training in Herat on Tuesday, 6th May. The Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA), an Afghan NGO, is implementing the 273,000 US dollar project, which started in January this year.

The project aims to train a total of 755 personnel from Herat, Farah, Ghor and Badghis provinces by the end of this year, including directors of local government departments and staff at a lower level.

Training courses, which are run by Afghan trainers are in the areas of financial resources management, budgeting, project designing, project monitoring and implementation, computer literacy, data management, English language, accounting and management skills.

This is a part of the 7,800,000 US dollars committed by the Dutch Government for the NGO implemented relief and rehabilitation activities in Afghanistan.

UNAMA plays a role of project identification, approval, co-ordination and monitoring.

UNHCR/BBC Radio Programme: There is a joint BBC/UNHCR radio programme specifically aimed at Afghan refugees, IDPs and returnees. The programme deals with the situation in Afghanistan, including security, development activities of the Afghan government, United Nations and other aid agencies, various rehabilitation and reconstruction projects being planned or implemented, and the difficulties that the Afghans, especially returnees, are facing. Last year nearly two million Afghans returned home after years of exile and displacement and many more are expected to return home this year. The BBC radio programme is part of UNHCR's efforts to provide an accurate account of the situation in Afghanistan to those wishing to return home, and to offer a forum for a wider debate on all aspects of repatriation and reintegration.

The programme is broadcast from Saturday to Wednesday (5 Days a week):



- **1st edition:** 0730 to 800 GMT = 1100 to 1130 Iran time, 1200 to 1230 Afghan time, and 1230 to 1300 Pakistan time.
- **2nd edition:** 12.00 to 1230 GMT = 1530 to 1600 Iran time, 1630 to 1700 Afghan time and 1700 to 1730 Pakistan time.

The programmes are broadcast on Short wave frequencies of 15420 kHz (19-meter band, and 17870 kHz (16-meter band).

The programme has a section for the listeners' letters. If you have any comments or questions please write to the following addresses. The BBC will include them in the programme:

- **Afghanistan:** BBC, Post Box No. 1, Central Post Office, Kabul, Afghanistan.
- **Pakistan:** BBC, Post Box 255, University Town, Peshawar, Pakistan.
- **Iran:** UNHCR (BBC) – P.O.Box No. 91775 – 1876, Mashhad, Iran.

UNHCR/ARTV Radio Programme: UNHCR has also a joint radio programme with Afghanistan Radio and TV, "Coming Home", as part of its mass Information efforts. The programme is broadcast on Sundays and Fridays (2 days a week) at 9:00pm for 30 minutes in Dari and Pashto languages.



Questionair: The aim of this information update is to provide refugees, IDPs and returnees with accurate information on the situation inside Afghanistan and other related issues. You are kindly requested to reply to the following questions. You can cut this piece from here and return it to the near-by UNHCR office or its staff in your camp or area:

Question No. 1: Do you think informations of this update are useful to you?

Answer: Yes. No.

Question No. 2: If your reply to the above question is yes, please explain why?

Answer:

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Question No. 3: What kinds of information you would like to read in this update in the future?

Answer:

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For More Information Contact
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