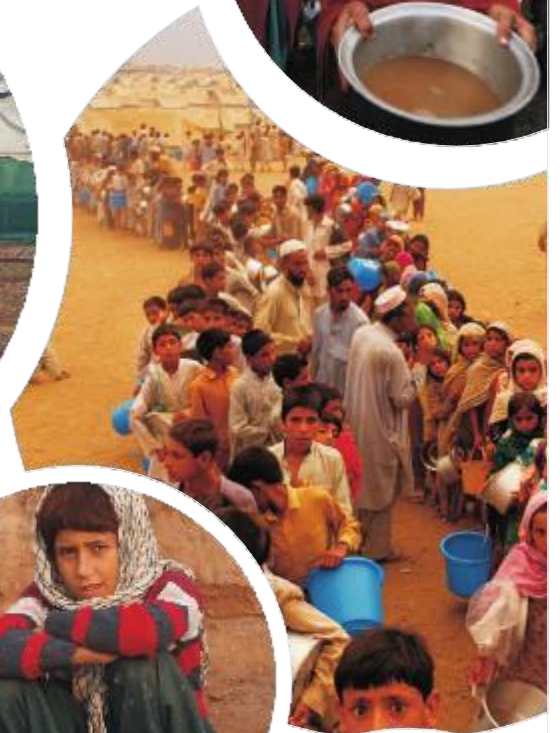


CRISIS OF IDPs IN FATA

Issues, Challenges and Way Forward



A Research Project of FATA Research Centre

FATA RESEARCH CENTRE
www.frc.com.pk

A REPORT BY
FATA Research Centre
on

CRISIS OF IDPs IN FATA

Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

Dedicated to the Internally Displaced Persons of FATA



CONTENTS

Acknowledgement	1
About FATA Research Centre (FRC)	2
Acronyms	3
Glossary	4
Preface	5
Executive Summary	6
Introduction	8
FATA IDPs: Background and Situational Analysis	12
FATA IDPs: Issues and Challenges	12
Qualitative Analysis of the Issues and Challenges Facedby IDP	16
Way forward	32
References	35
Annexure	38
Annexure A: Qualitative Questionnaire (Key Informants)	
Annexure B: Qualitative Questionnaire (IDPs)	
Annexure C: Quantitative Questionnaire	



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About FATA Research Centre (FRC)

FRC is a non-partisan, non-political and non-governmental research organization based in Islamabad. It is the first ever think-tank of its kind that focuses solely on The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in its entirety. FRC's main aim is to help concerned stake holders better understand this war-ravaged area of Pakistan with independent, impartial and objective research and analysis. People at FRC think, write and speak to encourage all segments of Pakistani society and the government to join their strengths for a peaceful, tolerant, progressive and integrated FATA.

FRC key work areas include:

- **Research Studies-** Previous research studies included “An Overview of Social, Political, Cultural and Economic Landscape of FATA”, “The State of Governance in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas”, “Post NATO Withdrawal Scenario in Afghanistan: Impact on Peace and Development in FATA” and “Electoral Violence: Nature, Sources, Forces and Implications”.
- **Research Journal-** TIGAH is FRC biannual research journal that publishes up to 10 research papers on different issues related to FATA.
- **Security Reports-** Quarterly security reports on FATA reviews recent trends in conflict such as the number of terrorist attacks, type of attacks, tactics used for militancy and the resulting casualties. The objective is to outline and categorize the forms of violent extremism taking place, the role of militant groups and the scale of terrorist activities.
- **Internship Programme-** FRC invites young applicants from FATA to join its summer internship programme run through July-September every year.
- **Seminar Series-** FRC arranges seminars on contemporary issues related to FATA and thus provides a platform for different stakeholders and key informants to share, discuss and nurture ideas.
- **Guest Lectures-** Regular guest lectures are delivered by experts who not only share valuable information but enrich participants with latest updates on political, social, economic, cultural and other aspects of the issue in question.
- **FRC Website-** FRC website (www.frc.com.pk) is a rich source of information for visitors. Daily and weekly security updates, articles, commentaries and all FRC publications are available for download.



Acronyms

APA	Assistant Political Agents
CNICs	National Identity cards WHO World Health Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
D.I. K	Dera Ismail Khan
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FC	Frontier Corps
FCR	Frontier Crimes Regulation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FR	Frontier Region
FRC	FATA Research Centre
FS	FATA Secretariat
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
IC	International community
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks
KPK/KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PCB	Pakistan Cricket Board
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
TTP	Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan
SWA	South Waziristan Agency
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	Children's Rights & Emergency Relief Organization
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Glossary

Internally Displaced Person: An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders. They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the current legal definition of a refugee.

Refugee: A refugee is a person who is outside his or her country of origin or habitual residence because they have suffered (or fear) persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are a member of a persecuted 'social group' or because they are fleeing a war. Such a person may be called an 'asylum seeker' until recognized by the state where they make a claim.

Returnees: Those who settled back in their native areas after being displaced.

Rehabilitation: The process of resettlement of internally displaced persons of FATA.

Empowerment: This implies that residents of FATA should be invested with and consulted in decision making in all the affairs including political, economic and social spheres.

Extremism: Favoring immoderate and uncompromising political or religious views which infringe the common moral or other standards. In FATA the extremist groups are generally the extremist Islamist groups who advocate and resort to using violent activities to attain their own goals.

FCR: The Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) comprises a set of laws that are applicable to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and is the basic instrument for the criminal justice system in the tribal areas. Yet the inhabitants of FATA want political reforms in FCR.

Federally Administered: FATA is administered by the federal government and the President of Pakistan is the chief legislating authority. The Governor of KPK is the principal agent of the President of Pakistan in FATA. The Governor further appoints the Political Agents in the name President of Pakistan.

Lashkar-Kashi: Formation of *Qoumi lashkar*/ civil militia.

Militancy: Having a combative character; favoring confrontational or violent methods in support of a political or social cause. Various groups active in FATA resort to militancy causing suffering to the communities and law enforcement agencies.

Militant (s): Individual or group(s) who are vigorously active and aggressive in pursuing their cause. In FATA, these include Taliban, foreign militants, Punjabi Taliban, and various other Jihadi groups.

Pukhtunwali: Code of honor of *Pukhtoon* social structure and life. It consists of *Rishtia* (truth), *Mrasta* (cooperation), *Melmastia* (hospitality), *BadalAkhista*(revenge), *Nanawate* (appeal for forgiveness).

Radicalization: A process by which an individual or group favors drastic political, social, economic or social reforms or comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo or change from accepted or traditional forms. It can be both violent and nonviolent.



Preface

After the fall of the Afghan Taliban government in late 2001, the rising militant activities and subsequent military operations in the tribal areas of Pakistan forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes for safer places. The picturesque Swat valley saw one of the huge mass displacements in the history of Pakistan. An estimated 2.5 million people got displaced when the army took on the Maulana Fazlullah-led militia in 2009. Similar trends were witnessed in almost all the seven sister agencies of the tribal belt.

Due to uncertain security situation back home, majority of the IDPs are still languishing in the IDPs camps in the hope of a better tomorrow.

The IDPs are faced with a lot of issues. Every single IDP has a story to tell. Beside human losses, huge material losses were inflicted upon the people during the decade long war between the militant Taliban and security establishment. Official estimates put the figure of dead at 50,000. The material losses have gone over hundred billion. But, ironically, the government has been paying little or no attention to this important humanitarian issue.

The government, on the other hand, is flexing its muscles for a final showdown in the troubled North Waziristan. Media reports suggest people have already started movements towards Bannu, DI Khan and Peshawar. The most striking questions in this regard would be; are we prepared for the huge influx of expected IDPs from North Waziristan to deal with? Do we have a proper line of action and well-designed and well-defined plan and program to follow? Are we ready for the possible backlash, which is to be more visible in KP and FATA? The study seeks answers to these questions.

The scope of the study is not limited to the issues and challenges faced by the IDPs only, it offers some thought provoking recommendations on how to satisfy needs and priorities of the displaced persons both at the point of displacement and back home. The study is useful for the policy makers as well as political managers beside other stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved in the process of providing assistance to the IDPs.

Dr. Ashraf Ali
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January 2014



Executive Summary

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan has been at the center of attention since the US led war on terror in late 2001. The fierce fighting between Pakistan military and non-state militant groups in FATA and PATA regions has resulted in one of the biggest internal displacement of people in the history of Pakistan. The local communities had no alternative except becoming IDPs to escape from the conflict zone. According to an estimate there were nearly three million inhabitants from FATA and KPK, by the end of 2009, who had moved to take refuge in the IDP camps or hosting communities.

Initially both the state and humanitarian organizations responded to this grave humanitarian issue; however, there is still a wide gap between needs and service delivery. The issues of improper coordination among different organizations and untrained staff have also been highlighted by numerous field reports.

In fact the phenomenon of IDPs was quite new for the Government of Pakistan as it lacked specialised agencies to tackle it at that time; however, the government was quick enough to establish different authorities which were given the responsibilities of taking care of IDPS. Despite the fact that the government has taken several measures to cope with this issue of massive internal migration, the situation on ground still presents dismal state of affairs. The Government is yet to address the issue, more on permanent bases, by eliminating the grounds on which the tribal people have become IDPs.

There is a big question mark over the counter-terrorism strategy of Pakistani military within the tribal community. It is foreseen as the major cause of any such displacement, the study noted. 93% of the total respondents who were interviewed held military operations responsible for damaging their homes and properties in the displaced areas.

The research also found that 68% of the survey respondents' were ready to go back to their homes provided that security situation improves in their respective areas. However, there were a number of IDPs (21% among of the research respondents) who were least interested in going back to their home communities despite of improved security situation.

The research digs out and ascertains social and financial impacts of conflict on IDPs after the displacement. In this regard 75% of the total survey respondents agreed that militancy proved detrimental and affected them socially. The study notes that huge number of the respondents believes that becoming IDPs exposed them to a new world with improved life standards. Similarly the study found the IDPs quite optimistic about future and 49% of the total respondents believe that they could start a new life altogether.

This report focuses on understanding the issues of IDPs, digging out challenges and putting forward the suggestions to make life easier for IDPs. This report gives stress on both long and

short term solutions to the issue which include decent placement of IDPs either in camps or in host communities, keeping in view their condition of trauma and their dignified culture. Improved security arrangements for IDPs as well returnees along with the restoration of their social and culture institutions are needed at the earliest. In most of the areas they are waiting for the rebuilding of destroyed health and educational institutions that has hampered the social service delivery. The rebuilding of the institutions like schools, hospitals and / or other public institutions for social service delivery is necessary with the improved infrastructure to resolve this crisis of IDPs as well bringing long term peace and development in the region.



Introduction

Pakistan with its strategic geographical location has always remained the centre of attention of regional and world politics. It shares its borders with Afghanistan, Iran, China and India. Afghanistan remained pitch for wars in various times (*BBC News, 2013*), and these wars/conflicts directly or indirectly implicated on Pakistan, particularly on Pashtun inhabited North-western parts (FATA and KPK) of the country. The US led war against the Taliban and Al-Qaida in Afghanistan which has now joined by Pakistan by fighting with anti-government violent elements within its borders. In this context the extended war on terror has caused thousands of families and individuals displaced internally and across the national borders in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The post 9/11 conflict forced not only many of Afghan refugees to take shelter in neighbouring countries but also displaced a large number of Pakistani nationals within the country. These internally displaced persons (IDPs) have mainly fled from their homes to take shelter in relatively peaceful settlements in the rest of the country.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement(UNOCHA 2004) defines internally displaced persons as,“Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border”.In this context, firstly, it is important to understand that an IDP is different from a person who voluntarily moves from one place to another, for instance, a person travelling from one place to another short term or permanently to seek for example better health facilities or livelihoods opportunities is not considered an IDP. On the contrary, an IDP is forcefully moved from his place to another to avoid man-made or natural disasters, armed conflicts, natural or technological disasters and development projects. Secondly, it excludes the person who moves across the border as migrant, asylum seeker and refugee (Fisher 2006). Keeping this in view, the people of FATA are displaced forcefully either due to military operations or militants threats and attacks. There is a huge number of IDPs living in host communities who left their homes due to militants' government in the area. They had to leave their homes due to militants' tax system, kidnapping and other kind of threats. The existing literature hardly deals with this kind IDPs.

The phenomena of internally displaced persons have been observed across the globe where 28.8 million people suffered due conflict, small wars and full-fledged wars. According to European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO 2013) floods of last consecutive three years have devastated most parts of the country. It is estimated that nearly 15 million people were displaced by Monsoon floods between the years 2010 to 2012 (IDMC 2013). In 2010 the country faced the worst floods in its history leaving 1,900 people dead and 18 million people displaced. One year later, Monsoon caused further devastations displacing another 5.8 million people. The following year in 2012, the floods once again forced nearly 5 million people to flee



their homes. USAID (2013) reported that 1.5 million people are still in need for humanitarian assistance.

The intense armed conflict between the state and militants groups since 2007 has adversely affected provinces of Balochistan, Khayber Pakhtoonkhwa (KPK) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) causing mass displacement of civilians. Since 2007 nearly 3 million people have been displaced in Pakistan (Ferris & Winthrop 2010). As of October 2013, there are nearly 1 million IDPs who are either living with their extended families, on their own, in different cities or in IDP camps (OCHA 2013). The armed conflict is continuously aggravating the regional situation resulting in a large number of continuous displacement.

This armed conflict caused displacement of more than 550,000 people from FATA between the period of only two years from 2007 to 2009 (Khan 2012). In 2008, a targeted operation was led by Pakistan military in South Waziristan against Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) which resulted in displacement of nearly 200,000 people to Tank and Dera Islamil Khan (D.I. Khan) (Said 2012). By the end of 2009, there were nearly 3 million inhabitants from FATA and KPK that had moved to take refuge in the IDP camps or hosting communities (Khan 2012). This huge incessant influx of IDPs from conflict zones of Pakistan created the crises to address their basis needs in IDP camps, repatriation, resettlement and rehabilitation in their native homelands.

Objectives of the study:

This research study aims at following objectives:

- To study the issues and challenges faced by the IDPs across FATA
- To identify the factors influencing the lives of the IDPs and their demands
- To study the role of government, civil society in rehabilitation of the IDPs
- To analyze the overall situation and provide recommendations.

Methodology:

The research is based on both Primary and Secondary data. Primary data was collected through field research. Qualitative method including in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) were used for data collection from different stakeholders in IDP camps and host communities including businessmen, tribal elders, religious leaders, students, government officials, academicians, political analyst, Maliks and local political representatives. Quantitative method including surveys was applied to know the point of view of masses. Secondary data was collected through literature review.

The study is limited to seven agencies with focuses on agencies whose inhabitants have become IDPs. Up to two hundred people in each agency, host community and IDP camps had been surveyed to collect quantitative data while up to two hundred interviews including group discussions, session with experts (University professors, Politicians, Government Officials) was conducted in all over FATA including host communities in settled areas and IDP camps by giving equal representation to all the agencies. The research subjects were the representatives of different age, gender, tribe, agency, FR, literacy level, religion, economic and political groups.



The expert opinion was taken in a session, conducted after preparing the initial draft of the research study. The field observations of the research team were also analysed for sake of conceptual clarity of the point of view presented by the research subjects.

Demographic Profile of Respondents

The research study consisted of different survey techniques to different types of respondents. The respondents were divided into the following groups:

IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons)

The IDPs of the FATA region, who were the main focus of the study, were taken as respondents. The IDPs were further categorized into the following:

- a. Host Communities – included IDPs living with Host communities
- b. IDP Camps – included IDPs living in all the IDP camps
- c. Returned IDPs – IDPs who had returned back to their areas of origin

In-depth interviews and Focal Group Discussions (FGDs) of all the three categories of IDPs were carried out while quantitative questionnaires were distributed to get the responses of IDPs still living in camps or with the host communities (excluding the returnees).


Key Informants

In view of this, in addition to the IDPs, the views of key informants were also taken into consideration through in-depth interviews, to take into account the point of view of different stakeholders. Key informants from diverse fields were included in the study and were included as:

- a. Government Officials – officials involved in providing relief and rehabilitation facilities to the IDPs on behalf of the government. These people included both politicians as well as administrative officers.
- b. Community Elders – tribal elders who were representing the tribes, sub-tribes and clans.
- c. Civil Society Organization – members of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in relief and rehabilitation of the IDPs including UNHCR, UHOCCHA and others.
- d. Journalists – all those media men who had been conducting analysis on the very issue.
- e. Others – the views of poets, writers and thinkers were also included in the study

Rationale of the Study:

Existing literature is evident that the severity of phenomenon of internally displaced persons is increasing day by day across the globe. Activities and reports regarding IDPs are emergency basis and crisis oriented worldwide, particularly in Pakistan. We do not have long term solutions for IDPs problem. This study came up with; *one*, identification of issues related to IDPs, *two*, it has elaborated the severity of the issues. The solutions have been testified on principle, theoretical, basis with the help of wide range literature review and global trends.



Apart, literature review and analyzing policy approach towards internally displaced persons lead FRC to conduct such a comprehensive research study. The existing research material and activities related to IDPs have shown a very little world of sorrows regarding IDPs which is very obvious. The literature (reports) talked about those IDPs who have left their home during military operations in the areas, while there is a huge proportion of such IDPs who left their world due to receiving continuous threats, kidnapping and militants tax¹. Therefore FRC carefully inquired the exact reason of leaving their areas.

The study envisions the aftermath of IDPs where host community shared their land and took burden of adjusting these IDPs in their houses and streets. For this purpose the field research for this study is included responses of host community members. Along with host community point of view FRC tried to analyze policy approach towards the solution of IDPs issues, so to know policy approach this research interviewed government officials, civil society members including their heads. In this contact the study was unique as unlike most of existing studies, it focused on the severity of the issue as well as suggested long term solutions to the issue while filling the gap amidst the existing literature on the topic.

¹Taliban receiving tax in the name of Jihad Fund



FATA IDPs: Background and Situational Analysis


FATA the land of tribesmen is home to 3.5 million Pashtuns (Aslam 2012). It comprises of seven agencies i.e. Bajour, Orakzai, Khyber, Mohmand, North Waziristan, South Waziristan and Kurram agency. FATA is said to be the hub of mutiny in the country by non-state armed forces and militant groups, posing immense challenges to the socio-political stability; security; and most importantly socio-economic prosperity of the country (Khan 2012).

The fierce fighting among Pakistan military and non-state armed groups in FATA and PATA regions has resulted in one of the biggest displacement in the history of Pakistan. This has adversely affected the socio-economic and political situation of FATA, KPK and Balochistan. It is reported that since 2004 nearly 5 million civilians have been displaced from FATA and KPK to the safer grounds of the country (OCHA 2013; IDMC 2013; UNHCR 2013).

In June 2013, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) reported that there were more than 415,000 people newly displaced in the year 2012 added by another 131,000 who were displaced since March 2013. However according to OCHA (October 2013) displacement trends from the FATA region has declined since May 2013. The figure has gone down from 1.08 million displaced people to 0.99 million (OCHA 2013) with an overwhelming majority of children – 80% (UNICEF 2013). Having said that it is important to clarify that this is only the number of registered IDPs, the number may sour if unregistered IDPs are included (Ferris & Winthrop 2010). Of these FATA IDPs, only 17% lived in UN camps while the remaining were staying at off-camp facilities including host communities and rented/ own houses (Kronstadt 2010). Another study carried out by Mezzera (2009), Bajour operation of 2008 created the largest pool of IDPs in the history of Pakistan with 550,000 IDPs from the Agency. As of May 2009, IDPs in Pakistan reached 2.4 million, thus equalling the Rwanda Genocide figure of the 1990s (Mezzera, 2009). According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there are around 179,269 families that have been displaced from Bajour, Kurram, Orakzai and Khyber Agencies. Out of these families, 90% (160,652) are living off-camp with host communities while the remaining 10% (18,617) live in three IDP camps located at Jaloizai, New Durrani and ToghSarai. Jaloizai Camp hosts the largest number of 12,590 families followed by New Durrani Camp and ToghSarai Camp hosting 4,860 and 1,159 families respectively (UNHCR 2013).

IDPs of FATA: Issues and Challenges

The military operation in FATA and KP had huge implications on socio-political; security and socio-economic situation of the country. In total, nearly 5 million people had been displaced (OCHA 2013; IDMC 2013; UNHCR 2013) by continuous armed conflicts out of which 0.99



million still remain displaced and the rest have settled back in their home or found permanent residence anywhere else (OCHA 2013). It further reported that 90% of these IDPs live with the hosting communities sharing their resources and the remaining 10% have been registered in the IDP camps in KPK and Balochistan (UNHCR 2013).

Initially state and non-government organizations established several camps in Nowshera, Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Lower Dir, Hangu, Tank, Kurram and Mohmand agencies for IDPs of FATA and KPK to be settled. However it was soon realised that most of the displaced people opted to stay with their relatives rather than living at camps because of their strict cultural and traditional norms (Said 2012).


The state and humanitarian organizations with the support of United Nations have strived to serve the IDPs. To cater this influx of IDPs government and UNOCHA have made Clusters for different provisions to the IDPs. These clusters are working in the areas of Nutrition, Health, Education, Shelter, WASH and Camp Coordination and Camp Management for the on-Camp IDPs. Although care is taken by the relevant cluster to provide for the needs of the IDPs, still there is a wide gap among needs and service delivery; especially in terms of nutrition and education to young children, and shelter in general (OCHA, 2013). IDPs have started to return to their areas that have been declared 'cleared' from militancy by the Government and the Security Forces. A total of 12,594 families have returned to their homes in 2012. These IDPs are in favour of volunteer return to their homes only if the government vows to provide security, food, health and education facilities as well as compensation for the loss of property and economic mean.

Although, a few positive points could be listed to tackle the deplorable situation of IDPs, for instance: rapid registration, provision of smart cards and response of IDP hosting community, however there are many miles to travel for reaching these facilities (Cozgrave, Pollastro, & Zafar, 2010). The issues of improper coordination and untrained staff within the clusters formed for the IDPs have also been highlighted by numerous field reports. Moreover, due to security and access challenges, the UN and other INGOs had to align themselves to the government priorities and military influence. In addition to the above, inclusion and exclusion errors due to rapid registration, assistance only to on-camp IDPs, that constituted only 10 – 12% of the total, and mostly in-kind and criteria based assistance were some of hurdles in efficient allocation of resources. The main focus of the government and the international community has mostly been on the relief. No proper attention has been paid to rehabilitation and long term development of the IDPs.

The Government of Pakistan, like all its policies, lacked long term vision in tackling with the situation of IDPs. Military operations in FATA that resulted in a large number of IDPs, posed many social, economic, psychological and cultural issues (Huq 2009; Khan 2010). The IDPs of FATA had to face many difficulties including health and hygiene, education, access to livelihood, food security, shelter, gender based violence, crime, child protection, lack of infrastructure facilities, repatriation and reintegration, and security threats.

Security Issues

Military operation against the armed militant groups has been the sole reason for the mass internal displacement (IDMC 2013; Khan 2010). In 2009-2010, the internal displacement from FATA reached a very high proportion (ICG 2010). The update briefing by International Crises Group further reported that soon after the FATA resettlement of IDPs, military initiated its operation against the militant groups in FATA region which brought catastrophic effects on the



people of FATA who were sandwiched among militants and counter militancy forces. International Crises Group's (2010) reported that by February 2010, nearly 250,000 people were registered as IDPs from Bajaur agency. By March, military claimed to have regained the writ in the agency but mass armed clashes and militant violence continued. Similar was the situation in the rest of the agencies. For instance; in September 2009, nearly 100,000 people were displaced from Khyber agency; in March 2010, 328,000 from Kurram and Orakzai agencies; in October 2009, nearly 428,000 people were displaced from South Waziristan. However, it is important to note that the situation in most of the places remains the same while making it impossible for the IDPs to return and get settled in their areas (UNOCHA 2013).

While claiming peace being restored, a large number of IDPs have been forced to return to their homes in FATA, however, a significant number has chosen to settle in host communities waiting for the military operations to complete and peace being truly restored. During the last decade of being homeless, many among the IDPs have already explored economic opportunities to ease their stay and gather finances for their return (Mosel & Jackson 2013; ICG 2010).

Access to Education

Education, being considered a key to peace and prosperity, is another big issue that has been faced by the IDPs of FATA. A decade long armed conflict resulting in mass displacement has had huge negative implications on education system (Ferris & Winthrop 2010). UNICEF estimated that nearly 60% of the total IDPs living in camps are children (IRIN 2010). Since the beginning of conflict in FATA region 137 schools were damaged or destroyed (UNOCHA 2010) resulting in insecurity and trauma among children (Islamic Relief 2009). In October 2009, there were only one-third of the total children enrolled in primary schools. Efforts were to be taken to increase the enrolment however due to uncertain security situation, humanitarian organizations were not allowed to work in the areas (Ferris & Winthrop 2010; UNICEF 2009).

Ferris and Winthrop (2010) further reported that 5,000 schools were used to provide emergency shelter to IDPs in host communities. This affected not only children of IDPs but also of host communities. Although, towards the end of 2009 these IDPs were resettled in their areas, the schools required heavy efforts for rehabilitation (UNOCHA 2010). On the other hand, upon their return to FATA the schools were found in dreadful conditions as a consequence of heavy bombardment making those not suitable for educational activities.

Another hindrance to the education is lack of funds. In April 2012 UNICEF received only 6% of the total \$1.4 million requested for on camp primary education. Similarly, as of October 2013, out of total requested \$6.9 million for IDP's education only 30% of the total amount has been received (UNOCHA 2013). Schools, particularly girl's schools, have been primary targets of the militant groups in FATA region. Not only students but also teacher, females in particular, have been targeted by violent groups (UNOCHA 2010). Furthermore, these students and teachers are in continuous threats from the militant groups leaving no options for them but to stay away from schools and other educational institutions.

Health Issues

Peshawar district has 12 public and 72 private hospitals however, this does not reflect the proportion of patients visiting them. It is reported that 80% of the total patients visited public hospitals; where they are charged a nominal fee of PKR 10 (\$0.09) (Izhar-ESC-Lalazar, 2012).



IDPs of FATA are eligible to access public healthcare facilities however there are reported incidences where they are discriminated. Although, healthcare facilities are available on camp site, they are generally suitable to treat minor injuries. For all major cases, patients are generally referred to the public or private hospitals (Mosel & Jackson 2013) in towns or cities.

Shah (2012) reported that a total of 260 HIV positive patients were reported at Hayatabad Medical Complex who belonged to FATA. Among those 161 were men, 76 women and 23 children. Overall conditions of the camps are very poor. In June 2009, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reported that there were 69,000 pregnant women in the IDPs camps who were living in deplorable conditions with lack of onsite medical facilities (Khan 2010). According to a report -(Basic Human Rights; KherKhegaraTanzeem, 2012) the IDP families surveyed in Jamrud district, 96% of the people interviewed thought, health was their first priority. In a study carried out by Awan, Shah, Rehman and Khan (2012) a sample of 250 IDPs of South Waziristan (SWA) aged between 1 – 60 years was taken. It was found that 28.8% of the sample size had Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) positive, of these 21.6% had the HCV RNA. HCV was found to be more in males and old age people. Similarly, illiteracy was found to be a main cause of the disease. The other causes found in the study were Dental Surgery, Tattooing, Reused Blade, Blood transfusion and drug addiction.

Similarly, Gillani, Tanwir & Afridi (2012) taking a sample of 400 IDPs carried out a study for WHO at Jaloza Camp. The study revealed that 31.8% of the sample suffered from oral diseases with Oral Ulcerations being the most common. Majority of the respondents relied on self-treatment with 74.2 mentioning financial issues as the major barrier in getting professional advice.

Protection Issues

Life and “Physical protection” is the prime concern for the people being displaced. Initially, military operation and subsequent life threat from the militants have posed real life threat to the IDPs during displacement (Amnesty International 2010). Though government rushed into the military operation, however, they did not foresee its short and long term implication on the people being displaced. There are around 1.7 million IDPs from KPK and FATA that have been living in and around Peshawar² (Mosel & Jackson 2013). This had made it as one of the largest recipients of IDPs which is also one of the poorest³. This huge influx has not been accompanied by provision of basic urban facilities in the city due to economic and administrative constraints. Infact the residents of the city have been deprived of such facilities. Most FATA IDPs living in Peshawar have been suspected to have affiliations with militants that make them easy victims of harassment by the police and government administrative bodies; especially those who have not been registered suffer the most. It is important to know that their legal status has led to economic issues. Price hike of food items and house rents have added to the agony of the IDPs. Insufficient shelter and flawed registration process for the IDPs in camps have been the major administrative issues faced by the IDPs. By official policy, IDPs both off and on camp are entitled to registration and facilities, however, only those are registered who can prove their identity through National Identity cards (CNICs) (IVAP, 2012; ICG 2010). Only in the Jamrud camp there

²Capital city of KPK

³According to UNDP (2012) an estimated 27% of the population lives in poverty



were 56% families that had more than 10 members and around 47% of the total families had been living in a single room accommodation. Moreover, 78% of the families surveyed at the camp were of the opinion that they were not being treated as IDPs by the Government and 12% respondents were not even aware of the registration process. The survey also indicated that 94.4% of the total IDPs of FATA had not been registered as per the records of Non-government organizations and Frontier Corps (Basic Human Rights&KherKhegaraTanzeem, 2012).

Nearly 700 families were not registered at the Jalozaï Camp. The IDPs are living there in tents where there have to use unhygienic water and improper lavatories.(Afridi2013). According to a report by IRIN⁴, FATA IDPs are falling prey to negative coping strategies. Nearly 30% of the families have to purchase food items on credit thus increasing liability upon them. 21.7% borrow food. IDPs who have already been forced to leave everything back home have started selling remaining assets as gold and other assets in order to survive and pay the rents.

Approximately 60% of the total IDPs of the FATA during 2008-09 crises were women and children (Bile, Hafeez, Qazi and Southhall 2011). Women are mostly dependent on men and remain victims of harassment by male members of the society. Women being a marginalized segment of the society have suffered more than men during displacement. Such women who had never been out of their houses and their male members had either been killed during violence or joined the militant groups, had to face further agony. These women had to stand in long queues in front of unknown males which made it even more difficult (Mohsin 2013).

Lack of Funds

There are nearly 0.99 million IDPs that reside off and on in IDP camps UNOCHA (2013). Statistics show that a total of \$330 million were initially requested from the international donor committee however, only \$216 million has been funded so far. This leaves huge gap in meeting the basic requirements of the IDPs such as education, health, food security, shelter, protection, water and sanitation etc. During the floods of 2010 and 2011 the funds allocated for those IDPs had to be diverted to the IDPs of floods in KPK. This created a shortfall of funds for the war on terror FATA IDPs. As of 2010, \$ 543 was requested for the relief efforts of the IDPs of FATA out of which only \$ 114 were committed by the international community (Baig 2010).

Qualitative Analysis of the Issues and Challenges Faced by IDP

This part of the study is based on the key informant interview and focus group discussions (FGDs) carried in the IDP camps and hosting communities. Nearly one million people from the FATA region are living as IDPs in relatively peaceful areas of Pakistan⁵.

⁴IRIN is an award-winning humanitarian news and analysis service covering the parts of the world often under-reported, misunderstood or ignored.

⁵UNOCHA (2013), Pakistan: Humanitarian Dashboard – KP and FATA (as of 15 July 2013)



Security Situation:

Militancy Hit the Life and Property of IDPs:

Since 2001, Pakistan military has been involved in operation against the Taliban and armed militant groups in FATA region which resulted in mass displacement of the people. Being sandwiched between 80,000 Pakistani armed forces and fighter groups, the people fled for their lives. Others left their homes because most of the basic facilities were either totally or partially destroyed. Most of the health units, schools, colleges were grounded to earth because of the heavy artillery use. Furthermore, there are reports that militants have been destroying schools in few areas. In addition, IDPs reported that they received threats from militant group which resulted in their migration to safer grounds.

Hundreds of tribal leaders were killed and humiliated in Bajaur, Waziristan and Mohmand agencies by militant groups which created a huge gap in local leadership. Furthermore, militant groups sent suicide bombers to target Jarga sessions, funerals and other community gatherings to create chaos and insecurity among the masses. Finally, drones proved to be final nail in the coffin. All of that resulted in mass migration and fear of returning to their homeland.

Destruction of Social Service Delivery Infrastructure

The primary reason for the migration remain the same, i.e. a decade long armed conflict between the state and militants. A number of respondents have declared military operation against the militants as the major cause of the displacement. Military operations have destroyed the basic infrastructure; livelihoods opportunities are very rare; and most importantly lives of the people are insecure. Majority of the IDPs wished to resettle in their places of origin; however they feel insecure; basic facilities are missing and infrastructure needs to be rebuilt. On the other hand, few of the respondents have appreciated to efforts of the government in rebuilding these facilities for the provision of social services but because of insecurity they are still reluctant to migrate to their homes.

“World is beautiful only if one is alive!” (Tariq – Expresses during FGD in Kohat District)

Counter Terrorism Strategy of the State: Negatively Affects on Local Population

The counter-terrorism strategy of Pakistani military has also been declared as the cause of displacement. During the interviews, few of the respondents expressed that in few areas a large scale operation was launched to eradicate a relatively small number of militants' groups and/or individuals. In addition, it appeared that these people were already known by the local people or even the security forces. A small scale action would have been enough to deal with them rather than countered by a full fledged military operation. *“The local militant (few in number) were very known to everyone, even to the security forces, than why the forces launched large scale military operation which became the cause of people's displacement from their homes,”* narrated by one of the respondents.

On the contrary, female FGD participants in Peshawar stated that Talibanization is the major



cause of their displacement. They shared that soon after Taliban got hold of the area, they started threatening people for many reasons including forceful collection of money for militancy (Taliban Tax). Even though these IDPs are far from their areas; yet they are afraid to name Talibans as major threat to their lives. Those who had few resources to help them escaped however many became the victims of their brutality. Among those who could not escape; few joined militants groups while others were forced by the military operation to migrate from their land. Furthermore, the respondents mentioned that majority of the recruits in Taliban ranks were not forced by them. The respondents admitted that none were forced to join them; however, the situation was made in such a way that the locals were compelled to be part of their force. Most of those who joined them were financially poor with limited or no livelihood options.

Blessing in Disguise

Few of the respondents saw this as an opportunity for their future development. They felt that for many years FATA region was neglected by the government. The armed conflict presented a pretext to leave their homes for a brighter future for their coming generations. Furthermore, few respondents reported that the feudalistic culture in FATA has always been a hindrance to the development of the region. Hence, any progress in human or infrastructure development was perceived as potential threat by the influential in the society. After the conflict many IDPs feel that new avenues are open for them now. They can access quality education from reputable institution; acquire better health services and earn enough livelihoods for their families.

Post Military Operation Scenario

The post military operation scenario is more dangerous for common people as both military and militants are present in the area. For instance, the IDPs of Khyber Agency do not consider the Military operation to be effective in their area. They are still faced with the same problems from the militants groups that they faced before the military operation. Most of the people who chose to return are sandwiched among many violent and non-violent forces including militants, Peace Lashkars, Military and Political Agents. However, there are some areas where people can return to their house if considered in terms of security situations of the area. Militants and military have ceased fire in those areas; yet, the areas are still out of basic human needs such as healthcare, education and basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges etc.

Finally, most of the respondents remain quite optimistic and suggested that political dialogue through Jarga remain the only solution to the ongoing armed conflict. They reiterated that Jarga has remained the only successful tool to overcome our internal conflicts and it can help us get out of this situation. However, few of the respondents thought otherwise. They thought it would be extremely challenging to undo what has already happened.

“mulk (Khyber Agency) zamung Qibla da, mung ba mulk ta zo. ka mung pa kay nahar wo, ka pa takleef wo. Kho wos che pa mulk kay khanddan v, azghi v ao pata ye hum na lagi, no biya kho majbori da che mung ba da mulk na bahar wo” Khyber Agency Elder in Jaloza Camp

Translation: My country (referring to Khyber Agency) is our Qibla, we will go to our country whether we face starvation or hardships. However, but the invisible thorns compel us to stay away from our homes. *Khyber Agency Elder in Jaloza Camp*



Education

Unanimously, education was declared mandatory for any development in FATA region. In addition, respondents considered education as key to peaceful FATA in the future. However, it was felt that the current education system needed to be revamped. FATA has always been low in priority on federal government's agenda. Respondents felt that not only the reconstruction of the schools needs to be a priority for the government but also the availability of quality teachers. A large number of schools⁶ have been destroyed by the militants; others are destructed by the heavy artillery used by the military. As a result, a huge number of students had a gap in their studies. Even though, reconstruction of schools in FATA has started yet parents are reluctant to send their children to schools. Attendance from both students and teachers are minimal as they feel threatened within the existing security situation.

Among the discussions, it was revealed that many of the parents perceived this mass displacement as an opportunity for their children to explore better education. It was experienced that the current system of education in FATA was not benefiting their children. The people hailing from tribal areas were not getting their educational rights and were deprived from availing facilities that has forced them to explore new avenues. Furthermore, the system is based on classes, rich can benefit from the private institutions inland or abroad however the poor have no options but to send their children to government schools. Ghost schools; schools-cum-drawing rooms of influential; and proxy teachers are seen as long unattended issues of education system in FATA.


By and large, FATA culture is yet another reason which is responsible for the high illiteracy rate in the area. One of the respondents revealed that he was happy to be away from his village in FATA. Now he could access better schools and colleges in D.I. Khan (where he currently lived as an IDP). He was excited to reveal that his children (both boys and girls) could now attain university level education which was not possible if they lived in FATA's restricted cultural norms. Mostly people wish to send their children (boys and girls) for higher education. Restricted by the cultural norms, especially girls are generally not allowed to get education beyond grade 10 to 12.

However, efforts from government institutions and NGOs are generally appreciated when it comes to providing education to children in IDP camps. Children in these schools are provided with education material, uniform and bags free of cost. Even in few camps it is reported that parents are rewarded with edibles to send their children to schools. Respondents expected similar efforts from these government and NGOs in FATA region to promote education for a brighter future.

Health

"FATA's environment was very clean and healthy", exclaimed by Haji Mazanoor (one of the IDPs from Masud tribe) *"but it is different now, constant armed conflict has increased skin diseases and eye rashes."* Fresh fruits and vegetables, clean air and clear water were abundant once.

⁶A FRC report indicates that 458 schools were destroyed by the continued armed conflict till 2012. TIGAH, Volume II, December 2012



“There might be a few seasonal diseases however overall people were healthy in FATA”, added by Mazanoor. However, a large number of participants argued that Hepatitis B has been common in FATA inhabitants. After settling in IDPs camps most of the migrants faced water born disease in addition to extreme hot weather to which they were generally not exposed to. They found the environment in camps and hosting communities very unfriendly and challenging.

The IDP influx was sudden and unplanned. State health institutions were not prepared to accommodate nearly five million people. All major cities in KP and Balochistan had to cater double or triple times the case load they had before the IDPs' arrival. Already state's health facilities are in deplorable condition. The respondents reported that there is lack of medicines; infrastructure is poor; and doctors are rarely found in public hospitals, resulting in the use of expensive private clinics. One of the respondents stated that each month 1/3 of his salary⁷ is spent on acquiring health services for his family. In addition, in IDP camps the health facilities are very basic hence for any secondary or tertiary health issues they have to consult doctors in the major cities.

Health facilities in FATA were depicting a grim picture. The health facilities were far distant from their villages; infrastructure was extremely poor; ill equipped; and doctors were usually not present on duties. In few cases patients have died on way to hospitals. Furthermore, women were victims to strict cultural norms of the society as they were not allowed to go out of their homes to seek medical help. There was lack of trained midwives and doctors who could care for women. Most of the people did not see non-vaccinations a threat to their children's health. Because of that Polio has re-emerged especially in these areas. The armed conflict also aggravated the health situation. Stress, anxiety, depression, sleeplessness and trauma are reported to be very common in children and elderly.

Livelihood

Majority of the respondents reported that agriculture is the main source of earning livelihoods followed by small businesses established in markets such as clothing, mechanic, electricians etc. Few people were also working for small industries, for instance, locally manufactured arms and ammunitions, marble, and tourism. However, almost 100% of the livelihood opportunities have diminished because of ongoing armed conflict. This was one of the major reasons that people fled their homes. Even though reconstruction of markets have started by the government but majority of the IDPs still have their reservations regarding security of the area.

In response to the question, the level of financial loss family had during migration majority of the respondents said that they had totally lost their livelihoods. These may worth millions of Pakistani rupees. One of the respondent reported that he has left his cultivable land; his shop in the market and his government job as well. Majority of the IDPs interviewed reported that no financial compensation has been provided by government for their losses during the military operation. Although, they are supported in reconstruction phase but that is very nominal. For instance, they receive ration for 3 to 6 months period and a room is constructed for them to live in. This seemed very nominal for the total loss they encountered. In addition, they are not yet

⁷ His monthly salary was PKR 22,000 (\$200)



supported in revamping their main activity for income generation i.e. agriculture.

One of the FGD suggested that government needs to focus on providing sustainable livelihood opportunities. They reported that a few years ago a large number of FATA inhabitants used to go to Afghanistan for poppy cultivation. Subsequently, they brought it to FATA region where it is grown regularly and that was a handsome earning opportunity for many. The group stressed that it was the neglect of the state which forced these people to engage in such hideous cultivation destroying lives of millions of people. They suggested that government needs to initiate such income generation projects that would provide sustainable as well as legal livelihoods to people, e.g. government Pakistan is supporting local mineral mining industry which is a very good and sustainable source of income for many people in FATA. Moreover, they suggested that government needs to open technical centres to equip FATA people with necessary skills to earn decent livelihood.

Protection

Upon their arrival at camp site, each family received help in shape of food from government or NGOs however, no evidence of monetary assistance was established. Few reported that they had to stand in long queues and get humiliated by law enforcement agencies for food items. Especially for women without a male guardian it was extremely difficult and shameful to wait in lines. Moreover, a large number of IDPs also faced difficulties in registration process. One of the respondents termed it as an, *“extremely difficult time.”*

Nearly every IDP interviewed reported that during displacement period no help was provided by the state. Many of the people, especially women and children died on their way to safer grounds because of unavailability of health and transport facilities. However, they were happy with the local democratic representatives who helped them in providing them with emergency food supplies, shelter and transportation.

In response to a question about access to justice, whether it was better through FCR or during displacement, nearly 100% of the respondents were completely in favour and Jirga system. They thought Jirga was an effective method of solving personal or community conflict. They strongly felt that Jirga is the only solution to get out of this compounded situation. One of the respondent quoted, *“Pashtuns have belief in Jirga. It has worked in the past it will work now.”* All of the participants interviewed showed their confidence in Jirga as compare to current police system. It is reported that none of the participants trusted police in solving their issues, one it was extremely difficult to access police and secondly they didn't want their internal issues to go public, especially women related issue.

Women are symbol of honour in Pashtun culture. Society has been very protective of women generally keeping them confined to the chardiwari (household). They are not allowed to go out without the permission of the male head of the family. One of the respondents stated that for women marriage age starts from as early as 12 to 14 years and if any one reaches to 20-22 years they are considered as over aged. However the participants unanimously agreed that early marriage is considered to be one of many reasons for complications during the birth of children. He added that women are considered as “personal property”. Polygamy is very



normal. In short women don't receive their due respect and rights in our society.

The recent mass displacement due to the war on terror has increased the miseries of the people of FATA in general and that of the women many folds. Women find it extremely difficult to access justice through the police system. Most of their issues were solved by Jirga without making it public. In few cases it was reported that women were killed in the name of honour. Women are alien to wait in long queues for food supplies, water and other household items.

Deterioration of Social and Cultural Fabric of Society

Social fabric of people of FATA is very strong. The community participates in all kind of social events such as: marriages, funerals, Eid festival etc. IDPs from FATA reported that militants never stopped them from participating in such event irrespective of gender. However, people are restricted from having music performances at their ceremonies. In few cases people were forcefully stopped from having music even in few incidences art performers are killed.

FATA people are very enthusiastic about sports. Sporting events are arranged at community and agencies level in which people participate. In addition to cultural games, cricket, football and volleyball are considered to be main sports of the tribal areas. At government level, FATA region is affiliated with Pakistan Olympic association and Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB).

The mass displacement also affected the social fabric. "The community got dispersed; people at IDP camps do not mingle as they used to," depressingly expressed by one of the respondents. Although, social events are arranged for the community, however, people did not feel the same as it was back in their villages.

Community Physical Infrastructure

The armed conflict resulted into mass destruction of the community physical infrastructure. Homes and markets were grounded, government buildings and bridges were destructed and roads totally destroyed making it very challenging to live in the region. Few of the IDPs have returned to their villages to assess the situation and rebuild their home however they don't have enough resources for reconstruction.

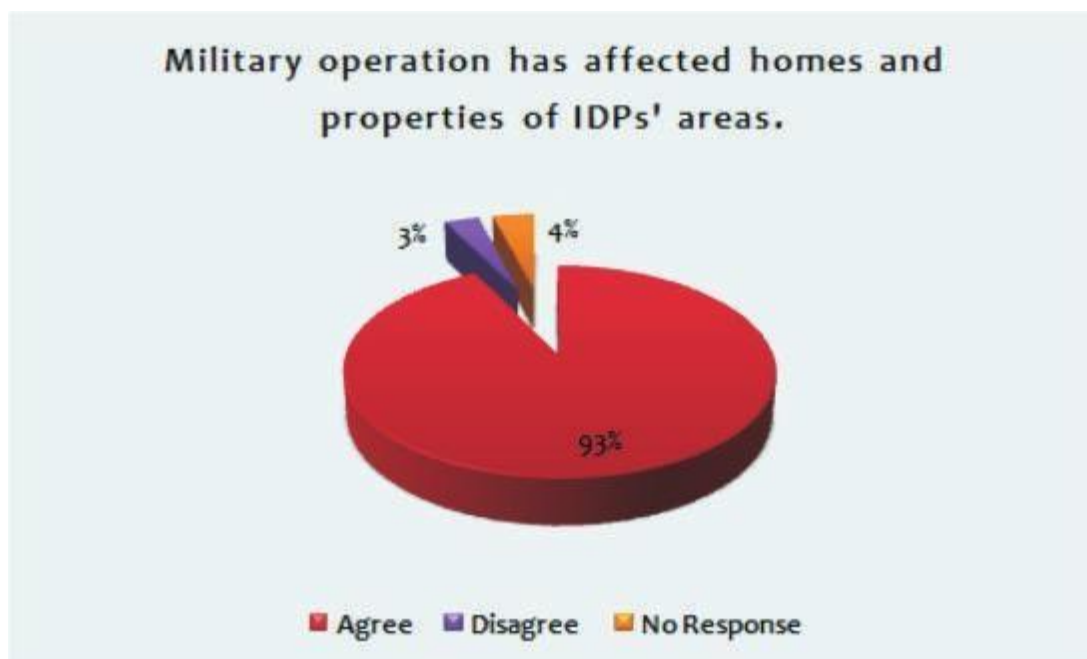
Most of people are waiting for external support from state and NGOs. Though government have initiated the rebuilding process, however, majority of the people are reluctant to return as they fear they might again face the same tragic experience. It is reported that most of the returnees to the Kurram Agency have received some financial compensation for the reconstruction of their houses however none of the people from other agencies have confirmed receiving any compensation.

Results of the Quantitative Research

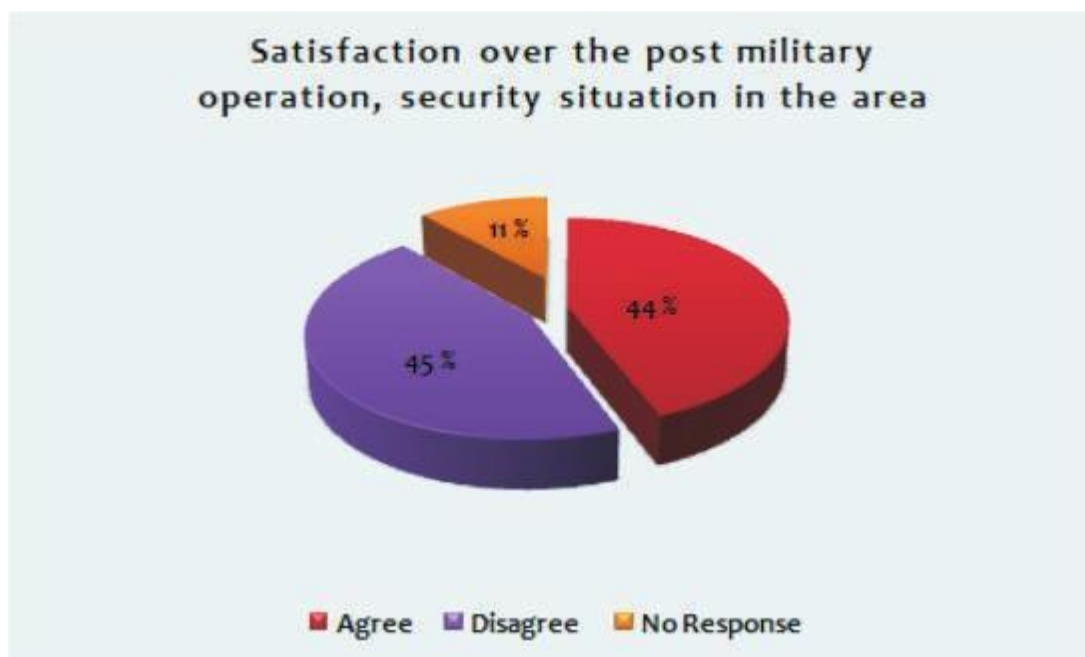
To give the impression of the overall IDPs population living in camps or within host communities, information regarding the issues and challenges faced by them were collected and analysed. The information included: security, livelihood, education, health facilities, food security, social life, and psychological issues. The data was collected from 817 IDPs with different geographical and demographical background.

Military Operations Adversely Affected the Local Inhabitants:

Among the 817 respondents, 93% agreed with the fact that military operation has affected their homes and properties in the displaced areas. However, 3% of the respondents disagreed while remaining 4% did not respond to the question.

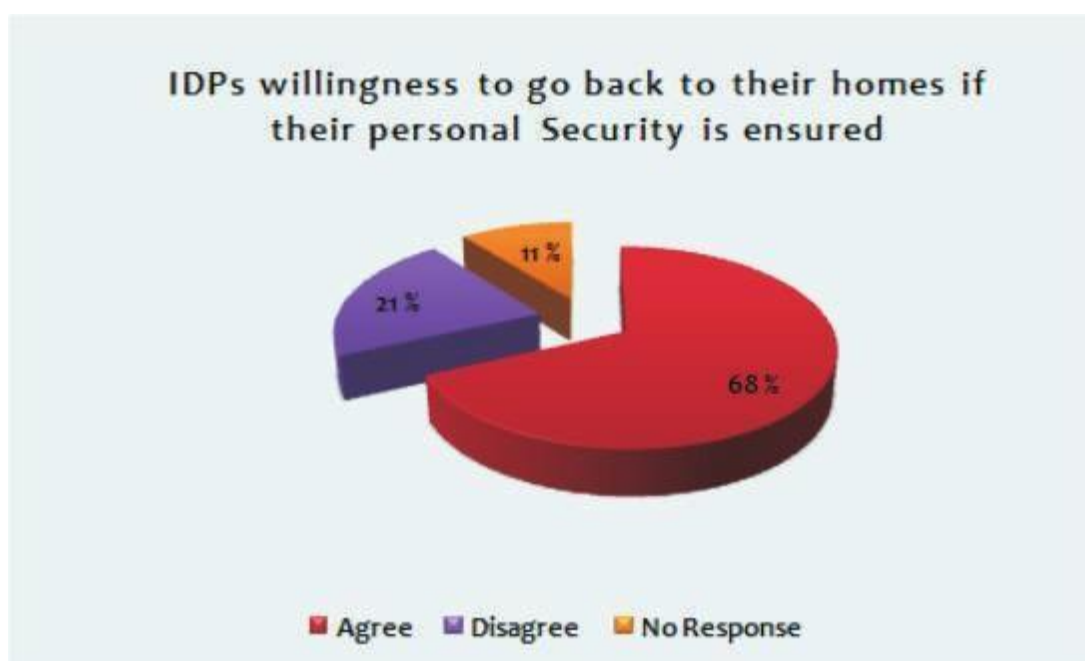


Upon inquiring if the IDPs were satisfied with the situation of the displaced area after military operation and security situation the response was nearly divided evenly i.e. 44% were satisfied where 45% showed their concerns. However 11% of the respondents could not answer the question because of lack of information regarding the current situation.



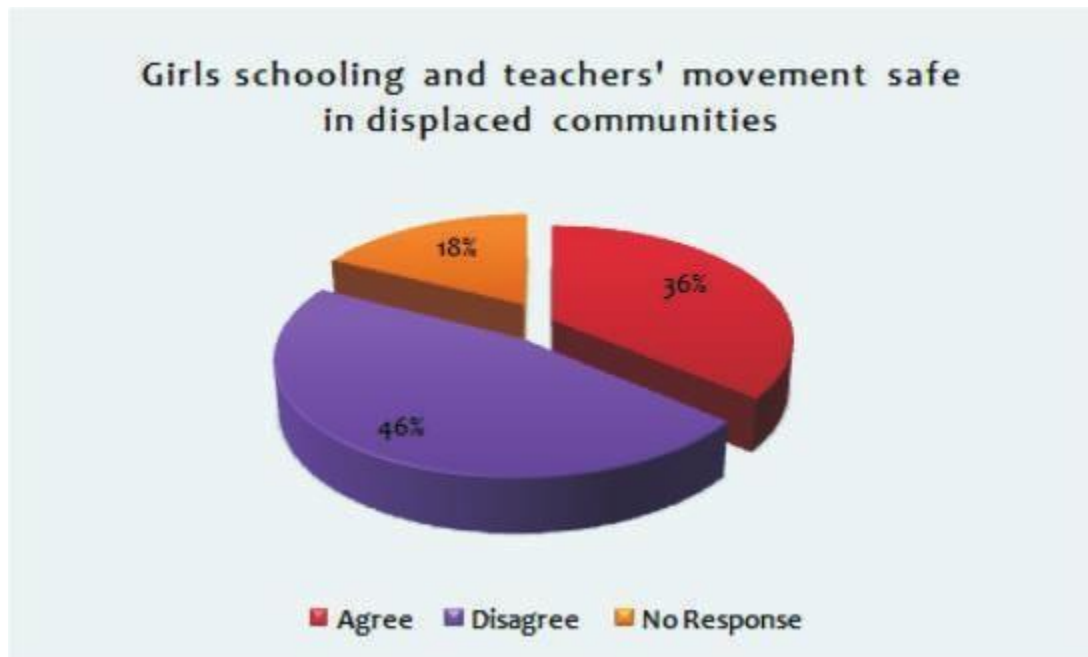
IDPs Predominantly Willing to Repatriate

In response to a question whether their families were willing to go back to their areas of origin if their personal security is ensured, 68% of the respondents' reply was positive; however 21% were not willing to go back even if even the security situation improved, whereas, 11% did not reply.



IDPs Dissatisfaction over Education Facilities

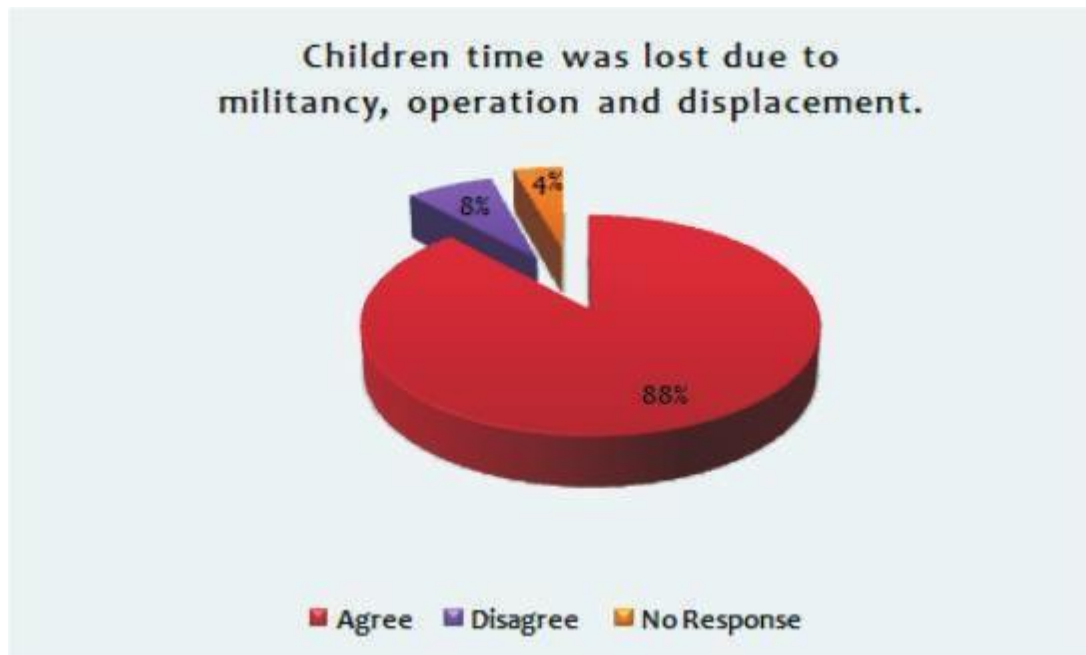
When respondents were inquired if they thought the girls schooling and teachers' movement was safe among the displaced communities/areas, 36% responded in affirmation while 46% disagreed. However, 18% of the respondents could not speak out their mind.



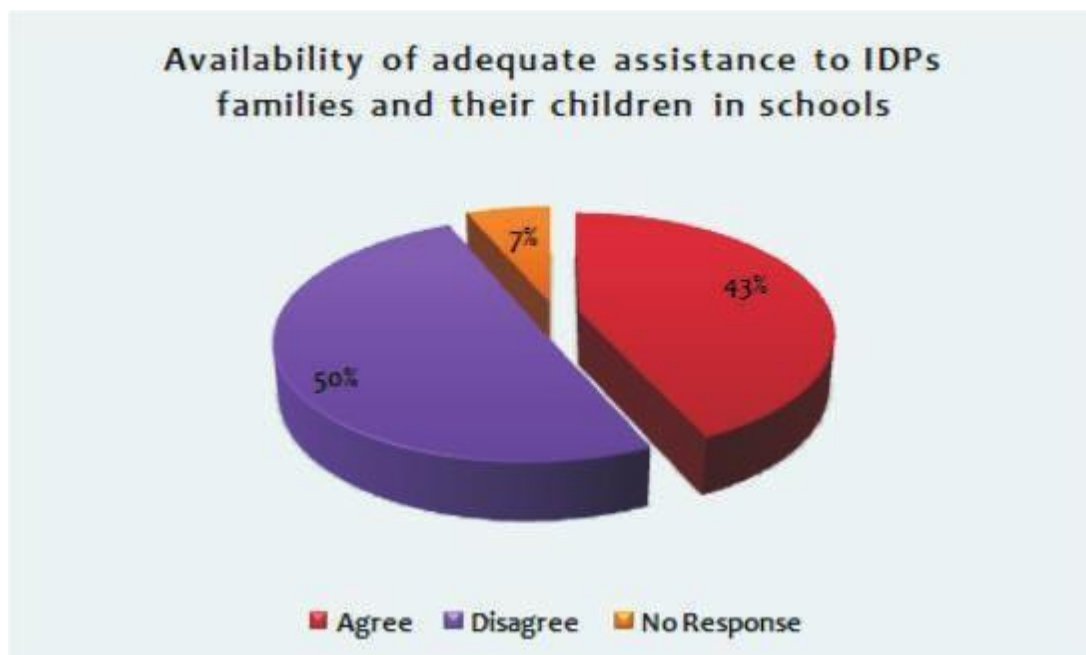
In response to the above question, 61% of the respondents showed their dissatisfaction with the standards and performance of the schools in their areas; whereas, 29% were satisfied. Though, 10% of the respondents did not respond to the question.



Out of the total respondents, 88% agreed that militancy, military operation and resulting displacement have contributed to the loss of children's valuable education time. Merely 8% disagreed where as 4% did not respond to the question.



Upon asking if adequate assistance was available to families and their children in schools like food stuff, cash stipend, books, and uniforms etc. as IDPs, the response was divided as 43% of the respondents agreed; however, 50% disagreed. 7% of the respondents did not take part in this question.



Health Issues; Inadequate Health Care Facilities:

The above table reflects that only 18% of the respondents agreed that adequate facilities for mother and child health are available to the IDPs in IDP camps. More than three quarters of the interviewed IDPs were not satisfied. However, a mere 7% did not respond to the question.



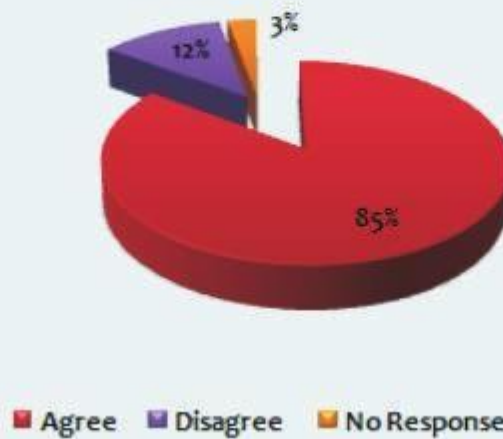
As a result of a decade long war against militancy, displacement and inadequate resource in the IDP camps and hosting areas; 71% of the respondents thought that they have suffered depression, anxiety and other psychological issues. However, 17% have disagreed to have such effects on their lives; whereas 12% of the respondents opt not to respond to the question. Around 10 percent of the total respondent also revealed that one of their family members has been suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), a severe form of psychological issue.

Displacement Cost Huge Financial Losses:

IDPs were also inquired if they, individually or family, have suffered any financial loss during displacement. This could be any sort ranging from loss as little as a household items to major losses such as destruction of their houses, livelihood opportunities, and/or transportation etc. Eighty five (85) percent of the respondents agreed to have losses; whereas as 12% did not incur any loss and 3% did not participate.



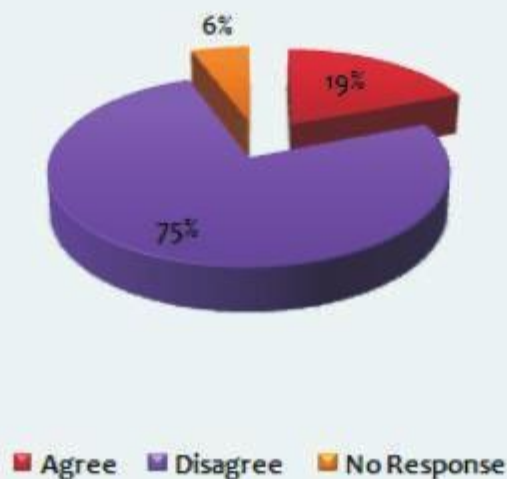
Individuals and families have suffered financial loss during displacement.



Insufficient Assistance to Cater the Basic Needs of IDPs

Majority of the IDPs showed their dissatisfaction over the level of assistance provided by the government and NGOs in form of food or cash. Out of 817 respondents, 75% were not satisfied; however 19% agreed that they have received enough food or cash to sustain their lives.

The level of assistance from Govt and NGOs in food/cash form is adequate for sustenance

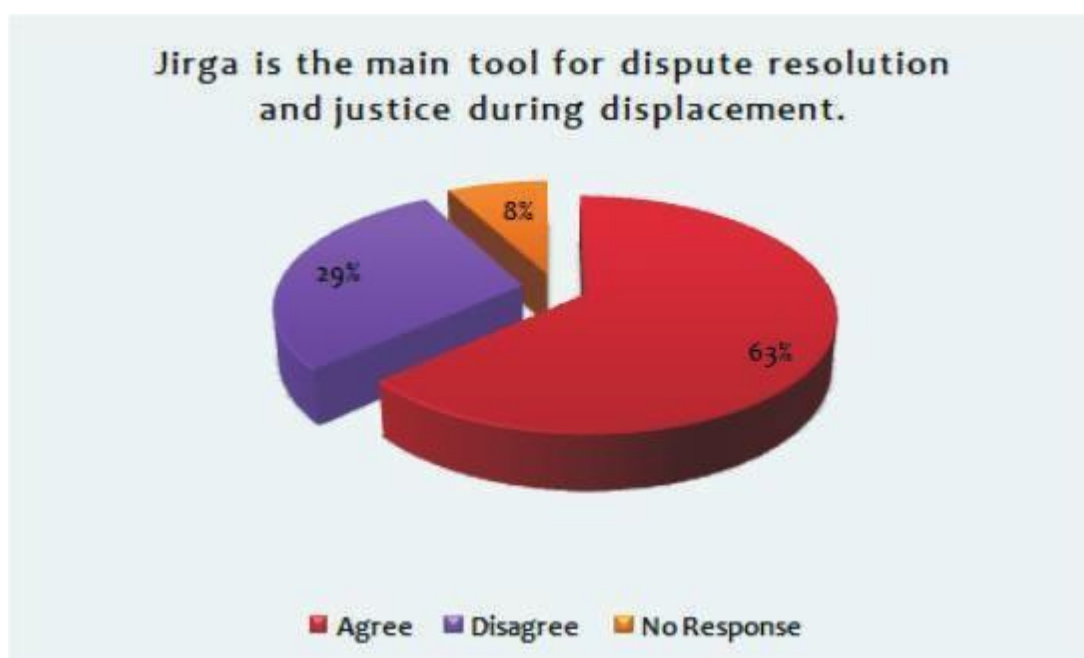


Hardships to Get an Access to Justice

68% of the respondents showed their dissatisfaction over easy access to police in registration of their complaints. Eleven (11) percent agreed to easy access to law enforcement; however 22% did not respond to the question as they did not had any such experience in dealing with the police.

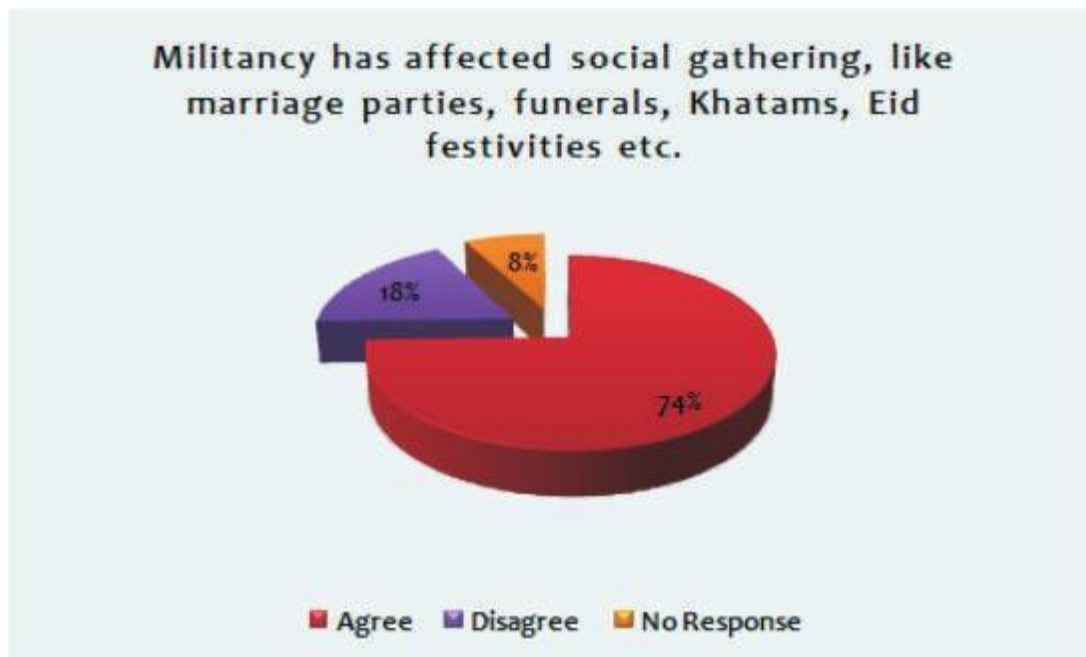


Jirga system has remained the main tool for the dispute resolution and justice during any dispute among the FATA people. Even after the displacement 63% has agreed to this. However, 29% of the respondents disagreed because of the geographical relocation and mix with other people.



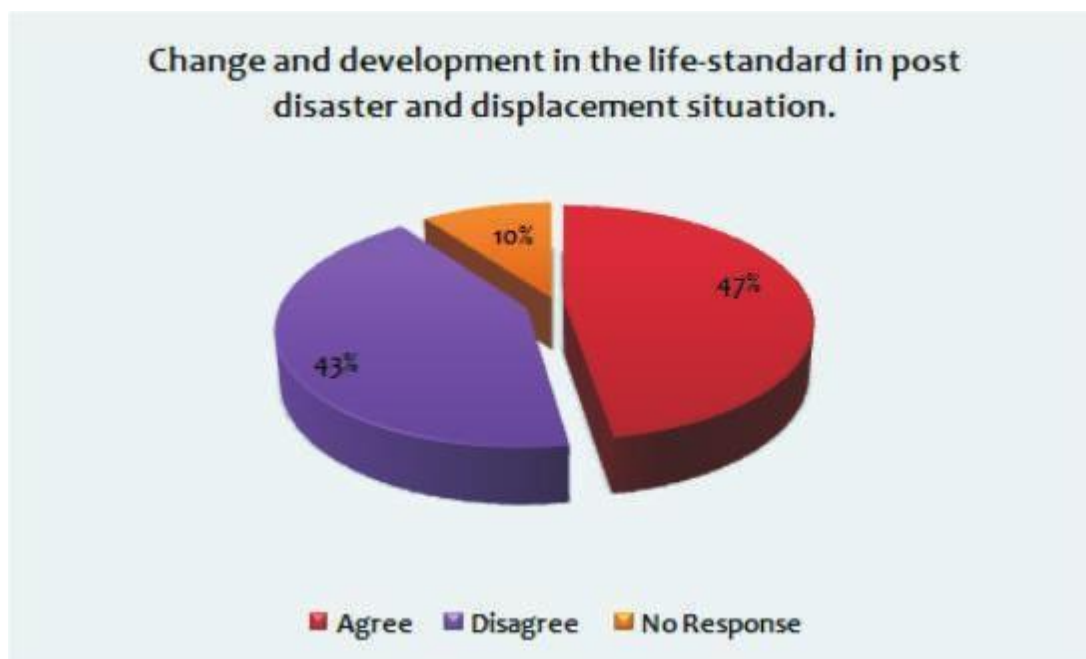
Militancy& Displacement Affected the Cultural and Social Fabric of IDPs

IDPs were asked whether the militancy in their areas had affected their social gatherings such as marriage parties, funerals, *khatam*, *Eid* festival etc. Seventy five (75) percent of the respondents agreed that militancy affected their social gathering; however 18% disagreed and 8% choose not to respond to the question.

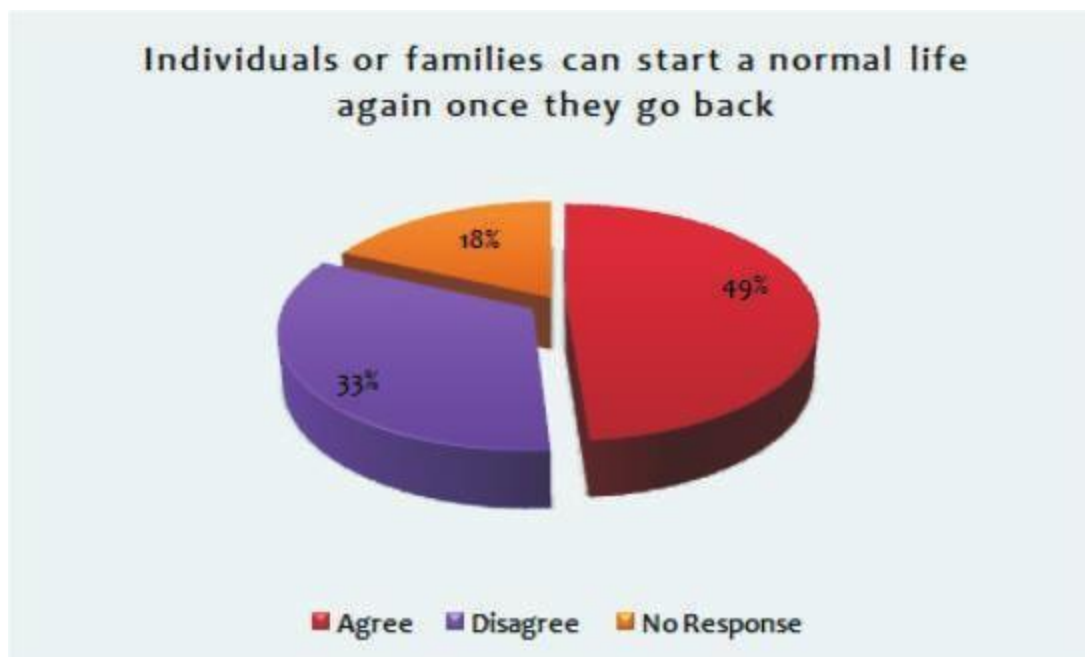


Exposure to New Life-standards and Willingness to Start Afresh

Upon inquiring if IDPs see any change or development in their life standards in post disaster and displacement situation; 47% agreed; whereas 42% expressed no subtle change; 10% of the interviewed IDPs did not respond to the question.

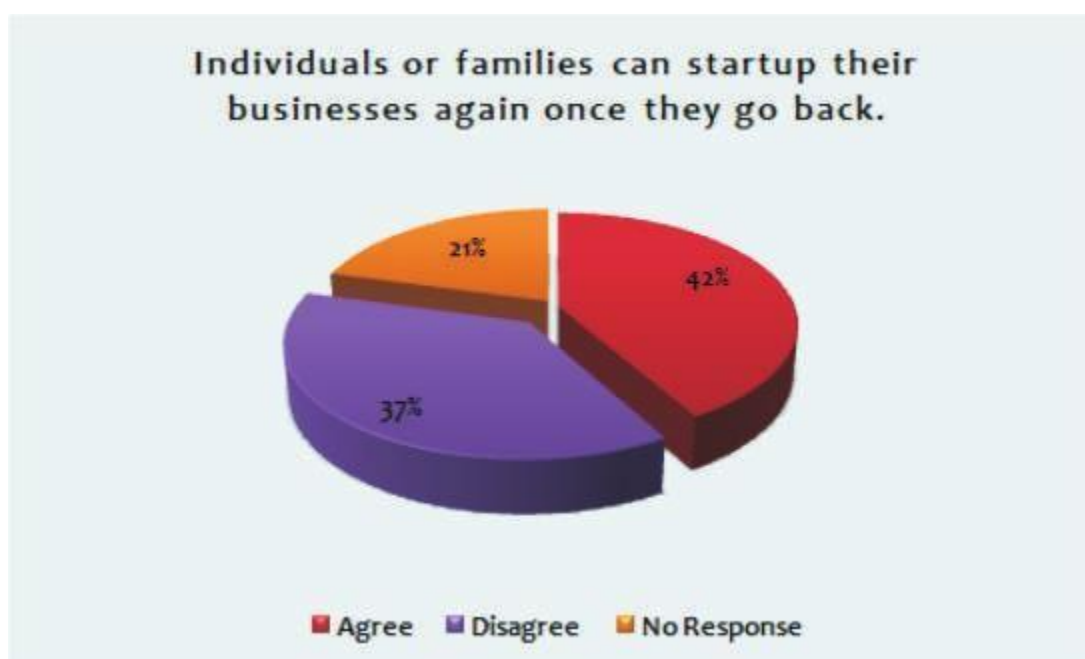


IDPs were further asked if they thought they, individuals and families, could start a normal life again upon their return to their origin of displacement. Forty nine (49) percent of the respondents agreed that they would start the normal life; whereas 33% disagreed; 18% of the IDPs were not sure if they would live normally or not.



Optimistic Note for Economic Revival

Similar to the previous question majority (42%) of the respondents agreed that they, individuals and families, would be able to start-up their business again once they move back to their areas of displacement. However, 37% disagreed because of insecurity and lack of finances. A good number i.e. 21% of the respondents did not respond to the question because of the uncertainty of the situation.





Way forward

The study focuses and stresses on long term solutions as well as short term answers to the plight of IDPs in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The short term answers may include improvement in the registration system, provisions of basic facilities to IDPs in camps, catering the tribal code of life during service delivery and making arrangements for their repatriation to their native areas.

Improving Registration System and Provision of Basic Facilities

Short term solutions include improvement in registration process. The concerned authority responsible for registration process can further dignify it. Separate registration for male and female is one of the needs of IDPs. Apart, there must be some mechanism for the formation of National Identity Cards on urgency basis or even they should get registration process without National Identity Cards, as most of the tribesmen do not have CNIC. This whole process can be assured and guaranteed by the State machineries.

Short term solutions to the IDPs problems further include improving facilities for IDPs in camps and host communities, to live a decent life. They must not be compelled to beg for basic needs. Once a tribal elder from Khyber Agency Mulla Khel said, “our Hujras remained open for needy and poor. We feed hungry, even passerby in our Hujras. Our hands were famous for giving not for bagging. But now in IDPs camps civil society organizations (CSOs) treated us like second class citizens. They (CSOs & Government) should know that tribal people have led their lives with dignity and soberness, although in limited resources.”⁸ The point Mulla Khel raised is very similar with the findings of this study where people are worried about the mal-treatment by CSOs along with the decreasing quality and quantity of facilities and goods distributions.

To address the root cause of the IDPs crisis and provide a long term solution. The study identifies the following areas for consideration to the policy makers and social services delivery organizations to work on:

Improving the State of Security

The IDPs of FATA are not safe in camp and host communities from the threats and attacks. They are vulnerable to many kinds of dangers. They cannot bring forth their problems as many tribal elders have been killed by unknown people during their stay in camps and host communities. Being tribal elders they have to raise their voice for the rights of IDPs among civil society and or in media, but the unfortunately the voice has been heard by militants too which becomes fatal for them.

⁸Mulla Khel expressed his opinion in a seminar held by FATA Research Centre (FRC) on the “IDPs in FATA: Issues and Challenges” on April 30, 2013, in Hill view Hotel, F-7, Islamabad.

There can be two ways to protect IDPs from such threats; one, the government should fulfill all the possible needs and demands of IDPs. Two, there should be foolproof arrangement of security for those who lead their tribes.

Keeping in view various incidents where the IDPs have been attacked and killed after being interviewed in media, journalists must be aware of the sensitivity of the issue. They must follow all journalistic ethics and codes while interviewing the IDPs.

Security is one of the fundamental issues for the returnees as they have been threatened, kidnapped and killed by unknown miscreant. The security forces must 'clean' the areas from militants before announcing any repatriation. The study has discovered some cases when people have come back from their areas, due to poor security arrangement, which had earlier been declared safe for returnees. In this case the displacement becomes totally on individual expenses and risks, therefore, the process of resettlement of the returnees must be planned with the great care only after ensuring the security of the returnees. Returnees cannot live free and normal lives in their areas, even after having military operations in the areas due to the strict security measures. This trust deficit among the state institutions and the returnees may further complicate an already complex conflict and conflict management that also needs to be addressed by the effective service delivery to the returnees. To avoid such kind of situations security forces should be friendly with the returnees during their resettlement process.

This study have come across another worse phenomenon, particularly in Mohmand Agency and to some extent in Khyber agency, where the Peace Committees have the aggravated the situation. Having an enough exposure to arms, ammunition and information, some of members of these committees have either joined militants or have come spies for security agencies, thus, adding to the sufferings of their own people. Many among the IDPs from Mohmand Agency living in host communities have demanded repatriation but the peace committees hindered their way. Therefore, peace committees or such kind of other forces should be monitored by state. Our regular security forces check such covert activities of these committees and should work under a prescribed mechanism which must not be problematic to the common man of the area.

Decreasing Vulnerability of Youth to Violent Ideologies

It has widely been observed that young tribesmen are vulnerable to the violent ideology of militants, especially when they are living in camps and host communities. A big majority of tribal youth is illiterate, but they were, to some extent, getting social and moral education in tribal-traditional-social institutions such as Hujra etc. Some critical social thinker and writers brought forth issues related to young IDPs and refugees, particularly ideological. The young tribal blood getting Islamic textual education in religious seminaries, are unconsciously indoctrinate about extremism as well ⁹ The context of these seminaries revolves around Jihad and Jihadi literature. According to various studies orphans are more vulnerable to this mis-guidance. for the fact, the poor IDPs cannot afford to send their children to schools, so the *Madrassa* (religious seminary) is the only option for them to get their children educated. This phenomenon found mostly in host communities, although this also exists in camps.

Keeping in view the aforementioned situation, government must intervene to keep this young

⁹The surroundings of seminaries including extracurricular activities. Students of religious seminaries can get Jihadi literature very easily. They have been referred such literature by their teachers.

bloodnon-violent, otherwise they will be just a next generation of Taliban. There should be a proper check on text and context of all religious seminaries. It must be assured that there is no ex-Jihadi teacher in Madrassa. There should be a strict ban on circulation of Jihadi literature ¹⁰ in madrassas.

Enhancing Cultural and Social Cohesion

Majority of the analysts considered social institutions such as community centers are effective for informal education among closed societies such as Pashtun society. Pashtun society is a very cohesive society where social institutions such as Jarga, Hujra, Godar, Juma'at are very effective in the informal education of tribal people. Unfortunately militancy followed by the displacement has disturbed the overall structure of the tribal society. The displaced people are vulnerable to suffer from the identity crises as they have moved away from their land and are living in an alien environment.

There is a need to revive the culture of Pashtun by carefully planned interventions. The aid should not only be utilized to meet the physiological needs of the IDP's at the camps but it should also be diverted to meeting the social and cultural needs of the displaced people to save these people from further psychological illness

Reconstructing and Reviving the Physical Infrastructure

Reconstruction process of the basic necessities e.g. schools, hospitals, markets etc. needs to speed up in FATA region. Majority of the respondents were hopeful that reconstruction would be a major pull factor in resettlement of IDPs residing in camps or host communities, however, the process is very slow. Government needs to push hard for effective and efficient process of reconstruction by utilising its available resources in addition to the external aid from the donor agencies. Furthermore, the government needs to devise a concrete rehabilitation and reconstruction policy in FATA based on the consultation of conflict affected communities, credible local and international NGOs and community representatives in the legislative bodies.

Implementing the Lessons Learnt

The most important thing is to learn the lesson from the works carried out in Rwanda, Iraq and Cambodia where the long term schemes have been devised to settle the IDPs affected by the conflict for their long term wellbeing.

Mainstreaming of FATA

Implementation of earlier pledges to incorporate FATA into the constitutional, political and legal mainstreaming with improved accountable criminal justice system is also needed. Although, the process has already been initiated by the government; however, the process remains very slow and time taking which is creating a gap for opportunistic groups to take advantage especially the militant groups who often target the community leaders when they are not satisfied with the current governance system of FATA.

There is also a need to create a legal framework at national level for upholding the rights of IDP's in Pakistan, and the authorities who are directly involved in aiding the IDPs should be trained on protection of the rights of IDPs in Pakistan.

¹⁰Jihadi literature includes journals, magazines and booklets, most of them are translated from Arabic to Urdu.

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Annexure (A)

Questionnaire for Research on “Crisis of IDPs in FATA: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward”

Respondent's Information (key informants)

Name نام	Designation عہدہ	Organization/Dept محکمہ /ڈیپارٹمنٹ
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Security

حفاظت

S#	a) Question	Response
1	What were the reasons which led to the displacement? ایسی کیا وجوہات تھیں کہ آپکو نقل مکانی کرنا پڑی؟	
2	What was the role of militancy in it? نقل مکانی میں عسکریت پسندی کا کردار کتنا تھا؟	
3	Has military operation affected homes or properties? کیا فوجی آپریشن کی وجہ سے آپ کے گھر اور جائیداد کو نقصان ہوا؟	
4	What is the post military operation, security situation? Satisfied with peace or not? فوجی آپریشن کے بعد آپکے علاقے کی سیکورٹی صورت حال کیا ہے؟	
5	Do you think families are willing to go back? How safe it is for the displaced families? کیا لوگ اپنے علاقوں میں واپس جانا چاہتے ہیں۔	
6	Any latest incident that occurred in the near past that you think has affected repatriation? Mention details? کوئی ایسا تازہ واقعہ جس نے واپسی کے عمل میں مسائل پیدا کئے ہوں۔	

Education

تعلیم

1	What is the situation of education infrastructure in displaced communities? آپکے خیال میں بچوں کو سکول جانے سے روکنے میں عسکریت پسندوں کا کتنا کردار ہے۔	
2	What is the role of militants stopping children from going to school? Especially girls? آپکی رائے میں بچوں کے سکول جانے اور اساتذہ کے نقل و حمل میں کوئی مسئلہ ہے۔	
3	Do you suggest girls schooling and teachers' movement safe in displaced communities/areas? سکولوں کے معیار پر آپ کیا کہیں گے؟ کیا آپ سکولوں کی کارکردگی سے مطمئن ہیں؟	
4	How about the standard of schools? Are you satisfied with school performance? عسکریت پسندی، فوجی آپریشن اور نقل مکانی کی وجہ سے بچوں کا کتنا وقت ضائع ہوا۔	
5	How much time of children was lost due to militancy, operation and displacement? نقل مکانی کے دوران بچوں کی تعلیم پر کیا اثر پڑا کیا بچے	

	کیمپ سکول ، پرائیویٹ سکول یا پھر کسی میں داخل کئے گئے ؟	
6	What about schooling during displacement? Were children admitted to a camp school, private school or a madrassa? مکانی کے دوران بچوں کی تعلیم پر کیا بچے کیمپ سکول ، پرائیویٹ سکول یا پھر کسی میں داخل کئے	
7	What kind of assistance was available to families and their children in schools like food stuff, cash stipend, books, uniforms etc? لوگوں اور انکے بچوں کو میں کس قسم کی مالی امداد مثلاً کھانا، یونیفارم مہیا کی گئی	
Health صحت		
1	What are the common diseases found in displaced communities? Seasonal diseases? نقل مکانی والے علاقوں میں کس قسم کی بیماریاں عام ہیں۔ کیا یہ بیماریاں موسمی ہیں؟	
2	What is the hygiene situation in personal/homes and community? Any water-born diseases found? ان علاقوں میں ذاتی اور گھر کی صفائی کی کیا صورتحال ہے؟ کوئی پانی سے پیدا ہونے والی بیماری تو نہیں پھیلی؟	
3	What about stress/ anxiety/ depression/ sleeplessness or other disorders with families in camps or host communities? والے علاقوں خصوصاً کیمپس میں آپکے خاندان میں سے کسی /گھبراہٹ /ڈپریشن /اندر /شکایت ہے؟	
4	Has disaster increased such diseases or not? کیا اس آفت نے ان بیماریوں کو بڑھا دیا ہے؟	
5	What about Mother child health? Is there any facility of labor room? Are midwives available? ماں اور کی صحت کی کیا صورتحال ہے؟ کیا علاقے میں لیبر گھبراہٹ /ڈپریشن /اندر /شکایت ہے؟	
6	What about vaccination? What is community perception it? Is it Halal or میں لوگوں کی . اس . یہ حرام ہے یا حلال؟	
7	How about health situation during displacement? Is it better than village? نقل مکانی کے دوران صحت کی صورتحال کیا رہی۔ کیا صورتحال اپنے گائوں /علاقے سے بہتر ہے؟	
8	What about women/ Children health and nutrition during displacement? صحت اور غذائیت کا کیا اثر پڑا؟	
Livelihood آمدنی		
1	What is the level of financial loss individual families have faced? آپکے خیال میں ہر خاندان کو نقل مکان کے دوران کتنا مالی نقصان اٹھانا پڑا؟	
2	What is the level of assistance from Govt and NGOs in food/cash form? How much? Is it sufficient for families in need? آپکو حکومت اور جی اوز کی سے مالی اور اجناس کی امداد ملی؟ اور کتنی	

3	What is situation of rehabilitation of livelihood in the displaced areas in post mil-op time? نقل مکانی کے علاقوں میں فوجی اپریشن کے بعد معاشی بحالی کی کیا صورتحال ہے؟	
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Protection

حفاظت

1	How about access to justice? Is it better in FCR in FATA or during displacement? انصاف کے حصول کی کیا صورتحال ہے؟ کیا انصاف ایف سی آر کے ذریعے بہتر تھا یا نقل مکان کے دوران؟	
2	Are individuals or families getting easy access to police in registration of complaints? What about women? کیا افراد اور خاندان کو شکایات درج کرانے کے لئے پولیس تک رسائی حاصل ہے؟ خاص طور پر خواتین؟	
3	What is the registration process for IDPs? Any difficulties came across? اندرون ملک بے گھر افراد (ایڈی پی) کی رجسٹریشن کا کای طریقہ کار ہے دوران عمل کو مشکل پیش آئی؟	
4	What is the process for availing assistance during displacement? Describe? نقل و حمل کے دوران امداد کے حصول کا کیا طریقہ کار ہے۔ بتائیں؟	
5	What about conflict management methods? Is Jirga still, the main tool? تنازعات کے حل کا کیا طریقہ ہے۔ کیا جرگہ ہی اہم طریقہ ہے؟	
6	Has there been any violence reported? Especially gender based violence? آپ کے مطابق کیا کوئی تشدد کا واقعہ منظر عام پر آیا؟ خاص طور پر جنسی بنیادوں پر تشدد؟	
7	What is the status of women and adolescent girls? خواتین اور جوان لڑکیوں کی کیا حالت ہیں؟	
8	What about the age of marriage? Is it still early? Describe for boys and girls? شادی کی عمر کیا ہے؟ کیا ابھی بھی جلدی شادی کر دی جاتی ہے؟ لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں کے لیے بتائیں؟	
9	Any killing in the name of honor? Other main disputes you may know< resolved through Jirga? غیرت کے نام پر کوئی قتل ہوا؟ کوئی اور مسائل جو کہ جرگہ کے ذریعے حل کیے گئے؟	

Social and Psychological Fabric of Society

1	Has militancy affected social gathering, like marriage parties, funerals, Khatams, Eid festivities or others? کیا عسکریت پسندی سماجی اجتماعات یعنی شادی بیاہ، جنازہ، ختم، عید کی تقریبات پر اثر انداز ہوئی ہے؟	
2	Do women participate in social gatherings like Marriages, Sunnat, Eidetc? Any potential threat to women gatherings? کیا خواتین سماجی اجتماعات، شادی بیاہ یا عید وغیرہ میں شرکت کرتے ہیں؟ کیا انہیں کوئی خطرہ لاحق ہوتا ہے؟	
3	Has displacement affected social cohesion? Any distance that has been created among people? کیا نقل مکانی سے سماجی ساخت متاثر ہوئی ہے؟ لوگوں کے آپس میں کتنے دوریاں پیدا ہوئی ہیں؟	
4	Do children and youth participate in sports, tournaments or other competitions at school or community level? بچے اور جوان کھیلوں، ٹورنامنٹس یا دیگر مقابلوں میں شریکیت لے سکتے ہیں؟	

	کیا بچے اور نوجوان کھیل کی تقریبات یا سکول کی یا معاشرتی سرگرمیوں میں شامل ہوتے ہیں؟	
5	What about music or other art performances? Do militant threat such artistic activities? موسیقی اور فنون لطیفہ کی صورت حال کیا ہے؟ کیا عسکریت پسند موسیقی کی سرگرمیوں کرنے سے روکتے ہیں؟	
6	Do you see any changes in the pre-post disaster/ displacement art, poetry, music or literature? کیا آپ لوگوں کو نقل مکانی /افت کے بعد فنون لطیفہ ، شاعری، موسیقی میں کوئی تبدیلی نظر آتی ہے؟	
7	Do you see any change/ development in the life-standard in post disaster/ displacement situation? کیا آپ لوگوں کو آفت/نقل مکانی کے بعد انسانی زندگی کے معیار میں کوئی تبدیلی نظر آتی ہے؟	
8	Was displacement intended due to social needs/ change? Like pursuit of better social life in down districts of Pakistan? کیا نقل مکانی کی وجہ معاشی ضرورت تھی؟ جیسا کہ پاکستان کے دوسرے علاقے میں بہتر معیار زندگی کی تلاش؟	
9	What is the way forward for different stakeholders (govt, military, academia, civil society etc) مختلف ادارے (گورنمنٹ ، فوج ، تعلیمی ادارے، سول سوسائٹی وغیرہ) کو کیا تجویز کرنا چاہیے گئے؟	

Community Physical Infrastructure

1	Any government building destroyed? School, College, hospital, BHU, Piquet (Levies' base). How about restoration? کیا آپ کے گاؤں میں کوئی گورنمنٹ کی عمارت تباہ ہوئی ہے؟ مثلا سکول ، کالج ، ہسپتال ، اور ان کی بحالی کی صورت حال کیا ہے؟	
2	Has road, bridge, culvert or other communication been damaged? What is restoration status? کیا راستے ، پل ، پلپا اور مواصلاتی نظام کو نقصان پہنچا ہے؟ ان کی بحالی کی صورت حال کیا ہے؟	
3	Is Govt re-building/assisting their housing infrastructure? If yes, is someone helping you with materials or other support? Like some NGOs کیا گورنمنٹ دوبارہ سے ان کے گھر بنا رہا ہے؟ اگر ہاں تو کیا آپ کو کسی سے مالی امداد مل رہی ہے؟ مثلا این جی اوز وغیرہ	
4	What about markets/ shops re-building? Do you think individuals or families can start up their businesses again? دوکانوں اور مارکیٹ کی دوبارہ سے تعمیر کی کیا صورت حال ہے؟ کیا آپ اپنے کاروبار دوبارہ سے شروع کر رہے ہیں؟	

Annexure (B)

Questionnaire for Research on "Crisis of IDPs in FATA: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward"							
Respondent's Information (FGDs)							
Name نام		Age عمر		Year of Displacement نقل مکانی کرنے کا سال		Place displaced to نقل مکانی کی جگہ	
Place of Origin اہائی علاقہ		Family Size فیملی کی تعداد		Members Above 18 افراد 18 سال سے بڑے	Under 18 18 سال سے نیچے		
Number of Bread-winners کمانے والوں کی تعداد				Male مرد	Female عورت	Boys لڑکا	Girls لڑکی
Security حفاظت							
S#	a) Question	Response					
1	What were the reasons which led to your displacement? ایسی کیا وجوہات تھیں کہ آپ کو نقل مکانی کرنا پڑی؟						
2	Had militants directly threatened you or family? کیا عسکریت پسندوں نے آپ کو یا آپ کے خاندان کو جان سے مارنے کی دھمکی دی؟						
3	Was any family member forced to join militants? کیا عسکریت پسندوں نے آپ کے خاندان میں کسی کو جبراً اپنے ساتھ شامل کر لیا؟						
4	Have you or family member been attacked? If yes, mention how? کیا آپ کے یا آپ کے خاندان کے کسی فرد پر حملہ ہے یا ہوا؟						
5	Was military operation conducted in your village? کیا آپ کے علاقے میں فوجی آپریشن ہوا؟						
6	Has military operation affected your home or property? کیا فوجی آپریشن سے آپ کو یا آپ کے گھر یا جائیداد نقصان ہوا؟						
7	What is the post military operation, security situation? Satisfied with peace or not? فوجی آپریشن کے بعد سیکورٹی کی صورت حال کیا ہے؟ کیا آپ سیکورٹی صورت حال سے مطمئن ہیں؟						
8	Are you willing to go back? How for you and family? کیا آپ واپس جانا چاہتے ہیں؟ آپ یا آپ کے لیے						
9	Is curfew being imposed in your area? From-to? کیا آپ کے علاقے میں بھی کرفیو نافذ ہے اور کب سے ہے؟						
10	Any latest incident that past? Mention details? ماضی قریب میں کوئی واقعہ ہوا ہے تو اس کی تفصیل بتائیں؟						
b) Education							
1	What is the number of your school/college going children? Give gender کیا ہے بچوں اور بچیوں کی الگ الگ تفصیل دیں؟						

2	Is there a school in nearby? Is it functional? Had it been destroyed? Rebuild? Or working non-formally? کیا آپ کے گھر کے قریب کوئی سکول ہے؟ کیا وہ کھول ہے؟ تباہ ہو چکا ہے یا دوبارہ بن رہا ہے؟ یا عارضی طور پر کام کر رہا ہے؟	
3	Had militants stopped children from going to school? Especially girls? کیا عسکریت پسند بچوں کو سکول جانے سے روکتے ہیں؟ خصوصاً بچیوں کو؟	
4	Is girls schooling and teachers' movement safe in your area? کیا بچیوں اور اساتذہ کا سکول جانا آپ کے علاقہ میں محفوظ ہے؟	
5	How about the standard of school? Are you satisfied with school performance? سکول کے معیار کی صورتحال کیا ہے؟ کیا آپ سکول کی کارکردگی سے مطمئن ہیں؟	
6	What about higher education? Where do you send your children? What about girls' higher schooling? اعلیٰ تعلیم کے بارے میں آپ کا کیا خیال ہے؟ اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے آپ اپنے بچوں کو کہاں بھیجتے ہیں؟ بچیوں کی اعلیٰ کی صورت حال کیا ہے؟	
7	How much time of children was lost due to militancy, operation and displacement? عسکریت پسندی، فوجی آپریشن اور نقل مکانی کی وجہ سے آپ کے بچوں کا کتنا وقت ضائع ہوا؟	
8	What about schooling during displacement? Were children admitted to a camp school, private school or a madrassa? نقل مکانی کے دوران بچوں کی تعلیم کی کیا صورت تھی؟ کیا وہ مدرسہ، پرائیویٹ یا کیمپ کے سکول میں جاتے تھے؟	
9	What was the difference between current school and the education in down districts? اب اور نقل مکانی کے دوران تعلیم میں کیا فرق تھا؟	
10	Do your children get any assistance in school like food stuff, cash stipend, books, uniforms etc? کیا آپ کے بچوں کو سکول میں تعلیم کرنے کے لیے امداد ملتی، جیب خرچ، کتابیں اور وغیرہ؟	
c) صحت		
1	What are the common diseases found in your area? Seasonal diseases? آپ کے علاقہ میں کس قسم کی بیماریاں عام ہیں۔ کیا یہ بیماریاں موسمی ہیں؟	
2	What is the hygiene situation in personal/homes and community? Any water-born diseases found? ان علاقوں میں ذاتی اور گھر کی صفائی کی صورتحال نہیں پھیلی؟	
3	What about health facilities? How far it is from your village? What is its level? صحت کے حوالے سے کیا سہولیات میسر ہیں؟ آپ گھر سے کتنی دوری پر ہے؟ اس کا درجہ	
	What about stress/ anxiety/ depression/ sleeplessness or other disorders with you or family? کیا آپ کے خاندان میں سے کسی کو پریشانی/گھبراہٹ/ڈپریشن/اندرا کی شکایت ہے؟	

5	Has disaster increased such diseases or not? کیا اس آفت نے ان بیماریوں کو بڑھایا دیا ہے؟	
6	What about Mother child health? Is there any facility of labor room? Are midwives available? خواتین اور بچوں کی صحت اور غذائیت پر کیا اثر پڑا؟ کیا لیبر روم کی سہولت میسر ہے؟ کیا دانیل میسر ہیں؟	
7	What about vaccination? What do you think about it? Is it Halal or haram? (Polio) کس قسم کی ویکسینیشن کی گئی۔ اس بارے میں لوگوں کی کیا رائے ہے۔ یہ حرام ہے یا حلال؟	
8	How about health situation during displacement? Is it better than village? نقل مکانی کے دوران صحت کی صورتحال کیا رہی۔ کیا صورتحال اپنے گائوں/علاقے سے بہتر ہے؟	
9	What about women/ Children health and nutrition during displacement? خواتین اور بچوں کی صحت اور غذائیت پر نقل مکانی کا کیا اثر پڑا؟	
10	How much of your income is spent on health and hygiene? اپ اپنی آمدنی میں سے کتنا حصہ صحت اور حفاظت صحت پر خرچ کرتے ہیں؟	
d) Livelihood		
1	What is your source of Income? اپ کی آمدنی کا ذریعہ کیا ہے؟	
2	Annual Income in PKR? اپ کی سالانہ آمدنی کتنی ہے؟	
3	Is your source of income disturbed by militancy or operation? کیا عسکریت پسندی اور فوجی آپریشن سے اپ کی آمدنی متاثر ہوئی ہے؟	
4	if Agriculture? For how much seasons you could not took yields? اگر زراعت ہے تو کتنا عرصہ اپ پیداوار حاصل نہیں کر سکے؟	
5		
6	How much loss in terms of PKR, have you faced? اپ نے کتنے پاکستانی پیسوں کا نقصان اس دوران کیا ہے؟	
8	Have you been getting assistance from govt and NGOs in food/cash form? How much? Is it sufficient for your family needs? کیا آپ کو گورنمنٹ اور این جی او سے امداد مل رہا ہے؟ اور کتنا مل رہا ہے؟ کیا یہ امداد آپ اور آپ کی خاندان کے لیے کافی ہے؟	
10	What is situation of rehabilitation of livelihood in your area in post mil-op time? فوجی آپریشن کے بعد ذریعہ معاش کی بحالی کی کیا صورت حال ہے؟	

1	How about your access to justice? Is it better in FCR in FAIA or during displacement? انصاف کے حصول کی کیا صورتحال ہے؟ کیا انصاف ایف سی آر کے ذریعے بہتر تھا یا نقل مکان کے دوران؟	
2	Have you easy access to police in registration of complaints? What about women? کیا شکایات درج کرانے کے لئے پولیس تک رسائی حاصل ہے؟ خاص طور پر خواتین؟	
3	How easy was your registration as IDP? Any difficulties came across? کیا اندرون ملک بے گھر افراد کی رجسٹریشن کا کام آسان تھا؟ آپ کو رجسٹریشن کے دوران کتنی مشکلات پیش آئیں؟	
4	How about availing assistance during displacement? Describe دوران نقل مکانی امداد تک رسائی کی صورت حال کیا تھیں؟ بیان کریں؟	
5	Any conflict rose during displacement? Which Type? دوران نقل مکانی کوئی تنازعہ واقع ہوا؟ اگر ہوا تو جس نوعیت کا تھا؟	
6	What about conflict management methods? Is Jirga still, the main tool? تنازعات کے حل کا کیا طریقہ ہے۔ کیا جرگہ ہی اہم طریقہ ہے؟	
7	Has there been any violence reported? Especially gender based violence? آپ کے مطابق کیا کوئی تشدد کا واقعہ منظر عام پر آیا؟ خاص طور پر جنسی بنیادوں پر تشدد؟	
8	What is the status of women and adolescent girls? خواتین اور جوان لڑکیوں کی کیا حالات ہیں؟	
9	What about the age of marriage? Is it still early? Describe for boys and girls? شادی کی عمر کیا ہے؟ کیا ابھی بھی جلدی شادی کر دی جاتی ہے؟ لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں کے لئے بتائیے؟	
10		
2	DO you people still attend religious and social gatherings like Funeral, Khatams, Melas etc? any restrictions from militants or security apparatus? کیا آپ لوگ ابھی بھی مذہبی / سماجی اجتماعات یعنی شادی بیاہ، جنازہ، ختم، عید کی تقریبات میں جاتے ہیں؟ عسکریت پسندوں یا فوجی یا سیکورٹی نافذ کرنے والے اداروں کی طرف سے رکاوٹ پیش کی ہے؟	
4	Has displacement affected social cohesion? Any distance that has been created among people? کیا نقل مکانی سے سماجی ساخت متاثر ہوئی ہے؟ لوگوں کے آپس میں کتنے دوریاں پیدا ہوئی ہیں؟	

	معاشرتی سرگرمیوں میں شامل ہوتے ہیں؟	
6	What about music or other art performances? Do militant threat such artistic activities? موسیقی اور فنون کی صورت حال کی سرگرمیوں کرنے سے روکنے ہیں؟	
7	Do you people see any changes in the pre-post disaster/ displacement art, poetry, music or literature? کیا آپ لوگوں کو نقل مکانی /افت کے بعد فنون لطیفہ ، شاعری، موسیقی میں کوئی تبدیلی نظر آتی ہے؟	
8	you see any change/ development in the life-standard in situation? کیا آپ لوگوں کو افت/نقل مکانی کے بعد انسانی زندگی کے میں کوئی تبدیلی نظر آتی ہے؟	
9	displacement intended due to social needs/ change? Like pursuit of better social life in down districts of Pakistan? کیا نقل مکانی کی وجہ معاشی ضرورتات /تبدیلی تھی؟ جیسا کہ پاکستان کے دوسرے علاقے میں بہتر معیار زندگی کی تلاش؟	
10	What was the last attack made on social gathering in your area? And when? آپ کے علاقہ میں آخری مرتبہ کب سماجی تفریبات میں حملہ ہوا تھا؟ اور کب؟	
Community Physical Infrastructure		
1	Has your village been directly hit by militancy or military operation? کیا عسکریت پسندی یا فوجی آپریشن سے آپ کا گاؤں متاثر ہوا ہے؟	
2	you been damaged? (Fully/ partially) ہے؟ مکمل یا تھوڑا	
3	Have you got any financial compensation from govt or other? How much PKR? یا کسی سے مالی امداد ملی ملی ہے تو کتنی؟	
4	Any government building destroyed? School, College, hospital, BHU, Piquet (Levies' base). How about restoration? کیا آپ کے گاؤں میں کوئی گورنمنٹ کی عمارت تباہ ہوئی ہے؟ مثلاً سکول ، کالج ، ہسپتال ، اور ان کی بحالی کی صورت حال کیا ہے؟	
5	Has road, bridge, culvert or other communication been damaged? What is restoration status? کیا راستے ، پل ، پلوا اور مواصلاتی نظام کو نقصان پہنچا ہے؟ ان کی بحالی کی صورت کیا ہے؟	
	Are you re-building their houses? If yes, is someone helping you with materials or other support? NGOs اگر ہل تو کیا وغیرہ	
7	What about markets/ shops re-building? Are you going to start up your business again? دوکانوں اور مارکیٹ دوبارہ سے تعمیر کی کیا صورت کاروبار دوبارہ سے شروع ہیں؟	
8	What about irrigation channel? Tube wells etc? Are you getting your crops this season? Is there any support for agriculture? What type? آبیاری کے نظام کی کیا صورت حال ہے؟ ٹیوب ویل وغیرہ؟ کیا آپ اس سال اپنی فصل حاصل گئے؟ کوئی امداد مل	

Annexure (C)

Questionnaire for Research on “Crisis of IDPs in FATA: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward”			
Respondent's Information			
متاثرین کی معلومات			
Name نام	Agency ایجنسی	Venue(place of interview) علاقہ	
S#	Question	Response	
1	Military operation has affected homes and properties in the displaced areas. فوجی آپریشن کی وجہ سے نقل مکانی کرنے والوں کے گھر اور جائیداد کو	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
2	You are satisfied with the post military operation, security situation in your area. علاقے کی سیکورٹی صورت حال سے مطمئن ہیں	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
3	families are go Security is ensured. میں اگر ذاتی سیکورٹی جائے تو لوگ واپس ہو جائیں گے	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
4	You think girls schooling and teachers' movement safe in displaced communities/areas. آپ کے خیال میں پناہ گزین علاقوں میں لڑکیوں کی تعلیمی اور اساتذہ کے نقل و حمل محفوظ ہیں	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
5	You are satisfied with the standard and performance of schools in your area. آپ اپنے علاقے کے سکولوں کے معیار اور کارکردگی سے مطمئن ہیں.	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
6	You think children time was lost due to militancy, operation and displacement. آپ کے خیال میں عسکریت پسندی/ آپریشن اور نقل مکانی کی وجہ سے بچوں کو وقت ضائع ہوا	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
7	Adequate assistance was available to families and their children in schools like food stuff, cash stipend, books, and uniforms etc as IDPs. نقل مکانی کے دوران آپ کے خاندان اور بچوں کو امداد جیسے کہ کھانا امداد کتابیں یونیفارم وغیرہ مہیا کی گئی تھیں	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
8	There are adequate facilities for mother and child health. ماں اور بچوں کے لیے مناسب سہولیات میسر ہیں.	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
9	Individuals and families have suffered financial loss during displacement. نقل مکانی کرنے والے خاندانوں کو اور مجموعی نقصان اٹھانا پڑا	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
10	The level of assistance from Govt and NGOs in food/cash form is adequate for sustenance. حکومت اور این جی او سے ملنے والی امداد زندگی گزارنے کے	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں

11	Individuals or families are getting easy access to police in registration of complaints. لوگوں کو افرادی اور مجموعی طور پر کوئی بھی شکایت درج کروانے کے لیے پولیس تک آسان رسائی حاصل ہے	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
12	Jirga is the main tool for dispute resolution and justice during displacement. نقل مکانی کے دوران تنازعات کے حل اور انصاف لے کر جگہ	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
13	Militancy has affected social gathering, like marriage parties, funerals, Khatams, Eid festivities etc. عسکریت پسندی سماجی اجتماعات یعنی شادی بیاہ، جنازہ، ختم، عید کی تقریبات پر اثر انداز ہوئی ہے	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
14	You see a change/ development in the life-standard in post disaster/ displacement situation. انسانی زندگی کے معیاد میں تبدیلی یا تیزی نظر آ رہی ہے	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
15	You think individuals or families can start a normal life again once they go back. اپکے خیال میں واپس جانے کے بعد اپنی معمول کی بسر کر	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
16	You think individuals or families can startup their businesses again once they go back. میں واپس بعد لوگ اپنے کاروبار کر سکیں گے	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں
17	You think IDPs in camps and host communities have suffered depression/anxiety/other psychological issues. آپ کے خیال میں کیمپس میں اور میزبان کمیونٹیز کے ساتھ والے ڈی پریشانی/گھبراہٹ/ڈپریشن/اندرا کا شکار ہیں	Agree Disagree No Response	ہاں نہیں پتہ نہیں

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