



Protection Cluster Briefing Note on Para-Chamkani (Kurram) Displacement 11 June 2013

1. Background

On May 13th 2013 the Law and Order Department of the FATA Secretariat announced the notification of 29 villages within the Para-Chamkani area of Kurram Agency in FATA as affected by clashes between the Pakistan armed forces and armed opposition groups. On the 14th FDMA formally requested that humanitarian organizations support the Government in the registration of the newly displaced persons and provision of protection and assistance.

Responding to the request from FDMA, and in line with an approach adopted also for the Tirah Valley displacement, Protection Cluster members agreed to conduct a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) amongst the displaced population, both on-camp and off-camp, to better understand their situation, intentions, protection and assistance needs. Six Protection Cluster member-organizations contributed to this exercise – CERD, SRSP, PVDP, BPDO, PADO, and NRC – together conducting a total of 69 FGDs. Of these 53 were with male respondents, 13 with female respondents, and another 3 focused on registration with male respondents. FGDs were completed on the 23rd of May, a debriefing took place on the 24th, responses were compiled by participating organizations from the 25th through 27th, compiled responses were submitted to the Protection Cluster Coordinators on the 28, and on the 30th an initial summary of findings was disseminated through the Protection Cluster for comments. This report is a more comprehensive summary of the findings, with recommendations. Please note that the information reported by participants during the FGDs has not been verified and the exercise is based on the declarations and the statements of the FGDs participants. Likewise the information reported may have changed somewhat during the period since the FGDs took place.

2. Profile of the Assessed Population

A total of 1,016 people were consulted through the 69 FGDs. Of these 868 (81%) were male and 148 (19%) were female, despite efforts to ensure as much inclusion of female respondents as possible. 39 female Heads of Household were also amongst the respondents, as well as 24 persons with disabilities. A complete breakdown is attached as an Annex I for further reference.

				< 18	18-59	60+								
GRAND TOTAL														
				Type of group	TOTAL	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	# of Female HHs consulted	#. of persons with disabilities consulted	
				Female (19% FGD)	13	148	0	40	0	82	0	26	39	1
				Male (81% FGD)	56	868	207	0	535	0	126	0	0	23
TOTALS					69	1,016	207	40	535	82	126	26	39	24
%					100.0%		20.4%	3.9%	52.7%	8.1%	12.4%	2.6%	3.8%	2.4%

All respondents reported having been displaced from the Para-Chamkani area.

3. Population / Displacement Trends

FGDs were conducted in a range of locations within Kurram Agency, both off-camp areas of displacement and in the New Durrani Camp. The main off-camp location to which respondents had been displaced was the Maragha China, near Saada, in lower Kurram near the border with Central Kurram.

Respondents reported arriving in the area of displacement around the 7th through 10th of May, after a difficult flight from their places of origin, the majority by foot though a small minority by vehicle. Some of those travelling by vehicle indicated they received transportation assistance from political candidates, as the displacement occurred in the period immediately preceding the 11th May National and Provincial Assembly elections.

When asked how/why there were displaced, respondents indicated that they were forced to flee due to a sudden outbreak of fighting between “militants” and national security forces.

When asked whether they had been tracked, counted, or received any documentation from the authorities or anybody else during the flight and upon immediate arrival, the majority of male respondents responded negatively, though a small number reported having been counting initially by FDMA and the Frontier Constabulary but receiving no documentation. This was substantiated by female respondent groups. Some female respondent groups in New Durrani Camp also reported that they had been “enlisted” by NRC.

Most respondents indicated that nuclear families have been able to stay together during the process of displacement. A small number reported that extended families, which often live together in the traditional context, have split into smaller groups in displacement, mainly because of the difficulties finding accommodation large enough to host the entire extended family. Female respondents indicated higher rates of families splitting than men did. Very few cases were reported of children living by themselves, separated from their families or as unaccompanied minors.

When asked whether there were people who had been unable to flee or had been left behind the great majority of respondents responded negatively, although a small number indicated that there were cases in which children and women were left behind or unable to flee. No information was received as to why. Two male respondent groups also suggested that some men had stayed behind, and one female group respondent group indicated some families are leaving at least one

male per family behind to look after homes and property, though this was not corroborated by other respondent groups.

4. Choice of Location and Intentions

Off-camp IDPs reported that they are staying in a mixture of rented accommodation and with relatives, with a somewhat higher number in rented accommodation. Those staying on-camp are in accommodation provided in New Durrani Camp.

When asked why they have decided to settle in the chosen area, most of the IDPs indicated that they had chosen to live off-camp due to a variety of reasons: ability to live with relatives, to keep extended family together, to live in proximity to other members of their tribe/village, because of the hospitality of the host-community, because of access to local infrastructure and livelihood opportunities, because of unfavorable perceptions of the situation in New Durrani Camp, and because a few have second homes in the area. Those electing to stay in New Durrani Camp indicated that they had done so because they felt it was more secure than other options or because they weren't aware of other options. Women respondents in particular reported feeling safer in New Durrani Camp.

When asked about intentions, whether they planned to stay in their current location or move somewhere else a range of responses was given. The majority indicated that they would like to return to their home areas as soon as it is safe to do so and infrastructure is fully repaired. In the interim period, however, almost all indicated that they will stay in their current location in Kurram Agency, with requests being made to establish a separate camp for them in the Maragha China area of Kurram Agency, especially for those who cannot afford renting. IDPs consulted within New Durrani Camp intend to stay there until they are able to go home. A number of female respondent groups indicated that they have received pressure from the authorities to move from their off-camp locations to New Durrani Camp, though it's unclear from whom precisely.

When asked whether they feel more comfortable and secure off-camp or on-camp the responses depended on their current locations - those already off-camp preferred the host families' arrangements, while those in New Durrani preferred the camp option. The reasons given by those preferring to live in host-communities off-camp mainly focused on issues of privacy

5. Assistance Received

When asked if they are receiving assistance a range of answers was provided. Several groups indicated that they had received no assistance from Government or humanitarian organization, though host communities, local leaders and local politicians had contributed some food. Nearly as many indicated that listing is currently being conducted, that NFIs have been received from NRC and that food has been received from WFP (in New Durrani Camp). Surprisingly, some respondents in New Durrani Camp report not having received any assistance thus far, but this

circumstance needs to be clarified. Likewise, respondents indicated that they have received no commitment of assistance yet from Government.

When asked about the current specific challenges of the displacement situation, some consulted IDPs living off-camp indicated lack of adequate medical facilities, shelters, and food for both humans and livestock, as well as a lack of gathering places

6. Security Considerations

When asked about their perceptions of safety and security, and whether they feel safe in their current location, nearly all consulted IDPs living off-camp stated that they feel safe and have no major security concerns. Likewise those living in New Durrani Camp expressed minimal concern for safety, however they indicated that they are concerned that the Government may try to move them elsewhere, a concern reflected to a lesser extent by those living off-camp. The main concern expressed by many was for the safety and wellbeing of their children. Female respondents expressed somewhat more concern, indicating some lack of security both on-camp and off-camp, due to the new location, unfamiliar environment, lack of privacy, and lack of normal community security and support mechanisms.

When asked whether there is another location in which they would feel more safe and secure almost all said they feel safe in their current location. A small number said they would prefer to leave Kurram, while two groups said they'd like to have a new camp built just for the Para-Chamkani population. In general, consulted IDPs said that they were look forward to returning home as soon as they are able.

When asked about the general security situation and pattern of incidents, the great majority of the consulted IDPs had nothing to report, though a small number reported theft of livestock, vehicles and other belongings by armed groups during flight. Three respondent groups provided more worrying reports: theft, robbery, physical assault, kidnapping, abductions, and disappearances; threat, extortion, and harassment by agents of the state (military); threat, extortion, and harassment by armed groups, though without specific details. When asked about specific incidents the following was reported: numerous children died during flight due to the difficulty of travel and unavailability of medicine, and 3 or 4 women miscarried; male relatives were captured by the armed groups; jewelry was stolen from women by armed groups; death of an elder due to heart-attack during displacement process; kidnapping and violence of several people by militants; loss of many livestock. One female group also reported concern about rival tribes also living in New Durrani Camp and in hosting areas of Kurram.

7. Civil Documentation

When asked about availability of civil documentation, specifically the Computerized National Identity Cards (CNIC), there was a huge divergence in responses, with some groups reporting up to 80% of the community missing documentation while others reported only 2% or 3% missing documentation. Most IDPs consulted responded somewhere in-between these two extremes of the spectrum. Female respondents were also asked about civil documentation and, somewhat surprisingly, reported that women in their area of origin normally had CNIC and that the majority knew how to get CNIC if they didn't have them already, but that a considerable number lost their CNIC during the process of displacement.

8. Persons with Specific Needs

a) Women

Male respondents indicated that women are suffering due to lack of space and privacy, lack of adequate water and health facilities, psychological stress, concern for the wellbeing of their children, and that in almost all cases nobody is providing specific assistance to women. Several respondent groups, living in New Durrani Camp, indicated that FDMA, NRC, CERD and the political administration are providing specific assistance to women, though it was unclear what specifically or to what extent. Lack of access to health-care facilities was listed as a major concern in all locations.

Female respondents indicated concerns about family-separation issues, health, pre-natal and post-natal care, malnutrition of their children, lack of water and sanitation facilities including separate latrines, lack of hygiene kits, missing civil documentation. Other issues emerging was the distress due to the experience of the conflict and the flight and the fear that the conflict could spread to their current area of displacement, fear about the future, concern for their children. Women often cited lack of privacy and difficulty observing purdah, unfamiliarity with the area and neighboring people, fear of harassment (no specific cases reported), exclusion from access to assistance, domestic violence. Women both in-camp and off-camp reported heavy restrictions in their own movement due to traditional practices. The majority of women indicate that they have no place to gather, though several groups indicated that they are able to gather and discuss while collecting water. In general, female respondents expressed concern about potential challenges in accessing assistance if and when available. Some women have reported increased availability of health services in New Durrani Camp. Women also reported concern about fighting taking place between recipients at distribution points in New Durrani Camp.

b) Children

Male respondents reported a range of issues affecting children, particularly psychological distress, depression, tension, health problems, heat, mosquitos, lack of access to education, lack of shoes and clothing. When asked whether specific cases of violence against children had been reported

most of the consulted men responded negatively, though some indicating that violence is occurring but didn't name specific cases.

Education was emphasized as a priority need. Three respondent groups indicated that if no assistance is received soon they may have to send their children to work to provide supplemental income. Respondents indicated that it is uncommon to see children without their parents. Family separation was not reported as an issue, and boys and girls were reported to be present in equal numbers. When asked about care arrangements for separated children, respondents indicated that extended family will take care of them but there are no other arrangements. Social Welfare Department was reported as inactive.

c) Older Persons

Male respondents indicated that older persons are present and are being cared for by family-members, according to traditional habits. Specific concerns of older persons are reported as lack of assistance, difficulty accessing assistance, lack of adequate health care, and loss of specialized health equipment.

Female respondents expressed special concern about older persons with the community, indicating high numbers, no specific assistance outside of the family, lack of adequate health-care, and difficulty accessing assistance.

d) Persons with disabilities

Male respondents indicated that there are people with disabilities and they are being cared for by their families, with no special facilities available. Specific concerns indicated for persons with disabilities include lack of assistance from outside their families, likely difficulty accessing humanitarian/government assistance if provided, lack of access to specialized devices, and lack of attention to special needs. *Female respondents* reported similar concern for persons with disabilities.

9. Community Coping Mechanisms

When asked what the communities are doing to cope with the current displacement situation a range of answers were provided, including taking loans, selling livestock and household items, and simply praying for peace. Almost all respondents indicated that taking of loans is commonplace, suggesting that many families are going into debt to support themselves and fulfill basic needs.

Some respondents report aggregating of family and community as a self-protection mechanism, though it's unclear whether this is widespread.

10. Priority Needs

When asked about priority needs, respondents listed shelter, food, NFIs, health, water/sanitation, civil documentation, protective services for children and women, and registration as the most urgent and important needs. There were no significant differences between the stated priorities in the male and female FGDs.

11. Other Issues

- People from the Para-Chamkani area are traditionally agrarian and highly dependent on livestock for survival and well-being. The loss, theft, and/or death of their livestock during displacement, and being forced to sell remaining livestock to meet costs while in displacement, will have a significant negative impact on their futures.

- Some of the families have dual addresses listed on their CNICs, which can be an obstacle to accessing registration and assistance. For this reason the resolution of this issue is a priority concern for them and the presence of NADRA is recommended to support their queries and provide solutions.

- The relationship between the displaced people and their host communities is good right now but it may deteriorate in the future if displacement becomes protracted. Efforts should be considered to either to support the voluntary return people home as soon as feasible, to provide sufficient assistance in their areas of displacement taking into consideration the needs of the hosting families as well, or establish an alternative area in which they may choose to settle temporarily.

- Families staying in host communities report living 7 or 8 families per house, in extremely crowded and unhealthy conditions, putting particular strain on women and children. Overall children seem to be suffering most, with health problems, psychological distress, lack of access to education, lack of spaces where to conduct social and recreational activities, and lack of adequate food and nutrition.

12. Conclusions and suggestions

At the time these FGDs were conducted – during the week of 17 through 23 May – respondents, especially off-camp, reported having received little or no assistance from the Government authorities or from humanitarian organizations, and reported serious and urgent need for assistance and protection, especially for children, women, older people, and people with disabilities.

Since then only one other assessment report has been released publicly – a rapid observational report from OCHA intended primarily to identify location and number of displaced persons. An extensive multi-cluster assessment is planned but has been delayed due to logistical issues and objections by the authorities in the use of specific technologies to reduce the time for data

analysis¹. As such, no additional data is available regarding the comprehensive needs of the affected population, especially those who remain unregistered and particularly in off-camp locations. Likewise, no comprehensive mapping exists of assistance provided to the affected population, either by the Government authorities or humanitarian organizations. On the basis of the above there is legitimate reason for concern that the number of affected persons, their locations, and their needs remain insufficiently assessed and that the affected population may continue to be in urgent need of assistance and protection – especially children, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Without comprehensive assessment and mobilization of humanitarian response it simply cannot be safely assumed that the needs of the affected population are being met.

Recognizing the above, there is urgent need for continuous consultation and reach-out to the affected population by the actors already implementing projects in the area and for the planned comprehensive assessment to be conducted without delay – ideally through the Cluster system with full support of the UN agencies and Government authorities, including FDMA and PDMA. However, especially if rapid data collection and transfer technologies are not allowed and if the timing to obtain permission to reach the affected population is delayed, such an assessment will take considerable time for implementation, including data tabulation and analysis, during which period the needs of the affected population will remain largely unmet.

As such, on the basis of the information collected from the 1,016 participants in the Protection Cluster FGDs, it is essential that the Government authorities, UN agencies, and NGOs mobilize rapidly to identify the specific population in need and begin providing more comprehensive assistance and protection. This will include facilitating access to registration, with an analysis of the registration data that captures specific needs²; immediate reinforcement of services and support activities in the New Durrani Camp, whose population has increased with the previous displacement from Tirah Valley and now with the families from Para-Chamkani; effort to ensure the reach-out and inclusion of all genuinely affected population, both off-camp and on-camp; increased presence and activities of the local government health, education and social services.

In order to respond to the humanitarian needs on the ground, additional resources should be made available, or at a minimum the resources requested through the 2013 Humanitarian Operational Plan for KP/FATA should be fully mobilized. In addition, it is imperative that the humanitarian actors obtain swift and unhindered access to the areas of displacement from the government authorities. National authorities retain the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to the displaced population, but access is needed in order for the humanitarian community to be able to complement those efforts.

¹ The exercise was to have been conducted using a team of enumerators using Android-enabled phones and tablets for data collection but the authorities have insisted that it should be implemented using paper forms instead, which will further delay completion

² At time of writing, some 8,917 newly displaced families had been registered by UNHCR and the Government authorities, of whom 1,204 (14%) decided to stay in New Durrani camp and 7,713 (86%) opted for hosting arrangements in families or rented accommodations.

END

Annexes:

- I. Table of respondents by gender and age
- II. Map of Kurram Agency

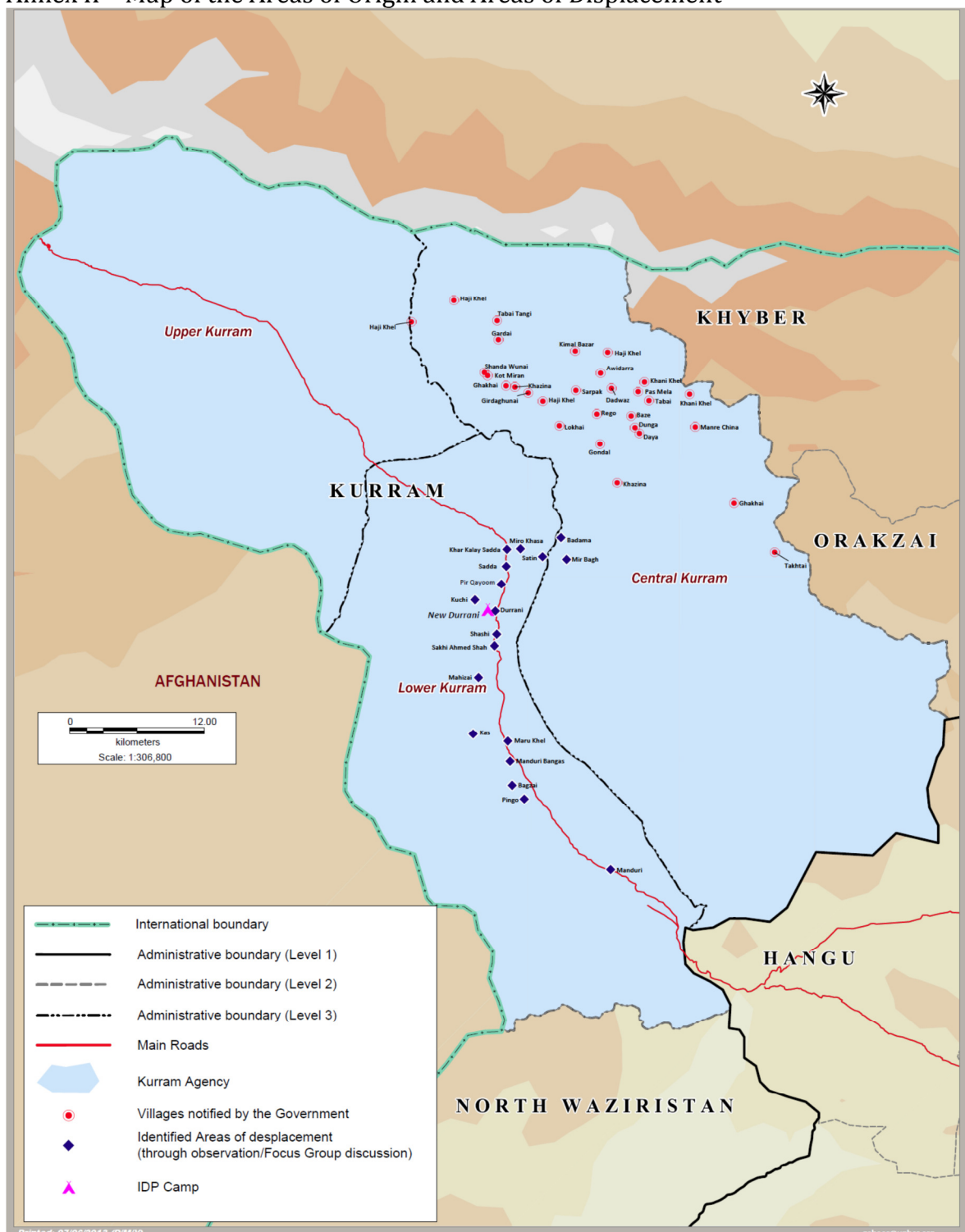
MALE AND FEMALE FGD

	Date of Interview	ORG	Agency/tehsil	Location	Type of group	No. of persons consulted	< 18		18-59		60+		# of Female HHs consulted	#. of persons with disabilities consulted
							Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	5/21/2013	BPDO	Kurram Agency	Margay cheena	Female	12	0	6	0	4	0	2	1	0
2	5/21/2013	BPDO	Kurram Agency	Margay cheena	Female	23	0	8	0	6	0	9	0	1
3	5/21/2013	BPDO	Kurram Agency	Margay cheena	Female	18	0	8	0	4	0	6	1	0
4	5/21/2013	BPDO	Kurram Agency	Margay cheena	Female	15	0	6	0	6	0	3	0	0
5	5/18/2013	CERD	Central Kurram	Sadda	Female	15	0	4	0	10	0	1	9	0
6	5/18/2013	CERD	Central Kurram	Sadda	Female	10	0	3	0	6	0	1	7	0
7	5/26/2013	PADO	Central Kurram	sadda	Female	12	0	2	0	8	0	2	1	0
8	5/26/2013	PADO	Central Kurram	sadda	Female	14	0	3	0	9	0	2	2	0
9	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Female	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
10	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Female	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
11	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Female	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	5	0
12	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Female	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
13	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Female	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0
14	5/21/2013	BPDO	Kurram Agency	Margay cheena	Male	20	5	0	12	0	3	0	0	0
15	5/21/2013	BPDO	Kurram Agency	Margay cheena	Male	13	4	0	5	0	4	0	0	0
16	5/21/2013	BPDO	Kurram Agency	Margay cheena	Male	25	10	0	11	0	4	0	0	0
17	5/22/2013	BPDO	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	12	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	1
18	5/22/2013	BPDO	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	10	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
19	5/22/2013	BPDO	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	16	4	0	8	0	4	0	0	0
20	5/22/2013	BPDO	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	12	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	1
21	5/22/2013	BPDO	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	10	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
22	5/22/2013	BPDO	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	16	4	0	8	0	4	0	0	0
23	5/18/2013	CERD	Kurram Agency		Male	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	2
24	5/18/2013	CERD	Kurram Agency		Male	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
25	5/18/2013	CERD	Kurram Agency		Male	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
26	5/26/2013	PADO	Kurram Agency		Male	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
27	5/26/2013	PADO	Kurram Agency		Male	15	3	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
28	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Male	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
29	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Male	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
30	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Male	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
31	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Male	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
32	5/22/2013	PVDP	Central Kurram	Sadda	Male	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
33	20/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Murghi china	Male	15	2	0	12	0	1	0	0	1
34	20/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Murghi china	Male	20	5	0	13	0	2	0	0	0
35	20/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Murghi china	Male	17	5	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
36	20/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Murghi china	Male	20	4	0	15	0	1	0	0	0
37	20/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Murghi china	Male	16	5	0	10	0	1	0	0	1
38	21/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Kochee	Male	16	4	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
39	21/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Sadda	Male	15	2	0	10	0	3	0	0	0
40	21/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Pir qayoom	Male	17	5	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
41	21/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Khar kali	Male	18	4	0	12	0	2	0	0	0
42	22/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Tindo	Male	18	6	0	8	0	4	0	0	0
43	22/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Tindo	Male	15	3	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
44	22/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Tindo	Male	21	5	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
45	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Sateen	Male	15	3	0	9	0	3	0	0	0
46	22/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Mir bagh	Male	15	5	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
47	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Makhi zai	Male	16	4	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
48	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Makhi zai	Male	15	3	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
49	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Makhi zai	Male	17	5	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
50	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Makhi zai	Male	15	5	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
51	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Kochee	Male	17	2	0	14	0	1	0	0	0
52	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Sadda	Male	15	5	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
53	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Sadda	Male	20	6	0	10	0	4	0	0	0
54	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Sadda	Male	16	4	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
55	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Kochee	Male	17	5	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
56	22/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Kochee	Male	15	4	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
57	25/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Miru kas	Male	22	8	0	10	0	4	0	0	6
58	25/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Sateen	Male	20	8	0	10	0	2	0	0	1
59	25/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Mir Sadda	Male	20	7	0	8	0	5	0	0	0
60	25/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Miru kas	Male	16	4	0	8	0	4	0	0	4
61	25/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Miru kas	Male	17	2	0	10	0	5	0	0	2
62	25/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Pir qayom	Male	18	4	0	10	0	4	0	0	0
63	25/05/2013	SRSP	Lower Kurram	Pir qayom	Male	19	5	0	10	0	4	0	0	1
64	25/05/2013	SRSP	Central Kurram	Miru kas	Male	20	5	0	10	0	5	0	0	2
65	26/05/2013	SRSP	Upper Kurram	Bushara	Male	20	5	0	13	0	2	0	0	1
66	26/05/2013	SRSP	Upper Kurram	Bushara	Male	17	2	0	10	0	5	0	0	0
TOTALS						979	203	40	505	82	123	26	39	24
%						100.0%	20.7%	4.1%	51.6%	8.4%	12.6%	2.7%	4.0%	2.5%

On Registration

	Date of Interview	ORG	Registration point	Type of group	< 18		18-59		60+		# of Female HHs consulted	#. of persons with disabilities consulted	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
1	5/20/2013	CERD	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
2	5/26/2013	PADO	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
3	5/26/2013	PADO	Central Kurram	New Durrani Camp	Male	14	4	0	7	0	3	0	0
TOTALS					37	4	0	30	0	3	0	0	0
%					100.0%	10.8%	0.0%	81.1%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Annex II – Map of the Areas of Origin and Areas of Displacement³



³ The map has been developed based on the list of notified villages from the Government and from the known locations of displacement based on the OCHA rapid observations and the FGD carried out by the Protection Cluster. It is not excluded that displaced population have escaped the conflict or the fear of its consequences from additional villages.