



## **Tirah Valley displacement Return Intention Survey in area of displacement 17 July 2013**

### **1. Background information**

In the context of an upsurge of violence since January 2013 in the Tirah Valley (Khyber Agency), a new wave of displacement from the Bagh-Maidan area occurred in mid-March 2013. The displacement was the direct result of heavy clashes between the Lashkar El-Islam backed TTP and the pro-government Insar El-Islam and reached its peak in March 2013 when more than 17,000 IDP families were suddenly compelled to leave the area. On 15 March 2013, the Government made an official notification and declared 98 villages of Bagh-Maidan as conflict-affected areas.

The suddenly displaced population sought safety and support in Kurram Agency, in other tehsils of the Khyber Agency (Jamrod), in the Peshawar Valley, including Jalozei Camp, and in Hangu and Kohat Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). In line with a policy directive of the Government, most of the families were registered and received assistance in Kohat and in Kurram. The registration lasted until 5<sup>th</sup> May, with 17,140 families registered (94 % in hosting arrangements and 6 % in camp settings)<sup>1</sup>.

Since March 2013, the Protection Cluster in KP/FATA engaged in monitoring the situation of the IDPs families displaced from Tirah Valley, consulting the population on their needs and concerns in order to better inform the humanitarian response. Four thematic briefing notes were produced and shared, including a dedicated consultation with women and girls, with related recommendations<sup>2</sup>. The Protection Cluster also advocated with the Humanitarian Country Team and the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to respect humanitarian principles in responding to the needs of the population wherever they arise<sup>3</sup>.

While assistance to the Tirah Valley IDPs continued, during a Return Task Force on 14 June the Government announced the intention to organise the return of the displaced population to Bagh-Maidan /Tirah Valley based on the reports that the Security Forces had regained control of the area.

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<sup>1</sup> Reference: UNHCR and Government of Pakistan, Fact Sheet 6<sup>th</sup> May 2013, in Annex I

<sup>2</sup> Protection Cluster Briefing Note on Tirah Valley Displacement (General Preliminary observations and recommendations) 5<sup>th</sup> April 2013; Protection Cluster Briefing Note #2 / FGDs with newly arrived IDPs in Kohat; Protection cluster Briefing Note # 3 on the Tirah Valley displacement /Consultations during the registration process in the Jerma assistance hub, Kohat district (29-30 April 2013); Protection Cluster Briefing note #4 on the Tirah Valley displacement - "Consultations with displaced women and girls from Tirah Valley"

<sup>3</sup> Protection Cluster Concerns regarding assistance to the Tirah Valley IDPs, concept note presented to the HCT on 19<sup>th</sup> April

On 25 June, all 98 villages in Bagh-Maidan /Tirah Valley were de-notified by the FATA Disaster Management Authorities (FDMA).

Responding to the de-notification, in line with the Return Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in February 2012, but also in accordance with the "Return Policy Framework for IDP from FATA" signed by FDMA in 2010, the Protection Cluster through its members agreed to conduct a series of consultations with the displaced population to capture their intentions and position vis-à-vis the announced return process.

In the meantime, a DSS security mission to Tirah valley, organized from 10- 11 July 2013, stated that *"The military operation started on 19th May 2013 and ended on 10th June 2013 during which the entire Maidan area was cleared; the area has been cleared of mines and will be re-cleared 3-4 days before the actual returns take place; the area is safe for IDP returns in a phased manner after Eid in 4 to 5 weeks; around 1,500 civilian IDPs mainly males have returned to the area to assess the condition of their houses; the entire area at the moment is under the control of Pak army with check posts in the entire area and hilltops around the Maidan Valley"*<sup>4</sup>.

## **2. Methodology**

A target sample of 376 families was chosen for this quantitative Return Intention Survey, based on a confidence level of 95% with a 5% confidence interval/margin of error. The quantitative data collection was facilitated by the use of Personal Data Assistants (PDAs) programmed with ODK system software.

From 8 to 10 July, 377 interviews were conducted with the Tirah Valley displaced population, both in camp (15.1% of all interviews) as well as in host families (84.9%). The following areas were considered: Jalozai and Togh Serai camps, and host families in various locations in Peshawar, Kohat, Nowshera, and Hangu Districts.

The Return Intention Survey (RIS) was conducted using a specific tool/ questionnaire developed in 2012 for previous consultations and slightly adapted to the current situation<sup>5</sup>. Enumerators were already experienced in the conduction of previous surveys and on 4 July they were trained by the Protection Cluster coordinators on the tool as well as on basic principles of confidentiality, informed consent and interviewing techniques. The debriefing with enumerators was conducted on 11 July.

Five Protection Cluster members contributed to this exercise- ACTED, IRC, PADO, OXFAM GB, SRSP - with 21 data collectors. IVAP supported the Protection Cluster during the exercise by devising the field plan, by supporting the training of the field staff on the questionnaire and on the use of PDAs for the consultations, as well as by providing technical support to the field team during the data collection. IVAP also contributed to the data download, synchronization and initial data cleaning from PDAs.

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<sup>4</sup>Security Assessment Report - Inter Agency Security Assessment Mission to Bagh-Maidan Area of Tirah valley, Khyber Agency from 10 to 11 July 2013

<sup>5</sup>The questionnaire was used also for the South Waziristan Return Intention Survey recently issued by the protection Cluster

Table 1- Consultations in areas of displacement – Camps and Host Families

Locations	# interviews	%	Host Districts	# interviews	%
Host community	320	84.9	Hangu	49	13.0
Jalozai	46	12.2	Kohat	84	22.3
ToghSarai	11	2.9	Nowshera	66	17.5
Total	377	100	Peshawar	177	46.9
			Unspecified	1	0.3
			<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3. Main findings of the Return Intention Survey

#### a. Profile of the interviewed population and specific needs

Based on the selected sample, **377 individuals were consulted for this Return Intention Survey, 194 men (51.5%) and 183 women (48.5%)**. Age-wise, out of 377 consulted individuals, 1 was an adolescent<sup>6</sup> and 16 older persons (> of 60 years old).

Table 2 – Age group of the Respondents

Age group	# Respondents	%
12 - 18 Y	1	0.3
19 - 29 Y	56	14.9
30 - 59 Y	304	80.6
60+ Y	16	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>100</b>

26 individuals (9.5%) were community leaders. More than half of interviewed during the return intention survey were heads of families 214 (57%).

70 % of the consulted IDPs were registered, 29% reported to be not registered<sup>7</sup>. 263 out of the 265 registered consulted IDPs were currently collecting food.

Based on the information collected from the respondents, the consulted families corresponded to 2,691 individuals. Amongst them, 403 family members (15.0%) were children under 5 years old; 51 persons (1.9%) were reported as having some forms of disability; 133 family members (4.9%) were reported as older persons and 154 family members were identified as lactating/pregnant women (5.7%)<sup>8</sup>.

#### b. Displacement timing and trends

According to the respondents, 90.2% of the families of the respondents (340) left their area of origin during the last 6 months, while only 37 respondents (9.8%) affirmed having left their areas of origin with their families more than 6 months ago. This seems to confirm the fact that some of the IDP

<sup>6</sup>The minimum age for the consultation was 12 years old

<sup>7</sup>The consultation was based on IVAP list of IDPs

<sup>8</sup>Results are largely in line with the overall registration figures, with a slightly lower figure for the age group under five.

families had previously left the Tirah Valley area as a preventive measure when the tension was still mounting.

Regarding the **reason of displacement**, unsurprisingly, the vast majority of the respondents (over 97 %) reported having left the areas of origin due to the on-going conflict, while a minority (almost 2%) cited the damage/ destruction to their livelihood assets due to the conflict.

With reference to the **time spent in the current areas of displacement** and the mobility of the displaced population, the relatively recent displacement brought to predictable results, as 92 % of the respondents affirmed having arrived in the current areas of displacement during the last six months. The fact that the initial registration and most of the food assistance continued to be received in Kohat did not seem to have caused internal movements of IDPs towards that area, most likely due to the better coping mechanisms found in the urban or semi-urban areas of Peshawar.

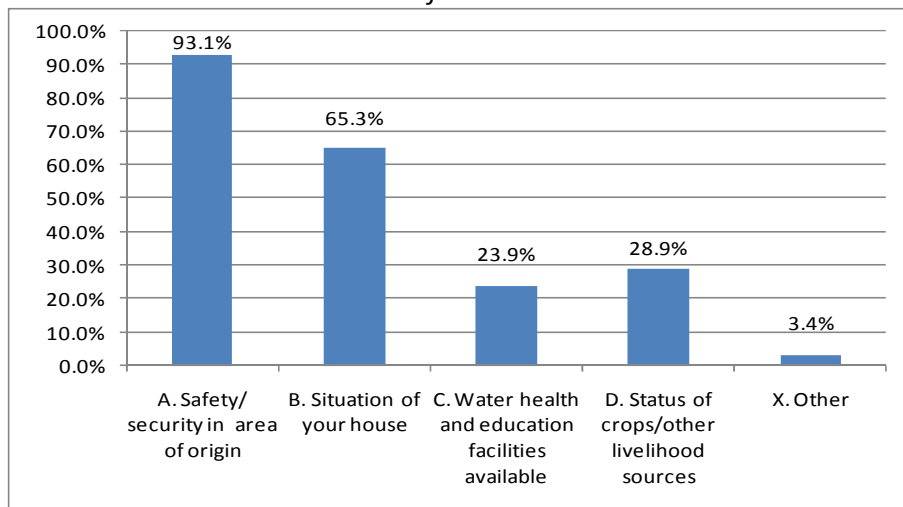
**c. Informed and voluntary nature of return**

A series of queries were addressed to the Tirah Valley IDPs to ascertain the level of information that they possessed regarding their areas of origin/return, the need for additional information and the decision-making process on which the decision was based.

Of the 377 respondents, almost **61% felt that they have enough information on their areas or origin/return.**

However, when asked about what **type of information the IDP families would need** to have to make a fully informed decision, the vast majority of the respondents (more than 93%) cited the topic of “safety and security in areas of origin”, indicating that the stabilization of the area after the relatively recent conflict still figures high in their concerns. More than 65% of their respondents affirmed to wish to receive information on the situation of their houses; almost 29% of the consulted IDPs mentioned the situation of livelihood and crops; finally, 24% of the respondents stated that they wish to have a better knowledge on the situation and availability of water resources, health and education facilities currently available in the area of origin<sup>9</sup>.

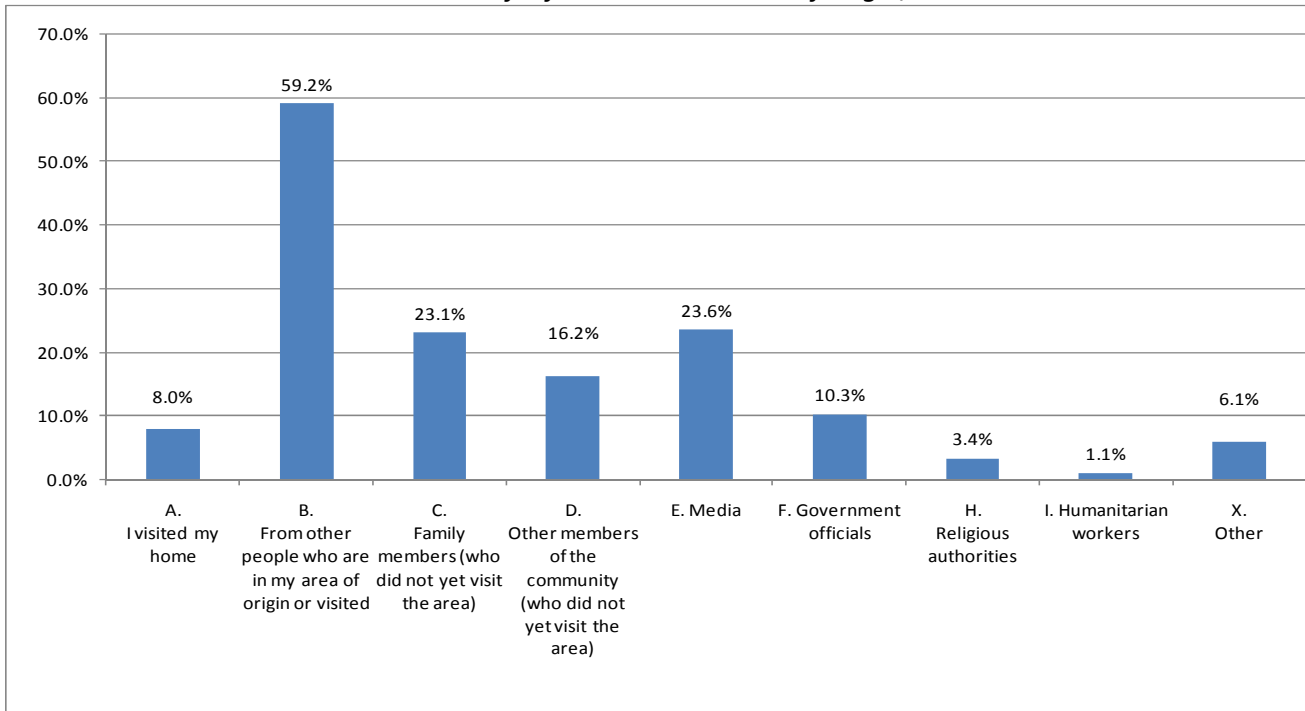
*Table 3 – Information needs*



<sup>9</sup> Multiple answers were possible

In terms of **source of information**, slightly more than 59% of the respondents reported to receive information from other people who visited the area of origin/ return or are already returned and 8% of the consulted IDPs reported to have visited the house in area of origin themselves <sup>10</sup>. Almost 24% of the consulted IDPs reported to receive information from media; a similar proportion stated to have been informed by family members who have not visited yet the area, and 16% form other members of community, also not yet returned. 10% of the consulted IDPs cited government officials as their main source of information; 3 % admitted to received information mainly from religious leaders and 1 % from humanitarian workers.

*Table 4 – Source of information on areas of origin/ return\**



\*Multiple responses possible

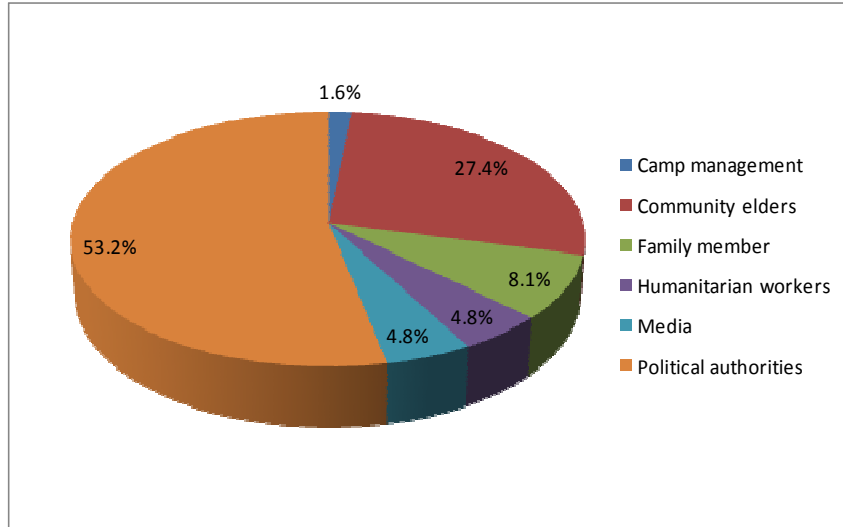
Regarding the **opportunity to organise “Go and See visits”**, explicitly foreseen by the HCT-endorsed Return SOPs, more than 73 % of the respondents stated that these visits would be useful, expressing a clear opinion that the best information is the one directly gathered. In line with other surveys, amongst those IDPs who responded affirmatively, 72 % believed that the “Go and See” the visit should be conducted by the male head of households, while 26 % entrusted the community leaders.

When asked about their **knowledge on the return assistance package**, more than **81% of respondents did not seem to be aware about the assistance** that IDPs generally receive during and upon organised return processes, a very high percentage when compared to other surveys and consultations, likely motivated by the relatively sudden decision of the authorities to de-notify the area and the not yet significant information campaign conducted by the authorities.

<sup>10</sup>This seems to be in line with the findings of the UNDSS Security assessment mission, where the presence of returnees in the visited areas of Tirah Valley was already signaled, largely heads of families to ascertain the situation of their houses.

Amongst the 71 respondents (18.8%) who affirmed to be aware of the return package, 50 % affirmed that they had received this information from the political authorities, 27% by community leaders, 8% from family members, and 5% both from media and humanitarian workers.

*Table 5 – Source of information on the return assistance package\**



\*Out of the 18.8% of positive answers

Amongst the limited number of consulted IDPs from Tirah Valley who stated to be aware of the return package, most of the respondents (71%) were reportedly aware of the NFI package being distributed; 65% were aware that food package is offered upon return; 54% expected a monetary compensation for the destroyed housing; 44% believed that housing assistance to rebuild their shelter would be offered and 41% were confident that transport would be provided.

Significantly, signalling a possible lack of awareness and information initiatives on the return process and the assistance, almost **82% of the consulted IDPs resulted to be unaware of any information campaigns conducted on the return process** by the authorities or by humanitarian workers.

Even more markedly than in other Return Intention Surveys, according to the Tirah Valley IDPs, there is a clear perception that the **decision to return** is generally made by the political authorities (62% of the respondents), and only to a lesser extent (19.5% of the respondents) the decision is triggered by the family and its members or by the community elders (slightly less than 15% of the responses). Camp management and humanitarian workers were cited in almost negligible percentages. A significant percentage of consulted IDPs, more than half, feel that they do not actively participate in the decision making process, a proportion considerably higher than in other conducted surveys<sup>11</sup>. However it cannot be excluded that this relatively high proportion is a consequence of the relatively high number of female respondents consulted during the survey, who traditionally are not the decision makers within the family in the traditional Pashtu society.

These indications were mitigated by the answers that the consulted IDPs from Tirah Valley provided in terms of **voluntary character of the return. More than 93% of the respondents affirmed not to be under any pressure to return.** Amongst the very few IDPs who signalled some form of pressure (25

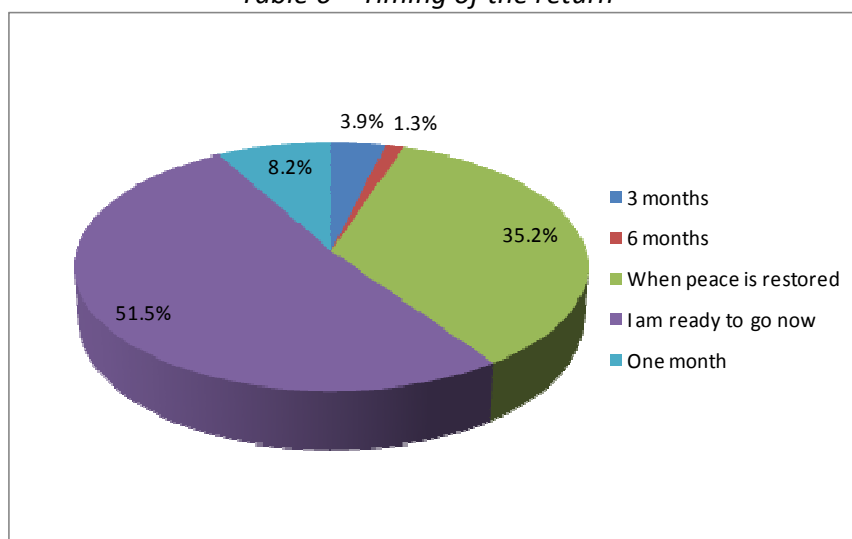
<sup>11</sup>In the recent Return Intention Survey for South Waziristan, 85% of the consulted IDPs felt that they participated in the decision making process.

respondents out of 377), 64% identified the political authorities as the main source, 20 % cited the elders, while 8% stated that assistance in displacement is either inadequate or it is believed to cease in the near future.

**The intention to return of the families to their areas of origin in Tirah Valley was quite explicitly stated. 96.3% of the consulted IDPs affirmed that they want to return (363 out of 377), while only 3.8% of the respondents stated their unwillingness to return or the lack of a decision.**

In terms of timing of return, the majority (almost 52%) of the consulted IDPs that announced to be willing to return also stated to be ready to return as soon as possible. Slightly more than 35% of the respondents would like to return only once the peace is restored in the area of origin, without clearly specifying the timeframe. 8.2% of the respondents indicated one month as the ideal timeframe, most likely with reference to the Ramadan period, while a remaining 5% of the consulted IDPs expressed their intention to return within the next 3 months or within 6 months.

*Table 6 – Timing of the return\**



\*As expressed by IDPs who wished to return

#### **d. Readiness to return permanently and main expected challenges**

Even though the vast majority of respondents clearly expressed their desire to return, during the survey the consulted IDPs identified a varied range of challenges to restore their lives in their areas of origin in Tirah Valley.

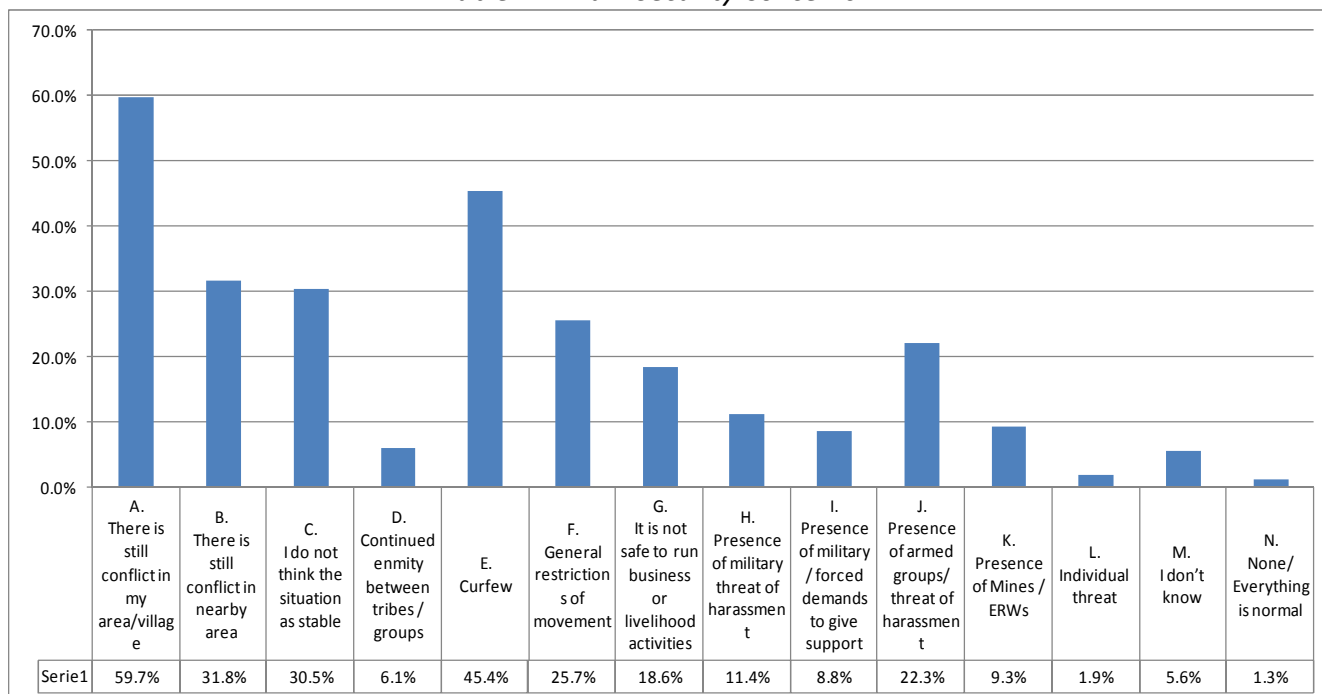
**Unequivocally, the biggest challenge presently foreseen by the IDPs is represented by the destroyed houses (90.7% of respondents). This is by far the biggest problem reported almost unanimously by all the consulted IDPs from Tirah Valley.** A range of other challenges followed, expressed with almost equal frequency: the lack of livelihood opportunities (38.5% of the respondents); the fact that markets are reportedly still closed in area of return (37.1%), negatively impacting livelihood opportunities; the lack of health facilities in area of origin (35.3 %); the lack or the destruction of education services for children (32.4%); the destruction of the agricultural land (29%); the lack of resources to travel back home (25.7%). Security constraints were expressed by almost 24% of the

respondents, while 12% of the consulted IDPs from Tirah stated that the assistance is insufficient and 10.1% that families have more livelihood opportunities in the current areas displacement.

As far as the **situation of housing/land/property issues**, some 16.2% of the respondents (61 cases out of 377 who responded to this question) seemed to have information that their house is currently occupied. Amongst those who responded that their house is occupied, an almost equal proportion believed that their house is occupied by the Army (29 respondents/ 48% of positive answers/ 41%). Another 5% cited the Non-State Armed Opposition Groups (NSAOG)<sup>12</sup>.

While the anxiety for the material conditions prevailed amongst the challenges to a sustainable return, when specifically asked about the **security situation in area of origin**<sup>13</sup>, consulted IDPs revealed concerns. Almost 60% of the respondents believed that there is still an on-going conflict in their area or village of origin, and almost 32% were concerned about possible clashes in nearby areas. 30.5% of the IDPs did not seem to think that the situation is yet fully stable in their areas of origin/return, including to run a business (18.6% of respondents). 22.3% of the consulted IDPs expressed their concern about being harassed by Armed Groups. Impediments to freedom of movement also seemed to highly worry the consulted IDPs: 45.4% of the respondents were concerned about the curfew in force in their areas of origin; almost 26% stated their concern for an expected general restriction of movement in area of return; while 9.3 % declared to be concerned about the possible presence of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs) in areas of return. Some 5.5% of the respondents did not have enough information on their areas of origin/ return and only 1.3 % of the consulted IDPs (5 respondents) expressed confidence in the stabilisation of the situation and stated that they believe the situation to be normal.

Table 7 – Main Security Concerns



<sup>12</sup> Considering the dynamics of the conflict in Tirah, it is very likely that the last two options are interchangeable.

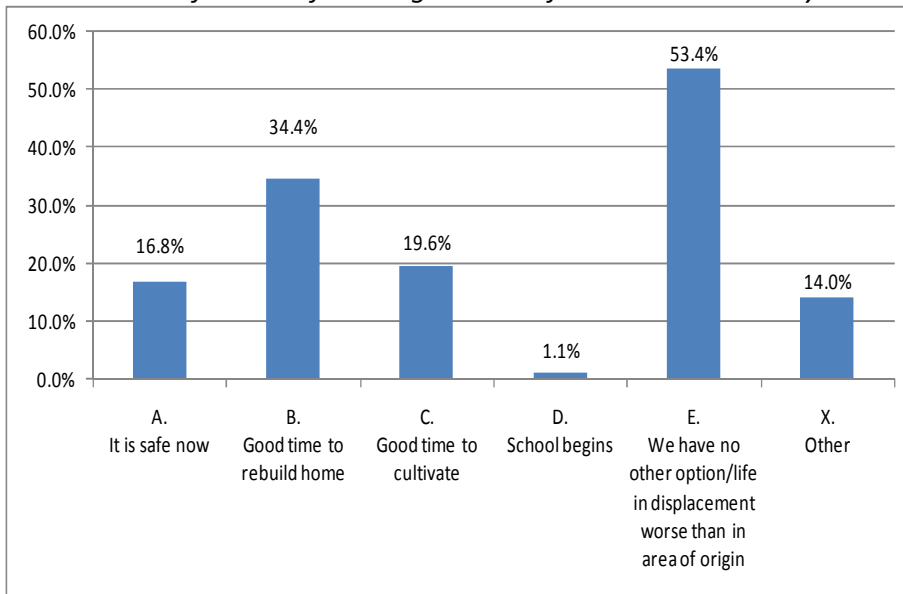
<sup>13</sup> Multiple answers were possible



To examine the real – rather than the perceived – security concerns, a question was posed on the **possible security concerns encountered by persons/ families known to have been already in the areas of origin/ return**. When asked if some family members stayed behind in area of origin or went back after the conflict, 81 out of 377 consulted IDPs responded positively (21.5%). In the majority of the cases (almost 64% of positive answers), returnees were interested in appearing to be still or again present in the areas of origin in Tirah Valley was to check the security situation and only marginally to cultivate (12%), to start rebuilding the house (2%) or for not specified“ other reasons”. Within the 81 respondents who stated that they had family members who stayed back or visited the areas of origin, 34% reported that their acquaintances encountered security problems. When asked to specify the nature of such problems, they seemed to be largely linked to direct threats or fear of being targeted by NSAOG<sup>14</sup>. The second most cited problem reportedly encountered was the lack of freedom of movement, largely linked to the presence of the Military and the imposed restrictions.

In conclusion, the survey revealed that a good number of consulted IDPs who expressed the clear intention to return immediately (more than 53% of the respondents) felt appropriate to return largely because they feel that options are limited in the current area of displacement. On the positive side, some 17% also believe that the situation is safe and conducive, that it is good time to rebuild house (34.4%) or good time to cultivate (19.6 %). Education and schooling cycle also seemed to play a role in the decision, although minor (2%)<sup>15</sup>. The genuine belief that home was the best place, but also the lack of coping mechanisms in current areas of displacement and climatic conditions (hot weather in areas of displacement if compared to the environment in Tirah) were also amongst the different “other” reasons that the respondents mentioned to the data collectors.

*Table 8 – Main factors influencing the will of IDPs to immediately return\**



\*Multiple answers possible

<sup>14</sup> Most of the Respondents referred generally to “Talibans”

<sup>15</sup> Multiple answers possible

As for the **dynamics of the return within the family**, 86.3% of respondents stated that they intend to return with the whole family. Overall, therefore, the consultations seemed to indicate that family separation will not be a common trend. However, it may be of interest to compare this query with a following one specifically related to the challenges perceived for women to return to their areas of origin in Tirah Valley and other information collected during the debriefing with the data collectors.

Asked whether there are **specific concerns for women to return**, and considering the good representation of women in the consulted sample, a non-negligible 21.2% of the consulted IDPs highlighted to foresee specific difficulties for women. The overwhelming majority amongst those respondents cited various security-related concerns linked to the believed presence of NSAOG and their possible threats. Interestingly, during the debriefing with the data collectors, the occurrence of marriages – including with no direct consent of the bride – as a form of protection from possible kidnapping of women and girls by NSAOG was repeatedly highlighted as an occurring phenomenon, particularly in camps in areas of displacement.

**Concerns for children** were also highlighted to the data collector and emerged during the debriefing. The psychological stress suffered by children as a consequence of the traumatic displacement and detected during the initial consultations with the Tirah Valley IDPs was still partially unhealed. Reportedly, symptoms of sleeping disorder, anxiety and depression, persisted. As a consequence, during these new rounds of consultations, families requested the continuation of counselling sessions for children prior to their return and in the initial stages of the reintegration.

#### **e. Humanitarian needs and return/reintegration assistance**

The consulted IDPs were asked what kind of **additional assistance would be required to support the process of return and ensure its dignified and sustainable character**.

In line with other surveys, but with a slightly higher frequency, the consulted IDPs highlighted in the first place the need for food assistance upon return (82% of the respondents<sup>16</sup>), followed by transport assistance to return (75.3%); shelter reconstruction assistance (61.5%); compensation from the Government for destroyed housing (60.5%). Less cited, but still very common, the rehabilitation of essential services such as health, water, education (39.5% of the respondents); the necessity to be registered to become eligible to the assistance associated to the organised return (38.5%); and the revitalisation of economic opportunities (36.3%). Of particular interest, as comparatively higher than in other surveys<sup>17</sup> and in line with prior considerations expressed by the consulted IDPs, was the interest in the availability of specialised assistance for children and other persons with specific needs (25% of the respondents). Finally, 15.4% of the IDPs from Tirah Valley felt necessary to have all issues related to house, land and property resolved<sup>18</sup>.

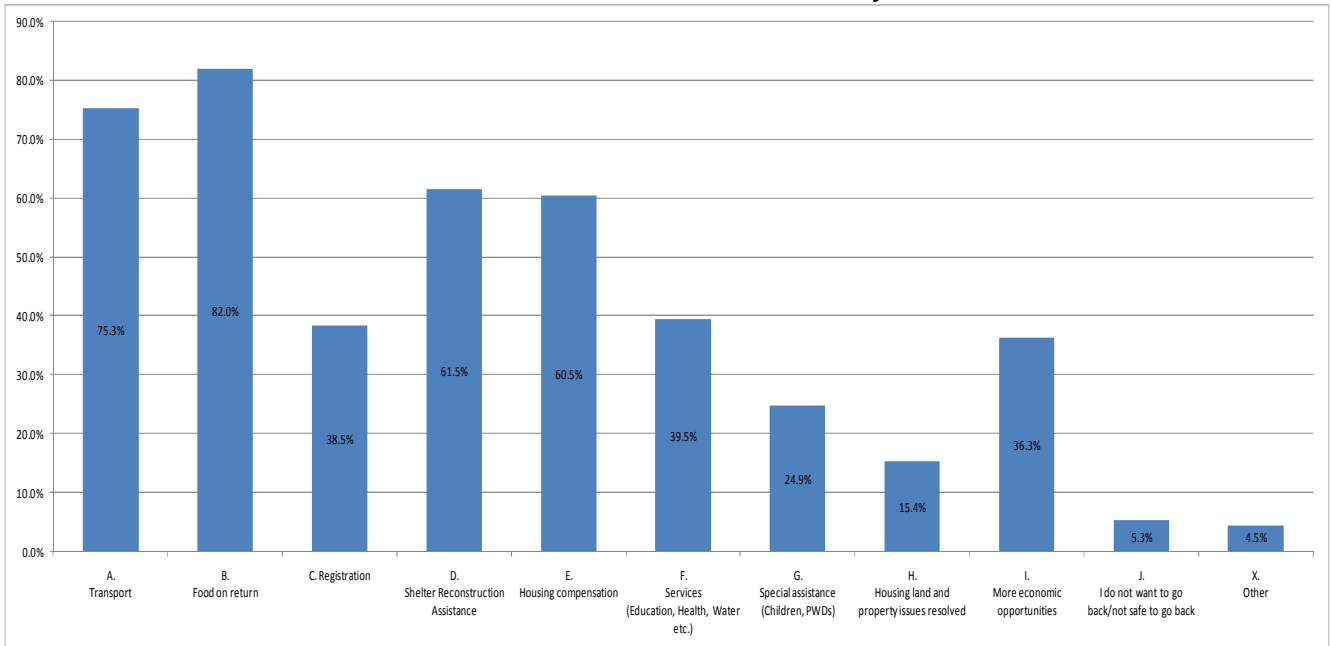
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<sup>16</sup>In the recent Return Intention Survey on South Waziristan, the demand for food assistance upon return was emphasized by almost 79% of the consulted population

<sup>17</sup>In the same survey, the demand for assistance for persons with specific needs was mentioned only by 10.5% of the consulted population

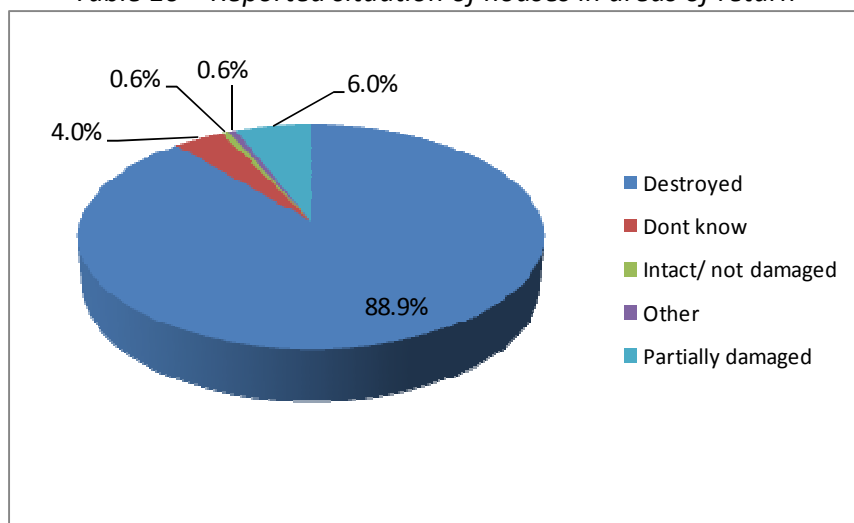
<sup>18</sup>Multiple answers were possible

Table 9 – Main assistance needed in areas of return



Some additional questions were posed in relation to the **housing situation of the Tirah Valley IDPs in areas of origin/return**. An overwhelming majority of the consulted IDPs (89% of respondents) stated that their house is reportedly destroyed, while only 6% of the respondents reported their house as partially damaged, and 4% did not seem to know. This seems to confirm the intensity of the clashes in the area, also highlighted in the consultations with IDPs immediately after their displacement in April. It is to note that very few respondents did not seem to know – or assume – the status of their houses. Whether this is a misrepresentation induced by the present survey or whether it represents the real situation in the conflict-affected areas of Bagh-Maidan remains to be ascertained during the foreseen humanitarian assessment mission scheduled for the last week of July<sup>19</sup>.

Table 10 – Reported situation of houses in areas of return



<sup>19</sup> The UNDSS led security assessment mission did not present any report/ consideration on the housing situation

These consulted IDPs who stated that their house is damaged or destroyed, also stated to face several **challenges in housing reconstruction**: nearly half of the respondents (46.4%) stated they need general financial support; 25.3% specifically referred to the lack of building material, while 6% lack human resources to rebuild. Differently, slightly less than 5% of IDPs deemed that this is not the right time of the year to start the reconstruction of their houses, while 9% of the respondents stated that they were not permitted to rebuild their houses<sup>20</sup>.

Concerning the programme of **house compensation**, a very high number of respondents (76%) claimed that they had never heard about this type of assistance, a proportion higher than in other surveys<sup>21</sup>; 9% of respondents stated that they were listed by authorities to receive it in the future; only a very negligible proportion of consulted IDPs admitted having received the compensation.

#### **f. Alternative solutions to return**

While it was already apparent that return is the most preferred durable solution, within the minor segment of the consulted IDPs who expressed a negative opinion on return (10 respondents out of 377) only 2 families stated that they would prefer to settle somewhere else than remaining in the current areas of displacement.

### **4. Conclusions and main recommendations**

Contrary to the previous Return Intention Surveys just concluded (e.g. South Waziristan, Parachamkani), the Protection Cluster exercise with IDPs from Tirah Valley/ Bagh-Maidan has been conducted ahead of the return process, in accordance with the SOP on Return. The Protection Cluster considers this as a positive step for a more principled approach if support is to be provided by the humanitarian community to the Government of Pakistan in working towards durable solutions for IDPs. It is therefore hoped that the following recommendations will be debated.

As for the majority of the other Return Intention Surveys conducted with displaced populations from FATA, it cannot be disputed that the return to Tirah Valley represents the most preferred durable solution for the IDPs and that in expressing this preference the vast majority of the IDPs do not seem to be under pressure. It is also evident, however, that the challenging situation in the areas of displacement - largely in terms of assistance and coping mechanisms - bears weight on the decision; that the expected challenges once in return areas are significant; and that access to information about the areas of origin, including on available assistance, may need to be strengthened.

Finally, given the dynamics of the conflict and the relatively recent displacement, it is not surprising that the concerns on the stability of the situation in areas of origin/ return are still evident and confidence should be built by the authorities, including with better information and possibly with the organisation of "Go & See" visits.

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<sup>20</sup>Out of the 20 respondents who stated that they had not been permitted to rebuild their accommodation, 16 respondents specified the source of the impediment: 10 respondents referred to the Army and the authorities, 4 respondents to the Taliban and 2 by landlords.

<sup>21</sup>In the recent Return Intention Survey on South Waziristan, 34.4% of the consulted IDPs declared not being aware of the compensation program. It cannot be excluded that the higher percentage is also linked to the relatively high proportion of female respondents, who may be less familiar with those types of initiatives.

### *Main recommendations*

- The present Return Intention Survey represents the start of a process of close engagement with the Tirah Valley returning population. Continuous consultations in areas of return will be of paramount importance. Authorities should continue to grant and enhance humanitarian access in areas of displacement and areas of return to allow for an unhindered process of monitoring and consultations with the affected population [*FATA Civil and Military authorities*].
- To foster the debate within the Return Task Force, and concretely inform the decision-making process, concrete action plans for the return process should be prepared and presented by the authorities in FATA for every return process. In the case of Tirah Valley, authorities should systematically highlight how they intend to support the dignified and sustainable character of the return. This is particularly relevant when considering the relatively fresh displacement and the expected needs for rehabilitation activities. Authorities' plans should include an analytical report on the current situation in areas of return (security situation, status of infrastructures, possible areas of military occupation, available services) as well as the concrete reconstruction/rehabilitation plans of the Government for the return areas, including indications on the interventions that the authorities consider as priority to be possibly supported by the humanitarian community. [*FATA authorities within the Return Task Force*].
- Enhanced information should be made available to IDPs before the return process, in particular on the security situation in areas of return, on the presence of the Military, on the status of available services, on the reconstruction/ rehabilitation plans of the authorities, on the housing compensation process, on the process of return and the assistance offered, and on the foreseen initial return and reintegration assistance [*FATA authorities in cooperation with the humanitarian community/ HRT and actors with expertise in mass communication*].
- After the assessment mission foreseen for the last week of July, the possibility to organise "Go & See" visits in cooperation with the local authorities should be considered, in line with the HCT-endorsed SOPs on Return, to enhance first-hand information for the returning IDPs on the situation in their areas of origin [*Authorities and humanitarian community through the Return Task Force*].
- The process of housing compensation to returning IDPs who had their shelter partially or completely destroyed by the military operation should be strengthened, including with more information to the IDPs [*Local authorities with the possible support of the humanitarian actors in awareness rising*].
- Consultations with the returning population and with returnees in the initial phases of the return and reintegration process should continue, in line with the HCT-endorsed SOPs on Return and with the 2010 "Policy Framework for IDP Return to FATA", in order to inform the plans and interventions of the humanitarian community if and when supporting the authorities to organise the return of the IDP population. [*Protection Cluster*]
- When the conditions of voluntary and safe character of the return process are satisfactorily assessed, the humanitarian community should continue to support the return process as the

most preferred durable solution, including with transport, gender-sensitive reception facilities and initial reintegration packages (food and NFIs). Specific attention should be devoted to those sectors highlighted as major concerns by the returning IDPs during the monitoring and consultation process. This includes commonly prioritised assistance needs such as housing, livelihood, water health and education services, but also interventions to improve the situation of persons with specific needs (children and women in psychological distress, persons with disabilities) [*HRT, HCT, Clusters*].

- Renewed efforts should be addressed to support the initial post-return reintegration assistance as well as the broader early recovery process in FATA, with Government investments and through generous donor support, including to the re-launched Early Recovery Assistance Framework (ERAF). These efforts should be combined with a concrete possibility for humanitarian/ early recovery actors to directly carry out and directly monitor project implementation, through facilitated access by the civil and military authorities to areas of return [*Donors, humanitarian community, UNDP, Early Recovery Working Group, FATA authorities*].

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Protection Cluster Peshawar / Islamabad July 2013

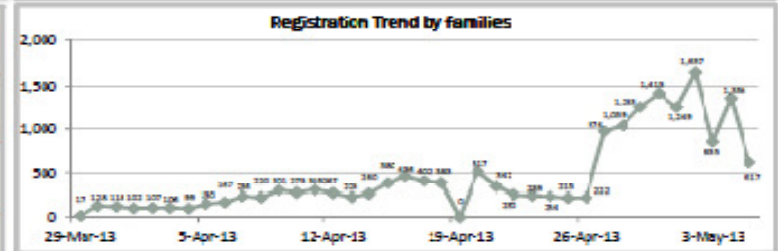
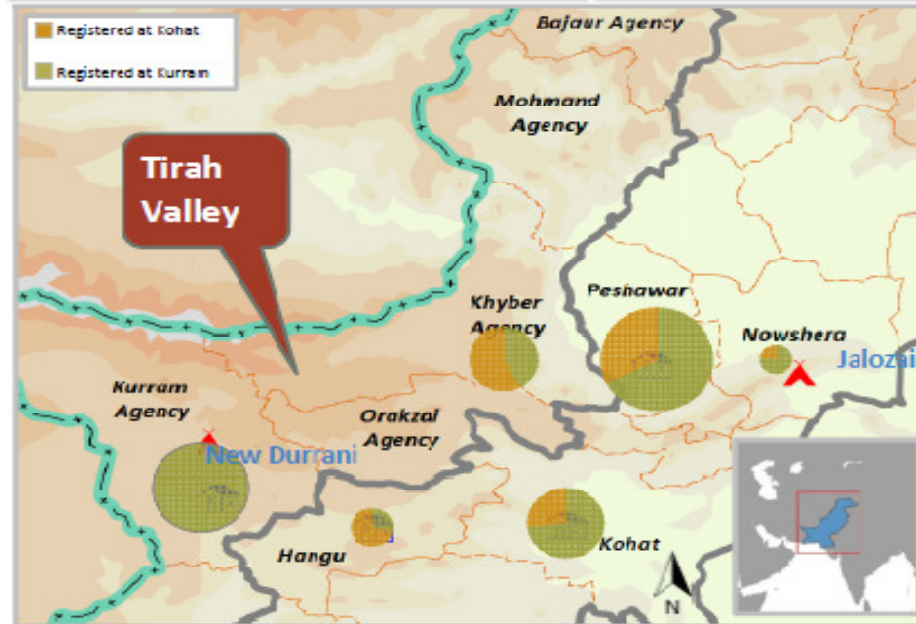
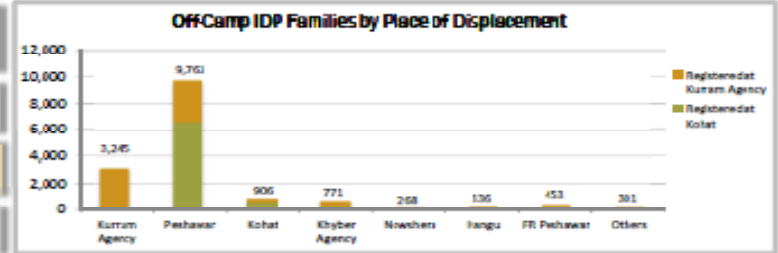


# Tirah Valley IDP Update

6th May 2013



Total Number of Families Registered by UNHCR *	<b>17,140</b>
In-Camp **	<b>1,097 (6%)</b>
Off-Camp ^	<b>16,043 (94%)</b>
Number of Families Reported by Government ^^	<b>6,882</b>



Registration Location	Registered In-Camp	Registered Off-Camp	Total Registered
Jalozai Camp	87	0	87
Kurram Agency	1,010	7,822	8,832
Kohat	0	8,221	8,221
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>16,043</b>	<b>17,140</b>

\* IDPs registered by UNHCR at Kurram Agency (New Durrani Camp), Jalozai Camp, and Jerna, Kohat

\*\* IDPs who opted to stay In-Camp at the time of registration

^ IDPs who opted to stay at Off-Camp locations at the time of registration

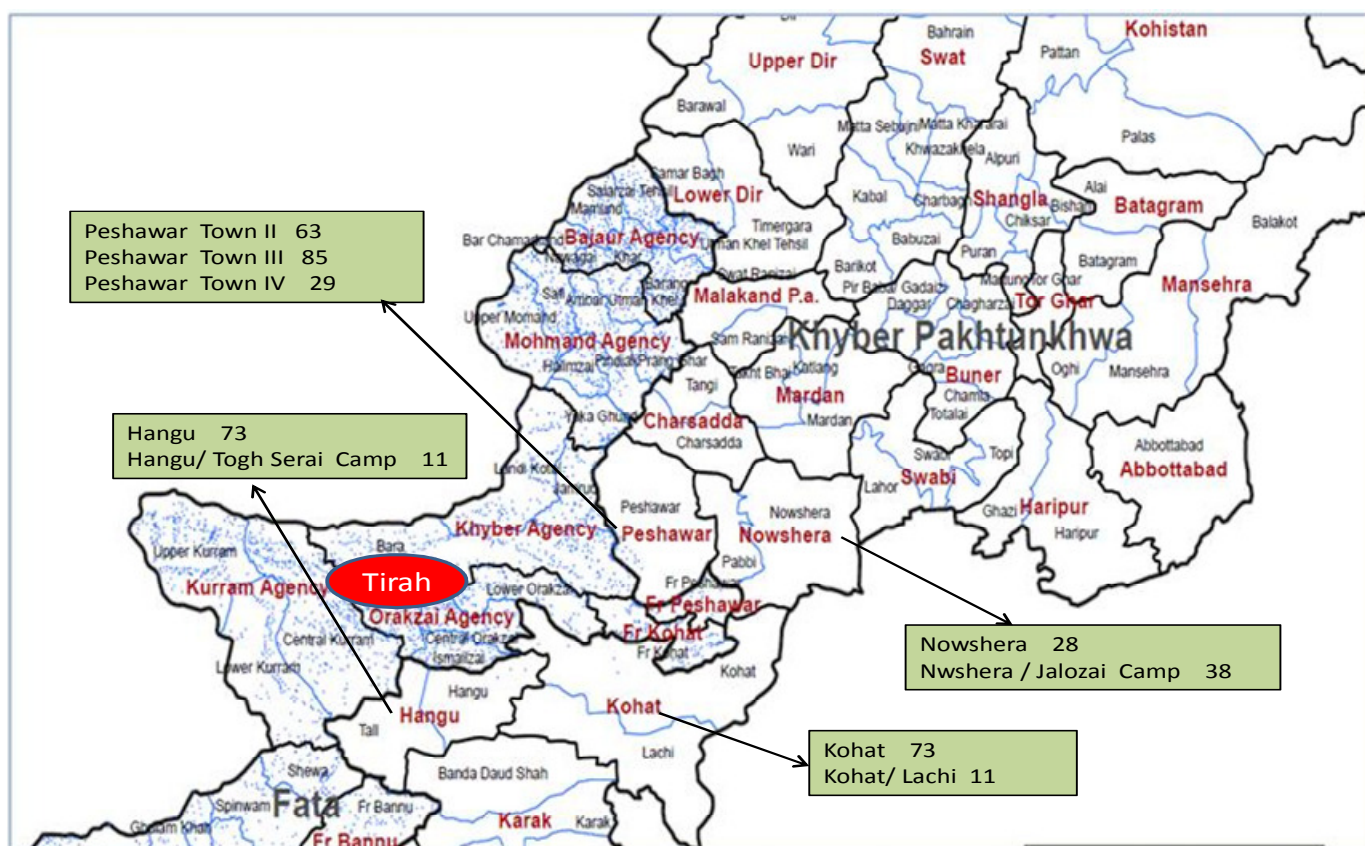
^^ Number of IDP families reported by PDMA and PDMA

0 25 50 100 150 200 Kilometers. The boundaries and names used on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: UNHCR, PDMA, Pakistan Common Operational Dataset (COD)

For more information, consult <http://www.unhcr.org>

## Annex II – Interview areas



District	# interviews	Details of locations
Hangu	38	Ganjiano Kali, Kech Banda
Hangu/ Togh Serai	11	Togh Serai Camp
Kohat	73	Kohat Urban III, Kohat Urban IV, Kohat Urban V, Bilitang, Togh Nala I, Nusrat Khel, Muhammadzai, Dhoda
Kohat/ Lachi	11	Shah Pur
Nowshera/ Jalozai	38	Jalozai
Nowshera	28	Pabbi
Peshawar Town II	63	Dag, Pajaji, Larama, Hassan Gari I, Hassan Ghari II, Wadpagga
Peshawar Town III	85	Malkhanderi, Regi, Tehkal Payan-I, Tehkal Bala, Bazid Khel, Deh Bahadar, Pishtakhara Payan, Pawaka, Sarband, Sufaid Dheri,
Peshawar Town VI	29	Urmar Payan, Mathari, Badabare Harizai, Hazar Khwani-I, Hazar Khwani-II
Not specified	1	



## Annex III – 2010 Return Policy Framework



### RETURN POLICY FRAMEWORK for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas

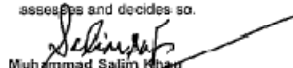


UNITED NATIONS

The FATA Secretariat of Pakistan will undertake the implementation of voluntary, safe and dignified return of IDPs from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. The return will be guided by the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan that enshrines the right to freedom of movement. It will also be in conformity with the internationally recognized Guiding Principles.

The following complementary principles will guide the return:

1. FATA Secretariat at all levels assumes that assistance and the protection of the IDPs from FATA to be its first and foremost responsibility and is committed to act within the framework of the international principles and standards applicable.
2. Voluntariness in decision-making implies that a decision to return, relocate or integrate locally is self-determined from a number of viable options. That return will be on voluntary basis and requires that IDPs make an informed choice, without coercion, and that the will to return is clearly expressed.
3. The end of displacement is the full restoration and enjoyment of a person's human rights, in a non-discriminatory manner, and is a process through which the need for specialised assistance and protection diminishes over time.
4. The return will be undertaken in safety and dignity. The FATA Secretariat will ensure that protection from violence, threats, intimidation or risks to physical integrity prevails in the areas of return, integration or relocation within FATA. This condition applies to transit areas or routes that IDPs will use.
5. While the return of people to their areas of origin or habitual residence will remain the preferred most solution, the option of relocation elsewhere within Pakistan will be available to them as well as IDPs wishing to remain in camps will be allowed till conditions for their safe return are met.
6. FATA Secretariat commits to provide respectful treatment to the returning IDPs, involving them through a consultative process in all stages of their return, taking into account the different views of girls, boys, women, men, older persons and diverse population groups.
7. In accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182, FATA secretariat commits to provide all possible assistance including liaison with concern security agencies for access to humanitarian actors to all affected population in implementing humanitarian assistance program, such as food, health care, water, sanitation and shelter.
8. FATA secretariat commits to ensure timely issuance of no objection certificates to humanitarian actors, as per agreed procedures, which is essential to impartially assess humanitarian needs, establish operations, move goods and personal where they are needed, implement distribution or provide services, and monitor the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian activities.
9. With the guidance of the Humanitarian Coordinator and the facilitation of OCHA, the humanitarian community takes up the responsibility to support FATA Secretariat in this endeavor by providing the necessary capacity that it will need in order to fulfill its obligations.
10. Sustained engagement and continued support of the international community will be needed to meet the protection, assistance and rehabilitation needs of the IDPs in areas of return and displacement, if the government of Pakistan assesses and decides so.

  
Muhammad Salim Khan  
Director General  
FATA Disaster Management Authority  
FATA Secretariat  
Peshawar  
Date: 23/6/10

  
Martin Mogwanja  
Humanitarian Coordinator  
Pakistan

Date: 23rd June 2010