

Child Protection Working Group Meeting
Joint Cluster meeting with Protection and GBV
18 January
UNFPA Office

Meeting Minutes

1. Introduction to the Participants
2. Complex Emergency Strategic Response Plan 2012- discussion and finalization
3. AOB

In order to prepare a document that was owned by the cluster, the discussion around the complex emergency strategic response plan was planned for this session. The following capture the input of the cluster and their planning for the coming year and make up the framework:

1- New displacements:

Khyber and Orakzai 15,000 families

This number is “most likely scenario” and there is no clarity on where the displaced population may go; they may remain in FATA in camps/off-camps or come to live in camps/off camp hosting communities in KP. In addition, the question of access will also vary depending on the location of displacement and itself may be an issue of concern.

Situation analysis/key concerns

- Barriers to access registration – 1) in the past, according to IVAP findings, 34 per cent of IDPs in displacement had not been able to register; lack of documentation was a key contributing factor to this figure; 2) in the protection cluster mission to Kurram agency, there were also issues identified relating to IDPs being unable to register, particularly because of documentation issues, and missed opportunities relating to the registering of all children 3) IVAP highlighted that a large number of IDPs unable to access registration where separated/widowed women because they didn't have CNIC's, because they didn't have their late husbands CNICs, because their husband is registered but is with a second wife. The protection cluster mission to Kurram in November 2011 also

highlighted these as a key concern. There also appears to be an issue with NADRA denying CNICs to people who were born to parents under 18

- Information – currently we lack detailed information related to the barriers IDPs face/have faced when trying to access registration/documentation; IVAP may help address this gap in 2012? We also have no monitoring to be able to be confident that no protection issues exist during “flight”

Objectives:

- All IDPs registered, including vulnerable groups, in accordance to the registration SOPs.
- Accurate data collected on IDP population during registration process (e.g. numbers of children under 18, women headed households) and through protection monitors in order to be able to better prevent rights violations and support targeted interventions

CP cluster activities

- Support humanitarian access and ensure that the SOPs on new camps are followed
- Support the completion and implementation of a registration strategy; ensure this creates an enabling environment also for the registration of women and children headed households – should include women registration officers and child protection monitors; ensure that information collected during the registration process identifies vulnerable groups such as women and all children¹, elderly and people with disabilities
- Monitoring to identify and respond child protection and GBV concerns; protection cluster with CP and GBV will undertake ad hoc monitoring missions on a needs basis where we have capacity
- Combined protection programming to handle case management including access to civil documentation esp for child and women headed households, provide legal advice, respond to incidents including child protection and GBV; psycho-social response
- Grievance redressal for IDPs who were not able to register or access assistance
- Humanitarian communication to increase awareness among freshly displaced IDPs of their rights, ensure they know where/how to register and access services, register grievances to ensure that they have access to accurate information
- Mainstreaming Protection, CP and GBV guidelines across other cluster like WASH, FOOD, CCCM in Humanitarian Emergencies, so as to meet the need for a coherent and participatory approach to prevent and respond to Protection concerns.
- Stress on mobile registration units
- Underage, elderly, focus on boys in specific contexts. Focus on gender specific issues
- Security threats- during transport, en route to camps or host communities-what kind of security can be given

¹ All humanitarian agencies and the government need to support the fact that anyone under the age of 18 is a child. All data on children should be collected on that basis- further segregations may be made but at no point should any UN or government data cite a wrong age of children. **All** children need to be registered from the start- their vulnerability can only be determined after registration

- Host communities are to be given priority as services are not under the same roof. All issues are related to host communities. In camps, the services are relatively easily accessible to camp population. Need to make effort to ensure that population in host community have access to services as well.
- Accessibility to the IDPs is a priority concern- what is the intervention? The mobile registration units will facilitate registration access. The criteria of registration to be made such that without CNIC there should be avenues for enabling registration.
- Registration-FDMA says they can register people without any documentation.
- Need to de-link assistance to registration.
- Need to support FDMA and UNHCR to develop strategies on registration
- Support government to ensure that IDPs who cannot get registered are able to get assistance.
- Protection cluster should advocate/ identify vulnerable families who for a host of reasons cannot get registered/ assistance. Assist them to get CNICs and appropriate documentation.

2- IDPs in displacement:

Over All figures: 133, 234 families including in Peshawar, Kohat, DI Khan, Tank, Hangu (9,700 currently in camps. Numbers expected to decrease to 94,823 by December

Main population of concern:

IDPs in protracted displacement- 80,000

ICRC caseload 20,000

IVAP identified IDP families 12,960

Additional IDPs who may not have been registered because of lack of CNICs

Select populations from within the hosting communities that are considered vulnerable

Humanitarian needs among the IDPs, some of whom have been displaced for over two years, remain acute. There needs have gone. There are currently 3 IDP camps, including one in FATA, providing IDPs with varying levels of shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene services, education facilities, and non-food items (NFIs). Currently, there are also community services programmes in the three camps that identify and support vulnerable IDPs, there are child friendly spaces in two camps but no women friendly spaces. Jalozai is the only camp where there is a grievance redressal mechanism for IDPs who have been wrongly/unfairly denied assistance.

The majority (approx 90 per cent) of IDPs are staying with host families, or in rented accommodation inside 5 districts in KP. For these IDPs, needs in many sectors are similarly critical and yet not addressed to the extent that they were in camps due to lack of funding. Currently, apart from a few limited interventions, there is no protection/child protection/GBV monitoring, case management, community services, child or women friendly spaces assistance. In addition, the types of risks to these protracted IDPs have changed- the issues they now face are more on the lines of limited access to livelihood opportunities, educational and medical services which has increased risks to children such

as early marriages and an increase in child labour. The interventions therefore need to address these concerns.

In this context many camp and off-camp families are forced to undertake negative coping strategies that further increases their exposure to risk; in FGDs conducted with protracted IDPs, respondents stated that physical punishment against women and children had increased since displacement, for example. Without monitoring there is a concern that IDPs may be being denied access to these services (e.g. access to schools for IDP children in Kurram). Activities not only consider how to address assistance IDPs in displacement, but also enhance their capacity to build back better.

Host communities have struggled to accommodate the large number of IDPs inside their communities for over two years. A huge strain has been put on existing local services including hospitals and schools. There are pockets of vulnerable host families that have had their situation made worse off with the long term displacement in their communities. There is a need to ensure that programming inside the 5 hosting districts in KP are able to respond to the needs of host communities based on vulnerabilities and should not be catered only to the needs of the IDPs. For example, ensuring that all members of the community have CNIC or that all children born in the community are registered are some of the services that can be implemented overall- and that would benefit the host communities as well.

Objectives for Protracted IDP caseload

- Access to registration for unregistered IDPs – for protracted IDPs this registration is done via CNIC. So the access to CNIC is crucial and is a priority. There is a need to advocate for temporary registration while the CNICs get processed.
- Need to share and ensure implementation of the Registration SOPs.
- Equitable access to services; special assistance to support vulnerable groups including female/child headed households
- Protection from harassment and abuse during displacement; access to holistic remedies;
- IDPs aware of their rights and the services available to realise rights in their displacement location; Vulnerable IDPs including female and child headed households identified and given special support; provision of psycho-social support

Usually data verification has hurdles- new families/ family numbers do not change and therefore separate assistance cannot be given.

Looking at families where some member has been involved in extremist activities- need to ensure that the family doesn't get barred from assistance; schools should be accessible for their children. Need to ensure their protection

Identification of vulnerable groups or EVIs

Protection cluster activities – on and off camp

- Grievances desks
- Protection welfare centre
- Child friendly spaces/ centres with age appropriate and need driven assistance
- Women centres

- Vocational skills training to enable preparation for returns or other durable solutions.
- People with disabilities, widows, separated children/women headed households who have limited access to services like registration, food, NFIs are facilitated to gain equitable access
- Psychosocial support(Men, Women & Children)
- Protection monitors to go and do outreach to identify vulnerable families in camps- and then making appropriate referrals and follow ups
- Humanitarian communications

- Demotivation of child soldering/ recruitment- with special focus on at-risk boys.
- Need to have a who does what where protection matrix that needs to be shared and communicated so that case management is successful. Synchronization within protection counterparts
- Health education access/ services need to be looked at from the protection perspectives.
- Women and children need increased access to camps...
- Host communities- huge pressure on service providers. The host communities need to get access to specific assistance
- Parents are concerned to their education- need alternate solutions to their needs- increase government education facilities by having double shifts?

Priority:

- Monitoring the populations to see if the IDP or Host community caseload is able to access the services. And advocacy to support the alternatives
- Registration and getting access to CNICs for all protracted families,
- Protection matrix.

3- IDPs in transition:

Numbers expected to return in 2012: 20,000 families to SWA, 10,000 families to Orakzai Agency , Kurram 50,000 (Sectarian - 37,000 families & Conflict - 13,000 families
Residual category from 2011 – unknown

Objectives:

- IDPs protected from return to risk
- IDPs from safe areas supported to return or to access an alternative durable solution
- IDPs making the decision to return do so in an informed and voluntary manner

Situation analysis/key concerns

- Transport and assistance packages being coordinated by the CCCM cluster in response to the needs of expected returns for 2012.
- However, residual caseload as returns assistance was only provided in 2011 for camp IDPs and not off-camp IDPs... might be the case that some e.g. Bajauris and Mohmandis from off camp communities want to return but cant; information on numbers not known; needs to be some mapping based on vulnerability criteria to determine who does want to return but cannot do so without assistance
- Not clear that IDPs are not being returned to risk in a context in which there are often no independent assessments of the safety of return areas; not always FGDs etc done with IDPs making a return decision to determine level of informed consent; no grievance desk outside Jalozai for IDPs to register they will be at risk if they return.
- According to IVAP, 96 per cent of IDPs in KP interviewed do want to return home; 6 per cent however do not and need to be supported to access an alternative durable solution

Protection cluster activities (in line with transition SOPs in draft):

- Independent assessments of the safety of return areas and suitability for returns
- Identification of residual IDPs from safe areas (de-notified in 2011) who want to return but who, in the absence of assistance, are unable to return; follow-up
- For IDPs from areas de-notified in 2012 who are being offered assistance to return; ensure adequate information dissemination and look see visits to support informed decision. This should include information on what kind of assistance they are entitled to, what are the dates of return, what can they take along with them, will there be certain services in areas of origin.

VRFs, FGDs etc to ensure their informed and voluntary decision

- Grievance desks established for IDPs from areas de-notified who need to register their concern to life, liberty, security or health if they return; follow-up mechanism to ensure that they are able to continue to access assistance in displacement
- Advocacy to ensure that IDPs from areas that become safe in 2012 are able to access an alternative durable solution
- Mapping of off camp populations that may want to return is essential to ensure that their opinions and needs are also accounted for in terms of willingness to return or undertake another durable solution. Need to have a series of FGDs and awareness sessions to map out this.
- Concerns that they have should be provided to the protection cluster
- Grievance desks
- For those IDPs who may not want to / or who cannot return- protection cluster partners should map these issues and concerns. Make these as advocacy points with the government. Need to map out particular vulnerable caseload.
- Assessment missions and follow up missions to areas that are considered that are safe.
- Advocacy at community and policy level.

Activity	Where	Coverage (per cent)	Funding requirement in USD
1. Registration	15,000 IDPs - fresh displacements 20,000 Hangu – to take over ICRC caseload 12,860 – IVAP identified agreed IDPs 5,000 – “contingency” in case new IDPs identified (e.g. because protracted IDPs have been facilitated access to CNICs)		
2. Grievance desks For IDPs to register grievances regarding registration issues, access to assistance, issues related to returns/de-registration	In camps – Jalozai, Togh Serrai and New Durrani (ND until June); Off-camp in Peshawar, Kohat, Hangu, DI Khan, Tank and Sadda Temporary grievance desks in areas of transition?	UNHCR/IRC currently has grievance desk in Jalozai	
3. Protection Monitoring during displacement To identify vulnerable IDPs; monitor access to services: ensure IDPs protected from human rights violations during flight and during displacement including GBV and child protection	In camps – Jalozai, Togh Serrai and New Durrani; Off-camp covering at least Peshawar, DI Khan, Tank, Kohat and Hangu	UNHCR/CERD currently has community service monitors in the camps funded until????	
4. Protection monitoring during returns Independent assessments of safety of return areas; FGDs of IDPs asked to return; support to elders “look/see visits”; monitoring of return journey	Areas where IDPs will be returning from; New Durrani and Kurram off-camp, Kohat, Hangu, DI Khan and Tank in particular (based on FDMA most likely scenarios that Kurram, Orakzai and SWA will be returning).		
5. Protection centres Case management including support to access CNICs and birth registration etc, referrals, legal aid, psycho-social support etc	Peshawar, Kohat, Hangu, DI khan and Tank and Sadda host communities	UNHCR NRC has an ICLA centre in Peshawar and Kohat	
6. Child friendly centres/spaces and women friendly spaces	Will ask UNICEF and UNIFEM to fill in		