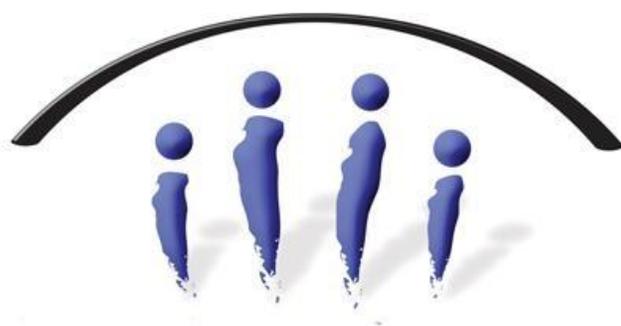


**Protection Cluster Assessment of Bara IDPs in Jalojai Camp,
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Conducted 16-20 April 2012 /Report issued 10 May 2012



Protection Cluster KP/FATA

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With thanks to the cluster members who volunteered staff including the following organisations:



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1. Key concerns

General

- Some families are leaving members in unsafe areas of Bara and/or are planning on returning to unsafe areas of Bara. In some instances, families appeared to believe they had no other viable option.
- Several IDPs indicated they feared retribution by insurgents in Bara for receiving humanitarian assistance. Others reported that they were under pressure including from other IDPs in the camp to return to Bara to support peace committees.

Registration line

- While large numbers of IDPs have been successfully registered, the process often involved long lines and IDPs were sometimes given inaccurate information on when to return for their documentation. Some returned to Jalozai on numerous occasions before being registered.¹
- Despite efforts by protection cluster members, some IDPs who are elderly, unwell or have disabilities risk being excluded from registration if they cannot travel to Jalozai or do not have a family member who can go on their behalf.
- Some IDPs also continue to be excluded from registration because they do not have valid civil documentation (CNICs). Families headed by women face particular barriers registering as women are less likely to have CNICs than men. Families headed by children are unable to register because under 18-year-olds are not entitled to CNICs.

New phases of the camp

- The camp design and distribution lines do not give sufficient consideration to the different tensions between clans and tribes, resulting in a climate of insecurity and occasional feuds.
- There is no fencing around the new areas of the camp.
- The pardah wall has not yet been erected in all areas restricting women to their tents.
- Long lines and delays were reported in accessing tents, food items and non-food items.
- There are no educational facilities in the newly established phases of the camp.
- Female latrines are located close to male latrines undermining women's access to them in daylight; inadequate lighting also restricts women's safe access to latrines after dark.
- There is a lack of a response mechanism for survivors of GBV in the camp, and no specialized health response is available to them.
- There are observations of children being engaged in labour, standing in distribution lines to collect relief items, and consistent fears reported of children being kidnapped.
- Despite many positive comments about the behaviour of camp security, there were unverified reports of corruption at the registration and food points and to instances in which security officials were alleged to have used excessive use of force with impunity.

¹ In late April, UNHCR and protection partners modified the process to improve the efficiency of registration.

2. Background

Since 20 January 2012 there has been a large-scale displacement of families from Bara Tehsil in Khyber Agency, FATA. As of 28 April, 47,860 such families have registered in Jalojai camp in Nowshera District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 6,215 families have chosen to live in Jalojai Camp, bringing the total population of that camp to 11,350 families, while others have chosen to live in hosting communities off-camp, mainly in the Peshawar Valley.



FGD conducted in the mosque in phase seven, April 2012

Little is known yet about the number of unregistered IDPs from Bara, though an Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment (IARA) in April indicated that a high proportion of off-camp IDPs were not registered.

3. Methodology and purpose of assessment

This report is the result of an ad hoc protection assessment of Jalojai camp undertaken by the protection cluster, including the Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection sub-clusters, in the week of 16 to 20 April. Members of the protection cluster volunteered 11 protection staff (for details on some of the organisations who volunteered staff, please see the acknowledgement page at the end of this report). The volunteers were given a day orientation on the assessment tool developed by the cluster and then undertook several days of field assessment in the camp. The volunteers consulted with Camp Management, members of the Grand Shura, and undertook focus group discussions and individual interviews with male and female IDPs. Some 34 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and individual interviews were carried out in the registration line and in phases seven and eight of the camp (the new phases). The volunteers also undertook observation of key sites including the registration points, food hubs and WASH facilities.

| Location of discussion | No of interviews | | No of FGDs | | Total number of interviews and FGDs |
|------------------------|------------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Registration point | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Phase 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 |
| Phase 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| | | | | | 35 |

The aim of this assessment is to highlight key protection concerns faced by Bara IDPs waiting for registration in Jalojai Camp and by Bara IDPs who have recently established themselves in the new areas of the camp (phases seven and eight). The protection cluster hopes that these findings will contribute to informing and shaping the continued humanitarian response and/or flag the need for further research.

4. Displacement from Bara

Registration line

In the registration line, respondents in the discussions had mostly come from Bara that day or in the recent period.

- Respondents in just over half of the discussions in the registration line said they would not be returning to Bara in the near future. A sizeable proportion however said they would return to Bara after registration.
- Most of the respondents reported that they had family members still living in their area of origin in Bara, despite the security situation.
- Several respondents said that they wanted to move their whole families from Bara and were planning on doing this after they were registered.

New phases of the camp

Respondents living in phases seven and eight of the camp had left their homes in Bara between one and two months ago and had come to Jalojai because they could not pay high rents or utility bills required to live in off-camp hosting communities. An exception was a group of women in phase seven who had left Melwat in Tirah some two years ago but had recently taken the opportunity to come to the Jalojai as they could no longer afford rent and utility bills.

- Just over one half of respondents reported that some of their family members had remained in origin areas (which were notified as conflict areas).
- The main reason for family members remaining behind was to protect family property and livestock. Several respondents said that family members stayed behind as they could not bring their livestock to the camp or because pardah could not be observed in the camp.
- In several instances it was reported that IDPs who registered and/or came to Jalojai were at risk of retribution either while they were in displacement or on their return from insurgent groups in Bara (Lashkar-e-Islam). In several instances respondents reported that men had stayed behind or were pressured to return to Bara to form peace committees to fight insurgents (see safety and security section below).
- A male respondent from Sultan Khel stated that his brother also remained behind as he was disabled (no further reason given). No transport was provided to IDPs to support their flight and there is a need for further monitoring to understand the conditions of displacement.

Most families were in frequent contact with members back home via mobile phones. However, the network was reported to be unreliable due to the ongoing operations. A few respondents had family members abroad. Communication was limited with overseas family members because of costs and network unavailability.

5. Registration

Registration process context

Registration is carried out in Jalojai camp by UNHCR and its partners on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. While IDPs choosing to live off-camp were able to register in Jalojai, as of the end of April 2012, the registration process was yet to start in an off-camp site despite efforts by PDMA to find a suitable and secure off-camp location. This factor put enormous strain on the process in Jalojai, contributing to long lines and waiting times both for the enlisting process and for the registration itself.

The registration process employed at Jalojai camp has been adapted on several occasions since the beginning of the year in order to respond to the magnitude of the numbers of IDPs arriving to the registration site. At the time in which the assessment was carried out, the registration process was composed of two stages – listing and registration. In addition, the listing process had been temporarily suspended in order to register the backlog of listed cases.

Listing and registration required the presence of only the head of the household, usually male, and not their entire families. This was a change from the previous registration process. While this meant that heads of households were able to register without bring their whole families to with them to go through the process with them in Jalojai camp, it also has some bearing on limiting the access to vulnerable women and children from Bara, in addition to limiting the access of unvaccinated Bara children to life saving immunizations.

Registered IDPs are entitled to a non-food item (NFI) package monthly food rations. IDPs living in the camp are provided with a tent and access to a range of humanitarian services.

Delays in access to registration

- IDPs in phases seven and eight gave different answers when asked how long it took them to register overall with answers varying from several days to several weeks from the first time they arrived in the camp.
- One concern raised in several discussions related to the time taken to reach the front of the listing line. In some instances, it had taken several days. Two groups of respondents said it had taken them five days of repeatedly returning to Jalojai to get listed.
- Another concern related to the difficulties listed IDPs had in registering. Listed IDPs said they were told to come back after four-seven days for registration; this was to give UNHCR

time to screen the data to remove duplication. Some IDPs said this information was accurate and when they returned they were able to register. Over half however reported that after returning on the set date, they were told to again return in several days by staff at the registration point. Respondents in two discussions in the registration line said they had returned five times. Several expressed frustration at the lack of information.

- IDPs reported that they faced (relatively) high transport costs reaching Jalojai to register; they said that knew of others who gave up during the process.
- A separate registration area for women did however mean that unaccompanied women faced shorter lines. Protection staff and security officials at the registration points were also identifying some special needs cases in the lines and assisting their access to the registration counters.

The IARA report also revealed that long lines, cost of transport to and from Jalojai and lack of information about the registration process were the three biggest barriers to registration for off-camp IDPs.

“The process is very difficult and confusing. We were enlisted in the previous week but still we are not registered and the NGO people cannot provide us with the reasons for why our data is not available in their computers. We will come again in coming week.” (Male respondents in the registration line when asked for their views on the registration process).

Modification to the registration process

As of 28 March 2012, a new registration system was being employed in the camp which is expected to reduce waiting times. UNHCR has also boosted human resources with the arrival of more than 40 new registration officers from a second NGO partner. In addition the use of Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) is now being systematically employed. The Government of Pakistan has been seeking an additional site to open an off camp registration also in Nowshera.

Barriers to access registration

In order to be eligible for enlistment and registration, IDPs must have civil documentation (a CNIC card) with their present and permanent address from a notified area. The following IDPs had difficulties registering:

- IDPs without valid civil documentation (CNIC) were not able to register. Those who had a token from the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) indicating that they had made a CNIC application were however able to register on that token. IDPs who had not registered their marriage with NADRA were likewise unable to register as a new family.²

² While PDMA has requested a NADRA mobile unit to be present in the camp to assist IDPs access CNICs, the mobile unit has not been present on all days. Grievance desks operated by Cluster partners processed some 50-60

- Several respondents in Jalozai reported that they knew other IDPs who were unable to reach the Camp to register due to health, disability or other reason. UNHCR and cluster partners were collecting details in at least some such cases for follow-up.
- A small number of respondents said that threats from the Bara-based insurgent group Lashkar-e-Islam received in their origin or displacement area prevented some IDPs from choosing to register.³

Respondents in phases seven and eight stated that there were some families living in the camp who were not registered; these families were living in tents with other families and sharing their assistance packages. In most instances it appeared that these families were not registered because they did not possess valid civil documentation.

The following categories of IDPs were said to have faced particular barriers registering due to lack of a CNIC:

- Widow/women heads of household as women are less likely to have a CNIC.
- Child headed families who do not possess the CNICs. While children under 18 may be married, they cannot have their own CNICs. There are cases if children under 18 who get married in FATA, however the laws of the Government of Pakistan do not allow for under people under age 18 to have a CNIC. Therefore, child headed households in the camp cannot access the documentation required to get them humanitarian assistance.

Time between registration and access to humanitarian assistance

- IDPs living in the camp reported that it took different lengths after registration to access humanitarian assistance (tent, NFIs and food packages).

Answers by group of respondents in phases 7 and 8 who were asked about time taken to register and time taken after registration to access to tents, non-food items and food assistance⁴

| Time taken to register (days) | Time after registration to access tents (days) | Time after registration to access NFIs (days) | Time after registration to access food packages (days) |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 7-23 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| 7-14 | 7 | 15 | 15 |

cases per day, providing information and support to displaced families on documentation issues and other problems posing an obstacle to registration, with the ultimate goal of facilitating registration where possible.

³ The IARA report revealed that members of “local community groups” had also threatened IDPs not to get registered.

⁴ Please note that these timings have not been independently verified.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| 5 | 7 | 11-21 | 15-18 |
| 28 | 7 | 2 | 10 |
| 28 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 7-28 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 7-15 | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Variety within FGD and not recorded | 5-15 | 28 | 10-12 |
| 19 | Before registration | 5 | 6 |
| 7-10 | 10-15 | 20-30 | 10-20 |
| 3-21 | 5-15 | 10 | 28 (some respondents still waiting 30+ days) |
| 10-15 | 5 | 15 | 5 |
| Variety within FGD and not recorded | 10 | Still waiting 30+ days | Still waiting 30+ days |
| 3-5 | 7 | 11-21 | 15-18 |

- While IDPs in the registration line knew that registered IDPs could access tents, food and non food item assistance, many were not aware of other facilities they could access for free in the camp – health, education facilities etc.

6. Access to food assistance

WFP/BEST are distributing food to registered IDPs living in Jalojai through distribution hubs in the camp on a monthly basis. For many IDPs, especially those living off-camp, food packages are the primary source of assistance provided by the humanitarian community.

- All IDPs in phases seven and eight of Jalojai reported they were aware of where the food distribution points were located.
- Some IDPs raised concerns about the long lines at the food hubs and said that it took them several days to be able to access food packages after being registered.
- When the assessment team visited the food hub in phase five⁵ (the closest food hub located to phases seven and eight) long lines were seen and no separate line existed for women, unaccompanied children or people with disabilities. After a discussion with the protection



Line at the food hub in phase five, April 2012

⁵ Tuesday 17 April.

team, WFP/BEST willingly constructed such a line which was in place when the team next visited on 18 April.

In order to ease the pressure on their food hubs in Jalojai and assist off-camp IDPs access food assistance, WFP is working to establish additional hubs off camp by mid-May. WFP have also reported that they will be giving a special orientation to their implementing partners to ensure that special support is given to women and children to access the front of the lines at the food hub.

7. Access to WASH facilities

UNICEF/SSD provides WASH facilities in Jalojai camp. Respondents in camp generally expressed dissatisfaction with the availability of WASH facilities. Women in particular said they could not access WASH facilities.

- When asked general questions about the WASH facilities, all respondents raised concerns about the lack of a pardah wall around the latrines. Women reported not being able to access latrines during daylight hours for this reason.
- The lack of lighting in key areas also made the latrines unsafe at night. PDMA has since reported that work is underway to bring electricity to phases seven and eight.
- Another key concern raised by almost all respondents was that the partition between the men and women's latrines was insufficient; that they were located too close together.

“The male and female latrines are located together. So that way the women and girls feel shame and fear that prevent them going to the latrine” (Group of IDP respondents in the new phases of the camp).

- Some respondents in phases seven and eight stated that there was inadequate drinking water available and that it often ran out at a given point. This was in part due to the fact that water was being misused to construct mud walls around the tents for additional pardah. Water trucking was also difficult as the road conditions were not adequate to allow for easy access. UNICEF and partners are working on extending the pipe network to the new phases to allow for easier access to water.

8. Access to health facilities

WHO and UNICEF are supporting Merlin, CAMP and CERD to establish and maintain additional health posts in the camp to ensure provision of primary health care, mother and child health care, and community based management of acute malnutrition. Health partners are also providing immunization, community outreach health awareness and referral services to the displaced population.

- Most respondents were aware of the health services available in the camp and many reported using these services.
- Respondents in phase seven and eight reported unanimously that their children had received polio vaccinations while in the camp.
- While a representative from one health facility said that they were treating women who had experience GBV, there is no specialized health response available for SGBV survivors in the camp (as one indicator, no health facility is equipped with rape kits and with staff trained in GBV response as well as the use of rape kits).

9. Access to education facilities

Education services in the camp are provided by UNICEF through IRC - there are presently 12 schools (six boys, six girls) in phases one-six, and there are plans to construct new schools in phases seven and eight - however they were not functional at the time of this assessment. The closest school to these phases is located at a considerable distance in phase five.

- None of the IDPs the team met with in phase seven or eight were sending their children to school. Respondents reported that they either did not know about the education facilities or did not feel safe sending their children to school in different phases of the camp in the vicinity of strangers.

10. Safety and security

Security was highlighted in almost all the FGDS conducted in Jalojai camp. In particular, the following concerns were raised:

- IDPs raised concerns that the camp design and tent location had developed in a manner in which different tribes lived in close proximity to each other. They said that this led to insecurity because of feuds between clans and tribes. A rapid mapping exercise of the clan/tribal constitution of the different phases of Jalojai, conducted by the NGO WISDOM, is included in Annex 1.
- There is no fencing around phases seven and eight. Respondents highlighted their fear that this rendered them vulnerable to theft and other types of harm including kidnapping of children and sexual violence against women.
- These tensions were exacerbated at the distribution points (particularly food and NFI distribution points) where different clans/tribes were in close contact in what were already tense and long lines. Efforts had been made by PDMA and UNHCR to separate different tribes for registration.
- Several respondents reported fearing reprisals from insurgent groups in Bara (Lashkar-e-Islam) for seeking humanitarian aid. They appeared to fear both reprisals while living in the camp and also feared for their return or their family members remaining in origin areas.

Respondents in three FGDs in phases seven and eight also reported facing pressure (threats) to return to Bara to join peace committees (Aman Lashkar). The threat was said to originate from other IDPs in the camp. Due to the sensitive nature of these questions, no further information was obtained. There is an urgent need for enhanced confidential monitoring on this issue.

“The Lashkar-e-Islam threatened us females and also the male IDPs from Bara. They made announcements in their mosques that all the IDP Bara women should get back to their homes in Bara or they will be killed.”

Gender-based violence

- Female respondents in camp reported that they self-restrict their freedom of movement and avoid leaving their tents. The following factors heightened the concern:
 - Male family members often stayed back in Bara or were working in other locations in Pakistan or abroad leaving a large proportion of women unaccompanied.
 - Lack of lighting in the camp at night.
 - Lack of pardah wall around blocks of tents.
- Both men and women raised particular concern related to increased violence targeting women and girls, referring to violence outside of the home.

“[Women in the camp] do resist the violence but they cannot help their own situation or make it better. In fact they tolerate the violence. They don’t make an issue of the situation. They are affected very badly as the elder leaders decide upon the situation mostly in the favour of males.” (Women respondents in the new phases of the camp when asked what could be done to improve the situation for women experiencing violence).

- There is a total lack of a response pathway for GBV survivors across the camp. No specialised medical, psycho-social or legal response exists for women reporting GBV. There is a limited amount of monitoring of GBV issues included in women community centres.
- Not all women in phases seven and eight were aware of the existence of protective services for women in the camp or what they offered. When asked an open ended question on what kind of interventions would support women, many women respondents referred to handicraft centres and/or small scale business and livelihood support.



View of the camp between phases seven and eight, April 2012

Safety of children

- When asked about threats to children, almost all respondents in phases seven and eight raised concerns related to kidnapping. The concern appears to relate to the proximity families are living with other tribes and sub-tribes.
- Families reported an increase in child labour as a result of displacement. Respondents frequently raised concerns related to their children needing to undertake paid labour to support the family.
- It is believed that there may be cases of unaccompanied minors/separated children. For instance one respondent referred to an orphan child who needed additional support in Jalozai and one referred to a separated child in Bara.

“In Bara there is a missing child in the mosque. There are time and again calls for his family but no-one has yet come and received him. He is still there in the main city of Bara in the mosque and he is missing his family.” (A male respondent in the new phase of the camp when asked if he was aware of any unaccompanied or missing children).

- Not all respondents were aware of child friendly spaces.
- Observations indicated significant child labour activities - especially at distribution points.
- Observations also indicated a large number of children who are not going to school in phases seven and eight - and there is very little information on why the children are not access schools. Out-of-school children are at a higher risk for exploitation as they are out in the open without parental supervision.

- There was one reported case of a child who was hit by a security personnel during the distribution point - IDPs have indicated concern over the treatment of children in these points.
- There have been cases of young girls who have been married under the age of 18 who need referrals to maternal health care.
- Observations also indicate high rates of malnourished children in the Bara caseload- however because of lack of information these children are not being taken to the appropriate health care facilities.

11. Allegations of abuse and corruption by security personnel

Security in the camp is managed by PDMA with security officials either directly employed by PDMA or district police reporting to PDMA in the camp.

- Most of the respondents in the registration line had a positive impression of the security officials working in the camp. In some cases, security officials were identifying vulnerable individuals in the listing and registration line and providing them with assistance.
- In one quarter of discussions in phases seven and eight however, respondents referred to instances in which security officials had used excessive use of force. Particular concern was raised around the behaviour of security officials at the food hubs. It was not clear if these respondents had personally witnessed such incidents or were reporting what they had heard from others. One elderly man however was able to show fresh bruises on his body from where he said he had been beaten with sticks at the food hub in phase five.
- A short clip of 17 seconds that had been collected on a mobile phone in mid-April was also shown to the protection cluster which appeared to show security officials beating a group of men seated passively in the registration line with a stick.
- IDPs were not asked directly about corruption/bribes, however almost half of the respondents in phases seven and eight made related to corruption by security officials when asked about barriers to registration and/or about any discrimination they have encountered. Respondents made allegations that security officials took bribes from IDPs at both the registration and food hubs to “fast track” cases. These reports have not been independently verified.

“The families who pay bribes for service delivery get these services quickly. The rest of us then get these services very late” (male respondents in the new phases of the camp when asked if they had ever experienced discrimination).

12. Inclusion of IDPs in decision making processes

Among the protracted IDPs living in Jalojai camp, an extensive system of “committees” exist in which IDPs are organized to represent their communities, engage in the decision making processes in the camp, and support two-ways flows of information between camp residents, and camp managers/service providers. Respondents in phases seven and eight of the camp raised concerns that no such committees had yet been established in their areas. With the support of PDMA, UNHCR/IRC was working to establish IDP committees in phases seven and eight when this assessment was being undertaken.

UN women and the Gender Task Force has been making progress over the last few months in supporting the inclusion of women in the decision making processes of the camp within the existing mechanisms in the established phases of the camp.

13. Recommendations

To the Government of Pakistan (PDMA) as camp administrator:

- Continue and increase efforts to open secure off-camp registration centres as close as is possible to where IDPs are residing.

To the Government of Pakistan (PDMA) as camp administrator and to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster:

- Continue and complete efforts to erect the pardah wall in phase eight of Jalojai camp as a priority.
- Consider developing a plan to ensure that in the future when camps are established or expanded the pardah wall is erected at the same time as other basic infrastructure.
- Continue efforts to extend the electrification of phases seven and eight as quickly as possible.
- To the extent possible, ensure the consultation of IDPs within the new phases of the camp in the site lay out of the camp and the organisation of distribution lines to ensure tensions between different clans and tribes are minimised.
- Reinforce security measures to maintain a “weapon-free” camp and ensure its civilian character.
- Ensure that all security officials employed in Jalojai camp are trained in relevant human rights standards, are given the support they need to ensure security without using disproportionate force, and ensure that proper investigation is carried out for incidents in which disproportionate use of force is reported and that disciplinary measures are reserved for any responsible officers.
- Ensure that a mechanism exists to prevent and investigate allegations corruption by security officials and humanitarian staff at Jalojai camp.

To the protection cluster (including GBV and child protection sub-clusters):

- Increase regular protection monitoring in Jalozai camp and in off camp areas including to follow-up on some of the key concerns highlighted in this assessment.
- Offer trainings in protection principles and in protection-sensitive interventions to security officials and humanitarian workers employed in Jalozai camp.
- Closely monitor time taken at each stage of the modified registration process and if delays are reported, intervene to support improved information sharing and expedited process.
- Reinforce the information on available services in the camp, particularly for women and children, including through information material to be provided (or announced) during the waiting time before registration as well as at the grievance desks.
- UNHCR and partners to institute periodical de-briefing sessions with the personnel of the grievances desks to better understand the concerns and the cases and find possible solutions in cooperation with the authorities.
- UNHCR to establish Standard Operating Procedures for the registration as soon as possible, reflecting the new changes in the process.

To the food cluster:

- Continue and increase efforts to ensure that all staff working at the food hubs are given a basic training in protection including identification of vulnerable cases (categories to be agreed upon with the protection cluster).
- Ensure that IDPs classified as vulnerable are given expedited access to food hubs.
- Continue efforts to establish off-camp food hubs and with gender-sensitive lay-out.

To the WASH cluster:

- Consider re-erecting the men and women's latrines in different locations or improve the partition between them to make them more accessible for women observing pardah.

To the health cluster:

- Ensure that all staff working at the health centres is given a basic training in protection and specifically GBV, including in the clinic management of rape and in the use of rape kits.
- Ensure that a system exists, that IDPs know about, to make suggestions about the health services they receive and/or share their concerns.

To the education cluster:

- Establish schools for IDPs living in phases seven and eight as soon as possible or ensure that existing schools are accessible.

Annex One: Rough mapping of tribes in Jalozi

This rough mapping was developed and contributed by protection cluster member WISDOM. The table represents their findings and is intended purely as a rough guide.

| Phase # | Main Tribe (% estimates) | Sub tribes | Villages in Khyber | Remarks |
|---------|---|---|---|--|
| Phase 1 | Shalobar 75% Malakdin Khel 5% Bajaur IDPs 20% | Shalobar: (Wand, Sheik Malikhel, Dre plari) | In Barah: Qambarabad, Nogazi Baba, Arjali Nadi, Muslim Dand In Tirah: Doong, Dr Pair | Tirah and Barah are the 2 main Tehsils, the listed villages are either in Tirah or barah. |
| Phase 2 | Shalobar 70% Malik Din Khel 10% Sipah 10% Bajaur 10% | the same sub tribes for Shalobar | the same | Shalobar Tribe historically is a leader among other Khyber Tribes. They cannot render themselves under any command, therefore they are considered aggressive among others. They also like fighting more than others and often they get themselves involved in conflicts. |
| Phase 3 | Shalobar 80% Malakdin Khel 10% Bajaur 10% | Same for Shalobar | the same | In 70s there was a conflict between Shalobar and MalikDin Khel on land dispute, though it is settled but may still be a cause of some hard feelings among them. |
| Phase 4 | Akakhel 80% Malikdin Khel 10% Storikhel 10% | Akakhel: Khwedatkhel, Banri Khel, Azadkhel, Koz Kamarkhel, Mughalkhel and Dre-Plaare | Barah: Zawah, Dara Adda, Maira Tirah: Shadalle, Sanda Pul | Zakha Khel and Akakhel have a conflict on the disputed land of Shaddale Tirah. |
| Phase 5 | Akakhel 80% Malikdin Khel 10% Kamar khel 10% | Same for Akhakhel | Same for Akakhel | Malikdin Khel and Bar Qamabar Khel had fight on Barah Bazar dispute, where Sipah had supported bar Qambar khel. This is still reflected as a friendship between Sipah and Bar Qambar khel and enmity between these 2 and Malikdin Khel. |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Phase 6 | Akakhel 80% Malikdin Khel 20% | Same for Akhakhel | Same for Akakhel | Ever since the new powers have been born, the tribal disputes are no longer in the spotlight and the militant groups have emerged as the new center of power. The Tribes cannot do anything with these but who knows the future after this current drive of militancy is over. |
| Phase 7 | Akakhel 80% Malakdinkhel 10% Shalobar 10% | Same for Akhakhel | Same for Akakhel | |
| Phase 8 | MalikDin Khel 60% Sipah 30% Akakhel 10% | MalikDinkhel: (Kalakhel, Umar Khan khel, Daulat Khel Sipah: | MalikDin khel in Barah: (Nala, Kohi, Nawa) In Tirah: (Bagh Markaz, Nalay and Khwaja Saak) | |
| | | Sipah: (Ghaibi Khel, Shohi khel, Dre-plaari , Madas Khel and soran khel) | In Barah: Alam Gudar, Spin Qabar, Jhansi In Tirah: Sanda Pul | |
| The other 2 Big tribes Bar Kamar Khel and Zakha Khel are also displaced but they still wait for registration. The government is in negotiation with them for starting their registration, which will also bring a high number of IDPs to the total. I am noting down the native villages of these 2 tribes in the following separate cells; | | | | |
| | Bar kabar Khel: (Paketara and Sam Baba) | Zakha Khel: (Zaab Din and Bazar Zakha khel and Zakha Khel area in Tirah) | | |