



A girl displaced from Tirah valley/ May 2013/ Photos Protection cluster

Protection Cluster Briefing note #4¹ on the Tirah Valley displacement Consultations with displaced women and girls from Tirah valley

1. Introduction and background

Since March 2013, the Protection Cluster in KP/FATA has been engaged in monitoring the situation of the newly displaced Tirah valley IDPs families, consulting the population on their needs and concerns in order to better inform the humanitarian response. Three thematic briefing notes have already been produced and shared, with related recommendations for further discussion at inter-cluster level.

After weeks of displacement from Tirah Valley, the Protection Cluster members realized that information needs, concerns and perspective was largely missing in the main reports and briefing notes of humanitarian actors. Generally, the numerous Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other semi-structured interviews with key informants were able to capture only men respondents, due to the circumstances in which they had been

¹ The first three notes were issued on 5th April (General Preliminary Observations and Recommendations); 20th April (Focus Group Discussions with newly arrived IDPs in Kohat); 13th May (feedback on the registration process in Jerma hub, Kohat).

conducted (e.g. at registration points) or due to the composition of the monitoring teams. While the inter-cluster assessment on the Tirah displacement managed to capture 28% of female respondents², dedicated consultations with displaced women and girls were still too limited. The Protection Cluster members felt that there was a concrete risk of neglecting or underestimating the specific needs and concerns of women and girls as part of the newly displaced population. A specific tool for focus group discussion with women was drafted by Protection Cluster members, who teamed up with human resources to guarantee an adequate number of female teams able to approach women and girls in the culturally sensitive environment of KP/FATA.

In total, 34 FGDs with women and girls displaced from Tirah valley were held from 26 April to May 1st 2013 by 7 organizations members of the Protection Cluster (BPDO, CERD, IRC, NRC, PADO, PVDP, Save the Children). 9 FGDs were conducted in camp settings (Jalozai or New Durrani) and 25 FGD off camp in Hangu, Kohat, Nowshera, Peshawar districts and Khyber agency.

Location	Number of FGD	Number of women/ girls consulted
Hangu	7	102
Kohat	6	100
Kurram	8 (5 in New Durrani, 3 in Central Kurram)	68
Nowshera	5 (4 in Jalozai, 1 off camp)	82
Peshawar	8	117
Total	34	469

In total, 469 women and girls were consulted (78% within the age group of 19 to 59 years old; 9.6% over 60 years old and 12.8% adolescent girls below 18 years). Out of 469, 182 (38.8%) were female headed households and 13 (2.8%) were women with disabilities.

A debriefing with female enumerators was also organized after the reports were received, in order to capture all relevant additional information from the exercise and to better contextualize the findings.

2. Population, displacement trends and areas of displacement

According to the information received from the FGDs participants, most of the IDPs reportedly arrived from Tirah Valley to the place of displacement during the month of March 2013, in many cases transiting through Orakzai Agency³. The numbers of IDPs are reportedly stable after having increased at the beginning of the displacement, with no new arrivals.

Asked whether there are more gender or age groups present in the influx, nearly half of the women participating at the discussion indicated a prevalence of female in the profile of the displaced population

² Recognizing the challenges in reaching out to women through general rapid assessment in the specific context of KP/FATA, the Protection Cluster nonetheless advised that efforts be made to include female enumerators in the pool of resources carrying out the assessment. Based on these results, the Cluster analyzed the protection data as well as some additional responses from other clusters' section of the assessment in a gender disaggregated perspective and included the findings as part of the Protection Cluster dedicated report on the assessment (shared on 8th May 2013 and now included also in the overall report issued by OCHA).

³ Peshawar and Hangu interviews

(consensus reached in 22 FGDs), followed by children (18 FGDs). Six FGDs indicated that entire families were displaced. Male figures less prominently, indicating the possible splitting of families⁴. In fact, in more than twenty-five FGDs, indications that families are being spitted emerged, with men left behind to take care of the property but also allegedly forcefully kept by militants. Similarly as in earlier findings from other consultations, it was also reported that persons with disabilities and older persons have been left behind.

In line with previous consultations, participants reported to prefer a settlement in hosting families rather than in camp. In 62 % of the FGDs (25) the predominant view was that families from Tirah Valley are mostly staying in rented houses, sometimes after an initial period spent with relatives. In 34% of the discussions (16 FGDs) women indicated that families were hosted by relatives, while only in the interviews occurring in Jalojai and New Durrani, the majority of women and girls affirmed to be staying in camps⁵.

Non contradictory to the previous results of FDGs with male respondents, the majority of the IDPs reported not having been counted or tracked by the authorities (19 FGDs) and in only seven discussion women reported that the families had been given tokens either from FDMA or from the security personnel. In other groups, some of the families of the respondents had already been part of the initial listing by the authorities for the subsequent registration. This was evident in the case of New Durrani and Jalojai, where in fact the registration of the Tirah Valley IDPs started at the end of March, much earlier than in Jerma⁶.

Confirming the testimonies of the earlier consultations with the Tirah IDPs, in all FGDs women and girls highlighted the sudden and distressing displacement, the communities forced to flight with no warning and often been caught in the cross-fire. As before, the IDPs consulted confirmed the perilous journey across the mountains – sometimes as long as three days – in the rain and with no relief items or food.

3. Intentions and choice of place of temporary residence

When asked about the intention of the displaced population, only in four FGDs women indicated their intention to move to another location, largely to more urbanized areas. In the FGDs carried out with camp residents, some of the consulted women indicated that they would wish to move off camp, however they have no means and their relatives are living in camp already. In few other interviews with women reportedly living with relatives or in rented accommodations, women explicitly asked for Governmental support to obtain a more adequate and independent shelter.

When asked where they would feel more secure while in displacement, in the overwhelming majority of the FGDs women stated that the most secure location is the current one, whether in host families or in camps. With few exceptions, women and girls interviewed in Jalojai and New Durrani, highlighted their intention to stay in the camps for security reasons, as well as due to the presence of their relatives. Women in camp in New Durrani and Jalojai who expressed their intention to live somewhere else, also admitted that this will be hardly possible due to financial constraints. In more than twenty-one FGDs, the preference of the consulted women went for off-camp/ hosting arrangements, perceived to be safer and more anonymous. Only in one group there was a prevailing opinion that women do not to feel safe neither in camp, neither off-camp.

⁴ This is slightly different from the registration data (as of May 6th) from New Durrani and Jerma, which sees a slight prevalence of male. It cannot be excluded that women had this impression as they were probably travelling together.

⁵ In some FGD there were split answers (e.g. a mix of accommodation in relatives' houses or in rented houses).

⁶ In Jalojai there was no formal registration due to security reasons and the relatively small number of Tirah families that sought support in the camp were individually registered.

Of more concern is that in eight FGDs (23%), women declared to be under pressure to vacate the areas and move somewhere else. In three group discussions in Kohat, women reported that the hosting families – initially supportive – are now asking families to vacate their premises. Some indications of certain pressure to move elsewhere were also gathered from female in the New Durrani Camp and may need to be followed up.

4. Security concerns, situations of risk, mobility

In the majority of the FGD (27) women and girls reported to feel generally safe in areas of displacement, including due to the presence of extended families. However, in few circumstances, the consulted female IDPs provided a different feedback. As major sources of insecurity, women reported the fear of the unknown environment, especially the unaccompanied women that had no men presence or support. Reportedly, due to the fact that they do not know anyone in the area, women and girls felt exposed to harassment and robbery by unknown people⁷. The fear may have also been aggravated by the fact that in many cases the female population from Tirah may not have been exposed to contacts with urban or other different environment, and their traditional mobility may have been largely confined solely to their areas of origin in Tirah. While the fear of being harassed by “strangers” prevailed, in few groups women reported to be worried about the possible ousting of the families from the hosting community, or even by the Government. This seemed to be associated with a concern to be compelled to return to their areas of origin in Tirah and be subjected from attacks and retaliation by Non-State Armed Groups, more specifically the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). Other concerns such as the kidnapping of children appeared sporadically in few discussions.

From the de-briefing with the facilitators, it resulted that the perception of security in the areas of origin was largely linked to the recent events and the security situation in Tirah. Women clearly stated that the fear to be back in Tirah is linked to the current situation, while in general they would feel more secure in their areas of origin than anywhere else, once peace is restored.

Not surprisingly, during many FGDs women declared that the areas where they felt more insecure is in public spaces (prevailing opinion in 21 FGDs), and in camps (6 FGDs). More occasional reference was made to health facilities, distribution points (fearing explosions) and wash facilities. In general, women and girls did not report to feel under threat; few individual cases emerged in three FGDs, either connected to the attitude of the hosting community or linked to a community dispute.

The mobility and social interaction of most of the displaced women and girls from Tirah Valley was reportedly very limited, confirming the cultural restrictions possibly already existing and that became more acute in the situation of displacement outside the area of origin and in an unfamiliar environment. Most of the IDPs consulted reported that women and girls are not gathering whatsoever, due to cultural restrictions, or are simply remaining in the relative’s house and sit together with other women of the family. Only four groups reported that women are gathering either in community places, at water wells or in women spaces provided in

⁷ This feedback appears also in the results of the protection findings of the Inter-Cluster assessment on Tirah IDPs, issued by the Protection Cluster on 8th May 2013. While the majority of the respondents felt generally safe in the current areas of displacement, with only 10.7% reporting security concerns and with no major discrepancy between male and female respondents, the fear of thefts and robbery linked to the unknown environment was proportionally the second concern, reported by 22.6% of the respondents. In addition, when analyzing separately the responses of the female respondents vis-à-vis the male respondents, the fear of theft and robbery was more prominent amongst the female population, with 35.5% of the female positive responses on security concerns, as opposed to 16.5% of the male positive responses.

camps. Not surprisingly, the latter answers came from FGDs conducted in Jalojai camp, where such spaces still exist, and in Nowshera.

In general, there was a consensus amongst the consulted women and girls from Tirah Valley that there is at present no other safer alternative for them to stay, except for their areas of origin once the situation was stabilized.

As for security incidents during the flight, the reports of the consulted women echoed earlier accounts of IDPs from Tirah, with families compelled to leave members behind, and in few cases even resorting to killing their family members who could not sustain the journey to safety, particularly if older persons or persons with disabilities. The same reported events circulated in the various FGDs. In many cases the security concern was interpreted in connection to the events before and during the flight, hence the relatively frequent reports of persons killed (14 FGDs), of pregnant women giving birth during the escape, of incidents occurring due to the physical conditions of the IDPs, of deprivation and fatigue.

As part of an assessment of possible security risk in areas of displacement, the issue of access to separate latrines wash facilities was discussed. The feedback from the various FGDs indicated a rough equal split between women who had access and women who did not⁸. As foreseeable, amongst the groups that provided a positive feedback on access to separate latrines, several were residing in camps (Jalojai or New Durrani). However, even amongst those who reported the availability of separate toilet facilities, women highlighted the need to reinforce the pardah walls. In 9 out of 34 groups, women reported the fear to be harassed when accessing wash facilities, largely due to the insufficient presence of adequate protective walls and screens. In few cases specific episodes were reported of men and adolescents verbally addressing women and girls when approaching the wash facilities, particularly in camps.

5. Access to assistance

In about 50% of the FGDs, women reported to have received some assistance. However, in some cases this was limited to food shared by the hosting families (5 FGDs). The major providers of assistance in this first phase of the displacement were identified in the NGOs (10 FGDs), particularly in form of NFIs. It is to be noted, however, that in most of the cases the positive responses were coming from discussions undertaken in Jalojai and New Durrani, where assistance had been immediately made available. Only in very few cases, the Government was cited as a provider of initial relief assistance.

As for the specific challenges in accessing assistance by women heads of household, most of the consulted IDP women were not in a position to respond as assistance has not yet been provided. Out of the thirteen groups indicting that female headed households face constrains when receiving assistance, the emerging reasons were either the travelling and distance to the assistance points or the well-known problems of “family tree” data⁹.

⁸ This represents a slightly higher incidence than what emerging from the Inter-Cluster Assessment on Tirah, whereby 67% of the female respondents reported to be either practicing open defecation (25.4% of female respondents) or in informal and not separated latrines (42.2% of female respondents). This may be largely related to the fact that the Inter-Cluster survey was exclusively carried out off-camp, while in this case interviews were also conducted in camps, where separate facilities are present.

⁹ A woman is part of a separate family but not having modified her document after the marriage she still appears as a member of her family of origin, also registered, therefore being signalled by NADRA as a potential duplicate and proposed for suspension of assistance.

Other indicated problems related to delivery of assistance were the fighting between the recipients (9 FGDs), lack of documentation or documentation details (7 FGDs), the fact that people need to bribe for the assistance (4 FGDs) and the exclusion of specific groups- specifically female headed household as reported in the focus groups (4 FGDs). In two groups some families resorted to community elders for finding a solution. However, since the assistance was not yet widely delivered, these responses remained limited. Through the debriefing with enumerators it revealed that general fear of such cases was felt in throughout all focus group discussion.

On legal documentation, it was generally confirmed from the discussions that the majority of women in FATA do not have CNIC. In few cases women reported to have lost their documents during the flight. It was also confirmed that the knowledge of the procedures to acquire a CNIC is very low amongst women from the Tirah Valley, as it is generally the case for all FATA Agencies¹⁰. This largely reconfirms the findings of the Inter-Cluster Assessment, particularly in terms of familiarity with the document acquisition process. Of particular attention the frequent reports of children school documentation left behind. It will be therefore important that the school authorities continue to honour the Administrative Instruction issued by the KP Department of Education at the end of February 2013, allowing children from specific FATA Agencies – including Khyber – to register without any leave certificate needed.

6. Specific concerns of women during displacement

The consultations revealed quite homogeneous type of responses amongst the newly displaced women and girls from Tirah Valley. The predominant ones were the lack of privacy, clearly expressed by the majority of women in twenty four consultations, followed by the lack of specific services and hygiene kits (22 FGDs).

In fourteen consultations, the majority of women reported having access to health facilities, however lamenting the fact that they are not fully equipped and with adequate services (only the basic medical services are provided, for more complex needs the availability of services is limited). Positive considerations on the availability of health services came from discussions held in the camps and from few non-camp consultations in Central Kurram, Peshawar and Nowshera. In few occasions during, FGDs participants also reported that they are not aware of the existing health facilities as they are not familiar with the areas (3 FGDs)¹¹. The access to health services for lactating women was reported only in few situations (8 FGDs)- in most of the cases (5 FGD) this access was reported by women consulted in camp settings.

In very few occasions, women reported to have received specialized assistance. In the Jalozai FGDs and in one consultations in Nowshera, women mentioned having received some dedicated assistance, including reproductive health, provided by the few Women Centres still operational, after many protective spaces were compelled to terminate their activities due to lack of resources.

7. Specific concerns of children

In the overwhelming majority of situations (29 FGDs, 85.3% of the events), IDP women reported that psychological distress due to the experience of the conflict and the unknown environment is the major problem faced by children (mainly through sleeplessness, not playing with other kids, acting aggressively

¹⁰ See also Inter-Agency Early Recovery Assessment for FATA, 2011, page 88-89.

¹¹ This situation appears slightly less severe than in the Inter-Cluster Assessment, where the 70.5% of the female respondents reported not to have access to medical treatment.

towards others). This is largely confirmed by the findings of the Inter-Cluster Assessment, both in terms of incidence and in terms of population affected¹².

During ten consultations, family separation was reported. However, women also confirmed that the traditional system of extended families care was activated, largely as independent arrangements by the families and with no role or presence of social institutions and services. Cases of missing children were also reported, echoing the Inter-Cluster Assessment. According to the facilitators who entertained the discussions with the IDPs, the reason for the existence of missing children is to be connected to the dynamics of the flight. Reportedly, the displacement was so abrupt that families/parents could not have a chance to collect their children as they were either in school or out for play. It was also reported that some disabled children were left behind because parents or relatives were unable to bring them along in the travel long without any means of transport. In one FGD women stated that when unaccompanied children are found by the Army, Mosques' announcements are used for the tracing of their parents or family members.

Less frequent as child-protection concerns, but nonetheless mentioned, were health issues such as fever and diarrhoea (reported in 2 FGDs), largely as a result of the conditions experience during the flight; complaints for children having interrupted their school (reported in 2 FGDs) and cases of physical violence against children within the family (reported in 2 FGDs). According to the facilitators, women considered these last cases as a consequence of the stressful situation that the parents are undergoing in displacement. However, such situations were occasionally reported and did not emerge as major trends.

During the debriefing with the facilitators it was reported that IDP families, especially those living in hosting arrangements, tend to limit the mobility of children, including for education purposes, out of fear that the children might be kidnapped or harassed, as the displacement area is highly unfamiliar.

8. Specific concerns of older persons and persons with disabilities

In almost all FGDs (30) participants indicated that older people are attended by family members and in general they are not left alone once in areas of displacement. The main concerns expressed by the consulted IDP women vis-à-vis the aged displaced population in their communities is the lack of assistance (emerging prominently in 32 FGDs), access to assistance (21 FGDs), the separation of older persons from their original community networks (7 FGDs), and the lack of specialized service (5 FGDs).

As for persons with disabilities, the consensus emerging from the women consulted was that this segment of the population is also largely under the care of family members. Similarly as for the older population, the main concerns perceived by women with regards to the persons with disabilities in their families, communities, or out of direct experience¹³, are the lack of assistance (clearly emerging in 17 FGDs), closely associated to the difficulties in access to assistance (17 FGDs), the lack of specialized services (largely reported in 16 FGDs), loss of devices (13 FGD), and neglect (6 FGDs).

¹² According to the Inter-Cluster Assessment on Tirah IDPs shows that 80.2% of the respondents reported behavioural changes in the family members, largely psychological distress, with a slightly higher incidence in the female respondents; in the majority of the cases this psychological distress was noticed in children.

¹³ 13 persons with disabilities participated in the consultations. See Annex I for the breakdown

9. Primary needs, coping mechanisms and community relations

The consultations with women and girls displaced from the Tirah Valley did not result in critically different priorities than what was highlighted in the Inter-Cluster Assessment conducted in the same period. Food, health and shelter resulted to be the priority needs for the IDP families unanimously expressed in almost all FGDs, followed by expressed needs in improving water and sanitation conditions. Interestingly, in at least 4 FGDs a primary accent was put on documentation.

Asked to comment on the coping mechanisms of the IDP families to survive in areas of displacement, most of the IDP women consulted emphasized the reliance on self-help mechanisms, particularly through daily labour. The support by extended family relatives was also often cited. The reliance on loans or the selling of food assistance was mentioned, albeit more rarely¹⁴.

As far as the relations with the hosting communities, in twenty discussions women and girls from Tirah Valley defined the relation as good and reported that IDP families were reasonably well accepted by the hosting communities. Conversely, in five discussions, the majority of the women defined the relation with the hosting community as not too cooperative and marked with struggles over scarce accommodation. As an aspect deserving particular attention, in three FGDs held with women in New Durrani Camp, an explicit request was made to create separate blocks for the newly arrived IDPs from Tirah Valley, who seem not to be at ease in settling amongst other communities.

10. Conclusion

Guided by the principle of mainstreaming gender aspects in the humanitarian response, the Protection Cluster believes that this exercise was valuable to give a voice to displaced women and girls from the Tirah Valley and communicate to the wider humanitarian community their perceptions, intentions, needs, concerns. This exercise largely confirms and reciprocally corroborates the findings of the Inter-Cluster Assessment, where the proportion of the female respondents could not be higher than 28% of the total persons consulted. The exercise was conducted with the full cooperation of several Cluster members, in particular national and international NGOs, who pooled female resources to ensure the only possible access to female IDPs, given the specific social and cultural *mores* of the population of FATA. Without their field presence and support this exercise would have been impossible.

11. Recommendations

- Continue to strengthen the monitoring and the consultation with the displaced female population, including with an increase numbers of mobile teams, and maintain such initiatives as part of the Protection Cluster immediate response to any new displacement in KP/FATA [*Protection Cluster*];
- Increase the female staff composition within the organigram of UN agencies and (I)NGOs for a constant improved access to women and girls in camps and outside camps and a better analysis and understanding of their conditions and specific needs [*all Clusters and in particular the Protection Cluster*];
- Exhort the female staff of specialised governmental institutions (e.g. Department for Social Welfare, the Women's Desk of PDMA and FDMA) to increase their presence in the field and the consultation with

¹⁴ It is likely that the selling relief items was still not prominent also considering the limited assistance at that point received by the IDPs.

women and girls from amongst the IDPs and the hosting communities [*Protection Cluster, PDMA, FDMA, Department of Social Welfare, Women Desk*];

- Mobilise humanitarian assistance and accelerate the distribution of relief items to the newly displaced population, with attention to the specific needs highlighted by women, particularly hygiene kits, as integral part of the assistance package [*Emergency shelter and WASH cluster*];
- Improve the access for women and girls to dedicated latrine and WASH facilities, with appropriate or strengthened pardah walls, including in well-established camps such as New Durrani and Jalozei [*CCCM cluster in cooperation with Camp authorities and WASH Cluster*];
- Consider the possibility to create specific zones in New Durrani Camp to accommodate the newly displaced IDPs from Tirah, diffusing possible tensions and improving stable conditions in the camp [*CCCM Cluster*];
- Support emergency shelter assistance in various forms, and appropriately include women heading household as recipients [*Shelter Cluster*];
- Increase the capacity of the health services in IDP-hosting areas, including reproductive health and specialised services for pregnant and lactating women [*Health Cluster and Nutrition Cluster in cooperation with the competent health authorities*];
- Reinforce protective activities and services for women and girls, by providing not only safe and culturally appropriate aggregation spaces, but by integrating those spaces with a complete offer of services, including specialised psychosocial support, reproductive health, and specialised resources to detect and adequately assist survivors of Gender Based Violence [*Protection Cluster, GBV sub-cluster in cooperation with local authorities*];
- Conduct targeted information campaign to provide the displaced women information on local services and assistance [*all Clusters*];
- Reinforce child protection activities in areas of displacement, in cooperation with the local authorities (Social Welfare Department), and with attention to Family Tracing and Reunification activities for the reported cases of missing and separated children and the monitoring of their well-being in extended / foster families [*Protection Cluster, Child Protection sub-cluster, local authorities, donors*];
- Increase the number or the capacity of current child protective spaces offering a separate and private environment for boys, girls, adolescents as well as women and offering integrated services (recreational activities, psychosocial support, vocational skills and adult literacy, access to WASH facilities and hygiene promotion/ awareness, information and promotion of child rights, documentation support, good parent practices and nutrition support) [*Protection Cluster, Child Protection sub-cluster in cooperation with local authorities, donors*];
- Continue to advocate with the competent authorities for the continuous implementation of the Administrative Circular of February 2013, allowing IDP Children from Khyber Agencies and other agencies in FATA to attend local schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [*Child Protection Sub-cluster and Education Cluster*];
- Support projects targeting older persons and persons with disabilities, including monitoring and specialised assistance [*Ageing and Disability Task Force of the Protection Cluster, donors*];
- Reinforce the field presence of NADRA to conduct civil documentation activities targeted to women, particularly linked to the acquisition of CNIC, in the immediate (i.e. presence at registration and assistance hubs) and in the long term [*PDMA and FDMA*]

Protection Cluster Peshawar/ Islamabad 24 May 2013

Annex I – List of Focus Group Discussions

Date of Interview	Organization	District	Tehsil/Union Council	No. of women/ girls consulted	Female	Female	Female	Of whom # of Female HHs consulted	Of whom # of persons with disabilities consulted
30/4/13	Save the children	Peshawar	Peshawar/Hazar Khawani	9		9			
30/4/13	Save the children	Peshawar	Peshawar/Sadaozai	11		11		4	
30/4/13	Save the children	Peshawar	Peshawar/Larma	10	2		8		
26/4/13	PADO	Hangu	Hangu/Ganjrao Kaley	11	4		7	5	
26/4/13	PADO	Hangu	Hangu/Kotki Lakhti Banda	14	4	10		12	
26/4/13	PADO	Hangu	Hangu/Kach Kalay	17		15	2	17	
26/4/13	PADO	Hangu	Hangu/Kach	26	4	10	12		
26/4/13	BPDO	Peshawar	Peshawar/Darmagi Dak Kali	15		15		3	3
26/4/13	BPDO	Peshawar	Peshawar/Shahalam Pul	15		15		6	1
26/4/13	BPDO	Peshawar	Peshawar/Kaga Wala	18		18		2	2
26/4/13	BPDO	Peshawar	Peshawar/ Hassan Zari	10		10		1	
26/4/13	Save the children	Peshawar	Peshawar/Jagar	29	12	10	7	20	
26/4/13	PVDP	Hangu	Hangu	13	10	3		1	2
26/4/13	PVDP	Hangu	Hangu	11	1	10			
26/4/13	PVDP	Hangu	Hangu	10	10	10		1	
1/5/13	PVDP	Kurrum	Central Kurrum	13		13		13	
1/5/13	PVDP	Kurrum	Central Kurrum	10		10		10	
1/5/13	PVDP	Kurrum	Central Kurrum	8				8	
26/4/13	PVDP	Kohat	Kohat	13		12	1	1	1
26/4/13	PVDP	Kohat	Kohat	11	3	8		2	1
26/4/13	PVDP	Kohat	Kohat	8		8		1	2
30/4/13	IRC	Nowshera	Jalozai camp	10		10		5	
30/4/13	IRC	Nowshera	Jalozai camp	19		19		10	1
30/4/13	PVDP	Kurrum	New Durrani	5	1	4			
30/4/13	PVDP	Kurrum	New Durrani	5		5		3	
30/4/13	PVDP	Kurrum	New Durrani	1		1		1	
29/4/13	IRC	Nowshera	Daag Behsal	16	1	15		13	
29/4/13	IRC	Nowshera	Jalozai camp	20		20		15	
30/4/13	IRC	Nowshera	Jalozai camp	17		17		13	
30/4/13	NRC	Kohat	Kohat	22		17	5	2	
26/4/13	NRC	Kohat	Kohat	21	4	16	1	3	
26/4/13	NRC	Kohat	Kohat	25	4	19	2	10	
1/5/13	CERD	Kurrum	New Durrani	18		18			
1/5/13	CERD	Kurrum	New Durrani	8		8			
Total Women and Girls Consulted				469	60	366	45	182	13
%					12.8%	78.0%	9.6%	38.8%	2.8%

Annex II – Locations of interviews

