



**Coordinated Assessment Report - Tirah Valley IDPs
April – May 2013
Cluster specific findings - PROTECTION**

▪ **Background**

During the month of April, while the localised humanitarian emergency associated with the displacement from Tirah Valley was unfolding, the Protection Cluster (including Child Protection and Gender-based Violence Sub-Clusters) participated in the joint inter-cluster exercise coordinated by OCHA and IVAP and aimed at assessing the situation, the primary needs, and the concerns of the newly displaced population.

Four NGOs cluster members directly participated in the field exercise, while cluster coordinators and information managers contributed to the drafting of the questionnaire; the preparation of the tabulation plan; the data analysis and interpretation; the report drafting. During the preparatory phase, the Protection Cluster constantly recalled the importance of fully integrating the gender dimension in the tools and methodology of the survey and stressed the importance to include female enumerators able to reach-out to female respondents.

After the data consolidation was completed, the Protection Cluster requested an opportunity for a debriefing with the enumerators. This offered additional opportunities to increase the qualitative elements to complement the more quantitative information coming from the survey.

The following note summarises the main findings for the protection chapter of the survey. They also include a separate section where some additional questions under other sectors have been analysed in a gender perspective.

This note complements the overall report consolidated by OCHA and IVAP and where the Protection Cluster finding will also be summarised.

▪ **Methodological observation:** Mindful of the relevance of a gender perspective, the protection cluster tried to analyse almost every query disaggregating the responses given by male respondents (MR) and female respondents (FR) and drawing comparison, where appropriate. Although FR represents 28.2 % of the overall respondents of the protection queries (516 out of 1,830 overall respondents to the protection questions), this exercise still proves useful to adequately integrate the gender dimension.

▪ **Persons with Specific needs**

Children: According to the respondents 24.1% of their family members are children under 5 and 35.2% are children between 5 and 18 years old¹. This indicates a high prevalence of children (59.3%), slightly higher than in earlier surveys² but largely in line with the current registration data.

¹The Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by Pakistan define children as persons below the age of 18

² MICS FATA 2010 children 0-17 = 50.4%, Gender Statistics 2009

Reported Breakdown of family members by age group and by district in absolute numbers and in %.									
District	Total family	Number of persons -Age group (yrs)				% of Age group			
		0-5	6-18	19-65	65+	0-5	6-18	19-65	65+
Hangu	710	165	222	293	30	23.2%	31.3%	41.3%	4.2%
Kohat	2,753	617	1,040	980	116	22.4%	37.8%	35.6%	4.2%
Nowshera	593	172	192	208	21	29.0%	32.4%	35.1%	3.5%
Peshawar	7,117	1,696	2,544	2,664	213	23.8%	35.7%	37.4%	3.0%
Kurram	1,674	447	519	669	39	26.7%	31.0%	40.0%	2.3%
Total	12,847	3,097	4,517	4,814	419	24.1%	35.2%	37.5%	3.3%

The presence of other categories of persons with specific needs is largely in line with other national statistics and previous surveys. Respondents signalled the presence of³:

- Separated children: 0.8% of the total number of children reported in the family of the respondents. When subsequently asked to report on the number of separated children, the respondents identified 39 cases, largely linked to the conflict and the sudden flight (see also the section on missing children)⁴.
- Orphan and semi orphans: 3% of the total number of children reported in the family of the respondents (387 cases)⁵. According to enumerators, most of the cases were connected to the conflict.
- Persons with physical or mental disabilities: 3.2% of the family members of the respondents. This is slightly higher than national statistics, but lower than other WHO statistics. The possible reluctance of families in disguising the presence of persons with disabilities in the family is a known phenomenon, often reported by specialised actors and that must be considered.
- Chronically ill: 4.8% of the family members of the respondents were reported to be in constant and prolonged need of medical care.
- Widows: 1.8% of the family members. The survey did not identify whether these were also women Heads of Household.
- Older persons (> 60 years old): 4.3% of the family members of the respondents⁶.

# of persons with specific needs in the households and % on overall reported members in the families								
District	Total family members reported	Children (0-18) yrs	%					
			Separated child (% children)	Orphan/half orphan (% children)	Persons with physical/mental disabilities	Chronically ill	Widow	Older persons
Hangu	710	387	0.8%	2.3%	2.7%	7.6%	2.5%	1.4%
Kohat	2,753	1,657	1.0%	5.3%	4.3%	7.2%	2.8%	6.0%
Nowshera	593	364	0.0%	1.9%	2.4%	2.0%	0.8%	5.7%
Peshawar	7,117	4,240	0.4%	2.1%	2.7%	3.8%	1.3%	3.4%
Kurram	1,674	966	2.6%	3.7%	4.4%	5.1%	2.4%	6.0%
Total	12,847	7,614	0.8%	3.0%	3.2%	4.8%	1.8%	4.3%

³ To note that the questionnaire did not include a gender disaggregation for these categories

⁴ To note that in the Pakistan context, the concept of 'family' is a wide one, including extended relatives and recognised bonds of kinship and tribe. In cases of spontaneous 'child care' during emergencies, careful assessment must be used to determine if a 'family like' relationship exists between child and adult companion and appropriate day to day care is being provided. If not, the child may nonetheless be considered 'unaccompanied'. This level of assessment was not possible during the survey, and a simplified question looking only at separation was therefore used.

⁵ To note that the Inter Agency Early Recovery Assessment in FATA (2011) reported a slightly higher % of "children without both parents" (5%)

⁶ The age limit traditionally used by the protection cluster for older person is a person of above 60 years old. This may explain the slightly higher % if compared with the earlier question on age breakdown of family members (3.3%), where the limit of 65 years old was considered. Some actors lower the limits in light of social and cultural considerations to 50 years old.

Mobility aids were the prevailing need reported for family members with disabilities, required by 32.9% of the persons with disabilities signalled by the respondents in their families. In addition, more than 50% of the signalled cases of persons with disabilities and chronically ill persons in the families were defined by the respondents as in need of medical services.

Of particular concern are the anecdotic reports emerging during the survey consultations on the fate of persons with disabilities and older persons during the flight from Tirah Valley. A handful cases have already been signalled of persons with disabilities and older persons left behind in the conflict area or even dramatically shoot by their own close family members as they were not able to sustain the arduous journey to safer areas. Some 5 different cases of older persons, persons with disabilities, children left behind, and some 5 cases of persons killed by family members have been collected by the enumerators.

- **Personal Documentation (CNIC):** Contrary to initial assumptions, the lack of CNIC by the Head of Household (HoH) did not emerge as a critical gap. 87.7% of the respondents reported that the HOH possesses a CNIC (95% MR, 69% FR), with a slightly lower proportion in Kurram and Kohat. This was largely confirmed during the registration process, when the majority of the IDPs approaching the registration hubs were seen in possession of civil documentation, or at least of tokens issued by NADRA stating that the acquisition of CNIC was in process⁷.

# of respondents / HoH with CNIC, disaggregated by district and by gender of respondents												
District	Yes			No			Yes %			No %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hangu	75	0	75	4		4	94.9%	0.0%	94.9%	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%
Kohat	246	28	274	13	92	105	95.0%	23.3%	72.3%	5.0%	76.7%	27.7%
Nowshera	79	6	85	8	7	15	90.8%	46.2%	85.0%	9.2%	53.8%	15.0%
Peshawar	749	290	1,039	33	32	65	95.8%	90.1%	94.1%	4.2%	9.9%	5.9%
Kurram	99	33	132	8	28	36	92.5%	54.1%	78.6%	7.5%	45.9%	21.4%
Total	1,248	357	1,605	66	159	225	95.0%	69.2%	87.7%	5.0%	30.8%	12.3%

Subsequent debriefing with the enumerators confirmed that the CNIC of the consulted Tirah Valley IDPs were issued between 2008 and 2010. In several instances the CNIC had dual addresses in Tirah and in Peshawar, as part of the population was traditionally mobile between the two areas. Enumerators also confirmed the general lack of CNIC amongst the women surveyed.

However, within the respondents who reported that the HoH was NOT in possession of a CNIC (12.3% of respondents with a higher percentage of FR), a substantial majority (72%, and particularly FR) also reported that they are not aware of the mechanisms and the processes to get it. This signals the continuous need for information dissemination on processes and procedures to acquire civil documentation, which is partially provided in the registration hubs, but which also constitutes a specific intervention in the activities of some Protection Cluster members.

⁷ According to observations on-going during registration in Jerma, the possession of tokens was detected in several IDPs who did not possess a CNIC, reportedly due to earlier field visits of NADRA. IN some cases the token were expired, but the registration desks adopted a flexible inclusive approach. The presence of NADRA at registration point would represent a great advantage to complete the acquisition process.

# of respondents who know/ do not know how to get a CNIC, disaggregated by gender and in % of the respondents that do NOT have a C												
District	Yes			No			Yes %			No %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hangu	4		4			0	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kohat	6	11	17	7	81	88	46.2%	12.0%	16.2%	53.8%	88.0%	83.8%
Nowshera	5	2	7	3	5	8	62.5%	28.6%	46.7%	37.5%	71.4%	53.3%
Peshawar	20	7	27	13	25	38	60.6%	21.9%	41.5%	39.4%	78.1%	58.5%
Kurram	7	1	8	1	27	28	87.5%	3.6%	22.2%	12.5%	96.4%	77.8%
Total	42	21	63	24	138	162	63.6%	13.2%	28.0%	36.4%	86.8%	72.0%

- **Humanitarian Assistance:** at the time of the survey (last week of April), the majority of the respondents (76.4%) declared that their family had not yet received any form of humanitarian assistance, while only 23.6% responded positively. The percentage of negative replies was slightly higher amongst FR (79.3%) than in the MR (75.3%) and geographically slightly higher amongst the respondents in Peshawar and Nowshera and lower in Kohat. This may be explained with the presence in Kohat of some NGOs delivering initial relief assistance (largely NFI), as agreed amongst the humanitarian community from the onset of the crisis.

# of respondents having received assistance, broken down by district and by gender of respondents and as a % on the overall respondent												
District	Yes			No			Yes %			No %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hangu	20	0	20	59		59	25.3%	0.0%	25.3%	74.7%	0.0%	74.7%
Kohat	91	42	133	168	78	246	35.1%	35.0%	35.1%	64.9%	65.0%	64.9%
Nowshera	5	1	6	82	12	94	5.7%	7.7%	6.0%	94.3%	92.3%	94.0%
Peshawar	145	39	184	637	283	920	18.5%	12.1%	16.7%	81.5%	87.9%	83.3%
Kurram	63	25	88	44	36	80	58.9%	41.0%	52.4%	41.1%	59.0%	47.6%
Total	324	107	431	990	409	1,399	24.7%	20.7%	23.6%	75.3%	79.3%	76.4%

As for the **type of the assistance**, with multiple answers possible, the large majority of the consulted Tirah Valley IDPs who declared to have received some assistance stated to have received NFIs (82.6% of the IDPs), while 34.1% declared to have received food. In terms of food assistance, the highest percentage was in Kurram, most likely linked to the immediate relief operations that started in the New Durrani hub since 29th March.

As for the **actors delivering the assistance**, with multiple answers possible, 82.8% of consulted Tirah Valley IDPs who declared to have received some assistance stated that the assistance was delivered by NGOs. 10.7% reported having received assistance by the civilian authorities, 2.6% by the UN Agencies and 1.6% by the Military. It is to note that the survey was undertaken before the start of the registration process in Jerma/Kohat and the responses likely reflect the initial relief assistance that the humanitarian community agreed to distribute without any registration, given the urgency of the humanitarian needs.

Of particular relevance are the results of the query on **information on HOW to access registration and assistance**. Reportedly, 86.6% of the respondents stated that they did not know how to access registration and assistance, with a slight but not significant prevalence of FR (89.7%) over MR (85.3%). Geographically, Tirah Valley IDPs in Kurram seemed to be more aware of the process, likely due to the immediate start of the registration and assistance delivery in New Durrani Hub, from the end of March⁸. These findings may reveal

⁸ It needs to be considered that the survey was conducted in the period before the opening of the Kohat assistance hub. Interviews in the hub during the registration process conducted by the protection cluster members (UNHCR and IRC) revealed that most of the IDPs obtained information from families or other IDPs.

the necessity to increase the level of information dissemination, including on the presence of the registration hub in Jerma/ Kohat. This can be done through consultations with Tirah Valley IDPs and information sessions, community leaders' reach out or more formal systems of mass information, bearing in mind the security concerns.

# of respondents who have / have not received information on registration and assistance, by district and by gender												
District	Yes			No			Yes %			No %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hangu	1		1	78		78	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	98.7%	0.0%	98.7%
Kohat	36	32	68	223	88	311	13.9%	26.7%	17.9%	86.1%	73.3%	82.1%
Nowshera	19		19	68	13	81	21.8%	0.0%	19.0%	78.2%	100.0%	81.0%
Peshawar	74	2	76	708	320	1,028	9.5%	0.6%	6.9%	90.5%	99.4%	93.1%
Kurram	63	19	82	44	42	86	58.9%	31.1%	48.8%	41.1%	68.9%	51.2%
Total	193	53	246	1,121	463	1,584	14.7%	10.3%	13.4%	85.3%	89.7%	86.6%

- **Security concerns:** given the specific profile of the population this question was of particular importance for the protection actors. On a relatively positive note, the largest majority of the consulted Tirah Valley IDPs (89.3% of respondents) reported that they do not have security concerns in the current areas of displacement, with no significant difference between FR and MR⁹.

# of respondents reporting security concern, broken down by district and by gender and as a % on the overall respondents per district												
District	Yes			No			Yes %			No %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hangu	7		7	72		72	8.9%	0.00%	8.9%	91.1%	0.0%	91.1%
Kohat	6	2	8	253	118	371	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%	97.7%	98.3%	97.9%
Nowshera			0	87	13	100	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Peshawar	115	53	168	667	269	936	14.7%	16.5%	15.2%	85.3%	83.5%	84.8%
Kurram	5	7	12	102	54	156	4.7%	11.5%	7.1%	95.3%	88.5%	92.9%
Total	133	62	195	1,181	454	1,635	10.1%	12.0%	10.7%	89.9%	88.0%	89.3%

Out of the clear minority of respondents who indicated to have security concerns (10.7% of the respondents, 10.1% MR, 12.0% FR), the most common concerns were to be harassed by the authorities, largely in terms of Police and Security forces (54.4% respondents, 59.4% MR, 43.5% FR), or by Non-State Armed Groups (19.5% respondents). Considering the type of security concerns that emerged and the characteristics of the alleged perpetrators, however, it cannot be excluded that security concerns may have been underreported. The risk of theft and robbery also appeared relatively frequently, slightly more felt by the FR (22.6% respondents, 16.5% MR, 35.5% FR).

Subsequent debriefing with the enumerators revealed that the concerns of thefts and robbery were largely connected to the new environment that many of the Tirah Valley IDP families experienced in the displacement areas. As for the concerns on the harassment by Law Enforcement Agencies, this seemed to be in relation to the security checks that Tirah Valley IDPs underwent when crossing check points in the highly militarised areas surrounding the conflict area, security measures with which the IDPs may not be entirely familiar. During consultations and Focus Group Discussions, some sporadic alleged cases of money extortion by Law

⁹ It must be noted that the survey took place only one month and half after the displacement and IDPs were still adapting to the new context in areas of displacement. It shall also be noted that, if compared to the situation in Tirah, the areas of displacement was understandably deemed safer.

Enforcement Agencies were reported and protection actors are pursuing a dialogue with the authorities in this respect.

- **Missing children:** 0.9% the respondents signalled cases of missing children. 22 cases of missing children were reported. They were largely connected to the abrupt eruption of the fighting, the sudden necessity to leave the area, the lack of time to gather all members of the family, including children if they were out for school or in the outskirts of the villages for playing or other activities. Although this may represent only the 0.2% of all number of children reported by the respondents as family members, these cases nonetheless signal the necessity to work with the competent social institutions and child protection actors to urgently trace the children's whereabouts.

- **Persons affected by psychological distress, negative changes of behaviour:** 82% of the respondents reported that family members have experienced negative changes of behaviour due to the conflict and the displacement, with a slight majority amongst FR (89.5% of FR, 76.5% MR). In terms of the specific profile of the family members, with multiple answers possible, changes of behaviour were reportedly affecting more significantly women (79.2% of the positive responses) and children (64% of the positive responses). The subsequent debriefing with the enumerators highlighted that most of the cases were associated with the distress and certain traumatic events witnessed or experienced in association with the conflict and the flight; the stress related to the current situation and living conditions, particularly in cases where IDPs are not with extended families; and the stress on how to find coping mechanisms. Respondents reported that the most common forms of anxiety and associated behavioural change believed to be affecting children are fear of the new environment, anxiety, and memories of the conflict¹⁰.

Respondents who report changes in behaviour amongst members of the family since the displacement, by district and by gender and as % on overall respondents

District	Yes			No			Yes %			No %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hangu	64		64	15		15	81.0%	0.0%	81.0%	19.0%	0.0%	19.0%
Kohat	186	100	286	73	20	93	71.8%	83.3%	75.5%	28.2%	16.7%	24.5%
Nowshera	75	12	87	12	1	13	86.2%	92.3%	87.0%	13.8%	7.7%	13.0%
Peshawar	619	292	911	163	30	193	79.2%	90.7%	82.5%	20.8%	9.3%	17.5%
Kurram	61	58	119	46	3	49	57.0%	95.1%	70.8%	43.0%	4.9%	29.2%
Total	1,005	462	1,467	309	54	363	76.5%	89.5%	80.2%	23.5%	10.5%	19.8%

Type of persons affected by changes of behaviour by districts (Multiple answers possible)

District	Number					%				
	1. Children	2. Women	3. Men	4. Older persons	5. Persons with disabilities	1. Children	2. Women	3. Men	4. Older persons	5. Persons with disabilities
Hangu	42	59	50	4		65.6%	92.2%	78.1%	6.3%	0.0%
Kohat	149	206	159	54	10	52.1%	72.0%	55.6%	18.9%	3.5%
Nowshera	31	79	58	19		35.6%	90.8%	66.7%	21.8%	0.0%
Peshawar	618	724	436	92	10	67.8%	79.5%	47.9%	10.1%	1.1%
Kurram	97	94	44	36	9	81.5%	79.0%	37.0%	30.3%	7.6%
Total	937	1,162	747	205	29	63.9%	79.2%	50.9%	14.0%	2.0%

¹⁰ In the debriefing with enumerators, dramatic stories of children, older persons and persons with disabilities left behind in the conflict area emerged, and even more tragic episodes of older persons and persons with disabilities killed by their own family members because they were not able to sustain the journey.

- **Some specific gender considerations in other sectors**

Bearing in mind the importance of gender disaggregation, the Protection Cluster selected few queries in the section of other clusters and attempted a disaggregation by sex of the respondent, trying to examine the divergences between FR and MR.

- Health main findings

- More than 70% of the FR signalled that they are not able to access to medical services, with higher percentage in more remote areas such as Kurram and Kohat. This percentage was higher than the MR, possibly signalling higher barrier to access to health services for displaced women.

District	%					
	Yes			No		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hangu	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%	94.9%	0.0%	94.9%
Kohat	50.6%	25.0%	42.5%	49.4%	75.0%	57.5%
Nowshera	82.8%	53.8%	79.0%	17.2%	46.2%	21.0%
Peshawar	60.9%	32.0%	52.4%	39.1%	68.0%	47.6%
Kurram	29.0%	19.7%	25.6%	71.0%	80.3%	74.4%
Total	54.3%	29.5%	47.3%	45.7%	70.5%	52.7%

- When female respondents declared that they are able to access health services, most of the FR stated that those are private health providers (45.4% of the positive answers by FR), followed by the Basic Health Care Units (27.6% of positive answers by FR), by traditional health providers (12.5% of positive answers by FR), and by the Rural Health Centres (9.9% of positive answers by FR).¹¹ The difference between FR and MR were evident in the case of access to private health providers and rural health providers, higher in MR, and in the traditional healers, higher in FR.
- When female respondents stated that they are NOT able to access health services, the main reason was the cost (82.1% of negative answers by FR), followed by the distance (43.7% of negative answers by FR), by the lack of transport (30.2% of negative answers by FR). The difference between MR and FR were not too marked.
- In terms of needed health services, the response did not vary significantly between FR and MR. With multiple questions possible, the need for free medicines was commonly expressed (85% of FR), followed by vaccination services (23.8% of FR), basic laboratory (15.3% of FR), mental health/psychosocial services (13.2% of FR), delivery services (11.8% of FR). The only slight difference between FR and MR was on the need for family planning services, higher amongst IDP women.

- Wash main findings

- Although there was no specific question on access to separated wash facilities for women, the disaggregation of the responses to another question in the WASH part of the questionnaire may provide some insight. Only 32.2% of FR reported to have formal latrines in the houses, a lower percentage than MR (40.9%). The rest of the FR admitted to either use informal latrines in the house (42.2% of FR), or to practice open defecation (25.4% of FR). To note that the percentage of women reporting to recur to open defecation is reportedly higher than in the MR (17.5%).

¹¹Multiple answers possible in all three questions

District	%														
	Community Latrine			Latrine at home formal			Latrine at home informal			Open Defecation			Other		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hangu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.3%	0.0%	25.3%	50.6%	0.0%	50.6%	24.1%	0.0%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kohat	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	42.5%	35.0%	40.1%	34.7%	44.2%	37.7%	21.6%	20.8%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nowshera	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.8%	23.1%	55.0%	33.3%	38.5%	34.0%	5.7%	38.5%	10.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Peshawar	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	42.6%	35.4%	40.5%	41.0%	40.4%	40.9%	16.1%	23.6%	18.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Kurram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	9.8%	16.7%	43.9%	49.2%	45.8%	22.4%	41.0%	29.2%	13.1%	0.0%	8.3%
Total	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	40.9%	32.0%	38.4%	40.1%	42.2%	40.7%	17.5%	25.4%	19.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%

- Shelter main findings

- Lack of proper accommodation and space was a common feature in both MR and FR. More than 40% the FR reported to share a room with other families, or even to be still in open air. Sharing rooms was more frequently reported by FR.
- In terms of first shelter concern, FR highlighted the overcrowding and the lack of privacy as main concerns (34.1% of FR), not differently than MR. The cost of rent also figured prominently in the FR (26.7% of FR), and in line with men. Slightly different concerns were expressed in terms of lack of water and sanitation, which was higher as a first concern for the FR (20.2% FR, 14.8% MR), and – expectedly - lack of cooking facilities (17.4% FR and 9.7% MR).

Recommendations

With the understandable limitations of a sampling survey reaching out to 1,830 representatives of Tirah Valley IDPs, the inter-cluster assessment provided clear indications on priority actions for the Protection Cluster and other humanitarian community actors. These priorities have already been recently highlighted by the cluster in the discussion on emergency funding allocations (e.g. CERF and ERF).

- Continue to reinforce monitoring and consultation mechanisms with the newly displaced population, to better understand concerns, needs, intentions in order to inform the humanitarian response, and with a particular attention to reaching out to persons with specific needs (women at risk, children , older persons and persons with disabilities).
- Continue to maintain a registration system able to assess major vulnerabilities within the registered IDPs and with specific attention to reaching out to IDPs who may have difficulties in accessing the current registration hubs (Jarma and the Kurram/New Durrani); consider the possibility to perform mobile registration, with preliminary discussions amongst all actors on logistic and security measures that this process may require.
- Reinforce the information and the communication to IDPs on available access to registration and assistance, through direct consultations, community sessions or other means of mass information deemed most appropriate in light of the specific profile of the Tirah Valley IDPs. Information shall also include explanation on the process to obtain civil documentation, possibly in cooperation with NADRA.
- 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. Increase the number or the capacity of the 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).

- 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.
- Reinforce consultations, reach-out and specialised activities for persons with disabilities, including mobility devices.
- Adequately consider the gender perspective in the health, wash and shelter interventions, through participatory consultations during beneficiary selection processes as well as by providing adequate attention in facilitating access to services and assistance points (lay-out of facilities, support to referral of cases).
- Continue to provide assistance to the Tirah Valley IDPs in line with humanitarian principles and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable population wherever those needs are emerging.

It is to note that all these response are part of the Protection Cluster Strategy as highlighted in the Humanitarian Operational Plan 2013 for KP/FATA.

END

Protection Cluster, Peshawar/ Islamabad 6th May 2013