



Protection cluster detailed assessment- areas of return and areas of displacement

KP FATA, Pakistan

May 2014



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Special thanks to the men and women who took the time to talk to us. Without them, this assessment would not be possible.

We hope that the lessons learnt and recommendations made from this report will strengthen future humanitarian responses for IDPs and returnees in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA.

Protection cluster

May 2014

Introduction and Background

The ongoing security operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) have led to large scale population displacements across the region since 2009. As of April 30, 2013, 159 609¹ families are displaced, out of them 96 % off camp and 4 % of displaced population reside in one of the three IDPs camps in KP and FATA- Tough Sorai, Jalozai and New Durrani. The IDPs are mainly settled in off camp locations in districts of Peshawar, DI Khan and Kohat. Limited access to local resources; unavailability of basic amenities and services; and the negative impacts on host communities, has increased the vulnerability of IDPs. IDPs are largely dependent on humanitarian assistance in order to meet basic needs.

Prior to the KP FATA PCDA, there was no holistic and comprehensive protection specific assessment conducted in Pakistan. Organizations had ad hoc data which was limited only to their targeted geographical locations. As a result, the overall protection situation amongst IDPs was unclear. In this backdrop, and keeping in mind the on-going displacement, a protection cluster detailed assessment was conducted to identify protection risks faced by IDP and returnees.

2014 is a year of significant humanitarian need for the displaced population from the FATA region, where security operations continue. Efforts will have to continue to ensure all IDPs, wherever they are displaced in KP, have their rights respected and have access to all services offered by the Government of Pakistan to all its citizens. Special attention is put by protection cluster on advocacy for the respect of the voluntary, safe and dignified character of returns, as endorsed by the authorities and the UN in the "IDP Return Framework."

In recognition of the vulnerabilities of IDPs - exacerbated by significant protracted displacement, possible new displacement, and return, the protection sector response plan identifies a number of priority areas requiring urgent intervention, to be undertaken in close coordination with the Pakistani Government and relevant protection actors. These include:

- 1) Humanitarian information: Humanitarian information services will be provided during all phases of the displacement cycle, delivering clear, coherent and consistent information on rights, entitlements, access to services, and the displacement process.
- 2) Registration and profiling: The UNHCR-led Registration Working group will develop and implement a strategy to ensure registration and assistance according to agreed standards and approaches. As necessary, profiling will be conducted to provide general information on the IDP population and identify specific vulnerabilities and needs.

¹ UNHCR IDP factsheet as of 30 April 2014

3) Counselling and legal assistance, including civil documentation support: The affected population will receive counselling, legal assistance and civil documentation support during all phases of the displacement cycle.

4) Protection monitoring: Protection monitoring activities will continue not only in camp areas, but also among the IDP population in hosting arrangements, before and during the process of return.

5) Grievance desks and redress mechanisms: Grievance desks are currently established and operational on-camp and off-camp to facilitate the self-reporting of grievances, particularly related to access to registration and assistance, and to refer the grievances to the relevant authority or agency for action. The Protection Cluster will work with stakeholders, to improve mapping of services so that issues and needs arising from protection monitoring and grievance desk activities can be more quickly and efficiently referred and resolved.

6) Return Intention Surveys (RIS): The Protection Cluster will facilitate Return Intention Surveys (RIS) to assess the willingness of the displaced community to return to their home areas or pursue other durable solutions; assess information needs of the displaced population regarding the return process and the situation in areas of return; detect obstacles to return as expressed by the displaced, and find solutions to remove those obstacles. Results of the RIS will inform the greater humanitarian community and authorities and will serve as a basis for advocacy.

7) Mine clearance and mine-risk education: The Protection Cluster will advocate with the authorities for greater emphasis on clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war and delivery of mine risk education to returning populations, including and especially children.

8) Protection Cluster Assessment Missions: In line with the SoPs on return endorsed by the HCT, the Protection Cluster will arrange regular assessment missions to areas of return in order to assess the viability and sustainability of return, identify risks, threats and vulnerabilities, and on which basis to conduct advocacy.

9) Child Protection-Specific: According to UNHCR registration figures, children constitute 54 per cent of the individuals within the registered population, and are people of concern for the Child Protection Sub-Cluster in KP and FATA. Of these, approximately 30 per cent are targeted as the most vulnerable and need to be prioritized with access to services. To respond to the protection needs of children, the Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services ('PLaCES') managed by UNICEF and partners as well as other protective spaces will offer safe spaces for girls, boys, adolescents and women in order to access rights-based information and awareness, learning and life skills, mine risk education and DRR knowledge, psychosocial support, sessions on good parenting and care of children, and recreation. All protective spaces include the establishment and/or strengthening of female and male community-based protection mechanisms involving adolescent boys and girls, men and women for the

identification, monitoring and response to violence, abuse and exploitation of children and women, as well as raising awareness on issues such as child marriage and child labour.

Strengthening the capacity of government and civil society to monitor and respond to child protection needs remains a priority, linked with established referral mechanisms on-camp and off-camp to identify vulnerable children and ensure their access to basic services. These interventions will continue throughout the year and will be further strengthened if funding is forthcoming.

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster will support protective services for children and women across the camps, in the hosting districts, and inside Kurrum Agency to assist with the returns.

10) Gender-Based Violence Protection-Specific: The GBV Sub-Cluster aims to reach approximately 25 per cent of on-camp women case-load and 31 per cent of the off-camp women caseload. To provide protective services, including proper response and prevention of GBV, “women-friendly spaces” (WFSs) will be created. These are places where women and adolescent girls can come and spend their time in a productive and safe environment. Women and adolescent girls will be assisted to develop different vocational skills in order to reduce vulnerability as well as increase self-reliance and economic independence. Trained social workers, psychologists and the social case workers skilled in the area of counselling will provide psychosocial support to the survivors. Women and girls will be sensitized on health issues, human and women rights. Survivors of violence will be provided with the required support through referral and case management. Hygiene kits will be distributed. The WFS will be an essential chain (and entry point) on the referral pathway.

These priorities are directly linked to each of the strategic objectives of protection cluster. Given the difficult operational environment and the gravity of protection concerns, the protection cluster plan also includes support for, and coordination with, protection partners, both national and international, including state-level protection working groups, to seek viable and creative avenues of delivering protection.

The PCDA will allow the protection cluster members to better target their programs and activities and reach the most vulnerable in respective areas.

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1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The protection cluster detailed assessment generally employed a deductive, analytical process where conclusions and recommendations were drawn on the basis of data collected through survey questionnaire. A total of 4908 (956 female and 3802) respondents in 32 administrative units within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal areas (FATA) were targeted.

1.1 Scope of the assessment

The detailed protection cluster assessment has been a comprehensive exercise, **covering both areas of displacement and areas of return in KP and FATA.**

Geographically, all districts (in the case of KP) and agencies (in the case of FATA) with high IDPs and returnees concentration were targeted for the assessment. In the areas of displacement, districts of focus include Kurram, Hangu, Tank, DI Khan, Nowshera, Kohat and Peshawar while in areas of return Khyber, South Waziristan, Mohmand, Bajaur, Orakzai and Kurram agencies were targeted. Three of these (Kurram, Nowshera and Hangu) host both on-camp and off-camp IDPs while in all other districts and agencies displaced families are residing off camp. An administrative unit (tehsil) is considered high IDP/returnee concentration zone only if it hosts more than 1000 IDP or returnee families.

In terms of functional scope, the assessment covered all the key areas of protection- General Protection, Child Protection, Gender Based Violence, Age and Disability and Housing, Land and Property.

1.2 Sample design

Stratified random sampling method was used to determine the sample size of the IDP families. The population of IDP families was first divided into host districts/agencies, as well as respective on-camp and off-camp settlements. Populations in off-camp settlement across districts and agencies were further sub-divided into tehsils (in the case of KP) and subdivisions (in case of FATA). Then a sample from each tehsil/subdivision was calculated from the population within a tehsil/sub-divisions. These subset samples were then pooled to form the total sample of each district/agency, and the KP/FATA province as a whole.

1.2.1 Geographic sampling unit

The tehsils (in KP districts) and sub-divisions (in FATA agencies) present the most useful and feasible geographic level at which to have the sampling unit for off-camp IDPs and returnees. This is because there were no variations, in term of population characteristics, which are considered significant for the purpose of the protection assessment at the union council levels. Having the sample unit at district or agency level would be too high to produce relevant and useable results, as population characteristics or factors contributing to the issues of protection concerns may vary significantly from one tehsil to the next within a district/agency. On the other hand, sample units at union council level were considered unnecessary considering the type of assessment questions which could be better captured and addressed at levels above UC. The sampling unit for in-camp IDPs was at the specific camps (Jalozai in Nowshera district; New Durrani in Kurrum agency; and Togh Sarai in Hangu district).

1.2.2 Selection of sampling units (tehsils and agencies)

There were a total of 32 sampling units (23 tehsils hosting off-camp IDPs, 3 camps hosting on-camp IDPs and 6 agencies with high returnee records) in KP/FATA. These would be too many locations to cover if all are to be included as sampling units. The decision on which tehsil within the off-camp IDPs to include in the sample was based on the size population of IDP families within each tehsil, using UNHCR database.

For this reason, tehsils hosting IDPs were first ranked by IDP population size. Any tehsil with less than 1,000 IDP families was excluded, on the basis that the sampled size would be too large a proportion of the total population in these tehsils hence, considered inefficient. The same selection criteria (IDP families > 1,000) was also applied to the on-camp setting. There are 6 agencies in FATA that have significant returnee population (above 5,000 families); all of them were selected.

1.2.3 Calculating sample size within each sample unit

To calculate the sample size within each unit (tehsil/camp and sub-division) the following formula was used:

$$n = \frac{\text{Design Effect} \times 1.962 \times \text{Prevalence} \times (1 - \text{Prevalance})}{\text{Precision}^2}$$

Where:

- Design Effect = 1. Design Effect compensates in the case that it is not possible to take a completely random sample. In the case of this simple random sample, design effect is not necessary, so = 1.
- Error = 5%, (i.e. 1.96 constant for 95% confidence). This assumes 95% accuracy.
- Precision = 5%. Usually use 10% for Emergency surveys, 7% for ongoing surveys, 5% for baseline/end line surveys.

- Prevalence = 50%. The expected proportion with the characteristic (%) in the population being surveyed. If this is uncertain, the safest choice is to use 50% since the sample size required will be the largest.

$$n = \frac{1 \times 1.962 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05^2} = 196$$

The second part of the calculation adjusts the sample size proportionate to the population of IDP/returnees in the sampling unit.

$$\text{Adjusted } n = \frac{n}{\frac{1 + (n-1)}{N}}$$

Where n is the sample size calculated using the first formula and N is the population size of the sampling unit (tehsil/camp/sub division).

Or (excel sheet)

$$\text{Adjusted } n = n / ((n-1)/N + 1)$$

Using these two formulas, the sample size of each tehsil, camp and agency was determined. A total of 3,749 IDPs displaced families in KP/FATA and 1,159 returnee families in FATA were targeted with the survey questionnaires.

Table 1 provides the breakdown of the sample size per district and agencies. Note that the sample for Tank district is proportionally less than the other districts; this is because it was not further stratified into tehsils like the rest of units as there is no data available at tehsil level.

Table 1: Total population and corresponding sample size

Area of displacement			Area of return		
Tehsils	Population (Families)	Sample size (Families)	Sub- Divisions	Population (Families)	Sample size (Families)
Peshawar	19,722	571	Kurram Agency	18,493	194
Kohat	22,224	382	Khyber Agency	6,187	190
Nowshera	8,502	544	South Waziristan	11,899	193
DI Khan	24,414	566	Mohmand	36,759	195
Tank	10,181	192	Bajaur	72,895	195

Hangu	19,017	551	Orakzai	8,660	192
Kurram	21,587	748			
Total	126,453	3,749	Total	154,893	1,159

1.3 Training of the enumerators

Protection cluster has organized two one-day trainings on effective data collection techniques, confidentiality, interviewing techniques, informed consent, use of PDA at UNHCR conference hall in Peshawar on 28th and 29th April 2014. A total 119 enumerators (89 men and 30 women) from participating organizations successfully completed the training. The focus of the training was to equip participants with knowledge and skills on the use data collection tools including the Personal Digital Assistances (PDAs) and paper-based questionnaires as well as on ethics and approaches associated with conducting interviews. A debriefing session has been organized at the end of the data collection exercise on 13th May 2014 to review success and challenges, as well as any useful observation to be incorporated into the assessment report and for immediate advocacy purposes.

1.4 Data collection

The assessment relied entirely on primary methods of data collection. Questionnaires were administered using Personal Digital Assistance (PDAs) and in limited cases (see limitations section under 1.7) paper-based questionnaire. Families were selected for interview predominantly by random means. However for the purpose of Age and Disability section of the questionnaires, some degree of purposive sampling was applied where elderly and persons with disabilities were particularly selected.

In total 126 enumerators (out of them 30 women) from 21 organizations participated in the data collection. Data was transmitted electronically through an IVAP call centre in Peshawar, where data was collated and status update circulated daily among protection cluster coordinators for close monitoring purposes. In total, 97% of the planned response was obtained as detailed in table 2.

Table 1: Total gender aggregated sample reached

Areas of displacement				Areas of return			
District	Female	Male	Total	Agency	Female	Male	Total
Peshawar	153	407	560	Kurrum	1	355	356
Kohat	85	307	392	Khyber	0	45	45
Nowshera	193	444	637	SWA	0	225	225
D I Khan	92	489	581	Mohmand	75	103	178
Tank	0	199	199	Bajaur	42	216	258
Hangu	203	320	523	Orakzai	0	207	207
Kurrum	112	485	597				
Grand Total	838	2651	3489	Total	118	1151	1269
%	24%	76%	100%	%	9%	91%	100%

1.5 Data Analysis

The assessment utilized online method of data transmission through open data kit (ODK) systems using the PDAs. Data received through these systems in IVAP server was then collated, crunched and cleared for analysis, as per the data analysis plan provided by the protection cluster which automatically generates fairly complex tabular and graphic representations of the responses, organized within the various objectives and assessment questions. Online survey also helped in systematic grouping of the participant's descriptive comments for ease of analysis on the basis of data analysis plan provided by the protection cluster.

Data were predominantly analysed quantitatively. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that each question represents a pertinent issue related to protection cluster in general and issues of protection concern to each of the four sub-clusters (Gender Based Violence, Child Protection, Age and Disability Task force and Housing, Land and Property). However, substantial provisions were made for additional comments in each question which required some degree of qualitative, descriptive analysis.

While the quantitative components help makes sense of the situation based on the strengths of the responses, the descriptive responses helped provide additional inputs and more clarity in the interpretation of the same. Together, they produced a complete picture of the realities on the ground.

The data in sections related to child protection were analysed by child protection subcluster, data relevant to gender based violence by GBV subcluster; and age and disability related sections by age and disability task force.

1.6 Ethical consideration

The survey questionnaires were designed and conducted in line with the key protection principle of do no harm. The questionnaire design and actual data collection emphasized the need for informed consent and choice of the potential respondents to opt it out in any part or the entire questionnaire if they need to. Prior to the circulation of the questionnaires, the cluster coordination team reviewed the questionnaires for ethical compliance, drawing heavily from the key protection principles and the sound knowledge of the cultural environment by the local protection coordination colleagues both from KP and FATA. The data collection tools were reviewed for any possible sensitivity of their content to the potential participants. In addition to providing sufficient technical skills including the use of the data collection tools to minimize errors related to data collection, enumerators were intensively trained on ethical consideration when obtaining data/information from respondents through interviews.

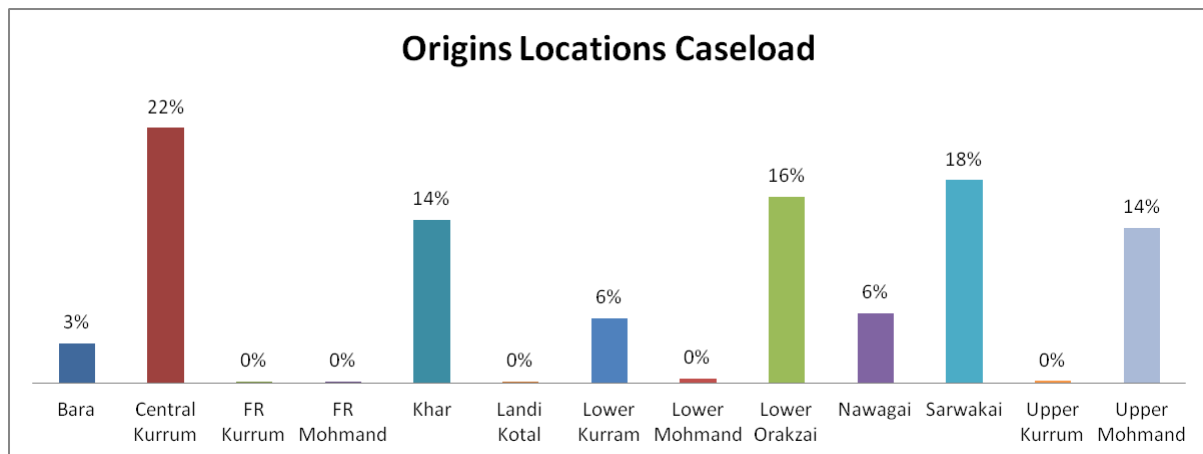
1.7 Limitation of the PCDA

The entire process of detailed data collection was generally a success. However, it's important to recognize a marginal (-3%) deviation from the overall target respondents was realized which was directed attributed to number of enumerators the cluster was able to commit to the exercise. Based on the sample size and the scope of the questionnaire, a total of 126 enumerators were actually deployed, in almost all other areas. Overstretching the available capacity helped ensure the minimum threshold for data collection was achieved. However, in Tirah area in Khyber agency, only 24% of the target response was achieved. This was because the protection cluster has minimal presence in the area, and proved logistically difficult to relocate staff from one area to another due to time and access constraint.

2 General protection- areas of displacement

2.1 Displacement patterns

The **places of origin** of interviewed IDPs were diverse- most of them originate from central Kurrum (22 %), Sarwakai (18 %), Lower Orakzai (16 %), and Khar along with upper Mohmand (both 14% of respondents).



Graph 1: Areas of origin of interviewed IDPs

When asked about how many people approximately were displaced from the areas of origin, most respondents indicated above 1000 persons (51% of all respondents)- indication of more than 1000 persons displaced from the areas of origin was the most frequent reply by both women and men.

Out of the IDPs interviewed, **83 % were registered and 17 % not registered**. Highest number of registered IDPs was in Jalozai camp (99%), least registered IDPs were interviewed in upper Kurrum (50% of interviewed IDPs were registered) and in Peshawar Town III- 54% registered.

When asked if IDPs are **able to collect their food currently**, most responded positively amongst those who are residing in camp- 96 % in New Durrani camp, 93 % in Jalozai camp, 73 % in Tough Sorai camp. On the contrary, respondents in Kurrum (upper 89% and central 73% as well as Hangu 62 % were not collecting food.

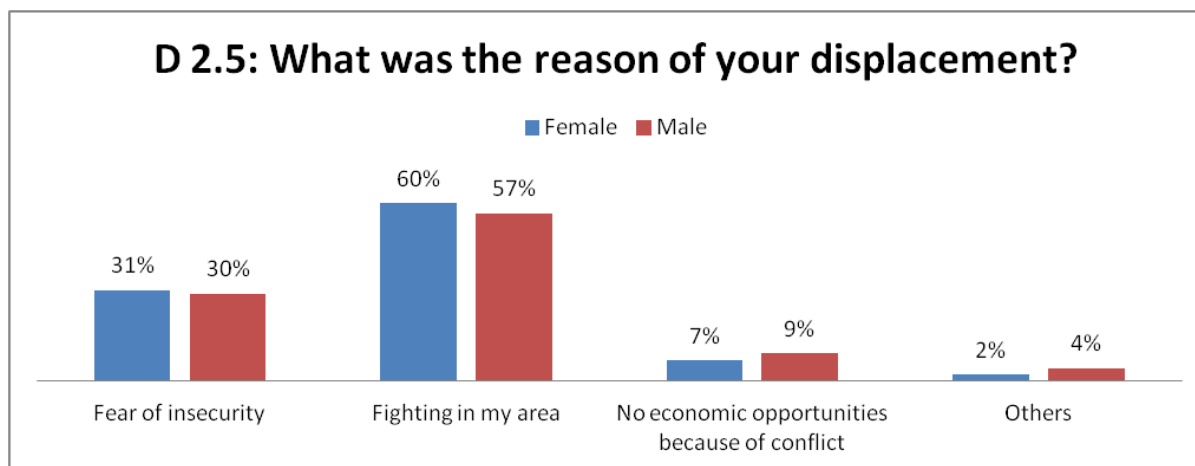
In terms of **length of displacement**, 42% indicated they have been displaced since 2009, 12 % indicated to be displaced both from 2008 and 2011. While 8 % were freshly displaced in 2013 and 2 % in 2014. The responses correlate with the answers on since when the IDPs arrived at their current locations (32% in 2009, 10% in 2011, 9 % in 2010, 8% in 2012, 7 % in 2012 and 2 % in 2013)- suggesting that most IDPs do not change their location once in displacement.

Despite the fact that no registration of newly displaced persons in 2014 was carried out, the responses under 2014 displacement were filtered out and belong is the information related to the places of origin and displacement:

Tehsils	Khyber Agency	Kurrum Agency	South Waziristan	Grand Total
D I Khan			1	1
Kohat	1			1
Nowshera	1			1
Pabbi	6	1		7
Peshawar (Town-II)	20			20
Peshawar (Town-IV)	29			29
Grand Total	57	1	1	59

Table 1: Interviewed fresh IDPs in 2014

In regards to **reasons for displacement**, 57 % of respondents indicated because of fighting in their areas, while 30 % fled preemptively out of fear, 9 % because of absence of not existing economic opportunities due to the conflict in the area and 4 % due to damaged infrastructure. Female responses indicated as reason primarily the fighting in the areas of origin (60 % of female responses), while only 7 % fled due to no economic opportunities due to the conflict.



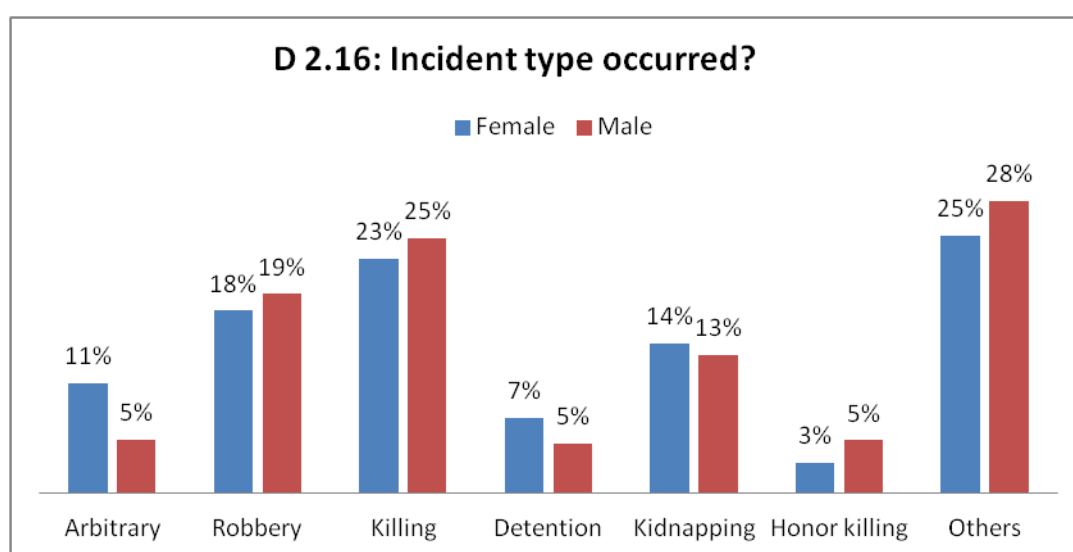
Graph 2: Reasons for displacement

Anecdotal storied from displacement indicated that **family members are left behind in areas of origin**. In the responses, 97% of all respondents indicated that they could bring all their family members along with them, while 3 % indicated some family members had to stay behind. Respondents who indicated that they had to leave some family members behind where mainly residing in Nowshera (15 responses), Peshawar Town II (13 responses) and Hangu on camp (11 responses).

2.2 Security in displacement

In regards to security, 51% of respondents indicated that there has been no **security incident in their area of displacement** since last 12 months.

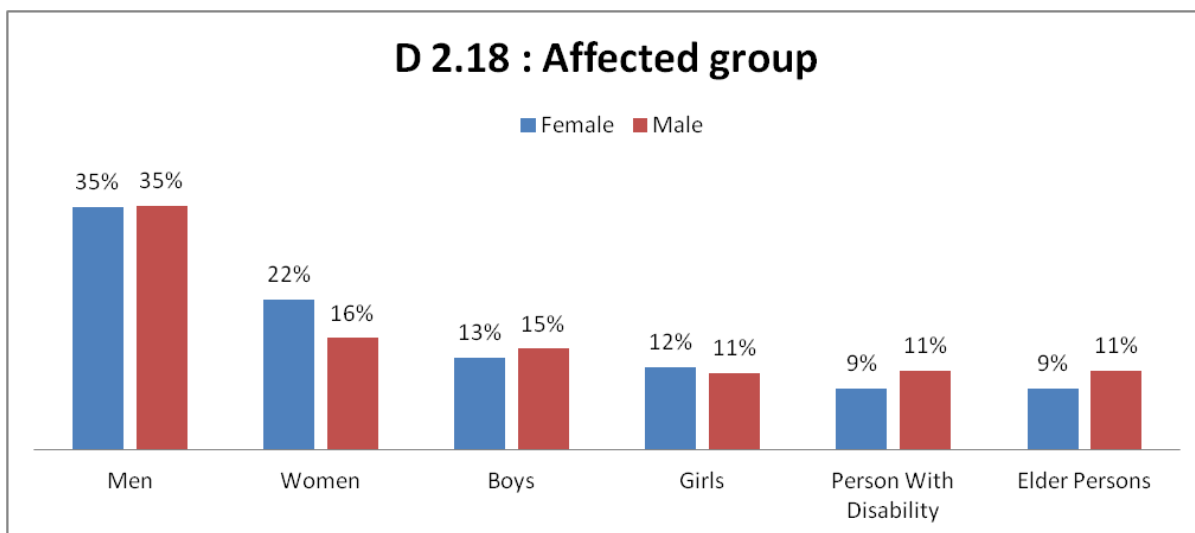
When asked about the **type of incidents that occurred**, murder, robbery and kidnapping were the three most common types of incidents for both sexes' respondents. While women responded higher number of cases of arbitrary detentions, men reported higher number of cases of killing, robbery and honor killing.



Graph 2: Type of incidents occurred in the displacement area in last 12 months

In most cases (52%) **the perpetrator of reported incidents** is unknown. In 11% policemen, in 5% army and 3 % neighbors were reported as perpetrators. In Lachi, Peshawar II and Peshawar IV, the rate of policemen as perpetrators exceeded 20%.

When asked who the main victims of the incidents are, replies vary considerably between men and women. Women consider themselves more affected than how men evaluates the situation (22 against 16 % respectively as per graph below).



Graph 3: Affected groups facing challenges in obtaining assistance

78% of all respondents shared that there are no **mechanisms on how to respond to the security issues and risks**. While responses from interviews in Thall, Hangu, Kohat, Lower Kurrum and Peshawar II, III and IV exceeded 90% in replies that there is no mechanism established, on the contrary responses from in camp indicate that IDPs are rather confident on existence of such mechanisms (Jalozai 71%, New Durrani 49%, Hangu 35 %).

For those who are aware of **mechanism to where report on such incidents**, IDPs reported since the displacement none incident (40% of respondents), less than 5 incidents (30% of respondents), 5- 10 incidents (22 %) and more than 10 incidents (5% of respondents). However, the respondents also noted that amongst those cases that were shared with authorities, in 56% no action has been taken, action has been taken on 1-5 cases as shared by 30 % of respondents, authorities took action on 6- 10 cases as reported by 12% of respondents and 2 % of interviewees replied that authorities took action on more than 10 cases that were reported in their area of displacement.

2.3 Grievances and redress mechanism

Grievance desks were established as a **redress mechanism**. Amongst all IDPs consulted, 42% were aware about the existence of the grievance desks- mostly in camp settings (New Durrani 92%, Jalozai 85%, Tough Sorai 61 %). Highest concentration of people unaware about the grievance desks was in Hangu off camp (93%), lower Kurrum (94 %) and upper Kurrum (91 %). Women were more informed about the existence of grievance desks that men- in total 48 % of women were informed.

From those IDPs, who indicated that they are aware about the existence of grievance desks redress mechanism, 93 % stated that it is **accessible** to them. 6 % of men and 8 % of women stated the grievance desk is not accessible to them due to the distance, despite the awareness of the mechanism.

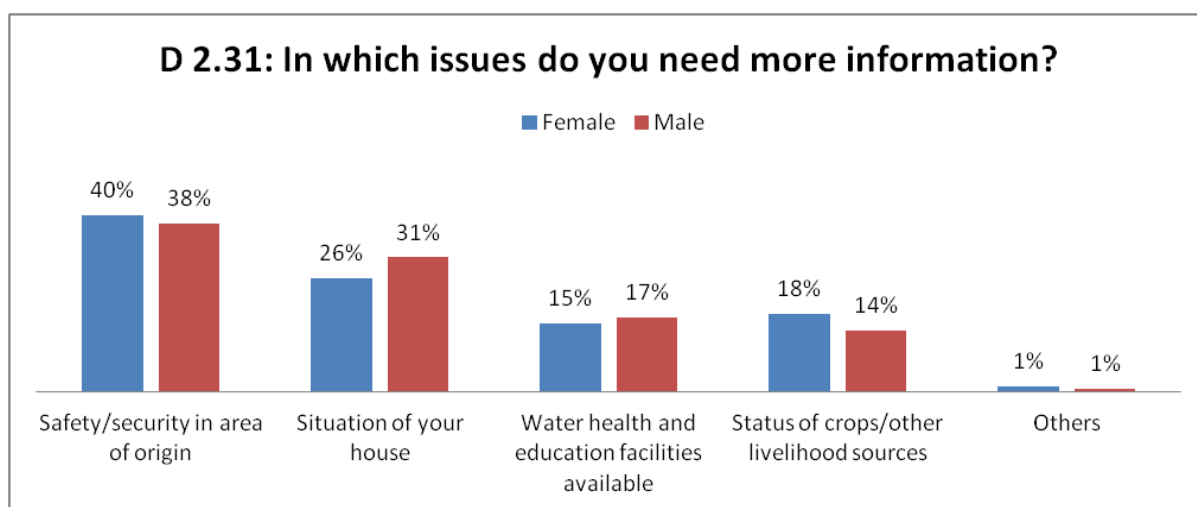
In total 38% of respondents shared that they approached personally the grievance desk (out of them 29% which indicates that women used on average more the services of grievance desks). 84% of IDPs who used the services of grievance desks indicated that they were useful for them. Interestingly, women indicated in 92% that it was useful to them, while for men the satisfaction reached 75%.

2.4 Access to information

IDPs were asked about their access to **information on areas of origin**. 60% reported that they are well informed, 40% not enough informed. While men responded that they are not informed (72%), on the contrary women indicated in 53% that they feel informed.

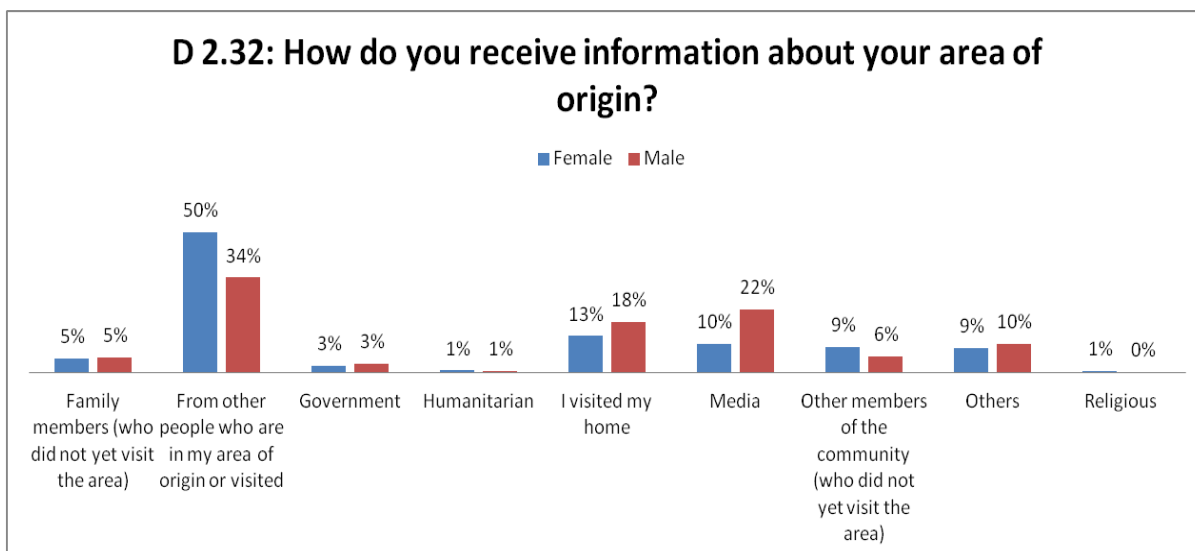
Most of the IDPs felt that they are **lacking information** about the safety and security in area of origin (29%), followed by situation of their house in return areas (29%), water, health and education facilities available (16 %) and status of their crops and livelihood sources (15 %).

Women would prefer more information related to safety and security in areas of origin than man and on status of the crops; while men are more interested in the situation of their house and facilities in area of return.



Graph 4: Areas on which information is lacking to IDPs

When asked about the **source of information** from which IDPs receive information about their area of origin, first source is other people who visited the areas (28 %), followed by media (19%) and by personal visits to the area of origin (17 %). While women receive information mainly from people who visited the areas (50 % of female respondents), men rely more as well on personal visits of return area as well as media (18 and 22 % respectively).

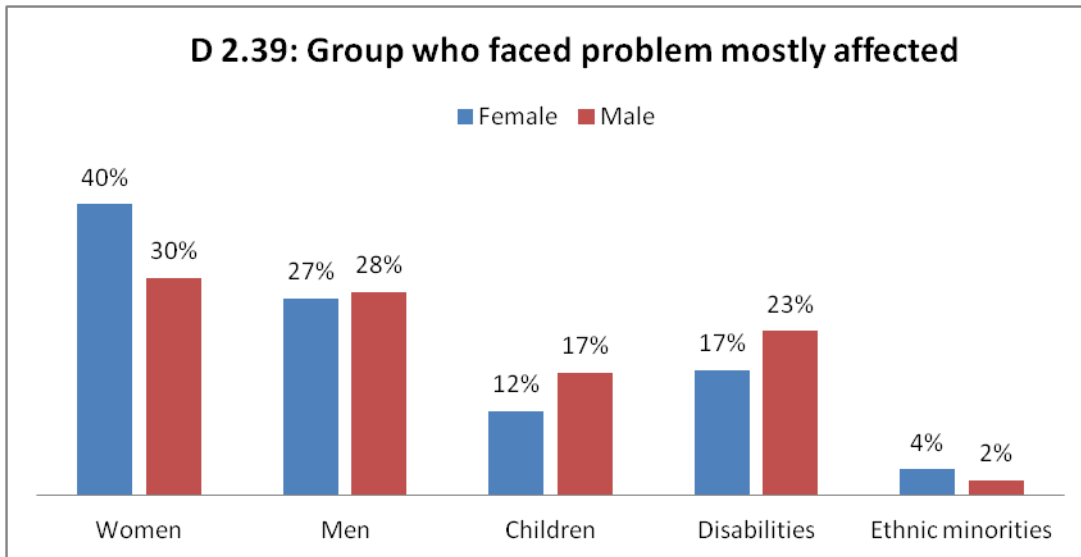


Graph 5: Sources of information about the areas of origin

2.5 Assistance to IDPs

Some kind of **assistance has been received** by 67 % interviewed IDPs. According to the interviewees, 36 % of IDPs have had problems in receiving assistance. As per the responses received, mainly women have been facing difficulties in receiving assistance (32 % of respondents), followed by men (28%), persons with disabilities (22%), children (16 %) and ethnic minorities (2 %).

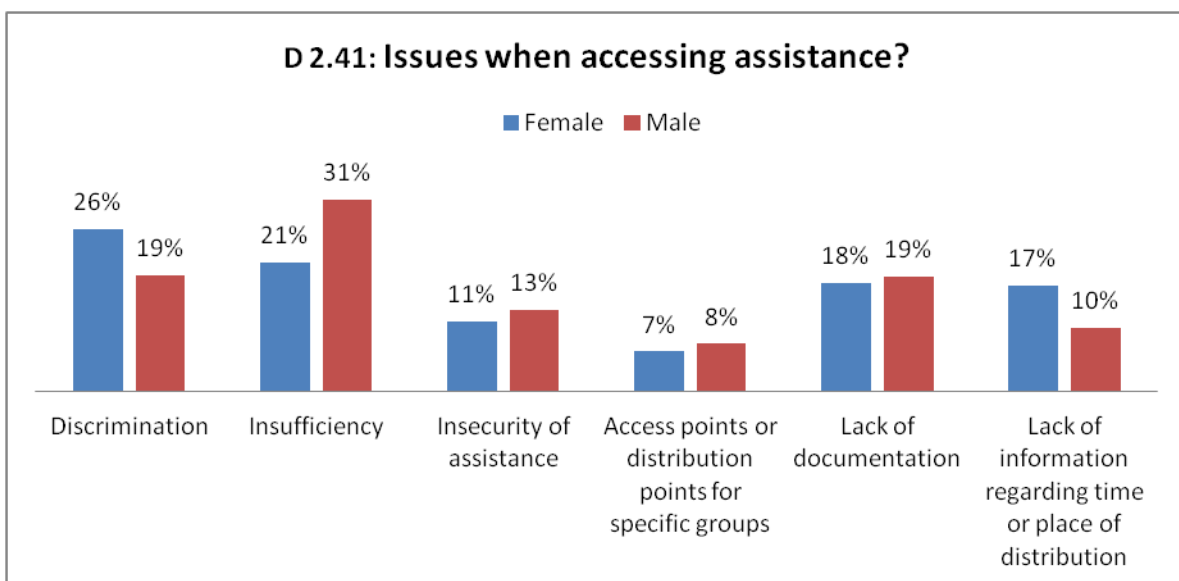
Responses of men and women vary- while 40% of women consulted thinks that women are the most deprived as a group from receiving assistance, for men the women are the most discriminated group in 30 % of responses. While men highlight more difficulty of persons with disabilities in receiving assistance (23 % of men versus 17 % of female responses), women believe ethnic minorities are more discriminated against (4 % as reported by female versus 2 % as reported by men).



Graph 6: Groups facing most difficulties while receiving assistance- responses of men and women compared

On a positive note, 63 % of consulted IDPs were aware of mechanisms on how to address issues in receiving assistance. 10 % believed there is no such mechanism, while 23% reported not being aware of any mechanism.

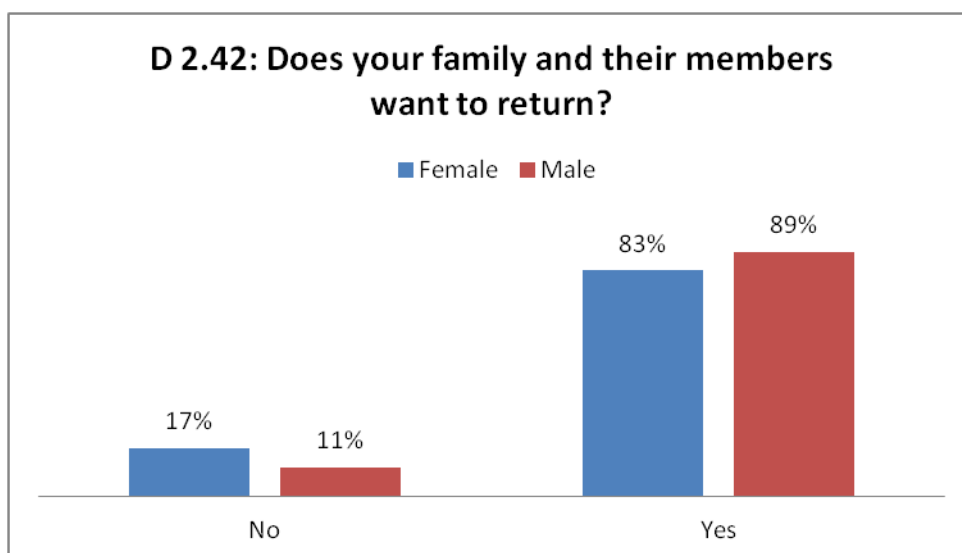
The main reasons reported by IDPs for not accessing the assistance are insufficiency of assistance (29 %), discrimination while receiving assistance (21 %), lack of documentation (17 %), insecurity in areas of assistance (13 %), lack of information on assistance (12 %), and difficult access points (7 %). Men consider the biggest challenge insufficiency of assistance, while women the discrimination in distribution of assistance.



Graph 7: Challenges in receiving assistance

2.6 Return

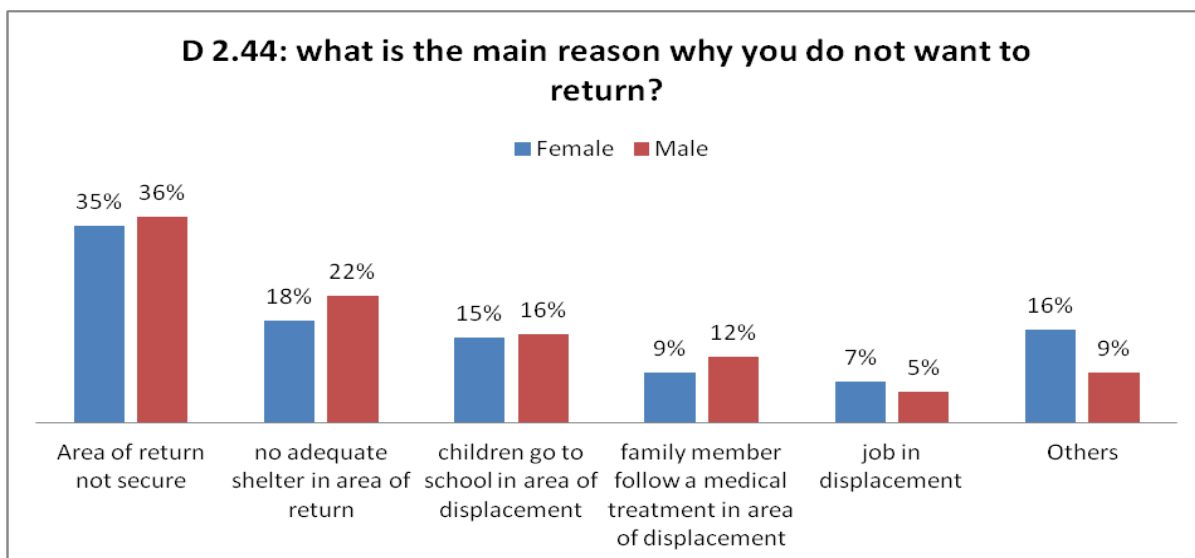
When asked if the IDPs and his family **want to return**, the reply was affirmative in 88 % of cases, while 12 % of interviewed IDPs do not wish to return. The responses vary for women and men- while 17 % of female respondents do not wish to return, only 11 % of men are unwilling to return.



Graph 8: Willingness to return

Out of those IDPs, who responded that they wish to return, 86 % of women would like to return as soon as possible, 5 % within one month and 9 % in more than 1 month. Men would like to return as soon as possible in 87 % of cases, within one month in 5 % of cases and 8 % in the time period longer than 1 month.

For those who **do not wish to return, the reasons provided** were: areas of return not secured yet (36 %), not adequate shelter in areas of return (21 %), children attend the school in displacement (15 %), family member follows a medical treatment in displacement (11 %) and some have job in displacement (6%). Women specifically reported as reasons mainly because of the areas is not secured (35 % of responses), because of lack of adequate shelter in areas of return (18 %), children go to school in area of displacement (15 %), family member follows a medical treatment (9 %) and job in displacement (7 %).



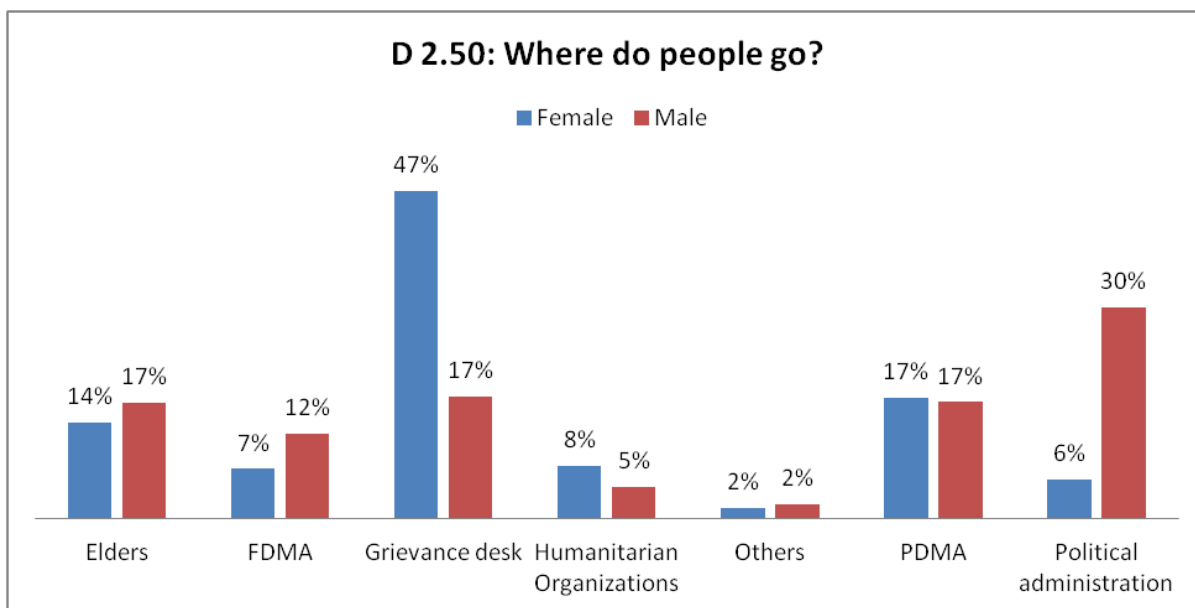
Graph 9: Reasons for unwillingness to return

When asked if the IPDs were put under any **pressure to return**, 98 % indicated that they have been under no pressure to return (97, 5 % of women, 98, 2 % of men respondents indicated not to be under any pressure to return). For those who indicated being under pressure, in most cases it is by elders (34 %) and 34 % by house owner, 16 % by political administration and 16 % by the Army.

While in displacement, 99 % of respondents do not have **pressure to relocate to other areas** in displacement.

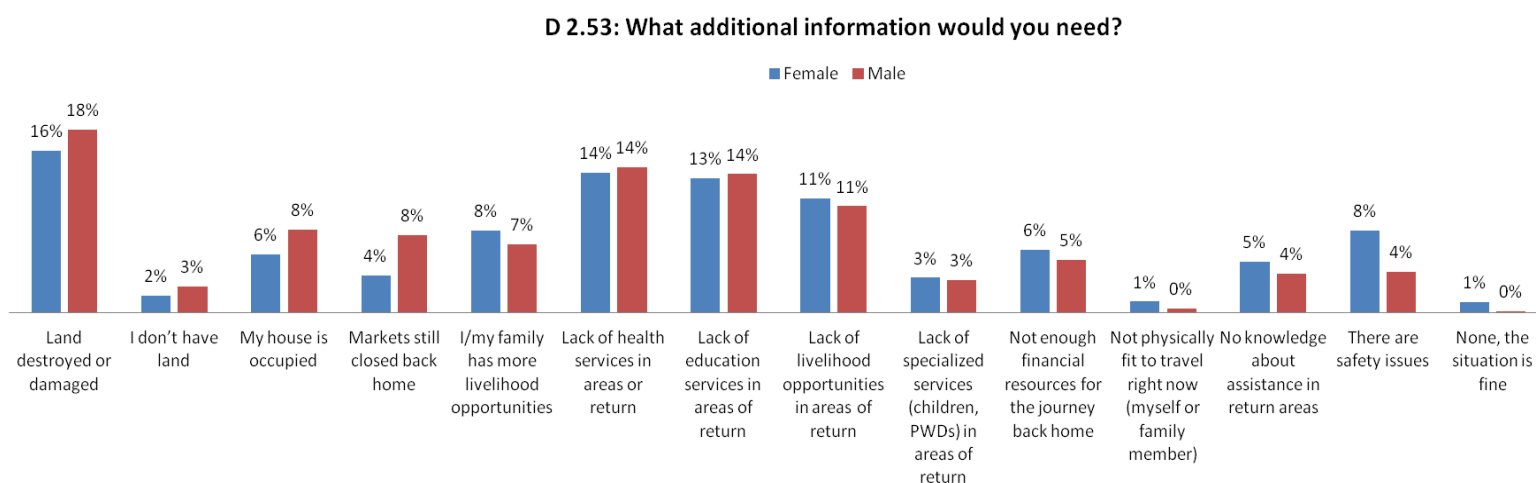
Only 29 % of IDPs interviewed believe that there is a **mechanism to address issue of forced return**. While 77 % of women responded there is no mechanism, men were more optimistic, with 30 % responses there is a mechanism to address such issue. In such cases, people approach political administration (20 %), followed by grievance desks (19 %), PDMA (14 %), elders (13%), FDMA (9 %) and humanitarians (2 %).

Most women would approach grievance desks (47 %), men would mostly approach political administration (30 %).



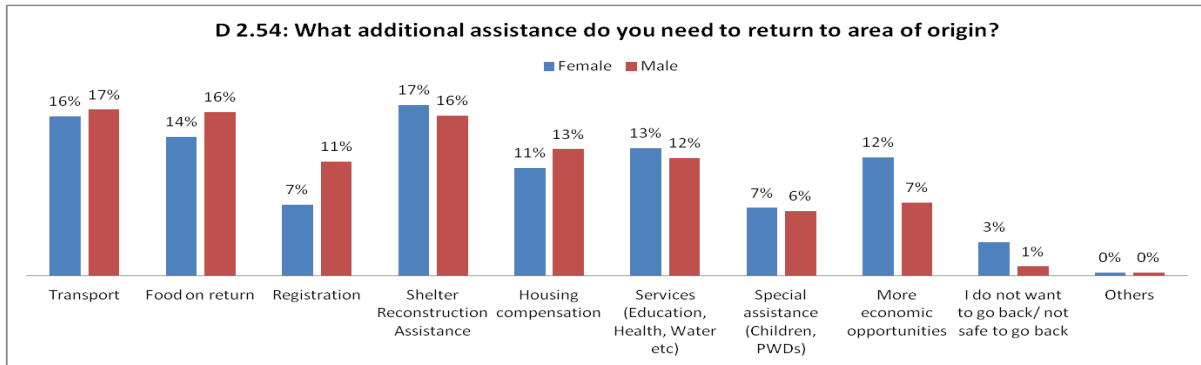
Graph 10: Redress mechanism for cases of forced returns

77 % of IDPs stated they do not feel enough **informed about the return process**- 76 % women and 78 % men. They feel informed about the process of return (37 %), deregistration (23 %), and transport modalities (16 %), when they will be returning (13 %) and the type of assistance during return (11 %). On the other hand, they would need more information destruction level of their houses in areas of return, health, education services in areas of return and livelihood opportunities upon return.



Graph 11: Additional information needed in order to do an informed decision on return

The additional assistance IDPs would prefer to receive so as to facilitate their return, it would be mainly shelter, transport, food, housing compensations and services restoration in areas of return



Graph 12: Assistance needed upon return

2.7 Summary

Out of the IDPs interviewed, 83 % were registered and 17 % not registered. In regards to reasons for displacement, 57 % of respondents indicated because of fighting in their areas, while 30 % fled preemptively out of fear, 9 % because of absence of not existing economic opportunities due to the conflict in the area.

When asked about the type of incidents that occurred, murder, robbery and kidnapping were the three most common types of incidents for both sexes' respondents. While women responded higher number of cases of arbitrary detentions, men reported higher number of cases of killing, robbery and honor killing.

In total 38% of respondents shared that they approached personally the grievance desk (out of them 29% which indicates that women used on average more the services of grievance desks). 84% of IDPs who used the services of grievance desks indicated that they were useful for them. Interestingly, women indicated in 92% that it was useful to them, while for men the satisfaction reached 75%.

Most of the IDPs felt that they are lacking information about the safety and security in area of origin (29%), followed by situation of their house in return areas (29%), water, health and education facilities available (16 %) and status of their crops and livelihood sources (15 %).

According to the interviewees, 36 % of IDPs have had problems in receiving assistance. As per the responses received, mainly women have been facing difficulties in receiving assistance (32 % of respondents), followed by men (28%), persons with disabilities (22%), children (16 %) and ethnic minorities (2 %).

When asked if the IDPs and his family want to return, the reply was affirmative in 88 % of cases, while 12 % of interviewed IDPs do not wish to return. The responses vary for women and men- while 17 % of female respondents do not wish to return, only 11 % of men are unwilling to return.

For those who do not wish to return, the reasons provided were: areas of return not secured yet (36 %), not adequate shelter in areas of return (21 %), children attend the school in displacement (15 %), family member follows a medical treatment in displacement (11 %) and some have job in displacement (6%).

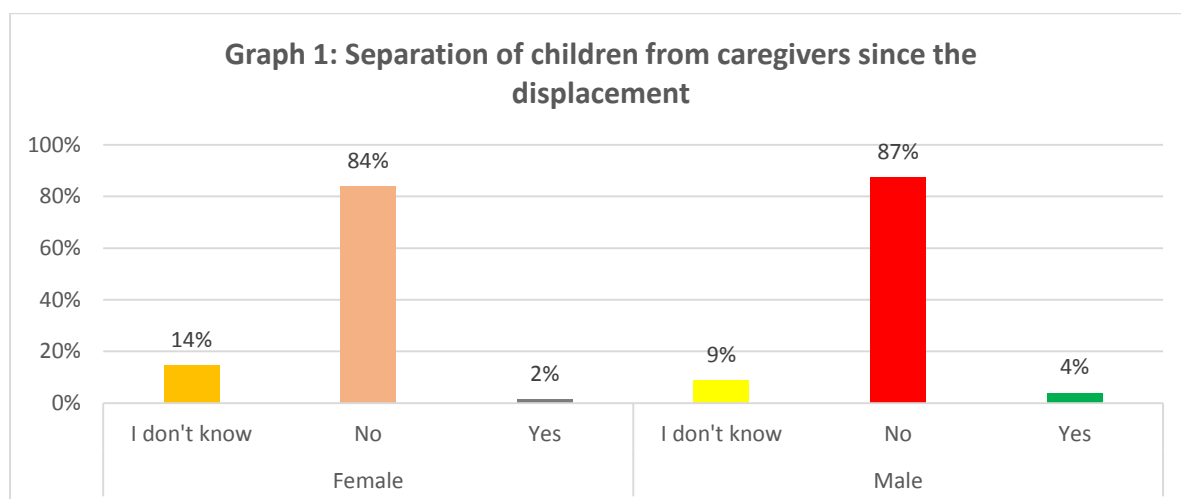
2.8 Recommendations

- Grievance desks shall be replicated in mainly off camp areas so as to extend services of redress mechanism to IDPs (Protection cluster members)
- Priorities of IDPs for assistance upon return shall be taken into consideration when returns are being planned (RTF members)
- Information campaign provided prior to return shall be more detailed so as to provide better ground for an informed decision on return by IDPs (IOM Hcomms, FDMA)
- Police staff shall be sensitized on protection principles and non harassment of IDPs (PDMA, FDMA, Protection cluster)
- Registration of IDPs in the future shall include mobile registration teams so as to provide better accessibility to registration for persons with specific needs (UNHCR, Government)
- Distribution of assistance shall be more equitable with special focus on persons with disabilities and minority groups which have higher risks of being excluding from assistance distribution

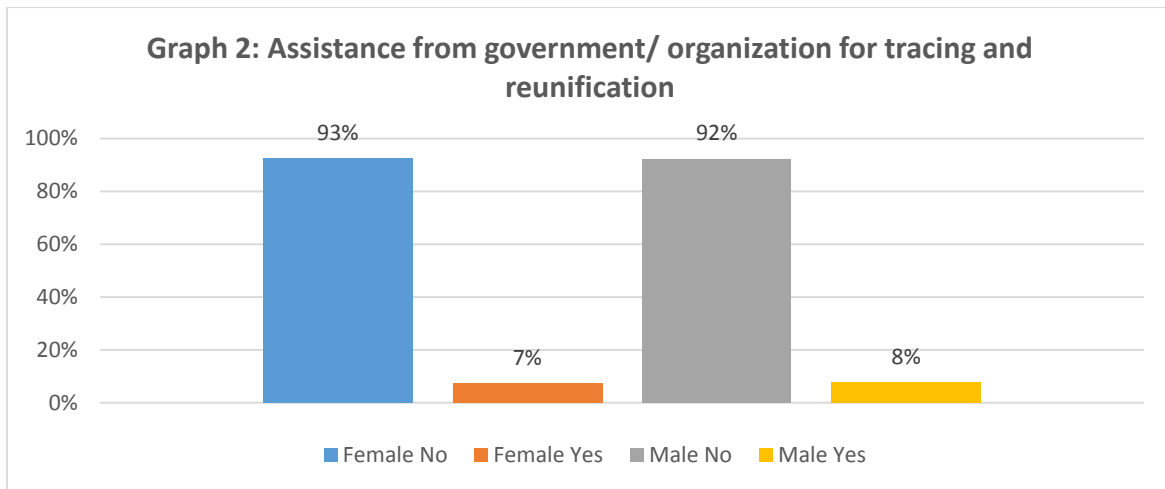
3 Child protection- areas of displacement

3.1 Separation of children

4% of the male and 2% of the female respondents reported that they have separated children in their household. Whereas 87% of the male and 84% of the female respondents reported that they do not have separated children in their household since the displacement (Graph 1). There was, however, a number of responses (male-9% and female-14%) 'I don't know' which shows confusion and may be lack of understanding among the interviewed IDPs (and potentially the enumerators) on the definition of separated and unaccompanied children. Likewise, the high percentage of interviewed IDPs reporting that they do not have separated children in their household may be due to the fact that separated children are mostly kept with the extended family members or sent to 'madrassas' and therefore culturally they are not considered as separated.



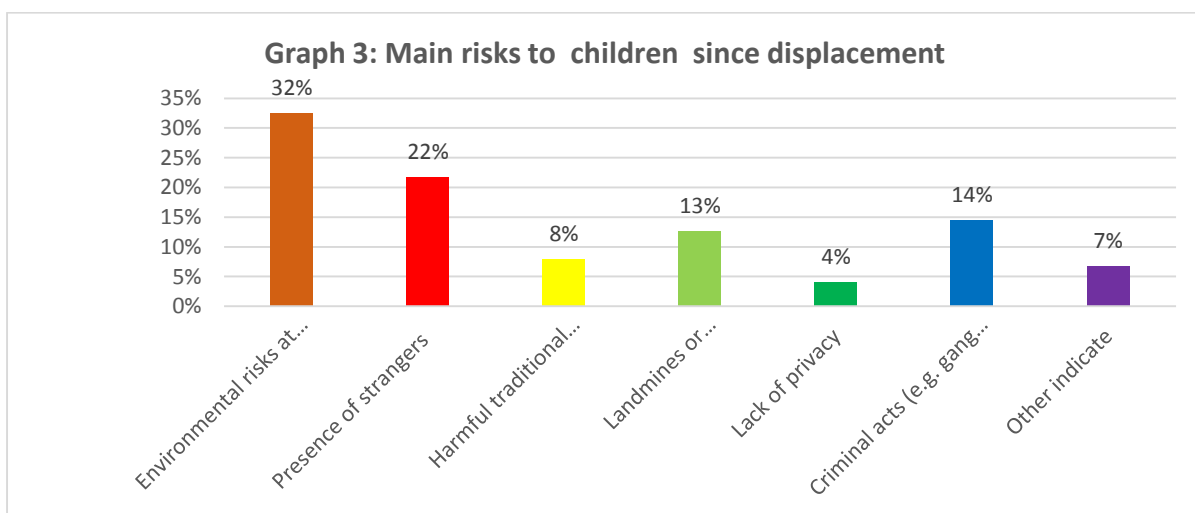
When asked about the causes of separation, 25% of interviewed IDPs who have separated children in their household reported that children were separated due to medical evacuation since displacement and surprisingly 100% of these responses were from male respondents. 20% respondents reported that parents voluntarily send their children to other areas due to poverty and unavailability of services in the area, i.e. food and education. 19% of interviewed IDPs reported that children are being separated during sudden relocation. Likewise, it was also reported significantly that parents voluntarily send their children to live with extended family members and to institutions, mainly madrassas where they are provided with free food, education and accommodation.



When the IDPs were asked about any assistance received from the government or an organization for tracing and reunification if they had separated family members, 93% female and 92% male interviewed IDPs reported that they did not receive any assistance, from the government/ or an organization. (Graph 2). It might be due to the fact that they don't have enough information about the available services, especially the Child Protection and Welfare Commission in KP.

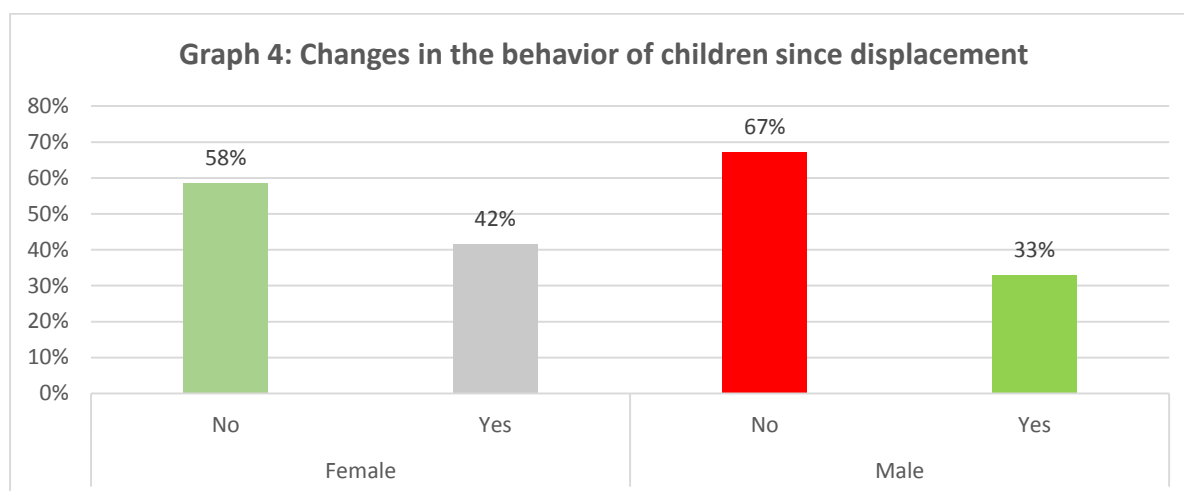
3.2 Physical safety and security of children

32 % of the interviewed IDPs that were asked about major risks to children, reported environmental risks at home and outside (e.g. accidents, open pit latrines, riversides, dangerous animals, flood water, electric wires etc.) followed by the presence of strangers 22 % in their area as the major risks to children since displacement (Graph 3). Additionally 14 % male respondents reported landmines or unexploded ordinances and 12 % male interviewees termed criminal acts, i.e. gang activities, looting and kidnapping as the major risks to children lives.



3.3 Psychosocial wellbeing of children

33% male and 42% female respondents reported that they have observed changes in the behavior of their children whereas 67% male and 58% female interviewed IDPs have not observed any changes in the behavior of their children since displacement.

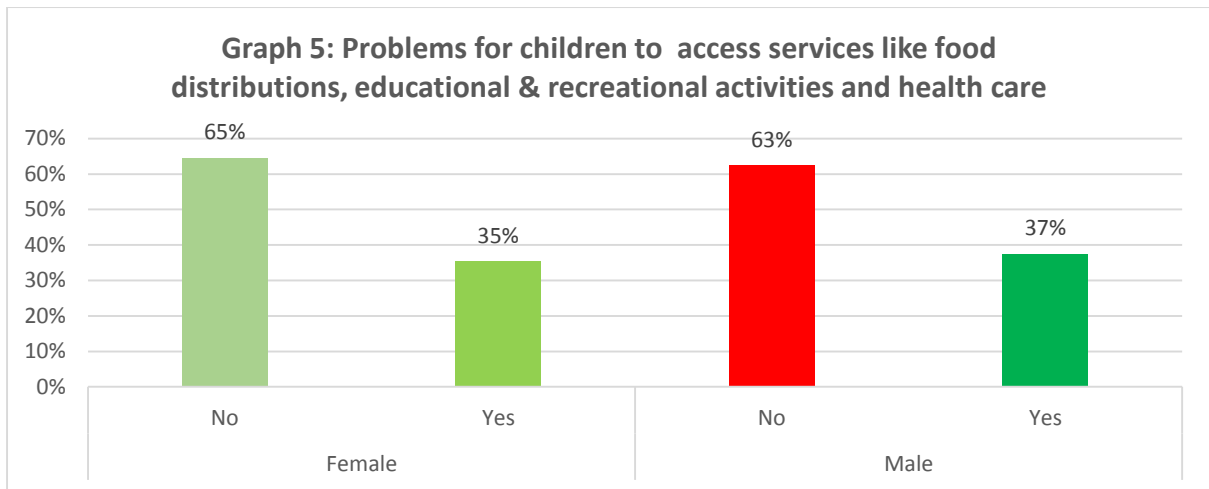


A number of behavior changes, i.e. unusual crying and screaming (17%), became more aggressive (17%), unwilling to go to school (16%) and sadness (15%), i.e. not talking and not playing were reported among boys since displacement. Likewise a number of behavior changes, i.e. unusual crying and screaming (19%), sadness, i.e. not talking and not playing (19%) and unwillingness to go to school (15%) were reported among girls since displacement.

When the IDPs were asked about the presence of people/organizations close by their area who are capable of organizing recreational and/or educational activities for children, 48% respondents reported 'No' whereas only 20% said 'Yes'. This is in fact because of the limited coverage of child protection interventions, especially for the IDPs living in off camp areas, due to the meagre funding for child protection sub cluster.

3.4 Access to services

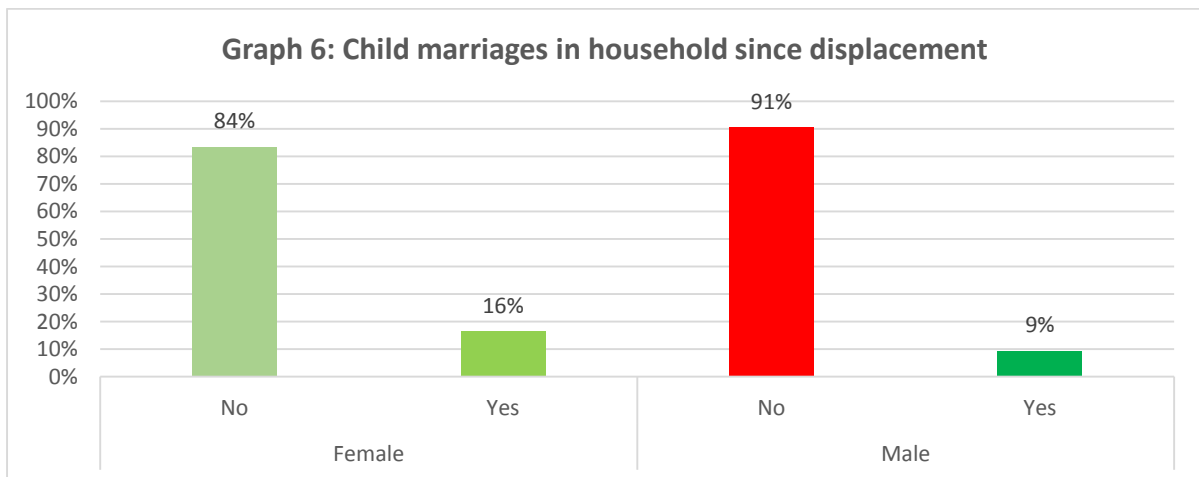
37% male and 35% female key informants reported that children in their household are facing problems in accessing services like food distribution, educational and recreational activities and health care (Graph 5). Whereas 63% male and 65% female respondents reported that children in their households do not have any problem in accessing services (Graph 5). This might be due to the fact that services like food are being collected by head of the household and not by children.



62% of the respondents (male and female) reported that both girls and boys equally have problems in accessing the services whereas 19% reported that girls are more excluded.

3.5 Child marriages

91% of male and 84% of female respondents reported that child marriages are not happening in their households since the displacement (Graph 6). Whereas 16% female and 9% male interviewees reported child marriages in their households since the displacement. It highlights that child marriages are still happening even after displacement but mostly they do not report it. These marriages are mostly decided by parents without the children's consent.

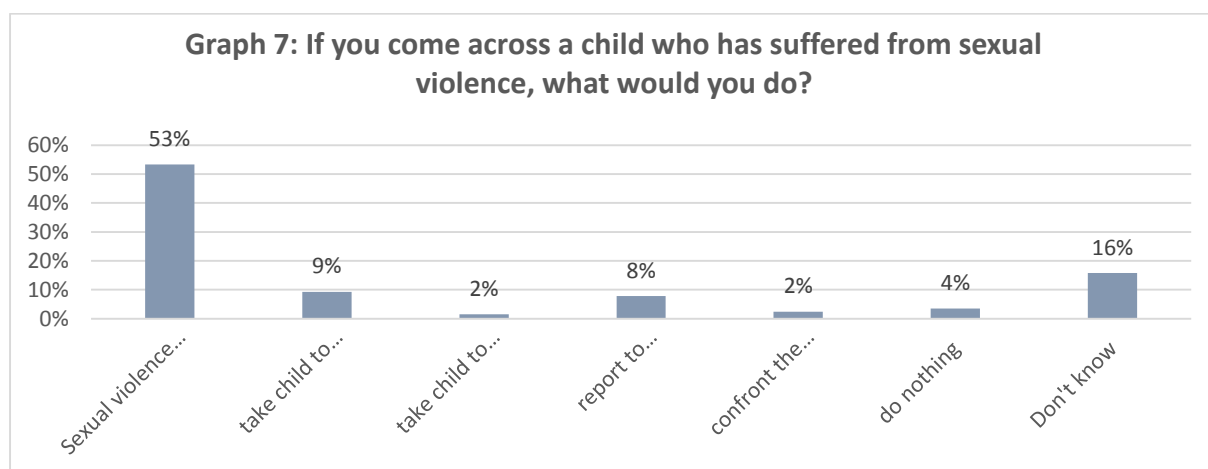


31% of interviewed IDPs reported that they have one child marriage case whereas 21% reported more than five child marriage cases within their household. Some households (18%) have 2 child marriage cases in their household.

3.6 Sexual and gender based violence

When the IDPs were asked that what they will do if they come across a child who has suffered from sexual violence, 53 % reported that sexual violence never happens in their community even since displacement. Whereas 16 % respondents said that they don't know what they

would do. It is evident from the response that IDPs didn't want to talk about this sensitive issue. Some key informants said that they would take the child to his/her parents, to health centre or would report the case to police or community justice system.



3.7 Summary of key findings

- 4% of the male respondents and 2% of the female respondents reported that they have separated children in their household since the displacement. When asked about the causes of separation, 25% of interviewed IDPs who reported separated children in their household reported that children were separated due to medical evacuation since displacement and surprisingly 100% of these responses were from male respondents. 20% reported that parents voluntarily send their children to other areas due to poverty and unavailability of services in the area, i.e. food and education whereas 19% said that children are being separated during sudden relocation.
- When the IDPs were asked about any assistance received from the government or an organization for tracing and reunification if they had separated family members, 93% female and 92% male IDPs reported that they did not receive any assistance, from government/organization, for tracing and reunification of children with their families
- 32% of the interviewed IDPs that were asked about major risks to children, reported environmental risks at home and outside (e.g. accidents, open pit latrines, riversides, dangerous animals, flood water, electric wires etc) followed by the presence of strangers (22%) in their area as the major risks to children since displacement. Additionally 14% male key informants reported landmines or unexploded ordinances and 12% male key informants termed criminal acts, i.e. gang activities, looting and kidnapping as the major risks to children lives.
- 33% male and 42% female of interviewed IDPs reported that they have observed changes in the behavior of their children since displacement.
- When the IDPs were asked about the presence of people/organizations close by their area who are capable of organizing recreational and/or educational activities for children, 48% of interviewed IDPs reported 'No' whereas only 20% said 'Yes'.
- 37% male and 35% female of interviewed IDPs reported that children in their households are facing problems in accessing services like food distribution, educational and recreational activities and health care.

- 62% of the interviewed IDPs (male and female) reported that both girls and boys have problems in accessing the services alike whereas 19% reported that girls are more excluded.
- A total of 16% female and 9% male key informants reported child marriages in their households since the displacement.
- When the IDPs were asked that what they will do if they come across a child who has suffered from sexual violence, 53 % of the interviewed IDPs reported that sexual violence never happens in their community even since displacement whereas 16 % said that they don't know what to do.

3.8 Recommendations

- Awareness raising around existing family tracing and reunification mechanisms and the referral pathway both in camp and off camp
- Strengthening community based child protection monitoring to reduce risks to children
- Mine Risk Education should be integrated into child protection, protection and other sectors to educate the IDPs especially women and children to adopt safe behaviors and protect themselves from mines and unexploded ordinances
- Increase the number of protective spaces for girls and boys especially in the off camp areas to provide them with learning and recreational activities and psychosocial support to support a return to routine and normalcy.
- Increased awareness and advocacy needed regarding the negative impacts of child marriages on children.
- Increased awareness through female CPC members and private areas in the protective spaces for discussions with girls and women on sexual violence and SGBV and providing information on services.

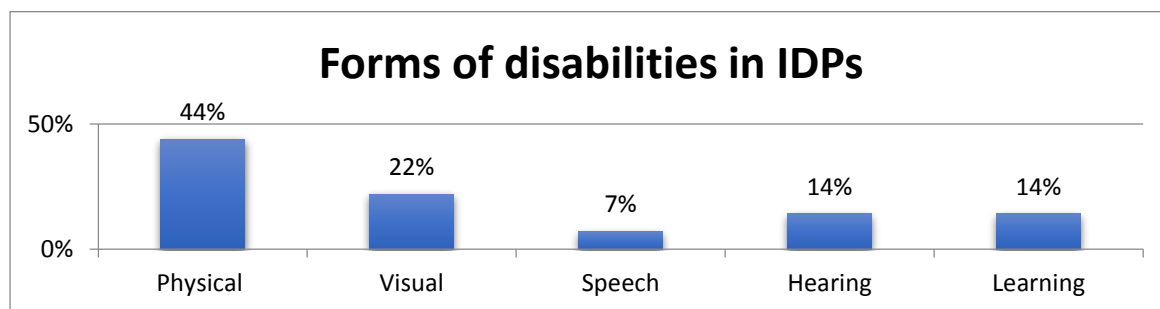
4 Age and Disability- areas of displacement

4.1 Specific needs of persons with disabilities

20% of respondents reported that someone in their family had either a long term illness, had been affected by psychological trauma, was temporarily injured/impaired, was permanently injured/impaired or had some kind of other problem that resulted in difficulties functioning.

Only 2% of respondents said that difficulties in functioning were the result of a permanent injury/impairment. Long term illness was reported as the biggest cause of difficulties in functioning.

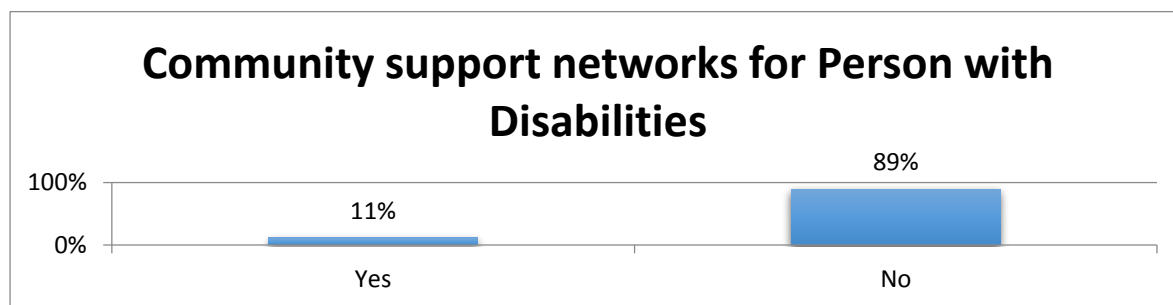
Difficulty in walking or climbing steps was reported as the most common form of difficulty in functioning followed by difficulty hearing. The results indicate that more men than women have difficulty caring for themselves.



Graph 1: Forms of disabilities in IDPs

Females between the ages of 46 and 60 were most reported to have difficulties in functioning followed by females between 5 and 18 years of age. Males aged 46 to 60 were reported most to have difficulty in functioning followed by males over the age of 60.

60% of respondents indicated that the family of a person experiencing difficulties in functioning had an income. 89% of respondents said that there was no support network within the community to assist isolated people with disability.



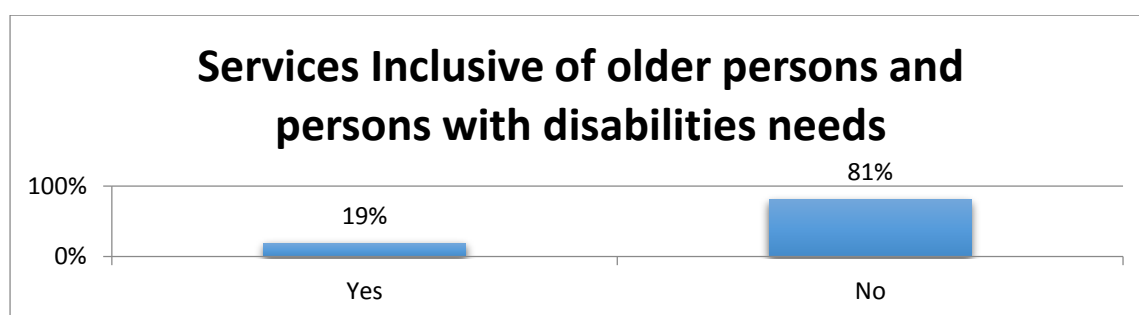
Graph 2: Community support networks for persons with disabilities

100% of respondents in Hangu, upper and lower Kurrum, Paharpur and Peshawar (Town- IV) reported there were no supports available. Assistance for family members who experienced difficulties in functioning was most commonly sort from the hospital followed by NGOs. 10% of respondents said they didn't know where to go for assistance; more women than men reported they did not know where to go for assistance. Men reported utilizing the services of traditional healers more than women.

Of the options suggested to respondents, it was reported that females most commonly faced the issue that assistive devices are not provided. The second most common issue was equally reported as non-availability of assistance and lack of specialized services. For males, the most reported issue was that health professional are not disability friendly, followed closely by: issues of violence or abuse; provision of food is not disability friendly; and no access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The difference in issues reported by males and females may be due to the different roles they play and cultural norms. I.e. men may be responsible for collection of water and food for the family while women play the role of caregiver.

4.2 Older persons situation in displacement

Protection cluster assessment revealed that only 19% people mentioned that humanitarian staff or other actors providing services are including or providing assistance to older persons and persons with disabilities (PWDs) and 81% mentioned that humanitarian organizations or the Government is not providing assistance or including older persons and persons with disabilities. Out of these as per data 25% female mentioned that they including older persons and persons with disability on the other hand only 16% male mentioned that they providing or including, this seems to be alarming situation and required attention for the sensitization of the Humanitarian organization and Government staff. Out of these 19%, 53% said that NGOs staff providing assistant, 42% mentioned that both NGOs and Government staff providing assistance and only 6% mentioned that Government staff providing assistance.

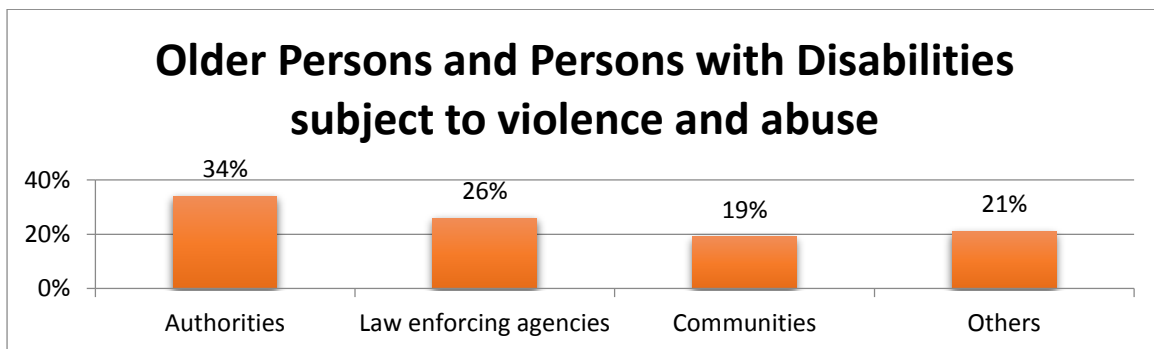


Graph 3: Services inclusive of older persons and persons with disabilities' needs

69% people consulted mentioned that they have Older Persons in their families and only 31% people mentioned that they not have Older Persons in their families out of which 60% have 1 Older persons, 32 % have two and 8% mentioned that they have more than two older persons in their families.

Older persons facing many issues in the community and 20% (4% female and 16% male) mentioned that Older Persons have limited or no access to water, sanitation and hygiene facility, 18% (4 % female 14% male) mentioned that older persons have not availability of assistance, 2%(1% female and 1% female) mentioned that older persons facing abuse in the community, 19% (4% female and 15% male) mentioned that they not have access to health services and 10% (2% female 8% male) mentioned that health facility staff is not age friendly, 7% (1% female and 6% male) mentioned that food provided in not age friendly, 7% (1% female and 6% male) mentioned that lack of access to infrastructure or have enough space of living, 9% (2% female and 7% male) mentioned that specialized services for older persons, 4% (1% female and 3% male) mentioned that they not have access to assistive devices, and 4% (2% female and 2% male) mentioned other than the above services are not available for older persons.

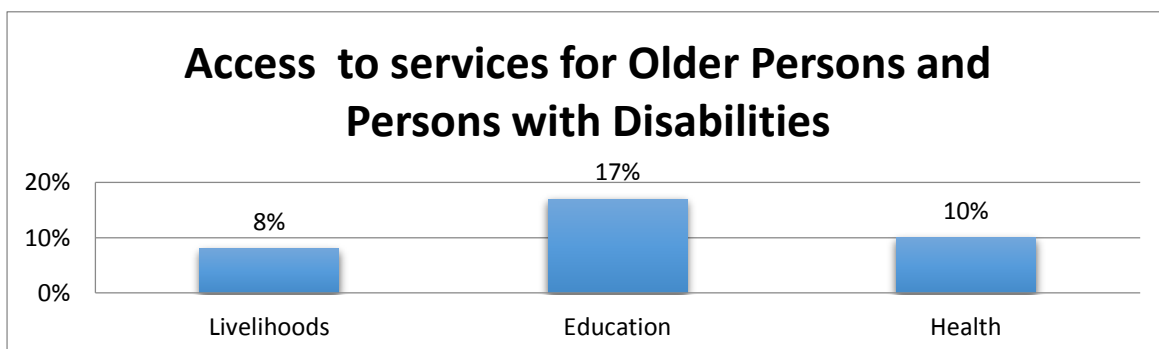
Older persons facing abuse and violence during IDPs situation, which is 34% by authorities, 27% by law-enforcement agencies, 19% by the communities, and 21% by others.



Graph 4: Older persons and persons with disabilities subject to violence and abuse

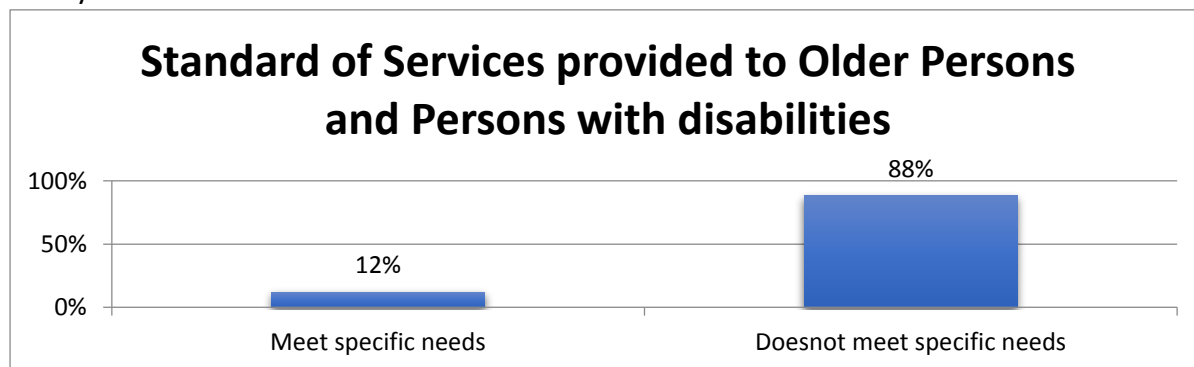
4.3 State of access to services to persons with disabilities and older persons

Livelihoods, education and health facilities are in limited access for PWDs, specifically, in livelihoods the overall access is only 8%. The access to education is very dismal with very low rate of women with disabilities as only 17% of them have access to education, the tehsils of lower Kurrum, Pabbi -on camp, Paroa, Peshawar town 4, Tank, Thall, Upper Kurrum, have 0% access of women to education, means no access at all. In these areas the health access is also 0% except Thall with 6%.

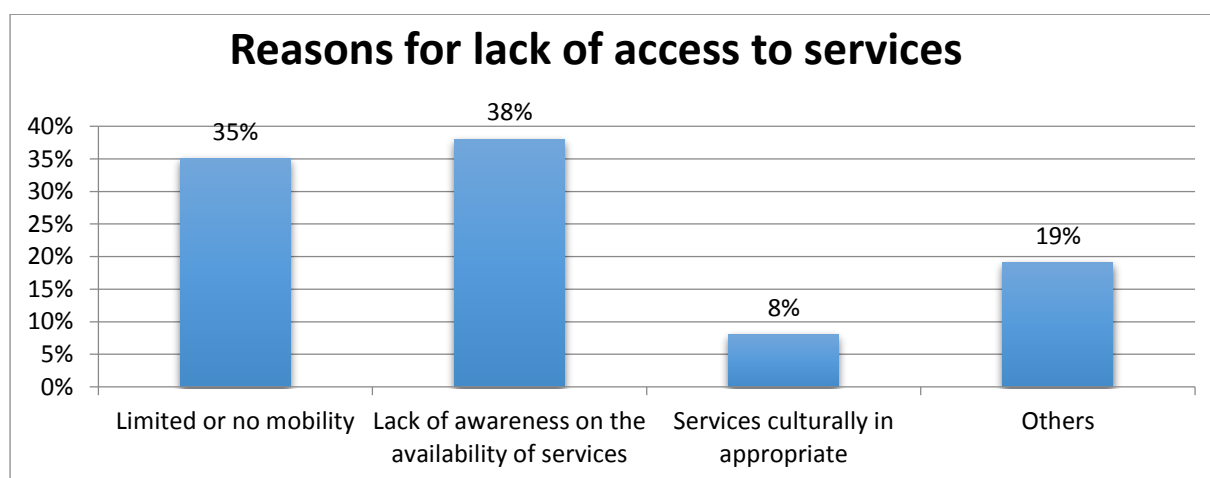


Graph 5: Access to services for older persons and persons with disabilities

Overall, 88% persons with disabilities and older persons think that the services provided were not of suitable standards and does not meet their specific needs. The reasons mentioned of this are; having limited and sometimes no access to the facility, secondly older persons and persons with disabilities were not made aware of available services as 35% has limited mobility with no access and 38% did not know at all about services available to them. In case of women with disabilities, 38% believe that the services were not culturally appropriate and they had limited access to these services because of having responsibilities as care givers to family.



Graph 6: Standard of services provided to older persons and persons with disabilities



Graph 7: Reasons for lack of access to services

In case of protection services, access to mobility aids, physio therapy and orthotics is only 6%. The tehsils of lower Kurrum, Pabbi –on camp, Paroa, Peshawar town 4, Tank, Thall, and Upper Kurrum have no access of these protection services for older persons and PWDs. Only 13% could access in case of psychosocial support services and the tehsils of lower Kurrum, Pabbi –on camp, Paroa, Peshawar town 4, Tank, Thall, and Upper Kurrum have no access to psychosocial support services. In central Kurrum, older women and women with disabilities have no access to any of the available protection services. Overall 49% of persons with disabilities and older persons have no access to protection services particularly to mobility aids and psychosocial support services. Only 29% of women with disabilities and older women have access to protection services. The reasons of lack of access

predominantly are due to lack of awareness of the availability of such services (38% as explained by older persons and PWDs). However, older women and women with disabilities also found these services culturally inappropriate.

4.4 Executive summary

The analysis shows the observations from this assessment however the biggest concern is that the number of female respondents is critically limited. The key issues identified includes lack of livelihoods, lack of access to health facilities, limited or no access to education and inaccessible infrastructure for persons with disabilities and older persons. It was observed that the specific needs of both vulnerable groups was not addressed and situation calls for a dire need for provision of assistive devices, dedicated medical services, creation of livelihood opportunities and more importantly ensuring inclusion in all humanitarian interventions. Data on women was not collected in some tehsils, which impacts the results discussed in the analysis.

4.5 Recommendations

- Ensure provision of mobility aids and assistive devices to persons with disabilities and older persons
- Undertake protection interventions that help in development of broad based support networks for persons with disabilities and older persons within the communities
- Ensure that specific needs of persons with disabilities and older persons is addressed and included in all humanitarian interventions for the IDPs
- There is dire need of inclusive humanitarian interventions to ensure access to livelihoods, education and health services for both vulnerable groups
- Ensure that all protection services for women with disabilities and older women are culturally appropriate and gender sensitive

5 House, land and property- displacement areas

This section covers key issues related to the housing, land and property in areas of displacement. In particular, it seeks to identify the type of housing or accommodation and tenancy arrangement as well as the level of awareness among displaced persons about their tenancy rights and responsibilities.

5.1 Type of accommodation

Renting a house is the most common housing arrangement among displaced persons in KP/FATA. This is followed by having own house, other arrangements and staying in occupied houses in that order. Overall 60% of the displaced persons said they live in rental houses; 28% in live in own houses, 12% in other² housing arrangements (live with siblings and relatives), while 1 % said that they stay in occupied houses.

According to the respondents by gender, type of accommodation followed the same pattern as the total response (please see Figure 1), where majority of both male and female proportionately live in rental houses, own houses, other housing arrangements and in occupied property. The lower response rate in the female gender is due to proportionately low response rate by female.

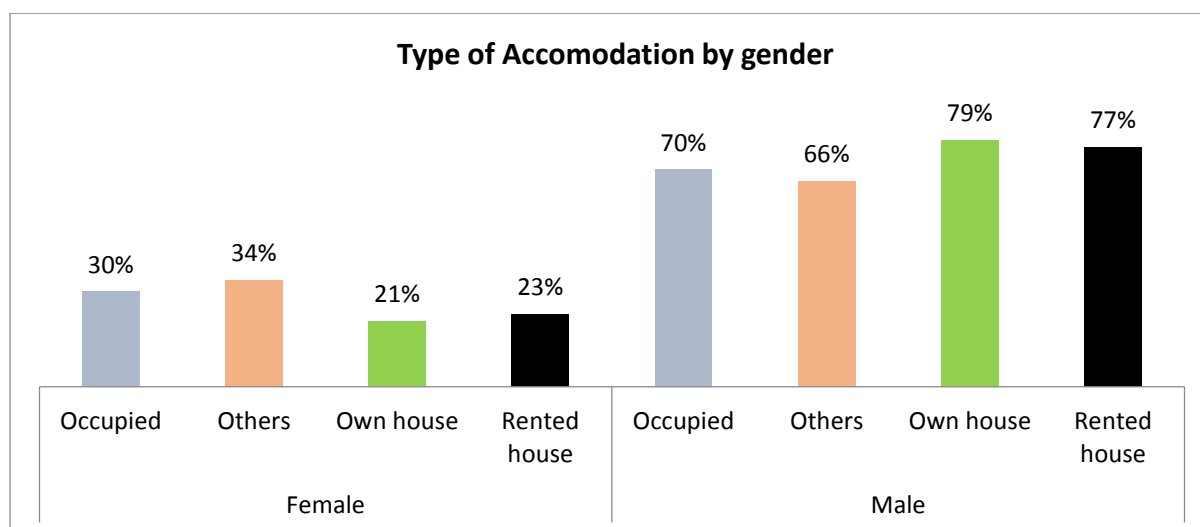


Figure 5: the most common type of accommodation among IDPs

The same pattern in terms of the type of accommodation is also true for the tehsils covered in the assessment. Looking at the graph in Figure 2, it's clear that majority of IDPs live in rental houses across tehsils, followed by own houses, then others and occupied houses in that order. This pattern of response is understandable because more than 95% of the IDPs live in

² They live either with a sibling or a relative,

off-camp settlement, where clearly majority live in rental accommodation. Among those who said they live in own house may largely consist of the in-camp IDPs.

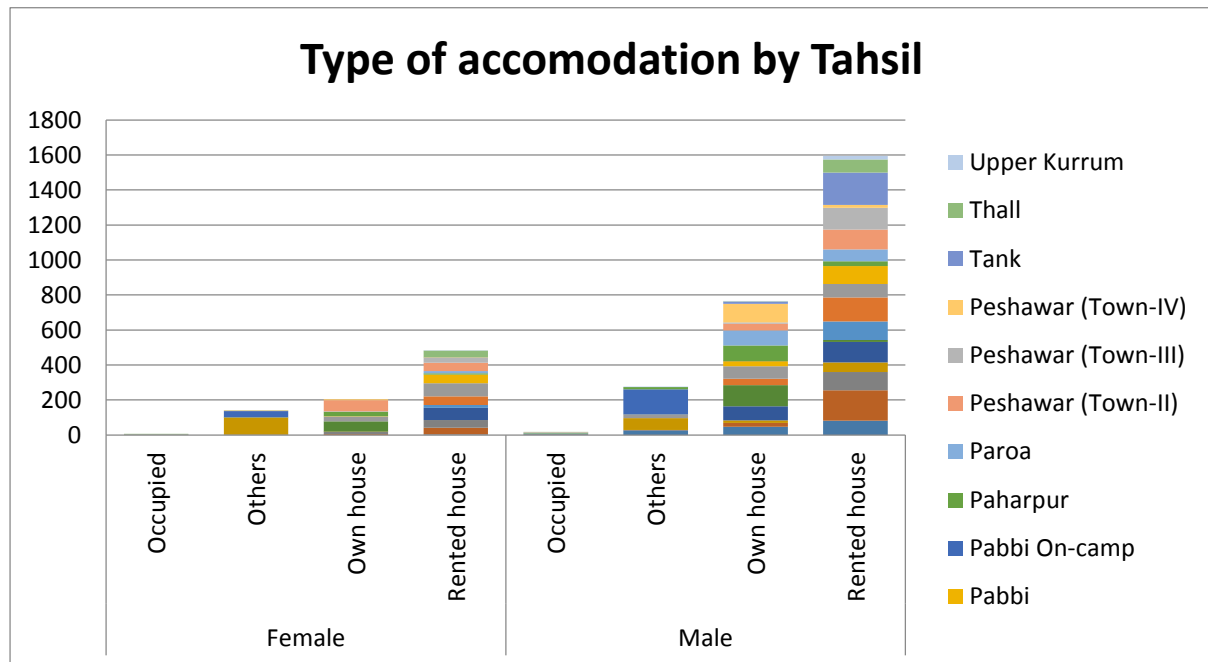


Figure 1: Type of Accommodation by tahsil

5.2 Awareness among IDPs about their tenancy rights

Tenancy arrangements can be open to abusive relationship between landlords and tenants. The assessment sought to find out whether or not those (IDPs) who live in rental houses were aware of their rights as tenants. It's clear from assessment result that this is not the case. In total 57% of the total respondents in displaced area admitted that they lack awareness about their tenant rights.

Of the total who said they are not of aware of their tenancy rights, 70% are male and 30% female, as per Figure 3.

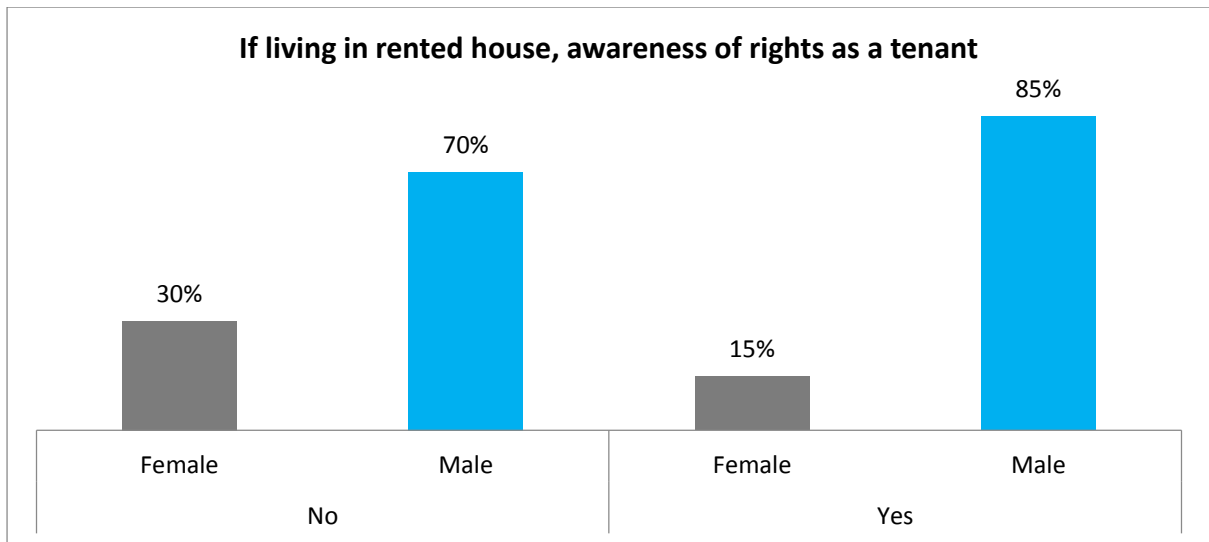


Figure 2: level of awareness about tenancy rights

Considering the geographical distribution, lack of awareness about tenancy rights seems to be widespread across tehsils in areas of displacement. However, as illustrated in Figure 1.4, tehsil such as Nowshera, lower Kurrum, Paroa and Pabbi host the population of tenant IDPs with least knowledge about their tenant rights.

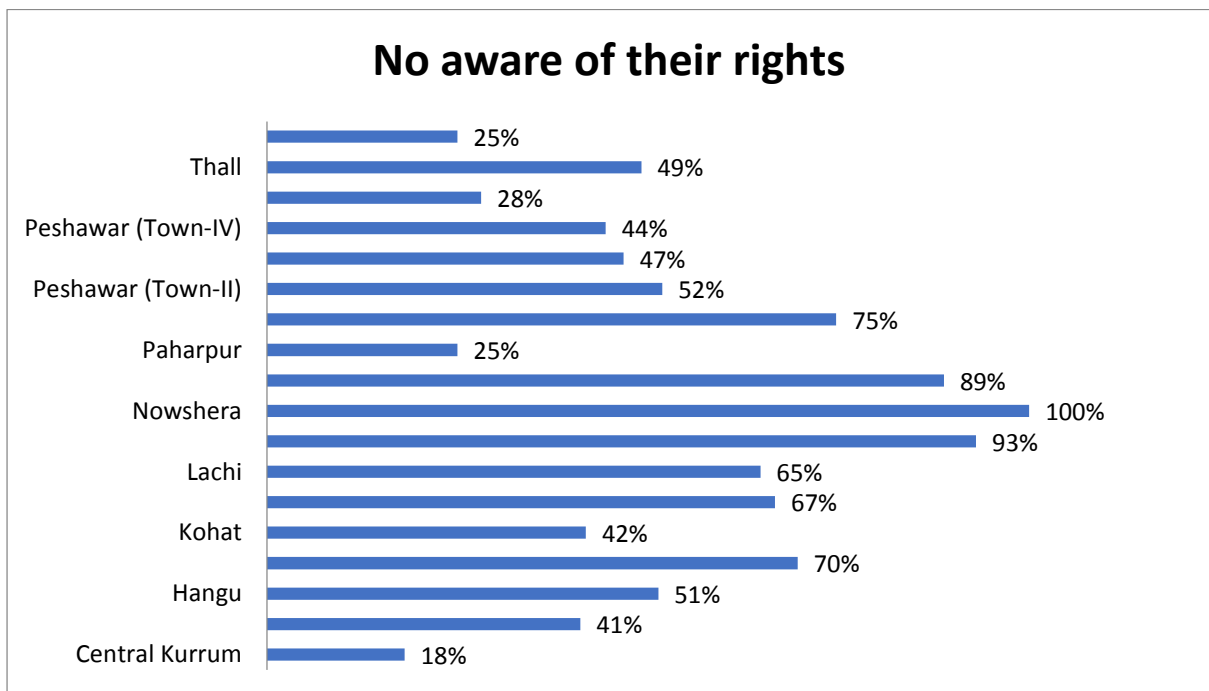


Figure 3: Lack of awareness on land and house related rights, by tehsil

5.3 Type of tenancy agreement

Type of tenant agreements in areas of displacement is predominantly verbal. In total, 75% of the tenancy agreements are made verbally while only 25% are in written form.

Regarding the prevalence of the practice by gender, the survey result shows of the total number of male respondents, majority are using written. As illustrated in Figure 1.5, 86% of those who made their tenancy agreement in writing are male. Similarly, 73% of those who rely on verbal tenancy agreement are male. In contrast, more women 27% were relying on verbal than they would on a written tenancy agreement where only 14% relied on.

With regard to the geographical distribution of this practice (type of tenancy agreement), it's apparent from the survey result that central and upper Kurrum leads with tehsils where tenant IDPs would make their tenancy agreement in writing. As per figure 1.6, vast majority of the tenant IDPs in central (90%) and upper (80%) Kurrum make their tenancy agreement in writing as opposed to Thall, Nowshera and Hangu where about 90% of the tenant IDPs enter into their tenancy agreement with their landlords verbally.

In any case however, both the written and verbal agreements are acceptable, binding and can be supported in the local dispute resolution mechanisms.

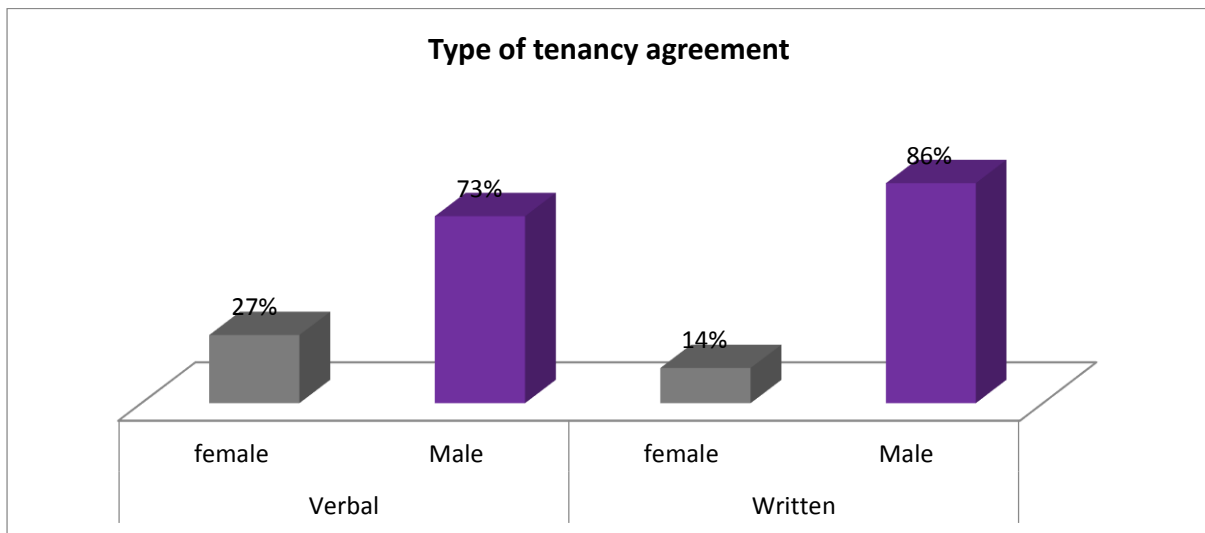


Figure 4: Type of Tenancy Agreement by Gender

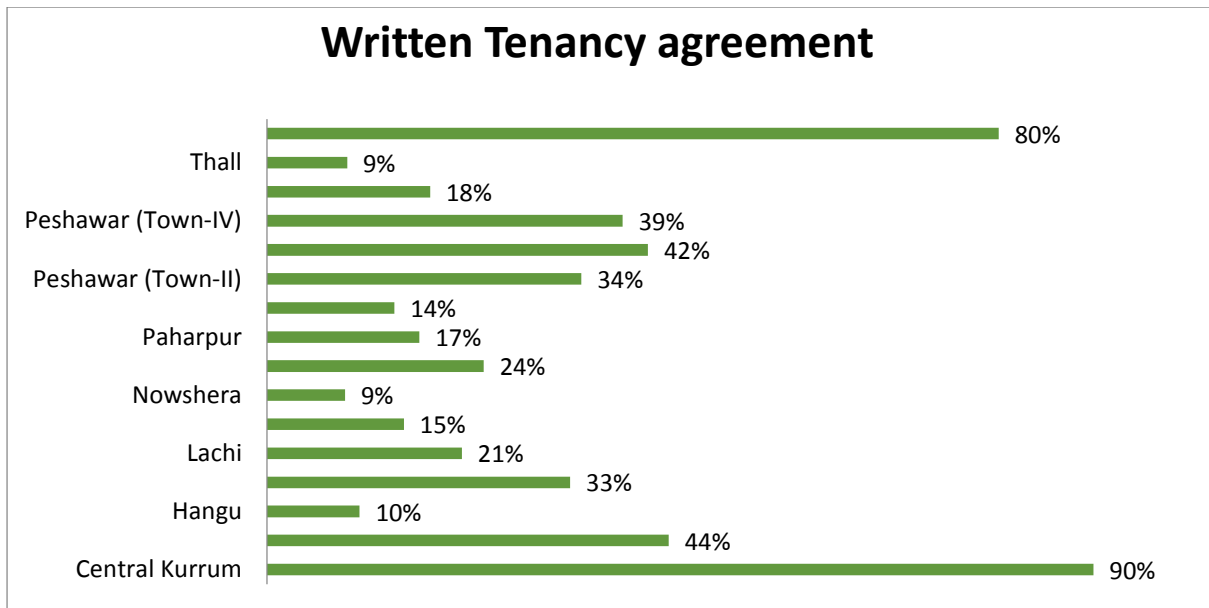


Figure 5: the use of written agreement by tehsil

5.4 Tenancy obligation to owners of occupied houses

There were a total of 23 (16 make and 7 female) respondents who said they live in occupied houses. Of the total, 70% were male and 30% female. Asked whether they have an agreement with the owners of the houses they live in, 35% said they don't have any agreement with owners while 65% said they do.

Of the total male respondents (16), 93% percent said they have no tenancy agreement with owners while only 7% said they have. In contracts, 73% of the female respondents who live in occupied houses said they have tenancy agreement with the owner as opposed to only 27% who haven't as per figure 7.

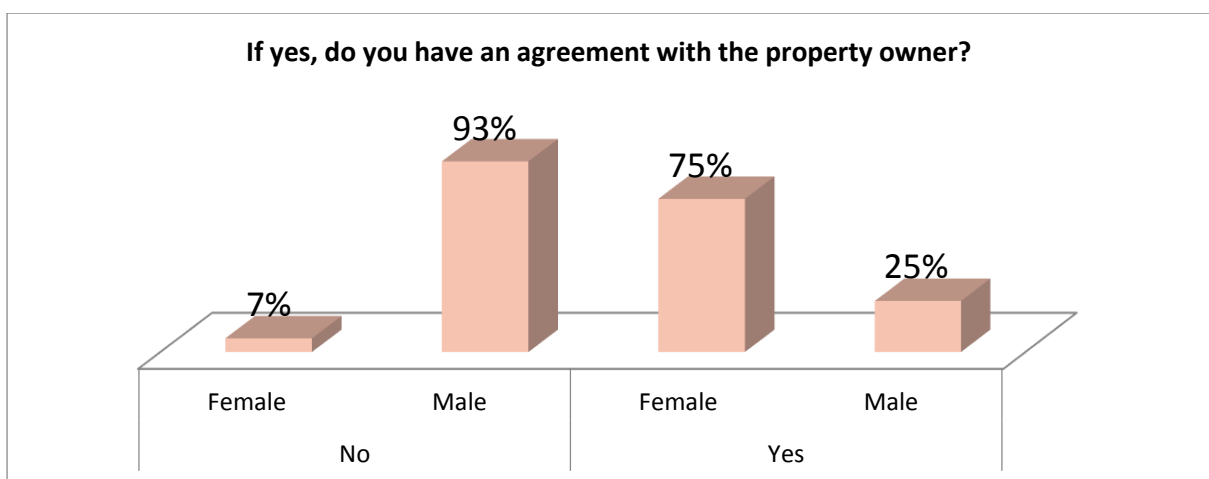


Figure 6: tenancy responsibility to owners of occupied houses by gender

In terms of geographical distribution, IDPs who live in occupied houses were found in central Kurrum, Hangu on-camp, Kohat, Lachi, Nowshera, Paharpur, Paroa, Peshawar (Town-II&III) and Thall. The largest number live in Kohat with none of them having any tenancy agreement with the owners, followed by Thall where majority (17% of the total) said they have tenancy agreement with the owners. Significant number live in Paharpur (13%) with none having tenancy agreement with owners. These are illustrated in in Figure 8.

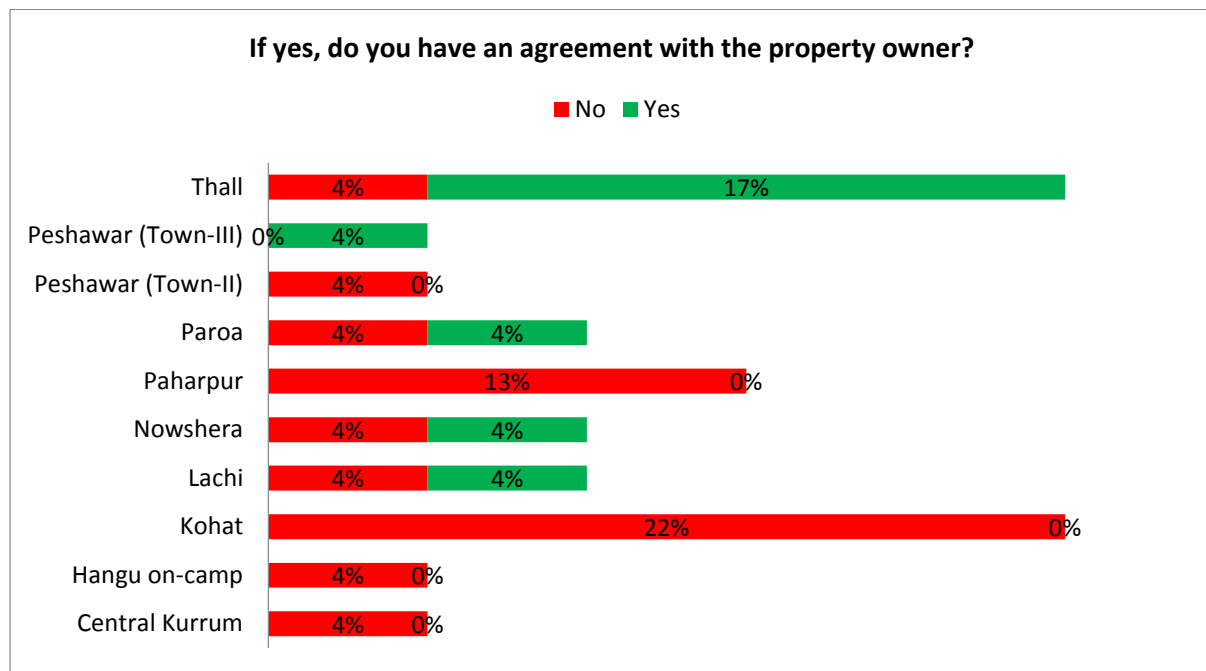


Figure 7: Tenancy responsibility to owners of occupied houses by gender

5.5 Summary

- **Type of accommodation used by IDPs:** Rental type of accommodations (60% of the respondents) is the most common housing arrangement among displaced persons in KP/FATA, followed by own house (28%) and occupied houses in the order. The response by gender and geographical distribution followed the same pattern.
- **Awareness level of the IDPs about the tenant rights:** It was clear from result that majority (57%) of the tenant IDPs are not aware of their tenant rights out of which 70% are male and 30% female. Nowshera, lower Kurrum, Paroa and Pabbi have the population of tenant IDPs with least knowledge about their tenant rights.
- **Type of tenancy agreement:** Type of tenant agreements in areas of displacement is predominantly (70%) verbal. Majority of the women have their agreement verbally while more men have it in writing. The verbal agreement is prevalent more in Kurrum agency (Central with 90% and upper with 80%)
- **Tenancy in occupied houses:** In total, only 23 respondents said they live in occupied houses. They families are found in Central Kurrum, Hangu on-camp, Kohat, Lachi, Nowshera, Paharpur, Paroa, Peshawar (Town-II&III) and Thall. Of these 35% said they

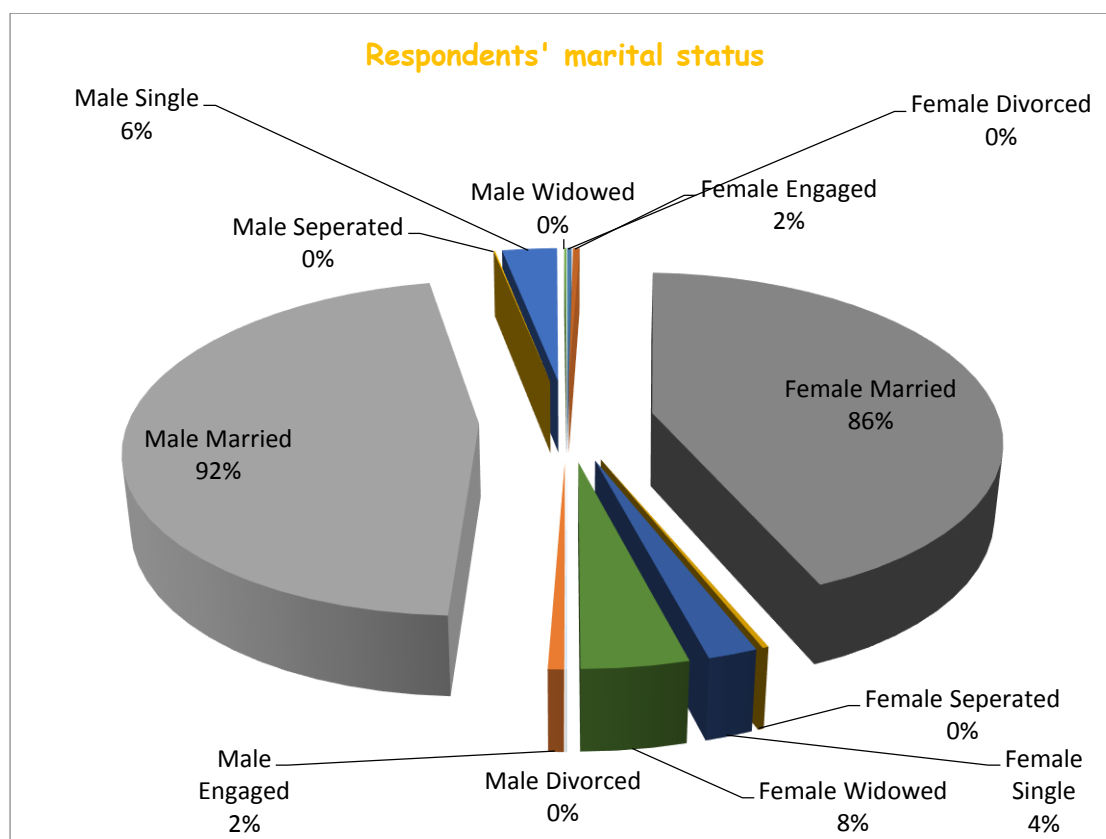
don't have any agreement with owners, 93% men as opposed to only 27% women who said they don't have tenancy agreement.

5.6 Recommendations

While the type of accommodation and mode of tenancy agreement is largely context specific and is influenced by availability and whether one is in IDP camp or off-camp, information related to the tenancy rights and responsibilities is crucial for minimizing conflict between the displaced and their host communities. It is therefore, recommended that this subject be incorporated in public information campaigns.

6 Gender based violence in areas of displacement

6.1 Respondents' marital status, living arrangement and dependency of female respondents on men



Graph 1: Respondents' marital status

86% of the female respondents interviewed were reportedly married at the time of interviews, while a significant population of 8% being reportedly widowed. 92% of the male respondents were reportedly married too. The high number of married people is not surprising since in the tribal context, together with religious teachings, early and forced marriages upon reaching puberty is sanctioned and encouraged, which is also GBV. The pie chart further indicates that 4 % of the females were reportedly single while 2% engaged. Among the male respondents, 6% were single whereas 2% engaged.

When asked if the respondents (at the time of interviews) were living with their spouses, 90% of females reported yes, whereas 10 % said no. Among male respondents, 92% reported to be living with their spouses in displacement. The remaining 10% and 8% of the female and male respondents respectively were either living with their families (parents and siblings) or close relatives.

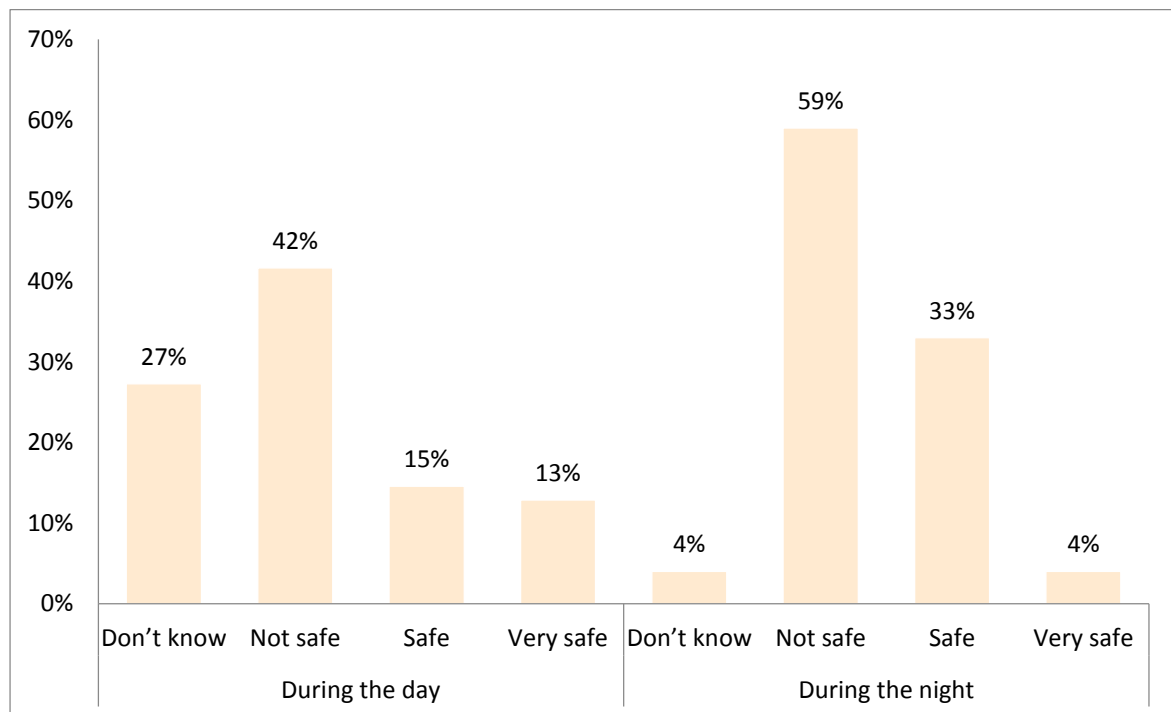
In the background of this assessment, 79% of the female respondents shared their dependency on their spouses in respect to their maintenance and other related household needs, while 17% on others (parents or any other family member).

In many societies, women do not have the same socio-economic standing as men. Pashtun tribal society is no exception. They have significantly less decision-making power and control over their own or their children's lives. Women are usually poor, vulnerable and lacking in political influence due to inequality, marginalization, social exclusion and disempowerment.

Displacement as a result of emergencies affects everybody; however, it affects women and girls differently from men and boys. When displaced and dislocated, women and girls often find themselves stateless and dependent on others. In period of war and violence, men are often the main casualties, while women in situations of armed conflicts, civil strife, or natural disasters often lose a capacity to sustain their families' livelihoods due to loss of seeds, livestock and tools. Women are often more vulnerable in emergencies due to their lower social and economic status. The survey results indicate that 90% of the women respondents were reportedly living with their own family members, 8% living with persons who were not part of their families. Displacement separates families. It considerably increases the trauma of gender-specific physical insecurity as well as emotional. Resultantly, women become more vulnerable and hence increasingly more dependent on men- spouse or other people.

When asked if the female respondents were separately registered at the camps and in the host communities from their spouses; reportedly only 14% of them shared to be separately registered at the camps from their husbands.

6.2 Level of safety during the day and night



Graph 2: Level of security during the day and night

In order to measure how safe the respondents felt during the day and night while walking on their own; majority of the respondents (42%) during the day felt unsafe. Moreover, 29%

didn't know whether or not they felt safe or unsafe. 15% and 13 % respectively reported that they felt safe and very safe during the day. In relation to gauge the level of safety of the respondents during the night, majority of the respondents, 59% felt unsafe, 33% safe, 4 % very safe. 2% of the respondents shared that they didn't know if they felt safe or unsafe.

In the context of the existing camps conditions and some of the densely populated IDPs host communities, though official statistics are lacking on GBV issues, anecdotal evidences gathered demonstrate that women and children living in IDP camps in particular are especially susceptible to sexual violence and rape, though very little of which is reported. When asked in order to further establish whether or not there are any known danger zones where women and girls are at increasing risk of becoming victim/ target of violence; majority of respondents- 46% females and 44% males were unaware of such zones. 6% female respondents reported to have known certain danger zones where women and girls are greater risk of violence, including GBV.

Women and girls in displacement are at heightened risk of GBV- particularly trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced prostitution and rape. When asked if they've had witnessed any GBV incident in any of the known danger zones; only 3% of the female respondents reported to have witnessed cases of GBV. Majority of the respondents (61% of the respondents) reportedly had not witnessed any GBV incident, while 36% didn't know if GBV occurred in one of the danger zones. Culturally speaking, the society remains in a state of denial about the existence of GBV due to the stigma attached, also culturally condoned, GBV is considered a very normal act under the stereotypical gender roles of men's authority and women's subservience.

When probed if there were any arrangement for security personnel including women patrolling; majority of the female respondents (52% females and 44% males) didn't know if there were any arrangement. A significant proportion of the respondents- 42% males and 32% women reported the absence of security arrangement inside the camps, whereas 16% females and 14% males reported that such security arrangements were provided in their areas of displacement.

6.3 Women health centres/ services

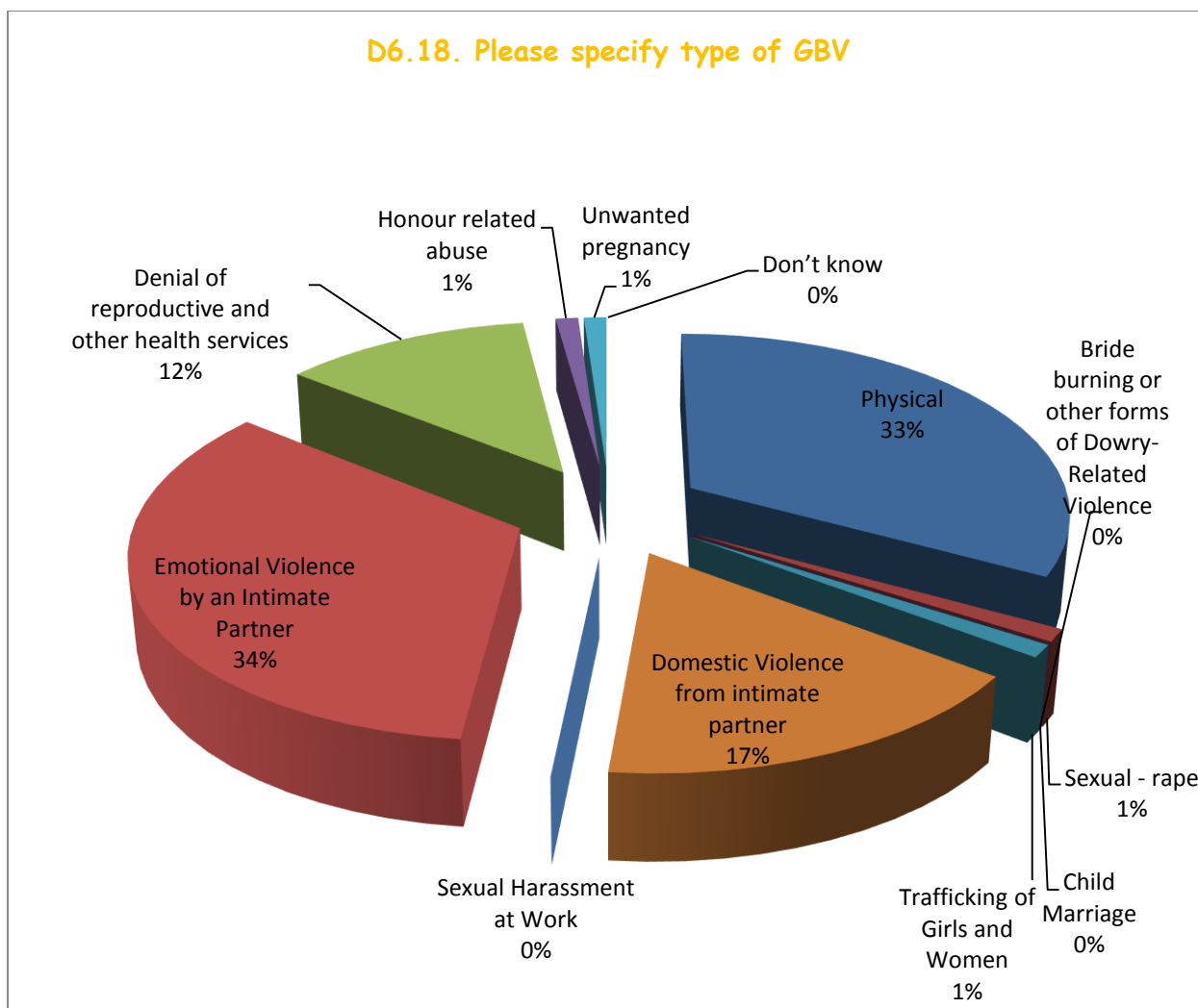
Most often, a health centre is the first point of contact for a GBV survivor that could respond to a survivor's immediate health needs. Majority of the respondents (42% males and 46% females) were unaware of health centre for women and girls. 24% male respondents and 34% males shared that there are no such centres inside the camps or off-camps.

The research findings further revealed, that the existing health centres don't have female health workers that could respond to the GBV survivors' needs, including sexual violence. Only 13% of the female respondents shared that the health centres are able to respond to GBV issues. Majority of the respondents- 56% didn't know if the health centres provide GBV prevention and response services. The lack of knowledge about such services signifies two trends- lack of exposure to health services in the displaced areas and the inability of the health staff to make people aware and sensitize about health and related issues, including reproductive health and GBV.

6.4 GBV incidents since displacement- types of GBV experienced, the perpetrators and reporting of sexual violence

Displacement increases vulnerability of women and girls of becoming victims of GBV. Among the female respondents, a significant number (77%) reported to have not been victims of GBV since displacement. Only 6% shared that they have had experienced GBV since displacement.

When the GBV survivors were asked about a specific phase of displacement, wherein the GBV survivors experienced GBV, 18% of the female respondents shared that they've had experienced GBV in the first week of displacement and during the journey, while 19% reported to have had experienced it at the time of displacement from their villages. When further probed, the respondents shared various types of GBV that the GBV survivors have had experienced at one point or the other, at the time of and during the displacement. Among the GBV survivors, 34 % shared to have experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner, 33% physical violence, 17% domestic violence, whereas 12% reportedly to have been denied reproductive and other health related services. Unwanted pregnancy, honour related crimes, trafficking of women and girls and sexual violence was also reported each accounting for 1%. See below various types of GBV that the respondents' shared in the graph 3.

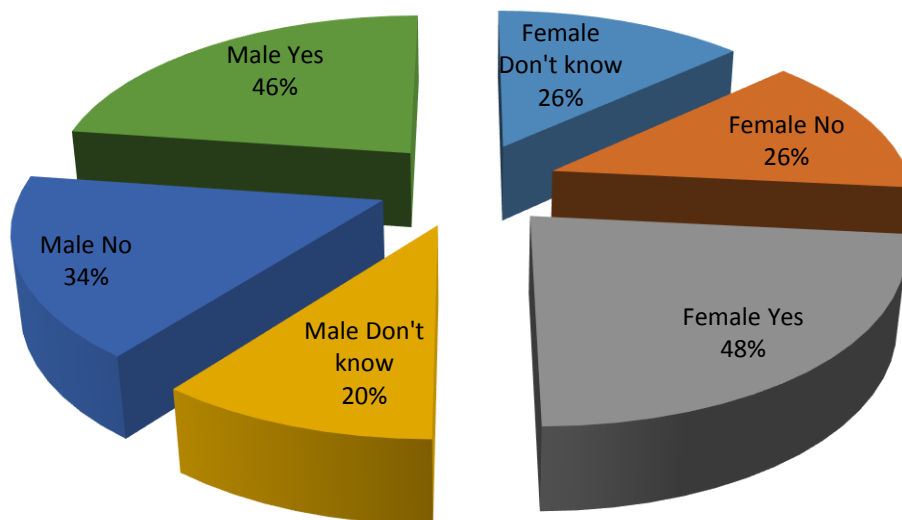


Graph 3: Types of GBV experienced

Further probing among the GBV survivors revealed that (40%) of the female respondents have had experienced GBV from their spouses, 24 % from their brothers, fathers, uncles or cousins whereas 20% from relatives, while 33% have also experienced GBV from security personnel.

GBV remains hidden because it is often considered a private matter, particularly sexual violence because of the stigma attached to it. However, its location in many spheres is clear indication that it is very much a public matter. Often, at the post violence stage, the survivor of sexual violence is discouraged to disclosure (e.g. blaming the survivor rather than supporting them). This situation is further aggravated in emergencies when GBV is known to increase for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, the breakdown of social structures/protective mechanisms, the weakening of norms regulating social behavior and traditional social system. Among female respondents, 48% shared that they will report cases of sexual violence if heard, while 26 % said no. In comparison to female respondents, 46% male respondents shared that they will report it. 34% said no while the remaining 20% were not sure what to do if they confront such a scenario. See below graph 4 that presents sex wise responses of the respondents.

D6.23. If you hear about a case of sexual violence against a woman or girl, would you report the incident?

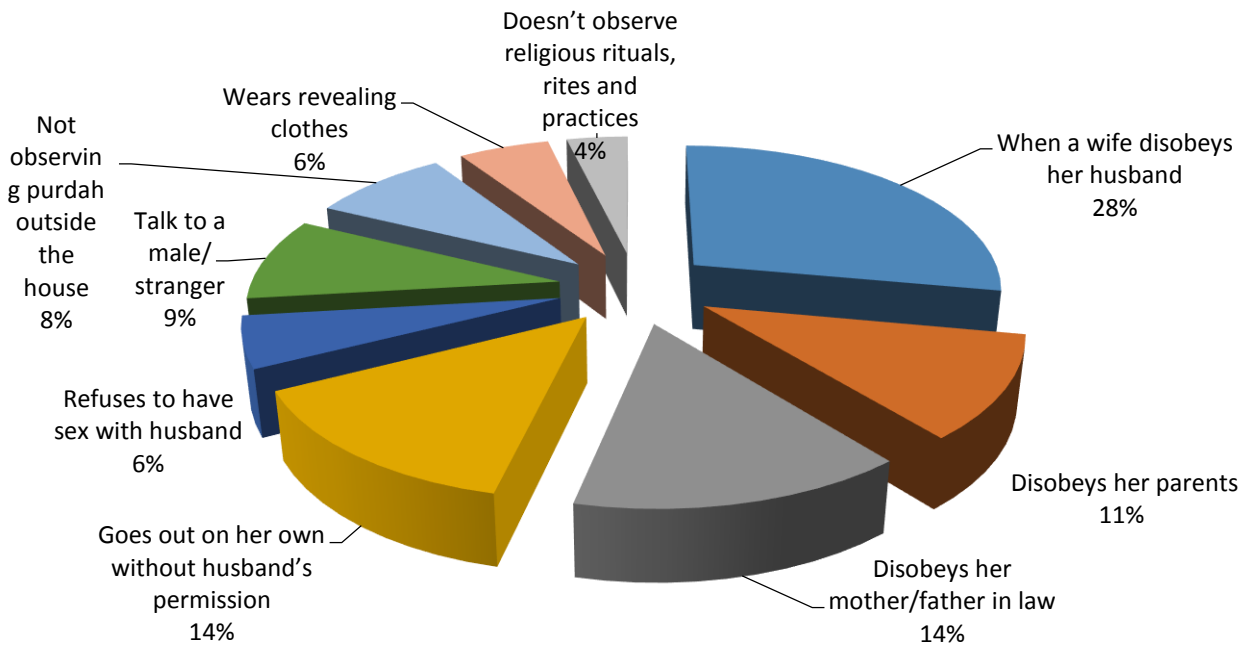


Graph 4: Reporting of sexual violence against a woman and girl

When further asked who the respondents would report it to; 40% of the female respondents had no idea. 38% told that they would report it to a close family member, 8% to security personnel on patrol, while % to a close friend. Among male respondents in contrast to their female counterparts; 36% shared that they will report it to security personnel, 32% didn't know who to report it to, 14% to a close family member whereas 6% to the health centre.

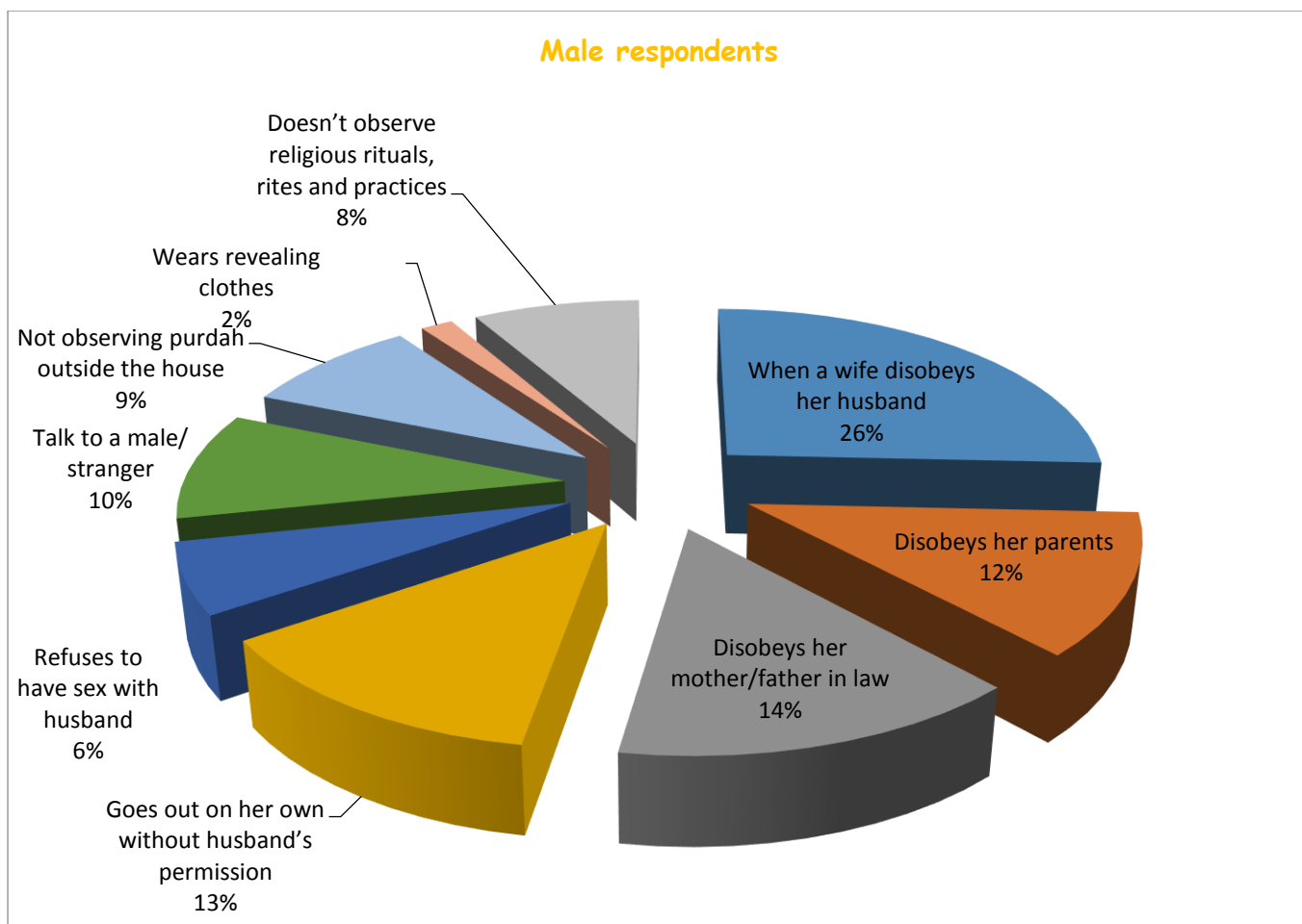
6.5 Public attitudes, behaviors and perceptions about GBV

D6.26. In your opinion, in which of the circumstances, a wife is liable to be physically or verbally abused by her husband? Tick as many as you think are relevant (FEMALE RESPONDENTS)



Graph 5: Circumstances wherein a wife is liable to be physically or verbally abused by her husband (female respondents)

The pie chart demonstrates the respondents' attitudes, behaviours and beliefs in relation to GBV acts, largely condoned and germinated from gender indoctrination (socialisation) and patriarchy. It further signifies how easily women and girls may become subject to abuse, exploitation, oppression, subordination, which are presented in such a way, that all these anti-women acts are considered normal and acceptable by women too. When asked in which of the circumstances, a wife is liable to be physically or verbally abuse by her husband, the respondents were encouraged to choose as many as they thought were relevant. In 28% of the responses, the female respondents endorsed that a wife is liable to be physically punished if she disobeys her husband, 14% for disobeying her father or mother in-law, 14% for going out on her own without husband's permission, 11% for disobeying her parents, 9% for talking to a male stranger, 8% for not observing purdah (veil) outside home while 6% for refusing to have sex with her husband.



Graph 6: Circumstances wherein a wife is liable to be physically or verbally abused by her husband (male respondents)

Though, GBV is an act of violence which is targeted against women and girls, based on their gender, against their will, is inhuman, violates basic human rights and bring harmful consequences to a survivor, however, ironically such acts of violence are condoned by the culture, societal beliefs and to a larger extent, religious misinterpretation. The above graph explores how such acts of violence are culturally condoned. It further reveals respondents' attitudes and behavior towards the issue of GBV and a GBV survivor.

Among male respondents, in 26% of the attained responses, the male respondents sanctioned that a wife is liable to be physically punished if she disobeys her husband, 14% for disobeying her father or mother in-law, 13% for going out on her own without husband's permission, 12% for disobeying her parents, 10% for talking to a male stranger, 9% for not observing purdah (veil) outside home while 6% for refusing to have sex with her husband.

Often, the socially and culturally accepted gender roles, responsibilities, limitations, expectations and choices creates power imbalance between men and women which was also resonated in the assessment findings. When asked the respondents if they think that women's place is home while men's role is to provide for their living; 54% of the female and

42% male respondents strongly agreed, 54% male and 40% agreed. Surprisingly, only 2% of the female respondents disagreed with the statement.

6.6 Summary

- 86% of the female respondents and 92% of the male respondents were reportedly married
- 90% of the female and 92 % of the male respondents reported to be living with their spouses
- 79% of the female respondents shared to be dependent on their spouses
- 14% of the female respondents shared to be separately registered at the camps from their husbands
- In 59% of responses shared by the female respondents, they felt unsafe walking about on their own during the night, 42% during the day
- 6% female respondents reported to have known certain danger zones where women and girls are at higher risk of violence
- Only 3% of the female respondents reported to have witnessed cases of GBV
- A significant proportion of the respondents- 42% males and 32% females reported the absence of appropriate security arrangement inside the camps
- 24% male respondents and 34% males shared that there are no health centres inside the camps or off-camps
- Majority of the respondents, 56% didn't know if the health centres provide GBV prevention and response services
- 6% of the female respondents shared that they have had experienced GBV since displacement
- Among the GBV survivors, 18% shared that they've had experienced GBV in the first week of displacement and during the journey, while 19% reported to have had experienced it at the time of displacement from their villages
- Among the GBV survivors, 34 % shared to have had experienced emotional violence while 33% physical violence from an intimate partner
- Among the GBV survivors, 12% were reportedly denied reproductive and other health related services
- Among the GBV survivors, 40% reported to have had experienced GBV from their spouses
- 48% female and 46% male respondents shared that they would report cases of sexual violence if they get to know about it
- In 28% of the responses, the female respondents endorsed that a wife is liable to be physically punished if she disobeys her husband

6.7 Recommendation

In light of the findings revealed as a result of this assessment, where there is so much silence on, denial and condoning of GBV, a well-coordinated, holistic, contextualized and localized multi- agency approach is required, which include, but not limited to advocacy, awareness raising and sensitization, prevention and timely response services. This requires an active involvement at the communal, educational and at institutional levels.

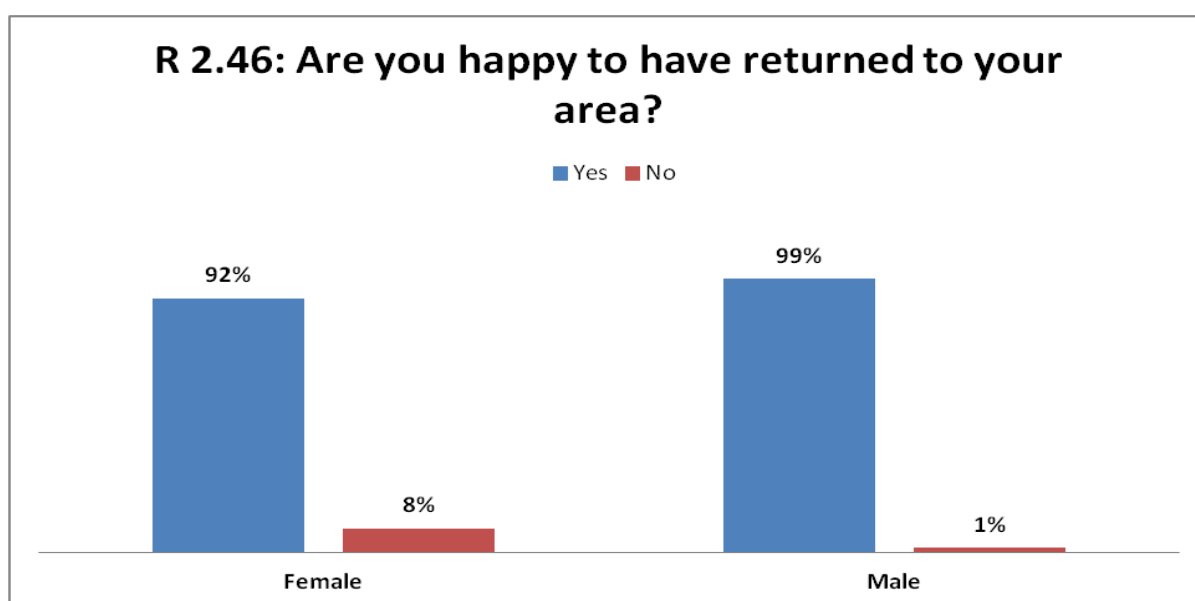
- Internally displaced youth and youth from the host communities shall be involved in the decision making and implementation process of any GBV project so that they feel empowered and take ownership. Once the project ends, there will be some level of continuity of the GBV work. It will not cease with the end of the project.
- GBV occurs, in the first place, due to the fixed gender roles, responsibilities, limitations, expectation and choices, and beyond that patriarchy which reinforces men's superior and women's perceived inferior status and subordination in the society. All this is presented in a way which may appear quite normal and acceptable to people in a given community. In order to counter this culturally indoctrinated gender narrative, GBV sub cluster shall work closely with media- both print and electronic to play an active role in challenging cultural stereotypes and with that the gender based violence in a sensitive manner.
- To establish a pilot youth centre in one of the IDP camps which will train youth and sensitize them about the GBV issues and its consequences upon the survivors. They will be also part of the referral pathway.
- GBV response services shall be integrated with reproductive health and vocational training activities in the insular host communities. This will help create income generational opportunities for women and girls. In the context of this assessment, reportedly 79% of female respondents shared that they were dependent upon their spouses.
- Women Community Centres shall be established in the host communities as well as camps with increased ownership and participation of the women
- The security personnel, the health workers and other frontline service providers shall be trained and sensitize at minimum on SGBV, types of GBV, reproductive health services, etc. in emergencies
- Provision of, access to and awareness about the health and GBV response services
- In relation to camps, there must be improved security measures to ensure the active involvement from the IDPs as well. Women must be part of the security team so that GBV acts are timely reported and addressed inside the camps.

7 General protection- areas of return

7.1 Return process

Most of the interviewed returnees have returned more than 1 year ago (60%), 3 to 12 months ago (27%), 7 % of respondents returned in last three months to the areas of origin and 5 % of respondents returned during the period of one month prior to the interview.

In general, returnees are **happy about their decision to have returned** (92 % of respondents). Most unhappy consulted returnees were identified in upper Mohmand (9 %) and lower Kurrum (6 %). Interestingly, 8 % of female consulted returnees regret the choice of return. Most unhappy returnees per location were in Khar and Nwagai (8 % and 4 % respectively).



Graph: Happiness about the return decision

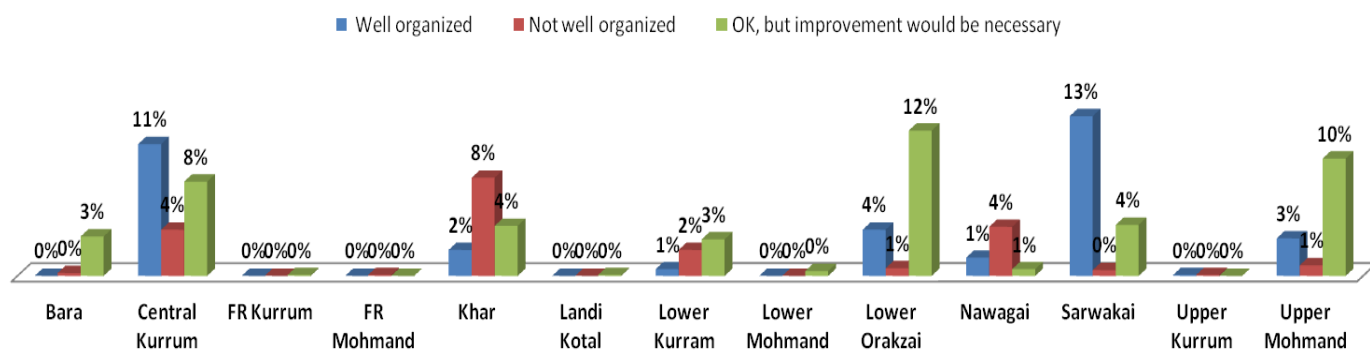
While 95 % of interviewed returnees are **planning to stay now in areas of return**, 5 % of respondents is planning to move back to areas of displacement. Highest number of families who do not intend to stay in areas of return and will be going back to displacement are families from Landi Khota (100 %) and Tirah valley (36 % of respondents). For female respondents, the wish to maintain united families prevailed in all areas, apart from upper Mohmand where 14 % of female respondents stated some family members will be going back to the areas of displacement.

7.2 Organization of the return

The returnees **evaluated the return process** from 35 % as well organized, 45 % as organized with room for improvement and 20 % as not well organized. Highest satisfaction with the return was amongst the returnees to South Waziristan, Sarwakai (75 % of respondents were satisfied), while FR Mohmand, Nawagai and Khar show highest level of dissatisfaction with

the return process. Women were less satisfied on average with the return process- 38 % of female respondents were dissatisfied, compared to 18 % of male respondents.

R 2.2: How was the return organized?



Graph 1: Satisfaction with the process of return per return location

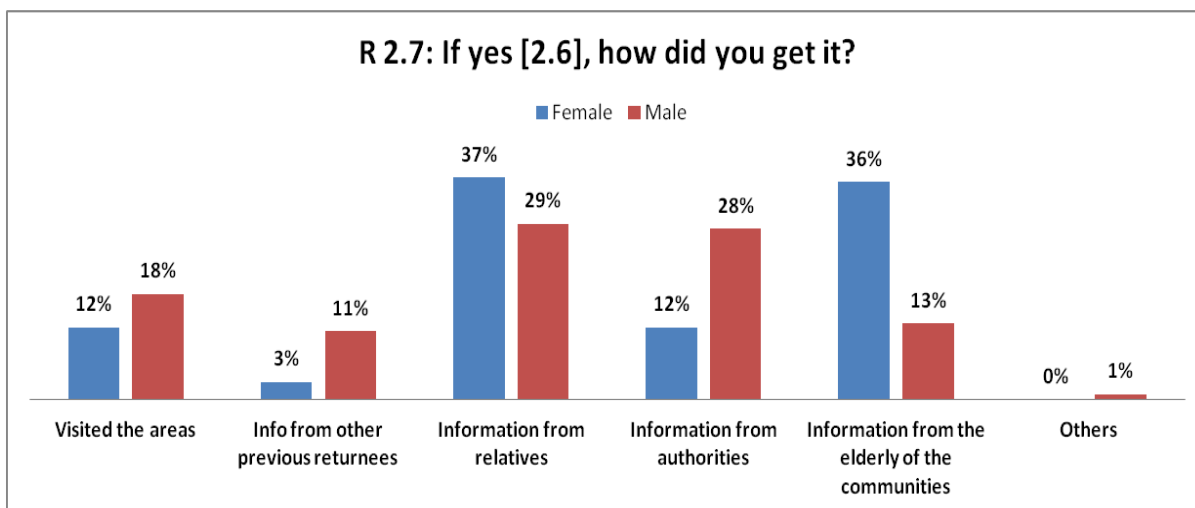
78 % of returnees shared that they had **enough time to prepare for the return**, while 22 % feel the time was insufficient due to late information sharing on upcoming return. 83 % of interviewed women responded they had enough time to prepare for the return, while the male respondents responded positively in 78% of cases.

The families were mainly returning united, reaching 92 % of cases. Only 8 % of interviewed families split, leaving some family members in areas of displacement after they returned.

7.3 Access to information

While 83 % of returnees reported having enough **information on the area of return when returning**, 17 % did not have enough. Interestingly, women felt more informed (93%) than men (82%). Least informed were returnees from upper Kurrum and lower Orakzai (50 and 46 % respectively were not enough informed).

Sources of information on return areas where mainly relatives (30 %), authorities (27 %), personal visits to the areas of origin prior to return (17 %), elders (15 %) and 11 % from other persons who visited the areas of origin prior to return. Women rely more on information from relatives than men (37 % female responses compared to 29 % male responses) and women also tend to listen more to the information provided by elders (36% female responses compared to 13 % male responses). The message prior to return was received by political administration (23 %), elders (22 %), FDMA (17 %), radio (15 %), shura (12 %), newspaper (10 %).



Graph 2: Sources of information on return

Information which returnees would still need is mainly on education facilities (19 %), followed by health and availability of vocational trainings (both 18 %), shelter (16 %) and wash facilities (15 %), NFI (9 %), psychosocial support (5 %).

In regards to the **access to information prior to return** on the process of upcoming return, the main source of information was political administration (25 %), elders (21 %), FDMA (19 %), radio (15 %), shura (13 %), newspapers (7 %).

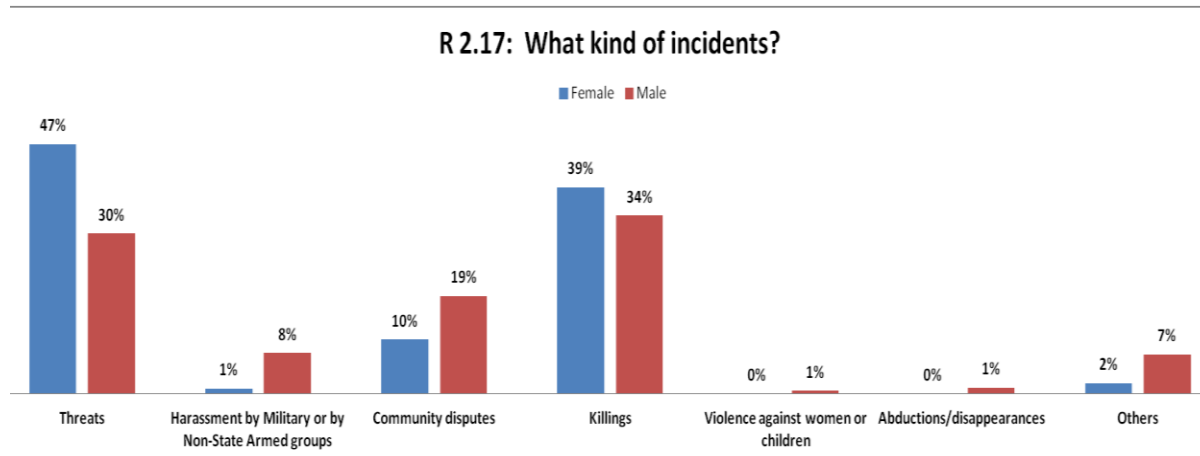
7.4 Safety and security

Majority (95 %) of returnees **feel safe in the areas of return**. Only 1 women out of 118 female respondents do not feel safe, in FR Mohmand.

43 % of respondents stated that there are **restrictions of movements** in areas of return. Most restrictions were reported in FR Kurrum, lower Orakzai, Sarwakai and lower Orakzai. Females in Landi Kotal (28 %), Sarwakai (21 %) and upper Mohmand (20 %), felt that there are restrictions of movement. Main difficulties reported at the check posts were repeated check of documents (60%), and too much questioning by military personnel (39 % of all respondents).

More than half of interviewed returnees (57%) reported that there is still **presence of militants and armed groups in the areas of return**. All respondents reported their presence in Lower Mohmand, FR Mohmand and FR Kurrum. 8 % of **returnees feel harassed and intimidated by the militants and armed groups** – mainly in FR Mohmand and Bara areas. Women feel more intimidated (13 %), while men in 8 % of cases.

Since the return, 19 % of respondents are aware of **incidents which happened in the areas of return**. Incidents where such cases were reported are in FR Mohmand, Lower Kurrum and Khar (in all three areas more than 50 % respondents indicated being aware of concrete incidents since the return). Most of the occurred incidents are killings (35 %), threats (34%), community disputes (17 %), harassment by militant groups (6 %) and abduction and disappearance (1 %), while 6 % of respondents indicated other types of incidents. Women reported mainly threats and killing while men comparatively more harassment by military or non state armed groups, as well as more community disputes reported than by women.

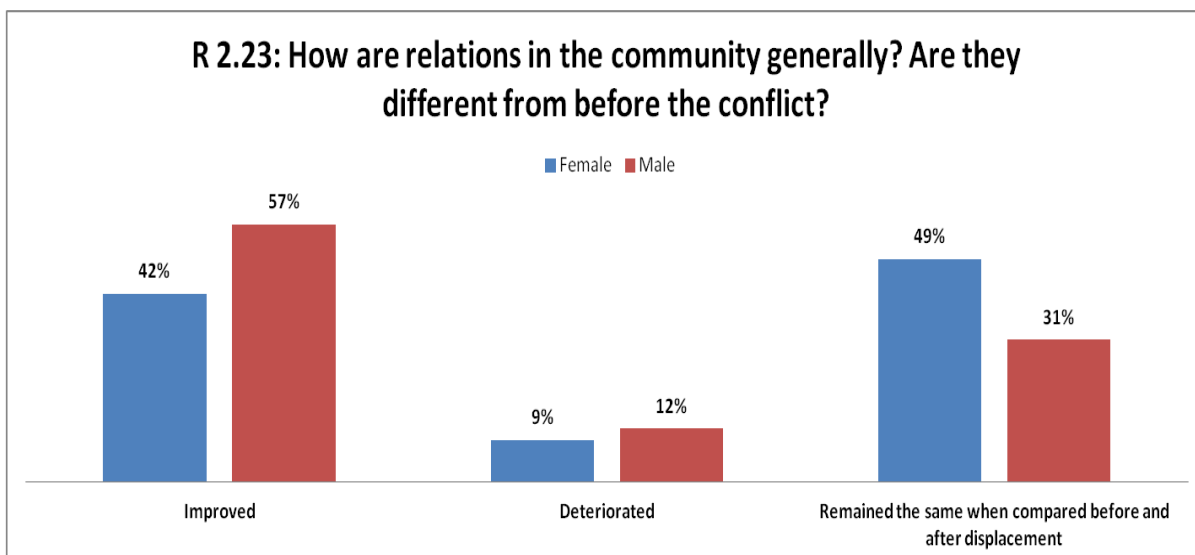


Graph 3: Incidents occurred after the return

40 % of returnees are **aware about the situation of UXOs and unexploded devices** in the areas of return, while remaining 60 % are unaware. Awareness was reported high in Landi Kotal and Tirah, while inexistent in FR Kurrum, FR Mohmand and upper Kurrum. One quarter of respondents (27 %) reported being aware of mine incidents which happened after the return- female respondents indicated the occurrence of such incidents in 49 %. The highest occurrence of such incidents were reported in Landi Kotal, Khar and lower Kurrum.

39 % of returnees participated at some **mine and risk awareness sessions**, while 61 % did not receive any information on mine and risk awareness. Returnees in FR Kurrum, FR Mohmand, upper Kurrum, lower Mohmand reportedly did not receive any information on mine risk. While 42 % of male returnees reported having received information on mine and risk, alarming low percentage of female returnees (5 %) reporting being aware of mine risk.

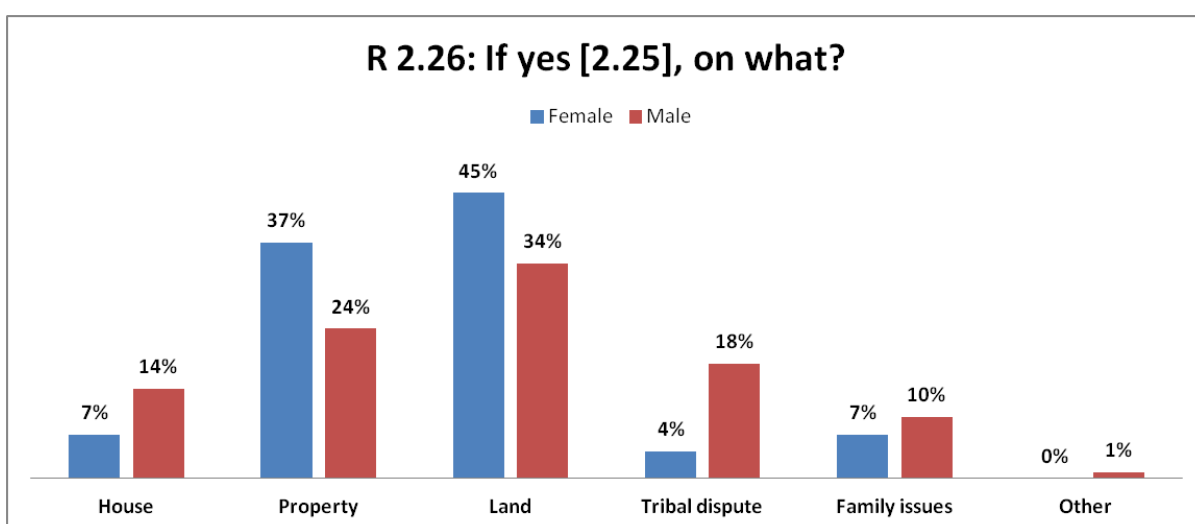
More than half of returnees report that the **relations within the communities** have improved since displacement (55 %), while 12 % report that they have deteriorated, for 33 % of returnees the relations remain the same. Female respondents indicated improvement only in 42 %, contrasting with 57 % reported by men.



Graph 4: Relations in the community after the return compared to before the displacement

Returnees believe that **authorities are treating them better after the displacement** (45 % of respondents), while 55 % think the approach remain the same. Only 19 % of women think the approach by authorities has improved after the displacement.

According to 41 % of returnees, there are still **disputes within the community** (50 % in case of female respondents). The disputes are mainly related to land (35%), property (25 %), tribal disputes (17 %), houses (13%) and family issues (9 %). While women report more disputes related to land and property, men focus as well on tribal disputes, house and family issues as portrayed in graph below.

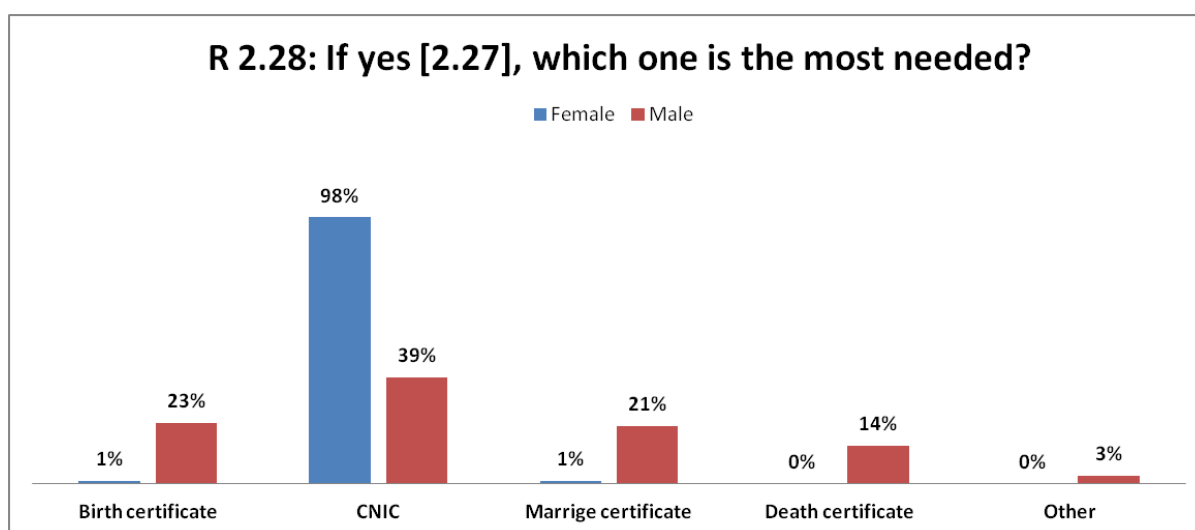


Graph 5: Reported types of community disputes after the return

7.5 Access to civil documentation

In general (74%), returnees reported having **access to civil documentation**. Biggest gaps were reported in lower Orakzai (81 %), upper Kurrum (50 %), central Kurrum (29%) and Khar (23 %). The most needed document according to returnees is a CNIC (42 %), followed by birth certificate (21 %), marriage certificate (20%), death certificate (13 %) and other (3 %).

While women are interested quasi unanimously in obtaining CNIC (98% of female respondents), men consider needed as well birth certificate for children, marriage certificate and death certificate of family members as portrayed in the graph below.



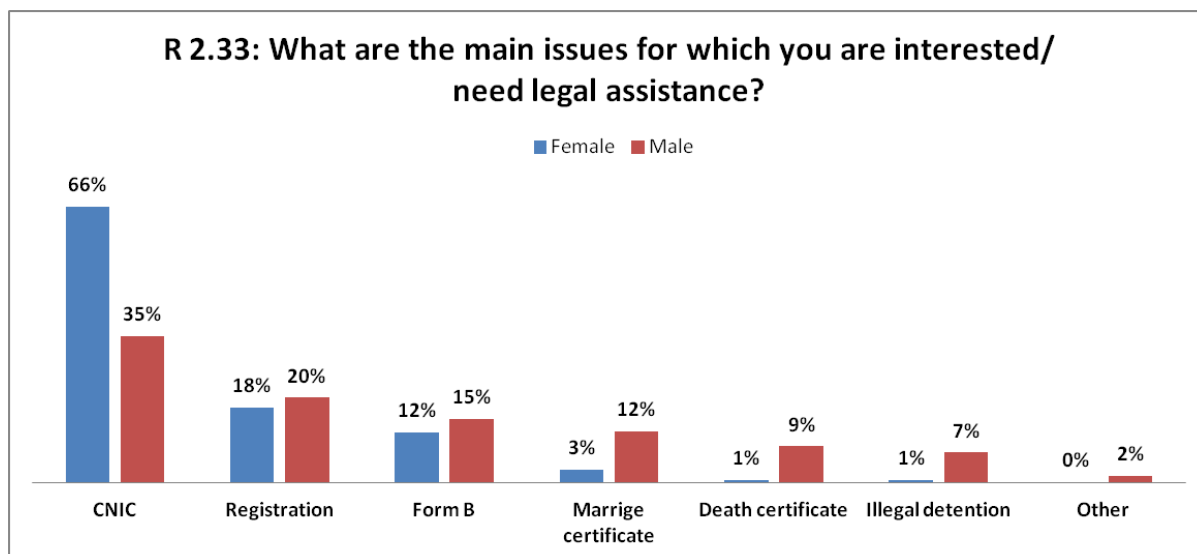
Graph 6: Most needed civil documents

The identified **obstacles in receiving civil documentation** were long distance to the respective offices (55 %), can not afford the fees (25 %) and no relevant authorities present in the areas (20 %). While in Landi Kotal all respondents identified as the challenge absence of relevant authorities, interviewees in FR Mohmand were lacking the means to cover the fees. The distance was the biggest challenge in obtaining civil documentation for returnees in lower Mohmand.

When asked if they **have access to legal assistance** if needed, 50 % of respondents have and 50 % responded negatively. Complete absence of assistance was identified in upper Kurrum, FR Kurrum and lower Mohmand. Access to legal assistance of females was reported lower than average, reaching only 40 %. Women in Nawagai responded that there is none assistance available for them, and 90% female respondents reported non assistance in Khar.

Interviewees reported that they would **need assistance mainly with** obtaining a CNIC (37%), access to registration (20 %), form B (15 %), marriage certificate (12 %), death certificate (8 %), in case of illegal detention (7 %) and others (2 %). Women would welcome mostly assistance in obtaining CNIC (66 %), while men as well on registration, form B and marriage

certificate. Breakdown is provided in the graph below, highlighting different preferences of women and men in legal assistance.



7.6 Livelihoods in areas of return

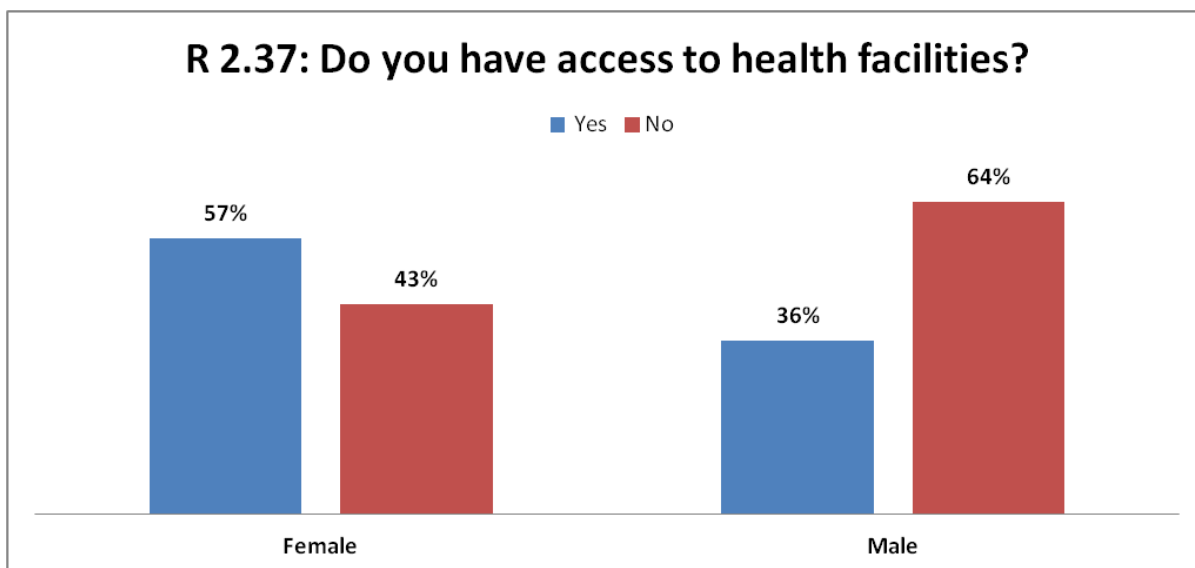
Majority of the returnees (58%) did not change the **means of livelihood** compared pre and post displacement. While in FR Mohmand, FR Kurrum and Landi Kotal all interviewees reported change, in lower Mohmand and upper Kurrum no changes were reported. Means of livelihoods have not affected women so much- only 10 % of female respondents indicated changes in their livelihood.

The main **obstacles identified so as to get a job** are absence of job opportunities (51 %), followed by lack of required skills needed for the job offered and jobs offered too far from areas of living (both 23 %). The response of no jobs available for women reached 64 %.

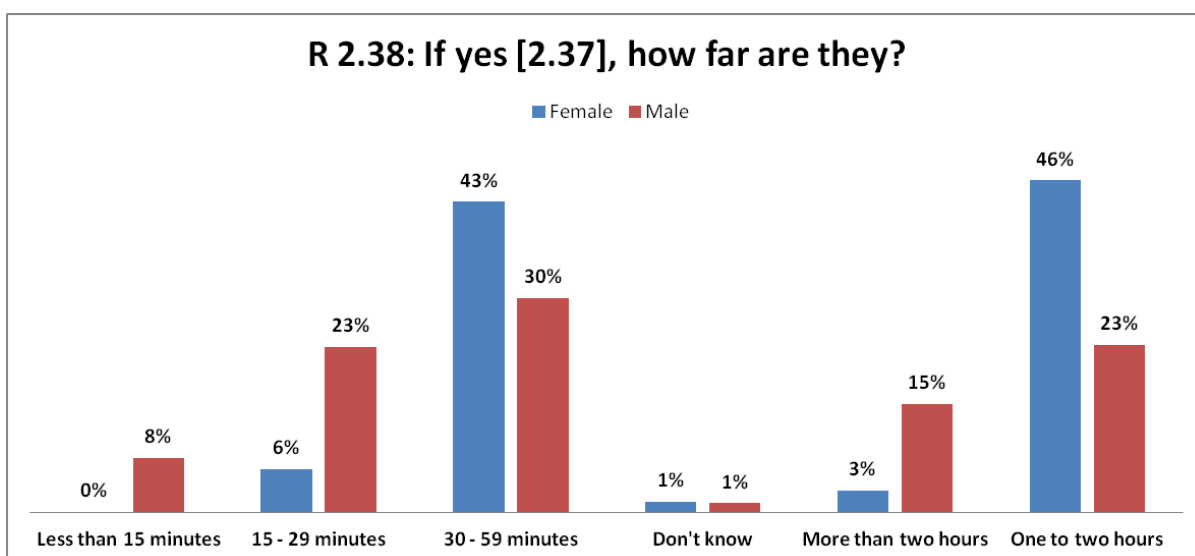
Some returnees received **support from Government after return**, mainly cash grant (26 % of returnees), house compensations (16 %), land compensations (2 %) and others.

7.7 Services in areas of return

Only 38 % of respondents have direct access to **health services in areas of return** (female responses reached 57 %). Health facilities are in reachable time of 30 minutes from their home for 27 % of interviewed returnees, 32 % need to travel between 30 and 60 minutes, 40 % need to travel more than 1 hour. Most returnees reported (77 %) that health facilities were affected by conflict. Only in FR Mohmand, Landi Kotal and upper Kurrum health facilities were not reportedly affected by conflict. Unavailable of health facilities were identified due to demolished structure (30 %), unavailability of female staff (24 %), unavailability of medicines (23 %), unavailability of staff in general (22 %) and others (2 %).



Graph 7: Access to health facilities in area of return



Graph 8: Distance to health facilities in areas of return

77 % of returnee children have **access to education** in areas of return. Highest level of not available education is reported in lower Mohmand (80 %), and upper Kurrum (50 %). Those who do not attend schools main reasons are that schools were destroyed during the conflict (64 %), children never went to school (13 %), no time as children work (12 %) and other (11 %).

One third of returnees 34 % stated they have **access to water and sanitation facilities**. Least access was reported in upper Kurrum and lower Mohmand. 69 % of respondents reported that the wash facilities were affected by the conflict. Transportation means to reach services remain very limited, only in 26 % they are available, female respondents indicated that they

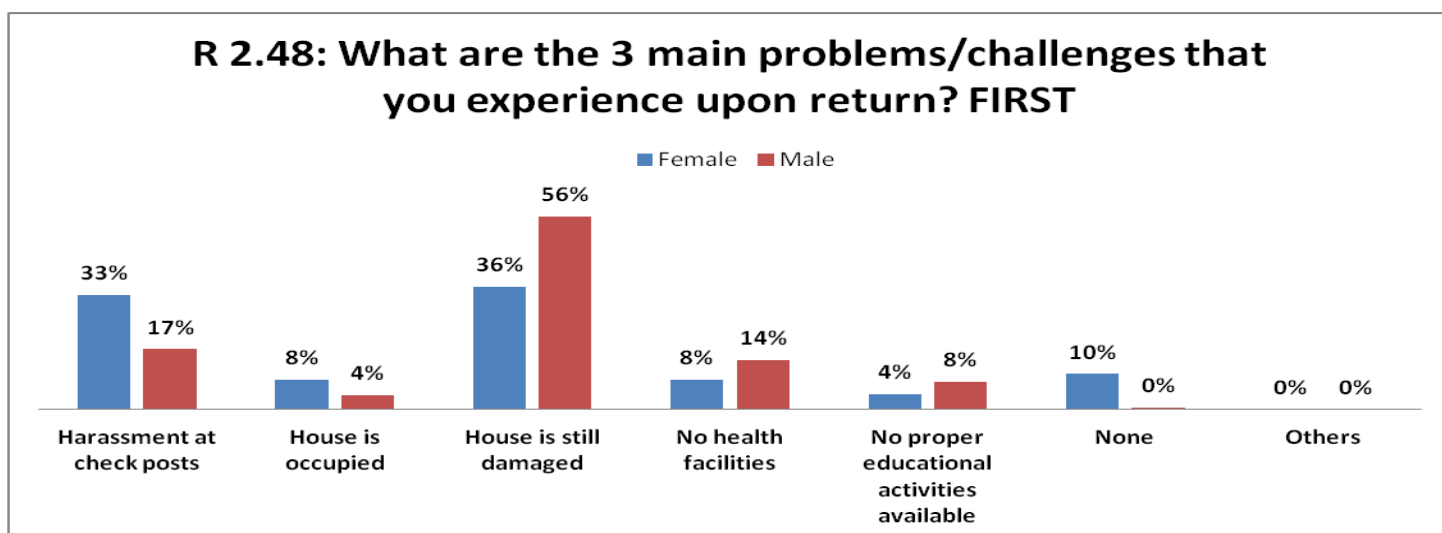
are available only in 11 % of cases, suggesting that they women have greater difficulties in reaching the services.

7.8 Challenges in return areas

When comparing **the expectations prior to return and situation upon return**, respondents reported that they are confronted with more harassment at security check posts (89%), their houses are occupied (9 %) and houses are damaged (2 %). Occupied houses were reported mainly in central Kurrum, Tirah valley, Nawagai and upper Mohmand.

Assistance which is most needed by the interviewed returnees is shelter and NFIs (19%), educational facilities (16 %), followed by health facilities and vocational trainings (14 %), wash facilities (11%) and psychosocial support (6 %).

The **main challenges that returnees experience since the return** are damaged houses (women 36 %, men are more concerned representing 56 %), followed by harassment at check posts (women highlighted in 33 % of respondents, men in 17 %). Returnees found challenges the lack of health facilities (women 8 %, men 14 %), house is occupied (8 % women, 4 % men) and no proper education activities in areas of return (4 % women, 8 % male respondents). 10 % of female respondents did not find any challenge since the return.



7.9 Summary

In general, returnees are happy about their decision to have returned (92 % of respondents). While 95 % of interviewed returnees are planning to stay now in areas of return, 5 % of respondents is planning to move back to areas of displacement.

The returnees evaluated the return process from 35 % as well organized, 45 % as organized with room for improvement and 20 % as not well organized. 78 % of returnees shared that they had enough time to prepare for the return, while 22 % feel the time was insufficient due

to late information sharing on upcoming return. While 83 % of returnees reported having enough information on the area of return when returning, 17 % did not have enough.

Information which returnees would still need is mainly on education facilities (19 %), followed by health and availability of vocational trainings (both 18 %), shelter (16 %) and wash facilities (15 %), NFI (9 %), psychosocial support (5 %). In regards to the access to information prior to return on the process of upcoming return, the main source of information was political administration (25 %), elders (21 %), FDMA (19 %), radio (15 %), shura (13 %), newspapers (7 %).

Majority (95 %) of returnees feel safe in the areas of return. Only 1 women out of 118 female respondents do not feel safe, in FR Mohmand. More than half of interviewed returnees (57%) reported that there is still presence of militants and armed groups in the areas of return. Since the return, 19 % of respondents are aware of incidents which happened in the areas of return. 40 % of returnees are aware about the situation of UXOs and unexploded devices in the areas of return, while remaining 60 % are unaware. 39 % of returnees participated at some mine and risk awareness sessions, while 61 % did not receive any information on mine and risk awareness.

More than half of returnees reported that the relations within the communities have improved since displacement (55 %), while 12 % report that they have deteriorated, for 33 % of returnees the relations remain the same. Female respondents indicated improvement only in 42 %, contrasting with 57 % reported by men.

In general (74%), returnees reported having access to civil documentation. When asked if they have access to legal assistance if needed, 50 % of respondents have and 50 % responded negatively. Interviewed reported that they would need assistance mainly with obtaining a CNIC (37%), access to registration (20 %), form B (15 %), marriage certificate (12 %), death certificate (8 %), in case of illegal detention (7 %) and others (2 %). Women would welcome mostly assistance in obtaining CNIC (66 %), while men as well on registration, form B and marriage certificate.

When comparing the expectations prior to return and situation upon return, respondents reported that they are confronted with more harassment at security check posts (89%), their houses are occupied (9 %) and houses are damaged (2 %). Assistance which is most needed by the interviewed returnees is shelter and NFIs (19%), educational facilities (16 %), followed by health facilities and vocational trainings (14 %), wash facilities (11%) and psychosocial support (6 %).

7.10 Recommendations

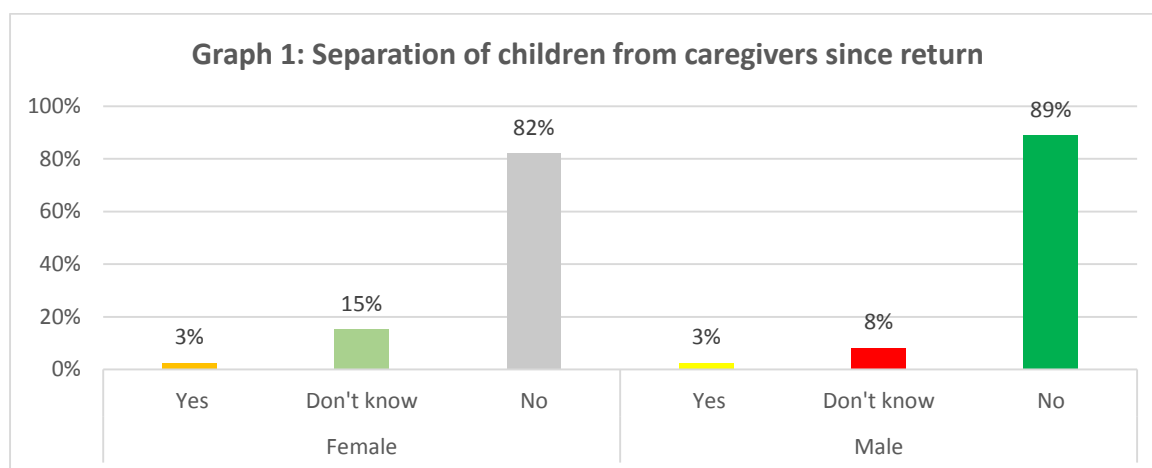
- Information on return shall be shared in more timely and detailed manner
- Mine and risk education awareness should be strengthen upon return and in areas of return

- Legal assistance programs should be strengthened in areas of return with specific focus on assistance to women
- Assistance in areas of return is to be prioritized according to the needs shared by returnees with specific focus on shelter

8 Child protection- areas of return

8.1 Separation of children

3% of the male and 3% of the female respondents reported that they have separated children in their household. Whereas 89% of the male and 82% of the female respondents reported that they do not have separated children in their household since return (Graph 1). There was, however, a number of responses (male-8% and female-15%) 'I don't know' which shows confusion and may be lack of understanding among the key informants (and potentially the enumerators) on the definition of separated and unaccompanied children. Likewise, the high percentage of key informants reporting that they do not have separated children in their household may be due to the fact that separated children are mostly kept with the extended family members or sent to 'madrassas' and therefore culturally they are not considered as separated.

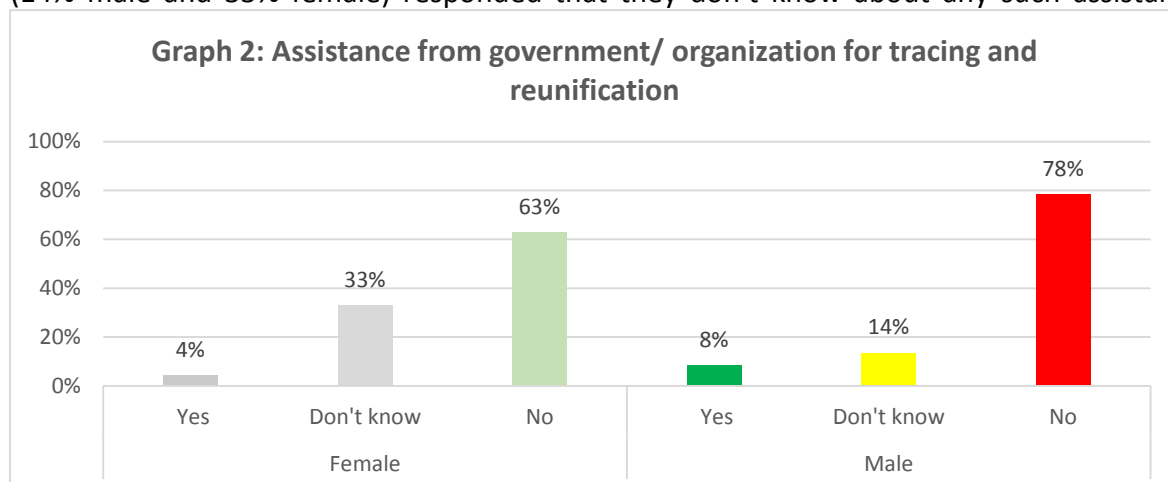


Graph 1: Separation of children from caregivers since return

When asked about the causes of separation, 27% of the interviewed returnees who have separated children in their household reported that children were separated due to medical evacuation since return. 25% key informants reported that children are being separated during relocation. Likewise 17% interviewed returnees reported that parents voluntarily send their children to live with extended family members. 10 % respondents each reported that parents voluntarily send their children to other areas due to poverty and unavailability of services in the area, i.e. food and education, to institutions, mainly madrassas where they are provided with free food, education and accommodation and to work respectively.

When the returnees were asked about any assistance received from the government or an organization for tracing and reunification if they had separated family members, 78% male and 63% male interviewed returnees reported that they did not receive any assistance, from the government/or an organization. (Graph 2). However, significant number of respondents

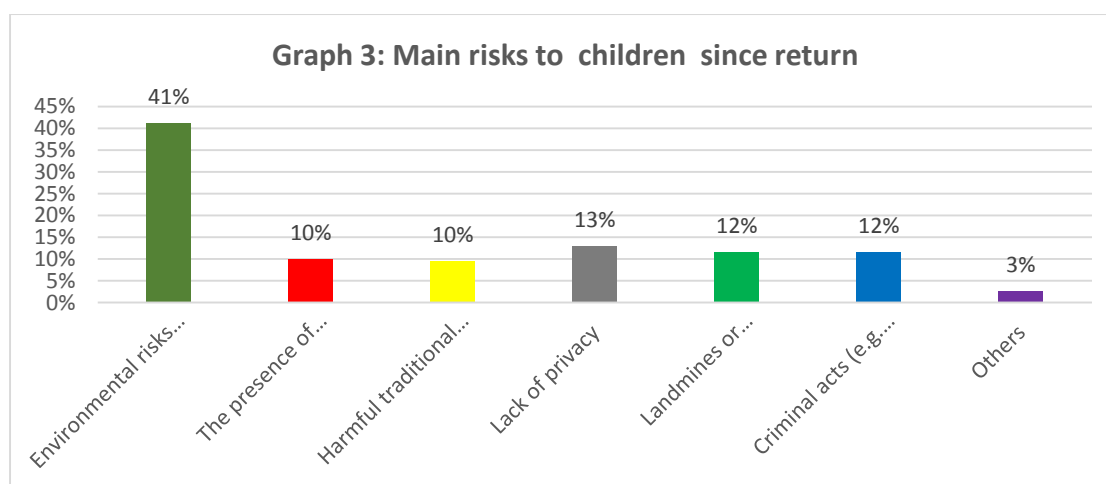
(14% male and 33% female) responded that they don't know about any such assistance.



Graph 2: Assistance from government/organization for tracing and reunification

8.2 Physical safety and security of children

41 % of the interviewed returnees that were asked about major risks to children, reported environmental risks at home and outside (e.g. accidents, open pit latrines, riversides, dangerous animals, flood water, electric wires etc.) whereas 13 % reported the lack of privacy as the major risks to children since return (Graph 3). Additionally 12 % each interviewed reported landmines or unexploded ordinances and criminal acts, i.e. gang activities, looting and kidnapping as the major risks to children lives. The presence of strangers (10%) and harmful traditional practices (10%) were also reported as risks to children lives.

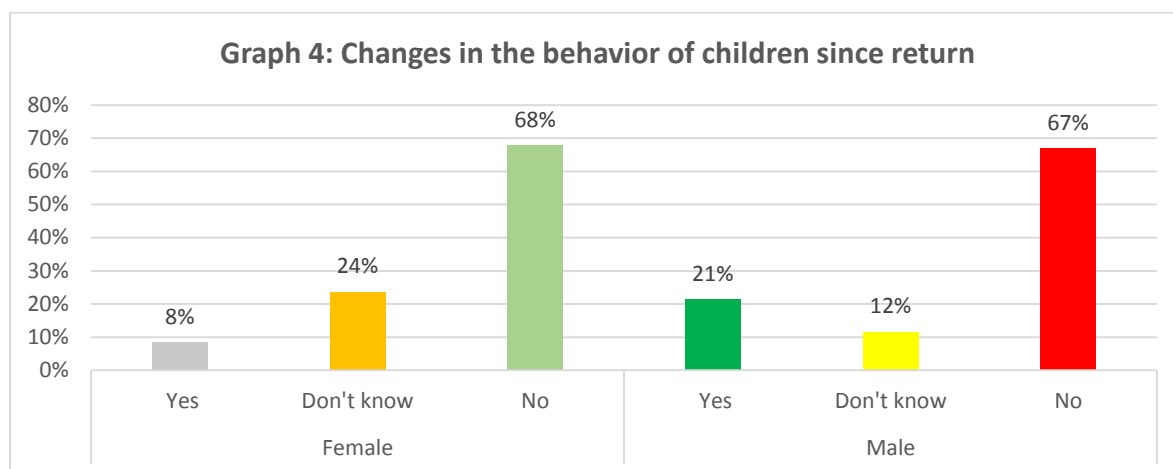


Graph 3: Main risks to children since return

8.3 Psychosocial wellbeing of children

21 % male and 8 % female interviewed returnees reported that they have observed changes in the behavior of their children whereas 67% male respondents and 68% female have not observed any changes in the behavior of their children since return. However, a significant

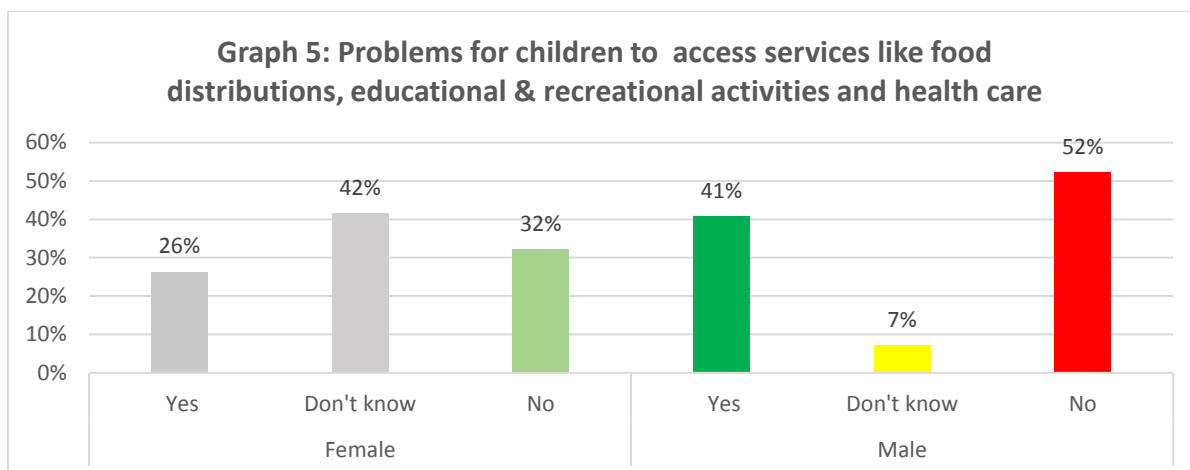
number of interviewed returnees (12% male and 24% female) did not know about any changes in the behavior of their children.



A number of behavior changes, i.e. more aggressiveness (31%), unwilling to go to school (22%) and violence against younger children (10%) were reported among boys since return. Likewise a number of behavior changes, i.e. more aggressiveness (30%), unwilling to go to school (22%) and violence against younger children (10%) were reported among girls since return. When the returnees were asked about the presence of people/organizations close by their area who are capable of organizing recreational and/or educational activities for children, 63% reported 'No' whereas only 21% reported 'Yes'. This is in fact because of the limited coverage of child protection interventions only in Kurrum agency whereas there is no interventions in the rest of the return areas due to the meagre funding for child protection sub cluster.

8.4 Access to services

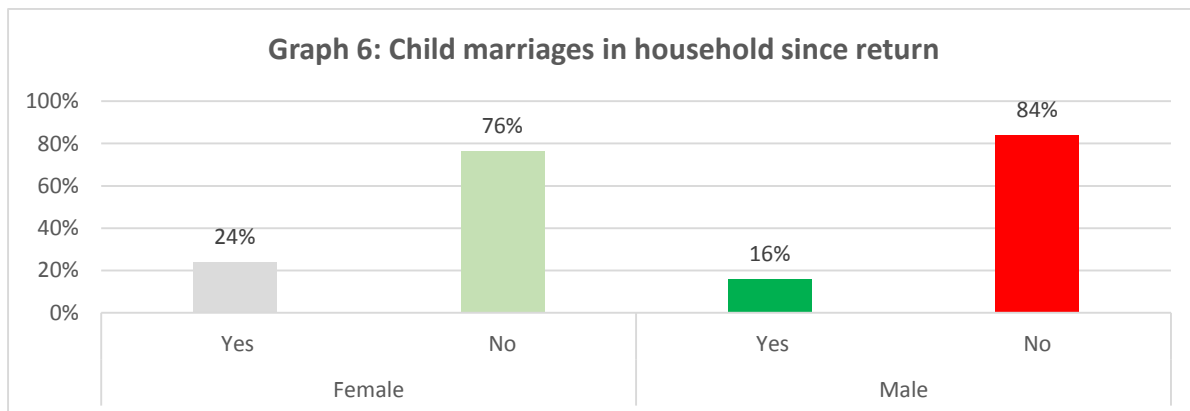
41 % male and 26% female interviewed returnees reported that children in their household are facing problems in accessing services like food distribution, educational and recreational activities and health care (Graph 5). Whereas 52% male and 32% female reported that children in their households do not have any problem in accessing services like food distribution, educational and recreational activities and health care (Graph 5). This might be due to the fact that services like food are being collected by head of the household and not by children. A significant number of female returnees (42%) reported that they do not know about any such problems faced by children.



57% of the returnees (male and female) reported that both girls and boys equally have problems in accessing the services whereas 25% reported that girls are more excluded.

8.5 Child marriages

24% of male and 16 % of female interviewed returnees reported child marriages in their households since return (Graph 6). Whereas 84% female and 76% male reported that child marriages are not happening in their households since return. It highlights that child marriages are still happening even after return but mostly they do not report it. These marriages are mostly decided by parents without the children's consent.

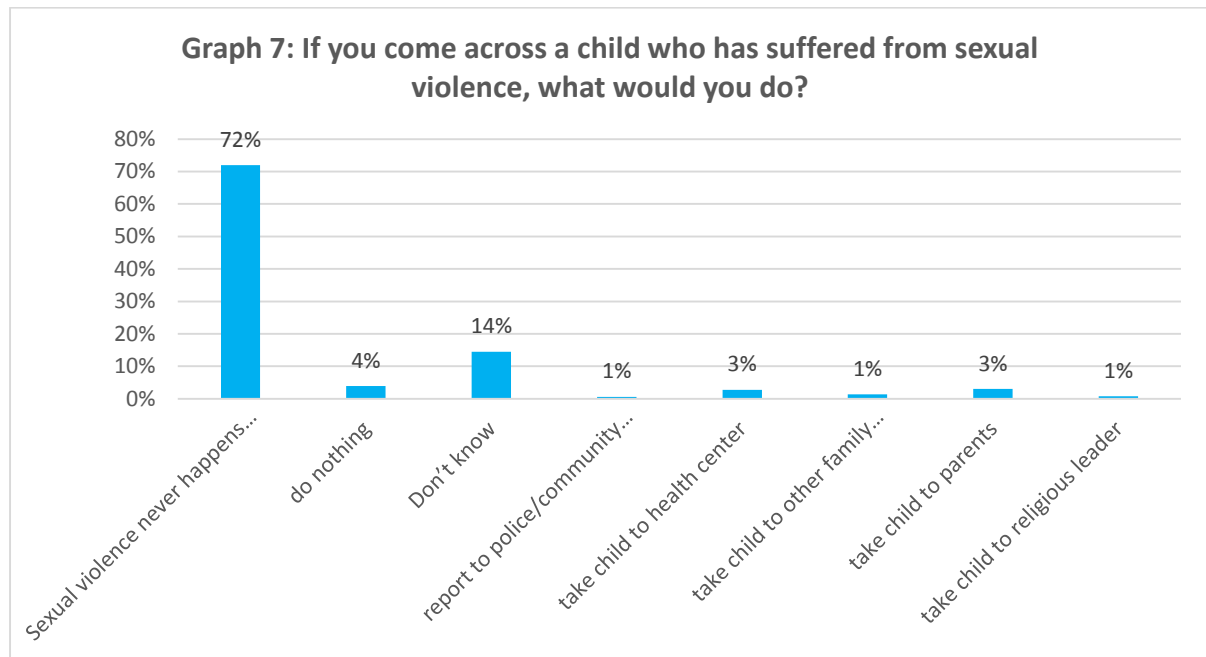


40% respondents reported that they have one child marriage case whereas 16% reported two child marriage cases in their household. Some households (15%) have more than five child marriage cases in their household.

8.6 Sexual and gender based violence

When the returnees were asked that what they will do if they come across a child who has suffered from sexual violence, 72 % reported that sexual violence never happens in their community even since return. Whereas 14 % said that they don't know what to do. It is evident from the response that they didn't want to talk about this sensitive issue. Some

respondents said that they will do nothing, take the child to his/her parents or to health centre.



8.7 Summary of key findings

- 3% of the male and 3% of the female respondents reported that they have separated children in their household since return
- When asked about the causes of separation, 27% interviewed returnees who have separated children in their household reported that children were separated due to medical evacuation whereas 25% reported that children are being separated during relocation.
- When the returnees were asked about any assistance received from the government or an organization for tracing and reunification if they had separated family members, 78% male and 63% male reported that they did not receive any assistance, from the government/or an organization. 21% male interviewed returnees and 8% female respondents reported that they have observed changes in the behavior of their children whereas 67% and 68% female have not observed any changes in the behavior of their children since return.
- When the returnees were asked about the presence of people/organizations close by their area who are capable of organizing recreational and/or educational activities for children, 63% interviewed returnees reported 'No' 41% male and 26% female respondents reported that children in their households have problem in accessing services like food distribution, educational and recreational activities and health care. 57% of the interviewed returnees (male and female) reported that both girls and boys equally have problems in accessing the services whereas 25% reported that girls are more excluded.
- 24% of male and 16% of female respondents reported child marriages in their households since return.

- When the returnees were asked that what they will do if they come across a child who has suffered from sexual violence, 72 % reported that sexual violence never happens in their community even since return.

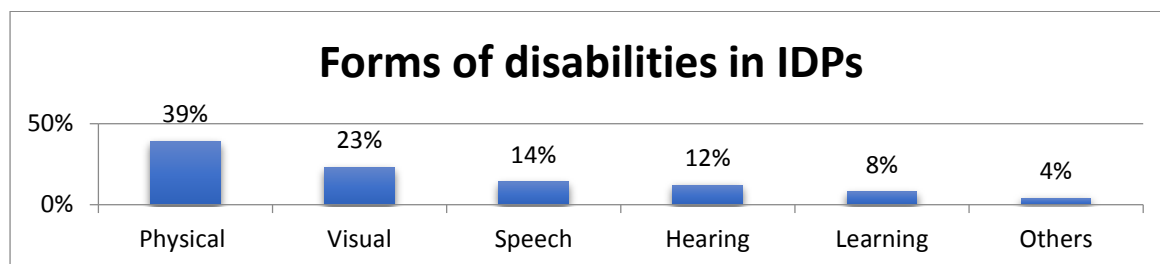
8.8 Recommendations

- Awareness raising around existing family tracing and reunification mechanisms and the referral pathway in the areas of return
- Increase the number of protective spaces for girls and boys in the areas of return to provide them with learning and recreational activities and psychosocial support to support a return to routine and normalcy.
- Increased awareness and advocacy needed regarding the negative impacts of child marriages on children

9 Age and disability- areas of return

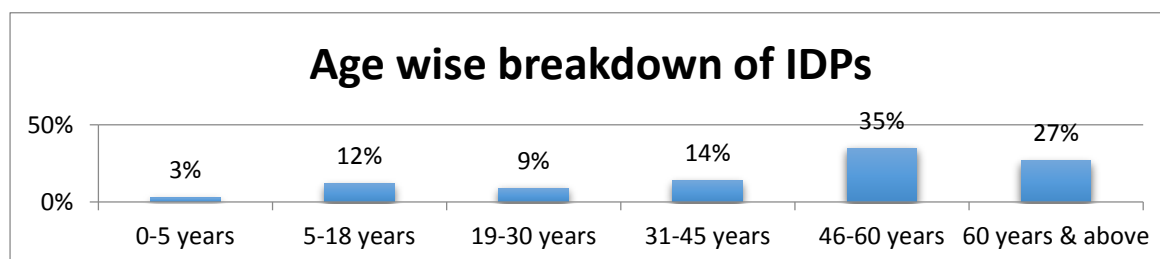
9.1 Situation of persons with disabilities

According to the results, 39% have problem and challenge in walking and climbing steps. Mindful, the 99% response is from males. 23% is reported by persons about problem in seeing. 14% of those who have any kind of challenge in hearing. Persons having difficulty with speech, little or no speech at all are 12%. Persons who cannot take care of themselves and having concentration and remembrance problems are 8%.



Graph 1: Forms of disabilities as reported by returnees

Overall the total respondents in area of return are reported to be 95% male and only 5% females. The reported age of male respondents in age breakdown 0-5, 5-18, 19-30, 31-45, 46-60 and 60 and above years are 3%, 12%, 9%, 14%, 35% and 27% respectively. Whereas, 40% of the respondents of families have no source of income at all and only 15% say that there is a support network to facilitate isolated persons with disabilities.

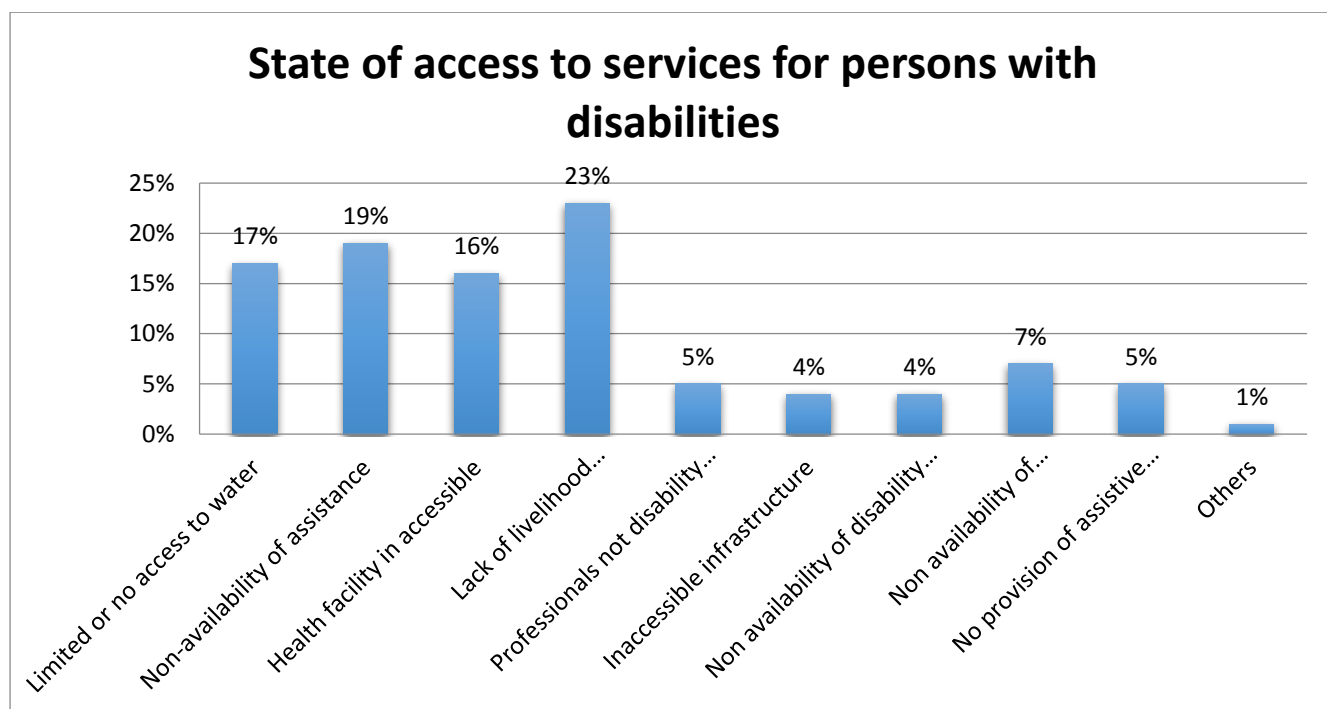


Graph 2: Age wise breakdown of returnees

50% female family respondents have raised concern about having no source of income at all or livelihood support. Non-availability of assistance is reported by 3% of old women and women with disabilities. The health facility is not accessible as shared by 4% of female respondents. There is no response on the limited or no access to water, health professionals are not disability friendly, the provision of food is not disability friendly, friendly spaces and physical infrastructure is not accessible, the specialized services are not available as well as on the provision of assistive devices.

15% of respondents reported that there is no access to water, 19% reported non-availability of any form of assistance, the health facility is not accessible according to 16% of respondents,

2% reported violence and abuse, 5% say that the professionals are not disability friendly, 23% have no source of income or livelihood opportunities, provision of food is not disability friendly reported by 4%, friendly spaces and infrastructure is not accessible, reported by 4%, specialized services are not available reported by 7%, assistive devices are not provided, shared by 4%.



Graph 3: State of access to services for persons with disabilities

10% of the respondents have localized coping mechanism techniques to minimize their physical limitations but none of them explained that mechanism in detail. 10% of the people go to the local peers, 24% of them go to BHU and health centers, 41% go to hospitals, 5% contact NGOs, 16% reported that there are no services in their area, 5% people don't know where to go.

Only 26% of the respondents said that humanitarian staff and government is providing services which help older persons and persons with disabilities, 50% of those services provided are by NGOs, 7% by government, 42% reported to be provided by both. An overwhelming 69% of the respondents reported that they have family members are of age 60 and above. 55% of these one older person in their family, 36% have 2 older persons, and 9% reported to have 2 or more older persons in their family. Out of the total reported responses only 7% were female respondents.

9.2 Older persons' situation

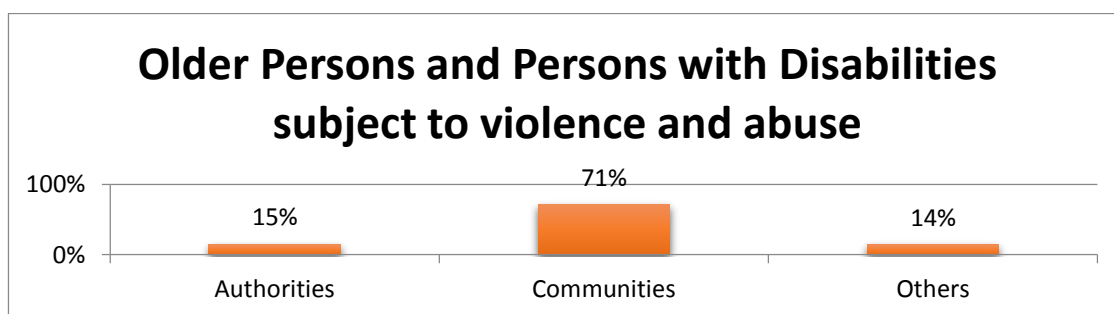
Protection cluster assessment of return IDPs revealed that 74% people mentioned that humanitarian staff or other actors providing services including Government are not including

or providing assistance to older persons and persons with disabilities and only 26% mentioned that humanitarian organization or Government is providing assistance or including older persons and persons with disabilities- indicating that the humanitarian organizations and Government are not providing assistance to older persons and persons with disabilities and excluding them from services and required immediate attention and sensitization and ensure inclusion in the services of services provider, this can be possible through sensitization, advocacy with the program development and senior level staff of the organization to ensure inclusion of older persons and persons with disabilities. Out of these 26%, 50% said that NGOs staff providing assistant, 42% mentioned that both NGOs and Government staff providing assistance and only 7% mentioned that Government staff providing assistance and 2% mentions other).

69% people consulted mentioned that they have older persons in their families and only 31% people mentioned that they not have older persons in their families out of which 55% have one older person, 36 % have two and 9% mentioned that they have more than two plder persons in their families. As 74% of humanitarian organizations and Government service providers are not including older persons and persons with disabilities, the exclusion of these is high and vulnerabilities of these groups higher.

Older persons facing problems in the community and 17% mentioned that older persons have limited or no access to WASH services (water, sanitation and hygiene facility), 17% mentioned that older persons have not availability of assistance, 3% mentioned that older persons facing abuse or violence in the community, 16% mentioned that they not have access to health services, 7% mentioned that Health Facility staff is not age friendly, 6% mentioned that food provided in not age friendly, 6% mentioned that lack of access to infrastructure or have enough space of living, 18% mentioned that specialized services for older persons, 5% mentioned that assistive devices are not provided to the people required assistive devices, and 1% mentioned other than the above services are not available for older persons. Based on the data is seems like that older persons having problem to accessing the WASH, Food and Health services and also they are not getting assistive devices required by them for mobility etc.

3% of the older persons also facing abuse or violence while return, which is 14.5% by authorities, 71% by the communities, and 14.5% by others.

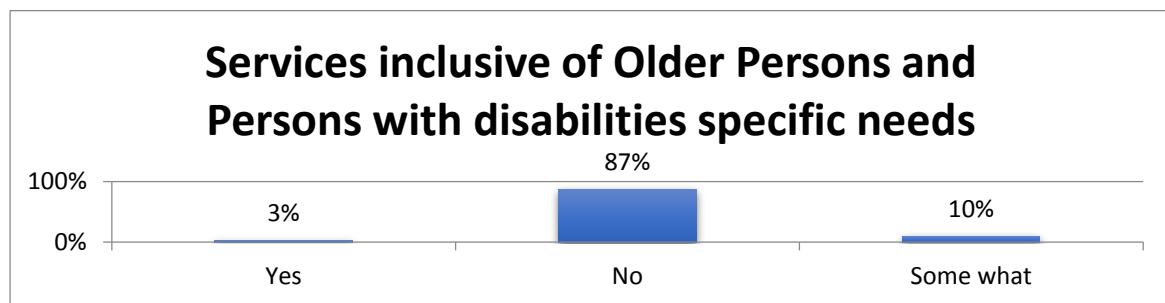


Graph 4: Older persons and persons with disabilities subject to violence and abuse

the responses about the returning families is recorded by 95% of the male and 5% of the female population, stating that 28% were provided with some assistance during return, where as 72% of them were not provided with any sort of assistance at all. 4% of the female respondents stated that the provided assistance was meeting their specific needs and 96% male reported the same; in total only 10% expressed that the specific needs were met.

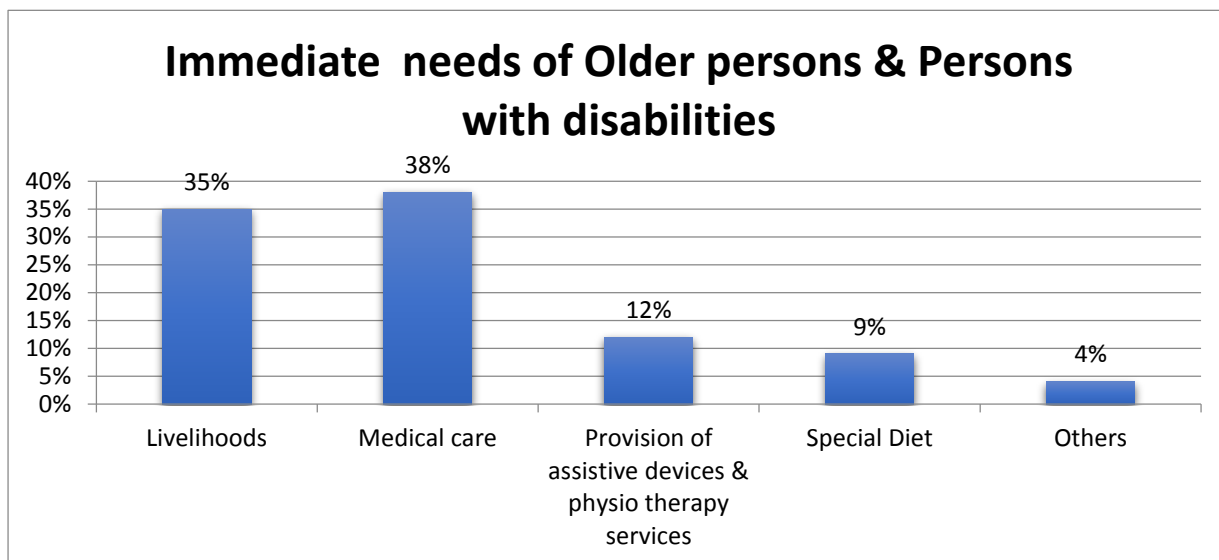
9.3 Access to services by persons with disabilities and older persons

The population recorded their concerns about the issues they faced after return, overall the responses by female are only 2%, overall lack of medicine 48%, lack of food is 34%, no provision of assistive devices is reported by 13%, and other issues are 5%. In response to the question regarding the facilities being available to meet their specific needs. Only 3% recorded affirmative, 87% say no to it and 10% recorded their views as some of the facilities were meeting their needs.



Graph 5: Services inclusive of older persons and persons with disabilities specific needs

The population was consulted to give their view point on very specific primary needs that are to be met immediately. The female responses in this regard were only 2 to 4%, the males responded from 96 to 98%. Out of which 39% said that the primary specific need is to have appropriate medical care, 35% said that the appropriate livelihoods are primary, 12% suggested to have assistive devices and physio therapy services, 9% says special dietary needs, 4% stated their needs in "others" category.



Graph 6: Immediate needs of older persons and persons with disabilities

9.4 Summary

The analysis shows the observations from this assessment however the biggest concern is that the number of female respondents is critically limited. The key issues identified include lack of livelihoods, lack of access to health facilities, limited or no access to education and inaccessible infrastructure for persons with disabilities and older persons. It was observed that the specific needs of both vulnerable groups was not addressed and situation calls for a dire need for provision of assistive devices, dedicated medical services, creation of livelihood opportunities and more importantly ensuring inclusion in all humanitarian interventions.

9.5 Recommendations

- Immediate needs for both vulnerable groups should be addressed including medical care, provision of assistive devices, creating livelihood opportunities and provision of age & disability friendly food for older persons and persons with disabilities.
- Dire need of making humanitarian interventions across sectors inclusive of needs of both vulnerable groups.
- Ensure greater availability of assistance to persons with disabilities and older persons.
- Make existing and new infrastructure including health and shelter facilities accessible for persons with disabilities and older persons.

- Undertake protection interventions that help in development of broad based support networks for persons with disabilities and older persons within the communities
- There is dire need of inclusive humanitarian interventions to create livelihood opportunities for both vulnerable groups

10 House, land and property- areas of return

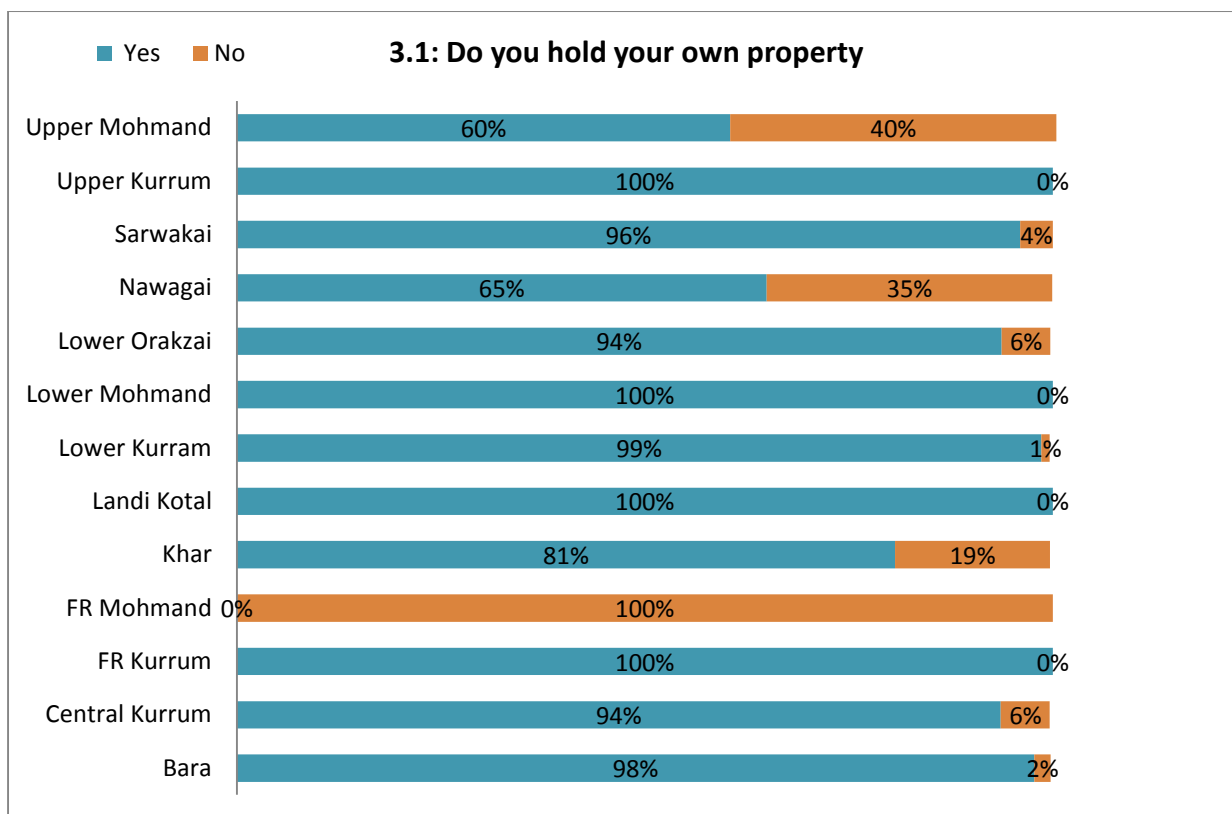
This section covers the land, house and property disputes and mechanisms for solving such disputes in areas of return. The section also seeks to examine how land and properties are transferred after purchases, and whether or not women can or cannot own land and property in areas of return mainly in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

10.1 Disputes and contractual arrangements

10.1.1 Land and property ownership

As to whether or not returnees hold their own property, 84% of the total respondents said they do; 16% said they do not hold any property of their own. Of those who said they don't hold any property, 45% are women.

In terms of geographical distribution, the lack of property is most prevalent in some areas such as FR Mohmand and upper Mohmand, Nawagai and Khar in Mohmand and Bajaur agencies respectively, as illustrated in graph 1.

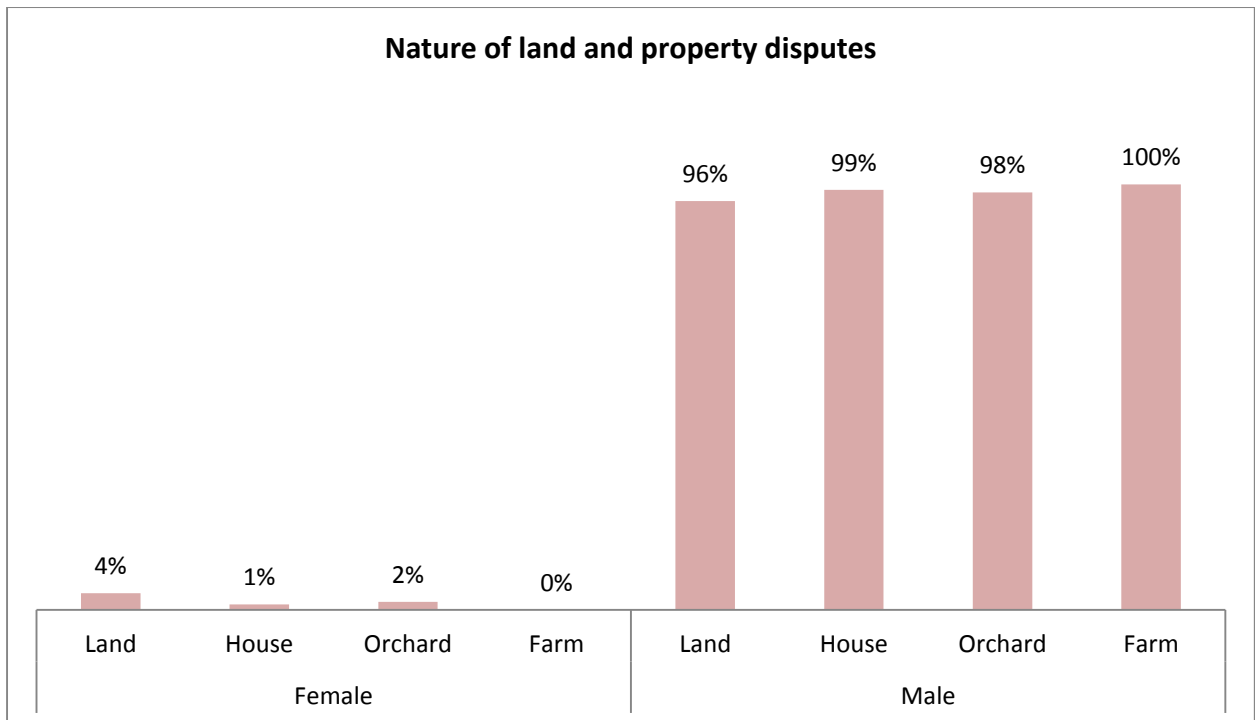


Graph 1: Proportion of the returnees who hold their own property

1.1.1 HLP related disputes

General disputes over land and property were common in many areas within the areas of return. Disputes arising out of land stood out as the most common according to 71% of the total respondents. This was followed by disputes over houses (22%), orchard (4%), while disputes arising from farms were rated in distant third at 3%.

The perception of the women about the kind of HLP disputes followed the pattern of the total views of the respondents, constituting 4%, 2% and 1% of those who attribute disputes to first to land, orchard and then houses respectively. Their male counterparts however indicated the opposite. 100% of the men interviewed attributed the largest sources of disputes, first to farms, then houses (99%), orchard (98%) and lands as the least sources of disputes as illustrated in figure 2.

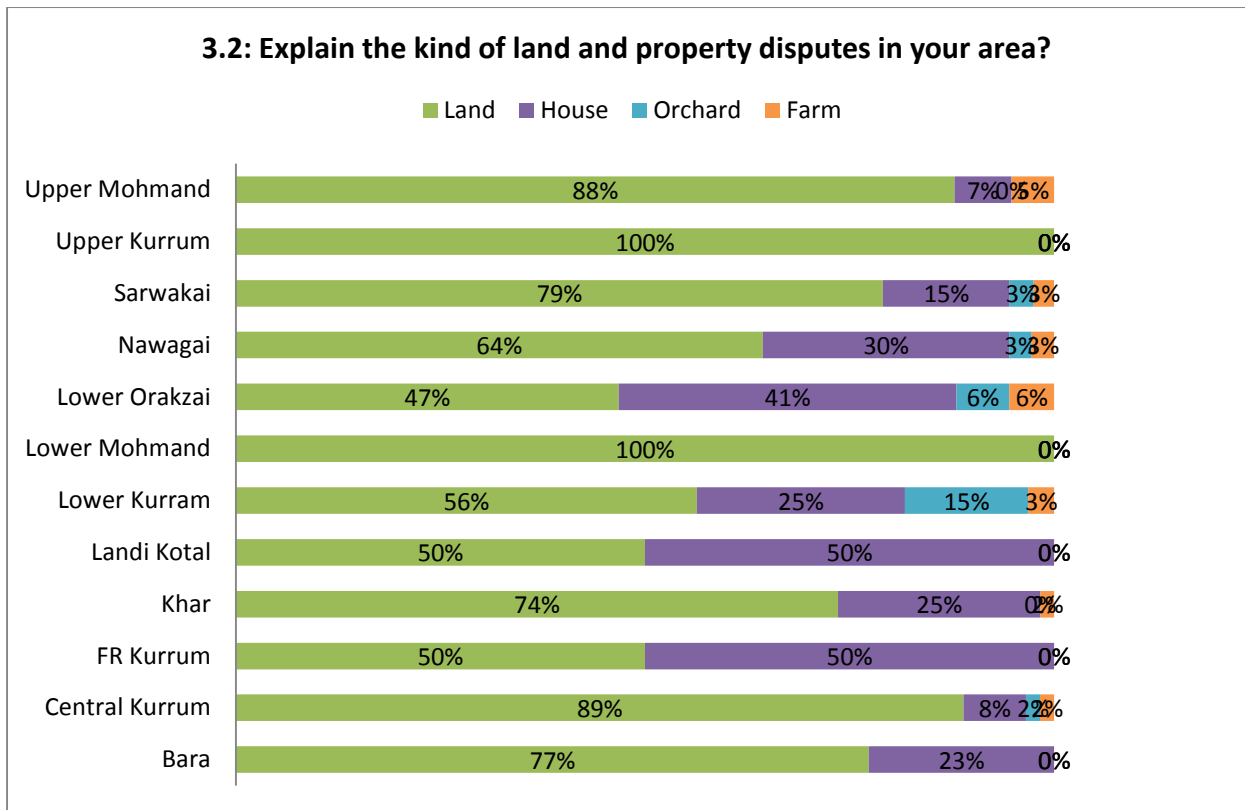


Graph 2: Nature of land and property disputes according based on gender perceptions

In terms of geographical distribution, disputes arising from land and houses are the most common in areas of return in all areas of the return areas where the protection assessment covered. Clearly, in some places like upper Kurrum and lower Mohmand, it's the only source of HLP-related dispute.

Disputes arising from housing also come out strongly in almost all areas of return. It's clearly more pronounced in FR Kurrum in Kurrum agency, Landi Kotal in Khyber agency, and lower Orakzai in Orakzai agency according to over 40% of the people interviewed in those areas.

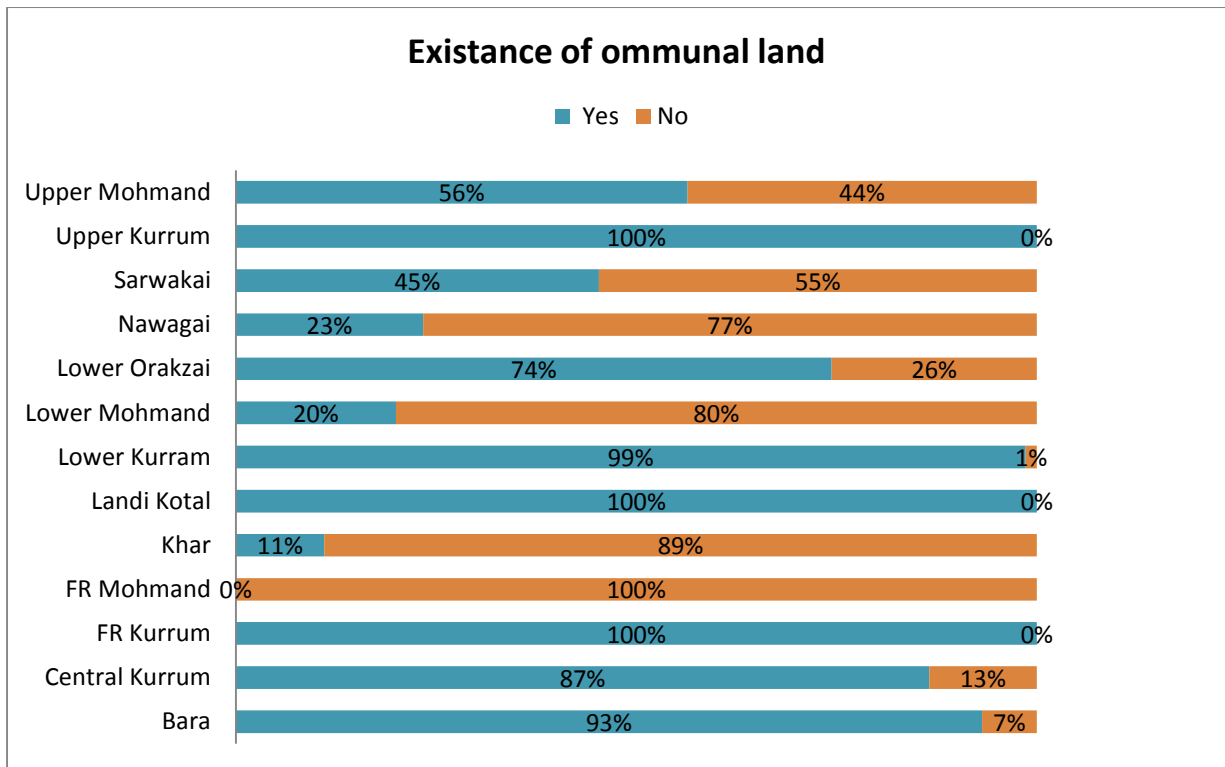
In lower Kurrum, disputes arising from orchard are significant. Although largely insignificant, some form of farm-related disputes were reported in Mohmand, South Waziristan, Bajaur, Orakzai and Kurrum agencies.



Graph 3: Nature of land and property disputes according based on gender perceptions

While the relationship is not expressly clear from the survey, the fact that about 60% of the respondent (3% of which are female respondents) affirmed to the existence of communal lands in their areas may have some relationship with the level of land related disputes. Communal lands are there for the use of every one, but some may have more access than others, which may trigger some form of disputes.

This view is also supported by the fact the largest proportion of communal land are in Kurrum, Khyber, and Orakzai agencies where the land related disputes were also the highest as per figure 4.

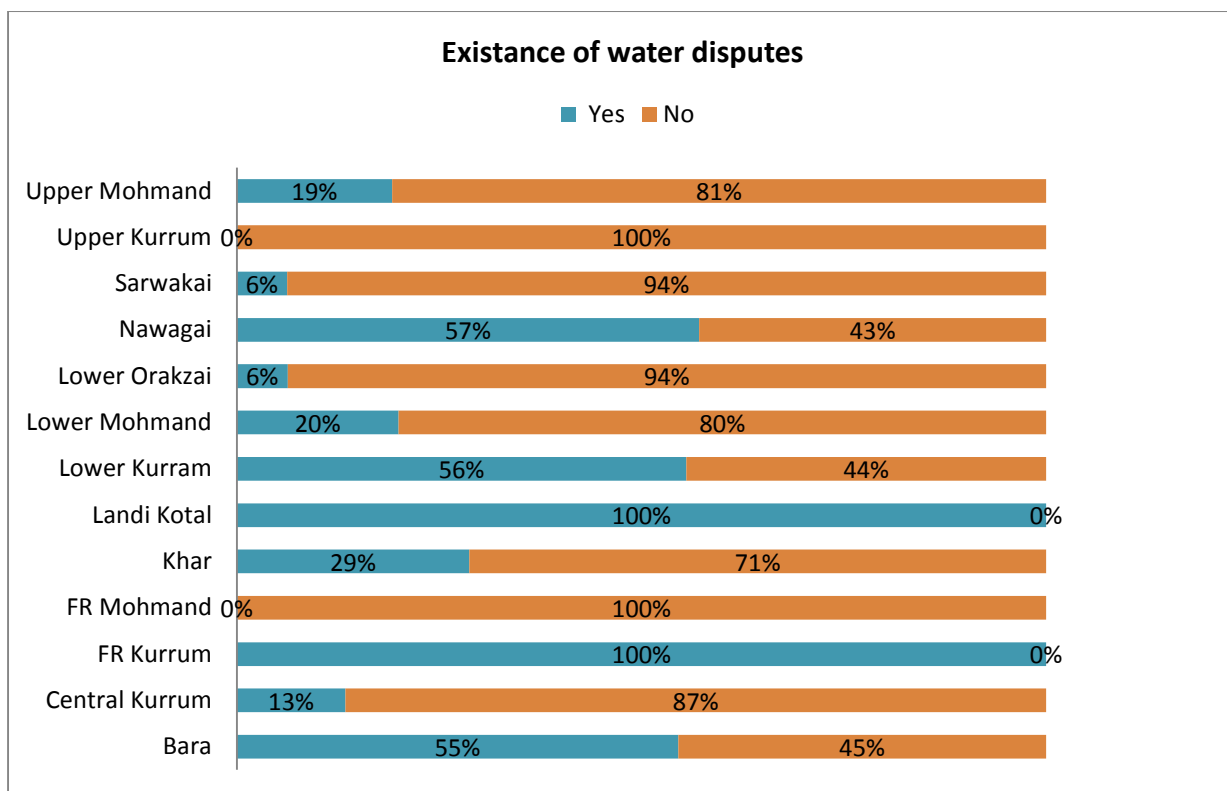


Graph 4: Existence of communal land in return areas

10.1.2 Water disputes

Water disputes are not very common in areas of return. Only 21% of the respondents believe water disputes exist in their areas; where 71% think that is not a big issue. While less proportion (93%) of the men interviewed do not think water related dispute is a serious issue, higher proportion of those who think water dispute are prevalent as opposed to only 7% who said water dispute is not an issues were female respondents.

As illustrated in figure 5, majority of those who believe water disputes are prevalent in their areas are mainly from Kurrum agency, Landi Kotal in Bajaur agency and Bara in Khyber agencies. In Mohmand agency and urban parts of Bajaur agency, water related disputes are reportedly less prevalent. One possible explanation is that in most areas where water dispute was reported, there was less water infrastructure development and people rely on surface water for use for the agricultural and household consumptions.



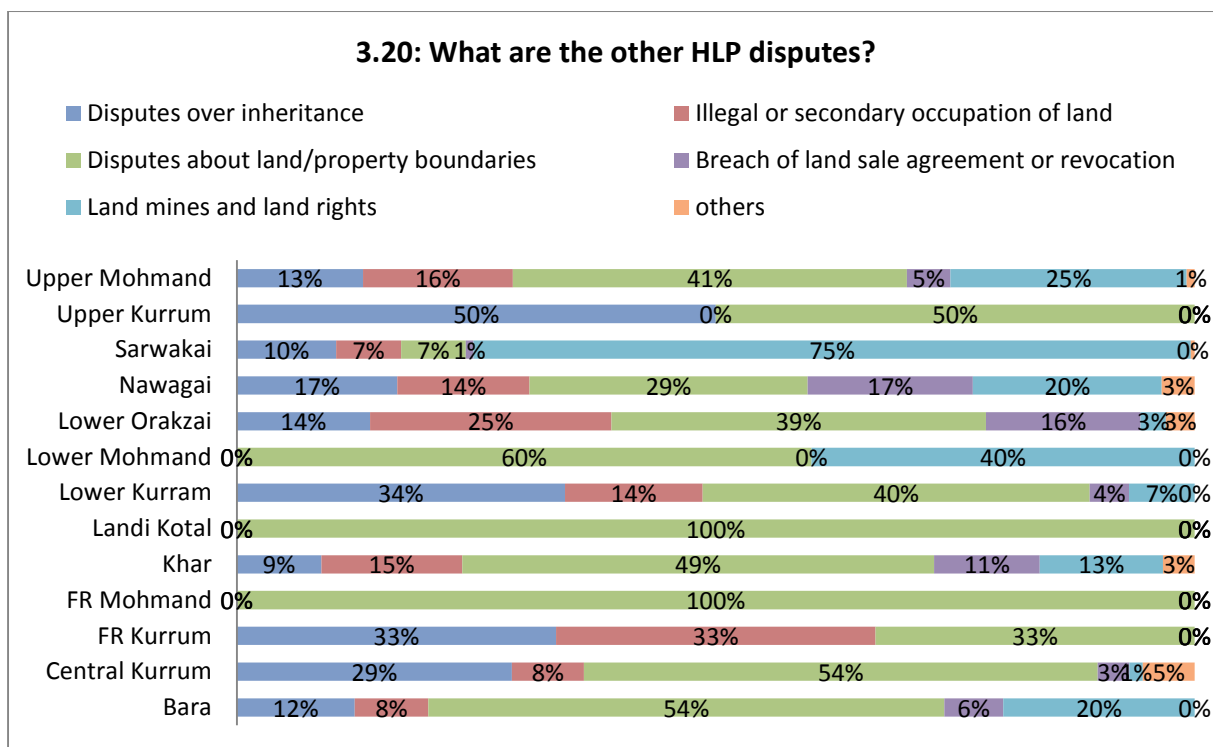
Graph 5: Existence of Water related disputes by areas

10.1.3 Other sources of HLP related disputes

Disputes arising out of land and property, specifically those related to demarcation or boundaries between owners are the single most common, followed by disputes over inheritance (among family members), then illegal and secondary occupation of land and breach of the land sale agreement in that order of significance. In total, 39% of the respondents attribute most of the disputes to land and property. Also came up rather significantly were disputes emanating from land mines and land rights (19%) and those arising out of inheritance (18%). Disputes over illegal or secondary occupation of land (13%) and breach of land sale agreement or revocation (8%) among others (3%) who attribute it to *khanism*.

For men, it's the disputes over inheritance that topped the list of other HLP disputes, followed by breach of land sale agreement or revocation. Land mine and land rights were however of the most pertinent sources HLP related disputes for female respondents where women represent 20% of the total in that category.

Based on the graph in figure 6, disputes about land and property is the most common across administrative units in areas of return. In particular this perception is most prevalent in FR Mohmand, lower Mohmand, Landi Kotal, Bara and central Kurrum. In Sarwakai, disputes arising from land mine and land rights are the most common, while in upper Kurrum and FR Kurrum, disputes mostly emanate from inheritance.



Graph 1: Other HLP related disputes by area

10.2 Dispute resolution mechanisms

10.2.1 Availability

A total of 58% of the respondents believe that there is a dispute resolution mechanism available to them; 42% said there are none. 10% of those who said there are no dispute resolution mechanisms in their areas are women. About similar proportion (9%) of the women said there are dispute resolution mechanisms in the areas.

In areas where respondents said there are no dispute resolution mechanisms in place include FR Mohmand and lower Mohmand, while little dispute resolution mechanism exist in lower Orakzai and upper Mohmand areas. Areas where dispute resolution mechanism is said to exist and working well include FR and Central Kurrum, Landi Kotal, Nawagai and Bara in Kurrum, Khyber and Bajaur agencies respectively.

10.2.2 Timeliness

Asked how timely they are, 88% of the total respondents are confident that dispute resolution mechanisms are timely while 12% believe otherwise. Of those who think the mechanisms are timely, consist of 10% women and 90% men. In contrast women represent only 2% of those who think their dispute resolution mechanisms are not timely. Majority are from Mohmand agency with largest in Frontier Region of the Mohmand.

10.2.3 Fairness

Asked if this was any form of discrimination against particular groups such those perceived to be part of the opposition groups or groups fighting the government, 12% of persons interviewed responded in the affirmative, while 88% ruled out any form of discrimination against any group.

Women respondents are equally divided between those who perceive existence of discrimination in the process of conflict resolution (10%) and those who said no discrimination is involved whatsoever (10%).

In areas where the feeling of discrimination is most prevalent include FR Mohmand where there entire group of respondent said there is discrimination in the way disputes are resolved within the exiting mechanisms.

10.2.4 Means though which disputes are solved

Housing, land and property disputes are resolved mainly through the Jirga/ reconsolidation committees systems, according to the 99% of the total response.

While in total only 1% of the total respondents, would solve their disputes through the revenue department, 89% of the female respondents are in this category as opposed to only 11% of their male counterparts. In contrast 91% of those who would resolve their disputes through Jirga were men and only 9% female. Under others option, men also believe the political administration and their agents have a role in solving HLP related disputes

Those who believe in the role of revenue department in the resolution of the housing, land and property disputes were mainly in Mohmand agency.

10.3 Land and property inheritance

According to the survey result, respondents were almost unanimous that after death of the head of the household, property reverts to the sons. Almost all (99%) of the total respondents believe that is the case.

Of the 1% of who stated that other family members also benefits, the views of women are stronger in their assertion that wife and daughters, in the case of male household also benefit from the inheritance. Significant proportion (20%) of the minority view who believe that not only sons benefit were also women who believe that husbands, in case of the female headed household, benefit from the property.

The idea of all family members benefit in some was from inheritance is consistent with the Islamic culture where though not as much and some condition apply as to how much, spouses and daughters are not left put in property distribution after the death of the father/husband.

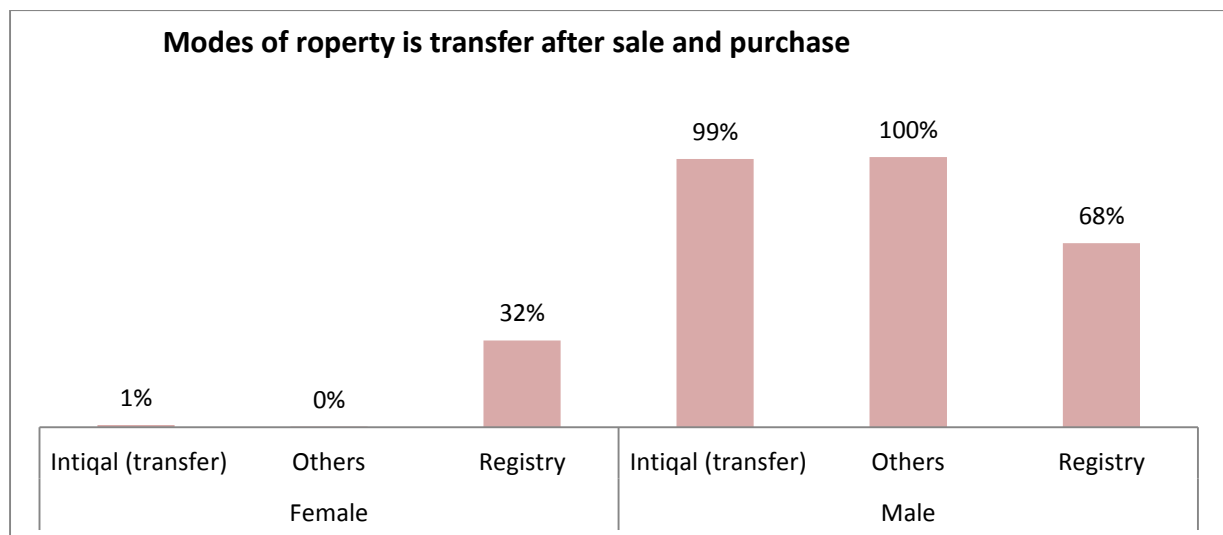
The views of daughters getting share of their parents' property was dominant in the frontier region (FR) of Mohmand agency. Small minority (<1%) of those who said spouses benefit are from Kurrum and Khyber agencies.

10.3.1 Modes of property transfer after purchase

Properties are transferred in manner that is legally binding and supported within the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms or both. Among returnees, transferring property ownership through the registry after purchase constitute about third (28%) of total response. Similar proportion (28%) of the total respondents also said they use intiqal, while the rest (44%) of the respondents rely on variety of other locally accepted methods including:

- By written agreement: (stamped deed, Stamped note from elders and tehsildar, an affidavit, endorsement note from administration, stamped cash sell etc.)
- A verbal commitment by family elder of the willing seller in the presence of other people
- Conducting the transaction in front of the Jirga
- Conducting the transaction in front of two witnesses
- Direct transfer of ownership between the buyer and seller purely by trust without the need for written document, presence of witness or any other formal or informal process

As illustrated in 7, larger proportion (32%) of the female respondents however either knew more about or are in favour of the registry means of the transferring property ownership after purchase, while higher proportion (99%) of the male respondents are identified initial among other means as the most common means of property transfer.



Graph 2: Modes of property transfer according to gender perception

Intiqal form of property transfer is more predominantly used in Kurrum and Khyber agencies, while Registry is the single most common means of property transfer in Mohmand agency. Other means listed above are more common in South Waziristan, and Bajaur agencies.

10.3.2 Availability of Patwar Khana (property registration office)

According to the survey result there are very few Patwar Khana (property registration office) in FATA. In total 85% of the respondent said they have no such offices in their area. Of the 15% who said there are such office in their areas, include 6% women, the rest (94%) were male respondents. Majority of those who said they have such office are in FR Kurrum and lower Kurrum in Kurrum agency, upper and lower Mohmand in Mahamnd agency, Khar in Bajaur agency as well as in Lower Orakzai in Orakzai agency.

10.3.3 Awareness land/property rights

Ownership of land property comes with the rights to rent it out, lease it, sale or give it for free as gift. Enquired on the level of awareness of these rights among returnees, almost a third (32%) of the respondents said they are not aware of these land-use rights.

In total, 18% of the total (31%) respondents who were unaware of their rights to the land and property they own and only 5% of the 68% who said they were aware were women.

In terms of geographical distribution, respondents from Mohmand agencies were the least aware of these rights among the 32% of the total respondents who are unaware. Respondents from Kurrum, Khyber and South Waziristan top the list of the agencies where more respondents said they are aware of their land use rights

10.3.4 Mode of tenancy agreement

According to the survey result, 57% of the tenancy agreement is reached verbally between the tenants and landlord and 43% are made in writing. The numbers of female respondents are equally divided into the two modes of the tenancy agreement (9% verbal and 9% written) of the total response.

In terms of geographical distribution, verbal agreements are more common in FR Mohmand, Mohmand agency, Sarwakai in South Waziristan agency and Nawagai in Bajaur agency and lower Kurrum in Kurrum agency, while the written tenancy agreement is more commonly used in Lower Mohmand, FR Kurrum, Landi Kotal and Bara in Khyber agency.

10.4 Existence of forced evictions

No one was forcefully evicted in return areas according to 98% of the total respondents. Only 2% reported there are cases of forced evictions in their areas. Those who said there are forced evictions alleged that evictions are carried out by local administration officials (47%), law enforcement agencies (40%) and village malaks (13%).

9% of these who said there are forced evictions in their areas are female respondents. Women also constitute 5% of those who believe there are no forced evictions in their areas. In other words, there are proportions of women who believe the existence of forced evictions than those who believe others wise.

For the 2% who think there are cases of forced eviction, majority are in FR Mohmand in Mohmand agency, where there are isolated cases in Khar and Nawagai in Bajaur agency.

10.5 Land allocation schemes for returnees

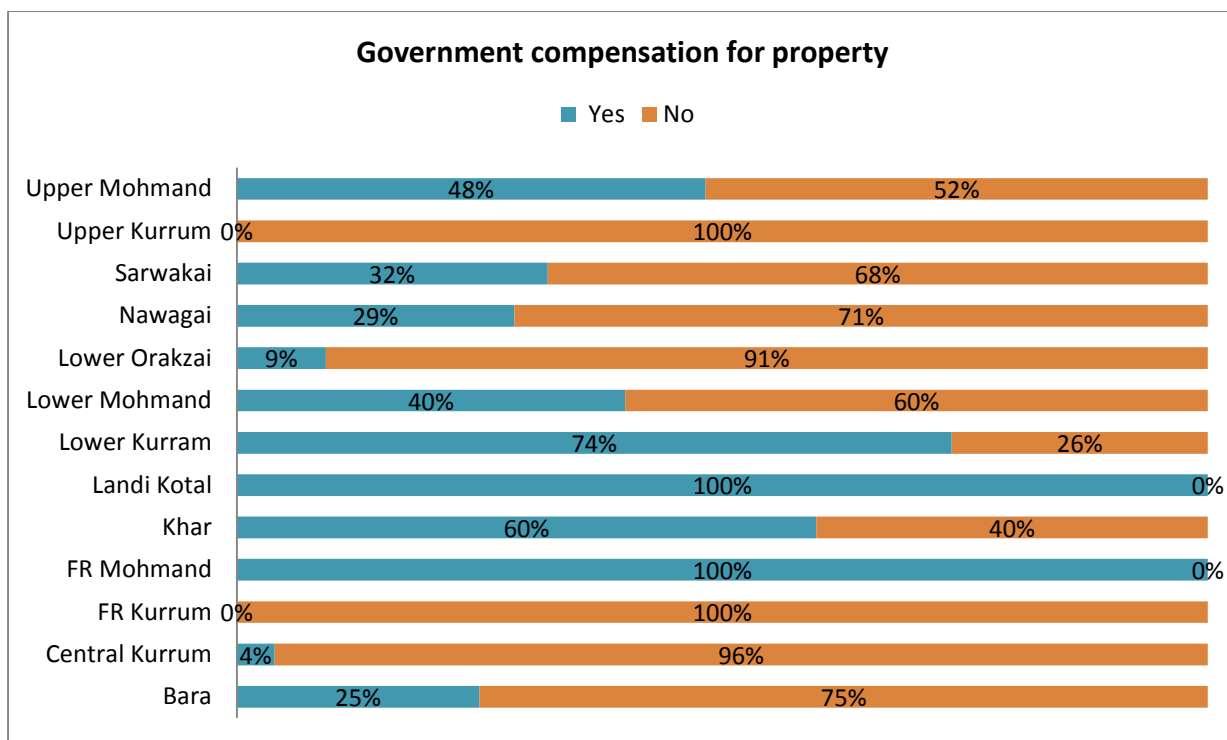
It is clear from the survey result that little if any land is allocated for the returnees in areas of return; only 1% said such schemes exist. Women represent a quarter of the 1% who said there are land allocation schemes and only 9% of those who said there none.

Those who said there are some form of land allocation scheme by the government to the returnees are in Mohmand agency especially in FR Mohmand, upper and lower Mohmand.

10.6 Compensation for housing damages

Asked whether or not returnees received any compensation from the government, only 30% said they have received it, while majority of the respondents (70%) said they did not receive any form compensation. 14% of those who received though were women while women also represented 7% of those who said they did not receive any form of compensation from the government.

Respondents from FR Mohmand, Landi Kotal and Khar mainly said they received government compensation. Majority of those who said they did not receive any compensation are from FR, central and upper Kurrum, lower Orakzai, Sarwakai, Nawagai, Bara and upper Mohmand as per figure 8.



Graph 3: Availability of government compensation by areas

10.6.1 Type of compensations

For the 14% who said they have received compensation, 83% said it was for damaged house, 8% received it for land and 8% indicated they have received it for other unspecified reasons. Women represent 45% of the total (14%) who said they received mainly for land and other unspecified reasons.

Majority of those who said they received compensation for reasons other than housing such as land are from FR Mohmand, Landi Kotal and Bara in Mohmand, and Khyber agencies respectively. Majority of other respondents in the other areas of return said they received compensation for house.

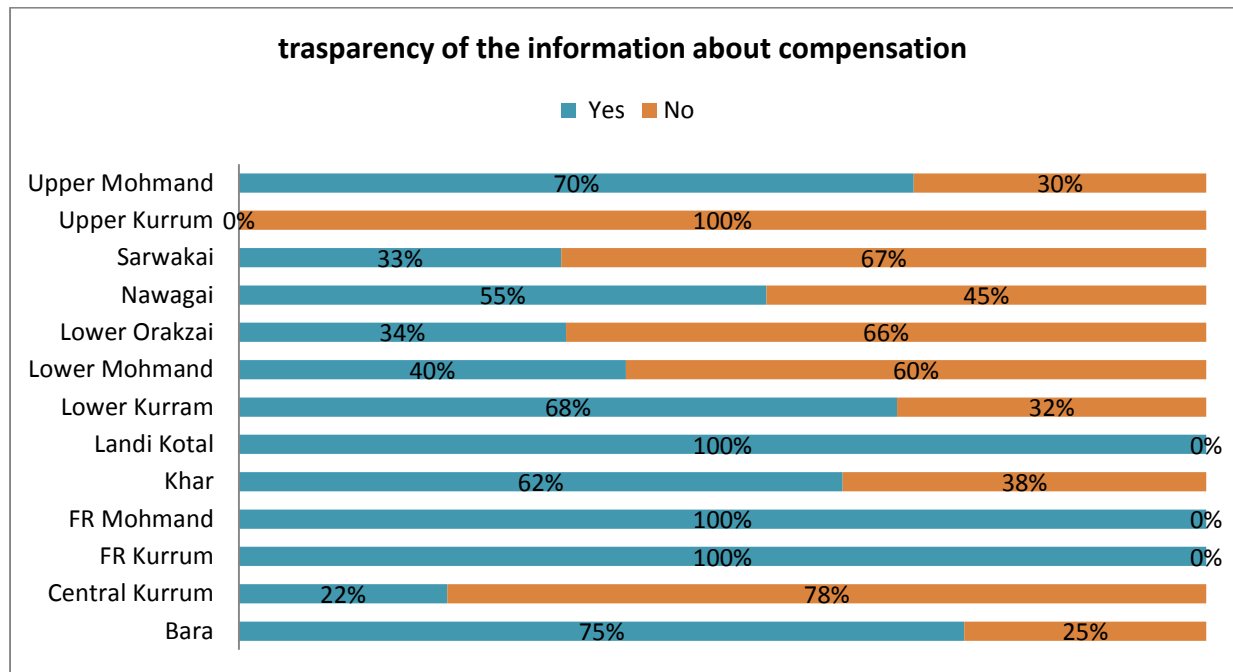
10.6.2 Recipient of the government compensation

The compensations were received mainly by the heads of households according to 98% of the respondents. Only 2% said it was handed to other recipients including anyone in the family such as sons, daughters or even the Malik who can receive it on behalf of the head of the household. Others (mainly who live in rented houses) said it's the landlord who receive it.

10.6.3 Transparency of the information about compensation

Asked if the information about compensation including paperwork and claim procedures provided in a transparent manner, 45% responded in the affirmative including 12 female respondents; while 55% said it was not transparent. Of these, 7% were women.

Specific areas of return where the information was said to be less transparent include upper and central Kurrum, lower Orakzai, Sarwakai and lower Mohmand as illustrated in graph 9.



Graph 4: Transparency of the information about compensation

10.7 Accessibility of women to land and property ownership

According to 77% of the total respondents, women cannot own any property while 23% said they can. For those who believe women cannot own any property consist of 9% women.

This perception is clearly most common in upper and FR Kurrum, in Kurrum agency, lower Mohmand in Mohmand Agency and Landi Kotal in Khyber agency, where 100% of the respondents from these areas were categorical that women cannot own any property. In contrast, 100% of the respondents from FR Mohmand said women can own property.

10.8 Summary

- 84% of the total respondents mainly in FR Mohmand and upper Mohmand, Nawagai and Khar in Mohmand and Bajaur agencies respectively said they own property; 45% are women
- HLP disputes most commonly arise out of land according to 71% of the respondents
- Water disputes are not very common in areas of return, however, higher proportion of those who think water disputes are prevalent
- 58% of the respondents (including 10% women) believe there is a dispute resolution mechanism available to them; 88% are confident they are timely and 88% ruled out any form of discrimination against any group; housing, land and property disputes are resolved mainly through the Jirga
- In relation property inheritance, 99% of the respondents believe property reverts to the sons after father's death

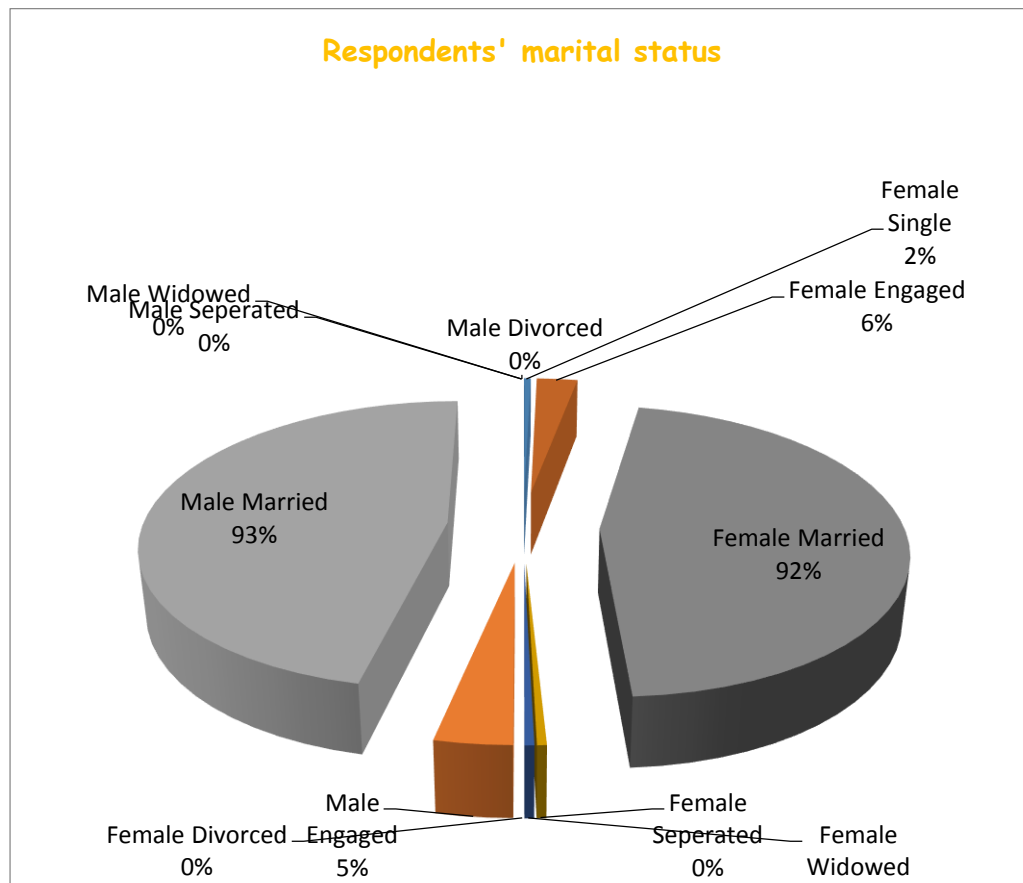
- After purchase, properties are normally transferred through: the registry (28%), intiqal (28%) while the rest (44%) of the respondents said they rely on variety of other locally accepted methods including by written agreement, verbal commitment by family elders; conducting the transaction In front of the Jirga or in front of two witnesses; in total, 57% of the tenancy agreement is reached verbally between the tenants and landlord and 43% are made in writing
- Almost a third (32%) of the respondents said they are not aware of these land-use rights. In total, 18% of the total (31%) respondents who were unaware of their rights to the land and property they own were women
- No one was forcefully evicted in return areas according to 98% of the total respondents. Of the 2% reported there are cases of forced eviction in their areas, (47%) alleged that eviction are carried out by local administration officials (40%) said by law enforcement agencies and (13%) said it is done village maliks
- Little if any land is allocated for the returnees in areas of return; only 1% said such schemes exist. Women represent a quarter of the 1% who said there are land allocation schemes and only 9% of those who said there none
- Only 30% said they have received compensation, 83% of who said they received it for damaged house, 8% received it for land and 8% indicated they have received it for other unspecified reasons; 45% of the respondents said information about compensation was transparent. Of the 55% said it was not transparent, 7% were women
- According to 77% of the total respondents, women cannot own any. This perception is clearly most the common in Upper and FR Kurrum, in Kurrum agency, Lower Mohmand in Mohmand Agency and Landi Kotal in Khyber agency, where 100% of the respondents from these areas were categorical that women cannot own any property

10.9 Recommendations

The practice of land ownership including rights of women to own, the inheritance and contractual arrangements with regard to tenancy and land transfer are imbedded in the cultures of the community and may not be easy to change at least in the foreseeable future. However, lots of information with regard to ownership and tenancy rights and responsibility as well as ways of minimizing HLP related disputes are crucial for the community's peaceful coexistence. It's also recommended that advocacy with regard to women's ownership and access to land and property should be made through the legislations at various structures of the local governance systems.

11 Gender based violence- areas of return

11.1 Respondents' marital status, living arrangement & dependency of female respondents on men



Graph 1: Marital status of the respondents- areas of return

The graph 1 indicates that majority of the respondents interviewed (92% females and 93% males) reported to be married at the time of interviews, while the second largest group was engaged females and males. Of all the respondents interviewed, 88% of females and 97% males reported to be living with their spouses at the time of the interviews. When asked to specify the whereabouts of their husbands, majority (62%) of the women reported their spouses to be living in a different city for work in Pakistan, while 31 % reportedly living abroad, predominantly in the Middle East.

Pashtuns have a history of movement and displacement largely because of its geography, the push and pull factors such as the absence of employment opportunities, and the security concerns, for example, today Karachi is largest Pashtu speaking city in the world also experiencing a large number of influx from the tribal areas.

79% of the female respondents shared that they were dependent upon their husband, whereas 14% on others (that include family members- parents and siblings) while 7% shared that they didn't know whether or not they were dependent upon their spouses or any other family member. Men in the context of Pashtun culture are considered to be the heads of the households, the bread-winners. Women and girls on the other hand, are conditioned and thus expected to bear and look after children, to do all household chores. The increased dependence means that women have far less access to property and business, education and health, etc.

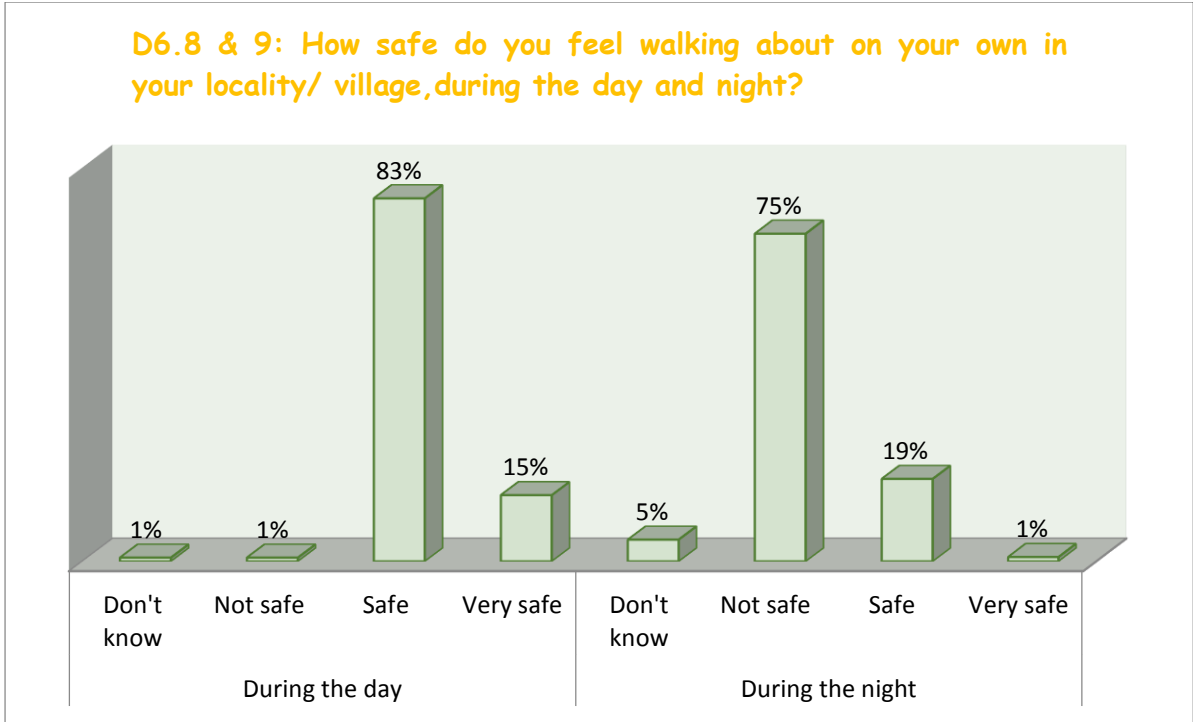
The chart also signifies the centuries' old patriarchy of the Pashtun society, which further helps to understand power relationship between men and women- the dominant role and superior status of men, and to characterize a system whereby women and girls are kept subordinate. Religion and culture both have played an important part to this date, in creating patriarchal ideology, which makes it seem not only unshakable but rather natural and totally acceptable. As a result of growing dependency of women on men, it has negatively impacted upon their productive and labour power, sexual and reproductive health, mobility, access to property and its utilization, decision making in social, political and cultural institutions, etc.

Majority of the respondents (59% females and 54% males) reported to be living in a household of nine or more than nine people. Pashtun prefers to have big families. Traditionally, in the tribal areas, there is a very little concept of nuclear family, and people prefer to live in a joint family that offers them with an added sense of security and protection as well as interdependence. In some cases, under the one roof live the grandparents, parents, uncles and aunts, and all their children.

In the follow-up question asking if the respondents feel that there were too many people living in the house, only 20% of the female and 47 % male respondent felt that they were living with too many persons in their house. In order to further ascertain if the female respondents were living with people who were part of their family; the findings revealed that majority of them (96%) were living with their families. Nevertheless, the concept of family is broader among Pashtun and is more inclusive (joint family) but at times loosely defined and subject to contextual interpretation.

11.2 Protection- safety and security

D6.8 & 9: How safe do you feel walking about on your own in your locality/ village, during the day and night?



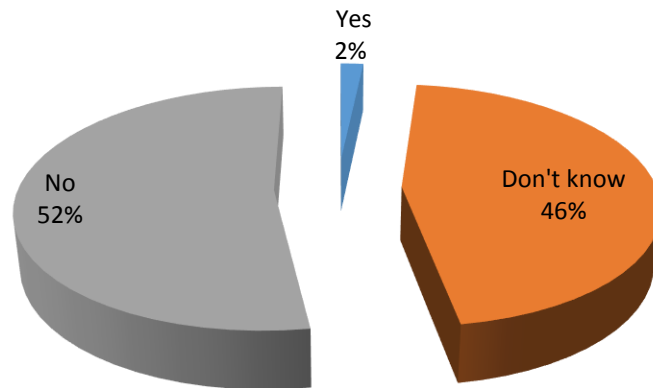
Graph 2: Sense of Protection walking about during the day and night

In order to gauge the level of safety of the people in the areas of return, walking about on their own during the day, majority of the respondents, i.e. 83% females reported to be safe, whereas 15% as very safe. The family, the Kheil (the sub-tribe) provides a safety net and protection to one another living in the same village or locality. The graph 2 explains the level of safety of the respondents, walking about on their own during the night. Majority of the female respondents (75%) felt to be unsafe, 19% safe, while only 1% shared to be very safe.

When asked if there were any known danger zones where women and girls are at increased risk of violence, only 16% female and 13% male respondents were aware of such zones. When further asked if the respondents have had witnessed GBV incidents in one of the danger zones, 62% female respondents were not aware of it, 37% shared that they haven't witnessed the occurrence of a GBV incident. In comparison, 13% of male respondents have had reportedly witnessed GBV incidents in one of the known danger zones in their localities.

11.3 GBV- Response & Prevention Services

R6.17: Since displacement, have you or any of your family members experienced any mental health problem?



Graph 3: Mental Health problem since displacement

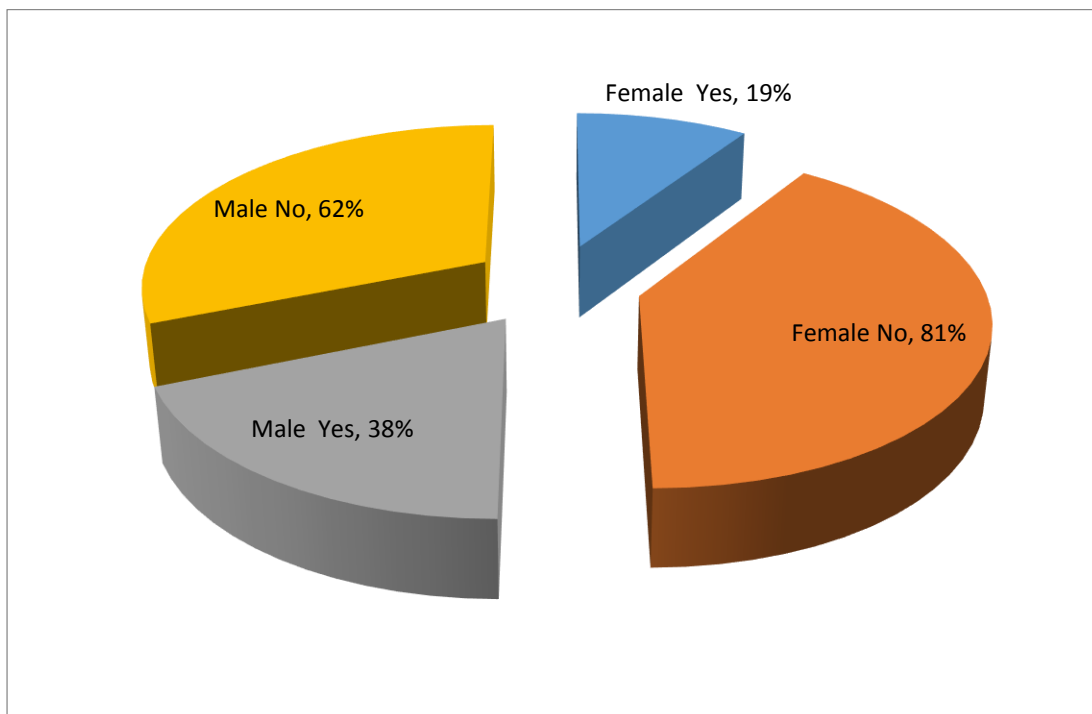
Displacement is hard to digest, in particular when the IDPs don't find a place for themselves in the areas of displacement, start living in poor conditions, lacking basic facilities, face discrimination, social exclusion and deprivation. Physical displacement may potentially become emotional displacement too, also negatively impacting on their overall self-esteem, confidence and trust. Some may take ages to recover from that state of mind. Trauma attached to displacement is known, particularly when it is forced upon individuals against their wishes and feelings. In response to the question, whether or not the respondents or their family members have had experienced mental health problems since return; only 2% of the female respondents said yes. 46% of female respondents were not aware of; while 53% female respondents shared no such cases occurred. The interviewers didn't have had the flexibility to explain mental health problems (or the technical expertise), as the level of awareness of people in the areas of return (as well as displacement) is limited about mental health problems.

In order to measure post-return GBV incidents among female respondents, majority of them (98%) conveyed that since return was made they've had not been the target/ victim of the GBV. This further reinforces that women and girls become more vulnerable and susceptible to GBV when displaced as compared to when they live in their own communities. Among the remaining 2% female respondents it was reported that they've had been subject to trafficking and violence from an intimate partner. In these cases, the female respondents reported that the perpetrators happened to be non- relative and neighbour, accounting for 50% each, respectively. Surprisingly, it doesn't include spouse, brother, father, uncle, cousins or close relative, which in majority of the cases are one of the main GBV perpetrators.

The feeling of victimization attached to GBV or any other harmful act of the same or similar nature lingers on for long. Sometimes, it is hard to escape that feeling. Often, the survivors feel to be the victim of same crime or incident again- at the hand of same perpetrator. Surprisingly, when asked if they ever feel again to be the victim or target of the same or similar act of violence; 97% of female respondents don't feel to be the victim of the same or similar acts of GBV again. This scenario, though, is very reassuring, however requires further exploration which this study with its limitation doesn't offer.

When asked if the GBV survivors received relevant health and psychosocial services from an appropriate service provider, majority (92%) shared they didn't receive such services.

When asked if in case the respondents hear about a case of sexual violence against a women or girl, would they report it, majority of the female (81%) and male respondents (62%) shared that they would not report it. The findings are not surprising in the sense that in majority of the cases, the survivors as well as the perpetrators face serious consequences, including death if an act of sexual violence is known to people. Often, both are killed by their own family members in the pre-text of violating the honour of the family and the whole tribe, bringing shame to everyone. In some cases, the survivor is married to the perpetrator to avoid the consequences. The below graph 4 illustrates sex-wise responses of the respondents.



Graph 4: Reporting sexual violence

When further asked, who would they report it to if they hear about a case of sexual violence, 78% of the female respondents shared that they would report it to a close family member, while 11% said that they would report it to a close friend and health centre. Among male

respondents, 47% said to security personnel, 33% close family member whereas 4% health centre.

11.4 GBV services and facilities

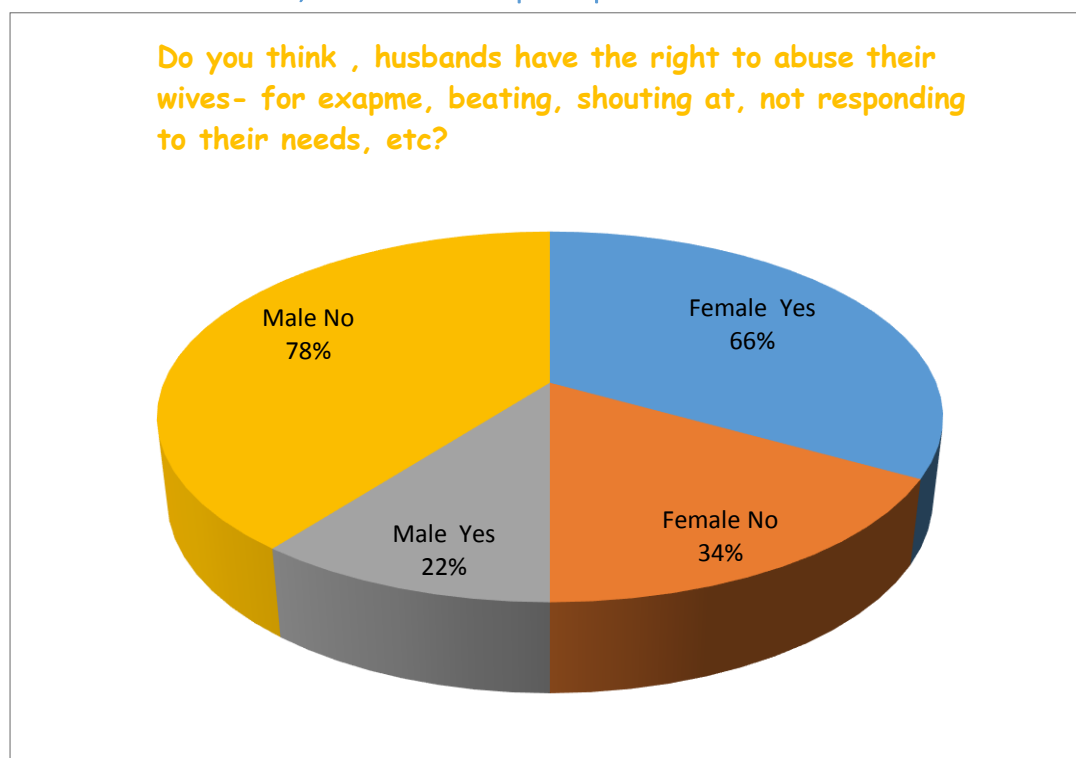
When asked if there were any women friendly spaces in areas of return, only 6 % female and 7% male respondents reported the existence of women friendly spaces in their localities. Majority of the female respondents (69%) didn't know or lacked knowledge about the presence of such spaces in their localities.

For a GBV survivor, health is one of the initial point of contacts for the first response. 42% of the female respondents reported that there are health centers for women and girls in their communities, while 39% said no. Among male respondents, 87% shared that there is no health centre for women and girls in their communities.

The findings further revealed that the aforementioned health centres don't have health workers that could respond to the needs of the GBV survivors. Only 2% female and male respondents shared that there are female health workers who could respond to the needs of the GBV survivors. Majority of the female respondents (49%) either didn't know or said no in response to the question.

When further explored if there were any other services available for GBV survivors, the findings revealed a serious lack of GBV response services in the areas of return which calls for a well-integrated, holistic and coordinated multi- agency prevention and response. Only 2 % of the female and 1% of the male respondents reported the presence of GBV response services.

11.5 Public attitudes, behaviors and perceptions about GBV



Graph 5: Responses to question “Do husbands have the right to abuse their wives?”

When asked if the respondents think that husbands have the right to physically abuse their wives; 66% of female respondents said yes whereas in a sharp contrast only 21% of male respondents considered it a husband’s right to physically abuse his wife. 34% of the female and 22% of the male respondents reported that husbands don’t have any right to abuse their wives.

Like elsewhere in the world, in Pashtun socio-cultural fabric too, the family, society and the culture starts assigning the gender roles with the birth of a baby set the expectations, limitations, choices, etc. Boys are groomed to be strong, tough, resilient and brave, while girls, passive, modest and tolerant. In the case of husband- wife relationship, a wife is expected to be subservient, obedient and submissive to her husband, and if she errors at time, it is considered a right of the husband to physically abuse his wife. This silence further aggravates the situation for a wife, since she exemplifies the gender roles to her children. Resultantly, witnessing the physical abuse at home, the children at tender age start believing that it is perfectly right for a boy or man to be aggressive and strong and hence has the right to physically abuse their counterparts. This whole process of socialization which teaches children their gender roles is also called gendering or in more accurate terminology gender indoctrination which further make them internalize behavior, attitudes and roles.

The findings further revealed fixed gender roles, which expects women to live inside the house, do household chores, clean babies, feed them, wash their clothes, cook for them, do the ironing, etc. 48% of the female and 45 % of male respondents shared that it is fine for

women to live in their homes, while men to provide for their living. Only a moderate proportion of the respondents, 27% female and 34% male, said that this should not be the case whereas 26% female and 34% were not sure.

Though, gender is a cultural and social phenomenon than a natural which keeps changing with time and needs of the time, in different societies, so that individuals could develop their capabilities, aspiration, dreams and are not limited to doing one thing all their life. However, this is not the case in the assessment areas with its insular and conservative cultural dynamics. Young girls are either denied to have access to school education or either dropped out as soon they reach puberty or even before, which is also a type of gender discrimination that begins at the family level. Moreover, women and girls become dependent upon men and enjoy inferior status as a consequence of socially and culturally determined roles and responsibilities, expectation and limitations and more importantly choices.

11.6 Summary

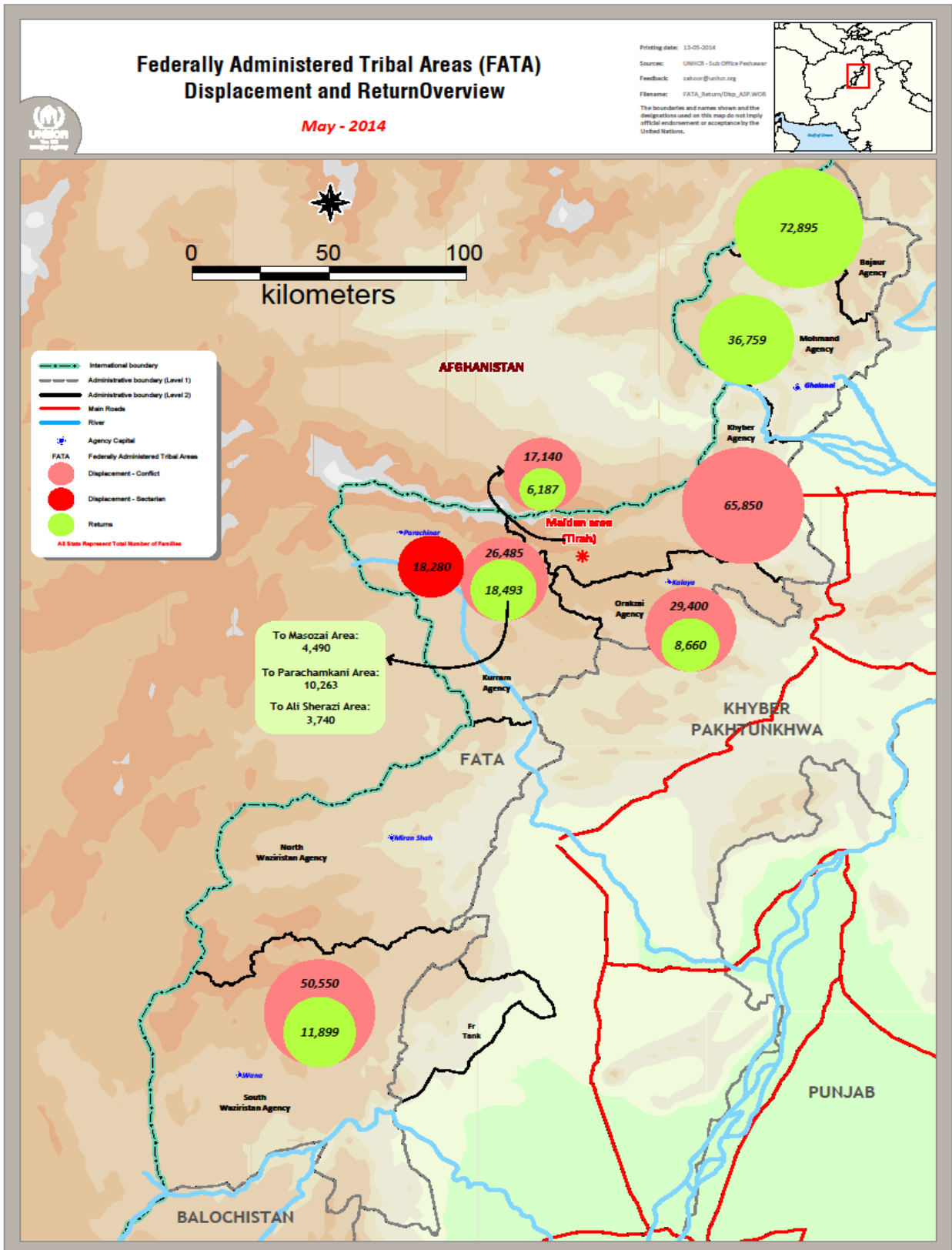
- 92% females and 93% males reported to be married (at the time of interviews)
- 88% of females reported to be living with their spouses at the time of the interviews
- 79% of the female respondents shared that they were dependent upon their husbands
- Majority of the respondents, i.e. 59% females and 54% males reported to be living in a household of nine or more than nine people
- Majority of the female (96%) were living with their families
- 83% females reported to be safe, walking about during the day on their own, while, during the night, majority of the female respondents (75%) felt to be unsafe
- 16% female and 13% male respondents were aware of known danger zones where women and girls are at increased risk of violence, including GBV
- 13% of male respondents have had reportedly witnessed GBV incidents in one of the known danger zones in their localities
- 2% female and 9% male respondents reported to have either personally experienced mental health problem associated to displacement or in the family
- 46% of female respondents were not aware of any mental health problem since displacement (associated with displacement)
- 98% female respondents reported that since return was made they had not been the target/ victim of the GBV. The remaining 2% shared that they were subject to violence from an intimate partner and trafficking
- Majority (92%) of the GBV survivors shared they didn't receive relevant health and psychosocial services from an appropriate service provider
- Majority of the female (81%) and male respondents (62%) shared that would not report a case of sexual violence (against a women or girl), if they get to know about it
- Only 6 % female and 7% male respondents reported the existence of women friendly spaces
- 39% of the female respondents and 87% of the male reported that there were no health centers for women and girls in their communities.

- Only 2% female and male respondents shared that there are female health workers who could respond to the needs of the GBV survivors.
- Only 2 % of the female and 1% of the male respondents reported the presence of GBV response services
- 66% of female respondents and 21% male reportedly sanctioned acts of GBV and considered it a husband's right to physically abuse his wife.
- 47% of the female and 45 % of male respondents endorsed for women to live in the houses while men to provide for their living. Only a moderate proportion of the respondents, 27% female and 34% male respondents held that this should not be the case.

11.7 Recommendations

- GBV occurs, in the first place, due to the fixed gender roles, responsibilities, limitations, expectation and choices, and beyond that patriarchy which reinforces men's superior and women's perceived inferior status and subordination in the society. All this is presented in a way which may appear quite normal and acceptable to people in a given community. In order to counter this culturally indoctrinated gender narrative, GBV sub cluster shall work closely with media- both print and electronic to play an active role in challenging cultural stereotypes and with that the gender based violence in a sensitive manner.
- Given the fact that community elders and tribal maliks are given great respect because of their wisdom and status in the community affairs, it is imperative that their confidence and trust is attained and they are made part of the decision making and implementation process of GBV interventions.
- To establish a pilot youth centre in one of the return areas this will train youth and sensitize them about the GBV issues and its consequences upon the survivors. The centre will be also part of the referral pathway. The youth will work as community volunteers.
- GBV response services shall be integrated with reproductive health and vocational training activities in the insular host communities. This will help create income generational opportunities for women and girls and their household members.
- Women Community Centres shall be established in the return areas with increased ownership and participation of the women, primarily in a house.
- The community members, the health workers and other frontline service providers shall be trained and sensitize at minimum on gender types of GBV, reproductive health services, etc.
- Provision of, access to and awareness about the health and GBV response services as reportedly there is a greater need of health services in the areas of return

Annex 1: Ares of return in FATA (May 2014)



Annex 2: Photo documentation from the exercise



CERD staff in New Durrani, Kurrum agency



Interview of IDPs in Tank (SRSP staff)



Interview with returnees in South Waziristan (SRSP staff)