

# Protection Cluster Quarterly Bulletin



KP/FATA, April – June 2015



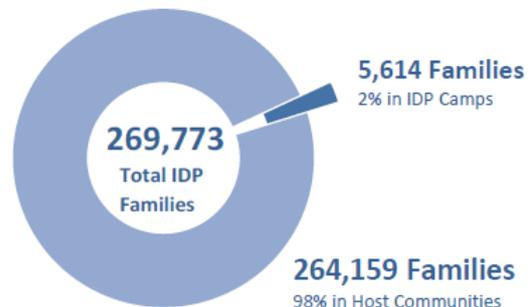
## HIGHLIGHTS Overview of IDPs in KP/FATA

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## Overview of IDPs in KP/FATA

As of the 31st of May 2015, the number of IDPs families registered in KP/FATA was **269,773**. Protection cluster has been actively involved in facilitating the most vulnerable among the IDPs through protection activities such as grievance desks, providing legal advice, establishing protection committees and through mobile protection teams.

As of 31 May 2015<sup>1</sup>, the total number of IDPs:



<sup>1</sup> UNHCR IDP factsheet, 31 May 2015

## Return Updates

As of 25 June 2015, **38,772** families have returned to Khyber, South Waziristan Agency (SWA), and North Waziristan Agency (NWA). This includes 1,551 unregistered families to South SWA, and 366 unregistered families to NWA. The recent returns from Jalozaï and off-camp locations to the Aka Khel and Shalobar ares are largely completed with an estimated one or two hundred families remaining. These families will continue to return in the beginning of July, thereby completing this portion of the return plan. The Qambar Khel and Bar Qambar Khel returns to Khyber are scheduled to begin 6 July. Although previous announcements mentioned the postponement of returns during Ramadan, families have expressed their intent to return during this time and are being facilitated by the FDMA<sup>2</sup>.

Number of families returned by location and month in 2015

Location	March	April	May	June <sup>2</sup>	Total Return	Total Remain	% Return
Khyber	8,563	9,836	4,187	9,579	32,165	54,651	37%
NWA	44	178	660	570	1,452	102,236	1%
SWA	3,238	0	0	0	3,238	62,000	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,845</b>	<b>10,014</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>10,149</b>	<b>36,855</b>	<b>218,887</b>	

## Protection Cluster Work Plan 2015

On 30 April 2015, twenty cluster members participated in a planning workshop to develop the cluster's work plan.

In line with the strategic response plan, its objectives, indicators and activities, the work plan defines the way forward for the cluster until the end of 2015 and includes the following priorities:

- Coordination
- Capacity building and training
- Improved information dissemination, Reporting, Advocacy & Accountability
- Resource Mobilization & Communications
- Protection Monitoring, Protection Mainstreaming, Development of Tools
- Policy and Strategy Advice

<sup>2</sup> OCHA Pakistan: FATA return weekly snapshot (16 – 25 June 2015)

## Overview of trainings/workshops

Between April and June 2015, a total of three workshops and two trainings were conducted for cluster members and FDMA staff which included a workshop to develop the 2015 work plan and a workshop to develop the cluster advocacy strategy for 2015. The key objective of the advocacy workshop was to establish a strong foundation for developing a SMART Advocacy Strategy for the cluster. The cluster members actively participated in analysing the context and protection situation in KP/FATA with respect to key advocacy needs. They also identified the key stakeholders', their mutual relationships, power and influence over each other. The third part of the workshop, to develop an advocacy framework with key actions, was postponed until the end of July.

A two-day workshop on Humanitarian and Protection Principles was organised in cooperation with FDMA. The topics covered in this workshop included general protection, GBV, Civil-Military coordination, Child protection in emergencies, Humanitarian communication and protection mainstreaming. Two specialised trainings were delivered on psychosocial support for field staff. The objectives of the trainings, which were held in Peshawar and Kohat, included: a) To introduce mhGAP training; b) To introduce Psychological First Aid (PFA); c) To impart basic skills of counselling.



## Spontaneous Settlements in Bannu

Protection Cluster Partner CERD along with SRSP and PREPARED conducted a rapid assessment in the spontaneous settlements on Bannu Link Road, through 11 FGDs and 58 Key Informants interviews. Thirteen settlements are identified on the main Bannu Link road with a total number of 1427 families residing in these settlements. It was also found that 70-80% of these families are registered IDPs and are receiving food assistance from WFP.

### Some of the key issues highlighted during the assessment were:

- 87% of women are without CNICs.
- No school facilities available for children and most of the children are observed to roam around during day time, some busy in child labor while some of them are engaged in collection of fire woods.
- Health facility observed to be lacking while the nearest BHU was found to be situated around 10km from the spontaneous camps. This leads to difficulties in access to the health basic facilities especially for women and children.
- Lack of provision of safe/clean drinking water to the community was observed.



## MuSAFR Findings

Protection cluster participated in the OCHA organised Multi-Sector Assessment of FATA Returnees (MuSAFR) in Bara, Khyber Agency. A total of 802 household and 71 key informant interviews were conducted. The activity was carried out in 3 days and 8 staff from the Protection Cluster including GBV and CP sub-clusters have taken part. Key protection highlights of the survey are:

- Of the 805 HH interviewed, 19.4% reported feeling insecure staying in the areas of return. Of which female respondents felt more insecure as compared to men (24.9% F, 17.6% M respectively).
- 42.6% of the HHs fined their movements in the area, restricted. Both male and female HHs had more or less same experience (49% for FHH, while 42% for MHH)
- Community disputes were cited as the highest concern witnessed by household members (11%), threats was the second (11%), followed by killings and violence against women and girls stood at 5% each.
- 13% of FHH reported witnessing VAW; while a mere 4% MHH reported witnessing the same. Though, on a small scale, violence against women is indicated at 3%, nevertheless it is recommended that the social welfare and law enforcement bodies remain responsive to this vulnerability.
- The three major problems/challenges in terms of severity of the issue, experienced by the HHs in areas of return are; lack of basic facilities faced by 90% of HHs, followed by lack of livelihood opportunities (84%), and restricted movements at 49%. Lack of services for PWD ranked fourth i.e. 23% and security issues stood at 16%. Though smaller in proportion to rest of the problems encountered, 9% of the HHs reported lack of female privacy as a challenge as well.
- The three major needs emerged from the findings are; employment /job opportunities (52%), closely followed by health services (50%) and needs for

education facilities (38%). Housing reconstruction needs were reported as crucial with a close 36%, livelihood at 29% and WASH/hygiene facilities' need stood at 25% with FHHs reporting it a much higher need (nearly double) than that of MHHs.

- Of the 788 HH respondents, the percentage of people above 18 years of age, without CNICs in the community was 36.4%.
- 45% of the FHHs and 35% of the MHHs reported lack of CNICs for household members above 18 years of age. Important to note that any support assistance should not be linked to the possession of a CNIC card.

### **IOM/Humanitarian Communications**

In close coordination with the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) and humanitarian counterparts, IOM's Humanitarian Communications Programme continues to support voluntary and informed returns of IDPs to Khyber, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies of FATA. Between April and June 2015, key messages regarding return processes, assistance packages, civil documentation, food distribution and mine risk education have been delivered through:

- 10 public service announcements broadcast on 12 radio channels spanning 11 districts;
- 20 newspaper advertisements printed in 3 newspapers.
- 35,000 leaflets, 15,000 brochures, 320 posters, 26 banners and 6,000 copies of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) documents.
- 1,207 awareness raising sessions engaging 14,151 males and 6,131 females.

The Humanitarian Call Center has also played a key role in disseminating information and addressing grievances. Since April 2015, 515 callers have received information and support

with regard to SIM/ATM card collection, food distribution and return processes.

### **Inter-cluster mission to North Waziristan Agency**

In March 2015, three villages were denotified by the Government of Pakistan and declared as safe for return. An Inter-Cluster Assessment Mission took place from the 13th-15th April 2015 but due to restrictions on the mission's movement and on talking with the returnees, the objectives of the assessment were not reached. Therefore, upon the recommendations of the HRT and HCT, the authorities in charge of the area and the returns were requested to again facilitate the mission in question. Consequently, the second Inter-Cluster Assessment Mission was conducted from 13th – 15th May 2015.

Some of the assessment findings were: movement of the returnees is restricted to the villages and, in case of an emergency, the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) organize exits from the village. Markets are still deserted and there is no economic activity. Schools and hospitals are non-existent. There are no WASH facilities available in the village. The security situation is stable but movements are restricted to avoid any security risk. There are no livelihood opportunities and/or businesses by locals (returnees) are not operational. Issues associated with government transportation and compensation grants were also highlighted by the community. In most instances, the verification process takes too long and the grants are overdue.

### **Child Protection**

- The Child Protection sub-Cluster members/humanitarian organizations (CERD, PVDP, PADO and Hayat Foundation) are providing child protection services to 40,814 children (18,478 girls) and 14,438 women through 46 Protection Learning and Community `Emergency Services (PLaCES) and Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) including outreach services in three IDP camps and host communities of Kohat, Hangu, Bannu districts/FR Bannu and Kurram Agency.

- For returning Bara families, the CP s/c member CERD has established child protection facilitation desks to facilitate and provide child protection services to children and their caregivers at embarkation points in Jalozai Camp, Nowshera and Milwart Fort, Khyber Agency and Qambaerabad where 7,090 children (1,384 girls) and 16,888 men and 2,212 women benefited from integrated messages on MRE women benefited from integrated messages on MRE (mine risk education), health, hygiene and child protection issues at the embarkation points.
- The CP s/c member/NGO PVDP planned to establish a child protection facilitation desk to facilitate children and women at embarkation point in Mirzail Check Post, Bannu. However, the NOC has not been issued to PVDP from the relevant government authority.
- The Emergency Response Fund (ERF)/UNOCHA announced a call for proposals in May 2015 for humanitarian assistance in areas of return in Bara, Khyber Agency FATA. An amount of USD 300,000 has been allocated to CP sub-Cluster. The CP s/c received 8 proposals and among these, 4 CP proposals were shortlisted and reviewed on line and hence two proposals were selected based on strategic review meetings and technical reviews. The projects will possibly start in the month of July 2015.
- The sub-Cluster member PADO organised a consultative workshop with around 25 key stakeholders regarding case management and referral pathway and how to make it effective for the identification, monitoring and referral of vulnerable cases relating to child protection in camp and host communities of Hangu district.

### **Few Challenges**

- The Child Protection sub-Cluster is constraint with funds. Keeping in view the current funding situation, the CP Child Protection members/humanitarian NGOs

will continue to support child protection and social services for affected children and women in camps and host communities in KP and FATA until July and August 2015.

- Insecurity in some areas, particularly in FATA made access for CP sub-Cluster members difficult and, at times, child protection interventions in- and off -camp got hampered due to security reasons.

### **Advocacy**

During the reporting period, two advocacy papers were submitted to the HCT and donors:

- 1) Protection of the Most Vulnerable Groups in KP/FATA, Concept Note, April 2015
- 2) Briefing Note on the Spontaneous Settlements in Bannu and Critical Funding Situation of Clusters, June 2015

Both papers are available on the OCHA Humanitarian Response Website.

### **MHPSS Assessment by IMC, Handicap international and We Can.**

In May 2015, a “Rapid assessment and tentative identification of Mental Health and Psycho Social Support (MHPSS) needs of vulnerable Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)” was carried out by International Medical Corps (IMC), We Can and Handicap International (HI) and funded by International Rescue Committee (IRC).

#### **Following are some of the recommendations:**

1. To carry out a comprehensive MHPSS needs analysis in order to acquire reliable data.

It was difficult to reach community members with disabilities; it was difficult to keep community members on topic with focus group discussions, as many people are not used to talk about mental health and psychosocial needs. The assessors were not able to collect quantitative data on available services and were only able to assess needs. A more in depth assessment should be implemented in order to

have more reliable and in depth data. In this assessment there should also be more time allocated to sensitizing and training the assessors on disability.

2. One of the key groups of beneficiaries of this study are persons, especially women, with disabilities. Due to the strong charity approach in Pakistan, persons with disabilities are often not seen as key stakeholders and their needs are not taken into consideration. If the needs are assessed it is often the carers of the persons with disabilities, that are providing the information. Community members also find it difficult to find persons with disabilities or do not understand why it is important to include persons with disabilities. In order to have better and reliable data, awareness raising of the community, persons with disabilities, their carers and the interviewers on disability before an assessment is key.

3. The study found that many stakeholders confuse SGBV and women's rights. In the last few years many organizations have focussed on raising the communities' awareness on rights (for instance right to education). When talking about SGBV in this assessment we found that, especially men, believe that we are talking about whether or not they allow their spouses or daughters to have access to education.

The misconception on the meaning of terminology is tainting the data. In order to collect more reliable data we need to be clear and inform beneficiaries what we mean when we use these terminologies either prior to an assessment or during the assessment.

4. In order to include persons with disabilities into assessment it is important to keep in mind the barriers persons with disabilities face. They might have problems to enter assessment venues; they might depend on the (abusive) family members support to attend these assessments for translation and/or transportation, making it impossible to talk openly. Sign language translators who have been sensitised on MHPSS and disability should

be available when working with hearing impaired persons.

### **Update on Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (PHPF)**

The Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (previously known as ERF) was triggered in the month of May 2015 to support the first phase of return aimed at Khyber Agency, Tehsil Bara. After a call for proposals went out, the cluster received 8 proposals from CP and GBV sub-cluster members. The proposals were submitted against the total available funding of 430,000 USD. The cluster review committee approved three out of the 8 proposals: two CP projects and one GBV project. The proposals were submitted to PHPF/OCHA for further processing.

### **Success Story from the Field**

In April 2015, Ali Ahmed from Shalobar tribe, Bara Tehsil, Khyber Agency came to Jalozi Camp seeking information about the return dates and procedures for his tribe. Humanitarian Communications staff explained to him that currently only Aka Khel tribes were being facilitated to return, and return plans for Shalobar tribes had not yet been finalized. Ali Ahmed was informed that as soon as the Government finalized return procedures for Shalobar, details would be broadcasted via radio campaigns and newspaper advertisements. He was also provided with the Humanitarian Call Center help line numbers to contact for updates instead of spending time and resources to travel to the camp for information on returns. Upon receiving the help line number, Ali Ahmed said: **"I am happy to know that such services exist and are functional for our facilitation and support. It will save me a great deal of trouble as now I will prefer to get all information through a phone call instead of coming all the way to Jalozi camp."**

## Success Story from the Field

Happiness was apparent from the sparkling eyes and smiling faces when 16 persons with disabilities (PWD) received wheel chairs and crutches. At a protection cluster meeting, EHSAR protection manager appealed for wheel chairs and crutches for PWD in Togh Sarai Camp. Handicap International responded positively and informed EHSAR management about the available stock. EHSAR protection team conducted a detailed assessment of PWDs in Togh Sarai and identified their specific needs. On 13<sup>th</sup> April 2015 Handicap international donated seven wheel chairs and nine crutches to EHSAR foundation for distribution among the PWDs of Togh Sarai Camp according to their Specific needs. On 15<sup>th</sup> April 2015, EHSAR protection Team distributed the donated wheel chairs and crutches in the presence of the Camp administrator (PDMA), shura members and other partners working in Togh Sarai IDP Camp. Total of sixteen PWDs were facilitated consisting of five females, seven males and four children with assistive devices.



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### Other Partners

**Humanitarian Communication (IOM)**

[www.hcomms.org](http://www.hcomms.org)

**UN-Women (gender expertise)**

**Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF)**

**National Humanitarian Network (NHN)**