

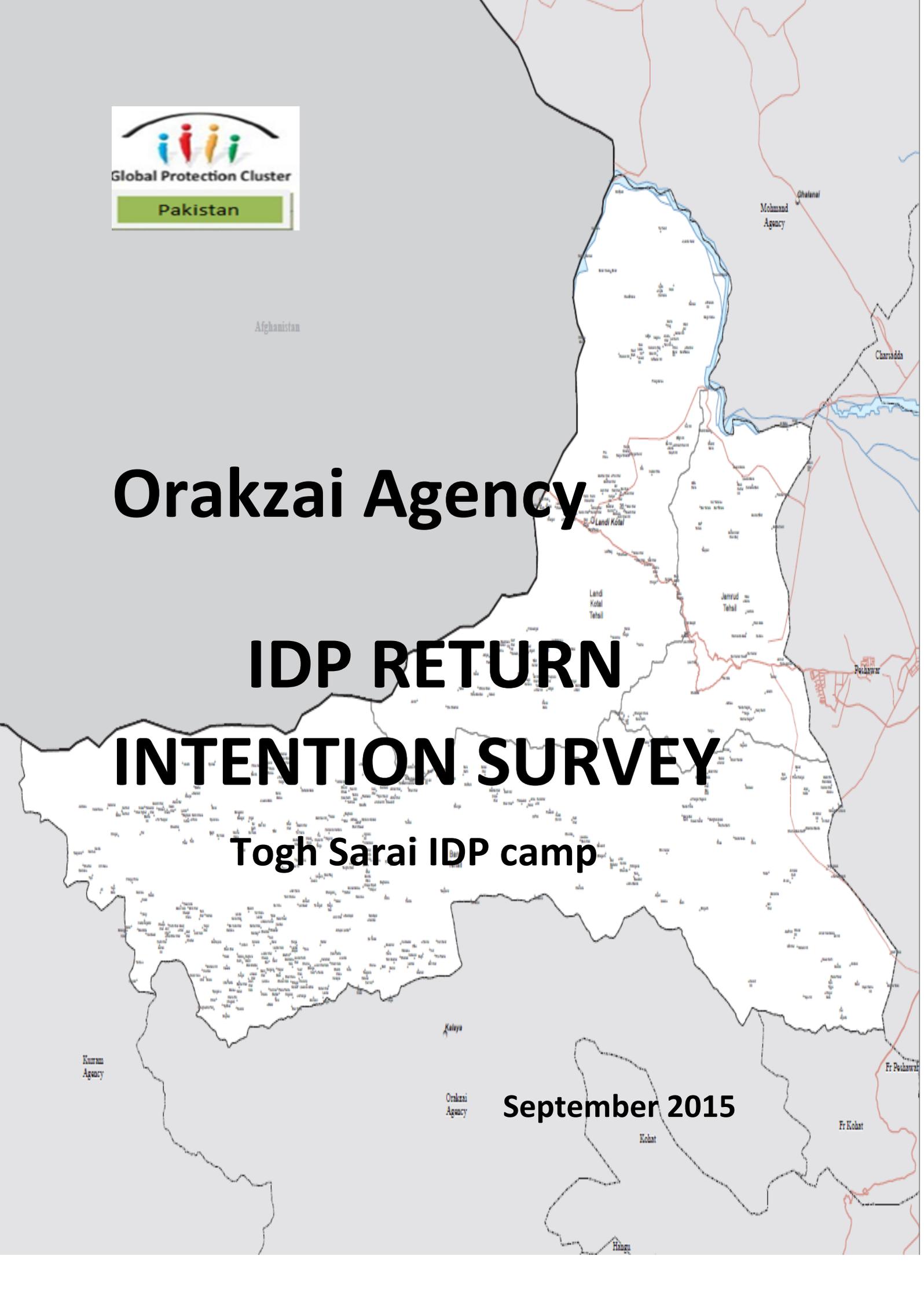


# Orakzai Agency

# IDP RETURN INTENTION SURVEY

Togh Sarai IDP camp

September 2015



## Background

Orakzai Agency is one of the agencies of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and is spread over an area of 1,538 square kilometres. It is bounded by Kurram Agency in the west and Khyber in the north, Kohat district in the south and Peshawar in the east. Orakzai Agency is a mountainous tract dissected by numerous dry water courses especially in the south western part of the agency. It was made an agency in 1973 by the then Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The capital of Orakzai Agency is Kalaia Town. The Orakzai are the main tribe with four other major non Orakzai tribes including the Ali Khel, the Mullah Khel, the Mishti and the Shaikhani. However, these tribes have been assimilated into the Orakzai culture and are considered to be Orakzais. Total population of the area is estimated to be 530,000.



Orakzai is the only tribal agency which has no direct borders with Afghanistan. Yet, a variety of militancy exists in the agency. Apart from the local sectarian violence, TTP (Tehrik-i-Tulaba Movement (TTM)) and TNSM (Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi) have their bases in the agency. According to reports and analysis sectarian conflict between Shia and Sunni Muslims exists in Orakzai Agency but its intensity is comparatively lower than Kurram Agency. The agency was once a safe haven for the TTP ex-chief, Hakimullah Mehsud, who launched hundreds of attacks on NATO supply vehicles from the agency.

Security forces launched an operation against militants in Orakzai Agency in April 2010. The initial targeted areas were Andkhel, Utman Khel, Baizoot and Feroz Khel areas of lower Orakzai division. These areas lie in the north of lower Orakzai and borders Khyber Agency. The forces cleared these parts from militants, many of whom fled to the adjacent Khyber Agency's Tirah valley and central Kurram of Kurram Agency from where they continued attacks on the military.

The overall security situation in the agency has remained relatively stable and most of the area has been cleared of militants as the operation in the region continues. One of the challenges to return was the landmines and improvised explosives devices planted by the militants in upper parts of Orakzai.

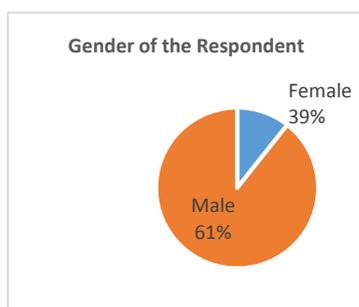
## Methodology

As part of the returns planning matrix, the protection cluster was asked by the Return Task Force (RTF) on 2 September 2015, to conduct a Return Intention Survey (RIS) for families returning from Togh Sarai IDP camp to 54 de-notified villages in Orakzai

Responding to this request, and in line with the Return Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in February 2012, but also in accordance with the "Return Policy Framework for IDP from FATA" signed by FDMA in 2010 (Annex A), the Protection Cluster and its members agreed to conduct a series of consultations with the displaced population to capture their intentions and position vis-à-vis the announced return process.

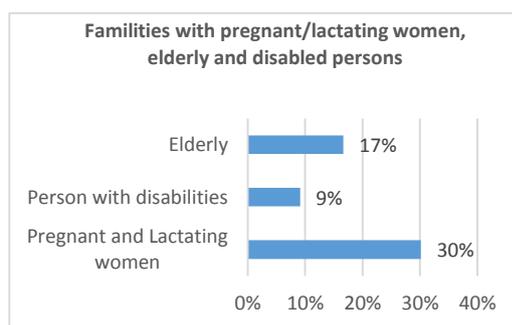
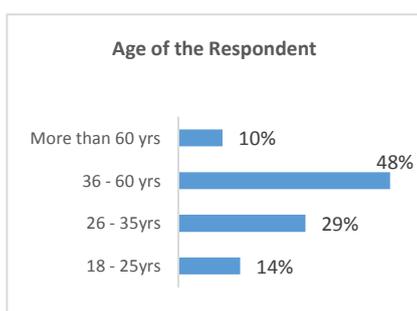
It should be understood that the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement are clear on a government’s responsibility to respond to the needs of IDPs during displacement and in displacement until attaining durable solutions, including sustainable returns. However, a government may request assistance from the humanitarian community to assist and facilitate returns.

From 8 – 11 September 2015, enumerators from protection cluster member EHSAR interviewed 252 IDPs in Togh Sarai camp, Hangu District. Total population of returning IDPs from Togh Sarai to Orakzai is 726 families. From this population a representative sample of 252 was chosen which would provide results within 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level. Out of the 252 people interviewed, 98 were female (39%) and 154 male (61%).



## Profile of respondents

89% of respondents were male and 90% were registered. Almost all of the respondents were from Ferozkhel and Mishri tribes, 52% and 46% respectively. Only 3 families were from Storikhel and 1 from Utmankhel. 48% of the respondents were between the ages of 36-60, 29% were between 29-35 years, 14% were between 18-25 years and only 10% were above 60. 30% of the families had at least 1 pregnant or lactating female, 9% had one person with disability and 16% had at least 1 elderly person with them. Only one respondent said that their pregnant/lactating, disabled or elderly family member is still in the area of displacement. 59% of those who had a pregnant/lactating, disabled or elderly family member indicated their most important need is medical assistance, 25% indicated that it is specialized care, for 16% it was assistive devices and for 1% it was psychosocial care.



## Return Intention

All of the respondents had been displaced for more than 5 years and 98% of the respondents indicated that they intended to return to their area of origin (figure 1).

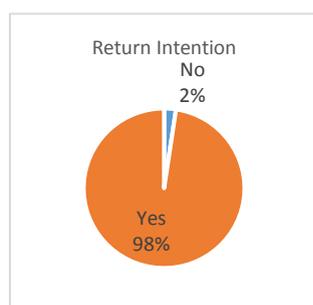


Figure 1

Of those that indicated they wanted to return, the reason provided was 'it is a good time to rebuild home' (29%), it is safe (28%), and 'no other option, life in displacement is worse than in area of origin' (28%) (figure 2).

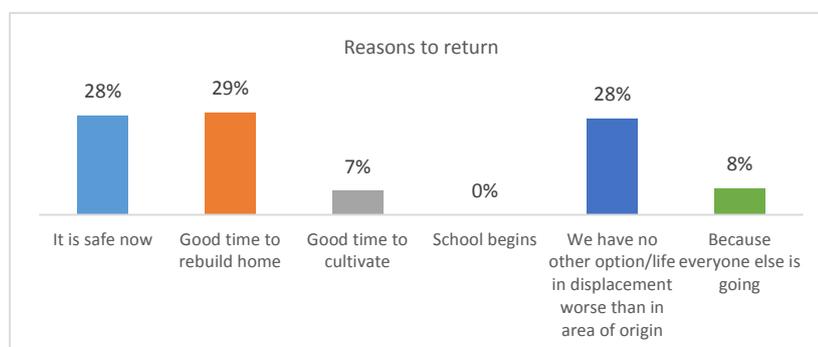
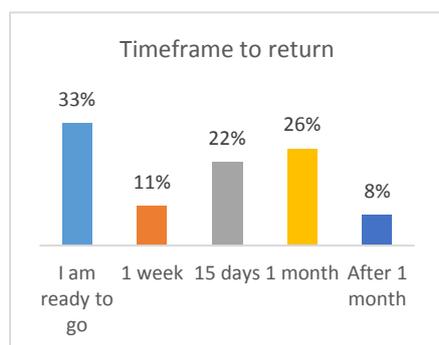


Figure 2

Figure 3 indicates the distribution of timeline of return anticipated by the IDPs and shows that more than third of the people who wished to return would return immediately while 26% would need a month or more to return.

Figure 3



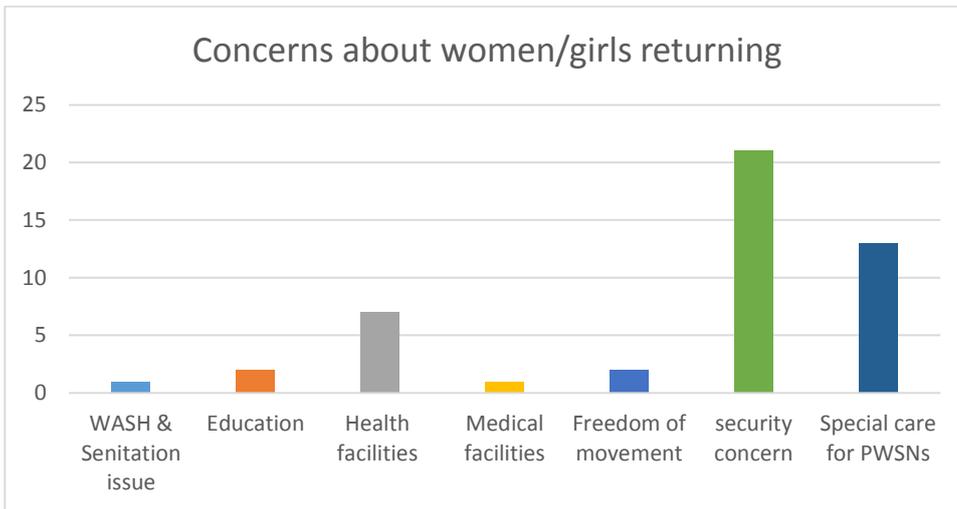
When asked if the respondents would prefer to be resettled in another area instead of area of origin 98% indicated that they would not want to be resettled. Of those that would prefer to be resettled, 2 indicated they would prefer Hangu while Birangar and Stori Khel were preferred by 1 respondent each.

96% of those that intended to return indicated that they would take all of their family members with them, while

others responded some will return later, were studying or will not return. Of those who were leaving children behind 5 respondents were leaving them with madrassas, 2 with institutions, and 1 with relatives.

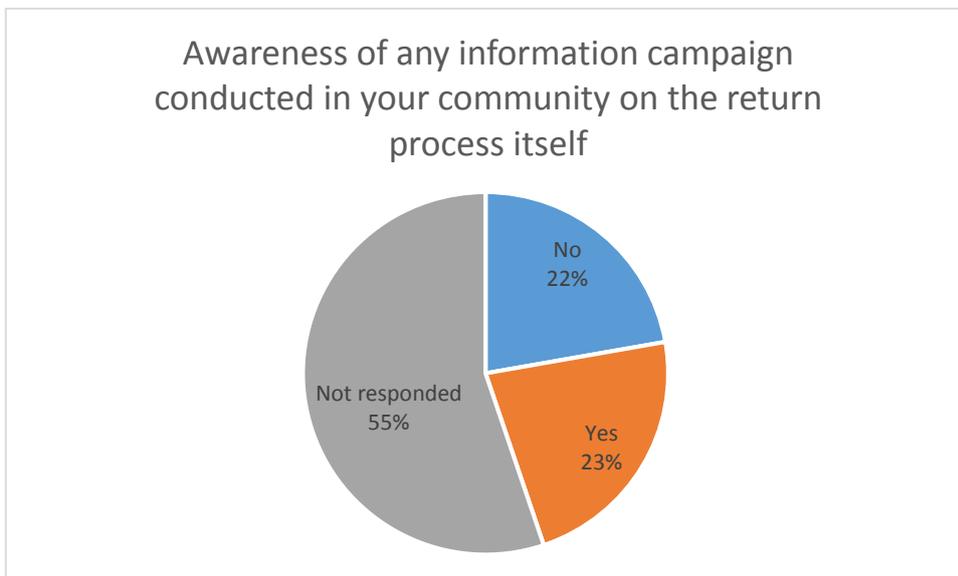
## Specific Concerns

17% of the respondents indicated that there are specific concerns about women and girls returning, most important of which was security concern (21 respondents), followed by special care for persons with special needs (13 respondents), health facilities (7 respondents), education (2 respondents), freedom of movement (2 respondents), WASH and medical facilities (1 respondent each).



## Information Access

Only 23% of the respondents indicated that they were aware of any information campaign on the return process



Of those who did have information, below figure shows the distribution of sources of information. It seems that most of the information is accessed from people in the area of origin, those who have visited the area of origin, or through personal visits. Very little information is being received from government, media and no information from humanitarian workers.

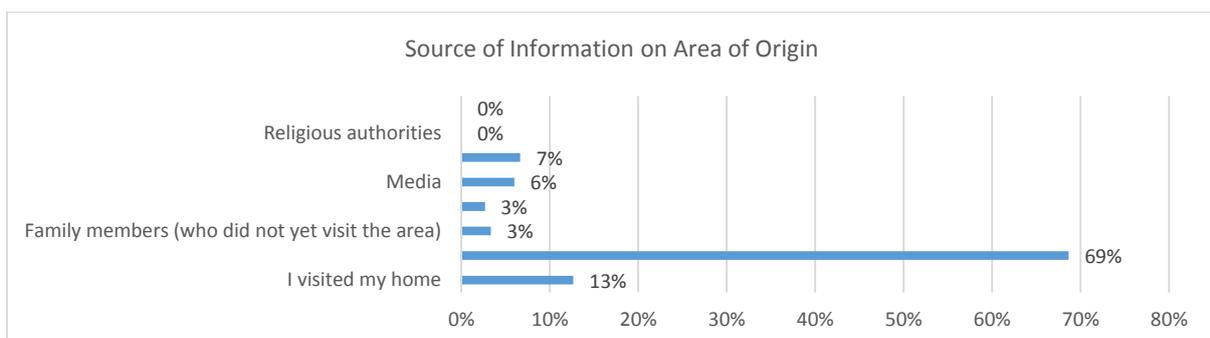


Figure 4 shows that there is need for more information, especially on the security situation in area of origin (64%), to help the IDPs make an informed decision about their return.

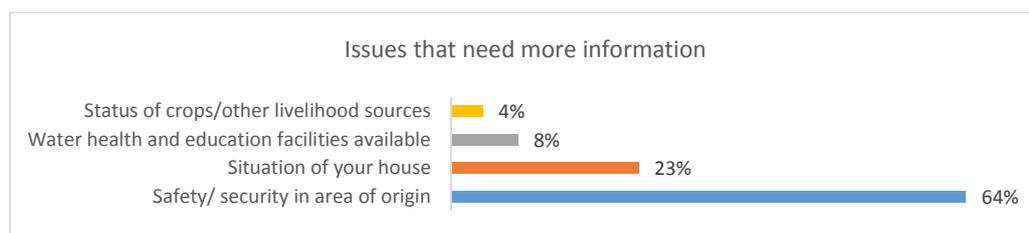
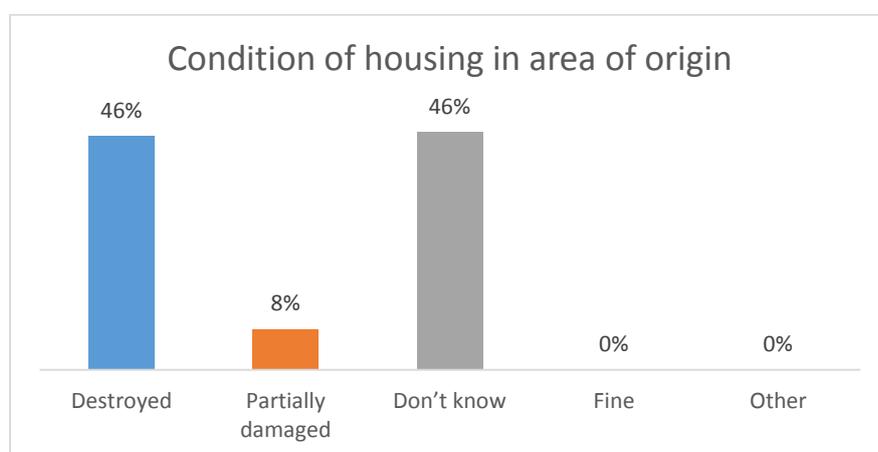
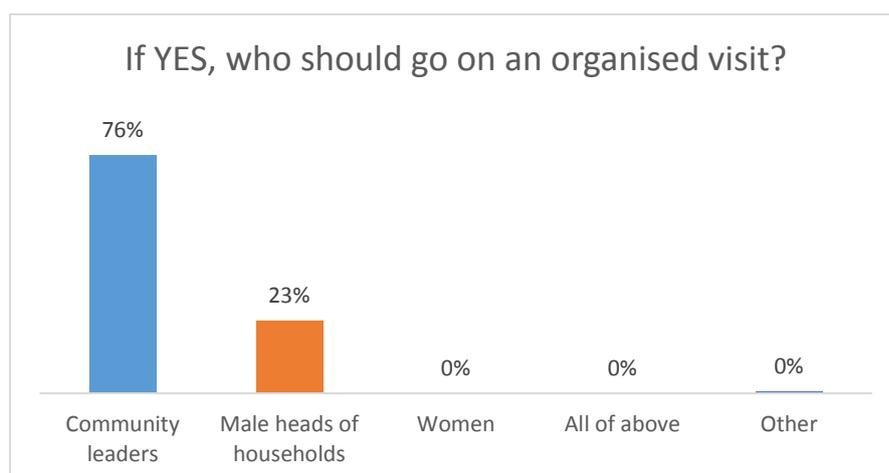


Figure 4

According to 46% of the respondents they did not know about the condition of their houses in the area of origin, while 46% reported their houses has been destroyed and the remaining 8% reported that their houses were partially damaged.

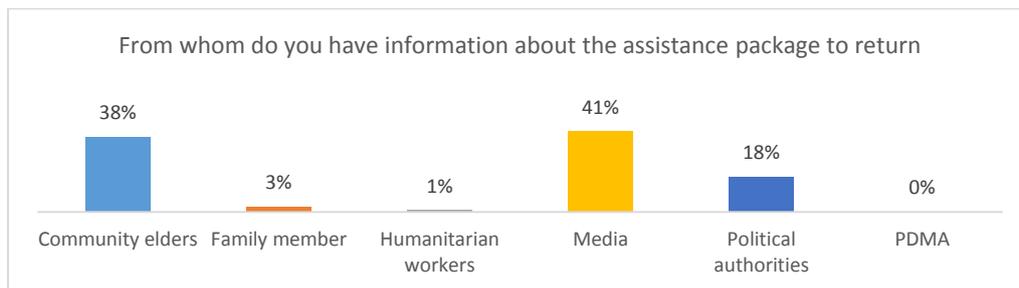


97% of the respondents felt that an organized visit to the area of origin would be useful to get this information. 76% of the respondents felt community leaders should go on this visit while 23% responded that it should be male heads of households. Only 1 respondent said that this visit should be made by a government official.



Only 45% of the respondents were aware of the transportation and compensation grant/assistance given by the Government. In this case the most frequently reported source of information was

media, community elders and political authorities. Only 23% of the respondents were aware of any information campaign on the return process, however, 55% of the respondents chose not to respond to this questions. Of those that were aware 65% found the information very useful and 35% found it somewhat useful.



## Decision making power

As mapped in figure 5, the most influential people in the decision making to return are political authorities, followed by family members/ head of household, and community elders. 91% of the respondents reported that they did participate in the decision making and according to 98% there is no pressure to return. Those that did indicate that there was pressure to return reported that they were told by political leaders they must return (3 respondents) and that they felt unsafe in the current location (1 respondent).

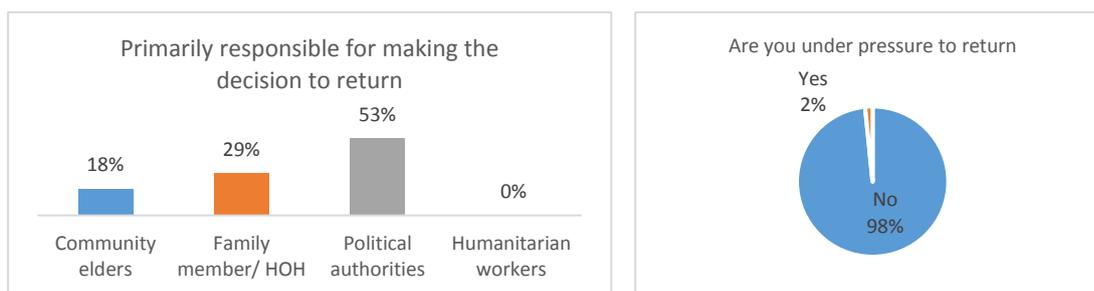
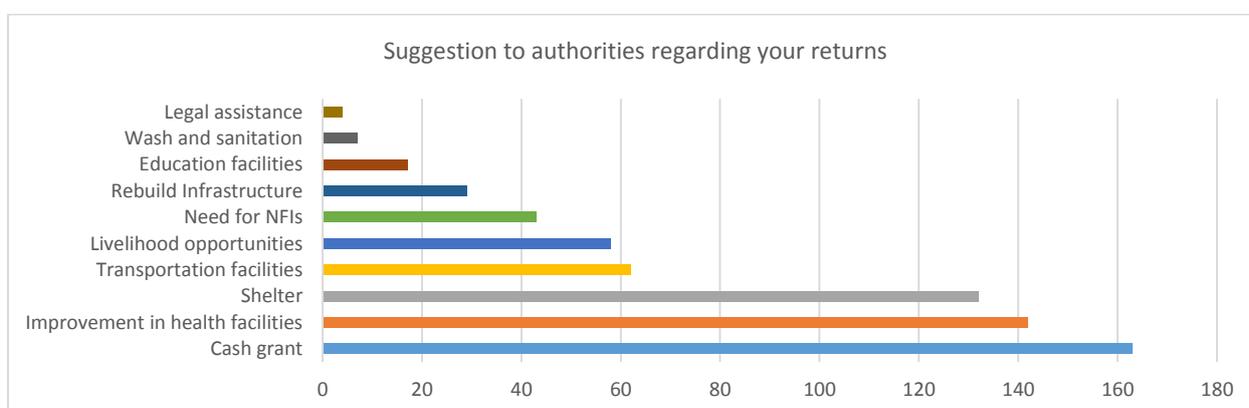


Figure 5

## Suggestions to authorities on return process

On enquiring about the suggested support from authorities, respondents most frequently requested cash grants followed by improvement in health facilities, shelter, transportation facilities, livelihood opportunities, NFIs, rebuilding of infrastructure, education facilities, WASH, and legal assistance.



## Conclusions and Recommendations:

98% of the respondents expressed their intention to return and 98% also reported that they are under no pressure to return. However, the IDPs did express some serious concerns about their return especially related to access to information about area of origin and access to basic services and facilities.

Recommendations:

- Access to credible and quality information is very important at this time to help IDPs make an informed decision about their return. Currently, this information is being accessed through informal sources. It is important for government and humanitarian workers to engage with the IDPs and provide them with the necessary information.
- Plan an organized visit to the area of origin by a group of community elders and other representatives. This group must collect necessary information for the returning IDPs including security situation, status of infrastructures, available services, etc.
- Ensure persons with special needs have access to necessary resources during their return and in the area of origin.
- The returning IDPs must be given clear information on how the return plan will be executed, what is the role of different actors involved, what support has been arranged to facilitate the process and who to contact in case of concerns.
- The IDPs must also be given detailed information about the plans for rebuilding and rehabilitation of the area of origin including the resources and support they are entitled to.
- Security, shelter, and access to basic facilities are important concerns reported by the IDPs. Clear social and economic development policy of the area of origin needs to be made and communicated along with security policy to help the community build its resilience to militancy and extremism.
- Continuous consultations with families who have returned to their villages in NWA will be of paramount importance. Authorities should continue to grant and enhance humanitarian access in areas of return to allow for an unhindered process of return and protection monitoring and consultations with the affected population.

**Return Intention Survey, Togh Sarai**

GI1. Interview Date

GI2. Interviewer Name

PI1. Name of the Respondent

PI2. Phone Number of the Respondent

PI3. Gender and Age of the Respondent

- Male
- Female
- Age

PI4. Place of origin – village

Mishti	Feroz Khel	Utman Khel	Stori Khel
Tagha Sam	Mirbak	Abba khel	Bezot
Mishti Bazar/ Mela	Saam	Rajim khel	
Badgoor	Songrani		
Shalzara	Goeen		
Bali Zai	Adam khel		
Shaho	Mirazi khel		
Sangra	Taj khan kali		
Zawan	Kari taal		
Kaad mela	Said Khalil bab		
Wacha Dara	Chapri		
Mir Ghara	Tori Mela		
Uch Pal	Baghri Kale		
Mandati	Khawaja Hizar		
Kasha			
Chapar			
Indara			
Dewar			
Birangar/ pirangar			
Tota mela			
Main Talao			

New mela

Sur Ghara

Kandi Kali

PI5. Are you registered?

- Yes
- No

PI6. No of family members

- # of Males -----
- # of Females -----

PI7. How many in the family are pregnant/ lactating women

PI8. How many persons with disability in the family?

PI9. How many elderly persons in the family?

PI10. Are they with you?

- Yes
- No

PI11. If "NO" in PI10, where are they?

- In the area of displacement
- In the area of return

PI12. What support do they need?

- Medical
- Psycho-social
- Assistive device
- Specialized care

### **Displacement Information**

"DI1. When did you leave your area of origin?"

- Less than 1 year
- 1 – 2 years
- 2 – 3 years
- 3 – 4 years

- 4 – 5 years
- More than 5 years

### **INFORMED & VOLUNTARY NATURE OF RETURN**

IV1. Do you have information about the situation in your area of origin?

- Yes
- No

IV2. If YES in IV1, from where did you receive information about your area of origin?

- A. I visited my home
- B. From other people who are in my area of origin or visited
- C. Family members (who did not yet visit the area)
- D. Other members of the community (who did not yet visit the area)
- E. Media
- F. Government officials
- G. Religious authorities
- H. Humanitarian workers
- X. Other (please specify)

IV3. Do you need more information on any of these issues?

- A. Safety/ security in area of origin
- B. Situation of your house
- C. Water health and education facilities available
- D. Status of crops/other livelihood sources
- X. Other (please specify)

IV4. Would an organized visit to the areas be useful? (If NO skip to IV6)

- Yes
- No

IV5. If Yes in IV4, who should go?

- 1. Community leaders,
- 2. Male heads of households,
- 3. Women,
- 4. All of above
- 5. Other

IV6. Are you aware of the transportation and compensation grant/assistance given by the Government? (If NO skip to IV9)

- Yes
- No

IV7. From whom do you have information about the assistance package to return?

- Political authorities,
- Community elders,
- Family member,

- Media,
- Humanitarian workers
- PDMA

IV8. Are you aware of any information campaign conducted in your community on the return process itself?

- Yes
- No

IV8a. If YES in IV8, was the information provided:

- Very helpful
- Somewhat helpful
- Not helpful

IV9. Who is primarily responsible for making the decision to return?

- Political authorities,
- Community elders,
- Family member/ HOH
- Humanitarian workers

IV10. Do you participate in decision making process?

- Yes
- No

IV11. Are you under pressure to return? (If NO Skip to RR1)

- Yes
- No

IV12. If IV11=Yes, how are you under pressure?

- 1. I was told I must return by political authorities
- 2. I was told I must return by elders/community members
- 3. I was told I must return by humanitarian workers
- 4. The assistance I receive in displacement is inadequate
- 5. Assistance will stop
- 6. I feel unsafe here
- 7. Other (please specify)

### **RR READINESS TO RETURN PERMANENTLY**

RR1. Do you want to return to your area of origin?

- Yes
- No

RR2. If NO in RR1, why not?

- A. House destroyed or damaged
- B. Land destroyed or damaged
- C. I Don't have land
- D. My house is occupied

- E. Markets still closed back home
- F. I/my family has more livelihood opportunities here
- G. Lack of health services in areas of return
- H. Lack of education services in areas of return
- I. Lack of livelihood opportunities in areas of return
- J. Lack of specialized services (children, PWDs) in areas of return
- K. Not enough financial resources for the journey back home
- L. Not physically fit to travel right now (myself or family member)
- M. No knowledge about assistance in return areas
- N. Assistance is insufficient
- O. There are safety issues
- P. I don't know
- Q. None, the situation is fine
- X. Other (please specify)

RR3. If YES in RR1, what is the timeframe?

- I am ready to go
- 1 week
- 15 days
- 1 month
- After 1 month

RR4. If RR1 is YES, why do you want to return?

- A. It is safe now
- B. Good time to rebuild home
- C. Good time to cultivate
- D. School begins
- E. We have no other option/life in displacement worse than in area of origin
- F. Because everyone else is going
- X. Other (please specify)

RR5. If RR1 is Yes, will you be taking all your family members with you?

- Yes, they are with me
- No
- Some will return later
- Other

RR6. If you are leaving your children behind, where will these children stay?

- Relatives
- Madrassa
- Institution
- Other (please specify)

RR7. Do you have separated and unaccompanied children accompanying you?

- Yes
- No

## **HN HUMANITERIAN NEEDS**

HN1. Are there any specific concerns about women and girls returning?

- Yes,
- No

HN2. If HN1=Yes, what are they? (Open)

HN3. What is the condition of your house in your area of origin?

- 1. Destroyed
- 2. Partially damaged
- 3. Don't know
- 4. Fine
- 5. Other (please specify)

#### **AR ALTERNATIVE TO RETURN**

AR1. Would you prefer to re-settle somewhere else instead of returning to origin area?

- Yes,
- No

AR2. If yes, where?

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

M1. If you could only give one suggestion to authorities regarding your returns, what would it be?  
(open)

**Note: Separated Child:** Separated children are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members.

**Unaccompanied Child:** Unaccompanied children are those who are separated from both parents and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible to do so.