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1-introduction to North Waziristan Agency

North Waziristan Agency is the second largest agency in FATA. North Waziristan Agency was set up in 1895 however; the British took control of this area in 1892. It was in the year 1910, when North Waziristan Agency was constituted as a full-fledged Agency with its headquarters at Miran Shah. It is bounded on the north by Afghanistan, Kurram Agency and Hangu District, on the east by Tribal Areas Adjoining Bannu District and Tribal Area Adjoining Karak and Bannu Districts while on the south, by South Waziristan Agency and towards its west lies Afghanistan. The total area of the agency is 4707 square kilometers. It is about 230 kms from Peshawar and about 310 kms from Islamabad. South and North Waziristan Agencies border Afghanistan’s Paktika and Khost provinces. The major towns of North Waziristan are Miran Shah, Mir Ali, Datta Khel, and Razmak. The vast majority of North Waziristan residents are Pashtun, and the bulk of these hail from the Wazir and Daur tribes. Uthmanzai Wazirs dominate Datta Khel and Razmak along with most of the hilly regions, the Khaisora and Sherathala plains, the Kaitu valley, and lower stretches of the Kurram River valley. Daurs dominate Mir Ali, where they are known as Lower Daurs, as opposed to Upper Daurs, who live near Miram Shah. North Waziristan consists of three subdivisions and nine tehsils. The Miram Shah subdivision comprises the Miram Shah, Ghulam Khan, and Datta Khel tehsils. The Mir Ali subdivision contains the Mir Ali, Spinwam, and Shawa tehsils. The Razmak subdivision consists of the Razmak, Dossali, and Garyum tehsils.
2- Background and current situation of IDP’s NWA:
There are dozens of militant groups operating in this area. The major ones include Gul Bahadur Group, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Haqqani Network, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), Islamic Jihad Group (IJG) and Punjabi Taliban. Mullah Nazir is an ally of Gul Bahadur Group and TTP here. North Waziristan Agency is hosting some of the marked and declared militants by national and international agencies. It has multiplied the security issues throughout the country which has already been under alarming security stresses due to internal and external security pressures. Recently the bilateral dialogue between Taliban and the Government of Pakistan did not prove much fruitful. Consequently, the attacks on strategic assets aggravated the situation further leading the government of Pakistan to launch a decisive Army-operation named as “Operation Zarb e Azb” on Sunday 15th June 2014. Up to 30,000 soldiers are involved in the operation. It has been described as a "comprehensive operation" that aims to flush out foreign and local militants hiding in North Waziristan.

After the Operation Zarb-E-Azb started, the lives of people were adversely affected. Airstrikes continued, bombings and severe firing were exchanged. And in these situations, the residents of that area had no idea where to flee. Children, women, aged and others were in worst situation. According to PDMA total families’ registered at Said-Gaye check post - border of Bannu and North Waziristan Agency were 35381 till 23-06-2014. Out of all these 35381 families, total distribution is as under

<table>
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<th>Gender</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>183532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>435429</td>
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</table>

The data taken from the Women-Children Hospital Bannu; out of total IDP’s, registered OPD’s is 700-800 on daily basis. There are 200-300 Gynae cases dealt each day on average. According to MS Dr. Qazi Saifuddin DHQ Bannu, IDP’s patients till now 425 cases have been recorded since 19th June 2014, while on average 120 to 130 patients are dealt each day. Total deaths confirmed till now in DHQ Hospital Bannu are 33. Patients provided with treatment are approximately 1000 on daily basis.

3- MAP Assessment Approach/Methodology:
Keeping alive its glorious tradition of humanitarian assistance, Muslim Aid sent its two member’s team to Bannu in order to assess the situation of IDP’s there. The team visited Bannu and there with the help of another local partner organization Community Development Organization CDO assessed the situation by collecting some of the necessary data.
The approach and methodology used was as follow;

3.1 Focus Group Discussion (IDP’s Families);
3.2 Focus Group Discussion (Host Families);
3.3 Meetings with Local partner organizations;
3.4 Meetings with stake holders and Line Departments (Health, Nadra, Education, Police, Army, Local Organizations);
3.5 On site observation of camps.
In order to collect Primary and Secondary data visits were also paid to different areas out of which following are worth mentioning.

4- Visited Location

4.1 Visits to Hospitals
- THQ Domail,
- Women & Children Hospital Bannu,
- DHQ Bannu,
- RHC Gohriwala

4.2 Visits to Schools (GPS# 001, GPS# 004, GPS# 007, GHS# 004, GHS# 002)
4.3 Visit to Host areas
- Saidgaye,
- Bakakhel,
- Azad Mandi,
- Bannu City,
- Domail,
- Ghoriwala,
- Garhrha,
- Kakki,
- Sarai Nawrang and
- Lakki Marwat District.

4.4 Visits to established camps
- Bakakhel (Established camp by Pak Army)
- Kasho pull check post (Proposed site for camp)

4.5 Visited Relief Camps organized by Local Support Organizations:
Everyone is taking part whole heartedly in assisting the IDP’s, Government department and other local and national organizations are involved in these activities. These organizations are assisting IDP’s in provision of drinking water, food, taking patients and injured to hospitals, emergency health service in established medical camp. Al-Khidmat Foundation, who has established ten relief camps at different sites for assistance of IDP’s are noteworthy. Hundreds of skilled volunteers are taking part actively in provision of relief services to DIP’s of NWA. AL-Khidmat Foundation has established medical camps as well, where more than 20 ambulances have been active in order to assist the vulnerable. Other notable organizations involved are Community Development Organization, Pakistan Red Crescent Society PRCS, Falahi Insaniat Foundation (FIF), Care Bannu, and some other organizations.

4.6 Visit to Lakki Marwat:
Most of the IDP’s are going to far flung areas in order to seek shelter with their relatives and others known to them. In this regard, many of the families have taken shelter at Lakki Marwat as well. So, to assess them a visit was paid to Lakki Marwat. Where IDP’s were observed taking shelter at schools and with their relatives. In a Focus Group discussion with IDP’s at Lakki Marwat, they shared that most of us have fled from our homes barefooted having nothing for food and with only one suit. Their children suffered from diarrhea and other diseases. Many of the families were observed taking shelter at BHU’s of Lakki Marwat as well.

5- Meetings with stakeholders:
In order to assess the IDP’s situation, their needs, and other arrangements, meetings were arranged with different local, national and governmental organizations. Meetings carried out with these organizations were with Pakistan Red Crescent Society, CDO, Al-Khidmat Foundation, Health Department, Education, Pak Army representative, Police Department and other local organizations. Employees of CDO assisted us in identifying most vulnerable IDP’s families and took us to different locations where these people had taken shelter.

6- Focus Group Discussion with IDP’s:
Focus Group Discussions at several places were arranged with internally Displaced People (IDP’s). IDP’s shared that; they had fled from their home having nothing in hands; they suffered a lot in their way. Came to Bannu by travelling for days and nights barefooted. Children suffered from different diseases. Many of the women died in their way because of the delivery cases. IDP’s shared that they lost their livestock as well because they had nothing to eat and drink. In this very emergency situation, they arrived and sought shelter in schools. They demanded that they need Food items, Non-food items, health services and proper shelter for their women and children.
7- General Observations of the assessment:
More than 400,000 people from North Waziristan have fled from their homes, hearths and villages to escape the military operations and Taliban reaction in the sweltering heat and with little state support. The movement of others is underway as the military operations gains momentum. These unfortunate people are facing unimaginable difficulties After walking for miles and miles to get to safety with their old, sickly, and bedridden elders, new born infants and children and frail women, these people are now homeless, without shelter, without basic amenities and vulnerable in the extreme weather conditions and without any means to support extended families having left all their belongings in the war zone. The worst affected segment among these unfortunate people are the miserable women and children who have been exposed to scorching heat, starvation, diseases, lack of shelter and vulnerable to exploitation with the month of Razman just around the corner. Following were the notable areas.

7.1 Shelter:
People were observed preferring their relative homes, rented buildings and some other remote places for residence. In spite of established camp by the Pak Army out of 31264 families only 16 families were recorded as registered in the camp. It has mainly following four reasons they are not coming to camp:
- Security threats from local militants
- Culture norms (Because of they have been provided with tents that are very congested)
- Severe heat in tents
- Bumpy area (stony) of tents.

Some of the families were also observed taking shelter in the schools and BHUs. They were preferring village schools, because of the local village schools were comparatively more protected than that of city schools.

7.2 Health:
Most of the individuals specifically children and women were observed suffering from diarrhea, Malaria, and other seasonal diseases. They were in intense need of medicines and other necessary treatment.

According to a report from the DHQ Bannu following were the figures shared
- Deaths: 100 IDp’s
- Malaria: 47 cases recorded in DHQ Bannu
- Diarrhea: App 500 cases recorded in Women and Children + DHQ Bannu
- Gynae cases: 10 cases recorded in Khalifa Gul Nawaz and DHQ Bannu.
- MCH cases:

7.3 Livestock:
North Waziristan people have mainly income from the livestock. Therefore those people, who had time, had taken their cattle out with them. Some of the cattle died on their way because of no feed. And those alive were in the worst situation. They needed feed and vaccination. Some were observed dead in the way.

8- Recommendations:
These proud, honorable people, who will never beg, but need empathy and compassion after their miserable situations. Following needs to be provided on emergency basis in order to cope up with the prevailing situation.

8.1 Food items (FI’s)
Most of the IDP’s have came out of their villages in emergency leaving all of their belongings back in their homes. So they do not have anything for their meal and other food items to eat. Therefore they are requiring food items at least for three months on emergency basis.
8.2 Non-Food items (NFI’s)
Mentioned earlier that IDP’s have come out in emergency and leaving behind all of their belongings in their homes, so they do not have anything with them in order to cook food for themselves and to use that for other needs. Right at this moment, IDP’s are intense need of Non Food items.

8.3 Emergency Health Services
Data taken from the EDO Health Bannu, DHQ Bannu, Khalifa Gul Nawaz Hospital Bannu, BHU Ghoriwala, THQ Domail and other RHC’s shows that IDP’s are facing a lot of health problems. Because of the extreme weather, unsafe drinking water and other issues, they are facing different sort of diseases. Maternal mortality rate of IDP’s is noteworthy. Insufficient facilities of health, is a severe threat to the lives of IDP’s and even host families.

8.4 Shelter (May be in the form of tents)
Those families of IDP’s who have taken shelter in the BHU’s and schools are facing the problems of shelter, because of the local norms and pardah, Male individuals are living outside their shelters in open sky. They need shelter that may be in the form of tents to be pitched nearby their residence.

8.5 Feed/Medicines and vaccination for livestock
The main source of income of the people of Waziristan is Livestock. They have brought their livestock with them to the host areas. Upon general observations, they were in the miserable conditions because of no food, and water. As the weather is extremely hot these days, there is no green fodder for them to eat. At this stage they need green fodder and other necessary meal for them along with vaccination and medicines to be provided on emergency basis.

8.6 Restoring missing family links
Most of the family’s members of the IDP’s were observed missing. Therefore, an intense need is felt there for the establishment of a link either at Police Station or some other place in order to help IDP’s get to their families.

These areas if covered will add much to the solution of the miseries and issues of these locally displaced persons.
9- Pictorial Glimpses:
10 List of other organizations operating in District Bannu:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sno.</th>
<th>Org Name</th>
<th>Person Name</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Khwendo Kor</td>
<td>Ms Yasmin Gul</td>
<td>0333 9722136</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yasmingull81@yahoo.com">yasmingull81@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Bright Future Organization</td>
<td>Mr. Noor Muhammad</td>
<td>0301 8834904</td>
<td><a href="mailto:noora.bfo@gmail.com">noora.bfo@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Thall Development Organization</td>
<td>Zeehan Wazir</td>
<td>0345 9183634</td>
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<td>Sabawon</td>
<td>Shakeel Ahmad</td>
<td>0345 9213036</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Care Foundation/UDO</td>
<td>Rashid Zaman</td>
<td>0333 5333075</td>
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<td>MdM France</td>
<td>Dr Sajid</td>
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