Background:
The security operation in South Waziristan Agency in 2009 led to an exodus of 43,000 families (258,000 people) from the Mehsud tribe. Majority of the IDP population have taken refuge in the adjoining districts of DI Khan and Tank. There is no IDP camp established in DI Khan/Tank, and therefore all the IDPs are living with host communities. An additional 26,000 families were enlisted in Jan 2013. Pakistan army claims to have completed its operation in the area and is reportedly conducting search operations. Since 2010, some 11,900 families have returned back to the de-notified areas, however no return took place during 2014.

The humanitarian community have played a vital role in provision of assistance in terms of food, shelter/NFIs, WASH, health, Nutrition and livelihood to support return, and help sustain the population to resettle. As a follow up to the inter-agency security mission, the Inter - Cluster Assessment Mission to South Waziristan Agency was conducted between 9 and 12 March, 2015. The mission met with the Military, Political Administration, line departments and local elders to assess the needs/gaps in services, the possibilities of return of IDPs back to their places of origin and the potential of humanitarian operations.

Objective of the mission:
The purpose of the rapid assessment was to:

1. Determine whether the proposed return areas are appropriate for the resettlement of population; and,
2. Gather information on the status of returnees, and quality, and quantity of services provided in the Agency to depict a basic profile of the humanitarian situation in these areas in view of planning short- and medium-term operations.

The authorities plan to facilitate the return of IDPs to 18 villages of Tehsil Serwakai and Sararogha, 11 villages (Reshawra, Mouley Khan Serai, Dand Kuch Deeba, Lower Madi Jan, Old Serwakai, Shinwarsak, Pir Kalay, Kar Tungai, Pastay, Sherana Danawat) were situated in Tehsil Serwakai, while 6 villages (Dittawala, Madikai, Spedorai, Zinkai, Sol Pangai, and Gardai) were in Tehsil Sararogha. Only 1 village i.e Gari Zai has no return.

Location of De-notified Villages in Tehsil Sarwakai:
The de-notified villages are located along Jandola-Wana road. The Jandola-Wana road is tarmac and thus all weather road. However, some portion of the road runs along a deep ravine with sharp turns and there is a likelihood of land sliding at few points due to which the road can be blocked for a short time.
Location of de-notified villages in Tehsil Sararogha:
Six villages have been de-notified in Tehsil Sararogha. Out of the six only two villages i.e. Dittawala and Spedorai are located along the road from Sararogha to Makeen. Till now the vehicles cannot go inside these two villages because these are located on higher ground from the road; however, the distance of villages from the road is hardly 600 meters. To reach village Spedorai ravine is to be crossed which can be flooded in case of rain. Four villages are located in Janatta valley. The farthest village Zankai is about 30 km from Sararogha and the area has no metaled road and is linked through a fair weather track. The road is under construction up Janatta.
The mission discussed the current situation in South Waziristan and issues of return with the following officials:

- **Col. Zakir, 327 Brigade, Barwand Task Force, Serwakai**
- **Mr. Nawab Khan, Assistant Political Officer, Serwakai**
- **Mr. Nasir Khan, Assistant Political Officer, Sararogha**
- **Mr. Syed Umar, Agency Coordinator, FDMA Tank**

Due to the commencement of the enlistment of families for return, the political administration officials were constrained to have discussions on the field observations, after the field visits of the mission. However, the authorities had organized the following meetings:

- Meeting with the South Waziristan Assistant Political Officers of Tehsil Serwakai and Sararogha, Mr. Nawab Khan and Mr. Nasir Khan, to discuss the support provided by the government to returnees;
- Meetings with a group of South Waziristan community elders, to discuss their views on the return, their current and expected needs and expectations of returns;
- Meeting with staff of the South Waziristan line departments, to discuss needs in different sectors such as food, shelter, health, education, livelihoods, agriculture.

**Summary of findings:**
The authorities briefed on their plans for IDPs returns, which will be done in a phased approach. In the first phase, the authorities have cleared 17 villages and expect the return of about 2,500 to 3,000 families as indicated during the RTF on 25 February, (however, some 4937 families have been enlisted for return during 8 - 12 March and only 1050 families were found eligible for cellular SIM to be given which clearly indicates the no. of registered families). During the RTF, it was shared by the authorities that the Government cash assistance will be provided only to the registered families. (Rs. 10,000 for transportation will be given upon return through cellular SIMs and Rs. 25,000 through ATM card which will be given after the return). The authorities expect the enlistment of more than 6,000 families, which will continue until March 14.

Unlike previous returns, there will be one embarkation point i.e. Kour Fort, which is some 20 km from Tank city. The convoy will be taken to the intended villages where make shift camps will be installed for overnight stay. The security will be provided by the military. During this first phase, the government envisages the provision of very basic social services to the returning population. The authorities have embarked on the rehabilitation of infrastructure in the area; main roads had already been completed, Tank – Jandola and leading up to Makeen (108 km) and between Kaur Fort – Gomal – Wana (101 kms) and the widening of the Kotkai Tunnel pass near Jandola and several bridges in between. Projects are currently underway with the rehabilitation of the water supply schemes; contractors were seen working on water supply restoration. Authorities also reported to have undertaken solar electricity projects to some of the schools and health facilities of the return areas, however the electricity to houses has yet to be restored.
In the areas where return had already taken place since 2010 - 13, life was quite normal, people were seen in the markets, vehicles loaded with daily household items on the move, children playing in parks, schools were seen functional, animals grazing in the fields, agriculture lands were found cultivated with seasonal crops. There were sign boards installed on roadside by Agriculture Department displaying their pilot projects of crops cultivated in the area, children parks, and tube wells. The population has been displaced for more than 5 years now after the security operation against non state armed groups. Most of this population are of Mehsud tribes who moved to Tank and DI Khan districts, where they have been either hosted by the local population or have been able to secure access to some shelter.

The mission observed a general destruction of housing and of some public facilities that would require actual reconstruction in most cases and rehabilitation in others. Some standing facilities would still require some maintenance works. Basic social services such as health facilities, schools, water supply schemes, markets, roads leading to villages, were found in process of rehabilitation, or in reconstruction, though some works have been completed. The basic infrastructure for power supply was there in majority of the villages, however the distribution infrastructure was in a state of disrepair. The areas visited also lack the presence of any office of the public administration, though the construction of Tehsil building in Sararogha is ongoing; staffing for other public services would come directly from the communities e.g. schools.

**Meeting with Community elders:**
The community elders had a "Go and See" visit to the villages where return has to take place. Community elders indicated their desire to return and requested compensation for their damaged houses, provision of basic social services like education, health, water supply etc. Community elders also requested better coordination with authorities to avoid multiple check posts on their return. Communities request the government to provide transportation back to their places of origin and security for their lives. The elders indicated that their main consideration for the return is the excessive cost of living in DI Khan, and the potential exhaustion of coping mechanisms. It is clear that these returnees will be in dire need of support, considering the long period of displacement they have faced and the interim period required for normalcy to return to their lives.

**Recommendations:**
- Housing is badly damaged both as a result of the conflict and due to rains, which implies immediate shelter needs. Further support for reconstruction of the housing stock is also required. Due to the long period of displacement, it is expected that the returnees are in need of further NFIs distribution.
- Food is a critical need, especially in view of the fact that there will be no crop before next summers. Also markets were seen under construction. IDPs are currently receiving rations and WFP would continue providing that assistance in their return locations through established hubs and could possibly relocate if required, in the affected area.
• Health facilities are destroyed or badly damaged and deprived of water supply and proper sanitation. There is also lack of medical staff and medicines, for provision of primary health care. To overcome that some mobile medical camps are planned with the support of the Pakistan army.

• All water supply schemes will require some kind of rehabilitation, and it appeared that much of the damage to those schemes and facilities has not been due to warfare, but systems fallen on disrepair due to a long period without use.

• Schools for boys and girls are badly damaged, though some of the schools were repaired or still under construction. There is also a need to provide for an adequate number of school teachers once returns take place as well as furniture and water supply systems in the educational facilities.

• Acute malnutrition rates were found high (>14%) among IDP population in hosting areas, which underlines the need for extension of existing nutrition services to the newly de-notified areas, which must be followed by preventative measures including Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) and supplementation of micronutrients for pregnant and lactating mothers.

• Following the return intention survey, clusters and agencies need to conduct detailed cluster/sector assessments in the selected areas for returns.

• Line departments need to establish presence in areas of return as soon as returns take place and encouraged to assume their primary responsibility in providing health, education and other social services.

• A framework for recovery and rehabilitation is required in order to respond to the needs of the returnees, and to make the returns sustainable. In that sense:
  
  o Food and non-food assistance need to be provided to the returnees, based on vulnerability.
  
  o Transitional arrangements need to be put in place to make health, education and other social services functional.
  
  o Urgent rehabilitation of water supply schemes is required.
  
  o Appropriate agricultural assistance to be provided in accordance with the agricultural calendar.
  
  o A housing survey should be conducted by authorities to compensate the affected population.

Clusters Findings

(A). Community Restoration:

• The physical infra structure of the de-notified areas were either fully or partially damaged i.e. shelter, streets, services were not intact, water irrigation channel, sewerage lines were blocked, cultivatable land and orchards needs restoration to be able to cultivate next crop or start yielding fruits. This has resultantly huge impact for livelihood opportunities for returning IDPs. Debris removal and cleaning of the villages should be kept on priority.

• The markets were closed and shops were completely collapsed that require rehabilitation due to long closure and abandonment.
The Political Administration and Military have been tasked to rehabilitate and reconstruct social services facilities under the Governor Development Program, Annual Development Plan or Winning Hearts and Minds Program of Army. However the schemes that are supposed to be rehabilitated by Political Administration are yet to be started as compared to those tasked to the Army. The CPI schemes include rehabilitation of schools, health facilities, mosques, drinking water supply schemes, children parks, communal markets, and community centers.

The schemes are likely to be completed towards end of May 2015 and thus transitional support for running of these services is required for a period of at least 6-8 weeks. One of the main reasons in delays of the completion or starting of the schemes is the non-availability of skilled/unskilled laborers in the area. The current contractors and laborers are from DIK and Tank districts working under the protection of the army. This situation is likely to change with the return as human resources will be available locally and also provide an opportunity to have livelihood for some of the families.

There is a huge need for income generating activities in the areas of return, particularly in Sararogha tehsil in particular. It is unfortunate that none of the actors have taken into consideration to explore the huge potential of grafting tens of thousands of wild olives in Sarargoha. If these wild olive trees are grafted and communities sensitized, this can help in generating millions of local income for the population and uplifting of the area enormously.

**Recommendations:**
- Debris removal and cleaning of the villages, social services facilities and markets etc.
- Creation of livelihood opportunities through CFW activities and community infra structure schemes.
- Rehabilitation of social services schemes i.e. water sanitation lines and or Irrigation water channels; rehabilitation of street pavements and roads
- Identification and promotion of alternate sources of livelihoods in the area. i.e. grafting of wild olives
- Awareness of community members engaged in community restoration activities about peace, social cohesion protection and risk education as they will be the ones to identify, prioritize community infra structure schemes, identify CFW beneficiaries etc as well as engaged in debris removal, cleaning and rehabilitation.
- Last but not the least, it should be strongly advocated that the coordination between FDMA and RRU should be improved and they should be engaged in RTF and other forums to have a better understanding of the work that will be carried out in respective areas of return.

**(B). Food Security:**
- Markets in the previously de notified area are constructed by the Army and were running.
- In the newly de notified area the markets were completely damaged, work is in progress with the support of Army.
- Already established market is running but is not in the position to cater the requirements of the previously returned and newly returning TDPs.
- The livelihood of the residents of SWA is totally dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.
• During the meeting with Agriculture department reps it was revealed that the agriculture land is held in just pockets and is not in the position to provide production as it needs to be developed.
• There were self-grown bushes due to lack of Agriculture activities in the last 6 years.
• Agriculture department is short of seeds and have just developed some model farms in the previously de notified areas.
• During the displacement TDPs lost most of their livestock which was the main source of their livelihood.
• Livestock dept. is also facing issues in providing services as the Civil veterinary dispensary located in Old Serwekai is nonfunctional because the building is raised to ground, which is the only center located in the newly de notified area.

Recommendations:
• Due the previous return process Two FDPs were established by WFP one at Chagmalai (Tehsil Serwekai) and second at Sararogha.
• The FDP established at Sararogha can serve the purpose as the villages newly de notified are nearby, while the FDP of Chagmalai needs to be relocate to Village Maula Khan Sarai as the villages are far away.
• Maula Khan Sarai is located at 18 Km from Chagmalai and the newly de notified villages are almost at 35-40 KM from Chagmalai, so if the FDP is relocated to Maula Khan Sarai it will be the central point of the newly opened area and will also serve the purpose in case new locations of Tehsil Serwekai and Tiarza are de notified.

(C). Nutrition:
• Before the displacement there was no nutrition services available in those areas – however during the displacement period IDPs families currently residing in DI- Khan, children and mothers were enrolled in program- it was found that high malnutrition rates exist among those populations, that is > 14% acute malnutrition rates. After return there will be a need to resume the nutrition services.
• Although nutrition program had been activated in previously de-notified 8 health facilities of Sarwakai and Sararogha (4 in each tehsil) but keeping in consideration the distances and needs of freshly returned caseload- there will be a need to start services in catchment of recently de-notified areas.

Tehsil Sarwakai:
In total 2 health facilities:
1. BHU Reshwara- not functional at the moment
Building is intact- need some minor renovation, equipment and supplies.
2. CD Pastay- not functional
Building fully destroyed – Pakistan army has a plan to re-build the facility, however agency health authorities plan to start services from any other structure available in the area.

Tehsil Sararogha-
• Only one health facility in de-notified the area is present that is CD Janata- it has been made Functional since last five days - One dispenser is present – no female staff available.
• New CD is under construction by Pakistan Army – PA has made commitment to allocate full staff for the facility. Agency health authorities are committed to send back staff once return is started. But there is a challenge to bring female staff on ground.

Recommendations:
• Nutrition programs (OTP and TSFP) are critical for the new IDP arrivals which must be followed by preventative measures including Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) and supplementation of micronutrients for pregnant and lactating mothers.

(D). Protection cluster
Over all, the security situation is stable in the de-notified villages. Protection cluster representative conducted FGD at political administration compound district Tank, with community elders who showed positive response on security situation and some of the elders had recently visited the de-notified areas.

In Tehsil, Serwaki/Saroghawa Army has cleared all the de-notified villages’ areas from the mines. No Proper campaign on MRE as been conducted. The Law enforcement agency has displayed MRE sign boards in return areas about minefields and banner will be displayed at army check points. Regarding access to the agency Political administration and security force has clear SOPs for entry into the agency. Each individual should have facilitation card or Rahdari (Written approval for entry in to the area) issued by political administration lack of that facilitation card will result in accessibility issue to the agency. Some of the access/ routes to some villages i.e. Garday in Tehsil Sararogha were found challenging. While road construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply scheme has been under process and it was shared by army personnel that before return, all villages will be accessible.

However, mobility for women and children’s access to schools will remain a major challenge. There is no single medical facility that women can access for health related problem in the recent de-notified areas. In individual interviews after FGD, one KI said that schools will be not functional, it will put their children on high risk of child abuse, child labour and other child protection issues. While there are no specialized services for people with special needs, especially the disabled and older people. They remain a high risk group in terms of access to basic services such as health, education and food.

Civil documentation plays an important role in both areas of displacement and upon return. In a FGD, one of the participants shared that majority of the returnees have complete civil documents especially CNIC but they lack other civil document such as death or disability certificates etc.

After visits of both Tehsil, it was observed that due to cultural/ tribal mechanism, IDPs will own land without any hindrance. The ability to access their land and cultivate will remain a challenge
until demining is completed. Furthermore, due to non availability of water channels, farming of land and restoration of livelihoods will be main challenge which IDPs will face after return. Shelter will also be one of the major challenge faced by IDPs after return. In Tehsil Serwakai, the majority of the houses remain either fully or partially damaged and are uninhabitable. Comparatively, in Tehsil Sararogha, the condition was better. There were very limited house which were fully damaged, although many houses were found partially damaged. Therefore, shelter, health education, sanitation and safe drinking water, in addition to access, remain major concerns; and all of these impact protection.

Recommendations:

- Authorities should continue to grant and enhance humanitarian access in areas of displacement and areas of return in FATA, to allow for an unhindered process of monitoring and consultations with the population and to allow assistance activities to be properly assessed, implemented and monitored. Access to the return shall be granted.
- MRE activities should be started immediately either by FDMA or by organizations that would run grievance on registration points or embarkation points as well. Political administration should display different banners related with MRE at different points. MRE materials should be provided to relevant organizations working at Tank. De-mining should be completed before the return process.
- FDMA should start an information campaign for IDPS to make them aware of the documents that are needed to facilitate return. A mechanism needs to be created between the army and FDMA in case IDPs lose documentation during return. Psychosocial services need to be provided for the returnees. Services for people with disabilities and older people are required.
- The political administration should be functional immediately on Tehsil level so that IDPs will approach those offices including NADRA for easy and speedy access to legal services at Tehsil level.
- Restoration of livelihoods should be prioritised.
- FDMA and political administration shall coordinate with health. Education and other departments of FATA for allocation of proper resources including human resources before start of return on urgent basis.
- Humanitarian agencies should also focus for supporting returnees for medical, educational and other services including safe drinking water. There should be arrangement for Temporary cluster mobile clinics till functional of health facilities by Govt which could serve cluster of villages.
- FDMA shall not start return till resolving the shelter problem of returnees. Due to partial or full damage of residence, the houses are not suitable for accommodation purposes and would be high risk for returnees.
- Proper resources of allocation for temporary shelters by Govt and humanitarian agencies should be made available for shelter.

(E). Shelter:

A total of nine de-notified villages were visited on Day 1 in Tehsil Sarwakai (Lower Madijan, Shinwarsak, Old Sarwakai, Pastay, Deetawala, Reshwarai, Mulla Khan Serai, Pir Kalay and
The mission was accompanied by Political Tehsildar, FDMA Agency coordinator and site visits were facilitated by Pakistan Army.

At Sarwakai Fort, the mission was briefed by Army Deputy Commander. He informed the mission members that Army has started various rehabilitation projects of schools, water supply schemes, mosques, BHUs, children parks and construction of new markets in each and every village in the de-notified areas of return. The Army officials also informed us that they have plans to engage local vendors for supply of construction material in each and every village of return. This will provide relief to the returnees in rehabilitating their houses because they will get construction material locally and they will not have to bring the material from D.I.Khan and Tank which are far away from these villages. After briefing, Army accompanied the mission and facilitated our visits to the villages where the proposed return is going to take place.

Most of the houses in the de-notified villages are traditional, constructed with local material (mud and stone). The houses were randomly visited in each village except Deeba (where return had already taken place in the past). Approximately 20-30% houses were completely damaged due to conflict while 70-80% were substantially damaged (mostly the boundary wall is intact but the roof of the rooms are totally damaged) due to weather affects. In most of the villages, the houses on roadside were completely damaged and ground to earth due to a combination of militant’s attacks and army operations while the houses that were away from the roadside were substantially damaged due to rains and non-maintenance. These are unattended houses which lacked necessary care and maintenance as the residents were away from their houses for a long period. The boundary walls of the houses were intact however roofs of the rooms were either partially of fully damaged. Due to roof collapse, debris was found in the rooms with twisted steel girders and T-irons, broken wooden beams etc. The boundary walls of the houses are made of mud. Most of the roofs of houses are flat mud roof. Steel girders are used as beams, over which either T-irons or bamboos are used to bear the load of the roofing material. Over this bearing structure local bushes are used as roofing material with a final coat of mud plaster. During random checking there was not a single dry room available for living in any house.

On day 2, the team visited Sararogha Tehsil where there were six de-notified villages to be visited. However, due to inaccessibility the team was not able to visit all the villages and only managed to visit one village, Madakai. We randomly visited a few houses in Madakai. The boundary walls of the houses were intact while the rooms were partially damaged with roof debris inside the rooms. Approximately 95% of the houses were partially damaged mostly due to non-maintenance for a longer period of time. However, there was at least one room available that could be used by the returnees for living.

The boundary walls of the houses were made of either mud or a combination of mud and stone masonry. The roofs of houses were flat mud roof. Instead of steel girders & T-irons, strong wooden beams, wooden columns and wood battens were used to bear the load of the roofing material. Over this bearing structure local bushes were used as roofing material with a final coat of mud plaster. The roofs of the houses in Ladha sub-division appeared more durable (strong
wood being used in the roof) as compared to Sarwakai sub-division where lighter roof material was used. Because of this reason, the damages are less than Sarwakai sub-division.

General Observations:

During our visit it was observed that;

- People were seen living in those areas where return had taken place in the past (2012 and 2013). Livestock was also seen grazing in the fields. Agriculture lands were found cultivated with seasonal crops in the areas of previous return. There were sign boards installed on roadside by agriculture Department displaying their pilot projects of crops cultivated in the area.
- The team visited various infrastructure projects that were either completed or in-progress by the Army. These projects included rehabilitation of school buildings and BHUs, construction of new shopping markets, children parks, and tube wells. This is a very good proactive approach taken by the Army by establishing basic infrastructure in order to meet the needs of the returnees during the early recovery days.
- The basic infrastructure for power supply (Electricity) was there in majority of the villages however there was no power supply in the lines due to various reasons e.g. missing transformers, damages power poles and power cables.

Recommendations:

- During the assessment it was found that majority of the houses in Sarwakai Tehsil were damaged and there was not a single dry room available for living. Returnees having damaged houses will encounter shelter problems upon their return, as they will require time to repair the damaged houses. Therefore, it is recommended to provide shelter assistance to those families whose houses are not in livable condition.
- In Sararogha Tehsil the damages were less as compared to Sarwakai and there was at least one dry room available in 70% of the houses. A detail assessment should be conducted to identify the needs of the most vulnerable families.
- Most IDPs’ from SWA will return to their native area after a long period of time. It is therefore, recommended that Core Relief Items (CRIs) should be provided to the vulnerable returnee family.
  - Unavailability of electricity may lead to protection sensitivity for returnees. Therefore solar lamps should be included in CRI package.
  - For debris removal standard tool kit is recommended and it must include shovel, pickaxe with handle and steel concrete pan (Tatkey) in addition to other items.

(F). WASH:

- In the areas of Sarwakai, rehabilitation work on 8 DWSS have been started by Pak Army under the ‘WHM (Win Hearts and Minds)” Project through the Army formation resources and rehabilitation work on 7 DWSS by the FATA secretariat. Overall the conditions in terms of water provision would be good after a month or so. It is worth to mention that due to the
power shortage, all the schemes would be made functional through solar energy. Nothing in terms of sanitation have been undertaken by any authorities and the fear is that after return, people will once again start open defecation as it was the practice in SWA and throughout the whole FATA.

- In areas of Sararogha, 3 DWSS have been made functional by Pak Army and in few villages of de-notified areas provision of safe drinking water would be a challenge for the authorities. Previously the inhabitants used to consume river water for all purposes.

Recommendations:
- In SWA implementation of WASH facilities will not be a tough challenge. As the Agency authorities already working in the area and people are quite familiar with the ongoing work, however certain mitigation measures should be kept in mind keeping in view the local culture, norms and values. Possible ways of implementation / assistance delivery will be working either through Agency government (LG&RDD, PHED) OR implementing partners.
- LG&RDD, PHED and FATA Development Authority are active in South Waziristan Agency. Their capacity could be built for implementation. While implementing through government, security risks could be minimized and capacity of the authorities will also get enhanced. However, the level of response might not be faster as that of NGO partners and this aspect needs to be considered very much.

Key Recommendations:
- Creation of livelihood opportunities through CFW activities and community infra structure schemes.
- Rehabilitation of social services schemes and creating Awareness to community members engaged in community restoration activities about peace, social cohesion protection and risk education as they will be the ones to identify, prioritize community infra structure schemes.
- Consideration for the relocation of Chagmalai food distribution point to Maula Khan Sarai village which is closely situated to some of the return areas to effectively serve the returnees.
- Establishment of Nutrition programs (OTP and TSFP) to support the returnees followed by preventative measures including Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) and supplementation of micronutrients for pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Provision of shelter assistance to those families whose houses are not in livable condition
- Core Relief Items (CRIs) should be provided to the vulnerable returnee families and a detailed shelter assessment should be conducted to identify the needs of the most vulnerable families.
- Close coordination with the agency authorities (LG&RDD, PHED) on the implementation of humanitarian activities to ensure that the interventions meet the needs of the people.
- Authorities should continue to grant and enhance humanitarian access in areas of displacement and areas of return in FATA, to allow for an unhindered process of monitoring and consultations with the population and to allow assistance activities to be properly assessed, implemented and monitored. Access to the return shall be granted
MRE activities should be started immediately either by FDMA or by organizations that would run grievance on registration points or embarkation points as well. Political administration should display different banners related with MRE at different points. MRE materials should be provided to relevant organizations working at Tank. De-mining should be completed before the return process.

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