

## 1. Introduction

On 16<sup>th</sup> June 2014 a military operation, Zarb-e-Azb, commenced in the North Waziristan Agency (NWA) of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The exodus of local people accelerated, with an estimated 450,000 people fleeing their homes by end-June 2014. The numbers continue to rise. Men, women and children covered long distances on foot to reach safety, carrying only bare essentials. Among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the greatest number has taken refuge in the adjoining town of Bannu in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Rejecting the camps set up by the government on the grounds that they violate their strict segregation codes, the NWA IDPs have gathered in whatever serves as temporary shelter: private *hujras* (part of residence reserved for guests), public schools, factory stores, and even cattle enclosures.

Government response to this humanitarian crisis is slow, inadequate and ineffective. After the camps were forsaken by the IDPs, the government set up distribution points from where they provide cash grants, food and essential non-food items with the help of the UN and other agencies. But the disbursement mechanism is extremely tedious resulting in long queues in which old and young men stand for hours under the blazing sun. Many have to make several trips before they receive any relief. The situation is worse for women who do not have any male family members. Though separate arrangements are made for them, they find the paperwork even more difficult.

The government's key problem appears to be: too many cooks. The federal government has authorized the military operation, which is being carried out in FATA by the armed forces, resulting in displacement of people, a large number of whom are taking refuge in the adjoining settled areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The federal government, the military, the FATA administration and the provincial government of KP are all involved. Limited coordination and shifting blame is common.

The unfolding humanitarian crisis requires prompt action and input from as many individuals and organizations as possible. To contribute to these efforts, Khwendo Kor (pushto meaning Women's Home) and Omar Asghar Khan Foundation initiated: *NWA IDPs – a humanitarian response*. They are working collaboratively to reach displaced families taking refuge outside camps. They will provide food and non-food items, with special emphasis on the needs of women. Tailored packages for children will also be provided, helping them deal with the trauma of displacement and conflict.

In the following sections more details are provided. An outline on NWA is provided to give a context. This is followed by information on: (a) the implementation capacity of KK and the Foundation, (b) the specific relief packages they have drawn up and their costs, and, (c) details on how an individual or an organization may send their contributions.

## 2. Context: North Waziristan

North Waziristan is one of the seven agencies that constitute FATA. The Governor of KP is FATA's chief executive, which has a distinct governance structure and an administration that is independent from the provincial government of KP.

Spread across 4,707 km of rugged and mostly mountainous terrain, NWA borders Afghanistan on the west, South Waziristan on the south, and KP's districts of Hangu and Bannu on the north and northeast. Government data showing an estimated population of about 400,000 appears unreliable as it is based on the out-of-date 1998 census, which was resisted by local people. Tribal customs reign, with the Wazirs being the dominant clan, and the reason the area is called Waziristan (land of the Wazirs).



Map of NWA and its surroundings

NWA like the rest of FATA is poor. Livelihood opportunities are limited to agriculture, off-farm labour and mining. Blood feuds are common, with many lasting for many years, with multiple generations caught in the conflict. Conditions over the past many years have worsened. The presence of local and foreign militants has taken its toll, and further eroded the writ of the state. Public services like education, health, clean drinking water, or sanitation are poor or non-existent. Failing state control on governance and local resistance to immunization led to FATA becoming the source of the greatest numbers of polio cases in the country and the world.

Displacement has further impoverished the already poor, who have endured long periods of local and foreign militant presence. Their interaction with the state was never frequent, and became even less common after militants held sway in the area. They are accustomed to FATA's distinctive system of governance, but are largely unaware of the working of provincial or federal governments.

## 3. Implementation Capacity: about us

KK and the Foundation are non-governmental organizations with demonstrated experience of responding to disasters. They provided relief and rehabilitation assistance to hundreds of thousands affected by the 2005 earthquake, the 2009 military action in Malakand (including Swat) and the 2010 floods. Food and non-food items were distributed, shelter in the form of tents and later using corrugated sheets were provided. They initiated programmes for women and children – arranging medical camps, setting up playgrounds and helping children deal with the trauma of conflict and displacement with art and games.

### **3.1 Khwendo Kor**

[www.khwendokor.org.pk](http://www.khwendokor.org.pk)

KK was formed in 1993 and is registered under the Societies Act 1860 (#2614/5/2280). Its head office is in Peshawar and it has seven regional offices in different districts of KP, including one in Bannu that is functional since the past 11 years. KK also has a liaison office in Islamabad. KK strives to empower women, with interventions in education, health, economic opportunities and civil rights. Their programmes are implemented across KP and also extend into FATA. They combine policy advocacy and service delivery, which is effectively integrated in their efforts to build viable villages. Relief and rehabilitation is considered a social responsibility, and included in all programmes. KK is also registered as a charity organization in the United Kingdom under the name of UK Friends of Khwendo Kor (UK-FROK) [www.frok.org.uk](http://www.frok.org.uk).

### **3.2 Omar Asghar Khan Foundation**

[www.oakdf.org.pk](http://www.oakdf.org.pk)

Established in 1999, the Foundation was registered in April 2000 under the Societies Act 1860 (#768/5/2873). The Foundation's programme extends across Pakistan, with a concentrated field presence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It strives for a democratic and peaceful society based on the values of equity, tolerance and justice in which all people are assured a life of quality. It works with citizens, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, to achieve human and livelihood security. The Foundation organizes citizens, assists them in engaging with the state on policy and institutional reform, and supports their livelihood strategies through skill-building, credit provision, and community infrastructure development. The Foundation has a staff of 35 and offices in Islamabad and Abbottabad.

## **4. NWA IDPs – A Humanitarian Response**

In response to the unfolding human tragedy as hundreds of thousands of people flee the conflict areas of the NWA, KK and the Foundation decided to work together and initiated its: *NWA IDPs – A Humanitarian Response*.

### **4.1 Who will it reach?**

The camps set up by the government are largely rejected by the IDPs, as the forced close proximity is insensitive to their strict segregation codes. Most of the displaced families have taken refuge in public schools and other shelters. The KK-Foundation initiative will reach these off-camp IDPs. Initial assessments are being carried out to identify schools and other shelters, and the number of displaced, in the town of Bannu, which will be the programme's immediate focus. Depending on emerging conditions and resources, relief will be extended to other towns as well.

## 4.2 What support will it provide?

In each shelter the Foundation will provide food and other non-food essential items like floor mats, hand fans, soaps, etc. The following are details of relief items per family (average family size is 7) and per shelter (estimated 50 families per school):

<i>Support one family (7 persons) for a month</i>		
ITEMS	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED COST IN PAK RUPEES
<b>Food</b>		
Flour	20 kg	800
Rice	10 kg	550
Lentils	5 kg	550
Oil	5 kg	1100
Tea	1 kg	550
Milk	1 kg	700
Sugar	10 kg	600
Khajoor (dates)	1 kg	300
<b>Other consumables</b>		
Matchbox	1 pack	50
Detergent	4	150
Personal hygiene (including toothpaste, soap, etc.) kits for men and women	-	1000
Packing, transportation, distribution, record-keeping		2,150
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,500</b>

*Support 50 families or 350 people  
taking refuge in non-camp shelters*

<b>Items</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Estimated Cost in Pak Rupees</b>
<b>For cooking</b>		
Gas burner (@ 2 x 5 families)	20	20,000
Utensils and other items		
✓ Cooking pots (large)	20	25,000
✓ Cooking pots (medium)	20	17,000
✓ Stainless steel trays	20	5,200
✓ Cooking spoons (wooden)	40	2,100
✓ Knives (medium)	40	2,100
✓ Plates	350	30,000
✓ Tea mug	350	9,100
✓ Set of water jug and six glasses	50	9,500
✓ Kitchen cloth	40	2,100
<b>For cleaning</b>		
Broom (to sweep floors)	15	1,200
Broom (to clean bathrooms)	6	500
Long-handle wipers	15	1,500
Disinfectant (phenyl) – 3 liter	15 bottles	2,500
Dusters	15	700
<b>Other essentials</b>		
Floor mats (10 ft x 10 ft)	100	95,000
Pillows	200	40,000
Bucket	100	31,000
Bath towel	200	25,000
Mosquito net	100	45,000
Water cooler (capacity: 30 liters)	20	20,000
Hand fans	100	8,000
Water filtration/chiller	1	40,000
Packing, transportation, distribution and installation		137,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>550,000</b>

<i>Special packages for about 350 women and children</i>		
Items	Quantity	Estimated Cost in Pak Rupees
<b>For tailoring</b>		
Sewing machine	3	21,000
Sewing kit: scissors, measuring tape, thread, etc.	6	6,000
Cloth (meters)	200	20,000
<b>Eid package</b>		
Shoes (different sizes for women, girls and boys)	200	60,000
Glass bangles (different sizes for women and girls)	200	20,000
<b>Art Therapy for Children</b>		
✓ Drawing sheets (large)	400	4,000
✓ Colouring kits (boxes with pencils, erasers, etc.)	200	30,000
✓ Games (ludo, board games, etc.)	50	5,000
Organization, transportation, and distribution		59,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>225,000</b>

## 5. How can you help?

You can donate cash, or give in-kind support, or volunteer your time. Cash contributions can be made to:

Account Title: Omar Asghar Khan Development Foundation  
 Current Account #: 0102801010019288  
 Bank: MCB Bank (1028), Super Market, Islamabad-Pakistan  
 SWIFT Code: MUCBPKKA  
 IBAN#: PK11MUCB0102801010019288

**All contributions are tax exempt**  
**Tax exemption #6043/RTO/ATD/2008-09 dated 12 May.2009**

For acknowledgements, please provide us the following information:

Name:	<input type="text"/>
Address:	<input type="text"/>
Phone:	<input type="text"/>
Fax:	<input type="text"/>
E-mail:	<input type="text"/>
Amount:	<input type="text"/>