

South Asians For Human Rights

Internally Displaced Persons

A report on the Fact Finding Mission to Balochistan in 2008

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	4
Acknowledgements.....	5
Acronyms.....	6
1 Introduction.....	7
2 Seeds of Conflict in Balochistan: A Historical Perspective.....	9
2.1 Humanitarian Intervention and National and International Response.....	11
3 Survey of IDPs of Balochistan.....	13
3.1 Methodology.....	14
3.2 IDP figures.....	14
3.3 IDP Issues: Qualitative Indicators Measuring the Effects of Displacement.....	15
3.3.1 Reasons for Current Displacement.....	15
3.3.2 Place of Origin.....	15
3.3.3 Time of Displacement.....	16
3.3.4 Travel Methods during Migration.....	16
3.3.5 Loss of Human Life during Migration.....	17
3.3.6 Circumstances after Migration.....	18
3.3.6.1 Shelter.....	18
3.3.6.2 Drinking Water.....	19
3.3.6.3 Basic Healthcare Facilities.....	20
3.3.6.4 Child Mortality Rate.....	21
3.3.6.5 Female Mortality during Delivery.....	21
3.3.6.6 Primary Education.....	22
3.3.6.7 Sanitation.....	23
3.3.6.8 Livelihoods.....	23
3.3.6.9 Monthly income.....	23
3.3.6.10 Discrimination.....	24
3.3.6.11 Physical Security.....	24
3.3.6.12 Safety.....	24
3.3.6.13 Restrictions on Movement.....	25
3.3.6.14 Property Issues.....	25
3.4 Looking Forward: Questions of Security and Conditions for Return.....	26
3.4.1 Wish to Return.....	26

3.4.2	Wish to Stay or Resettle.....	26
3.4.3	Political Affiliations and the Right to Vote	26
3.4.3.1	Interviews	27
3.4.3.1.1	Interview with IDP Ghulam Qadir Bugti	27
3.4.3.1.2	Interview with Ali Gohar	27
3.4.3.1.3	Interview with Government official DCO Jafarbad Saeed Jamali..	28
3.4.3.1.4	Interview with DCO Kech Jawed Anwar.....	28
4	Recommendations for the GoP for the Protection of IDPs within its Territorial Jurisdiction.....	29
5	Conclusion	31
	Annexure.....	32
	Data Charts.....	32
	Questionnaire for IDPs in Balochistan	36
	Survey Team	41

Foreword

Through this report, South Asians for Human Rights (SAHR) aims to raise awareness on the condition of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within Pakistan, with particular focus on Balochistan; assess the progress made with regard to the implementation of Government promises, and help point out gaps where further action is needed. There is a lack of available information on the exact numbers of people displaced in Balochistan and even other parts of Pakistan today, due to administrative restrictions on access to affected areas. While the responsibility for the protection of IDPs rests primarily with the national governments and affiliated authorities, it is important for both the international and local community to see how best it can contribute to enhancing the protection of IDPs in conflict and crisis situations. There is a need to design humanitarian assistance in a way that promotes the protection of IDPs. Conflicts have clearly displaced, and would continue to displace civilians in urgent need of protection and humanitarian assistance. Thus, it is critical that donors and humanitarian agencies continue to press the government for full access to displaced populations in the country.

This fact-finding report attempts to document a firsthand experience with the IDPs taking into account the ground situation in Baluchistan. This report not only explicitly records the personal experience of the IDPs but also provides insightful recommendations for improving their conditions and assisting them in securing a better future. With regional outreach, SAHR has taken on a commendable task to raise this issue from its platform. We hope this report would help create interest in and awareness of the status of IDPs in Pakistan and motivate the international and local community to formulate effectual solutions for IDPs, not only in Pakistan but also across the developing world. It is our hope that this report would serve as a useful tool for governments as well as for international organizations and national civil society groups, to follow up on the status of IDPs and develop effective responses to internal displacement that are fully in accordance with international expectations.

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The following report has been produced by the SAHR Pakistan Chapter, with the research and fact finding mission conducted and led by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) - Balochistan Chapter.

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Acronyms

BHU	Basic Health Units
BLA	Balochistan Liberation Party
CRC	Covenant of the Rights of the Child
DCO	District Coordinating Officer
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HRCPP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
ICG	International Crisis Group
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
OSI	Open Society Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PKR	Pakistan Rupees
PPL	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
SAHR	South Asians for Human Rights
SPDC	Social Policy and Development Centre
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations

1 Introduction

Violence in Balochistan continues as the Pakistan military battles armed Baloch nationalist groups fighting for greater political autonomy and control of the province's natural resources. Recent events, such as the killing of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti by the army in August 2006, have fueled the nationalist insurgency in Balochistan and contributed to the overall sense of insecurity, injustice, and oppression at the hands of the state. In its 2007 briefing on the conflict in Balochistan, the International Crisis Group (ICG) highlights the state's continued use of force, reporting that law enforcement agencies have detained thousands of Baloch nationalists or those believed to be sympathetic to the cause; many have simply disappeared.¹ In 2006, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) cited numerous instances of intimidation, arbitrary arrests, torture, disappearances, and extrajudicial killings by security forces and intelligence agencies.² As the insurgency continues, these practices have worsened.³

Seeking safe passage and refuge, thousands have migrated away from the conflict's epicenter to areas far removed from their homes with nothing more than what they are able to carry. Some of these populations have become refugees after crossing international borders and receiving protection under international law as guaranteed in the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Those who migrate within borders, however, fall outside the parameters of this international treaty and cannot seek its protection of human life and dignity. However, Pakistan is bound by the norms of customary law as articulated in the four Geneva Conventions to protect civilians in the time of war. It must ensure not only the physical safety of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within its territorial jurisdiction, but protect their right to life and freedom from torture, principles that cannot be derogated at any time. Instead, Baloch IDPs have confronted a Government unwilling to fulfill this obligation as well as address long-standing grievances at the root of the conflict. This has compounded their sense of alienation, vulnerability, and invisibility under the law.

This report presents findings from fact-finding missions and a survey conducted by the HRCP on the state of IDPs from the province of Balochistan from July-September 2008. The aim of this report is to highlight the effects of the conflict between the Government and armed opposition groups in Balochistan within the framework of displacement and its impact in the lives of IDPs. The paper is divided as follows:

- Chapters 1 and 2 present a historical background to the conflict and the reasons for the current displacement amongst the Baloch. It also highlights how the Government blocked aid organization from accessing displaced communities in an effort to them relief items and other aid.
- Chapter 3 presents the findings of the survey that examines qualitative indicators to assess the impact of the displacement in their lives. It gives the reader an idea of living conditions before and after displacement by looking at factors such access to safe drinking water, basic healthcare, and primary

¹ "Pakistan: The Forgotten Conflict in Balochistan," International Crisis Group.

² "Conflict in Balochistan - A report of the fact-finding missions: December 2005-January 2006", Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Lahore, 2006.

³ "Pakistan: The Forgotten Conflict in Balochistan."

education, as well as infant mortality rates, income levels and generation, and freedom of movement, amongst others. It ends by discussing how the IDP's feel about returning to their native areas and under what conditions they would be willing to do so.

- Chapter 4 urges the Government of Pakistan (GoP) to fulfill its obligation under customary law to protect civilians from the impact of armed conflict and gives clear recommendations for ameliorating the condition of Baloch IDPs.

2 Seeds of Conflict in Balochistan: A Historical Perspective

Geographically, Balochistan is the largest of Pakistan's four provinces and the most sparsely populated. Some 347,190 square kilometers in size, it covers 43 percent of the country's land area but has only around 6 percent of its population. Fifty percent of the population is from Baloch tribes and 29 percent from *Pashtun* tribes.⁴ It is the least developed province but rich in energy and mineral resources, meeting more than 40 percent of Pakistan's energy needs through its gas and coal reserves and accounting for 36 percent of its total gas production. Large energy reserves remain untapped. However, 46.6 percent of households have no electricity. Consistent degradation of the water supply and the absence of storage systems such as small dams have turned much of Balochistan, with its predominantly rural population, into an arid wasteland. According to the Karachi-based Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC), poverty levels are twice that of Punjab, Pakistan's largest and most prosperous province, while urban unemployment stands at 12.5 percent, compared to the countrywide average of 9.7 percent. Half the population lives below the poverty line.

Balochistan is strategically located, sharing borders with Afghanistan and Iran. It lies astride the communication routes of South, South West, and Central Asia. With a 760-km coastline, Balochistan links Pakistan with the oil rich Gulf States and the sea-lanes of the Arabian Sea, close to the Strait of Hormuz through which oil tankers bound for the West and Japan must pass. This coast is particularly important to the Pakistan military. Three of its four naval bases are located here.

Currently, all 30 Districts of Balochistan are affected either by a sub-nationalist tribal insurgency or, separately, by Islamist extremism.⁵ The Baloch have longstanding grievances with the Punjabi-dominated Federal Government, and faced with a slowing population growth, they fear losing their land and resources and their distinct identity.⁶ Major development projects in Balochistan have had limited benefit for the local population. Most of the gas from the Sui gas field is used in other provinces of Pakistan and only four of 26 Districts in Balochistan are supplied with gas.⁷ The Baloch have only been able to play a small role in the construction of Gwadar naval base, which is under the control of the Federal Government.⁸ Furthermore, the Government is building of army barracks in three of Balochistan's most sensitive areas of Sui, Gwadar and Kohlu added to this perceived alienation of the Baloch.⁹ The army has stationed around 35,000 paramilitary troops in the province.¹⁰

The seeds of conflict in the resource-rich province were planted not long after the violent partition of the sub-continent and the creation of Pakistan. After the annexure of Balochistan on 28 March 1948, the younger brother of Khan of Kalat Prince Abdul Karim

⁴Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *Pakistan: Displacement ongoing in a number of regions*, [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/32BBB2DB89D19D9BC125744A00517A10/\\$file/Pakistan_Overview_May08.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/32BBB2DB89D19D9BC125744A00517A10/$file/Pakistan_Overview_May08.pdf).

⁵ South Asian Terrorism Portal, 2008

⁶ *Pakistan: Displacement ongoing in a number of regions*

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Carnegie, January 2006, p. 6.

¹⁰ *Pakistan: Displacement ongoing in a number of regions*

(Governor of Makran) retaliated against this annexure, declaring it an unconstitutional and undemocratic act by Pakistan. Thus, Prince Abdul Karim decided to lead a National Liberation Movement. From that time there has been constant unrest and warfare in the region that went on throughout the 1980s. This resulted in the migration of thousands of Balochs to Afghanistan and Russia. When the war stopped in 1993, Baloch refugees returned to the province.

Since independence from Britain in 1947, the Pakistan Government has come into conflict with the Baloch repeatedly: in 1948, 1958, 1962, and 1973. Events in the last decade have contributed to an increased sense of alienation and collective persecution. In 2000, the Chief Justice of Balochistan, Mr. Justice Nawaz Marri was killed and the head of Marri Tribe, Nawab Khair Bux Marri was arrested for his murder. This reignited the unrest and incidents of rocket firing and bomb explosions again became commonplace in Balochistan. The conflict restarted in 2004 as three tribes, the Marri, Bugti and Mengal, rose up against the Government and demanded political and economic autonomy.¹¹

In January 2005, the army fought to suppress armed protests by tribal militias, and in December of the same year, launched full-scale operations following a failed attempt on the life of the then President, General Musharraf, allegedly by Baloch rebels.¹² President Musharraf visited Kohlu to inaugurate an army cantonment in a ceremony when two rockets were fired and on the 2nd day of the inauguration 2 high level officials were injured in such firing incidents. The Government responded by once again resuming operations in this region.

The Federal Government has reportedly continued to impose control by force.¹³ The army killing of the Baloch leader Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti in August 2006 was followed by the imprisonment of another leader, Sardar Akhtar Jan Mengal, who was held on terrorism-related charges without due process from December 2006 to May 2008.

On its fact-finding mission in 2005, the HRCP team found widespread instances of 'disappearance', of torture inflicted on people held in custody and on those fleeing from their house in fear.¹⁴ There were alarming accounts of summary executions, some allegedly carried out by paramilitary forces. HRCP received credible evidence that showed such killings had indeed taken place.¹⁵

The momentum of the Baloch insurgency declined in 2007, as some leaders fled Pakistan or were captured or killed by the state. The operational capacity of the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), the most prominent armed opposition group in the province, was considerably reduced in 2007 and the BLA's purported chief Nawabzada Balach Marri was killed in November 2007.¹⁶

In an atmosphere of bitter hostility, distrust, and escalating violence, any incident can be

¹¹ Carnegie, January 2006, p. 7-8.

¹² ACHR, August 2007, p. 35

¹³ *Pakistan: Displacement on-going in a number of regions*

¹⁴ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, *Conflict in Balochistan*, 2.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, 2.

¹⁶ *Pakistan: Displacement on-going in a number of regions*

perceived as deliberate and often politicized to further the cause. The high profile rape case of a doctor in the province's Sui region (famous for its natural gas reserves) involving an army officer made headlines abroad and quickly became intertwined with the Baloch nationalist cause at home. Dr. Shazia Khalid, an employee of the Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL), had been working at the Sui Gas Company's Hospital for the 18 months and resided in an accommodation provided by PPL. The Defence Services Group (DSG) provided security services for the entire facility. On the night of 2 January 2005, a masked intruder reportedly attacked and raped Dr. Shazia, threatening to call in an accomplice if she raised an alarm. She was severely injured on resistance and left tied up with telephone wires. In an interview with Asia Times Online in January 2005, the leader of the Bugti tribe Nawab Akbar Bugti attributed the latest rise in hostilities to the rape of Dr. Khalid. He said, "According to my knowledge, this is a reaction and resentment because of an incident in which a lady doctor, Shazia Khalid, was gang-raped by army personnel."¹⁷ The attention surrounding the case continued to escalate for months after the incident as theories of an army cover-up emerged. Bugti demanded the arrest of culprits, but none was made.

What many believe is that though the dispute in Balochistan is essentially political, centered on issues of provincial autonomy and exploitation of mineral resources, the Pakistani military and Baloch tribal militants have increasingly sought a military solution to their disagreements. The Pakistani military has arbitrarily detained, tortured, and disappeared militants and political opponents while the Baloch militants have continued to target civilians and use landmines in sporadic retaliatory attacks causing further unrest.

The conflict, however, continues to simmer, and there has been a steady stream of bomb and rocket attacks on gas pipelines, railway tracks, power transmission lines, bridges, and communications infrastructure, as well as on military establishments and Government facilities. The tribal militias are still capable of carrying out acts of sabotage on a daily basis across the province, and a political solution to the conflict is nowhere in sight. Acts of violence are occurring in practically all Districts, including Quetta.¹⁸

2.1 Humanitarian Intervention and National and International Response

According to media reports, aid agencies have been repeatedly denied access to the displaced populations, even though supplies of food and medicines lay in warehouses in Quetta.¹⁹ Local officials helped the agencies monitor conditions, but more senior provincial and federal officials refused humanitarian requests or blocked them with bureaucratic hurdles.²⁰

In December 2006, under pressure from foreign governments and humanitarian agencies, the Government finally allowed the United Nations (UN) to deliver a \$1 million aid package to IDPs in Balochistan. The UN was allowed to set up 57 feeding centers on various conditions, for example that no UN official would communicate with the press. A

¹⁷ Syed Saleem Shahzad, "Tribals looking down a barrel in Balochistan," January 15, 2005.

http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/GA15Df07.html

¹⁸ South Asian Terrorism Portal, 2008

¹⁹ *Pakistan: Displacement ongoing in a number of regions*

²⁰ CSM, 21 December 2006.

few days later, however, the UN's permission to assist the IDPs was revoked. The head of the Edhi Foundation, a reputable and highly regarded charity both at home and abroad, was also told not to deliver any aid to Baloch IDPs.²¹ Meanwhile, fear of army reprisals prevented locals from aiding the displaced.²²

The Government has denied humanitarian aid organizations access to areas with large internally displaced populations. In some conflict-areas where such organizations have been allowed in, IDPs have been afraid to take advantage of assistance after receiving threats from armed opposition groups. In Balochistan, efforts by international and national aid agencies to assist the IDPs have been rejected by authorities.

It is unlikely that adequate humanitarian support will reach populations displaced by the conflicts in the province (and generally in Pakistan) unless international agencies continue to urge the Government to increase access. At the same time, the country's principal donors and the main supporters of its 'war on terror' campaign would also have to promote initiatives to get aid to displaced people and call upon the Government to do more to protect civilians during military operations if the impacts of current and future conflicts are to be mitigated.

²¹ *Pakistan: Displacement on-going in a number of regions*

²² Newline, June 2007

3 Survey of IDPs of Balochistan

Military operations against armed opposition groups in Pakistan have displaced hundreds of thousands of people in recent years. Limited information and access have prevented an exact count of the numbers displaced. While many IDPs were able to return to their place of origin after each episode of violence, many others remain displaced with little access to humanitarian assistance. The Government continued to deny humanitarian agencies access to the displaced in the name of national security.

Pakistan's Government has yet to formulate a national policy addressing the protection and needs of populations displaced internally by conflict. There have been no reports of systematic Government assistance to IDPs, the majority of whom have been displaced due to combat between the army and insurgent forces. Initiatives by provincial Governments to assist the displaced have had limited success.

The warfare between the Baloch and Government forces erupted in the province in 2004. HRCP has acted as a watchdog and has previously undertaken fact-finding missions to areas where violence and displacement have occurred. The agency has publicized the actions of armed forces, such as indiscriminate bombing, that have led to death and displacement in the civilian population. HRCP has also taken a variety of measures to evaluate and assess the state of human rights in Balochistan in hopes of providing practicable solutions for reducing human rights violations within the region. The Provincial Chapter in Quetta keeps a close watch on day-to-day developments, both positive and negative, and gauges their impact on the fundamental rights of the people in the province. HRCP has often organized fact-finding missions as and when warranted by circumstances. Investigation into human right violations at the local level are regularly carried out by District core groups.²³

Almost every two years the HRCP council, the organization's executive body, meets in the province to enable its members to experience first-hand the ground realities and interact with leaders and community members to better understand public opinion and the perceptions, attitudes, and values of civil society organizations. In its Annual Report (2007), HRCP noted that 1.5 million people were displaced in Pakistan during the year as a result of natural disasters, development projects, and military operations. The figure did not include those displaced by the 2005 earthquake. The HRCP stressed that Government agencies had not only failed to prevent displacement caused by armed opposition groups, but that their operations against them had themselves displaced hundreds of thousands of people. According to one statistic, 85 percent²⁴ of the population of Dera Bugti had migrated to different parts of the country. This critically raises the need to observe the current human rights situation in the areas inhabited by Baloch migrants.

These internal conflicts have clearly displaced, and would continue to displace, civilians in urgent need of protection and humanitarian assistance. Therefore, it is critical that donors and humanitarian agencies continue to press the Government for access to displaced populations in the country.

²³ Core groups in District Dera Bugti and District Kohlu groups have not been formed. Due to massive Army operation the local community is not getting the opportunity to form a core group at the Districts

²⁴ the State of Human Rights in 2006 (HRCP Annual Report)

3.1 Methodology

In June 2008, HRCP initiated a survey, as part of a fact-finding mission, with a purpose to visit the affected areas and assess the state of IDPs. A team was formed consisting of a consultant and a number of surveyors. They held a meeting with the IDPs of Dera Bugti and Kohlu in the following Districts: Quetta, Kachi, Sibi,²⁵ Nasserabad, Jafferabad, Khairpur (in Sindh) and the flood-affected Districts of Kech and Khuzdar.

The HRCP team developed a questionnaire to document the facts.²⁶ The mission met more than 3000 members of the internally displaced families, mainly representatives of political parties, journalists, social activist, and local Government authorities.

The team remained aware of the fact that it may not be able to cover all the targeted IDPs of Balochistan due to inclement weather, an unforgiving terrain, and political, civil, and social unrest. There is no information available on the exact numbers of people displaced in Pakistan today, due to administrative restrictions on access to affected areas. Nonetheless, the team has tried its best to depict the most accurate picture of the state of IDPs in the province knowing that IDPs in Balochistan remain invisible because of ongoing military operations and a media ban.

3.2 IDP figures

From December 2005 onwards, according to UN's estimates at least 84,000 people, mostly from the Marri and Bugti tribes, were displaced in the Districts of Dera Bugti and Kohlu alone. According to a humanitarian assessment in July and August 2006, the displaced people, including 26,000 women and 33,000 children, were living in makeshift camps without adequate shelter in Jafarabad, Naseerabad, Quetta, Sibi and Bolan Districts. Twenty Eight percent of children under the age of five were acutely malnourished, and six percent faced severe acute malnourishment with their survival depending on immediate medical attention. Over 80 percent of the deaths among those surveyed were of children under five.²⁷

In May 2007, at a public meeting in Dera Bugti, the President claimed that 65,000 people out of 90,000 displaced from Dera Bugti had returned home. A regional human rights organization believed that 200,000 people were still displaced²⁸ while the head of the NGO Baloch Rights Council insisted that IDP figures were much higher than reported, with 200,000 people displaced from Kohlu District alone.²⁹ Other estimates put the number of Baloch IDPs at between 50,000 and 60,000.³⁰

As the army offensive unfolded, the onslaught of a natural disaster in the province worsened the state of displacement. Cyclone Yemen hit different areas of Balochistan on 26 June 2007 and affected more than 75 percent of the population. It destroyed billions of rupees worth of property, agricultural land, and businesses. Therefore, the

²⁵ The mission could meet only with few families in District Sibi due to on-going army operation

²⁶ A copy of the questionnaire is attached as Appendix B

²⁷ International Crisis Group, 22 October 2007, Pakistan: The Forgotten Conflict in Balochistan Internet : <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5131&l=1>

²⁸ AHRC, 21 December 2006

²⁹ ICG, 22 October 2007, p. 6.

³⁰ Economist, 17 April 2008.

displacement was a result not only of the conflict but also from floods that affected 2.5 million people and displaced 300,000.³¹ Displaced communities settled in the Districts of Kech, Khuzdar, Jehl Magsi and Awaran.

In Balochistan IDPs form informal settlements. Such settlements are found not only in different parts of Balochistan but also in all of Pakistan. In Balochistan and other provinces, a significant number of people are displaced due to army operations. Such settlements are found in Balochistan in Quetta, Sibi, Kachi, Naserabad, Jafferabad, Harnai, Barkan, in Sindh in Khairpur Hyderabad, Karachi, Jamshorro, Nawab Shah, Jacobabad and in Punjab in Dera Ghazi Khan and Sadiq Abad.³²

Following the 1980s, the conflict of Balochistan intensified once again from 2002. In 2002, the first case of a missing person (Mr. Ali Asghar Bnahulzi) was brought to the notice of HRCP. The situation deteriorated all through 2004 and 2005, and in December 2005, paramilitary forces setup operations in the Dera Bugti and Kohlu Districts.

HRCP's fact-finding mission to the area in December 2005 and January 2006, gathered widespread evidence of severe human rights abuses that included summary executions, bombardment of civilian settlements and the killing of women and children, among others. About 85 percent of the population of Dera Bugti and two *Tehsils* of District Kohlu had left their homeland.

3.3 IDP Issues: Qualitative Indicators Measuring the Effects of Displacement

3.3.1 Reasons for Current Displacement

There are two main reasons for the current displacement in Balochistan: army operations in Dera Bugti and Kohlu Districts, and the flood disaster in Turbat and Khuzdar Districts.

According to the survey results below, 630 (63 percent) responses confirm the on-going army conflict and violence as causes for displacement, while 370 (37 percent) cite flood disasters.

Reason for Displacement	Responses
Army Operation	630
Flood	370

3.3.2 Place of Origin

The survey respondents were asked to give their place of origin by region and District. The following table provides an overview of the regions.

³¹ *Pakistan: Displacement on-going in a number of regions*

³² Source: Questionnaires filled by the survey team and meetings with IDPs in different parts of Balochistan and other provinces.

Tribes	Responses
Dera	215
Marri	170
Rekhshani	90
Others	525

It appears that all respondents are from areas within Balochistan. The largest group of IDPs is from Turbat with 525 respondents, 215 are from Dera Bugti, 170 from Kohlu, and 90 from Khuzdar Districts. Most of the IDPs belong to Marri, Bugti Rekhshani, and other Baloch tribes from Kech.

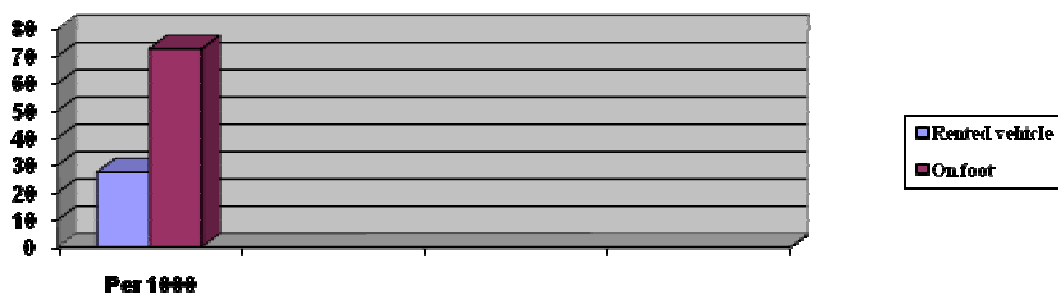
3.3.3 Time of Displacement

The survey findings reveal that the IDPs were mainly dislocated during the years 2005 and 2007. A vast majority of IDPs arrived at their current location in 2005 when the army started its operation in Dera Bugti and Kohlu Districts. Others were displaced when floods hit various Districts of Balochistan in June 2007.

3.3.4 Travel Methods during Migration

Dera Bugti and Kohlu were effectively war zones and, therefore, the sites of mass migration. The survey team discovered that many in the affected communities fled deteriorating security and living conditions, leaving most of their belongings behind. A small segment of the population migrated to other cities by bus or personal or rented vehicles; most migrated by foot and traveled for 6 to 10 days at a stretch to reach a safe place.

Migrated from Dera Bugti and Kohlu



Respondent's perspective:

"In several areas of District Dera Bugti and District Kohlu the temperature in December falls between -10 and -15 and in this harsh weather where a lot of people have the privilege of living with their families in well heated rooms, we were leaving our forefathers land for the respect of a lady.

When Dr. Shazia was raped we demanded the culprits must be arrested because in our society a lady is respected in all roles whether as a mother, sister, daughter or wife. We could not imagine an innocent lady would be so brutally raped in our area. It was our right to raise our voice for a lady, and we are proud to have done that."

A Bugti tribal elder:

"This was a case of migration under anger and fear of life., When they left their houses they had no idea about their future and whether the war was going to stop or not they were just going to into an unknown destiny."

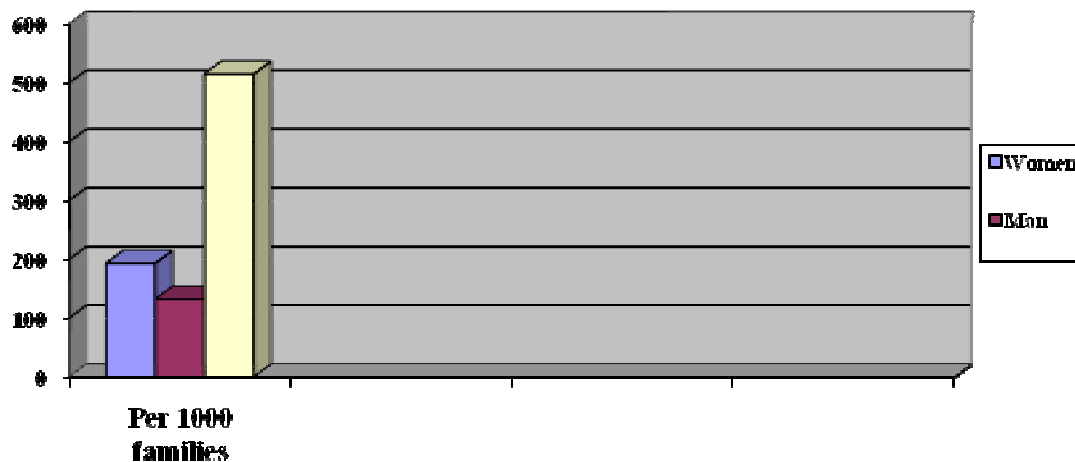
3.3.5 Loss of Human Life during Migration

Women, including those who were pregnant, children, and the elderly died from dehydration and hunger during the migration. According to several IDP accounts, a few families were killed by missile strikes and buried along the way. A small number of women also died during childbirth.

Children's bodies were lying unattended, and grief-stricken mothers were collecting remains scattered by the bombardment. Often the wounded and severely injured, in need of treatment and medicines, had to be left behind to fend for themselves. The following table shows the extent of human loss during this migration.

Human Loss during Migration	
Female	193
Male	132
Children	515

Human Loss during Migration



3.3.6 Circumstances after Migration

The IDPs reached different parts of the country empty-handed, leaving behind valuable property and witnessing the death of family members. Many had traveled to neighboring towns and those with more resources to urban centers.³³ Unfortunately, the loss of human life did not end as the migration ended. The process of resettlement brought a new host of problems and complications that intensified the instability inherent to displacement. Displaced families were living without clean drinking water or medicines. A number of women had died during childbirth and dozens of children lost their lives due to malnutrition and diseases such as typhoid and hepatitis.³⁴ The IDPs often had to face threats from law enforcement agencies and tribes especially in the cases where they rose their voices against injustices. Living conditions, including type and availability of shelter, access to safe drinking water and basic healthcare facilities, primary education, sanitation, family income and physical safety are examined below to provide an assessment of how migration influenced the general standard of living for displaced families.

3.3.6.1 Shelter

When the survey team reached the settlements of the affected communities, IDPs were found living in handmade tents that provided at best limited protection against the harsh climate. In several areas, the weather fluctuated between 50 to almost -15 degrees Celsius.

The majority of the housing units were traditional, round or oval structures with a frame of wooden sticks covered by pieces of grass, leaves, and/or plastic bags. In some cases, the IDPs live in camps with tents provided by different NGOs. Some IDPs were living with relatives, while others rented houses belonging to local community members. An aerial count would, therefore, have to incorporate a certain margin of error, as huts were

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Newslines, June 2007.

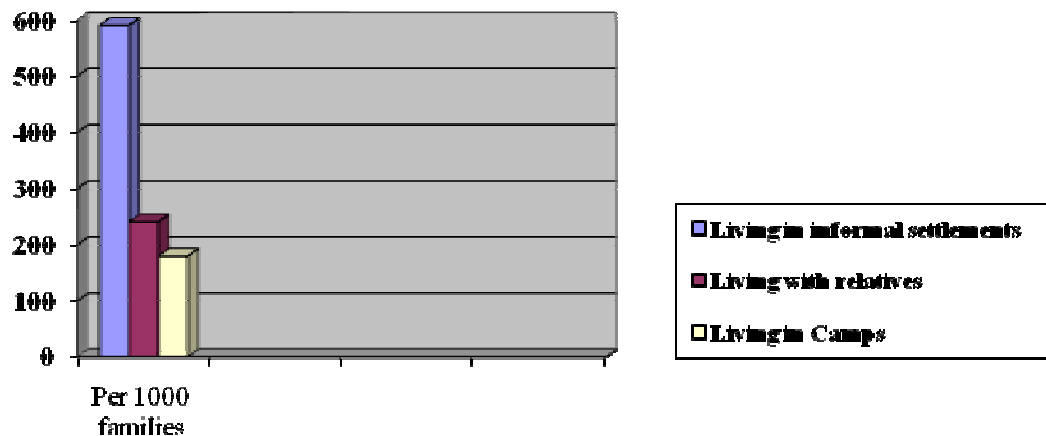
not the only dwellings occupied by IDPs. Of the total, 170 IDPs live in camps, 240 are living with their relatives and another 590 live in informal settlements.

Camp	With Relatives	Informal Settlement
170	240	590

Of the 1000 respondents, 957 reported they pay no rent while only 43 respondents said they did. No information was given as how much this group pays. Most respondents reported they have a pleasant relationship with their landlord. Only two respondents said they were facing problems with the landlord but failed to provide any further details. All respondents enjoyed a good relationship with members of the host and surrounding communities. However, some of the IDPs from Dera Bugti and Kohlu reported run-ins with the local police.

Most of the IDPs are living in poor conditions. When asked whether they had received any support from the Government or other organization (international or local) after resettlement, the respondents replied in the negative. They said that a few NGOs had come to collect data but were barred by the Government from giving any aid or financial assistance. The IDPs also confirmed the death of many due to harsh weather and extreme temperatures. In the flood-affected areas, the Government had established camps for IDPs but failed to equip these camps with basic facilities.

Living Conditions



3.3.6.2 Drinking Water

When the survey team was traveling to the IDP settlements, they discovered that animals and humans were drinking water from the same source. The consumption of contaminated water resulted in many cases of diarrhea and death from viral and stomach diseases. Many children were suffering from kidney malfunctions along with other water borne diseases.

Though the questionnaire asks for water consumption per person, consumption value was given per household. By linking these answers to the number of individuals per household, the following information was generated to determine access to safe drinking water amongst IDPs.

Drinking Water Facilities Available Before Migration		
Facilities	Yes	No
Drinking water	970	30

Of the 1000 respondents, about 30 reported that they do not have access to potable water before migration. On the other hand, 790 respondents said they do have access to drinking water. The situation was drastically reversed after migration. Only 210 persons out of 1000 confirmed the availability of clean drinking water in their current location. Many reported their children complained of a smell emanating from the water. When reported to the authorities, they were told that these sacrifices needed to be made in the hope of a better future for coming generations.

Drinking Water Facilities Available After Migration		
Facilities	Yes	No
Drinking water	210	790

3.3.6.3 Basic Healthcare Facilities

The IDPs have no access to basic forms of healthcare. In cases of severe illness, the affected were left lying without any medical attention. There were also cases of stolen body parts, mostly kidneys, during hospital visits without the patient's knowledge.

Basic Health Units (BHUs) provide the most basic medical services at the grassroots level. However, out of 1000 only 110 confirmed access to these healthcare facilities.

Access to Basic Health Care	
Yes	No
110	890

District-level hospitals operate only in those areas where BHUs are functioning. Many BHUs located in the conflict zones of Balochistan have been destroyed, and District hospitals remain reluctant or less equipped to serve in these areas. The operational capacity of healthcare facilities has been severely reduced by the conflict and severed access to urgent medical care for displaced populations. Before migration almost 70 percent of respondents said, they had access to some form of basic health services. After migration, this figure dropped to almost 20 percent while the rest did not have access to any sort of medical assistance/service.

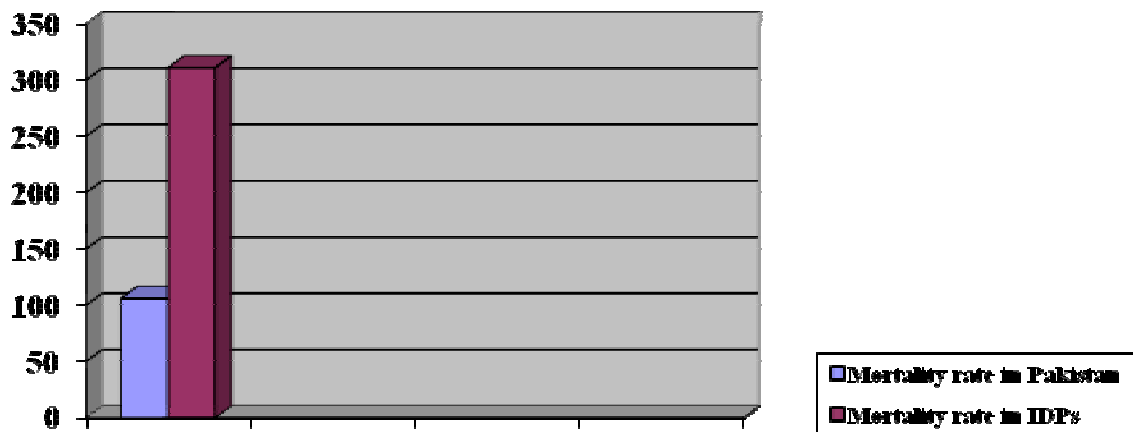
Hospital and Health Facilities Available Before Migration		
Facilities	Yes	No
Hospital	713	287

Hospital and Health Facilities Available After Migration		
Facilities	Yes	No
Hospital	210	790

3.3.6.4 Child Mortality Rate

The effects on children are particularly severe, and the incidence of child mortality increased after displacement. This trend is directly linked to the absence of basic health services. Apart from poor living conditions and deteriorating economic circumstances, the acute shortage of healthcare services has played a significant role in increasing this figure by nearly 300 percent.

Child mortality rate per 1000 families



3.3.6.5 Female Mortality during Delivery

The survey team spoke with a local traditional birth attendant to gain insight into the condition of the pregnant women she sees. She said a lot more women were dying during childbirth and observed a significant decline in the health of newborn babies. Of the respondents, as many as 145 claimed they knew women in their family who had died during childbirth after migration.

Women Die During Childbirth	
Yes	No
145	855

3.3.6.6 Primary Education

The IDPs also face enormous obstacles when trying to enroll their children in school. During the survey, the team observed a group of children coming back from a community-based school instead of a Government or private school. A community member explained that most of their children were unable to gain admission in Government schools. Since private schools were unaffordable, the community established a school in the midst of their settlement.

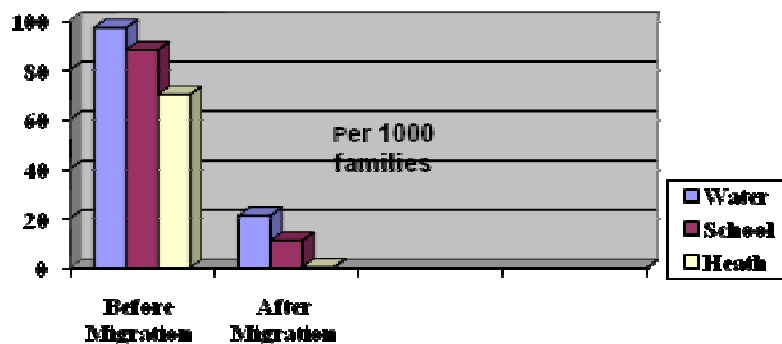
Most of the children often missed their previous school and could not wait to resume the school-going routine they had to give up during their displacement. Some of the children were not gaining admission in new schools because they did not have a school-leaving certificate from the previous one. According to the survey results, hundreds of children were not enrolled in school. Of the 1000 respondents, a majority (820) reported that their children did not have access to schools while a similar number confirmed their children attended schools before migration.

The right to education, enshrined in the Covenant of the Rights of the Child (CRC), which Pakistan is party to, as well as Pakistan's own constitution, is eviscerated for displaced populations and affects the future health, development, and economic well-being of the most vulnerable segment of an already beleaguered population.

Yes	No
743	257

Yes	No
180	820

Basic Human Facilities before Migration and After Migration



3.3.6.7 Sanitation

The team inquired about the general condition, hygiene, and access of sanitary facilities such as latrines. Of the 1000 respondents, almost 830 said that it was not safe to access latrines at all times of the day. Safety concerns and the remote location of the latrine facilities discouraged their use, and respondents resorted to alternative makeshift arrangements.

3.3.6.8 Livelihoods

The table below indicates main sources of revenue for the households before and after displacement. A majority of respondents were small business owners before migration. Most were land cultivating farmers and dependant on livestock. After losing their homes and businesses during migration, most of these self-employed men found themselves earning wages in their new surroundings, and the proportion of casual wage earners increased manifold. In addition, IDPs became the recipients of Government assistance and charitable donations, something that they did not have to rely on before.

Govt. Job	Business /Self Employed	Working on Wages	Other (trade and market activities)
36	666	230	68

Govt. Job	Business /Self Employed	Working on Wages	Other
28	49	731	118

Charitable Help	Government assistance	Any other
56	28	18

3.3.6.9 Monthly income

The table below shows that before migration most of the IDPs were earning a salary sufficient to support themselves and their family. These numbers too decreased drastically following displacement, mirroring changes in the source of income. Monthly incomes fell significantly to PKR 1000-5000, where previously incomes were between PKR 5000-15000.

1000-5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000 & Above
231	381	200	188

1000-5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000 & Above
875	42	9	0

Change in Standard of Living

Almost 973 respondents felt that their standard of living had deteriorated due to financial problems, unemployment, and homelessness.

Yes	No
973	27

3.3.6.10 Discrimination

Well-educated IDPs previously working in high-level Government positions are now compelled to do hard labour in areas near their settlements. Viewed as outsiders, they often are not given competitive wages. This discrimination was observed even in hospitals where patients would be lying untreated, as they did not belong to the area. Such form of discrimination is in clear violation of civil rights guaranteed by the constitution of Pakistan.

3.3.6.11 Physical Security

According to the Guiding Principle 12 and Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), IDPs have the right to life, liberty, and personal security. While the IDPs generally felt secure where they were living, some also reported they felt unsafe as they were targeted by security forces and agencies and were often threatened by local police. Therefore, most of the IDPs did not feel secure despite the presence of law enforcement agencies. While visiting District Sibi, the IDPs refused to be interviewed out of fear of local security agencies and the on-going army operation. Many of the IDPs went missing from different parts of Balochistan. In District Quetta, the survey team met with many IDPs who had earlier been kidnapped and tortured by security forces and were later released after being kept captive for a long period.

3.3.6.12 Safety

A fraction of the respondents (282) said they felt safe in their current location. The majority (718) did not feel safe and referred to cases of harassment and threats of eviction.

Yes	No
282	718

A group of respondents felt that they might be more vulnerable than others might to such security threats for reasons such as poverty, police harassment, an absence of a male head of household, immobility during pregnancy /lactating and illness/disability.

3.3.6.13 Restrictions on Movement

Around 441 of the respondents said they did not feel any restriction on movement in their current location. The remaining respondents (559) complained about police harassment following a bomb explosion in their vicinity. In such an event, the police would often raid IDP settlements. Most of the respondents complained that they did not have freedom of movement in and around their settlements.

Yes	No
441	559

3.3.6.14 Property Issues

All respondents said that their property was not safe in their native areas. People from Dera Bugti and Kohlu Districts said their property was destroyed during bombardments in their region or looted by 'Government-supported' individuals during the army action against nationalist groups. A significant amount of property was also destroyed by the floods. Therefore, most of the IDPs lost all their property.

Even though IDPs have the right to recover or be compensated for property and possessions left behind or dispossessed upon displacement, no such compensation was made for them by the Government. The respondents received reports from different sources that their personal property, including houses, was looted and burnt by security forces. Since most people earned their livelihood through livestock and agriculture, their source of income is now obliterated. In flood-affected areas, more the 40,000 date trees were destroyed, reflecting bleak agricultural prospects for the region. The table below shows that none of the IDPs felt their personal property was safely left behind.

Yes	No
0	1000

3.4 Looking Forward: Questions of Security and Conditions for Return

3.4.1 Wish to Return

More than 90 percent of respondents expressed a desire to return to their land. However, they would return only if the army ended its hostilities, and security forces and the tribal chief returned to the area to improve general security conditions, ensure physical safety, access to basic services, job opportunities, housing and food availability.

Yes	No
927	73

3.4.2 Wish to Stay or Resettle

Those affected by floods said they would like to resettle instead of return to their place of origin. This was mainly because floods had destroyed almost everything they possessed and it would be difficult for them to resettle in flood-prone areas.

Yes	No
110	890

Almost 77 percent of the respondents said that the army operation was the biggest factor preventing them from returning while the rest cited threats of potential flooding as discouraging factor in their decision to return to their place of origin.

Army Operation	Threads by Tribal Chief	Flood
770	Nil	230

A total of 416 respondents said they would prefer to return if they had some financial support, 366 said that they would only return if their tribal leaders also went back, and 218 said that if the army and security forces departed only then would they consider moving back.

Financial Support	Return of Tribal Leaders	Departure of Army from the Area
416	366	218

3.4.3 Political Affiliations and the Right to Vote

None of the IDPs cited a political affiliation with any of the political parties in Pakistan. When asked about the general elections, only 22 out of 1000 persons said they had cast ballots. Most people did not vote because they did not have their National Identity Cards in their possession or were not registered in the voters list, while others simply had no interest in the election process or its outcome. Some blamed the parliament for the loss

of their tribal chiefs Nawab Akber Bugti and Nawabzada Balach Marri, and had lost faith in the democratic process when none of their parliamentarians extended help in their time of need.

Yes	No
187	813

3.4.3.1 Interviews

3.4.3.1.1 Interview with IDP Ghulam Qadir Bugti

Mr. Ghulam Qadir Bugti is a 32-year old teacher who teaches in his settlement. He gave the survey team a warm welcome and was eager to speak about life in Dera Bugti and Sui. He lived in Dera Bugti when Nawab Bugti was alive and spoke of how people were able to earn livelihoods and had basic amenities. Now, he said, it would be difficult to find any sign of activity in these areas. People no longer have freedom of expression or movement and live in an atmosphere of insecurity, facing threats of violence from security forces who insult them. He explained that this is in sharp contrast to when Nawab Bugti was alive, a time when everyone felt safe and protected.

When asked about the displacement, he said, “I know as much we were living a very happy life. Even when the gas from Sui was used in every area of Pakistan while we collected wood for the fire we were happy. Then one night we heard that an innocent female doctor was raped. This news was shocking for all of us. Everyone from children to the elderly, from a small girl to a woman was demanding the arrest of the culprits, and we were hopeful that those responsible would be caught. However, suddenly, at night, we heard the sound of F-16 jets and the bombardment of the civilian population began. It looked like it was doomsday, and everyone thought only of themselves. We had no political affiliations with anyone. We were living in a village with 50 houses, and with only few handbags, we left our homes in order to stay alive. We traveled 6 days on foot to reach Jafarbad. Many children, women, the elderly, and wounded died on the way. In Jafarbad the temperatures were so hot and now children were dying due to the hot weather and viral disease. If there is a bomb explosion in the District, law enforcement agencies arrest us.” When he was asked about returning home, he said they would return only if Nawab Brimdagh, Nawab Marri and Allai Bugti come back to the areas, Government security, and paramilitary forces left. He said they could protect themselves and their resources better than outsiders.

3.4.3.1.2 Interview with Ali Gohar

Mr. Gohar is a lecturer at Inter College Turbat. He spoke to the survey team about the unwillingness of the Government to assist IDPs from Nasirabad. He explained that the population of Union Council Nasirabad is around 35,000, of which only 4,000 were unaffected by the cyclone. The agriculture of the area, the livelihood of most residents, was completely destroyed. A year has passed but still the people have not been relocated or compensated. He accuses the Government of dragging its feet and making trivial excuses. He said, “When the flood came, the Government told us the weather was not good, but if the weather was preventing them from helping us how come students and NGOs were able to bring us relief items. However, the Government created problems for NGOs as well and put an end to the humanitarian aid we were receiving.

The biggest issue we are facing as a community is lack of proper housing. Many families are living in schools, dispensaries, and a result they have been closed, and the literacy rate has decreased in our areas. We still feel that our area is unsafe and the lives of 35,000 people are in danger.”

3.4.3.1.3 Interview with Government official DCO Jafarabad Saeed Jamali

After meeting with IDPs in Jafarabad, the survey team met District Coordination Officer (DCO) Saeed Jamali to get the Government’s point of view. He claimed the IDPs had been settled in the areas and that there was no outstanding IDP issues in the District. When the team shared their information with him, highlighting the difficulties IDPs are facing in the District, he said, “I don’t have information about where the IDP’s are living in District Jafarabad.”

3.4.3.1.4 Interview with DCO Kech Jawed Anwar

Mr. Jawed said the Yemen Cyclone hit the District Kech on 26 June 2007. It damaged the entire District but 5 union councils in particular were in the worst condition and more than 26,000 families displaced. From those families a small number relocated. 26 trucks of food were provided by the Government and 10423 families were given 15000 rupees as financial support. Many other relief organizations also came to the District to support the flood victims. The Government has approved 8 billion rupees in flood relief but these funds have not yet been released.

4 Recommendations for the GoP for the Protection of IDPs within its Territorial Jurisdiction

In light of these and other investigations conducted by HRCP in the province of Balochistan, we hereby recommend the GoP to take the following action to alleviate the impact of armed conflict on civilian populations and more urgently protect the rights and security of IDP populations this conflict has created.

The GoP should urgently:

1. Ensure protection of basic human rights for all IDPs, with special attention to meeting their basic needs.
2. Establish proper camps for IDPs with basic amenities and facilities.
3. Ensure security of the IDPs.
4. Register the IDPs and as per registration/population provide access to basic healthcare facilities, safe drinking water, shelter, and food and education facilities.
5. Cease on-going military operations in the area.
6. Hold talks with leaders of the IDP communities to address their concerns.
7. Create conditions that elders of the affected community can return safely to the areas.
8. Devise strategies for the rehabilitation and relocation of the communities affected by the army operation and floods.
9. Compensate affected communities.
10. Ensure that compensation/arrears are paid to the people who quit their jobs during the army operation.
11. Release arrested political workers.
12. Withdraw all politically motivated cases against the affected communities.
13. Account for all missing persons in the community.
14. Investigate and continue investigating the whereabouts of individuals missing as a result of the conflicts in Balochistan and inform relatives about progress of such investigations.
15. Provide accessible psychological counseling to IDPs.
16. Offer subsidies to impoverished families to cover costs of meals, supplies, transport, and tuition.
17. Take measures to ensure that IDPs can access employment as provided by law without discrimination and without having to present residence registration.
18. Implement measures to combat racism and xenophobia that obstruct civil and political rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Pakistan.
19. Take measures to protect people from harassment by security forces and agencies.
20. Ensure conditions that allow IDPs to practice their professions and seek justice without being harassed.
21. Allow human rights organizations free and easy access to monitor the state of human rights in affected areas.
22. Permit media representatives inside the affected areas so that the problems faced by the community can be highlighted.
23. Allow non-government organizations to do relief work in the affected areas.
24. Organize emergency medical camps for the affected community to prevent and/or contain the outbreak of epidemic diseases.

25. Relocate the communities affected by Cyclone Yemen to a safe place.
26. Construct safety walls on Kech core.
27. Declare the flood-affected areas as calamity-hit
28. Waive repayment of all agriculture loans extended to the affected communities.
29. Ensure that legal documents for the affected community are made on a priority basis.
30. Give subsidies after relocating the affected communities on electricity and agriculture tariffs charged elsewhere in the province for the time being.
31. Reconsider the design of Mirani Dam to address the concern of the local community.
32. Institute safety measures and early warning systems to minimize the threat of floods in the future.
33. Ensure that the funds earmarked by the federal and provincial Governments for flood-relief are released as early as possible.
34. Substantially increase funding for the humanitarian crisis in Kohlu and Dera Bugti Districts, focusing on life-saving interventions and allocating sufficient resources to areas most in need.
35. For better coordination of relief efforts:
 - Strengthen coordination through sustained support to the District Disaster Management Committees; ensure that officials of Health, Water, and Education Ministries assist and expedite on a humanitarian basis.
 - Improve disease surveillance, outbreak-investigation, and response.
 - Promote adherence to minimum standards in relief provision during programme planning and evaluation.
 - Ensure consultations with the affected communities at the planning stage to assess needs and address concerns.
 - Formally recognize IDP settlements camps in Jafarabad, Naseerabad, Sibi and Kech Districts and begin humanitarian relief operations there.

5 Conclusion

The conflict in Balochistan, as in the past, is rooted in Islamabad's unwillingness to cede political and economic autonomy to the resource-rich but most neglected and under-developed of Pakistan's four federal provinces. Again as in the past, the attempt to crush the insurgency is feeding Baloch alienation.³⁵

As the battle between the two sides rages on, the burden of the assault falls on innocent civilians. Government forces have expanded their powers under cover of the 'war of terror' to harass, target, summarily execute, torture and disappear Baloch nationalist elements, leaders, and insurgents. HRCP has received credible evidence, investigated, and documented many cases over the years to ascertain with certainty that gross human rights violations have indeed taken place in the region.

In a climate of terror, rampant insecurity, and violence, the populations of Dera Bugti and Kohlu fled their homes by the thousands to other parts of the country seeking safety.

Instead, these internally displaced populations face heretofore-insurmountable obstacles in exercising their basic human rights. This report has presented the findings of a fact-finding mission and survey conducted in the summer of 2008 to ascertain the impact of displacement in the lives displaced families. Basic amenities, such as access to safe drinking water and rudimentary healthcare services, have eluded the population who must also contend with discrimination and state-sanctioned harassment and arbitrary arrest, a severe reduction in living standards and income, and harmful disruptions in the lives of their children, many of whom are unable to resume their education.

These findings paint a harrowing picture of the effects of displacement, caused in Balochistan by conflict as well as Cyclone Yemen and its attendant flooding. More importantly, they belie abject neglect and irresponsibility on the part of the Pakistan Government to fulfill its obligation to protect civilian populations from the ravages of war. Instead, we find that it is an aggressor engaged in military operations that defy the norms of customary humanitarian and human rights law and violate international human rights treaties, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which it is a party to. Sadly, it is also in violation of articles in its own constitution.

The GoP must uphold its responsibility to protect civilians within its territorial jurisdiction. HRCP once again recommends urgent action to ameliorate the plight of displaced Baloch populations by upholding and protecting their civil, political and human rights and meeting their conditions for a safe return to their native lands. HRCP reiterates the need for a cessation in hostilities as well as meaningful dialogue between the parties that addresses grievances at the root of this protracted conflict.

³⁵ International Crisis Group, 22 October 2007, Pakistan: The Forgotten Conflict in Balochistan Internet : <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5131&l=1>.

Annexure

Data Charts

IDP's Surveyed

Male	Female.
915	85

Tribe.

Bughti	Marri	Rekhshani	Others
215	170	90	525

Currently staying in

Camp	With Relatives	Informal Settlement
170	240	590

Currently accompanied by family

Yes	No
1000	0

Number of family Members

Male	Female	Children
2480	2394	4500

Cause of Displacement

Army Operation	Flood
630	370

Political Affiliations

Yes	No
22	978

Means of Migration to Current Location

On foot	By vehicle
726	274

Information Regarding Displaced Relatives

Yes	No
584	416

After displacement were you prevented to seek safety in other parts of county?

Yes	No
24	976

Loss of Human Life during Migration

Female	Male	Children
193	132	515

Child Mortality after Migration

Yes	No
311	689

Value of Property loss during migration

150 billions

Do you feel secure yourself at current location?

Yes	No
282	718

Can you move freely in and out of the camp/settlement?

Yes	No
441	559

Have you been to your native place since migration?

Yes	No
270	730

Do you wish to return to your place of origin (army operation IDPs)?

Yes	No
927	73

Do you wish to return to your place or origina (Flood IDPs)?

Yes	No
110	890

Obstacles to Return

Army Operation	Threats by Tribal Chief	Flood
770	Nil	230

Support Required to Return

Financial Support	Return of Tribal Leaders and Elders	Departure of Army from the area
416	366	218

Do you feel your property is safe in your native area?

Yes	No
0	1000

Source of Income before Migration

Govt. Job	Business /Self Employed	Working on Wages	Others
36	666	230	68

Source of Income after Migration

Govt. Job	Business /Self	Working on Wages	Others
-----------	----------------	------------------	--------

	Employed		
28	49	731	118

How Are You Subsisting Now

Charitable Help	Government assistance	Any other
56	0	18

Did you get any assistance from the government?

Assistance	Yes	No
Food and Potable Water	156	834
Shelter and Housing	42	958
Clothing	0	1000
Health facilities and sanitation	170	830
Any other	180	820

Monthly Income before Migration

1000-5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000, & above
231	381	200	188

Monthly Income after Migration

1000-5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000, & above
875	42	9	0

Do you feel a change in your standard of living?

Yes	No
973	27

What facilities were available before migration?

Facilities	Yes	No
Drinking water	970	30
School	880	120
Hospital	713	287
Others	0	0

What facilities were available after migration?

Facilities	Yes	No
Drinking water	210	790
School	111	889
Hospital	26	974
Others		

Were you provided any relief by NGOs?

Yes	No
229	771

Were your children going to school before migration?

Yes	No
743	257

Are your children going to school after migration?

Yes	No
180	820

Do you have access to basic healthcare?

Yes	No
110	890

Women died during child birth after migration

Yes	No
145	855

Were you displaced by a written government order?

Yes	No
0	1000.

Were you allowed to vote in the last general election?

Yes	No
187	813

Questionnaire for IDPs in Balochistan

Identification

Name of IDP: _____

Father's name: _____

Gender: _____

Marital status: _____

Tribe: _____

Language: _____

Educational qualification: _____

Permanent address (of residence prior to displacement)

Current address: _____

Currently staying in: (select one)

Camp

With relatives

Informal settlement

If applicable, please give name of camp / informal settlement.

Currently accompanied by family: Yes No

Number of family members: _____ Male _____ Female _____ Children (below 18):

Survey

Please complete the questionnaire in its entirety. If you cannot answer a question, please indicate why.

1. What was the cause of your displacement?

.....

2. When were you displaced? (at least give the month & year):

.....

3. Do you have any political affiliations? If yes, please elaborate.

.....
.....

4. How did you migrate to the current location?

.....
.....

5. What is the number of people displaced from your native area?.....
- 1 to 100
 - 101 to 500
 - 501 to 1,000
 - 1,001 to 5,000
 - 5,001 or more
6. Do you have any information about the location of other displaced relatives?
Yes No
7. Where are other people displaced from your native area living now?
.....
.....
.....
8. After displacement, were you ever prevented from seeking safety in another part of the country?
Yes No
9. If yes, please elaborate by whom?
.....
.....
10. Did you suffer any loss of human life at the time of migration from your native area?
Yes No
11. If yes, please mention number: ____ male ____ female ____ children ____
12. Did you suffer any loss of property at the time of migration from your native area?
Yes No
13. If yes, please mention the nature and value of property.
.....
.....
.....
14. Did your family suffer child mortality after migration?
Yes No
15. If yes, please indicate the number: ____
16. Do you feel secure at the present location of your residence?
Yes No

17. If not, please mention the reasons:

.....
.....
.....

18. Can you freely move in and out of your camp or other settlement?

Yes No

19. Have you been to your native place since migration?

Yes No

20. If yes, how many times? _____

21. If not, please mention the reasons. _____

22. Do you wish to return to the place of your original residence or relocate elsewhere?

Want to return to original residence.

Want to relocate elsewhere.

23. In case you want to return to your native area, what prevents you from returning?

.....
.....

24. What support do you need to return to your native area?

.....
.....
.....

25. If you migrate back, what would be your source of income?

.....
.....
.....

26. Do you feel your property in your native area is safe? If not, please explain why.

.....
.....
.....

27. What was your occupation before migration?

Government job,

Business/self-employed

Working for wages

Any other (please explain)

.....

28. What is your current source of income? If still employed, please explain the nature of your current job.

.....

.....
.....

29. If not employed, how are you subsisting?

- Charitable help
- Government assistance
- Any other (please explain)

30. Did you get any of the following assistance from the government?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| a) Essential food and potable water; | Yes | No |
| b) Basic shelter and housing; | Yes | No |
| c) Appropriate clothing; | Yes | No |
| d) Basic health facilities and sanitation. | Yes | No |
| e) Any other (please explain) | | |

.....

31. What was your monthly income before migration?

.....

32. What is your monthly income now after migration?

.....

33. Do you believe a change has occurred in your lifestyle and that of your family after migration?

- Yes No

34. If yes, please elaborate.

.....

35. What basic facilities were available to you in your native area? Please tick the applicable facilities.

- Drinking water
- School
- Hospital
- Any other (please explain)

36. What basic facilities are available to you now at your current location? Please tick the applicable facilities.

- Drinking water
 - School
 - Hospital
 - Any other (please explain)
-

37. Were you provided any relief by any NGO after migration?

- Yes No

38. Were your children going to school before migration?

- Yes No

39. Are your children going to school now? Yes No

40. Do you have access to basic healthcare? Yes No

41. Has any woman died in your family during childbirth since your migration?

Give number: _____

42. Were you displaced in pursuance of a written government order? _____

Whose order? _____

43. Were you given an opportunity to challenge the order before a judicial forum?

What forum _____

44. Were you allowed to vote in the last general elections? Yes No

45. If not, why not?
.....

Date of interview: _____

Interviewer's name: _____

Signature

Survey Team