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## Critical Analysis of Operation Zarb-e-Azb, the Crises of Internally Displaced Persons and Challenges and Response of the Government

Muhammad Adnan Yousaf

Dr. Ayesha Rana

Zoya Zafar

Raj Muhammad Khan

Lecturer Hazara University Mansehra- at [akmarwat76@gmail.com](mailto:akmarwat76@gmail.com)

Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, National University of Modern Languages, Rawalpindi- at [ayesha.rana@numl.edu.pk](mailto:ayesha.rana@numl.edu.pk)

Lecturer Pakistan Studies, Rawalpindi Women University- at [zoya.zafar@f.rwu.edu.pk](mailto:zoya.zafar@f.rwu.edu.pk)

Visiting Lecturer, International Islamic University, Islamabad - at [rajmuhammadraj1991@gmail.com](mailto:rajmuhammadraj1991@gmail.com)

### Abstract

Before the launch of the Operation Zarb-e-Azb there was a wide scale view in the country that the Taliban must be included in the dialogue process and only the table talk is the remedy of the ongoing conflict. For this, from both the sides different meetings took place between the two groups, each of them presented its own demands and response to the issue. Due to many diverging ideas from both sides the delegations were unable to reach at any final point. The Army Public School massacre and the Karachi airport issue made triggering causes for the military to strike the terrorists with a full-scale operation. The operation was long awaited and it was on cards because the military had carried out various operations in the FATA before; however there the pressure of negotiations was unable to stop the operation. North Waziristan was the last sanctuary and strong hold of the terrorists. The operation produced over-whelming positive impacts on the country's domestic and foreign policy interests and image. The country's all time friend, China, was obliged at this as CPEC was on its cards in order to pursue its economic agenda in the region for which it needed a peaceful atmosphere. The CPEC was a game changer for the region for the fate of both the countries and very much crucial for the Chinese interests, as it was the part of the greater Chinese Silk maritime route project. It brought peace in the region as the number of attacks and bomb blasts were reduced to a great extent. It helped in achieving many foreign policy goals for the state as the international image of



the country as having an active role against curbing terrorism improved. The operation has its aftermaths; both positive and negative, as on one hand, it increased Pakistan's positive image across the globe, on the other hand it led to the displacement of massive populace whose integration, rehabilitation and other needs were a genuine challenge and enigma for the state to handle. The paper will try to analyze and discuss the operation Zarb-e-Azb and its effects in the form of massive number of IDP's along with the challenges and problems faced by them coupled with the government response in this regard.

**Key Words:** Zarb-e-Azb, Global Terrorism Index, Migration, Humanitarian, IDP, s crises

### **Introduction:**

After 2013 General Elections a Newly elected Government declared Peace Mediation. On 1st March 2014, one month truce was agreed between the government and the Taliban. Pakistani authorities responded to his statement and said, "They would reciprocate the gesture by immediately stopping the "surgical strikes" against the extremists, thus raising hopes that the seven-year-long violent insurgency in Pakistan would finally come to an end." On 1<sup>st</sup> March one Month Truce was agreed between the government and the Taliban. Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) spokesperson shahid ullah shahid said "All comrades to Respect the decision and refrain from any activity during the ceasefire period."<sup>1</sup> In the end of March members were appointed from both sides; the Taliban and Government. Pakistani Government has four members i.e., Irfan Siddique PM Advisor for National Affairs, A well known Journalist Rahim ullah yousafzai, Ex Ambassador Rustam shah Mohmand and Amir Shah Ex ISI Official.

Whereas Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) suggested the names of Imran Khan Chairmen Pakistan Tehrik-i-Insaf (PTI), Mufti Kefayat ullah (JUI-F), Maulana Sami-ul-haq, Professor Muhammad Ibrahim JI, and Maulana Abdul aziz to facilitate peace talks. However, Maulana Fazlu-r-reham President (JUI-F) and Pakistan Tehrik-i-Insaf (PTI) Chief Imran khan wriggle out of the Taliban Committee. They denied participating in the dialogue process. Other than these, rest of the members visited the area near Pak-Afghan border by helicopter. After a meeting all the members were very optimistic and hopeful about the dialogue.<sup>2</sup> Imran khan and Maulana both refused to be a part of Taliban committee. Imran khan said in his tweet that TTP should nominate their own members for peace talk and we have full confidence over the



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members from the government side; Rustam shah will represent PTI from government side. While on the other side Moulana said that JUI (F) will be completely dissociated from the current going on peace talks. He further said that Prime minister did not consulted JUI (F) on the Dialogue process while this issue was first raised by our party in Parliament.<sup>3</sup>

Two main points were raised by Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in order to continue dialogue process, first was free military zone in South Waziristan agency of FATA, to concede freedom of movement and two the freedom of Non-combatants. By late March government accepted Taliban's first demand while rejected the second one. Disastrously, Peace was not maintained during ceasefire period and militant's activities were continued Because of government denying of Taliban demands. Major attacks were performed by militants like Grenade attack at lower courts of Islamabad, Bomb blast in vegetable market in Islamabad and in the end of April bomb blast on police vehicle at Charsada and killing of policemen's and civilians at the place of badhabar Peshawar.<sup>4</sup>

In the start of June, Jinnah International airport Karachi incident was taken placed. Shahid Ullah shahid Taliban spokesmen admitted attack responsibility and said "That this attack was just to show the power of Taliban to the government. We have the ability to conduct more activities like these and government must prepare their selves for the next one." He further stated that "it was the revenge for killing of Taliban Leader Hakim ullah Mehsud in US drone strike in November, 2013 and was to protest on the miserable condition of Taliban Prisoners in Pakistani prisons."<sup>5</sup> After one week of this incident, Pakistani government lunched operation Zarb-e-Azb on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2014 in North Waziristan Agency. Due to operation zarb-e-Azb internally displaced persons (IDP'S) from North Waziristan arrived in the two main Districts of Southern kpk i-e Bannu and Lakki Marwat to take safe heavens.

### **2.3 Operation Zarb-e-Azb**

The Armed forces of Pakistan has launched many military operations in different areas of Pakistan for eradication of internal security threats; E.g. Operation Rah-e-Rast, Operation Rah-e-Haq, Operation Rah-e-Nijat, Operation Sher Dil, Operation Zalzala, operation al-Mizan, and Operation Zarb-e-Azb. Operation Zarb-e-Azb or means the strike of sword which was used by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in the ghazwa of Badr and Uhad or the sharp strike.<sup>6</sup> It was an



inclusive Military Operation over 30,000 soldiers involved, started in North Waziristan Agency (FATA) Situated at the Northwestern side of Pak-Afghan border. ZArb-e-Azb was the Result of the failure of peace talks between the Tehrik-e-Taliban and PML (N) Government.<sup>7</sup> There were many incidents which contributed to the Armed forces hard stance against Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan: Like Karachi Airport incident, and Target of Armed forces installation in FATA, where Sana ullah Niazi (Lieutenant General) with 23 Soldiers of Frontier crops were Assassinated. There were four major goals due to that Operation ZArb-e-Azb was Started. Following are the four major Objectives; i) Targeting the Combative groups in North Waziristan (FATA), ii) Target of all the Remote terrorists which are concealing and Operating from FATA, iii) Save the People from the fear of TTP and rehabilitation of IDPs, iv) To sustain peace and security inside the state.<sup>8</sup> The stated aim of Operation zarb-e-Azb was to strike against all combatants and to eliminate terrorist activities forever. Operation was against inside and foreign Terrorist groups such as Islamic movement of East Turkistan (ETIM), Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Jangvi, Haqani Network, Jund ullah, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), and Al-Qaida. One more important feature of Zarb-e-Azb was to find and stop the sources of economic support to these terrorist groups. Due to Zarb-e-Azb Pakistan image in international forum was very improved. In the heart of Asia conference which was held in December 2015, Nawaz shareef the prime Minister of Pakistan stated that Operation has been successful and accomplishing the desired goals.

General Raheel sharif repeated the same response on the first day of 2016 when he stated that 2016 will be the year of harmony and abolishing terror from Pakistan.<sup>9</sup> The Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) stated “Terrorist groups is using North Waziristan as a base and waged a war against Pakistani state and had been troublesome our National Life in all its scope, Exploiting our financial growth and causing huge loss of Property and life.”<sup>10</sup> According to ISPR further reports, the Armed forces have been successful in killing around 3400, Combatants, obliterating 837 hideouts and capturing a huge quantity of arms and explosives. Hundreds of alleged terrorists including 183 committed arsonists have been murdered and 21,193 detained in almost 13200 intelligence-based-operations (IBOs).<sup>11</sup> In Addition, Around 90 percent area of North Waziristan has now been made clear of militant groups and their local hold.



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Overall, noteworthy decrease has been made in the number of terrorist attacks during 2015.<sup>12</sup> Maj Gen Zafarullah Khan said that “a number of 6,752 rifles with 0.99 million bullets, 2,470 sub-machine guns with snipers rifles including 6 lac 70 thousand ammunition, plus 293 Machine and light machine guns with 0.24 million bullets and 111 weapons (14.5 mm and 12.7 mm) including 2 lac 50 thousand ammunition were recovered from different areas of North Waziristan Agency.”<sup>13</sup> Zarb-e-Azb is a complete operation which is totally different from earlier operations.

Previous Operations were against some specific groups but Zarb-e-Azb was against all the groups devoid of any Discrimination. Merely those Combatants and groups will be safe who would surrender. Some of the targeted groups in the past were in agreement with the Armed forces. So this policy of the government has both positive and Negative Impacts. Some positive Aspects of the strategy is comprise: first; Government immediate objective is to make sure the security of their own people while targeting Arsonist groups: Second, Because of comprehensive approach, it will boost the reliability of the operation in global society; third, it will help in releasing \$300 million of the \$900 million of coalition support fund in the Carl Levin National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015; fourth, This strategy will also drive out the notion that Pakistan is unwilling to take against a few groups e.g. Haqani Network; fifth, Chinese worries regarding existence of Islamic Movement of east Turkistan (ETIM) in North Waziristan Agency have also been taken care of in operation as a lot of ETIM Combatants has killed in strikes; Sixth, As now Haqani Network have moved towards Afghanistan and taken refuge there, Pakistan is in a position now to ask USA and Afghanistan for necessary action on their border side.<sup>14</sup>

Negative impacts are: First, the policy of targeting all combatant groups without any discrimination may come in the shape of unity of those terrorist groups; second, As Haqani network in the past were used for reconciliation in Afghanistan; Pakistan may lose this influence; third, Afghan and NATO forces is not taking action against these militant groups so it would remain a constant hazard to Pakistan; forth, Due to diminish of Al-Qaeda's International reach and shifting of their focus to regions terrorism is no more a global hazard, Keeping in view this change there is very fewer chances that global community will come forward to help



Pakistan particularly to overcome the financial losses and rehabilitation of North Waziristan IDPs.<sup>15</sup> On April 2, 2016 General Raheel shareef visited Gawadar where he highlighted the significance and success of Zarb-e-Azb he said that “Operation Zarb-e-Azb is an opportunity and a healthy concept but the key objective of zarb-e-Azb was to obliterate terrorism, Radicalism, and corruption.” During a last one decade of Armed forces operations in Pakistan from 2002-todate, lack of harmonization between two sovereign bodies of Afghanistan Pakistan constantly create obstacles to preserve status-co.

The main consequences is it flaw that that appear in the shape of flew of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan Leader like Omar khorasani, Adnan Rashid, Gull Bahadur and Mullah Fazullah yet not killed.<sup>16</sup> During a visit to Shawal owing to the Stated Weakness Former Army Chief Gen. Raheel Shareef stated that, “Operation Zarb-e-Azb had not been completely accomplished its Goals and Objectives that is why we have started a new Operation naming “Combing Operation”.<sup>17</sup> Armed forces Official declared that “Aim of Combing Operation would be to follow the terrorists any where hiding in the country and to beat them in every situation.” Few weaknesses remained during the forces operations in Pakistan which is totally based upon military actions. Despite forces actions some significant steps should take by civil government like Cultural and educational reforms for the fulfillment of vacuum which can preserve peace, by investing in roads, networks, by creating jobs and connecting the isolated areas with the other part of Pakistan.<sup>18</sup> Operation leads to a positive impact on the Foreign policy of Pakistan; First It enhanced inside the home security dangerous, Secondly it improved the image of Pakistan in the neighboring countries, Thirdly, Operation reinforced Pakistan’s anti-terrorism posture, fourthly, it made stronger Pakistan relations with china and facilitated security anxiety of china over China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Operation Zarb-e-Azb is playing vital role in strengthens the strategic ties between China and Pakistan.

Lastly Operation is also important in present situation of Afghanistan; Pakistan is linking state between the existing administration of Kabul and Taliban to bring peace, harmony and stability in Afghanistan. Lt Gen Mick Nicholson stated that “Pakistan forces operation is serious to beating insurgency in Afghanistan and with its collective support for the settlement process will help to diminish hostility in Afghanistan.”<sup>19</sup> By large number of global and domestic



security portals Zarb-e-azb was considered as a tool for peace in the country and a wide range of people e.g. civil, military leaders, and international forums accredited and admired its success. In June, 2016 US state department reported on terrorism that “Pakistan efforts for to restrain terrorism is appreciable and Pakistan remained a serious counterterrorism associate in 2015.” Report further admitted that “During 2015 Pakistani forces conducted both air and ground operations in North Waziristan and Khyber agency to eradicate safe heavens of terrorists and recuperate unlawful weapons caches.” Though analyzing a variety of sources that generally matched, Numerical data approved the unparalleled triumph of operation.

The figure of terror related events have gone downward since the initiation of Zarb-e-Azb, it was stated that International terrorism rushed from 40-50%, though in Pakistan terrorism reduced from 40-45 %, as per accurate security information published in 2016. It's true that due to operation zarb-e-azb terrorist activities, suicide bombings observed plunge in Pakistan. The Global terrorism index (GTI) 2015, compiled an Analysis on the impact of Terrorism on International community. The report accepted the victory of Zarb-e-Azb and stated “Pakistan is one of the ten most impacted states that saw turn down in casualties and hence it plunged from third to forth.”<sup>20</sup> Therefore, Zarb-e-Azb is extremely significant for the survival of the national security structure of Pakistan and its citizens, but the excessive consequences faced by the native inhabitants of North Waziristan has disturbed the complete endeavor to bring tranquility and security in the area. Zarb-e-Azb resulted in harsh concern about the residency and rehabilitation process of the internally displaced peoples (IDP's). It enforced thousands of people to leave their places and shift to other places as Lakki Marwat, Bannu, Kohat, Karak, and Dera Ismail khan in KPK Province.<sup>21</sup>

#### 2.4 Issue of IDP

The issue of the resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs is not a new one but Pakistan specifically FATA is facing this problem since 2007. Due to insecurity, kidnapping, and illegal tax collection and other security threats; approximately 3 million people of FATA had already left their inhabitant place and have been displaced. Before the start of Zarb-e-Azb, “there were total 374,819 registered IDP families. Displaced families verified by NADRA was 298,600, while 76,219 IDP families were not registered and 151,287 IDP families returned home, so far there are



still 285,694 Displaced families living in severe susceptible condition. It eventually points out that performance of the state has been poor and involved in causing difficulties to the crises situation. According to Mullah Khel, IDP Shura chairmen. “We the tribal’s been never closed our hujra and remained open for the poor and deprived people. We Pashtuns have always been welcoming and hospitable, but the administrative authorities look debilitated to counter the severity of the situation. We have led our lives pride and self-respect even in inadequate resources but the prevailing situation made our children and women beg even for food. You have subjugated the Islamic teachings on religious emotions and the nationalist on the pashtun ritual.”<sup>22</sup>

### **2.5 Definition of IDP:-**

According to UN Guiding principles “Persons who have been forced to flee and leave or vocal then domes suddenly or unexpectedly in large number. As a result of Armed conflict, internal stifle, systematic violation of human rights or natural or made-man disasters, and who are within the territory displaced person as one who is forced from his home and his belongings.”

### **2.6 IDP Rights**

The UN Guiding Principles says about IDPs that “internally displaced persons are unrestricted to enjoy all the rights and full equality as other countrymen enjoys in international and domestic law” John Holmes says that “The Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are not clearly acknowledged and secluded than refugees but are frequently particularly susceptible. They might lose their belongings, access to livelihoods; they often need of identity cards, which create hurdles in getting access to their basic rights e.g. political rights.”<sup>23</sup>

### **2.7 IDP Protection**

A refugee has liberty to international services under the international law while the displaced people are within the national territory; they do not be eligible for the international services. Safeguard and rehabilitation is the wholly solely responsibility of their own government.

A framework for national Responsibility introduced twelve steps for to tackle the problems and needs of displaced people. It can be easily performed by government. Twelve benchmarks are as under;





- “Prevention of Displacement and minimization of its adverse effects;
- Raising National Awareness regarding the problem;
- Collection of data to the number and condition of IDPs;
- Supporting training on the rights of IDP’s’
- Creation of legal framework which upholds the rights of IDP’s”
- Developing a national policy on internal displacement;
- Assign an institutional focal point in IDP’s;
- Encouraging national human rights institutions to address internal displacement;
- Ensuring of IDP’s Participation in decision making;
- Supporting durable solutions;
- Allocation of adequate resources to the problem;
- Cooperation with international community when national capacity is insufficient.”<sup>24</sup>

The Mentioned Proposals recommended by Erin Mooney are ordinary objectives for all the states which are facing the problem of Internal Displacement. By following these benchmarks IDPs crises can be easily administered.

## 2.8 IDP Inrush

Temporary Migration of the inhabitants started with the initiation of operation Zarb-e-azb. According to ISPR Displaced people were supported on different check posts and were also supported in shape of medicines and food items. Separate registration points were created for males and females at sadagai post. According to UNHCR A tented village were created at Bakka khel near bannu which accommodated two hundred thousand people. Army medical core field hospital was recognized for displaced people near bannu. Cash assistance to IDP’s was provided by both Khyber pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and federal governments. In the starting of June 2014 about 450,000 reached in bannu, Afterward it was increased to 572,529. According to United Nations Office OCHA, “as of 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 the whole registered displaced inhabitants from North Waziristan agency is approximately 961,000 persons (89,954 families).” The number of IDP’s increased slowly and gradually; women and children was in majority numbers.<sup>25</sup> Detailed report submitted to the Prime Minister Nawaz shareef, stated that, to provide relief to



the IDP's, Ministry of finance has released Rs 1.5 billion so far. It was also conveyed to the premier that a sum of Rs 329.568 million has been circulated between 27,664 displaced families as economic support, while with the support of world food program (WFP) and Pakistan Army 4,500 tons of relief goods distributed between 31,000 registered families. While, the aid of \$31 million were given by United States (US) and 20.5 million by United Arab Emirates (UAE) for relief purposes to the displaced families.<sup>26</sup>

## 2.9 IDP issue and Government Response

Dealing with the crises and rehabilitation of IDP with human decorum has become greatest significance for the civil and military establishment. It was the aim and promising of Zarb-e-Azb that people can live their life without any fear and permit them to live their lives as per their desires. "Army chief Raheel shareef guaranteed that Pakistan Army will play its role in transformation and restore normal situation in North Waziristan Agency."<sup>27</sup> The protection and rehabilitation of the IDP's is the sole responsibility of the government. "Give safety and humanitarian support to the IDP's within its territory is the prime obligation and responsibility of the National establishment. It's not the duty of Global community."<sup>28</sup> According to FDMA, in the contiguous FR area a camp has been created however; the government is giving 7000 PKR per month to each family and not providing food items. It is also announced by the establishment of Pakistan that Pakistani management by self will response to IDP's condition and will not permit any other organization including UN agensis in IDP's response. Likewise emergency has not been announced by the government, which is creating difficulties in relief actions to the IDP's. Federal government has released 500 million PKR, Khyber pakhtunkhwa government has 350 million PKR, and FATA secretariat has 100 million PKR for the new displaced peoples.<sup>29</sup> FDMA updates on June 22, 2014 stated that "facilities which have been made obtainable to displaced families are the following;

- 10 waiting area (shaded)
- Desks for registration
- Mobile health units is provided
- Water tanks



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- Ambulances
- NADRA registration and facilitation points
- Food and water for all incoming families
- Polio vaccination
- 6 Bathrooms and
- Electricity facility is also available.”<sup>30</sup>

On June 25, 2014 it was announced by the government that they are completely prepared to take care of the IDP's; and released so far Rs. 1.5 billion for payment among 36,392 registered families. “The NDMA have been given 2000 tents to FDMA for distribution in displaced families.” By June 26, 2014, for the eradication of lethal disease establishment also started Polio vaccination. She also increased the grant up to Rs. 40,000 for the displaced peoples especially for the month of Ramadan. “Stipend of Rs. 12,000 (Equal to minimum wage) is being given in addition Rs. 20,000 for Ramadan package.” Besides these all Army Chief General Raheel shareef celebrated eid with the troops and displaced peoples to keep their moral high and they don't feel alone.<sup>31</sup> Alongside the government efforts, Pakistan Army established 33 points all over the country to collect contribution from the public. To meet the food and Nutritional needs United States announced \$ 8 million for the displaced peoples. It was provided through USAID. The effort was made with the collaboration of United States Authorities and UN World food program (WFP) in twinning program. “The United States' promise to the Twinning Program is an expression of our support to the internally displaced people from the Fata and the extremely significant cooperation between the government of Pakistan, WFP, and the Global world”<sup>32</sup> Later on, United States of America (USA) and United Arab emirates (UAE) pay out \$31 million and \$20 million for the Displaced people relief. Besides the prior Add, USA announced extra \$9.3 million to Pakistan for to fulfill the needs e.g. Water, health, and sanitation etc of the IDPs from North Waziristan Agency.<sup>33</sup>

## 2.10 Return of IDPs

On August 14, 2014 Army chief Raheel Shareef decided to end the operation Zarb-e-Azb within few more weeks “we are trying to complete the operation soon.”<sup>34</sup> The Federal government and



administration of FATA tackling the massive task of resettling almost one million IDPs. The coming weeks needs a lot of arrangements, financial aid and most important a seriousness and will power, because it will be more challenging for establishment.

- “To look after the huge figure of displaced peoples.
  - Systematizing displaced persons safe comeback and their rehabilitation after establishing the writ of the state in North Waziristan Agency.
  - And after the completion of military job develop a civil system to govern the area effectively.”<sup>35</sup>
- Army chief on December 8, 2014 allowed the repatriation of the IDP's. He said that his chief concern is repatriation of displaced peoples. Formally, it was handed over to the civil administration of Pakistan to arrange the repatriation of displaced persons to their concern areas which are cleared from the militant threats. Army chief General Raheel Shareef allowed phase wise return after checking the performance so far made in North Waziristan Agency.<sup>36</sup> Government of Pakistan declared that IDP's possibly will be return in February, causing them to celebrate on the Bannu Streets with drums and dancing.<sup>37</sup> Safron Federal Minister Declared the comeback of the displaced peoples of North Waziristan by February 15, 2015.<sup>38</sup> Army chief stated that it's difficult for the state to resettle IDP's but the plan is ready. Due to full fledge operation for to recover the territory from the combatants thousands of people were forced to leave North Waziristan. Rtd. Lieutenant General Talat Masood said that the key to victory is reincorporating them. “These armed forces achievements will only be an element of the exercise. Absolute success of the operation is vested in the resettlement of displaced people and the tribal region development.”<sup>39</sup> Return of IDP's started on March 31, 2015. On the first day of repatriation 62 families went back to their native place spinwan and shahmeri North Waziristan from Bannu.

In the first completed on 24 April in which around 1,200 displaced families were sent back to their native place. Food ration and Non-food staff for 6 months with 25,000 Rs. Aid and 10,000 for transport expenses were given to each family. For effective control of diseases anti-measles and anti polio vaccines were given to the Childs under the age of 5 to10. 230 more displaced families were sent back to their native places on May 4, 2015. One of the officials



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dealing IDPs repatriation stated that “if the area is de-notified as conflict zone civil government can send all displaced people back to their native places within a month.” According to the official sources December 2016 is the end for send back of internally displaced peoples (IDPs).<sup>40</sup>

## 2.II IDP’s Problems and challenges

Internally displaced peoples have two types of problems; immediate and long lasting problems. Immediate problems are their relief, food, shelter, first aid kit, hygiene and clean drinking water etc. Though, the long lasting problems are rebuilding of their homes in their native places which are shattered in the operation. Long lasting problems are challenging and creepy as well which needs government attention on priority basis and help of international benefactors. Besides all these difficulties the most victimized displaced peoples are women and children’s. Women already exist in a conservative cultural doom due to strict conventional norms and values of FATA. Displaced persons faced different problems; they were not allowed to stay in government camps with their women and children’s because of trust deficit and precise and narrowly defined culture. Majority of IDP’s favored to stay at their own, in which they faced a lot difficulties, as loye khan, age 78 years belongs to datta khel said that “When we entered Sindh, we face different sort of questions, A police officer who was my son’s age, asked me weather I am Taliban supporter and will help the once I settled in Karachi.

I just folded my hands and asked them to let us go. They permitted us after paying Rs. 1000, which was total amount with my family.” Another IDP, Naming Zar Wali, 45 years old said that “We passed one of the IDP camps in bannu and I decided that I will not let my family be dishonored like that. We are poor but we have namoos and nang (pride and honor). IDP’s are being treated like animals”<sup>41</sup> Civil government inadequacy and incompetency belated the relief initiatives for internally displaced peoples of North Waziristan agency. Due to objection of delaying cash payment and non-registration of displaced peoples, Governor Khyber pakhtunkhwa sardar Mehtab Abbasi issued the suspension order of the Director General FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) Mr. Arshad khan on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2014. More than 900,000 displaced persons have been registered with FATA Disaster Management Authority in which 235,499 are male, 261,734 are female and the rest 393,636 are children. More than half of the total strength was women and children who faced grave health hazards due to meager



hygienic conditions, in addition to stern hot weather, which has increased acute respiratory infection (ARI), Skin infection, gastro infection and other water borne diseases.<sup>42</sup>

## Conclusion

Operation Zarb-e-azb was an inevitable and indispensable operation as because of the ongoing terrorist activities of the TTP and its allies. It was a full scale operation that targeted all the terrorist groups including the Haqqani network. The operation was a win-win situation for the government and people of Pakistan as on the one hand it contributed towards boosting the international trust of Pakistan on international scale; it also actively demonstrated the anti-terrorism posture of Pakistan. As the operation was an overall success it resulted in a massive number of IDP, s and countering the enigma of IDP, s on such a huge scale was indeed a daunting task on the part of the government. The protection of IDP,s comes under the domain of the government and is not subject to international law. That, s why a strong response from the government was needed but the response was weak. Some of the recommended policies that must be undertaken by any government in such a crises of internal displacement are spreading awareness, collecting data, training on the IDP, s rights, defining the legal framework for IDP, s, defining national policy, encouraging the national Human rights institutions and allocating enough budget. The IDP, s were confronted with immediate and long lasting problems and challenges. The immediate were the relief, food, shelter, first aid, hygiene and clean drinking water. The long lasting were the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the IDP,s by building homes. The women and children were more prone to problems in the shape of honor and gender based violence along with hygiene, skin diseases and other water born diseases common for both of them. A proactive, well planned and immediate response on the government was the need of the hour but unfortunately the government failed in providing the required relief to the IDP, s.

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