



Economic effects of war against terror induced displacement on host communities in District Bannu, Pakistan

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Abstract

Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) are rightly defined as the people or group of people who have been forced to leave their homes or places due to several reasons. It is a type of migration. The displacement may be voluntary or it may be forced. It is a common notion in the world that IDPs is a huge problem for the countries experiencing it. They put a lot of impacts on the areas where they start living. The IDPs of District North Waziristan settled in down in District Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan during the 2014 military operation against war on terror. These IDPs put great economic impact on District Bannu. They have greatly impacted the business activities. The daily commodity business activities of the whole sale dealers decrease in the area. On a contrary, the daily commodity business of retailer dealers has been increased and a positive change has been recorded. The settling of IDPs has also impacted the land value in District Bannu and prices of land has been increased. Rent of shops and houses also increased. Overall, the settling of IDPs has impacted the economy of District Bannu and those business markets which has directly link with North Waziristan business markets were affected badly. IDPs creates issues for the host communities and it should be properly managed.

1. Introduction

Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) are rightly defined as the people or group of people who have been forced to leave their homes or places due to several reasons within the boundary of the country, in which they live [1-3]. It is a type of migration. The displacement may be voluntary or it may be forced [4-5]. The world is facing this issue for a long time [6-7]. This is considered one of the most threatening problems for the stability of country [8-9]. If we put a glance on the world situation, at the end of 2014, a record-breaking 38 million people were forcibly displaced within their own country due to violence, up from 33.3 million for 2013 [10-11]. A massive 11 million of these IDPs were newly displaced during 2014, equal to 30,000 people a day [12-13]. The increased majority of displacement has been seen in the countries of Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan and Syria. These five countries accounted for 60 percent of new displacements worldwide [14-15]. The main causes of this displacement are severe environment, natural and man-made disasters, general violence, violation of human rights and armed conflicts [16-17]. The total number of countries facing the problems of IDP's is approximately thirty to forty worldwide (World Health Organization [18]).

Similarly, real picture and brought the condition of IDPs forth. with the help of these lines. He maintains that IDPs are only pushed forward to camps and the plans for their soothing life have been overlooked. It resembles as if they are looked down upon and maltreated. In fact, the transgressor should realize that this is not the way only to save the lives, rather the most important thing is that to provide IDPs with a standard life, but if one thinks about a smooth life in camps is in fact, he/she is living in a fool's paradise [30].

The authors documented that the Internally Displaced People were pleadingly looking at supporters that they will bring comfort to their wounds and will come up with healing power, but finally they realized that now the story is moving the other way round. No one is thinking about their downtrodden situations and the rest of the settled people are just enjoying the heydays of their life. Yes, humanity always comes first. If one is in a jubilant

state while the other is suffering, this is his/her responsibility to help him/her out and to protect them from drowning [31].

Pakistan is facing variety of problems internally and externally because of its strategic location [19]. These problems include religious, political and war on terrors which are continuously weakening the country for two decades [20]. Since Pakistan fights those militants who are within the country boundary, the country has witnessed many military operations against these non-state actors [21-22]. Obviously, the people will move away of that area where such operation against such activities will be exercised [23]. The main reason of IDP's in Pakistan is the military operation against militants, Talibanization and insurgencies. Since 2001 to date, Pakistan Army has conducted more than three hundred military operations, in different areas, to brush out the insurgency from the country. About 60, 000 people including police, army and civilians have lost their lives in the war on terror, and country has witnessed \$100 billion loss in the war (Table 1) [24].

Table 1. Year wise human loss in war on terror [18].

Year	Civilians	Security Forces	Terrorist Surgent	Total
2003	140	24	25	189
2004	435	81	244	863
2005	430	184	137	648
2006	608	325	538	1471
2007	1522	597	1479	3586
2008	2155	654	3606	6715
2009	3424	991	8389	11704
2010	1799	469	5150	7435
2011	2738	765	2800	6309
2012	3001	732	2472	6211
2013	3007	676	1702	5379
2014	1781	533	3182	5496
2015	528	159	1356	2043
Total	20465	6190	31400	58055

2. Study Area

The study area of this research paper is district Bannu, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, situated 190 km from the province capital Peshawar towards South. Bannu is laying between 32° 16'N and 33°5'N and between 70°23'E and 71°16'E, Its elevation from the sea level is 371 meter. It has boundaries touching the district Karak on the North; district Mianwali on the East and some parts of Laki Marwat, on the south by the Dera Ismail Khan district and on the West by hills of North Waziristan. The total population of Bannu is 958,504 and its growth rate is 2.88% [25]. The total area is 1,277 square kilometer. The total no of registered IDP's fled to Bannu is 95,356 Families (1,002,002 Individual). The total number of population at present, including IDP's, is 1979476 individuals. Bannu is experiencing a semi-arid climate with an average rainfall of 30 to 36 mm. Khurram and Tochi-Gambila Rivers drain the area by north and south respectively. The weather of the region is extreme with hot summers and cold winters. Summer season starts in April and continues till October. June, July and August are the hottest months. Winter season starts in November and lasts till March. December, January and February are the coldest months. According to the available statistics, the irrigated area of Bannu in 2007-08 was about 9,045 hectares, which are mostly irrigated by canal, tube wells etc. [26]. Large number of trees, excessive irrigation, and the close proximity of the hills all together make the climate of Bannu hot weather moist and equalize the temperature throughout the twenty-four hours. But 32 miles away at Laaki, where there is no irrigation and the area is open and sandy [27]. Here the days are comparatively hotter, and the nights are cooler which result the overall climate dry hot (Figure 1).

3. Data Acquisition and Analysis

Primary data were collected from various stakeholders including local retailer and wholesale businessmen and concerned government officials using questionnaire survey, interviews and personal observations. Two of the forty nine union councils, union council Shahbaz Azmat Khel and union council Salema Sikander Khel, were taken as sample for the research. Structured questionnaires were designed to ask questions regarding the variation in monthly income of the different business, land value and house rent and shop rent before and after IDPs.

Interviews were conducted from the concerned authorities to unearth the variation in the prices of different types of business, lands values; residential and agriculture and house and shop rent. Also, interviews were conducted from the mobile retailers to find out the rates of mobiles before and after the IDP's. Special interviews from the old residents were conducted to know about the fluctuation in the land prices before and after the IDP's. Also, interviews from some government authorities like Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMU), personal assistance (PA) to District Coordination Officer (DCO), teachers, professors, press club members were conducted, which gave

general idea about the study area and IDP's. Ground realities were observed regarding the behavior of people towards IDP's, and accurate information was gathered.

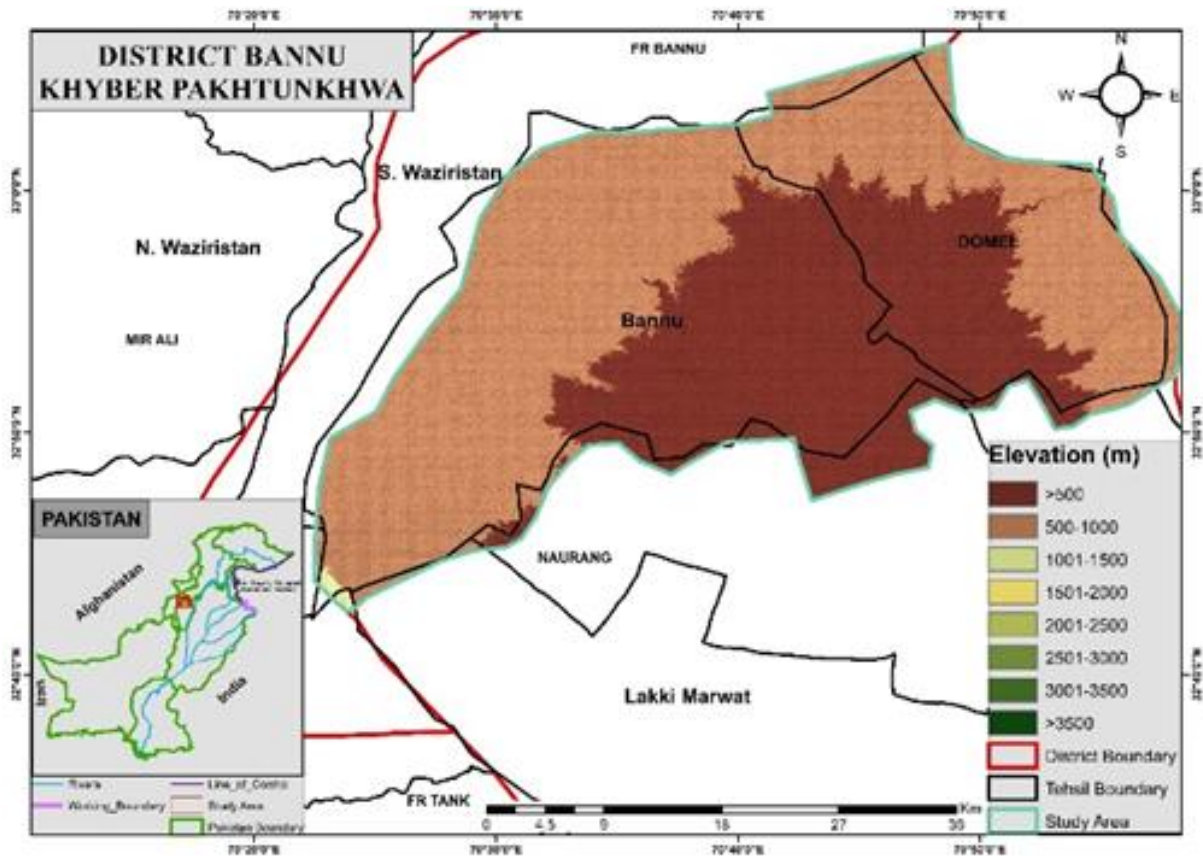


Figure 1. Location map of the study area.

Different types of secondary data Like Foundations Reports were studied from different sources for the research. The reading of existing literature on the topic is available in the form of secondary data and is also very helpful to give shape to the research. The recently published journals and periodicals on the issue of IDP's provide incentive to note some good points about the management and rehabilitation of IDP's. The most recent information was collected from the news reports and daily, weekly and monthly magazines about the IDP's. The reports from different NGO's were fruitful in giving the most authentic data about the IDP's.

Microsoft Excel is used to manage and analyze data and present results in the form of tables and graphs acquire for the authentic results. Descriptive statistical analysis was used to present the relative change in income and houses and shops rent and land values.

4. Results and Discussions

In Pakistan, after 9/11, militants were on the rise, especially in the western part of Pakistan. Many military operations were carried out against militancy. This military operation resulted in the internal displacement of enormous people to other areas of the country. In this way, during military operation in North Waziristan, people of North Waziristan moved to Bannu. The total no of registered IDP's fled to Bannu is 95,356 Families (1,002,002 persons). The total number of populations at present, including IDP's, is 1979476 persons [28]. The influx is approximately 1,002,002 persons to Bannu has great impact on Bannu, since it exceeded the coping capability of Bannu. The impact of these IDP's is notable in every aspect of life, but we are concern with the economic impact on Bannu. Being a human, they are also related to the economic materials as they eat, wear and go as the others. It is obvious that the demand was hardly available for the residents of Bannu, but the IDP's further disturbed the economic situation of Bannu as it received a large number of residents, 1,002,002 persons, more at a time (Figure 2). Obviously, the result will be desperate, as great change in demand supply rate occurred. The impacts will, definitely, face and bear the host community in various states (Table 2).

Table 2. Population Change in District Bannu due to IDPs.

Before IDP's	After IDP's	Relative Change (%)
947454	1979476	109

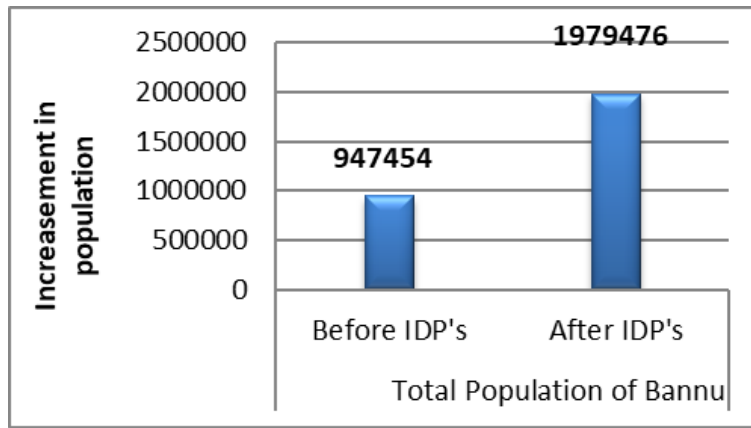


Figure 2. Population Change in District Bannu due to IDPs [17].

4.1- Impacts on business activities

The influx of IDP's has affected the demand and supply of these commodities such as Pulses, audible oil, sugar, rice vegetables and fruits in retail and wholesale market. The population of every village has almost doubled after the influx of IDP's, that's it has resulted a great change in demand and supply curve. The population of the two union councils, taken for research, was also increased. Before the IDP's there were totally 500 houses, but now it is 850. In every market, change in the prices of these daily commodities was observed in retail and wholesale shops. The monthly income of retailer shops as well as wholesale shops was diagnosed, to judge the variation in their business and monthly income, and their causes. Impacts on business activities are categorized as follows:

- Wholesale daily commodity business
- Retailer daily commodity business
- Mobile business
- Transport Facilities
- Clothes and garments Business

4.2.1. Retailer Daily Commodity Business

These are those small level businessmen whose monthly income ranging from 20,000 to 30,000. These shops are mostly located in rural areas. The monthly income of the owners became doubled, after the IDP's. Since mostly of the IDP's have settled in rural areas, they are now selling more stuff than before. They have also been served with cash (30,000 per family) from the government; therefore, they are not assuming themselves as IDP, and carry on their life style as the residents. The daily use requirements such as edible oil, ghee, pulses, sugar, fruits and vegetables are purchased from these retailer shops, hence their sale has been increased which has resulted increment in their monthly income. These shops also don't have any hindrance regarding in the availability of daily use commodities from the main market (wholesale dealers), as the business of wholesale dealers have confined to Bannu only after the influx of IDP's.

4.2.2. Wholesale Daily Commodity Business

These are large level business activities size shops where monthly income ranging from 80,000 to 210,000. These shops are mainly present in the main city market. They sell daily commodities on wholesale basis to the local shops. The impact of IDP's on these large size shops was observed negative. The monthly income of these shops was dropped to a considerable value after the settlement of IDP's since before the influx of IDP's, these shops were selling their more than half of its goods to North Waziristan and adjoining parts of Afghanistan. In North Waziristan, there were two main markets at Mir Ali and Miran Shah, the capital of North Waziristan. Since Bannu is considerable near and most appropriate market for them, these markets were served by the markets of Bannu which is about 120 km away. The carrying of materials from the markets of Afghanistan was impossible due to various causes, but the main cause is the very much distance from them, about 300 km (Figure 3).

After the influx of IDP's to Bannu due to the military operation in North Waziristan, obviously, the markets of North Waziristan and the ways passing through the North Waziristan to the Afghanistan were blocked. This is the main reason why the income of the wholesale shops dropped after the settlement of IDP's. The wholesale shops, now, order a very limited material from Punjab, which is sufficient for the local shops of the vicinity. Despite all these problems, they continue their business and carry their material to Afghanistan by an alternative way, which is very long way, about 400 km from the Bannu. This route is unsafe and very expensive, but to retain their business

friendship they are supposed to continue their business with Afghanistan. The new route is to pass from Khyber agency to Afghanistan and then to the Khost province. This was also remained a major cause of lowering their monthly income since large number of labor work and petrol was consumed in this way (Table 3). The businessmen of the North Waziristan, now settled in Bannu, had also business friendships with the businessmen of Bannu. Because of friendship, brotherhood and sympathy with them, additionally, the owners of wholesale shops have arranged a small level business for them in Bannu, so that they fed their families.

4.2.3. Mobile Business

In the early days the impact of IDP's on mobile market business increased as they severely needed a mobile set as they were receiving cash of 35,000 on message from the government at that time. That's why in the month of July, 2014, the conditional sets prices were increased as majority of them were purchasing these mobile sets that they could receive the message from the government. The conditional sets range from 1000 to 3000 rupees per set. (Table 3) They were reluctant to buy high price mobile sets or smart phones as they were mostly from miserable families and are uneducated. After purchasing conditional sets, the mobiles market has become downed considerably because the market was a major supplier of mobile sets to the markets of Mir Ali and Miran Shah in the North Waziristan. Mostly, their business was related to those mobile markets as the shopkeepers of there were purchasing the mobile sets on wholesale from this market. Now the markets of North Waziristan are closed hence their business is zero.

4.2.4. Transport Facilities

It is obvious that the population of Bannu has become doubled after the influx of the IDP's. The influx of IDPs didn't affect the transport fare at large. In most cases, the rate of increase in transport fare is directly related to the price of the petroleum products and rules regulation of the transport union. The daily trips of the cars, taxis and others vehicles has increased up to a considerable rate due to the large population of the area, which resulted increment in daily income of the vehicles drivers. The daily trips of the vehicles have increased from 5 to 8, 8 to 12, 10 to 15, 12 to 18 and 15 to 20. The petrol consumption has also boosted up which also increased the daily and monthly income of the owners of petrol pumps.

4.2.5. Clothes and garments Business

After the settlement of IDP's in Bannu, the population of host area increased. In July, 2014 it was Ramadan, the sellout of cloth and garments market increased as the Eid Ul Fitr was approaching. This was the time when the demand exceeded the supply, and shopkeeper's income was boosted up in the month of Ramadan. After the Eid Ul Fitr, the markets experienced the same position as before the IDP's as they showed apathy in buying new clothes due to various reasons such as their miserable condition, don't have any trend of buying new clothes and also have their existing clothes carried with them from the Waziristan. After the IDP's, the market sell was drop to an alarming rate and their income was also dropped considerably as their wholesale business to the markets of Mir Ali and Mira shah has stopped now after the launch of military operation in North Waziristan. About more than half of the clothes and garments of every shop were dispatched to those markets, which was resulting a good profit for them. Also, this business was on debt basis; therefore, their lot of money is yet pending and will be paid to them after the restoration of business in North Waziristan after the military operations.

Table 3. Impact of IDP's on business activities.

Type of Business	Before IDP's (PKR)	After IDP's (PKR)	Change (PKR)	Relative Change (%)
Retailer daily commodity Business	25000	55000	30000	120
Mobile Business	150000	130000	20000	-20
Wholesale commodity Business	1900	3600	1700	88
Garments and Cloth	90000	70000	20000	-23

4.3. Impact on rent

After the settlement of IDP's it was a big issue for them of find a compartment for live in. They lived in various houses and compartments, and put impact on those places. That impact was been calculated in the fluctuations of impact on their rents.

4.3.1. House Rent

After the influx of IDP's, they searched for the houses and compartments to live in. The host community especially in rural areas provided them large numbers of houses and compartments without receiving any rent.

The others, which were unable to settle in the rural areas due to various reasons, and also those families who are economically well, settled in the urban and suburb areas on the rent. This phenomenon resulted fluctuation in the prices of house rent in the urban areas. The rent for three Marla house resulted in 3000 increment per month. Similarly, the rents for five Marla, seven Marla and ten Marla houses were observed up to 5000, 7000 and 10000 increments respectively (Table 4). The people living in the urban areas transformed their guesthouses into small compartment for the cause. But it is as crystal, that number of families is not that too much as in rural areas. In contrary, the families were given rent free houses in the rural areas as they were considering them as brothers in the trouble, having great sympathy with them. The overall impact on the rent of houses was witnessed in the urban areas, where there were present houses on rent and are still expanding their number (Figure 4).

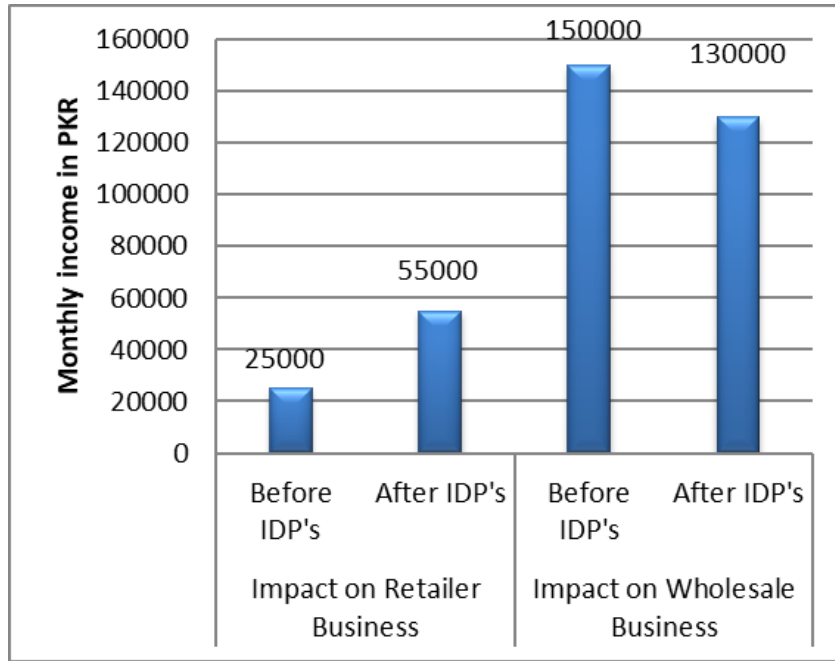


Figure 3. Impact of IDP's on retail and wholesale business.

Table 4. Impact of IDP's on house rent.

Area (Marla)	Before IDP's	After IDP's	Change in amount	Relative change (%)
3	10000	13000	3000	30
5	15000	20000	5000	34
7	18000	25000	7000	39
10	25000	35000	10000	41

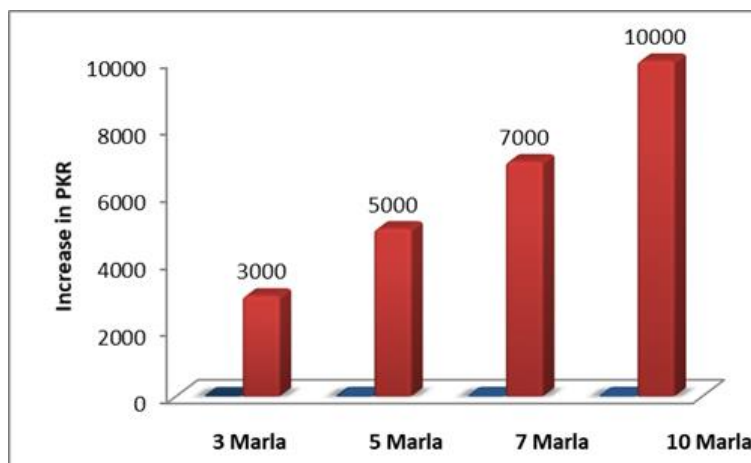


Figure 4. Impact of IDP's on house rent.

4.3.2. Shops rent

The impact on the shops was also observed in the urban area. In the early times, the IDP's were in search of business that they could feed their families. That's why they headed towards the city and seek business in the

shops. The numbers of shop searchers were large from the number of shops, hence resulted in the increment of shop rents and number of new shops. Due to lust for money, the residents of urban areas emptied some portion of their houses and made it available for shops. The existing shopkeepers also gave their shops to them expecting them high income than the existing. These above discussed were observed the main reasons which increased the number of shops and increment in the rent of the shops. There witnessed in increment of 10,000 per month on each shop in the main city. In the periphery, this increment was calculated as 5000 per month on each shop (Table 5).

Table 5. Impact of IDP's on shops rent.

Region	Before IDP's	After IDP's	Change (PKR)	Relative Change (%)
Main City	50000	7000	20000	40
Suburb Area	35000	45000	10000	30
Commuter-zone	25000	32000	7000	28

4.3.3. Hotels and Restaurants

Since IDP's don't have any relation with the hotels and restaurants, their impact on hotels and restaurants was deemed as negligible, therefore it was not considered further for research.

4.4. Impacts on land values

After the influx of IDP's, a great impact on the different type of land uses was observed because they are directly related to land. They start their business, agriculture and many other activities after settlement there, which has affected value of agriculture land, residential land and commercial land.

4.4.1. Impact on residential land values

The impact on residential area was different in different locations. Since they are poor people and their economic condition was miserable at that time they fled to Bannu, almost most of them were settled in rural areas therefore the impact was large in the rural areas. Further, the areas which were near to the city have observed great change in the price of residential land than the areas far away from the city. After the research, we came to the point that the areas having radius of one km have observed 30,000 rupees change per Marla. The areas having radius of two km have observed 25,000 rupees change per Marla. The areas having radius of three km have observed 20,000 rupees change per Marla. Same like the areas having radius of four km have observed 20,000 rupees change per Marla. Moreover, the areas having radius of five km have observed 15,000 rupees change per Marla. The areas having radius of six km also have observed 15,000 rupees change per Marla (Table 6). The impact on the value of the residential land area has drooped as we approached towards the rural areas. In the targeted union council having at distance of six km from the main city, also witnessed a small change in the value of residential land. New land was purchased by them to live in, and houses were also given on rent, but in very rare cases. Since people of the host areas possess an intimate relation with the IDP's in the form of brotherhood, sympathy with the IDP's, the houses given on rent to them are very small in number. In the targeted union council, Shahbaz Azmat Khel, the houses increased from approximately 500 to 850 in numbers.

There was negligible impact on the residential land value in the urban area, as mostly of them are poor and can't afford the expenditures in the city. The change in the residential land value in the urban area was, therefore, taken as zero.

4.4.2. Agriculture land value

The IDP's are farmers in nature as they sow their own lands and were farmers too for their own lands in North Waziristan. After being settled there, they start farming of the agriculture lands since they were aware of the tricks of the agriculture. They also took lands on lease and considered it a business to feed their families. Moreover, they also purchased the agriculture land and settled permanent. These were the main reasons that shot up the agriculture land values in the rural areas. The impact on the agriculture land value was different in different areas. There was calculated no change in the radius of one kilometer to the main city, due to unavailability of the agriculture land and non-affordable rates of the land. There was no family of IDP's settled in the proximity of one to two km to the main city. But change was witnessed as we moved away from the city toward the rural area. There were observed 12,000 per Marla change in the radius of two km. Likewise, 10,000 per Marla change was seen in the radius of three km. The change in the radius of four km was observed 9000 per Marla, and 8,000 per Marla change was calculated in the radius of five km. The change was 6000 and 5000 in six and seven km respectively (Table 7-8). In the targeted union councils, lying at distance of six km from the city, there were also variations within a limited area which depend upon the irrigated and non-irrigated land. The land which is on mercy of rain

has remained the same low price because it is of no use to human activities. The IDP's also did not give attention to that land, so remained the same. In a contrary, the land which was irrigated by water easily witnessed great change in the land value, as this land was of concern of the IDP's. After the IDP's took the agriculture land on lease, the income from these lands has now increased very much because their share is directly related to the income of the land. That's why they try their best on the lands (Figure 5).

4.4.3. Commercial land value

The process of commercialization is mostly related to the urban areas. Since IDP's settled there in a very negligible small number, having no experience and concern with the activities of commercialization, that's why there was witnessed no change in the commercial land use.

Table 6. Impact of IDP's on land value.

Type of land	Value Before IDP's	Value After IDP's	Change (PKR)	Relative change (%)
Residential	43000	66000	23000	53
Agriculture	57000	75000	18000	32
Commercial	No Change	No Change	No Change	0

Table 7. Radius wise Impact of IDPs on Residential Land Value.

Radius from city (km)	Before IDP's	After IDP's	Change (PKR)	Relative change (%)
1	70000	90000	20000	28
2	65000	80000	15000	23
3	60000	72000	12000	20

Table 8. Radius wise Impact of IDPs on agriculture land value (Source: Field survey, 2015).

Radius from city (km)	Before IDP's	After IDP's	Change (PKR)	Relative change (%)
1	80000	80000	No Change	0
2	75000	87000	12000	16
3	70000	80000	10000	14
4	65000	74000	9000	13.5
5	60000	68000	8000	13.2
6	50000	56000	6000	12
7	40000	45000	5000	11.7

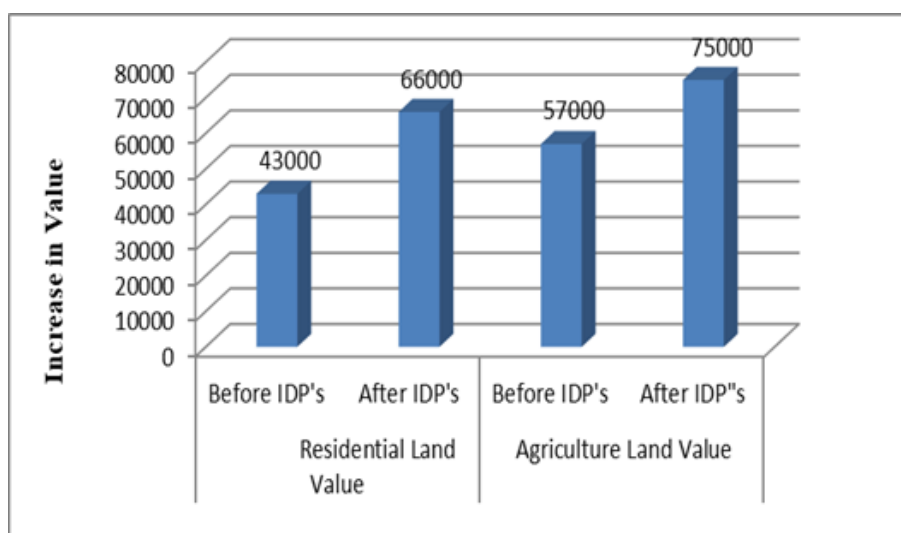


Figure 5. Impact of IDP's on agriculture and residential land value.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

It's a common notion in the world that IDP's is a huge problem for the countries experiencing it. IDP's having itself a big problem is also becoming a threatening phenomenon for the region where they settle down and start their normal activities. Obviously, they put a lot of impacts on the area where they start living.

The IDP's of North Waziristan, settled down in Bannu, have a great economic impact on different spheres of the life. In some areas the impact was deemed as positive while in some it is observed an alarming for the community. These IDP's put a great effect on the business activities. The daily commodity business of the wholesale dealers downed to earth in a reasonable rate. In a contrary, the daily commodity business of retailer dealers has been raised to the sky and large amount (approx. double) of positive change has been calculated. They are happy with

the settlement of IDP's as their monthly income is very much better than before the IDP's. They also have impacted the transport fare. Due to increment in population of Bannu due to the influx of IDP's, the daily trips of taxis, wagons and other passenger vehicles has been increased which has resulted a very positive change in the monthly income of the taxi's owners. But, it also has impact on the degradation of environment of the study area. Also, due to large consumption of petroleum, it is also continuously polluting the environment and there is a great chance of increment in different health issues caused by the polluted environment. The district government has completely failed in the management of the pollution. They also have affected the mobile business. After the restoration of markets of North Waziristan, the mobile market of study area will be resuming as before. The market is trapped in the debt net hence they don't have credit to continue their business smoothly. The same effect on the cloth and garment business has been observed and their business is directly related the prosperous Waziristan. The same results were also found [32] which further supporting the findings of this study.

The settlement of IDP's has also impacted the land value of the Bannu, which is not a good thing for the residents of the Bannu. A lot of conflicts have been observed in the study area on the land values. The owner is willing to sell his land to the IDP's on a high cost, but the resident person bars him and wants to purchase that land on a normal rate.

It would be also dangerous for the prosperity of Bannu if the settled permanent here or started their business. The land and resources are already short for the residents of Bannu and it would be burden on the soil of Bannu. Due to management of agriculture land, slightly positive change has been observed in the income of agriculture land. The fertility of land has increased due to the IDP's. They have also impacted on rent of shops and houses and their rent has increased at alarming rate. The shop rent in the center of the city has been increased considerably and the residents have started converting their houses into shops.

6. Recommendation

- Government authorities should develop a framework for the protection and assistance of the IDPs from NWA and to safeguard their rights and liberties.
- Government should take guidance from the United States, Guiding Principles regarding IDPs in the development of laws and policies.
 - It should be kept in mind that the needs of the displaced people are not of similar types. Those who are caring and assisting them must have knowledge of these people and should help them in regards of their religious beliefs, gender, age, health and resources etc.
 - Data regarding IDPs should not show just a number, it should be kept in mind that these people have personality, respect and beliefs and they must be respected in every possible way.
 - Help and assistance from the government and humanitarian agencies should not be timely base or emergency based, displaced people always need help in different form and magnitude. So, the assistance should be continued till their rehabilitation process is completed.

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Author contributions

Mohib Ullah: Field work. **Shakeel Mahmood:** Supervised the entire study, review and updated the final manuscript. **Saddam Hussain:** Writing and analysis **Noor Rehman:** Writing and analysis.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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