



## Pakistan Crisis Response Plan 2020 - 2021

### 2020

#### Funding Required

\$4,500,000

#### Target Beneficiaries

117,000

#### IOM Vision

IOM Pakistan will focus on providing assistance to disaster-affected populations, and to vulnerable migrants within the country. In line with IOM Humanitarian Priorities, the Mission will strengthen and expand DTM activities and Flow Monitoring with the aim of providing more complete evidence of the needs, vulnerabilities, perceptions and drivers of mobility. Furthermore, IOM will respond to any emergency crisis if assistance is requested by the government, while at the same time continue to strengthen disaster preparedness activities to manage disasters.

#### Context Analysis

Pakistan has seen a considerable increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events and earthquakes in recent years. This has had an adverse impact on underprivileged groups, including women and children. According to [Germanwatch 2019](#), Pakistan is frequently impacted by catastrophes. It ranks among the most affected countries in terms of human losses, with about 512 fatalities on average annually between 1998 and 2017. Furthermore, Pakistan continues to host one of the largest displaced populations in the world that includes 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees, 0.84 million Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and approximately an additional 0.5 million undocumented Afghan nationals (Office of the Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees). Pakistan has remained relatively stable regarding the

situation of security, however, both random and planned acts of violence and terrorism continue to occur across the country. The security risk level for Pakistan is currently rated at a "Level 3" (Moderate).

## Coordination

IOM's Country Office in Pakistan closely coordinates with sector partners, UN agencies, Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), and relevant government counterparts to ensure effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance in the country.

The government counterparts include the Federal Ministry of State and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), Chief Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CCAR), Provincial Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (MOPHRD), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Interior (MOI), and Federal Investigation Agency (FIA). Additionally, IOM works with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and is an active member of the Friends of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (FOSSAR) to support repatriation of Undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card holders.

Similarly, to respond to the needs of disaster-prone communities, IOM leads the Natural Disasters Consortium in Pakistan (NDC), in partnership with FAO, UNICEF, ACTED, HANDS and CONCERN Worldwide. Moreover, the Consortium has established partnerships with local implementing partners, as well as relevant government counterparts including National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (N/PDMA), Ministry of Food Security and Research, Ministry of Climate Change, Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment and the Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD).

IOM aims to continue and further strengthen the existing partnerships in the future to ensure smooth execution of crisis response interventions in Pakistan.

## IOM Capacity

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. On 19 September 2016, at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, held in New York, IOM joined the United Nations family, cementing IOM's role as the 'UN Migration Agency', and the process to develop a Global Compact for Migration was launched.

At the request of the Government of Pakistan, IOM began its operations in Pakistan in 1981 to support the influx of Afghan migrants into the country. Pakistan has been a Member State of IOM since 1992, and established a Cooperation Agreement with IOM in October 2000. Through a number of partnerships with Government of Pakistan, Government of Japan, Government of Australia, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, European Union, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) among others, IOM's activities since 1981 have included a diverse portfolio of projects including: (i) Humanitarian Programming, (ii) Migration Management including Assisted Voluntary Returns, (iii) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) including flow monitoring at border

crossings, and (iv) interventions to support Undocumented Afghan migrants including Afghan Citizen Card holders.

Objective

**Saving lives and protecting people on the move**

\$3,500,000

**Funding Required**

83,500

**Target Beneficiaries**

- People displaced or affected by disaster;
- Vulnerable Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders and Undocumented Afghans;
- International migrants;
- People in areas of the country where the impact of COVID-19 pandemic is particularly heightened and where services are increasingly overstretched or not available.

## **Displacement Tracking for Humanitarian Response**

### **Funding Required**

\$2,500,000

### **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring Activities:**

IOM will continue operations at two DTM Flow Monitoring points in Torkham and Chaman, Pakistan. Teams deployed at border crossings will be responsible for collecting information at both border points to identify cross-border mobility patterns and profiles of mobile populations. In addition, teams will capture information on return intentions, expectations and perceptions of individuals returning to Afghanistan.

### **Repatriation Assistance to Undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card holders:**

- **Pre-departure orientation:** IOM will provide pre-departure humanitarian assistance for returning undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card holders at the Pakistan border crossing points with Afghanistan (Torkham and Chaman) through final set of information and assistance in processing require documentation.
- **Medical screening:** Conduct medical screenings and provide primary healthcare services to Afghan migrants (Undocumented and ACC holders) returning to Afghanistan, including coordination with WHO as required.
- **Cash/Transport Assistance:** Transport assistance and/or cash in-lieu-of transport tot he border crossing provided to Undocumented Afghan households that have been identified through a mechanism agreed with Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- **Communicating with Communities:** Establishing communication and information sharing mechanism with communities to ensure timely and accurate information related to return and repatriation assistance, facilitating information decision and access to related assistance and service providers.

**Implementation of the DTM across Pakistan, to effectively collect accurate data on internal displacements. Specific activities will include:**

- Develop DTM methodology and tools to track mobile populations;
- Design DTM products including internally displaced persons (IDP) and returnee master lists, location assessments, returnee assessments and related tools to track human mobility;
- Deploy DTM staff to conduct field assessments, collect information on IDP populations identified through the master list, and provide a more in-depth view of displacement, including reasons of displacement, intentions of IDPs, security and safety perceptions, sector-specific needs and problems, and sex and age disaggregated data (SAAD);
- Develop reports, maps and dashboards highlighting DTM datasets;
- Disseminate DTM maps, data sets, and reports to operational partners including government and humanitarian counterparts.
- Training for DTM staff on how to respond safely and ethically to a disclosure of GBV incident.

## **Shelter and settlements**

### **Funding Required**

\$1,000,000

**Enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities to natural hazards, through shelter assistance. Key activities will include:**

- Provide shelter assistance to improve living conditions of vulnerable households through rehabilitation/reconstruction of damaged housing to support them to live in conditions of safety, privacy and dignity.
- Prepositioning of shelter/NFI items to provide makeshift/temporary shelter arrangements whilst longer-term shelter solutions materialize. The response will be based on consultations with affected persons and integrate GBV risk mitigation considerations in their response.
- Conduct technical trainings and provide on-site support to equip beneficiaries with the skills required to construct safer and resilient shelters.

## **Multi-sectoral support**

### **Funding Required**

\$0

Includes funding which supports multi-sectoral interventions or cannot be attributed to a specific activity area.

Objective

### **Driving solutions to displacement**

\$500,000

**Funding Required**

1,000

**Target Beneficiaries**

Migrants (Afghan Citizen Card holders and Undocumented Afghans) living in Pakistan, displaced populations', and host community members.

## **Durable Solutions**

### **Funding Required**

\$500,000

In Pakistan, nearly 95% of the total displaced population affected by complex emergencies in KP/FATA have returned to their areas of origin. However, due to experiencing prolonged displacement, there are still a significant number of families that require concentrated efforts to support durable solutions in areas of return. With a view of promoting self-reliance and improving sustainability, including components such as livelihoods support, IOM aims to increase vulnerable individuals' capacity to re-build skills taking into consideration gendered dynamics for labor.

Based on the needs of the target population, IOM will organize skills development trainings designed to improve employment opportunities and living conditions, to enable them to become valuable and self-sufficient citizens of Pakistan. Indicative training courses may include tailoring, embroidery, mobile-repair, electric works and plumbing. Out of the total target beneficiaries, IOM will ensure that at least 15% women have equitable access to livelihood trainings.

Objective

### **Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk**

\$500,000

32,500

**Funding Required**

**Target Beneficiaries**

Government counterparts, humanitarian actors, and communities in disaster-prone areas.

## **Emergency preparedness - rename**

### **Funding Required**

\$500,000

IOM will support the Government, including national and local authorities, civil society organizations and community leaders through trainings and technical assistance to better equip for emergency preparedness and response plans to face future displacement whether due to complex emergencies or disaster related to natural hazards. Key activities will include –

- Contingency Planning - prepositioning of emergency supplies (emergency shelter/NFI, menstrual hygiene kits) for immediate response to any crisis situation in line with scope and needs on ground, including logistics and warehousing.
- Capacity building trainings for local authorities, non-government organizations, community leaders, Women's Organizations/groups .

- Site planning and emergency coordination with national and international partners.
- Tracking and information management for more effective coordination.

## OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

8	and	342	10
International staff and affiliated work force		National staff and affiliated work force	IOM Field Offices

## 2021

### Funding Required

\$8,100,000

### Target Beneficiaries

214,000

### IOM Vision

IOM Pakistan will focus on providing assistance to disaster-affected populations, and to vulnerable migrants within the country. In line with IOM Humanitarian Priorities, the Mission will strengthen and expand DTM activities and Flow Monitoring with the aim of providing more complete evidence of the needs, vulnerabilities, perceptions and drivers of mobility. Furthermore, IOM will respond to any emergency crisis if assistance is requested by the government, while at the same time continue to strengthen disaster preparedness activities to manage disasters.

### Context Analysis

Pakistan is amongst countries that face high risk of humanitarian crisis and disasters – out of 192 countries, it ranks 22nd overall and 18th for hazard exposure ([ECHO/IASC INFORM Risk Index](#)). In recent years, the country has experienced floods, droughts, earthquakes, glacial lake outbursts, heatwave and cyclones, which have resulted in approximately 512 fatalities on average, displaced thousands, destroyed livelihoods, and damaged personal property and public infrastructure. As the country continues to experience effects of climate change, it is expected that occurrence of disasters caused by natural hazards will increase over the crisis response period.

In terms of persons of concern in Pakistan's context, who are largely Pakistani by nationality, the country hosts more than 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees, 840,000 Afghan Citizen Card holders, and approximately an additional 400,000 Undocumented Afghan nationals (source: Office of the Chief Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees). Given the government's resource constraints, it is critical to cater to the needs of migrant population, particularly the Afghan Citizen Card holders and Undocumented Afghans.

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has created new challenges for the Government of Pakistan. While fatalities in Pakistan have as of 23 March 2021 hit over 13,935, it has more than 455,964 confirmed, and many unreported cases. Pakistan's wave of COVID-19 infections continues to increase however the government's handling of the pandemic has steadily improved with the vaccine rollout, starting with health workers and elderly. To avert a critical health emergency, authorities are looking at re-imposing smart lockdowns across virus hotspots. In all eventuality, Pakistan's healthcare system is likely to be overwhelmed.

Over the past year, Pakistan has remained relatively stable, however, acts of violence continue to occur across the country. The security risk level for Pakistan is presently rated at 'level 3' (moderate).

## Coordination

IOM's Country Office in Pakistan closely coordinates with sector partners, UN agencies, the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), and relevant government counterparts to ensure effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance in the country.

Government counterparts include the Federal Ministry of State and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), Chief Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CCAR), Provincial Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (MOPHRD), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Interior (MOI), and Federal Investigation Agency (FIA). Additionally, IOM works with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and is an active member of the Friends of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (FOSSAR) to support the repatriation of Undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card holders.

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IOM aims to continue and further strengthen the existing partnerships in the future to ensure the effective execution of crisis response interventions in Pakistan.

## IOM Capacity

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. On 19 September 2016, at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, held in New York, IOM joined the United Nations family, cementing IOM's role as the 'UN Migration Agency'. In December 2018, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) was adopted by the majority of UN Member States, including Pakistan.

At the request of the Government of Pakistan, IOM began its operations in Pakistan in 1981 to support the influx of Afghan migrants into the country. Pakistan has been a Member State of IOM since 1992, and established a Cooperation Agreement with IOM in October 2000. Through a number of partnerships with the Government of Pakistan, Government of Japan, Government of Australia, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, European Union, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) among others, IOM's activities since 1981 have included a diverse portfolio of projects including (i) Humanitarian Programming, (ii) Migration Management including Assisted Voluntary Returns, (iii) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) including flow monitoring at border crossings, and (iv) interventions to support Undocumented Afghan migrants including Afghan Citizen Card holders.

#### Objective

#### **Saving lives and protecting people on the move**

\$5,000,000

**Funding Required**

150,000

**Target Beneficiaries**

IOM Pakistan's programmes will benefit people in need of humanitarian assistance, including international migrants, internally displaced persons, those affected by natural hazards and impact of COVID-19 pandemic in areas where services are inadequate or overstretched.

### **Shelter and settlements**

#### **Funding Required**

\$1,000,000

In terms of supporting families who are seriously affected by humanitarian crisis or who otherwise cannot access adequate shelter, IOM has played a major role in humanitarian shelter operations for many decades. IOM's unique position as an intergovernmental organization allows it to work at scale in both natural disaster and complex contexts. Over the course of the CRP, IOM seeks to implement programmes aimed at stabilizing communities after a disaster-related crises, as these types of initiatives not only help to alleviate the impact of hazards, but also addresses certain root causes of populations' exposure to risks.

Planned interventions include:

- Improve the living conditions of vulnerable households through rehabilitation of damaged housing to support them to live in conditions of safety, privacy and dignity.
- Provide assistance to vulnerable families living in critical or substandard shelters in informal sites and areas of return, through setting up transitional shelters to provide temporary and safe accommodation to help families cope with their challenges after a disaster crisis.
- Support communities in the most vulnerable disaster-prone areas to rebuild more durable shelters, with a strong focus on transferring knowledge and skills through trainings to



promote self-recovery and post-disaster coping strategies so that they are ready for future events. IOM is featuring this approach as floods occur regularly in Pakistan and are likely to increase in frequency and ferocity. Families need shelters which are more resistant to damage and flooding, and also need to learn how to repair and rebuild them themselves in event of a future flood.

## **Protection**

### **Funding Required**

\$1,000,000

In line with Afghan Peace Processes, the Government of Pakistan is currently looking at plans to repatriate Afghan nationals from Pakistan. Apart from 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees, the Government projects 840,000 Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders and 400,000 Undocumented Afghans, all of whom are in need of humanitarian assistance as well as support for return. In view of the existing needs, IOM aims to facilitate voluntary repatriation of ACC holders and Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan, and assist with their return and reintegration in Afghanistan.

Key interventions of the project will include:

- Providing support for voluntary return and repatriation through cross-border programming including pre-departure humanitarian assistance, cash assistance for returnees (including cash for transportation to the border and to cover custom clearances introduced by the Government of Pakistan or to cover immediate needs upon return to Afghanistan.
- As part of the pre-departure assistance, IOM will provide case management and protection assistance in coordination with protection actors. Support may include providing children returnees in the host country with family tracing and reunification prior to return and referrals to specialized services, if required.
- Undertake community engagement and sensitization programmes in areas of high Afghan concentration.
- Ensure that protection is mainstreamed in all of IOM's interventions through training of staff on protection principles, adapting interventions' design to better include the needs of vulnerable groups.

## **Movement assistance**

### **Funding Required**

\$1,500,000

IOM Pakistan receives a number of requests from various IOM missions and governments worldwide to support migrants in vulnerable situations including those stranded by COVID-19, trafficking, smuggling etc. that require assistance to return home, including reintegration assistance. Although IOM Pakistan assists voluntary migrant returns from other IOM missions to country of origin (i.e. Pakistan), the mission does not have a Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) Assistance programme, which could provide critical humanitarian assistance and voluntary return support to vulnerable migrants. Therefore, to cater to such assistance requests

and help migrants voluntary return to their country of origin, IOM proposes to setup a VHR assistance programme to provide:

- **Return/travel assistance** i.e. arrange for airline tickets in coordination with the requesting IOM mission.
- **Post-arrival assistance** including health checks, escort assistance based on an individuals' health condition and needs (wheelchair etc.), and provision of Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS) assistance to help safeguard the safety and wellbeing of migrants, particularly those with vulnerabilities (such as women, unaccompanied and migrant children), the elderly and persons with medical and special needs.
- **Reintegration services:** The reintegration component under the VHR programme will provide support to address the socioeconomic needs of those who voluntarily return to Pakistan. Based on needs identified, counselling will be available to facilitate access to education, medical, housing and/or income-generating support at home.

## Direct health support

### Funding Required

\$1,500,000

Through IOM's expertise in providing healthcare services, case management, surveillance, training, risk communication and coordination, IOM Pakistan is expanding programming to support the Government of Pakistan in its effort to manage the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. Planned interventions include:

- Improve access to health-care services to vulnerable migrants and host community members through setting up mobile medical clinics.
- Strengthen health facilities in crisis-affected governorates and areas close to border crossings by increasing their capacity to respond to existing and emergent healthcare needs.
- Carry out Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities in coordination with health, protection and GBV actors, for at-risk and affected people. Information disseminated will include messaging on COVID-19, other communicable and non-communicable diseases, GBV risks, PSEA and information about services, whether, remote or not, especially of updated referral pathways.
- Provide COVID-19 testing and associated healthcare services including vaccinations to vulnerable migrants and host community members.

## Multi-sectoral support

### Funding Required

\$0

Includes funding which supports multi-sectoral interventions or cannot be attributed to a specific activity area.

Objective

**Driving solutions to displacement**

\$500,000	1,000
<b>Funding Required</b>	<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>

Displaced and returnee populations.

## Durable Solutions

### Funding Required

\$500,000

In Pakistan, nearly 95% of the total displaced population affected by complex emergencies in KP/FATA have returned to their areas of origin. However, due to experiencing prolonged displacement, there are still a significant number of families that require concentrated efforts to support durable solutions in areas of return. With a view of promoting self-reliance and improving sustainability, including components such as livelihoods support, IOM aims to increase vulnerable individuals' capacity to re-build skills taking into consideration gendered dynamics for labor.

Based on the needs of the target population, IOM Pakistan aims to implement the following:

- Organize skills development trainings designed to improve employment opportunities and living conditions, to enable them to become valuable and self-sufficient citizens of Pakistan.
- Indicative training courses may include tailoring, embroidery, mobile-repair, electric works and plumbing however, IOM will undertake surveys to identify course interest prior to the proposed trainings. This component will also support the provision of start-up kits for target beneficiaries identified based on selected livelihood activities under which they will receive skills and knowledge. To note that out of the total target beneficiaries, IOM will ensure that at least 15% women have equitable access to livelihood trainings.
- IOM, in coordination with vocational training institutions will reach out to public or private job placement services to identify gaps requiring specialized knowledge and propose trained participants for jobs in order to leverage their skills-base and contribute towards sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities.
- Undertake assessments to determine pathways to durable solutions for vulnerable populations.

Objective

### **Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk**

\$1,000,000	63,000
<b>Funding Required</b>	<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>

Government counterparts, humanitarian actors and communities in disaster-prone areas. .

## Disaster Prevention

## Funding Required

\$1,000,000

IOM is strongly committed to the disaster risk reduction (DRR) agenda and to the implementation of activities contributing to reducing and preventing risks. Under this area, IOM will support the government, including national and local authorities and community members to reduce the risk of natural disasters through the following interventions:

- Building knowledge management capacity within the government response mechanisms. Mapping of potential risks and safe areas along identified hazardous zones (e.g. prone to the risk of flooding and land sliding).
- Planning relocation of communities to reduce their exposure to hazards in coordination with national and international operational partners (i.e. mass evacuation sites).
- Establishing systems that provide timely information, and strengthening early warning – early action response mechanisms.

Objective

### **Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system**

\$1,600,000

0

**Funding Required**

**Target Beneficiaries**

Government counterparts and crisis response actors.

## **Displacement tracking - rename**

### Funding Required

\$1,600,000

To support the Government of Pakistan and operational partners, IOM Pakistan aims to utilize several Displacement Tracking Matrix components to seek and provide information on the mobility, locations, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced and mobile populations throughout the course of a crisis. Contingent on funding, IOM plans to carry out the following activities:

- Activate “emergency tracking” to provide timely data, with basic demographics of people displaced and their immediate needs due to disaster occurrence.
- Track locations of IDPs and returnees, assess their intentions and barriers to return, and based on the severity of conditions in areas of return, among other, provide necessary information for recovery and crisis prevention programming.
- Conduct surveys to improve understanding of internal and cross-border displacement and migration dynamics, drivers, modalities and vulnerabilities, as well as examine factors which determine a person’s decision to migrate in crisis settings.
- Continue flow monitoring activities to provide key insights into analysis of migration trends by monitoring outgoing flows at pre-defined locations of high migrant activity, which includes Torkham and Chaman border crossing points.

## **OPERATIONAL PRESENCE**

14

**International staff and affiliated work force**

333

**National staff and affiliated work force**

10

**IOM Field Offices**