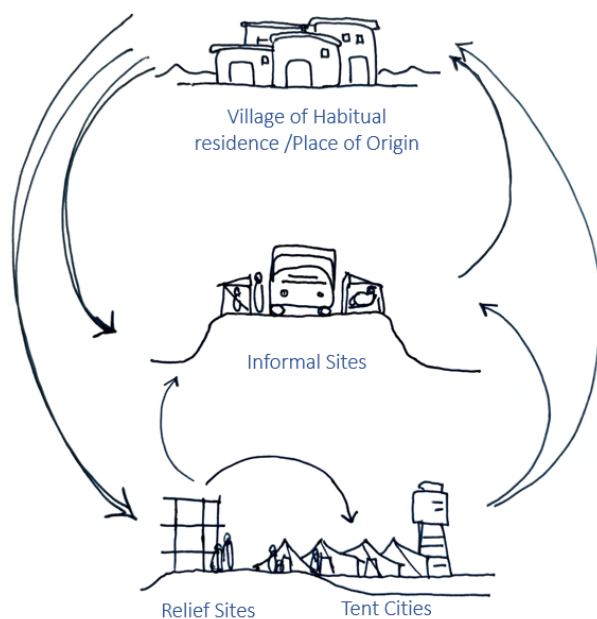


## RESPONSE STRATEGY

### OVERVIEW

**Displacement trends:** Based on recent assessments as well as learning from past floodings, majority of displaced communities stay within 3-4 km of their place of origin, with more than 95% staying outside of established relief camps. Around 65% of communities are displaced between 1-3 months with inundation, damaged and destroyed houses, and loss of crops and livelihoods the main obstacles for returns.



**Village of Residence:** Returns are taking place though inundation, damaged and destroyed houses, and loss of crops and livelihoods sources are the main obstacles for returns.

**Non-displaced:** members of families may have stayed behind to take care of properties, salvage harvest, stay nearby with livestock with limited assistance received to date

**Newly Returned:** after water has receded, makeshift shelters, access remains a challenge, and concerns on food ration

**Informal Sites:** On embankment or side of highways, from 3-10km from village, with the whole village evacuating together.

Risk of traffic accidents, heighten protection risks, regular returns to check on situation in village, fast returns once water recedes, and communities are reluctant to move further. Remaining families estimate 1-3 months further stay and concerns over lack of food and the coming winter.

**Relief Sites:** commonly used public buildings such as schools for evacuation center and are not planned for longer-term use and have mostly been closed by end of October.

**Tent Cities:** Set up and organized by authorities and/or NGOs, families staying full time, timeline and length of stay uncertain, though retaining level of assistance especially food is a challenge,

Diagram 1: Trends and pattern of displacement

**Residual need and displacement will remain:** the initial baseline assessment (DTM) carried out between 26 September – 2 October in 5 districts found that 3 Union Councils (1 %) out of 289 UCs assessed consider temporary relocation may be required for some of the communities. Work to facilitate returns need to take place at the same time as focus to support those remaining to be displaced for up to 3 months.

**Returns are continuing** to take place as soon as water recedes in areas though the rate vary even within the same village. Safe access, shelter, and food ration, livelihood opportunities are critical to return and its sustainability.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

CCCM will utilise Area-based Approach to ensure access to equitable assistance, protection and information for displaced communities, taking into consideration the need and priorities of displaced, returnee as well as host communities, in collaboration with relevant administrative offices.

National /Roving Coordinator Capacity Building Officer	At national and provincial level, support strategy development for managing displacement and, with other sectors, durable solutions, revise and update national guideline, training package for decision makers. Coordinate with other sectors to highlight need and gap in displacement and return areas.
Hub Coordinator	At hub level, support planning and provide overview of situation, need and gap, coordinate with sectors and inter-sectors, highlighting incidents and concerns from the districts, and advocate for safe and dignified returns.
District Focal point	At district level – support DCOs to monitor displacement, actors mapping, communicate referral available, highlight need to support voluntary returns and to ensure information to IDPs on conditions in return areas.
Mobile team	At UC level – monitor services and assistance, information campaign, referral, flag gaps and movements to District FP.

At the district level, CCCM works to support Deputy Commissioner’s Office (DCOs) to:

- **Manage and coordinate displacement in the district**, including returns and locations planned for longer-term hosting, working to ensure access to information, assistance, and service for displaced communities.
- Work across all levels to **coordinate with other sectors and actors to highlight needs and gaps** in displacement and return areas. Advocating for support to IDPs living in high-risk areas who will remain displaced for longer.
- **Support improvement to living conditions** for displaced in at-risk areas and newly returned families to facilitate recovery efforts by other sectors.

### Coordination and Management:

- Support DCOs in collating information and reviewing trends in displacement and returns, contribute to district-level coordination meetings to assess need and gaps, identify capacities and resources, and referrals required.
- At site and area level, identify and map actors and services within the district, working with all sectors to keep up-to-date information on available referral for services and assistance at district, provincial and national levels.
- Facilitate access to information for displaced communities on available services and assistance, as well as information regarding conditions and available services at potential place of returns
- Provide capacity building to actors taking on a role in camp management, as well as local authorities who are active in the displacement sites, ensuring mainstreaming of prevention and mitigation of protection and GBV risks.

### Technical Support and Site Improvement

- Work with DCOs and communities to prioritise site improvement activities that will:
  - Improve living conditions and safety for those who cannot return for the next few months (e.g., room partitions, communal kitchen, temporary road markers, etc.).
  - Improve community infrastructure and improving access to support returns at village of residence (e.g., access pathway, small scale de-watering, ground levelling).

- At the request of DCOs and on case-by-case consideration, provide technical support for identification, assessment, and improvement of possible safe sites to be used as temporary site for IDPs living in high-risk areas, such as along highways and high-traffic roads, who cannot return to their village for the next 1-3 months:

At the provincial and national level, the sector aims to support decision makers to manage and coordinate displacement, together with the inter-sectors. Taking into considerations those currently unable to, or choose not to, return, those in the process of returning, as well as capturing lessons learned to prepare for future displacements.

The sector will aim to support the government of Pakistan in reviewing and updating the national Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Relief in Camps launched by NDMA in 2017. This will utilise lessons learned captured in the current response, together with updated global Minimum Standards in Camp Management.

Geographical Priorities and Targeting:

- Location targeting at the national and provincial levels will be aligned with the overall humanitarian appeal and priorities from other sectors. At district level, targeted UCs will prioritize who with remaining displacement and on-going returns.