

Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries Crisis Response Plan 2024



Afghan returnees in Torkham following the Government of Pakistan's announcement of the 'Illegal Foreigners Deportation Plan'.

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IOM VISION

Afghanistan is facing chronic poverty and economic instability and dangerously approaching systemic collapse. With over 2.6 million Afghans driven into displacement since mid-August 2021, Afghans, and in particular women and girls, face increasing needs, risks and vulnerabilities in Afghanistan as well as in neighbouring countries. IOM seeks to address the humanitarian and protection needs of affected populations in the region, whilst strengthening the resilience of Afghans and host communities to reduce displacement risks and helping people and communities to transition and recover.

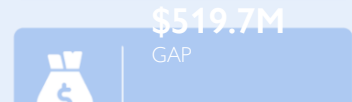
CONTACT INFORMATION

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PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Internally displaced person
2. Local population / community
3. Refugee

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$629,281,462



9,132,700
PEOPLE TARGETED



452
ENTITIES TARGETED

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

Saving lives and protecting people on the move

\$451,601,462
FUNDING REQUIRED

\$98,006,250
FUNDING CONFIRMED

8,934,600
PEOPLE TARGETED

Driving solutions to displacement

\$177,680,000
FUNDING REQUIRED

\$11,543,054
FUNDING CONFIRMED

2,457,200
PEOPLE TARGETED

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2024

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS	2024
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	
Basic needs, including food and multi-purpose cash assistance	\$82,200,000
Camp coordination and camp management	\$10,000,000
Movement assistance	\$500,000
Direct health support	\$51,282,400
Mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian response	\$9,713,062
Protection	\$28,225,000
Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies	\$66,240,000
Shelter and settlements	\$178,860,000
Humanitarian border management and services for citizens abroad	\$5,000,000
Displacement tracking	\$17,531,000
Emergency preparedness	\$2,050,000
Driving solutions to displacement	
Community stabilization	\$54,440,000
Livelihoods and economic recovery	\$99,470,000
Health system strengthening	\$1,100,000
Mental health and psychosocial support in transition and recovery	\$370,000
Land and property	\$250,000
Adaptation and disaster risk reduction	\$22,050,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED	\$629,281,462

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Afghanistan:

Afghanistan remains one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. In 2024, [an estimated 23.7 million people](#) – more than half of Afghanistan's population – are projected to require humanitarian assistance. The collapse of the previous government in August 2021 resulted in a suspension of direct international development assistance, which [previously accounted for 75 per cent of public expenditures](#), and has led to cash shortages, a weak banking sector, rising unemployment, inflation and a depreciating exchange rate. Around half of the population – women and girls – has been excluded from public life. Alongside rapid population growth, increased levels of hunger and risk of malnutrition, drastic rises in poverty, and a near-collapse of the national public health system, Afghanistan faces increased demand for services amid dwindling resources.

While conflict-related displacement has drastically decreased since 2021, an estimated 6.3 million individuals—roughly 1 in 7 Afghans—are [experiencing long-term displacement](#), many who left their homes as early as 2012. This is the [largest number of internally displaced persons \(IDPs\) in South Asia](#) and the second largest worldwide.

Afghanistan is projected to be one of the countries most affected by environmental and climate change in the coming years, anticipated to result in significant migration-related consequences, especially for populations dependent on agriculture. Data from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) shows that drought is the number one reason for disaster driven displacement, followed by floods and earthquakes in 2025. Alongside these issues, internal displacement, migration and continued high rates of cross-border return are further straining limited resources, livelihood opportunities and basic services, as well as increasing protection risks, especially for most at-risk groups, including women and girls. The bans on Afghan women working for I/NGOs and the UN (in December 2022 and April 2023) have added yet another layer of complexity. Despite the ban, IOM is committed to ensuring the meaningful engagement of women through continued advocacy with the de facto authorities (DfA) at all levels to preserve women's inclusion and participation, for both staff and beneficiaries, to ensure a principled response.

IOM predicts that over 900,000 people are expected to be newly displaced in 2024 (up from 500,000 in 2022). This is added to a population of some 5.5 million already in protracted displacement. In 2023 and 2024, it is [estimated that there will be between 1.1 and 1.3 million cross border returnees](#), with the vast majority – just under 1 million people – returning from the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereinafter, Iran) and Pakistan. Those moving cross-border have a high level of vulnerability and needs considering deteriorating economies both in Afghanistan and surrounding countries. On 3 October 2023, the Government of Pakistan announced its decree "Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan" setting a 1 November deadline for the 'voluntary return' of all undocumented Afghans in Pakistan to their country of origin. A significant increase has been observed since 15 September 2023, in returns of undocumented individuals, Afghanistan Citizen Card (ACC) holders and Assisted VolRep (Proof of Registration (PoR) card holders). While instances of deportations have been observed since mid-September 2023, the majority of returnees stated that the reason for their return is either a direct result of police harassment or fear of deportation. It is estimated that between 1.1 and 1.3 million undocumented Afghans presently residing in Pakistan will be targeted. Considering the situation of mixed-status households, an estimated 50,000 Assisted VolRep (PoR) may also return due to the shifting political context in Pakistan, in addition to 720,000 ACC holders and undocumented Afghans. To respond to this observed increase in returns, organizations working at the aforementioned border locations have scaled-up their operational capacity. They have adopted a joint and harmonized approach to the provision of assistance, ensuring optimal use of resources to assist the high volume of persons in need and in line with contingency plan scenarios.



Community outreach officer delivers an awareness raising session on GBV to Afghan women and distributes emergency assistance through hygiene kits [Muhammad Zeeshan Siddiqui / IOM Pakistan 2023]

Additionally, while the primary focus remains on the situation in Pakistan, it is critical to note that any increase in returns from Iran will further strain resources in Afghanistan. A surge in deportations and push-backs from Iran would trigger a reassessment of funding requirements to ensure that all cases of deportation and forced return, irrespective of their point of origin, receive support and assistance.

For further information, read our [Afghanistan Crisis Response Plan](#).

Pakistan:

Pakistan has national security, economic and political concerns, and the humanitarian and human rights situation remains precarious. Despite increasing tensions and threats of deportations, Pakistan will continue to host one of the largest displaced populations (refugees in particular) in the world. An estimated 20.6 million people out of a total population of more than 231 million will continue to need humanitarian assistance in 2024.

Pakistan is consistently ranked among the ten most vulnerable countries to the effects of global climate change. The country is under stress from various natural hazards, including seismic activity originating in the Himalaya region, along with numerous hydrometeorological hazards which are expected to intensify and affect the lives and livelihoods of millions of people, and also exacerbate existing population vulnerabilities.

Instability in Afghanistan during the past few decades has led to a substantial influx of Afghan nationals into Pakistan. Per UNHCR's Regional Refugee Response Plan 2024-2025 estimates, there are over 3.2 million Afghan nationals living in Pakistan. Of them, approximately 1.4 million are refugees holding a Proof of Registration (PoR) card issued by the Government of Pakistan, about 840,000 hold an Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) and an estimated 1.6 million undocumented. General elections took place in Pakistan on 8 February 2024. As no party won a majority, the Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML-N), the Pakistan People's Party, and the Mutahida Qoumi Movement announced that they will form a coalition government led by the PML-N. Shahbaz Sharif of the PML-N was elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan on 3 March 2024 for a five-year term. The incoming coalition government's position on the IFRP is currently unknown. In early March 2024, the Pakistan federal interior ministry reportedly issued orders to resume the repatriation process, targeting primarily ACC holders, starting from 15 April 2024. These developments may result in another major influx of Afghan returnees from Pakistan.

For further information, read the [Pakistan Crisis Response Plan](#)

Iran:

Iran is a country of origin, transit, and destination for migrants, including internal migrants, due to its geopolitics, demographics and economic opportunities. Iran hosts one of the largest refugee and migrant populations in the world, the majority of whom come from Afghanistan totaling around 4.5 million. [According to the latest figures communicated by the Government of Iran](#), this number includes 750,000 Afghans holding registration cards, 360,000 holding passports, 270,000 holding residence permits, and 2.6 million who registered through government-led headcount exercises — with an acknowledged presence of a significant but unspecified number of undocumented individuals.

Iran has implemented policies that grant Afghan nationals access to a range of legal services, however these have led to a surge in the demand for public services. Iran is grappling with the [resurgence of communicable diseases](#) due to population movements. Drivers of Afghan migration are predominantly the consequence of decades-long armed conflict, insecurity, resultant chronic underdevelopment and increasing poverty. The country is also faced with diverse types of irregular migration, with transit migration often associated with human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, with an unknown number of migrants originating from several African and Asian countries getting stranded in Iran, and some deportations from the Republic of Türkiye.

Iran is also faced with the immediate repercussions of climate change, particularly profound in a semi-arid country with limited water resources. In addition, Iran is at constant risk of catastrophic earthquakes because of the [geological configuration of the country](#), posing significant consequences for the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. Migrants including refugees may not have the same level of access to early warning and disaster related information.

Poverty rates have been rising and the inflationary consequences of sanctions, with spiking prices in basic goods and services, as well as medicine and medical devices, have led to a substantial reduction in households' purchasing power and exacerbating vulnerabilities to various protection risks, including violence, exploitation and abuse. At the same time, job creation is insufficient to absorb the large pool of young and educated people into the labour market.

For further information, read the [Iran Crisis Response Plan](#).

Central Asia:

Without clear pathways to durable solutions in the Central Asian context, prolonged displacement has [exacerbated vulnerabilities and needs of displaced Afghan populations](#). Uzbekistan has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention and has no domestic law or policy on asylum. In this context, Afghans must renew visitor visas every month (incurring fees of 100 to 1,000 USD each time). Complications linked to legal status make it impossible for many Afghans to work, build skills or access basic services, while also increasing the risks of detention and deportation. The same challenges prevent many Afghan children from accessing education. Stress, anxiety, and feelings of hopelessness have increased among the Afghan population in Uzbekistan. While legal regimes in Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan provide greater stability and protection to Afghans, the most vulnerable households

still face barriers to basic services and livelihoods linked to their visa status. In Tajikistan, most of the Afghan community holds refugee status. The remainder of the community is either long present in the country or in the process of seeking asylum. They have access to basic services such as education and health, but livelihood opportunities are limited, and the Afghan refugee population have to negotiate many hurdles when it comes to accessing the job market or opening a business.

COORDINATION

All interventions carried out through this plan are in line with and complementary to current inter-agency humanitarian and development efforts to respond to this crisis. As a member of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) and the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), IOM will continue to work closely with partner agencies to ensure coordination during the implementation of the proposed activities, including with UN agencies, government counterparts in neighbouring countries, international and local organizations, civil-society and other relevant stakeholders with the goal of creating greater self-reliance at the country and regional levels. **In Afghanistan**, the Organization is working closely with other crisis response stakeholders in line with the Joint Operating Principles and access engagement strategy to which IOM is a party through the Humanitarian Access Group. As a member of the UN Country Team (UNCT), IOM coordinates cross-border post-arrival humanitarian assistance (CB-PAHA) activities with relevant UN and NGO partners and is the lead agency helping undocumented returnees. While the precise nature of the relationship with Afghanistan's DfA remains to be defined, IOM will continue to work with relevant counterparts at the technical level to ensure access and provision of humanitarian, protection and early recovery and reintegration assistance. Further, IOM's assessments inform the work of the UN to sustain essential services and preserve community systems. As co-lead of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) working group of the UNDP-led Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, IOM is providing data and spatial assessments for the identification of community-based interventions. For this, its DTM assessments are combined with district-level profiling, in order to identify structural drivers of migration and opportunities to facilitate local integration and sustainable development. In addition, all activities proposed in Afghanistan under this plan will be closely coordinated at the inter-agency level and are in line with the [Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (2024) in the country as well as the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) (2024) and the [UN's Strategic Framework for Afghanistan](#) (2023-2025). IOM will also continue to act as Co-lead of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) cluster, which also covers Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), to ensure a timely, well-coordinated, and cost-effective shelter response in Afghanistan. IOM also currently leads the Border Consortium which is responsible for responding to the influx of returnees from Pakistan. In line with the Strategic Framework for Solutions to Internal Displacement in Afghanistan (2023 – 2024), IOM aims to lay down the foundations to sustainable solutions to internal displacement through three main pathways (movement assistance, local integration, or resettlement elsewhere), using area- and neighbourhood-based approaches and synergizing recovery initiatives and crisis prevention among humanitarian, development, and peace nexus (HDPN) actors. Under the overall leadership of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and together with UNHCR and UNDP, IOM seeks to establish a fit-for-purpose structure to ensure adequate coordination services as one of the co-chairs of the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) at the regional and provincial levels. At the regional level, IOM will ensure close coordination with UNHCR, with UNCTs, relevant governments as well as other humanitarian and development key stakeholders. **In Pakistan**, IOM works in close partnership with the HCT and UNCT, donors and government partners, and implements various programmes spanning humanitarian assistance, protection, mobility monitoring, community stabilization, migration management, humanitarian border management, health support, capacity building and communications in cooperation with an extensive network of partners. IOM also leads data collection activities through its DTM-guiding evidence-based programmes (pre-crisis risk assessment/during-crisis humanitarian data and post-crisis towards community stabilization). IOM is also among 19 UN agencies working together with the Government of Pakistan to assist the most vulnerable under the umbrella of the "Delivering as One UN Programme", which seeks to enhance the coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of the UN in country. Under the UNCT, IOM is the co-lead (with the International Federation of the Red Cross) of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (S-NFI) sector in context of natural hazards. IOM has a history of coordinating S-NFI responses in Pakistan during previous emergencies, in support of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA), Ministry of Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR) and Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), and approximately 53 NGO, INGO and UN agencies. Since August 2022, IOM has re-established its role in the S-NFI coordination at the national, provincial and district levels, with staff members leading the coordination in Islamabad and in the three flood affected provinces of Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, holding regular coordination meetings in Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, and Quetta. As for the Afghan Crisis Response, IOM is an active contributor to the 2024-2025 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) that also targets ACC holders and undocumented Afghan nationals, in addition to refugees. In line with both IOM's Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, and the UNHCR-led Afghanistan Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (RRRP), IOM is working with the Government of Pakistan, international partners and civil society to implement integrated, multi-sectoral, area-based programming that aims to address humanitarian and protection needs over the short-term, as well as medium and long-term needs to increase the resilience of affected populations and the stability of host communities. **In Iran**, the Government is eager to adopt a more integrated approach to devise a migration policy framework and reform its organizational structure. One such initiative involves the recently established National Organization for Migration (NOM), with whom IOM has initiated discussions on a cooperation framework. IOM has established a productive relationship that promotes improved coordination and information sharing with Iran's governmental counterparts, such as the Bureau of Border Management, the National Disasters Management Organization, the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), the State Welfare Organization (SWO), as well as relevant line ministries, such as the Ministry of Health (and its Center for Communicable Disease) and the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour, and Social Welfare. These partnerships enhance IOM's ability to address migration and border management challenges. Trust and open dialogue have paved the way for robust capacity-building initiatives, encouraging IOM and counterparts to adopt an area-based approach addressing needs and priorities in an integrated manner. IOM's strategic approach in Iran combining humanitarian and protection assistance across the country, while laying the foundation for durable solutions, recovery, and longer-term sustainable development efforts is outlined under IOM's [Comprehensive Action Plan](#)

[for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries \(August 2012 to December 2024\)](#). IOM Iran also is a participating partner in the Afghanistan crisis response under UNHCR's RRRP. IOM Iran regularly contributes to the activities undertaken under the UNCT and it is represented in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)'s Results Groups. In addition, IOM is currently facilitating the establishment of Iran's UN Migration Network aiming at ensuring a harmonized, efficient, and effective approach to migration issues. IOM Iran was recently invited to take the lead on the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Results Group under the UNSDCF in Iran. **In Central Asia**, IOM actively participates in the UNCT as well as UN Migration Networks with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). **In Kazakhstan**, IOM facilitates coordination across Government entities to ensure protection for migrants in emergencies. For instance, IOM established a Counter Migrant Smuggling Interagency Working Group. IOM also coordinates closely across Ministries, civil society organizations, and local governments, and is part of the Almaty regional consultative process which aims to overcome various migration issues in the region. IOM Kazakhstan signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Labour, local authorities in Turkestan, and Union of Entrepreneurs "Atameken". It is also part of a Working Group under the Parliament which discusses amendments to the national legislation and is a member of the Human Right Commission under President. IOM Kazakhstan established an interagency working group formed by representatives of the National Security Committee and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as trainers from the Border Academy of the National Security Committee and the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to develop a migrant rights-oriented approach in training curricula of law enforcement agencies' training institutions. **In Tajikistan**, IOM has participated in all clusters of the RRRP while active (noting that Central Asia is no longer included in the RRRP in 2024), and continues to closely coordinate with UNHCR, other UN agencies and international NGOs. IOM has a strong cooperation history with numerous government entities, such as the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of the Population, the Border Forces of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Committee of Emergency Situations, the Committee of Women and Family Affairs. All these entities have different roles in responding to the Afghan crisis, from border entry to immediate needs and then integration needs. IOM is also an active member of the REACT team in Tajikistan. **In Turkmenistan**, IOM is part of the UN-Turkmenistan Joint Action Plan for 2023 within the framework of the MoU between the UN and the Government of Turkmenistan on cooperation in the field of coordination of emergency preparedness and response. As part of the UNCT, IOM offers the Government ways to strengthen seismic resilience, enhance preparedness and response capacity for emergencies and develop early warning systems emergency. **In Uzbekistan**, IOM is a leading agency on the UNCT Task Force on Afghanistan and participates actively in the Protection Working Group established specifically for coordination on the Afghan response.

IOM CAPACITY

As the UN Migration Agency, IOM is committed to the core values and principles that are at the heart of its work, including the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, and upholding human rights for all. Respect for the rights, dignity and well-being of migrants remains paramount, with principled humanitarian action as an organization-wide commitment. **In Afghanistan**, IOM is the leading agency providing humanitarian assistance and protection to undocumented Afghan returnees and to internally displaced populations affected by disasters and conflict. IOM Afghanistan's programming portfolio over the past years has included a diverse range of interventions, including displacement tracking in more than 12,000 communities, emergency response and humanitarian assistance including a robust S-NFI response to disasters, as well as the provision of comprehensive protection services applying case management approach. Further, IOM is implementing life-saving migration health interventions (including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services), a WASH programme including the provision of hygiene kits, large scale community stabilization, DRR, and life-saving assistance to spontaneous returnees including support communities in places of high returns with basic human needs. IOM has been operationally present across Afghanistan since 1992, and has maintained an uninterrupted presence in the country, noting that the operating environment in Afghanistan remains increasingly complex. While physical access to people in need has largely improved, bureaucratic obstacles, threats and intimidation of humanitarian workers and restrictions on female humanitarian workers have increased significantly, hindering the delivery of critical assistance. IOM's mandate as well as presence throughout the country has allowed it to rapidly scale up to meet the needs of people in both urban and remote areas, namely IDPs, returnees and host communities, allowing for coordinated and targeted regional programming approaches in both life-saving assistance and towards more durable solutions. IOM is present in 34 provinces, has seven sub-offices, and manages 16 warehouses across the country with a workforce of one thousand people, 25 per cent of whom are women. The IOM mission **in Iran** was established in 1991 and a cooperation agreement with the Government was signed in September 2002. Over the years, IOM has reviewed its refugee-oriented approach and adopted a policy-oriented approach with the purpose of assisting Iran in migration management issues and tackling the challenges that the country faces. Following the August 2021 political upheaval and resulting political transition in Afghanistan, IOM's operations in Iran expanded significantly. The mission currently consists of staff members with technical expertise in various areas, including S-NFI, WASH, health, livelihoods, protection, social cohesion, pre-departure orientation for refugees in the resettlement stream, cash-based interventions, infrastructure works, border management, resettlement operations, and assisted voluntary returns and reintegration. Additional expertise in disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate-induced population mobility, and health migration are ensured through the IOM Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, while waiting to mobilize necessary financial resources to scale up its structure. Further, IOM has made significant progress in establishing operational access to border provinces where it operates either supporting national actors (e.g. line ministries such as Ministry of Interior, Labour, Health, and agencies like SWO, IRCS) or authorized by the Government to implement activities directly where deemed as more effective. Moreover, IOM is now able to extend support to Afghan nationals holding a headcount slip and undocumented individuals residing in urban areas, in addition to Amayesh cardholders living in settlements, which are traditionally prioritized by interventions led by other actors. Through these partnerships, IOM has gradually gained access to sensitive geographical areas, such as the border provinces of Sistan, Baluchestan and Razavi Khorasan. The IOM mission **in Pakistan** began its operations in Pakistan in 1981 and has since expanded its capacities across the country. IOM now has an established mission comprising around 1,300 staff in offices in Islamabad, Lahore, Mirpur, Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Peshawar and Quetta. With a presence in all provinces, IOM has a unique position that enables it to provide direct support to affected populations and lead on coordination at the national and provincial levels. With its extended presence

and its staff and partners being able to access a vast range of field locations, IOM has established itself as the main responder to humanitarian emergencies in the country. Indeed, IOM has been a leading responder to emergencies, in particular natural hazards, such as the earthquake in 2005 and the floods in 2010, 2011 and 2022. IOM Pakistan focuses on addressing humanitarian needs and reducing vulnerabilities linked to longer-term interventions through protection-sensitive programming, supporting durable solutions for displaced populations, tailored to local needs and priorities, and contributing to stability and peacebuilding, addressing drivers of instability, conflict, and climate change. IOM supports government and civil society actors to create conditions for stabilization and to manage safe, orderly, and regular migration, including in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This includes interventions related to tailored protection responses to vulnerable individuals, assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), movement and resettlement assistance including pre-departure cultural orientation for refugees, migration health, immigration and border governance (IBG) including humanitarian border management, and humanitarian support to climate and conflict-affected Pakistanis and migrants in Pakistan. IOM follows an integrated approach to address the highest priority needs, including supporting economic opportunities and private sector revitalisation, strengthening social cohesion between communities, and enhancing the resilience of people affected by conflict, climate change and displacement. The IOM mission **in Kazakhstan** was established in 1997, including two offices in Astana and Almaty, and 35 staff members. The main programmatic areas that the mission covers are migrant protection and assistance, integrated border management, labour mobility and migration health. The IOM mission **in Tajikistan** was established in 1992, with one office in Dushanbe and 50 staff. The main programmatic areas it covers is migrant protection and assistance, labour mobility and social inclusion, migration, environment and climate change, integrated border management, and migration health. Partnering with over 20 NGOs located throughout the country signifies a widespread and extensive network of collaborations. Collaboration with NGOs in various regions can facilitate the mobilization of local resources, volunteers, and support, thereby strengthening the overall impact of projects. The IOM mission **in Turkmenistan** was established in 1997, with one office in Ashgabat and seven staff. Its main programmatic areas are counter-trafficking initiatives, migration data, migration, environment and climate change initiatives. The IOM presence **in Uzbekistan** was established more recently, in 2003, with a central office in Tashkent have expanded significantly since Uzbekistan became a Member State in 2018, currently also encompassing activities in the region bordering Afghanistan. With 20 staff members, the mission's main programmatic areas are migration health, labour mobility, migrant protection and assistance (including counter-trafficking initiatives), migration, environment, and climate change, emergency preparedness and response, and integrated border management.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND EMPOWERMENT

IOM adheres to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) definition of Accountability to Affected Populations Framework (AAP) “an active commitment by humanitarian actors to use power responsibly by taking account of, giving account to and being held to account by the people they seek to assist.” also adopted in the [IOM AAP Framework](#). IOM, in coordination with other humanitarian actors, will jointly provide common services and pursue collective outcomes to ensure collective accountability. IOM places people at the centre of all operations, ensuring AAP and adapting programming and approaches based on community and stakeholder feedback. This is based on the understanding that affected people are agents, enablers, and drivers of their own resilience, recovery, and development at the household, community, and national levels. Special attention is paid to ensuring vulnerable groups, such as older people, persons with disabilities and single women or female headed households are able to access services in a safe manner and that delivery modalities are informed by and adapted to meet their needs. In its interventions, IOM adheres to the prevailing principles of Do-No-Harm, Non-discrimination and Meaningful access, Zero tolerance for sexual abuse and exploitation, Principled humanitarian action, Data Protection, while mainstreaming protection across all interventions, maintaining transparency and ensuring participation and empowerment, and accountability to affected populations by promoting clear communication, and establishing effective Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). IOM remains very engaged in supporting all inter-agency reporting mechanisms where they have been established and are functioning. The Organization also works closely with partners on establishing and expanding referral pathways to ensure access to comprehensive and targeted assistance for those in need. **Afghanistan** is one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world, with women and girls, comprising half the population, facing unique challenges and vulnerabilities in this context. Women's exposure to risk and vulnerabilities has worsened significantly since the Taliban takeover, with the DfA issuing edicts that have significantly restricted their rights, including: limiting women's return to work, requiring male relatives to accompany them in public, preventing them from receiving education beyond 12 years of age, and prohibiting their work with (I)NGOs. IOM will continue to conduct and integrate gender analyses and apply gender-sensitive and intersectional approaches throughout all programming to allow for the identification of inequalities, incorporate protection and gender perspectives in the delivery of assistance, and ensure the participation of all affected populations in response and recovery strategies—with specific attention placed on the needs of women and girls. IOM continues to operate CFMs in Afghanistan through its partnership with AWAAZ, an inter-agency communication and helpline used to register complaints and feedback from the target groups served with humanitarian assistance. Additional mechanisms include focus group discussions, suggestion boxes, feedback forms, and community liaison officers who are trained to handle feedback and complaints in a sensitive and effective manner to ensure that beneficiaries, especially women and girls, have a safe space to participate, advise, respond, complain, and—most importantly—influence the design and delivery of IOM programmes. AWAAZ is guided by the Do No Harm principle, the survivor-centred approach, and strict data protection standards. AWAAZ has Standard Operating Procedures to handle sensitive data and cases related to Child Protection, Gender Based Violence, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH). IOM ensures that its “We are all in” platform is accessible in relevant languages to all beneficiaries, enabling them to report any type of misconduct, including SEAH. All of IOM's projects are beneficiary-centred and work to ensure accessing our services would not put them at further risk, operating under assumptions of safeguarding, equality, dignity, and non-discrimination. Where feasible IOM will continue to conduct Post Distribution Monitoring and Post Patient Monitoring through a third party to understand beneficiaries experience and satisfaction with IOM's services. IOM conducts protection risk assessments where staff undertake case management and protection monitoring. Benefits, risks, and mitigations strategies for those risks are identified, laying out an action plan for each team to ensure respect of the do no harm principle and conflict sensitivity. Additionally, M&E, Accountability, and Learning exercises take place on a quarterly basis to gather

feedback from beneficiaries on the safety of IOM's programme delivery. Feedback from beneficiaries, alongside data from AWAAZ, is analyzed and woven into IOM's project operations to adapt its quality of service. IOM **Pakistan** will continue its evidence-based, needs-based and community-led interventions. In Pakistan, IOM employs its community-based planning (CBP) methodology, with IOM and its partners working closely with community members, community leaders, and local authorities to plan and prioritize interventions, fostering social cohesion. All activities will be supported through the meaningful participation of the affected populations, where communication strategies are developed collectively to ensure appropriate outreach and communication to different segments of the community. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials usually are targeted at different population groups, with key messages, and all will contain the phone number to IOM's hotline to ensure a proper CFM system where complaints can be addressed, recorded, and integrated. In all assessments, in all Focus Group Discussions, IOM promotes a safe environment for respondents to freely express their concerns and experiences. The existence of CFM is clearly communicated to beneficiaries across all outreach activities and materials and any complaint or feedback received is registered, and addressed through the appropriate channels as well as through IOM's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) unit. IOM also applies the informed consent principle to all data and input collection while working with affected communities. All participants engaging with IOM under all interventions, are informed of the nature of all interventions to be conducted, the purpose, the risks and benefits associated with participating in the relevant interventions, ways in which confidentiality will be ensured, who to contact if beneficiaries may have any questions, and expectations linked to participation. In addition, in line with IOM's commitments to protect affected populations from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), a range of measures will be undertaken to prevent, mitigate the risks of, and respond to SEA. Measures may include but are not limited to identifying and developing SEA risk mitigation actions to be integrated into all sectors of response; strengthening the capacity of frontline workers, implementing partners, national authorities and others to address SEA; strengthening or establishing where needed, complaint and feedback mechanisms that are safe and accessible for affected populations to report SEA concerns; supporting and actively participating in inter-agency and collective PSEA response at country and/or regional level; and taking steps to ensure that SEA survivors, in addition to gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, have access to quality and timely assistance and support services. IOM **Iran** implements a dedicated PSEA workplan to mainstream PSEA principles across every area of work and ensure adherence of staff to PSEA policy. Protection mainstreaming sessions are also organized for all units to familiarize staff with key protection principles which need to be followed by all staff and programmes across the mission. Gender focal points are also in place to ensure the mainstreaming of gender considerations in both policy and programming. Protection and gender mainstreaming are examples of IOM Iran's people-centric approach by understanding, assessing, prioritizing, and responding to the different needs, risks, and resilience factors of different sections of the population. IOM also conducts in-person staff trainings on ethics, code of conduct, and maintaining a respectful working environment, among others. Across **Central Asia**, IOM is looking to establish complaints and feedback mechanisms close to communities regarding the Afghan response and to work closely with Implementing Partners to strengthen their AAP systems, from program design to incorporating feedback.






ENGAGING WITH THE GOVERNMENT

In Pakistan, IOM signed the "Cooperation Agreement" with the Government of Pakistan on 9 October 2000. IOM believes that engaging with national authorities and institutions is critical for its presence and access to affected populations. IOM supports the Government in enhancing the migration management, contributes to the country's effort towards leave no one behind, upholding fundamental rights, building resilience, improving accountability and enhancing sustainability. Government counterparts include the Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (MOPHRD), Ministry of National Health Services and Regulations and Coordination (MNHSRC), National Institute of Health (NIH), the SAFRON, CAR, and Provincial Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees. IOM supports the Government to ensure the basic social services are equally accessible to all, including the people on the move, especially in the crisis and humanitarian settings. In particular, IOM works closely with the border management authorities and law enforcement agencies for building stronger human-rights sensitive border governance with provision of training and materials on humanitarian border management as well as equipment and tools. IOM also works with law enforcement agencies on building their capacity on protection, in particular on rights of migrants, rights of Afghans nationals in Pakistan according to the status they hold, and on countering human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. For the humanitarian responses to natural hazards, holding the lead of S-NFI sector and participating in other sectors, IOM facilitates the coordination under the lead of the Government, and provided equipment for emergency responses including health, WASH, education and social protection, shelter, and early recovery. Jointly with UNHCR, IOM keeps providing technical support to the Government, following and advocating on ensuring the respect and protection of human rights of all migrants and displaced people. In addition, IOM supports the Government of Pakistan in the development and/or implementation of policies and other strategic documents integrating human mobility and displacement, enhancing human rights of all human beings particularly of migrants and displaced population, such as the National Adaptation Plan and Climate Change Action Plans, towards the goal to steer Pakistan to climate resilient development. IOM will continue supporting the Government in strengthening its policy framework for better addressing the human mobility. **In Iran**, IOM is undertaking a significant transition of the migration-related legal framework and structures, with the introduction of a new actor as the primary body for migration issues, the NOM. These developments create a significant momentum, providing an opportune moment for IOM to work closely with Iranian authorities to enhance the migration landscape. IOM offers customized training and capacity building programmes for government officials on international migration law and mainstreaming of migration into development plans. Additionally, IOM supports Iran to integrate mobility perspectives in strategies to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk and build resilience. Through a cooperative relationship established with line ministries, border authorities, immigration police, policy and decision makers, IOM has developed a 12-point strategy to support Iran to address migration and border management challenges. The strategy includes the design of capacity development initiatives, and the upgrade of technology and equipment at designated Points of Entry (PoEs). Within this context of strengthening frameworks and cooperation, IOM also supports border agencies to ensure that the enforcement of border regulations is complemented by approaches focusing on the protection and dignified treatment of migrants at all stages of their journey. **In Central Asia**, IOM collaborates closely with government at all







levels, including regionally. At the national level, IOM conducts a range of targeted capacity building activities for priority Ministries and Agencies. Beyond advanced trainings and capacity-building workshops, IOM also collaborates closely with government partners to enhance policies, teaching/training manuals, and legal frameworks. At the regional level, **IOM Kazakhstan** works closely with Migration, Border, and Consular Authorities to promote cross-border dialogue on different border governance issues. IOM Kazakhstan will also support Central Asian states with adopting standardized best practices and common training approaches aimed at ensuring migrants' rights. At the local level, IOM supports governments and leaders with information and services to protect migrants living in their communities. For example, in collaboration with the Migrant Service Committee and civil society organizations, IOM supported outreach campaigns on migrants' rights targeting representatives from rural areas. IOM has also hosted community listening events for local leaders. **IOM Tajikistan** supports with refurbishment of public infrastructure to increase access to services for beneficiaries (such as training centers for education, improved water systems), as well as SOP development (for example, on border health for points of entry), and digitalization for access to employment by supporting the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Population Employment to upgrade and promote its recruitment platform kor.tj. **IOM Turkmenistan** partners closely with the Government in the design and implementation of project activities. IOM will continue this close collaboration and provide additional infrastructure support to local public services (clinics, schools) and to larger facilities on the border (as recommended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). In addition to improved physical infrastructure, this work improves sustainability – ensuring a safe place for service provision and envisions an eventual handover of activities to local leaders. **IOM Uzbekistan** has strong relationships with Ministries working on a variety of migration and emergency response issues. IOM provides tailored technical trainings (for example on emergency coordination at borders), in-kind support (such as tents and radios to the State Customs Committee and Ministry of Emergency Situations, and opportunities for learning best practices (such as a study visit to Türkiye for Government Representatives).

IOM RESPONSE

CROSS CUTTING PRIORITIES

-  Data and evidence
-  Protection mainstreaming
-  Gender equality
-  Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
-  Disaster risk and climate change

KEY OPERATING MODALITIES

-  Participation and empowerment
-  Conflict sensitivity
-  Integrated programming
-  Collaboration and partnership
-  Localization
-  Cash-based interventions

SAVING LIVES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Funding Required

\$451,601,462

People Targeted

8,934,600

People Targeted Description

Across the region, IOM aims to deliver timely and effective multi-sectorial life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move and affected populations in coordination with the humanitarian and UN country teams and partners on the ground. IOM will also continue to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to disaster affected populations as well as provide winterization assistance to displaced populations and vulnerable communities in affected areas. The majority of Afghan nationals in neighbouring countries face acute protection, medical, and livelihood needs, which require IOM's support – particularly for Amayesh Cardholders and unregistered Afghan nationals. Programming is implemented through a participatory approach involving the affected populations in all steps of the programme cycle to promote a needs-based and inclusive response. IOM's evidence-based interventions are founded on data collected through both its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and partners. IOM will collect information on the vulnerabilities of affected groups and migration movements with neighbouring countries. **In Pakistan**, IOM expects to focus on climate-induced displacement data and data collection on Afghans according to the trends that will be observed in 2024 in view of the increased pressure of the Government of Pakistan to repatriate Afghans. **In Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan**, IOM will conduct advocacy, training and sensitization workshops on DTM and on the importance of broader data collection and analysis on migration, including on Afghan populations, with government officials, including border guards and national specialists. Data collected by IOM and related products will improve the capacities of UN agencies, NGOs, sectors, technical working groups, and government entities in providing better targeted, evidence-based responses to people on the move.

21%
Funding Confirmed

79%
Funding Gap



BASIC NEEDS, INCLUDING FOOD AND MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

In **Afghanistan**, IOM's Cross-Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) programme aims to assist vulnerable undocumented Afghan migrants crossing one of four major land border crossing points upon their arrival. These programmes include movement assistance as well as basic health services through the Migration Health team, and collaboration with partner organizations to address child protection, including GBV risk mitigation efforts. IOM manages eight reception and transit centres at these border points. These will continue to provide assistance for vulnerable undocumented returnees including screening and registration, meals, overnight accommodation for up to 72 hours, needed non-food items (NFIs), Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and referrals to relevant programs. This programme will provide entry points for a range of critical IOM interventions such as protection, health, disease surveillance at the borders and humanitarian border management, as well as for other partners who also operate within the centres delivering other specialised services, such as mine risk education. If feasible, IOM will also respond to people in need in communities and settlements that may form around border areas, where further movement of people is anticipated as the situation evolves. In **Pakistan and Iran**, IOM will use a combination of in-kind and cash-based interventions (CBI), including MPCA to vulnerable migrants and their host communities, to address the basic needs of vulnerable Afghan migrants and host communities. In **Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan**, IOM will provide MPCA to vulnerable Afghan migrants who cannot afford necessities including food, shelter, clothing and other NFI.

Funding Required
\$82,200,000

Funding Confirmed
\$2,077,810

2% 98%



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

As the global co-lead of the CCCM cluster, IOM aims to reinforce its support towards the coordination of the working group as well as its operational presence at site-level and coordination with neighbouring countries. IOM **Afghanistan** through its CCCM programming seeks to provide humanitarian aid and essential services to IDPs, returnees (including forced returns of undocumented Afghans) and underserved host communities through a system of interconnected Community Resource Centers (CRCs) and mobile outreach teams, especially in the most underserved and hard-to-reach areas. IOM's interventions will include building community participation mechanisms (i.e. camp committees composed of displaced populations and host community representatives, including of women, elderly and youth groups), linking displaced populations to the relevant local governmental or de facto counterparts, and strengthening access to basic services through site development and risk-mitigation activities. IOM will also conduct systematic information management, and advocacy to inform and mobilize local actors and humanitarian partners adequately, such as the CCCM Working Group (WG) in Afghanistan which was established to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance to IDPs living in precarious conditions in informal settlements scattered across the country. Site planning will primarily focus on rationalizing shelter alignments and spacing within the sites, improving drainage, lighting, creating WASH corridors, improving accessibility with a view of reducing exposure to public health and GBV risks as well as fire hazards as well as the construction or rehabilitation of essential infrastructure. IOM, through the CCCM WG and Housing Land and Property (HLP) task force (lead by UN Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council) in Afghanistan, has been engaging with the DFA to advocate for a more principled approach for returns and durable solutions (DS) for IDPs facing the threat of eviction. Meanwhile IOM has established informal settlement focal points in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces to regularly monitor the situation in informal settlements under eviction threat and to share the information collected with the wider group of partners to further engage and advocate for a principled return approach. IOM will also support the identification of durable solutions and facilitate, local integration, relocation/resettlement or return and reintegration as relevant. This includes IOM's coordination efforts as co-lead of the DS WG alongside UNHCR, UNDP and UNICEF, under the overall leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office.

Funding Required
\$10,000,000

Funding Confirmed
\$363,796

3% 97%



MOVEMENT ASSISTANCE

In **Iran**, IOM seeks to provide movement assistance to vulnerable migrants and family reunification in case of

Funding Required

emergencies, including disasters. IOM provides safe and dignified movement assistance using a people-centred and protection-oriented approach, which includes protection and medical screening as part of pre-activities as well as additional pre-departure assistance including MHPSS, pre-embarkation checks, consular assistance, medical and legal support, provision of escorts, transit assistance (escorts for vulnerable protection or health cases, including for children and persons with disabilities), and immediate post-arrival assistance such as accommodation, onward transportation assistance, and light material assistance.

\$500,000

Funding Confirmed

\$218,600

43% 57%



DIRECT HEALTH SUPPORT

In **Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran**, IOM will support the provision of lifesaving primary and secondary health care services, including MHPSS in Afghanistan, to IDPs, returnees, migrants, refugees and other mobile populations, including for women and girls, and host communities, by ensuring the availability and accessibility to the basic package of health services, including outpatient management of communicable and non-communicable diseases; MHPSS; child health consultations, immunization, screening and referrals for malnutrition; sexual and reproductive health services, and emergency referrals. IOM will deploy mobile medical teams and expand health activities overall, including in border areas, and will conduct health and hygiene promotion as well as Risk Communication and Community Engagement activities. **In Uzbekistan**, IOM will continue its collaboration with local partners to expand the thematic and geographic scope of the Mobile Migrant Resource Center (MMRC) through which provides health services and referrals (in addition to other forms of non-medical assistance). **IOM Turkmenistan** will continue to provide access to enhanced comprehensive medical services to Afghan nationals and local communities through the MMRC.

Funding Required

\$51,282,400

Funding Confirmed

\$3,546,055

6% 94%



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In Afghanistan, IOM will implement community based MHPSS to promote, protect, and support the psychosocial well-being of the crisis affected population in Afghanistan. Following the [IOM Manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement](#), IOM will target both IDPs and vulnerable returnees, as well as vulnerable members of the surrounding host communities affected by the crisis. IOM will deploy MHPSS counsellors as part of the migration health teams who will offer family and community support, facilitate socio-relational, cultural, creative, and art-based activities, in addition to focused support through counselling at individual, family and group level. Raising community awareness on MHPSS topics, psychoeducation and referral to specialized mental health care, are also part of the services. IOM will further conduct training for local stakeholders on the provision of psychosocial first aid (PFA), basic psychosocial skills and other relevant MHPSS topics. IOM will continue to ensure that standards and procedures are followed, responses are coordinated, and that a common understanding is established among MHPSS response partners on MHPSS concepts and terms. IOM will co-chair the subnational MHPSS working group in Herat. **In Pakistan and Iran**, IOM will provide MHPSS services to vulnerable Afghan and host communities, including PFA, group and individual counselling sessions, expressive art and/or play and therapy, and community activities for migrants, including for migrant children. IOM will provide training on these areas of interventions to health care workers and community members. Coordination and cross-referrals between MHPSS and protection teams and programmes will also be established.

Funding Required

\$9,713,062

Funding Confirmed

\$209,155

2% 98%



PROTECTION

In Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, IOM aims to strengthen the protection environment and address the needs and uphold the rights of the most vulnerable (including children, older people, women and persons

Funding Required

\$28,225,000

Funding Confirmed

with disabilities) through legal services, protection analysis and research, case management, community-based protection, specialized services for gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking survivors, women and girls' friendly spaces, and dignity kit distributions. IOM's seeks to strengthen protection analysis in areas of high mobility and cross-border locations by identifying and providing targeted protection services and assistance for persons with specific needs, including through case management and individual protection assistance and/or referral to partners' services. It will also strengthen referral mechanisms and partners' protection knowledge and skills including on protection mainstreaming, PFA, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, counter-trafficking and best practices in terms of assisting people with protection needs. IOM will seek to enhance community-based protection mechanisms and increasing protection actors' capacities to provide timely and quality protection services, including access to information on services, asylum procedures, and other relevant topics as well as ensuring protection mainstreaming across all of IOM's programmes. **In Tajikistan**, IOM will focus on providing protection services to the most vulnerable individuals and households. The approach involves tailored integration assistance aimed at addressing fundamental needs in several key areas including food assistance, prevention of violence and abuse and direct assistance. IOM will see to address immediate needs for sustenance by providing food aid or access to food resources for those in vulnerable situations. IOM will also implement measures to prevent instances of violence and abuse against vulnerable individuals or households, which may include educational programs, counseling, or providing safe spaces. Finally, IOM will offer direct support to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable cases, such as shelter, medical aid, or basic needs, as well as referrals to specialized services.

\$7,541,441



PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN EMERGENCIES

In Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, IOM will focus on ensuring that people in areas of high mobility, return, protracted displacement, in displacement sites and at key border crossing points have access to clean and safe water in sufficient quantity as well as sanitation and hygiene sustainable infrastructure and services. Hygiene promotion and the distribution of hygiene kits will be integrated into the sectoral response whilst efforts will be made to integrate gender and protection concerns. IOM will aim to prioritize delivering a minimum package of WASH services that includes construction, expansion and/or rehabilitation of WASH facilities, management of water schemes through creation of gender-balanced community-led WASH committees, culturally appropriate safe hygiene messaging and organizing hygiene promotion and awareness raising activities (focusing on risk mitigation measures for transmittable diseases such as Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) or cholera). IOM will also establish a core pipeline for WASH supplies and provide basic hygiene kits inclusive of menstrual hygiene management items.

Funding Required
\$66,240,000

Funding Confirmed
\$28,749,030



SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

In Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, IOM's shelter interventions aim to preserve the immediate safety and well-being and to gradually improve the living standards of vulnerable Afghan IDPs, returnees, refugees, migrants and their host communities. A combination of in-kind and cash for shelter assistance will be used depending on the context and in line with the ES/NFI cluster standards. To respond effectively, IOM will identify specific needs and vulnerabilities, including protection concerns, of beneficiaries (especially women and girls) through sectoral assessments. IOM's interventions will include shelter assistance, including for winterization, for people directly impacted by new shocks such as natural hazard or conflict-induced displacement. This includes procurement, pre-positioning and distribution of shelter items for IDPs, cross-border returnees and refugees, and other extremely vulnerable populations.

Funding Required
\$178,860,000

Funding Confirmed
\$8,987,326



IOM will also provide transitional shelter support, in the form design, set-up/construction, upgrades of transitional/core shelters and housing, and market-based interventions that include cash to access shelter/housing in areas of protracted displacement, high return and newly accessible areas to enable safer and more dignified living standards and prevent recovering communities from slipping back into a situation of humanitarian need. Where possible, IOM will incorporate disaster resilient design in construction and provide training and guidance on this area for the longer-term. This will require active participation and engagement in country-level coordination mechanisms (including the co-leadership of the ES/NFI cluster in Afghanistan, that also covers the CCCM WG) to ensure a timely, effective, context-specific and needs-based sectoral response.

In Pakistan, IOM will apply an integrated settlement approach that incorporates WASH and housing land and property (HLP) and links to livelihoods and economic recovery programming according to priority needs identified using Community-Based Planning. This will involve providing support to uphold, improve, and restore security of tenure of community households or informal settlements, through occupancy contracts, due diligence, restoring documents, and informal settlements upgrades.



HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES FOR CITIZENS ABROAD

IOM Iran supports the Government of Iran to strengthen its policy, operational systems, human resources, and administrative and technical structures required to respond more effectively to migration and border management challenges at times of humanitarian crises. IOM aims to support Iran in combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through a range of activities and initiatives, including the provision of capacity building to improve preparedness and establish adequate response mechanisms to protect nationals and foreigners crossing the border while ensuring that the security of the border is maintained. Through Humanitarian Border Management activities such as training, consultations, and material upgrades, IOM seeks to help Iran in building and improving response to crisis settings on two fronts: a. Protecting crisis-affected migrants and nationals, and guaranteeing their human rights, dignity, and interests in accordance with international law; and b. Preserving national sovereignty and ensuring border security in accordance with national protocols. This is done at pre-, in-, and post-crisis phases.

Funding Required
\$5,000,000

Funding Confirmed
\$2,354,510

47% 53%



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

Through DTM, IOM will continue to monitor cross-border and in-country population mobility, as well as trends, vulnerabilities and needs associated to it, to inform the humanitarian response and build long term durable solutions on the ground. This will be implemented using a participatory, inclusive and evidence-based approach involving the affected populations. **In Afghanistan**, IOM will conduct the Afghanistan Mobility and Needs Assessment on population mobility trends, numbers and locations of displaced and vulnerable populations, reasons for displacement, needs and gaps in access to services. This will be complemented by Flow Monitoring at four major border crossing points, counting the number of daily movements, provinces of origin, destination, and reasons for movement. IOM will conduct rapid assessments in disaster-affected locations in the immediate aftermath of an incident to assess needs and impact. In cases of eviction, as there is sometimes knowledge in advance that one will take place, DTM will conduct a pre-return assessment. In addition, through a Population Movement Task Team, IOM and UNHCR will work together to harmonize displacement data across the country focusing on protracted displacement and IDP returnees. **In Pakistan and Iran**, DTM tools and processes will provide IOM and partners with analysis for all evidence-based interventions, especially on rapid identification of areas and populations (including IDPs, returnees and other migrants, in particular Afghan nationals) in most need. It can be expected that the focus will be on climate-induced displacement data. **In Tajikistan**, IOM will promote intersectoral partnership and advocate for DTM in sensitization sessions with border guards and trainings of relevant national specialists.

Funding Required
\$17,531,000

Funding Confirmed
\$3,049,781

17% 83%



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

In Afghanistan, IOM will develop a contingency plan for the returns of Afghans from Pakistan and Iran, as well as preposition shelter, NFIs, and winterization in-kind items to enable a response to sudden onset disasters and shocks such as earthquakes or floods (including resulting disease outbreaks). This will also involve prepositioning of WASH Core Pipeline items. **In Pakistan**, IOM will keep supporting government authorities and CSOs to build their capacities for emergency preparedness, in particular disaster preparedness in line with humanitarian principles. IOM will implement the following through community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) by conducting assessments such as hazard vulnerability and risk assessments, developing the capacity of stakeholders and establish Community Emergency Response Teams to mobilize first responders where aid can be delayed in case of disasters, further developing contingency planning, with all stakeholders involved and in synergy with other programmes, to be prepared to provide multi-sectoral support, including emergency

Funding Required
\$2,050,000

Funding Confirmed
\$3,162,502

100% 0%



cash and NFIs, social cohesion and access to services and referral for targeted assistance. **In Tajikistan**, IOM will provide modular facilities at the border for border health preparedness and training for border guards on humanitarian border management. **In Uzbekistan**, IOM will provide capacity development activities for Government at all levels on migrants' rights in emergencies, including as a preparedness measure for migrants in crisis situations. **In Kazakhstan**, IOM will enhance the capacity of border services, including curriculum development and support to ensure gender specific needs are met at Border Crossing Points, alongside regional dialogues on border management and governance, particularly in emergencies.



IOM Uzbekistan hosts a national preparedness training on Protection of Migrants in Crisis Situations in April 2024 © IOM 2024

DRIVING SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT

Funding Required
\$177,680,000

People Targeted
2,457,200

People Targeted Description

IOM uses an adaptive process and durable solutions approach that is responsive to people on the move and displacement affected communities in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, to support authorities and societies for inclusive integration and sustainable localized recovery planning. IOM's programming aims to enhance the resilience of individuals and communities through addressing the drivers of human mobility, including socioeconomic needs of Afghans transiting or settled in neighboring countries and vulnerable host populations, including Afghan refugees, as well as returnees in high-return provinces of Afghanistan. IOM will work with national local and national authorities in neighboring countries to enhance the systems and structures dedicated to provide health, protection and integration services to migrants and refugees in the country. IOM will support governments, including national and local authorities, CSOs and community leaders through multi-sectoral area-based recovery that will support disaster-affected populations in their recovery, and build resilience against future disasters. IOM will primarily focus on enhancing the resilience and preparedness of vulnerable communities populations living in disaster-prone areas in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. Finally, attention will be given to vulnerable and marginalized groups within Afghan society, such as women and girls, children, older people, and persons with disabilities. **IOM Iran** will specifically work with government officials and humanitarian partners on capacity building initiatives on DRR and prevention, including training on CCCM and evacuation planning and management. **IOM Pakistan** will use its community-based planning (CBP) methodology where IOM and its partners work closely with community members and leaders, and local authorities to conduct risk communication, plan and prioritise interventions, and in the process foster social cohesion. It will also support the Government of Pakistan to improve its preparedness plan and climate-resilient housing rehabilitation or construction of communal infrastructure to reinforce community-level basic services. **IOM Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan** will continue to work with national and local authorities, including key ministries, to strengthen contingency planning for disaster-induced displacement. In Turkmenistan, IOM will work on large-scale infrastructure repair that will benefit migrants and host communities. In Tajikistan, IOM is helping to build State capacity in providing WASH services for preparedness in public health centers and for water systems, as well as border health preparedness through border guard trainings and provision of border modular facilities.

6%
Funding Confirmed



94%
Funding Gap



COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

In Afghanistan, IOM will accelerate delivery of area-based humanitarian, early recovery, reintegration and resilience projects across displacement and conflict-affected communities. To do this, IOM will develop district/provincial profiles to guide evidence-based strategic and essential infrastructure projects, to provide communities with basic services while building community resilience to withstand shocks. It will undertake participatory community development and action planning to increase civic engagement, strengthen local ownership and identify context-specific solutions for addressing the vulnerabilities of different social groups, particularly marginalized groups, to enhance social cohesion and strengthen communities' response capacities to shocks and stresses. IOM Afghanistan will also provide emergency livelihood and economic recovery assistance, including through cash-for-work on construction sites, asset replacement and emergency business grants in support of economic recovery. Where possible, referrals of vulnerable individuals from IOM's cross-border and protection programmes will be provided and support upon their return to areas where stabilization or durable solutions activities are ongoing. **In Pakistan**, IOM will enhance civic engagement, promote social cohesion and extend support for displaced households and communities. IOM provides tailored support for remote and marginalized communities along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, including support where poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are key drivers of instability and community tensions. In coordination with different key stakeholders, including national and local authorities and civil society organizations, activities will be conducted to address root causes of community instability by further enhancing livelihoods and empowering community members, and to promote understanding and harmony among the diverse communities, in particular in remote regions. **IOM Iran** will support sports, cultural and economic activities towards strengthening cohesion within the respective communities. **In Tajikistan**, IOM will support integration of local communities and Afghan population through social cohesion activities, joint events, and State outreach for information sharing and service delivery. The mission will also provide health consultations in partnership with State authorities. **Access to Information:** Ensuring that individuals have access to relevant and critical information. This might include information about available services, rights, resources, or support networks. **Access to Legal Services:** Supporting vulnerable cases and households with access to legal aid. This could involve assistance with legal documentation, rights awareness, or navigating legal processes **In Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan**, IOM will partner with civil society organizations and local government to operate mobile assistance centres who will provide legal assistance, MHPSS, health, internet skills instruction, and referrals for other services, as well as work on migrant rights and integration. IOM will implement community-led infrastructure rehabilitation projects in areas with high numbers of Afghan migrants. Livelihoods support, including as described under Livelihoods and Economic Recovery, is an integral part of Community Stabilization efforts.

Funding Required

\$54,440,000

Funding Confirmed

\$1,632,624

2%

98%



LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

In Afghanistan, IOM supports community infrastructure projects for economic revitalization and sustainable livelihoods, especially for women, access to essential basic services, and community cohesion. IOM ensures that it implements activities that benefit both displaced or returned and host community, while aiming to reduce the root causes of displacement and migration, by strengthening social, economic and psychosocial resilience of displacement affected communities, considering vulnerabilities specific to gender, age, and ability, among others. It aims to revitalize local economic conditions by supporting the business eco-system and increasing human capital, thereby safeguarding existing jobs and creating new ones, and by (re)constructing productive and basic social service infrastructure, including health clinics and schools. **In Pakistan**, economic hardship and limited livelihood prospects remain primary concerns for both Afghan nationals and vulnerable host communities in Pakistan. To strengthen their economic resilience while promoting social cohesion within the longer term, IOM will continue supporting them with livelihood opportunities. More specifically, IOM will provide its beneficiaries with a range of support including: (1) Individual Livelihood Assistance (ILA) to promote the development of a trained workforce for local businesses. Activities will include training on soft skills required to set up and manage micro-businesses (Business Support Package), vocational training, and on the job training. (2) Financial capital to support the expansion of their small or medium-sized businesses, increase their productivity and allow for the creation of new sustainable jobs through IOM's Enterprise Development Fund. (3) Cash-for-work to engage and empower community members to restore basic services and improve communal spaces, allowing for social integration and cohesion. (4) Improved access to basic services through Quick Impact Projects consisting in rehabilitating community-based infrastructures. **In Iran**, IOM seeks to promote the self-reliance of displaced communities through initiatives that seek to

Funding Required

\$99,470,000

Funding Confirmed

\$4,860,727

4%

96%



increase access to income-generating opportunities, employment and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable Afghans and host community members. IOM designs targeted interventions including supporting job creation by providing market-oriented skills development opportunities for Afghans and host community members, as well as support for their start-ups or to expand micro, small and medium enterprises. **In Central Asia**, IOM also supports livelihoods through community and individual grants, vocational and soft skills training, apprenticeships, and advocacy work in partnership with UNHCR for enhanced access to labour market for refugees. IOM Tajikistan will partner with local organizations and local governments to conduct assessments, to develop integration plans, and to deliver a curriculum on small business development and management to Afghan women and vulnerable members of host communities. Following the training, women will receive in-kind support and/or vouchers to purchase raw materials. In the first phase of this initiative, IOM will focus on women, who have been disproportionately affected by limited income generating opportunities. Access to livelihood and educational opportunities has been identified as a substantial need by Governments and communities in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. IOM and partners will work to identify specific needs and provide technical support where necessary.



HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

In Iran, to ensure that Afghans have access to primary healthcare without overburdening the Iranian health system, IOM is actively supporting the national health sector in several ways, such as providing essential health equipment and enhancing the infrastructure of healthcare facilities. Beyond the support to static health facilities, IOM will directly support the MoH by equipping mobile units to serve remote areas and refer patients in need of higher level care into the health care system, which helps to strengthen the overall health system in Iran. These mobile units aim to improve health services in border regions with high migrant flows, offering direct accessibility to communities that are hard to reach. **In Uzbekistan**, IOM will support vulnerable Afghan migrants to access public services such as health care due to legal status challenges that make it difficult, expensive, or impossible to access services, particularly for women who are at greater risk of financial hardship. IOM Uzbekistan plans to conduct a health needs assessment (i.e. regarding needed medical equipment) and engage a medical consultant to support the development of Standard Operating Procedures for medical services provided to migrants.

Funding Required
\$1,100,000



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN TRANSITION AND RECOVERY

In Iran, IOM will conduct sociorelational and creative and arts-based activities, counselling, individual and community awareness-raising, and focus group discussions while continuing to strengthen referral pathways to specialized mental health care services. MHPSS services will be provided as a part of protection case management, based on ad-hoc needs, and during planned interventions such as women and girls friendly spaces, among others. **In Tajikistan**, IOM will deploy a MHPSS mobile team, which includes State actors, to provide services at the community level and increase the knowledge, practice and awareness of State actors with regard to MHPSS.

Funding Required
\$370,000

Funding Confirmed
\$3,852

1% 99%



LAND AND PROPERTY

In Pakistan, as part of its comprehensive protection programme, IOM will work to address challenges related to housing, land and property (HLP) issues, including lost or destroyed official papers, houses being occupied by another household or other general needs for legal assistance, with the aim to remove barriers for Afghan nationals and disaster-affected persons to access HLP rights. IOM will provide legal counseling, disseminate information, and train partners on HLP.

Funding Required
\$250,000





ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

In Afghanistan, as part of preparedness efforts to strategically assist disaster-prone communities that face a higher risk of disaster-induced displacement and in line with the Sendai Framework, IOM will support disaster risk management (DRM) efforts through multiple activities. These include the establishment of community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) infrastructure in complementarity with the repair or construction of damaged or destroyed community infrastructure, such as irrigation canals and gabion walls (to protect agricultural land), roads, schools, clinics, and water and sanitation facilities (to protect people). Many construction-related projects look to address the fundamental causes of migration through the provision of water, sanitation, access to transport, health services, education, and livelihoods. By developing and rehabilitating vital community hubs and services, the aim is to reduce migration caused by lack of essential services while providing community members with short term cash-for-work opportunities. In addition, IOM will implement Community-Based DRM in local communities to develop Community Disaster Management Action Plans and establish community early warning and preparedness systems to mitigate risk and enable a more effective response. IOM will also conduct hazard and vulnerability mapping and analysis to support communities further in DRM and enhance their resilience to and preparedness for natural disasters, as well as NGOs and implementing partners working in the field of disaster management and humanitarian assistance. **In Turkmenistan**, IOM will conduct awareness raising among members of Afghan and local communities, local authorities and community leaders on climate change resilient development and adaptation measures in response to the climate change impacts and insecurities, including emergency preparedness planning and measures at the local level, such as efficient water use.

Funding Required
\$22,050,000


Funding Confirmed
\$5,045,851



CONTRIBUTES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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