Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Strengthen Resilience of Afghans in PAK (23-0003252)

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SAP application number	4000007430

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Strengthen Resilience of Afghans in PAK
Contract party	Iom - Int. Organization For Migration (30012524)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	45064378 USD
Amount EUR	42811159
Start date	20-11-2023
End date	19-05-2027
Full name	IOM Pakistan Strengthening Resilience of Afghan Nationals and Host Communities in Pakistan through Multi-Sectoral Interventions
Summary	IOM is seeking to expand its support to vulnerable Afghan nationals in Pakistan and host communities to enhance their living conditions and resilience. This will be achieved through a set of activities centred around facilitating Afghans' access to services through efforts to mitigate the tensions that might arise with the host community and through efforts targeting both the basic and longer-term needs of targeted populations. Adopting a community-owned approach and a holistic approach to meeting the multiple needs of affected populations, the activities engage humanitarian and development stakeholders, Government of Pakistan (GoP), local authorities, civil society, and beneficiaries themselves. Approaches undertaken in this project will also ensure environmental sustainability throughout.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	27-10-2023
Proposal's reference number	MINBUZA-2023.1481587
Budget holder	DSH (8141DSH)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007430
Funds center	DSH Reception refugees in region contr. (1704U02010001)

Policy data

Aid modality	Other program-based aid
Technical assistance	Less than 10 % of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Pakistan
Location type	
Specific location	
CRS code	15190 Facilitation of migration and mobility
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	Yes
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Not targeted
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Drinking water and sanitation	Principal
Skills development	Principal
Explain your choices	In its housing, water, and infrastructure interventions, climate resilient approaches will be taken. Moreover, the intervention aims at collecting, analysing and disseminating climate change-induced human mobility data and information in refugee hosting areas. The programme is inclusive of gender and age analysis identifying the additional risks for Afghan women and girls. Protection, gender, disability, and age considerations will be mainstreamed at all stages of the project. Outcome 4 centers around improved access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation. Under outcome 5, IOM will support Afghan nationals and host communities to improve livelihoods, skills development opportunities and income generation activities to enhance economic opportunities.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

The intervention clearly fits within the MFA Policy paper 2022 – 'Do what we do best'. Reception and protection in the region of origin of refugees and vulnerable migrants is a regular component of BHOS policy. Refugees and displaced persons around the world, whose numbers continue to grow, usually seek protection close to home (about 86%). Many seek refuge in cities and villages instead of refugee camps, because there are more socio-economic opportunities there. An international consensus has emerged on the need for a new approach: instead of prolonged reception in camps, refugees should be given the opportunity to build lives for themselves in host countries until they are able to return home or are resettled in third countries. However, this puts pressure on the local host community, government services and the local economy. The Netherlands has supported several programmes in this area in recent years (at both national and European level). These included improving the protection and prospects of refugees and displaced persons in host countries in the region of origin, and preventing irregular migration. The proposed activities contribute directly to the Dutch foreign policy objective of promoting safe and humane reception of displaced persons and refugees in the region. By providing protection, education and training, mental health and employment programmes in the Horn of Africa and the MENA region, the government promotes self-reliance and life in dignity for forcibly displaced and host communities.
Supporting national governments, international and national partners to respond to challenges in a comprehensive and integrated manner to achieve its strategic objectives - maintain asylum space, provide life-saving assistance, improve access to public services, strengthen co-existence and self-reliance, and pursue durable solutions to address the refugee crisis in the region – is fully in line with the policy of the Netherlands and the EU.
In May 2022, the Piri and Van der Lee motion (Parliamentary Paper 27925 No. 906, May 2022) was adopted, in which the government was asked to expend its OidR efforts to the protection of Afghan refugees in the region. Since 2022, the Dutch OidR effort has therefore focused on the broad scale of reception in the region interventions, including protection, housing in refugee camps and urban areas, water, sanitation and waste management, vocational education and employment for Afghan refugees, asylum seekers and their host communities in surrounding countries. The efforts are largely shaped by the Regional Response Plan coordinated by UNHCR. In 2022, two programs were launched with UNHCR and UNICEF in Pakistan. Partnerships with other UN agencies and (inter)national organisations will be further expanded for the coming years, in line with the Piri and Van der Lee motion.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity
- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

Decades of instability in Afghanistan have caused a significant Afghan migration to Pakistan, resulting in an estimated 3.7 million Afghans currently residing there. This includes over 1.32 million refugees with Proof of Registration (PoR) cards, approximately 840,000 Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and an estimated 775,000 undocumented Afghans, as well as an estimated 600,000 Afghan new arrivals since August 2021.
While Pakistan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and lacks national asylum legislation, it has provided a safe refuge to millions of Afghan refugees for over four decades. Currently, it hosts 3.7 million Afghans, including both registered refugees and Afghans of other statuses. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) has maintained a flexible approach to Afghan refugees, although support for Afghans of other statuses remains limited in terms of access to basic public services, including schools. This protection space has been strained with the new outflows from Afghanistan. The provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa host the majority of the Afghan population in the country, with 68.4 percent of refugees living in urban areas and 31.5 percent in refugee villages.
ACC holders and undocumented Afghans in Pakistan face legal uncertainty, exposing them to protection risks due to their precarious legal status. Limited access to legal information and services, along with insufficient support from humanitarian actors, further exacerbates their vulnerability. Obtaining legal documentation is crucial for the protection of Afghan residents in Pakistan. ACCs were initially issued as temporary documents to Afghan nationals lacking PoR cards, with limited benefits and no access to public services like education and healthcare. ACC holders also lack rights to formal employment, bank accounts, or SIM cards, making life more challenging and assistance provision and status updates more complicated. They rely on informal access to education and health services, based on service provider willingness. In contrast, PoR cardholders enjoy more comprehensive support.
Documentation has become even more critical in 2023 as Afghans without valid papers face an increased risk of arrest, detention, and deportation by law enforcement agencies, particularly in Sindh province, with reports of mass arrests in Karachi. Deportations pose significant protection concerns, especially for unaccompanied women and children. A new policy requiring

Afghan migrants to report changes of residence to the nearest police station has been issued, raising protection risks for ACC holders and undocumented Afghans.
Economic hardship and limited job opportunities are pressing concerns for Afghan nationals in Pakistan, as well as for host communities. Food prices have been steadily increasing, with a 45.07% inflation in February 2023 compared to the previous year, exacerbated by floods in 2022. Some food items saw substantial price hikes, such as onions by 189%, rice by 107%, and milk by 39%, leading to an overall inflation rate of 31.5% in March 2023.
Most Afghans in Pakistan work in the informal sector as unskilled laborers in transport, construction, or agriculture, which makes them vulnerable to external shocks and exploitation. Many have temporary or ad hoc employment, with 52% earning a monthly income of PKR 10,000-20,000 (USD 42-84) to support an average family size of six.
Urban areas host 68% of Afghan residents, with various housing situations, including mud houses (51%), unfinished and unfurnished houses (24%), camps (5%), and others. A significant 15% of surveyed respondents reported facing eviction risks, inability to pay rent, and community hostility.
A majority of Afghan refugees in Pakistan are women, facing increased risks of gender-based violence (GBV) due to displacement. They also struggle to access essential services, including sexual and reproductive health and livelihood opportunities. While some UN agencies support ACC holders and undocumented Afghans occasionally, specialized GBV services primarily target PoR cardholders, leaving others with limited or no access to comprehensive GBV assistance.
Respondents to an IOM household survey identified protection and legal/documentation as top concerns, followed by child protection, human trafficking, and GBV.
The region is highly susceptible to natural disasters and climate change. Pakistan is frequently affected by extreme weather events, and the 2022 floods displaced 7.2 million people, including Afghan refugees. To address displacement resulting from conflict, climate-related disasters, and other crises, support for climate adaptation, resilience, and emergency preparedness in host countries is crucial.
IOM is seeking to expand its support to vulnerable Afghan nationals in Pakistan and host communities to enhance their living conditions and resilience. This will be achieved through a set of activities centred around facilitating Afghans' access to services through efforts to mitigate the tensions that might arise with the host community and through efforts targeting both the basic and longer-term needs of targeted populations. Adopting a community-owned approach and a holistic approach to meeting the multiple needs of affected populations, the activities engage humanitarian and development stakeholders, GoP, local authorities, civil society, and beneficiaries themselves. Approaches undertaken in this project will also ensure environmental sustainability throughout.

Theory of Change

If vulnerable Afghans in Pakistan and vulnerable host communities have increased access to specialized protection services, have access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities, and civil society, local organizations, and authorities have increased capacity in protection and relevant legal and migration frameworks, **then** vulnerable Afghan nationals in Pakistan's capacity to integrate and overall social cohesion with host communities will increase **because of** 1) filling the gap in data and information related to Afghans in Pakistan, 2) clarification of rights of Afghans in Pakistan, 3) the strengthened protection environment, 4) the increased availability of and access to basic services, and 5) the livelihood opportunities available for the Afghan population and host communities.

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?
- Who are the other main stakeholders?
- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?
- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

End of September 2023, Pakistan's caretaker government has announced an Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan. According to the plan, starting Nov. 1 2023, illegal foreigners (specifically focusing on Afghans) residing in Pakistan without a valid residency status will be deported from the country. This is causing much unrest and anxiety among the Afghan refugee community. It is not known why Pakistan formulated this plan, possibly lack of international support for refugee reception and sharply increasing number of attacks by the Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) play a major role. The plans are putting further strain on PAK-AFGH relations. Moreover, the reaction of the Afghan government is not coherent. Kabul is not ready to receive returnees, Kandahar is saying they are ready to receive and ensures pressure on Kabul to provide assistance.
The numbers on people concerned are not available, but Pakistan says it amounts to1.7 million people. It has been confirmed that Afghans with legal residency status (ACC and POR cards holders) will be excluded from the plan. In this first phase of the plan, Afghans on UNHCR's bilateral repatriation or resettlement lists are also exempt from deportation. They are subject to a departure deadline of Jan. 1; it is unclear whether this deadline will be maintained. In September 2023, police cracked down on Afghan refugees, with and without valid residency papers; hundreds of arrests followed. Police brutality and deportation of Afghans has occurred many times in the past, although it never led to the deportation of all Afghans residing in Pakistan. On the other hand, it has also not been the first time Pakistan announced such a plan to push back Afghan refugees back to Afghanistan. There are serious doubts about the feasibility of this new policy. Multiple parties indicate that Pakistan does not have the financial and operational capacity to actually implement this plan, especially within the short timeline set. Elections are supposed to take place

early 2024, so it is possible that the plan is part of election rhetoric. Even if this turns out to be the case, deportation on a smaller scale is still of concern, especially given the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and three earthquakes that hit Afghanistan in October. An interim government could also be a godsend to push through controversial plans. There are no concrete plans/procedures in place at the border for deportation as of 1st November 2023. The risk analysis will further address the risks related to these developments on the proposed project activities.
The main beneficiary groups of this proposed project are the estimated 840,000 Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders and 1.6 million undocumented Afghan nationals (which includes an estimated 600,000 new arrivals). In its programme IOM will also target the host communities that are selected based on their vulnerability criteria and to contribute to social cohesion. Other beneficiaries involve government partners who will benefit from trainings and capacity-building activities: Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR), Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR), National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA).
The project's objective aligns with the GoP's national priorities and commitment to ensure and promote safe and orderly migration. With the continued influx of Afghan nationals into Pakistan, IOM's assessments on access to basic services clearly underlines the increased strain put on Pakistan's already overwhelmed public institutions and services. Indeed, IOM responds to GoP priorities to fill the gaps in service provision to Afghan communities when GoP is not able to provide these services itself. The GoP conducted an ACC registration exercise in 2017-2018 in Pakistan to provide legal documentation to Afghans who did not hold a PoR status. This illustrates the will of the GoP to ensure orderly and regular migration. Afghan nationals can stay in Pakistan as long as they have a valid legal status, which is granted through PoR, ACC, or visas. The fact that the government is discussing a second round of ACC registration shows that this is still a priority, and IOM continues to align with the government's focus to promote safe and orderly migration. Avenues will be explored for strengthening the national legal, policy and administrative framework for migrants, in particular for the protection, respect and fulfilment of the human rights of Afghan nationals in Pakistan, while continuing to advocate for adherence to international protection standards. IOM is currently implementing projects related to the Afghan response, aligned with IOM's Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries and the Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP) in Balochistan, Islamabad Capital Territory, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), and Sindh provinces.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?
- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

The added value of the Dutch government being involved in this project, is the serious underfunding of the Refugee Response in Pakistan. Regarding refugee and displacement programming, the Dutch government is one of the biggest contributors in Pakistan. With our diverse partnerships (planned with IOM, UNFPA, UN Habitat, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF) and role as Vice-chair in the SSAR support platform we are uniquely placed on the topic and have substantial added value.

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

IOM's extensive experience from previous and ongoing interventions has equipped the organization with a rich reservoir of lessons learned. These insights have been gleaned through on-the-ground observations, the application of best practices, the establishment of robust relationships with various stakeholders, and the thorough examination of monitoring reports. Importantly, these valuable lessons will serve as the guiding principles for the implementation of this project.
In terms of data collection, IOM has conducted an array of activities under both the Afghan response and the flood relief effort in 2022. This extended engagement has fostered strong ties with the GoP, enhancing their comprehension of the scope and objectives of IOM's data collection initiatives. Over time, the process of obtaining authorization to collect and publish data has become notably more straightforward, and IOM intends to capitalize on these established relationships to ensure a seamless flow of evidence throughout the project's implementation.
Furthermore, IOM has also cultivated productive relations when interacting with the Central Committee for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) at the national level and the provincial Committee for Afghan Refugees (CAR). These entities have been the primary point of contact for IOM in its previous activities under the Afghan response. Although it took time to establish these connections, significant progress has been made. The authorities now have a clear understanding of IOM's activities, leading to a higher level of acceptance and a smoother authorization process.
On the operational front, IOM has evolved to incorporate fluctuations in prices due to inflation, allowing for the adjustment of cash assistance amounts provided to Afghan beneficiaries. Different types of grants and cash assistance levels have been thoroughly reviewed. Additionally, IOM has made substantial improvements in the modalities of distribution. This includes enhancements in the capacity to target beneficiaries effectively, improvements in the distribution center infrastructure, and the careful selection of trusted financial service providers with whom IOM has a positive track record.

Moreover, IOM's operational reach has expanded geographically, even encompassing harder-to-reach areas. This expansion is facilitated by recruiting staff on third-party contracts from project locations. This approach ensures the acceptance and continuity of projects. Presently, IOM Pakistan has hired 86 staff on third-party contracts, many of whom are stationed in key locations such as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan (including the Torkham and Chaman border crossing points), and Karachi, areas with a significant concentration of Afghan migrants. The utilization of third-party staff plays a pivotal role in reaching the targeted population in need, overcoming various limitations, including security concerns. Engagement with staff from local communities ensures the effective implementation of the minimum requirements to provide much-needed aid.
IOM has also maximized its outreach by collaborating with implementing partners (IPs). These partners will be responsible for executing some of the project's activities, thereby extending the geographical coverage and, in certain cases, broadening the scope of the response. This collaborative approach enhances efficiency by building on existing local responses and leveraging established relations with communities, as well as provincial and district-level authorities. By doing so, it fosters trust and buy-in from the affected communities and ensures the long-term impact of the project by strengthening local capacities.
Over the past year and a half, IOM has diligently put in place robust technical and program monitoring processes. Additionally, it has established the capacity to oversee the work of IPs and developed the program further through joint modalities.
Crucially, the project is designed to be adaptable and flexible, enabling it to continuously evolve and adjust its methodology to the ever-changing context of Afghans in Pakistan. This commitment to learning and adaptability underscores IOM's dedication to addressing the dynamic needs and challenges of the communities it serves.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?

This project promises long-term sustainability by fostering community and local authority ownership, creating meaningful impacts within Pakistan's service availability, social cohesion, and migration policies. IOM's comprehensive approach, including community resilience, economic recovery, access to services, infrastructure rehabilitation, protection, and tracking displacement, align synergistically for sustainable outcomes. Climate change and migration policies, essential to Pakistan's migration context, are seamlessly integrated, ensuring sustainability from the project's outset.
Sustainability is further guaranteed through collaboration with local, district, provincial, and national authorities to build their capacity in climate adaptation, benefitting both Afghan nationals and Pakistanis. The project places the community at its core, emphasizing active involvement through a participatory approach and regular consultations to address their needs, resources, and concerns, fostering local ownership and buy-in.
Efforts to engage both Afghan nationals and host communities will promote awareness of program activities, Afghan rights in Pakistan, and community acceptance. Advocacy with the GoP for a conducive legal environment for Afghan access to basic services, particularly ACC holders, contributes to building a robust protection environment.
The project aligns with SDGs at a global level and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2027 at the national level in Pakistan, ensuring a connection to overall sustainable strategic goals.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?
- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.
- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

This proposed action places a strong emphasis on inclusive gender and age analysis. IOM conducted assessments that specifically considered the added risks faced by Afghan women and girls, particularly those living outside of camps, who are often not the primary focus of other UN agencies that mainly target PoR holders and Afghan nationals in camps. Throughout the project's stages, including planning, assessments, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, protection, gender, disability, and age considerations will be integrated, in alignment with IOM's policies on protection mainstreaming during crises.
IOM will identify and address the distinct needs of individuals of all genders, ages, and vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities, single-headed households, child-headed households, and those affected by gender and age-related factors. The project will also adhere to IOM's Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises (GBViC Framework) to ensure gender-specific needs are met and measures are taken to mitigate GBV risks across all activities. IOM's Protection Unit, staffed with GBV experts, will lead and participate in protection and GBV coordination structures to identify and mitigate risks, aligning with the Do No Harm principles.
IOM maintains an inclusive approach by consulting with a wide array of social groups within affected communities, including women, men, boys, girls, older individuals, marginalized and vulnerable groups, and minority groups. The information gathered through extensive community engagement informs the design and implementation of project activities. Throughout the project cycle's various stages, IOM continues to engage with these diverse groups to ensure their participation and inclusion.
Efforts are made to integrate an intersectional approach in protection, gender, and diversity to promote meaningful participation, inclusion, equality, and empowerment of women and girls. IOM works to mainstream gender in all project activities, striving to understand the context and dynamics of selected communities, which may influence beneficiaries' roles, power relationships, and vested interests. The ultimate goal is to promote equal influence, participation, and benefits for all individuals, irrespective of gender, age, or sexual orientation and gender identity.

Under this project IOM is ensuring gender mainstreaming, for the specific activities, see p. 45 of the proposal document.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?
- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

One of the project interventions is aimed at collecting, analysing and disseminating climate change-induced human mobility data and information in areas hosting significant numbers of Afghan migrants. For the climate change-induced migration survey, previous rounds of data collection will provide the baseline and sample frames for in-depth quantitative and qualitative household-level data collection exercises. Indeed, the methodology and data collection tools for this survey are yet to be developed. However, extensive global-level guidance within IOM is already available. In 2020, IOM's DTM released an analytical framework and field guide in collaboration with the IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) division to consolidate data collection practices in contexts of environmental and climate change. IOM will closely collaborate with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC) at the central, Islamabad level, in addition to other government counterparts such as the NDMA and relevant PDMA's, to ensure mainstreaming of findings and recommendations into policy development, in particular when related to climate change and human mobility. This will feed into the current project IOM is implementing with MoCC for which one of the outcome is to include human mobility as one of the aspects in the country's national adaptation plan. Furtermore, IOM will ensure that in its housing, water, and infrastructure interventions, climate resilient approaches will be taken, as this is most needed in view of the country's eighth position amongst the most vulnerable nation to climate change.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?
- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?
- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

There is no multi-donor financing, but close collaboration and coordination among donors. Many donors streamline support towards forced displaced, refugees and host communities within humanitarian or development support, where NL does not. Policy change is included in the results framework, yet in the Pakistani context it is not realistic to expect policy change to happen soon. Even though Pakistan has generously hosted Afghan refugees for more than four decades, respecting the principle of non-refoulement and right to asylum, no policy framework for refugees exists and Pakistan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol.
The project's objective aligns with the GoP's national priorities and commitment to ensure and promote safe and orderly migration. With the continued influx of Afghan nationals into Pakistan, IOM's assessments on access to basic services clearly underlines the increased strain put on Pakistan's already overwhelmed public institutions and services. Indeed, IOM responds to GoP priorities to fill the gaps in service provision to Afghan communities when GoP is not able to provide these services itself. IOM's programmes in Pakistan and this project are aligned with the strategic objectives of IOM's Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries and the Inter-Agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP) for the Afghanistan crisis to respond to immediate humanitarian needs, while contributing to address mid-term and longer-term challenges, including durable solutions. IOM's overall approach, is thus aligned with the objectives of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Response (SSAR) platform. IOM is not currently part of the SSAR platform, however IOM Pakistan mission has engaged in discussions with its regional office and headquarters to take necessary steps to join this platform. Similarly to the objectives of the SSAR for Afghans, IOM's CAP highlights both the need to humanitarian assistance in a first phase of the response building up to longer-term assistance to reach durable solutions

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?
- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?
- Is data security guaranteed?
- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?
- Is duplication avoided?

For all its activities, including the ones conducted under agreements with partners, IOM has strong Data Protection Principles as a mandatory requirement which prevents sharing identifiable beneficiary data for other than meeting the objectives of the project. In addition, every IOM staff undertakes the mandatory Data Protection Principles Training. For protection programming, all recorded data is stored electronically with password protection and hard copies are locked in cabinets. Information sharing with third parties occurs based on Data Sharing Principles, with the consent of the beneficiaries and on a need-to-know basis. Furthermore, organizations requesting this information are required to fill out both IOM Data Access Forms and Data Confidentiality Forms which allows the requester to indicate the data they want, the location of the data requested, the purpose of the data, who in their team will have access to the data, accept the legal terms and conditions as stipulated by IOM and also

confirm that they cannot transfer the data to a third party without consent from IOM. For more information on data protection, see chapter 6.5 of the MEL plan.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help).

Include the following elements:

- Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.
- Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.

In addition to the mid-term evaluation report and the final evaluation report, and as will be stated in the arrangement with IOM and the donor, IOM will submit annual reports (financial and narrative) together with a financial statement within six months after completion of every implementation year. The narrative reports will be additionally submitted as an IATI data set under IATI Activity ID xm-dac-7-PPR-4000007067. IOM will also submit certified annual financial statements.
Monitoring of project performance is an ongoing function that involves data collection and analysis during implementation throughout life of a project. Information and learning gained from monitoring activities are used to adjust during the life of the project. IOM will adopt the four essential areas of monitoring for this project which includes “Activity Monitoring”, “Results Monitoring”, “Financial Monitoring” and “Risk Monitoring”. The detail of each monitoring has been explained in the sub-sections of monitoring in the MEL plan (MINBUZA-2023.1481588).
For further information on IOM's monitoring and evaluation processes and regulations on data management, consult IOM's MEL plan (MINBUZA-2023.1481588).

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term review has been planned. If yes, state:

- who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help);
- whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).

A midterm evaluation will be conducted to obtain midterm values on the progress made towards achieving the goal. The purpose is to monitor and evaluate the course of the project’s actions. A report is expected as an outcome. This report will be shared with the donor.
The final evaluation will be conducted focusing on the results achieved by the project, this evaluation will cover the whole project period from start to end such as form November 2023 to May 2027. The evaluation final evaluation report will be submitted with final narrative report to donor, or once final versions are approved by evaluators.
For the evaluation criteria, see p. 14 of the MEL plan (MINBUZA-2023.1481588)

Finance

Budget breakdown

The budget per component is included in the detailed budget breakdown, see MINBUZA-2023.1481585 and MINBUZA-2023.1493358 (budget in USD). Budget includes recovery costs (7%). The UN coordination levy does not apply to this project. For this contribution, the budget in USD will be used and the payments will be done in USD. IOM has provided a disaggregated budget per implementation year and specified the staff costs (international USD 5.021.772,00 + national 4.350.188,00 (20,8%)), operational costs (USD 31.666.530,83 (70,3%)) and office costs (USD1.077.750,00 (2,4%)). Additionally, a human resources plan has been shared which includes a breakdown for the staff costs. IOM has sufficiently incorporated the feedback on the financial aspects gathered during DSH/MO's internal Q@E session. The operational costs are sufficiently substantiated. The budget is arithmetically correct and the amounts and rates in the budget are acceptable.

Earmarking

The Dutch contribtion to this programme is earmarked, because NL wants to contribute to certain speficic thematic areas.

Prepayments

- Payments need to be entered as prepayments.
- The maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment is 100%.
- This is a 12-months implementation period.
- The reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed is the Certified Finanical Statement. See 'monitoring and evaluation' section of this bemo.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	0
Dutch contribution	45,064,378 USD	42,811,159 EUR
Total available resources	45,064,378 USD	42,811,159 EUR
Budget needed	45,064,378 USD	42,811,159 EUR
Still to be financed	0	0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	0
Uncovered balance	0	0

- There are no non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.
- There is no uncovered balance.

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

The Dutch contribution does not take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part). Furthermore, there are no revolving funds.

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

Annual audit opinions are required, in line with art. 7.3 of the General Arrangement. This obligation to annually submit audit opinions has been included in the specific arrangement for this activity. Annex II of this specific arrangement includes the "Terms of Reference for PROJECT audit" as laid down in the general arrangement.