

Case study – Humanitarian Sector BPM based Assessment Project

IDP's Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling (IVAP) Project

Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Pakistan

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

Coordinating Agency: International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Partners: WFP, UN OCHA, UNHCR, IOM, NGOs and INGOs

Technical Partners: Workplains

Districts	Families	Individuals
Buner	26	116
Shangla	7	47
Lower Dir	83	451
Kurram Agency	2	8
South Waziristan	215	1172
Hafizabad Agency	448	2198
Dirakai Agency	2	11
Kurram	3287	18248
North Waziristan	24	141
FR Peshawar	1	9
Dirakai	1648	8523
Swat	385	1687
FR Tank	2	16

Over the course of the last couple of years, Pakistan experienced the worst internal displacement crisis of its history when more than three million people were forced to flee their homes in the country's north west. While nearly two million people have now voluntarily returned to their areas of origin (mainly the settled parts of KPK including Swat, Buner, Lower Dir and Upper Dir districts), more than one million internally displaced people (IDPs) remain in camps, rented accommodation or with host families due to insecurity in their areas of origin.

While nearly two million people have now voluntarily returned to their areas of origin (mainly the settled parts of KPK including Swat, Buner, Lower Dir and Upper Dir districts), more than one million internally

displaced people (IDPs) remain in camps, rented accommodation or with host families due to insecurity in their areas of origin.

Humanitarian actors continue to provide emergency assistance (including food, water, shelter and non food items) to those who remain displaced. However, ongoing spontaneous population movement (both fresh displacement and returns to areas of origin) have made it difficult for major humanitarian actors to assess the overall number of affected people, and provide assistance to them on the basis of their specific needs.

Following the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team's (UNHCT) adoption of the 'Criteria and Procedures for provision of assistance based on vulnerability' in February 2010, humanitarian agencies launched an inter-agency pilot exercise to explore new models for the provision of needs-based assistance.

IVAP Pilot Project:

The proposed project builds on a successful pilot conducted by 14 humanitarian agencies (7 UN technical agencies, 7 international and national NGOs) to profile families affected by

displacement (both registered and unregistered IDPs, as well as those families who are hosting IDPs at no cost) at the household level.

At the end of the one-month pilot exercise teams had profiled 14,000 IDP families or 77,000 individuals in 58 Union Councils of Peshawar district. A live, online database designed with the help of custom-made process-based software was created to manage and analyze all data collected

Project Strategy:

The project strategy consisted of an assessment methodology, an assessment management strategy, and a strategy for data access management. The main steps are as follows:

1. Identifying IDPs: IDPs are identified using the existing Social Welfare registration database and IDP mapping carried out by other members of the protection cluster. As a secondary mechanism, a call centre will enable IDPs (95% of IDPs assessed in the pilot phase have access to a mobile phone) to identify themselves for profiling through toll-free call-in numbers and free SMS services. The launch of the call centre will be accompanied by a mass communications campaign.
2. Assessing and profiling IDPs using Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) tools: enumerators using PDAs programmed with McRAM software will assess all IDPs in their displacement area of residence, capturing individual family level information. Data collected includes a range of objectively verifiable indicators, including enumerators' direct observation. Enumerators are trained to cross-check information supplied by beneficiaries.
3. Managing and analyzing data: data is uploaded overnight to a secure database. After going through data cleaning process, call centre attendants and data managers will again verify the data through phone calls, and the data analysis is made possible using an online interface.
4. Applying vulnerability criteria: using vulnerability criteria approved by the UNHCT, an algorithm will weigh up to 115 indicators to verify each family's vulnerability, and specific needs for assistance. Borderline cases will undergo an additional human review.
5. Providing IDPs with identification that enables tracking: IDPs are issued with photo identification cards with magnetic strips. These strips contain information that can be used for purposes of tracking assistance. For example, the strip may communicate that the IDP is from Mohmand, is vulnerable, and is entitled to receive assistance in the form of food and enrolment in the Benazir Income Support Program.
6. Cluster referrals and end-user access: where protection or assistance needs are identified, limited information beneficiary lists may be provided to the appropriate cluster or government

"One improvement in registration is the move towards vulnerability-based registration for assistance. A group of 14 NGOs and UN agencies have been working on a Vulnerability Assessment pilot for some months and this provides a much better model for identifying those in need of assistance in the future. The team considered that this was a very positive example of partnership"

**Inter-Agency Standing Committee – Real Time Evaluation of 2009 IDP Response
KPK**

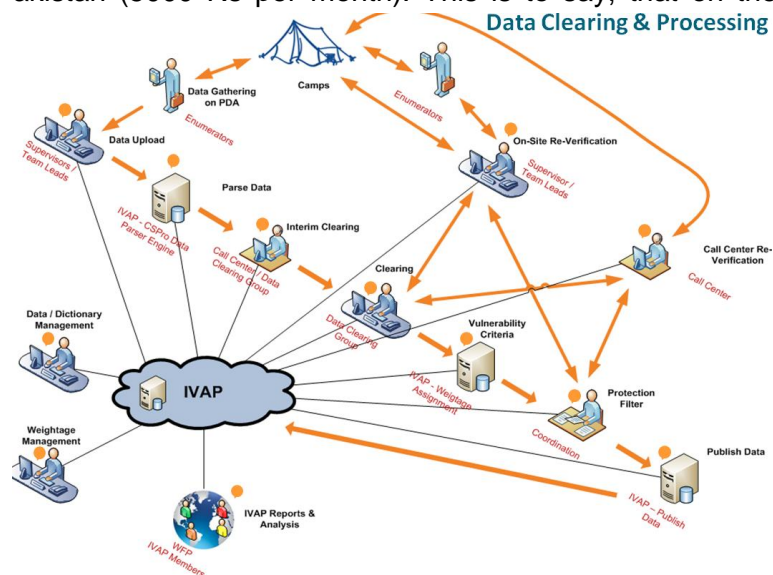
agency. Certain agencies will be given access to different levels of information. For example, linkages with databases will allow agencies to target only vulnerable IDPs identified through the assessment, rather than providing blanket coverage to all IDPs. Rigorous data protection mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that data is secure from abuse, and that IDPs' private data is protected. UNHCT will be the custodian of data and therefore will assess and approve/disapprove any external requests to access the database.

IVAP PROJECT UPDATE:

To date, the IVAP has surveyed over 80,000 conflict IDP families containing around 430,000 individuals. The survey is ongoing with an expected completion date of June 30, 2011.

Data Analysis:

One of the key findings of the IVAP so far is that 71% of all conflict IDP families earn an income below the standard of poverty for Pakistan (5000 Rs per month). This is to say, that on the whole, IDP families can be expected to be more vulnerable in terms of income than families who have not been displaced by the conflict. It should be noted that while IDP families living off camp have higher incomes than those living in Jalozai (on average), 84% of all families living off camp are also paying rent at an average 2300 Rs per month- going a long way towards balancing incomes with those of families living in Jalozai.



Advance Reporting and Analysis:

The IVAP website (www.ivap.org.pk) is operational, and reports and data analysis are available on the site. Interested parties may view the live Data Analysis Snapshot or request a log-in to view more tailored information.