



IOM Shelter programme conducting door to door needs assessment in Kabul

## HIGHLIGHTS

	<b>5.5 million</b> IDPs in Afghanistan		<b>1,045,220</b> Afghan returnees were reported since 1 January
	<b>677,800 people displaced</b> between 1 Jan – 27 Oct <i>(source: OCHA)</i>		<b>28,385</b> undocumented Afghan returnees were reported between 21 - 27 Oct

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

During the reporting period, 28,385 undocumented Afghans arrived in Afghanistan; 28,155 arrived from Iran and 230 from Pakistan. The Spin Boldak (Chaman) border point with Pakistan has remained closed since 5 October 2021. Overall, in 2021

1,045,220 undocumented Afghan returned, with 1,031,757 from Iran and 13,463 from Pakistan. Driving further vulnerabilities country wide, it is estimated that 677,800 people have been internally displaced by conflict in 2021. *(source: OCHA)*.

## FUNDING

in 2021



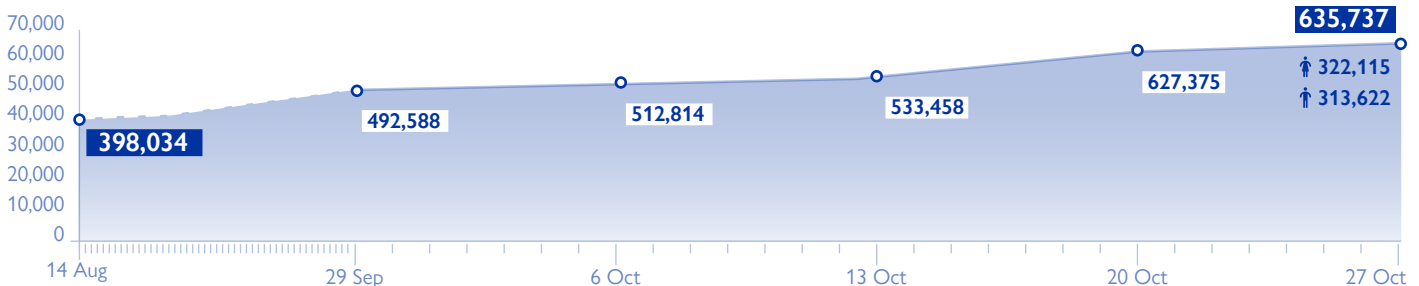
## PEOPLE REACHED

in 2021



## IOM DELIVERY

from 14 August 2021 to 27 October 2021



1. This number may include a small amount of double-counting, as IOM provides assistance to vulnerable returnees at the border through 3 separate programmes: some returnees may benefit from more than one of these. In addition, a small number of those returnees are also referred on to receive reintegration support from IOM once they reach their home provinces. While most of these possible double-counts have been corrected, there may be a margin of error




## IOM RESPONSE

In 2021, IOM Afghanistan delivered needs-based assistance to over 635,737<sup>2</sup> (322,115 female, 313,622 male) internally displaced persons (IDPs), vulnerable undocumented returnees and host community members. IOM Afghanistan provides humanitarian assistance at border crossings, and throughout the country, through community-based emergency shelter and non-food items (NFI) interventions, health promotion and COVID 19 prevention and protection services. IOM ensures that those most vulnerable and in need are targeted to receive assistance based on IOM's

vulnerability assessments tailored to the Afghan context. IOM's ability to address the needs of vulnerable returnees through tailored assistance is due to our strong operational presence via IOM reception and transit centres in the border provinces of Herat, Nangarhar, Nimroz and Kandahar. In addition, IOM Afghanistan focuses on addressing the drivers of migration through area-based socio-economic recovery and reintegration, as well as, community resilience, including disaster risk reduction.

## HIGHLIGHTS

21 - 27 October

	<h3>ASSISTANCE AT THE BORDERS</h3> <p>Humanitarian post-arrival assistance, through IOM reception and transit centres, including <b>temporary accommodation, health services, and protection assistance to 6,006 individuals</b> (2,685 female, 3,321 male).</p>
	<h3>COVID 19-SCREENING</h3> <p><b>13,843 people screened for COVID-19</b> by IOM Rapid Response Teams (RRTs).</p>
	<h3>EMERGENCY SHELTER</h3> <p>Emergency shelter <b>support to an estimated 2,331 conflict affected individuals.</b></p>
	<h3>WINTERIZATION SUPPORT</h3> <p><b>21 provinces are currently being assessed for winterization needs</b> to inform future distributions of emergency winter kits such as <b>coats, heating material and stoves</b> to people in need.</p>



Winterization assessment in Zabul

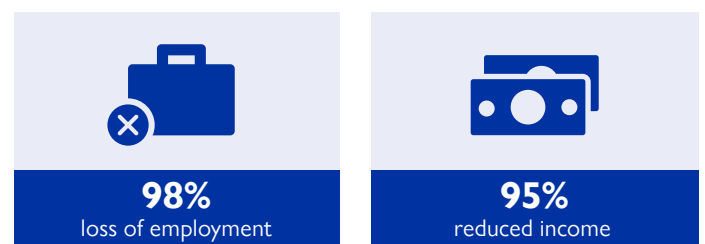
## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

In the latest Emergency Event Tracking (EET) report covering 12 to 26 October, IOM conducted data collection among 3,701 communities. Data collection has covered 184 districts across 29 provinces in Afghanistan.

Community Focal Points (CFPs) identified Helmand province as the primary province from which IDPs were leaving, while Kabul was identified as the primary province to which IDPs were going. In addition, CFPs cited Kabul district as both the primary origin and destination district for IDPs. Neighbouring countries were both primary destination and return countries according to CFPs.

CFPs were also asked to rank their community's most urgent needs. Cash and food were identified as the top priority needs, which aligns with reported community shocks in the past month. These include reduced income (95%), loss of employment (97%) and food price increase (96%). Drinking water and immediate healthcare were also priority needs, which is reflected in the reported risk of displacement due to water insecurity (59%) and the majority of communities without a health clinic or hospital (72%).

## REPORTED COMMUNITY SHOCKS IN THE PAST MONTH



## REPORTED COMMUNITY PRIORITY NEEDS (RANKED)



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## EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFI)

IOM's Emergency shelter team continues preparedness work for the upcoming winter. The winterization needs assessments continues in Helmand, Kabul, Kandahar, Zabul, Badakhshan, Laghman, Kunar, Daikundi, Kapisa, Nangarhar, Paktya, Ghazni, Samangan, Kunduz, Faryab, Uruzgan, Badghis, and Ghor provinces. During the reporting period, the needs assessments also started in Herat, Parwan and Maidan Wardak provinces, bringing the total provinces currently being assessed to 21.

During the reporting period, IOM, together with UNICEF, started the distribution of non-food items and emergency shelter support in the form of shelter tool kits, tents, and tarpaulins to families displaced by conflict in Helmand province and have so far assisted 333 families (estimated at 2,331 people).



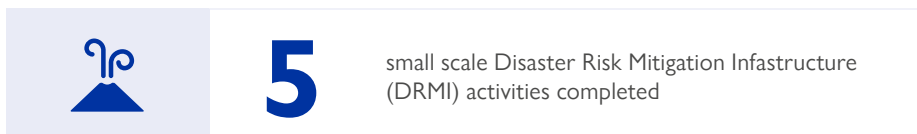
Since 15 August



	Non Food Items	<b>51,206</b>
	Emergency shelter	<b>40,316</b>



Since 15 August



## DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

Disaster Risk Mitigation (DRM) infrastructures continue to be implemented in Herat and Nangarhar, such as the works of a gabion wall in the village of Doghni Qanat Wakil and a masonry protection wall and causeway in Kan Degan.

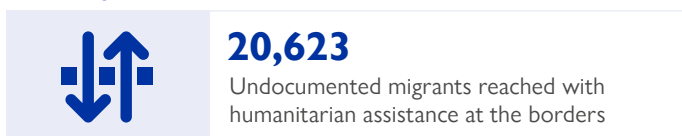
To inform future DRM infrastructural projects, during the reporting period, technical assessments were conducted in 15 locations in Nangarhar province. The assessments are part of the preparation of both new and repairing works of protection walls, culverts, and canals.

## MULTI-SECTORAL ASSISTANCE AT THE BORDERS

IOM and partners continue to provide vulnerable undocumented Afghans with immediate humanitarian post-arrival assistance at the major border crossings with Pakistan, including Torkham and Spin Boldak, and with the Islamic Republic of Iran at Islam Qala and Milak through a network of eight IOM reception and transit centres. Operations ceased in Kandahar from 5 October following the border closure. A total of 2,520 people (599 female, 1,921 male) received post-arrival assistance in Nimroz (1,491 individuals), Herat (799 individuals), and Nangarhar (230 individuals) such as temporary accommodation, hot food, onward transportation, and distribution of food packages.



Since 15 August



Winterization assessment in Zabul

Since 15 August

	People received temporary accommodation + hot meals	<b>20,623</b>
	People received cash for transportation	<b>9,295</b>
	People received food packages	<b>17,280</b>

3. DRR activities such as infrastructures have continued during the reporting period, which beneficiaries will be counted in the reporting period when the activity is finalized.

## HEALTH

IOM's Migration Health Unit continues to provide essential health services to mobile and hard-to-reach populations. IOM Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) provides essential primary health services and referrals for mobile and hard-to-reach populations. The RRT and COVID-19 services include screening and disease surveillance, health promotion, capacity building and COVID-19 testing and laboratory services. Those assessed, treated, and screened by MHTs, Tuberculosis (TB) teams and RRTs are routinely provided with COVID-19 preventive information. IOM also facilitates medical screening and assistance at border crossing points with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and reception/transit centres for returnees.

Between 21 and 27 October, a total of 3,201 persons (1,995 female, 1,206 male) in Herat, Kandahar, Nangahar, and Nimroz provinces were reached with basic health services, such as outpatient department (OPD) and reproductive health services. Of these people, 36 persons (35 female, 1 male) received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, and 463 critical patients (387 female, 76 male) were referred for emergency care in Nimroz, Nangarhar, and Herat. In addition, IOM's RRTs screened 13,843 people for COVID-19 in Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Ghor and Nimroz, and together with the MHTs they have reached 8,601 persons with promotive health messaging on COVID-19 prevention measures and sensitisation on other transmittable diseases.

## PROTECTION

During the reporting period, protection post-arrival assistance was provided on the Iranian border by female and male staff at the reception and transit centres in Nimroz and Herat. A total of 929 undocumented returnees were screened for protection concerns, and of these cases, a total of 154 (75 female, 79 male) were identified with specific needs and received protection assistance. This included the provision of information on access to basic services, referral pathways, and tailored in-kind assistance including family tracing and reunification.



Since 15 August

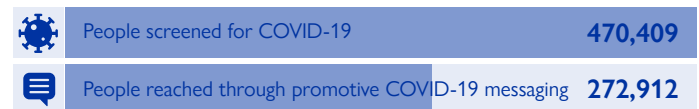


Since 15 August

### PEOPLE RECEIVED HEALTH SERVICES



### COVID-19 SUPPORT



Protection case management takes place either in person or remotely by phone in 11 provinces where IOM's protection team is present. Following weeks of extensive work on the reactivation of referral pathway mechanisms and access negotiation, IOM has been able to take on 62 new protection cases in nine provinces, namely in Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Sar-E-Pul. Cash assistance was provided to 139 undocumented returnees (69 female, 70 male), and 135 cases were closed in Badakhshan, Ghor, Herat, Kandahar, Nimroz, Sar-E-Pul, and Takhar.

Additionally, protection monitoring, under the form of community consultations, is ongoing in these same provinces, and actively involved 146 people (22 female, 124 male) during the reporting period. A high volume of undocumented Afghans is reported to continue to seek to cross borders despite border closures. In 11 provinces surveyed, contraction in access to services continues to be observed – in particular child and women's protection services.

In Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab, Kabul, and Takhar, female and male members of the protection team have access to communities. In all other provinces, solely male staff have access to communities and case management and protection monitoring takes place under remote modalities for female staff. IOM continues to work on access negotiation to extend IOM's physical reach to female beneficiaries.

## STABILISATION, REINTEGRATION AND RESILIENCE (SRR)

IOM's SRR programme continues to deliver a holistic and area-based response to deliver integrated humanitarian, early recovery, reintegration and resilience projects across conflict and displacement affected communities in Baghlan, Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Nangarhar provinces.

During the reporting period, four new construction projects were initiated. In Kandahar, the construction of a water supply system for the Abdul Salam village of Spin Boldak district, as well as the construction of water supply, septic tank and a ramp in Spin Boldak district have started. In Nangarhar, the construction of an intake, two water reservoirs and an irrigation canal that will benefit the Qala e Shahi village, Dara e Noor district started. In Laghman, Shah Mangal village, an irrigation canal, water intake and protection wall project has started. During the reporting period, 66 men from the communities were temporarily employed to work on these constructions.

IOM also continues to strengthen the socio-economic resilience of the most vulnerable through the provision of Technical & Vocational Education Training (TVET), apprenticeship and Small-Medium Enterprise (SME) support. During the reporting period, apprenticeships continue for 388 people (171 female, 217 male) in Balkh, Kabul, Nangarhar and Herat. In Kandahar, 25 people (7 female, 18 male) graduated from their apprenticeship programme.

Furthermore, 255 people (105 female, 150 male) in Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, and Baghlan remain enrolled in trainings related to tailoring, mobile repair, hydraulics repair, and solar panel installation.



Since 15 August

Community Development Projects

Livelihoods



### IOM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY:



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