



Visits to the most remote localities to assess winterization needs are ongoing in 23 provinces, such as here in Daykundi.

HIGHLIGHTS

	5.5 million IDPs in Afghanistan		1,107,766 undocumented Afghan returnees were reported since 1 January
	682,900 people displaced between 1 Jan – 10 Nov (source: OCHA)		30,150 undocumented Afghan returnees were reported between 4 - 10 Nov

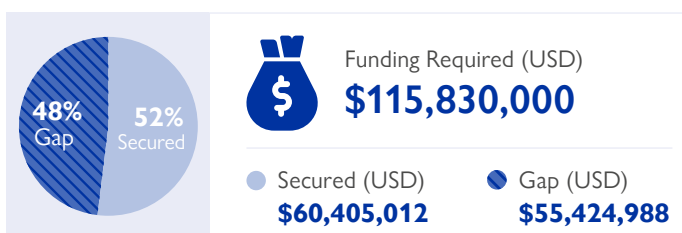
SITUATION OVERVIEW

During the reporting period, 30,150 undocumented Afghans arrived in Afghanistan; 27,609 arrived from Iran and 2,541 from Pakistan. Overall, in 2021 1,107,766 undocumented Afghan returned, with 1,091,002 from Iran and 16,764 from Pakistan.

Driving further vulnerabilities country wide, it is estimated that 682,900 people (source: [OCHA](#)) have been internally displaced by conflict in 2021.

FUNDING

in 2021



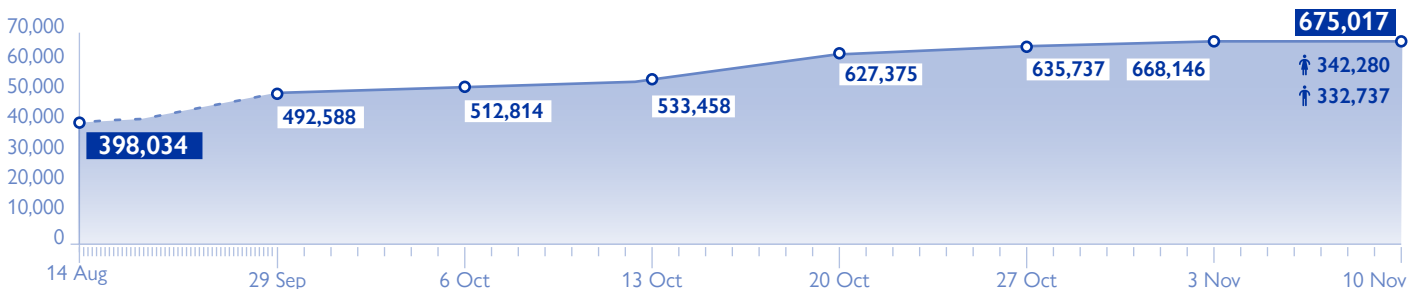
PEOPLE REACHED

in 2021



IOM RESPONSE

since 15 August



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 675,017² (342,280 female, 332,737 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, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Nimroz. 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. During the reporting period, IOM implemented activities in 27 provinces.

HIGHLIGHTS

4 November – 10 November

	ASSISTANCE AT THE BORDERS Post-arrival assistance, through IOM reception and transit centres, including temporary accommodation, health services, and protection assistance to 3,674 individuals (1,971 female, 1,703 male).
	COVID-19 VACCINATIONS 3,582 COVID-19 vaccines administered by IOM Rapid Response Teams (RRTs).
	LIVELIHOODS 60 people graduated from the apprenticeship programme .
	WINTERIZATION SUPPORT 23 provinces are currently being assessed for winterization needs to inform future distributions of emergency winter kits such as coats, heating material and stoves to people in need.



Focus group discussion during winterization assessment in Daykundi



Community member shows shelter needs during needs assessment, Kandahar

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

IOM's Emergency shelter team continues preparedness work for the upcoming winter. During the reporting period, IOM launched winterization needs assessments in Takhar and Bamyan provinces. In total, there are currently assessments ongoing in 23 provinces: Takhar and Bamyan, Helmand, Kabul, Kandahar, Zabul, Badakhshan, Laghman, Kunar, Daikundi, Kapisa, Nangarhar, Paktya, Ghazni, Samangan, Kunduz, Faryab, Uruzgan, Badghis, Ghor, Herat, Parwan and Maidan Wardak provinces. Preparations for distributions of winterization support are ongoing.

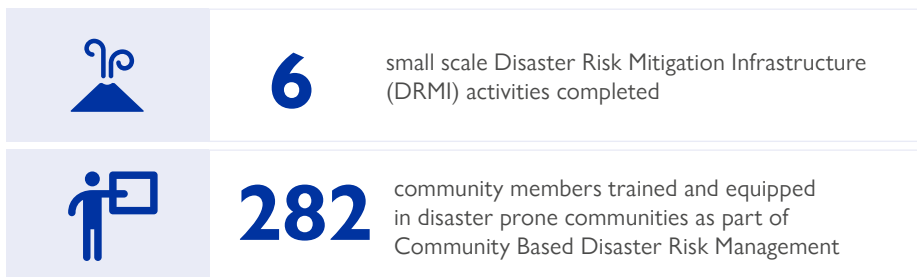
Preparations for distribution of NFI support in the form of household items such as kitchen sets, blankets, and solar lamps to families displaced by conflict in Daykundi and Badghis are ongoing.



Since 15 August



Since 15 August



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

During the reporting period, the Disaster Risk Mitigation (DRM) infrastructure project of a gabion wall in the village of Doghni Qanat Wakil in Herat province continue. During the reporting period, 65 community members from the community were hired to work on the project. Simultaneously, they receive Community Based Disaster Risk Management training.

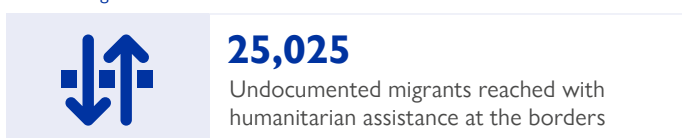
MULTI-SECTORAL ASSISTANCE AT THE BORDERS

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.

A total of 1,056 people (253 female, 2,803 male) received post-arrival assistance in Nimroz (706 individuals), Herat (273 individuals), Nangarhar (77 individuals) such as temporary accommodation, hot food and onward transportation. Cash unavailability in the country has impacted operation at the borders. In particular, in Kandahar 1,983 undocumented migrants were able to collect food packages from WFP, but IOM and partners were unable to provide accommodation, hot meals or cash assistance.



Since 15 August



Construction of a gabion wall to reduce disaster risks in the village of Doghni Qanat Wakil, Herat province

Since 15 August



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HEALTH

IOM's Migration Health Unit continues to provide essential health services to mobile and hard-to-reach populations. IOM Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) provide essential primary health services and referrals. Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) 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. Teams of mobile vaccinators administer COVID-19 vaccines to migrants, internally displaced and their host communities. 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 4 and 10 November, a total of 5,081 persons (3,187 female, 1,894 male) were reached with basic health services, such as out-patient department (OPD) and 497 female beneficiaries received reproductive health services in Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Nimroz provinces. Of these people, 371 persons (317 female, 54 male) received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, and 463 critical patients (262 female, 201 male) were referred for emergency care in Kandahar, Nangarhar, and Herat.

In addition, IOM's RRTs screened 33,237 people for COVID-19 in Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Nimroz, and together with the MHTs they have reached 15,176 persons with promotive health messaging on COVID-19 prevention measures and sensitisation

on other transmittable diseases. A total of 3,582 vaccine doses for COVID-19 were administered during the reporting period and 561 people have undergone a PCR test. These activities covered Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Nimroz and Takhar.

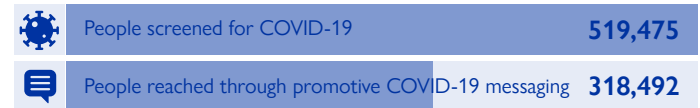


Since 15 August

PEOPLE RECEIVED HEALTH SERVICES



COVID-19 SUPPORT



PROTECTION

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 717 undocumented returnees were screened for protection concerns, and of these cases, a total of 299 undocumented returnees (139 female, 160 male) with specific needs received protection assistance such as information on how to access basic services, referrals, and in-kind assistance including family tracing and reunification.



Since 15 August



Following weeks of extensive work on the reactivation of referral pathway mechanisms and access negotiation, IOM has been able to take on 135 new protection cases in eleven provinces, namely in Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Sar-E-Pul and Takhar. While female and male members of the protection team have access to eleven provinces of operations, access for female staff remains conditional to the presence of a Mahram and specific clothing. Remote working modalities are in place for case management where staff do not feel safe or comfortable accessing communities (Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Nimroz) and IOM continues to work on access negotiation to obtain safe and equal access for male and female staff.

Additionally, protection monitoring, under the form of community consultations, is ongoing in these same provinces, and actively involved 177 people (61 female, 116 male) during the reporting period. In October, nearly three quarters of undocumented returnees who reported experiencing psychological distress stated lack of employment as the key reason. One in three returnees lacks access to services, of which 94% lack livelihoods support. Moreover, case-management trends show a decrease in food accessibility despite markets operating, corroborated by resource constraints reported in monitoring data (including 76% of respondents impacted by drought). This declining social and economic situation is resulting in increased incidence of criminality, debt-related harassment, and a deterioration in social cohesion, pushing increasing numbers of Afghans to seek to cross borders without adequate documentation.

STABILISATION, REINTEGRATION AND RESILIENCE (SRR)

IOM's SRR programme continues to deliver a holistic and area-based response to facilitate the transition from emergency towards socio-economic recovery and community resilience across conflict and displacement affected communities in Baghlan, Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Nangarhar provinces.

During the reporting period, 13 community development projects that aim to improve access to strategic and basic service infrastructures are ongoing in all target provinces except for Baghlan province. As of 10 November, these projects provided 214 men from the target communities with short-term employment opportunities at the project construction sites.

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, the 60 participants of the tailoring apprenticeship programme in Balkh (35 female, 25 male) graduated. Apprenticeships continue for 328 people (136 female, 192 male) in Herat, Kabul, Nangarhar. Furthermore, 255 people (105 female, 150 male) in Baghlan, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar remain enrolled in technical and vocational trainings related to tailoring, mobile repair, hydraulics repair, and solar panel installation. This week, two SMEs, namely a cotton processing enterprise in Balkh and a food production enterprise in Kabul received IOM's business startup support and will be able to employ four men each.



Since 15 August

Community Development Projects



Livelihoods



IOM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY:



CONTACT

Preparedness and Response Division
Donor Relations Division

e. prd@iom.int
w. www.afghanistan.iom.int

e. drd@iom.int
t. +41 22 717 92 71