



Discussing winterization needs with community members in Logar province.

HIGHLIGHTS

	5.5 million IDPs in Afghanistan		1,170,494 undocumented Afghan returnees were reported since 1 January
	667,900 people displaced between 1 Jan – 28 Nov (source: OCHA)		23,709 undocumented Afghan returnees were reported between 22 - 28 Nov

SITUATION OVERVIEW

During the reporting period, 23,709 undocumented Afghans arrived in Afghanistan; 22,397 arrived from Iran and 1,312 from Pakistan. Overall, in 2021 1,170,494 undocumented Afghans returned, with 1,150,004 from Iran and 20,490 from Pakistan.

Driving further vulnerabilities country wide, it is estimated that 667,900 people (source: [OCHA](#)) have been internally displaced by conflict in 2021.

FUNDING

in 2021

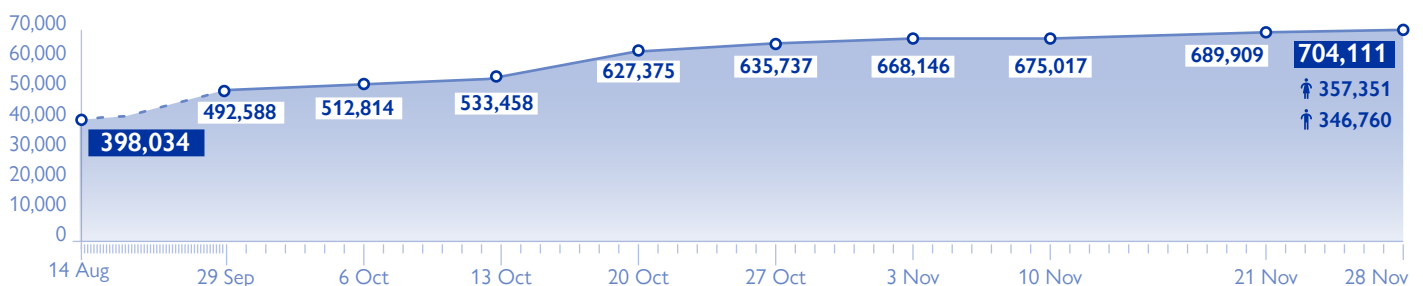


PEOPLE REACHED

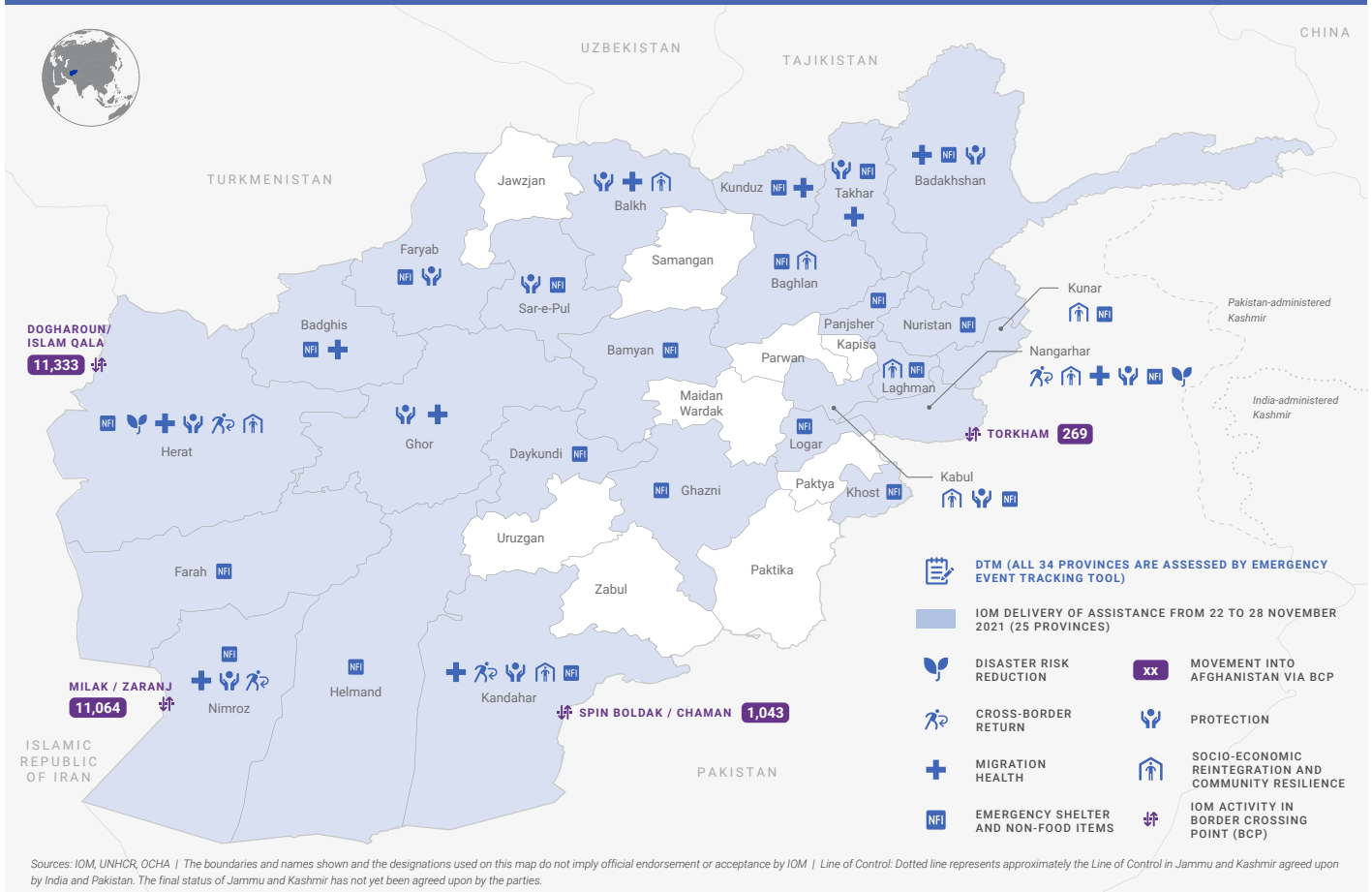
in 2021



IOM RESPONSE



1. Funding confirmed under CAP for Afghanistan, to date there have been a number of donor funding pledges, which are yet to be confirmed.
 2. 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 an estimated 704,111 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 (ES) 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 IOM’s 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 (DRR). During the reporting period, IOM implemented activities and conducted assessments in 31 provinces.

HIGHLIGHTS

22 November – 28 November

	<p>ASSISTANCE AT THE BORDERS Post-arrival assistance, through IOM reception and transit centres, including temporary accommodation, health services, and protection assistance to 8,370 individuals (2,837 female, 5,533 male).</p>
	<p>COVID-19 VACCINATIONS 3,027 COVID-19 vaccines administered with support of IOM Rapid Response Teams (RRTs).</p>

	<p>WINTERIZATION SUPPORT 31 provinces assessed for winterization needs to inform future distributions of emergency winter kits such as coats, heating material and stoves to people in need.</p>
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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 continued assessments for winterization needs through assessments in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Bamyán, Farah, Faryab, Ghazi, Helmand, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Khost, Kunduz, Logar, Nangarhar, Nursitan, Pansjher, Sar-e-Pul and Takhar, and completed the assessments in Badghis, Daikundi, Kunar, Laghman and Nimroz. The total provinces reached with winterization assessments is now 31.

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

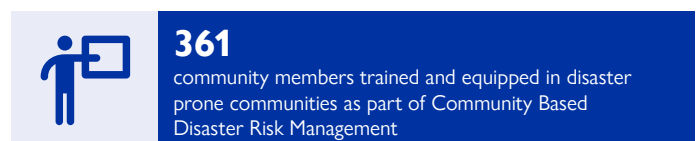
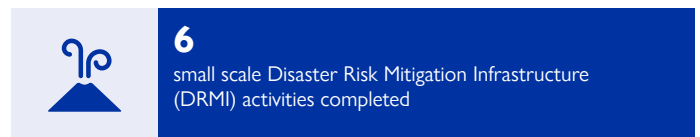


Hygiene promotion session for women in Kabul province.

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 continued. Sixty-seven community members were hired to work on the construction and received on-the-job training to support implementation of the project. Another DRM infrastructure project is being prepared in Nangarhar province, where a protection wall will protect the village of Kan Momand. The wall is expected to protect an estimated 100 houses, and 5,600 people from seasonal flood disasters.

Since 15 August



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 5,173 people (1,324 female, 3,849 male) in Herat (2,137 people), Nimroz (1,794 people), Kandahar (973 people) and Nangarhar (269 people) received post-arrival assistance such as temporary accommodation, hot food, and onward transportation assistance. Food packages were distributed to 2,342 people (826 female, 1,516 male) and 4,200 people (866 female, 3,334 male) received cash for transportation.



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, IDPs, 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.

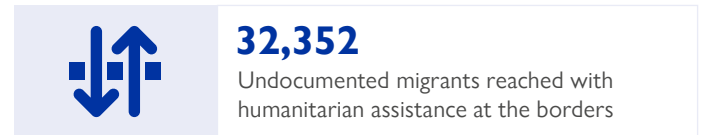
Between 22 and 28 November, a total of 8,829 people were reached with basic health services by IOM's MHTs in Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kandahar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Nimroz and Takhar, such as out-patient department (OPD) to 7,539 persons (3,794 female, 3,745 male) and reproductive health services to 1,290 female beneficiaries. Of these, 358 critical patients were referred for emergency care.

In addition, in the same 10 provinces, IOM's RRTs screened 47,015 people for COVID-19 and together with the MHTs they reached 47,891 with promotive health messaging on COVID-19 prevention measures and sensitization on other transmittable diseases. A total of 3,027 vaccine doses for COVID-19 were administered with support of IOM during the reporting period and 329 people have undergone a PCR test.

MHPSS

IOM continues to provide community-based counselling sessions to migrants, IDPs and affected host communities to reduce ongoing distress, facilitate the capacity for resilience, and prevent future mental health difficulties. The MHPSS interventions were provided by IOM psychosocial support (PSS) counsellors attached to the MHTs in various provinces in Afghanistan, a total of 443 individuals (88 male and 355 female) received counselling sessions in seven provinces of Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kandahar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, and

Since 15 August



Since 15 August



Takhar. In addition to the counselling sessions, IOM MHTs carry-out a regular community sensitization to address stigma, increase awareness of warning signs of severe mental health conditions and information on the available MHPSS services.

To increase local community engagement and awareness, a regular MHPSS awareness campaign was organized in Nangarhar province for a total of 210 returnees/IDPs (115 male and 95 female). The activity was implemented through a national implementing partner of IOM, and intended to promote the psychosocial well-being of the returnees through improved knowledge and information and to strengthen community support.

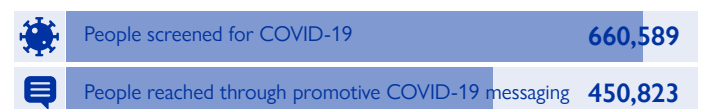


Since 15 August

PEOPLE RECEIVED HEALTH SERVICES



COVID-19 SUPPORT

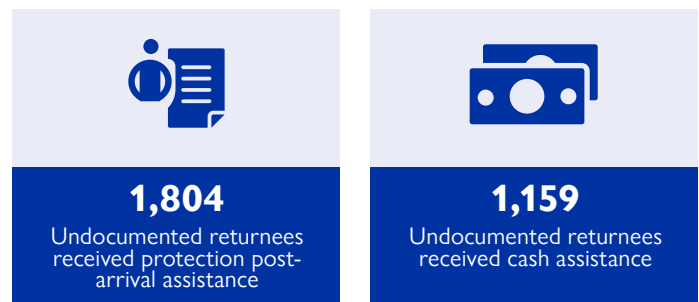


PROTECTION

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 1,910 undocumented returnees were screened for protection concerns, and of these cases, a total of 85 undocumented returnees (30 female, 55 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.

Following weeks of extensive work on the reactivation of referral pathway mechanisms and access negotiation, IOM has been able to take on 85 new protection cases in eleven provinces, namely in Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Nangahar, Nimroz, and Sar-E-Pul. While female and male members of the protection team have access to 11 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, Nangahar 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 200 people (83 female, 117 male) during the reporting period.



IOM staff interviewing a family as part of the winterization assessment in Laghman province.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Following the recent developments, rapidly changing humanitarian context and protection considerations an extensive consultation was conducted with UN Agencies, INGOs and key actors to understand CCCM coordination needs in Afghanistan. Most IDPs reside in informal settlements across the country, stretching the already overwhelmed host community capacity to absorb the high demand on services from the new arrivals where host communities and IDPs are facing inadequate shelter, food insecurity, insufficient access to sanitation and health facilities, as well as a lack of protection, that jeopardizes the well-being and dignity of affected families living in these sites.

Due to this situation, the humanitarian country team (HCT) agrees there is a need for CCCM capacity at the national level, with a particular focus on informal settlements but also inclusive of broader site management needs. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) endorsed the establishment of a CCCM Working Group at the national level with the aim to support the coordination mechanisms and advocacy needs for the displaced population on the existing informal settlements or displacement sites, focusing on transitional and durable solutions in informal settlements and engaging with actors beyond the humanitarian sphere.

IOM is currently supporting the establishment of this working group in close collaboration with UNHCR and OCHA. IOM has deployed a CCCM expert and started the recruitment process of an Information Management Officer to provide support to the new coordination mechanism, as well as partners working in informal/ displacement sites.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

From 12 October to 15 November 2021, DTM teams assessed 9,608 communities in 355 districts across all 34 provinces in Afghanistan. Findings of this assessment can be found in IOM's latest [Emergency Event Tracking report](#).

The three provinces and districts where the largest shares of individuals have arrived since August 2021 are Baghlan, Nangarhar and Balkh. The immediate needs in these communities are food and cash, drinking water and immediate healthcare.

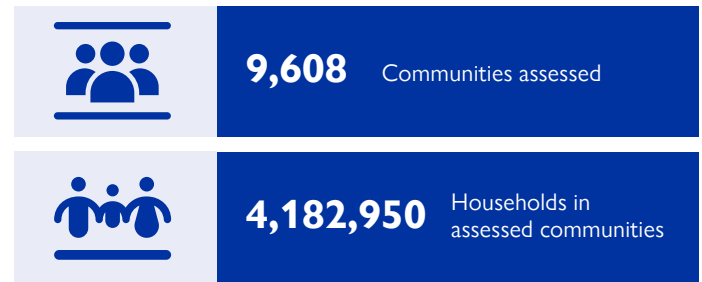
The three provinces associated with the highest numbers of fled IDPs, meaning individuals that have left since August 2021 and have not returned, are Kabul, Balkh, and Herat.

The report also provides insights into the number of individuals who left their communities at any point before August 2021 but have returned to their communities of origin after August 2021. The main return provinces are Faryab, Kandahar, and Jawzjan.

The key priority needs include cash, food, drinking water and healthcare with the highest rates of community shocks identified related to the collapsing economy such as reduced income, loss of

employment and food price increase; 77 per cent of respondents noted that such shocks are key drivers of migration with 69 per cent identifying food insecurity as a driver of displacement.

From 12 October to 15 November



AREA-BASED SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECOVERY & COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Through the area-based PLACES programme, IOM now reaches over 140 conflict and displacement affected communities across eight provinces with integrated humanitarian, early recovery, reintegration, and resilience support.

During the reporting period, 14 community development projects that aim to improve access to strategic and basic service infrastructures are ongoing. As of 28 November, these projects provided 214 men from the target communities with short-term employment opportunities at the project construction sites. During the reporting period, a new project was launched in Laghman province, where the construction of latrines and trusses will benefit an estimated 10,500 people of the Shahrak Mahajreen Qarghayee district.

Moreover, IOM also continues to strengthen the socio-economic resilience of the most vulnerable through the provision of Technical & Vocational Education Training (TVET), apprenticeships, and Small-Medium Enterprise (SME) support. Apprenticeships continue for 328 people (136 female, 192 male) in Herat, Kabul, and Nangarhar. Furthermore, 255 people (105 female, 150 male) in Baghlan, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Nangarhar remain enrolled in technical and vocational training related to tailoring, mobile repair, hydraulics repair, and solar panel installation. During the reporting period, one SME, namely a carpentry services enterprise in Kabul province, received IOM's business start-up support and will be able to employ three men.



Community Development Projects

Since 15 August



Livelihoods

Since 15 August



3. During the reporting period, activities such as community development projects continue to be implemented. Beneficiaries are counted in the reporting period in which the activity is completed.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

During the reporting period, IOM's WASH team started the implementation of activities in Kabul, Nangarhar and Herat provinces. IOM conducted 77 technical assessments of different water sources, such as hand pumps, open wells and small water schemes in the districts of Bagram, Mamozayee, Shakar Dara and Surobi in Kabul province, and in Momandara district in Nangarhar.

In addition, the WASH team conducted Key Informant Interviews (KII) in the Kalakan and Khake Jabar districts of Kabul and in the Khogyani and Kuz Kunar districts of Nangarhar to explore knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to WASH of the crisis-affected population. The surveys provide both quantitative and qualitative information that will inform future WASH activities and will build a solid evidence-based strategy for future WASH interventions.

In Kabul and in Herat, WASH community mobilizers have worked side-by-side, with the MHTs and in the transit centres, to provide

hygiene promotion awareness sessions inclusive of COVID-19 and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera prevention messages and organizing separate sessions for women and children.

The preparation for the distribution of key WASH items for safe water provision, such as water purification products, and to enable improved hygiene practices in the form of national WASH cluster-aligned hygiene kits, inclusive of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) items, for the needs of women and girls of menstruating age is ongoing, with Nangarhar and Kandahar as identified locations.

Between 22 and 28 November



IOM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY:



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