
INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION



MIGRATION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF ALL

A wide-angle, high-angle photograph of a large refugee camp in a dry, hilly landscape. The camp is filled with numerous white tents and people. Some people are walking along a dirt path, while others are standing near their tents. The background shows rolling hills under a clear sky.

Humanitarian Assistance Program - HAP

Cross Return and Reintegration Program - CBRR

IOM-Afghanistan

IOM AFGHANISTAN

Background

- Afghanistan is one of the multi-hazards prone country in the Asia where natural and man-made disaster could causes affects lots of families, the recent dry-spell could caused more than 2,000 families being displaced in western Afghanistan, where HAP program will support these families with emergency relief items, including emergency tents and emergency shelter kits.
- Returnees from Pakistan/IRAN is also one of the key humanitarian issues where flow of returnee already been increased in the last one month, the deadline from Pakistan government is also going to be ended-30-Jun-18.

Statistical overview

- During Jan – May 2018, IOM has assisted more than 18,000 people being affected by natural hazards (mainly flood/drought).
- IOM assisted 92% (11,274) of undocumented returnees from Pakistan and 4% (10,280) from Iran during Jan – May 2018

Return Trends from Iran and Pakistan 2018 (Jan – May):

Return From Iran: 242,500

- 103,920 spontaneous
- 138,580 deportees

Return from Pakistan: 12,218

- 11,441 Spontaneous
- 777 deportees

Target location and People

HAP - countrywide (34 provinces)

CBRR - Four bordering provinces (Herat, Nimroz, Nangarhar and Kandahar)

Target people:

HAP - Natural disaster affected families/IDPs with a set of criteria

CBRR - Undocumented Afghan Returnees from Iran and Pakistan as per below:

- *UMC: Unaccompanied Migrant Children*
- *PF: Poor Family*
- *SP: Single Parent Family*
- *SC: Special Case*
- *MC: Medical Case*
- *UE: Unaccompanied Elderly*
- *PD: Physically Disabled*
- *DA: Drug Addict*
- *SF: Single Female*
- *CI: Chronically*
- *DF: Deported Family*
- *MI: Mentally Ill*

Response Type

HAP:

- Provision of NFI;
- Family tent;
- Emergency shelter kit;
- Referral mechanism

CBRR:

- Provision of transportation facilities;
- Medical and TB screening for all returnees;
- Provision of meals in the transit centers;
- Temporary accommodation;
- Provision of seasonal clothes;
- Provision of NFI (family module and blanket module);
- Cash for NFI;

Response Type Cont..

HAP: Since Jan 2018, around 3,000 families received Relief items (NFI, tent, emergency shelter) - countrywide

CBRR: Since Jan 2018 a total of 1,877 undocumented families received cash for NFI and a total of 1,913 families receive NFI



Below are the main IOM's partners:

1. UN agencies;
2. I/NGOs;
3. Government counterparts;
4. Local communities;
5. Clusters;
6. Donors

IOM's partners support for returnees:

- Hygiene kits, nutrition services, child friendly spaces - UNICEF;
- Provision of dignity kits and medical staff - UNFPA;
- Food rations - WFP;
- Medicines and a polio and measles vaccination team - WHO;
- MRE sessions - UNMAS.
- Legal assistance - NRC

Main strengths

- Establishing sub-offices throughout the country
- Access to remote and insecure areas
- Close contact with local elders and influential
- Locally recruited employee
- Response providing within 24-48 hours
- Conducting post distribution monitoring
- Accountability to the all stakeholders and beneficiaries
- Participatory joint need assessment
- Close coordination with all counterparts and government line departments
- Regular updates and sharing narrative reports with all cluster partners and counterpart

Key learnings

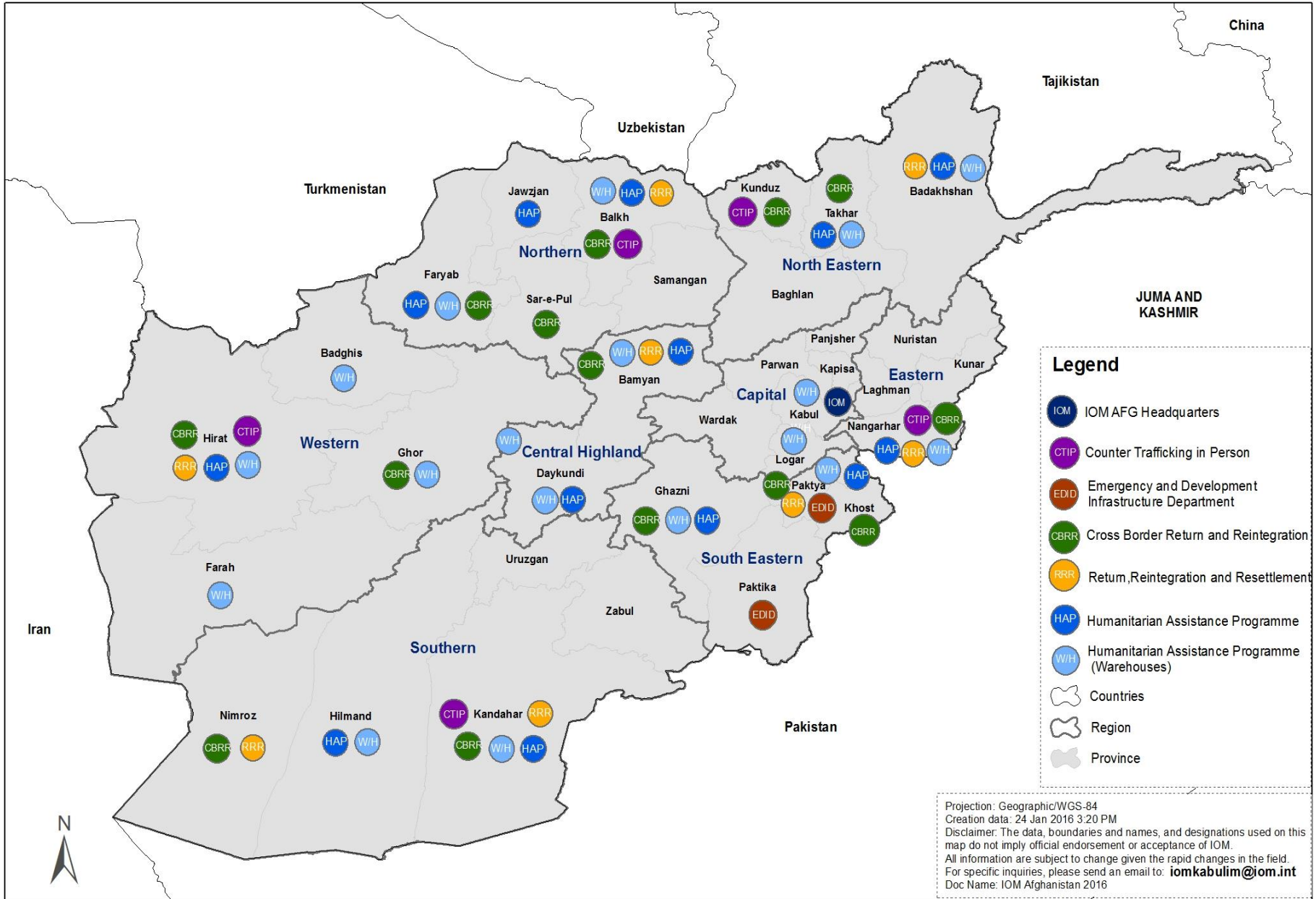
- On time response has a huge impact on reducing household/family vulnerability
- Better coordination among the humanitarian partners can avoid duplication of assessment and response
- Participatory assessment and involving counterpart could cause transparency and make the decision power in an accountable manner
- Expectation of the people should be managed at all level (assessment-distribution).
- Sharing response plan with cluster fill the gaps to some extent and makes the response quicker.

Challenges

- Access to remote area where ISIS/ISK, Taliban and AGEs have active presence
- Threatening of aid workers by AGEs
- Low capacity of humanitarian partners in a huge disaster
- Lack of common assessment tools to be used by humanitarian partners
- Late response some time observed, specially in a large scale-caseload
- Lack of proper documentation to open account to receive cash.
- Lack of funding to meet long term need
- Huge transportation cost to take NFI to destination is not affordable by beneficiaries

Challenges cont..

- Family composition is one of the key challenging issues, some partners provides assistance/HHs while most of other provide assistance/family
- Sometime government and elder intervention/constrain and delay assessment process
- Prepositioning of assistance before emergency is one of the key issue and somehow difficult in the context of Afghanistan
- Low capacity of some cluster members (new comer to the ground)
- Harmonization of assistance/different modalities
- Lack of proper mechanism for cash distribution (transfer through bank, mobile money, credit card, master card etc.)









 IOM
THE UNITED NATIONS
IMMIGRATION AGENCY

HUMANITARIAN POST-ARRIVAL ASSISTANCE
To
UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN RETURNEES FROM PAKISTAN
NANGARHAR PROVINCE—TURKHAM

د پاکستان څخه د پاکستان په واکمنو غیر راجستر شویو افغان کډوالو لپاره
پروژه پیل شوې ده

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Thank You &
Questions

