

ESNFI Cluster HNO Inputs:

1) Estimated total number of people in need of sector specific assistance in 2015:

The caseload of Conflict IDPs, Voluntary Return and Refugees is taken from UNHCR while Natural Disaster IDPs, affected populations and spontaneous returnees is provided by IOM. Supporting tables are provided separately.

ESNFI	Conflict IDPs	ND IDPs	ND Affected Population	Undocumented Returnees	Refugee Returnees	Refugees	TOTAL
Total Affected	954,909 ¹	18,251	146,330	656,480	323,000	175,000	2,273,970
People in need of assistance	954,909	11,676	110,490	119,570	323,000	175,000	1,694,645

Please see attached documents and messages from where the figures have been taken.

2) Brief overview of the sector specific situation in Afghanistan:

The furtherance of conflict displacement will continue to stress on the critical living conditions of affected populations and hosting communities. Moreover, the occurrence of natural disasters exacerbated by the lack of humanitarian access to people in distress and the high refugees and returnees (included undocumented) figures will continue to be the utmost concern of the ESNFI cluster. Prepositioning of contingency stocks are of highest priority to provide timely assistance.

3) Main humanitarian needs in your sector according to severity:

The ESNFI Cluster identified immediate emergency shelter and core NFIs as the main needs of its population of concern. Displaced population requirements of shelter solutions increased during the period with cumulative figures of unassisted caseload from current and previous year. Returnees will necessitate a more durable shelter and reintegration solution with wider Cluster Partner's engagement and response. An issue that need urgent governmental solution is the land property/tenure/access. Shelter remains a top priority for refugees as there is limited availability of adequate shelter to protect refugees from the elements, while land tenure, lack of absorption capacity as well as deteriorating security situation remains a key barrier for returnees. Access to NFI kits by undocumented returnees and deportees is a serious unmet need. High numbers of vulnerable Afghans returning from Iran require NFI assistance. Replenishment of contingency stock continue to be a high priority.

4) Affected population:

Natural Disaster affected: Girls 30.2%; Boys 32.3%; Women 18.6% and Men 18.9%

Conflict Affected IDPs: **Data yet to be provided by UNHCR**

Refugees: 67% Children under 18; 50% Women

Refugee Returnees: 48% Children under 18; 49% Women

Undocumented Returnees: 64% Children under 18; 50% Women

5) Most affected areas: (See attached tables)

- Natural Disasters affected and IDPs: Badaghshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Faryab, Kabul, Laghman, Nangarhar, Panjshir, Parwan & Samangan.
- Conflict Affected & IDPs: Ghazni, Kabul, Nangarhar, Faryab, Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, Hilmand, Paktya, Badghis, Farah & Herat
- Refugees: Khost and Paktika
- Refugee Returnees: Returnees go back to all provinces, however 65% of the newly arrived refugee returnees so far in 2015 are in Kabul, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Logar, and Baghlan provinces.
- Undocumented Returnees: Herat, Khost, Nangarhar, Nimroz,

6) Graphics:

- IDPs Natural Disasters & affected populations: IOM
- Conflict IDPs: PMT
- Refugees: population by districts – overlaid with WASH/FOOD/SHELTER/HEALTH/NUTRITION interventions
- Refugee Returnees: Map by province of destination, skills, age and sex, concerns after return, why not returning to places of origin.
- Undocumented Returnees: CBRR Annual Statistical Report 2015. Iran and Pakistan.

7) Impact of the crisis:

The humanitarian magnitude of the displacement due to conflict will be exacerbated by the extreme temperatures winter and occurrence of natural disasters. Besides, the relapse of displacement and new settlement dynamics are posing an extra burden to host

¹ UNHCR planning figures for 2016 are different than the numbers provided by the IDP TF and PMT.

communities (being relatives or neighbors the most affected) that have exhausted coping mechanisms. Likewise, shelter remains the main priority for both refugees and returnees. In most of the cases besides the provision of emergency shelter support, reconstruction and urgent shelter repair is necessary to restore family's safe living spaces, protection, privacy and dignity.

8) Information Gaps and Assessment Planning:

There is a gap on dedicated centralized information management that should be addressed by leading Agency.

Assessments:

CONFLICT IDPS:

- TF assessments are available pre region and Province

NATURAL DISASTER AFFECTED POPULATIONS & IDPS:

- RAF

REFUGEES (conducted0

- Post-Distribution Monitoring on delivered assistance
- TLO Focus Group Discussions reviewing the needs, gaps and situation of refugee and host families
- UNHCR Shelter assessment in the camp to verify destroyed/damaged tents, which found that shelter remains a top priority
- NRC shelter assessment among communities to determine required assistance

RETURNEES

- UNHCR Returnee Monitoring at Encashment Centres as well as in the place of destination. This is conducted by phone, home visits and interviews as well as community based focus group discussions. (*Findings are available upon request*)
- UNHCR's Comprehensive Needs Assessment²

UNDOCUMENTED RETURNEES

- IOM/ TLO Focus Group Discussions in Khost conducted with assisted undocumented families to verify needs and identify PSN
- IOM undertakes Beneficiary Satisfaction Exit-Surveys at all Border-crossing Points at which they have presence.
- IOM has conducted Post Distribution Monitoring in Khost to identify gaps and additional needs in the type of assistance provided

² Results for the 2013 CNA are available, Results for the 2015 CNA will be ready by March 2016.