



An earthquake survivor from Barmal © IOM 2022/Léo Torrétou

IOM VISION

Afghanistan is facing chronic poverty and economic instability and dangerously approaching systemic collapse. With over 2.6 million Afghans driven into displacement since mid-August 2021, Afghans, and in particular women and girls, face increasing needs, risks and vulnerabilities in Afghanistan as well as in neighbouring countries. IOM seeks to addressing the humanitarian and protection needs of affected populations in the region, whilst strengthening the resilience of Afghans and host communities to reduce displacement risks and help people and communities to transition and recover.

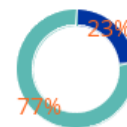
IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

OBJECTIVE	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING CONFIRMED
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	342,672,100	80,359,145
Driving solutions to displacement	126,451,850	28,759,126
Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk	22,976,400	7,221,205
Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system	14,603,900	907,191

UPDATED:

\$506,704,250

Funding Required



■ F. Confirmed: 117.25 M
■ F. Gap: 389.46 M

8,382,403

People Targeted

99

Entities Targeted

CONTACT INFORMATION

HQ Afghanistan response:
MECAfghanistanSupportTeam@iom.int

Donor Relations: drd@iom.int

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Internal migrant
2. Internally displaced person
3. International migrant
4. Local population / community
5. Refugee

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2023

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS	2023
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	
Shelter and settlements	147,988,800
Direct health support	56,266,300
Protection	78,457,000
Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies	48,185,000
Camp coordination and camp management	7,500,000
Humanitarian border management and services for citizens abroad	4,275,000
Driving solutions to displacement	
Community stabilization	9,577,000
Durable Solutions	110,138,100
Health system strengthening	6,736,750
Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk	
Disaster Prevention	22,976,400
Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system	
Displacement tracking - rename	14,603,900
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED	506,704,250

2023 - Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries Crisis Response Plan 2023

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Following decades of conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic, recurrent disasters linked to climate change (including floods, and drought like conditions), and earthquakes, Afghanistan is facing chronic poverty and economic instability and dangerously approaching systemic collapse. Following a turbulent transfer of power in August 2021, humanitarian and development needs continue to rise as Afghanistan enters its third consecutive year of drought and its second year of economic contraction, with families unable to recover from recurring disasters and decades of conflict-driven vulnerability. The change in government has led to the suspension of direct international development assistance to the country, creating economic instability that exacerbates humanitarian needs and creating a ripple effect on the social fabric of the country. With over 2.6 million Afghans driven into displacement since mid-August 2021, Afghans, and in particular women and girls, face increasing needs, risks and vulnerabilities in Afghanistan as well as in neighbouring countries. As a result, the humanitarian community foresees that 28.3 million people, two thirds of the population, will require urgent humanitarian assistance in 2023.

As widespread conflict in Afghanistan ended following the events of 15 August 2021, the country's economic decline, combined with the catastrophic effects of recurrent disasters on Afghans' livelihoods, constitute the primary driver of displacement in and out of the country.

Since 2021, internal displacements in Afghanistan have drastically increased, mostly due to socio-economic factors, with 2.6 million individuals displaced between 2021 and 2022 only (bringing the total number of displaced individuals in the country since 2012 to 6.6 million), and expected to further increase in 2023, according to IOM DTM. Meanwhile between 2021 to 2022, 5.7 million individuals returned to Afghanistan from displacement in neighbouring countries, following the overall improvements of the security situation in places of origin (bringing the total number of returnees since 2012 to 11.1 million). Due to the dire political and economic situation in the country, both population groups have been in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Since the start of 2021, according to government estimates, at least 1.6 million Afghans have arrived in neighbouring host countries, despite border restrictions and limited access.

As many Afghans move in and out of the country through irregular channels, they become increasingly exposed to protection risks, including exploitation and abuse. Their irregular status and lack of documentation, linked to the risk – higher for those undocumented – of being arrested or deported at any point, as well as the often-unpredictable asylum procedures and migration governance frameworks are significant factors impacting their level of vulnerability. In addition, existing socioeconomic difficulties in neighbouring countries – including high inflation and decreased real value of remittances, political instability, cross-border clashes, as well as the catastrophic effects of disasters (such as the floods in Pakistan that affected over 33 million people, the earthquake that hit the north-western region of Iran on 28 January 2023, affecting over 261,387 individuals) – further exacerbates structural barriers to access stable employment opportunities and essential services. This has consequences on Afghans' livelihoods, vulnerability to diseases, and mental health, and can lead to development of coping mechanisms resulting in additional protection risks.

In Iran, Afghans holders of the Amayesh registration card (estimated 750,000 individuals) can enjoy temporary residency and certain level of access to services (health insurance and temporary work permit). Primary healthcare and education up to secondary school is accessible to all, independently from documentation status. Most Afghans in Iran, though, are undocumented. Of those, the ones who took part in a government-led headcount exercise in June 2022 have been provided with temporary legal status (through the provision of a headcount slip) and some access to essential services.

In Pakistan over 840,000 Afghan Citizenship Card (ACC) holders and some 775,000 undocumented Afghan migrants have limited or no access to services and fall outside the scope of most existing assistance schemes, remaining in a legal limbo and increasingly exposed to protection risks. ACC holders are currently not entitled to access public services such as health and education, and they may not access formal employment, open a bank account, rent property, or register a SIM card, among other privileges.

Without clear pathways to durable solutions in the Central Asian context, prolonged displacement has exacerbated vulnerabilities and needs. Uzbekistan has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention and has no domestic law or policy on asylum. In this context, Afghans must renew visitor visas every month (incurring fees of 100 to 1,000 USD each time). Complications linked to legal status make it impossible for many Afghans to work, build skills or access basic services. The same challenges prevent many Afghan children from accessing education. About ten per cent of Afghan households in Uzbekistan have applied for resettlement to a third country. Stress, anxiety, and feelings of hopelessness have increased in the Afghan population in Uzbekistan. While legal regimes in Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan provide greater stability and protection to Afghans, the most vulnerable households still face barriers to basic services and livelihoods linked to their visa status. In Tajikistan, most of the Afghan community holds refugee status. The remainder of the community is either long present in the country or in the process of seeking asylum. They have access to basic services such as education and health, but livelihood opportunities are limited, and have to negotiate many hurdles when it comes to accessing the job market or opening a business.

COORDINATION

All interventions carried out through this plan are in line and complementary to current inter-agency humanitarian and development efforts to respond to this crisis. As a member of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) and the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), IOM will continue to work closely with partner agencies to ensure coordination during the implementation of the proposed activities, including with UN agencies, government counterparts in neighbouring countries, international and local organizations, civil-society and other relevant stakeholders with the goal of creating greater self-reliance at the country and regional levels. In Afghanistan, the Organization is working closely with other crisis response stakeholders in line with the Joint Operating Principles and access engagement strategy to which IOM is a party through the Humanitarian Access Group. As a member of the UN Country Team (UNCT), IOM coordinates cross-border return assistance activities with relevant UN and NGO partners and is the lead agency providing assistance to undocumented returnees. While the precise nature of the relationship with Afghanistan's de facto authorities remains to be defined, IOM will continue to work with relevant counterparts at the technical level to ensure access and provision of humanitarian, protection and early recovery and reintegration assistance. Further, IOM's assessments inform the work of the UN to sustain essential services and preserve community systems. As co-lead of the M&E working group of the UNDP-led Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, IOM is providing data and spatial assessments for the identification of community-based interventions. For this, its DTM assessments are combined with district-level profiling, in order to identify structural drivers of migration and opportunities to facilitate local integration and sustainable development. In addition, all activities proposed in Afghanistan under this plan will be closely coordinated at the inter-agency level and are in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (2022) in the country as well as the Regional Refugee Response Plan (2022) and the UN's Transitional Engagement Framework (TEF). At the regional level, IOM will ensure close coordination with UNHCR, with UNCTs, relevant governments as well as other humanitarian and development key stakeholders.

IOM CAPACITY

As the UN Migration Agency, IOM is committed to the core values and principles that are at the heart of its work, including the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, and upholding human rights for all. Respect for the rights, dignity and well-being of migrants remains paramount, with principled humanitarian action as an organization-wide commitment. In **Afghanistan**, IOM is the leading agency providing humanitarian assistance to undocumented Afghan returnees and to internally displaced populations affected by disasters. In response to the current situation, IOM is also a major responder to people displaced internally by conflict. IOM Afghanistan's programming portfolio over the past years has included a diverse range of interventions, including displacement tracking in more than 12,000 communities, emergency response and humanitarian assistance including a robust Shelter and non-food item (NFI) response to disasters, as well as the provision of comprehensive protection services. Further, IOM is implementing life-saving migration health interventions (including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services), a WASH programme including the provision of hygiene kits, large scale community stabilization, disaster risk reduction, and life-saving assistance to spontaneous returnees including support communities in places of high returns with basic human needs.

IOM has been operationally present across Afghanistan since 1992, and has maintained an uninterrupted presence in the country, noting that the operating environment in Afghanistan remains increasingly complex. While physical access to people in need has largely improved, bureaucratic obstacles, threats and intimidation of humanitarian workers and restrictions on female humanitarian workers have increased significantly, hindering the delivery of critical assistance. IOM's mandate as well as presence throughout the country has allowed it to rapidly scale up to meet the needs of people in both urban and remote areas, namely IDPs, returnees and host communities, allowing for coordinated and targeted regional programming approaches in both life-saving assistance and towards more durable solutions. IOM is present in 34 provinces, has seven sub-offices, and manages 16 warehouses across the country with a workforce of one thousand people, 25 percent of whom are women. **Iran**: Mission established in 1991, one office (Tehran), 50 staff, Main programmatic areas (migrant protection and assistance (including AVRR (Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration) and counter-trafficking initiatives), integrated border management, migration health, WASH, Shelter & NFI, DTM, livelihoods and social cohesion and resettlement) **Pakistan**: Mission established in 1981, 10 offices, 887 staff, Main programmatic areas (response to displacement, protection, migration management, migration health, community stabilization and social cohesion, Disaster Risk Reduction)

Kazakhstan: Mission established in 1997, two offices (Astana and Almaty), 35 staff, Main programmatic areas (migrant protection and assistance, integrated border management, labour mobility and migration health) **Tajikistan**: Mission established in 1992, 1 office (Dushanbe), 50 staff, Main programmatic areas (migrant protection and assistance, labour migration, migration, environment and climate change, integrated border management, migration health) **Turkmenistan**: Mission established in 1997, 1 office (Ashgabat), 7 staff, Main programmatic areas (counter-trafficking initiatives, migration data, migration, environment and climate change initiatives) **Uzbekistan**: Mission established in 2003, 1 office (Tashkent, the Sub-Office in Termez to open in summer 2023), 20 staff, Main programmatic areas (migration health, labour mobility, migrant protection and assistance (including counter- trafficking initiatives), migration, environment, and climate change, emergency preparedness and response, integrated border management).

SAVING LIVES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Funding Required
\$342,672,100

People Targeted
5,578,891

People Targeted Description

IOM aims to deliver timely and effective multi-sectorial life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move and affected populations in coordination with the humanitarian and UN country teams and partners on the ground. The sectors of interventions include Shelter and Non-Food Items, Health, Protection including Cross-Border (CB) and Post-Arrival Assistance (PARA), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). IOM will also continue to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to disasters affected populations as well as provide winterization assistance to displaced populations and vulnerable communities in affected areas.

23%
Funding Confirmed



77%
Funding Gap



SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

IOM's shelter and NFI interventions will aim to preserve the immediate safety and well-being of vulnerable Afghan IDPs, returnees, refugees, migrants and their host communities and to gradually improve living standards. A combination of in-kind and cash-based modalities will be used depending on the context and will be done in line with cluster standard approaches. Specific needs and vulnerabilities of beneficiaries (especially women and girls) as well as other protection concerns will be identified through sectoral assessments and will be considered in the shelter and NFI interventions.

- Emergency shelter and NFI assistance, including for winterization, will be provided to people directly impacted by new shocks. This will include the procurement, pre-positioning and distribution of essential items for IDPs that have been affected by conflict and disasters, for cross-border returnees and refugees, for people facing multiple shocks, as well as for those who are extremely vulnerable.
- Transitional shelter support (through shelter construction, repairs/upgrade, rental subsidies) will be provided in areas of protracted displacement, in areas of return and in newly accessible areas in order to enable safer and more dignified living standards and prevent recovering communities from slipping back into humanitarian need.
- Active participation and engagement in country-level coordination mechanisms (including the co-leadership of the ES-NFI cluster in Afghanistan, that currently also covers the CCCM working group) will be reinforced in order to ensure a timely, effective, context-specific and needs-based sectoral response.

Funding Required
\$147,988,800

Funding Confirmed
\$24,507,654

16% 84%



DIRECT HEALTH SUPPORT

Health has been identified as a key priority area by all humanitarian actors, including access to lifesaving primary and secondary health care services, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. Weak health systems and disrupted access to health care have left millions of Afghans, both in Afghanistan and in neighbouring countries, with mounting health needs, compounded further by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, due to past conflicts and the recent political turmoil and economic hardships, many Afghans experienced different forms of violence, displacement and other potentially traumatic events and have to cope with these experiences as well as the psychosocial impact on their lives. Ensuring the availability and accessibility to the basic package of health services as well as emergency health care, including sexual and reproductive health services, remains essential for meeting the needs of IDPs, returnees, migrants, refugees and other mobile populations, including for women and girls, and host communities. To respond to these needs, IOM activities will include

- deployment of mobile medical teams and overall expansion of health activities, including in border areas;
- provision of MHPSS services for vulnerable migrants, including through mobile teams and community-based support;
- health and hygiene promotion as well as Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities.

Funding Required
\$56,266,300

Funding Confirmed
\$8,497,509

15% 85%



PROTECTION

Funding Required

Four decades of conflict, recent measures curtailing population's freedom and human rights, increasing hunger, limited access to basic services, rising poverty and resulting population movements have severely impacted the humanitarian and protection situation across the region. The most vulnerable include, among others, those exposed to forced, multiple and often extended periods of displacement, undocumented Afghan returnees, children, the older people, households headed by women and people with disabilities. Raising protection concerns (including population safety and security, freedom of movement, denial of and inability to access services, lack of civil documentation, human rights violations and systematic discrimination against civilians, including against women and girls) have increased vulnerabilities and exposure to risks, including the risk of trafficking and gender-based violence (GBV), and pushed many to adopt harmful coping mechanisms. IOM's response will focus on

- strengthening protection monitoring and analysis in areas of high mobility and cross-border locations;
- identifying and providing targeted protection services and assistance for persons with specific needs, including through case management and individual protection assistance and/or referral to partners' services;
- strengthening referrals mechanisms and partners' protection knowledge and skills including on protection mainstreaming, psychological first aid, GBV, child protection, legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, counter-trafficking principles and best practices;
- enhancing community-based protection mechanisms and increasing protection actors' capacities to provide timely and quality protection services, including access to information on services, asylum, and other relevant topics.

Overall, IOM will also ensure protection mainstreaming across all sectors and activities is strengthened.

\$78,457,000

Funding Confirmed

\$4,677,707



PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN EMERGENCIES

The lagging effects of recent years' droughts, conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with large-scale cross-border population movements and recurring natural disasters have diminished people's access to essential services, including WASH infrastructure and services. Emphasis will be put on ensuring that people in areas of high mobility, return, protracted displacement, in displacement sites and at key border crossing points have safe access to potable water in sufficient quantity as well as sanitation and hygiene sustainable infrastructure and services. Hygiene promotion and the distribution of hygiene kits will be integrated into the sectoral response whilst efforts will be made to ensure that gender and protection concerns are taken into consideration. Across all targeted locations, delivering a WASH minimum package of services will be the response priority and will include the following activities: construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities, through the incorporation of gender mainstreaming considerations (i.e., set-up of gender-balanced community-led committees), culturally appropriate safe hygiene messaging, set-up of core pipeline for WASH supplies. This includes:

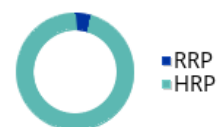
- Assessment, rehabilitation and expansion of water schemes;
- Management of water schemes through the creation of gender-balanced community-led WASH committees;
- Hygiene promotion and awareness raising activities, focus on risk mitigation measures for transmittable diseases, including COVID-19 and AWD/cholera;
- Provision of basic hygiene kits inclusive of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) items.

Funding Required

\$48,185,000

Funding Confirmed

\$17,083,701



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

It is estimated that there are currently more than 12,00 informal settlements hosting IDPs and returnees across the 34 provinces of Afghanistan with the latest data indicating no more than 60% having access to humanitarian assistance. The CCCM Working Group aims to reach 430,000 IDPs living in precarious condition in informal settlements scattered all over the country. Given the deterioration of the economic and humanitarian situation, there is an urgent need to continue working with these communities. As such, the CCCM working group has been established in Afghanistan to ensure that the provision of humanitarian assistance within these sites is coordinated, that sectoral gaps in terms of assistance and protection are identified and that information on the number and profile of displaced populations in the sites is updated and shared with the humanitarian community on a regular basis. As the global co-lead of the CCCM cluster, IOM aims to reinforce its support towards the coordination of the working group as well as its operational presence at site-level. IOM Afghanistan

Funding Required

\$7,500,000

Funding Confirmed

\$1,041,576



through its CCCM programming seeks to provide support to IDPs, returnees and underserved host communities to access multisectoral assistance through community resource centers (CrCs) and mobile outreach teams by setting up a system of interconnected CRCs and mobile outreach teams to ensure the provision of humanitarian aid and essential services, especially in the most underserved and hard-to-reach areas. This includes:



- Build community participation mechanisms (i.e., camp committees composed of displaced populations and host community representative, women's, elderly and youth groups, etc.), linking displaced populations to the relevant local governmental counterparts, and strengthening access to basic services through site development and mitigation activities.
- Conduct systematic information management, and advocacy to inform and mobilize local actors and humanitarian partners adequately.
- IOM site planning will primarily focus on rationalizing shelter alignments and spacing within the sites, improving drainage, lighting, creating WASH corridors, improving accessibility with a view of reducing exposure to public health and GBV risks as well as fire hazards as well as the construction or rehabilitation of essential infrastructure.
- Support the identification of durable solutions and facilitate, local integration, relocation/resettlement or return and reintegration as relevant.



HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES FOR CITIZENS ABROAD

In addition to addressing the adverse drivers of migration and displacement in Afghanistan, IOM recognizes the need to establish adequate response mechanisms and strengthen integrated border management systems to protect Afghans crossing borders and ensure they can move through safe and regular pathways. National border management agencies including immigration, police, customs and armed forces will need to be equipped with operational mechanisms that are designed to respond to changing movement patterns. This support will include:

Funding Required

\$4,275,000



- capacity building on coordinated and human rights-based border management approaches, including health and protection considerations for safe and inclusive cross-border mobility;
- donation of equipment and rehabilitation of infrastructures at key border posts.
- support dialogues with governments to advance regional approaches to the mobility crisis, providing capacity building support on the development and operationalization of humanitarian border management procedures, including counter-trafficking strategies, as well as equipment and infrastructural support for key border crossing points.



DRIVING SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT

Funding Required

\$126,451,850

People Targeted

2,452,312

People Targeted Description

IOM uses an adaptive process, responsive to people on the move, that is relevant to displacement affected communities in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, through a durable solutions approach, to support authorities and societies for inclusive integration and sustainable localized recovery planning. IOM's programming aims to enhance the resilience of individuals and communities through addressing the socioeconomic needs of Afghans transiting or settled in neighboring countries and vulnerable host populations, returnees in high-return provinces of Afghanistan. IOM will also work with and national local and national authorities in neighboring countries to enhance the systems and structures dedicated to provide protection and integration services to migrants in the country.



COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

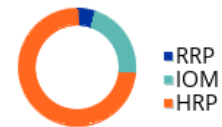
Community engagement is core to enabling affected people to be directly involved in their recovery process and support local decision making and advocacy. IOM will work with the local authorities, local host communities, displaced populations and local civil society organizations in areas of return and areas of protracted displacement to promote stability at the local level as a step out of crisis or fragility, thus paving the way for more sustainable development approaches. IOM's community stabilization approach combines addressing multi-sectoral early recovery needs with a specific focus on addressing the factors that destabilized communities, whilst restoring horizontal cohesion across communities as well as vertical social contracts with local leadership to build resilient communities, and support durable solutions for displaced populations. As part of this approach:

- communities will be provided with capacity building support on basic conflict interpersonal and community-based mediation skills, especially in areas where this type of intervention may be required to mitigate potential inter-community tensions triggered by the arrival of additional displaced populations (or Afghan nationals in neighbouring countries).
- community-based planning for infrastructures rehabilitation projects will contribute to communities' recovery processes.
- activities such as integrated MHPSS interventions (including social, ritual and recreational activities) and community volunteers training in psychological first aid (PFA), will promote relationship-building, trust and problem solving, and overall strengthen social cohesion and resilience.

Funding Required
\$9,577,000

Funding Confirmed
\$1,077,793

11% 89%



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

In line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs and returning Afghan refugees and IOM's Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS Strategy), IOM will work in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including diaspora communities around the world, as well as the displaced population, to establish conditions and to provide the means that would allow IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, to their homes, to integrate in the local community or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. At the same time, IOM will be looking at strengthening social, economic and psychosocial resilience of displacement affected communities, by revitalizing local economic conditions and social service infrastructure. Displaced communities in Afghanistan, as well as Afghan nationals and their host communities in neighbouring countries, will be supported through

- income generating interventions aiming at strengthening their capacity to respond to future shocks with adverse impacts and contribute towards sustainable recovery.
- labor market and value chain assessments will be informing the areas of focus for interventions, which include rehabilitation of local infrastructure and services through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs);
- emergency livelihood assistance through cash-for-work on construction sites, asset replacement and emergency business grants;
- vocational training, on-the-job training opportunities and apprenticeships; support to new and existing small businesses through business support packages.
- support national and local governments in neighbouring countries to advance inclusive and integrated policy approaches that address the needs of Afghans and host communities.
- In neighbouring countries, provide policy support and capacity development to national/ local

Funding Required
\$110,138,100

Funding Confirmed
\$27,681,332

25% 75%



governments as well as host communities to ensure migrants are part of recovery planning and implementation, including policy solutions for upskilling and reskilling of migrants and promotion of multistakeholder engagement on inclusive recovery policies.

- facilitate the recognition of skills and access to the labor market and promote decent work for Afghans and host communities as part of national and local employment strategies.
- work on diaspora engagement and mobilization for recovery, in cooperation with governments and other partners.



HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

In Afghanistan and across the region IOM has observed a significant need to improve and strengthen the coordination and delivery of existing health services, including MHPSS, in vulnerable communities, particularly at border areas and areas of high mobility, to help address the complex health needs of returnees, alongside IDPs, and host communities. IOM will respond to these needs by :

- supporting the financing, running and implementation of critical health facilities, to bridge gaps in public health infrastructures;
- advocating for the access of migrants and displaced communities to health and mental health services, as well as for their integration in national policies and strategies; enhancing disease surveillance and RCCE mechanisms;
- supporting capacity building efforts for medical personnel in targeted subject areas; procuring essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment.
- enhancing the integration of health and border management systems to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 and other public health threats at points of entry and other areas of high mobility.
- supporting equitable access to vaccines, the improvement and rehabilitation of key health facility infrastructure, increase of health system capacity through capacity building and development of policy and pilot schemes that ensure an inclusive health system recovery, diaspora engagement to strengthen human resources for health, including via health worker training/retraining, virtual consultations and transfer of knowledge.

Funding Required
\$6,736,750



STRENGTHEN PREPAREDNESS AND REDUCE DISASTER RISK

Funding Required
\$22,976,400

People Targeted
352,100

People Targeted Description

Aligning with the Sendai Framework, IOM Afghanistan works towards preventing the worst impacts on vulnerable populations living in disaster-prone areas. IOM will primarily target local communities to enhance the resilience and preparedness of communities at risk of natural disasters in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. NGOs and implementing partners working in the field of disaster management and humanitarian assistance will also be supported. Finally, attention will be given to vulnerable and marginalized groups within Afghan society, such as women, children, elderly individuals, and people with disabilities. IOM Iran will specifically work with government officials and humanitarian partners on capacity building initiatives on risk reduction and disaster prevention, including training on CCCM, training on evacuation planning and management. IOM Tajikistan will also continue the work engaged with national and local authorities in strengthening the national and regional contingency plans to disasters-induced displacement.

31%
Funding Confirmed



69%
Funding Gap



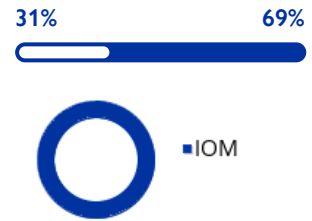
DISASTER PREVENTION

As part of preparedness efforts in communities that face a high-risk of disaster and displacement, IOM supports hazard and vulnerability analysis, community-based disaster risk management, livelihoods' diversification strategies and the set-up of community early warning and preparedness systems to mitigate risk and enable a more effective response. Aligning with the Sendai Framework, IOM will work towards preventing the worst impacts on vulnerable populations living in disaster-prone areas through:

Funding Required
\$22,976,400

Funding Confirmed
\$7,221,205

- constructing small-scale disaster risk management (DRM) infrastructures (such as gabion walls or irrigation systems) and
- implementing Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) through the development of Community Disaster Management Action Plans, community hazard maps and early warning systems.



IOM Iran will specifically work with government officials and humanitarian partners on capacity building initiatives on risk reduction and disaster prevention, including training on CCCM, training on evacuation planning and management .

CONTRIBUTE TO AN EVIDENCE-BASED AND EFFICIENT CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Funding Required
\$14,603,900

People Targeted Description

IOM interventions are founded on evidence-based data collected through the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and partners and implemented through a participatory approach involving the affected populations in all steps of program cycles to overall promote a needs-based and inclusive response.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING - RENAME

The systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of baseline data on internal displacement, returns and cross-border movements as well as data on the evolving needs of the population groups on the move enables IOM, governments and partners to have a better understanding of the complex mobility dynamics across the region and contribute to more effective, evidence-based responses. IOM will continue to work in collaboration with UN agencies and other key stakeholders on assessments and other data collection activities to inform strategic planning processes and ensure complementarity and coordinated work across humanitarian, development and peace sectors. Activities will include:

- Emergency data collection: In case of sudden and significant internal population movements, emergency data collection mechanisms (such as the Event Tracking Tool (ETT)) shall be deployed to collect and share close to real-time information on the location, the number of affected populations and their immediate priority needs.
- Mobility tracking: Complementary to the alert mechanism cited above, mobility tracking (baseline mobility and community-based needs) assessments will provide a comprehensive overview of the displacement situation country-wide, allowing to prioritize resources and humanitarian response activities within defined locations. These assessments will be implemented with the objective of providing estimates on the presence, numbers of affected population groups, reasons for displacement, length of displacement and specific needs of the displaced population and host communities.
- Cross-border tracking: Data on cross-border movement flows at key transit and border crossing points will be collected, regularly shared with partners such as UN agencies, national authorities, and clusters/sectors and inter-cluster/ inter-sector coordination mechanisms, facilitating better data exchange and having evidence-based response and assistance, and will include information on the profiles, journey, intentions and observed/reported vulnerabilities of populations on the move.
- Conduct research and assessments on host government capacities for migration management, as well as the impact of the crisis on migrant protection and assistance, including return and reintegration, migration patterns, criminal networks, cost for services, incidents of violence, exploitation and abuse, to inform preparedness and response programming.
- Increase the understanding of the impact of the Afghan crisis on host communities and societies, as well as opportunities and challenges for sustainable development priorities through data- and research-related initiatives to support national and local planning mechanisms and policies in response to evolving mobility dynamics, for example, through migration profiles, research on diaspora and remittances, labor market needs and skills

Funding Required
\$14,603,900

Funding Confirmed
\$907,191



mapping of existing migrant workforce in the country as well as assessments on social cohesion/tensions within different communities and across different demographics within communities.

- Strengthen migration data gathering systems to ensure continuity of data collection, enhancement of analysis and forecasting capacities of governments and other partners for preparedness and inclusive development planning.
- Identify structural drivers that increase displacement risks and unsafe, irregular migration and inform opportunities to prevent future displacement.
- Contextualize mobility trends and its different dimensions to promote broader policy considerations and public understanding of migration and mobility (displacement, migration, returns, remittances, food security, climate change).