

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**HERAT
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020**



33,339 IDPs and returnees in Herat indicated lacking access to sufficient drinking water, making it the province with the fourth highest drinking water needs, nationwide. © IOM 2020

ABOUT DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, DTM employs the Baseline Mobility Assessment tool, designed to track mobility, determine the population sizes and locations of forcibly displaced people, reasons for displacement, places of origin, displacement locations and times of displacement, including basic demographics, as well as vulnerabilities and priority needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to deliver evidence-based, better targeted, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance, reintegration, community stabilization and development programming.















5 TARGET POPULATIONS

Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments, DTM tracks the locations, population sizes, and cross-sectoral needs of five core target population categories:

- 1. Returnees from Abroad**
Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan
 - 2. Out-Migrants**
Afghans who moved or fled abroad
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:
- 3. Fled IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan
 - 4. Arrival IDPs**
IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village
 - 5. Returned IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018 • 2019 • 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **15** districts assessed (1 district was inaccessible)
-  **572** settlements assessed
-  **2,864** key informants interviewed
-  **172,972** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **901,504** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **102,838** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **194,495** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **7,230** out-migrants fled to Europe (4%)
-  **177,085** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Herat is the top 1st province with the greatest need for shelter, nationwide
-  **2 in 5** 37% of all returnees and IDPs in Herat reside in Herat district – Herat is the top 1st district with the highest inflow of IDPs and Returnees nationwide
-  **1 in 3** persons (29%) in Herat province is an IDP
-  **2 in 5** persons in Herat, Guzara, Pashtun Zarghun, Adraskan, Obe, Kohsan, Chisht-e-Sharif, and 66% in Karukh are either IDPs or returnees
-  **1 in 3** persons (32%) in Herat district is an IDP
-  **1 in 5** former IDPs (19%) from Adraskan district have returned home

Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by District

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Herat	538,673	394,762	42%	96,917	10%	41,583	8%	297,845	32%	22,167	4%	31,678	6%
Injil	267,023	72,563	21%	6,332	2%	5,990	2%	66,231	20%	3,379	1%	12,583	5%
Guzara	160,265	102,827	39%	6,515	2%	9,497	6%	96,312	37%	4,918	3%	16,188	10%
Karukh	69,952	135,181	66%	8,090	4%	17,507	25%	127,091	62%	11,209	16%	12,550	18%
Zindajan	62,363	5,800	9%	1,044	2%	1,576	3%	4,756	7%	1,793	3%	3,382	5%
Pashtun Zarghun	109,453	66,034	38%	1,419	1%	4,744	4%	64,615	37%	2,146	2%	5,708	5%
Kushk	136,495	57,117	30%	14,006	7%	26,656	20%	43,111	22%	15,978	12%	17,410	13%
Gulran	102,780	8,105	7%	2,044	2%	6,388	6%	6,061	5%	2,783	3%	2,406	2%
Adraskan	58,639	31,441	35%	8,237	9%	21,250	36%	23,204	26%	11,390	19%	12,062	21%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	49,913	6,006	11%	3,197	6%	20,867	42%	2,809	5%	2,512	5%	3,444	7%
Ghoryan	97,893	40,564	29%	9,290	7%	11,893	12%	31,274	23%	6,717	7%	32,017	33%
Obe	82,847	64,318	44%	1,679	1%	13,240	16%	62,639	43%	2,922	4%	13,822	17%
Kohsan	59,409	48,718	45%	10,900	10%	5,608	9%	37,818	35%	6,485	11%	17,944	30%
Shindand	195,400	19,921	9%	1,961	1%	36,286	19%	17,960	8%	4,780	2%	10,841	6%
Chisht-e-Sharif	25,919	21,119	45%	1,341	3%	6,176	24%	19,778	42%	3,659	14%	2,460	9%
	2,017,024	1,074,476	35%	172,972	6%	229,261	11%	901,504	29%	102,838	5%	194,495	10%

* Base Population source: NSIA Population Estimates for 1397 (2018 to 2019) Symbology: target population ≥ 200,000 % of base population ≥ 25%

** Of the 16 districts in Herat, only 15 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 15 listed districts does not equal the total population of Herat reflected in the above table.



As female enumerators attain greater female participation in focus groups, DTM strives to employ more female enumerators to collect gender-balanced information. © IOM 2020



METHODOLOGY

The overall objective of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan is to track mobility and displacement, provide population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, as well as refugees, nomads, cross-border tribal groups, and both domestic and international labour migrants. DTM captures additional mobility information, including reasons for displacement and return, places of origin and destination, times of displacement and return, secondary displacements, and population demographics, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs.

DTM predominantly employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with key informants (KIs). Through direct observations, enumerators also collect qualitative data on living conditions, basic services, and security and socio-economic situation.

Due to security risks, enumerators cannot carry smart-phones or tablets in the field, therefore they collect data, daily, using a paper-based form, which is pre-filled with data from the previous round for verification of existing data and to expedite the assessment process. Completed forms are submitted weekly to the provincial DTM office and verified for accuracy by the team leader and data entry clerk. Once verified, the data is entered electronically via mobile devices, using KoBo forms, and submitted directly into DTM's central SQL server in Kabul, where it is systematically cleaned and verified daily, through automated and manual systems. This stringent review process ensures that DTM data is of the highest quality, accuracy and integrity.

When DTM assesses a province for the first time, enumerators collect data through two rounds of two-layered assessments:

1. District-level assessment (B1): this assessment aims to identify settlements with high inflows and outflows of Afghan nationals and provide estimated numbers of each target population category.
2. Settlement-level assessment (B2): based on the results of B1, this assessment collects information on inflows and outflows of each target population category at each settlement (village), identified through B1. Additional villages are also identified and assessed, based on referrals from KIs.

Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.











DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments. © IOM 2020



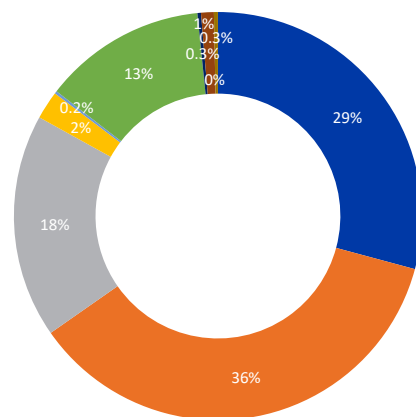
KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with key informants. While assessing communities, enumerators also observe the living conditions and availability of multi-sectoral services. In the rare case that DTM's District Focal Points cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, DFPs meet the focus groups at safe locations outside their communities or conduct the assessments by phone.

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 2% of the key informants in Herat, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.

	2,864 key informants (KIs) interviewed		508 key informants are IDPs or returnees (18%)
	68 female key informants (2%)		836 KIs from host communities (29%)
	2,796 male key informants (98%)		469 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (16%)
	5 average number of KIs per focus group		1,042 KIs from local authorities (36%)

Key Informants by Type | Herat



- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- Agriculture Representative
- Other

RETURNNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This group includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and then requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who did not request voluntary return with UNHCR, but rather returned spontaneously from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).



172,972
returnees from abroad



21,529
returned from Pakistan (12%)



77,543
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (45%)



150,431
returned from Iran (87%)

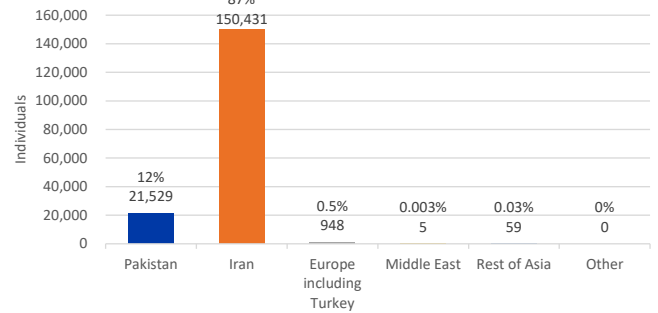


94,417
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (55%)

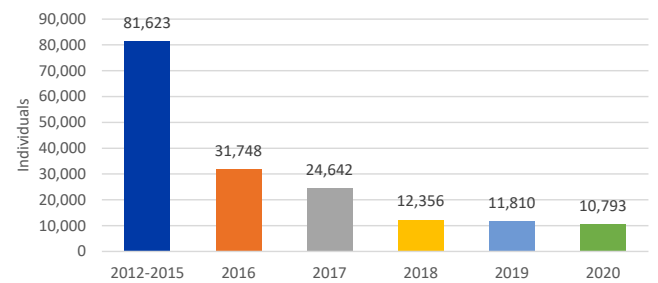


1,012
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (0.6%)

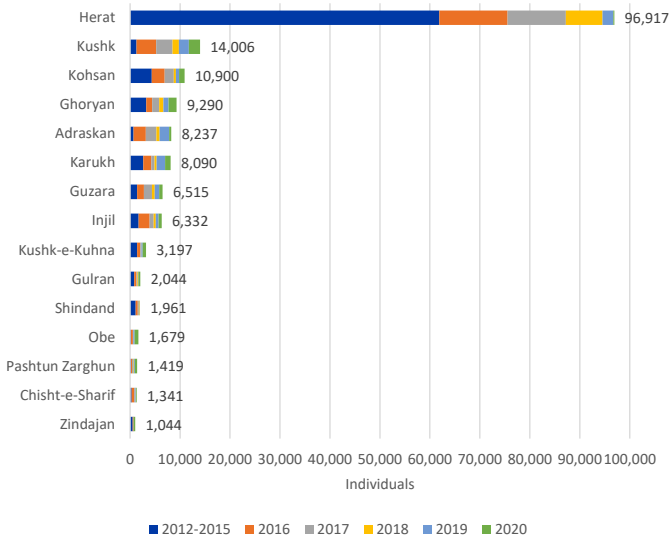
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Herat



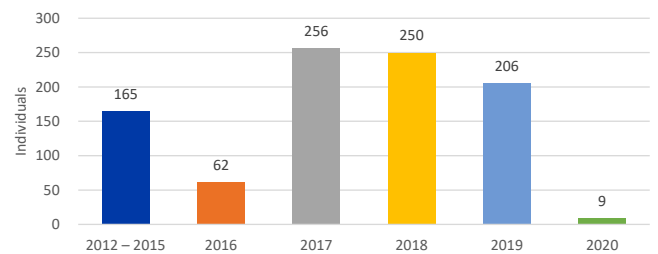
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Herat



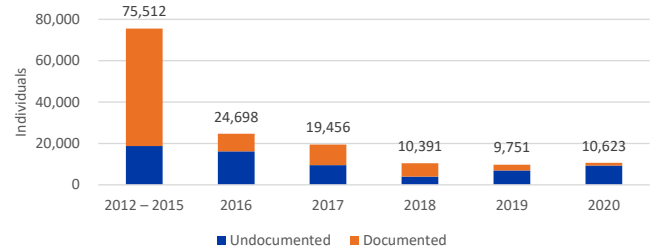
Returnees from Abroad by District | Herat



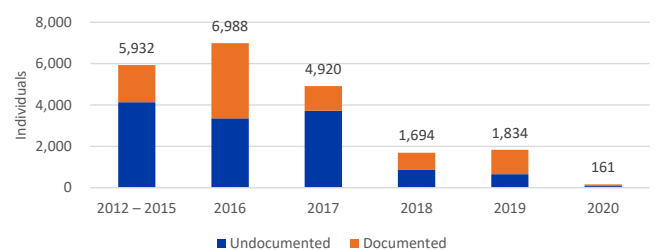
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Herat



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Herat



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Herat



ARRIVAL IDPs

Arrival IDPs (IDPs) are Afghans who fled from other settlements in Afghanistan and have arrived and presently reside at the assessed location / host community, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



901,504
IDPs currently reside in host communities



61%
displaced due to conflict



297,845
IDPs in Herat district, which hosts the most IDPs (33%)



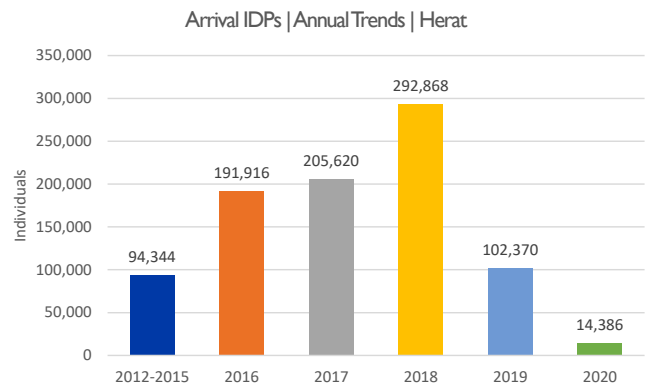
39%
displaced due to natural disaster



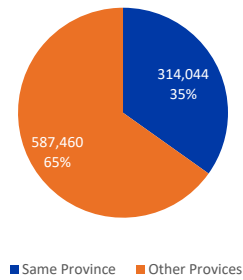
47,335
IDPs reside in informal settlements (5%)



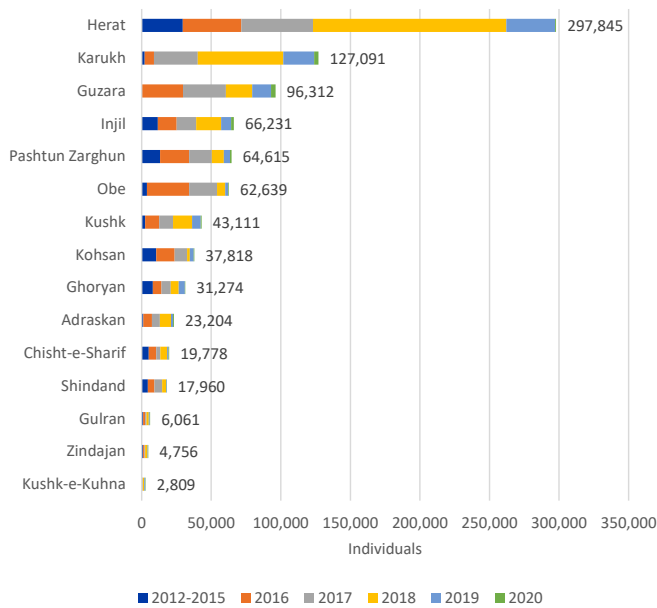
35%
displaced within their home province



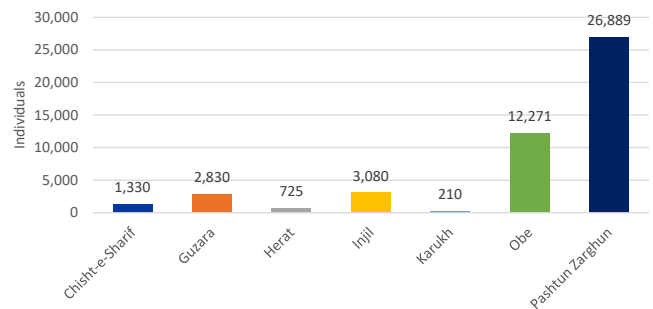
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Herat



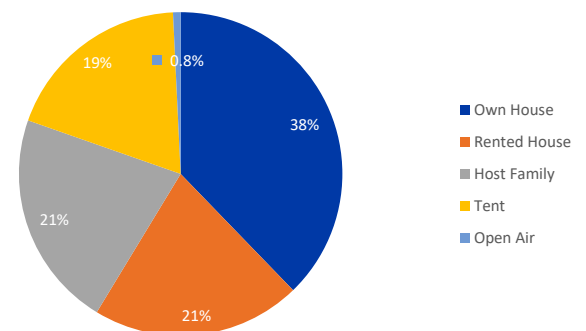
Arrival IDPs by District | Herat



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Herat

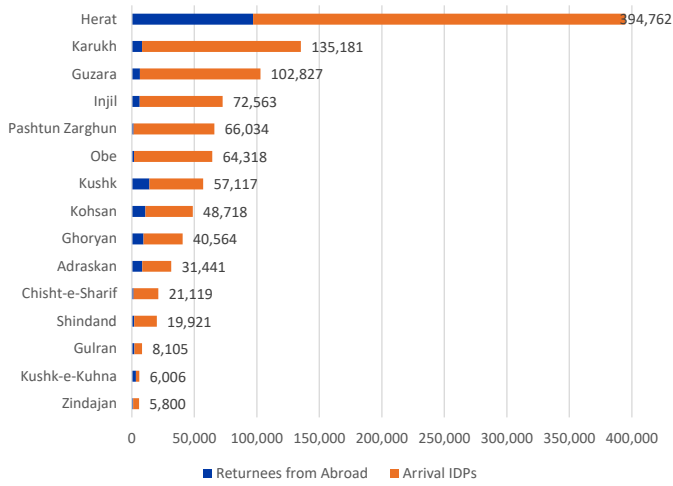


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Herat



TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Herat



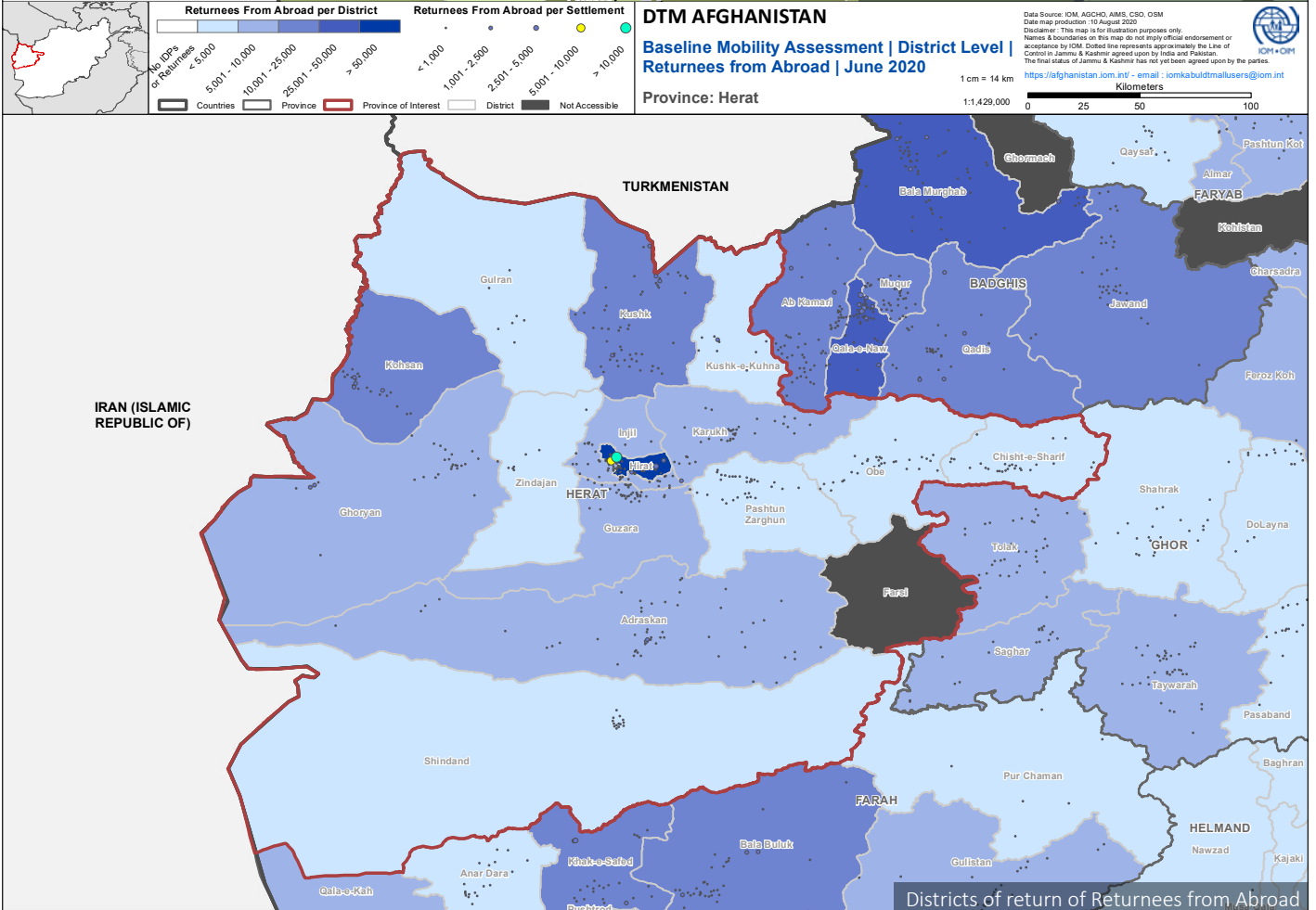
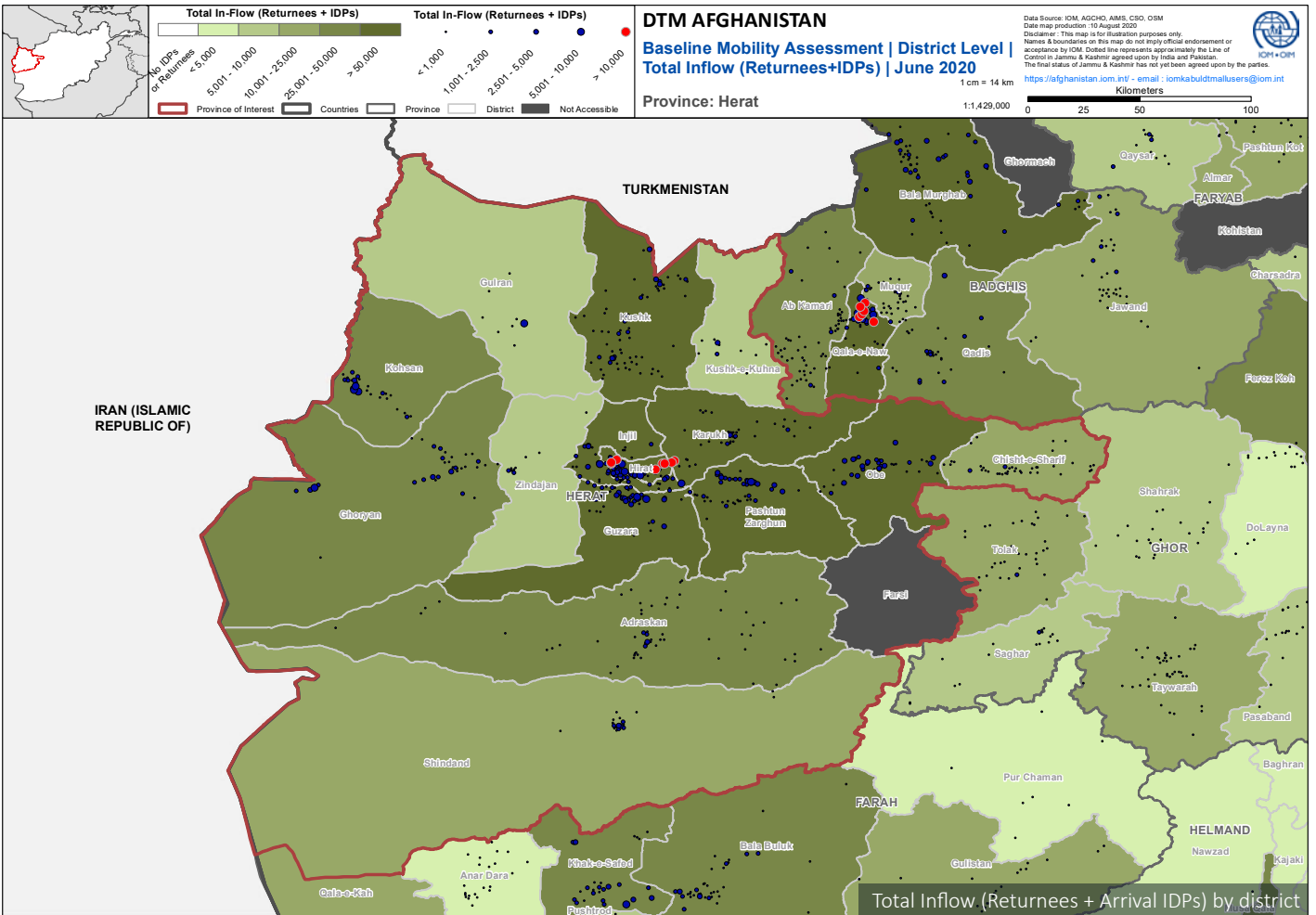
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Herat	96,917	297,845	394,762
Karukh	8,090	127,091	135,181
Guzara	6,515	96,312	102,827
Injil	6,332	66,231	72,563
Pashtun Zarghun	1,419	64,615	66,034
Obe	1,679	62,639	64,318
Kushk	14,006	43,111	57,117
Kohsan	10,900	37,818	48,718
Ghoryan	9,290	31,274	40,564
Adraskan	8,237	23,204	31,441
Chisht-e-Sharif	1,341	19,778	21,119
Shindand	1,961	17,960	19,921
Gulran	2,044	6,061	8,105
Kushk-e-Kuhna	3,197	2,809	6,006
Zindajan	1,044	4,756	5,800
Grand Total	172,972	901,504	1,074,476

Overall, Herat province hosts a total inflow of 1,074,476 returnees and IDPs, of which 16% (172,972) are returnees and 84% (901,504) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Herat that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (7% of the 572 settlements assessed in Herat) host 53% of the province’s returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities.

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Shahrak Jubril	Herat	162,152
2	Shahrak Sabz IDPs Camp	Karukh	68,852
3	Clinic Area Camp	Herat	39,130
4	Rigrishan	Karukh	30,940
5	Camp shadaye	Herat	29,388
6	Jubril	Herat	25,883
7	Camp kahdestan	Herat	24,213
8	Aowlya Jubrael	Herat	13,661
9	Gowa Chan	Guzara	9,444
10	Qodos Abad	Kohsan	8,733
11	Ghori Abad	Pashtun Zarghun	8,205
12	KhatemulAnbia	Guzara	7,965
13	Shahrak Imam Fakhr Razi	Karukh	7,727
14	Islam Qala	Kohsan	7,662
15	Kulata Mir Hakim	Kohsan	7,233
16	Dasht Kahdestan (2)	Herat	6,601
17	Shalbafan	Herat	6,300
18	Mahala-I-Baba Jee	Herat	5,892
19	Sofi Abad	Herat	5,490
20	Shahrak Sabz	Injil	5,476
21	Qara Bagh	Gulran	5,244
22	Yakhdan Tahana Sorkh	Ghoryan	5,150
23	Shaydai	Herat	5,068
24	Shagofan	Injil	4,921
25	Rabat Suliman	Guzara	4,920
26	Mahla Dasht	Guzara	4,773
27	Zangan	Guzara	4,748
28	Sakhi Abad	Injil	4,739
29	Bazar	Kushk	4,702
30	Kulata Ghazi	Kohsan	4,524
31	Chehil Dukhtaran (2)	Kushk	4,441
32	Koyan	Obe	4,367
33	Abdal Abad	Herat	4,301
34	Toraghundi	Kushk	4,193
35	Jalal Abad	Kushk	4,157
36	Qaizan	Herat	4,112
37	Ab Jalil	Injil	4,074
38	Mahajer Abad	Guzara	4,039
39	Qaisan	Ghoryan	3,965
40	Dash Khana	Injil	3,906
Total			571,291



FLED IDPS

Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



229,261
Fled IDPs



97%
fled IDPs displaced in Herat

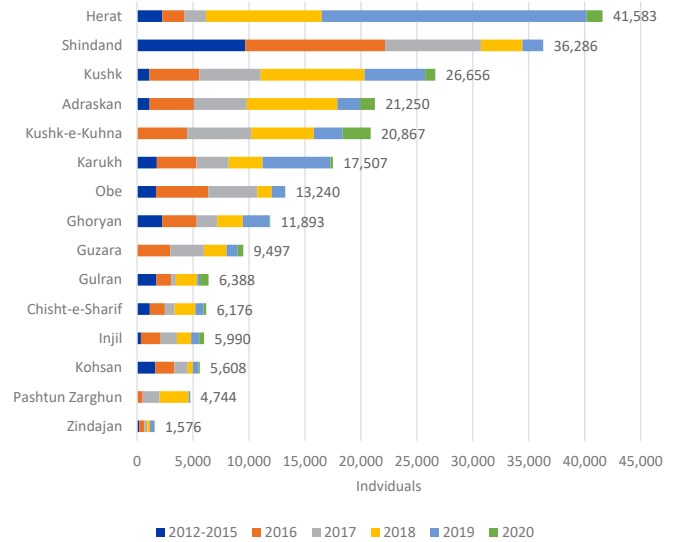


40%
displaced due to conflict

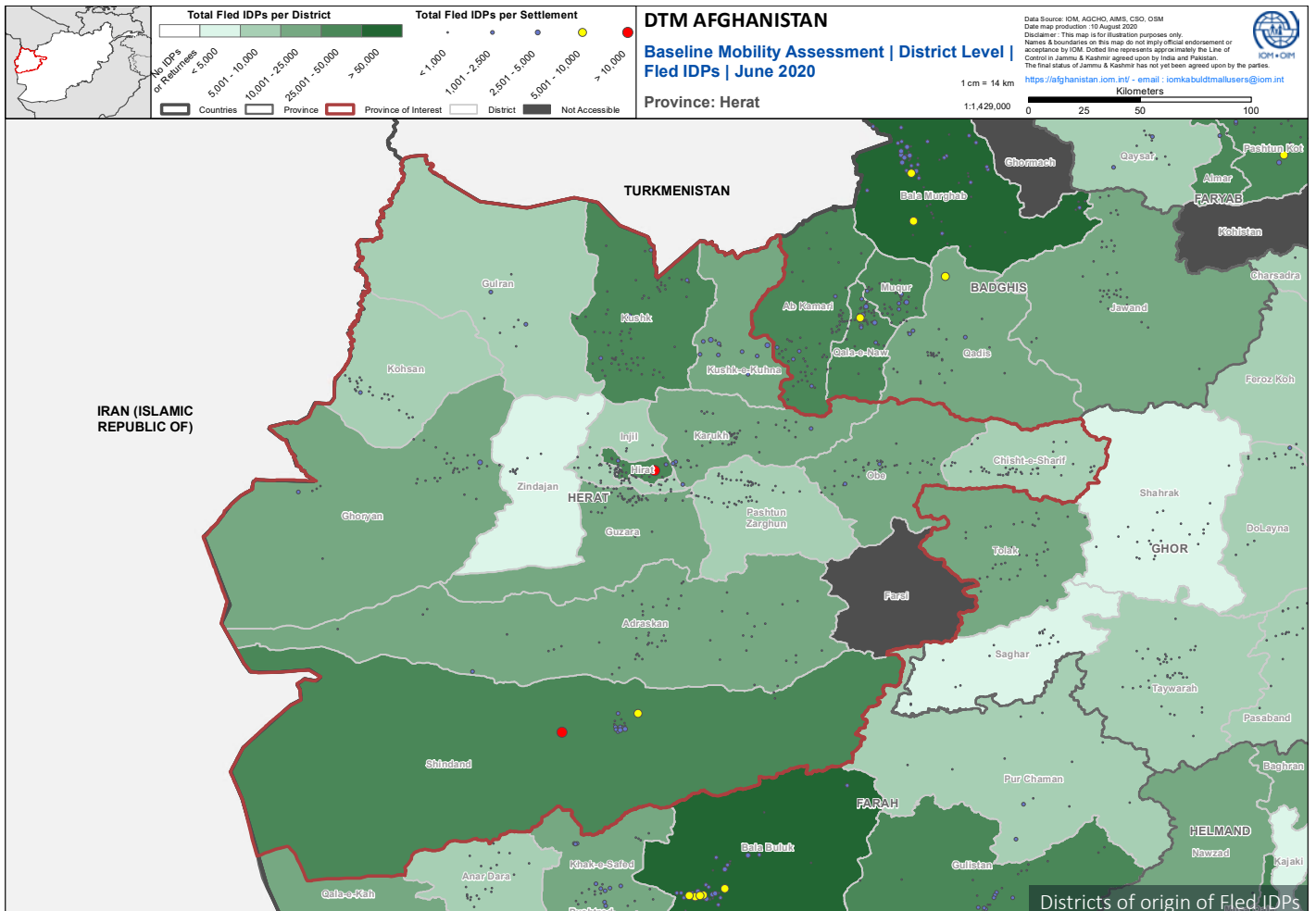
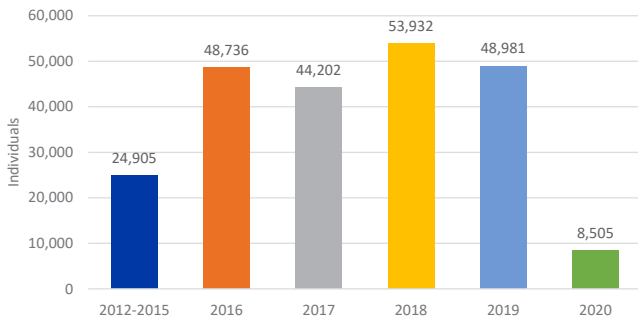


60%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Herat



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Herat





RETURNED IDPS

Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



102,838
Returned IDPs



80%
returned from other locations in Herat

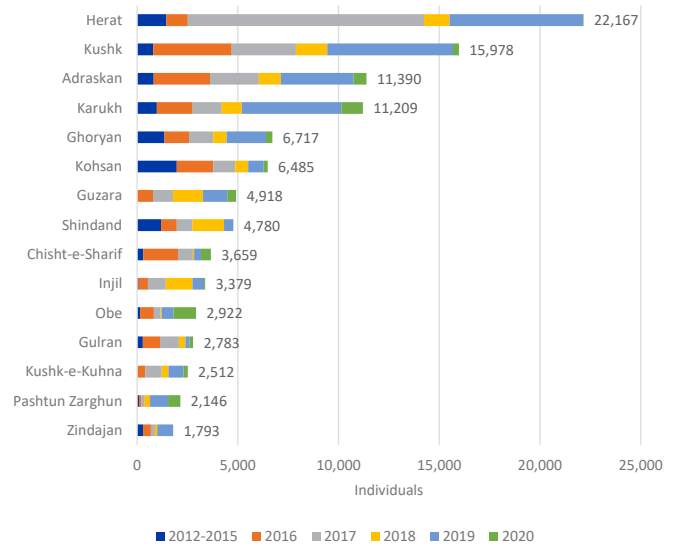


1 in 2
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Herat, Kushk and Adraskan (48%)

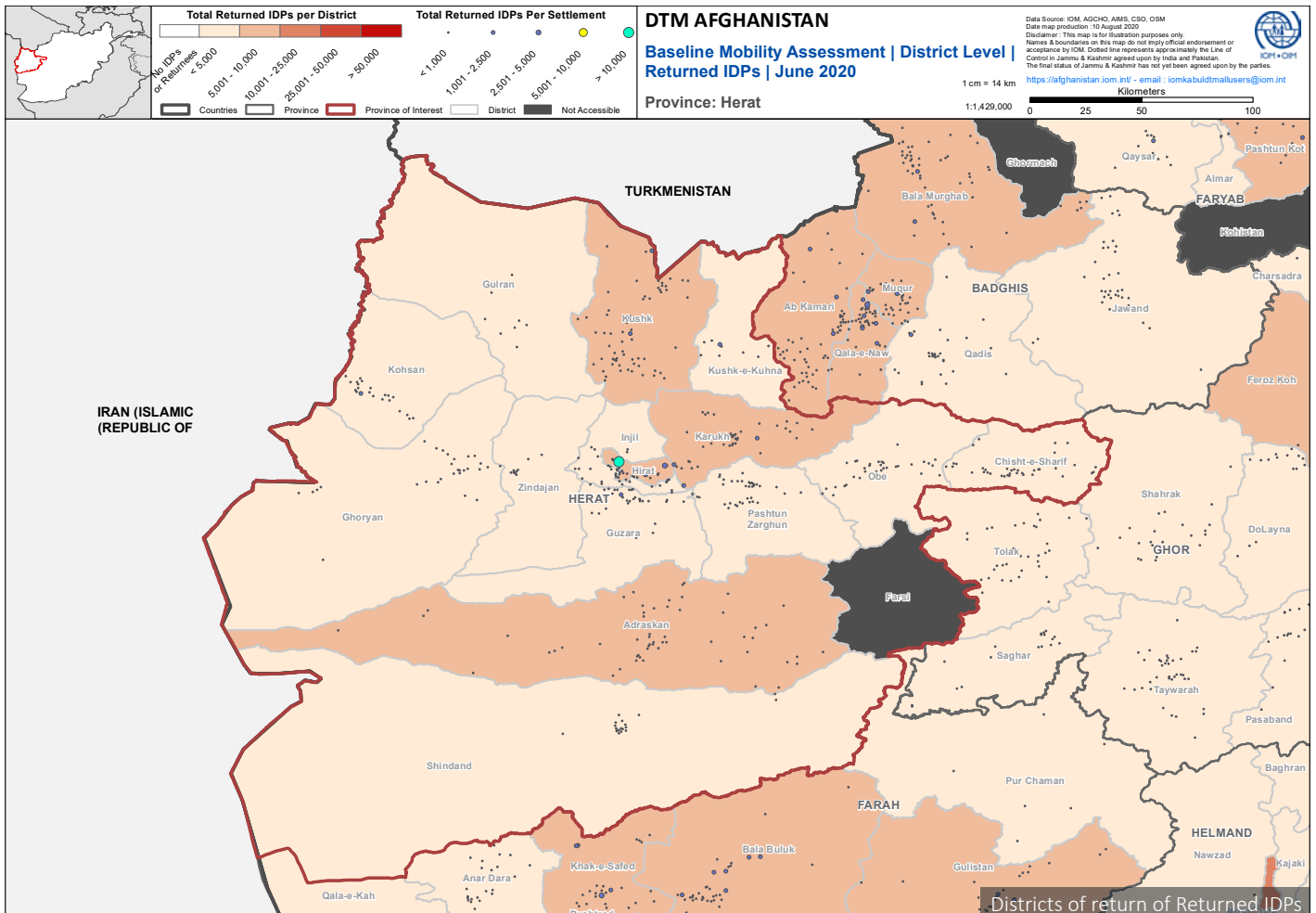
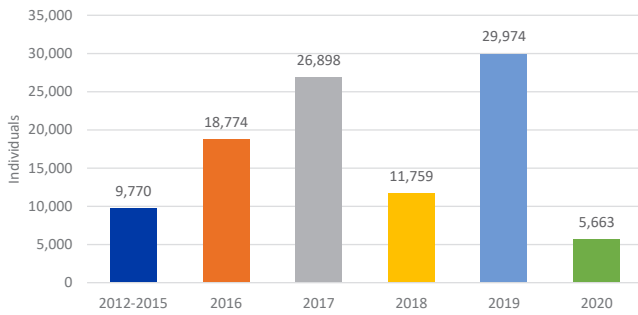


1 in 5
of all returned IDPs in Herat returned to Herat district (22%)

Returned IDPs by District | Herat



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Herat



Districts of return of Returned IDPs

OUT-MIGRANTS

Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.



194,495
fled abroad



7,230
fled to Europe (4%)

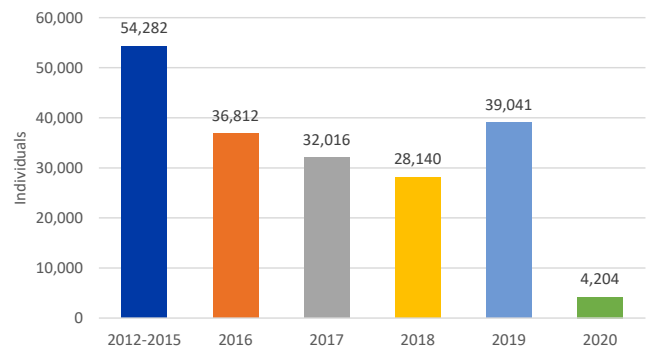


183,132
fled to Iran (94%)

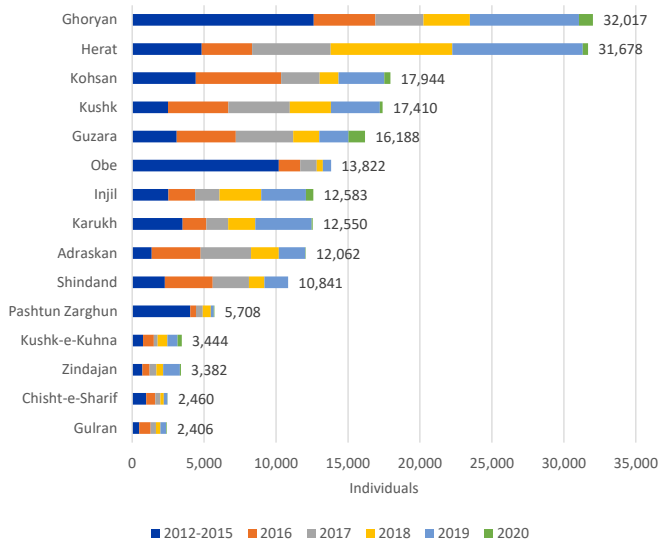


3,725
fled to Pakistan (2%)

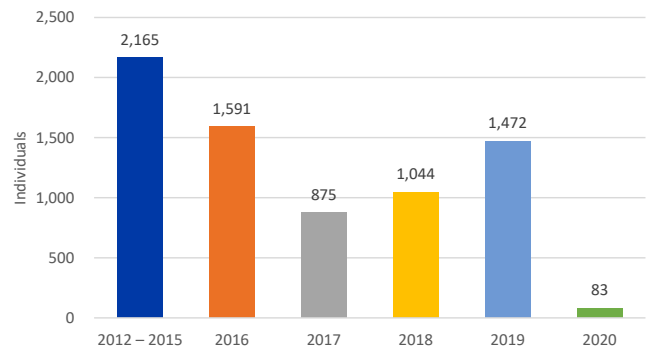
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Herat



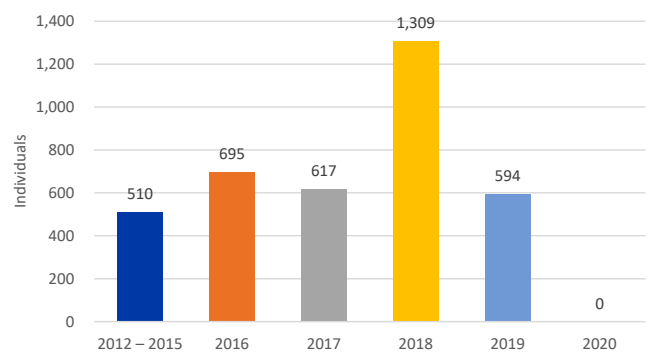
Out-Migrants by District | Herat



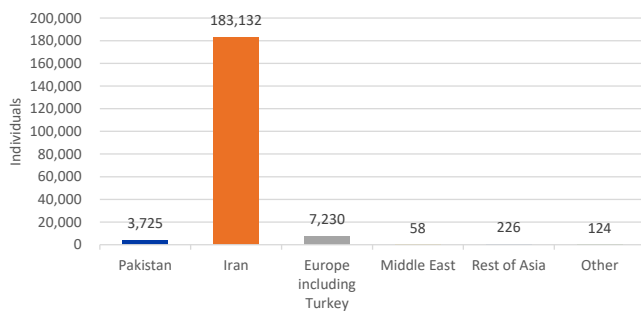
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Herat



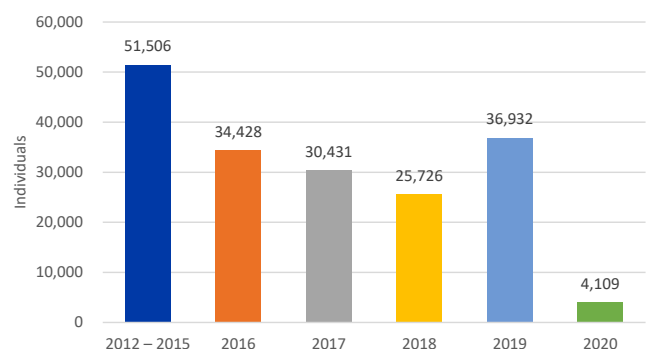
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Herat



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Herat



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Herat



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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coordination
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