

BASELINE MOBILITY & EMERGENCY COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT



HERAT PROVINCE

ROUND 15

MARCH &
APRIL 2022



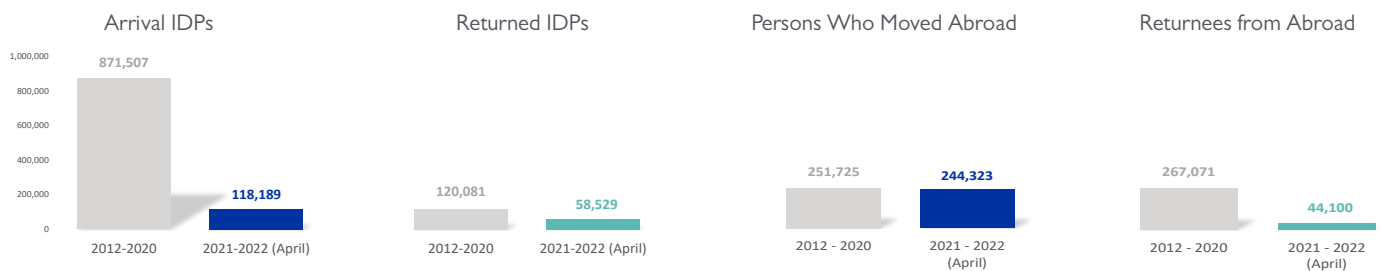
A view from above of Takht Safar, Herat province. ©IOM 2022/Léo Torrétou

ABOUT BMA & eCBNA

Round 15 of the Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) and Emergency Community-Based Needs Assessment (eCBNA) was conducted in March and April 2022. The BMA assessment tracks mobility and provides information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced and returnee populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin, and periods of displacement.

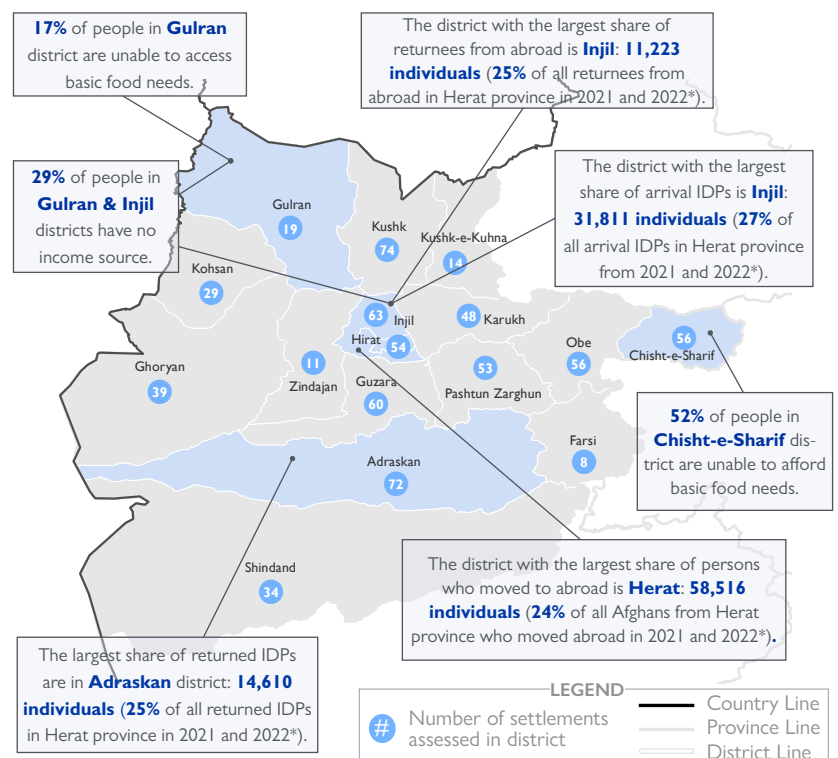
The eCBNA documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs in communities hosting IDPs and returnees from abroad.¹ Round 15 of the BMA and eCBNA data collection in **Herat province** covered 16 districts, 690 communities hosting IDPs and returned populations, and 4,160 community focal points (CFPs) were interviewed.

BMA: RECENT TRENDS IN HERAT PROVINCE, JANUARY 2021 TO APRIL 2022



Afghanistan witnessed unprecedented levels of displacement and return from displacement between January 2021 and April 2022. Nationwide, almost one-third of the 5.8 million individuals currently in displacement were displaced between January 2021 and April 2022 (31%). Nearly one-half of the 10.1 million individuals who were formerly displaced and later returned have done so in the same period (46%), across the country. Out of all the 5.7 million individuals who moved abroad since 2012, almost half (44%) left between January 2021 and April 2022. Nationwide, among the 5.7 million individuals who have returned from abroad since 2012, about one-fifth (19%) returned in the same period.

Herat province also witnessed a high proportion of return between January 2021 and April 2022. Among the 178,610 returned IDPs, 58,529 (33%) returned in this recent period. However, the high displacement recorded at the national level in 2021 and 2022 was not present to the same extent in Herat province. Out of the 989,696 arrival IDPs currently residing in Herat province, 118,189 (10%) arrived in the 2021-to-2022* period. Among the 496,048 individuals who moved abroad from Herat province since 2012, half (244,323 individuals or 49%) did so in this recent period. The proportion of individuals returning from abroad in this recent period is small: 44,100 individuals, or 14% of the 311,171 returnees from abroad since 2012.



* The 2021 to 2022 year period includes from January 2021 until April 2022. Round 15 was collected in March and April 2022.

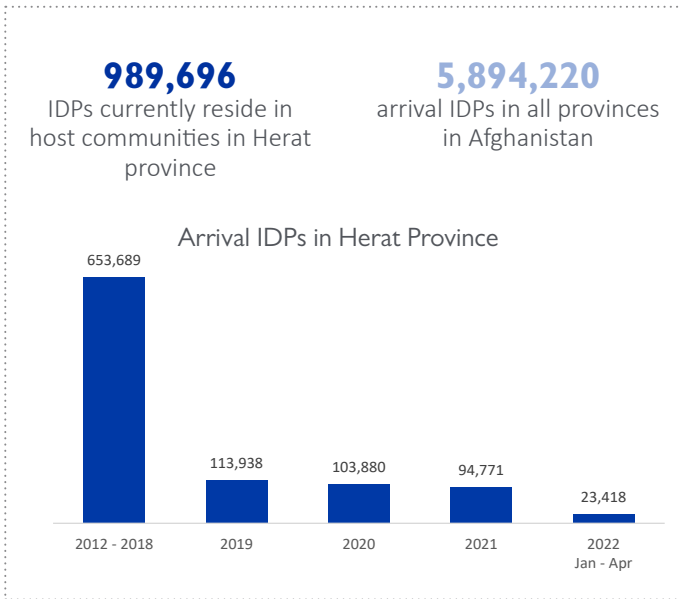
¹ The full BMA and eCBNA report can be found here: [Afghanistan-Baseline Mobility and Emergency Community-Based Needs Assessment Report \(Round 15, March—April 2022\)](#).

BMA: ANNUAL TRENDS, 2012 TO 2022*



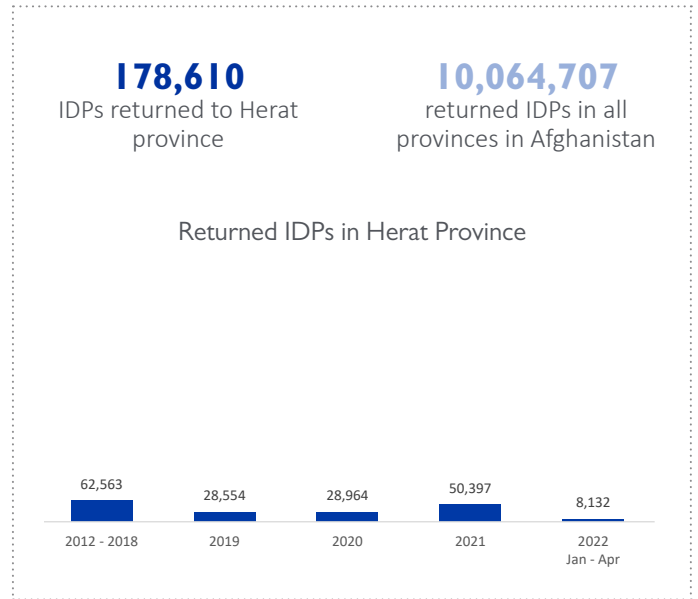
ARRIVAL IDPs

Herat province hosts 17% of the total arrival IDPs in the country, which is the largest share among all provinces. DTM recorded a 2% increase in arrival IDPs in Herat province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



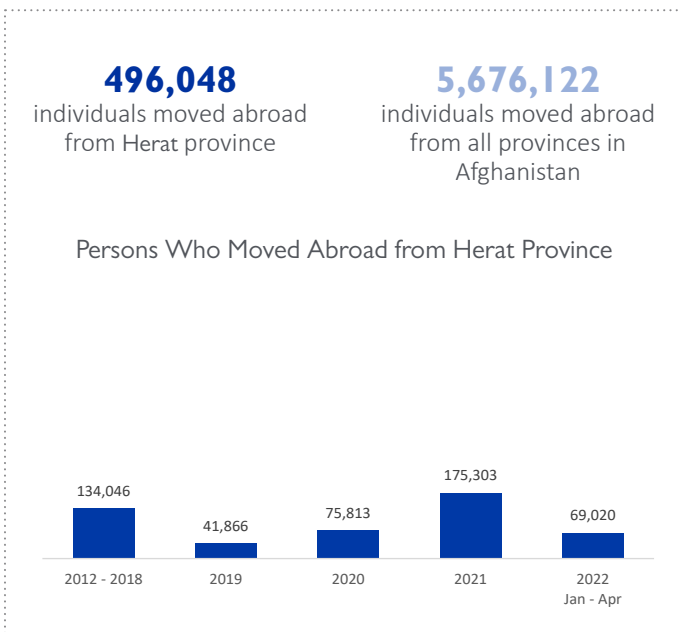
RETURNED IDPs

About 2% of the total returned IDPs have returned to Herat province. DTM witnessed an increase of 7% in returned IDPs in Herat province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



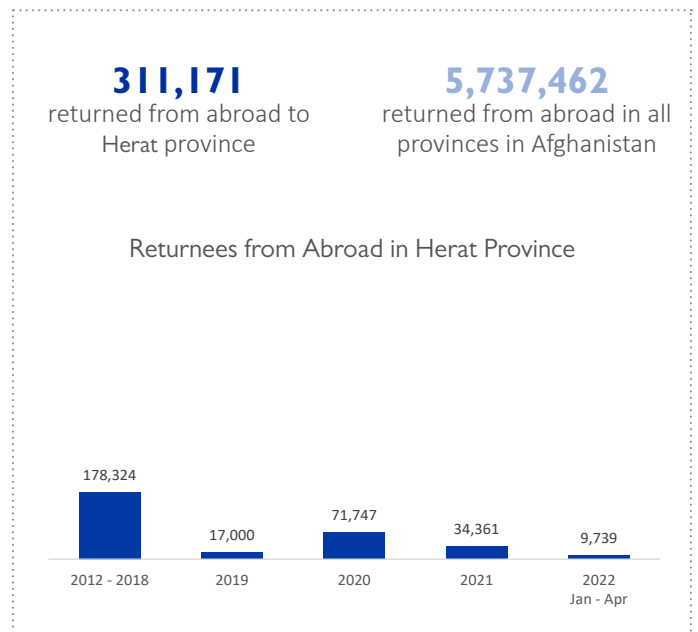
PERSONS MOVED ABROAD

Nine per cent of all individuals who moved abroad since 2012 left from Herat province. The total number of individuals who moved abroad from Herat province increased by 24% between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

About 5% of all individuals who returned from abroad since 2012 have returned to Herat province. DTM logged a 7% increase in the number of returnees from abroad between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



* The 2021 to 2022 year period includes from January 2021 until April 2022. Round 15 was collected in March and April 2022.

eCBNA: COMMUNITY NEEDS AS OF APRIL 2022

The communities assessed in Round 15 of the eCBNA host arrival IDPs and returnees from abroad. IOM identified severe and overlapping needs and fragilities across the country. This section compares the



FINANCE

Seventeen per cent of households in Herat province have no income source, which is higher than the national average of 55%. Households in Herat province are less likely to sell assets, land, or their houses to repay debt compared to the average likelihood across the country, according to community focal points. Additionally, although extreme coping mechanisms, such as selling a child or body organs, remain unlikely in Herat province, the reported likelihood is higher in the province compared to the nationwide average.



103,153

households in Herat province are in debt

2,851,614

households across all provinces are in debt

% of households in community with no source of income



% of communities faced reduced income during last 3 months



Likelihood of coping mechanisms used by households in community to repay debt

	Herat Province	National Average
Move abroad or within Afghanistan	4.7	3.7
Go into unpaid labour as form of repayment	4.5	3.3
Sell assets	3.6	3.9
Sell land and/or house	3.6	3.7
Child marriage	3.2	1.7
Donate body organs	2.2	0.8
Sell a child	2.2	0.8

0= not applicable 1= very unlikely 2= unlikely 3= slightly likely 4= likely 5= very likely

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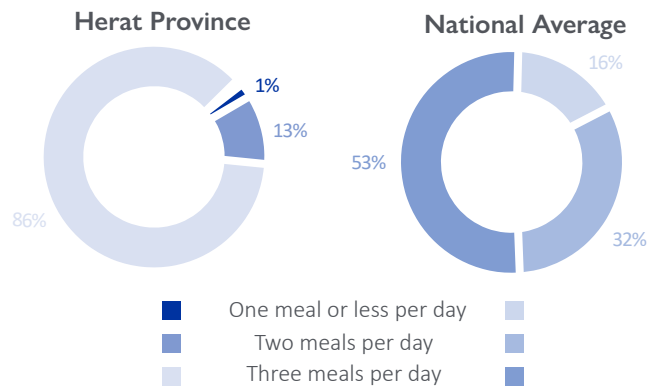
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FOOD AND NUTRITION

average needs across the country with those in Herat province. The below findings contain the most recent information collected in March and April 2022.

Over four-fifths of households (86%) in Herat province eat three meals per day, which is more than the national average of 52%. Community focal points report that households in Herat province rely on less preferred and less expensive foods at higher rates, around three-fifths of households (64%) compared to 42% across Afghanistan. Households in Herat province employ other coping mechanisms, such as borrowing money or food, at slightly lower rates on average compared to all other provinces in Afghanistan (see below).



% of people in community unable afford to meet their basic food needs



% of people in community unable to access basic food needs due to inaccessibility



Per cent of households in community that rely on food-related coping mechanisms

	Herat Province	National Average
Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	64%	42%
Rely on humanitarian assistance	7%	10%
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	6%	6%
Child/female labour	6%	6%
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	5%	8%
Borrow money	5%	11%