

# Baseline Mobility & Community-Based Needs Assessment



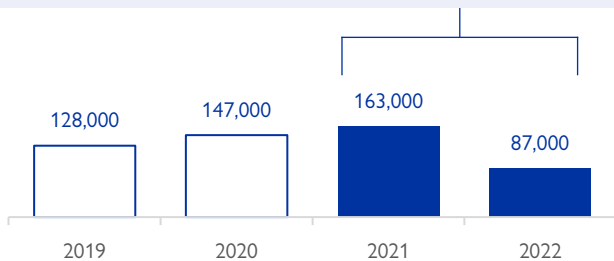
## Herat Province

Round 16 | 2022

In Round 16 of the Baseline Mobility (BMA) and Community-Based Needs Assessments (CBNA) was conducted between September and December 2022.<sup>1</sup> In Herat province, DTM assessed 16 districts, 969 settlements, and spoke with 6,166 community focal points. Herat province hosts the second largest (10%) proportion of IDPs who displaced in 2021 and 2022, followed by Balkh (8%), Kandahar (7%), and Helmand (6%) provinces. Kabul hosts the most (23%). Herat province received 250,000 IDPs in 2021 and 2022 (10% of the 2.6 million IDPs in all provinces). Herat also witnessed 100,000 returnees in 2021 and 2022 (2% of the 5.7 million returnees in all provinces).

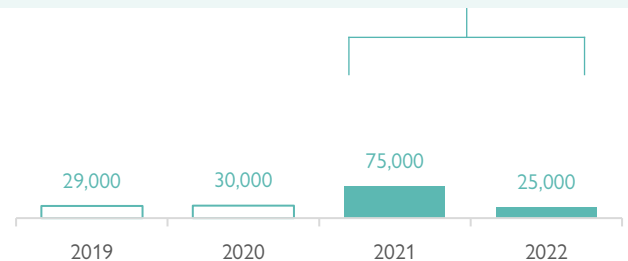
### IDPs: 250,000 IDPs in 2021 and 2022

- 10% of the 2.6 million IDPs in all provinces of Afghanistan in 2021 and 2022



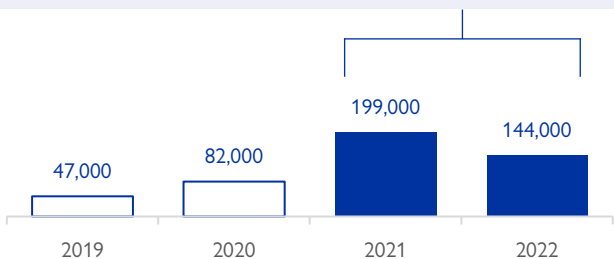
### Returnees: 100,000 returnees in 2021 and 2022

- 2% of the 5.7 million returnees in all provinces of Afghanistan in 2021 & 2022



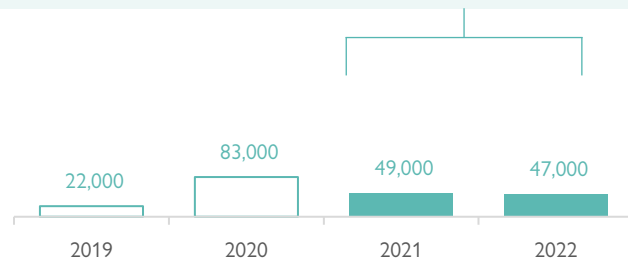
### Out-Migrants: 343,000 in 2021 and 2022

- 10% of the 3.6 million Afghans who went abroad from all provinces in 2021 & 2022



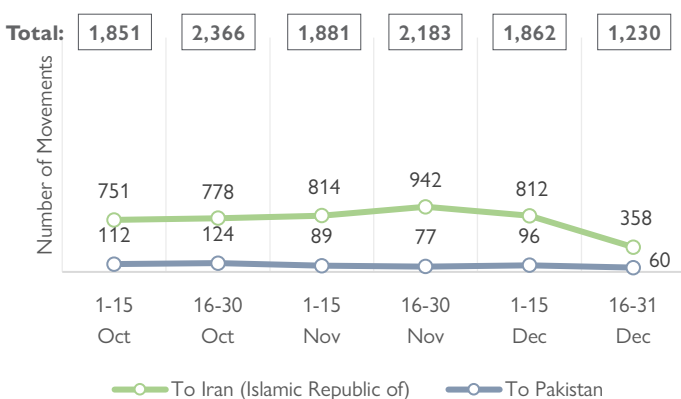
### Cross-Border Returnees: 96,000 in 2021 and 2022

- 6% of the 1.7 million cross-border returnees in all provinces of Afghanistan in 2021 & 2022

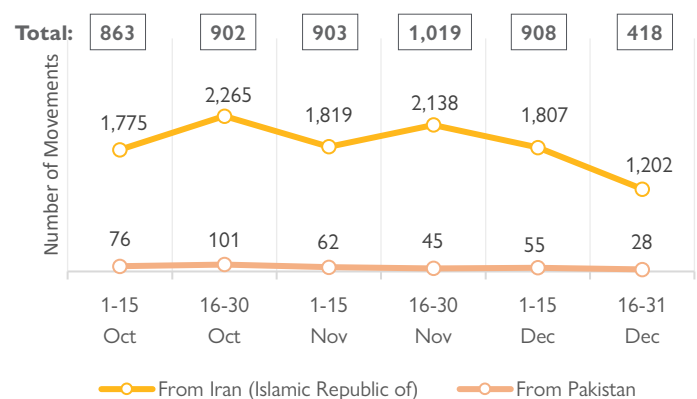


## MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF HERAT PROVINCE, RECENT TRENDS

Outflows: Movements from Herat Province to Neighboring Countries, October to December 2022



Inflows: Movements into Herat Province from Neighboring Countries, October to December 2022

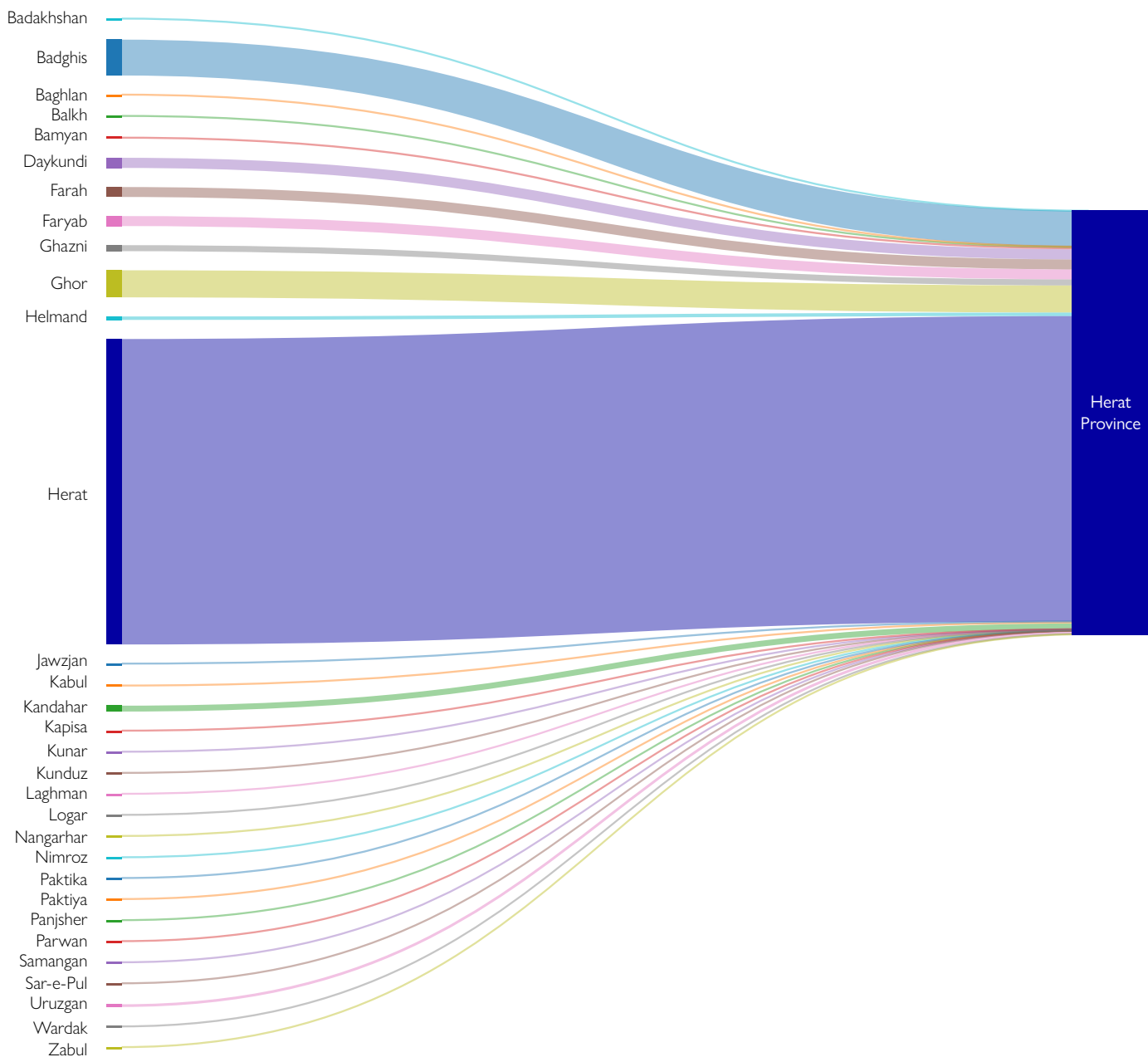


<sup>1</sup> The full BMA and CBNA reports can be found here: [BMA report](#), [BMA dataset](#), [CBNA report](#), [CBNA dataset](#).

## PROVINCES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs IN HERAT PROVINCE

Almost half of the individuals who have displaced since 2021 and remain in displacement in Herat province originate from within the province (54%). The second and third largest proportions of IDPs currently in Herat province originate from neighboring Badghis (12%) and Ghor (11%) provinces.

Provinces of Origin of IDPs in Herat Province, 2021 to 2022

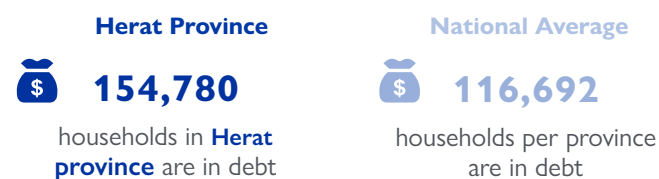


## COMMUNITY NEEDS IN HERAT PROVINCE

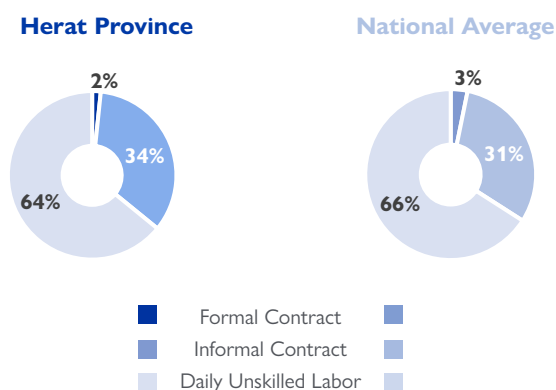
This data concerns the needs of communities that host IDPs and cross-border returnees. **These percentages do not represent IDP needs.** The Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs in communities hosting IDPs and returnees from abroad. The below data was collected in Round 16 of DTM's CBNA, conducted between September and December 2022.

### Debt, Income, and Unemployment

	Herat Province	National Average
% of Afghan nationals over 18 years old are unemployed	<b>62%</b>	<b>84%</b>
% rely on daily unskilled labor as their main source of income	<b>32%</b>	<b>37%</b>



Among those who are employed, their working arrangements are mostly informal. See below the breakdown of contract types.



### Food & Nutrition

	Herat Province	National Average
% of people in community rely on less preferred food	<b>51%</b>	<b>42%</b>

### WASH

	Herat Province	National Average
% of households with insufficient drinking water	<b>64%</b>	<b>61%</b>
% of individuals who have livestock in community do not have adequate water for livestock	<b>39%</b>	<b>24%</b>
% of farmers in community who do not have adequate access to water for agriculture/farming	<b>69%</b>	<b>59%</b>
% of households that rely on piped water from the municipality as their main source of drinking water	<b>33%</b>	<b>7%</b>

### Health

On average across all provinces in Afghanistan, the distance to the nearest health service or clinic is...



## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED: HERAT PROVINCE

Mehdi is a 26-year-old man from Ghor province who looks after a family of five, including his mother and sisters. His father, Ghulam Mohammad, sadly he lost his life in a roadside explosion while on the way to his farm in another village. Mehdi was forced to leave their district of origin after his father passed away and made his home in Herat province, where his relatives were also living. He went to Iran to work for three years because his family was experiencing financial difficulties.

Now that he is back in Afghanistan, in order to make money he travels 30 kilometers every day to sell items in areas where many of the residents are also IDPs. Each day, he makes about 400 Afghanis. Because of his work, he is able to support his family.

He received 700 USD from a charity office for financial support and to develop his work. He is glad and wishes that everyone can access jobs and security in Afghanistan so that no more young people will need to flee their native country.

