

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**HERAT
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 • OCT – DEC 2018**



Having, on average, the lowest access to markets in the country due to the remoteness of camps, most IDP and returnee families only use locally available resources — like these IDP women in Injil district. She is making bread in a traditional oven, called a tandoor. © IOM 2018

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.

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **15** districts assessed
-  **449** settlements assessed
-  **2,403** key informants interviewed
-  **91,806** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **544,500** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities – Herat hosts the most IDPs nationwide
-  **52,473** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **136,511** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **6,027** out-migrants fled to Europe (4% of out-migrants)
-  **2,299** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 4** persons in Herat is either an IDP or Returnee – Herat has the 2nd highest inflow of IDPs and Returnees nationwide
-  **161,658** individuals (25%) have no access to markets – Herat has the greatest need of markets nationwide
-  **261,449** individuals (41%) have no access to health services – Herat has the greatest need of clinics nationwide
-  **37,265** individuals have no access to potable water – Herat has the 5th highest need of potable water nationwide
-  **1 in 5** 17% of arrival IDPs reside in informal settlements

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

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returnee IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Adraskan	58,639	16,845	22%	5,830	8%	9,853	17%	11,015	15%	6,720	11%	8,549	15%
Chisht-e-Sharif	25,919	14,871	36%	1,079	3%	3,531	14%	13,792	34%	2,863	11%	1,098	4%
Ghoryan	97,893	26,280	21%	5,860	5%	9,648	10%	20,420	16%	3,508	4%	21,181	22%
Gulran	102,780	4,963	5%	1,461	1%	3,768	4%	3,502	3%	2,126	2%	1,751	2%
Guzara	160,265	69,266	30%	12,777	6%	7,803	5%	56,489	25%	3,164	2%	16,641	10%
Herat	538,673	205,532	28%	26,236	4%	6,428	1%	179,296	24%	2,077	0%	19,798	4%
Injil	267,023	63,714	19%	8,164	2%	8,940	3%	55,550	17%	3,098	1%	8,154	3%
Karukh	69,952	20,612	23%	3,739	4%	11,031	16%	16,873	19%	6,102	9%	5,233	7%
Kohsan	59,409	46,163	44%	11,207	11%	4,911	8%	34,956	33%	5,511	9%	14,142	24%
Kushk	136,495	30,949	18%	9,066	5%	11,786	9%	21,883	13%	8,219	6%	9,472	7%
Kushk-e-Kohna	49,913	3,374	6%	2,259	4%	13,282	27%	1,115	2%	1,596	3%	2,256	5%
Obe	82,847	56,567	41%	932	1%	10,698	13%	55,635	40%	1,791	2%	13,128	16%
Pashtunzarghun	109,453	53,879	33%	653	0%	1,994	2%	53,226	33%	1,179	1%	4,736	4%
Shindand	195,400	18,168	9%	1,904	1%	32,113	16%	16,264	8%	3,680	2%	8,386	4%
Zindajan	62,363	5,123	8%	639	1%	498	1%	4,484	7%	839	1%	1,986	3%
Total	2,050,514	636,306	24%	91,806	3%	136,284	7%	544,500	20%	52,473	3%	136,511	7%

* Base Population source: CSO 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.



Unsafe shelter conditions and, to the weather can lead to the deterioration of the health conditions of inhabitants, an example of which is shown above. Herat has the highest number of people in need of health facilities. © IOM 2018



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.

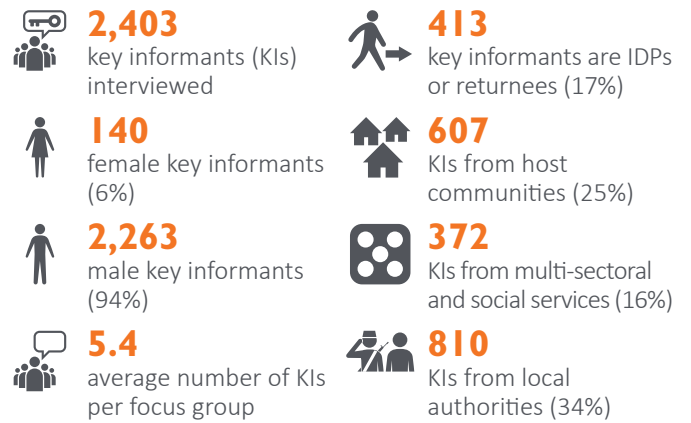
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



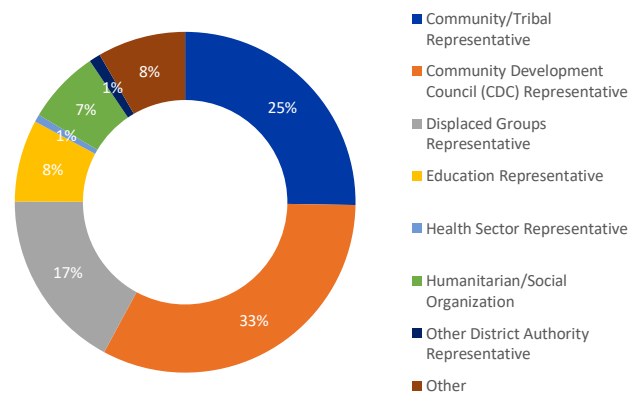
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

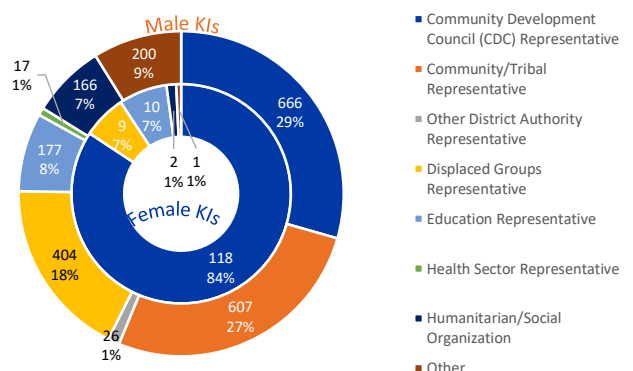
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. Women represent 6% of the key informants, which is slightly higher than national average of 4% in 2018. This is a significant improvement compared to 2017, when the average was 0.1%.



Key Informants by Type | Herat



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Herat



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).

The number of returnees from abroad to Herat marginally increased in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, on the other hand, there was a 25% decrease in returnees compared to 2016. In 2018, there was a major decrease of 74% compared to the previous year.



91,806
returnees from abroad



16,815
returned from Pakistan (18%)



59,670
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (66%)



73,398
returned from Iran (80%)

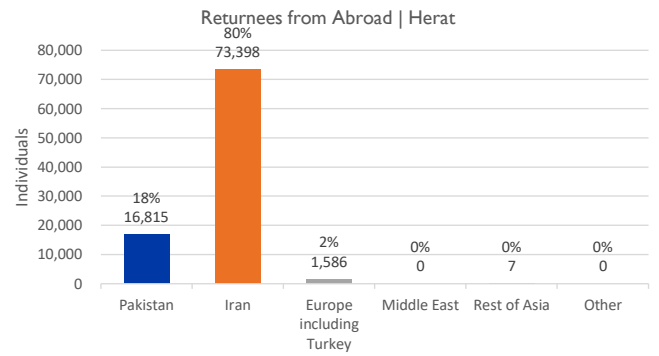
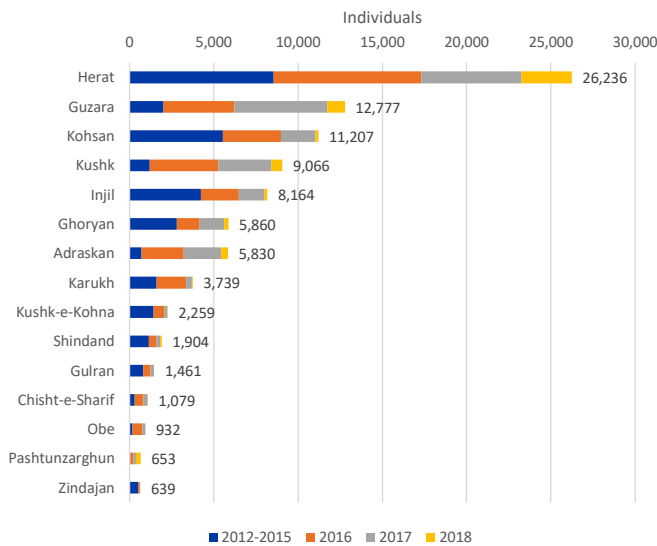


30,543
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (34%)

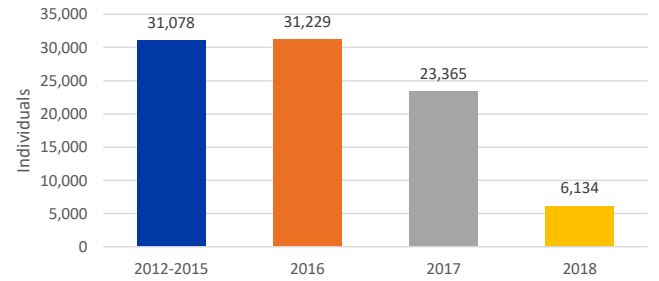


1,593
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (2%)

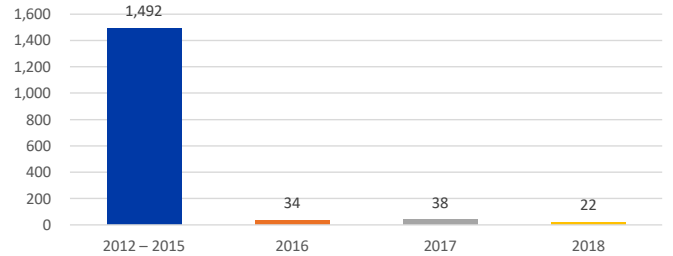
Returnees from Abroad by District | Herat



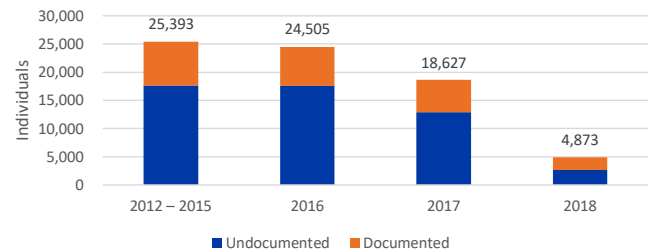
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Herat



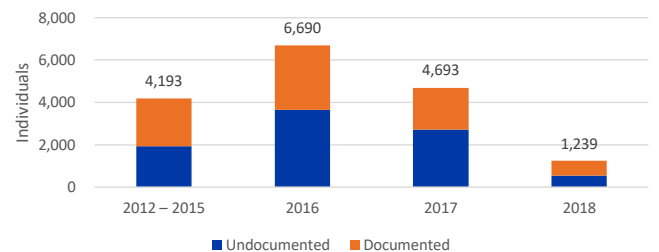
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Herat



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.



544,500

IDPs currently reside in host communities



64%

displaced due to conflict



179,296

IDPs in Herat district, which hosts the most IDPs



36%

displaced by natural disaster



89,898

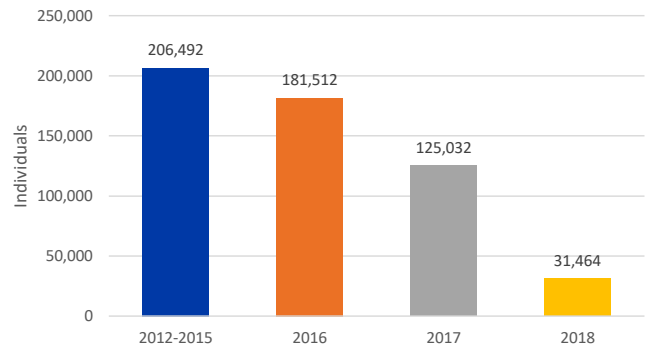
IDPs reside in informal settlements (17%)



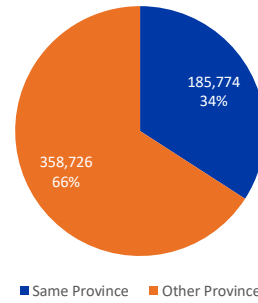
34%

IDPs displaced within their home province

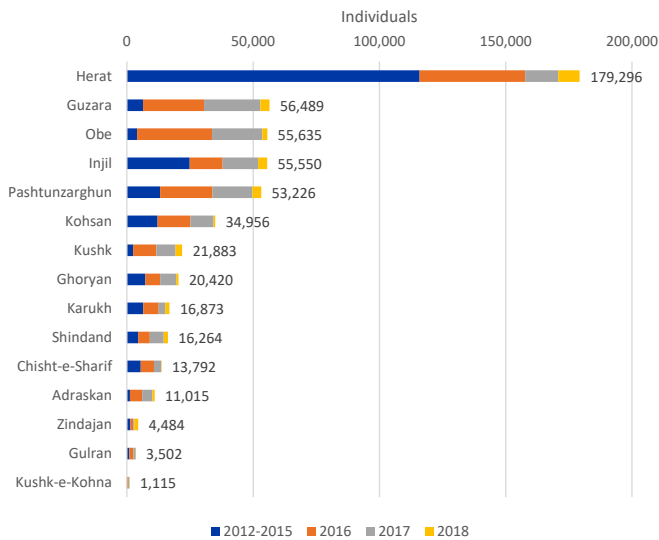
Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Herat



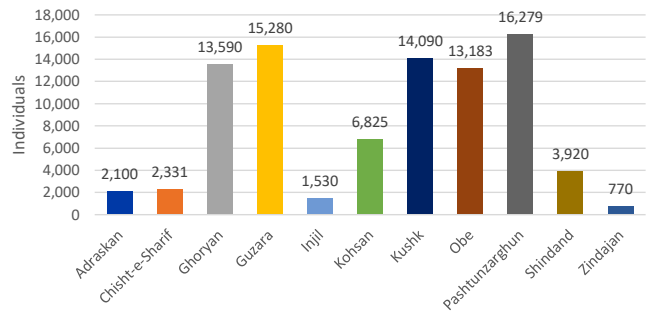
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Herat



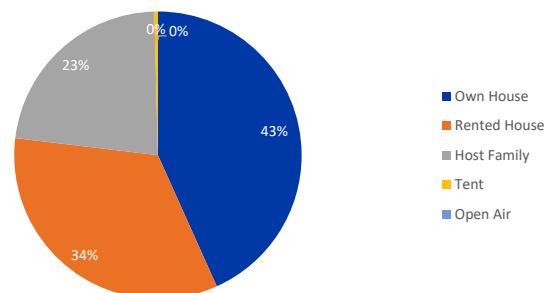
Arrival IDPs by District | Herat



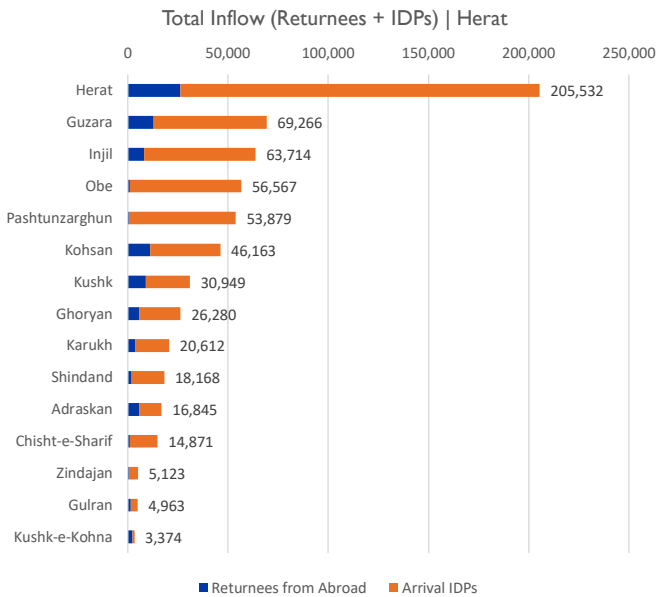
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Herat



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Herat



TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

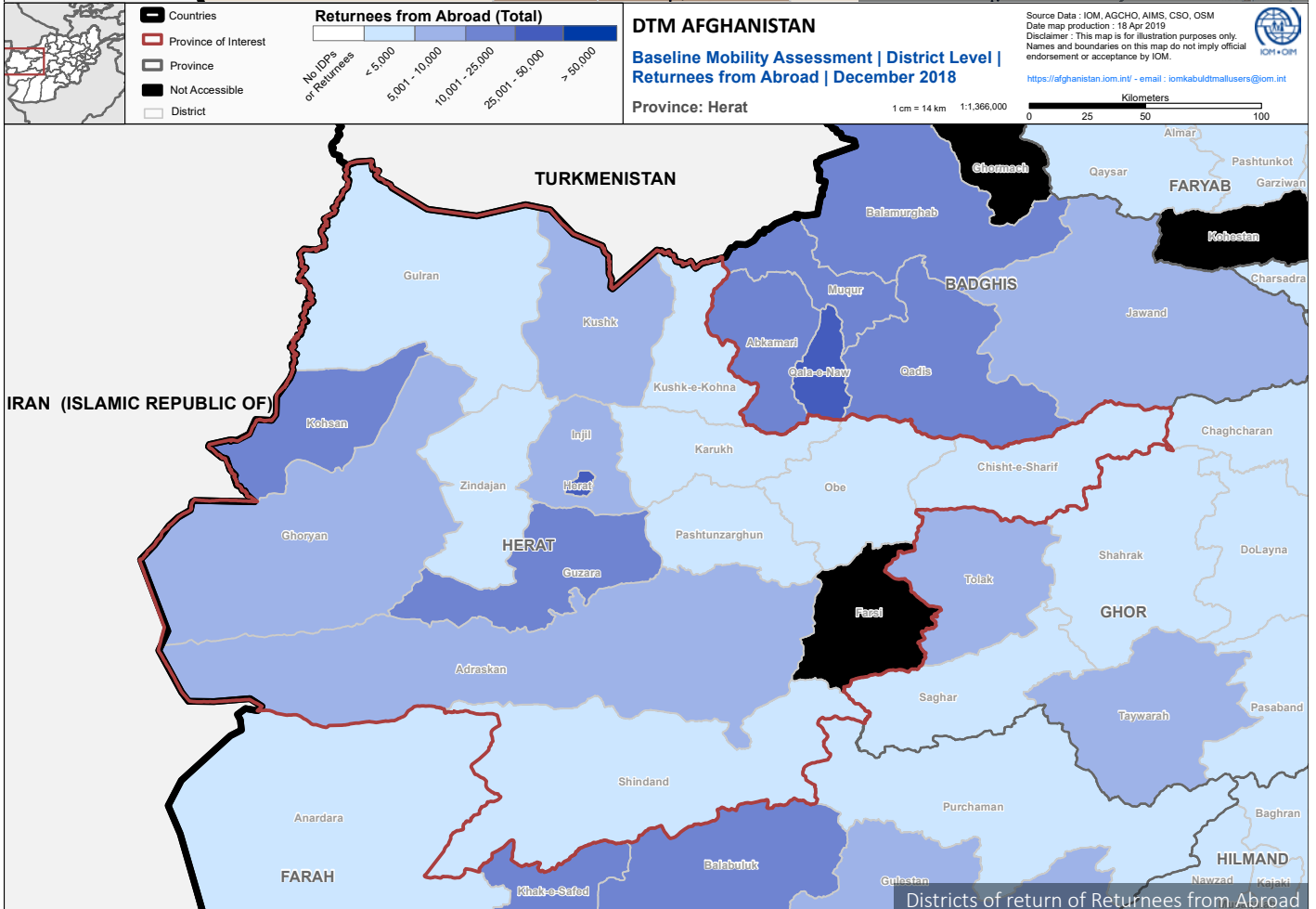
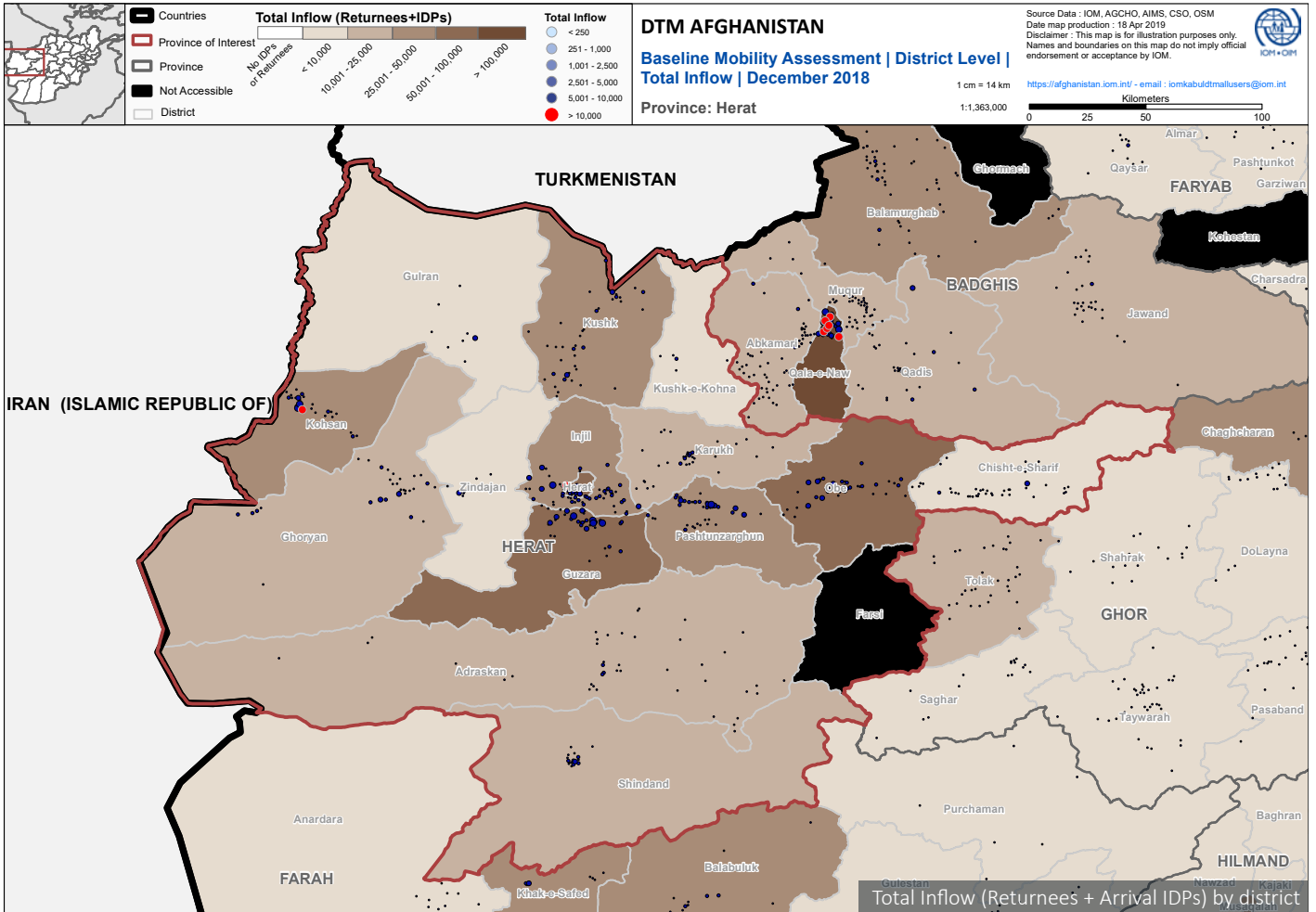


Overall, Herat province hosts a total inflow of 636,306 returnees and IDPs, of which 14% (91,806) are returnees and 86% (544,500) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Herat that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (4% of the 449 assessed in Herat) host 56% of the province’s 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.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Jubril	Herat	185,416
2	Qodos Abad	Kohsan	11,556
3	Gowa Chan	Guzara	8,304
4	KhatemulAnbia	Guzara	8,249
5	Ghori Abad	Pashtunzarghun	7,925
6	Islam Qala	Kohsan	7,455
7	Mahla Dasht	Guzara	6,929
8	Kulata Mir Hakim	Kohsan	6,519
9	Dash Khana	Injil	6,107
10	Rabat Suliman	Guzara	5,183
11	Shahrak Imam Fakhr Razi	Karukh	4,616
12	Kulata Ghazi	Kohsan	4,586
13	Shagofan	Injil	4,501
14	Mahala-I-Baba Jee	Herat	4,408
15	Chehil Dukhtaran (2)	Kushk	3,769
16	Koyan	Obe	3,763
17	Char Daree	Shindand	3,670
18	Ab Jalil	Injil	3,651
19	Mahajer Abad	Guzara	3,569
20	Tezan (1)	Guzara	3,506
Total			293,682

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Herat	26,236	179,296	205,532
Guzara	12,777	56,489	69,266
Injil	8,164	55,550	63,714
Obe	932	55,635	56,567
Pashtunzarghun	653	53,226	53,879
Kohsan	11,207	34,956	46,163
Kushk	9,066	21,883	30,949
Ghoryan	5,860	20,420	26,280
Karukh	3,739	16,873	20,612
Shindand	1,904	16,264	18,168
Adraskan	5,830	11,015	16,845
Chisht-e-Sharif	1,079	13,792	14,871
Zindajan	639	4,484	5,123
Gulran	1,461	3,502	4,963
Kushk-e-Kohna	2,259	1,115	3,374
Grand Total	91,806	544,500	636,306



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.



136,284
Fled IDPs



93%
fled IDPs displaced within Herat

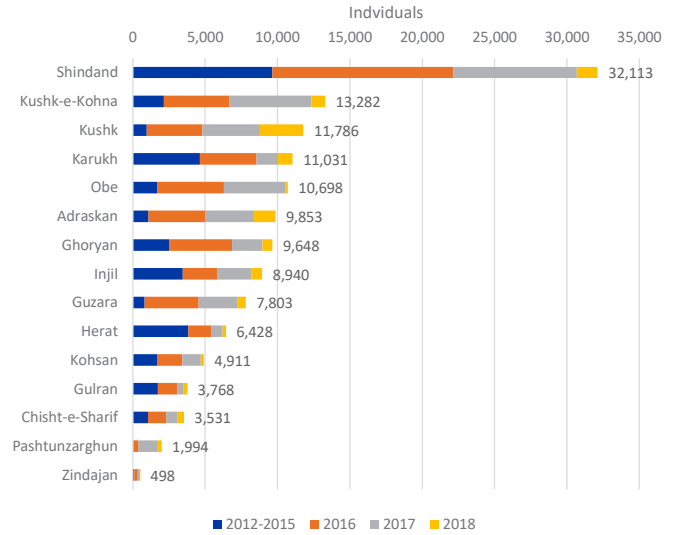


46%
displaced due to conflict

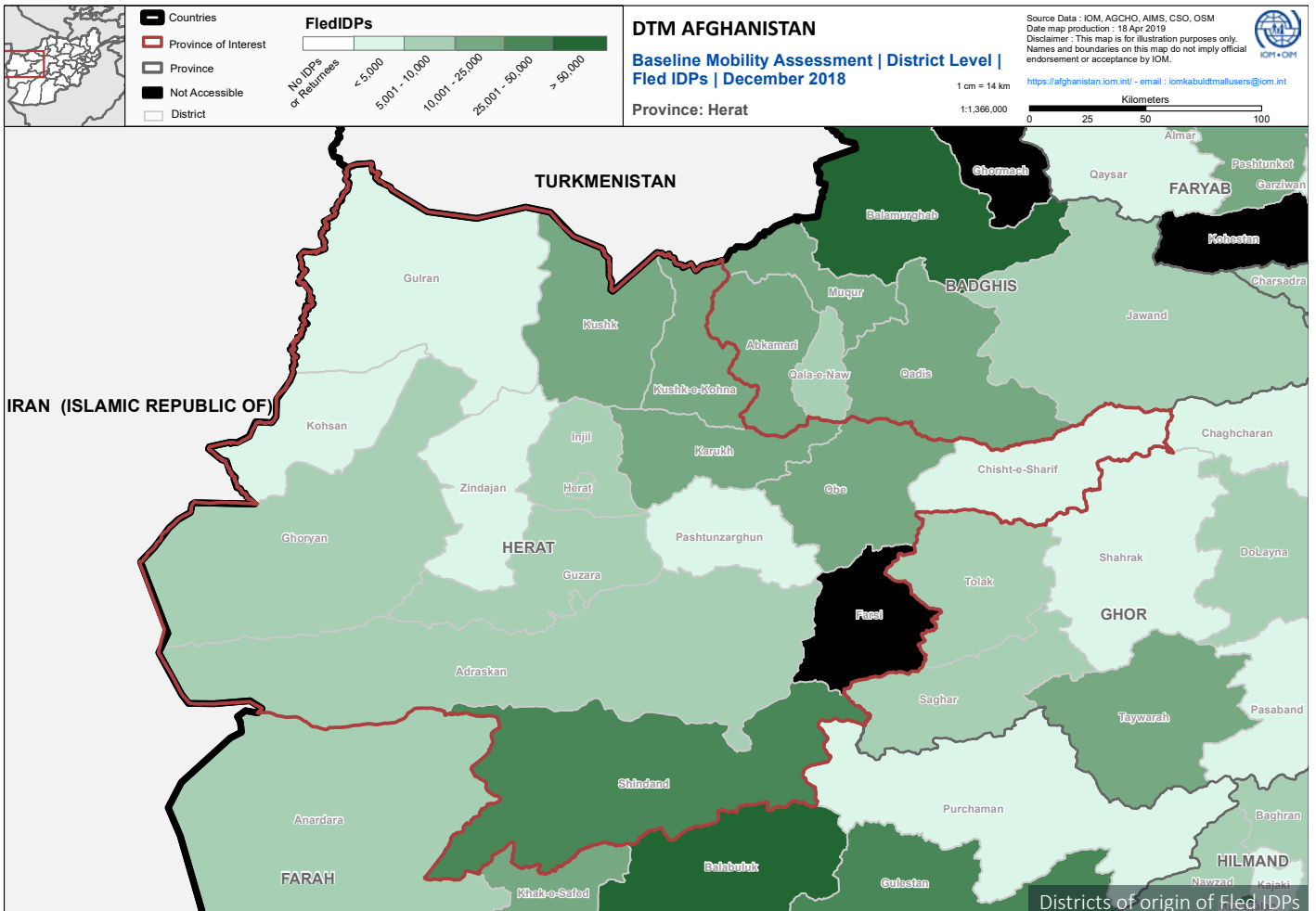
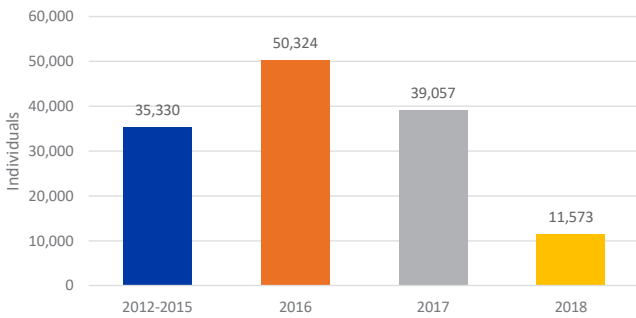


54%
displaced by natural disaster

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.



52,473
Returned IDPs



82%
returned from other locations within Herat

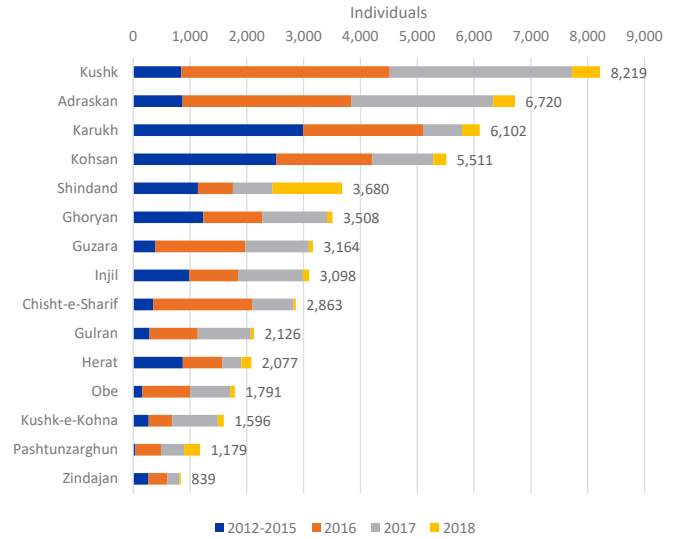


1 in 2
former IDPs returned to just 4 districts: Kushk, Adraskan, Karukh and Kohsan (50%)

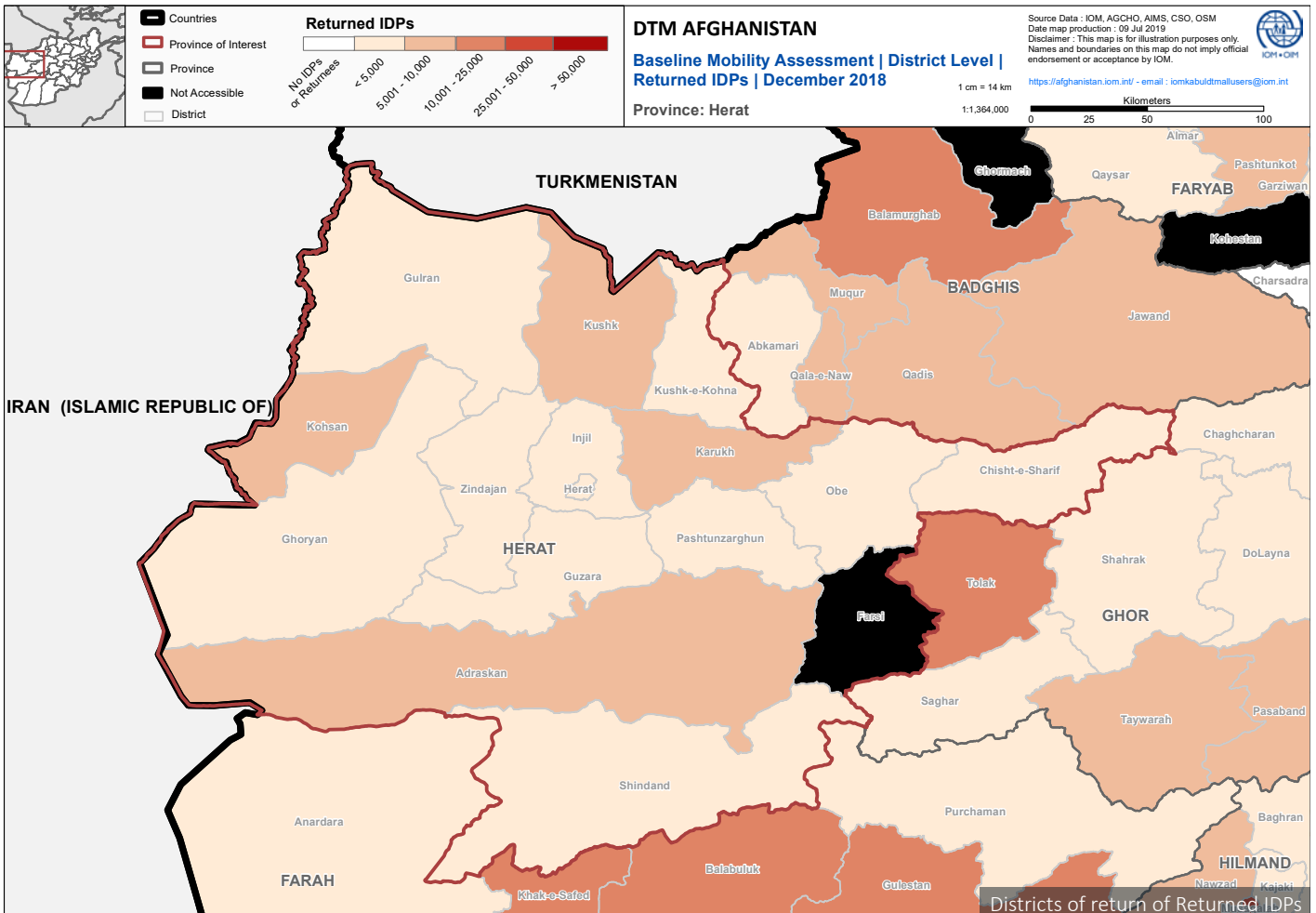
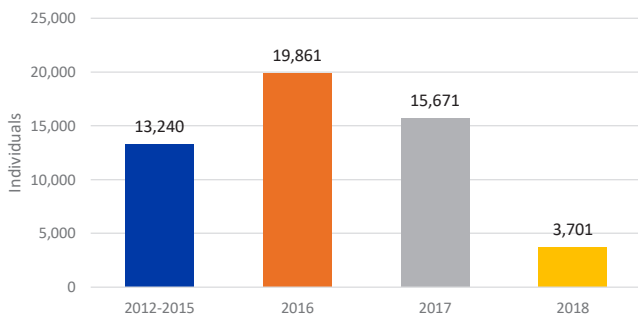


1 in 6
16% of all returned IDPs in Herat returned to Kushk district

Returned IDPs by District | Herat



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Herat



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.



136,511
fled abroad



6,027
fled to Europe (4%)

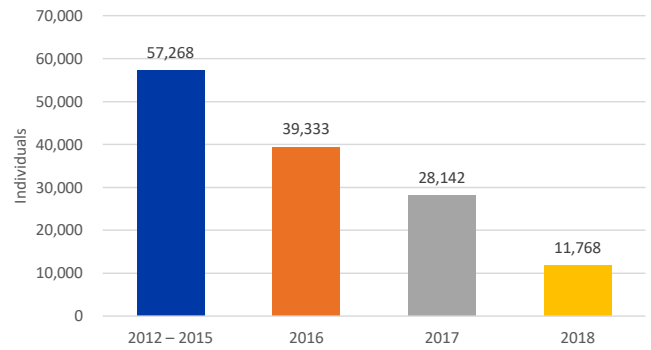


125,675
fled to Iran (92%)

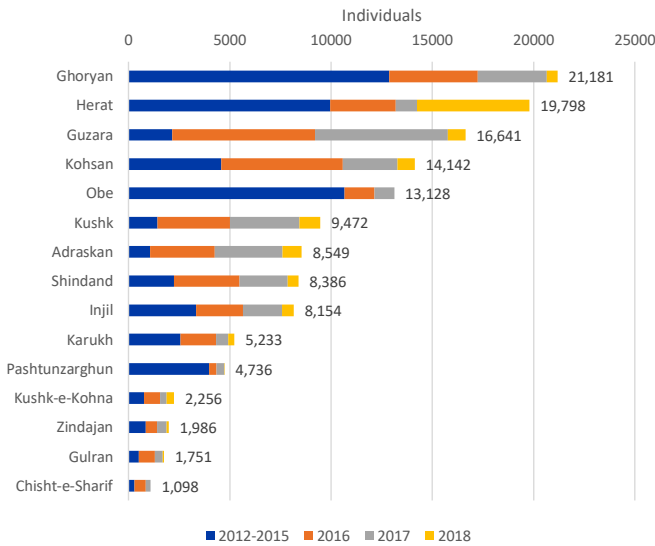


4,580
fled to Pakistan (3%)

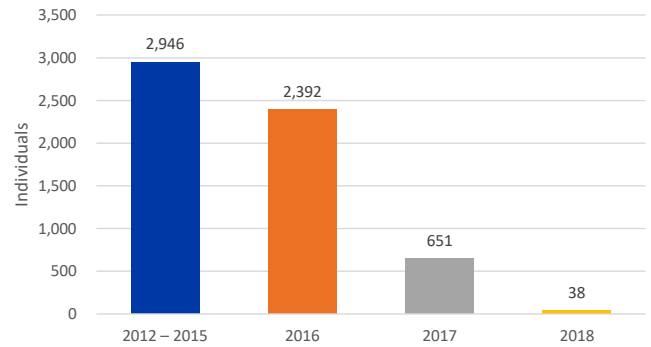
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Herat



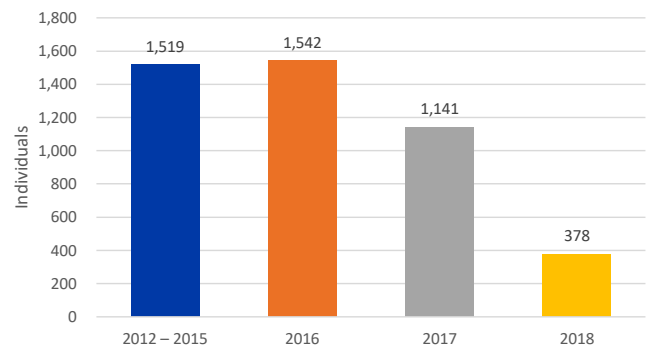
Out-Migrants by District | Herat



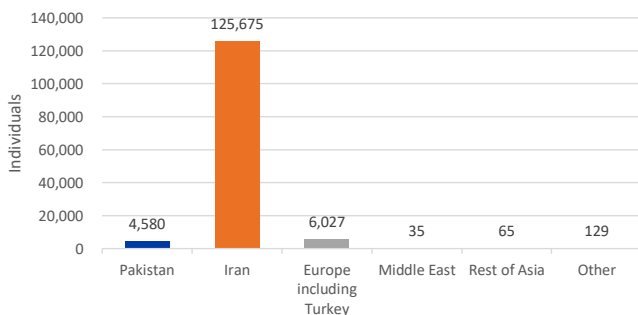
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Herat



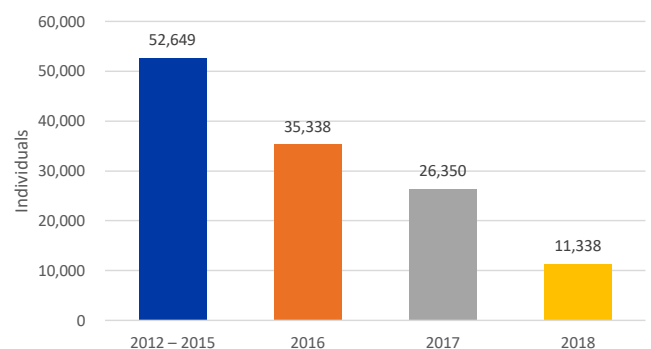
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Herat



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Herat



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Herat



SECTORAL NEEDS

TOP 5 DISTRICTS

Evidence-based prioritization is essential to the delivery of better targeted assistance and basic services. DTM provides partners with lists of priority areas in most need of assistance, based on a variety of sectoral indicators, at Province, District and Settlement levels.

(NOTE: The number of individuals reported below is based on the Total Inflow: IDPs + Returnees)

TOP 5 Districts with the most Returnees and IDPs (Returnees + IDPs)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Herat	205,532
2	Guzara	69,266
3	Injil	63,714
4	Obe	56,567
5	Pashtunzarghun	53,879
Grand Total		448,958

TOP 5 in need of Shelter (IDPs + Returnees living in Tents or in the Open Air)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Pashtunzarghun	820
2	Chisht-e-Sharif	614
3	Obe	376
4	Zindajan	280
5	Gulran	179
Grand Total		2,268

TOP 5 in need of Water (potable water > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Obe	17,139
2	Kushk	6,783
3	Injil	5,332
4	Guzara	2,655
5	Chisht-e-Sharif	2,263
Grand Total		34,172

TOP 5 in need of Clinics (nearest clinic > 5 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Pashtunzarghun	44,321
2	Obe	30,387
3	Kushk	20,268
4	Injil	18,812
5	Guzara	16,450
Grand Total		130,238

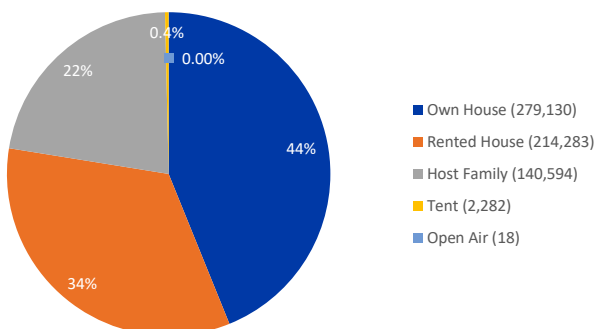
TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Injil	9,094
2	Pashtunzarghun	8,889
3	Obe	8,102
4	Kushk	8,075
5	Kohsan	4,430
Grand Total		38,590

TOP 5 in need of Markets (nearest market > 10 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Pashtunzarghun	46,651
2	Guzara	32,622
3	Obe	26,412
4	Kushk	15,401
5	Injil	11,756
Grand Total		132,842

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Herat



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

Displaced and in Despair

Binazir, 42 years old, was living with her family in Daikundi province until 2013. Her husband was a farmer and made enough money to support his family. She had five children, two girls and three boys. Three of her children were enrolled in school.

In 2013, her calm and comfortable life came to a halt. Insurgents attacked her village and she and her family were forced to flee to Herat province. While they were on their way to Herat, they came face-to-face with an American convoy in Dasht Chozar, Daikundi. The American convoy opened fired at their vehicle — thinking it belonged to insurgents.

Binazir lost her husband, a son, and a daughter in the attack. One of her sons got seriously injured and lost his leg, despite receiving medical care. When the Americans realized they had opened fire on a civilian vehicle, they offered cash as reparation. However, by now, the family has spent all of the funds they received from the US forces on her sons' treatment.

Binazir currently lives in a rented house in Guzara district, Herat, with her three children who survived the attack. Guzara district has 56,489 arrival IDPs — to which her family also belongs. She works in people's homes, washing their clothes and cleaning their houses, to support her own family. The villagers also help her financially. Binazir says she is constantly worried about the future of her children, because they need food, clothes, and access to education — all of which cost money.

**Please note that the names have changed and village locations have been kept anonymous to protect the identity of the interviewee.*



Binazir lost her husband and two children in the US envoys' accidental attack on their vehicle. Now, she is the sole breadwinner of her family. © IOM 2018



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