

## HERAT PROVINCE

### EET Round 2 (12 Oct - 15 Nov 2021)

IOM identified the presence of **142,097** newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Herat province during its latest assessment of the displacement situation, implemented with the help of the DTM Emergency Event Tracking (EET) tool. The EET is deployed by IOM in Afghanistan with the financial support of the European Union and the German Federal Foreign Office to track sudden internal displacement and population movements.

different from their district and province of origin as a result of displacement. Herat province witnessed three times more arrival IDPs (142,097 individuals) in the period from August to mid-November 2021 compared to the number of individuals (94,300 fled IDPs) and families that were forced to leave their usual places of residence. Most arrival IDPs were in rural (67%) and peri-urban (28%) communities, while only a few were in urban communities (6%).

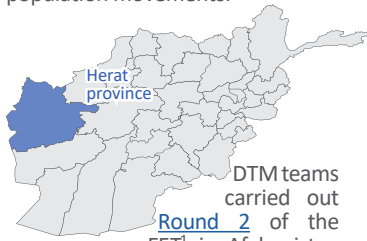
Most fled IDPs originate from rural communities (80%), while fewer originate from peri-urban (18%) and urban (2%) communities.

Considering the returns to the province, the EET captured 115,604 returned IDPs who were previously displaced and returned to Herat province. Additionally, **1,606 individuals returned from abroad while about 107,806 individuals migrated abroad**, according to the CFPs interviewed.

For comparison, the country-level assessment in all 34 provinces in Afghanistan identified 1,165,458 arrival IDPs, 1,313,359 fled IDPs, 2,059,774 returned IDPs, 115,491 returns from abroad, 843,226 individuals who migrated abroad.<sup>2</sup>



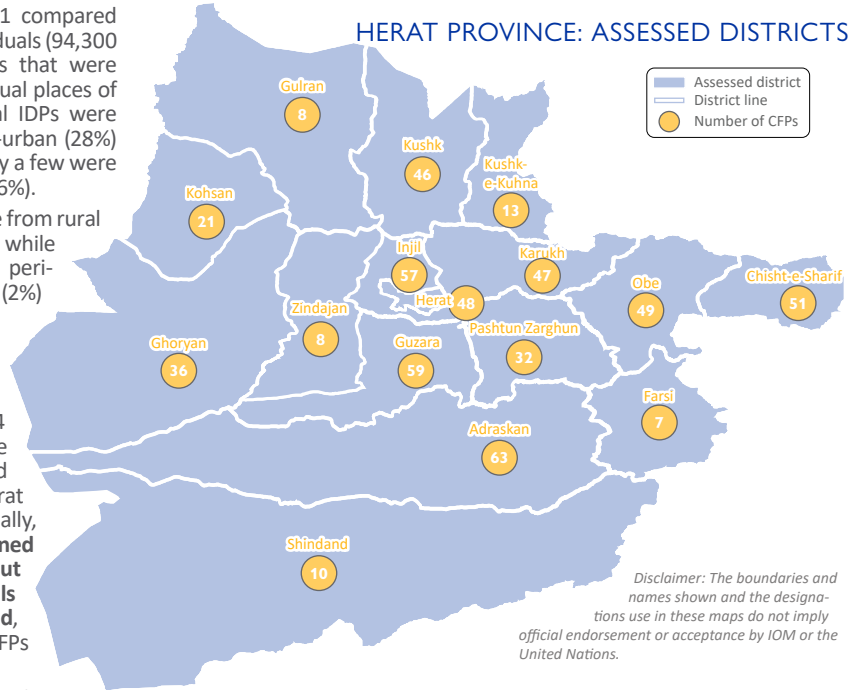
An informal settlement of IDPs in Herat. © IOM 2021



DTM teams carried out Round 2 of the EET<sup>1</sup> in Afghanistan from 12 October to 15 November 2021 to monitor the displacement of individuals that occurred in between August and mid-November 2021, and the conditions of communities, following episodes of severe drought and rapid political changes.

This report presents data on 555 communities assessed in all 16 districts in Herat province based on the best available information from the EET sources.\* Only communities with a presence of the target groups were assessed. EET utilises a broad network of community focal points (CFPs) to capture best estimates of the affected population presence. One focal point is interviewed in each community assessed.

For the purposes of the assessment, **IDPs are considered as individuals who arrived in a district or province**



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations use in these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM or the United Nations.

### ARRIVAL IDPs

	# of individuals			# of families
	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	
# CFPs reporting arrival IDPs*	450	390	51	9
# arrived since August 2021 as and are still present	142,097	94,709	39,388	8,000

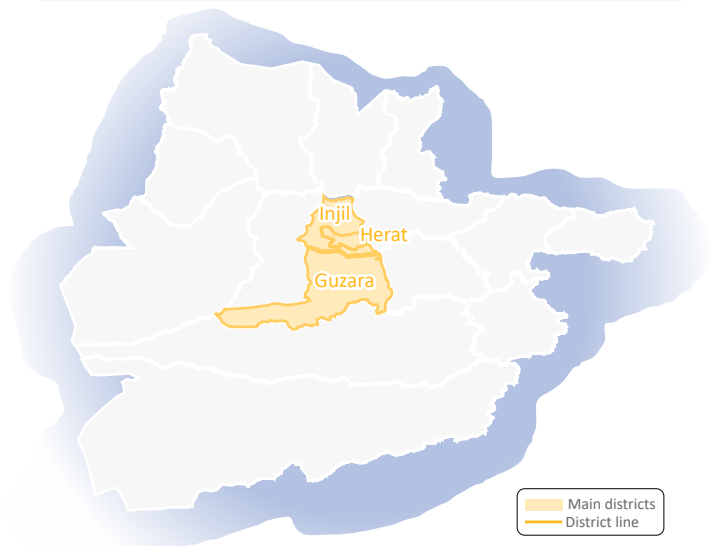
Among the 16 districts assessed in Round 2, the three districts that experienced the highest influx of arrival IDPs since August 2021 were Herat (28,170 individuals) Injil (23,397) Guzara (21,308). These three districts also have the largest populations, according to CFPs. Farsi, Gulran, and Zindajan districts witnessed the lowest influx of IDPs out of all districts.

### Main arrival districts and community needs

- 1 Herat:** Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 2 Injil:** Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 3 Guzara:** Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare

### Definitions

- IDPs (arrivals):** individuals from other locations who arrived in the community since August 2021 and continue to reside there.
- Fled IDPs (departures):** individuals who left the community since August 2021 to reside elsewhere and have not returned.
- Returned IDPs:** individuals who left the community since August 2021 and have now returned.



<sup>1</sup> The EET Round 1 report covering 1 September to 5 October can be found here: [Emergency Event Tracking \(1 September - 5 October 2021\)](#).  
<sup>2</sup> The EET Round 2 report covering 12 October to 15 November can be found here: [Emergency Event Tracking \(12 October - 15 November 2021\)](#).  
 \*A total of 555 different communities were assessed in Round 2. Each table presents a different target group of IDPs or migrants. Only communities with a presence of the relevant target group are counted in the row indicating the number of CFPs. Some communities report the presence of more than one group.

DISCLAIMER: This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO). The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the EU or the GFFO.

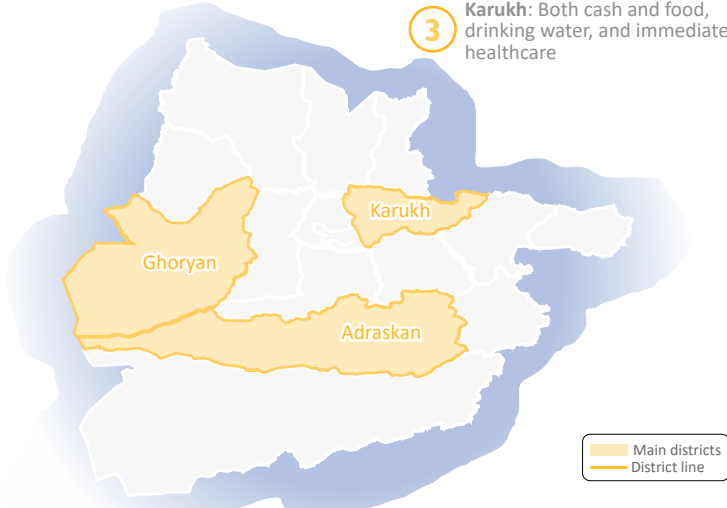
FLED IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting fled IDPs*	383	338	38	7
# left Herat province since August 2021 and have not returned	13,844	10,704	2,890	250
	94,300	75,296	17,344	1,660

Adraskan (19,715 individuals) Ghoryan (13,337), and Karukh (9,505) reported the most fled IDPs since August 2021 out of all districts in Herat province, according to CFPs. The districts with the fewest fled IDPs were Deh Sabz, Guldara, and Kalakan.

Main origin districts and community needs

- 1 Adraskan: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 2 Ghoryan: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 3 Karukh: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare



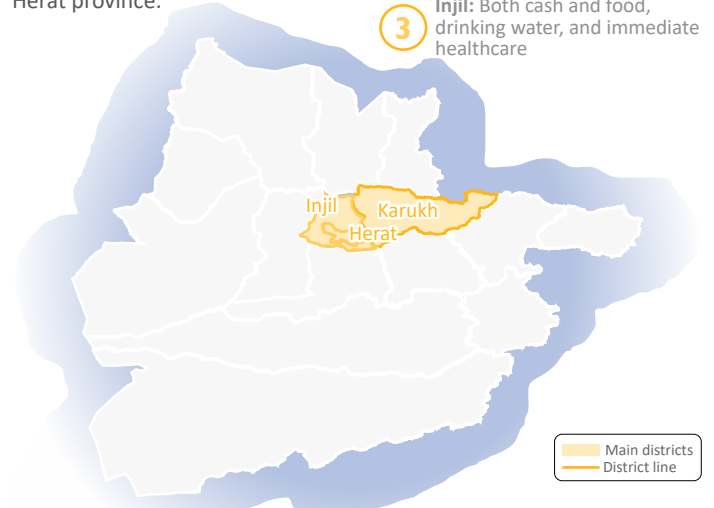
RETURNED IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting returned IDPs*	140	121	17	2
# displaced at any time before August 2021 who have returned since August 2021	16,528	13,044	2,969	515
	115,604	91,364	20,650	3,590

The three districts that received the highest number of returned IDPs since August 2021 were Karukh (42,295 individuals), Herat (34,220), and Injil (15,780). Farsi, Zindajan, and Pashtun Zarghun districts witnessed the fewest amounts of return IDPs across Herat province.

Main return districts and community needs

- 1 Karukh: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 2 Herat: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 3 Injil: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare



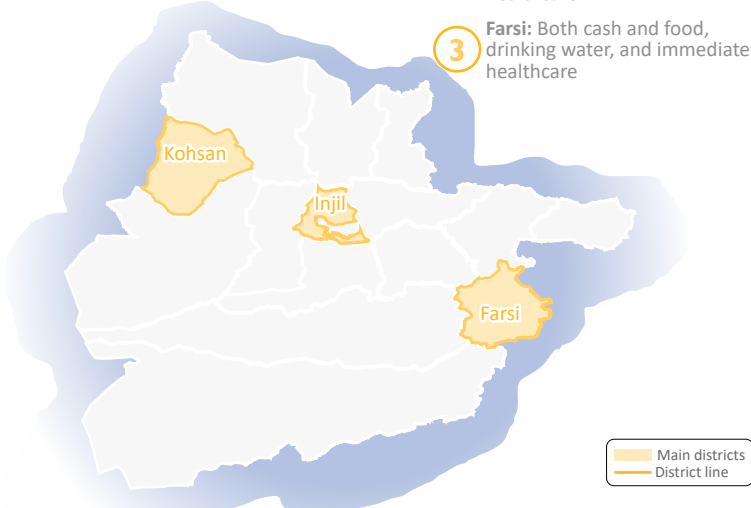
RETURNED MIGRANTS

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting returned migrants*	19	10	7	2
# returned from abroad to Herat province since August 2021	218	79	134	5
	1,606	584	962	60

CFPs reported the highest number of migrants who returned from abroad in the districts of Injil, Kohsan, Farsi. They mostly returned from the Islamic Republic of Iran. Ghoryan, Karukh, Kushk, and Shindand districts witnessed zero returns from abroad.

Main return districts and community needs

- 1 Injil: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 2 Kohsan: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 3 Farsi: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare



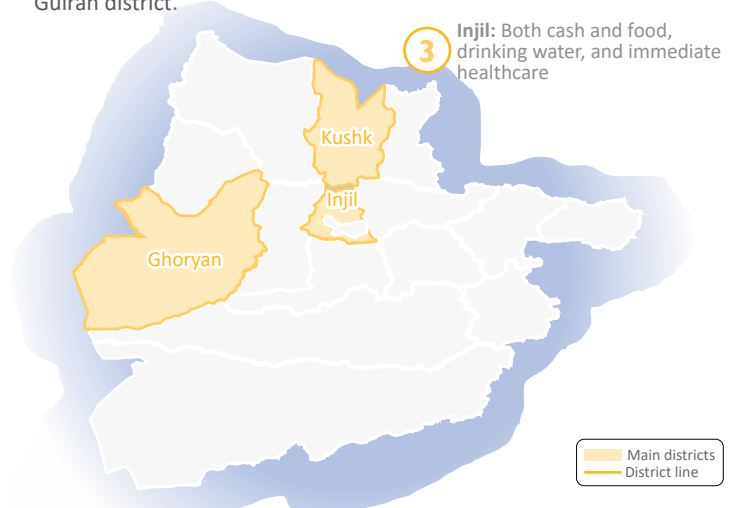
OUT-MIGRANTS

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting out-migrants*	443	382	51	10
# migrated abroad from Herat province since August 2021	13,964	8,514	4,665	785
	107,806	68,792	33,304	5,710

Ghoryan (17,917 individuals), Kushk (16,091), and Injil (16,060) witnessed the highest number of individuals migrating abroad. Most headed for the Islamic Republic of Iran. The lowest numbers of migrants were seen coming from Zindajan, Pashtun Zarghun, and Gulran district.

Main origin districts and community needs

- 1 Ghoryan: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare
- 2 Kushk: Both cash and food, drinking water, immediate healthcare, and animal feed
- 3 Injil: Both cash and food, drinking water, and immediate healthcare



\*A total of 555 different communities were assessed in Round 2. Each table presents a different target group of IDPs or migrants. Only communities with a presence of the relevant target group are counted in the row indicating the number of CFPs. Some communities report the presence of more than one group.

RISKS AND NEEDS

COMMUNITY SHOCKS IN THE PAST MONTH

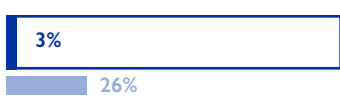
Herat Province  
All Provinces

Compared to the country-level assessment, CFPs in Herat province report at a much higher rate that there is a risk of displacement due to a variety of shocks to the communities and much lower rate of receiving external assistance. A breakdown of the frequency of each shock and the type of humanitarian assistance received in Herat province is presented below.

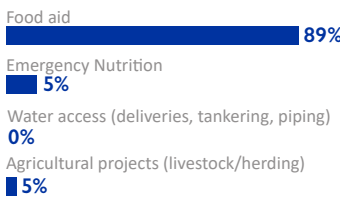
% of CFPs reporting a risk of displacement due to recent shocks



Have your community households benefitted from any external assistance in the past month?



If yes, what type of assistance? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)



If yes, type: (multiple answers possible)



\*Of those experiencing natural disaster, 100% are experiencing drought.

FOOD SECURITY

Herat Province  
All Provinces

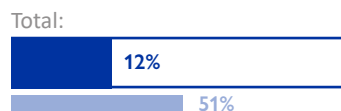
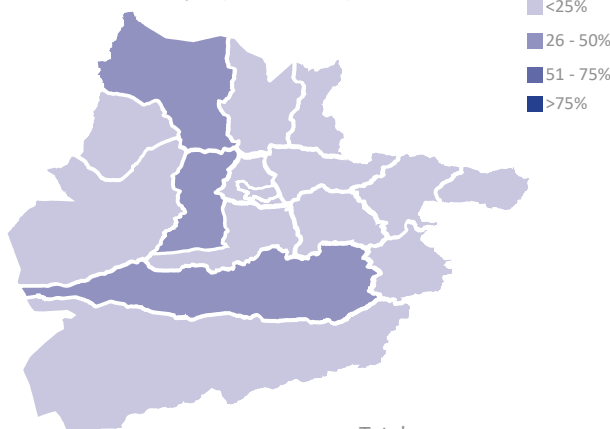
CFPs in Herat province report at much higher rates that there is a risk of displacement due to food insecurity in their communities compared to the country-level assessment. The below map shows the levels of food insufficiency in the 16 districts assessed in Herat province and then compares the average of those districts compared to the country-wide average.

% of CFPs reporting a risk of displacement due to food insecurity



Is there sufficient food available in the area?

% of CFPs who said yes (district level):

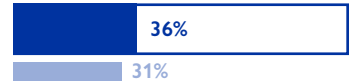


HEALTHCARE ACCESS

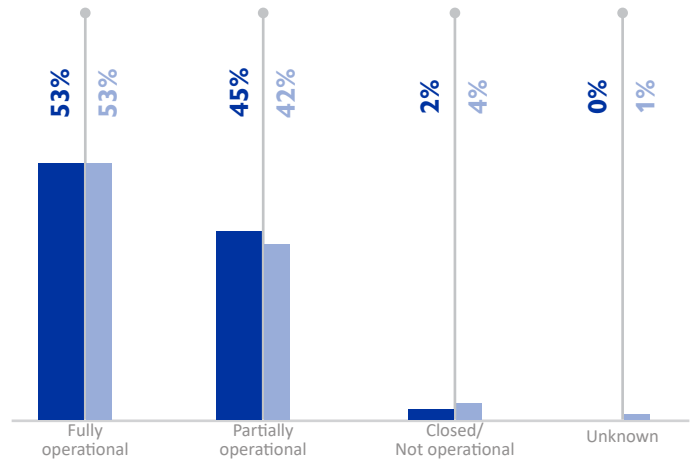
Herat Province  
All Provinces

The below section compares the access to clinics and/or hospitals at the country level compared to Herat province. According to CFPs, communities in Herat province have a similar presence of clinics and/or hospitals compared to the country-level assessment. A breakdown of the level of operation is presented below.

Are there health clinics/hospitals present in your community?



If yes, what are their status?

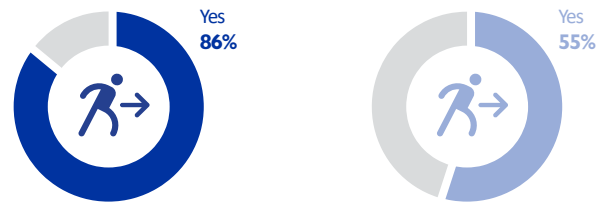


DRINKING WATER ACCESS

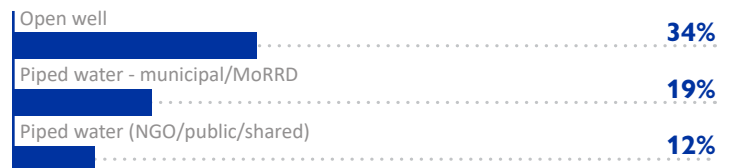
Herat Province  
All Provinces

Communities in Herat province face a significantly higher risk of displacement on average due to water insecurity compared to the country-level average, according to CFPs. A breakdown of the sources and features of water sources are presented below. Four out of 5 communities in Herat province do not have enough water and limited access to water.

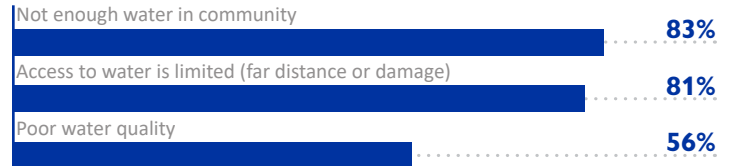
% of CFPs reporting a risk of displacement due to water insecurity



What is the primary source of drinking water in the community? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)



What are the relevant water-related problems in the community? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)





- Countries
- Province
- District
- Road
- Assessed Villages
- Returned IDPs
- Arrival IDPs

# DTM AFGHANISTAN

## Emergency Event Tracking (EET) | Provincial Level | Arrival IDPs | Returned IDPs in the Period August – November 2021

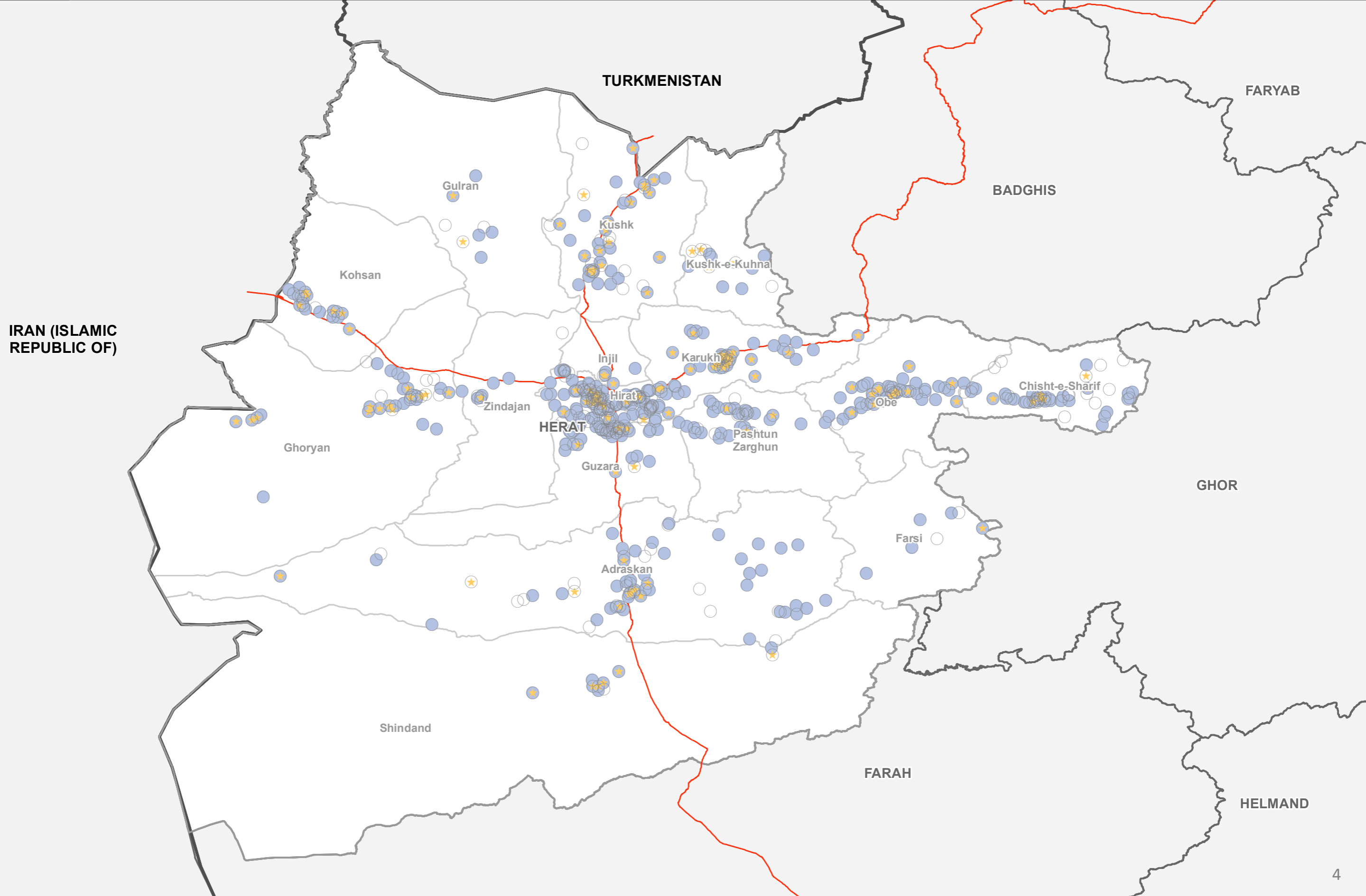
Province: Herat

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM  
 Date map production :15 DEC 2021  
 Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only.  
 Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or  
 acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of  
 Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.  
 The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.



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1 cm = 14 km    1:1,430,000    Kilometers  
 0    25    50    100







- Countries
- Province
- District
- Road
- Assessed Villages
- Out Migrants
- Fled IDPs

# DTM AFGHANISTAN

## Emergency Event Tracking (EET) | Provincial Level | Fled IDPs | Out Migrants in the Period August – November 2021

Province: Herat

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM  
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