

**DROUGHT
RESPONSE
SITUATION REPORT**

**HERAT + BADGHIS
29.MARCH.2019**

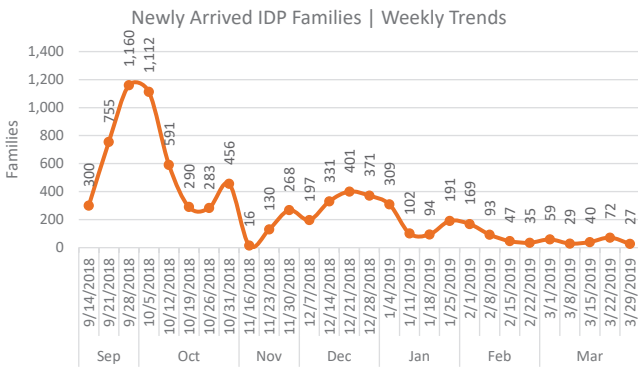


Much-needed rain continues to fall in Badghis province, filling aquifers, while at the same time causing floods and making living conditions in IDP settlements more difficult. © IOM 2019

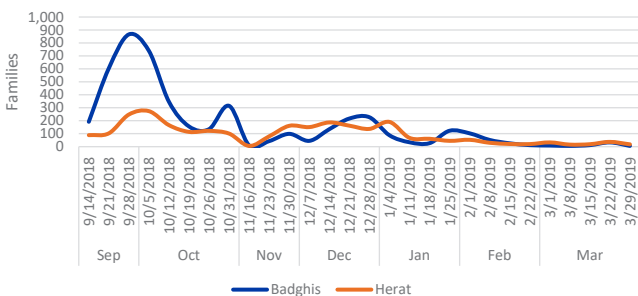
Through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) installed on major routes connecting to Herat City, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been monitoring inflows of drought-affected IDPs, since 9 September 2018. DTM identifies and registers only newly arriving IDPs, provides IDP Cards to registered families, and shares the information with World Food Programme and humanitarian partners to facilitate onward registration of newly-arriving IDPs into humanitarian assistance programmes. DTM also tracks the outflow of IDPs from Herat City returning to their places of origin or into secondary displacement.

WEEKLY TRENDS

Inflows of newly-arrived IDPs peaked at over 1,100 families per week in the week of 28 September and 5 October. There was a sharp, 74% decrease from 5 to 19 October. Due to funding limitations, DTM discontinued activities from 1 to 15 November, after which inflows remained relatively low at an average 149 families per week. However, after 4 January, inflows have steadily decreased to the present inflow of only 99 newly arrived IDP families in the last two weeks.













Newly Arrived IDP Families | Weekly Trends by Province of Origin | Herat vs. Badghis

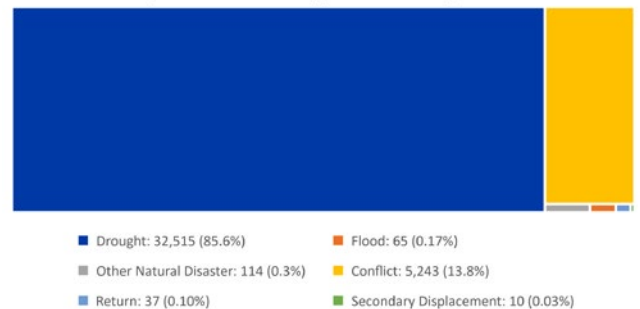


HIGHLIGHTS · HERAT

The results presented in this report are cumulative from 9 September 2018, when DTM commenced flow monitoring in Herat.

-  **3** Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at Armalek, Rabat Sangi, and Chaharsoy Guzara
-  **590 (99 families)** newly-arrived IDPs registered from 16 Mar – 29 Mar
-  **37,937 (7,928 families)** IDPs registered to date (inflow + outflow)
-  **4.8** average family size
-  **32,515 (7,003 families)** arriving IDPs displaced by drought (85.6% of all IDPs)
-  **5,243 (895 families)** arriving IDPs displaced by conflict (13.8% of all IDPs)
-  **29,412 (6,441 families)** arriving IDPs' intended destination is Injil district (78%)
-  **20,084 (4,661 families)** arriving IDPs are from Badghis province (52.9%)
-  **23,816 (5,422 families)** arriving IDPs intend to live in tents or in the open air (63%)
-  **47 (7 families)** secondarily displaced or returned home (0.12%)

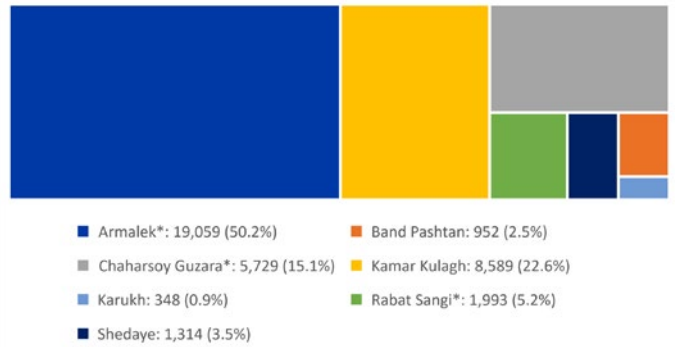
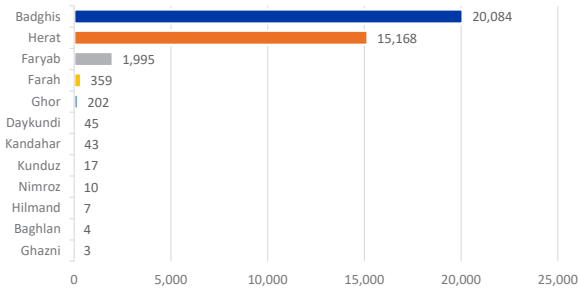
IDPs (In-Flow + Out-Flow) | Reason for Displacement



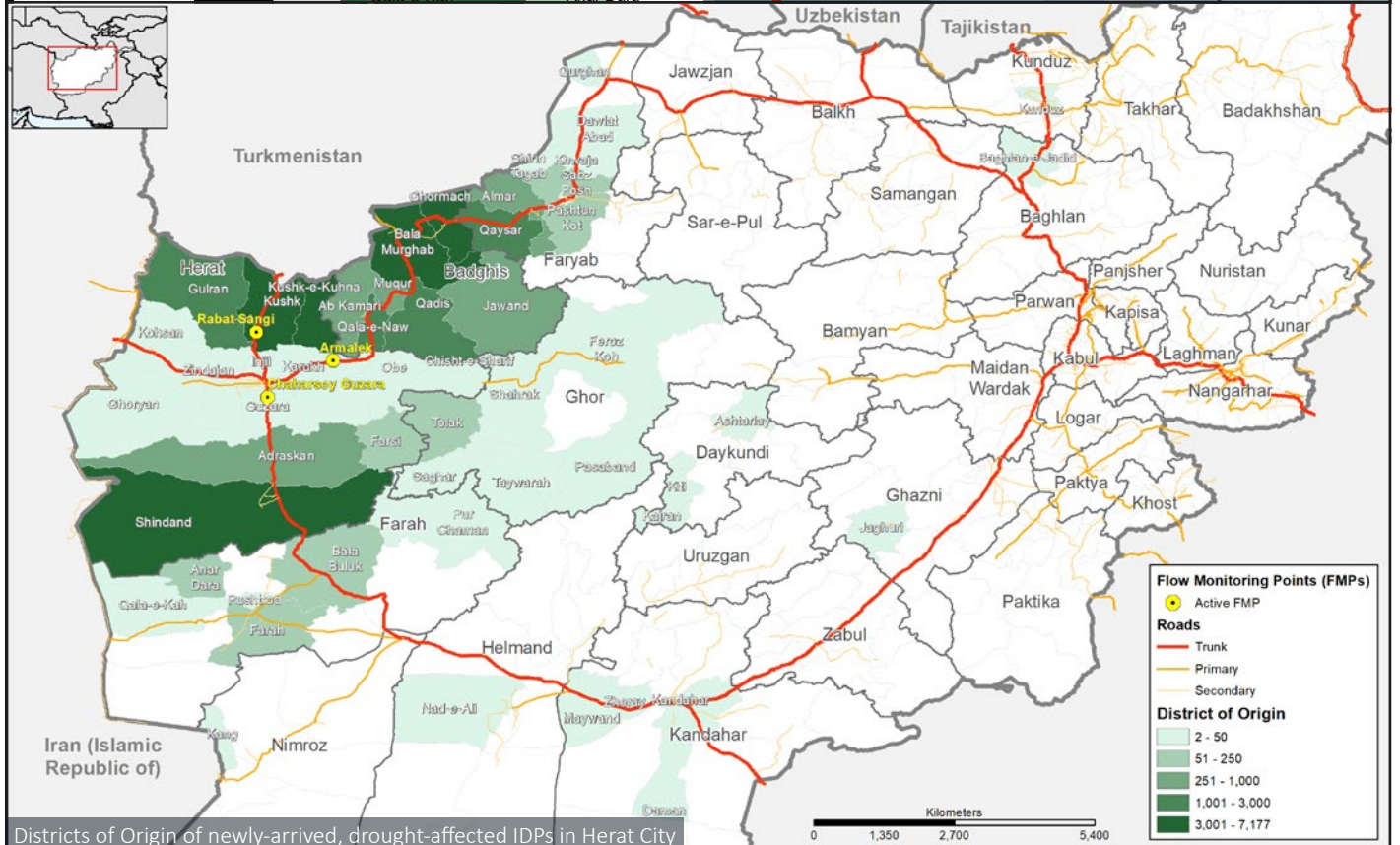
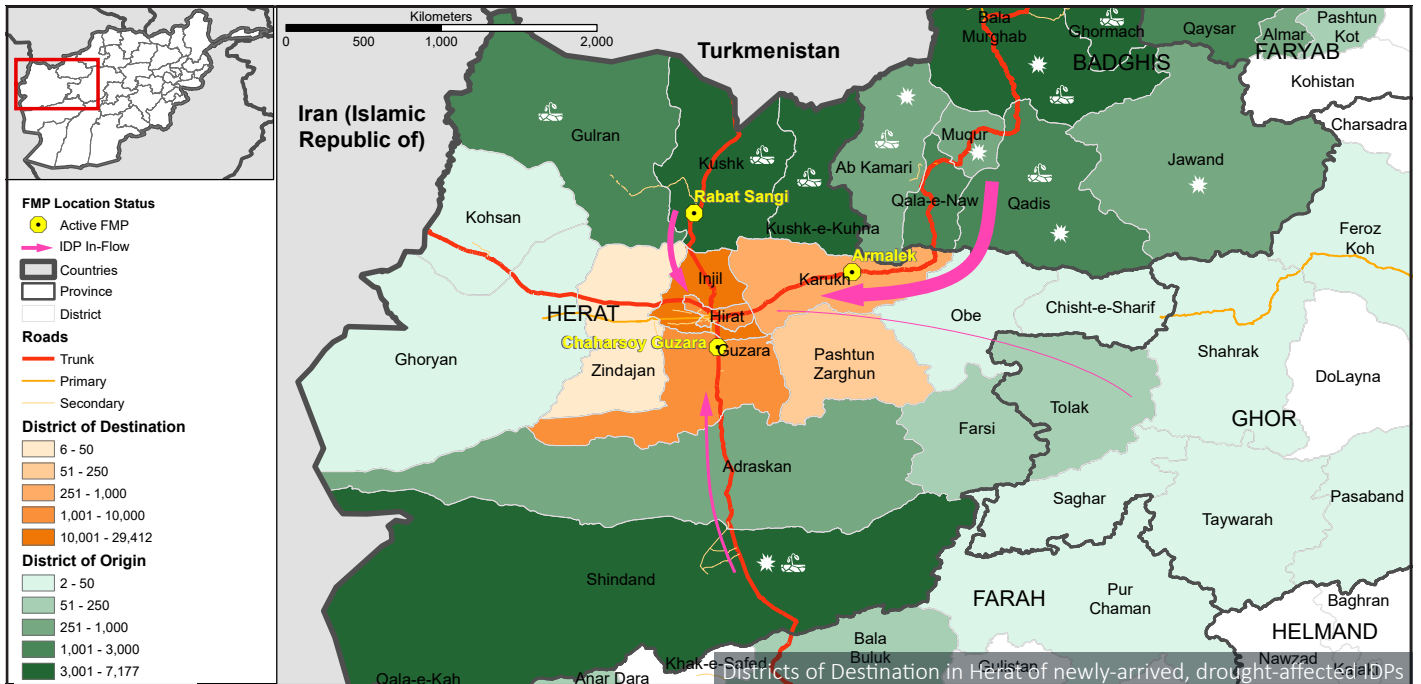
ORIGIN & DESTINATION

IDPs (In-Flow + Out-Flow) | Registrations per FMP

Newly-Arrived IDPs | Province of Origin

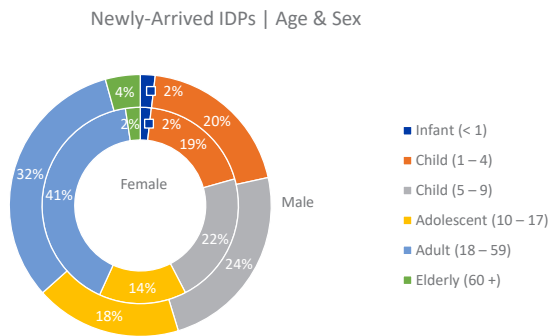
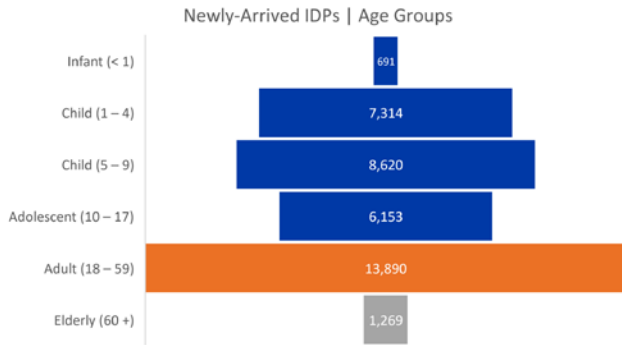


* currently active FMP; other FMPs were closed due to security concerns



SEX & AGE COMPOSITION

Children and adolescents under the age of 18 represent 60% (22,778) of the newly arrived IDPs, among which 8,005 (21%) are under 5 years old. The male to female ratio is close to even, with only 653 (1.7%) more females than males.



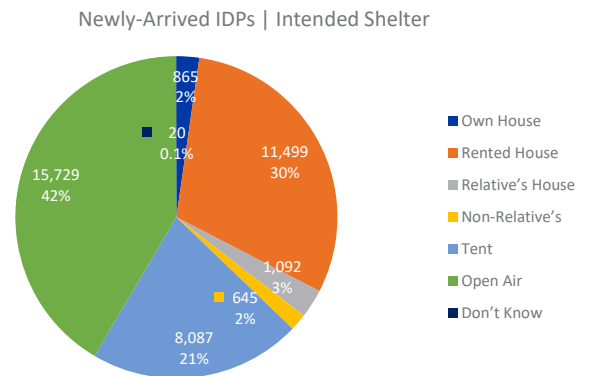
| Age Group | Female | Male | Total | % of total |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Infant (< 1) | 349 | 342 | 691 | 2% |
| Child (1 – 4) | 3,634 | 3,680 | 7,314 | 19% |
| Child (5 – 9) | 4,196 | 4,424 | 8,620 | 23% |
| Adolescent (10 – 17) | 2,781 | 3,372 | 6,153 | 16% |
| Adult (18 – 59) | 7,867 | 6,023 | 13,890 | 37% |
| Elderly (60 +) | 468 | 801 | 1,269 | 3% |
| Grand Total | 19,295 | 18,642 | 37,937 | |

SPECIFIC NEEDS

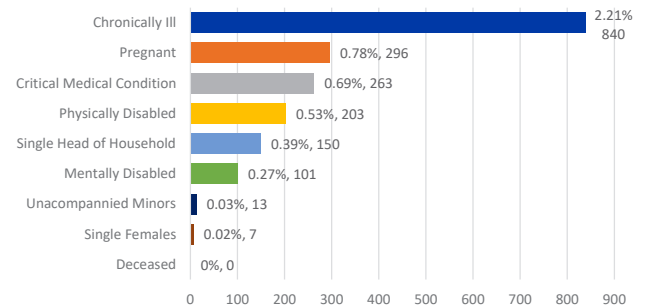
A stark number of newly arrived IDPs do not have adequate shelter in their IDP settings. 23,816 (63%) of newly arrived IDPs intend to live in tents or in the open air.

Among the newly-arrived IDPs, there were 1,873 (5%) cases with specific needs registered to date. The most frequent cases are 840 with chronic illnesses, 296 pregnant or lactating women, 263 with critical medical conditions, and 203 physically disabled.

The vast majority (32,840, 86.5%) of registered IDPs claimed to have no official identification documents. 5,099 IDPs (13.4%) had an Afghan tazkira available at the time of registration with DTM, although many families present tazkiras when they register with WFP's food assistance and SCOPE card.



All IDPs (In-Flow + Out-Flow) | Specific Needs



As a result of the humanitarian response, some IDP families' living conditions are relatively stable and improved, like this family in an IDP settlement in Herat. © IOM 2019

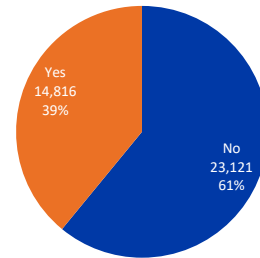
RETURN INTENTIONS

RETURN INTENTIONS AT TIME OF ARRIVAL IN HERAT

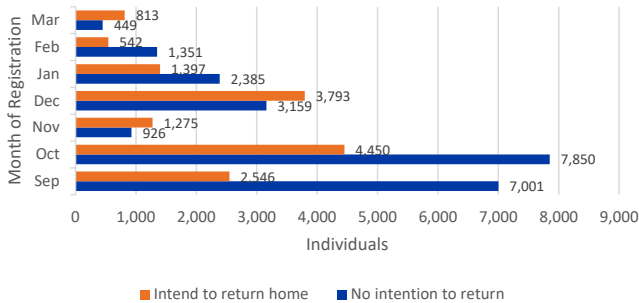
Upon arrival in Herat City, overall, 61% (23,121) of newly-arriving IDPs express no intention of returning to their places of origin. With the exception of IDPs who arrived in November, December and March, IDPs who arrived in other months were more likely to than to return home .

At the time of arrival, an overwhelming majority (82% or 31,075) of IDPs indicated that they were undecided about when they will return to their places of origin, with 15% (5,756) intending to return within 4 to 6 months.

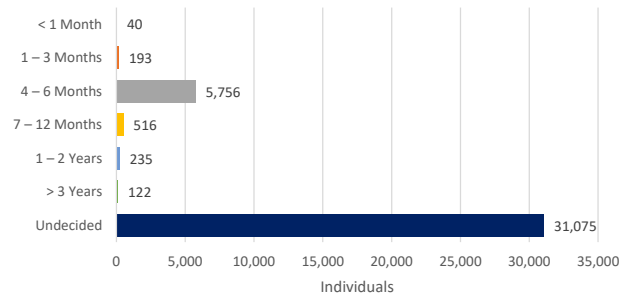
Newly-Arrived IDPs | Return Intention



Newly-Arrived IDPs | Return Intention by Month of Registration



Newly-Arrived IDPs | Intended Length of Stay



RETURN INTENTION SURVEY PRELIMINARY RESULTS

On 10 January 2019, DTM began conducting Return Intention surveys among IDPs living in informal settlements in Herat City and in Qala-e-Naw, Badghis. Developed with inter-cluster and partner inputs, DTM’s return intention survey aims to identify the intentions, motivations and needs of IDPs to enable partners to develop assisted voluntary return packages and deliver sustainable solutions.

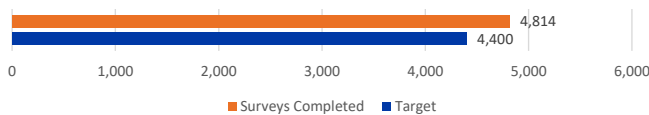
IDPs residing in HERAT

DTM set a target of conducting 4,400 Return Intention surveys in Herat City. Over the last two weeks, DTM exceeded this target by 414 surveys, conducting 4,814 surveys.

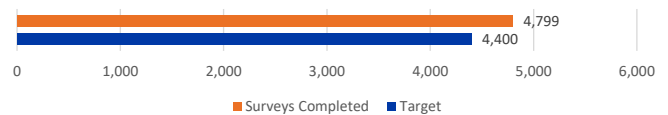
IDPs residing in BADGHIS

In Qala-e-Naw, Badghis, DTM also set a target of conducting 4,400 Return Intention surveys. DTM exceed this target by 399 surveys over the last two weeks, conducting 4,799 surveys.

Survey Progress | Herat (target = 4,400)



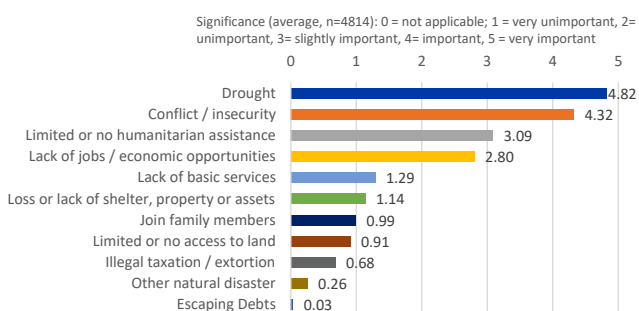
Survey Progress | Badghis (target = 4,400)



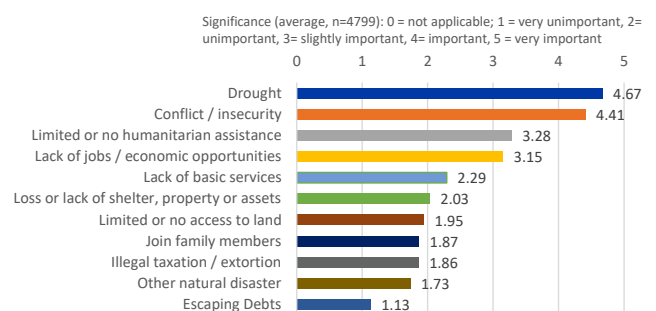
What are the MAIN reasons the first members of your household left your previous location / place of origin?

rank all options: ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

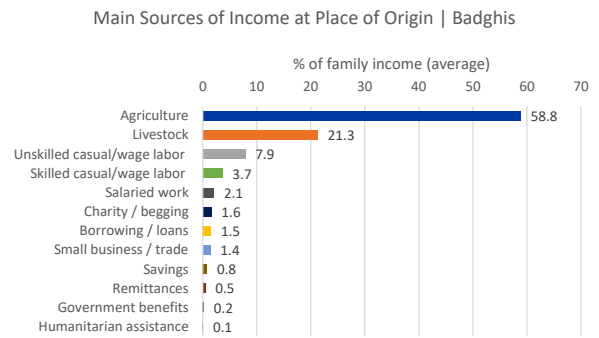
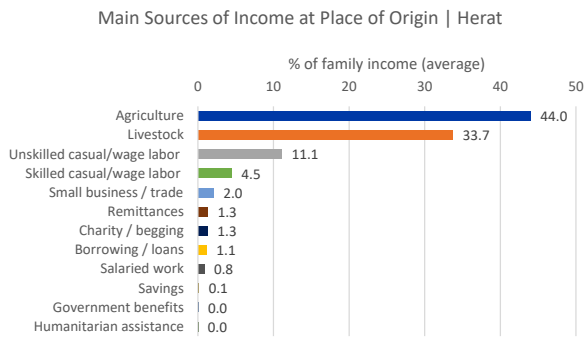
Reasons for Displacement from Place of Origin | Herat



Reasons for Displacement from Place of Origin | Badghis

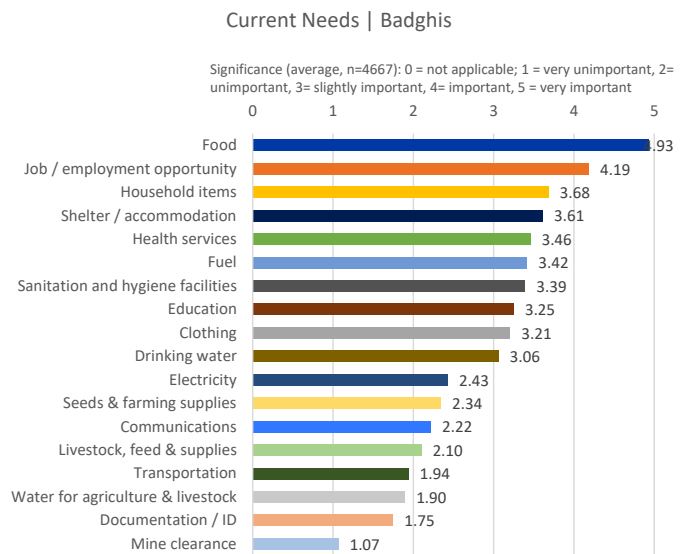
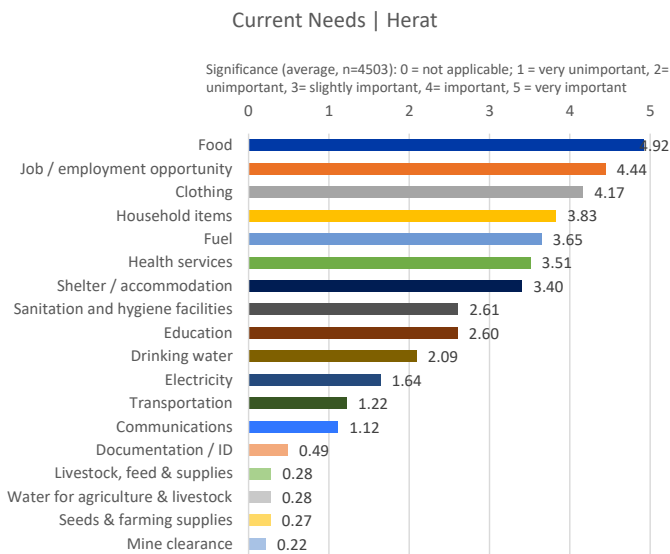


What were your family's main sources of income at your place of origin?



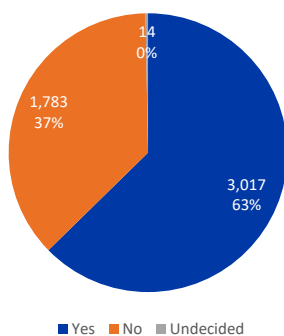
What are your current needs?

rank all options: ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

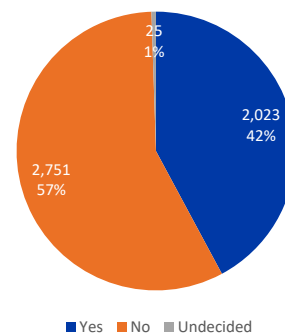


Would you be willing to temporarily relocate to a designated IDP site, when available?

Willingness to relocate to IDP site | Herat

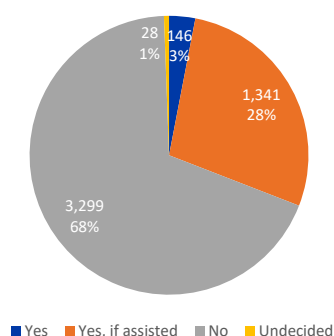


Willingness to relocate to IDP site | Badghis

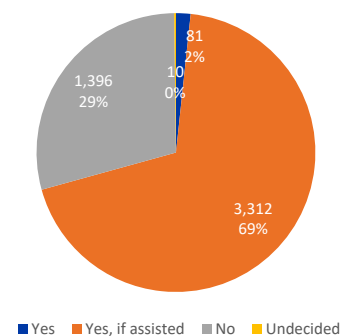


Would you consider renting an apartment or rooms (in your current location of displacement)?

Willingness to rent an apartment or rooms | Herat



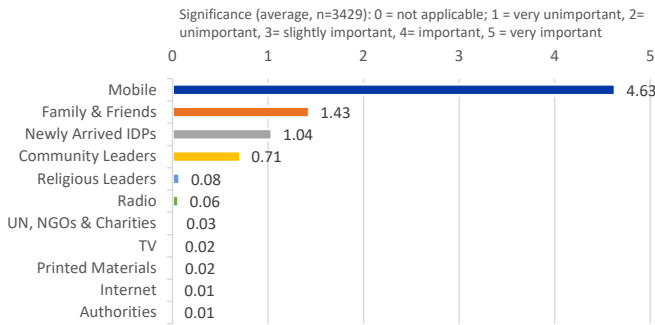
Willingness to rent an apartment or rooms | Badghis



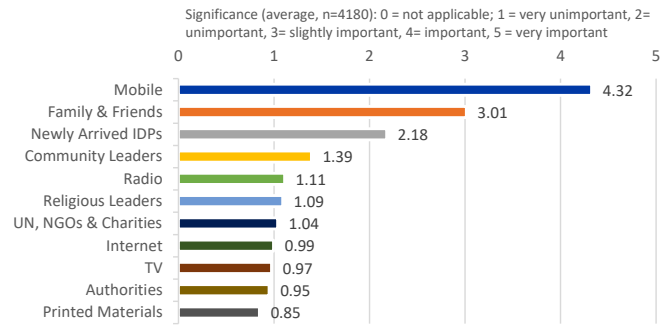
How does your household obtain information about your place of origin or place of resettlement?

rank all options: ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Information Sources on Place of Origin | Herat

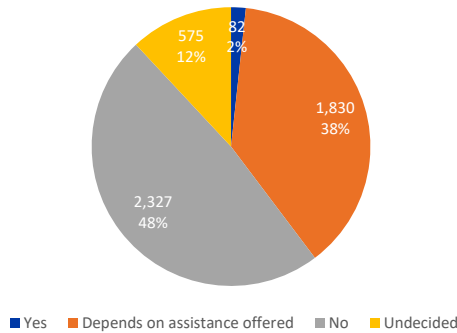


Information Sources on Place of Origin | Badghis

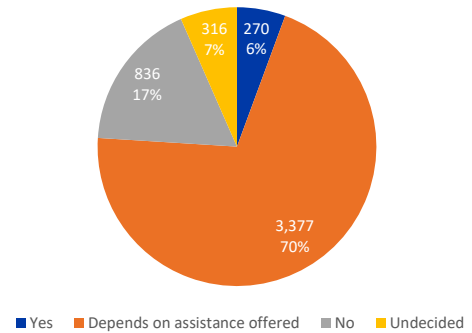


Would you consider an assisted voluntary return to your place of origin?

Assisted Voluntary Return Willingness | Herat

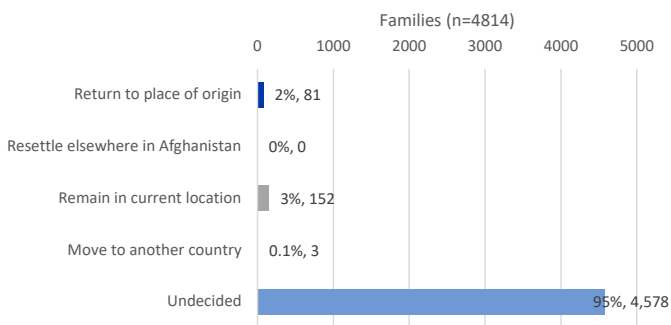


Assisted Voluntary Return Willingness | Badghis

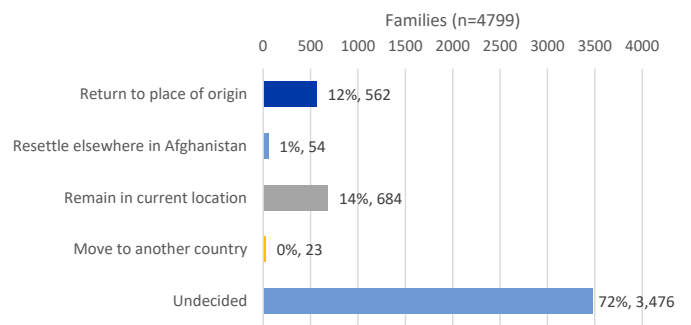


What is your household thinking about return, resettlement, or remaining at your current location?

Return Intention | Herat

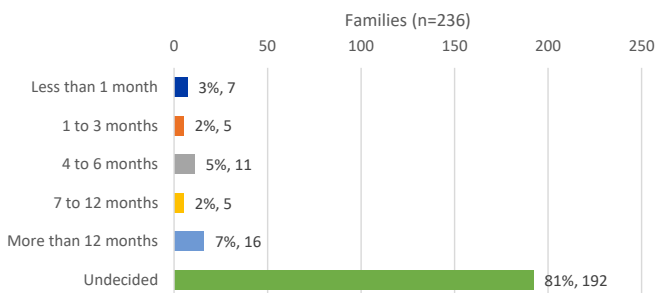


Return Intention | Badghis

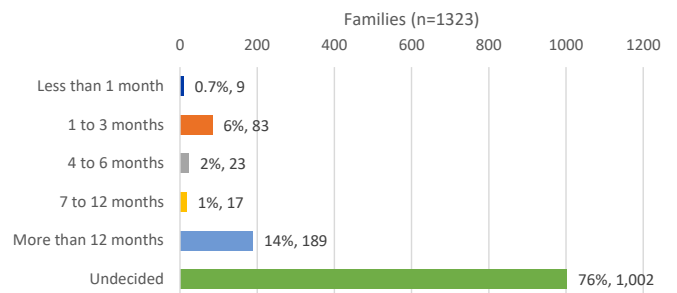


When do you think you will return to your place of origin, resettle to another location, or move to another country?

Return/Resettle/Remain | Length of stay in current location | Herat



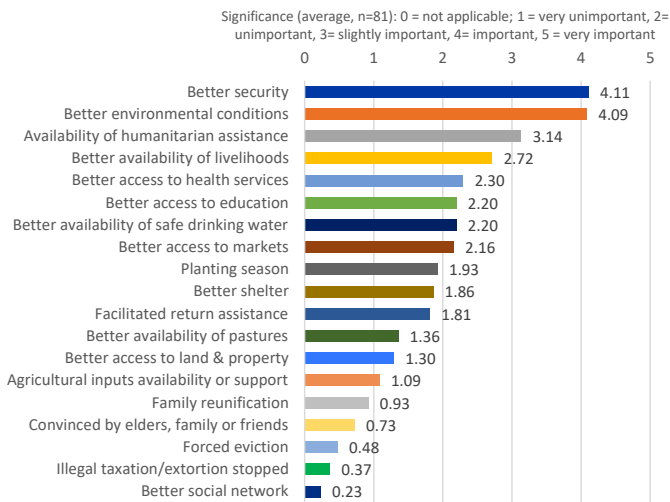
Return/Resettle/Remain | Length of stay in current location | Badghis



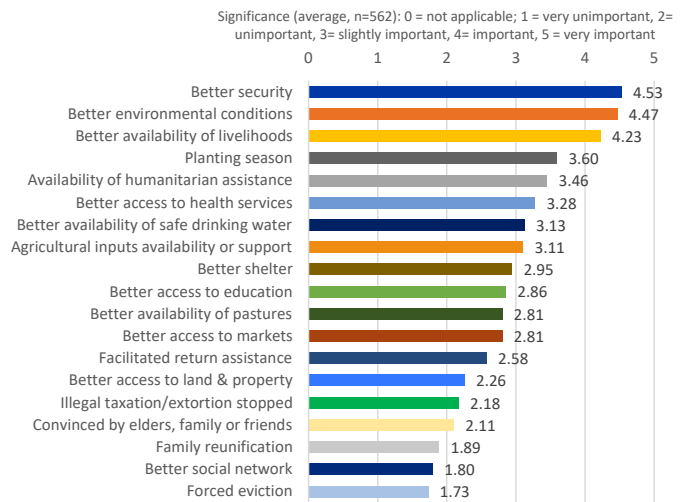
What are your household's MAIN reasons for deciding to return?

rank all options: ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Main reasons to RETURN to place of origin | Herat



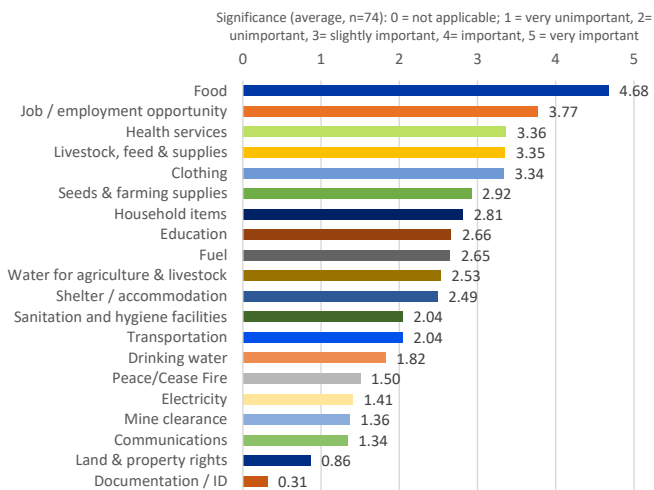
Main reasons to RETURN to place of origin | Badghis



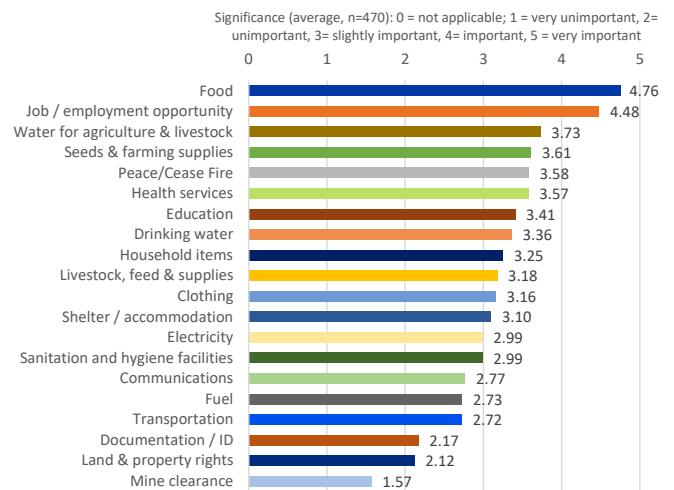
What will your household need in the location where you intend to return?

rank all options: ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Assistance needed to RETURN to place of origin | Herat

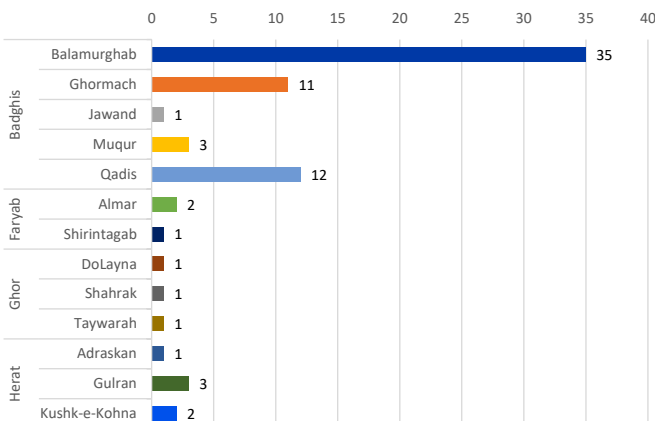


Assistance needed to RETURN to place of origin | Badghis

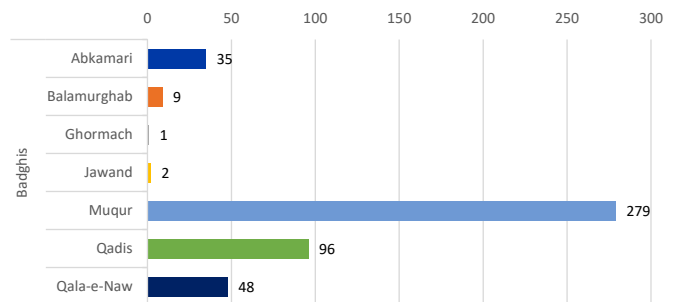


Districts of origin of families who intend to return with the above needs (see chart above).

RETURN families in need | Districts of Origin | Herat



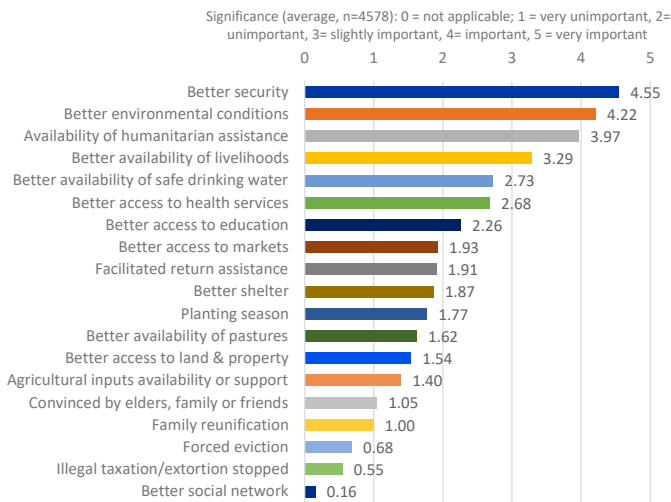
RETURN families in need | Districts of Origin | Badghis



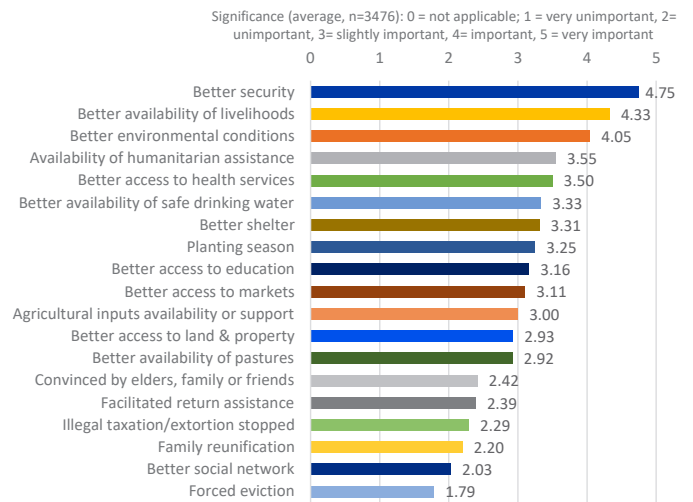
If Undecided, what would help you make a decision to return, resettle or remain?

rank all options: ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Main decision-making factors for UNDECIDED | Herat



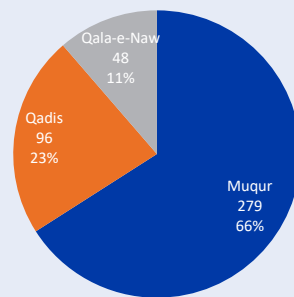
Main decision-making factors for UNDECIDED | Badghis



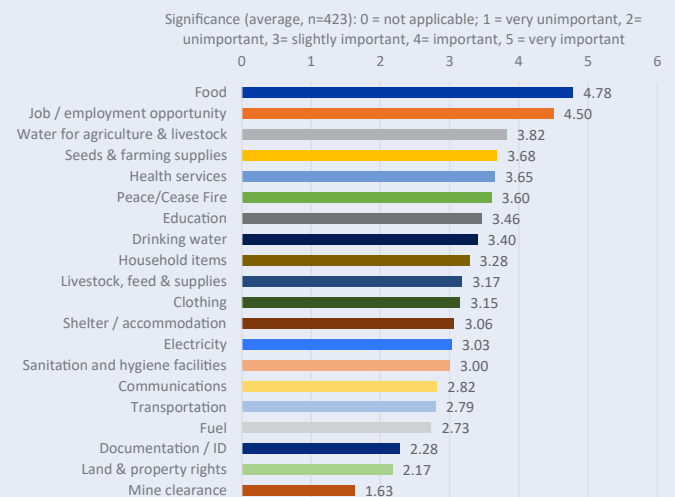
RESPONSE IMPLICATIONS

- Because identified needs, access to humanitarian assistance and basic services vary among places of origin, a response, uniquely tailored to each place of origin, is required involving both humanitarian and development activities in order for people to return.
- Most IDPs indicate they are likely to remain where they are for the foreseeable future, especially more so in Herat.
- To promote return, a communication strategy and outreach to IDPs through family, friends, newly arriving IDPs and mobile devices is essential.
- Humanitarian Assistance is a significant pull factor for both displacement and return, especially more so in Herat.
- Conflict and insecurity remain a predominant driver of displacement and underlying issue preventing IDPs from returning home.
- There is greater appetite for return in the Badghis IDP case-load. However, most IDPs are undecided about the viability of safe and sustainable return.
- Preliminary results support the need for the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) to proceed with the integrated response pilot, which is focused on places of origin and includes return packages with food, livelihoods, WASH, agricultural, health, education and shelter/NFI components.
- Muqur, Qadis and Qala-e-Naw districts in Badghis are the most viable, target areas for the integrated response pilot.

Integrated Response | Pilot districts of origin | Badghis (n=423)



Integrated Response | Assistance needed in pilot districts



DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:



Co-funded by the European Union



in coordination with

