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.

For the purposes of the assessment, IDPs are considered as individuals who arrived in a district or province 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 to the province. Additionally, 1,606 individuals returned from abroad while about 107,806 individuals migrated abroad.

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.

**ARRIVAL IDPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th># of Individuals</th>
<th># of Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>28,170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injil</td>
<td>23,397</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guzara</td>
<td>21,308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
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.

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.

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.

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.

* 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

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

- Natural disaster*: 98%
- Conflict: 8%
- Reduced income: 97%
- Loss of employment: 99%
- Food price increase: 99%
- Crop pests: 19%
- Animal disease: 53%
- Unable to access bank/savings: 19%

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

- Yes: 97%
- No: 3%
- Unknown: 3%

If yes, what type of assistance? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)
- Food aid: 89%
- Emergency Nutrition: 5%
- Water access (deliveries, tankering, piping): 0%
- Agricultural projects (livestock/herding): 5%

FOOD SECURITY

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

- Yes: 97%
- No: 3%

Is there sufficient food available in the area?

% of CFPs who said yes (district level):

- <25%: 26%
- 26 - 50%: 51%
- 51 - 75%: 36%
- >75%: 5%

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

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?

- Yes: 36%
- No: 31%

If yes, what are their status?

- Fully operational: 53%
- Partially operational: 45%
- Closed/Not operational: 2%
- Unknown: 0%

DRINKING WATER ACCESS

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

- Yes: 86%
- No: 55%

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

- Open well: 34%
- Piped water - municipal/MoRRD: 19%
- Piped water (NGO/public/shared): 12%

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

- Not enough water in community: 83%
- Access to water is limited (far distance or damage): 81%
- Poor water quality: 56%
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Emergency Event Tracking (EET) | Provincial Level | Arrival IDPs
| Returned IDPs in the Period August – November 2021

Province: Herat

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AWS, CSO, DSM
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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Out Migrants
Fled IDPs

Road
District
Countries

Ghor
Kohsan
Guzara
Kushk
Kushtak
Gulra
Guzara
Karukh
Kushk-e-Kuhna
Pashtun
Zarghun
Chishka-Shah
Adraaskan
Ghoryan
Shindand
Farsi
Fars
Zindajan
Kuliken-Kuhb
Adraaskan
Apple
Ghoryan

The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.

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Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AWS, CSO, DSM
Date Map Production: 15 DEC 2021

1 cm = 14 km
1:1,430,000

Kilometers

Province: Herat

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