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. There was a modest spike of 456 families recorded in the last 5 days of October. Due to funding limitations, DTM discontinued activities from 1 to 15 November, after which inflows remained relatively low at an average 300 families per week. However, after 4 January, inflows have steadily decreased to the present inflow of only 47 newly arrived IDP families in the last week.

**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
- **264 (47 families)** newly-arrived IDPs registered from 9–15 February
- **36,541 (7,673 families)** IDPs registered to date (inflow + outflow)
- **4.8** average family size
- **32,356 (6,971 families)** arriving IDPs displaced by drought (88.5% of all IDPs)
- **4,010 (673 families)** arriving IDPs displaced by conflict (11.0% of all IDPs)
- **28,613 (6,299 families)** arriving IDPs intended destination is Injil district (78%)
- **19,668 (4,583 families)** arriving IDPs are from Badghis province (54%)
- **23,666 (5,393 families)** arriving IDPs intend to live in tents or in the open air (65%)
- **47 (7 families)** secondarily displaced or returned home (0.13%)

For more information, please contact: DTMAfghanistan@iom.int www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan
The vast majority of registered IDPs were drought-induced, hailed from Badghis province and were, accordingly, registered at the Armalek FMP. The vast majority of IDPs (74%) had no intention of returning home, preferring a permanent move to greener pastures and putting pressure on receiving districts, particularly Injil district, which is the intended destination for 88% of registered IDPs.

### ORIGIN & DESTINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province of Origin</th>
<th>Newly-Arrived IDPs</th>
<th>Province of Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badghis</td>
<td>19,668</td>
<td>Injil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>14,349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faryab</td>
<td>1,946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghur</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daykundi</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunduz</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nimruz</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghazni</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Map

- **Active FMP**: Currently active FMPs; other FMPs were closed due to security concerns.
- **IDP In-Flow**: Indicates the number of newly-arrived IDPs.
- **Provinces**: Geographic regions.
- **Districts**: Subdivisions within provinces.
- **Roads**: Classification of roads.
- **Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)**: Points of interest for flow monitoring.

**Newly-Arrived IDPs**

- **Province of Origin**
  - Badghis: 19,668
  - Herat: 14,349
  - Faryab: 1,946
  - Farah: 259
  - Ghur: 182
  - Daykundi: 45
  - Kandahar: 31
  - Kunduz: 17
  - Nimruz: 10
  - Baghlan: 4
  - Ghazni: 3

**Province of Destination**

- **Injil**: 19,668
- **Herat City**: 14,349
- **Armalek**: 1,946
- **Rabat Sangi**: 259
- **Kandahar**: 182
- **Daykundi**: 45
- **Kandahar**: 31
- **Kunduz**: 17
- **Nimruz**: 10
- **Baghlan**: 4
- **Ghazni**: 3

**Newly-Arrived IDPs by District**

- **Districts of Origin**
  - 1 - 50: 2
  - 51 - 250: 5
  - 251 - 1,000: 10
  - 1,001 - 2,861: 4

- **Districts of Destination**
  - 1 - 50: 4
  - 51 - 250: 2
  - 251 - 1,000: 2
  - 1,001 - 2,000: 1
  - 2,001 - 6,935: 3
SEX & AGE COMPOSITION

Children and adolescents under the age of 18 represent 60% (21,884) of the newly arrived IDPs, among which 7,712 (21%) are under 5 years old. The male to female ratio is close to even, with only 580 (1.6%) more females than males.

Shelter continues to be a prevailing need of IDPs upon arrival to IDP settings. An alarming 23,666 IDPs (65%) intend to live in tents or in the open air.

Among the newly-arrived IDPs, there were 1,801 (5%) cases with specific needs registered to date. The most numerous cases include 803 chronically ill, 278 pregnant or lactating women, 257 with critical medical conditions, and 196 physically disabled.

The vast majority (31,598 or 86%) of registered IDPs claimed to have no official identification documents, such as a tazkira. Only 4,898 (13%) IDPs had a 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.
RETURN INTENTIONS

RETURN INTENTIONS AT TIME OF ARRIVAL IN HERAT

Upon arrival in Herat City, overall, 62% (22,421) of newly-arriving IDPs express no intention to return to their places of origin. With the exception of IDPs who arrived in November and December, where 56% indicated they would return to their places of origin, 69% of IDPs who arrived in other months are not likely to return.

At the time of arrival, an overwhelming 81% (29,639) of IDPs indicated that they were undecided about when they will return to their places of origin, with 16% (5,756) intending to return within 4 to 6 months.

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

Survey Progress | Herat (target = 4,400)

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

rank all options: ⓪ 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

Significance (average, n=1981): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

IDPs residing in BADGHIS

Survey Progress | Badghis (target = 4,400)

Reasons for Displacement from Place of Origin | Badghis

Significance (average, n=1616): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important
What were your family’s main sources of income at your place of origin?

### Main Sources of Income at Place of Origin | Herat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>% of family income (average)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled casual/wage labor</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled casual/wage labor</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small business / trade</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing / loans</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity / begging</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaried work</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government benefits</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Main Sources of Income at Place of Origin | Badghis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>% of family income (average)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled casual/wage labor</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled casual/wage labor</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small business / trade</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing / loans</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity / begging</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government benefits</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What are your family’s main sources of income at your place of origin?

### Main Sources of Income at Place of Origin | Herat

#### Significance (average, n=1492): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled casual/wage labor</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled casual/wage labor</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small business / trade</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing / loans</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity / begging</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried work</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government benefits</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation / ID</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water for agriculture &amp; livestock</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds &amp; farming supplies</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock, feed &amp; supplies</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine clearance</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Main Sources of Income at Place of Origin | Badghis

#### Significance (average, n=1671): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled casual/wage labor</td>
<td>3.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled casual/wage labor</td>
<td>3.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small business / trade</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing / loans</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity / begging</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried work</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government benefits</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation / ID</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water for agriculture &amp; livestock</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds &amp; farming supplies</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine clearance</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Willingness to relocate to IDP site | Herat

- Yes: 59%
- No: 40%
- Undecided: 1%

### Willingness to relocate to IDP site | Badghis

- Yes: 36%
- No: 63%
- Undecided: 1%

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

### Willingness to rent an apartment or rooms | Herat

- Yes: 74%
- Yes, if assisted: 19%
- No: 19%
- Undecided: 19%

### Willingness to rent an apartment or rooms | Badghis

- Yes: 62%
- Yes, if assisted: 4%
- No: 3%
- Undecided: 24%
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 = very unimportant, ② = unimportant, ③ = slightly important, ④ = important, ⑤ = very important

Main reasons to RETURN to place of origin | Herat

- Better security: 2.13, 3.31
- Better availability of livelihoods: 0.96, 1.00
- Agricultural inputs availability or support: 0.94, 0.91
- Better access to health services: 0.81, 0.81
- Forced eviction: 0.75, 0.75
- Better availability of pastures: 0.75, 0.75
- Better access to education: 0.69, 0.56
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities: 0.56, 0.56
- Livestock, feed & supplies: 0.50, 0.50
- Illegal taxation/extortion stopped: 0.44, 0.38
- Better social network: 0.19, 0.13
- Convinced by elders, family or friends: 0.13, 0.13

Main reasons to RETURN to place of origin | Badghis

- Better security: 2.60, 3.60
- Better availability of livelihoods: 2.44, 2.44
- Agricultural inputs availability or support: 2.31, 2.31
- Better access to health services: 2.26, 2.26
- Better access to education: 2.13, 2.13
- Better availability of pastures: 2.04, 2.04
- Better access to land & property: 1.95, 1.95
- Convinced by elders, family or friends: 1.55, 1.55
- Illegal taxation/extortion stopped: 1.40, 1.40
- Forcible eviction: 1.03, 1.03
- Better social network: 0.98, 0.98
- Family reunification: 0.91, 0.91

What will your household need in the location where you intend to return?
rank all options: ① = very unimportant, ② = unimportant, ③ = slightly important, ④ = important, ⑤ = very important

Assistance needed to RETURN to place of origin | Herat

- Food: 3.07, 4.21
- Job / employment opportunity: 2.43, 3.40
- Drinking water: 2.43, 3.40
- Health services: 2.29, 3.25
- Seeds & farming supplies: 2.21, 3.02
- Livestock, feed & supplies: 2.21, 3.02
- Water for agriculture & livestock: 2.00, 2.99
- Clothing: 1.57, 2.99
- Shelter / accommodation: 1.57, 2.99
- Fuel: 1.50, 2.99
- Education: 1.43, 2.82
- Electricity: 1.00, 2.72
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities: 1.00, 2.67
- Mine clearance: 0.86, 2.63
- Transportation: 0.79, 2.55
- Peace/Peace Fire: 0.64, 2.42
- Communications: 0.50, 2.15
- Land & property rights documentation / ID: 0.43, 1.50

Assistance needed to RETURN to place of origin | Badghis

- Food: 3.45, 4.15
- Job / employment opportunity: 3.51, 4.00
- Water for agriculture & livestock: 2.43, 3.25
- Peace & Cease Fire: 2.43, 3.25
- Seeds & farming supplies: 2.29, 3.02
- Health services: 2.22, 2.99
- Clothing: 1.57, 2.99
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities: 1.57, 2.67
- Livestock, feed & supplies: 1.55, 2.63
- Household items: 1.50, 2.55
- Education: 1.43, 2.42
- Electricity: 1.00, 2.15
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities: 0.86, 1.00
- Transportation: 0.79, 0.90
- Peace/Peace Fire: 0.64, 1.30
- Communications: 0.50, 1.88
- Land & property rights documentation / ID: 0.43, 1.51

Districts of origin of families who intend to return with the above needs (see chart above).
If Undecided, what would help you make a decision to return, resettle or remain?

Main decision-making factors for UNDECIDED | Herat

- Better security (4.50)
- Better environmental conditions (3.50)
- Availability of humanitarian assistance (2.84)
- Better availability of livelihoods (2.53)
- Better access to shelter (2.37)
- Better access to education (2.21)
- Better access to markets (1.73)
- Better shelter (1.50)
- Better availability of pastures (1.47)
- Planting season (1.45)
- Facilitated return assistance (1.30)
- Agricultural inputs availability or support (1.29)
- Better access to land & property (1.10)
- Convinced by elders, family or friends (0.82)
- Family reunification (0.58)
- Forced eviction (0.56)
- Illegal taxation/extortion stopped (0.45)
- Better social network (0.16)

Main decision-making factors for UNDECIDED | Badghis

- Better security (4.68)
- Better availability of livelihoods (3.96)
- Better environmental conditions (3.51)
- Availability of humanitarian assistance (3.36)
- Better availability of safe drinking water (3.09)
- Better access to health services (3.08)
- Better shelter (2.91)
- Better access to education (2.76)
- Better access to markets (2.75)
- Better access to pasture (2.68)
- Better availability of pastures (2.56)
- Better availability of water (2.55)
- Better access to land & property (2.50)
- Convinced by elders, family or friends (2.04)
- Family reunification (1.71)
- Facilitated return assistance (1.63)
- Illegal taxation/extortion stopped (1.58)
- Better social network (1.30)
- Forced eviction (1.08)

IDPs interested in Voluntary Return | Districts of Origin | Badghis | (n=987)

- Badghis Qala-e-Naw
- Badghis Jawand
- Badghis Muqur
- Badghis Ghormach
- Badghis Balamurghab
- Badghis Qadis
- Badghis Qal-e-Naw

Integrated Response | Assistance needed in pilot districts

- Food (4.12)
- Job / employment opportunity (3.39)
- Water for agriculture & livestock (3.31)
- Shelter / accommodation (3.26)
- Drinking water (3.06)
- Seeds & farming supplies (3.03)
- Health services (2.99)
- Peace/ Cease Fire (2.93)
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities (2.68)
- Household items (2.62)
- Education (2.58)
- Livestock, feed & supplies (2.55)
- Clothing (2.51)
- Electricity (2.48)
- Fuel (2.45)
- Transportation (2.42)
- Communications (2.35)
- Land & property rights (2.18)
- Documentation / ID  (1.82)
- Mine clearance (1.73)

RESPONSE IMPLICATIONS

- Multi-dimensional drivers of displacement, such as conflict, drought, livelihoods, other natural disasters, and access to humanitarian assistance and basic services, show that a tailored response is required involving both humanitarian and development activities in order for people to return.
- Conflict / insecurity remains a predominant driver of displacement and underlying issue preventing IDPs from returning home.
- Peace/Cease Fire is a more significant need required for IDPs in Badghis who intend to return, than for IDPs in Herat.
- Humanitarian Assistance is a more significant pull factor for both displacement and return for the Herat IDP case-load, than for IDPs in Badghis.
- Most IDPs are likely to stay where they are for the foreseeable future, especially more so in Herat.
- There appears to be greater appetite for return in the Badghis IDP case-load, than in Herat. However, many IDP families are still undecided and will need to be convinced that returning home is a viable and sustainable option.
- To promote return, a communication strategy and outreach to IDPs through family, friends, newly arriving IDPs and mobile devices is essential.
- Preliminary results support the need for the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) to proceed with the integrated response pilot in Badghis, which is focused on places of origin, and includes return packages with significant food, WASH, shelter/NFI, and livelihoods/agriculture components.
- Muqur, Qala-e-Naw and Qadis districts are currently the most viable, priority target areas for the integrated response pilot.