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 further reduced to 100 families per week on average, with the exception of a slight increase during the weeks of 25 January and 1 February.

**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
- **36,230 (7,619 families)** IDPs enumerated across all FMPs (inflow + outflow)
- **4.8 average family size**
- **32,208 (6,945 families)** arriving IDPs displaced by drought (88.9% of all IDPs)
- **3,894 (652 families)** arriving IDPs displaced by conflict (10.8% of all IDPs)
- **28,448 (6,270 families)** arriving IDPs’ intended destination is Injil district (79%)
- **19,517 (4,557 families)** arriving IDPs are from Badghis province (54%)
- **23,543 (5,372 families)** arriving IDPs intend to live in tents or in the open air (65%)
- **22,421 (4,700 families)** arriving IDPs do not intend to return home (62%)
- **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.
**SEX & AGE COMPOSITION**

Children and adolescents under the age of 18 represent 60% (21,725) of the newly arrived IDPs, among which 7,662 (21%) are under 5 years old. The male to female ratio is close to even, with only 562 (3%) more females than males.

**SPECIFIC NEEDS**

Shelter continues to be a prevailing need of IDPs upon arrival to IDP settings. An alarming 23,543 IDPs (65%) intend to live in tents or in the open air.

Among the newly-arrived IDPs, there were 1,553 (5%) cases with specific needs registered to date. The most numerous cases include 668 chronically ill, 245 with critical medical conditions, 234 pregnant or lactating women, and 157 physically disabled.

The vast majority (31,384 or 87%) of registered IDPs claimed to have no official identification documents, such as a tazkira. Only 4,848 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% (29,380) 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.

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

Significance (average, n=1510): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

HERAT

BADGHIS

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?

Main Sources of Income at Place of Origin | Herat

- Agriculture: 44.3%
- Livestock: 35.9%
- Unskilled casual/wage labor: 8.6%
- Skilled casual/wage labor: 5.9%
- Small business / trade: 1.0%
- Remittances: 0.5%
- Salaries: 0.3%
- Savings: 0.0%
- Government benefits: 0.0%
- Humanitarian assistance: 0.0%

Main Sources of Income at Place of Origin | Badghis

- Agriculture: 60.3%
- Livestock: 18.6%
- Unskilled casual/wage labor: 11.1%
- Skilled casual/wage labor: 2.6%
- Small business / trade: 2.5%
- Remittances: 1.7%
- Charity / begging: 1.0%
- Borrowing / loans: 0.7%
- Government benefits: 0.2%
- Humanitarian assistance: 0.2%
- Small business / trade: 0.1%

What are your current needs?

Current Needs | Herat

- Food: 4.92
- Shelter / accommodation: 4.19
- Household items: 4.05
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities: 3.91
- Job / employment opportunity: 3.85
- Clothing: 3.76
- Education: 3.58
- Electricity: 3.45
- Fuel: 3.45
- Health services: 3.35
- Transportation: 2.93
- Drinking water: 2.81
- Communications: 2.64
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities: 2.64
- Job / employment opportunity: 2.05
- Water for agriculture & livestock: 1.22
- Documentation / ID: 1.00

Current Needs | Badghis

- Food: 4.81
- Shelter / accommodation: 4.31
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities: 4.31
- Job / employment opportunity: 3.00
- Drinking water: 2.96
- Clothing: 2.81
- Health services: 2.76
- Fuel: 2.65
- Education: 2.41
- Electricity: 2.29
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities: 1.82
- Job / employment opportunity: 1.69
- Water for agriculture & livestock: 1.50
- Livestock, feed & supplies: 1.45
- Seeds & farming supplies: 1.42
- Communications: 1.34
- Documentation / ID: 0.82
- Mine clearance: 0.70

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

Willingness to relocate to IDP site | Herat

- Yes: 686 (45%)
- No: 810 (54%)
- Undecided: 10

Willingness to relocate to IDP site | Badghis

- Yes: 774 (67%)
- No: 364 (32%)
- Undecided: 11

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

Willingness to rent an apartment or rooms | Herat

- Yes: 1115 (76%)
- Yes, if assisted: 44 (3%)
- No: 252 (17%)
- Undecided: 11

Willingness to rent an apartment or rooms | Badghis

- Yes: 586 (51%)
- Yes, if assisted: 59 (5%)
- No: 504 (44%)
- Undecided: 0
### Information Sources on Place of Origin

**Herat**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Significance (average, n=1265)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family &amp; Friends</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newly Arrived IDPs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Leaders</td>
<td>0.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religious Leaders</td>
<td>0.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN, NGOs &amp; Charities</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
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<td>TV</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authorities</td>
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**Badghis**

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<td>Mobile</td>
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<td>Family &amp; Friends</td>
<td>2.74</td>
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<td>Printed Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authorities</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Assisted Voluntary Return Willingness

**Herat**

- **Yes**: 1031 (68%)
- **Depends on assistance offered**: 344 (23%)
- **No**: 222 (14%)
- **Undecided**: 19 (1%)

**Badghis**

- **Yes**: 578 (33%)
- **Depends on assistance offered**: 578 (50%)
- **No**: 378 (23%)
- **Undecided**: 109 (7%)

### Return Intention

**Herat**

- **Remain in current location**: 1474 (91%)
- **Return to place of origin**: 182 (12%)
- **Resettle elsewhere in Afghanistan**: 13 (1%)
- **Move to another country**: 0

**Badghis**

- **Remain in current location**: 66% (763)
- **Return to place of origin**: 16% (182)
- **Resettle elsewhere in Afghanistan**: 3% (31)
- **Move to another country**: 1% (13)

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

**Herat**

- **Less than 1 month**: 0%
- **1 to 3 months**: 0%
- **4 to 6 months**: 0%
- **7 to 12 months**: 0%
- **More than 12 months**: 14%
- **Undecided**: 86%

**Badghis**

- **Less than 1 month**: 0%
- **1 to 3 months**: 3%
- **4 to 6 months**: 0%
- **7 to 12 months**: 3%
- **More than 12 months**: 19%
- **Undecided**: 74%
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

Significance (average, n=15): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Better security
Better environmental conditions
Better availability of livelihoods
Better availability of safe drinking water
Agricultural inputs availability or support
Sanitation and hygiene facilities
Job / employment opportunity
Facilitated return assistance
Better access to health services
Better access to land & property
Better availability of markets
Better availability of pastures
Illegal taxation/extortion stopped
Forced eviction
Better social network
Convinced by elders, family or friends

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

Significance (average, n=13): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Food
Job / employment opportunity
Drinking water
Household items
Health services
Seeds & farming supplies
Livestock, feed & supplies
Water for agriculture & livestock
Clothing
Fuel
Shelter / accommodation
Education
Electricity
Sanitation and hygiene facilities
Peace/Cease Fire
Transportation
Mine clearance
Communications
Land & property rights
Documentation / ID

Main reasons to RETURN to place of origin | Badghis

Significance (average, n=160): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Better security
Better availability of livelihoods
Better environmental conditions
Better shelter
Planting season
Better access to health services
Better availability of safe drinking water
Availability of humanitarian assistance
Better access to education
Better availability of pastures
Agricultural inputs availability or support
Facilitated return assistance
Convinced by elders, family or friends
Better access to land & property
Illegal taxation/extortion stopped
Forced eviction
Better social network
Family reunification

Assistance needed to RETURN to place of origin | Badghis

Significance (average, n=68): 0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Food
Shelter / accommodation
Job / employment opportunity
Drinking water
Water for agriculture & livestock
Sanitation and hygiene facilities
Seeds & farming supplies
Livestock, feed & supplies
Peace/Cease Fire
Clothing
Livestock, feed & supplies
Household items
Health services
Education
Electricity
Communications
Fuel
Transportation
Land & property rights
Mine clearance
Documentation / ID

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: ⓪ 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

Districts of origin of families who are undecided on whether to return, resettle or remain.

HERAT + BADGHIS ▪ 8 FEBRUARY 2019

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.

- 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 in Herat.

- There appears to be greater appetite for return in the Qala-e-Naw 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.

- Qala-e-Naw and Abkamari districts are currently the most viable, priority target areas for the integrated response pilot.

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by: