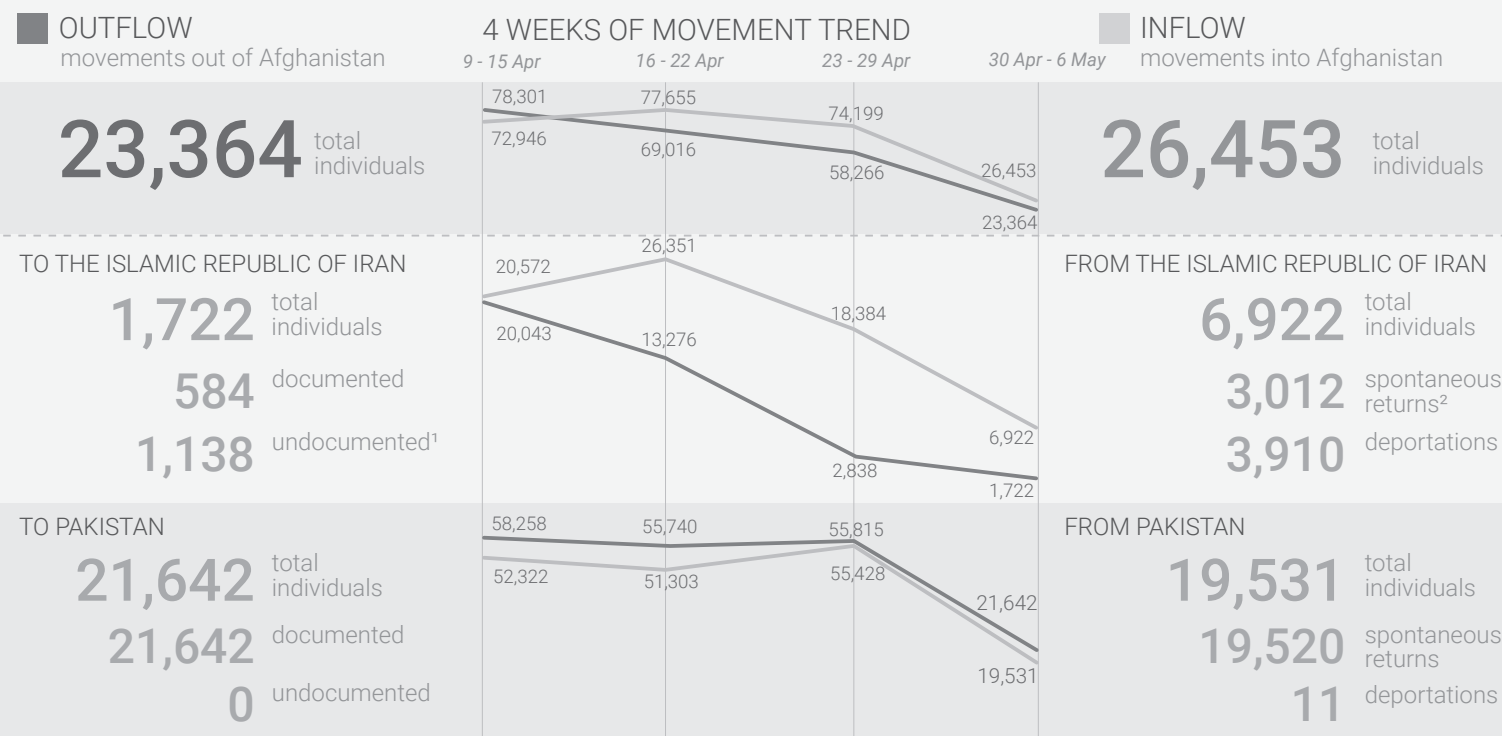


## MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

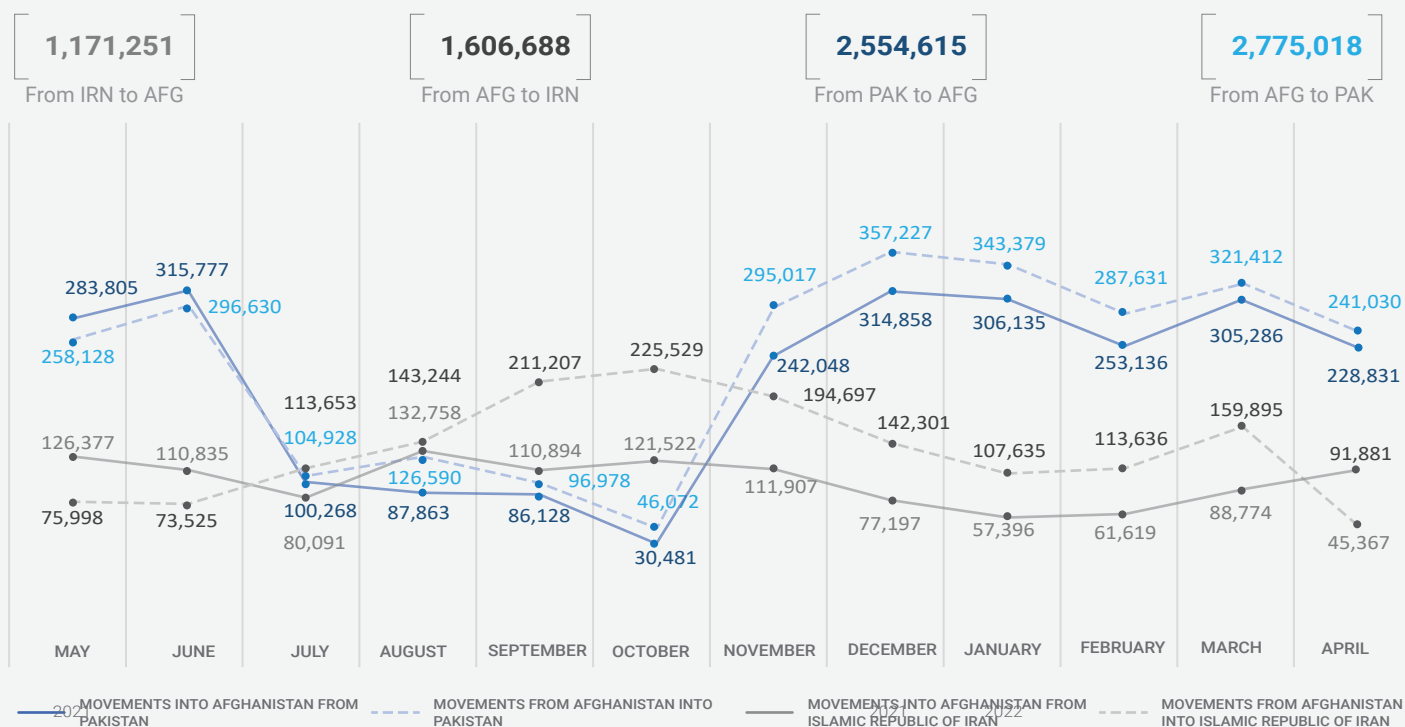
Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over 4 decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.



### THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

- The reporting week observed a significant decrease in inflow movement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan, with 6,922 individuals compared to 18,384 last week. The outflows also reduced from 2,838 last week to 1,722 during this reporting period.
- A steady decrease in outflows and inflows between Afghanistan and Pakistan was noted. The outflow to Pakistan almost halved with an average of 3,092 outflows per day compared to 7,918 in the previous week and an average of 2,790 inflows per day compared to 7,974 in the previous week.

### TRENDS OF MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN IN THE LAST 1 YEAR (MAY 2021 - APR 2022)



**FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

The weekly movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan significantly decreased from 18,384 in the previous week to **6,922** in the reporting period. IOM assisted 1,391 returnees, of which **1,020 (73%) were male and 371 (27%) were female**. During this reporting period, around 56% (3,910) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of 10 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated during the reporting week.

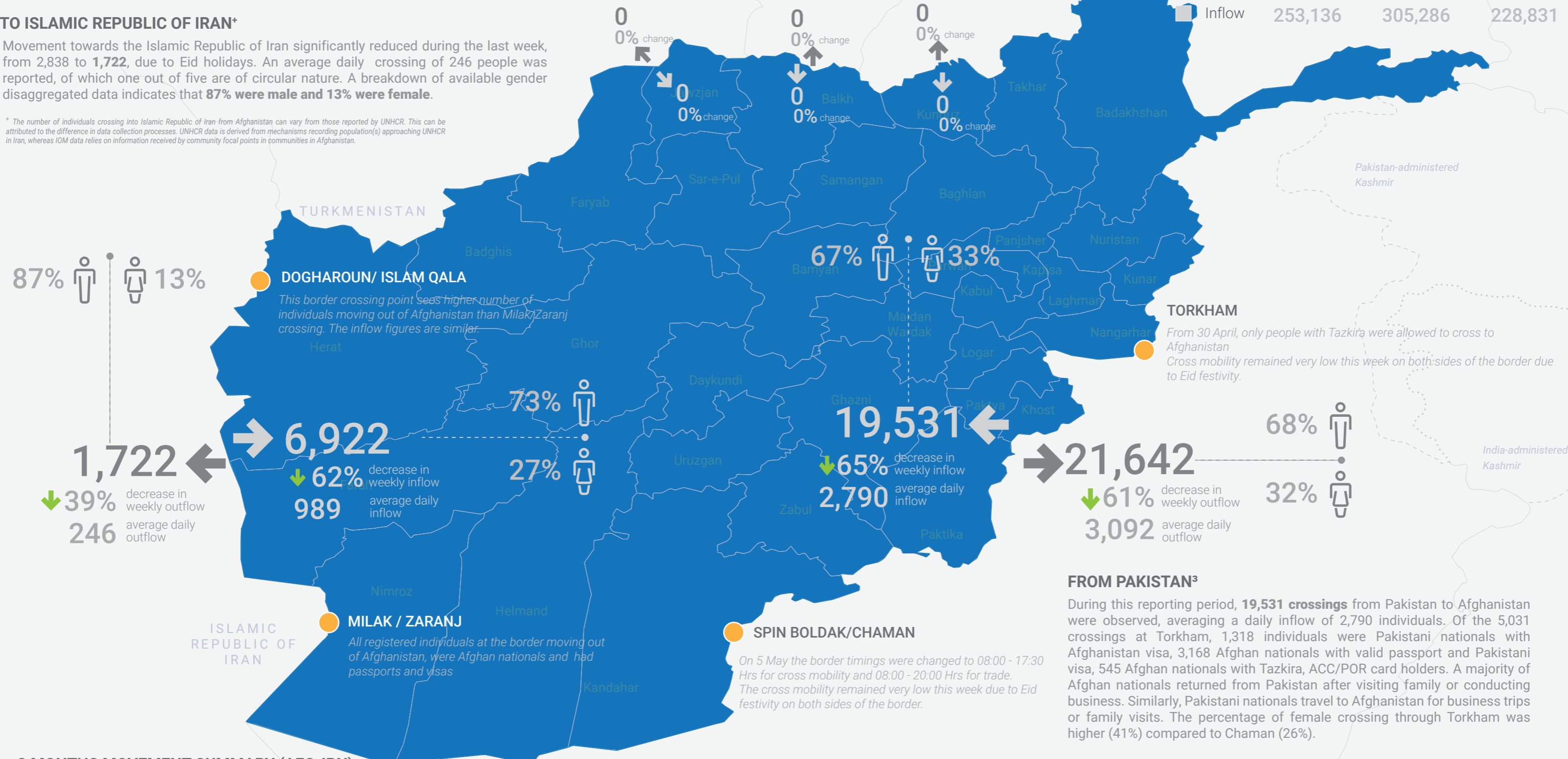
**TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN\***

Movement towards the Islamic Republic of Iran significantly reduced during the last week, from 2,838 to **1,722**, due to Eid holidays. An average daily crossing of 246 people was reported, of which one out of five are of circular nature. A breakdown of available gender disaggregated data indicates that **87% were male and 13% were female**.

\* The number of individuals crossing into Islamic Republic of Iran from Afghanistan can vary from those reported by UNHCR. This can be attributed to the difference in data collection processes. UNHCR data is derived from mechanisms recording population(s) approaching UNHCR in Iran, whereas IOM data relies on information received by community focal points in communities in Afghanistan.

**3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-PAK)**

	February	March	April
Outflow	287,631	321,412	241,030
Inflow	253,136	305,286	228,831



**3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-IRN)**

	February	March	April
Outflow	113,636	159,895	45,367
Inflow	61,619	88,774	91,881

**TO PAKISTAN<sup>3</sup>**

Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan reduced almost by half when compared to last week and the reporting period saw a total of **21,642 crossings**. Among the 6,342 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 1,174 were Pakistani nationals, 4,504 Afghan nationals with valid visas, two individuals with third country passports, 363 Afghan patients who required medical treatment in Pakistan, along with 299 who were attendants (person who accompanies a sick person/patient). Out of the total individuals, 68% were male and 32% female. Similarly to the inflow gender ratio, the percentage of female crossing through Torkham was higher (42%) compared to Chaman (23%).

**FROM PAKISTAN<sup>3</sup>**

During this reporting period, **19,531 crossings** from Pakistan to Afghanistan were observed, averaging a daily inflow of 2,790 individuals. Of the 5,031 crossings at Torkham, 1,318 individuals were Pakistani nationals with Afghan visa, 3,168 Afghan nationals with valid passport and Pakistani visa, 545 Afghan nationals with Tazkira, ACC/POR card holders. A majority of Afghan nationals returned from Pakistan after visiting family or conducting business. Similarly, Pakistani nationals travel to Afghanistan for business trips or family visits. The percentage of female crossing through Torkham was higher (41%) compared to Chaman (26%).

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Line of Control: Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

<sup>1</sup>Undocumented individual: An individual of Afghan origin in Pakistan or Islamic Republic of Iran who does not have valid documents. Valid documentation includes: a valid Proof of Registration (PoR) card issued by the Government of Pakistan, an Afghan Citizen Card (ACC), and either a valid Pakistan visa, an Amayesh card, or a valid Iranian visa to remain/stay in Pakistan or the Islamic Republic of Iran.

<sup>2</sup>Spontaneous returns: Individuals crossing the border to Afghanistan willingly and without being forced or coerced. These individuals can be documented or undocumented.

<sup>3</sup>The number of individuals crossing into and from Pakistan are based on the compilation of numbers coordinated between IOM Afghanistan and IOM Pakistan. The numbers do not reflect nationalities and may include Afghans, Pakistanis and third country nationals.

## BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT (BMA) AND COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT (CBNA)

The BMA assessment tracks mobility, provides information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin and periods of displacement. The CBNA documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with community focal points and direct observations. Round 14<sup>4</sup> of the BMA and CBNA were conducted in November and December 2021.

### IDP ARRIVALS

**1,327,474** In 2021  
**5,832,454** 2012 - 2021

Arrival IDPs are Afghans who fled their communities of origin and have arrived in the assessed locations within Afghanistan as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

### INDIVIDUALS MOVED ABROAD

**1,358,770** In 2021  
**4,519,522** 2012 - 2021

Afghans who have moved abroad from the assessed location, regardless of the reason or duration of the expatriation. This category includes individuals in need of international protection, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

### INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

**575,818** In 2021  
**5,149,245** 2012 - 2021

Afghans who have returned to the assessed locations after having spent at least six months abroad. This includes both documented and undocumented returnees.

## MAIN FINDINGS (As of 31 December 2021)

### ARRIVAL IDPs

**1,327,474** In 2021

**62%** Conflict displacement

**38%** Disaster displacement

**2 in 3** Displaced within their home province

**255,147** Arrived in **19%** Kabul Province (Highest in Afghanistan)

### UNEMPLOYMENT

**4 out of 5**  
**83%** Afghan nationals over 18 years old are unemployed in the country

### FINANCE AND ASSETS

**51%** Of households' disposable income is spent on food purchases

**3 million** Households are in debt

### INDIVIDUALS MOVED ABROAD

**1,358,770** In 2021

**891,362** **66%**  
Islamic Republic of Iran

**259,266** **19%**  
Pakistan

**165,257** **12%**  
Europe & Turkey

### SECURITY INCIDENTS (JULY TO DECEMBER 2021 - RANKED)

**1** Armed conflict

**2** IEDs

**3** Mines/UXOs

**4** Extortion

### INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

**575,818** In 2021

**304,889** **53%**  
Islamic Republic of Iran

**191,810** **33%**  
Pakistan

**63,360** **11%**  
Europe & Turkey

### HEALTH

**19%** of all surveyed communities have a health clinic located within the confines of their community.

### WASH

**55%\*** Reported shortage of water for drinking and agriculture purposes

**3 out of 4\*** **76%** lack access to safe latrine facilities

\* of all surveyed communities

<sup>4</sup> BMA Round 14 report ; CBNA Round 14 report

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