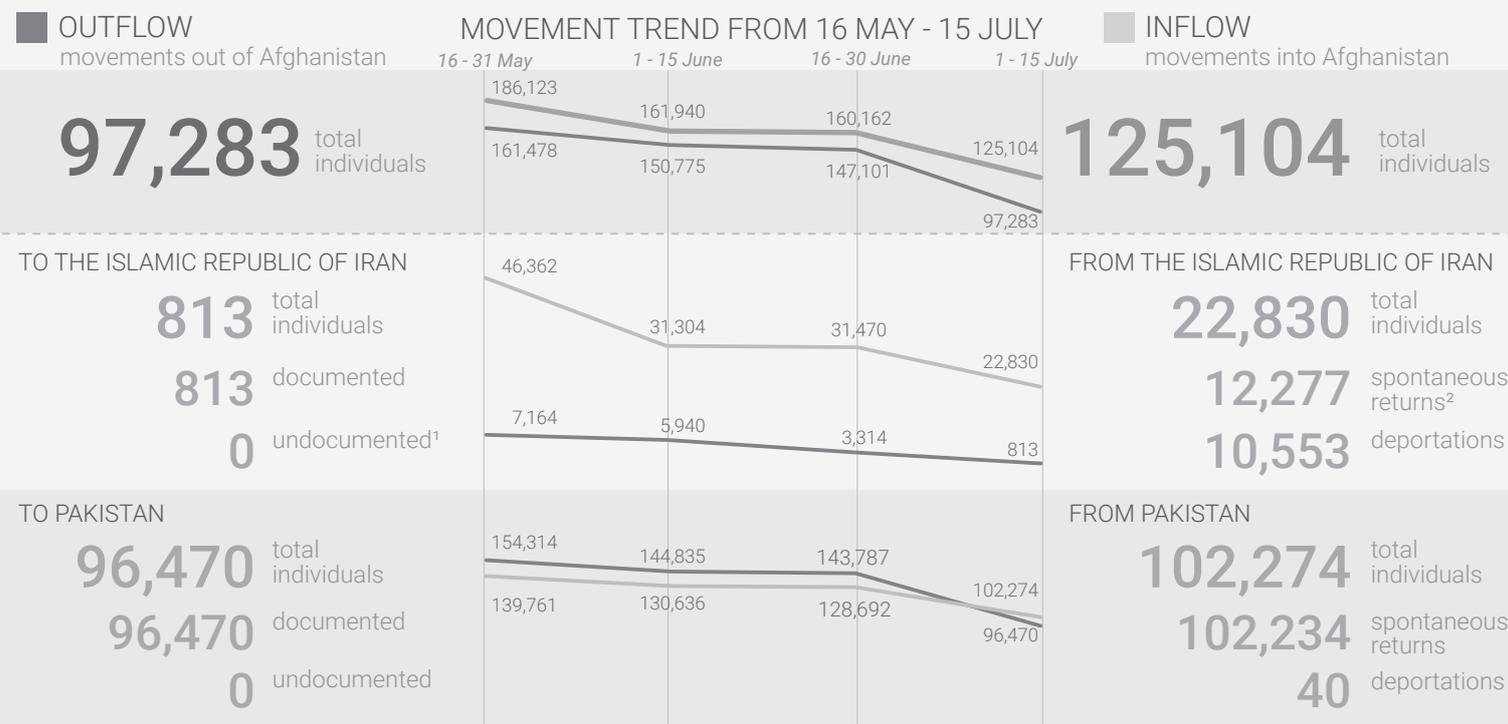


MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

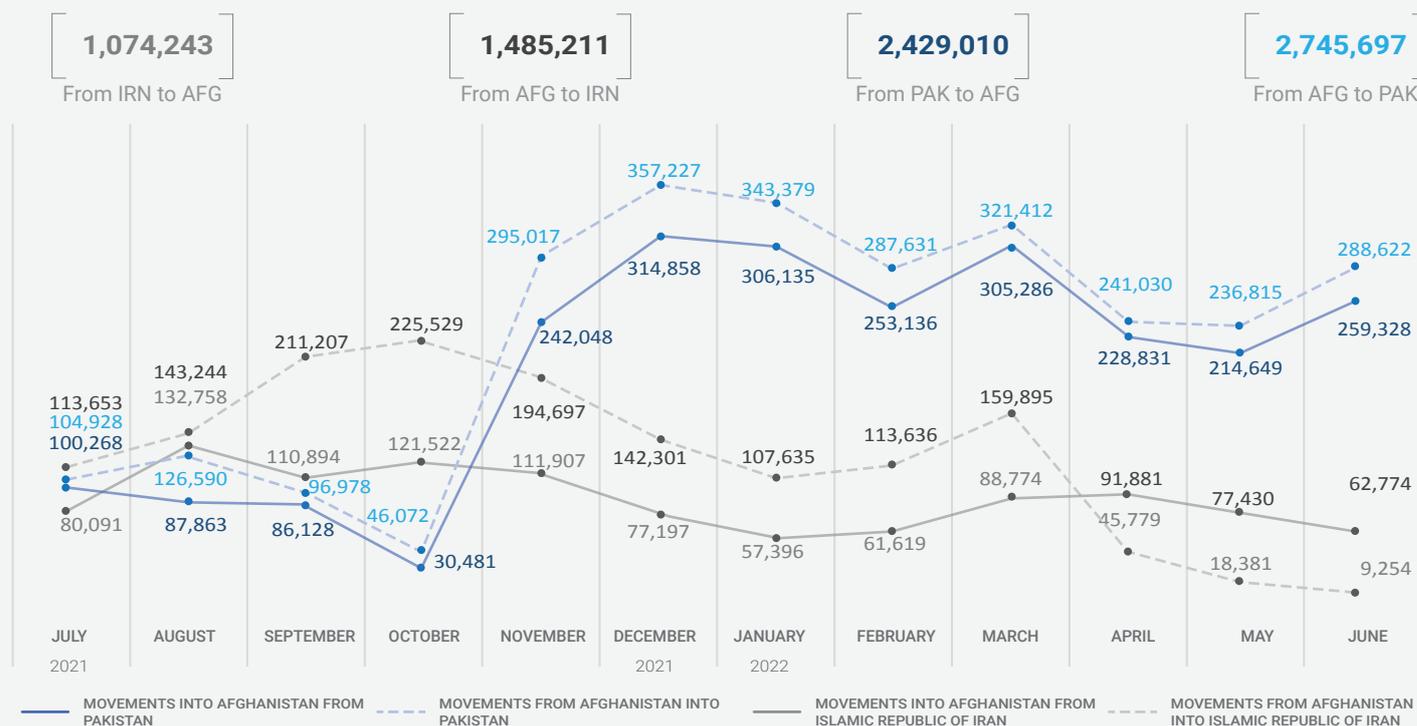
Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over 4 decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of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



THIS PERIOD'S HIGHLIGHTS

- The reporting period observed a decrease in inflow movement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan, with 22,830 individuals compared to 31,470 during the previous two-week period. Similarly, the outflows also decreased from 3,314 to 813 during this reporting period.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan decreased in both inflows and outflows, with an average of 6,431 outflows per day compared to 9,586 in the previous two-week period and an average of 6,818 inflows per day compared to 8,579 in the previous reporting period.

TRENDS OF MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN IN THE LAST 1 YEAR (JULY 2021 - JUNE 2022)



FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan decreased from 31,470 in the previous two weeks to **22,830** during this reporting period. IOM assisted 2,041 returnees, of which **1,277 (63%) were male and 764 (37%) were female**. During this reporting period, around 46% (10,553) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of 20 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated during the reporting weeks.

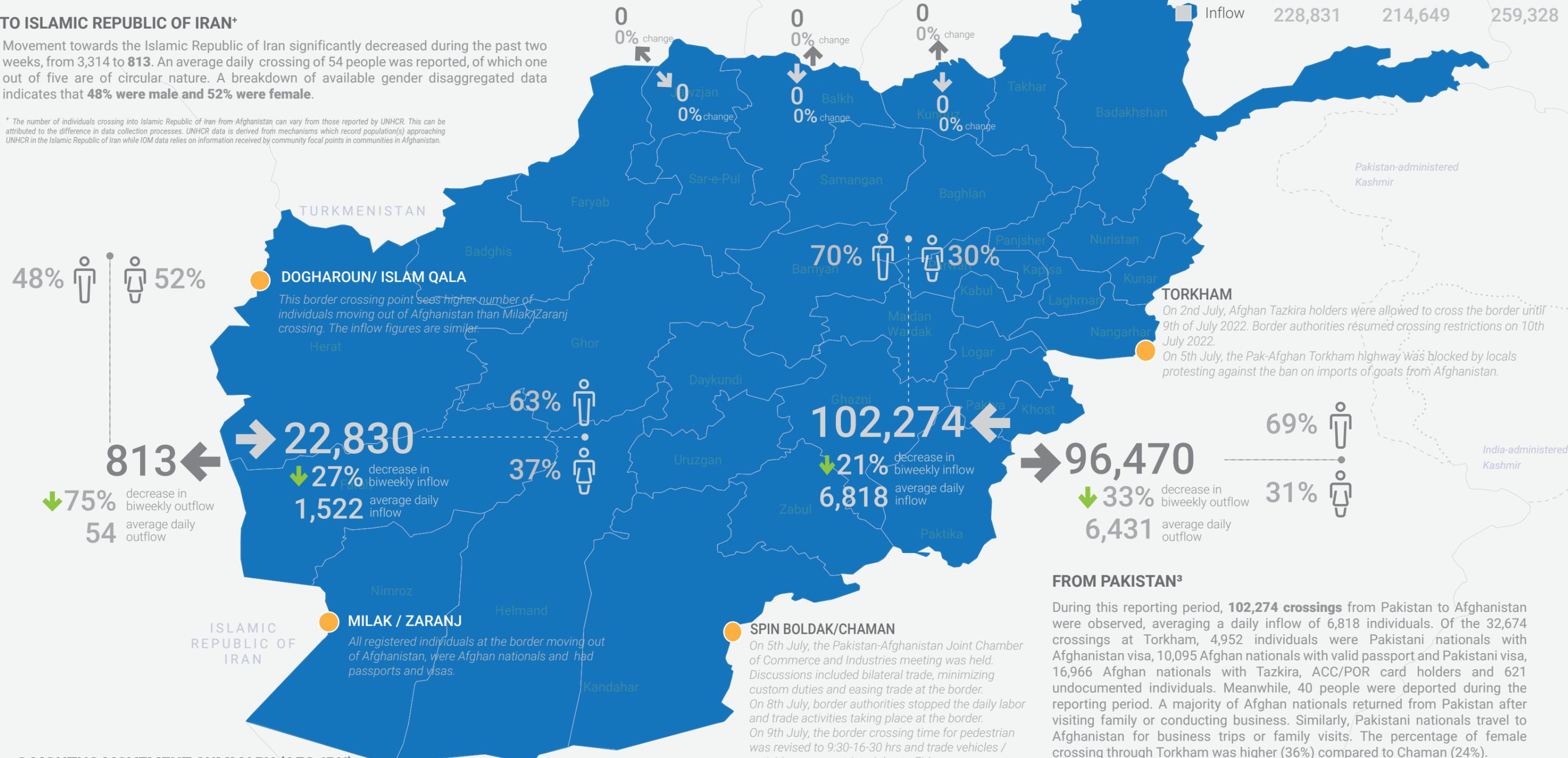
TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN*

Movement towards the Islamic Republic of Iran significantly decreased during the past two weeks, from 3,314 to **813**. An average daily crossing of 54 people was reported, of which one out of five are of circular nature. A breakdown of available gender disaggregated data indicates that **48% were male and 52% 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 which record population(s) approaching UNHCR in the Islamic Republic of Iran while IOM data relies on information received by community focal points in communities in Afghanistan.

3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-PAK)

	April	May	June
Outflow	241,030	236,815	288,622
Inflow	228,831	214,649	259,328



3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-IRN)

	April	May	June
Outflow	45,779	18,381	9,254
Inflow	91,881	77,430	62,774

TO PAKISTAN³

Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan decreased when compared to the last two weeks and the reporting period saw a total of **96,470 crossings**. Among the 19,170 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 4,747 were Pakistani nationals, 12,439 Afghan nationals with valid visas, 4 individuals with third country passport, 1,071 Afghan patients who required medical treatment in Pakistan, along with 909 who were attendants (person who accompanies a sick person/patient). Out of the total individuals, **69% were male and 31% female**. Similarly to the inflow gender ratio, the percentage of female crossing through Torkham was higher (36%) compared to Chaman (24%).

FROM PAKISTAN³

During this reporting period, **102,274 crossings** from Pakistan to Afghanistan were observed, averaging a daily inflow of 6,818 individuals. Of the 32,674 crossings at Torkham, 4,952 individuals were Pakistani nationals with Afghanistan visa, 10,095 Afghan nationals with valid passport and Pakistani visa, 16,966 Afghan nationals with Tazkira, ACC/POR card holders and 621 undocumented individuals. Meanwhile, 40 people were deported during the reporting period. 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 (36%) compared to Chaman (24%).

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.

¹Undocumented 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.

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

³The 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 EMERGENCY COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT (eCBNA)

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 15⁴ of the BMA and eCBNA were conducted in March and April 2022.

IDP ARRIVALS

1,804,363 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022
5,894,220 2012 - 2022 (April)

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

2,516,105 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022
5,676,122 2012 - 2022 (April)

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

1,092,692 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022
5,737,462 2012 - 2022 (April)

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 30 April 2022)

ARRIVAL IDPs

1,804,363 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022



FINANCE AND ASSETS



55%
Of households' have no source of income (excluding debt)



2.9 million
Households are in debt

FOOD AND NUTRITION

71% of people in urban settlements cannot afford basic food needs, compared with 68% of rural and 68% of peri-urban settlements

42% of households rely on less preferred or less expensive foods as a coping mechanism

23% of people are unable to access basic food needs

16% of households eat one meal or less per day

10% of households rely on food aid for bread

1% of households resort to extreme measures such as selling organs, selling children, or child marriage to afford food

INDIVIDUALS MOVED ABROAD

2,516,105 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022



Islamic Republic of Iran

Pakistan

Europe & Turkey
(Other countries: 2%)

INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

1,092,692 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022



Islamic Republic of Iran

Pakistan

Europe & Turkey
(Other countries: 2%)

⁴ BMA and eCBNA Round 15 Report

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