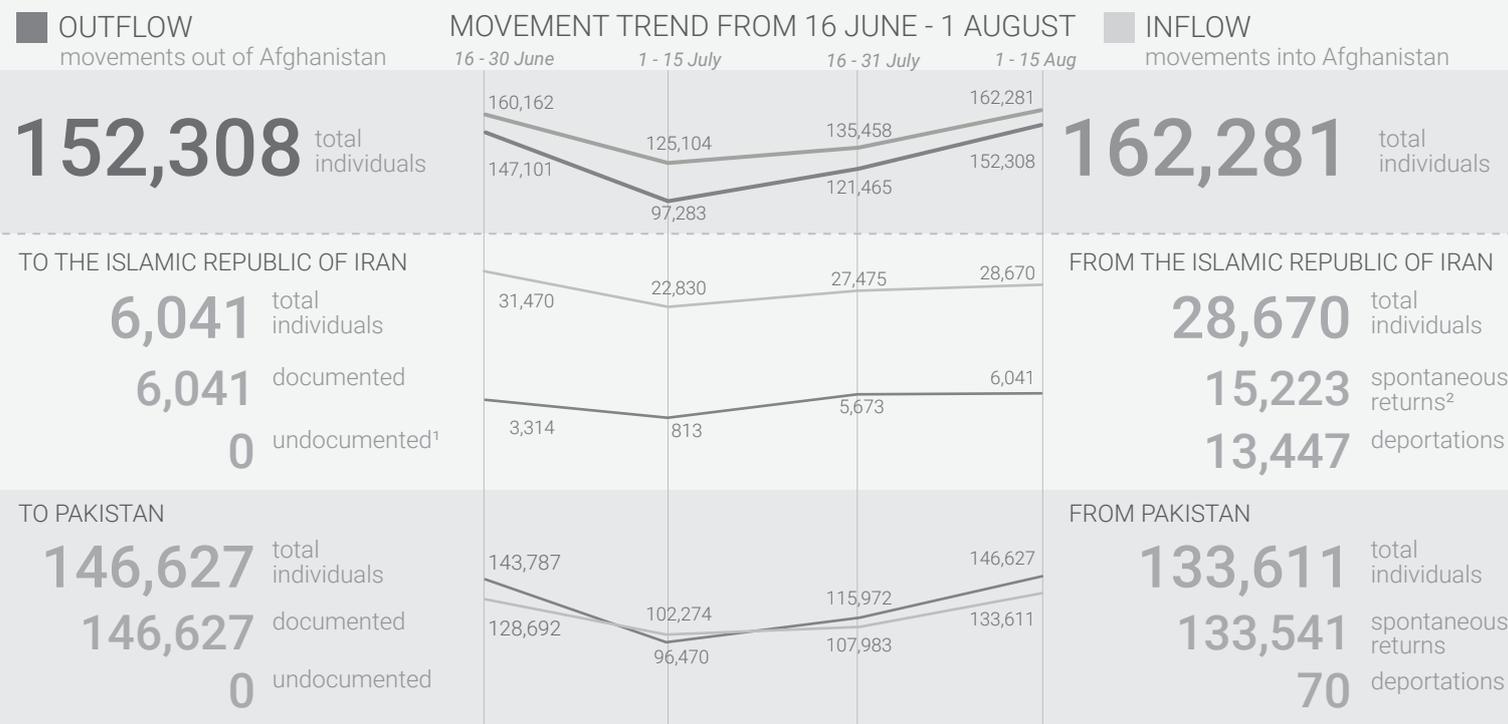


MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

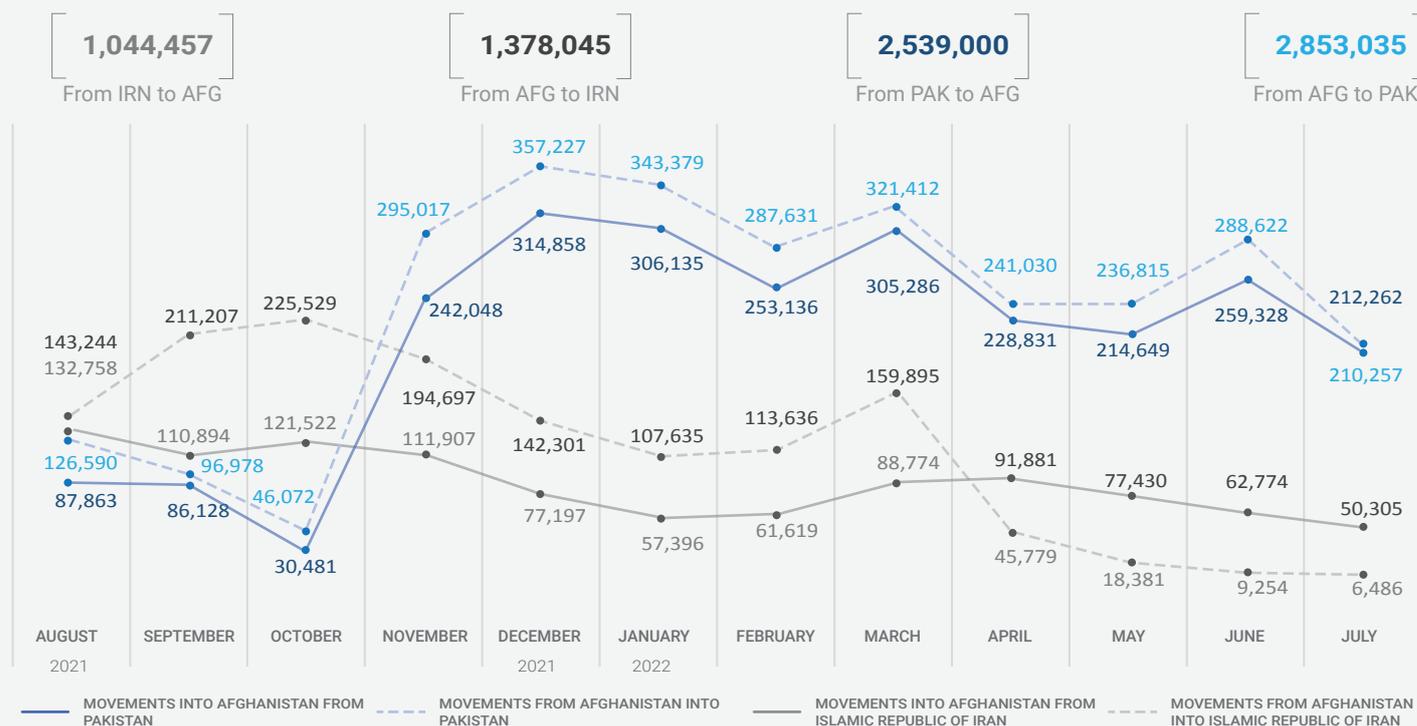
Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over 4 decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of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



THIS PERIOD'S HIGHLIGHTS

- The reporting period observed an increase in inflow movement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan, with 28,670 individuals compared to 27,475 during the previous two-week period. Similarly, the outflows also increased from 5,673 to 6,041 during this reporting period.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan increased in both outflows and inflows, with an average of 9,751 outflows per day compared to 7,237 in the previous two-week period and an average of 8,907 inflows per day compared to 6,749 in the previous reporting period.

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



FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan increased from 27,475 in the previous two weeks to **28,670** during this reporting period. IOM assisted 3,492 returnees, of which **2,331 (67%) were male and 1,161 (33%) were female**. During this reporting period, 47% (13,447) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of 48 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated during the reporting weeks.

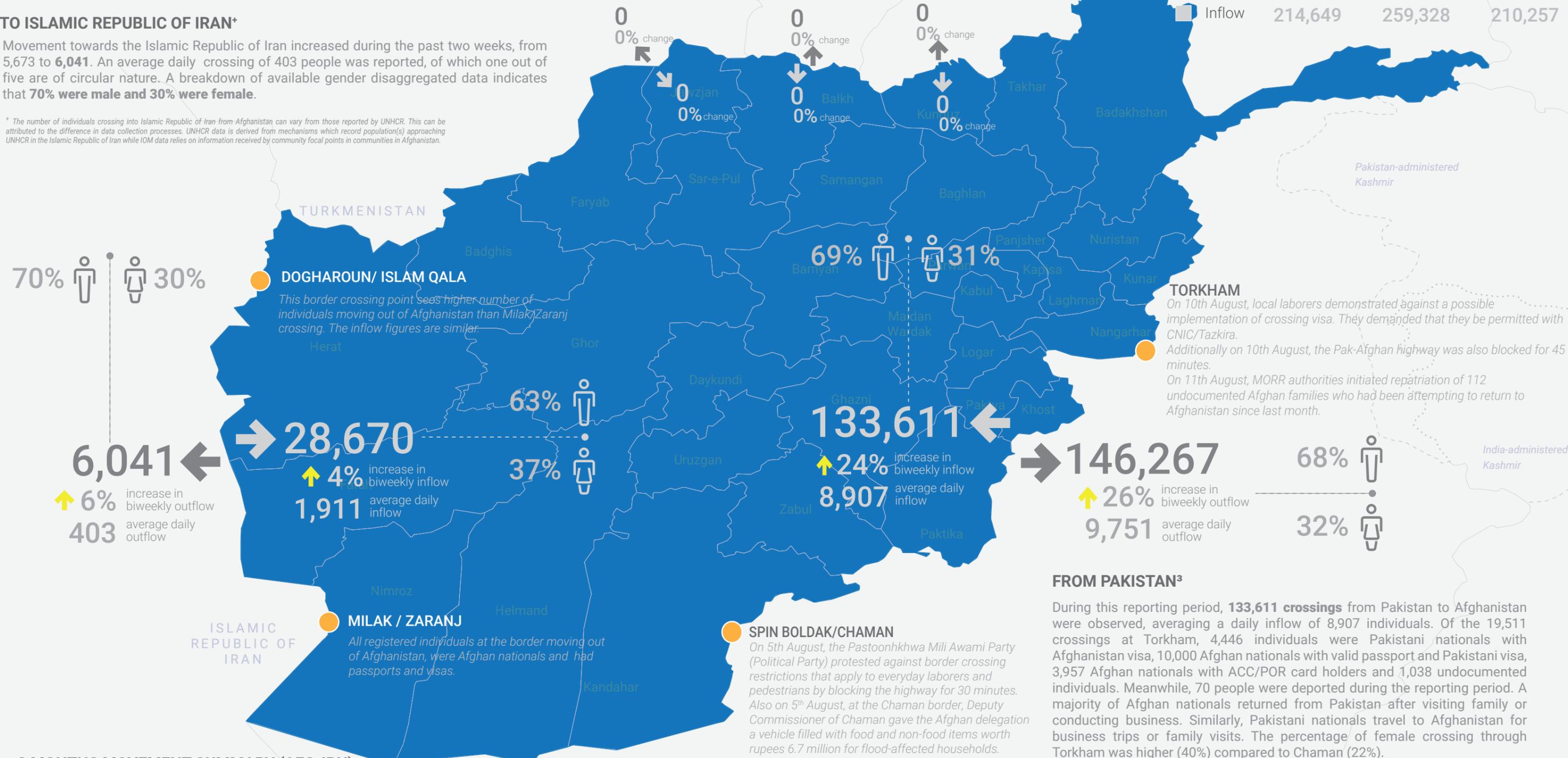
TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN*

Movement towards the Islamic Republic of Iran increased during the past two weeks, from 5,673 to **6,041**. An average daily crossing of 403 people was reported, of which one out of five are of circular nature. A breakdown of available gender disaggregated data indicates that **70% were male and 30% 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)

	May	June	July
Outflow	236,815	288,622	212,262
Inflow	214,649	259,328	210,257



DOG HAROUN/ ISLAM QALA

This border crossing point sees higher number of individuals moving out of Afghanistan than Milak/Zaranj crossing. The inflow figures are similar.

TORKHAM

On 10th August, local laborers demonstrated against a possible implementation of crossing visa. They demanded that they be permitted with CNIC/Tazkira. Additionally on 10th August, the Pak-Afghan highway was also blocked for 45 minutes. On 11th August, MORR authorities initiated repatriation of 112 undocumented Afghan families who had been attempting to return to Afghanistan since last month.

MILAK / ZARANJ

All registered individuals at the border moving out of Afghanistan, were Afghan nationals and had passports and visas.

SPIN BOLDAK/CHAMAN

On 5th August, the Pastoonhkhwa Mili Awami Party (Political Party) protested against border crossing restrictions that apply to everyday laborers and pedestrians by blocking the highway for 30 minutes. Also on 5th August, at the Chaman border, Deputy Commissioner of Chaman gave the Afghan delegation a vehicle filled with food and non-food items worth rupees 6.7 million for flood-affected households.

FROM PAKISTAN³

During this reporting period, **133,611 crossings** from Pakistan to Afghanistan were observed, averaging a daily inflow of 8,907 individuals. Of the 19,511 crossings at Torkham, 4,446 individuals were Pakistani nationals with Afghanistan visa, 10,000 Afghan nationals with valid passport and Pakistani visa, 3,957 Afghan nationals with ACC/POR card holders and 1,038 undocumented individuals. Meanwhile, 70 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 (40%) compared to Chaman (22%).

3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-IRN)

	May	June	July
Outflow	18,381	9,254	6,486
Inflow	77,430	62,774	50,305

TO PAKISTAN³

Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan increased when compared to the last two weeks and the reporting period saw a total of **146,267 crossings**. Among the 23,667 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 5,473 were Pakistani nationals, 15,282 Afghan nationals with valid visas, 18 individuals with third country passport, 1,563 Afghan patients who required medical treatment in Pakistan, along with 1,331 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 (41%) compared to Chaman (22%).

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

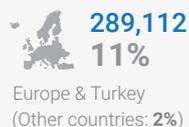
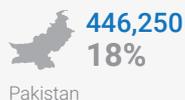
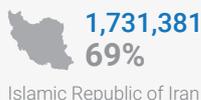
16% of households eat one meal or less per day

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

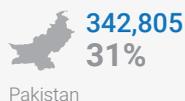
INDIVIDUALS MOVED ABROAD

2,516,105 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022



INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

1,092,692 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022



⁴ BMA and eCBNA Round 15 Report

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