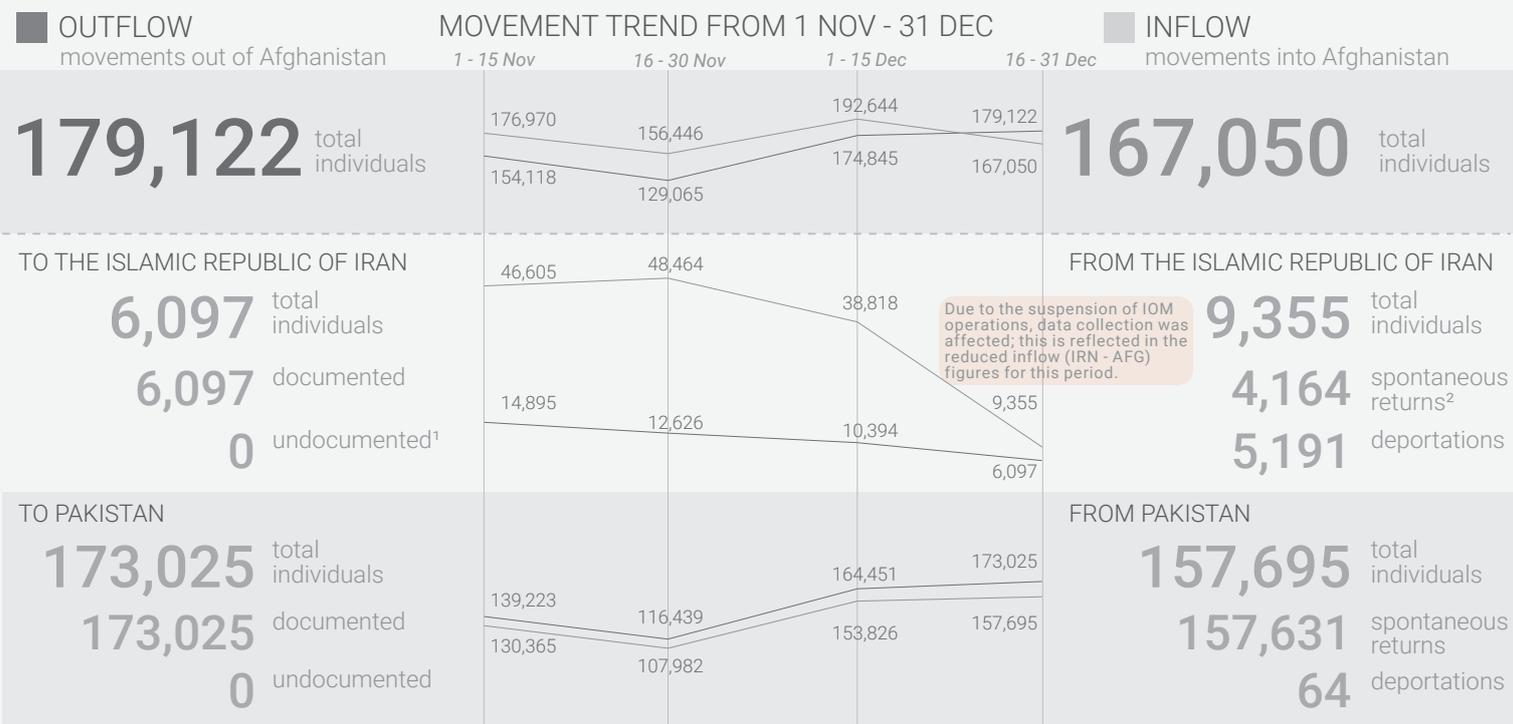


## MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

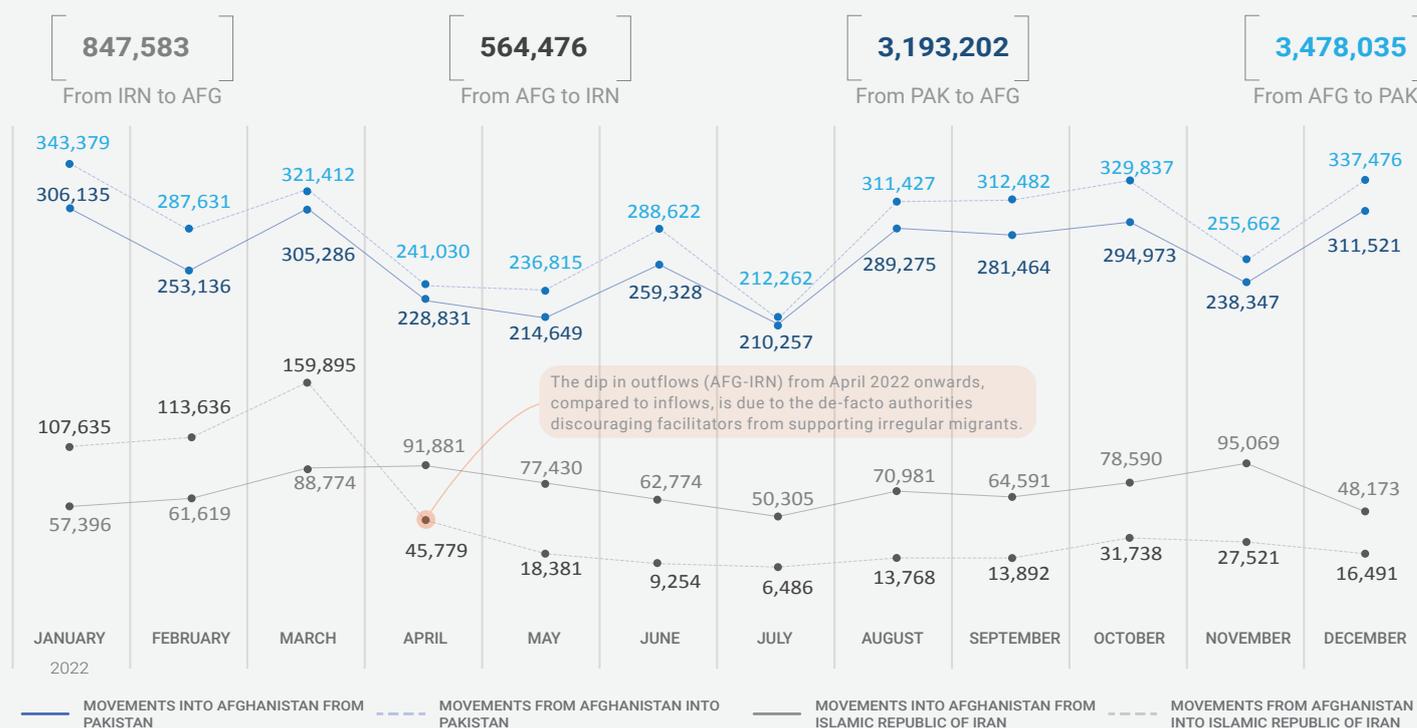
Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over four decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic 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 9,355 individuals compared to 38,818 during the previous two-week period. The outflows also decreased from 10,394 to 6,097 during this reporting period.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan increased in both outflows and inflows, with an average of 10,814 outflows per day compared to 10,963 in the previous two-week period and an average of 9,856 inflows per day compared to 10,255 in the previous reporting period.

### TRENDS OF MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN IN THE LAST 1 YEAR (JAN 2022 - DEC 2022)



**FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

The movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan decreased from 38,818 in the previous two weeks to **9,355\*** during this reporting period. IOM assisted 2,844 returnees, of which **2,465 (87%) were male and 379 (13%) were female**. During this reporting period, 55% (5,191) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of 11 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated during the reporting weeks.

\* Due to access issues, CBRR team activities in Islam Qala were put on hold starting on December 11, 2022. After these problems were resolved, data collection activity resumed on December 25. However, from December 26 through December 31, 2022, all IOM activities were once again suspended.

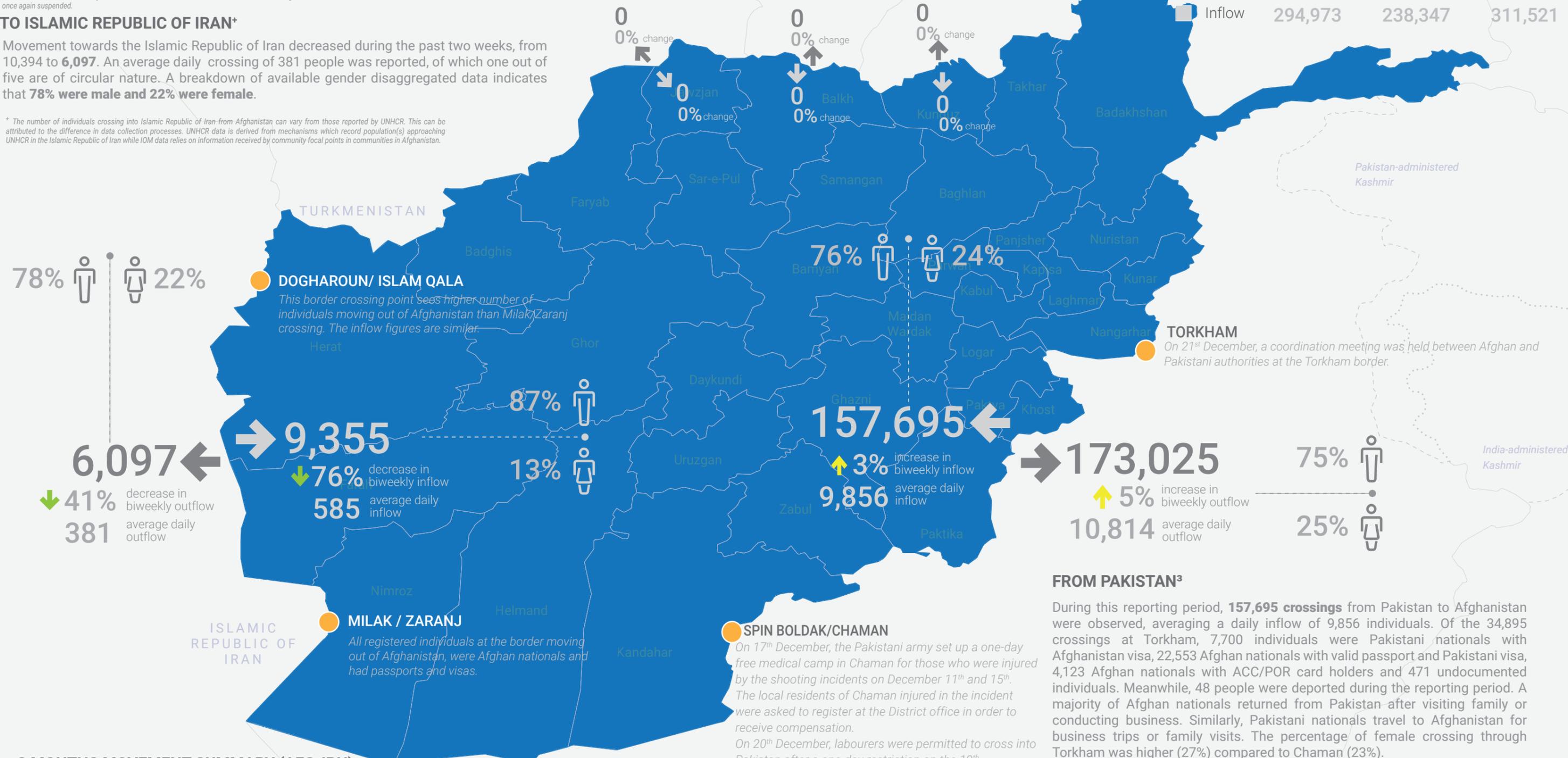
**TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN\***

Movement towards the Islamic Republic of Iran decreased during the past two weeks, from 10,394 to **6,097**. An average daily crossing of 381 people was reported, of which one out of five are of circular nature. A breakdown of available gender disaggregated data indicates that **78% were male and 22% 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)**

|         | October | November | December |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Outflow | 329,837 | 255,662  | 337,476  |
| Inflow  | 294,973 | 238,347  | 311,521  |



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 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 15<sup>4</sup> 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

**61%**  
Conflict displacement

**39%**  
Disaster displacement

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

**346,468**  
**19%** Arrived in Kabul Province  
(Highest in Afghanistan)

### 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

**1,731,381**  
**69%**

Islamic Republic of Iran

**446,250**  
**18%**

Pakistan

**289,112**  
**11%**

Europe & Turkey  
(Other countries: **2%**)

### INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

**1,092,692** Jan 2021 - Apr 2022

**611,466**  
**56%**

Islamic Republic of Iran

**342,805**  
**31%**

Pakistan

**117,746**  
**11%**

Europe & Turkey  
(Other countries: **2%**)

<sup>4</sup> BMA and eCBNA Round 15 Report

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

Creation date: 10/January/2023 | Data sources: IOM DTM, DTM BMA/CBNA, IOM CBR, DoRR | Map data: IOM, OCHA, UNHCR | INDEX: RDH10096 | This document was produced with the financial assistance of the Czech Republic, the European Union, the Government of Japan, the Swiss Cooperation Office. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the aforementioned donors.

