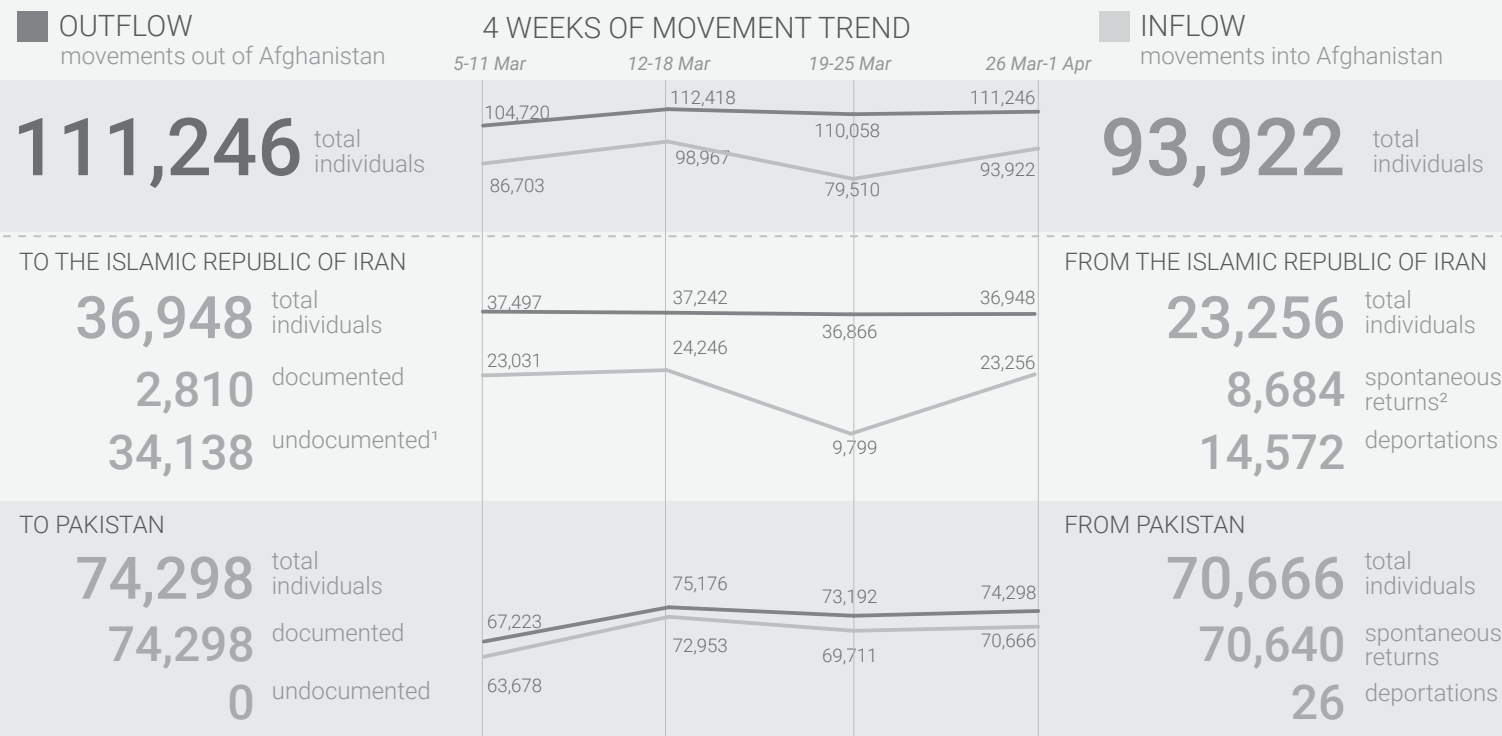


MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

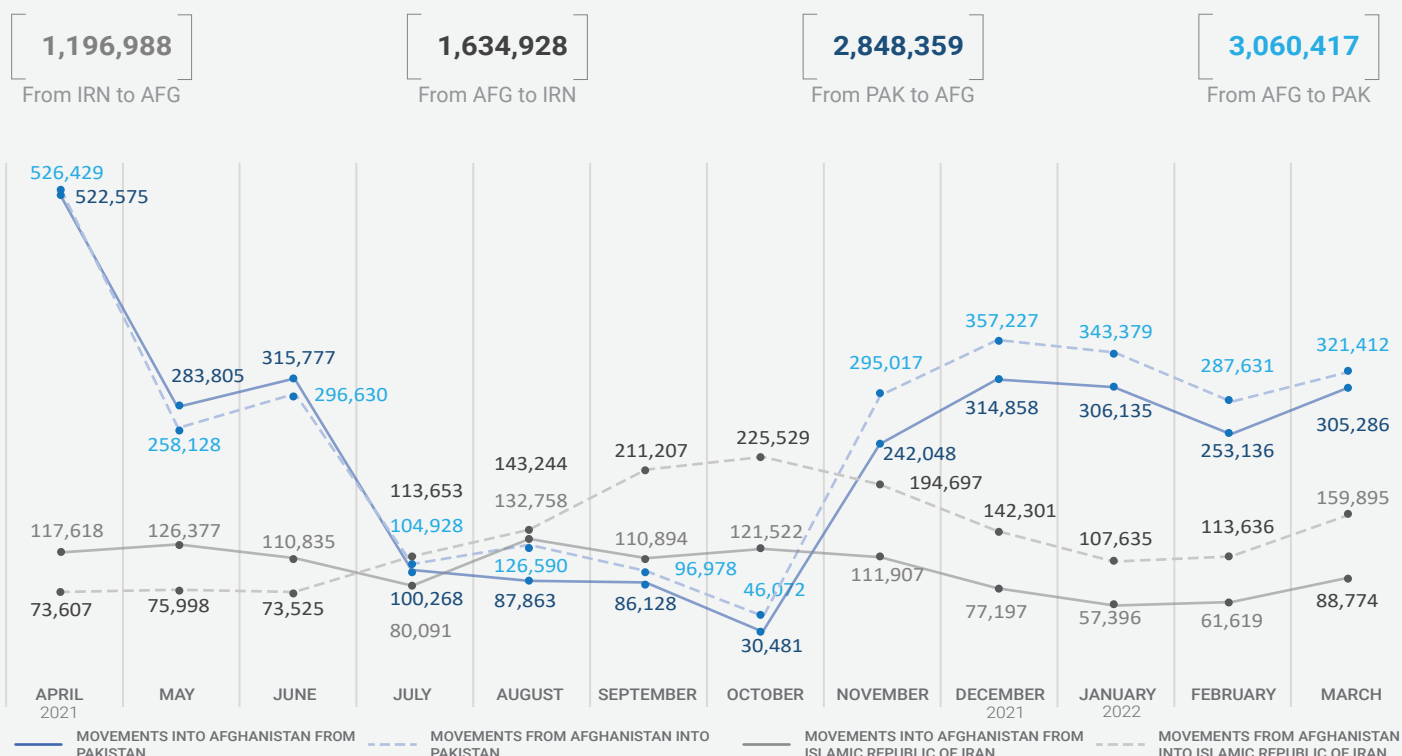
Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over 4 decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran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



THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

- The reporting week witnessed similar outflow movement between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, with 36,948 individuals leaving Afghanistan compared to 36,866 last week. The inflows increased significantly from 9,799 last week to 23,256 during this reporting period, due to the end of new year's holidays in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan saw slight increase in both outflows and inflows, with an average of 10,614 outflows per day compared to 10,456 in the previous week and an average of 10,095 inflows per day compared to 9,959 in the previous week.

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



FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The weekly movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan more than doubled, from 9,799 in the previous week to **23,256** in the reporting period. IOM assisted 7,746 returnees, of which **5,719 (74%) were male and 2,027 (26%) were female**. During this reporting period, more than 62% (14,572) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of 30 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated in the week of 26 March to 1 April.

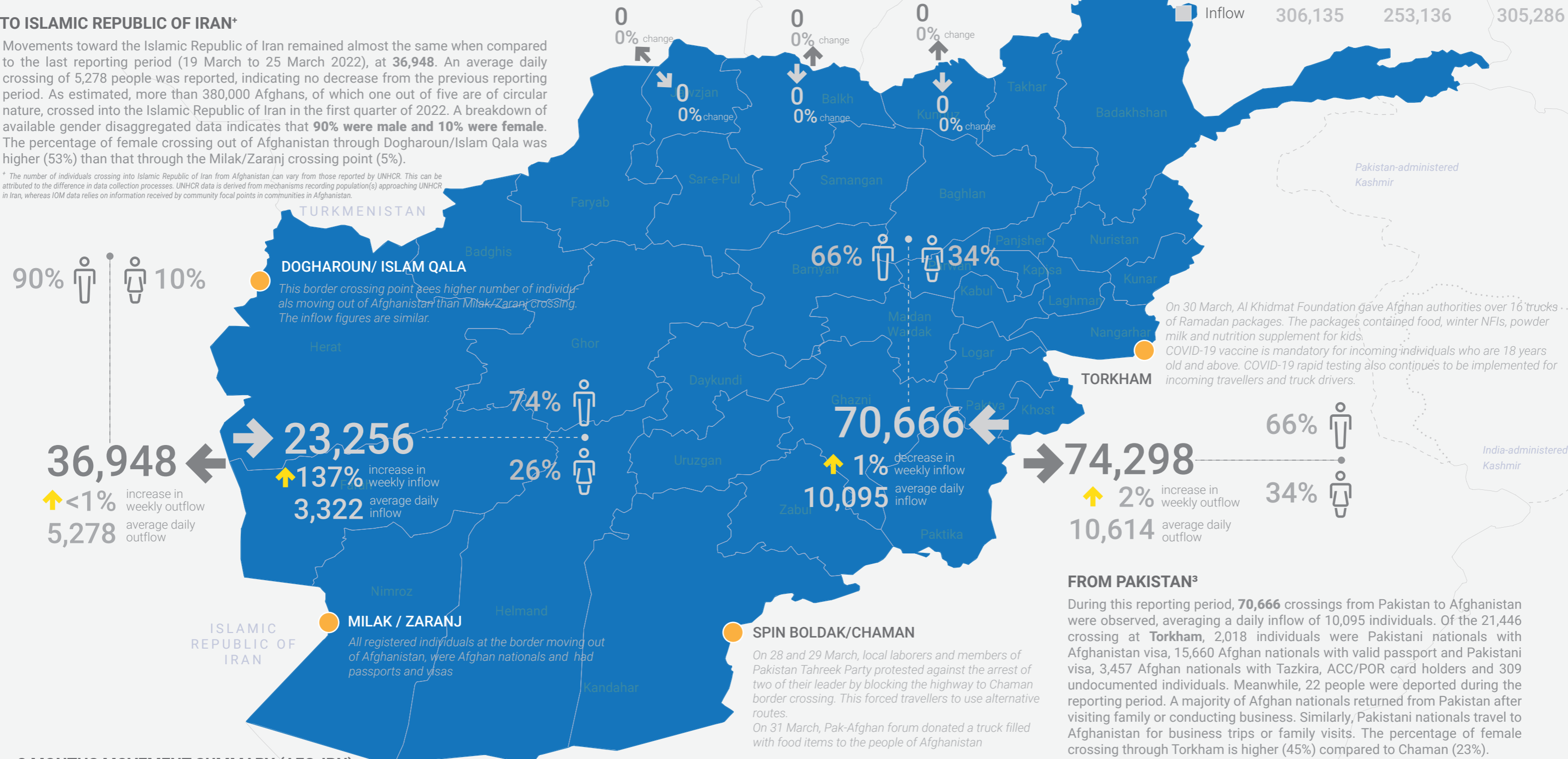
TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN*

Movements toward the Islamic Republic of Iran remained almost the same when compared to the last reporting period (19 March to 25 March 2022), at **36,948**. An average daily crossing of 5,278 people was reported, indicating no decrease from the previous reporting period. As estimated, more than 380,000 Afghans, of which one out of five are of circular nature, crossed into the Islamic Republic of Iran in the first quarter of 2022. A breakdown of available gender disaggregated data indicates that **90% were male and 10% were female**. The percentage of female crossing out of Afghanistan through Dogharoun/Islam Qala was higher (53%) than that through the Milak/Zaranj crossing point (5%).

* 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)

	January	February	March
Outflow	343,379	287,631	321,412
Inflow	306,135	253,136	305,286



3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-IRN)

	January	February	March
Outflow	107,635	113,636	159,895
Inflow	57,396	61,619	88,774

TO PAKISTAN³

Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan decreased when compared to last week and the reporting period saw a total of **74,298 crossings**. Among the 18,098 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 2,447 were Pakistani nationals, 14,340 Afghan nationals with valid visas, two individuals with third country passports, 706 Afghan patients that required medical treatment in Pakistan, along with 603 were attendants (person who accompanies a sick person/patient). Out of the total individuals, **66% were male and 34% female**. Similarly to the inflow gender ratio, the percentage of female crossing through Torkham is higher (43%) compared to Chaman (26%).

FROM PAKISTAN³

During this reporting period, **70,666** crossings from Pakistan to Afghanistan were observed, averaging a daily inflow of 10,095 individuals. Of the 21,446 crossing at **Torkham**, 2,018 individuals were Pakistani nationals with Afghanistan visa, 15,660 Afghan nationals with valid passport and Pakistani visa, 3,457 Afghan nationals with Tazkira, ACC/POR card holders and 309 undocumented individuals. Meanwhile, 22 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 is higher (45%) compared to Chaman (23%).

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 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 14⁴ 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 Kabul Province
19% (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

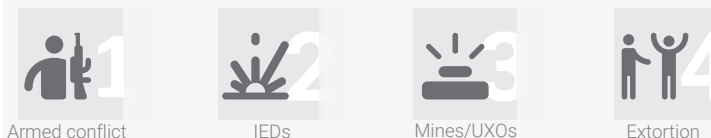
1,358,770 In 2021

891,362
66% Islamic Republic of Iran

259,266
19% Pakistan

165,257
12% Europe & Turkey

SECURITY INCIDENTS (JULY TO DECEMBER 2021 - RANKED)



HEALTH

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

INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

575,818 In 2021

304,889
53% Islamic Republic of Iran

191,810
33% Pakistan

63,360
11% Europe & Turkey

WASH

55% Reported shortage of water for drinking and agriculture purposes

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

⁴ BMA Round 14 report ; CBNA Round 14 report

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