

25 FEBRUARY - 2 MARCH 2024, DATA UPDATED AS OF 21:00 ON 2 MARCH

## OVERVIEW

IOM Afghanistan's DTM Flow Monitoring activity, initiated at the beginning of 2024, seeks to quantify and better understand the mobility dynamics at Afghanistan's borders. On 10 January 2024, DTM began deploying field teams at four border crossing points with the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRN) and Pakistan (PAK), expanding to another border crossing point Ghulam Khan as of 11 February (see map below for the locations of all five crossing points), to conduct two interlinked exercises. The first is a headcount of all individuals entering or leaving Afghanistan (including returnees), also called Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC), to gauge flow volume. The second is a survey of randomly selected Afghan national individuals or groups entering or leaving Afghanistan, also called the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), to understand the profiles, motivations, and vulnerabilities of the target population. This snapshot provides key findings combining various IOM data sources, including DTM Afghanistan's FMC and FMS activities, DTM Pakistan's Flow Monitoring of Afghan returnees, and IOM Afghanistan's Cross-Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) program, for the period 25 February to 2 March 2024. For more information about methodology, see the section in the last page of this report titled "IOM INFLOW DATA."

### 58,048 TOTAL INFLOWS

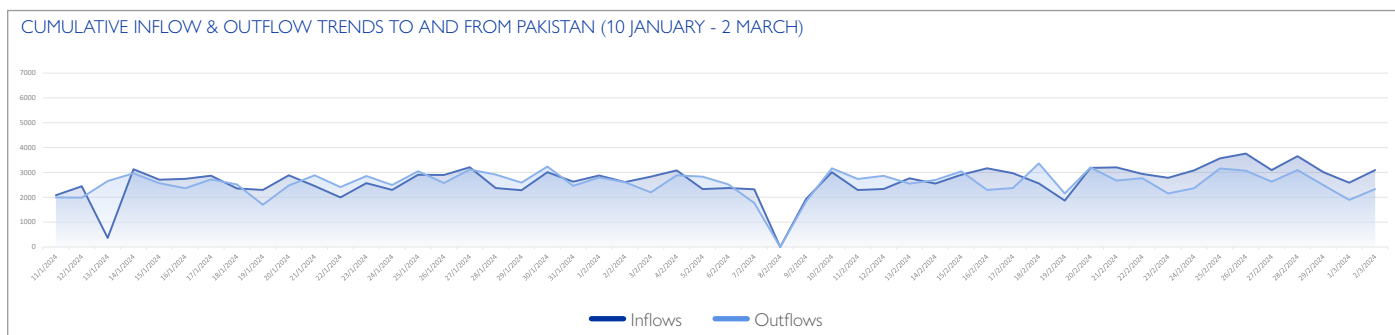
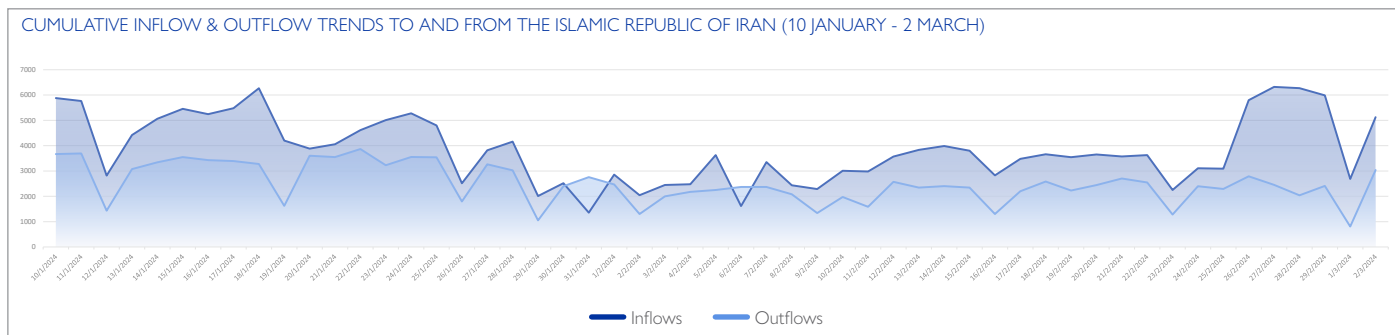
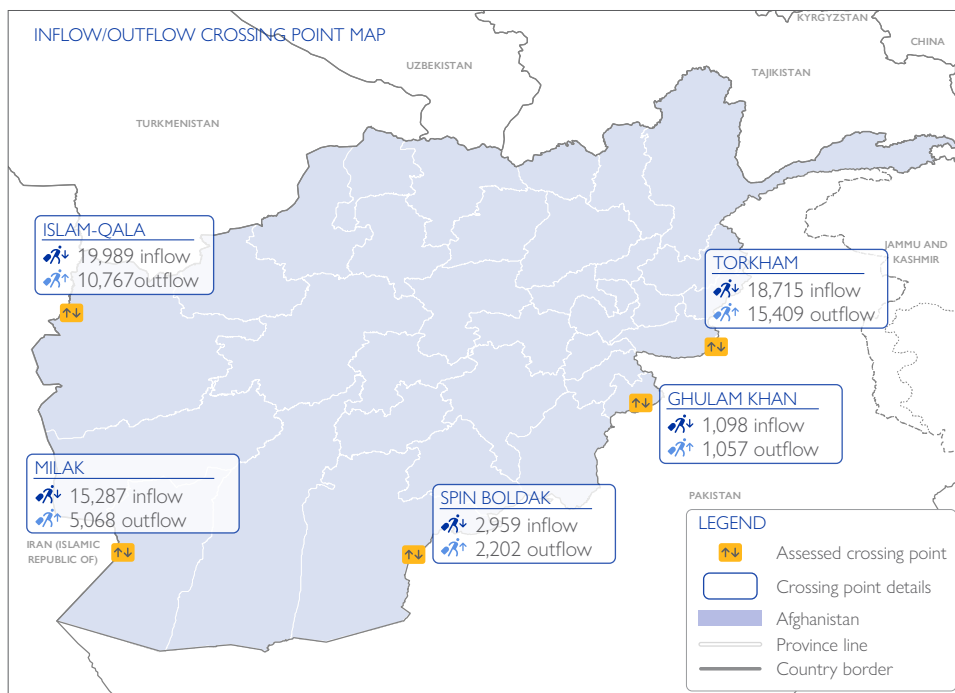
#### KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY\*

	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	35,276	22,772
Documented returnees	NOT AVAILABLE	454**
Undocumented returnees	22,422***	1,140***
Assisted by IOM	4,885***	1,177***

### 34,503 TOTAL OUTFLOWS

#### OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY\*\*\*\*

	IRN	PAK
Total outflows	15,835	18,668



DISCLAIMER: These maps are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

\* More information on the methodology of collecting data on different subsets of inflow groups can be found on the last page of this report in the section titled "IOM INFLOW DATA."

\*\* Documented returnees include Proof of Registration (PoR) holders. Source: IOM DTM Pakistan and UNHCR Pakistan, data for this week's snapshot only goes up to 29 February.

\*\*\* This data is collected by IOM CB-PAHA. Individuals receive post-arrival assistance from IOM and support from Border Consortium partners. The Border Consortium is led by IOM. For more information and access to the Consortium dashboard, visit <https://afghanistan.iom.int/situation-reports>.

\*\*\*\* DTM Afghanistan does not collect data on subsets of outflow groups.



## INFLOWS

FMC TOTAL INDIVIDUALS: 58,048

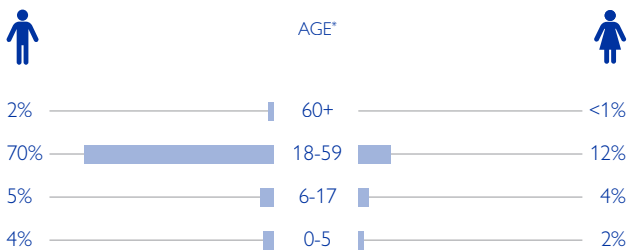
FMS TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 3,921

The following analysis compiles responses from 3,921 total Afghan nationals (2,253 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,668 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

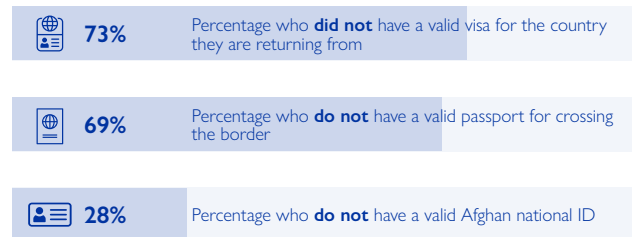
Entering Afghanistan with the intention to transit to a third country was very uncommon; the intended destination of almost all respondents arriving from the Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan was Afghanistan. While movements from Iran were mainly characterized by deportees and those traveling for economic reasons, movements from Pakistan involved voluntary returns and family-related visits. While in previous reporting periods, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to indicate feeling unsafe at their origin location as their reason for movement from both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, the data from this reporting period diverges slightly, with male respondents coming from the Islamic Republic of Iran more likely to respond feeling unsafe in their origin location compared to female respondents (22% versus 11%). The dynamic among respondents from Pakistan remained the same as in previous reporting periods, with females reporting a lack of safety more often than males (13% versus 5%).

### PROFILES

#### Demographics



#### Documentation



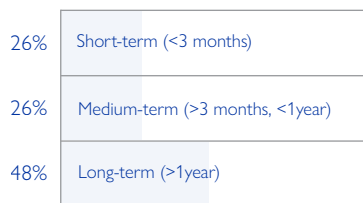
#### Presence of vulnerable groups



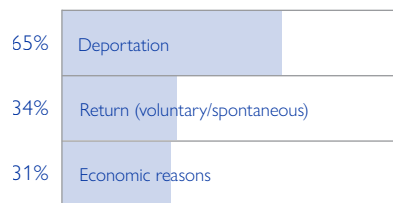
### REASONS AND INTENTIONS

#### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

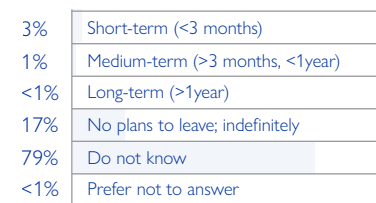
##### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



##### Main reasons for travel from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*

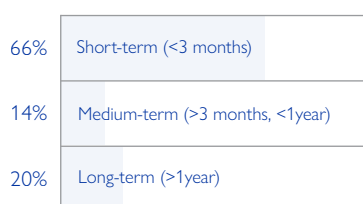


##### Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

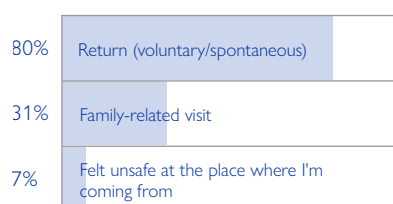


#### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM PAKISTAN

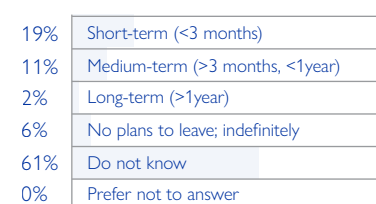
##### Length of stay in Pakistan



##### Main reasons for travel from Pakistan to Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*



##### Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



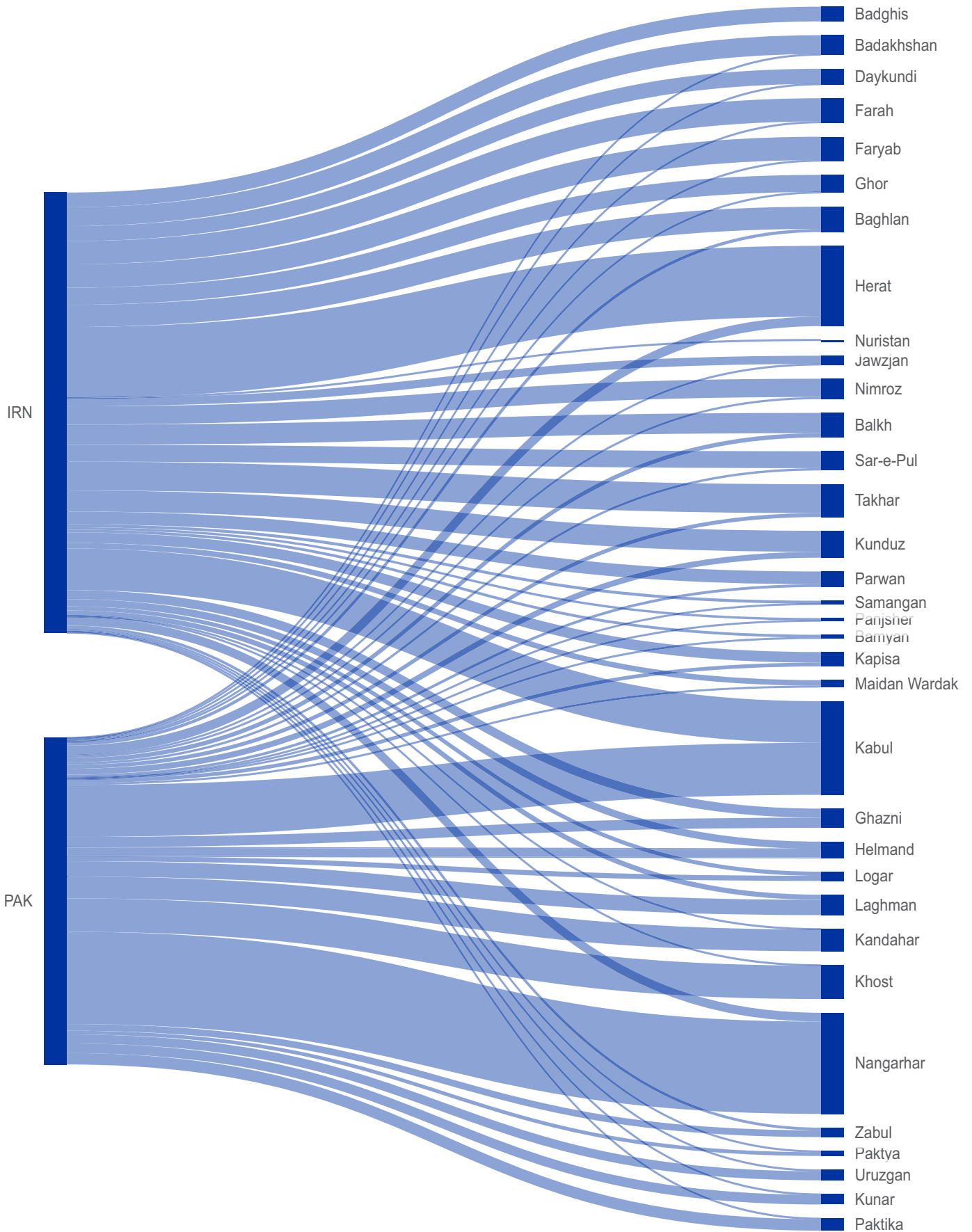
\* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.  
\*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



# INFLOWS

ORIGIN COUNTRIES

DESTINATION PROVINCES





## OUTFLOWS

FMC TOTAL INDIVIDUALS: 34,503

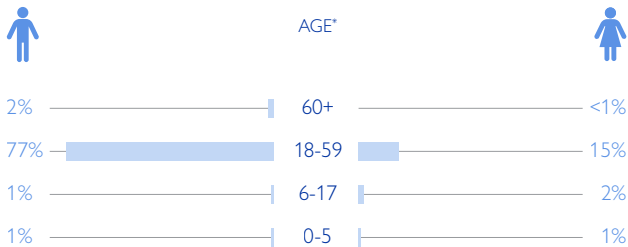
FMS TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 1,608

The following analysis compiles responses from 1,608 total Afghan nationals (330 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,278 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

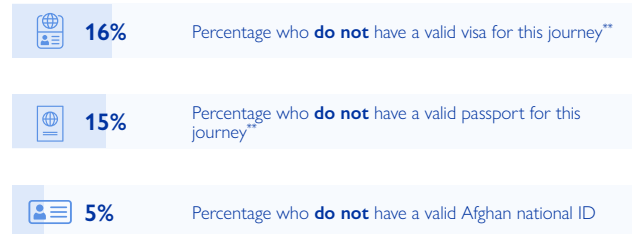
Possessing travel documents, including a passport and visa, was relatively common among those leaving Afghanistan. This stands in contrast with the majority of those arriving to Afghanistan, who were not carrying travel documents. The majority of those going abroad reported that this was their first time leaving Afghanistan. Most respondents going to the Islamic Republic of Iran intended to stay there for a year or less, while most going to Pakistan planned shorter trips; the majority intended to stay less than three months. These intentions reflect respondents' reasons for migration. While economic reasons were a common reason to leave Afghanistan for those going to the Islamic Republic of Iran, accessing healthcare, which can often constitute a shorter visit, was more common among the former, whereas family-related visits, likely related to employment, were more common among the latter.

### PROFILES

#### Demographics



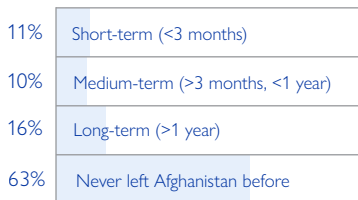
#### Documentation



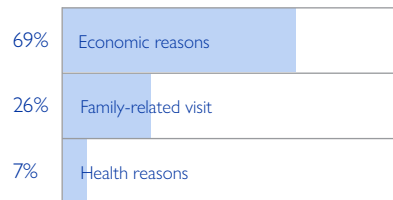
### REASONS AND INTENTIONS

#### RESPONDENTS GOING TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

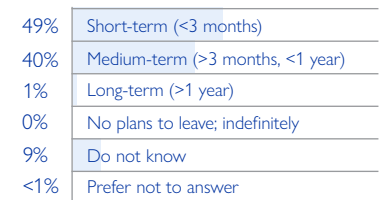
##### Length of stay in Afghanistan



##### Main reasons for travel from Afghanistan to the Islamic Republic of Iran (top 3)\*\*\*

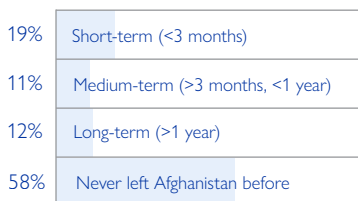


##### Planned length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran

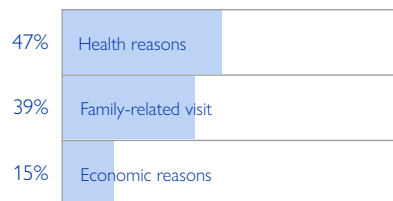


#### RESPONDENTS GOING TO PAKISTAN

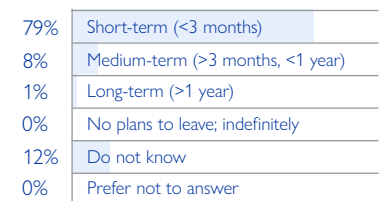
##### Length of stay in Afghanistan



##### Main reasons for travel from Afghanistan to Pakistan (top 3)\*\*\*



##### Planned length of stay in Pakistan



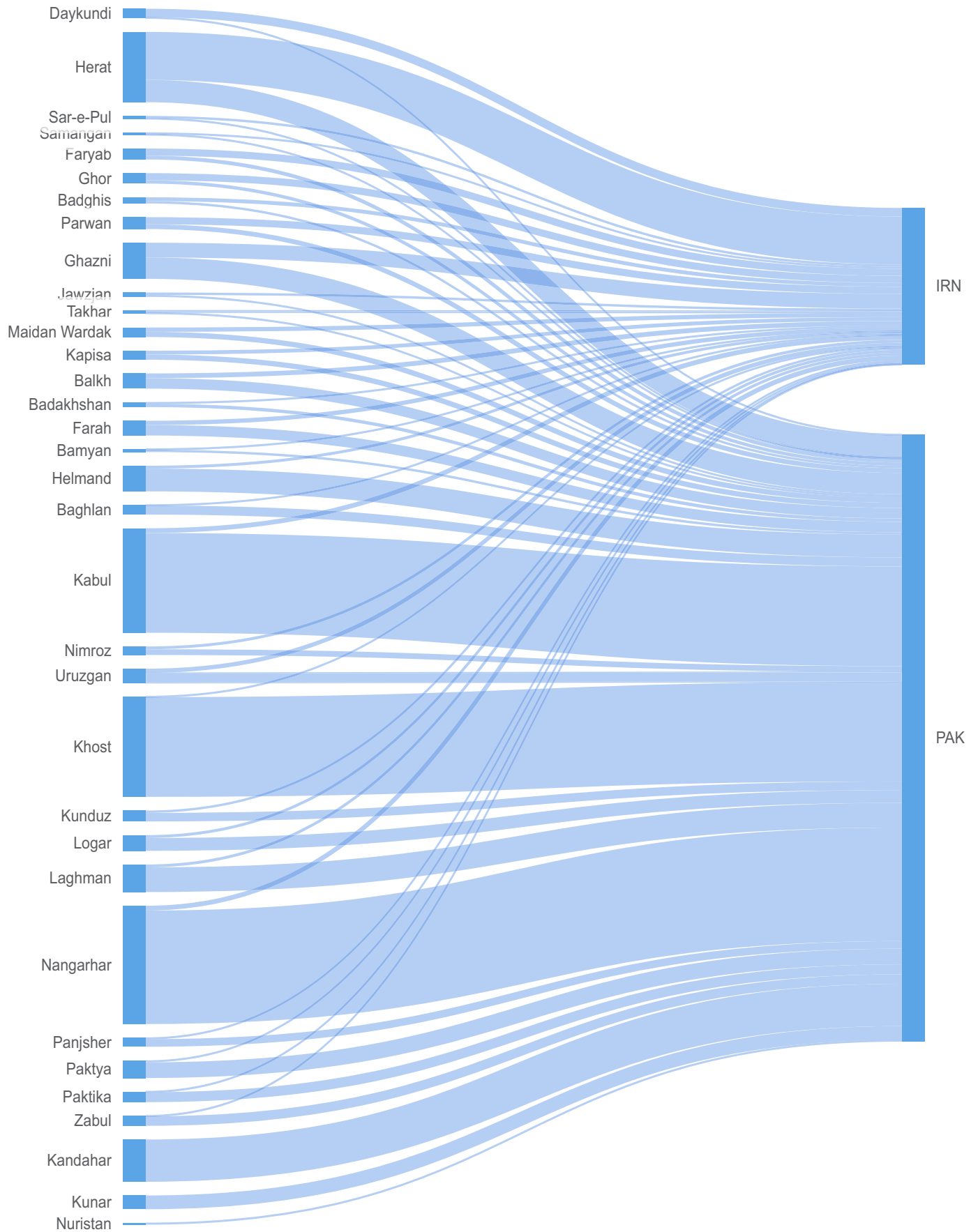
\* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.  
\*\* These percentages are based on the responses of interviewees only and have no means of verification.  
\*\*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



## OUTFLOWS

ORIGIN PROVINCES

DESTINATION COUNTRIES





## IOM INFLOW DATA

DTM Afghanistan, DTM Pakistan, and IOM Afghanistan's Cross Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) program use different methodologies to collect data on various demographic subsets of individuals entering Afghanistan (inflows). The following flow chart illustrates the relationships between the subsets and how IOM coordinates its various activities and methodologies to develop more robust and comprehensive databases on movements into Afghanistan.

**1 TOTAL INFLOWS**  
COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN

DTM Afghanistan counts every individual, regardless of nationality, documentation status, or planned length of stay in Afghanistan, who enters Afghanistan from the Ghulam Khan, Islam Qala, Milak, Spin Boldak, and Torkham border points. This exercise is referred to as Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC). DTM Afghanistan also surveys a random sample of those counted using its Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) exercise.

**2 TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES**  
COLLECTED AT BORDER WITH PAK

DTM Pakistan collects the number of Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan via the Spin Boldak and Torkham border crossing points. Returnees are classified as Afghans who intend to return and live in Afghanistan for an extended period of time, as opposed to those just travelling for trade or to visit Afghanistan temporarily. There is no similar exercise at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

**3 TOTAL NUMBER OF DOCUMENTED RETURNEES**  
COLLECTED AT BORDER WITH PAK

**4 TOTAL NUMBER OF UNDOCUMENTED RETURNEES**  
COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN

The number of documented returnees comes from DTM Pakistan data collection. The number of undocumented returnees comes from IOM CB-PAHA data collection.

**5 TOTAL NUMBER ASSISTED BY IOM**  
COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN

IOM CB-PAHA assists undocumented Afghan returnees in reception centers located close to the Islam Qala, Milak, Spin Boldak, and Torkham border points.

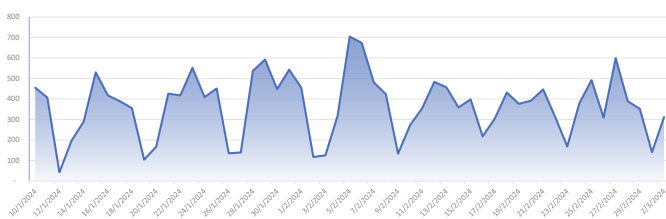
### DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

IOM Afghanistan's CB-PAHA program collects information on undocumented Afghan returnees who pass through reception centers near the border and receive assistance from IOM and Border Consortium partners. The Border Consortium is led by IOM. For more information and access to the Consortium dashboard, visit <https://afghanistan.iom.int/situation-reports>.

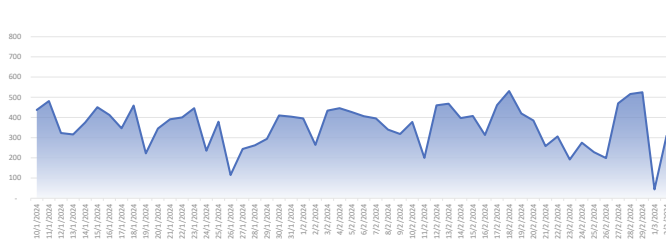
#### CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY - 2 MARCH)

##### FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

###### ISLAM QALA

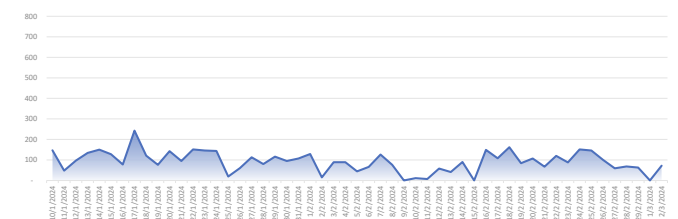


###### MILAK



##### FROM PAKISTAN

###### SPIN BOLDAK



###### TORKHAM

