

OVERVIEW

In response to recent movements, IOM Afghanistan re-launched its DTM Flow Monitoring activity at the beginning of 2024 to 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 3 to 9 March 2024. For more information about methodology, see the the section in the last page of this report titled "IOM INFLOW DATA."


65,282 TOTAL INFLOWS

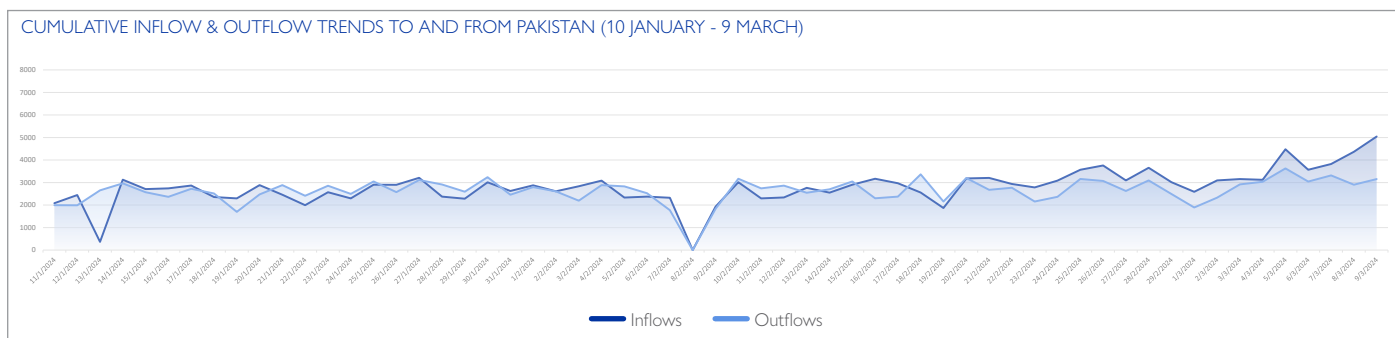
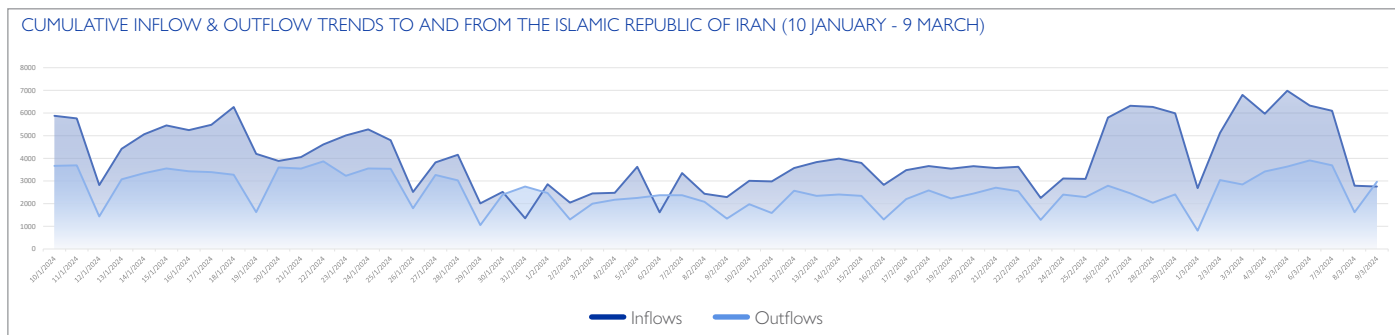
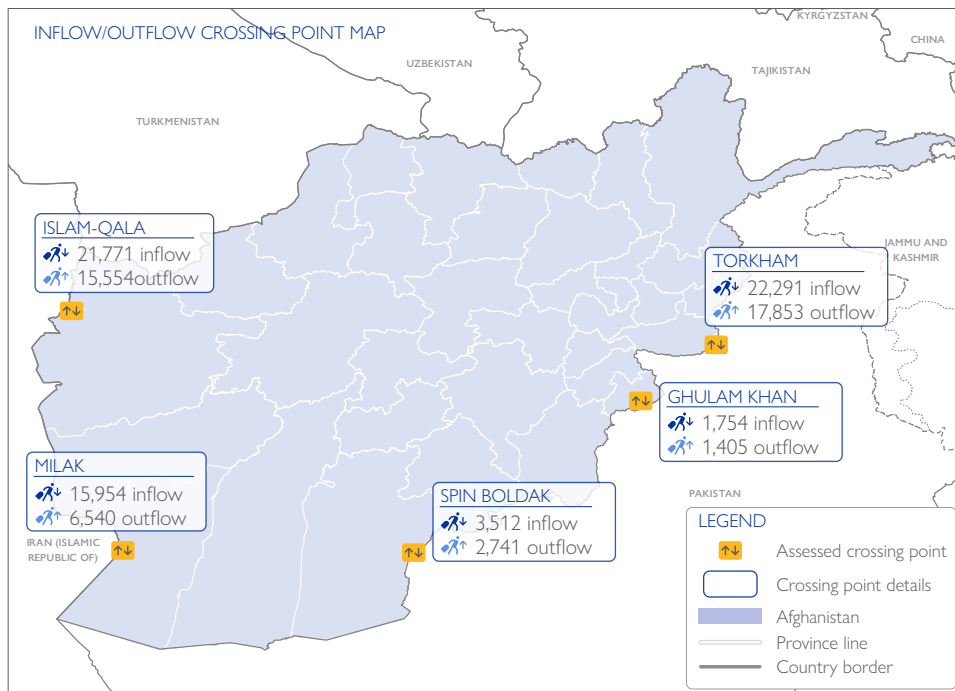
KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY*

	IRN	PAK
 Total inflows	37,725	27,557
 Documented returnees	NOT AVAILABLE	433**
 Undocumented returnees	19,861***	1,740***
 Assisted by IOM	4,919***	1,675***

44,093 TOTAL OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY****

	IRN	PAK
 Total outflows	22,094	21,999



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

*** 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: 65,282

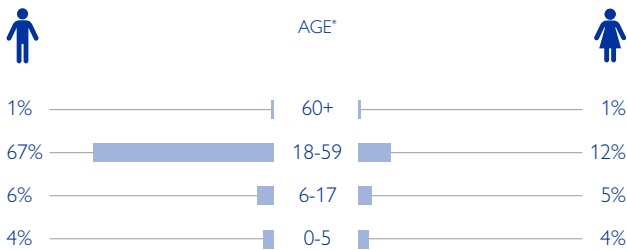
FMS TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 3,981

The following analysis compiles responses from 3,981 total Afghan nationals (2,734 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,247 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

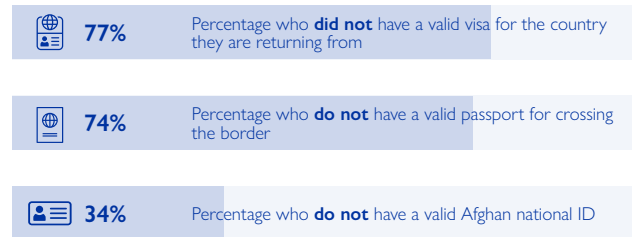
Entering Afghanistan with the intention to transit to a third country was very uncommon; the intended destination of almost all respondents arriving from the Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan was Afghanistan. While movements from Iran were mainly characterized by deportees and those traveling for economic reasons, movements from Pakistan involved voluntary returns and family-related visits. Male respondents arriving from the Islamic Republic of Iran were more likely than female respondents to cite economic reasons for their reason for travel (49% versus 21%, respectively). Meanwhile, female respondents arriving from Pakistan were much more likely to respond that they felt unsafe at their origin location compared to male respondents (13% versus 4%, respectively).

PROFILES

Demographics



Documentation



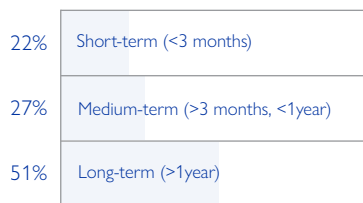
Presence of vulnerable groups



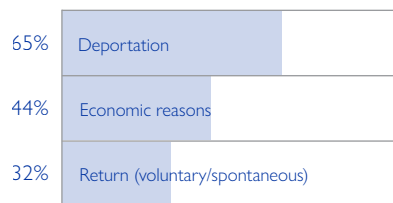
REASONS AND INTENTIONS

RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

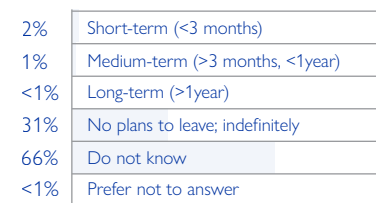
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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

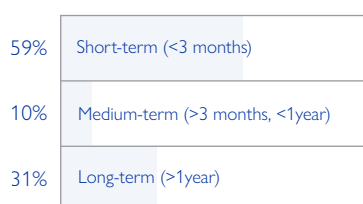


Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

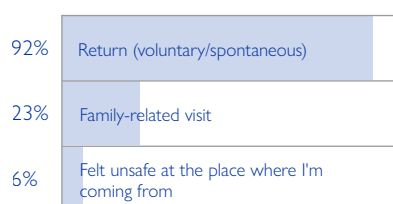


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM PAKISTAN

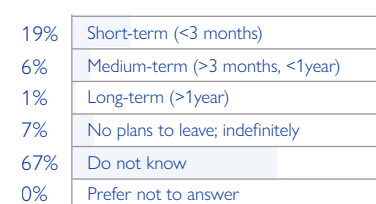
Length of stay in Pakistan



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



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



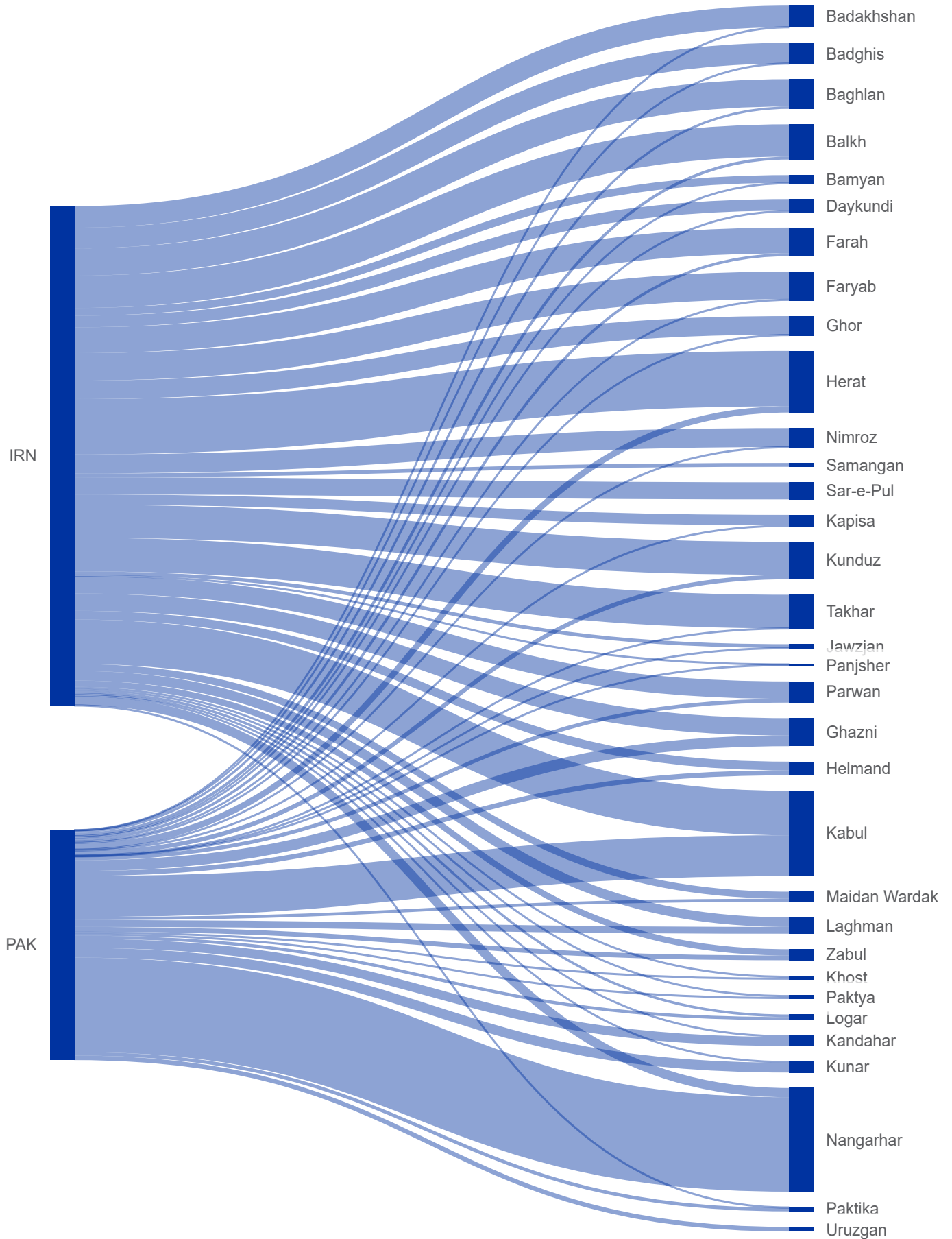
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



INFLOWS

ORIGIN COUNTRIES

DESTINATION PROVINCES





OUTFLOWS

FMC TOTAL INDIVIDUALS: 44,093

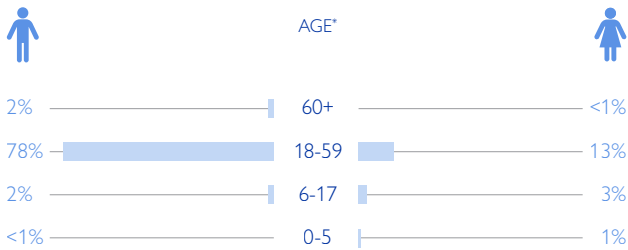
FMS TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 1,862

The following analysis compiles responses from 1,862 total Afghan nationals (626 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,236 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

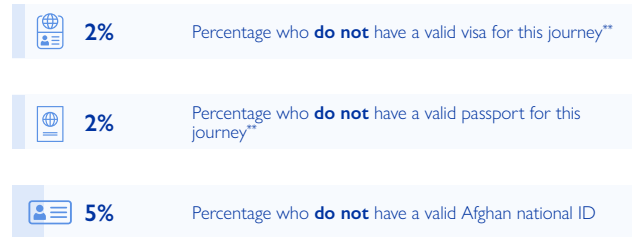
Possessing travel documents, including a passport and visa, was relatively common among those leaving Afghanistan. This stands in contrast with the majority of those arriving to Afghanistan, who were not carrying travel documents. The majority of those going abroad reported that this was their first 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 family-related visits were a common reason to leave Afghanistan for both those going to Pakistan and those going to the Islamic Republic of Iran, accessing healthcare, which can often constitute a shorter visit, was more common among the former, whereas economic motivations, likely related to employment, were more common among the latter.

PROFILES

Demographics



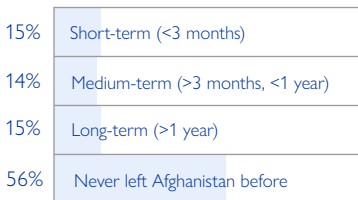
Documentation



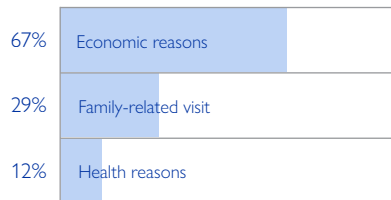
REASONS AND INTENTIONS

RESPONDENTS GOING TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

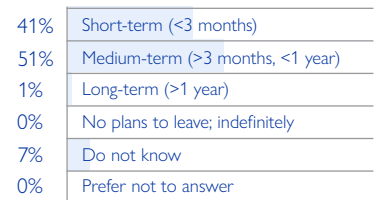
Length of stay in Afghanistan



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

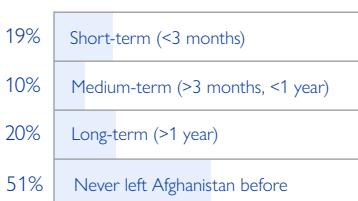


Planned length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran

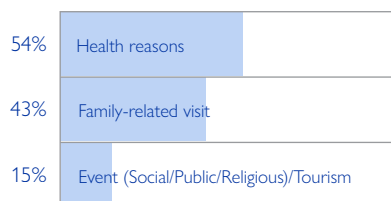


RESPONDENTS GOING TO PAKISTAN

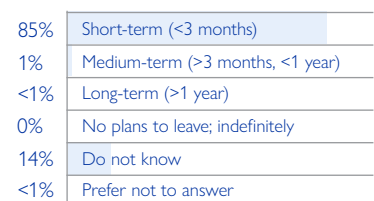
Length of stay in Afghanistan



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



Planned length of stay in Pakistan



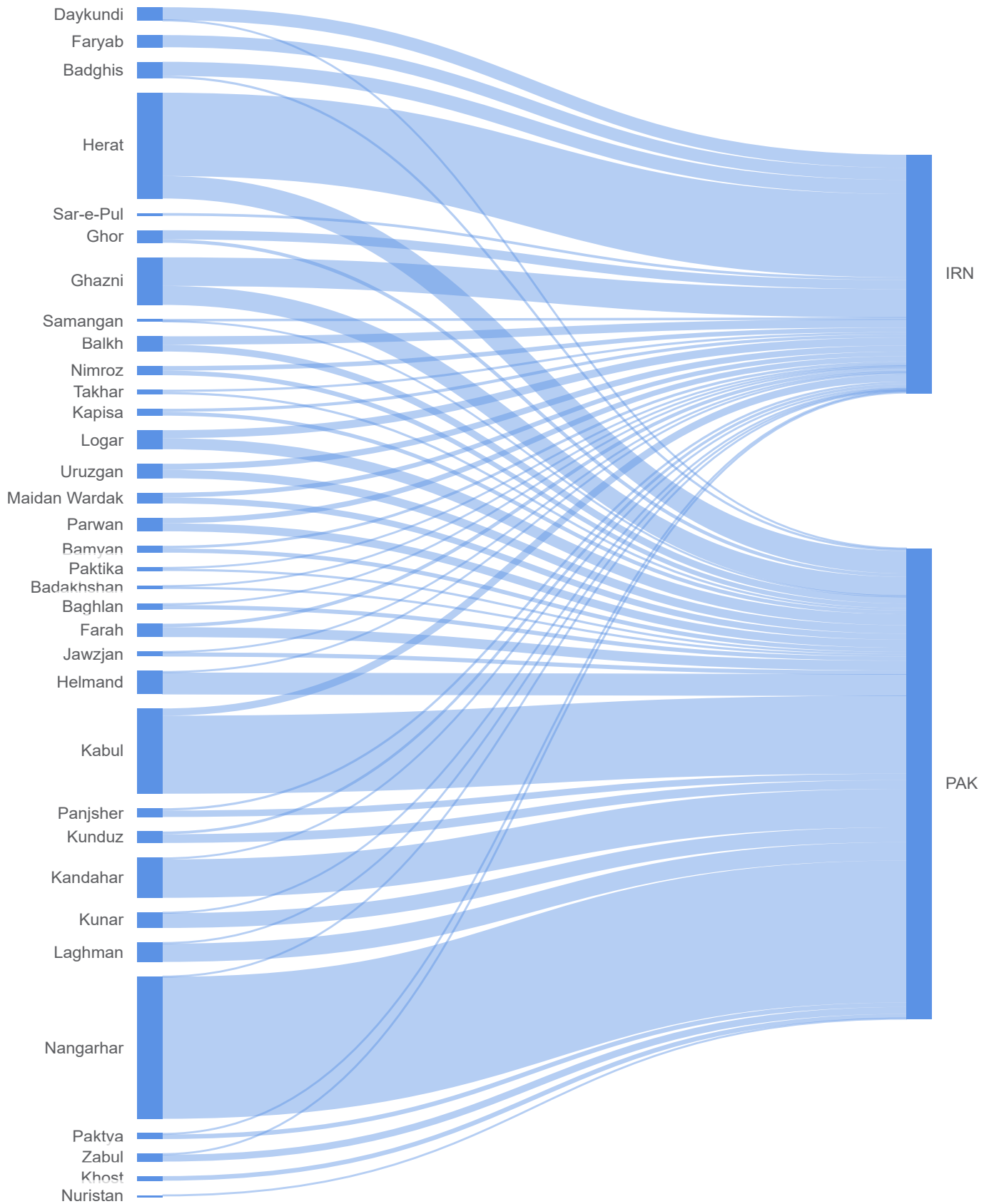
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
** These percentages are based on the responses of interviewees only and have no means of verification.
*** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



OUTFLOWS

ORIGIN PROVINCES

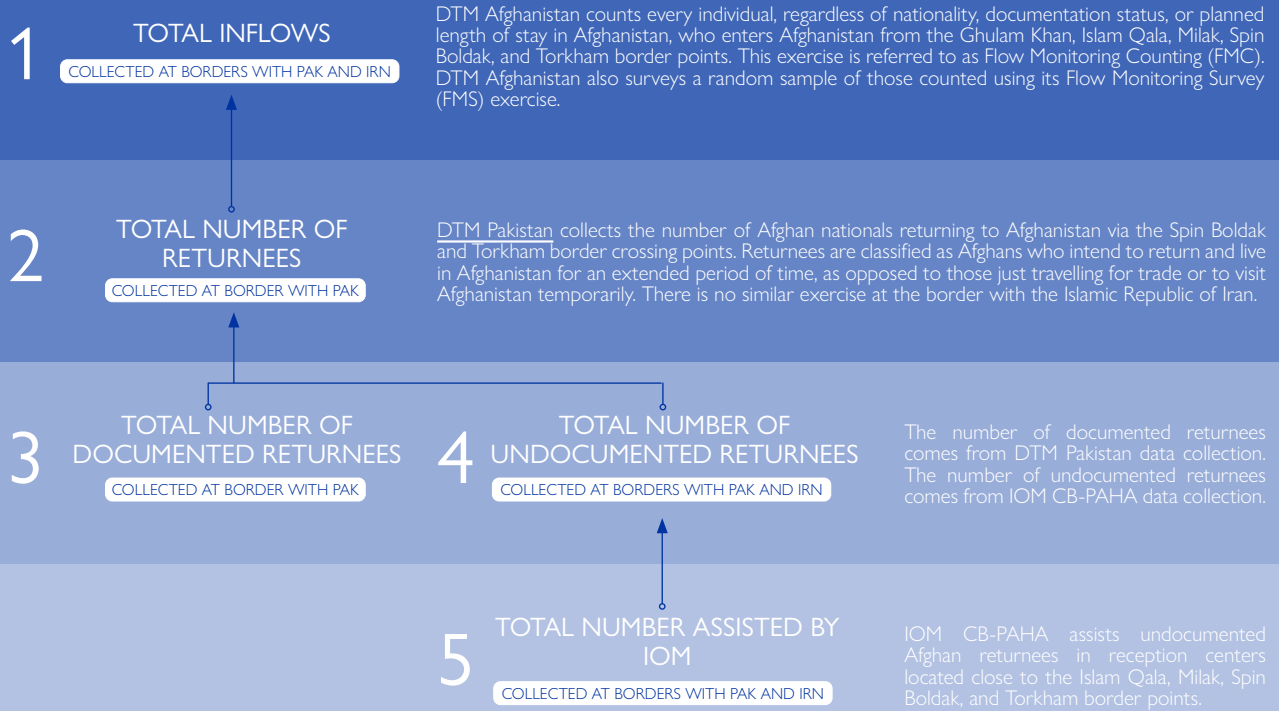
DESTINATION COUNTRIES





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.



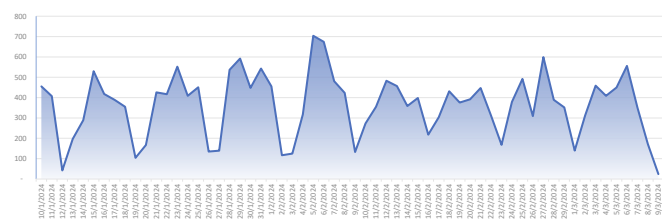
DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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>.

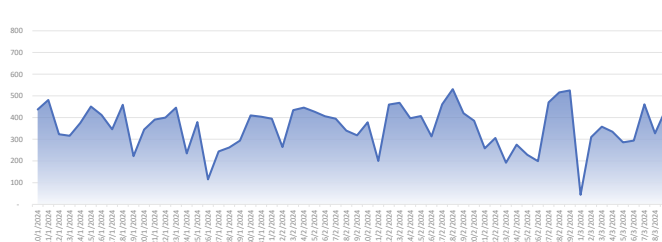
CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY - 9 MARCH)

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ISLAM QALA

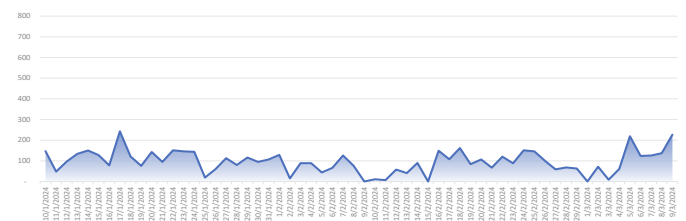


MILAK



FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK



TORKHAM

