

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 1 to 13 April 2024. For more information about methodology, see the section in the last page of this report titled "IOM INFLOW DATA."

75,671 TOTAL INFLOWS

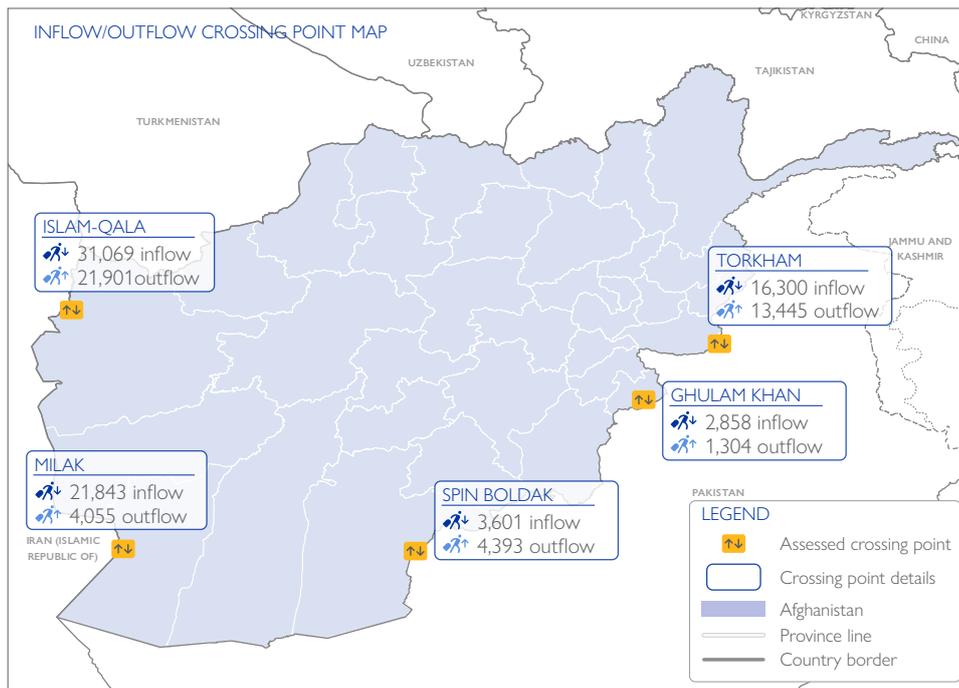
KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY*

	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	52,912	22,759
Documented returnees	NOT AVAILABLE	501**
Undocumented returnees	37,892***	1,148***
Assisted by IOM	7,926***	1,146***

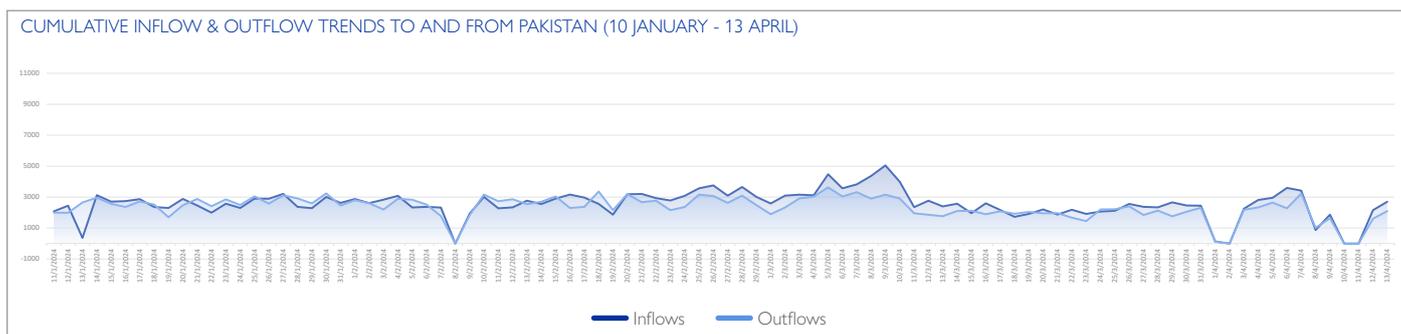
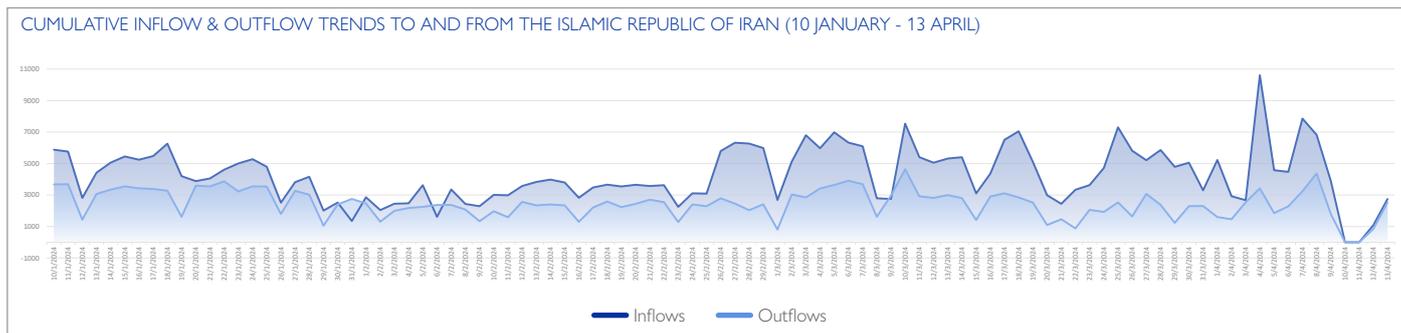
45,098 TOTAL OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY****

	IRN	PAK
Total outflows	25,956	19,142



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: 75,671

FMS TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 3,803

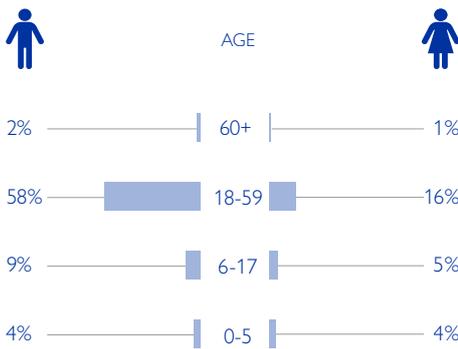
The following analysis compiles responses from 3,803 total Afghan nationals (2,239 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,564 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

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 and female respondents had relatively similar responses regarding their reasons for movement this week, marking a divergence in the trend of male respondents usually being more likely to have moved for economic reasons and female respondents for feeling unsafe in their origin locations. In fact, male and female respondents coming from the Islamic Republic of Iran were actually more likely than those coming from Pakistan to report feeling unsafe in their origin location as a reason for movement this reporting period (22% versus 15%).

PROFILES, REASONS AND INTENTIONS

RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

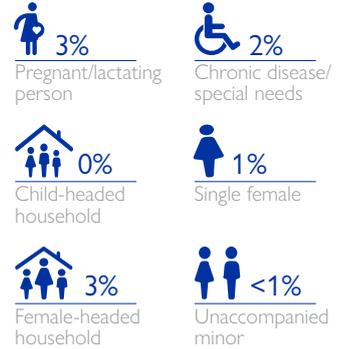
Demographics*



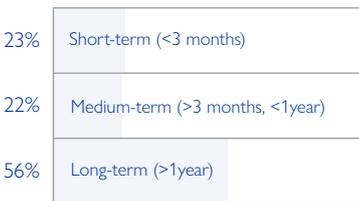
Documentation held**



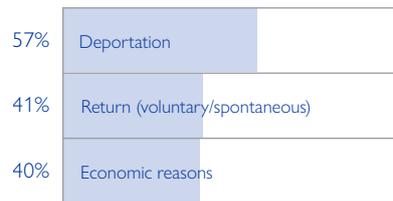
Presence of vulnerable groups**



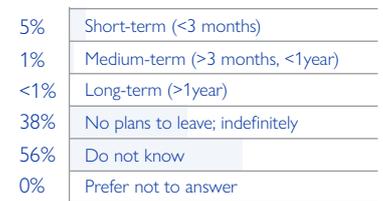
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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

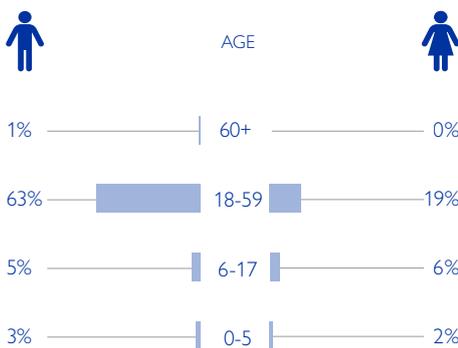


Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM PAKISTAN

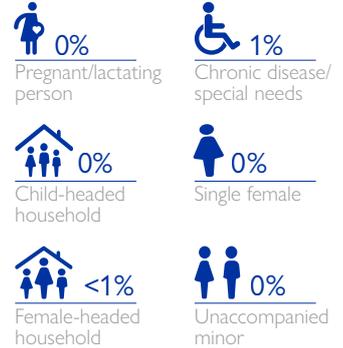
Demographics*



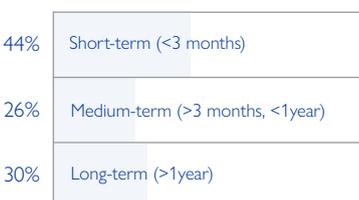
Documentation held**



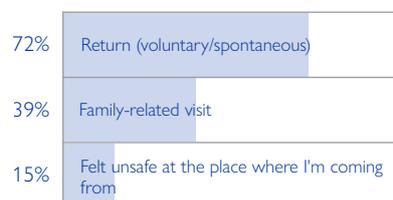
Presence of vulnerable groups**



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



* 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%.

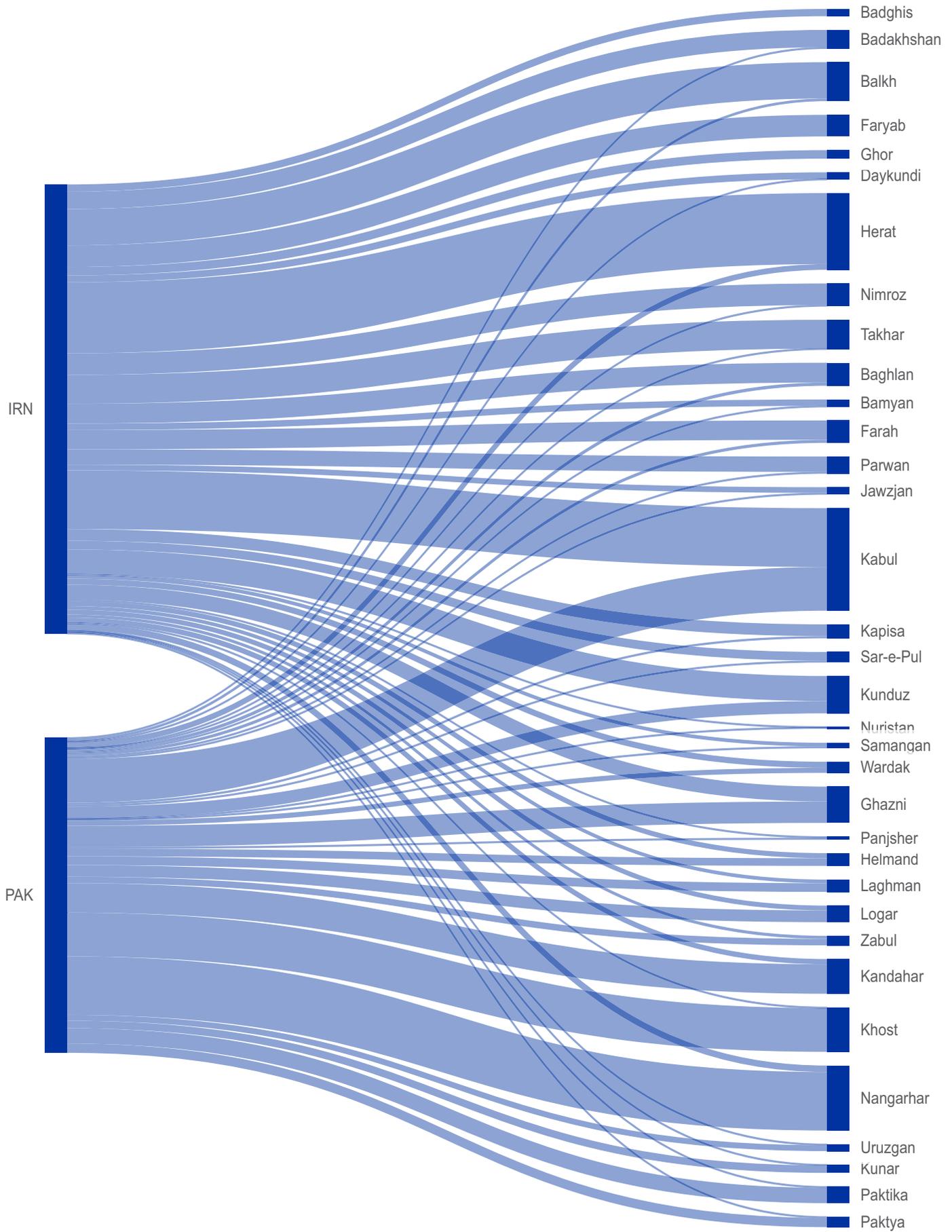
*** Amayesh, and Hoshmand cards are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Proof of Residence (PoR), Partnerslip, VRF Asylum, and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) are cards issued in Pakistan. and Tazkira is the Afghan national ID



INFLOWS

ORIGIN COUNTRIES

DESTINATION PROVINCES





OUTFLOWS

FMC TOTAL INDIVIDUALS: 45,098

FMS TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 1,248

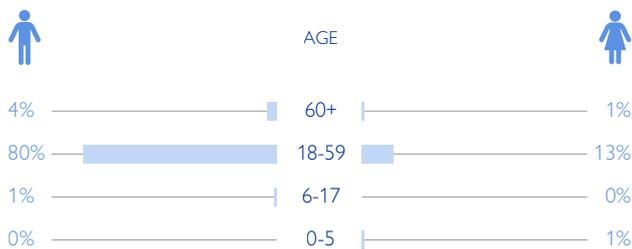
The following analysis compiles responses from 1,284 total Afghan nationals (324 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 960 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

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, REASONS AND INTENTIONS

RESPONDENTS GOING TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

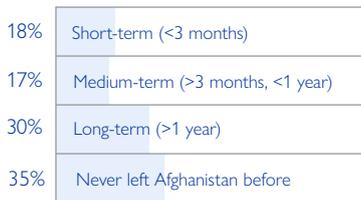
Demographics*



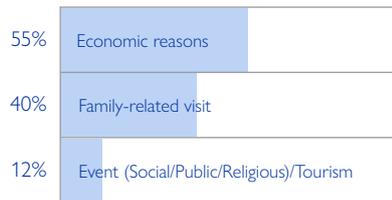
Documentation held**



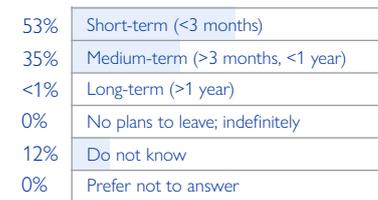
Length of stay in Afghanistan



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

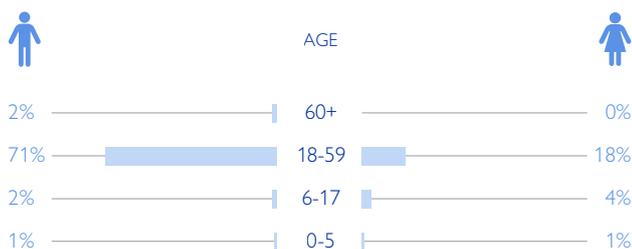


Planned length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



RESPONDENTS GOING TO PAKISTAN

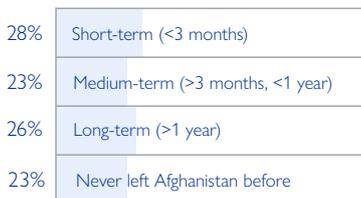
Demographics*



Documentation held**



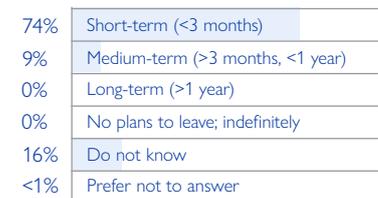
Length of stay in Afghanistan



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.

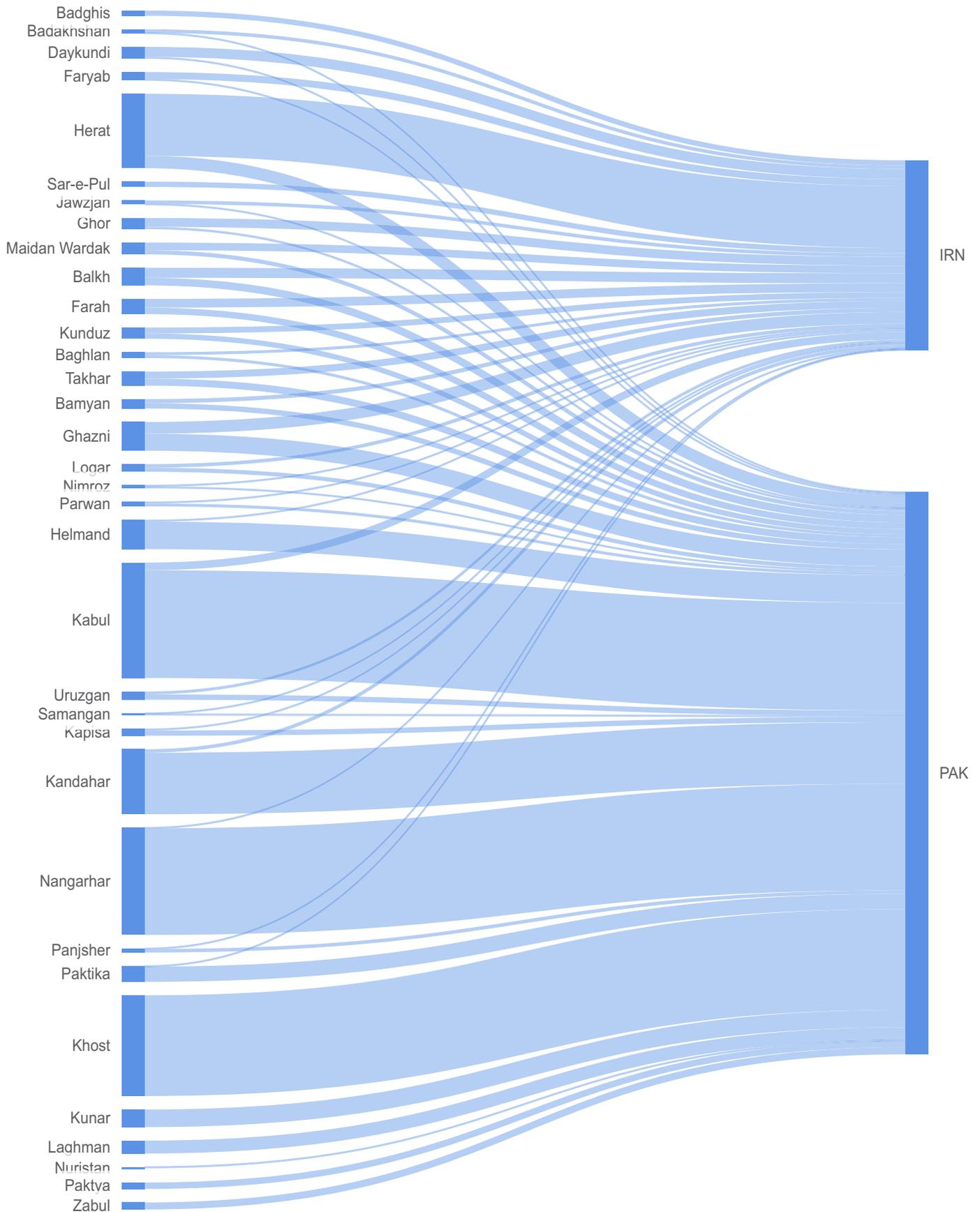
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



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 - 13 APRIL)

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ISLAM QALA



MILAK



FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK



TORKHAM

