

**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. The inflow from Pakistan increased over the monitoring period. This may be related to media reports and speculation about a potential resumption of the repatriation process, targeting primarily Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, starting from April 15, 2024. However, according to the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of April 26, the repatriation process has not yet begun. Additionally, the Government of Pakistan recently extended the validity of 1.3 million PoR cards for Afghan refugees in Pakistan up to June 30, with their repatriation planned for after the repatriation of ACC holders (Voice of America News). 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 21 to 27 April 2024. For more information about methodology, see the section in the last page of this report titled "IOM INFLOW DATA."

**74,291 TOTAL INFLOWS**

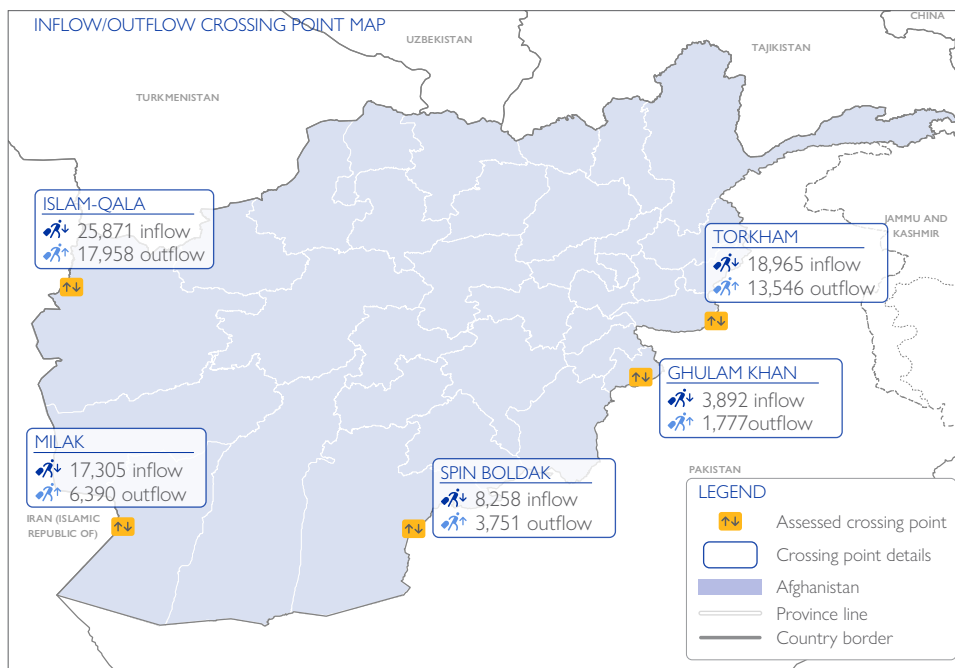
KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY\*

	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	43,176	31,115
Documented returnees	NOT AVAILABLE	1,821**
Undocumented returnees	33,306***	4,497***
Assisted by IOM	6,531***	4,366***

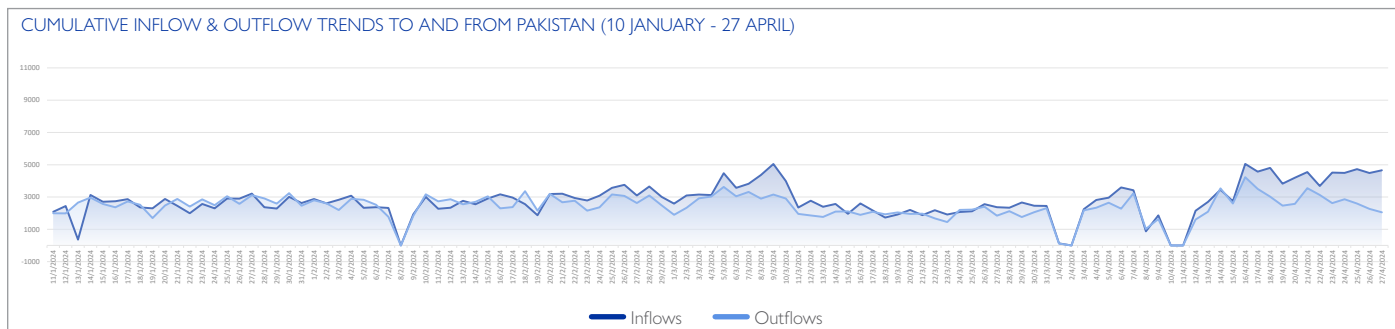
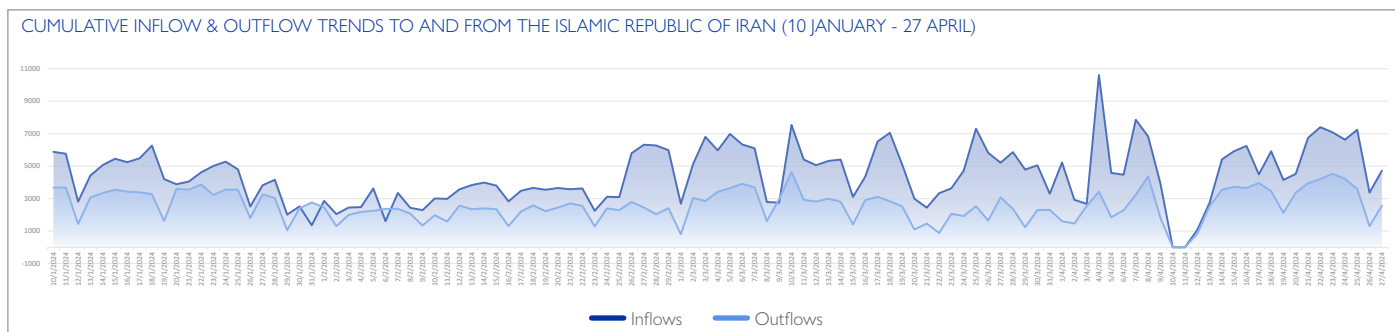
**43,422 TOTAL OUTFLOWS**

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

	IRN	PAK
Total outflows	24,348	19,074



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: 74,291

FMS TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 5,051

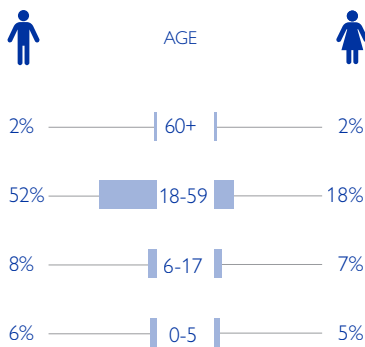
The following analysis compiles responses from 5,051 total Afghan nationals (2,867 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,184 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

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. Among those arriving from Pakistan, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to cite feeling unsafe in their place of origin as a reason for movement (47% versus 23%).

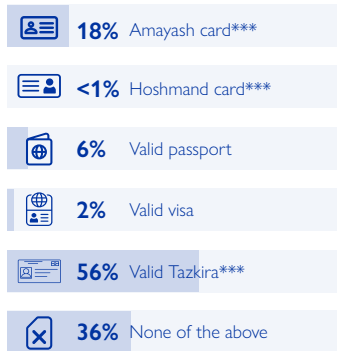
### PROFILES, REASONS AND INTENTIONS

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

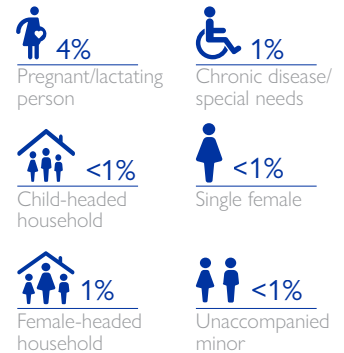
##### Demographics\*



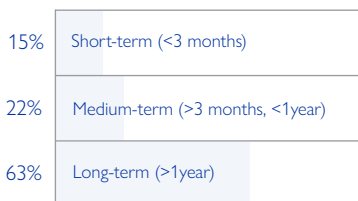
##### Documentation held\*\*



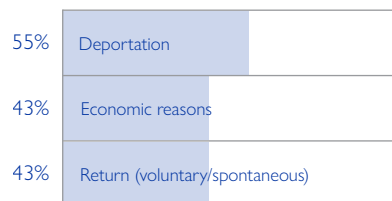
##### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



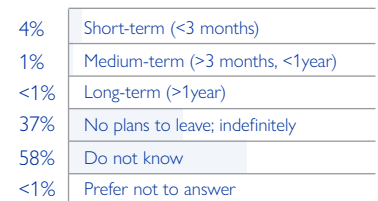
##### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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

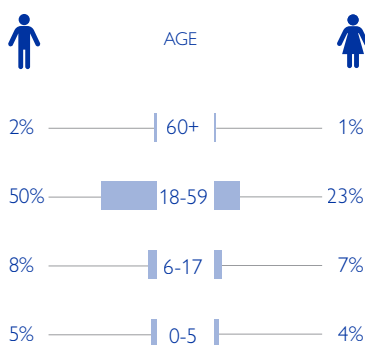


##### Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

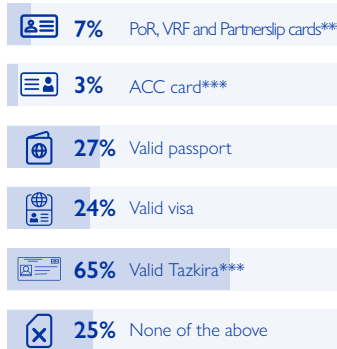


#### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM PAKISTAN

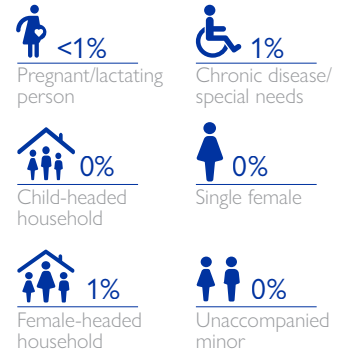
##### Demographics\*



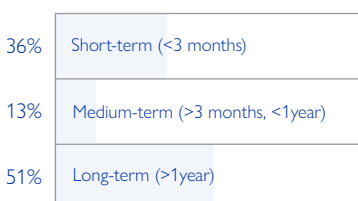
##### Documentation held\*\*



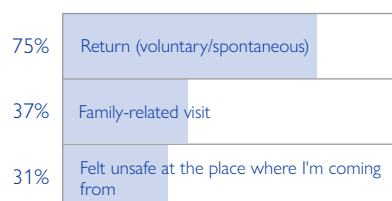
##### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



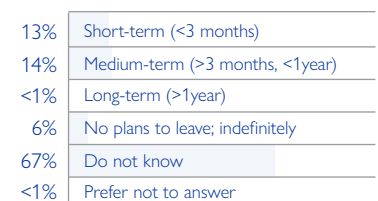
##### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



##### 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), Partnership, 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: 43,422

FMS TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 1733

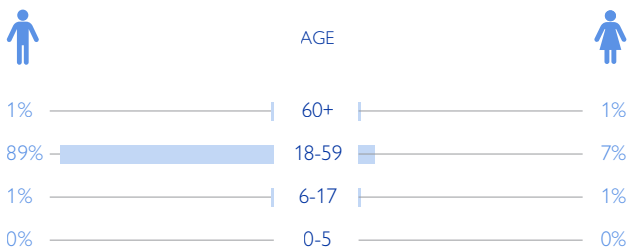
The following analysis compiles responses from 1733 total Afghan nationals (564 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1169 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

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

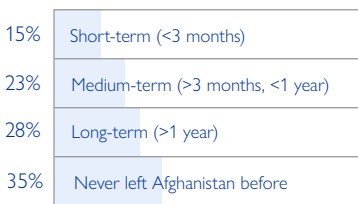
##### Demographics\*



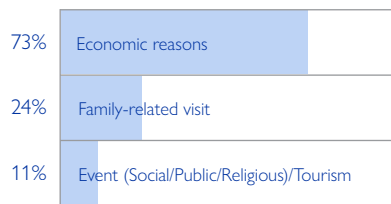
##### Documentation held\*\*



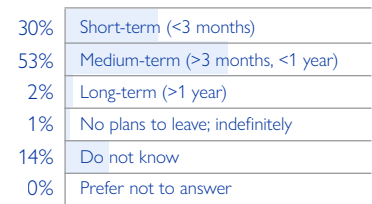
##### Length of stay in Afghanistan



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

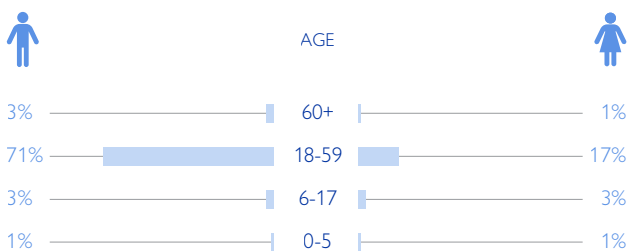


##### Planned length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



#### RESPONDENTS GOING TO PAKISTAN

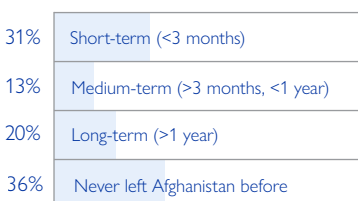
##### Demographics\*



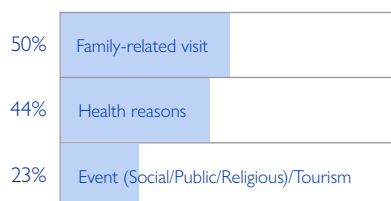
##### Documentation held\*\*



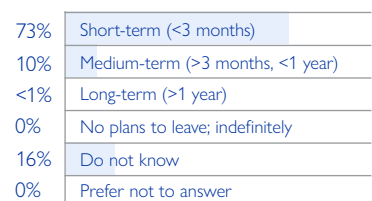
##### Length of stay in Afghanistan



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



##### Planned length of stay in Pakistan



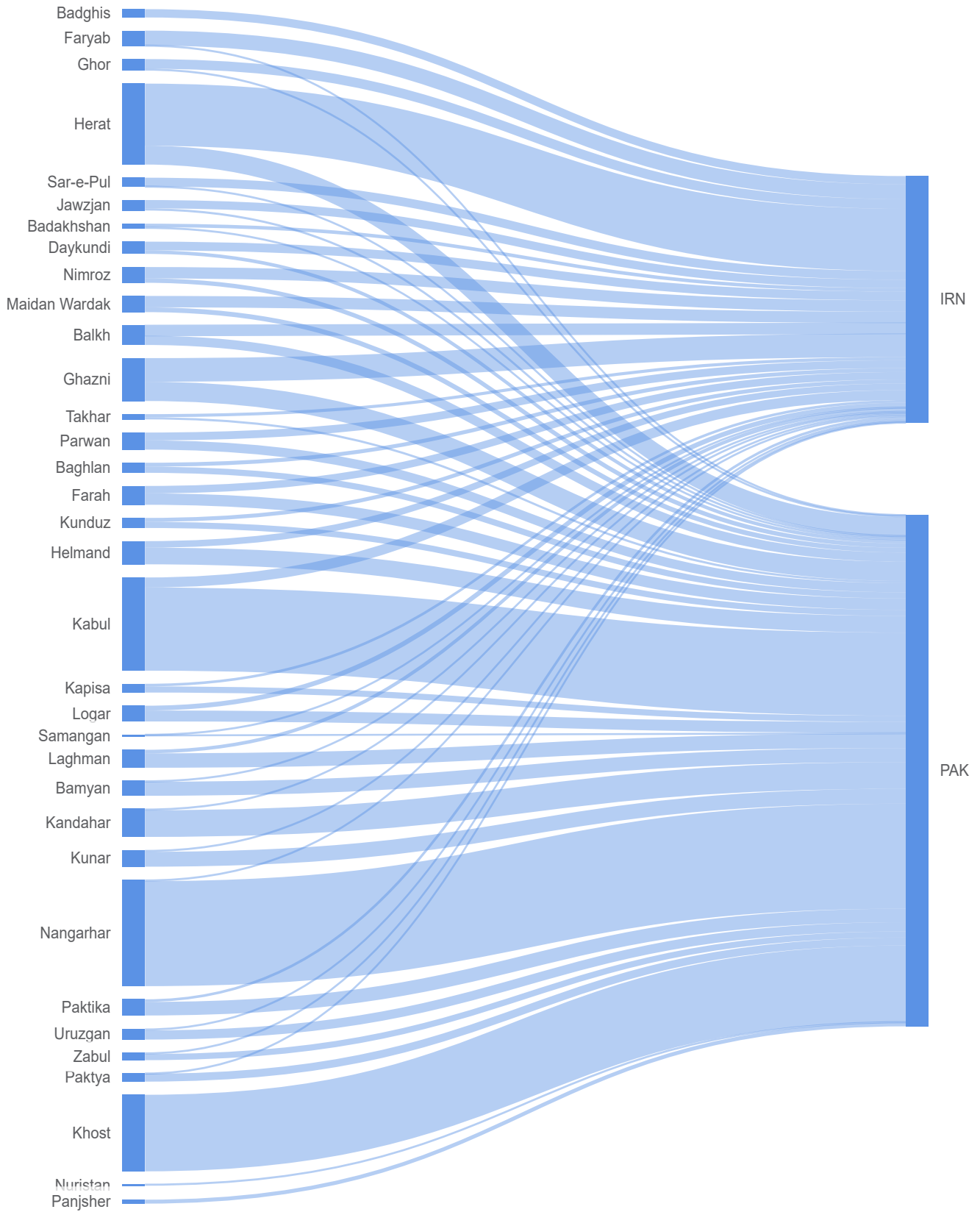
\* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.  
\*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



# OUTFLOWS

ORIGIN PROVINCES

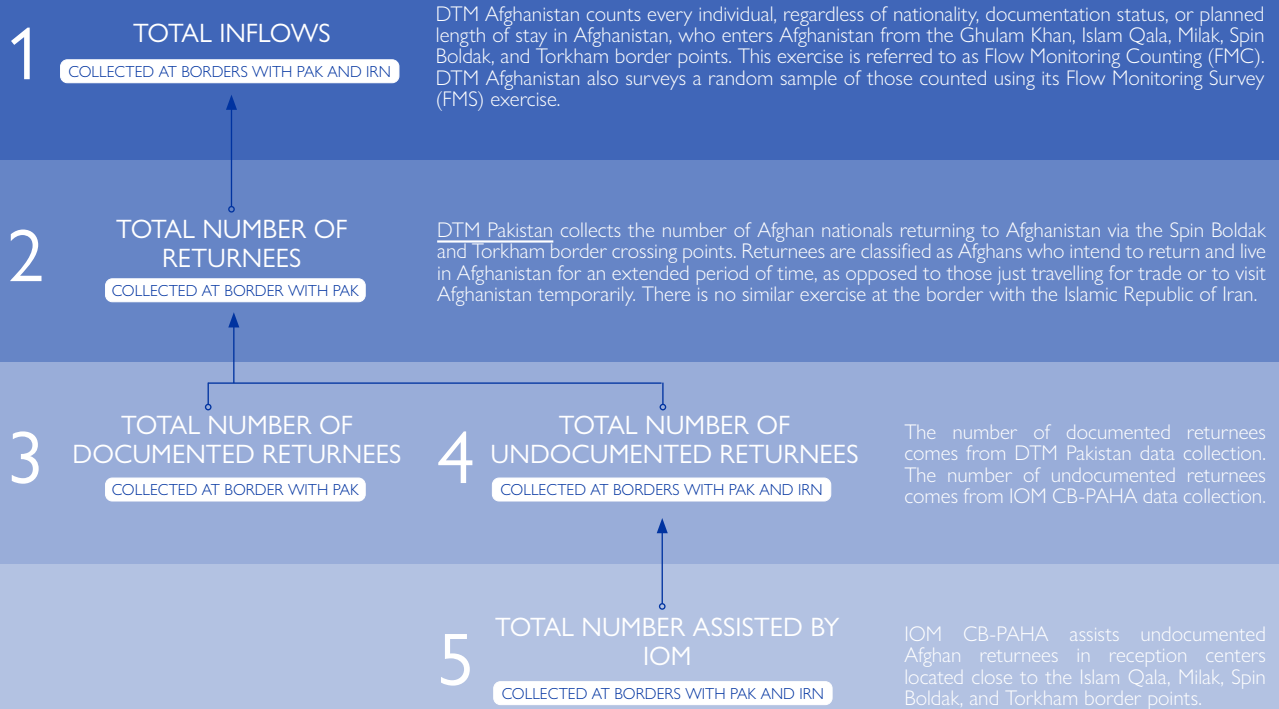
DESTINATION COUNTRIES





## 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.



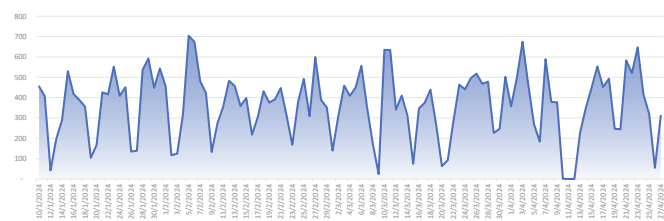
### DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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 - 27 APRIL)

#### FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

##### ISLAM QALA

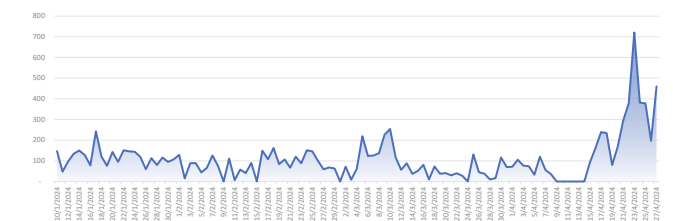


##### MILAK



#### FROM PAKISTAN

##### SPIN BOLDAK



##### TORKHAM

