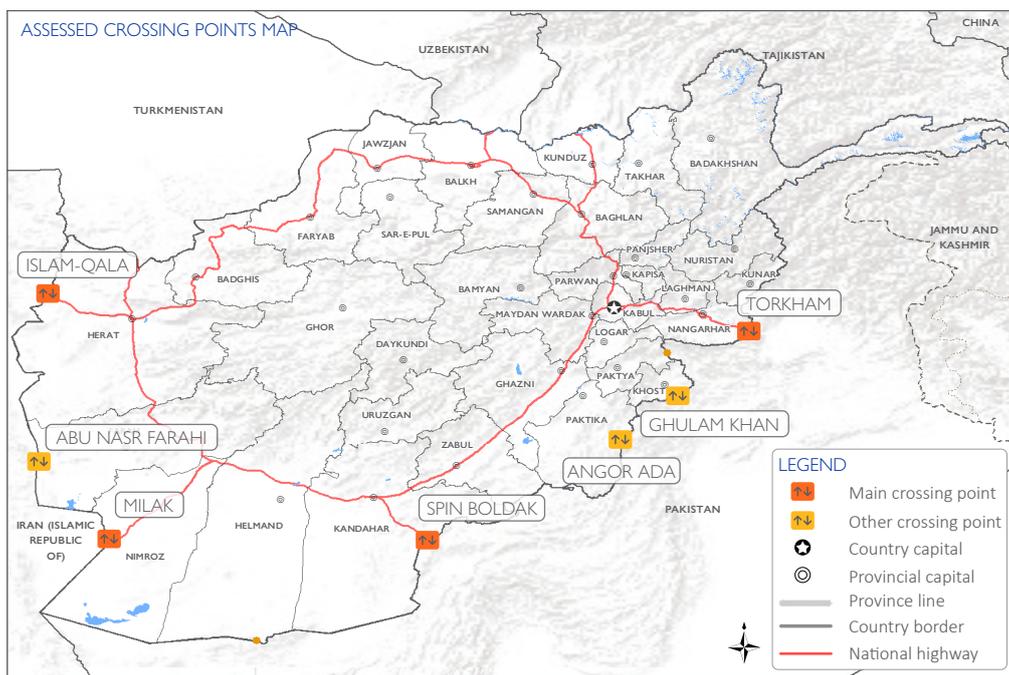


## ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

The IOM Afghanistan's DTM Flow Monitoring activity is designed to provide insights into the mobility patterns at Afghanistan's border points with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. The activity involves two interlinked exercises: the Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC), a headcount of individuals crossing the border, and the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), which collect data on the profiles and intentions of randomly selected Afghan nationals. DTM FM is operational at four main crossing points (connected to Afghanistan's National Highway) as well as three other crossing points with Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. This weekly snapshot combines information from the FM activity and various IOM sources related to cross-border movement. For a detailed explanation of the methodology used in gathering this data, the report directs readers to the section titled "IOM INFLOW DATA" on the last page.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

- **Individuals arriving through main border crossing points are more likely to have stayed in the origin country long-term compared to individuals arriving through other crossing points, who tended to stay shorter-term in the origin country. They were also more likely to have long-term residential documentation, like Amayash or PoR cards.**
- **This week's snapshot includes information on data collected at Kabul airport by IOM's Cross Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) program on individuals arriving from Turkey on page 8. This information will be included in the in the first snapshot of each month going forward.**

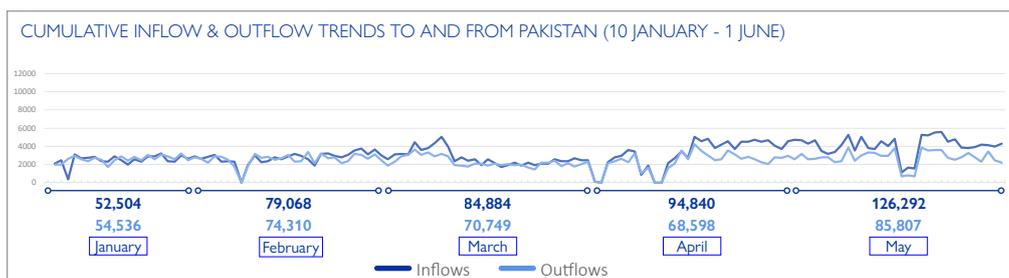
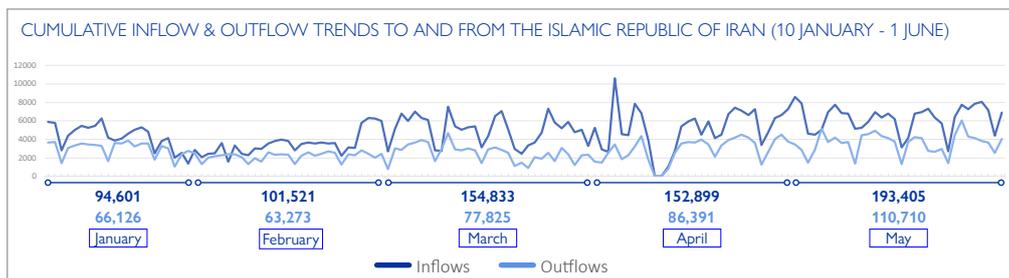


### ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS FIGURES

Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	28,618	20,125
Abu Nasar Farahi	1,440	1,803
Milak	19,274	6,585
Spin Boldak	7,171	4,523
Angor Ada	114	52
Ghulam Khan	3,926	673
Torkham	16,885	13,970

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.



**77,428** TOTAL INFLOWS

### KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY\*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	49,332	28,096
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	2,258
Undocumented returnees***	34,817	3,165
Assisted by IOM	5,629	3,155

**47,731** TOTAL OUTFLOWS

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

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	28,513	19,218

\* 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.

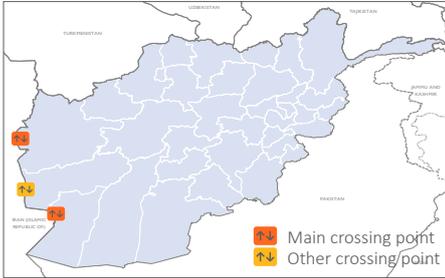


## INFLOWS

The following analysis compiles responses from 5,187 total Afghan nationals (2,985 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,202 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

### INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

#### Reference map



#### Demographics

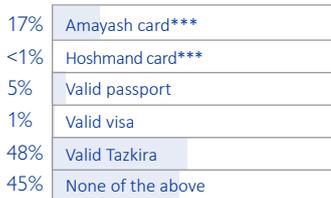


### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

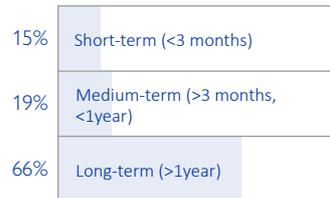
#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



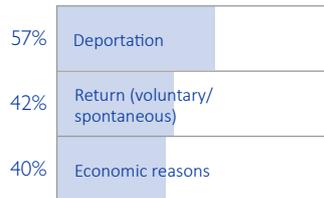
#### Documentation held\*\*



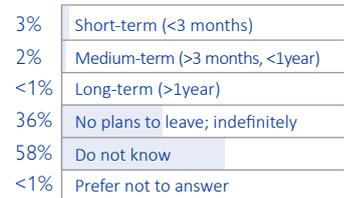
#### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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



#### Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

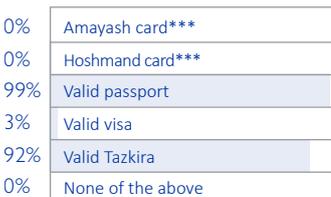


### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

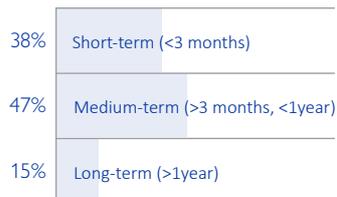
#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



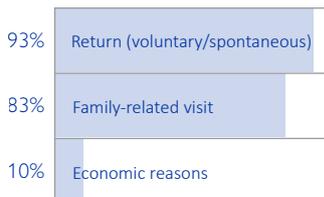
#### Documentation held\*\*



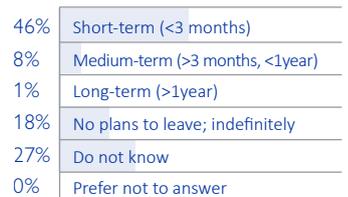
#### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



#### Main reasons for travel 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%.

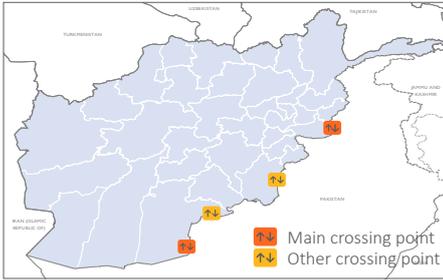
\*\*\* Amayash, and Hoshmand cards are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Proof of Residence (PoR), Partnerslip, VRF Asylum, and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) are cards issued in Pakistan. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.



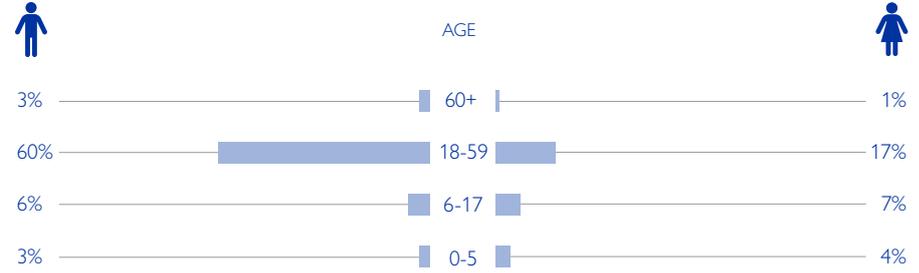
## INFLOWS

### INFLOWS FROM PAKISTAN

#### Reference map



#### Demographics



### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

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



Unaccompanied minor



Single female



Pregnant/  
lactating person



Chronic disease/  
special needs



Female-headed  
household

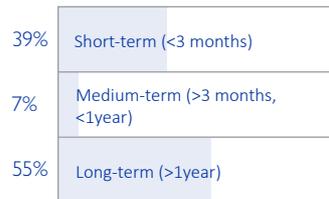


Child-headed  
household

#### Documentation held\*\*



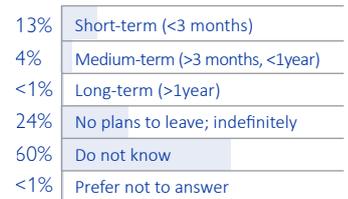
#### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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



#### Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

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



Unaccompanied minor



Single female



Pregnant/  
lactating person



Chronic disease/  
special needs

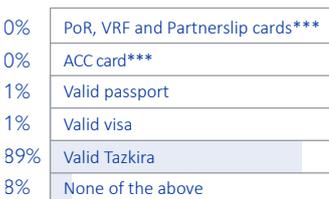


Female-headed  
household

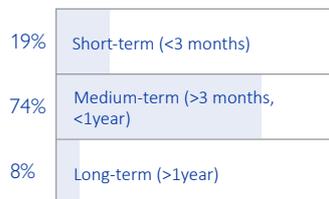


Child-headed  
household

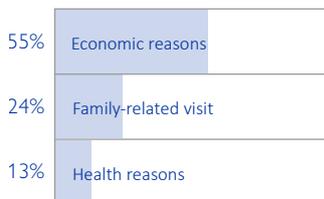
#### Documentation held\*\*



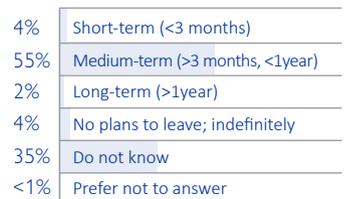
#### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



#### Main reasons for travel 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%.

\*\*\* Amayash, 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. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.

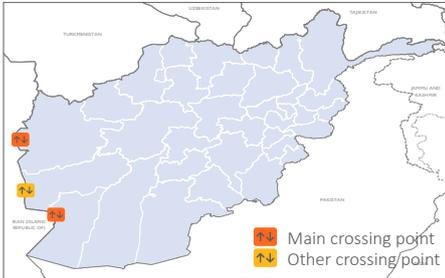


## OUTFLOWS

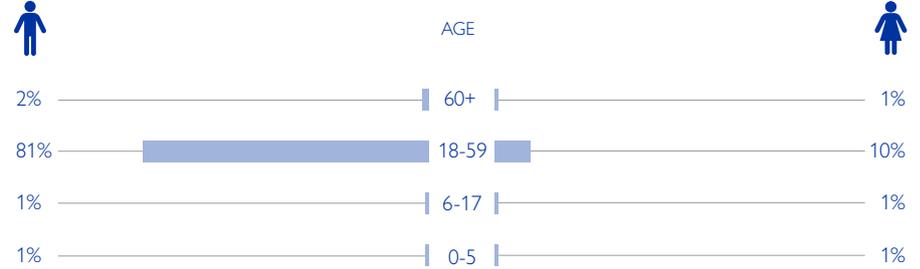
The following analysis compiles responses from 2,377 total Afghan nationals (1,013 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,364 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

### OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



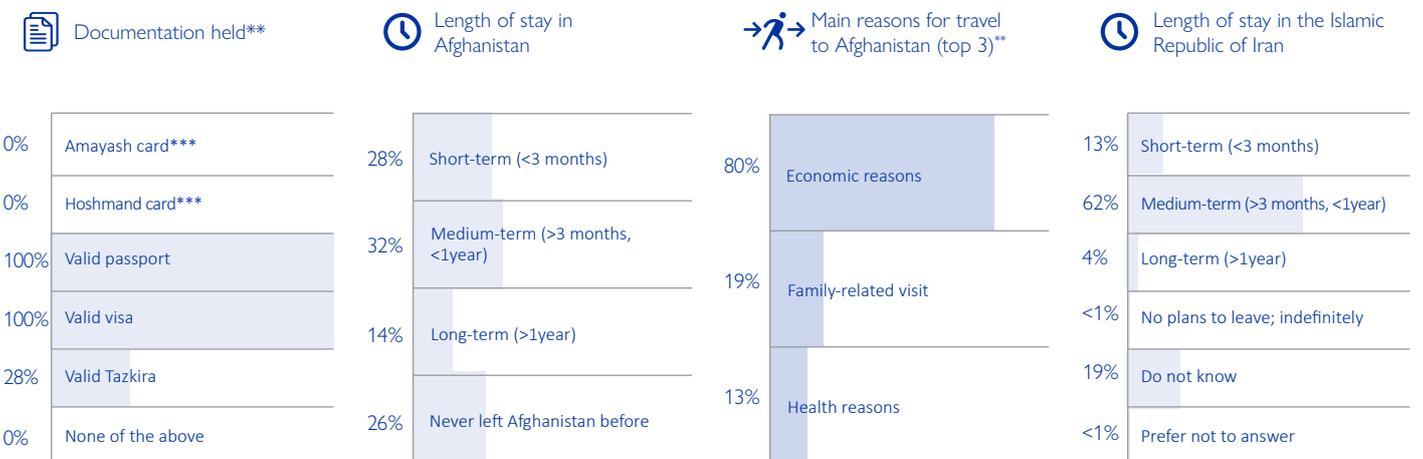
Demographics



### RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



### RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



\* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.

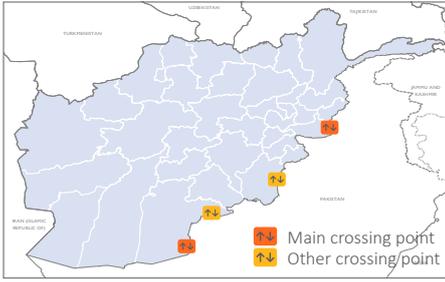
\*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



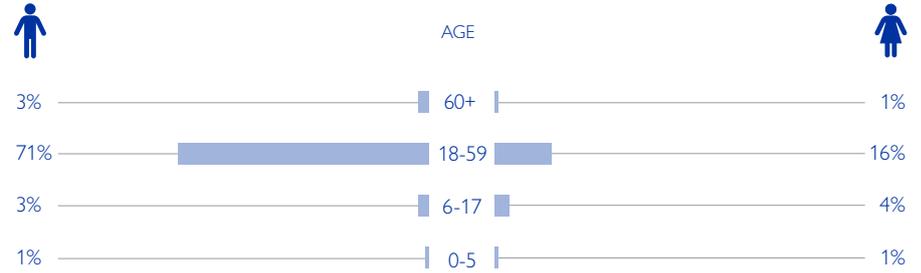
## OUTFLOWS

### OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

Reference map



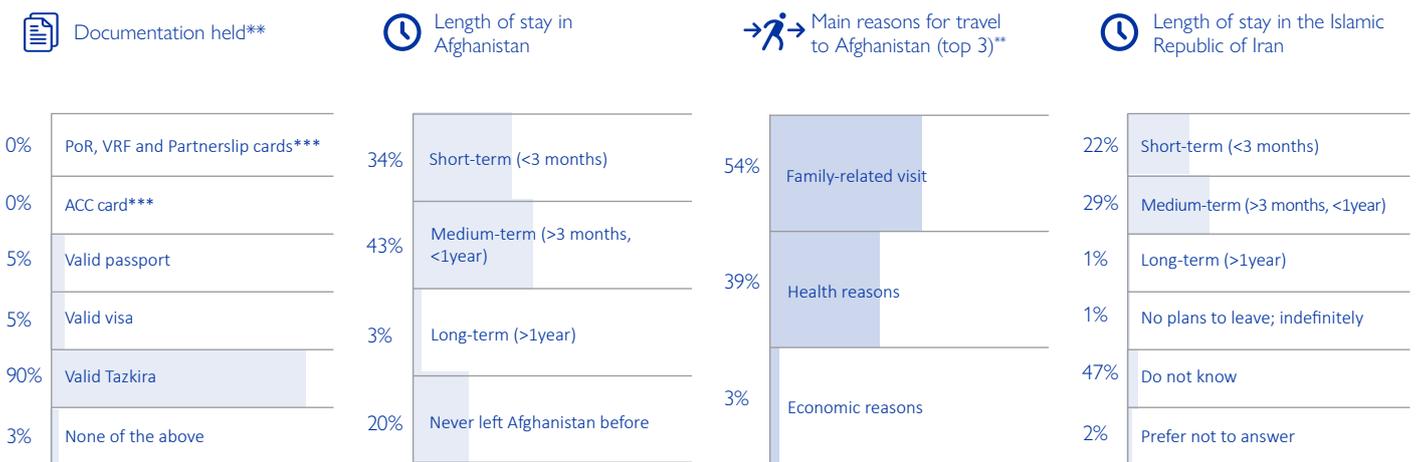
Demographics



### RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



### RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



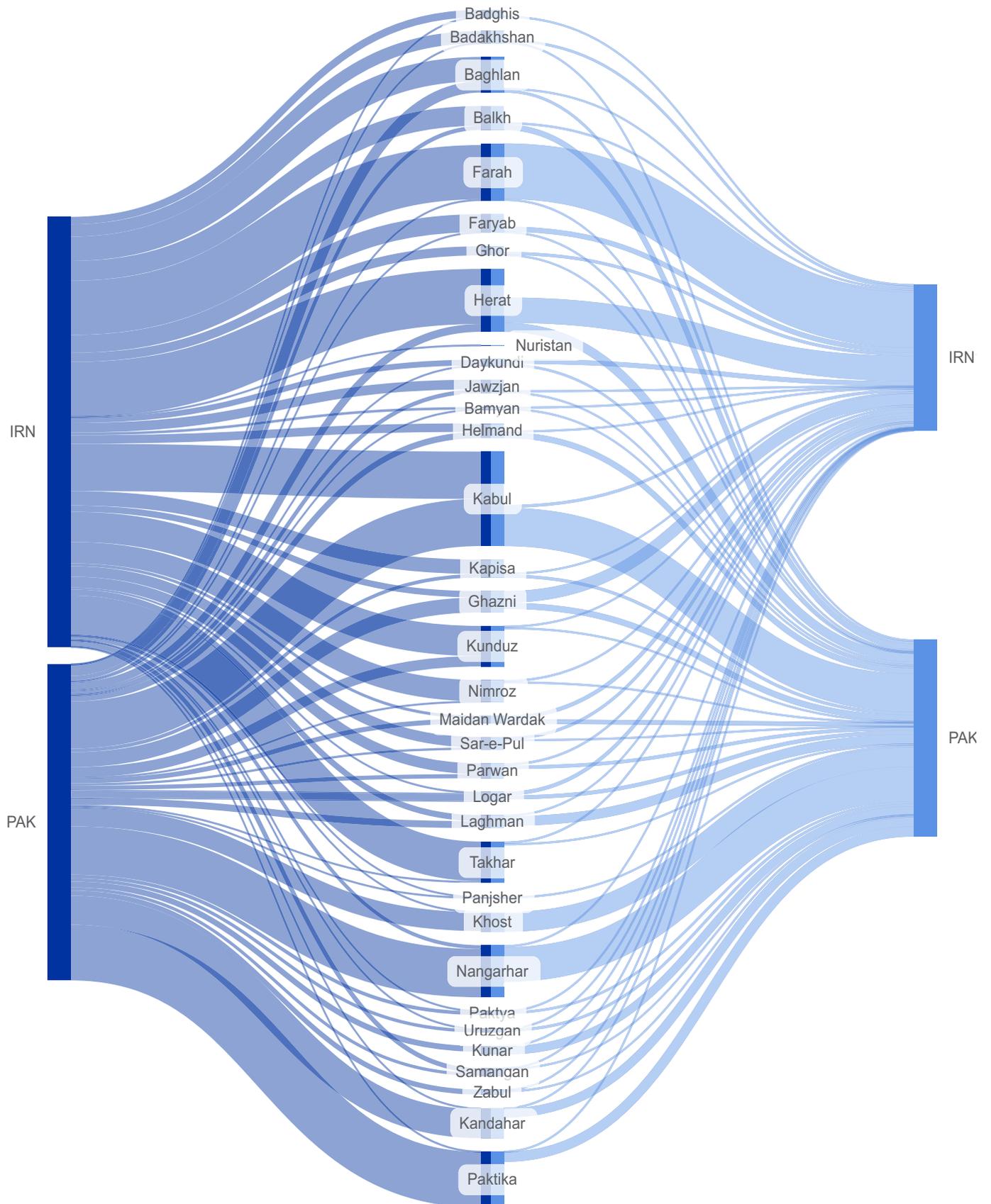
\* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.  
 \*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



## ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

INFLOW

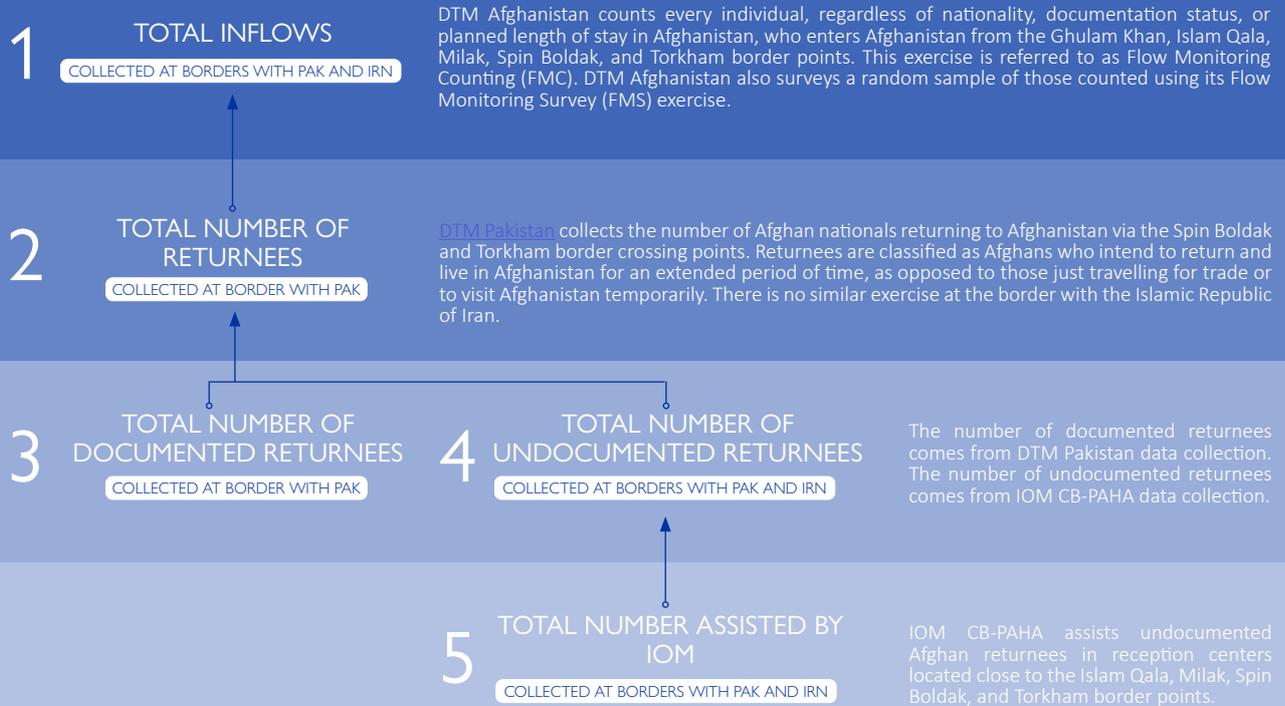
OUTFLOW





## 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 - 1 JUNE)

#### FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

##### ISLAM QALA



#### FROM PAKISTAN

##### SPIN BOLDAK



##### MILAK



##### TORKHAM





# RETURNEES\* FROM TÜRKIYE

IOM Afghanistan's Cross Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) program collects data on returnees\* from Türkiye who arrive back in Afghanistan via plane at Kabul airport. The following analysis presents key figures, profiles, and trends of arrivals from Türkiye from January to May 2024.

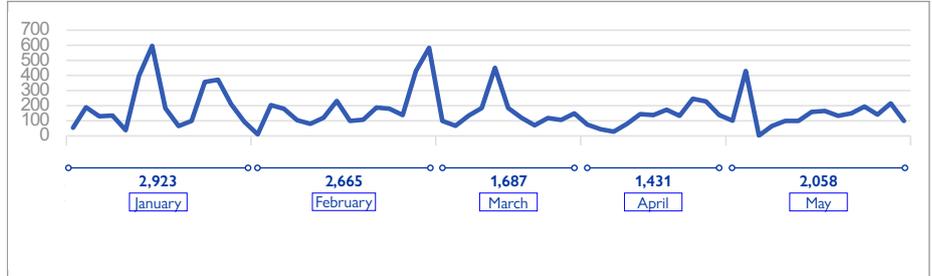
TOTAL ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OF 2024: **10,764**

TOTAL ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OF MAY: **2,058**

Reference map



Cumulative trendline (January - May 2024)



## PROFILES: JANUARY - MAY 2024

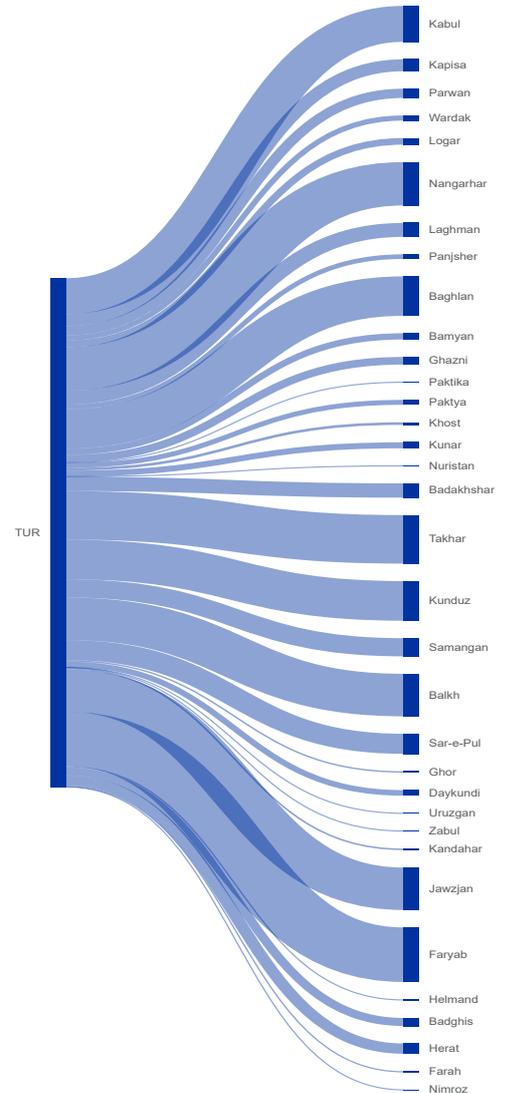
### Demographics

	Male	99%
	Female	1%
	Under 18	<1%

### Documentation

98%	Temporary travel document
2%	Passport
<1%	Tazkira

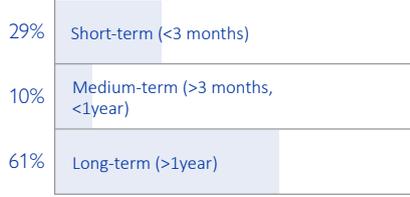
### Destination provinces



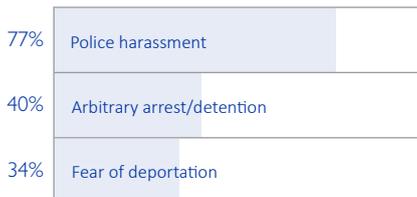
### → Main reasons for leaving Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*



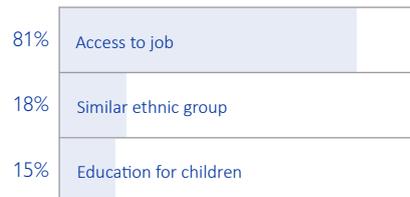
### 🕒 Length of stay in Türkiye



### → Main reasons for returning to Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*



### → Main reasons for choosing destination location (top 3)\*\*



\*For the purposes of this report, this a general term that may include both voluntary and forced returns.  
\*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.