DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX AFGHANISTAN

FLOW MONITORING SNAPSHOT

30 JUNE - 6 JULY 2024, DATA UPDATED AS OF 21:00 ON 6 JULY

IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

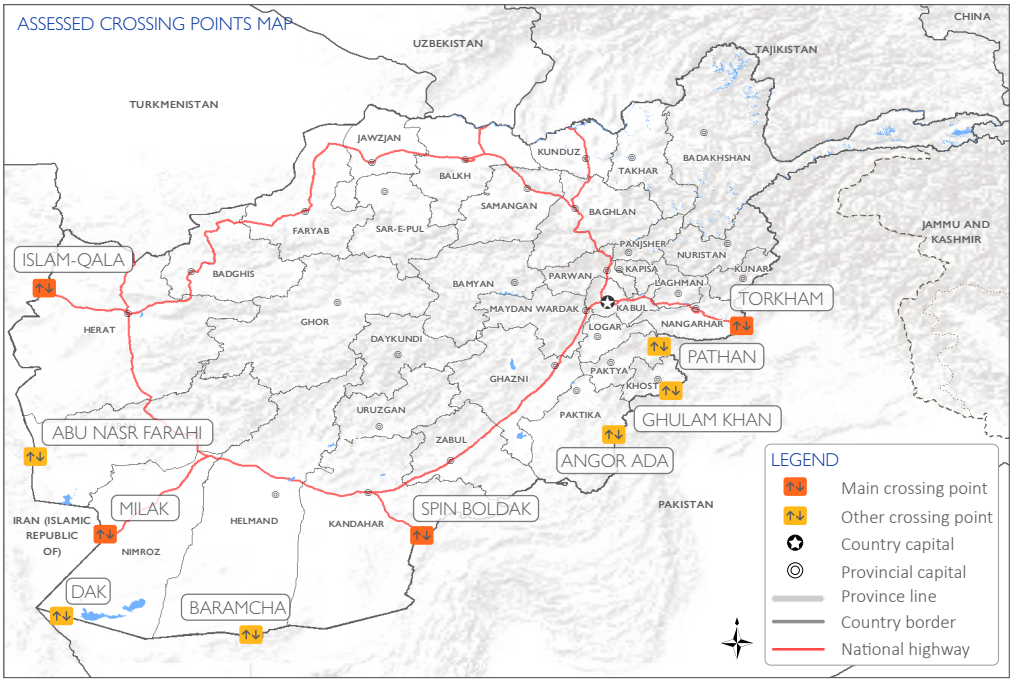
ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

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 six 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

- **Both inflows and outflows increased by seven per cent from last week.**
- **Trends regarding planned length of stay among those crossing through main border points and other border points remain consistent. Those crossing through main border points were more likely to be uncertain about their planned length of stay in Afghanistan, while those crossing through other border points were more likely to plan a short-term length of stay.**
- **Those holding long-term foreign residential documentation, like Amayesh or PoR cards, were more likely to be participating in long-term movements compared to those holding passports and visas.**

ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS MAP



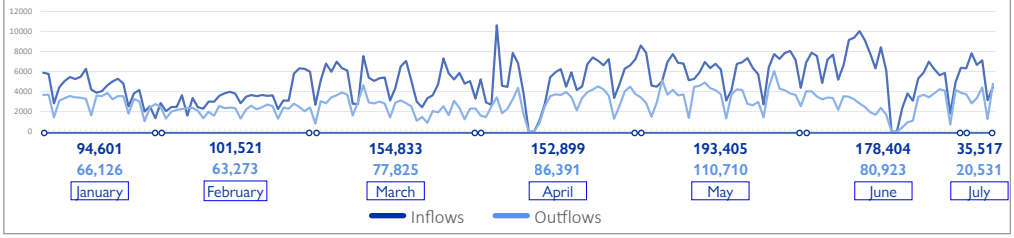
DISCLAIMER: These maps are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS FIGURES

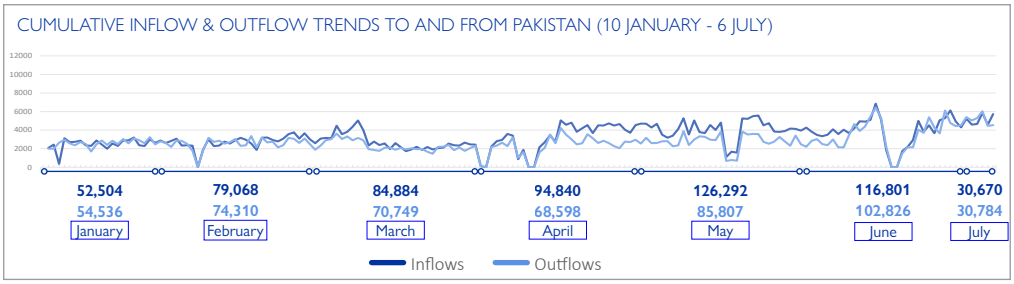
Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	26,665	16,703
Abu Nasar Farahi	1,071	2,073
Milak	14,151	5,450
Baramcha	4,366	4,092
Dak	649	11,978
Spin Boldak	8,099	4,563
Angor Ada	42	108
Ghulam Khan	976	807
Pathan	189	7
Torkham	20,649	13,752

CUMULATIVE INFLOW & OUTFLOW TRENDS TO AND FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (10 JANUARY - 6 JULY)



CUMULATIVE INFLOW & OUTFLOW TRENDS TO AND FROM PAKISTAN (10 JANUARY - 6 JULY)



76,857 TOTAL INFLOWS

KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	41,887	34,970
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE**
Undocumented returnees***	22,749	3,193
Assisted by IOM	6,011	3,072

59,533 TOTAL OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY****

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	24,226	35,307

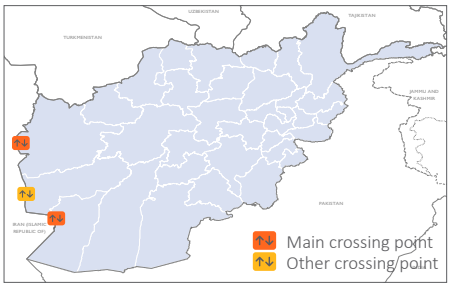
* More information on the methodology of collecting data on different subsets of inflow groups can be found on the last page of this report in the section titled "IOM INFLOW DATA."
** Documented returnees include Proof of Registration (PoR) holders. Source: IOM DTM Pakistan and UNHCR Pakistan
*** This 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

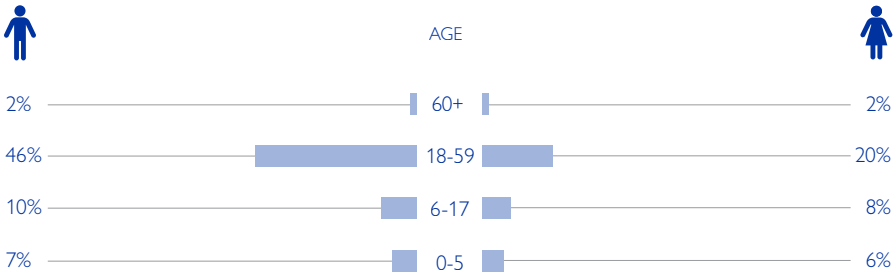
The following analysis compiles responses from 5,686 total Afghan nationals (2,776 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,910 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



Demographics*



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

Presence of vulnerable groups**

Unaccompanied minor	Single female	Pregnant/ lactating person	Chronic disease/ special needs	Female-headed household	Child-headed household
<1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	0%

Documentation held**

20%	Amayash card***
<1%	Hoshmand card (Smart ID Card)***
7%	Valid passport
2%	Valid visa
47%	Valid Tazkira
43%	None of the above

Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran

15%	Short-term (<3 months)
14%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
71%	Long-term (>1year)

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

52%	Deportation
46%	Return (voluntary/spontaneous)
40%	Economic reasons

Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

4%	Short-term (<3 months)
1%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
<1%	Long-term (>1year)
37%	No plans to leave; indefinitely
58%	Do not know
<1%	Prefer not to answer

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
0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Documentation held**

0%	Amayash card***
0%	Hoshmand card (Smart ID Card)***
100%	Valid passport
6%	Valid visa
43%	Valid Tazkira
0%	None of the above

Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran

27%	Short-term (<3 months)
51%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
22%	Long-term (>1year)

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

97%	Return (voluntary/spontaneous)
63%	Family-related visit
5%	Health reasons

Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

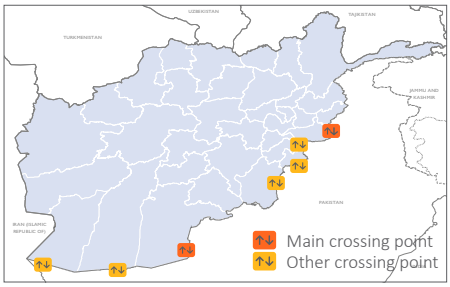
61%	Short-term (<3 months)
20%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
0%	Long-term (>1year)
6%	No plans to leave; indefinitely
13%	Do not know
0%	Prefer not to answer

* 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.

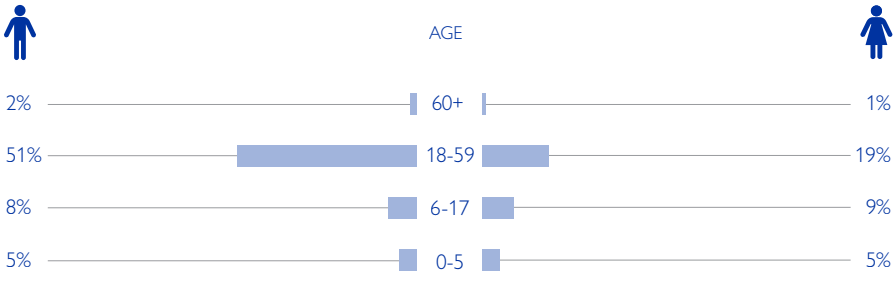
INFLOWS

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
0%	0%	2%	<1%	2%	0%

Documentation held**

14%	PoR, VRF and Partnerslip cards***
1%	ACC card***
28%	Valid passport
26%	Valid visa
35%	Valid Tazkira
48%	None of the above

Length of stay in Pakistan

28%	Short-term (<3 months)
4%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
68%	Long-term (>1year)

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

96%	Return (voluntary/spontaneous)
16%	Felt unsafe at the place where I'm coming from
14%	Family-related visit

Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

7%	Short-term (<3 months)
5%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
<1%	Long-term (>1year)
42%	No plans to leave; indefinitely
46%	Do not know
0%	Prefer not to answer

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
0%	0%	0%	2%	<1%	0%

Documentation held**

0%	PoR, VRF and Partnerslip cards***
8%	ACC card***
0%	Valid passport
0%	Valid visa
80%	Valid Tazkira
6%	None of the above

Length of stay in Pakistan

48%	Short-term (<3 months)
19%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
33%	Long-term (>1year)

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

61%	Family-related visit
16%	Health reasons
16%	Economic reasons

Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

19%	Short-term (<3 months)
33%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
10%	Long-term (>1year)
16%	No plans to leave; indefinitely
21%	Do not know
1%	Prefer not to answer

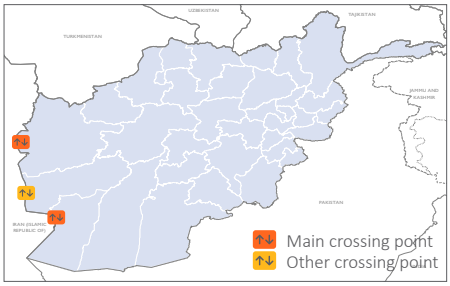
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.
*** Amayash, and Hoshmand cards are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Proof of Residence (PoR), Partnerslip, VRF Asylum, and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) are cards issued in Pakistan. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.

OUTFLOWS

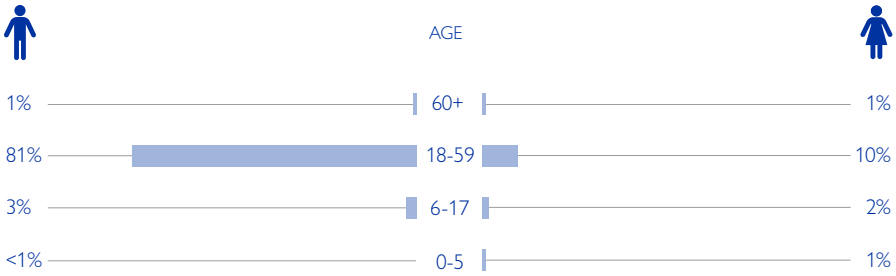
The following analysis compiles responses from 2,543 total Afghan nationals (832 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,711 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map

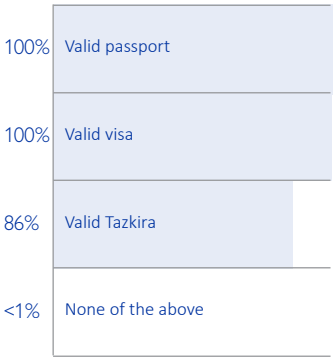


Demographics*

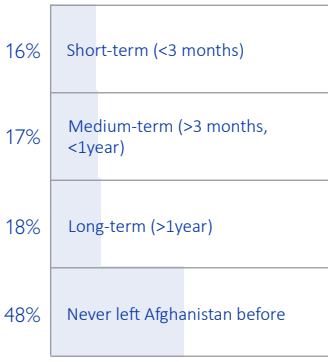


RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS

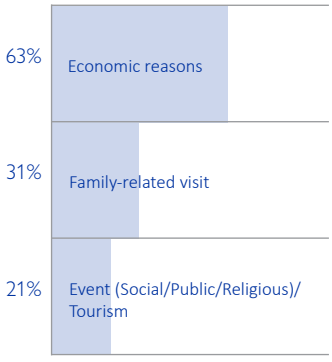
Documentation held**



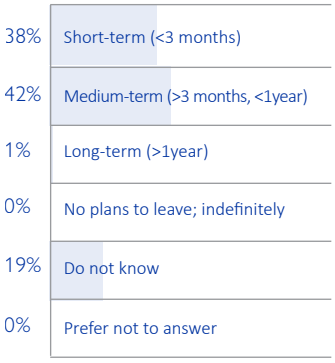
Length of stay in Afghanistan



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

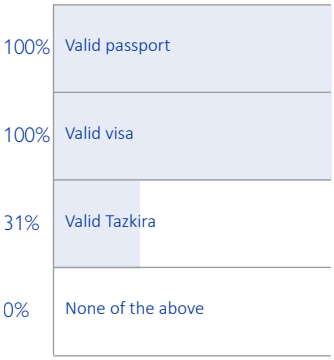


Planned length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran

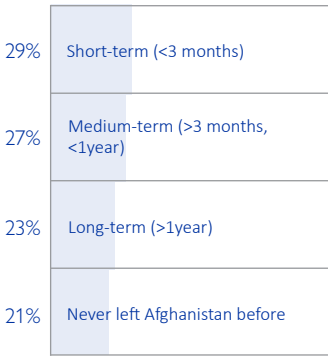


RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS

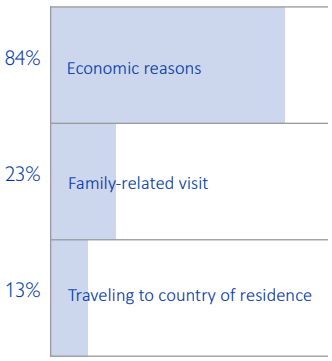
Documentation held**



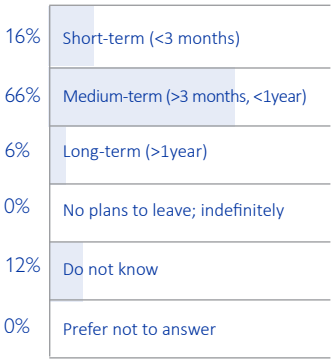
Length of stay in Afghanistan



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



Planned length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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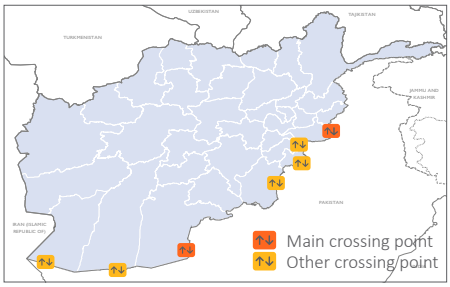
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.

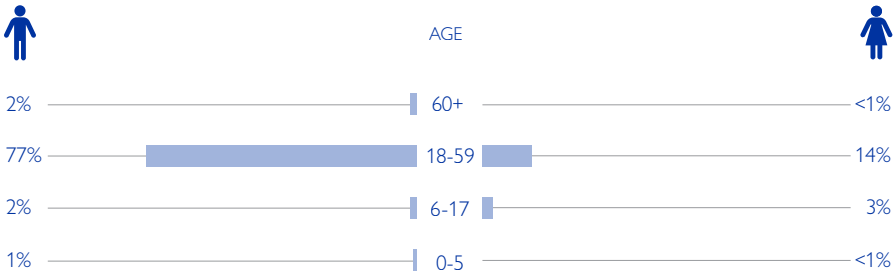
OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

Reference map

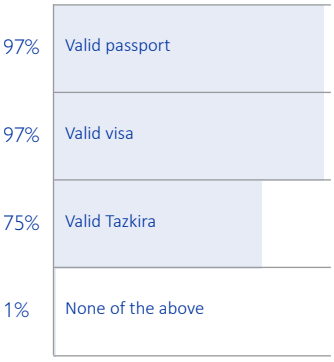


Demographics*

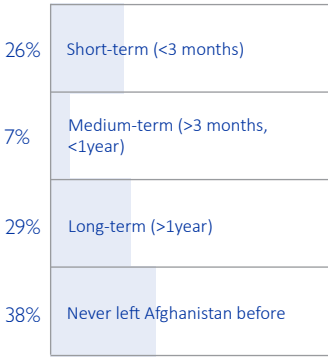


RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS

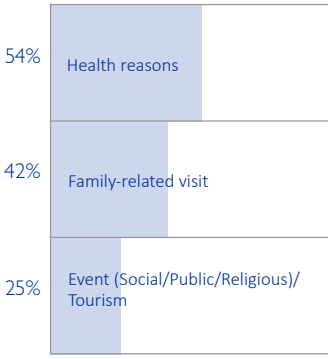
Documentation held**



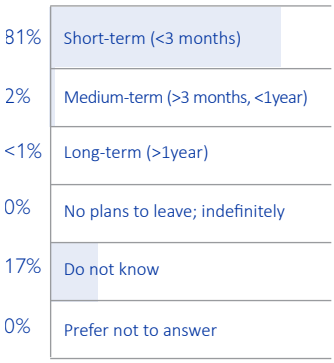
Length of stay in Afghanistan



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

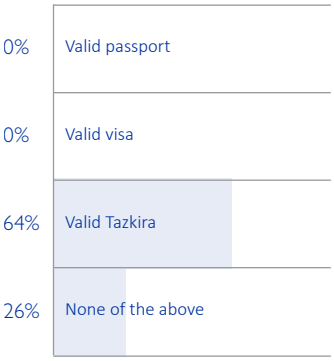


Planned length of stay in Pakistan

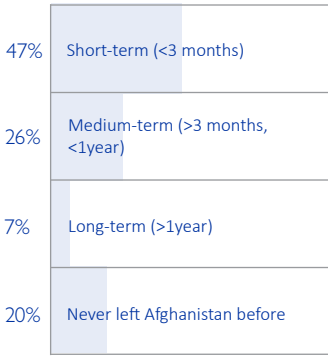


RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS

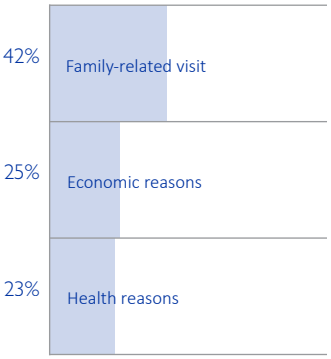
Documentation held**



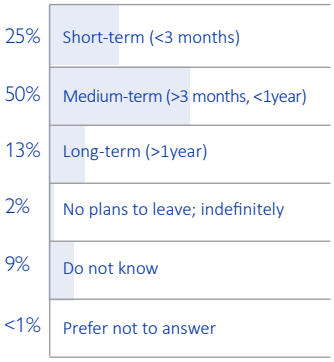
Length of stay in Afghanistan



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



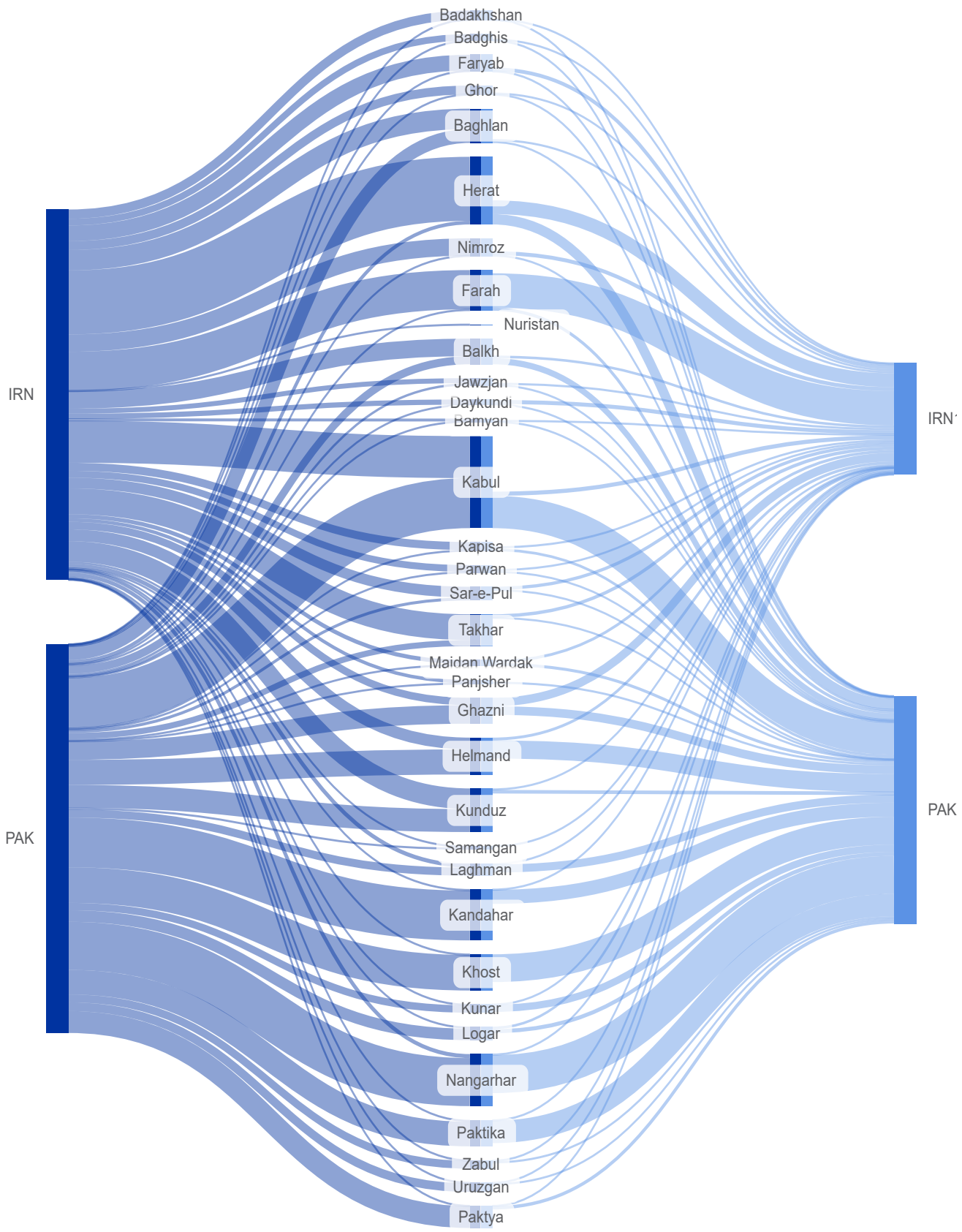
Planned length of stay in Pakistan



* 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%.

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.

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.

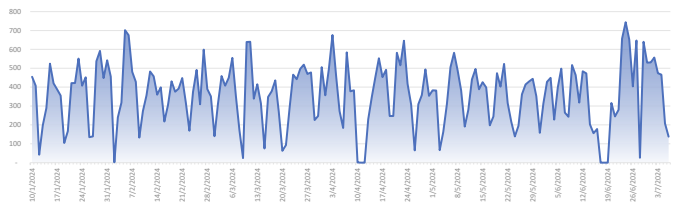
DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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 - 6 JULY)

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

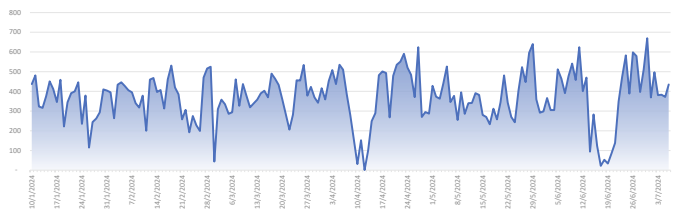
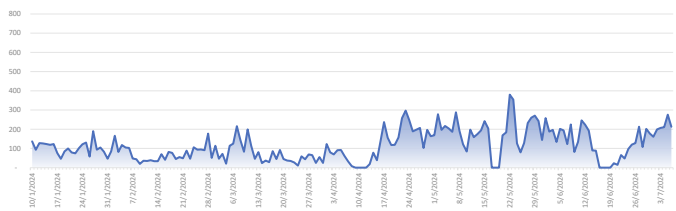
ISLAM QALA



FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK

MILAK



TORKHAM