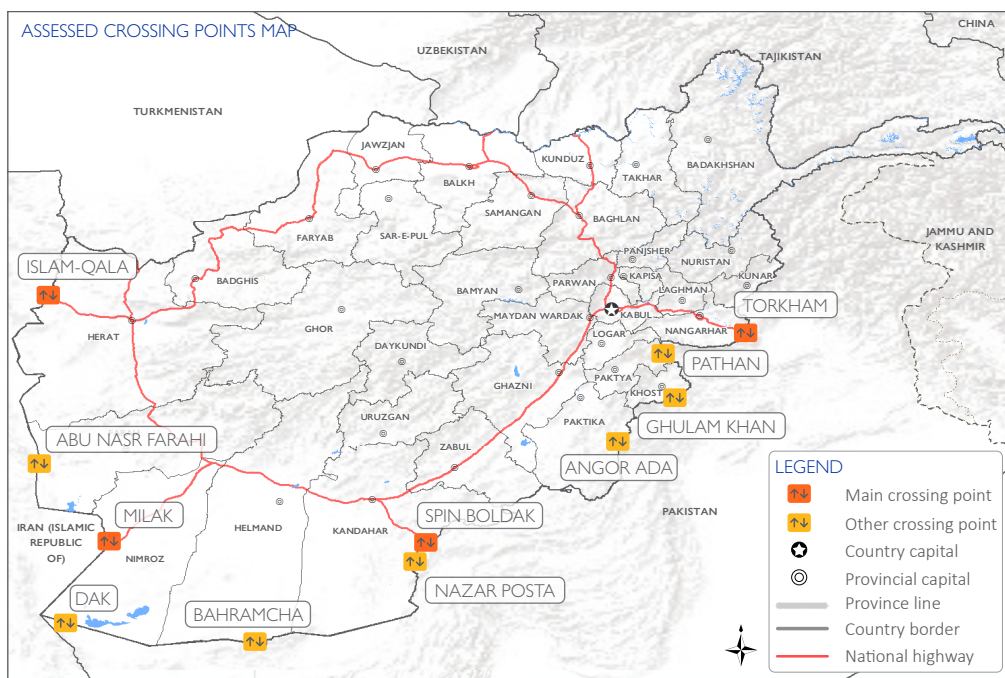


## ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

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 seven 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 17 per cent from last week.
- Out of the total inflow, 93 per cent entered Afghanistan through four main border points, while only seven per cent used the other seven border points. For the total outflow, 89 per cent departed via the main border points, and 11 per cent left through the other border points.
- During this reporting period, more than half (60%) of the total inflow arrived from the Islamic Republic of Iran. Outflow was also more dominated by the Islamic Republic of Iran, which accounted for 53 per cent of the total outflow.

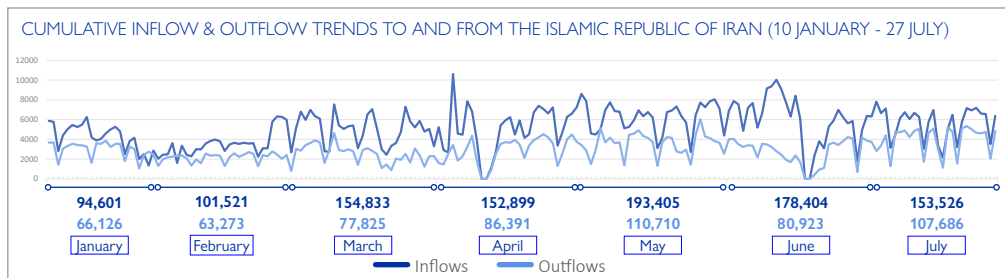


DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

### ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS FIGURES

Ordered from west to east

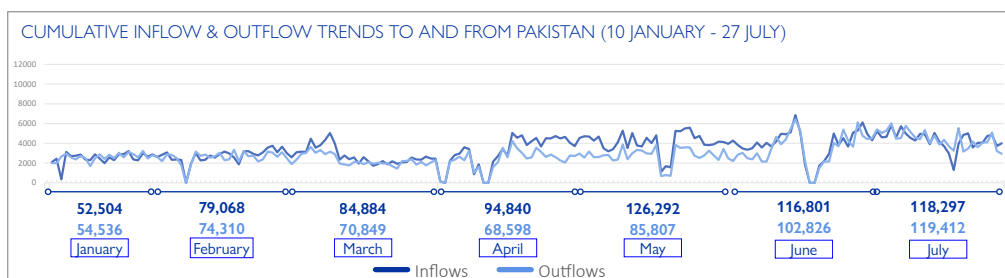
Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	29,481	22,869
Abu Nasr Farahi	647	2,283
Milak	14,237	6,129
Bahramcha	3,253	2,780
Nazar Posta	665	840
Spin Boldak	6,981	8,179
Angor Ada	85	92
Ghulam Khan	595	722
Pathan	173	0
Torkham	17,268	14,605



**73,385 TOTAL INFLOWS**

### KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY\*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	44,365	29,020
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	1,294
Undocumented returnees***	26,295	1,676
Assisted by IOM	4,323	1,645



**58,499 TOTAL OUTFLOWS**

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

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	31,281	27,218

\* 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.

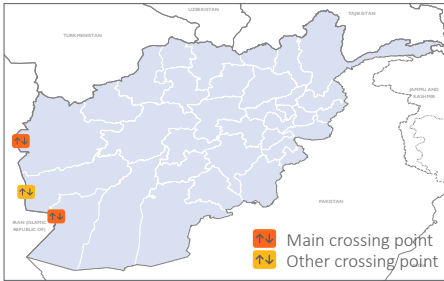


## INFLOWS

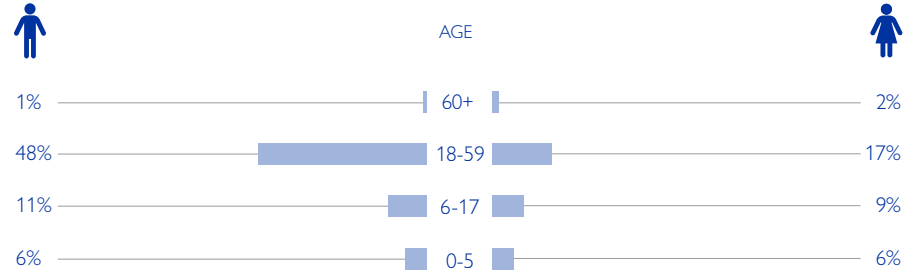
The following analysis compiles responses from 4,962 total Afghan nationals (2,534 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,428 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

### INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



Demographics\*

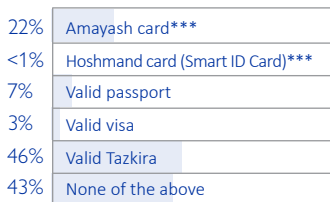


### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

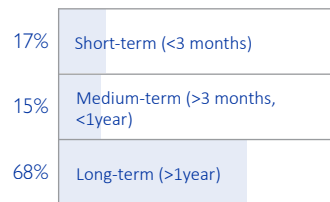
Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



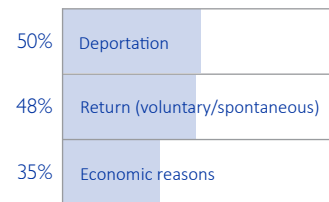
Documentation held\*\*



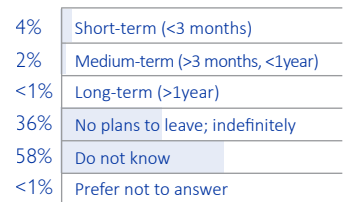
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

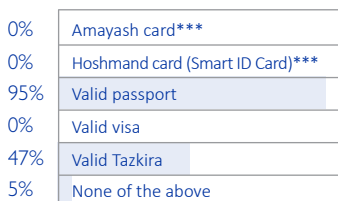


### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

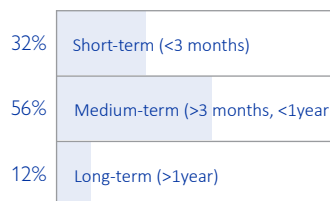
Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



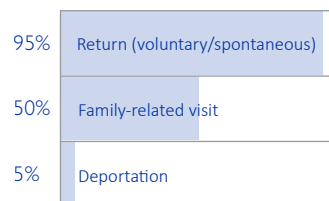
Documentation held\*\*



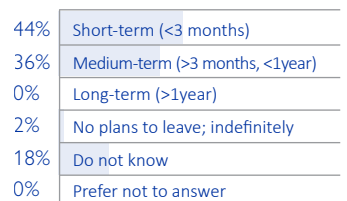
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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%.

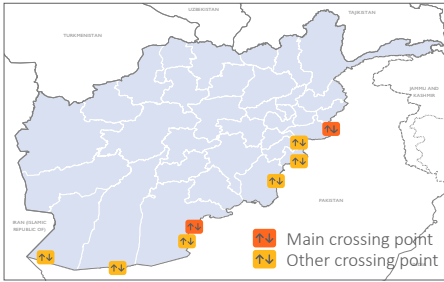
\*\*\* Amayash (Foreign Nationals Temporary Residence Card) and Hoshmand (Smart ID Card) are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran and allow Afghan nationals to live and access services in the country, and Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.



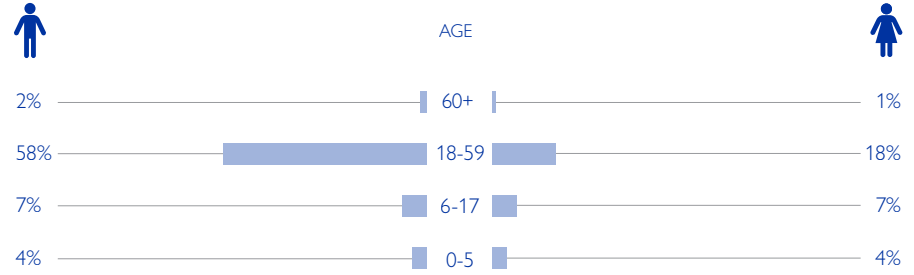
## INFLOWS

### 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

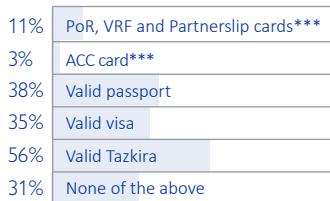


Female-headed  
household

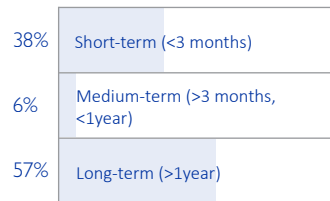


Child-headed  
household

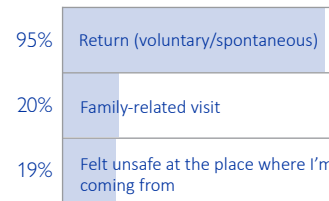
Documentation held\*\*



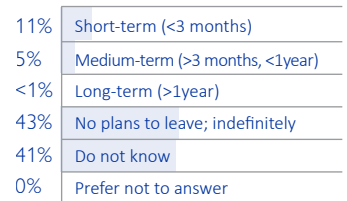
Length of stay in Pakistan



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

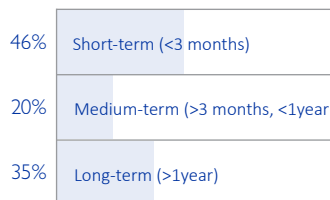


Child-headed  
household

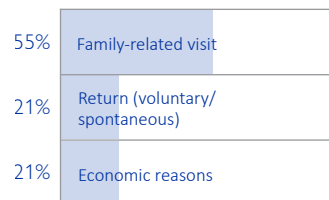
Documentation held\*\*



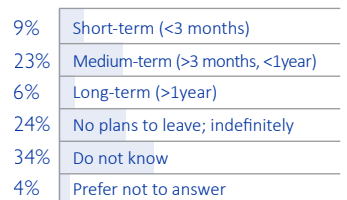
Length of stay in Pakistan



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%.

\*\*\* Proof of Registration Cards (PoR) allow Afghan nationals to live and have freedom of movement in Pakistan. Partnerslip and VRF Asylum cards are given to PoR card holders who intend to re-enter Afghanistan. Afghan Citizen Cards (ACC) regularize unregistered Afghan nationals in Pakistan. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.

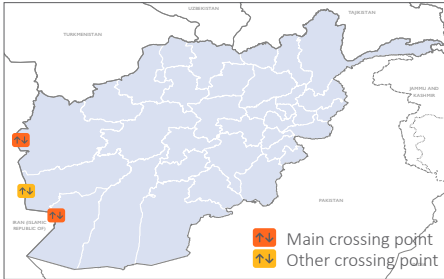


# OUTFLOWS

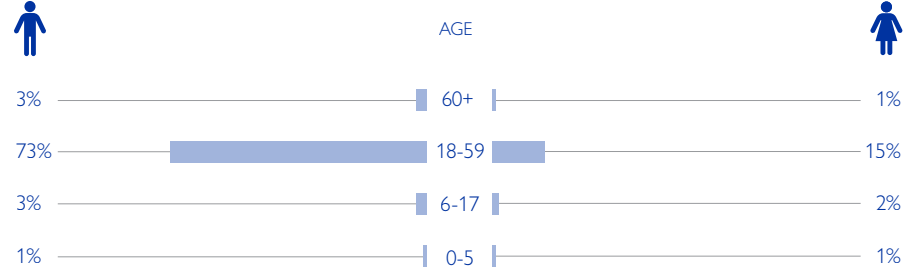
The following analysis compiles responses from 2,155 total Afghan nationals (927 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,228 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

## OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



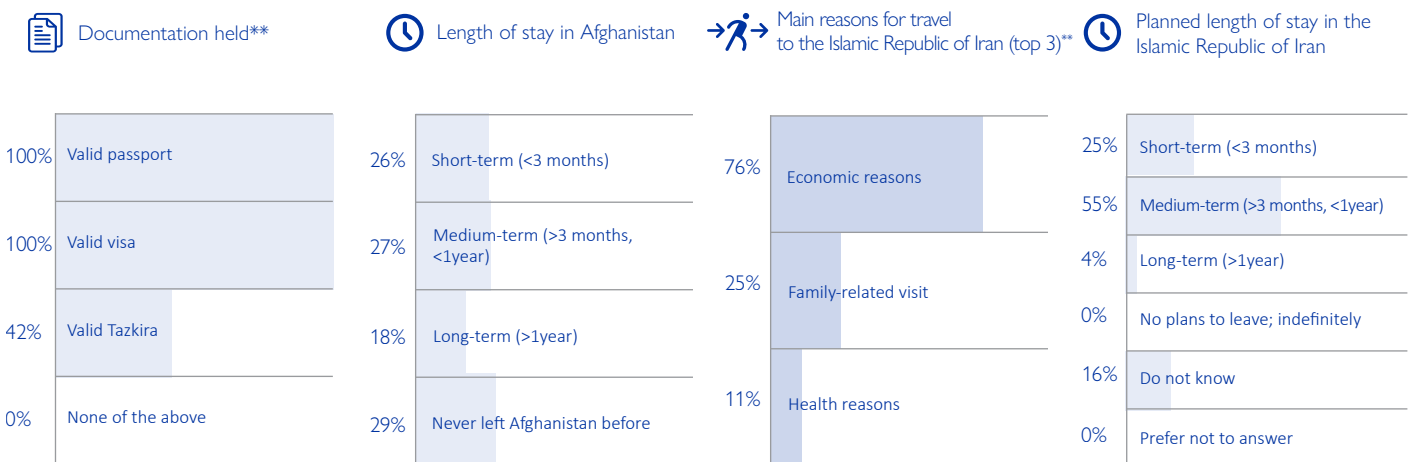
Demographics\*



## 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.

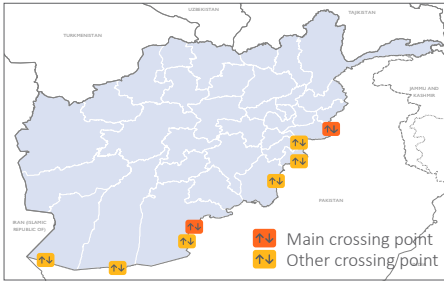
\*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



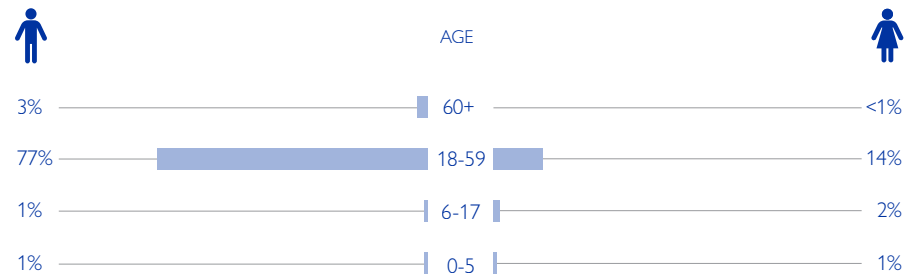
## OUTFLOWS

### OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

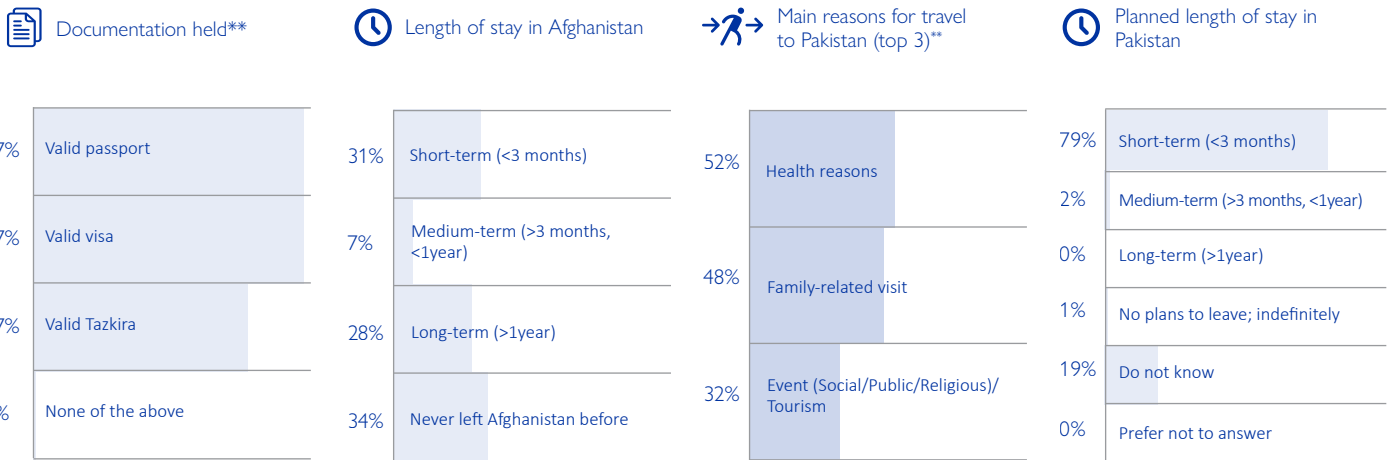
Reference map



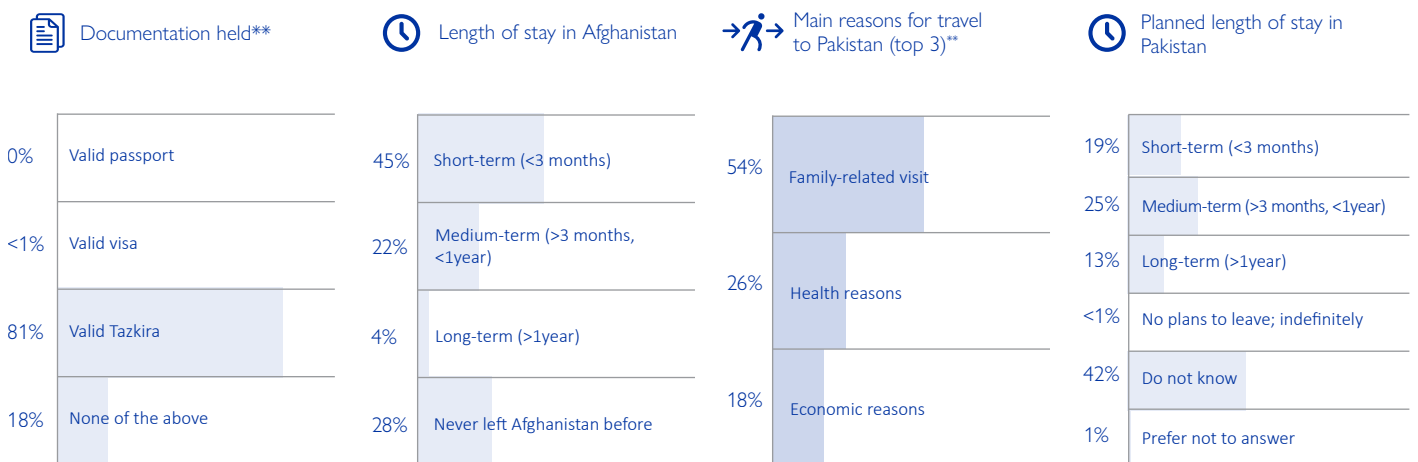
Demographics\*



### RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



### RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



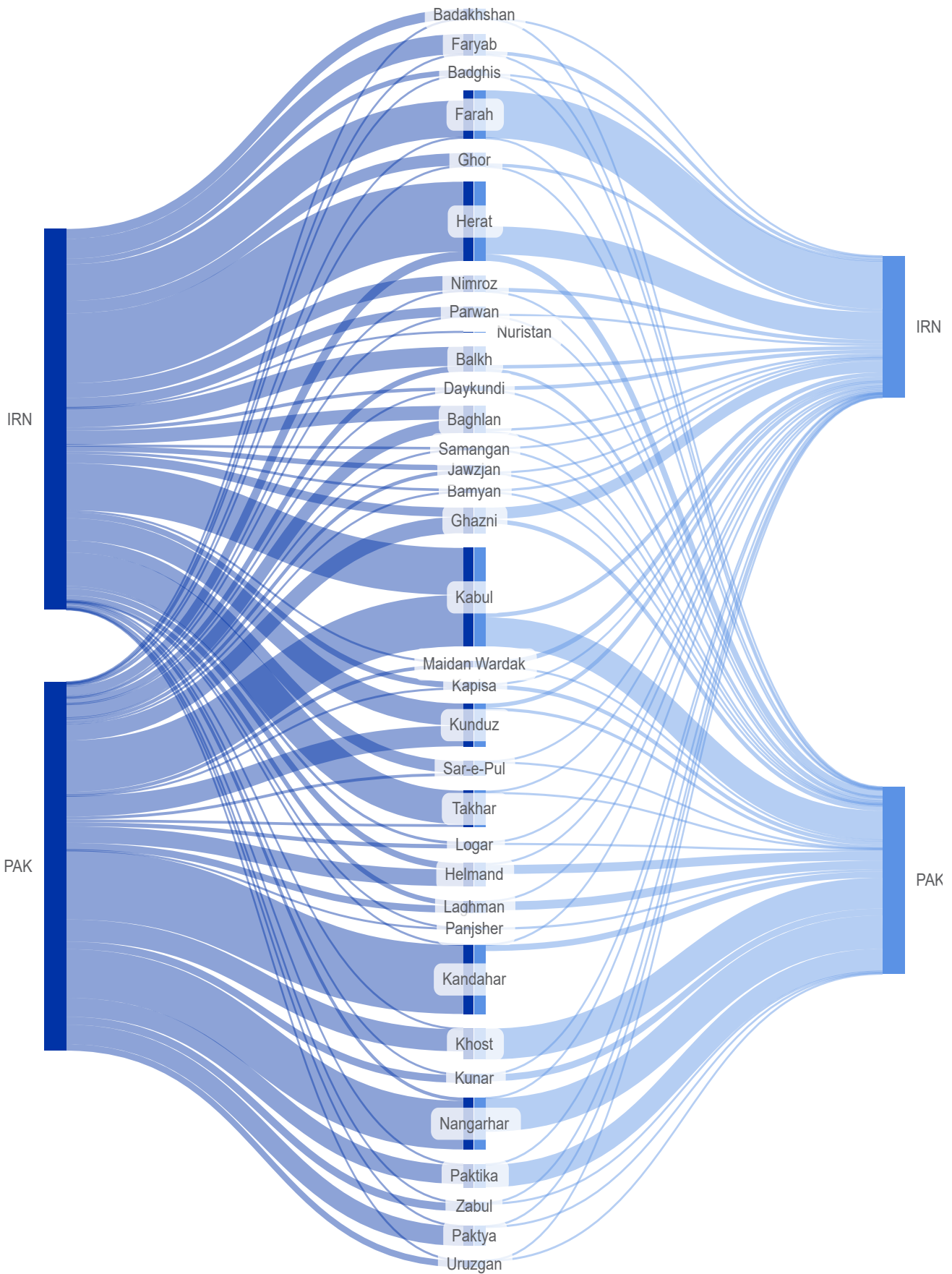
\* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.  
\*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



## 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.

**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.

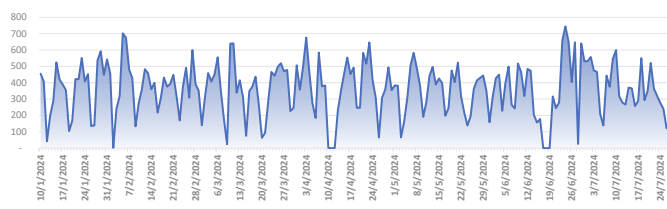
## DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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>.

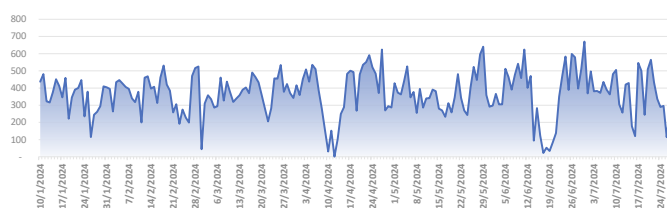
### CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY - 27 JULY)

#### FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

##### ISLAM QALA

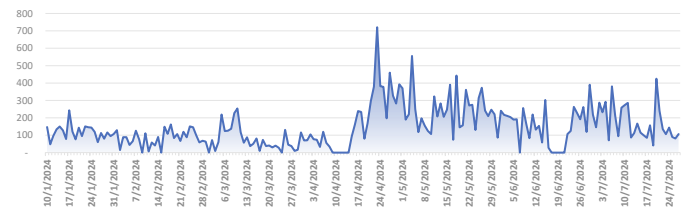


##### MILAK



#### FROM PAKISTAN

##### SPIN BOLDAK



##### TORKHAM

