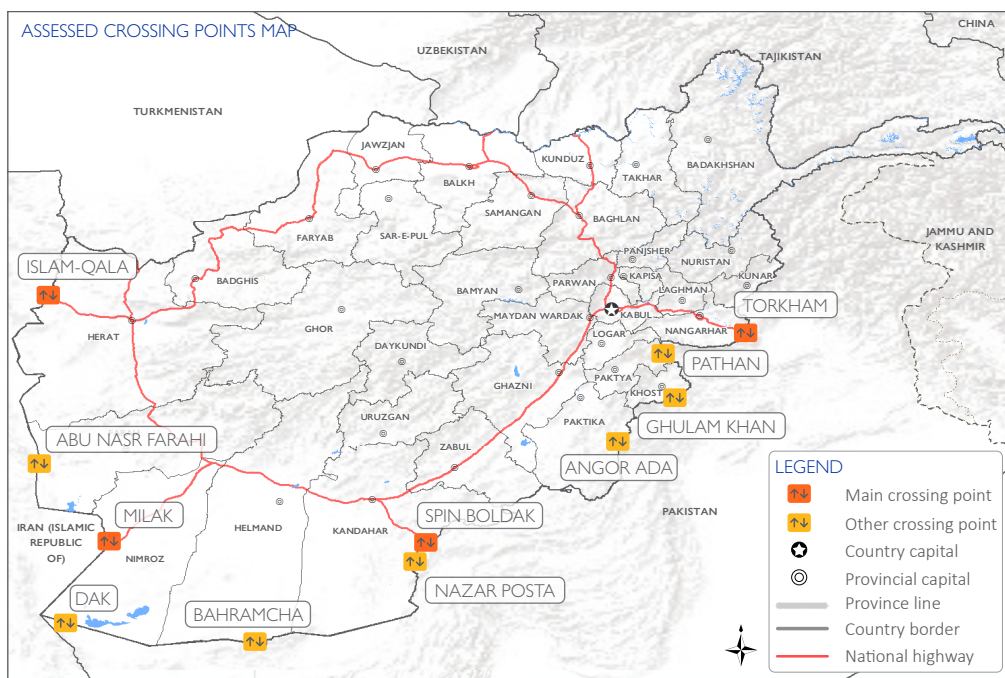


ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

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

- **Inflow exceeded outflow by 18 per cent this week. Both inflows and outflows decreased by 12 per cent from last week. Flows may have been affected by a public holiday on 14 August marking the third anniversary of the De-facto Authority.**
- **Among the total inflow, those entering through main crossing points were more likely to intend to stay in Afghanistan longer term compared to those entering through other crossing points, who often only intended to stay short-term.**
- **Among inflow at all borders, female respondents were around twice as likely as male respondents to cite "feeling unsafe in the origin location" as a reason for travel.**

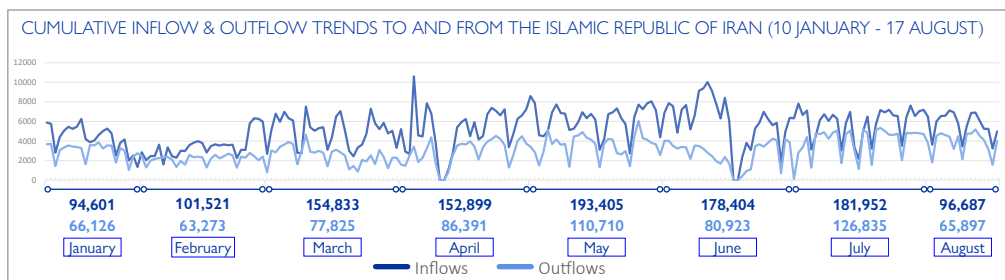


ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS FIGURES

Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	28,343	20,538
Abu Nasr Farahi	664	1,775
Milak	9,555	5,006
Dak	38	429
Bahramcha	3,766	3,151
Nazar Posta	576	704
Spin Boldak	5,837	6,553
Angor Ada	163	169
Ghulam Khan	291	507
Pathan	185	12
Torkham	9,859	9,941

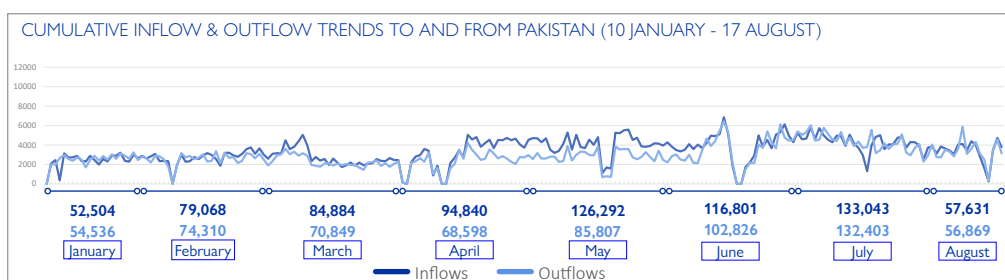
DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.



59,277 TOTAL INFLOWS

KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	38,562	20,715
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	875
Undocumented returnees***	17,363	1,489
Assisted by IOM	4,818	1,397



48,785 TOTAL OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY****

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total outflows	27,319	21,466

* 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 [this link](#).

**** DTM Afghanistan does not collect data on subsets of outflow groups.

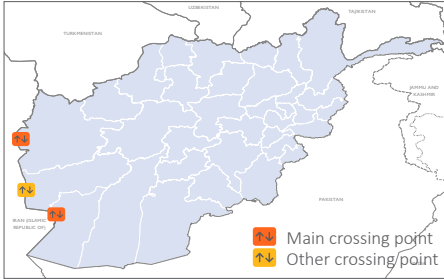


INFLOWS

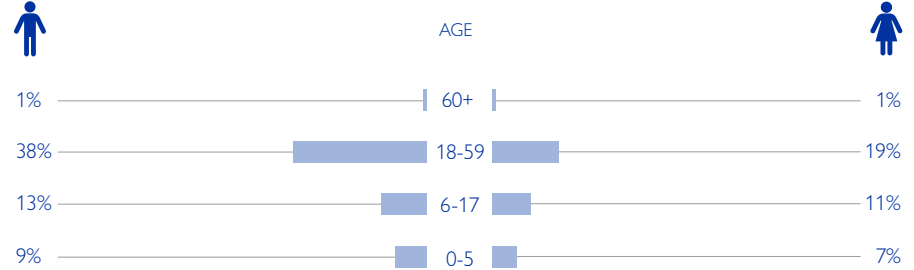
The following analysis compiles responses from 3,931 total Afghan nationals (1,930 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,001 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



Demographics*



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

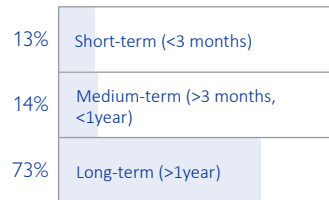
Presence of vulnerable groups**



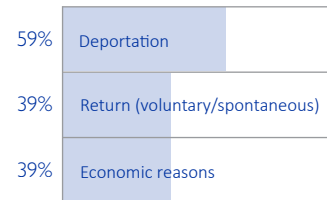
Documentation held**



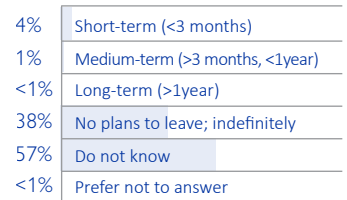
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

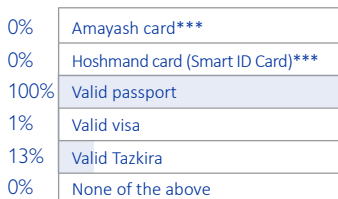


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

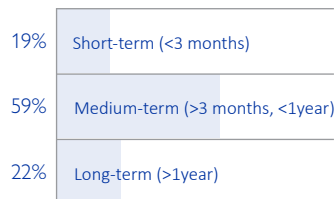
Presence of vulnerable groups**



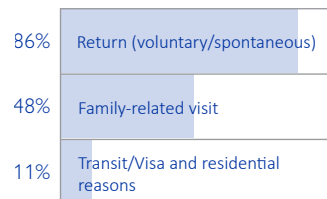
Documentation held**



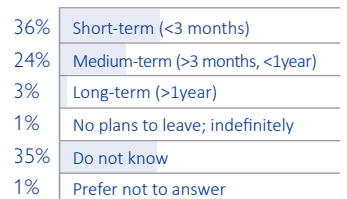
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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%.

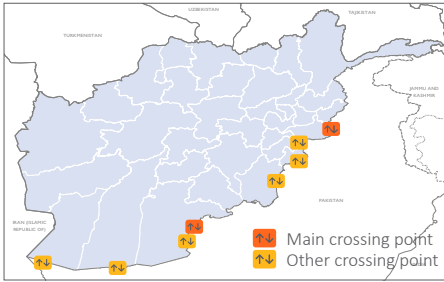
*** Amayash (Foreign Nationals Temporary Residence Card) and Hoshmand (Smart ID Card) are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran and allow Afghan nationals to live and access services in the country, and Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.



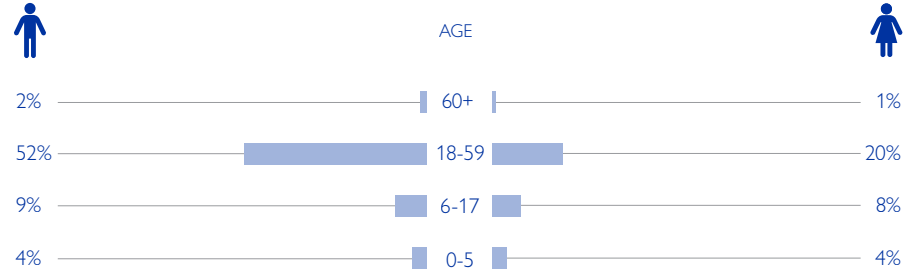
INFLOWS

INFLOWS FROM PAKISTAN

Reference map

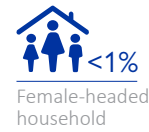
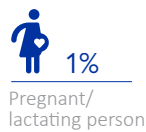
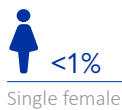
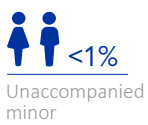


Demographics*



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

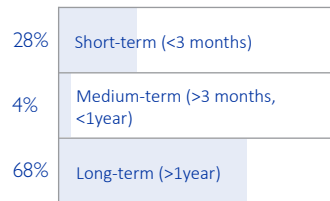
Presence of vulnerable groups**



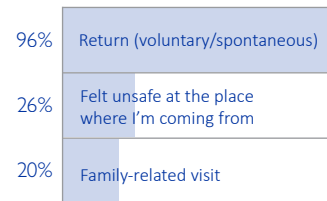
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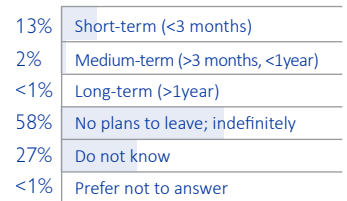
Length of stay in Pakistan



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

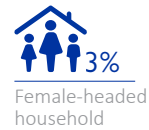
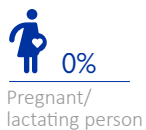
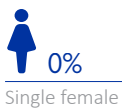
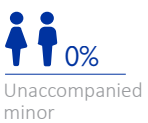


Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

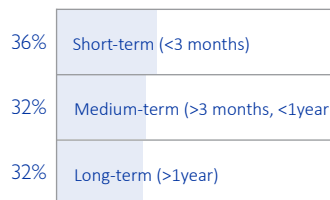
Presence of vulnerable groups**



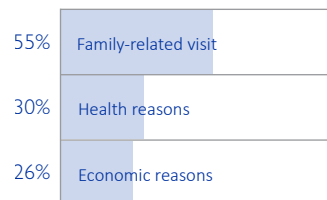
Documentation held**



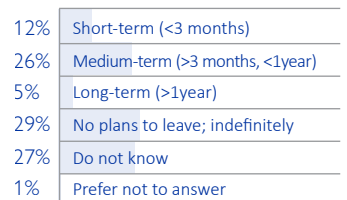
Length of stay in Pakistan



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.

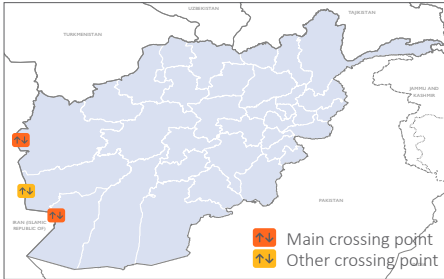


OUTFLOWS

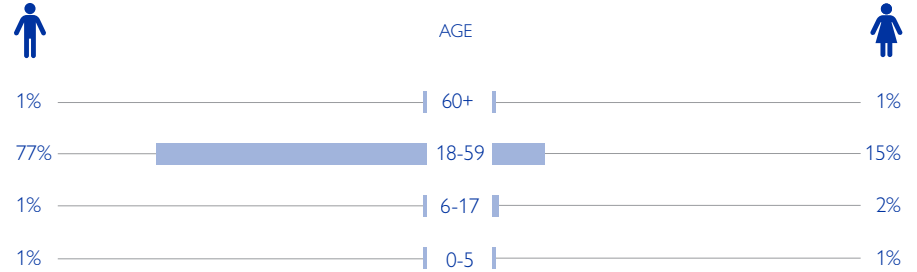
The following analysis compiles responses from 1,609 total Afghan nationals (480 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,129 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

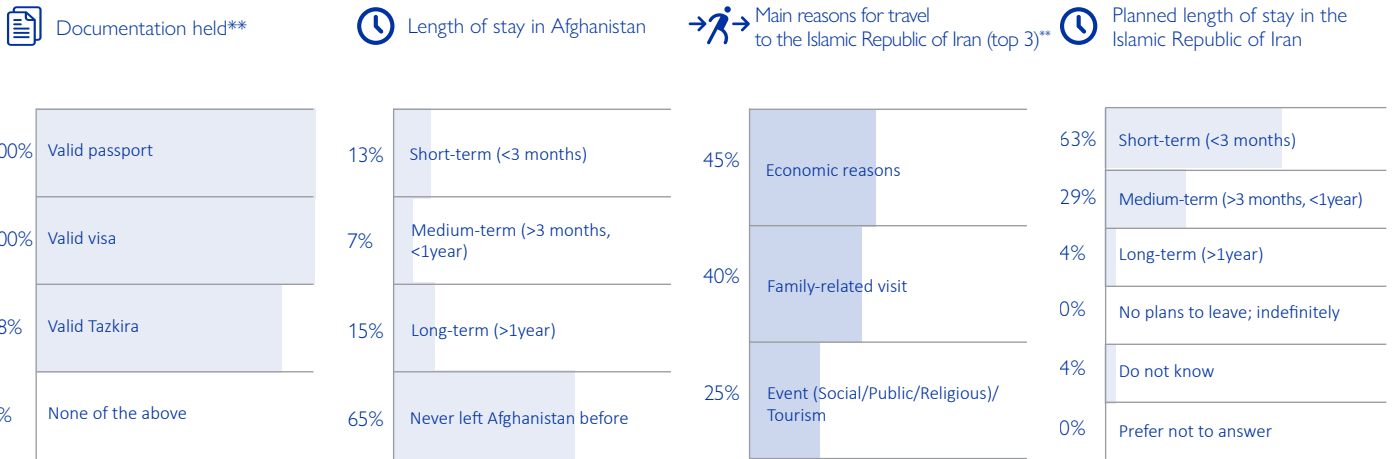
Reference map



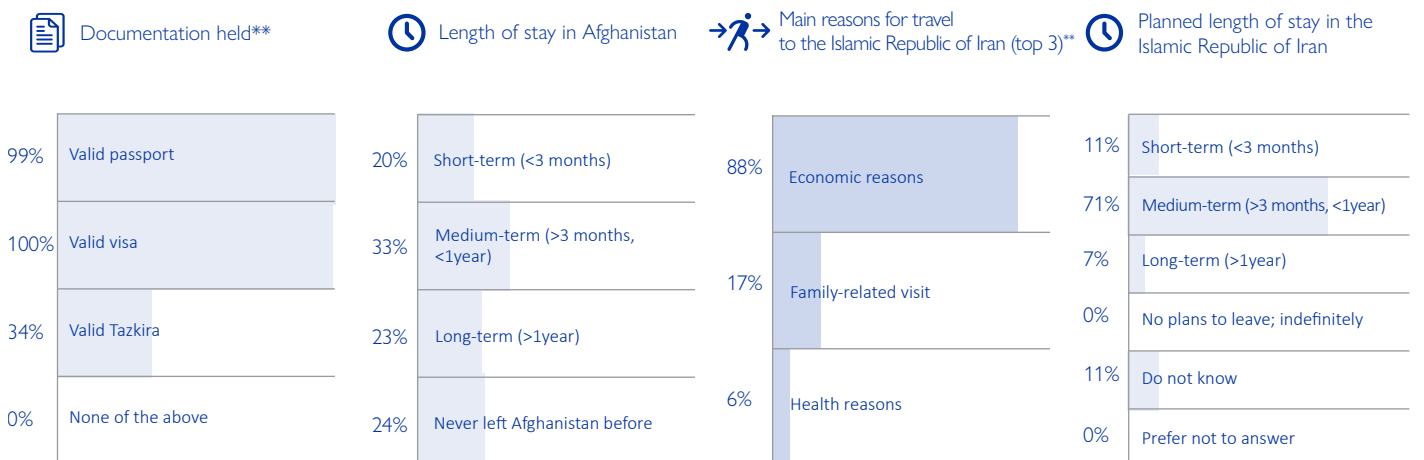
Demographics*



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



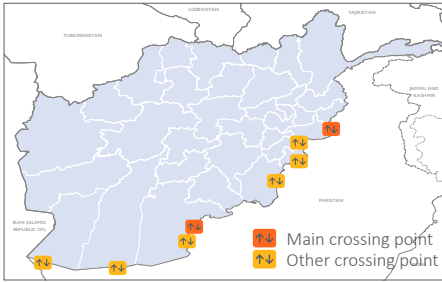
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



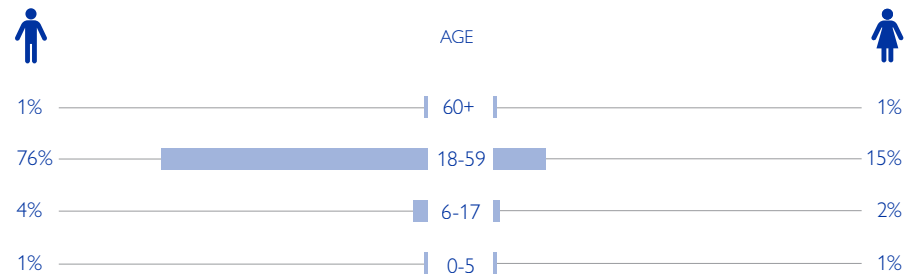
OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

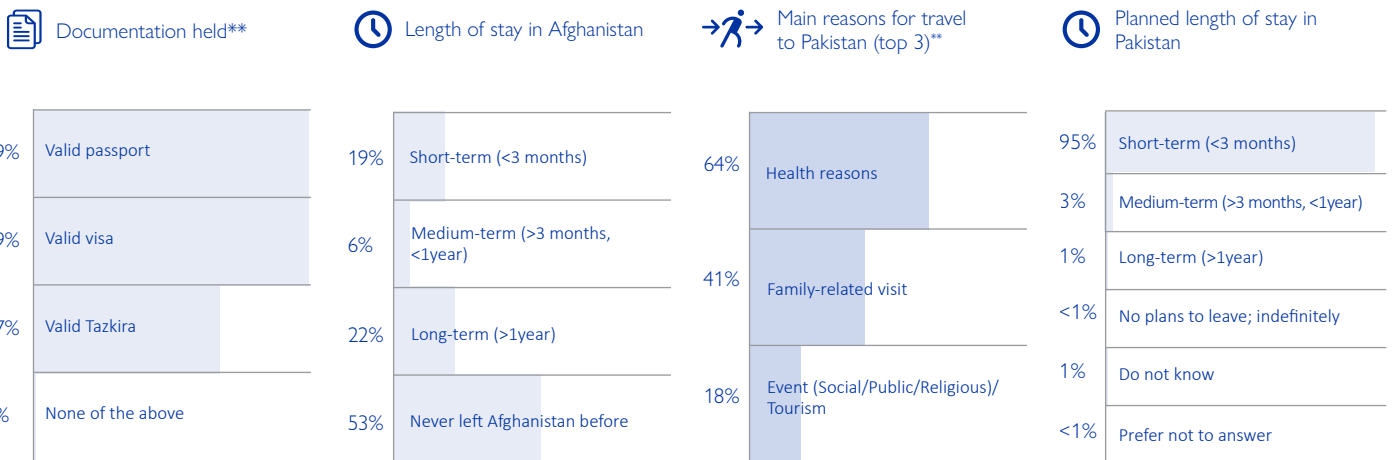
Reference map



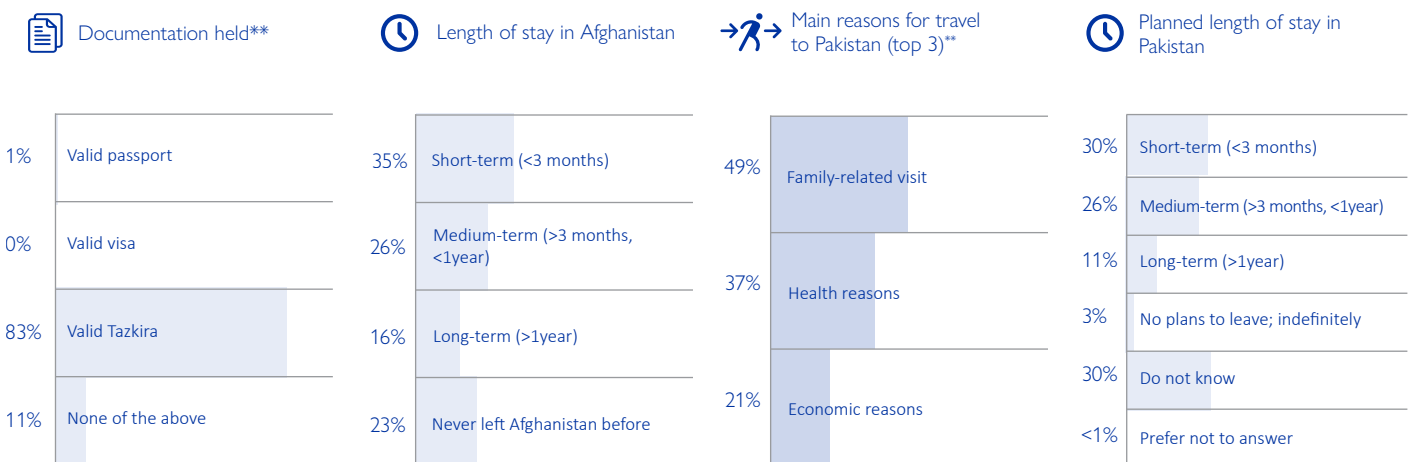
Demographics*



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



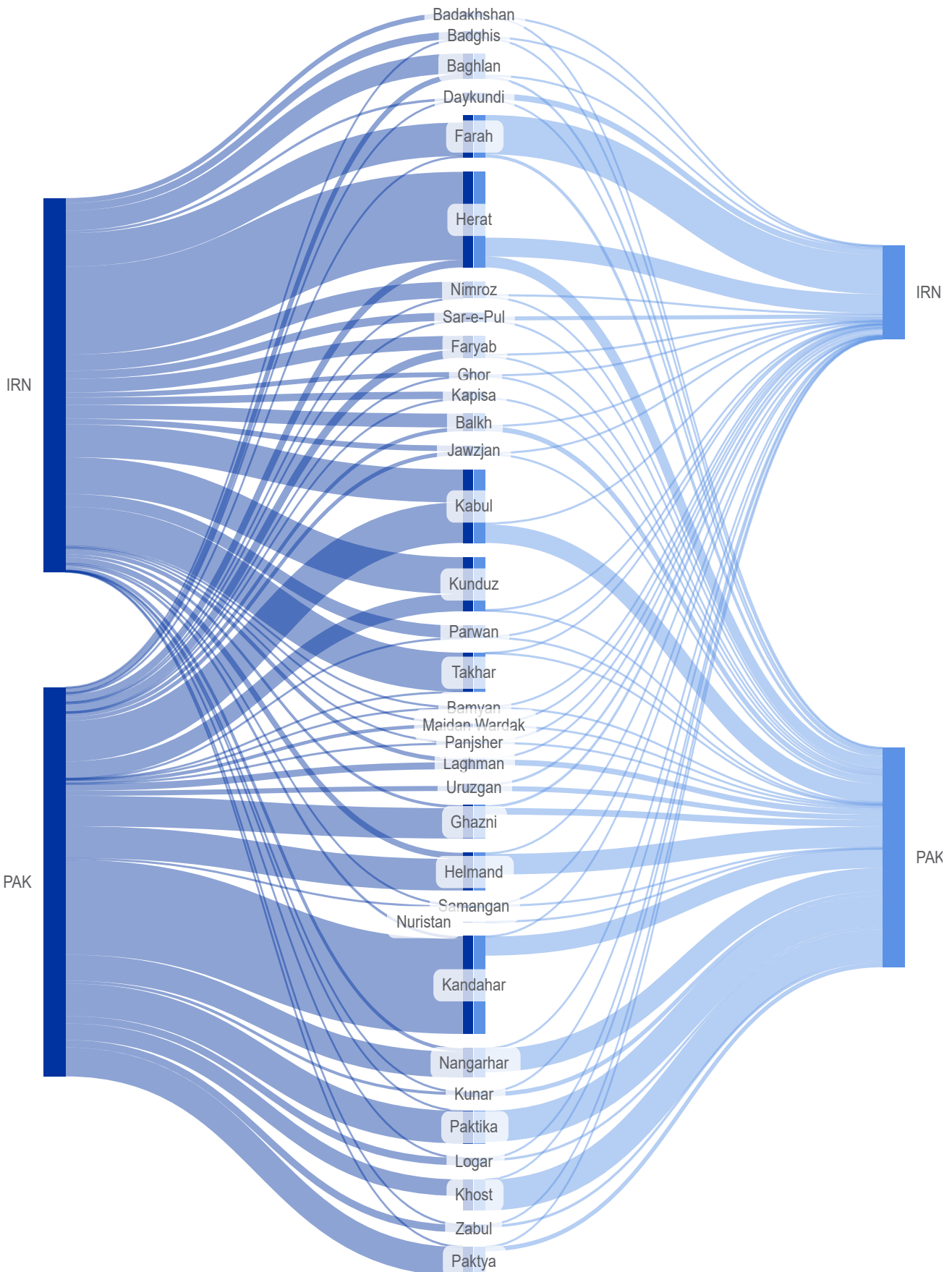
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



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.

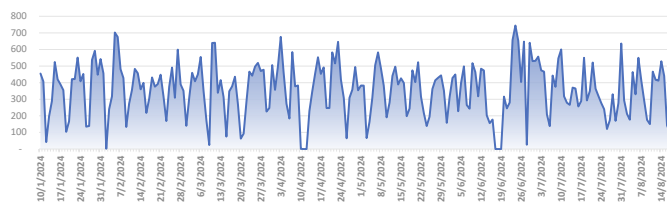
DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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 [this link](#).

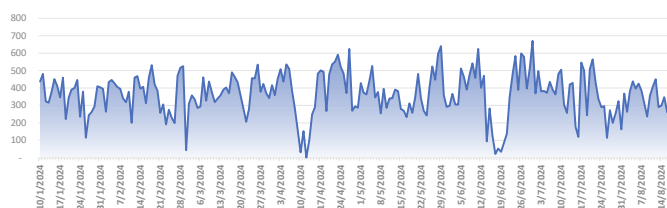
CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY - 17 AUGUST)

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ISLAM QALA

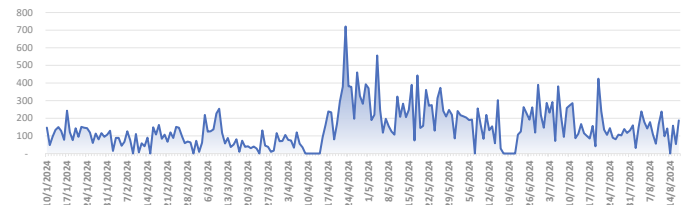


MILAK



FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK



TORKHAM

