

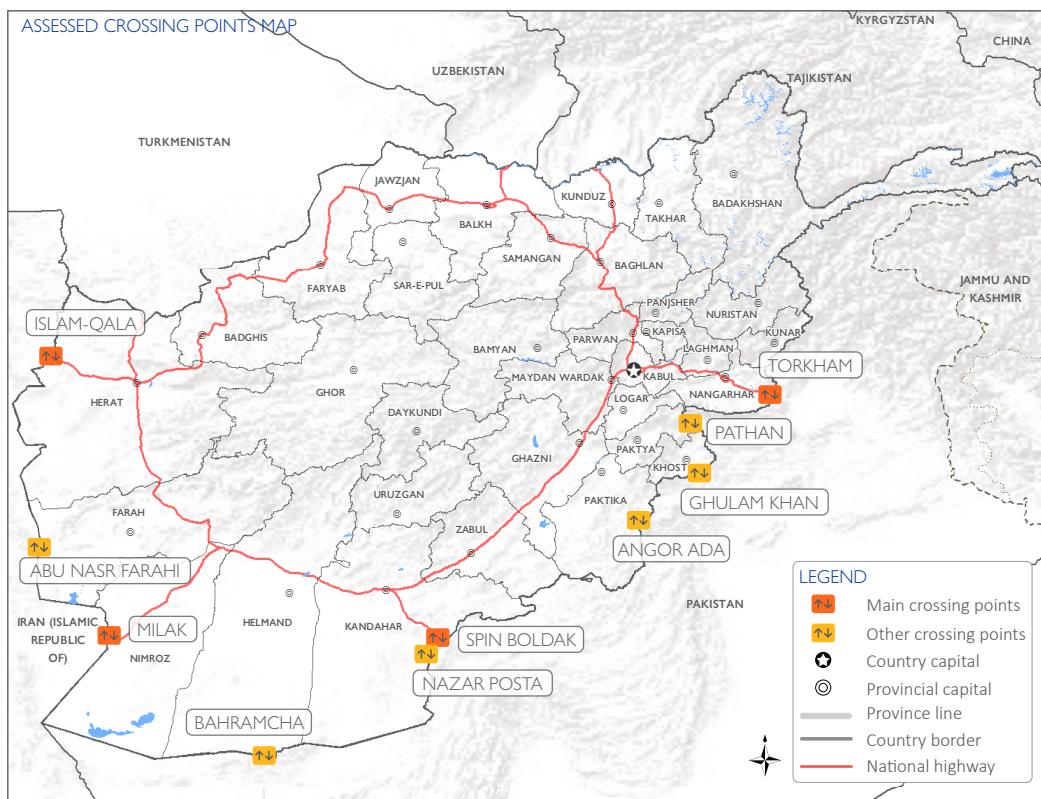
ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

DTM Flow Monitoring, conducted by IOM Afghanistan, is designed to provide insights into the mobility patterns at Afghanistan’s border points with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. This activity involves two interlinked exercises: Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC), which monitors the number of movements across the border, and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), which collect data on the profiles of randomly selected Afghan nationals crossing the border including documentation held, reasons for travel, and the intended period of stay/ travel. It is important to note that DTM collects information on total movements at a given border point, not the number of unique individuals entering or leaving the country. As a result, if one individual both left and re-entered Afghanistan during the reporting period, this would count as one outflow movement and one inflow movement. Movements can be attributed to a wide variety of reasons, including returnees coming back to Afghanistan after living abroad, people visiting family, deportees, those travelling for economic reasons, medical patients, students, or Afghans moving abroad for different reasons. Circular movements, which include those who frequently and regularly travel back and forth across the border for trade and other reasons, are also common. This monitoring offers a clear picture of population movements in and out of the country.

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

- While the month of September saw record high numbers of inflows from the Islamic Republic of Iran, trends changed toward the end of the month, during which inflows decreased again (this week sees a decrease of around 22,000 inflow movements compared to the peak week of September). Despite the decrease, however, inflows remain 55 per cent larger than outflows for this week.
- Nearly all of those (91%) leaving Afghanistan through main border points to Pakistan only intend to stay abroad for less than three months. Reasons for movement are mainly related to health reasons (69%) and family-related reasons (44%).
- This week’s snapshot includes information on data collected during the month of September at Kabul airport by IOM’s Cross Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) program on individuals arriving from Turkey on page 9.
- Primary reasons for coming to Afghanistan among those arriving from Türkiye during the month of September included police harassment (78%), lack of education opportunities (31%), and arbitrary arrest/ detention (19%).
- Kabul is a common destination for those arriving from both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. However, most movements out of Kabul go towards Pakistan, with very few going to the Islamic Republic of Iran.



83,725 INFLOW MOVEMENTS
53,951 OUTFLOW MOVEMENTS

ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS MOVEMENTS
 Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	32,277	14,768
Abu Nasr Farahi	991	1,564
Milak	16,198	5,096
Bahramcha	7,085	3,553
Nazar Posta	1,265	1,494
Spin Boldak	9,027	11,318
Angor Ada	572	620
Ghulam Khan	290	432
Pathan	99	24
Torkham	15,921	15,082

MAP 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.

CONTENT DISCLAIMER: IOM data collection exercises and analysis are undertaken to inform humanitarian and basic human needs partners regarding mobility dynamics at Afghanistan’s borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for better response planning. The data presented in this snapshot is representative of the movement captured at the flow monitoring points during the timeframe indicated. Data should not be generalized and do not represent a full picture of inter-regional migration, but rather of migration flows at the specific locations monitored.



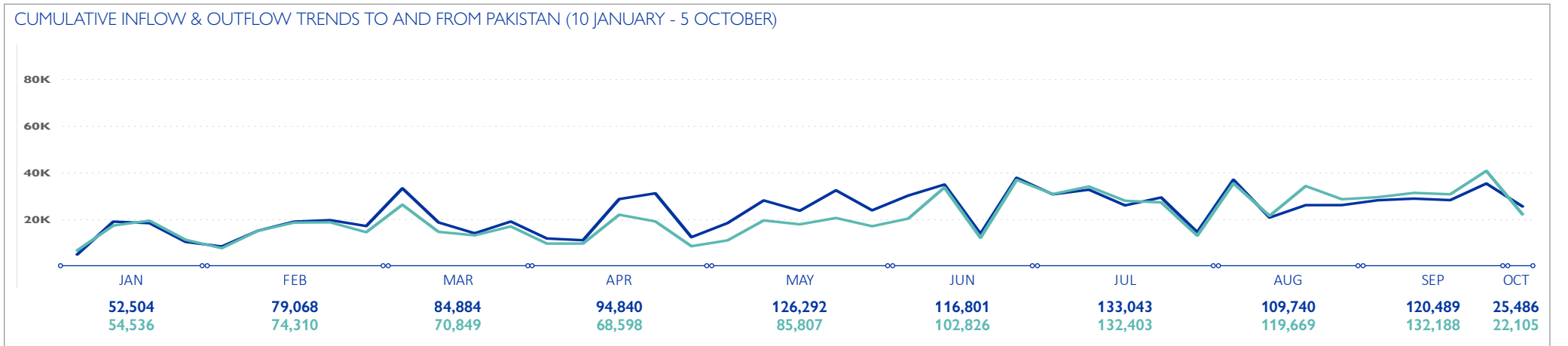
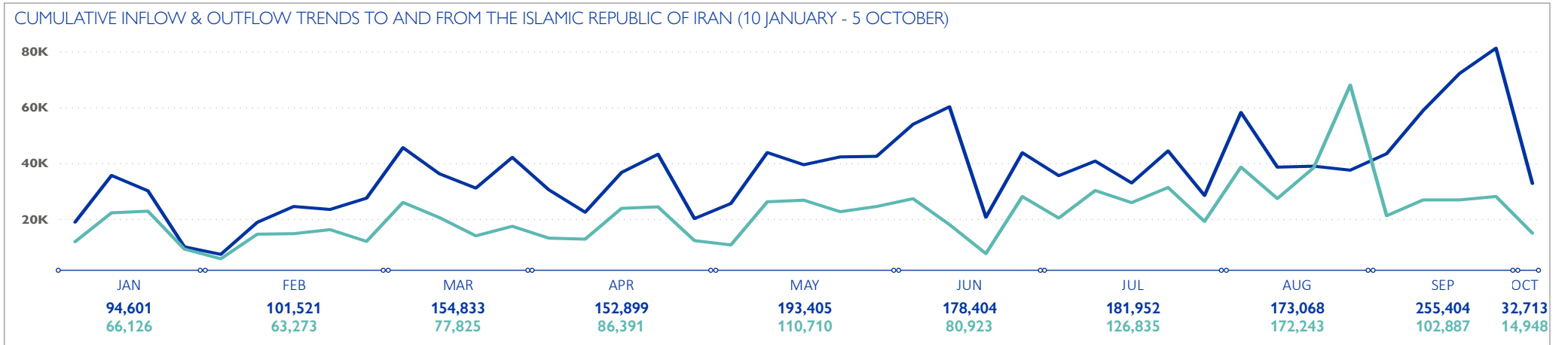
KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflow movements	49,466	34,259
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	724
Undocumented returnees***	23,395	1,486
Assisted by IOM	4,763	1,390

OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY****

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total outflow movements	21,428	32,523

Legend: Inflow movements Outflow movements



* 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.

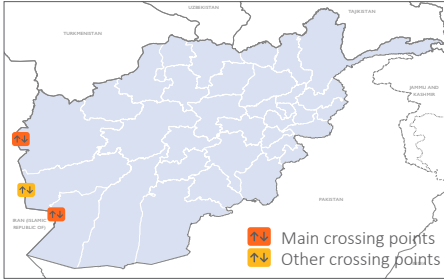


INFLOWS

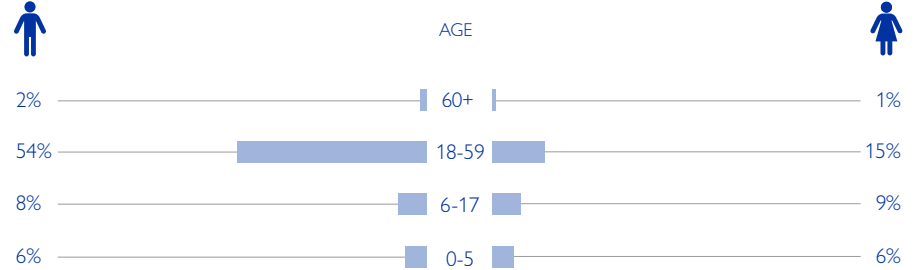
The following analysis compiles responses from 4,908 total Afghan nationals (2,404 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,504 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



Demographics*

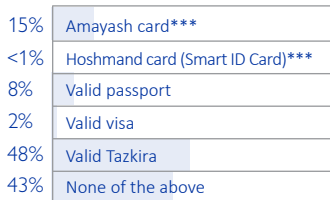


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

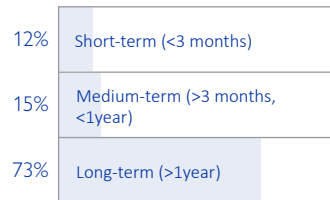
Presence of vulnerable groups**



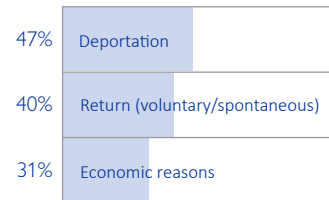
Documentation held**



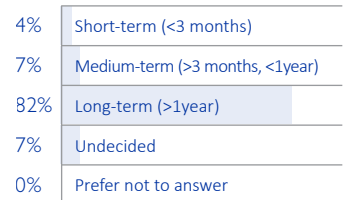
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

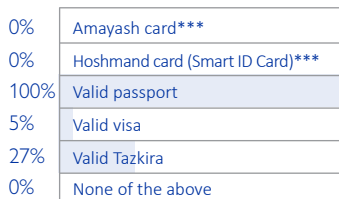


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

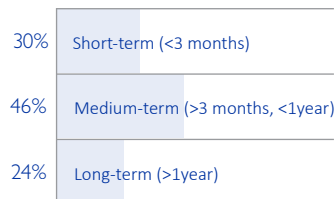
Presence of vulnerable groups**



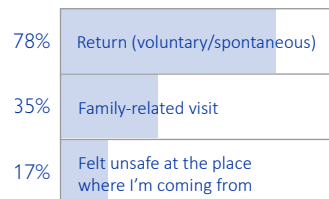
Documentation held**



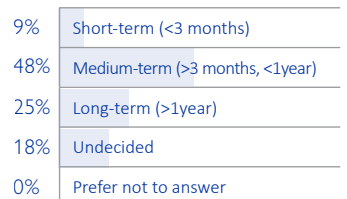
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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%.

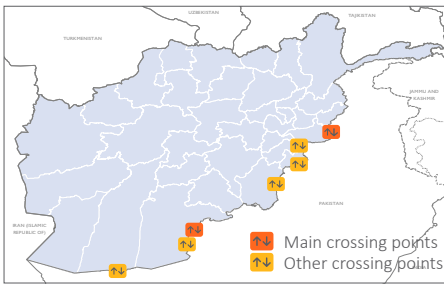
*** Amayash (Foreign Nationals Temporary Residence Card) and Hoshmand (Smart ID Card) are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran and allow Afghan nationals to live and access services in the country. and Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.



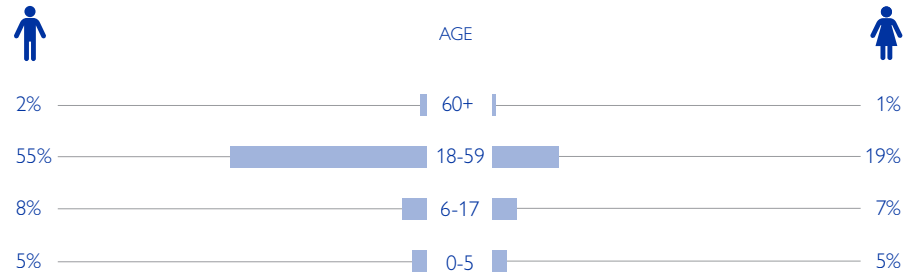
INFLOWS

INFLOWS FROM PAKISTAN

Reference map

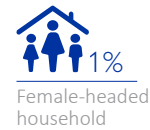
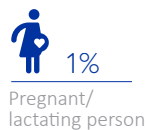
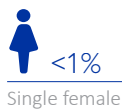


Demographics*

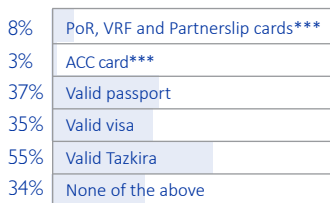


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

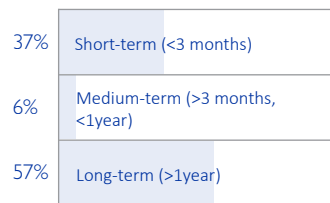
Presence of vulnerable groups**



Documentation held**



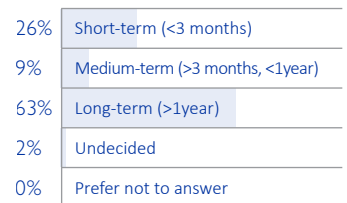
Length of stay in Pakistan



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

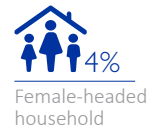
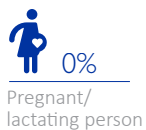
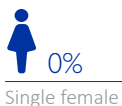
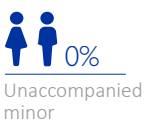


Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

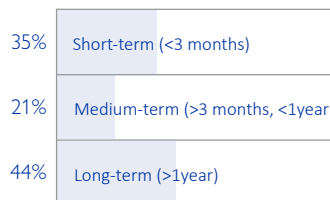
Presence of vulnerable groups**



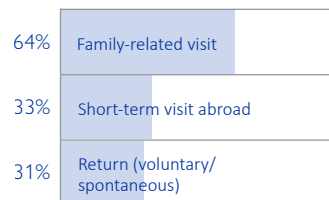
Documentation held**



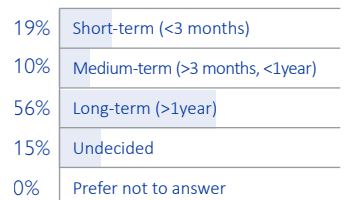
Length of stay in Pakistan



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.

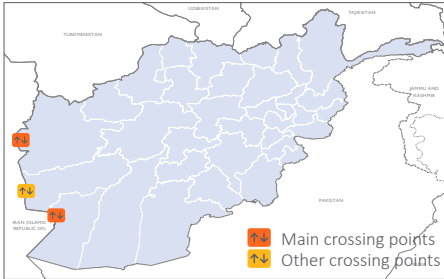


OUTFLOWS

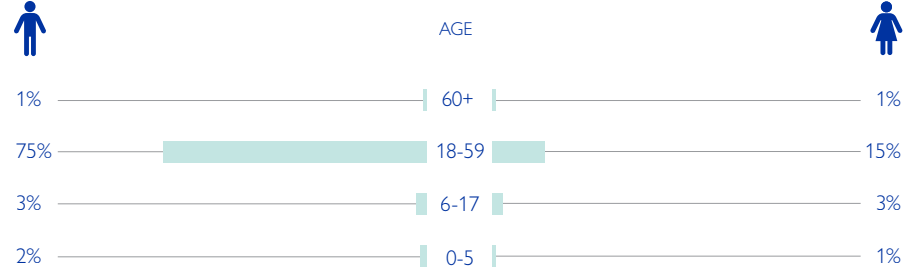
The following analysis compiles responses from 2,401 total Afghan nationals (917 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,483 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

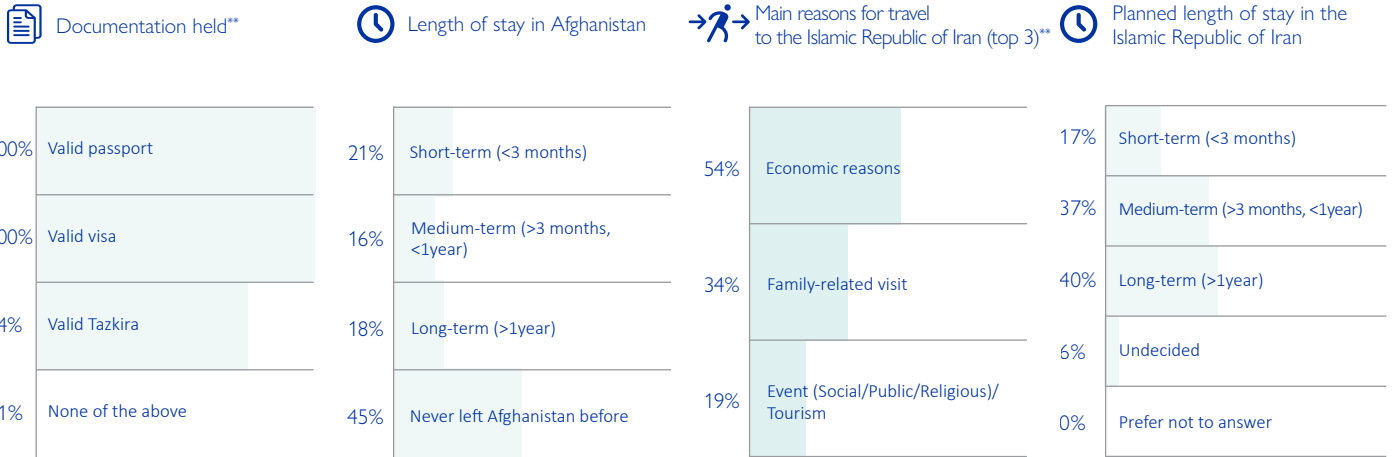
Reference map



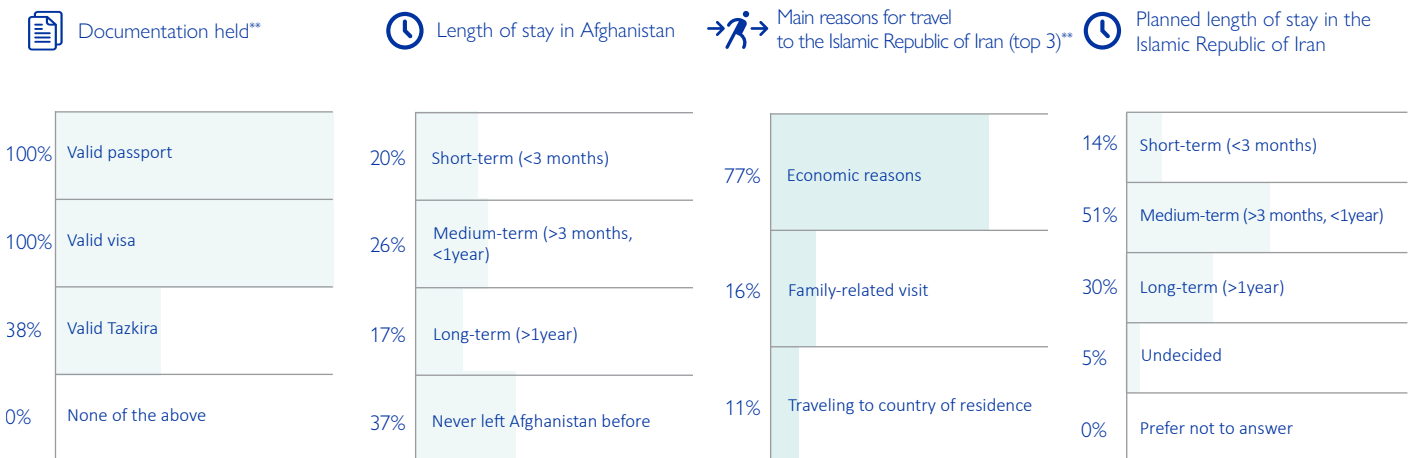
Demographics*



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.

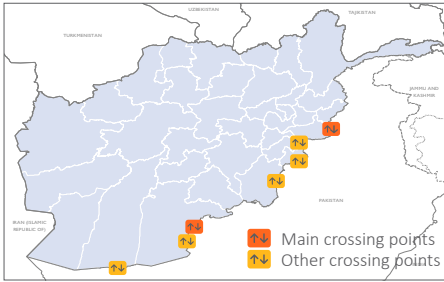
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



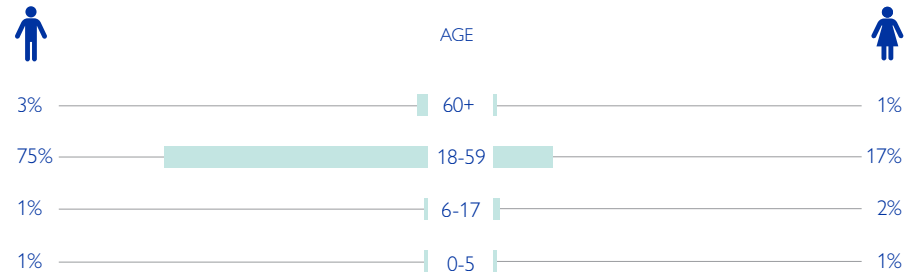
OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

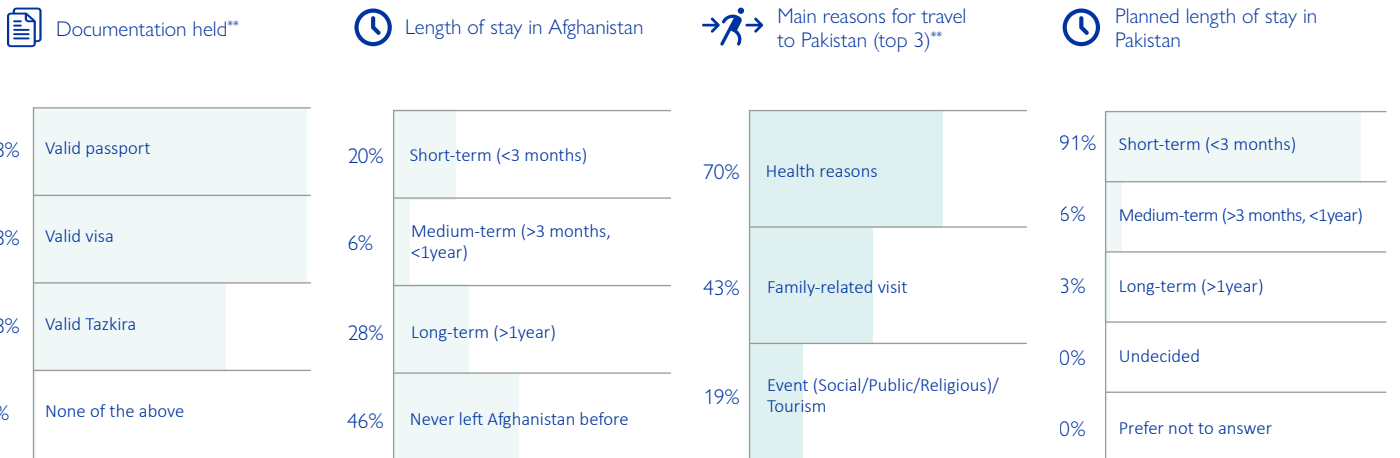
Reference map



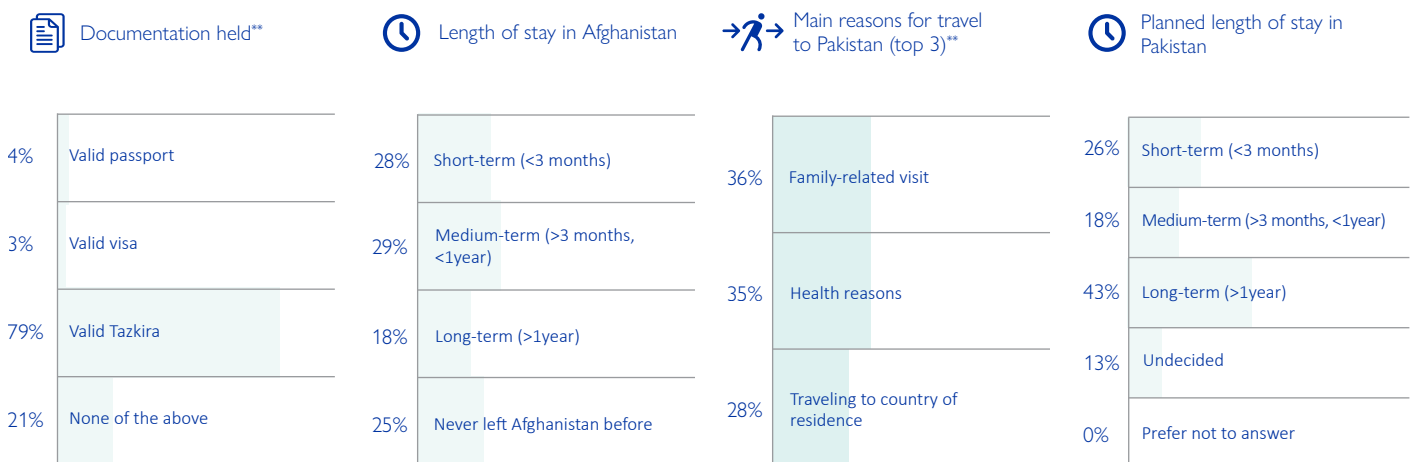
Demographics*



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



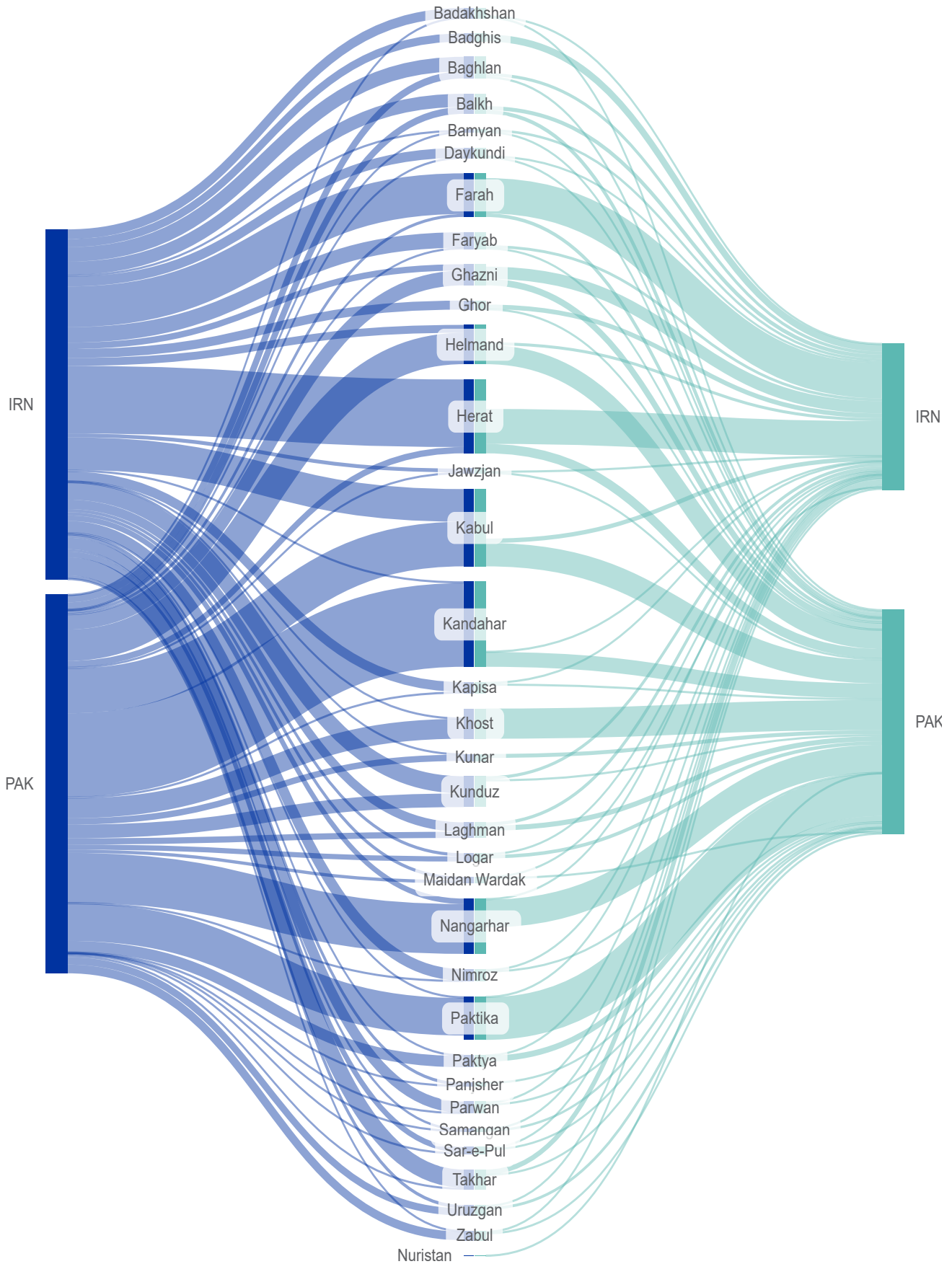
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



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.

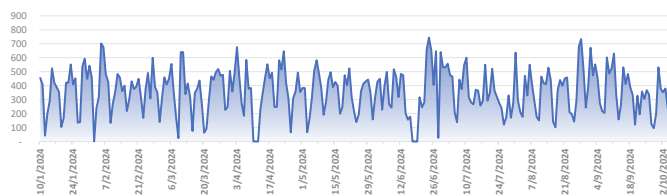
DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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](#).

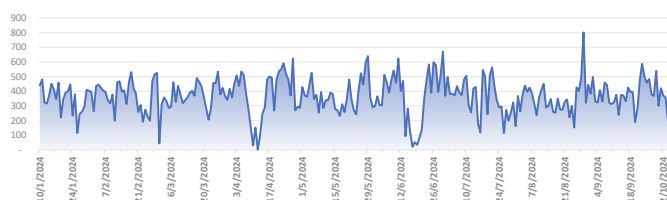
CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY - 5 OCTOBER)

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ISLAM QALA



MILAK

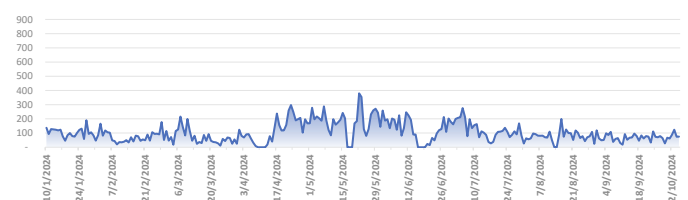


FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK



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 during the month of September 2024.

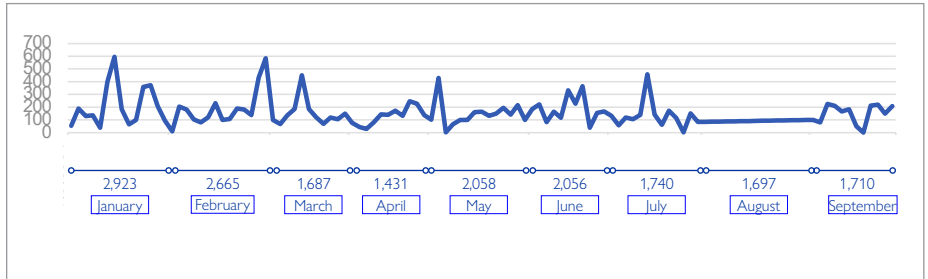
TOTAL ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OF 2024: **17,967**

TOTAL ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER: **1,710**

Reference map



Cumulative trendline (January - September 2024)



PROFILES: SEPTEMBER 2024

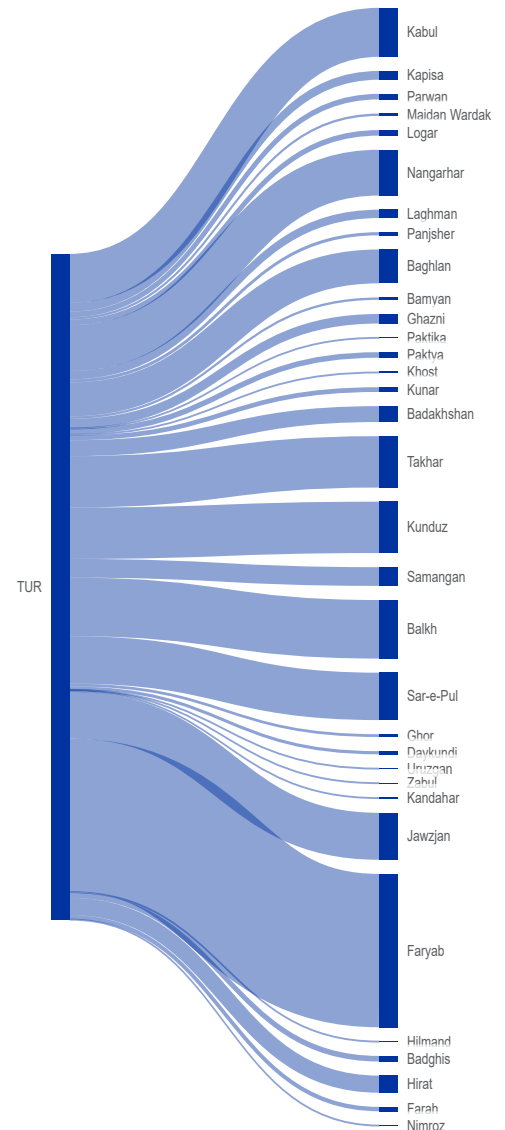
Demographics

Male	98%
Female	1%
Under 18	1%

Documentation

Temporary travel document	89%
Passport	11%
Tazkira	<1%

Destination provinces



Main reasons for leaving Afghanistan (top 3)**

Lack of security	50%
Natural disaster	41%
Lack of economic opportunities	33%

Length of stay in Türkiye

Short-term (<3 months)	16%
Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)	8%
Long-term (>1year)	76%

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

Police harassment	78%
Lack of education opportunities	31%
Arbitrary arrest/detention	19%

Main reasons for choosing destination location (top 3)**

Access to job	100%
Access to housing	11%
Access to farmland	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%.