

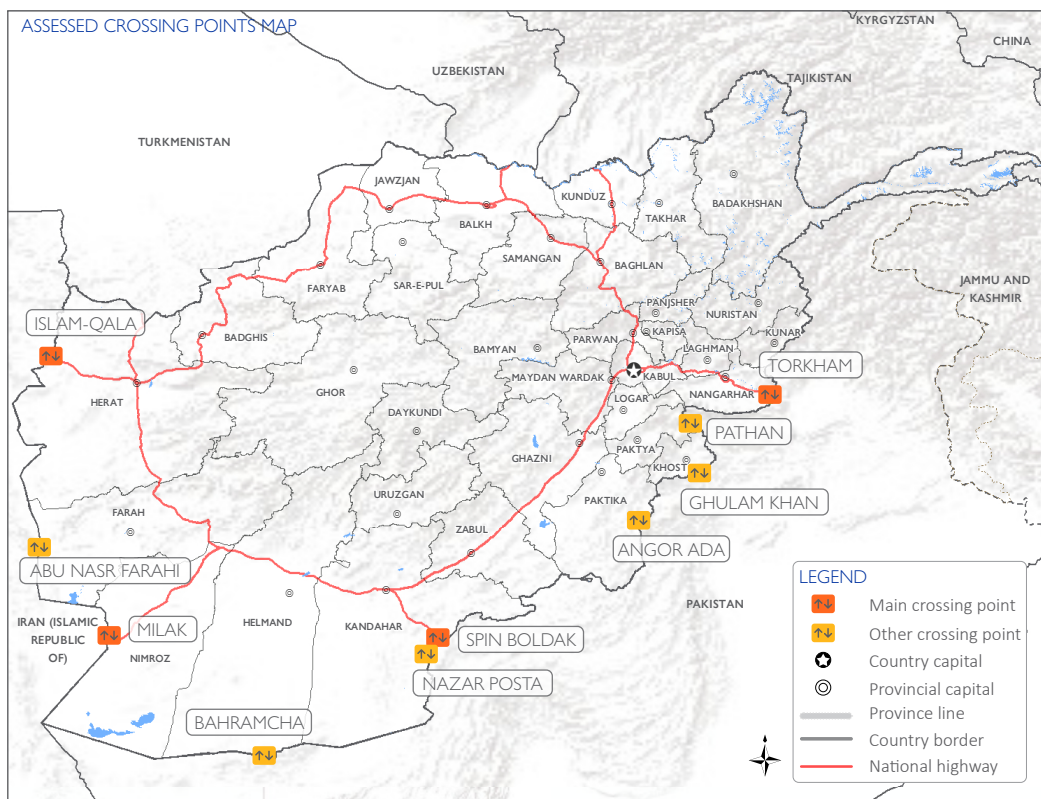
ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

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

- During this reporting period, inflow movements (71,324) were 35 per cent larger than outflow movements (49,909).
- In the first two weeks of February, trends indicate a slight decrease in outflow movements compared to the month of January. This week’s outflow movements have decreased by seven percent compared to last week, marking the first time in 2025 that outflow movements have fallen below 50,000.
- Among all border crossing points the ratio of inflows to outflows was highest at the Islam Qala border crossing point (bordering the Islamic Republic of Iran), where inflows were over 78% larger than outflows. This is the first time since beginning of 2024 that difference between inflows and out flows is more than 60 per cent in this border crossing point. Based on flow monitoring survey results, the primary reason for inflows at the Islam Qala border crossing point was return voluntary/spontaneous (52%), followed by economic reasons (47%), and Felt unsafe at the place where they are coming (42%).
- During this reporting period, a total of 24,323 male individuals traveled to Pakistan, accounting for 77 per cent of the total outflow at that border, while female individuals accounted for 23 per cent, or 7,394 individuals.
- During this reporting period outflow movements were dominated by those traveling to Pakistan, who accounted for 63 percent of the total outflows, while the remaining 37 per cent went to the Islamic Republic of Iran.



ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS MOVEMENTS
 Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	27,840	12,206
Abu Nasr Farahi	1,021	1,405
Milak	8,996	4,581
Bahramcha	1,809	1,676
Nazar Posta	2,190	2,354
Spin Boldak	11,053	11,016
Angor Ada	461	747
Ghulam Khan	336	477
Pathan	-	-
Torkham	17,618	15,447

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.



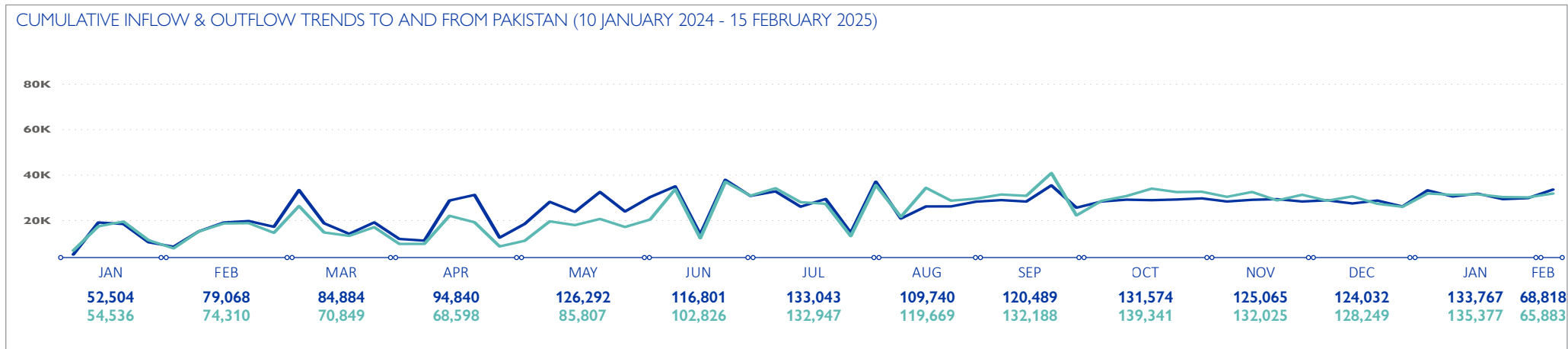
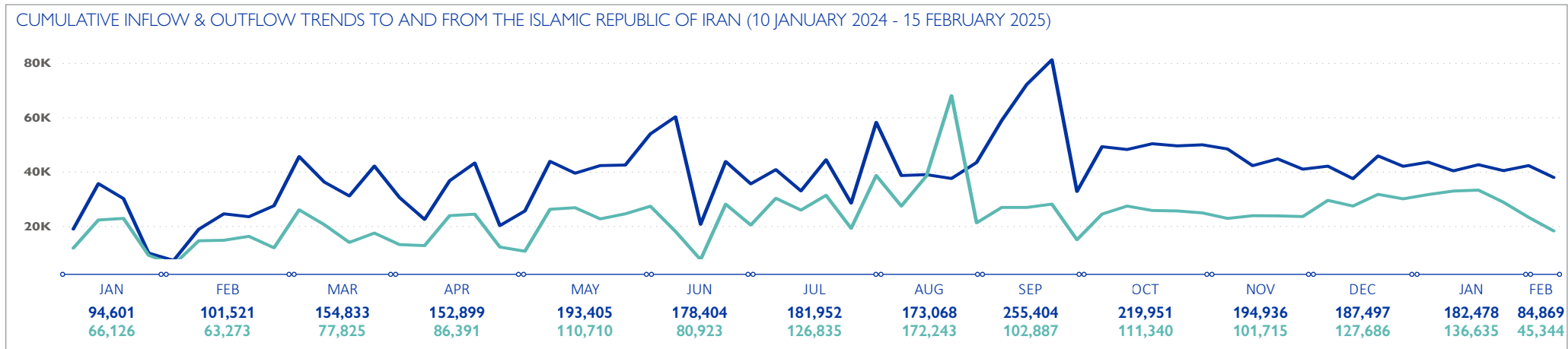
KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflow movements	37,857	33,467
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	237
Undocumented returnees***	13,342	1,097
Assisted by IOM	5,702	917

OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY****

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total outflow movements	18,192	31,717

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.

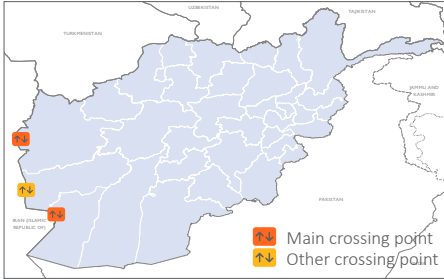


INFLOWS

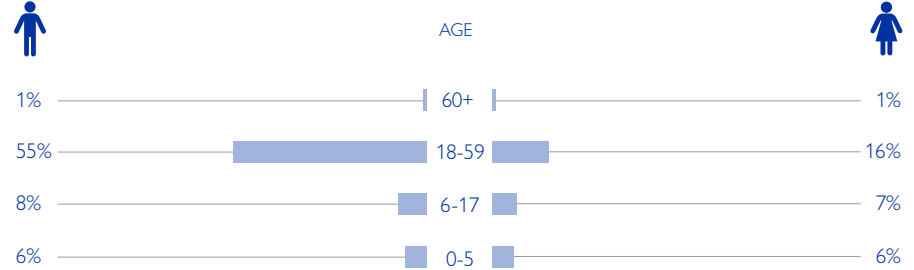
The following analysis compiles responses from 3,357 total Afghan nationals (1,592 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,765 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



Demographics*

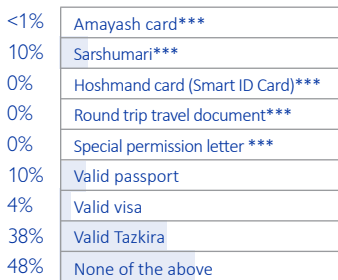


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

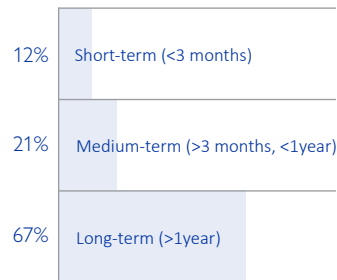
Presence of vulnerable groups**



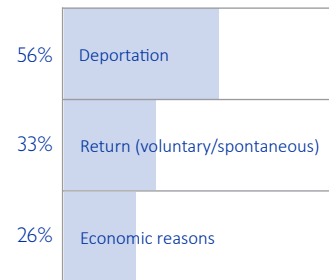
Documentation held**



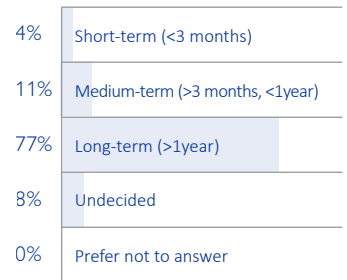
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

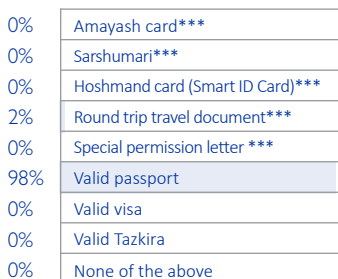


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

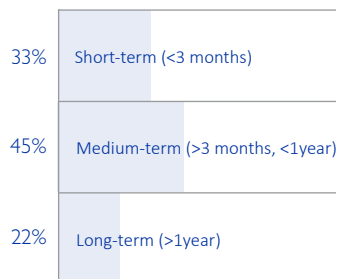
Presence of vulnerable groups**



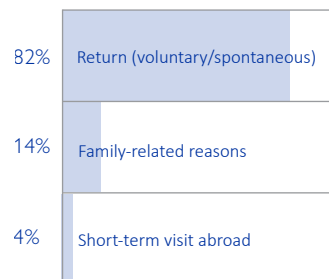
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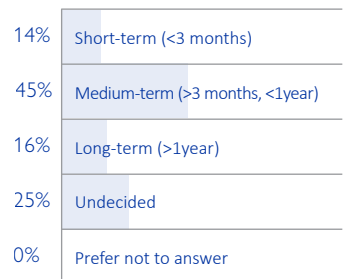
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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%.

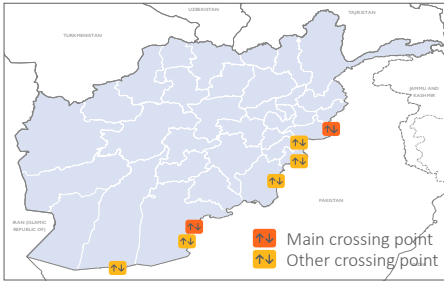
*** Amayash (Foreign Nationals Temporary Residence Card) and Hoshmand (Smart ID Card) are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran and allow Afghan nationals to live and access services in the country. Sarshumari cards serve to register undocumented foreigners in the Islamic Republic of Iran and provide them with services. The Round Trip Travel Document is a document issued by the Afghanistan embassy in the Islamic Republic of Iran for Afghans who need to visit Afghanistan briefly, normally for administrative errands. Special permission letters are issued by Afghan border commissioners in exceptional cases to border province residents who need to cross the border for a brief period. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.



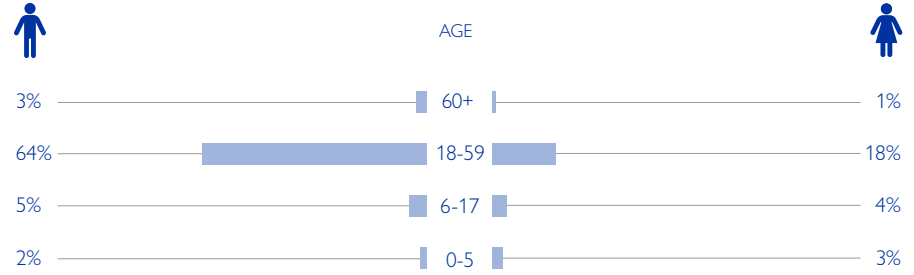
INFLOWS

INFLOWS FROM PAKISTAN

Reference map

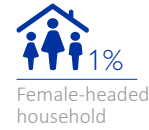
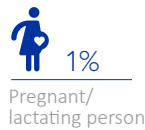
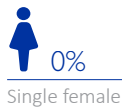


Demographics*

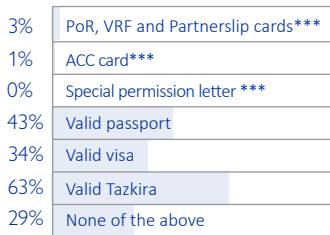


RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

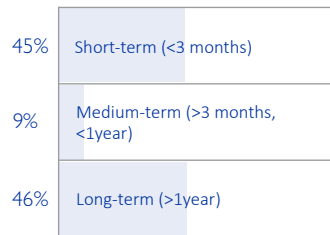
Presence of vulnerable groups**



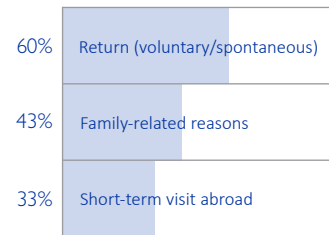
Documentation held**



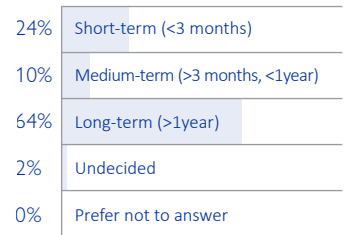
Length of stay in Pakistan



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

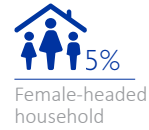
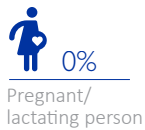
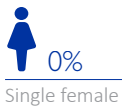
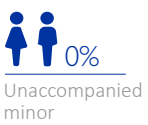


Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

Presence of vulnerable groups**



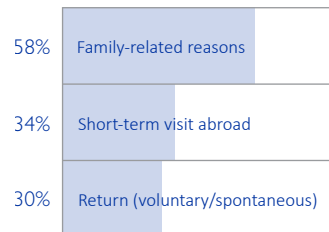
Documentation held**



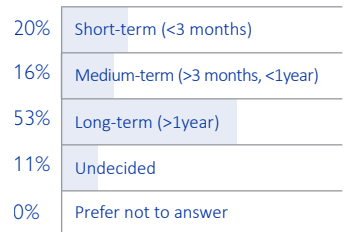
Length of stay in Pakistan



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, and Special permission letters are issued by Afghan border commissioners in exceptional cases to border province residents who need to cross the border for a brief period. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.

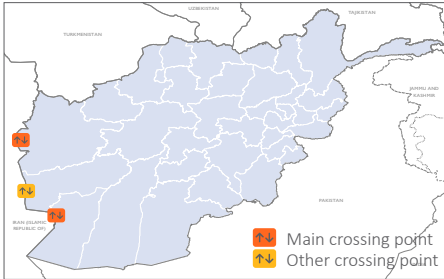


OUTFLOWS

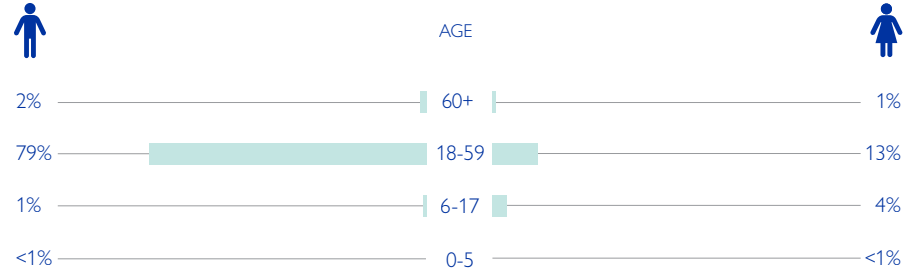
The following analysis compiles responses from 2,401 total Afghan nationals (628 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,773 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

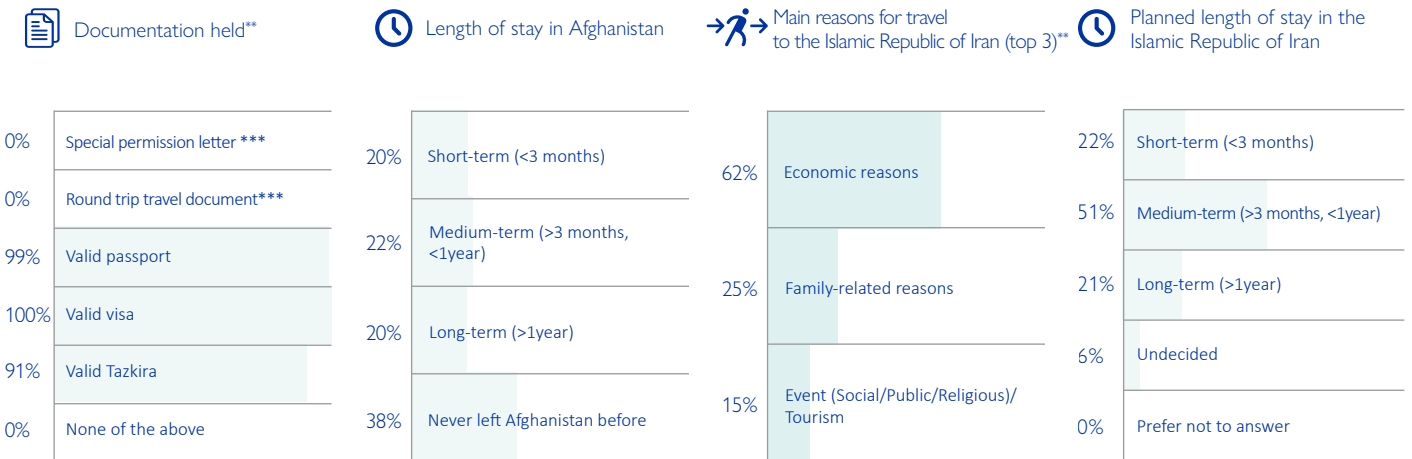
Reference map



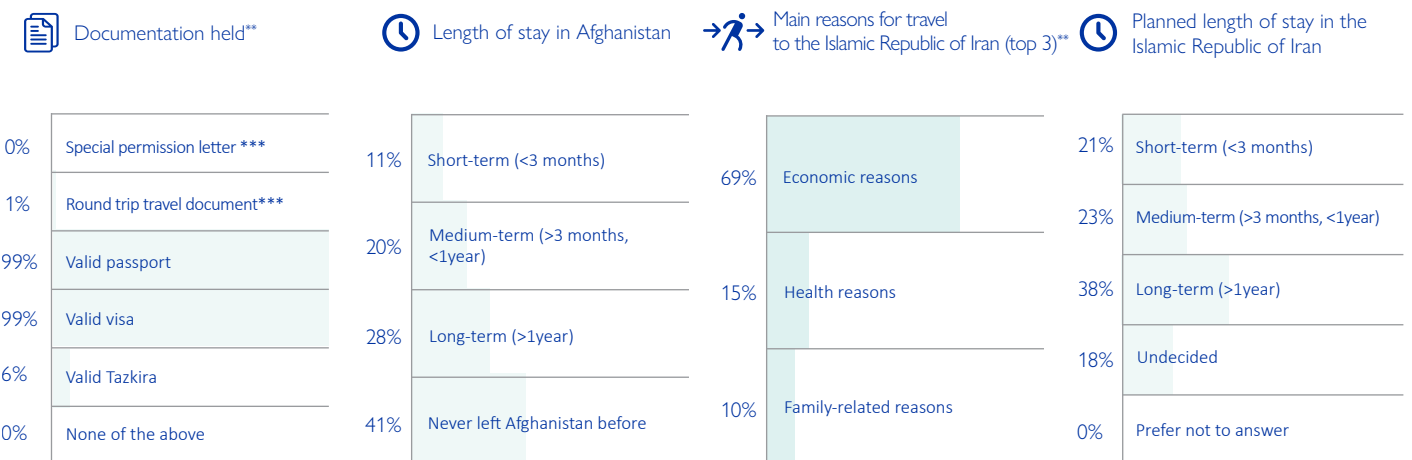
Demographics*



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.

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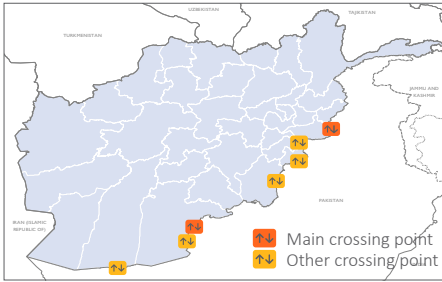
***The Round Trip Travel Document is a document issued by the Afghanistan embassy in the Islamic Republic of Iran for Afghans who need to visit Afghanistan briefly, normally for administrative errands. Special permission letters are issued by Afghan border commissioners in exceptional cases to border province residents who need to cross the border for a brief period.



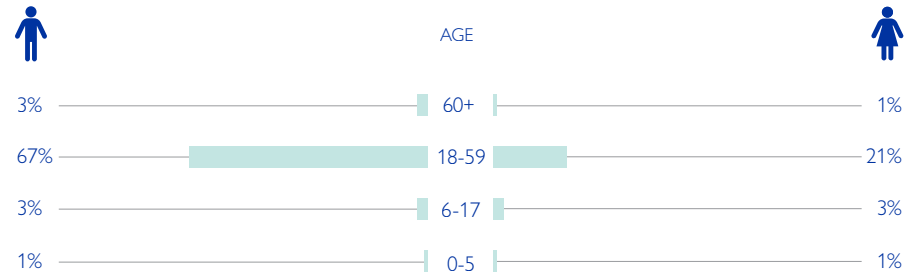
OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

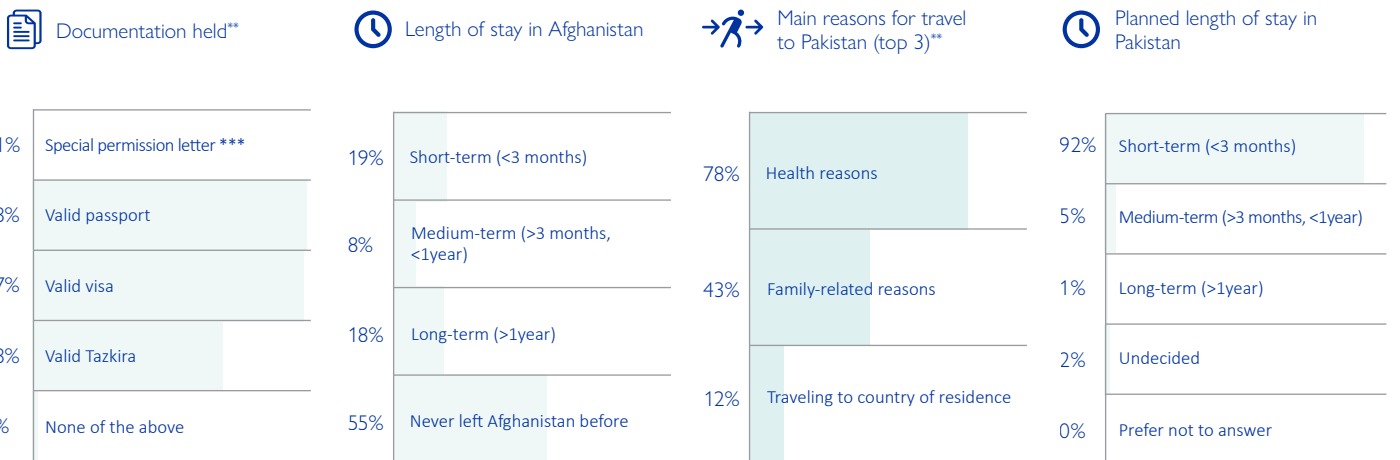
Reference map



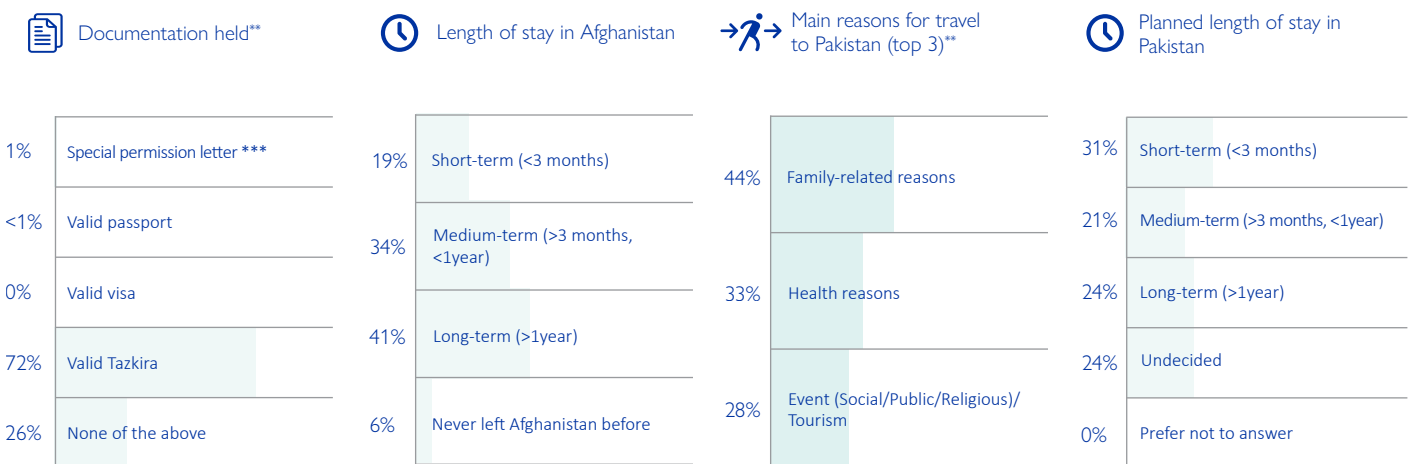
Demographics*



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



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

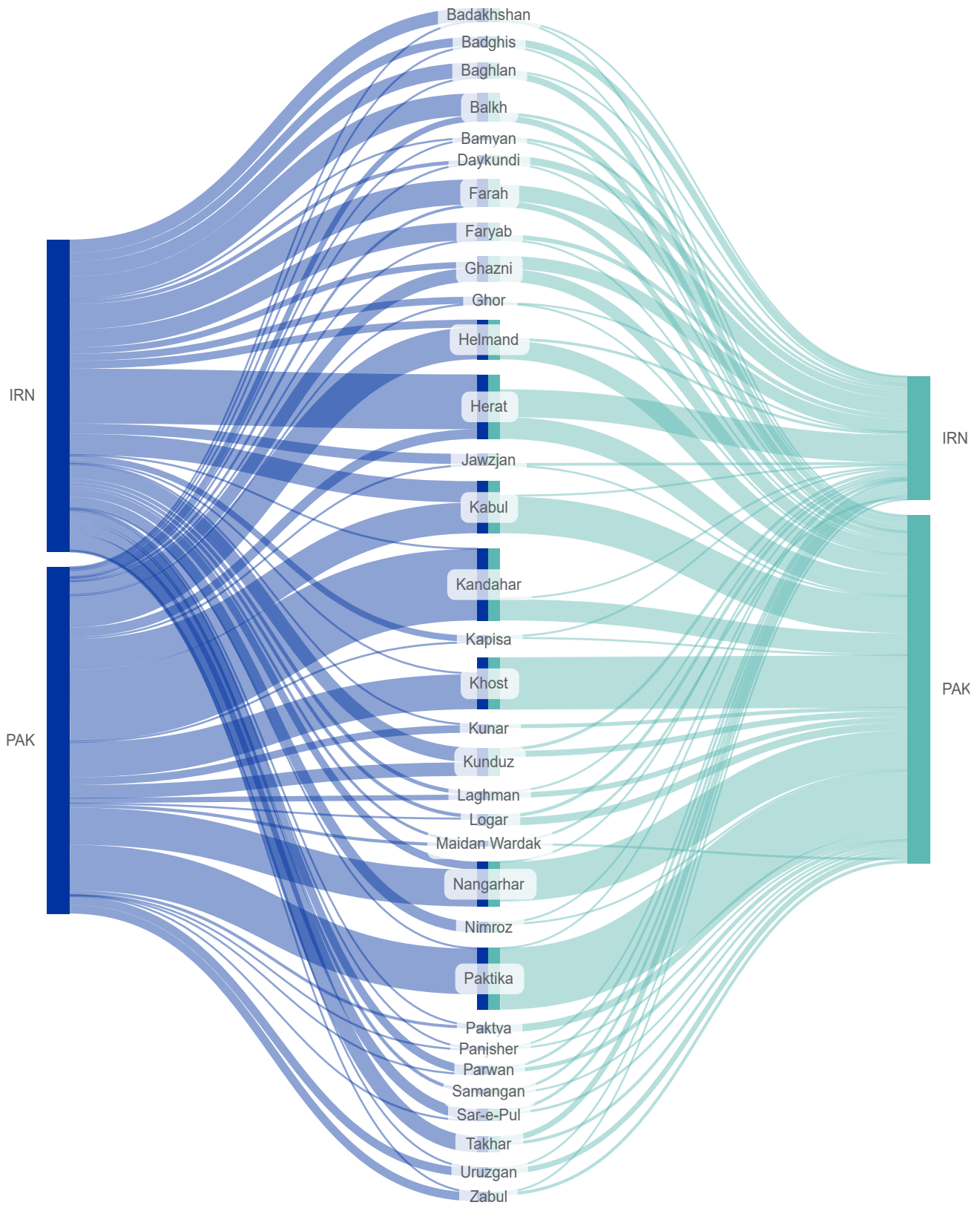
***Special permission letters are issued by Afghan border commissioners in exceptional cases to border province residents who need to cross the border for a brief period.



ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

INFLOW

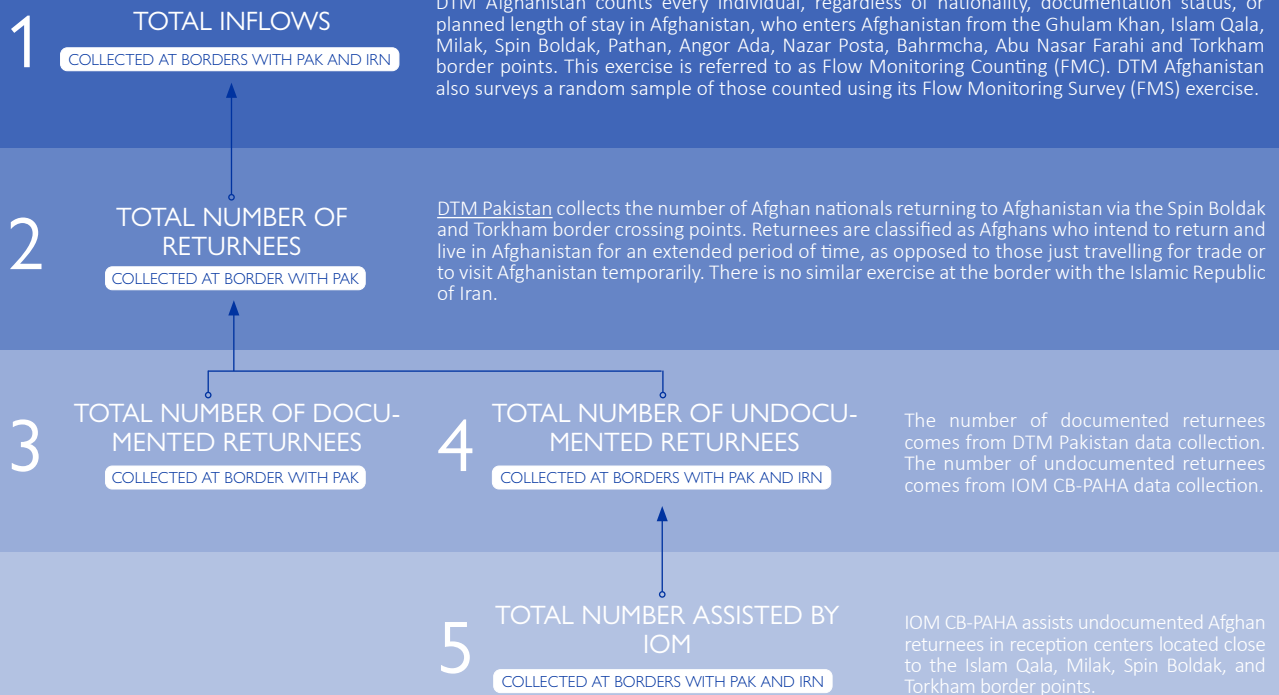
OUTFLOW





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.



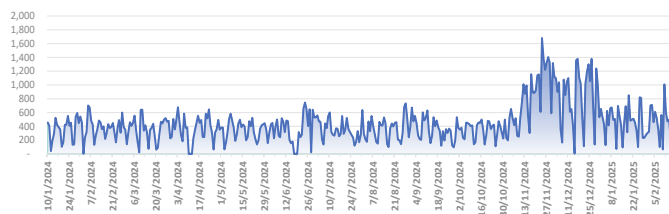
DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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 [this link](#).

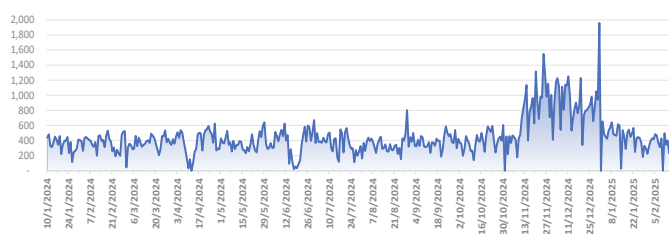
CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY 2024 - 15 FEBRUARY 2025)

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ISLAM QALA

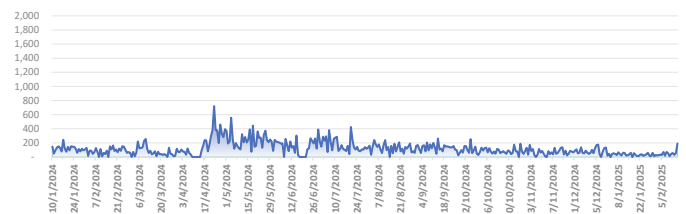


MILAK



FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK



TORKHAM

