

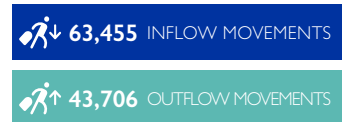
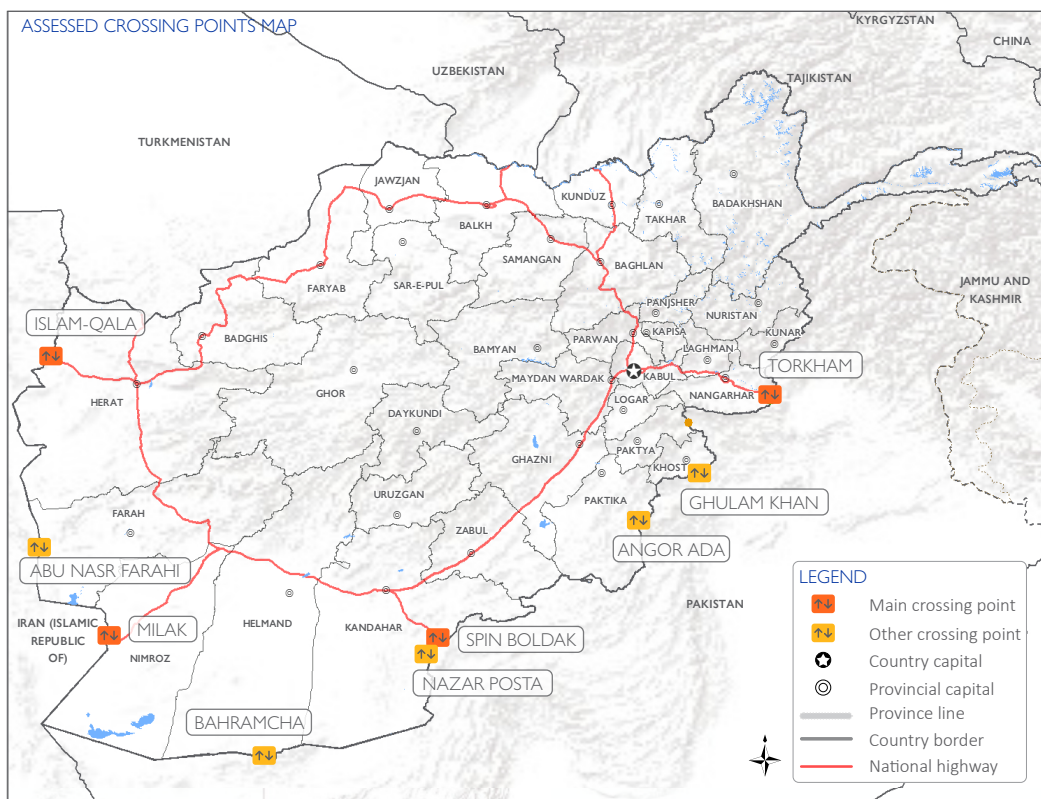
## ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

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 (63,445) were 45 percent larger than outflow movements (43,706). Compared to last week, this week’s inflow movements decreased by seven percent. The reason behind this decrease is the closure of the Torkham border crossing point in Nangarhar province due to security issues since 21st of February.
- Islam Qala in Herat province bordering the Islamic Republic of Iran was the most active border point among main border points, accounting for 40 per cent of total cross-border movements. On the other hand, Bahramcha in Helmand province bordering Pakistan was the most active border point among the other border crossing points, accounting for seven per cent of the total cross-border movements.
- During this reporting period, a total of 20,222 males entered Afghanistan from Pakistan, accounting for 84 per cent of the total inflows at that border, while female individuals accounted for 16 per cent, or 3,807 individuals.
- During this reporting period a third 37% of inflow movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran (14,641 individuals) were identified as undocumented returnees, of which 21 per cent (3,080 individuals) were assisted by IOM.
- The documentation status of outflows to Pakistan varies depending on the type of crossing point. Those leaving from main crossing points typically have valid passports (99%) and visas (99%). In contrast, those departing from other crossing points often possess a Tazkira (Afghan ID) (76%), with 23% reporting no documentation at all.



ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS MOVEMENTS  
 Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	29,721	13,341
Abu Nasr Farahi	644	859
Milak	9,061	4,650
Bahramcha	3,503	3,687
Nazar Posta	2,672	2,652
Spin Boldak	16,242	17,478
Angor Ada	746	611
Ghulam Khan	866	428
Torkham	-	-

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.



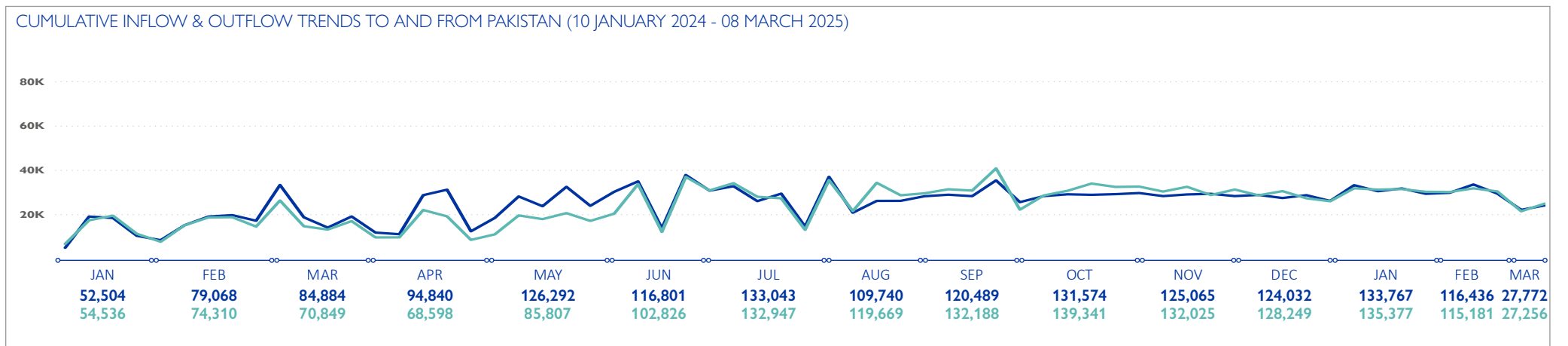
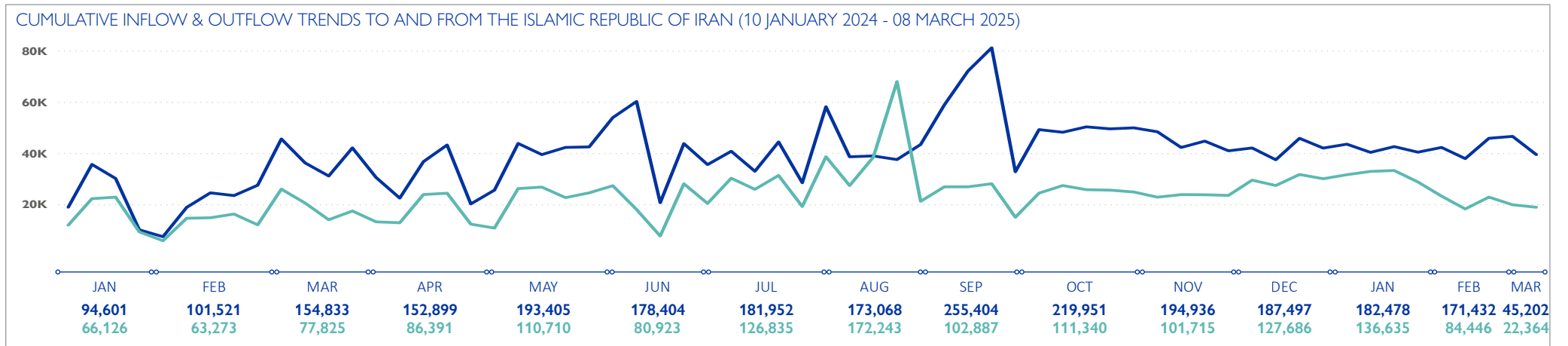
KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY\*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflow movements	39,426	24,029
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	42
Undocumented returnees***	14,641	220
Assisted by IOM	3,080	176

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

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total outflow movements	18,850	24,856

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.

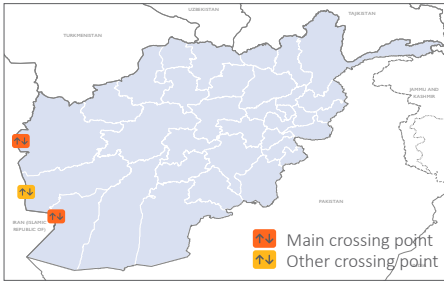


## INFLOWS

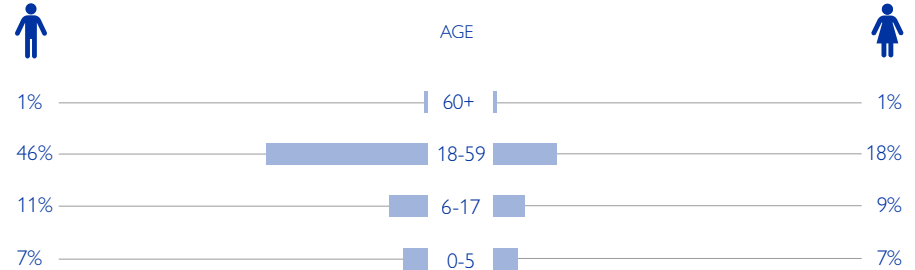
The following analysis compiles responses from 3,228 total Afghan nationals (1,656 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,572 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

### INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

#### Reference map

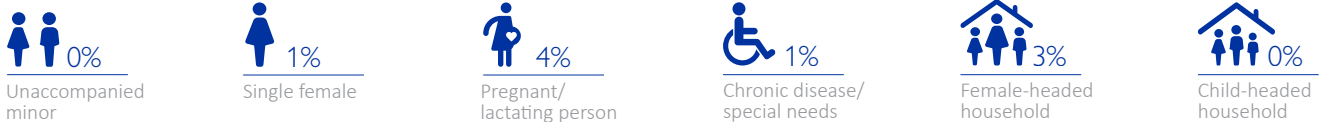


#### Demographics\*

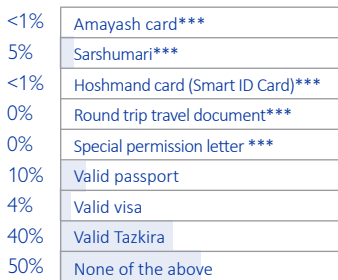


### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

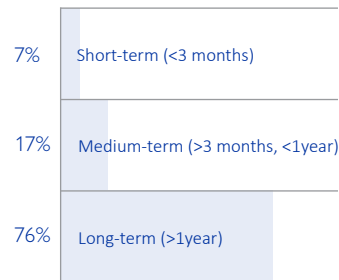
#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



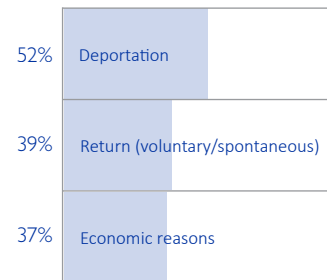
#### Documentation held\*\*



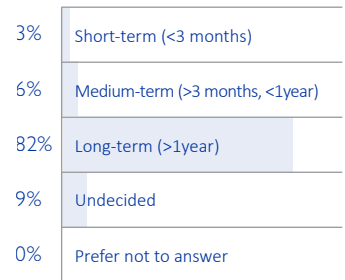
#### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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



#### Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

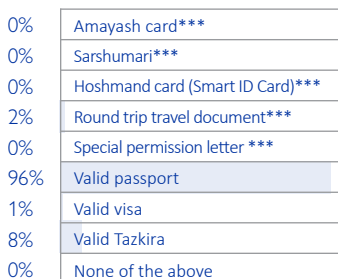


### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

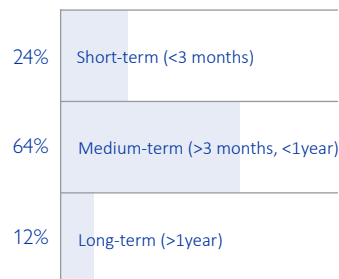
#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



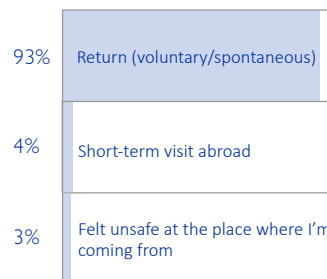
#### Documentation held\*\*



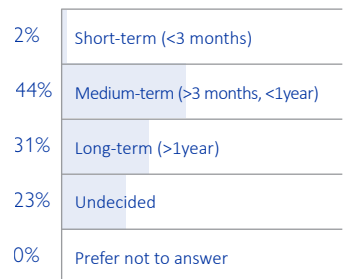
#### Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



#### 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%.

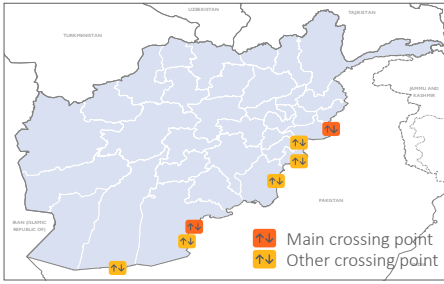
\*\*\* Amayash (Foreign Nationals Temporary Residence Card) and Hoshmand (Smart ID Card) are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran and allow Afghan nationals to live and access services in the country. Sarshumari cards serve to register undocumented foreigners in the Islamic Republic of Iran and provide 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.



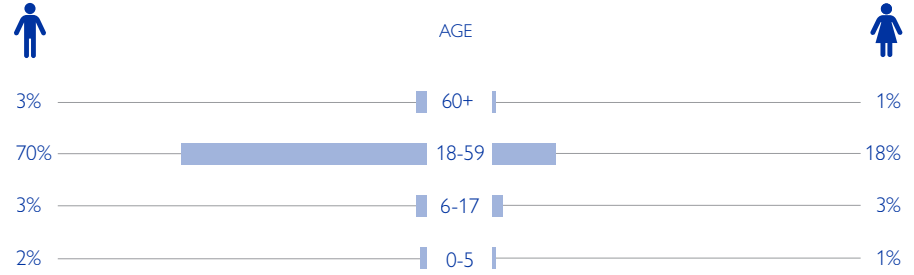
## INFLOWS

### INFLOWS FROM PAKISTAN

#### Reference map

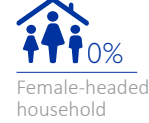
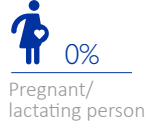
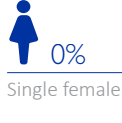


#### Demographics\*

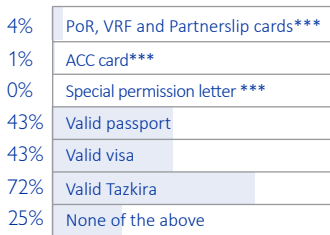


### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

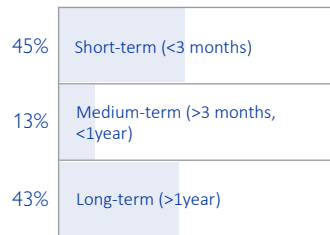
#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



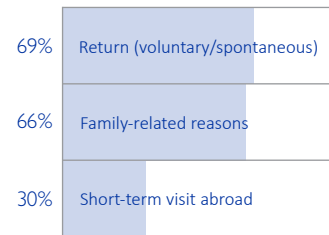
#### Documentation held\*\*



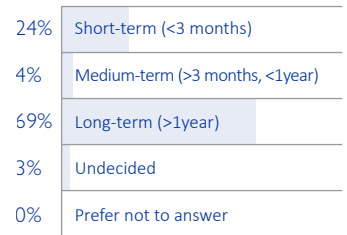
#### Length of stay in Pakistan



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

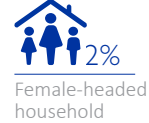
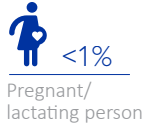
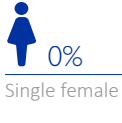
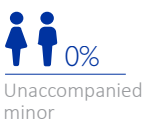


#### Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



### RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

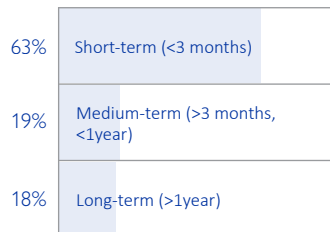
#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



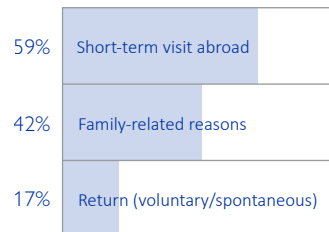
#### Documentation held\*\*



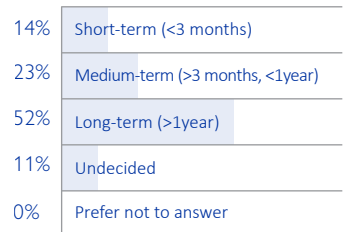
#### Length of stay in Pakistan



#### 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.

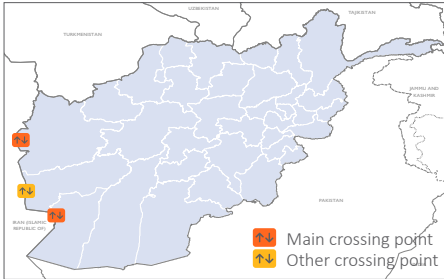


## OUTFLOWS

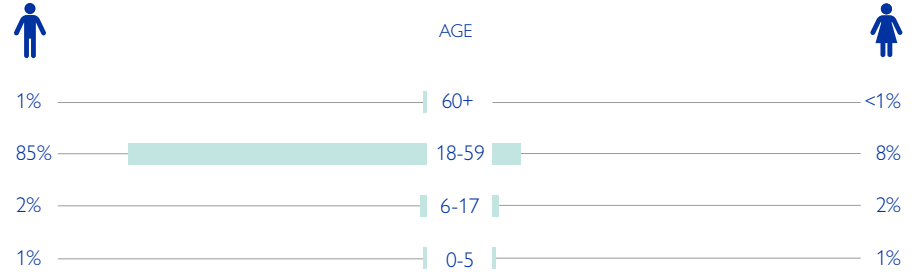
The following analysis compiles responses from 1,891 total Afghan nationals (577 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,314 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

### OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

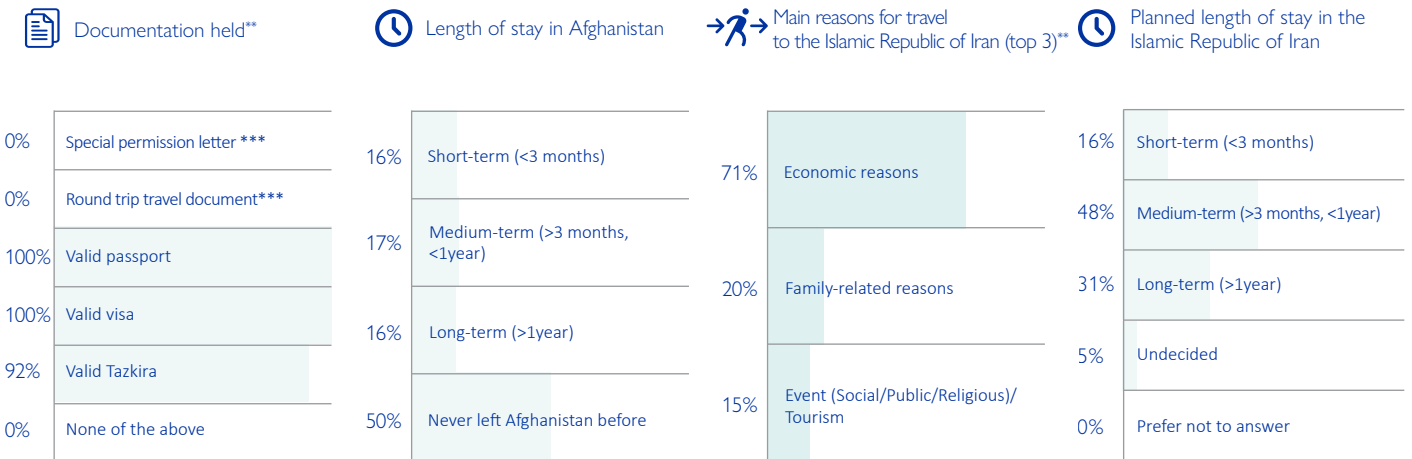
Reference map



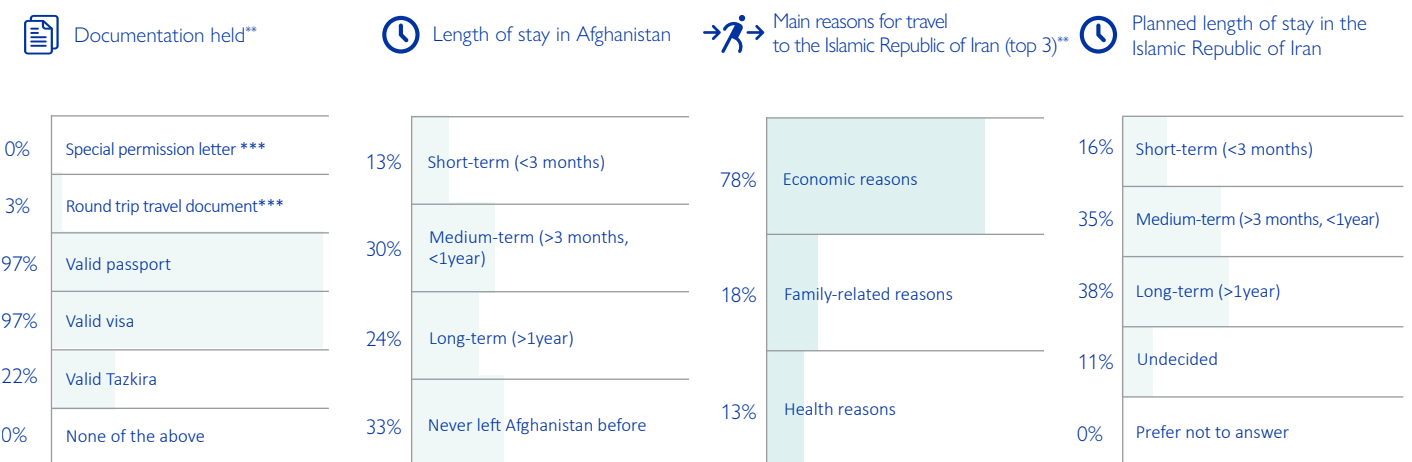
Demographics\*



### 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%.

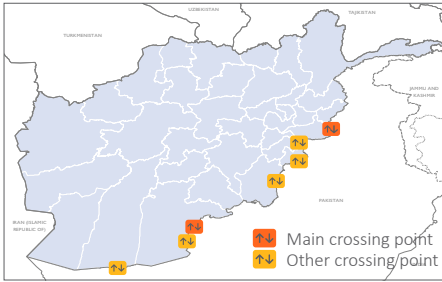
\*\*\*The Round Trip Travel Document is a document issued by the Afghanistan embassy in the Islamic Republic of Iran for Afghans who need to visit Afghanistan briefly, normally for administrative errands. Special permission letters are issued by Afghan border commissioners in exceptional cases to border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



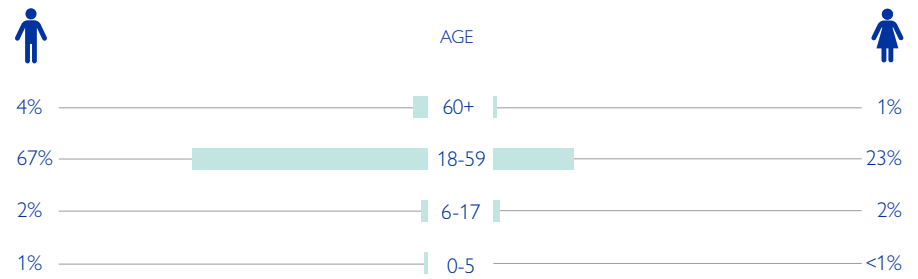
## OUTFLOWS

### OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

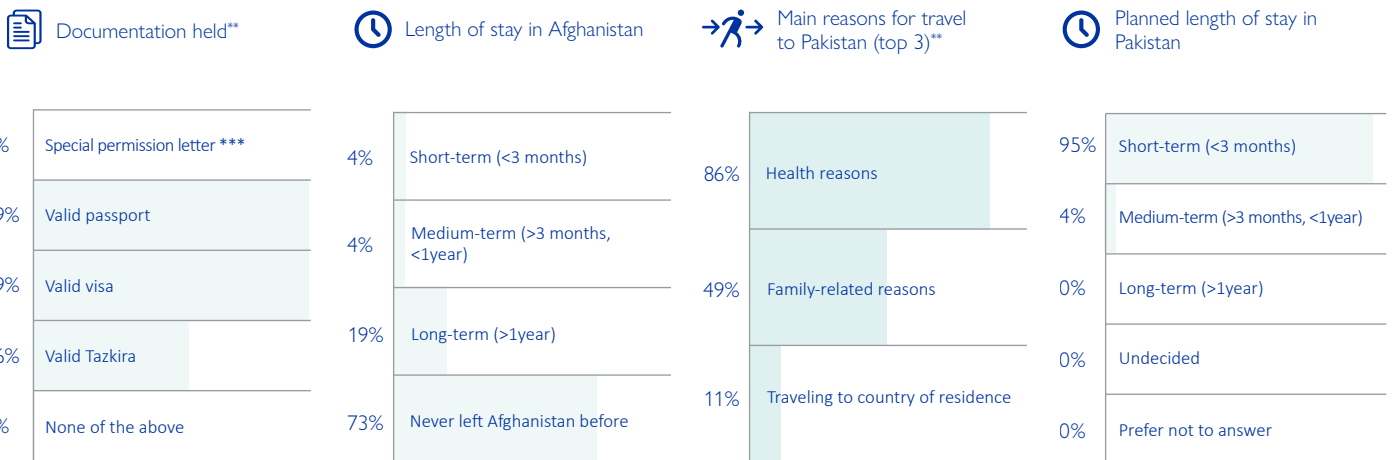
Reference map



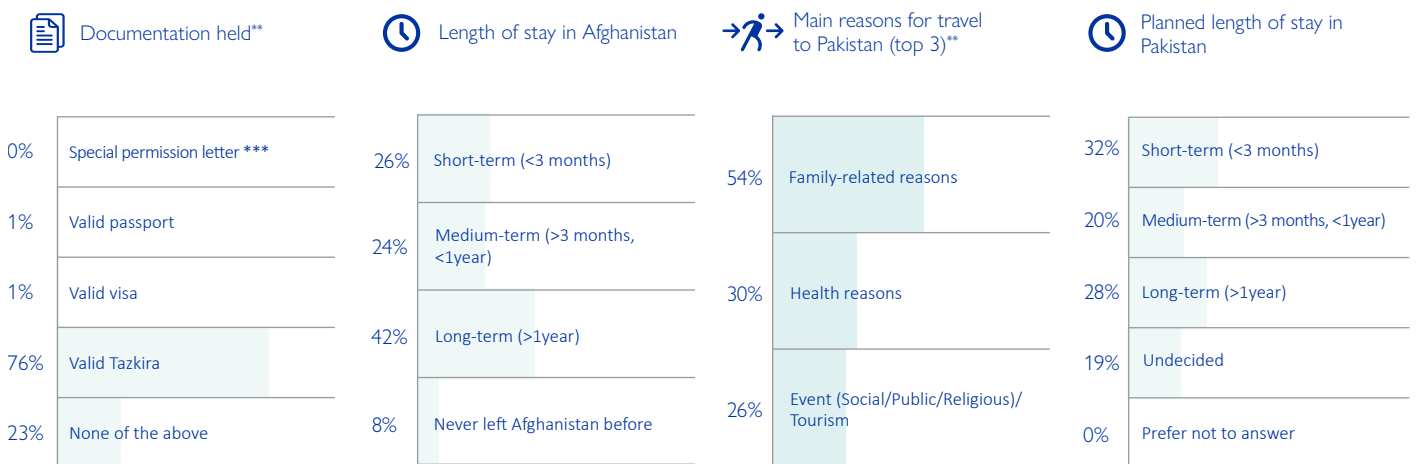
Demographics\*



### RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



### RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



\* 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%.

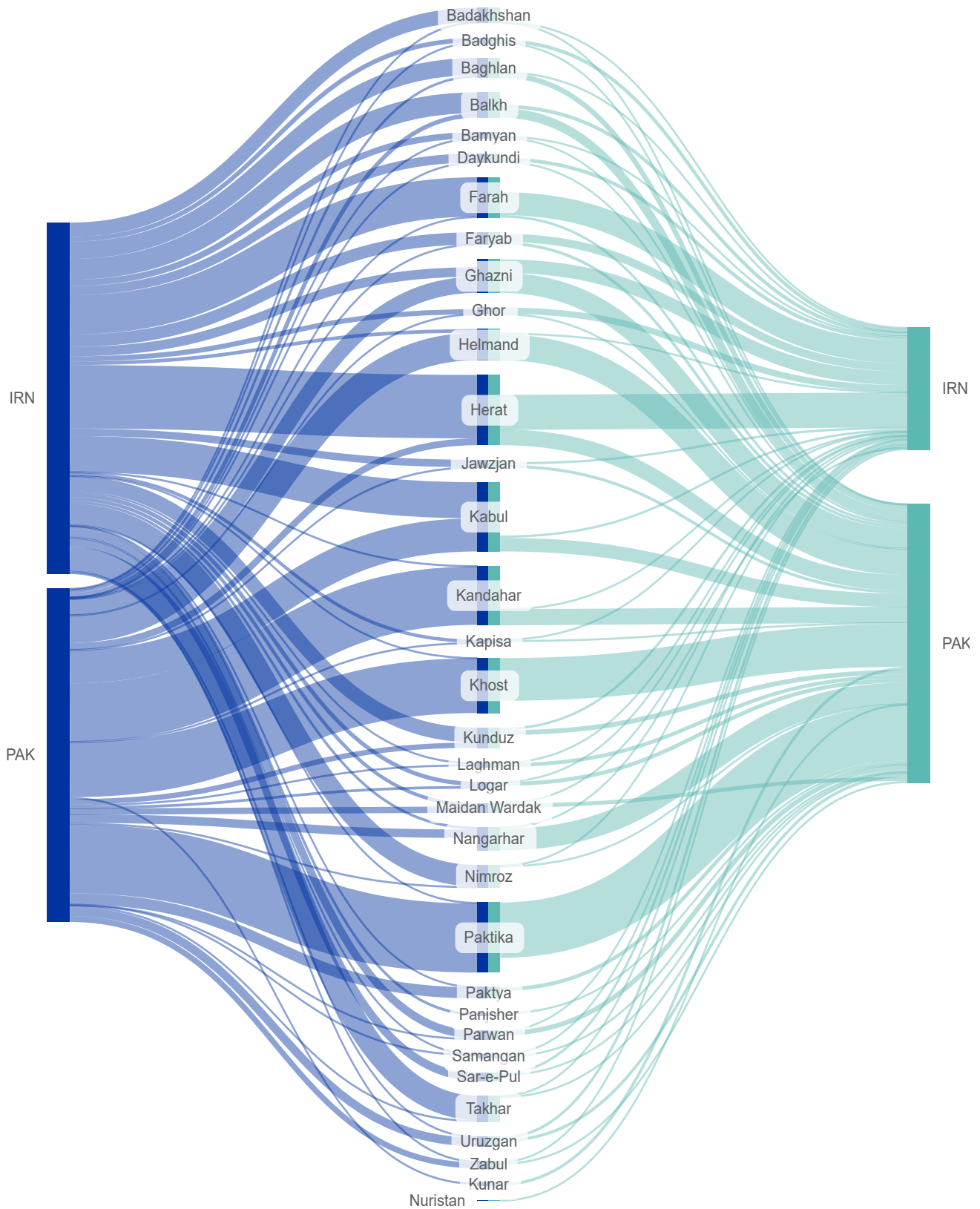
\*\*\*Special permission letters are issued by Afghan border commissioners in exceptional cases to border province residents who need to cross the border for a brief period.



## 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.

### 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, Pathan, Angor Ada, Nazar Posta, Bahrmcha, Abu Nasar Farahi 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.

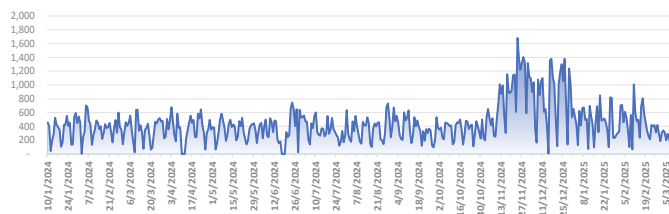
## DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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](#).

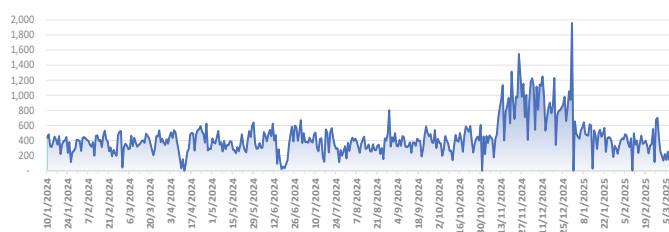
### CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY 2024 - 08 MARCH 2025)

#### FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

##### ISLAM QALA

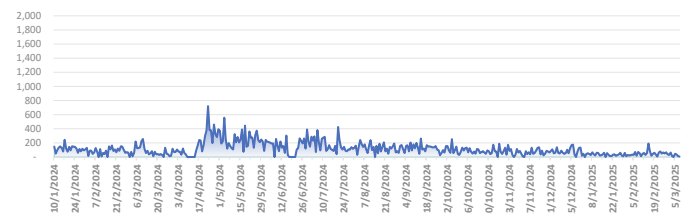


##### MILAK



#### FROM PAKISTAN

##### SPIN BOLDAK



##### TORKHAM

