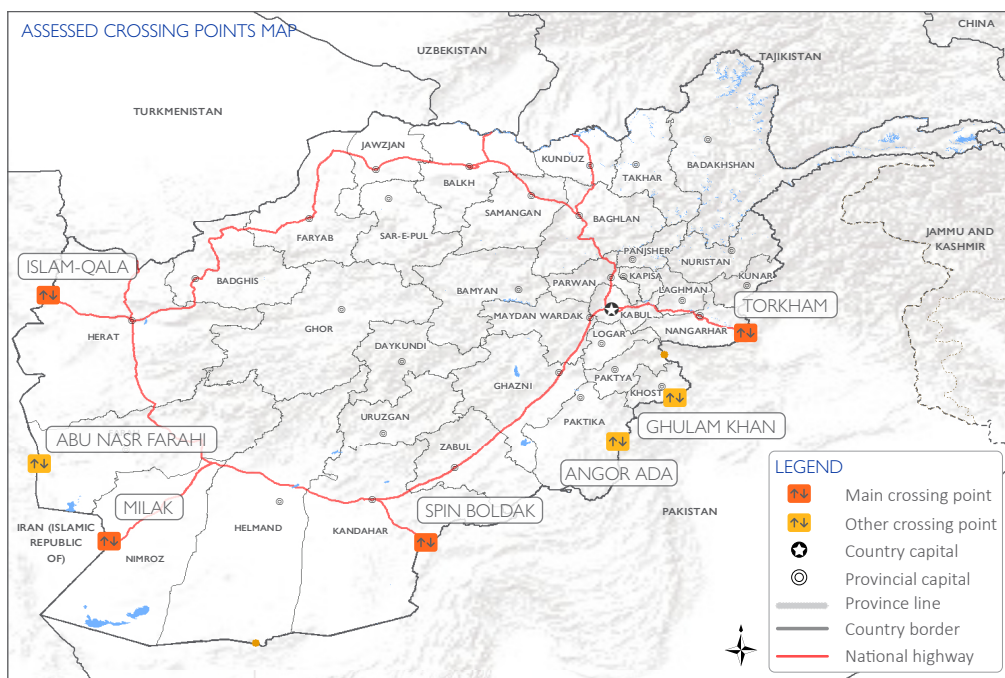


ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

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 three 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

- **Inflows increased this week, particularly from the Islamic Republic of Iran. This may be in part related to the upcoming holiday, Eid al Adha, taking place in the following week.**
- **Individuals arriving through main border crossing points are more likely to have cited feeling unsafe in their origin location in the Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan compared to those arriving through other border crossing points.**
- **The main reasons for leaving Afghanistan stayed consistent between both main and other border points. Main reasons to leave to the Islamic Republic of Iran were economic or family-related. Main reasons to go to Pakistan were family- or health-related.**

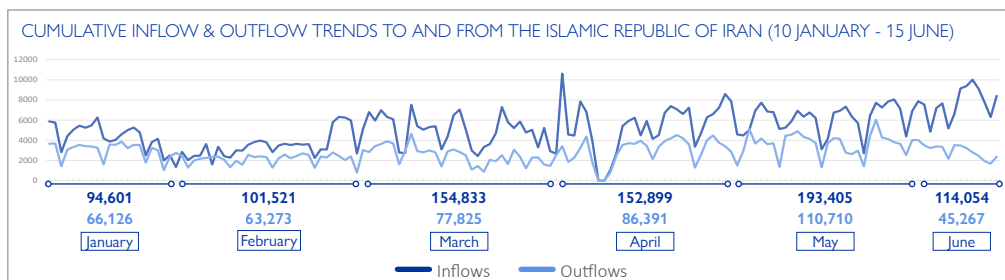


ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS FIGURES

Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	33,141	12,235
Abu Nasr Farahi	1,618	1,012
Milak	25,405	4,751
Spin Boldak	6,134	11,689
Angor Ada	299	134
Ghulam Khan	3,174	1,872
Torkham	22,386	17,114

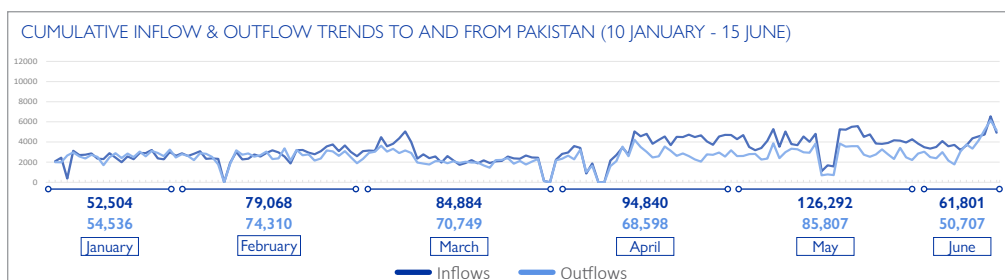
DISCLAIMER: These maps are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.



92,157 TOTAL INFLOWS

KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY*

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	60,164	31,993
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE**
Undocumented returnees***	47,118	2,011
Assisted by IOM	5,486	2,172



48,807 TOTAL OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY****

Figure	IRN	PAK
Total inflows	17,998	30,809

* 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.

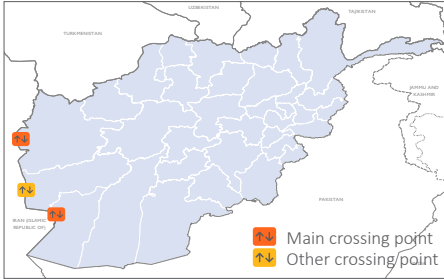


INFLOWS

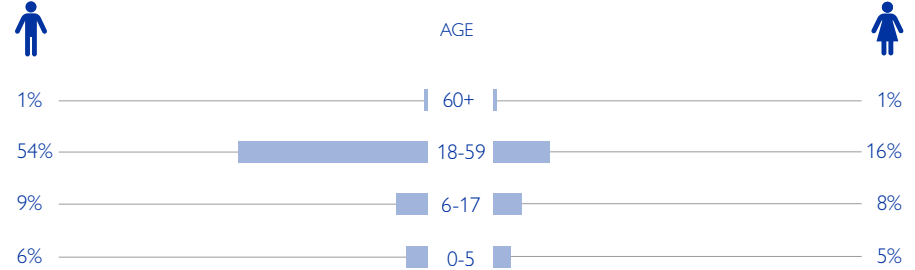
The following analysis compiles responses from 6,055 total Afghan nationals (3,399 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,656 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



Demographics*



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS

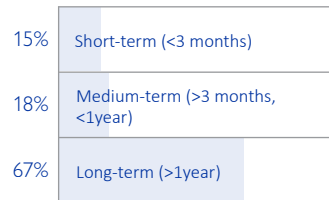
Presence of vulnerable groups**



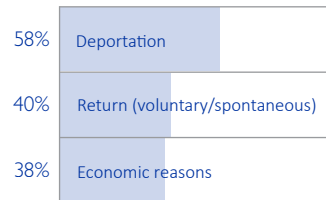
Documentation held**



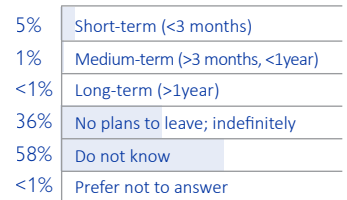
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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



Planned length of stay in Afghanistan



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS

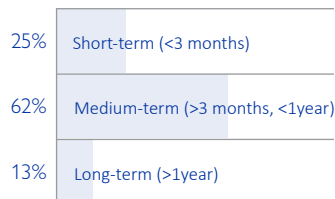
Presence of vulnerable groups**



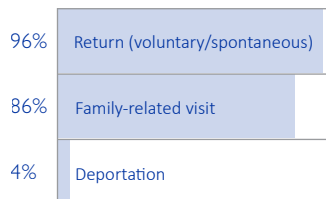
Documentation held**



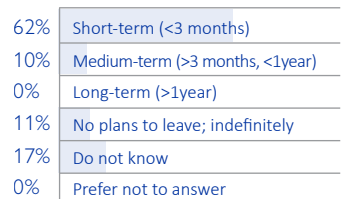
Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



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%.

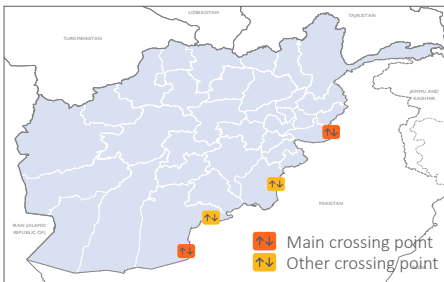
*** Amayash, and Hoshmand cards are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Proof of Residence (PoR), Partnerslip, VRF Asylum, and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) are cards issued in Pakistan. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.



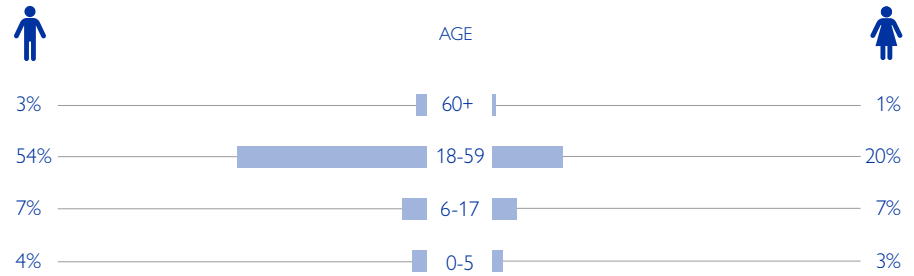
INFLOWS

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

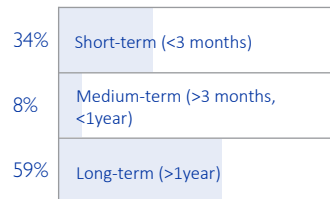


Child-headed
household

Documentation held**



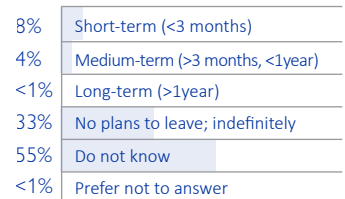
Length of stay in Pakistan



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

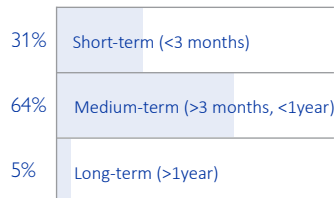


Child-headed
household

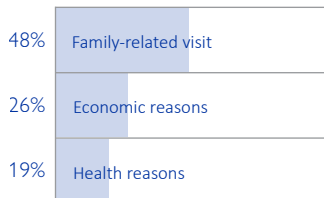
Documentation held**



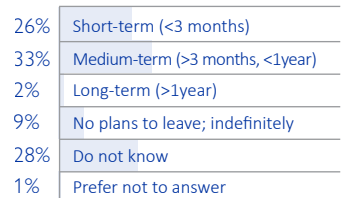
Length of stay in Pakistan



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%.

*** Amayash, and Hoshmand cards are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Proof of Residence (PoR), Partnerslip, VRF Asylum, and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) are cards issued in Pakistan. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.

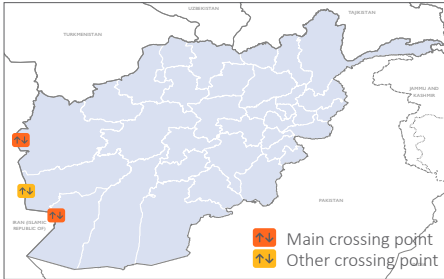


OUTFLOWS

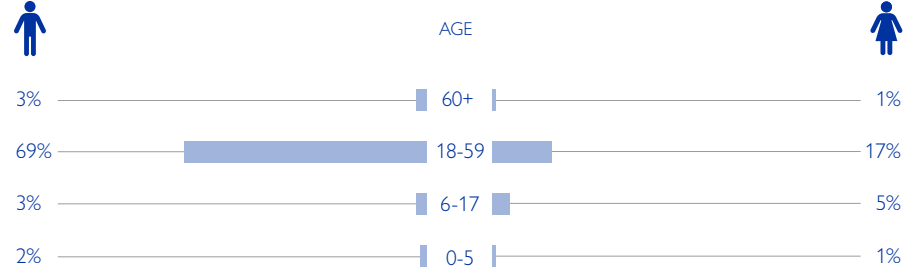
The following analysis compiles responses from 2,340 total Afghan nationals (813 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,527 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Reference map



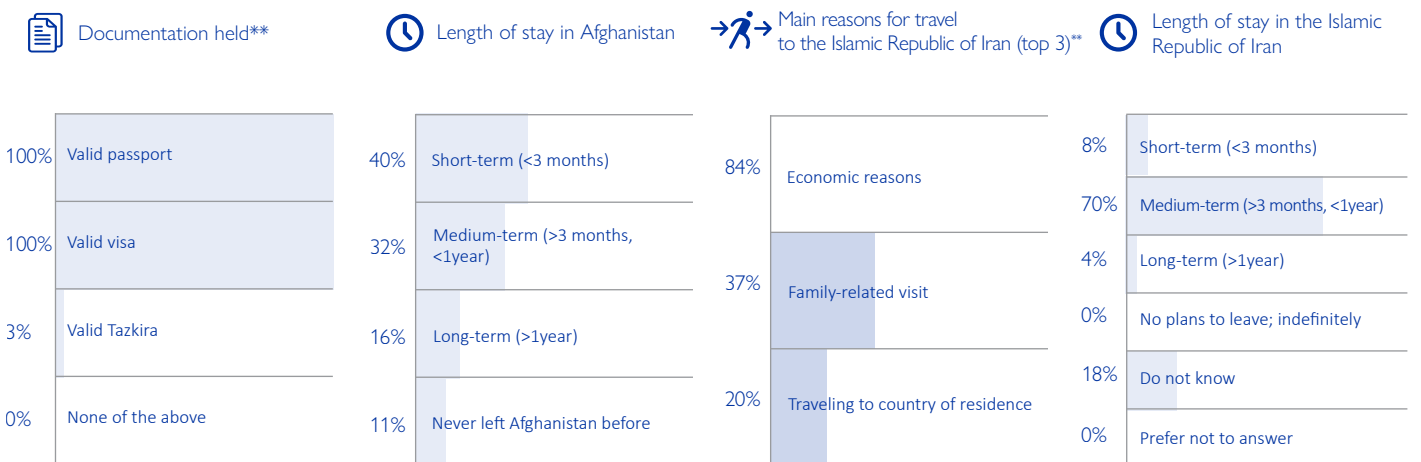
Demographics*



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.

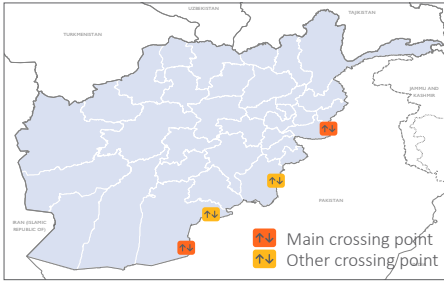
** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



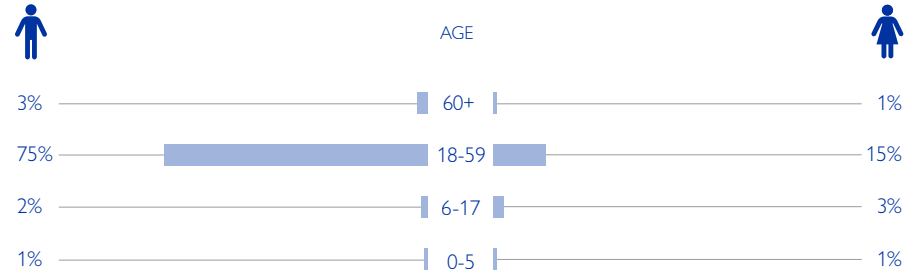
OUTFLOWS

OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN

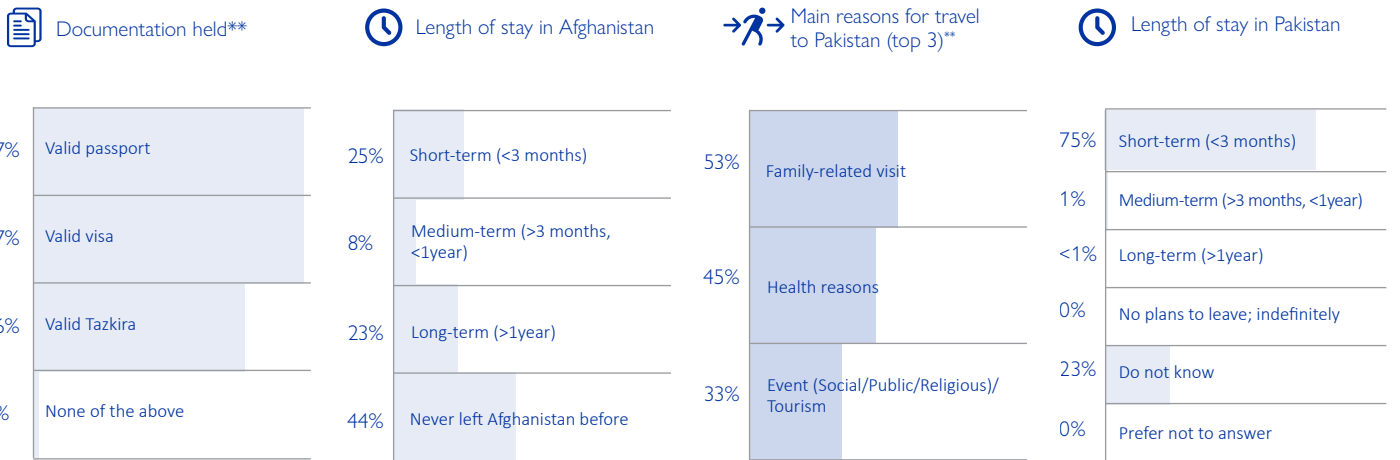
Reference map



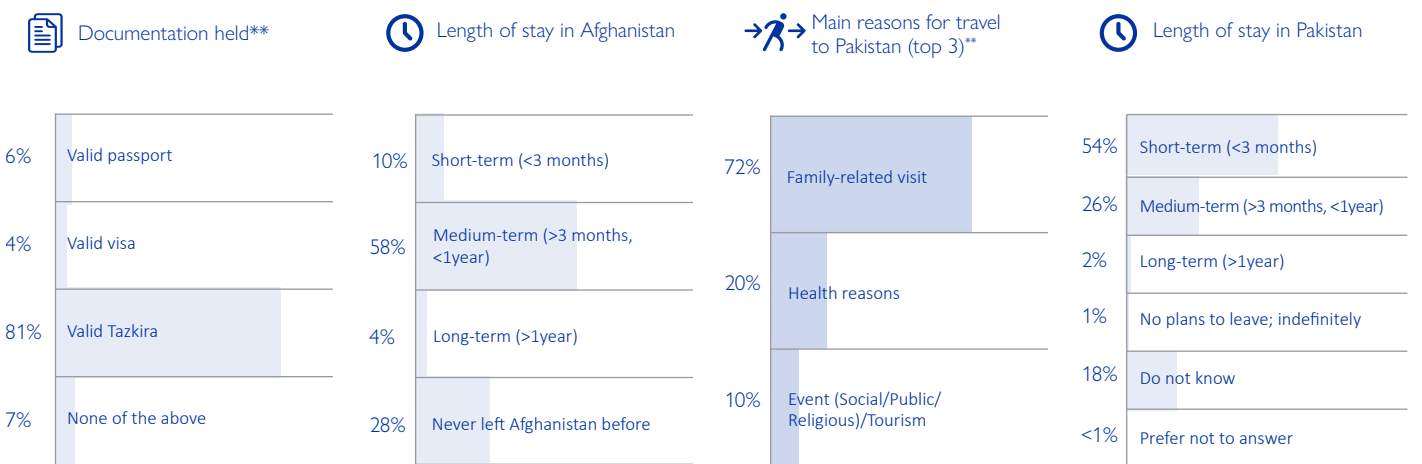
Demographics*



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS



RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS



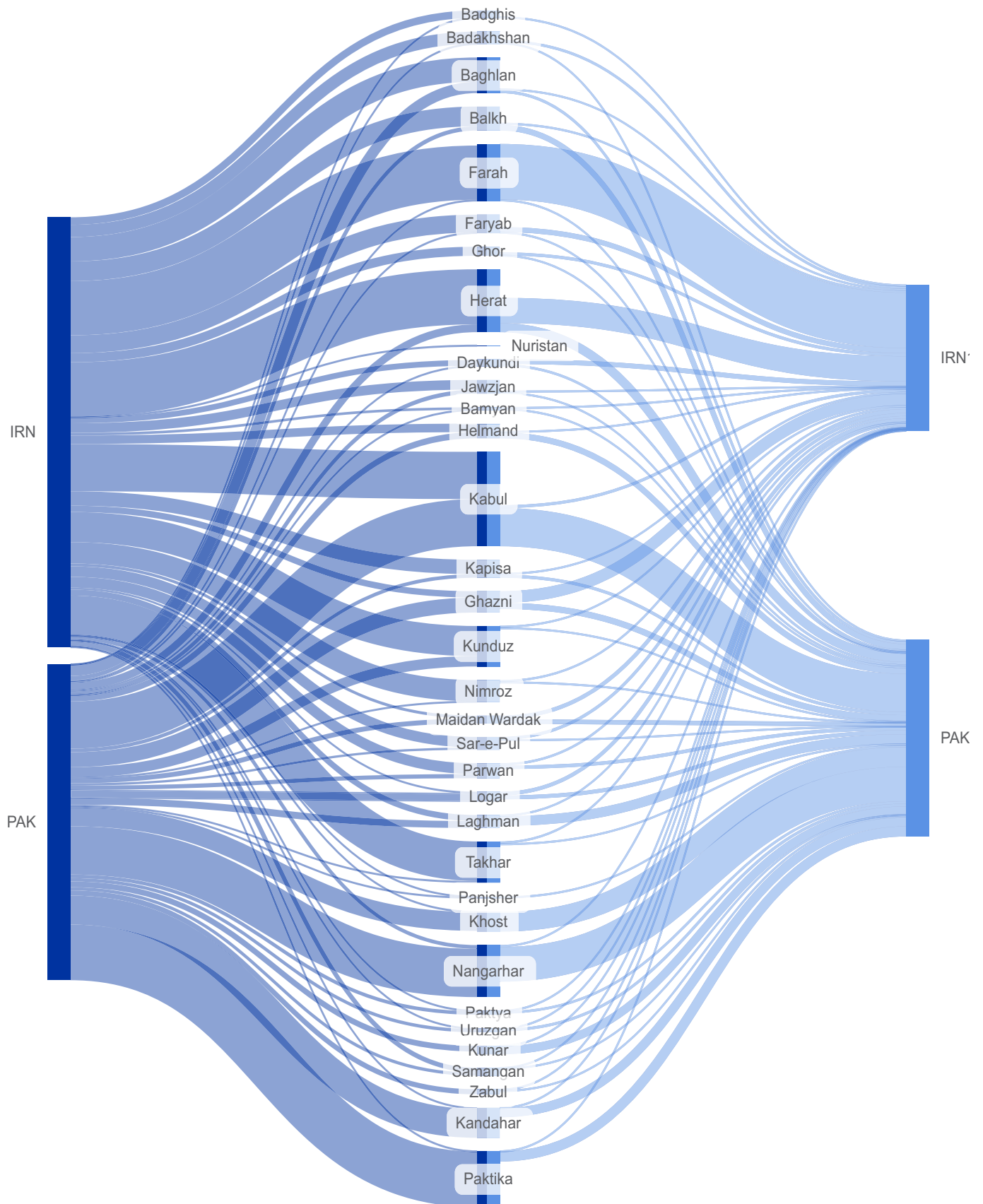
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
 ** Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.



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.

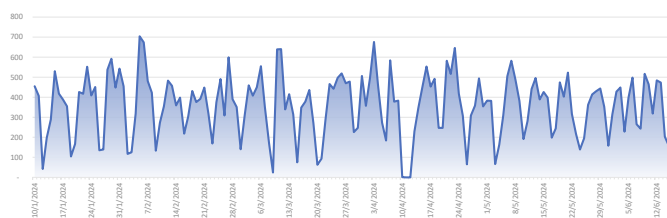
DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

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>.

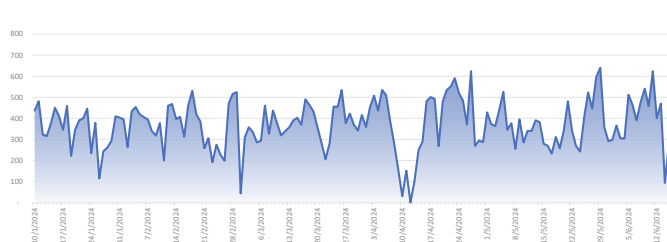
CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY - 15 JUNE)

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ISLAM QALA

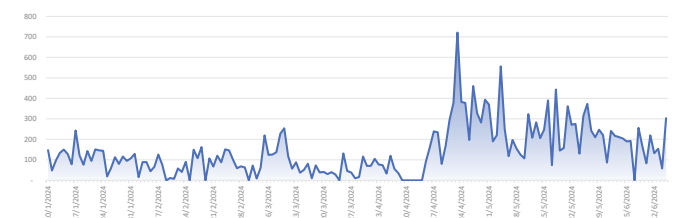


MILAK



FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK



TORKHAM

