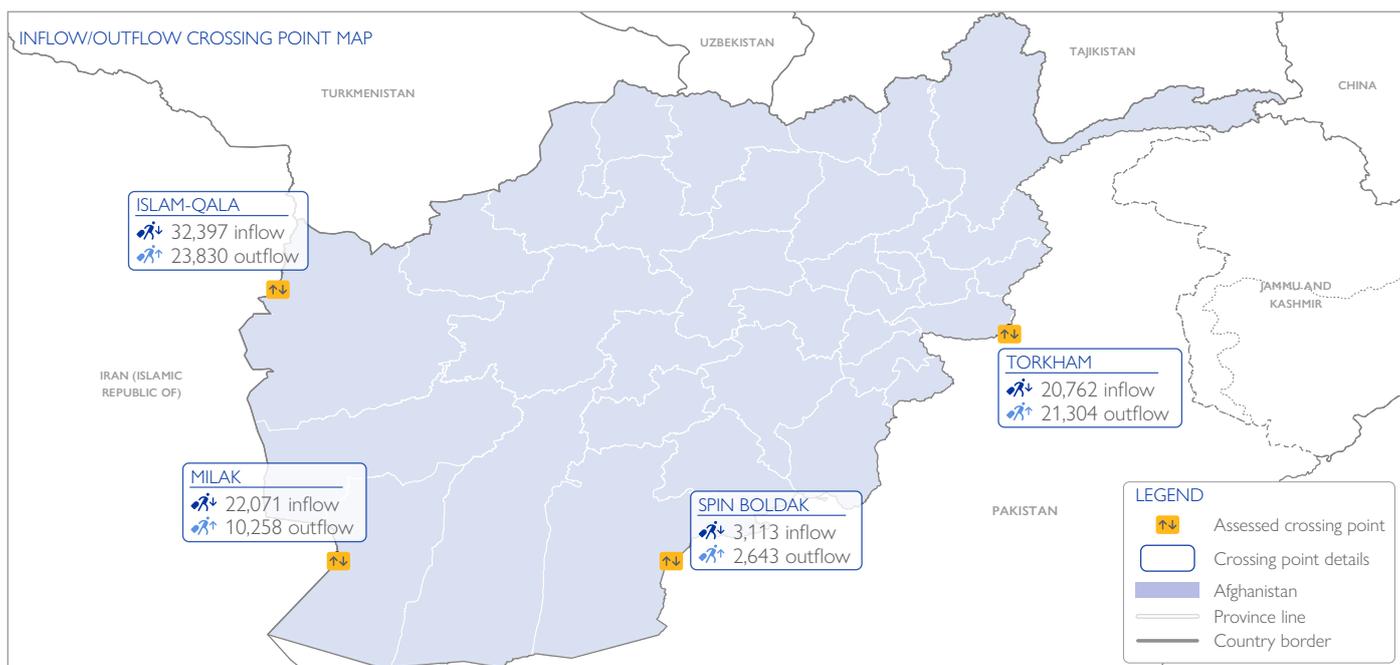
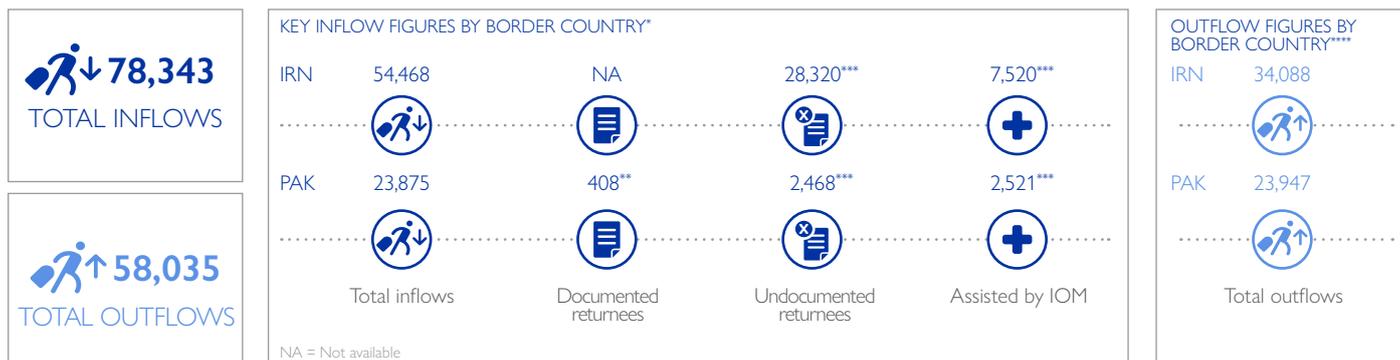
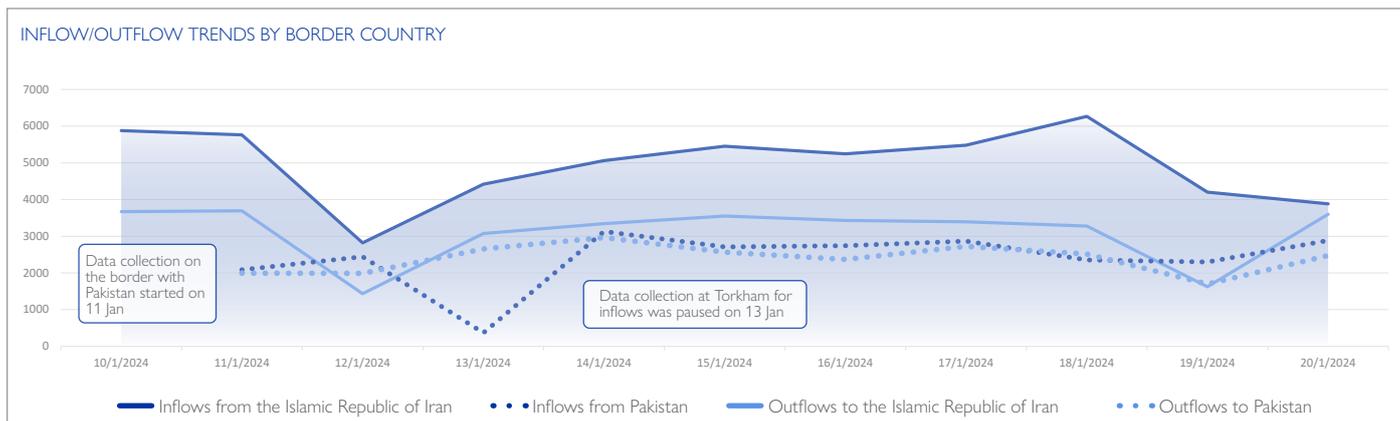


OVERVIEW

In response to recent movements, IOM Afghanistan re-launched its DTM Flow Monitoring activity at the beginning of 2024 to better understand the mobility dynamics at Afghanistan's borders. As of 20 January 2024, DTM has deployed field teams at four border crossing points with the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRN) and Pakistan (PAK) (see map below) to conduct two interlinked exercises. The first is a headcount of all individuals entering or leaving Afghanistan (including returnees), also called Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC), to gauge flow volume. The second is a survey of randomly selected individuals or groups entering or leaving Afghanistan, also called the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), to understand the profiles, motivations, and vulnerabilities of the target population. This snapshot provides key findings combining various IOM data sources, including IOM Afghanistan's Cross-Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) program as well as DTM Afghanistan and Pakistan for the period 10 to 20 January 2024. For more information about methodology, see the last page of this report.



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.



* 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."
 ** This data is collected by DTM 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: 78,343 INDIVIDUALS

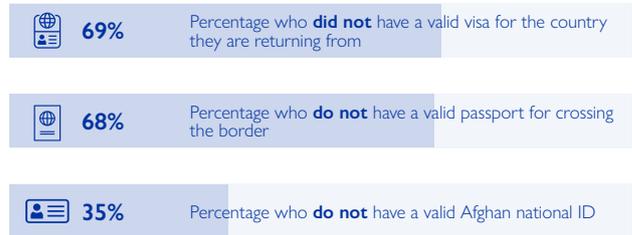
Afghan nationals make up 99 per cent of the 4,393 total individuals (3,013 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,380 at the border with Pakistan) **who were interviewed by DTM Afghanistan entering Afghanistan** for the period 10 to 20 January 2024. The following data only covers Afghan nationals who were interviewed as part of the Flow Monitoring Surveys.

PROFILES

Demographics



Documentation

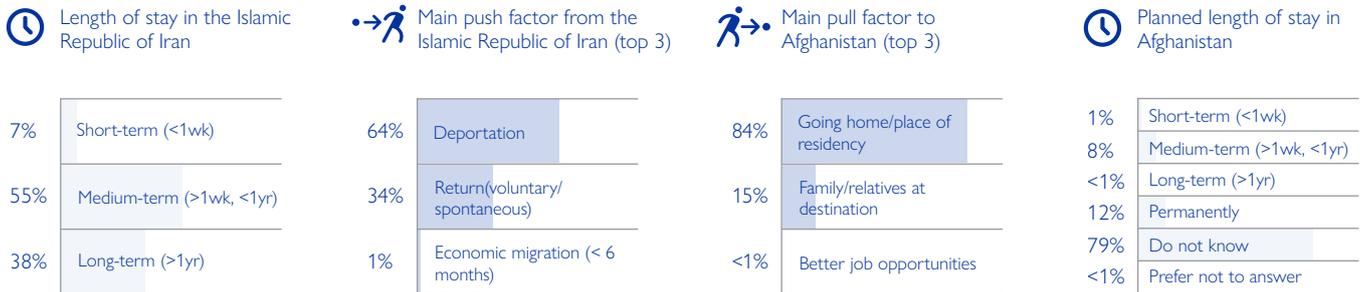


Presence of vulnerable groups



REASONS AND INTENTIONS

RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN



RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM PAKISTAN



Most movements to both the Islamic Republic of Iran and to Pakistan lasted less than a year. While movements from Iran were mainly characterized by deportees and voluntary returns, movements from Pakistan involved those returning after completing medical treatment or visiting family in addition to voluntary returns. Male respondents arriving from Pakistan were more likely to cite family visits (24%) and trade (14%), while female respondents were more likely to cite voluntary returns (46%). Enumerators noted that many who cited voluntary returns had originally gone to Pakistan due to insecurity in Afghanistan, and were now returning believing the security situation improved. Entering Afghanistan with the intention to transit to a third country was very uncommon; the intended destination of almost all respondents arriving from the Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan was Afghanistan.

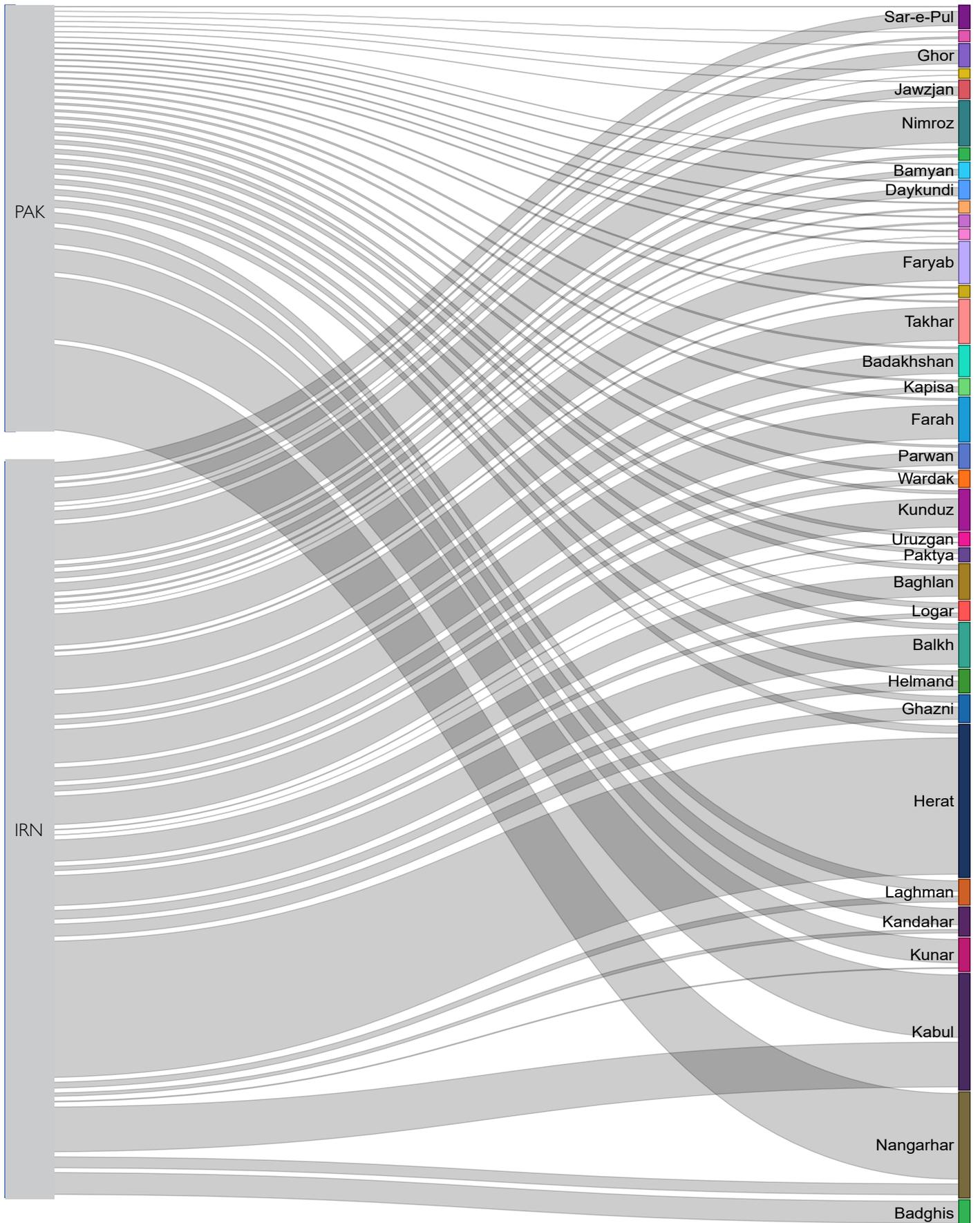
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.



INFLOWS

ORIGIN COUNTRIES

DESTINATION PROVINCES





OUTFLOWS: 58,035 INDIVIDUALS

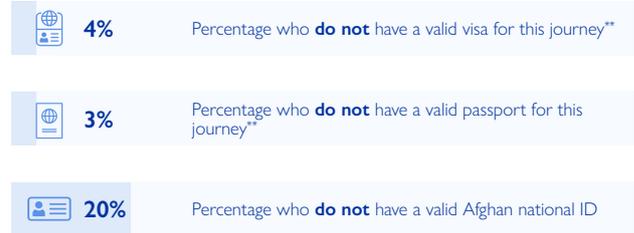
Afghan nationals make up 96 per cent of the 2,714 total individuals (1,470 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,244 at the border with Pakistan) **who were interviewed by DTM Afghanistan leaving Afghanistan** for the period 10 to 20 January 2024. The following data only covers Afghan nationals who were interviewed as part of the Flow Monitoring Surveys.

PROFILES

Demographics

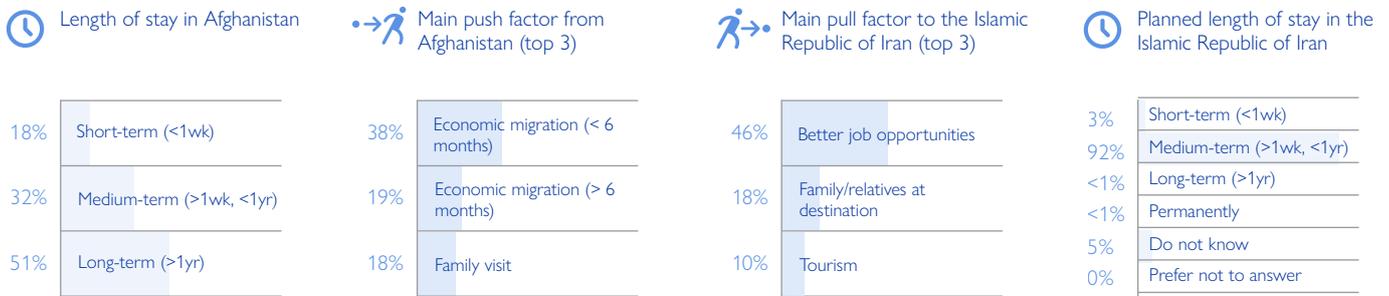


Documentation

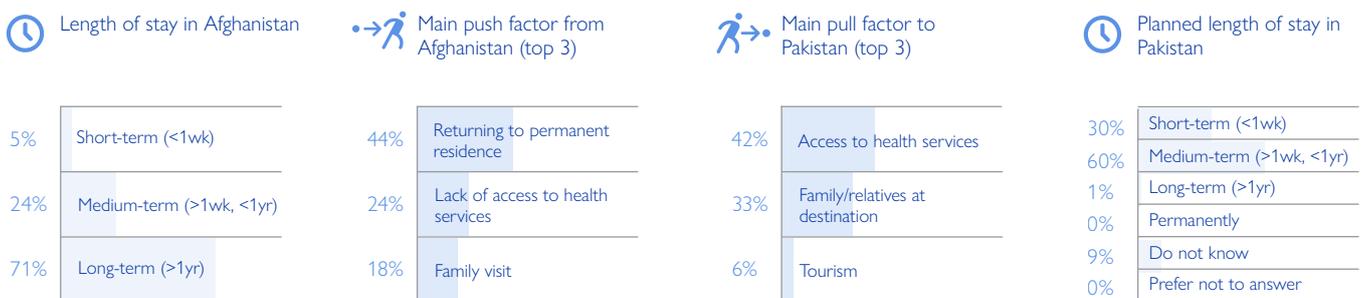


REASONS AND INTENTIONS

RESPONDENTS GOING TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN



RESPONDENTS GOING TO PAKISTAN



Possessing travel documents, including a passport and visa, was relatively common among those leaving in Afghanistan. This stands in contrast with the majority of those arriving in Afghanistan, who were not carrying travel documents. The large proportion of outflow respondents who reported having stayed in Afghanistan for over a year is most likely attributed to the majority of respondents being Afghan nationals and therefore normally living in Afghanistan. However, nearly half of those going to Pakistan reported that they were traveling to their permanent place of residence. Other reasons for movement among those going to Pakistan included visiting relatives and accessing health services, with a third of respondents only intending to stay in Pakistan for less than a week. Reasons for movement among respondents leaving Afghanistan for the Islamic Republic of Iran were more often related to economic motivations, including economic migration for less than six months (38%), most likely referring to seasonal work, and better job opportunities (46%).

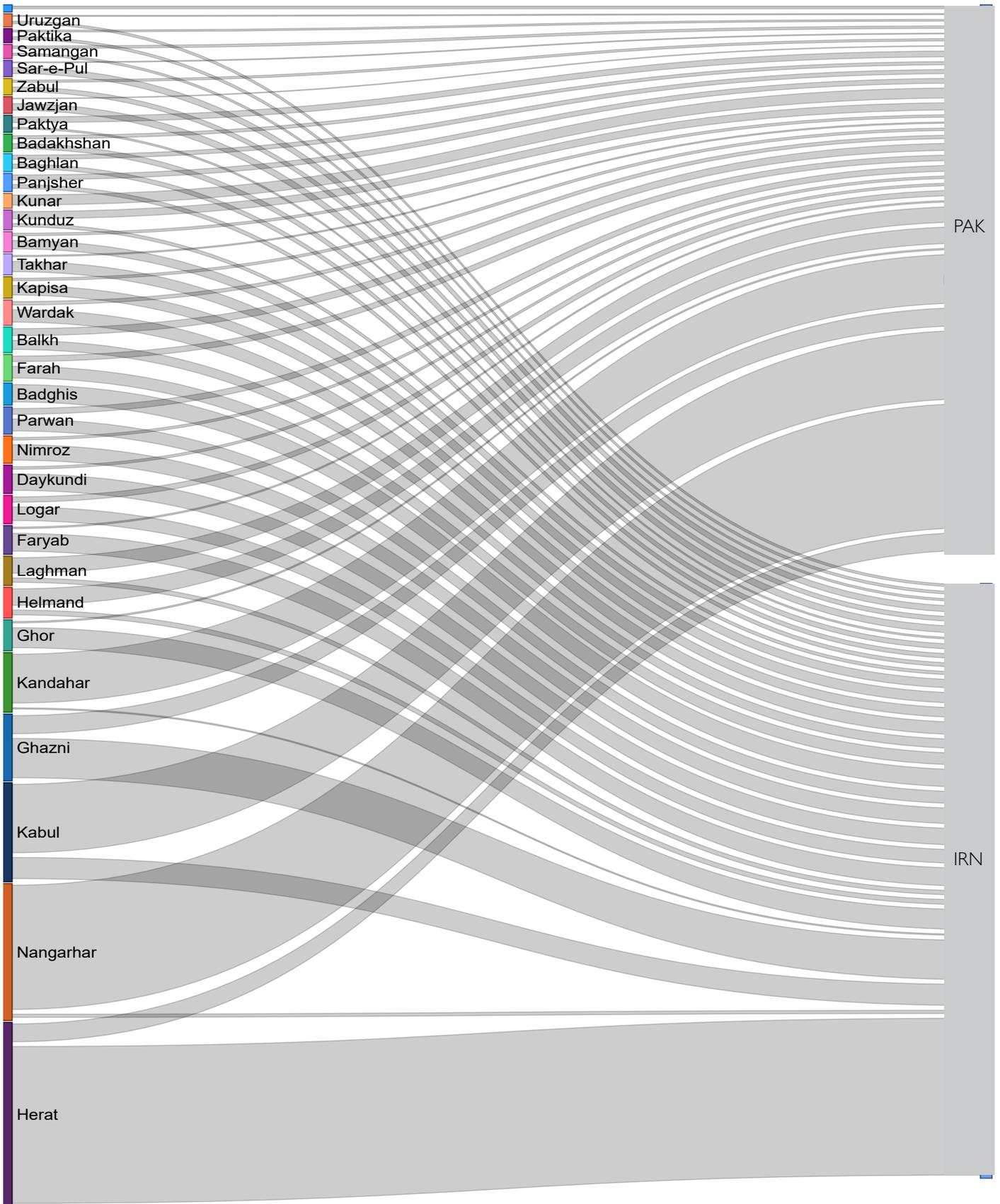
* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
** These percentages are based on the responses of interviewees only and have no means of verification.



OUTFLOWS

ORIGIN PROVINCES

DESTINATION COUNTRIES





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 Spin Boldak, Islam Qala, Milak, 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 Spin Boldak, Islam Qala, Milak, 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>.

TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM CB-PAHA

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ISLAM QALA



FROM PAKISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK



MILAK



TORKHAM

