Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over four decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

**Outflow** movements out of Afghanistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>1 - 30 Jun</th>
<th>1 - 31 Jul</th>
<th>1 - 31 Aug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN</td>
<td>335,559</td>
<td>336,091</td>
<td>336,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO PAKISTAN</td>
<td>306,515</td>
<td>297,699</td>
<td>267,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inflow** movements into Afghanistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>1 - 30 Jun</th>
<th>1 - 31 Jul</th>
<th>1 - 31 Aug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN</td>
<td>299,871</td>
<td>52,615</td>
<td>69,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM PAKISTAN</td>
<td>327,559</td>
<td>311,669</td>
<td>311,969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends of Movement in and Out of Afghanistan in the Last 1 Year (Sep 2022 - Aug 2023)**

- The reporting period observed an increase in inflow movements between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan, with 95,660 individuals compared to 68,496 during the previous month. The outflows also increased from 52,615 to 69,860 during this reporting period.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan increased in outflows with an average of 10,830 outflows per day compared to 9,276 in the previous month. There was also an increase in inflows with an average of 10,064 inflows per day compared to 8,641 in the previous reporting period.

**THIS PERIOD’S HIGHLIGHTS**

- The reporting period observed an increase in inflow movements between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan, with 95,660 individuals compared to 68,496 during the previous month. The outflows also increased from 52,615 to 69,860 during this reporting period.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan increased in outflows with an average of 10,830 outflows per day compared to 9,276 in the previous month. There was also an increase in inflows with an average of 10,064 inflows per day compared to 8,641 in the previous reporting period.

**TRENDS OF MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN IN THE LAST 1 YEAR (SEP 2022 - AUG 2023)**

- From IRN to AFG: 845,362
- From AFG to IRN: 603,406
- From PAK to AFG: 3,495,025
- From AFG to PAK: 3,718,171
The movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan increased from 68,496 in the previous month to 95,660 during this reporting period. IOM assisted 46,066 returnees, of which 40,177 (87%) were male and 5,889 (17%) were female. During this reporting period, 60% (57,640) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were pushbacks. The remains of 165 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated during this reporting period.

Movement towards the Islamic Republic of Iran increased during the past four weeks to 95,660. An average daily crossing of 2,254 people was reported, of which one out of five are of circular nature. Sex disaggregated data was not collected during this reporting period.

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Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan increased when compared to the last month, this reporting period saw a total of 335,742 crossings. Among the 69,242 movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan, 43,118 Afghan nationals with valid passport and Pakistani visa, 4,135 Afghans with valid Iranian visa to remain/stay in Pakistan or the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The number of individuals crossing into Islamic Republic of Iran from Afghanistan can vary from those reported by UNHCR. This can be attributed to the difference in data collection processes. The number of pushbacks among female individuals is recorded separately from those among male individuals.

Movements related to health, education, tourism are included in the overall numbers from January 2023. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
The BMA assessment tracks mobility, provides information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin and periods of displacement. The CBNA documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with community focal points and direct observations. Round 16 of the BMA and CBNA were conducted between September and December 2022.

**IDPs**

2,619,000 Jan 2021 - Dec 2022

6,557,000 2019 - 2022 (Dec)

Arrival IDPs are Afghans who fled their communities of origin and have arrived in the assessed locations within Afghanistan as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

**OUT-MIGRANTS**

3,569,000 Jan 2021 - Dec 2022

6,842,800 2019 - 2022 (Dec)

Afghans who have moved abroad from the assessed location, regardless of the reason or duration of the expatriation. This category includes individuals in need of international protection, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

**CROSS-BORDER RETURNEES**

1,684,000 Jan 2021 - Dec 2022

6,545,900 2019 - 2022 (Dec)

Afghans who have returned to the assessed locations after having spent at least six months abroad. This includes both documented and undocumented returnees.

**MAIN FINDINGS (As of 31 December 2022)**

**IDPs**

2,619,000 Jan 2021 - Dec 2022

44% Conflict displacement

56% Disaster displacement

3 in 5 Displaced within their home province

609,000 Arrived in Kabul Province

23% (Highest in Afghanistan)

**OUT-MIGRANTS**

3,569,000 Jan 2021 - Dec 2022

2,489,000 70% Islamic Republic of Iran

632,000 18% Pakistan

387,000 11% Europe & Türkiye

**CROSS-BORDER RETURNEES**

1,684,000 Jan 2021 - Dec 2022

1,015,000 60% Islamic Republic of Iran

452,000 27% Pakistan

188,000 11% Europe & Türkiye

**FINANCE AND ASSETS**

4 million

Households are in debt

**FOOD AND NUTRITION**

42% of households rely on less preferred or less expensive foods as a coping mechanism

16% of households borrow food as a coping mechanism

13% of households borrow money for food as a coping mechanism

12% of households rely on humanitarian assistance for food

6.8 days

out of the week, cereals are the most consumed food, while meat and fruit are the least commonly consumed (less than once a week, on average)

On average, adult men and women (ages 18 to 64) and elderly (age 65+) members of families (2.9 times per day) in the communities assessed eat fewer meals per day than adolescents (6 to 17 years old) and children (under 5)