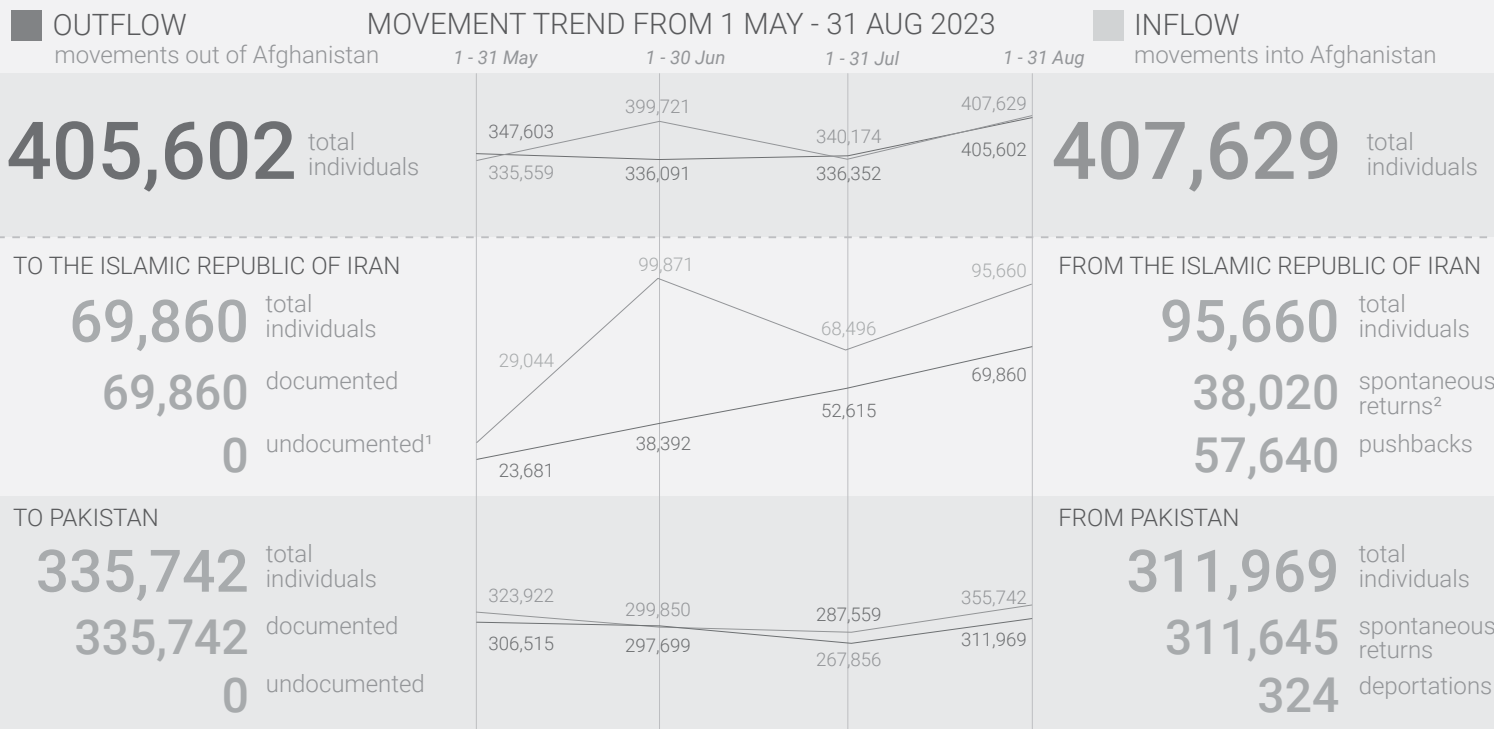


MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

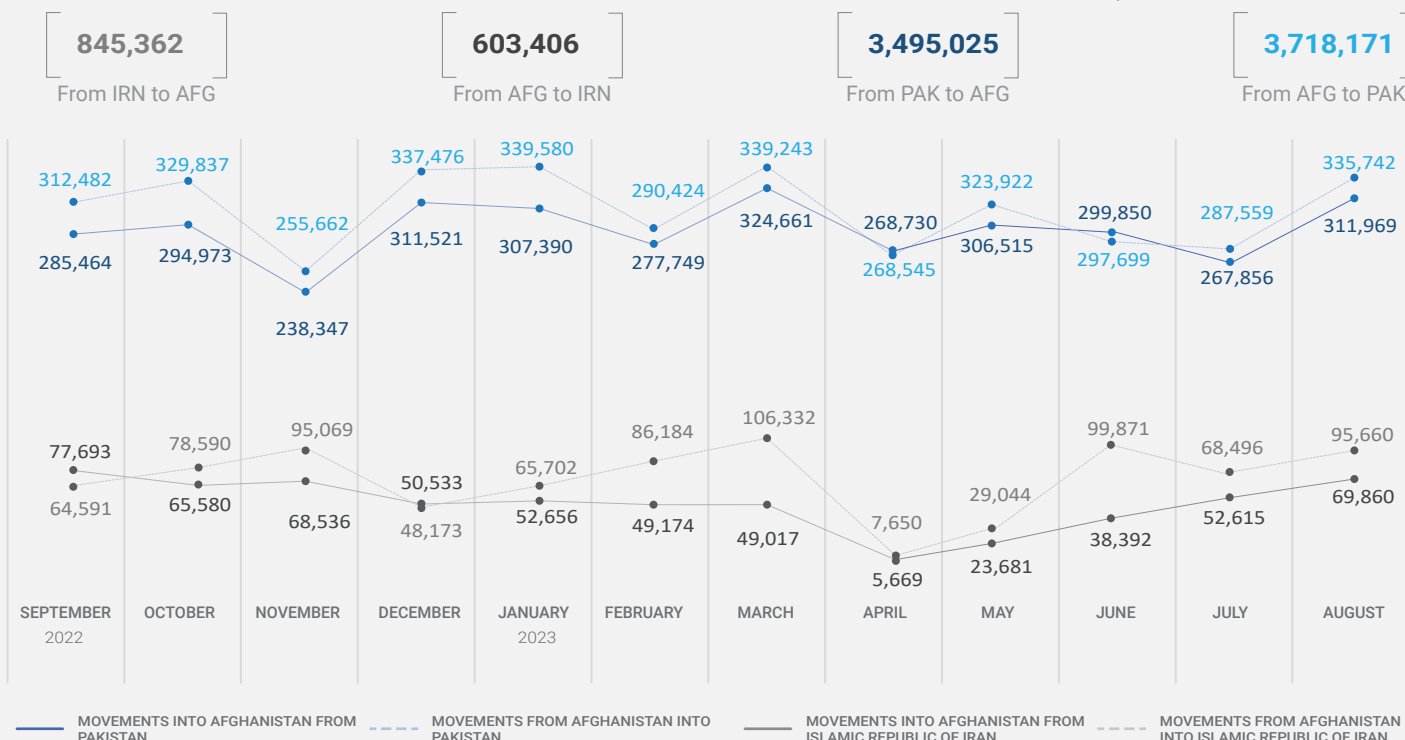
Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over four decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic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



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 ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

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.

TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

Movement towards the Islamic Republic of Iran increased during the past four weeks to **69,860**. 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.

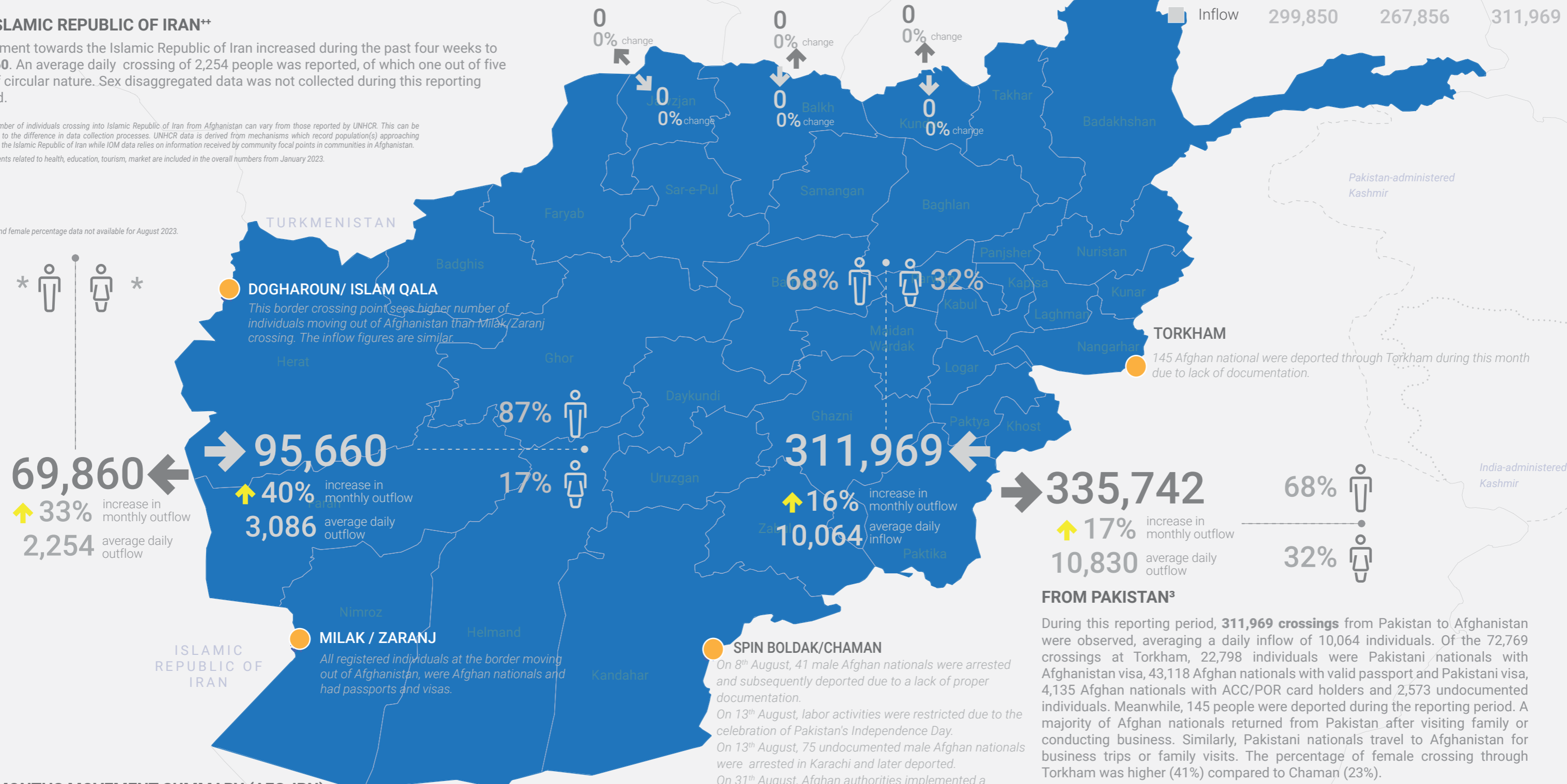
* The number of individuals crossing into Islamic Republic of Iran from Afghanistan can vary from those reported by UNHCR. This can be attributed to the difference in data collection processes. UNHCR data is derived from mechanisms which record population(s) approaching UNHCR in the Islamic Republic of Iran while IOM data relies on information received by community focal points in communities in Afghanistan.

** Movements related to health, education, tourism, market are included in the overall numbers from January 2023.

* Male and female percentage data not available for August 2023.

3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-PAK)

	June	July	August
Outflow	297,699	287,559	335,742
Inflow	299,850	267,856	311,969



3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-IRN)

	June	July	August
Outflow	38,392	52,615	69,860
Inflow	99,871	68,496	95,660

TO PAKISTAN³

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 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 15,877 were Pakistani nationals, 48,330 Afghan nationals with valid visas, 46 individuals with third country passport, 2,600 Afghan patients who required medical treatment in Pakistan, along with 2,389 who were attendants (person who accompanies a sick person/patient). Out of the total individuals, **68% were male and 32% female**. Similarly to the inflow gender ratio, the percentage of female crossing through Torkham was higher (41%) compared to Chaman (21%).

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Line of Control: Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

¹Undocumented individual: An individual of Afghan origin in Pakistan or Islamic Republic of Iran who does not have valid documents. Valid documentation includes: a valid Proof of Registration (PoR) card issued by the Government of Pakistan, an Afghan Citizen Card (ACC), and either a valid Pakistan visa, an Amayesh card, or a valid Iranian visa to remain/stay in Pakistan or the Islamic Republic of Iran. ²Spontaneous returns: Individuals crossing the border to Afghanistan willingly and without being forced or coerced. These individuals can be documented or undocumented. ³The number of individuals crossing into and from Pakistan are based on the compilation of numbers coordinated between IOM Afghanistan and IOM Pakistan. The numbers do not reflect nationalities and may include Afghans, Pakistanis and third country nationals.

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT (BMA) AND COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT (CBNA)

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 16⁴ 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
23% Arrived in Kabul Province
(Highest in Afghanistan)

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)

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
(Other countries: **2%**)

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
(Other countries: **2%**)

⁴ BMA and CBNA Round 16 Report

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Creation date: 26/July/2023 | Data sources: IOM DTM, DTM BMA/CBNA, IOM CBR, DoRR | Map data: IOM, OCHA, UNHCR | INDEX: RDH10096 | This document was produced with the financial assistance of the Czech Republic, the European Union, the Government of Japan, the Swiss Cooperation Office, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the aforementioned donors.

