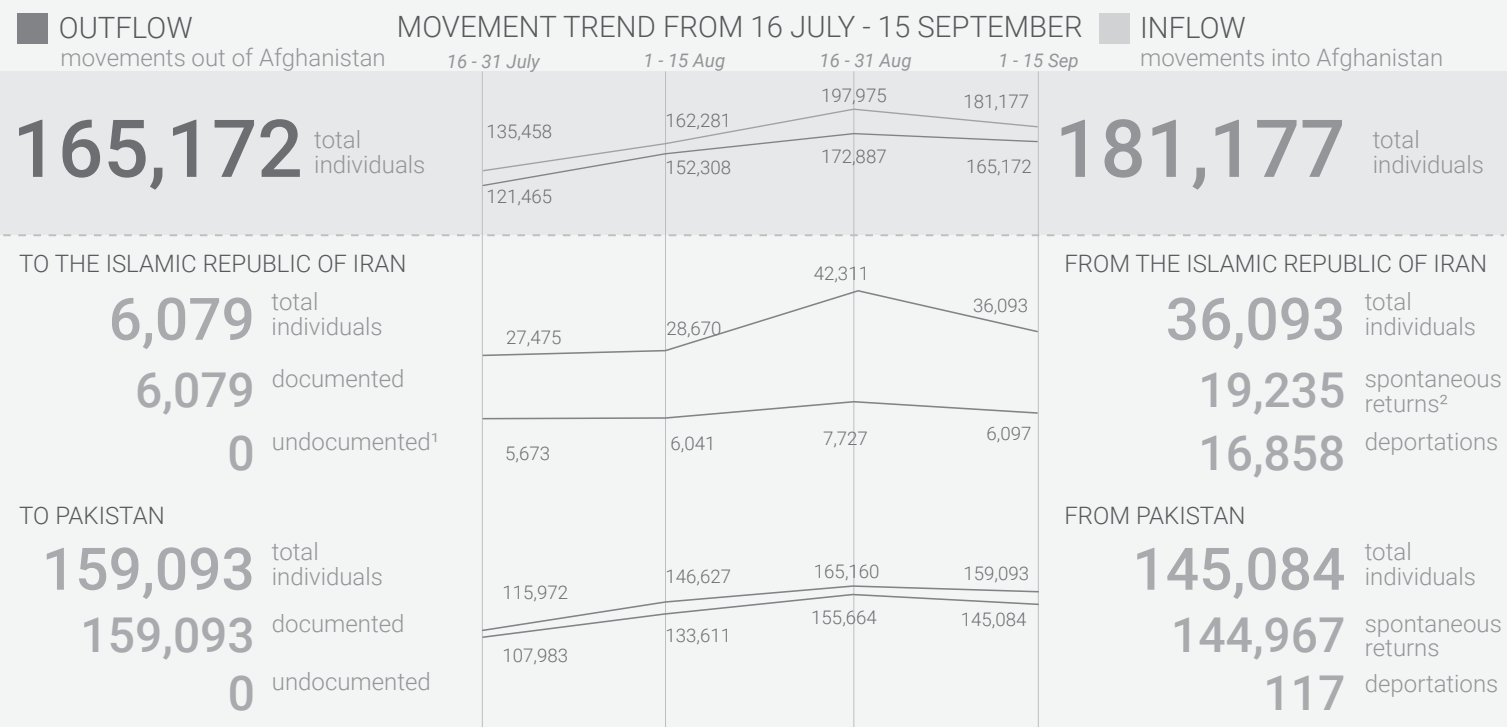


MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

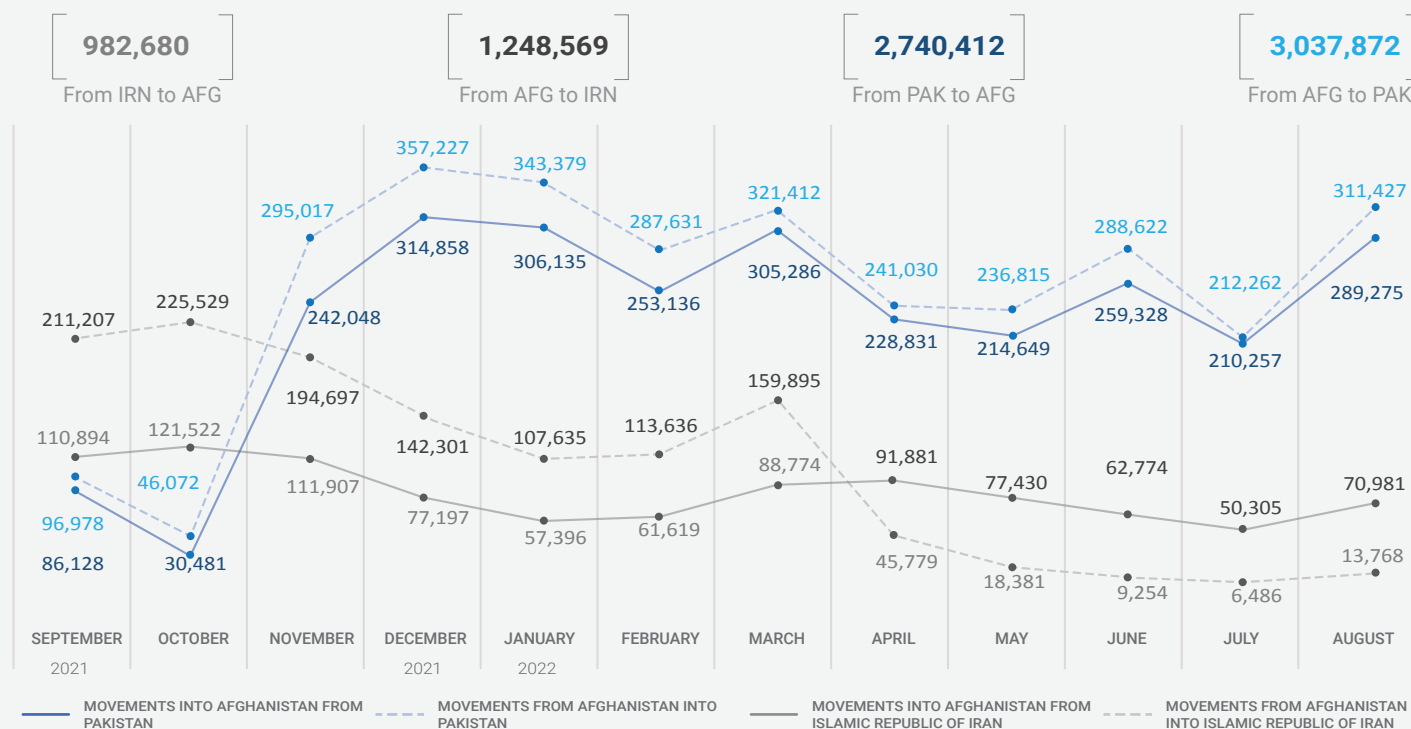
Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over 4 decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.



THIS PERIOD'S HIGHLIGHTS

- The reporting period observed a decrease in inflow movement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan, with 36,093 individuals compared to 42,311 during the previous two-week period. Similarly, the outflows also decreased from 7,727 to 6,097 during this reporting period.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan decreased in both outflows and inflows, with an average of 10,606 outflows per day compared to 10,303 in the previous two-week period and an average of 9,672 inflows per day compared to 9,729 in the previous reporting period.

TRENDS OF MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN IN THE LAST 1 YEAR (SEP 2021 - AUG 2022)



FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan decreased from 42,311 in the previous two weeks to **36,093** during this reporting period. IOM assisted 3,673 returnees, of which **2,264 (62%) were male and 1,409 (38%) were female**. During this reporting period, 47% (16,858) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of 50 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated during the reporting weeks.

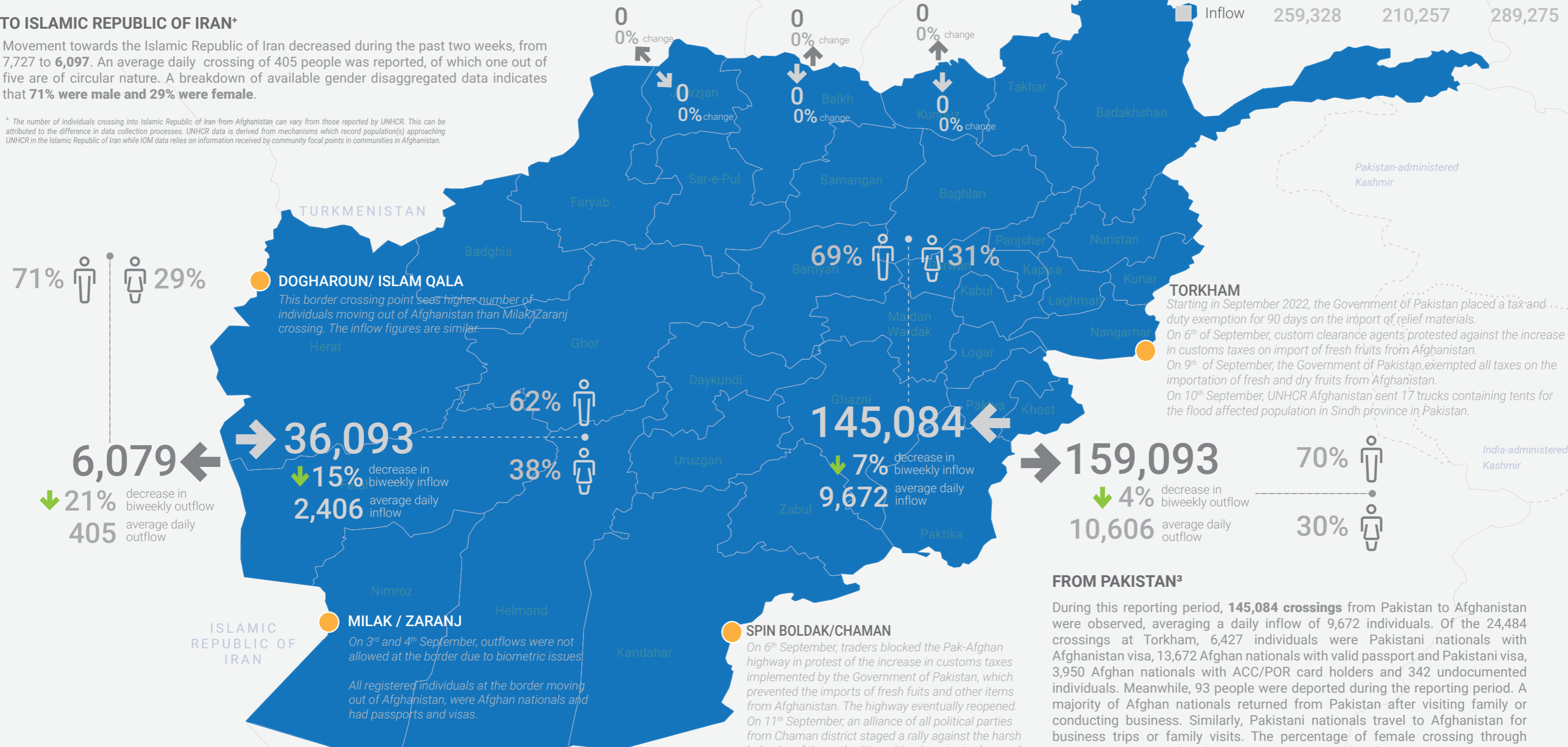
TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN*

Movement towards the Islamic Republic of Iran decreased during the past two weeks, from 7,727 to **6,097**. An average daily crossing of 405 people was reported, of which one out of five are of circular nature. A breakdown of available gender disaggregated data indicates that **71% were male and 29% were female**.

* 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.

3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-PAK)

	June	July	August
Outflow	288,622	212,262	311,427
Inflow	259,328	210,257	289,275



TORKHAM
Starting in September 2022, the Government of Pakistan placed a tax and duty exemption for 90 days on the import of relief materials. On 6th of September, custom clearance agents protested against the increase in customs taxes on import of fresh fruits from Afghanistan. On 9th of September, the Government of Pakistan exempted all taxes on the importation of fresh and dry fruits from Afghanistan. On 10th September, UNHCR Afghanistan sent 17 trucks containing tents for the flood affected population in Sindh province in Pakistan.

3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-IRN)

	June	July	August
Outflow	9,254	6,486	13,768
Inflow	62,774	50,305	70,981

TO PAKISTAN³

Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan decreased when compared to the last two weeks and the reporting period saw a total of **159,039 crossings**. Among the 26,393 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 5,378 were Pakistani nationals, 18,241 Afghan nationals with valid visas, 14 individuals with third country passport, 1,469 Afghan patients who required medical treatment in Pakistan, along with 1,291 who were attendants (person who accompanies a sick person/patient). Out of the total individuals, **70% were male and 30% female**. Similarly to the inflow gender ratio, the percentage of female crossing through Torkham was higher (39%) compared to Chaman (22%).

FROM PAKISTAN³

During this reporting period, **145,084 crossings** from Pakistan to Afghanistan were observed, averaging a daily inflow of 9,672 individuals. Of the 24,484 crossings at Torkham, 6,427 individuals were Pakistani nationals with Afghanistan visa, 13,672 Afghan nationals with valid passport and Pakistani visa, 3,950 Afghan nationals with ACC/POR card holders and 342 undocumented individuals. Meanwhile, 93 people were deported during the reporting period. A majority of Afghan nationals returned from Pakistan after visiting family or conducting business. Similarly, Pakistani nationals travel to Afghanistan for business trips or family visits. The percentage of female crossing through Torkham was higher (38%) compared to Chaman (23%).

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 EMERGENCY COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT (eCBNA)

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 15⁴ of the BMA and eCBNA were conducted in March and April 2022.

IDP ARRIVALS

1,804,363 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022
5,894,220 2012 - 2022 (April)

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.

INDIVIDUALS MOVED ABROAD

2,516,105 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022
5,676,122 2012 - 2022 (April)

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.

INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

1,092,692 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022
5,737,462 2012 - 2022 (April)

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 30 April 2022)

ARRIVAL IDPs

1,804,363 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022

61% Conflict displacement

39% Disaster displacement

2 in 3 Displaced within their home province

346,468 Arrived in Kabul Province
19% (Highest in Afghanistan)

FINANCE AND ASSETS



55% Of households' have no source of income (excluding debt)



2.9 million Households are in debt

FOOD AND NUTRITION

71% of people in urban settlements cannot afford basic food needs, compared with 68% of rural and 68% of peri-urban settlements

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

23% of people are unable to access basic food needs

16% of households eat one meal or less per day

10% of households rely on food aid for bread

1% of households resort to extreme measures such as selling organs, selling children, or child marriage to afford food

INDIVIDUALS MOVED ABROAD

2,516,105 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022

1,731,381 **69%**

Islamic Republic of Iran

446,250 **18%**

Pakistan

289,112 **11%**

Europe & Turkey
 (Other countries: **2%**)

INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

1,092,692 Jan 2021 - Apr 2022

611,466 **56%**

Islamic Republic of Iran

342,805 **31%**

Pakistan

117,746 **11%**

Europe & Turkey
 (Other countries: **2%**)

⁴ BMA and eCBNA Round 15 Report

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Creation date: 20/September/2022 | 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 and the Government of the United Kingdom. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the aforementioned donors.

