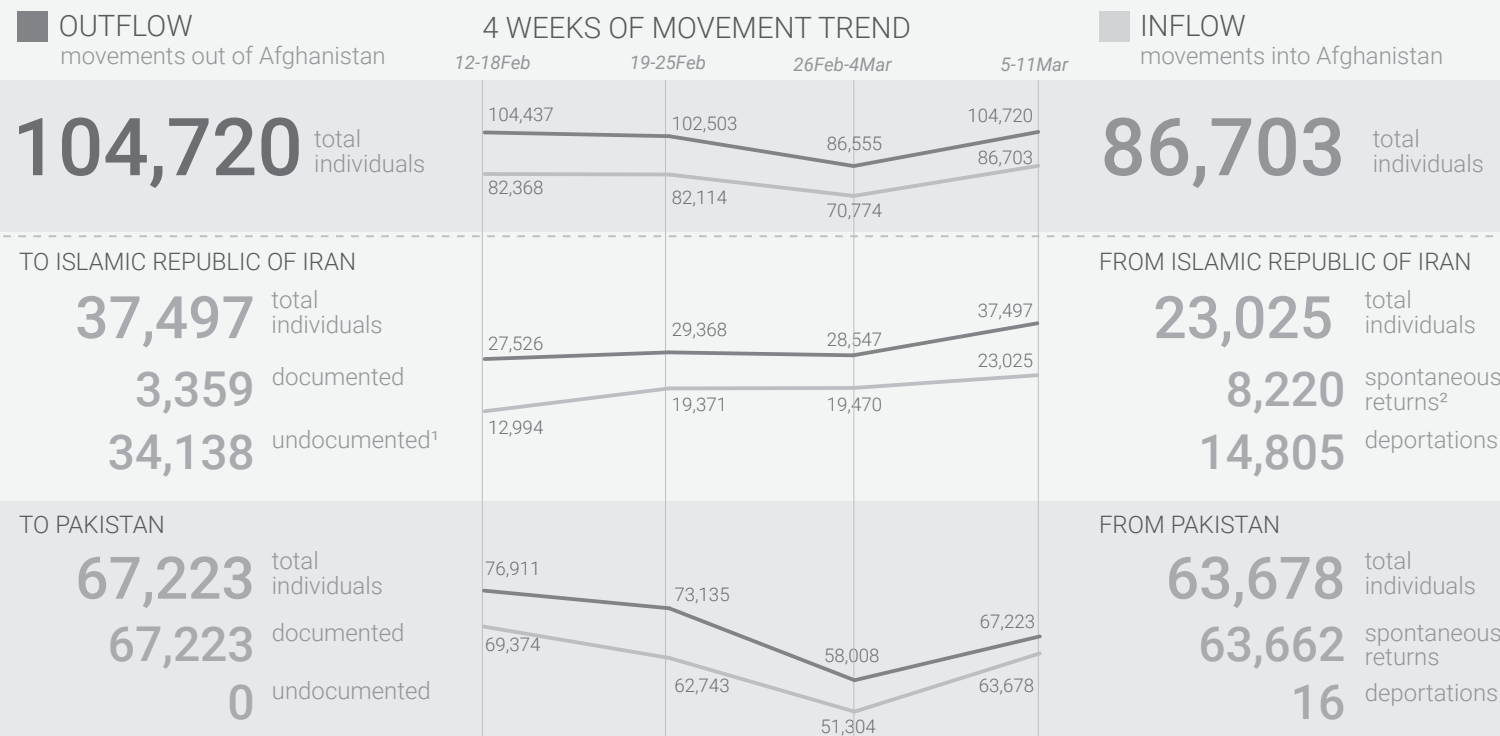


## MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

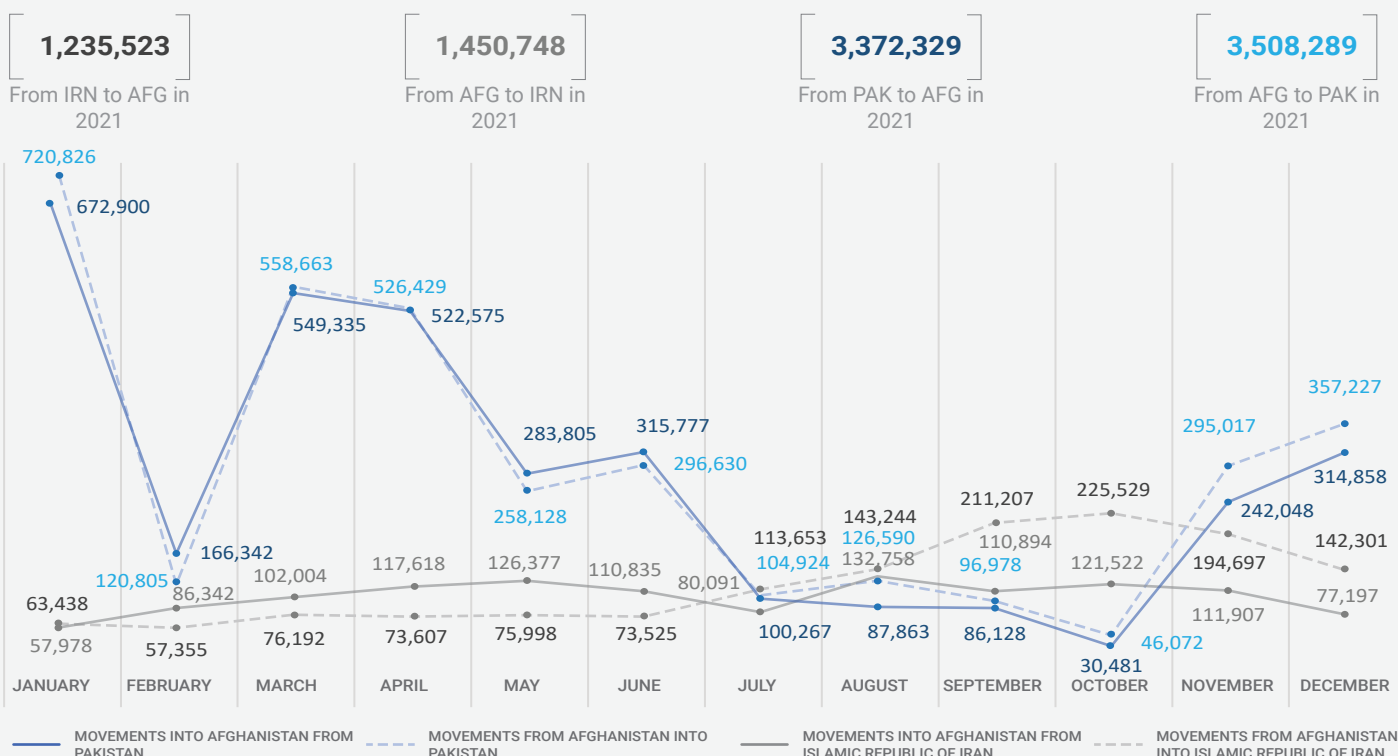
Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of the people and the governments of Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for hosting millions of Afghan migrants and refugees for over 4 decades, this document captures present mobility and displacement trends amongst Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and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



### THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

- The reporting week witnessed an increase in outflow movement between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, with 37,497 individuals leaving Afghanistan compared to 28,547 last week. The inflows increased from 19,470 last week to 23,025 during this reporting period.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan saw significant increase in both outflows and inflows, with an average of 9,603 outflows per day compared to 8,287 in the previous week and an average of 9,097 inflows per day compared to 7,329 in the previous week.

### TRENDS OF MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN IN 2021 (1 JAN - 31 DEC)



FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The weekly movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan increased substantially by 18%, from 19,470 in the previous week to 23,025 in the reporting period. IOM assisted 5,313 returnees, of which **4,046 (76%) were male and 1,267 (24%) were female**. During this reporting period, more than 64% (14,805) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of 14 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated in the week of 5 March to 11 March.

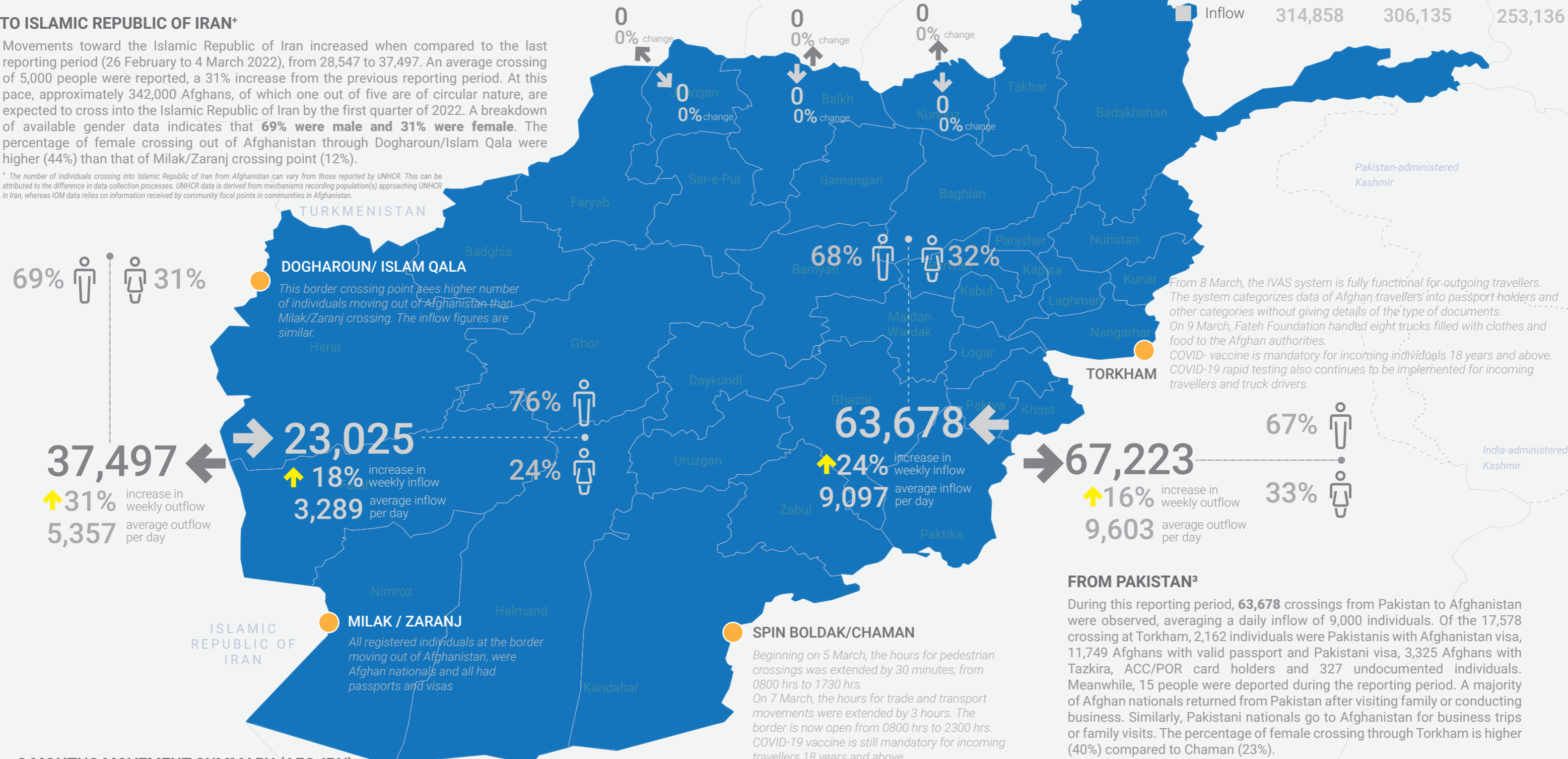
TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN\*

Movements toward the Islamic Republic of Iran increased when compared to the last reporting period (26 February to 4 March 2022), from 28,547 to 37,497. An average crossing of 5,000 people were reported, a 31% increase from the previous reporting period. At this pace, approximately 342,000 Afghans, of which one out of five are of circular nature, are expected to cross into the Islamic Republic of Iran by the first quarter of 2022. A breakdown of available gender data indicates that **69% were male and 31% were female**. The percentage of female crossing out of Afghanistan through Dogharoun/Islam Qala were higher (44%) than that of Milak/Zaranj crossing point (12%).

\* 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 recording population(s) approaching UNHCR in Iran, whereas IOM data relies on information received by community focal points in communities in Afghanistan.

3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-PAK)

	December	January	February
Outflow	357,227	343,379	287,631
Inflow	314,858	306,135	253,136



3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-IRN)

	December	January	February
Outflow	142,301	107,635	113,636
Inflow	77,197	57,396	61,619

TO PAKISTAN<sup>3</sup>

Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan increased significantly when compared to last week and the reporting period saw a total of **67,223 crossings**. Among the 17,123 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 1,947 were Pakistani nationals, 13,778 Afghans with valid visas, one individual with third country passports, 738 Afghan patients that require medical treatment in Pakistan along with 659 were attendants (person who accompanies a sick person/patient). Of the total individuals, **67% were male and 33% female**. The percentage of female crossing through Torkham is higher (40%) compared to Chaman (26%). This is similar to the inflow movement pattern.

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

<sup>1</sup>Undocumented 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.

<sup>2</sup>Spontaneous returns: Individuals crossing the border to Afghanistan willingly and without being forced or coerced. These individuals can be documented or undocumented.

<sup>3</sup>The 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 14<sup>4</sup> of the BMA and CBNA were conducted in November and December 2021.

### IDP ARRIVALS

**1,327,474** In 2021  
**5,832,454** 2012 - 2021

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

**1,358,770** In 2021  
**4,519,522** 2012 - 2021

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

### INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

**575,818** In 2021  
**5,149,245** 2012 - 2021

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 2021)

### ARRIVAL IDPs

**1,327,474** In 2021

**62%** Conflict displacement

**38%** Disaster displacement

**2 in 3** Displaced within their home province

**255,147** Arrived in Kabul Province  
**19%** (Highest in Afghanistan)

### UNEMPLOYMENT

**4 out of 5**  
**83%** Afghan nationals over 18 years old are unemployed in the country.

### FINANCE AND ASSETS

**51%** Of households' disposable income is spent on food purchases

**3 million** Households are in debt

### INDIVIDUALS MOVED ABROAD

**1,358,770** In 2021

**891,362**  
**66%** Islamic Republic of Iran

**259,266**  
**19%** Pakistan

**165,257**  
**12%** Europe & Turkey

### SECURITY INCIDENTS (JULY TO DECEMBER 2021 - RANKED)

**1** Armed conflict  
**2** IEDs  
**3** Mines/UXOs  
**4** Extortion

### HEALTH

**19%** of all surveyed communities have a health clinic located within the confines of their community.

### INDIVIDUALS RETURNED FROM ABROAD

**575,818** In 2021

**304,889**  
**53%** Islamic Republic of Iran

**191,810**  
**33%** Pakistan

**63,360**  
**11%** Europe & Turkey

### WASH

**55%** Reported shortage of water for drinking and agriculture purposes

**3 out of 4**  
**76%** lack access to safe latrine facilities

<sup>4</sup> BMA Round 14 report ; CBNA Round 14 report

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