MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN

16 October to 31 October 2022

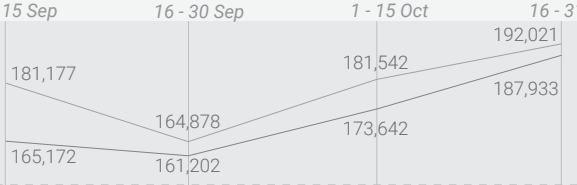
MOVEMENT SUMMARY - AFGHANISTAN TO AND FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

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.

OUTFLOW
movements out of Afghanistan

187,933 total individuals

MOVEMENT TREND FROM 1 SEP - 31 OCT



INFLOW
movements into Afghanistan

192,021 total individuals

TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

18,332 total individuals
18,332 documented
0 undocumented[1]

FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

43,068 total individuals
19,071 spontaneous returns[2]
23,997 deportations

TO PAKISTAN

169,601 total individuals
169,601 documented
0 undocumented

FROM PAKISTAN

148,953 total individuals
148,864 spontaneous returns
89 deportations

THIS PERIOD'S HIGHLIGHTS

- The reporting period observed an increase in inflow movement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan, with 43,068 individuals compared to 35,526 during the previous two-week period. The outflows also increased from 13,406 to 18,332 during this reporting period.
- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan increased in both outflows and inflows, with an average of 10,600 outflows per day compared to 10,682 in the previous two-week period and an average of 9,310 inflows per day compared to 9,735 in the previous reporting period.

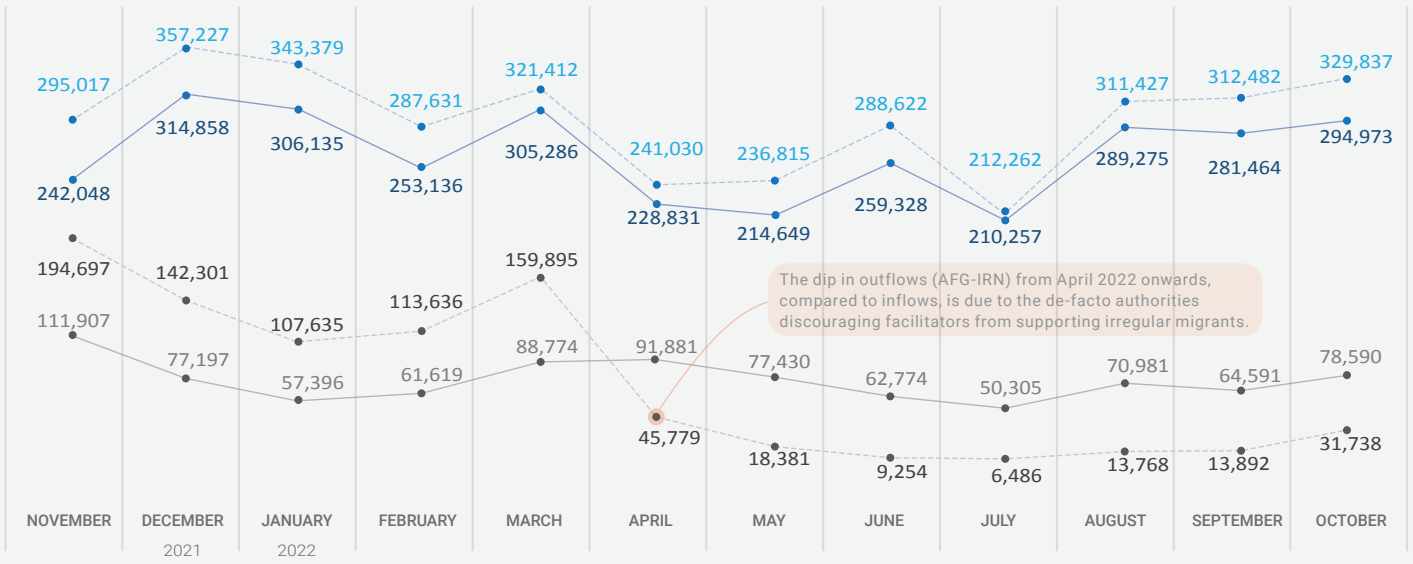
TRENDS OF MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN IN THE LAST 1 YEAR (NOV 2021 - OCT 2022)

893,445 From IRN to AFG

857,462 From AFG to IRN

3,200,240 From PAK to AFG

3,537,141 From AFG to PAK



UKaid from the British people

MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF AFGHANISTAN

16 October to 31 October 2022

FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan increased from 35,526 in the previous two weeks to **43,068** during this reporting period. IOM assisted 3,934 returnees, of which **2,610 (66%) were male and 1,324 (34%) were female.** During this reporting period, 56% (23,997) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of 49 Afghan nationals, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated during the reporting weeks.

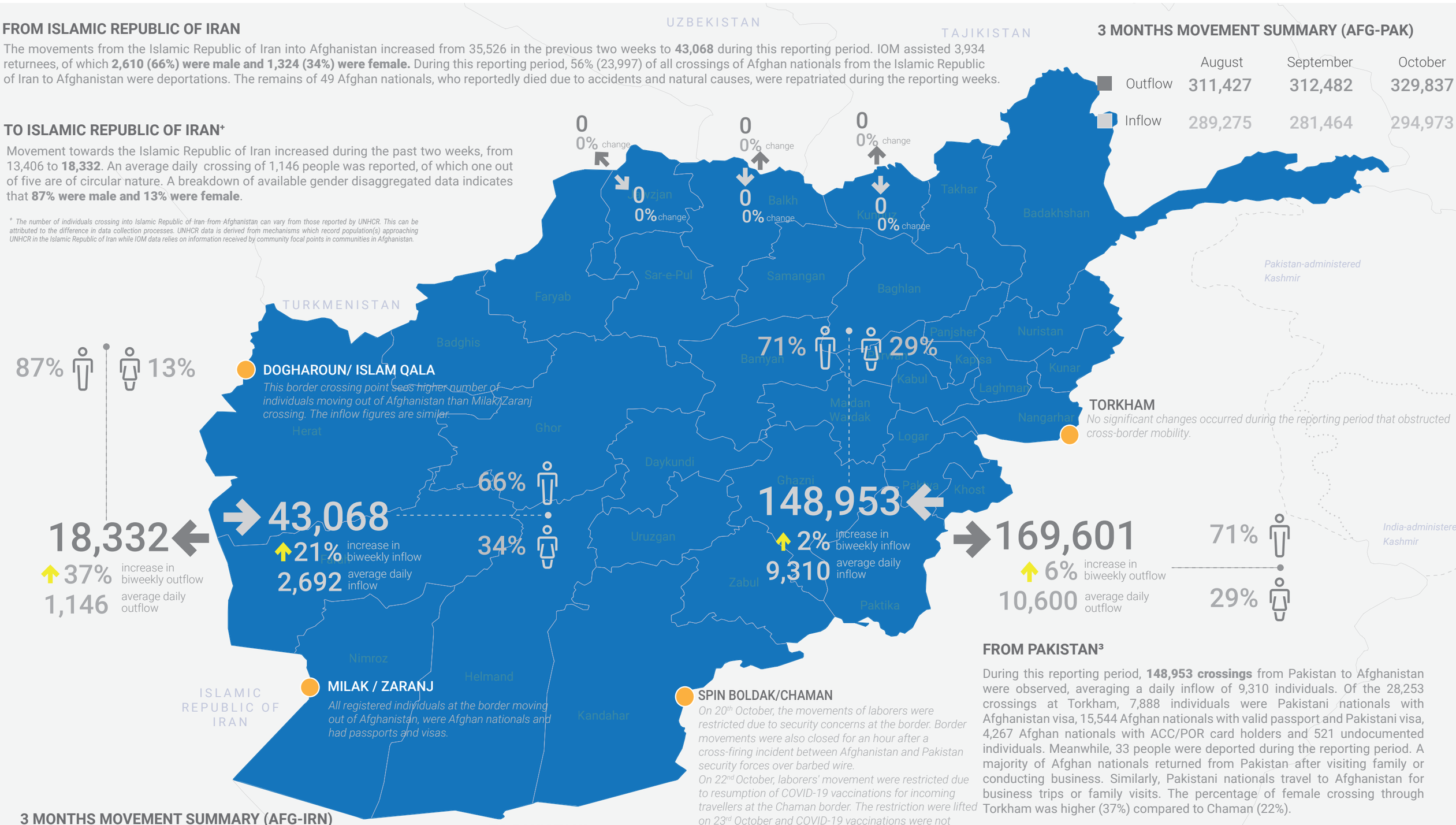
TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN[+]

Movement towards the Islamic Republic of Iran increased during the past two weeks, from 13,406 to **18,332**. An average daily crossing of 1,146 people was reported, of which one out of five are of circular nature. A breakdown of available gender disaggregated data indicates that **87% were male and 13% 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)

	August	September	October
Outflow	311,427	312,482	329,837
Inflow	289,275	281,464	294,973



DOGHAROUN/ ISLAM QALA

This border crossing point sees higher number of individuals moving out of Afghanistan than Milak/Zaranj crossing. The inflow figures are similar.

18,332 ← **43,068** → **148,953** ← **169,601** →

- 18,332: ↑37% increase in biweekly outflow; 1,146 average daily outflow
- 43,068: ↑21% increase in biweekly inflow; 2,692 average daily inflow
- 148,953: ↑2% increase in biweekly inflow; 9,310 average daily inflow
- 169,601: ↑6% increase in biweekly outflow; 10,600 average daily outflow

MILAK / ZARANJ

All registered individuals at the border moving out of Afghanistan, were Afghan nationals and had passports and visas.

SPIN BOLDAK/CHAMAN

On 20th October, the movements of laborers were restricted due to security concerns at the border. Border movements were also closed for an hour after a cross-firing incident between Afghanistan and Pakistan security forces over barbed wire.
On 22nd October, laborers' movement were restricted due to resumption of COVID-19 vaccinations for incoming travellers at the Chaman border. The restriction were lifted on 23rd October and COVID-19 vaccinations were not required for daily laborers.

TORKHAM

No significant changes occurred during the reporting period that obstructed cross-border mobility.

FROM PAKISTAN[3]

During this reporting period, **148,953 crossings** from Pakistan to Afghanistan were observed, averaging a daily inflow of 9,310 individuals. Of the 28,253 crossings at Torkham, 7,888 individuals were Pakistani nationals with Afghanistan visa, 15,544 Afghan nationals with valid passport and Pakistani visa, 4,267 Afghan nationals with ACC/POR card holders and 521 undocumented individuals. Meanwhile, 33 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 (37%) compared to Chaman (22%).

TO PAKISTAN[3]

Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan increased when compared to the last two weeks and the reporting period saw a total of **169,601 crossings**. Among the 32,001 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 7,347 were Pakistani nationals, 21,848 Afghan nationals with valid visas, 1,524 Afghan patients who required medical treatment in Pakistan, along with 1,282 who were attendants (person who accompanies a sick person/patient). There were no individuals with third country passport during this reporting period. Out of the total individuals, **71% were male and 29% female**. Similarly to the inflow gender ratio, the percentage of female crossing through Torkham was higher (37%) compared to Chaman (22%).

3 MONTHS MOVEMENT SUMMARY (AFG-IRN)

	August	September	October
Outflow	13,768	13,892	31,738
Inflow	70,981	64,591	78,590

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

[1] 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.
[2] Spontaneous returns: Individuals crossing the border to Afghanistan willingly and without being forced or coerced. These individuals can be documented or undocumented.
[3] 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.

DISPLACEMENT AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

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 15**[4] 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*)

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%**)

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

[4] *BMA and eCBNA Round 15 Report*

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