The reporting week witnessed an increase in outflow movement between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, with 29,368 individuals leaving Afghanistan compared to 27,526 last week. The inflows also increased from 12,994 last week to 19,371 during this reporting period.

Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan remained steady with an average of 10,448 outflows and 8,963 inflows per day.

No movements were observed to or from central Asian countries bordering Afghanistan.

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 trends amongst Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

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

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- Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan remained steady with an average of 10,448 outflows and 8,963 inflows per day.
- No movements were observed to or from central Asian countries bordering Afghanistan.
The weekly movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan increased substantially by 49%, from 12,994 in the last week to 19,371 in the reporting week. IOM assisted 6,423 returnees, of which 5,541 (86%) were male and 882 (14%) were female. In the reporting period, more than 60% (11,960) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of sixteen migrants, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated in the week of 19 to 25 February. Movements into the Islamic Republic of Iran increased when compared to the last reporting period (12 to 18 February 2022), from 27,526 to 29,368. An average crossing of 4,195 people were reported, a 7% increase from the previous reporting period. At this pace, approximately 300,000 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 75% were male and 25% were female. The percentage of female crossing out of Afghanistan through Dogharoun/islam Qala were higher (45%) than that of Milak/Zaranj crossing point (15%).

During this reporting period, 62,743 crossings from Pakistan to Afghanistan were observed, averaging a daily inflow of 8,963 individuals. Of the 20,443 crossing at Torkham, 1,755 individuals were Pakistanis with Afghanistan visa, 13,009 Afghans with valid passport and Pakistani visa, 5,102 Afghans with Tazkira, and 577 ACC/POR card holders. Also at Torkham were 231 undocumented individuals who did not have legal document. Meanwhile, 23 people were deported during the reporting period. A majority of Afghan nationals returned from Pakistan after visiting family or conducting business. Similarly, Pakistani nationals go to Afghanistan for business trips or family visits. The percentage of female crossing through Torkham is higher (41%) compared to Chaman (28%). This is similar to the inflow movement pattern.

Movements from Afghanistan into Pakistan decreased when compared to last week and the reporting period saw a total of 73,135 crossings. Among the 23,935 individuals who crossed from Torkham, 1,569 were Pakistanis nationals, 21,001 Aghans with valid visas (which includes 960 individuals sponsored by different embassies), two individuals with a third country passport, 715 Afghan patients that require medical treatment in Pakistan along with 648 were attendants (person who accompanies a sick person/patient). Of the total out-migrants, 66% were male and 34% female. The percentage of female crossing through Torkham is higher (40%) compared to Chaman (28%).

TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

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TO PAKISTAN

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