The reporting week witnessed a decrease in outflow movement between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, with 27,785 individuals leaving Afghanistan compared to 28,012 last week. The inflows decreased from 12,825 last week to 12,547 during this reporting period.

Crossings between Afghanistan and Pakistan remained steady with an average of 11,000 outflows and 10,000 inflows per day.

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

Acknowledging the deep rooted generosity of people and 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.
FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The weekly movements from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Afghanistan decreased by 2%, and as predicted last week, the overall outflow figure is not expected to reach the volume reported last month, though it may be close. There are several factors that can be attributed to the decrease in inflows - change in government and to a certain extent, harsh winter conditions. IOM assisted 5,497 returnees, of which 4,907 (89%) were male and 590 (11%) were female. In the reporting period, two-thirds (8,293) of all crossings of Afghan nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan were deportations. The remains of eighteen migrants, who reportedly died due to accidents and natural causes, were repatriated in the week of 22-28 January.

TO ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN*

Movements into the Islamic Republic of Iran decreased when compared to the last reporting period (15 to 21 January 2022), from 28,012 to 27,785. An average crossing of 4,000 people were reported, less than a 1% decrease 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 69% were male and 31% were female. The percentage of female crossing out of Afghanistan through Dogharon/Islam Qala were higher (41%) than that of Milak/Zaranj crossing point (10%).

* Data is up to 28 January (Reporting period)

TO PAKISTAN³

During this reporting period, 68,044 crossings from Pakistan to Afghanistan were observed, averaging a daily inflow of 9,721 individuals. Among the total crossings, there were Pakistanis with Afghanistan visa, Afghans with valid passport and Pakistan visa, Afghans with Tazkira, and ACC/POR card holders. Among these individuals, 1,067 were undocumented and 56 were deported back to Afghanistan. Majority of Afghan nationals crossed into Pakistan to conduct business or to visit family. Similarly, Pakistani nationals travelled to Afghanistan for business trips and family visits. The percentage of female crossing through Torkham is higher (40%) compared to Chaman (24%).

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

1% increase in weekly outflow
average outflow per day

FROM PAKISTAN³

As of 24 January, COVID-19 rapid testing has been put on hold, while vaccination process is ongoing. Vaccination upon arrival is mandatory for non-vaccinated male travellers, 18 years old and above. Due to unavailability of female health staff, vaccination for females, 16 years and above, is based on their consent.

The number of individuals crossing into and from Pakistan are based on the compilation of numbers coordinated between IOM and the relevant authorities in Pakistan. The numbers do not reflect nationalities and may include Afghans, Pakistanis and third country nationals.

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Movements into the Islamic Republic of Iran decreased when compared to the last reporting period (15 to 21 January 2022), from 28,012 to 27,785. An average crossing of 4,000 people were reported, less than a 1% decrease 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 69% were male and 31% were female. The percentage of female crossing out of Afghanistan through Dogharon/Islam Qala were higher (41%) than that of Milak/Zaranj crossing point (10%).

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Movements into the Islamic Republic of Iran decreased when compared to the last reporting period (15 to 21 January 2022), from 28,012 to 27,785. An average crossing of 4,000 people were reported, less than a 1% decrease 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 69% were male and 31% were female. The percentage of female crossing out of Afghanistan through Dogharon/Islam Qala were higher (41%) than that of Milak/Zaranj crossing point (10%).

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Movements into the Islamic Republic of Iran decreased when compared to the last reporting period (15 to 21 January 2022), from 28,012 to 27,785. An average crossing of 4,000 people were reported, less than a 1% decrease 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 69% were male and 31% were female. The percentage of female crossing out of Afghanistan through Dogharon/Islam Qala were higher (41%) than that of Milak/Zaranj crossing point (10%).

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Movements into the Islamic Republic of Iran decreased when compared to the last reporting period (15 to 21 January 2022), from 28,012 to 27,785. An average crossing of 4,000 people were reported, less than a 1% decrease 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 69% were male and 31% were female. The percentage of female crossing out of Afghanistan through Dogharon/Islam Qala were higher (41%) than that of Milak/Zaranj crossing point (10%).

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