FLOW MONITORING • ZARANJ-MILAK

DASHBOARD • 01 OCT 2019 - 30 SEP 2020

DTM's Flow Monitoring quantifies population inflows and outflows, as well as demographics, travel intentions, origins, destinations and needs of migrants, returnees and other cross-border, mobile populations, thereby informing preparedness and response planning at borders and at places of origin. DTM collects data at Flow Monitoring Points through interviews with both individual travellers and those travelling in groups. Flow Monitoring provides information on the flows of migrants to and from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Iran, including those who have previously lived abroad as refugees and migrants, have returned to Afghanistan, and are re-migrating abroad again.

Low outflows at Zaranj-Milak FMP

Despite being a gateway for Afghan migrants looking to migrate to Iran and beyond, the DTM programme only registers low levels of outflows at the formal Zaranj-Milak FMP in Nimroz. DTM is unable to access the larger irregular outflows in southern Nimroz due to access constraints, where irregular movements happen mostly at night through the desert. DTM is currently undertaking another survey, aimed specifically at Afghan migrants exiting the country irregularly and interviewing them at various transit points along their migration journey within Afghanistan, to better capture informal out-migration.

INFLOW | Iran to Afghanistan



464,646

individuals entered Afghanistan from Iran



415,912 (99.9%)

migrants were deportees and returnees (66.1% deportees + 33.8% spontaneous returnees)



464,646 (100%)

migrants are of Afghan nationality



migrants are of Iranian nationality



84.3% male



15.7%

female

OUTFLOW | Afghanistan to Iran



individuals exited Afghanistan to Iran



migrants had previously returned to Afghanistan before their current journey



2,657 (99.71%)

migrants are of Afghan nationality



8 (0.29%)

migrants are of Iranian nationality

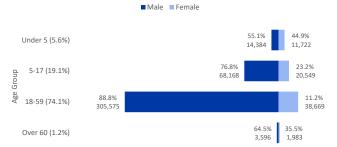


90.4%

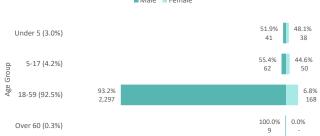
male

9.6% female

Age/Sex Disaggregation



Age/Sex Disaggregation ■ Male ■ Female



VULNERABLE MIGRANTS (INFLOW ONLY)



Below 18 years

136 (42,951*) Unaccompanied

Single

Pregnant & Physically

Mentally

Deceased

Females **Lactating Females** Disabled Disabled Minors (UAMs) *Adjusted UAM. As the number of males aged between 5-17 years old far exceeds the number of females of the same age, this implies that many boys are likely UAMs. They do not, however, self-identify as UAMs as they travel in groups with brothers, uncles, extended family and friends.



0.1% (592)

afghan migrants have a passport



0.0% (49)

have a valid visa



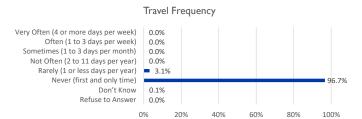
100% (2,665)

afghan migrants have a passport



100% (2,665)

have a valid visa





INFLOW | Iran to Afghanistan



0.2% (582)

migrants have a persistent cough for 3+ weeks



0.1% (479)

migrants have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB)



70.1% (291,745)

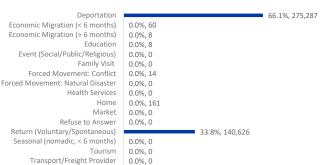
migrants have been vaccinated for polio



23.2% (96,672)

migrants indicated Pólio vaccination teams visited their homes or communities at least once every 6 months

Reason of Travel



OUTFLOW | Afghanistan to Iran



10.0% (29)

migrants have a persistent cough for 3+ weeks



5.0% (15)

migrants have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB)



95.0% (2,531)

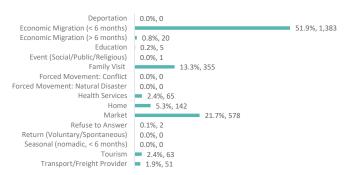
migrants have been vaccinated for polio



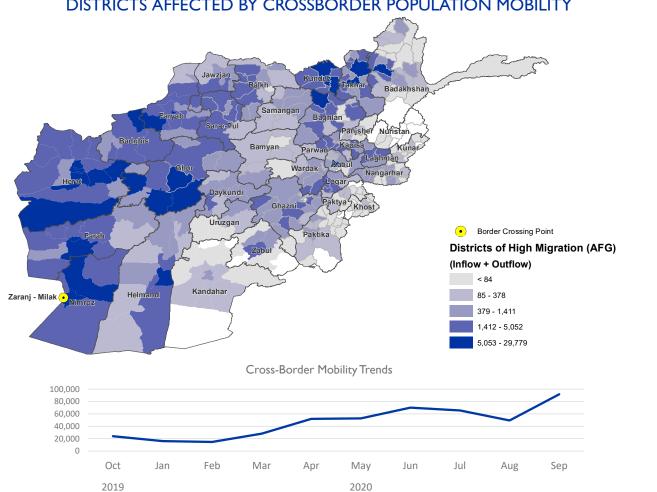
99.4% (2,649)

migrants indicated Polio vaccination teams visited their homes or communities at least once every 6 months

Reason of Travel



DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY CROSSBORDER POPULATION MOBILITY



DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:











Inflow

Outflow









