DTM AFGHANISTAN

FLOW MONITORING • PAKISTAN

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.

DTM conducting flow monitoring at Spin Boldak- Chaman. © IOM 2020

OUTFLOW | Afghanistan To Pakistan

1,970,531

individuals entered Afghanistan from Pakistan

INFLOW | Pakistan To Afghanistan



27,497 (1.4%)

migrants were deportees and returnees (0.2% deportees + 1.2% spontaneous returnees)



1,942,075 (98.6%)

migrants are Afghan



28,456 (1.4%)

migrants are Pakistani



98% male



2%

Age/Sex Disaggregation

■ Male ■ Female



∱→

1,547,871

individuals exited Afghanistan to Pakistan



3,221

migrants had previously returned to Afghanistan before their current journey



1,531,710 (99.0%)

migrants are Afghan



16,161 (1.0%)

migrants are Pakistani



97% male



5% female

Age/Sex Disaggregation

■ Male ■ Female



VULNERABLE MIGRANTS (INFLOW ONLY)



Below 18 years

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0 (3,511*)
Unaccompanied

409 Single

2 Pregnant &

24,972
24,972
ant & Physically

) I

7,795 Mentally İΧ

Deceased

old Minors (UAMs) Females Lactating Females Disabled *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.



13.3% (259,064)

afghan migrants have a passport



9.5% (184,413) have a valid visa

Very Often (4 or more days per week)

Often (1 to 3 days per week)

Sometimes (1 to 3 days per week)

Not Often (2 to 11 days per year)

Rarely (1 or less days per year)

Never (first and only time)

Don't Know

Refuse to Answer

Refuse to Answer

0.4%



5.6% (85,369) afghan migrants have a passport

5.3% (80,989)



have a valid visa



INFLOW | Pakistan To Afghanistan



7.2% (141,219)

migrants have a persistent cough for 3+ weeks



17.6% (346,375)

migrants have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB)



57.3% (1,130,052)

migrants have been vaccinated for polio



82.3% (1,622,715)

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

0.4% (5,739)

migrants have a persistent cough for 3+ weeks

OUTFLOW | Afghanistan To Pakistan



1.7% (26,230)

migrants have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB)



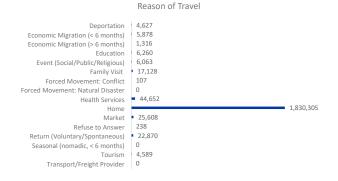
69.6% (1,077,875)

migrants have been vaccinated for polio



99.1% (1,534,247)

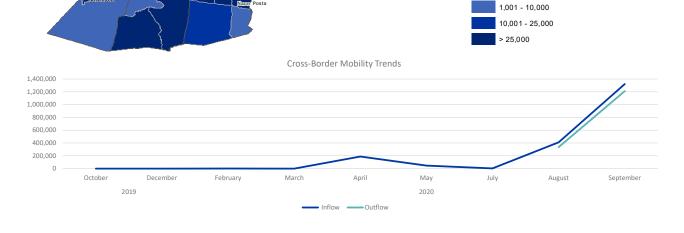
migrants indicated Polio vaccination teams visited their homes or communities at least once every 6 months





Torkham – Bab-i-Pakistar Border Crossing Point Districts of High Migration (AFG) (Inflow+Outflow) 1 - 100 101 - 500 501 - 1,000

DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY CROSSBORDER POPULATION MOBILITY



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