FLOW MONITORING • IRAN + 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 Torkham—Bab-i-Pakistan. © IOM 2020

INFLOW | Iran and Pakistan to Afghanistan

2,811,797
individuals entered Afghanistan from Iran

655,139 (25.1%)
migrants were deportees and returnees (14.5% deportees + 10.6% spontaneous returnees)

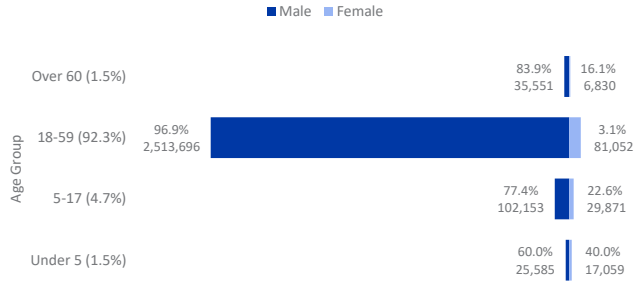
2,783,228 (99.0%)
migrants are Afghan

28,569 (1.0%)
migrants are Iranian (113) and Pakistani (28,456)

95% male

5% female

Age/Sex Disaggregation



OUTFLOW | Afghanistan to Iran and Pakistan

1,559,758
individuals exited Afghanistan to Iran

3,243
migrants had previously returned to Afghanistan before their current journey

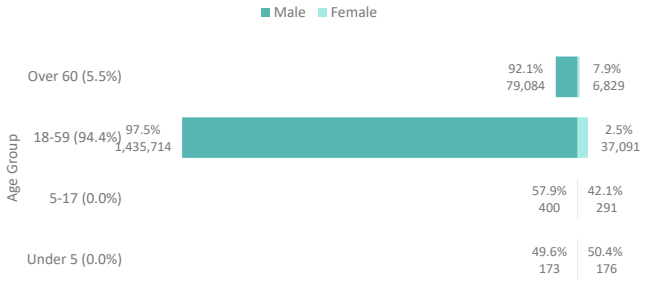
1,543,505 (99.0%)
migrants are Afghan

16,253 (1.0%)
migrants are Iranian (92) and Pakistani (16,161)

97% male

3% female

Age/Sex Disaggregation



VULNERABLE MIGRANTS (INFLOW ONLY)

174,667 Below 18 years old

2,513 (62,532*) Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)

625 Single Females

455 Pregnant & Lactating Females

25,716 Physically Disabled

17,930 Mentally Disabled

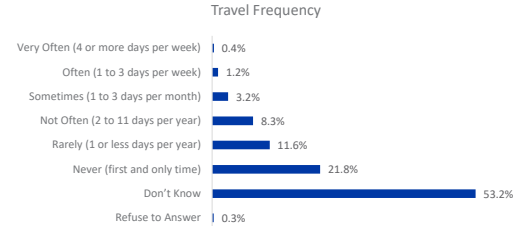
36 Deceased

*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.

9.8% (273,231)
afghan migrants have a passport

7.1% (197,924)
have a valid visa

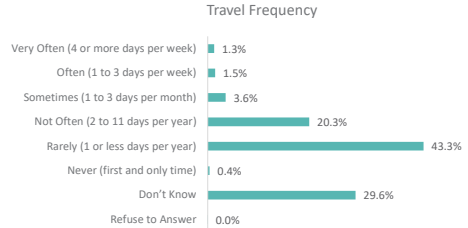
Travel Frequency



6.2% (95,478)
afghan migrants have a passport

5.9% (91,091)
have a valid visa

Travel Frequency



INFLOW | Iran and Pakistan to Afghanistan

5.6% (141,889)
migrants have a persistent cough for 3+ weeks

13.7% (347,557)
migrants have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB)

60.0% (1,566,499)
migrants have been vaccinated for polio

70.6% (1,843,722)
migrants indicated Polio vaccination teams visited their homes or communities at least once every 6 months

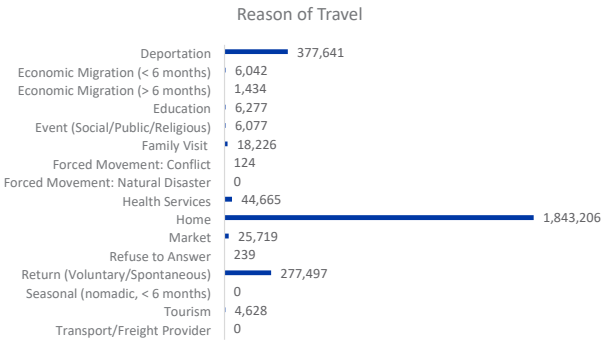
OUTFLOW | Afghanistan to Iran and Pakistan

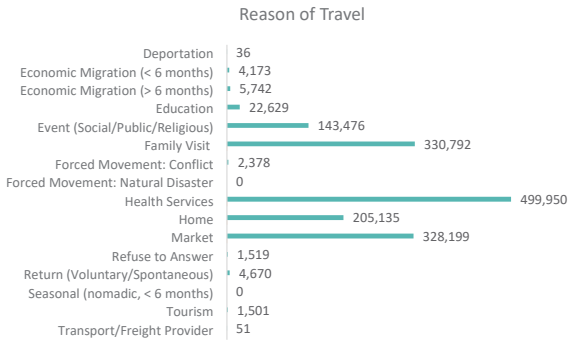
0.3% (5,770)
migrants have a persistent cough for 3+ weeks

1.7% (26,272)
migrants have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB)

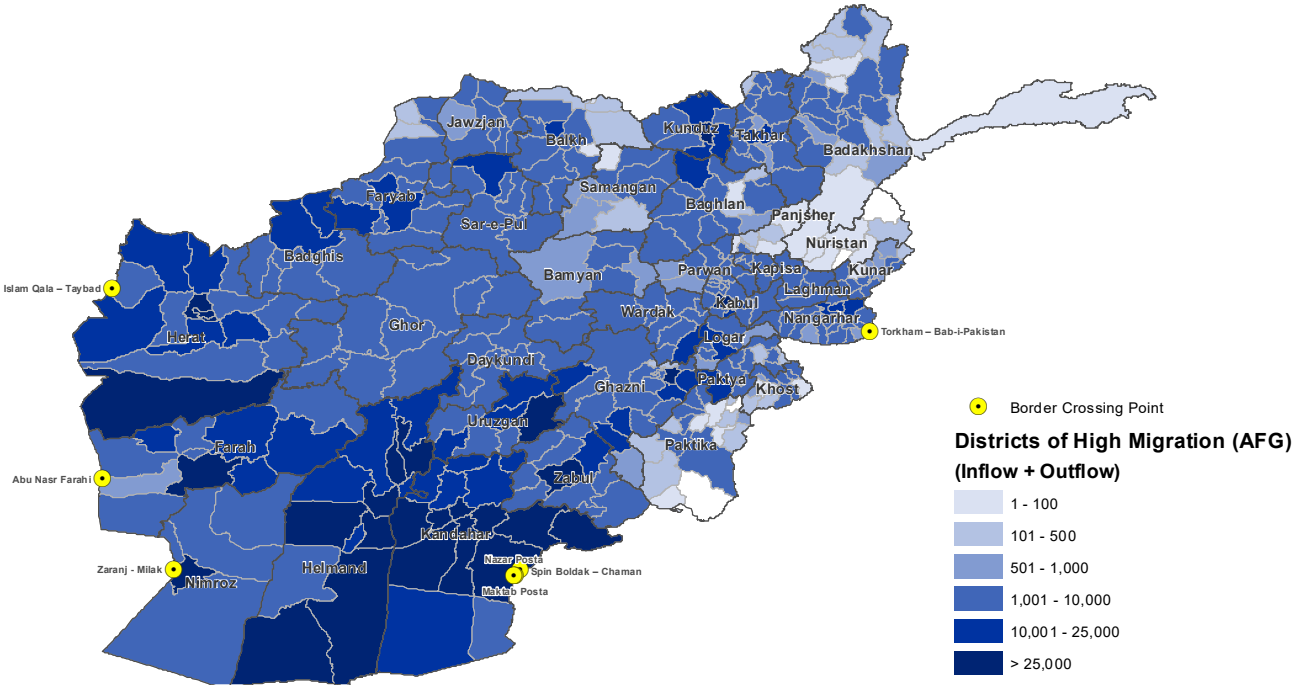
69.4% (1,083,229)
migrants have been vaccinated for polio

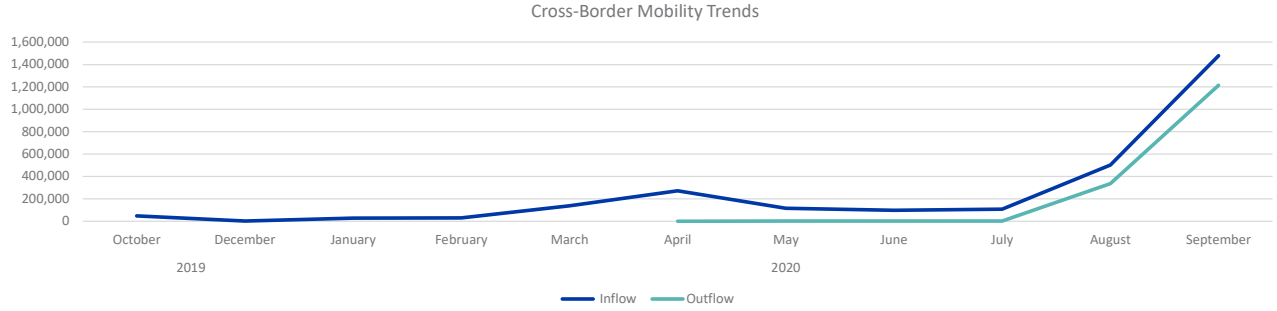
98.7% (1,539,987)
migrants indicated Polio vaccination teams visited their homes or communities at least once every 6 months





DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY CROSSBORDER POPULATION MOBILITY





DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

From the People of Japan
UKaid from the British people
german humanitarian assistance
Supported by: AHF Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund
United Nations CERF Central Emergency Response Fund
Co-funded by the European Union