FLOW MONITORING • SPIN BOLDAK-CHAMAN

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



1,752,319

individuals entered Afghanistan from Pakistan

INFLOW | Pakistan To Afghanistan



26,975 (1.5%)

migrants were deportees and returnees (0.2% deportees + 1.3% spontaneous returnees)



1,741,768 (99.40%)

migrants are of Afghan nationality



10,551 (0.60%)

migrants are of Pakistani nationality



99.5% male



0.5% female

1,524,830

individuals exited Afghanistan to Pakistan



migrants had previously returned to Afghanistan before their current journey



1,518,277 (99.57%)

migrants are of Afghan nationality



6,553 (0.43%)

migrants are of Pakistani nationality



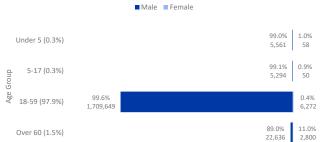
97.2%

male

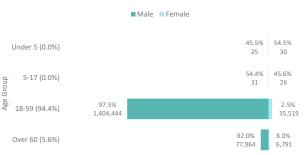


2.8% female





Age/Sex Disaggregation



VULNERABLE MIGRANTS (INFLOW ONLY)



10,963 Below 18 years



0 (500*) Unaccompanied

Single

23.617 Physically

Mentally

Deceased

Pregnant & 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.



8.5% (149,491)

afghan migrants have a passport



7.9% (138,434) have a valid visa

2.3% (35,538) afghan migrants have a passport

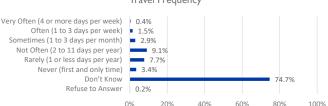


2. 1% (31,589)



have a valid visa

Travel Frequency



Travel Frequency



INFLOW | Pakistan To Afghanistan



8.9% (139,701)

migrants have a persistent cough for 3+ weeks



19.4% (336,177)

migrants have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB)



54.6% (956,922)

migrants have been vaccinated for polio



90.6% (1,587,250)

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

Reason of Travel

Deportation Economic Migration (< 6 months) 0.1%, 1,549 Economic Migration (> 6 months) 0.1%, 1,001 Education 0.0%. 0 Event (Social/Public/Religious) 0.1%, 1.289 Family Visit 0.2%, 3,338 Forced Movement: Conflict 0.0%.0 Forced Movement: Natural Disaster 0.0%, 0 Health Services 2.5%, 43,123 Home Market

Refuse to Answer Return (Voluntary/Spontaneous) Seasonal (nomadic, < 6 months) Tourism Transport/Freight Provider

0.0%, 0 0.2%. 3.392

0.0%. 0

1.3%, 22,584

OUTFLOW | Afghanistan To Pakistan



1.1% (5,738)

migrants have a persistent cough for 3+ weeks



0.9% (25,696)

migrants have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB)



69.5% (1,060,204)

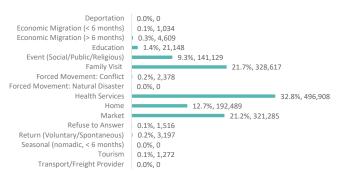
migrants have been vaccinated for polio



99.6% (1,518,724)

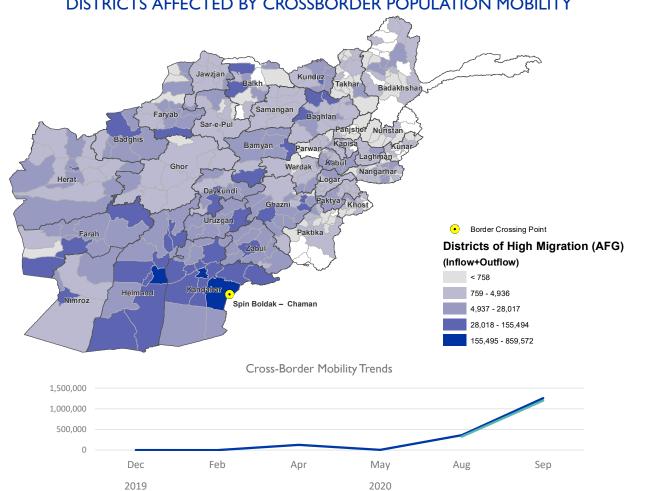
migrants indicated Polio vaccination teams visited their homes or communities at least once every 6 months

Reason of Travel



DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY CROSSBORDER POPULATION MOBILITY

94.7%, 1,659,709



DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:











Inflow

Outflow









