BI-WEEKLY FLOW MONITORING REPORT:

SPONTANEOUS RETURN OF UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN MIGRANTS FROM PAKISTAN (24 OCT. - 06 NOV. 2021)

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Funded by
the European Union

OVERVIEW

IOM Pakistan collects data on the outflows of undocumented Afghan migrants at the Torkham and Chaman border crossing points in an effort to better understand the migration movements of undocumented Afghan migrants returning to Afghanistan from Pakistan. This exercise is part of the European Union funded project "Displacement Tracking Matrix Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (DTM REMAP)".

From 24 October to 06 November 2021, 1,834 undocumented Afghan migrants returned to Afghanistan, including 415 through the Torkham border point and 1,419 through the Chaman border point. The number of individuals who returned through the Torkham border crossing remained low as restrictions were imposed by the Pakistan Border Authorities in light of the security situation at the border with Afghanistan and the evolving COVID-19 pandemic.
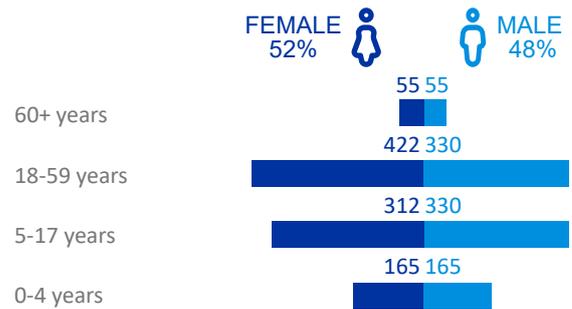
HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period, 14% of returnees were categorized as vulnerable persons, mainly chronically ill and elderly.
- In Pakistan, the primary occupations reported by returnees were: unskilled labor (53%), skilled labor (25%), business (17%), salaried job (4%) and student (1%).
- All returnees were carrying household items, cash, personal belongings and productive assets when interviewed. They also travelled with additional items, such as transportation or private vehicles (38%) and livestock (2%).
- The average cost of travelling from Pakistan to Afghanistan reported was 24,080 PKR per family.
- The top 3 challenges returnees expected to face in Afghanistan were: arranging for livelihoods (26%), settling into a new city (26%) and finding income opportunities (26%).

The Torkham border point has been partially closed since 1 November 2020. The figures represented on the timeline from September 2020 to November 2021 include a data compilation effort between IOM Pakistan and IOM Afghanistan.

14,636 UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN RETURNEES AT TORKHAM AND CHAMAN
SINCE JANUARY 2021
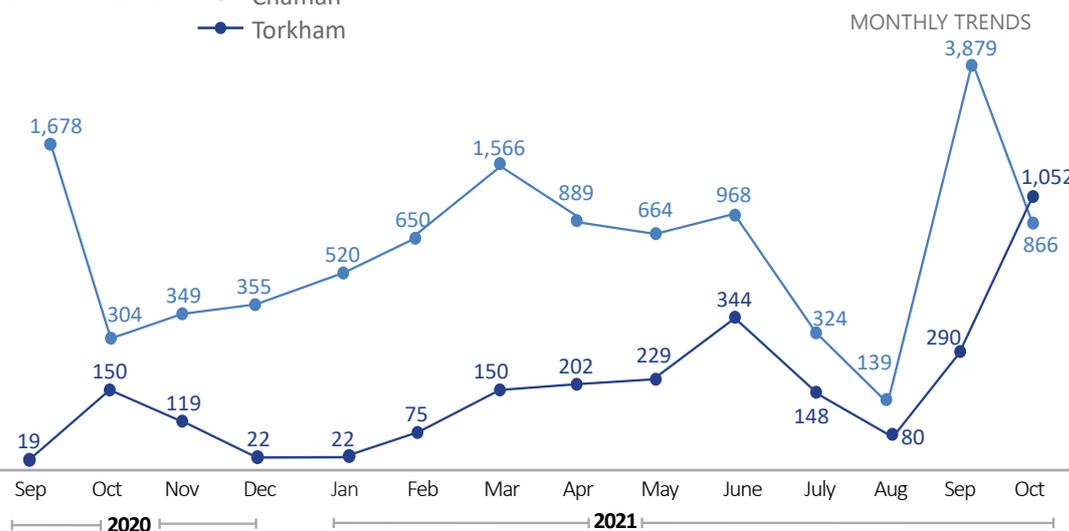
DISTRIBUTION OF UNDOCUMENTED RETURNEES

Undocumented family	84%
Family/Individual holding ACC	12%
Undocumented individual travelling with documented family	3%
Undocumented individual	1%

AGE AND GENDER

FEMALE 52%   MALE 48%

	FEMALE	MALE
60+ years	55	55
18-59 years	422	330
5-17 years	312	330
0-4 years	165	165

PUSH FACTORS

Unable to pay house rent	33%
Unable to pay utilities	27%
No employment	19%
Business reasons	13%
Fear of arrest/deportation	7%
Financial debt	1%

PULL FACTORS

Reunion with family	52%
Availability of assistance	48%

RETURN TREND

● Chaman
● Torkham

MONTHLY TRENDS

WEEKLY TRENDS (LAST FOUR WEEKS)

Chaman:
Sep 1,678; Oct 304; Nov 349; Dec 355; Jan 520; Feb 650; Mar 1,566; Apr 889; May 664; June 968; July 324; Aug 139; Sep 3,879; Oct 1,052 / 866

Torkham:
Sep 19; Oct 150; Nov 119; Dec 22; Jan 22; Feb 75; Mar 150; Apr 202; May 229; June 344; July 148; Aug 80; Sep 290; Oct 866

2020 | 2021

Weekly:
Chaman: 10-16 Oct 0; 17-23 Oct 0; 24-30 Oct 0; 31-06 Nov 1,419
Torkham: 10-16 Oct 267; 17-23 Oct 332; 24-30 Oct 217; 31-06 Nov 198

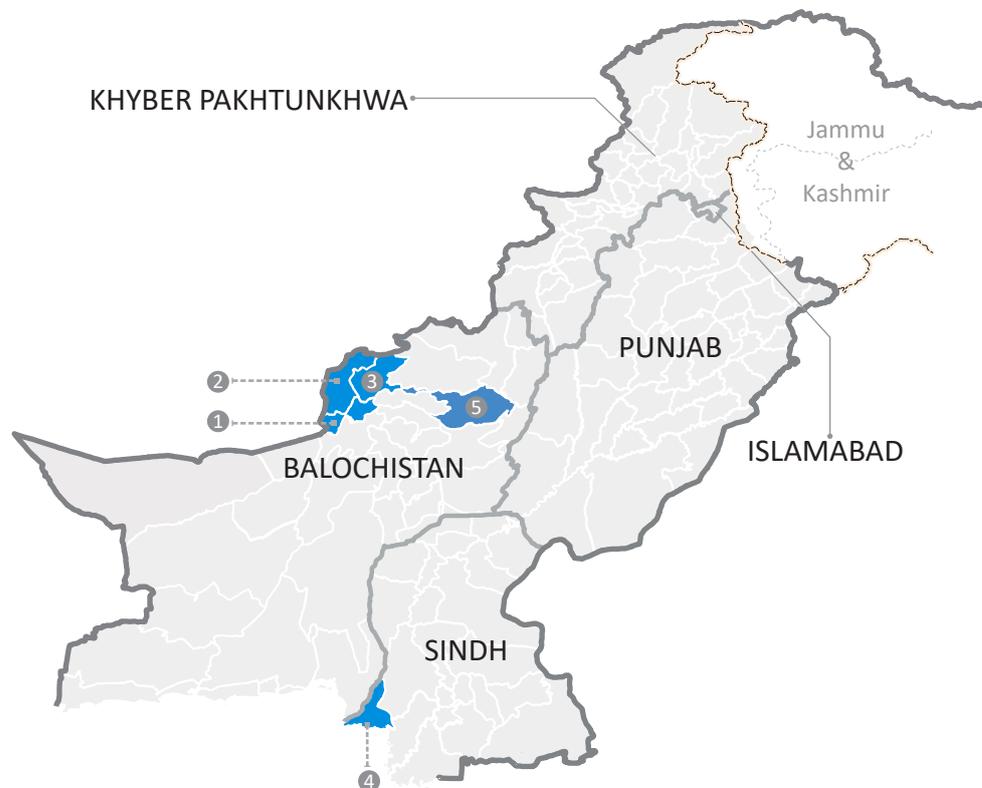# BI-WEEKLY FLOW MONITORING REPORT:
SPONTANEOUS RETURN OF UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN MIGRANTS FROM PAKISTAN (24 OCT. - 06 NOV. 2021)

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Funded by
the European Union

SETTLEMENT TYPE LEGEND

⬤ Rented house   ◯ Spontaneous settlement in Pakistan   ⬤ Own house   ⬤ Camp   ◯ Living with relatives

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN OF RETURNEES

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Jammu & Kashmir

PUNJAB

ISLAMABAD

BALOCHISTAN

SINDH

LEGEND

———	International border
– · – ·	Disputed border
- - - -	Line of control
———	Province border
———	District border
▬	Origin district of returnees
▢	District without returnees

ORIGIN DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT TYPE			
1. Quetta 43%	100%	◯	⬤	◯
2. Killa Abdullah 38%	100%	◯	⬤	◯
3. Pishin 16%	69%	◯	31%	◯
4. Karachi 2%	100%	◯	⬤	◯
5. Loralai 1%	100%	◯	⬤	◯
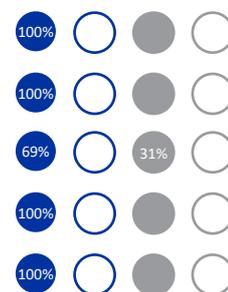
Disclaimer:
Dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM or United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
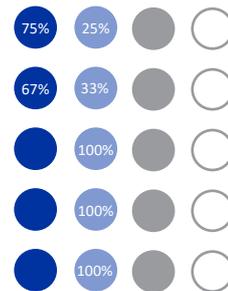
PROVINCES OF INTENDED DESTINATION

LEGEND

———	International border
———	Province border
▬	Province of intended destination
▢	Other provinces
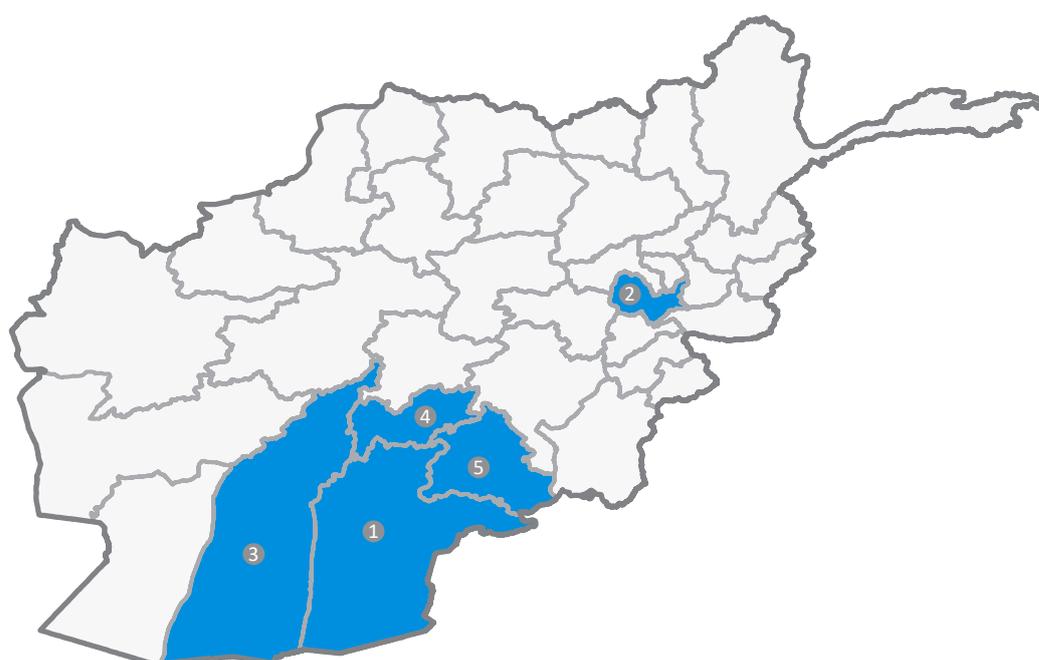
INTENDED PROVINCE	SETTLEMENT TYPE			
1. Kandahar 93%	75%	25%	⬤	◯
2. Kabul 3%	67%	33%	⬤	◯
3. Hilmand 1%	⬤	100%	⬤	◯
4. Uruzgan 1%	⬤	100%	⬤	◯
5. Zabul 1%	⬤	100%	⬤	◯

Note:
This map and the following legend focus on the **top 5** provinces of intended destination in Afghanistan during the reporting period of 24 Oct. 06 Nov. 2021.

Disclaimer:
The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.