Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan DTM

Overall returnees through **Torkham and Chaman** since January 2019

For this reporting period 407 interviews were conducted comprising of the following categories

*Undocumented families

82.8%

*Undocumented individuals travelling with documented families

ndividuals with No Passport or Lapsed Vis

16.5%

*Undocumented individuals travelling alone

WHO IS AN UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN

ndividuals with Tazkira

interviews were conducted at both transit points, Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak

Individuals with Expired POR Card Proof of Registration (POR) cards that have expired before 2015

Individuals with no documents

Individuals with ACC

Individuals with Tazkira

the undocumented Afghans

Card (ACC)

category

to obtain ACC

Individuals with Afghan Citizen

Afghan ID card that comes under

Individuals with ACC Token

Individuals who received token

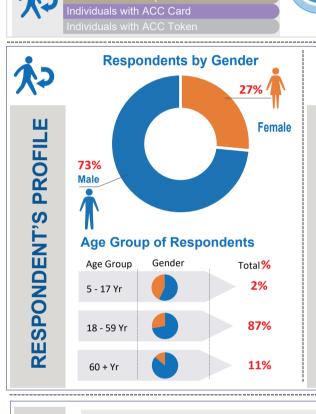
Afghans who do not have any legal document (POR, ACC, VISA)

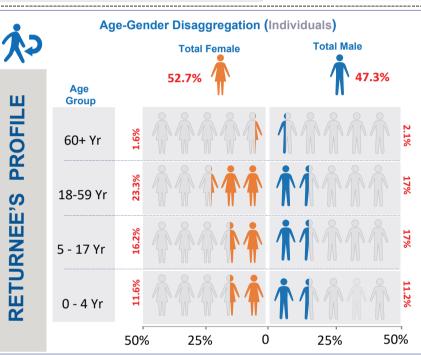
81%

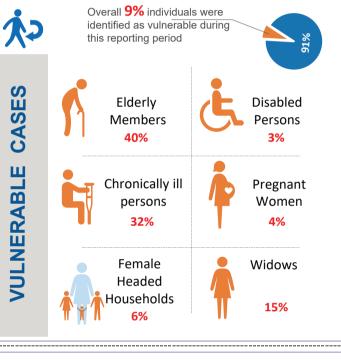
Individuals with no Passport or **Expired Visa**

Afghans with expired visa or passpo without visa

800 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border. **268** individuals used the **Torkham border** crossing while **532** individuals crossed through Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing.







Household Items were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan. Household Items or Personal Belongings 100% Household Items or Personal Belongings

ETS

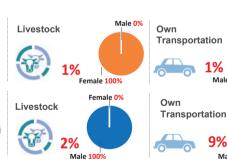
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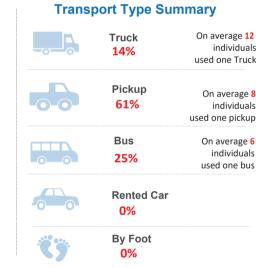
TRANSPORT

RETURNS & ACC CARD DISTRIBUTION











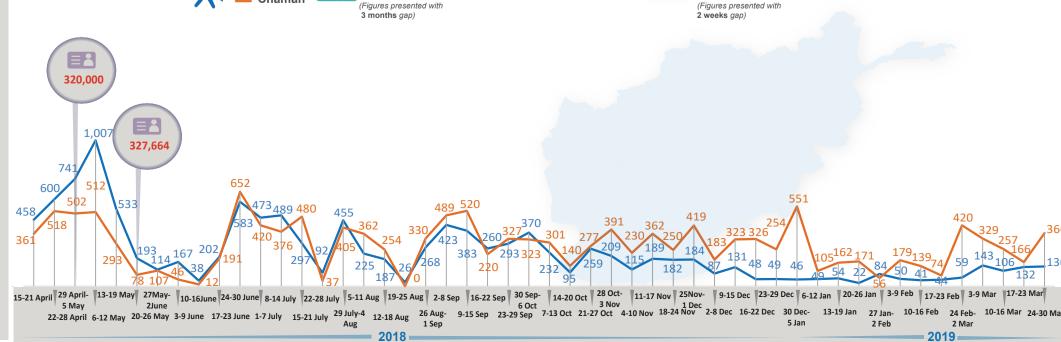


Overall **312** vehicles crossed from **Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders**. Majority of the

returnees used Pickups and Bus (61% and 25% respectively) to return to Afghanistan. Cash &





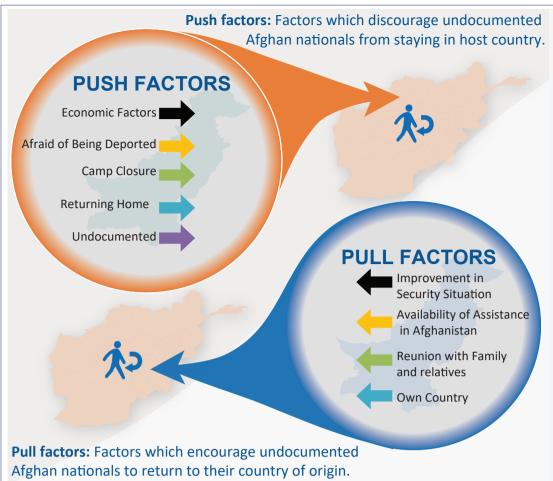




Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan





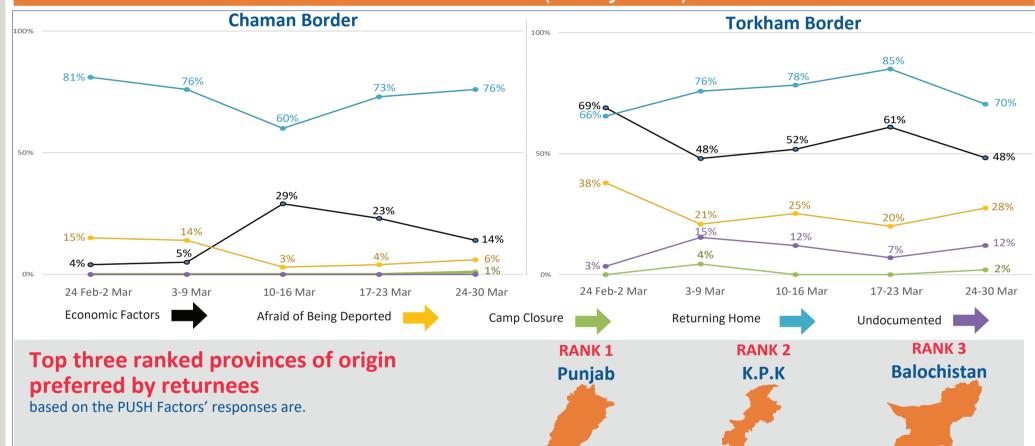


In Torkham, 'Returning Home' is trending downwards and 70% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 8 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Economic Factors' is trending downwards and 48% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 4 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Afraid of Being Deported' increased to 28% (increase of 3 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Lack of Documentation' is reported by 12% of the respondents (same as the last reporting period). 'Camp Closure' was reported by 2% of the respondents as a push factor (increase of 2 percentage points compared to the last reporting period).

In Chaman, 'Returning Home' is trending upwards and is at 76% (increase of 16 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Economic Factors' is at 14% (decrease of 15 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Afraid of Being Deported' is trending upwards and is at 6% (increase of 3 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Camp Closure' was reported by 1% of the respondents as a push factor (increase of 1 percentage point compare to last reporting period). Whereas none of the respondents at Chaman reported 'Lack of Documentation' as a push factor.

The indicator rated as the main pull factor for both border crossing points was 'Own Country'. This was reported by 100% of the respondents at Torkham and 81% of the respondents at Chaman. The second highest concern was 'Reunion with Family / Relatives' which was reported by 40% of the respondents at Torkham and 19% of the respondents at Chaman. Whereas none of the respondents at Torkham and Chaman reported 'Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan' and 'Improvement in Security Situation' as pull factor.

PUSH Factors (Weekly Trend)







Afghanistan preferred by returnees



Kabul





HIGH RETURN AREAS

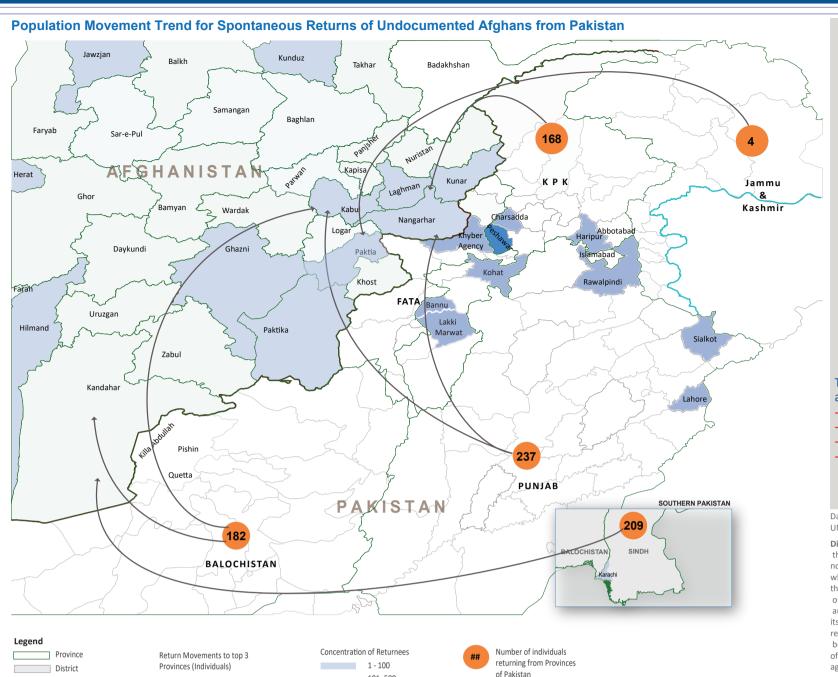
NDITIONS IN PAKISTAN

LIVING CO

17th - 30th March 2019

Line of Control





AFGHANISTAN

The top 5 destination provinces for returns are

- Kandahar (23%)
- Nangarhar (15%)
- Kabul (14%)
- Kunduz (12%)
- Baghlan (9%)



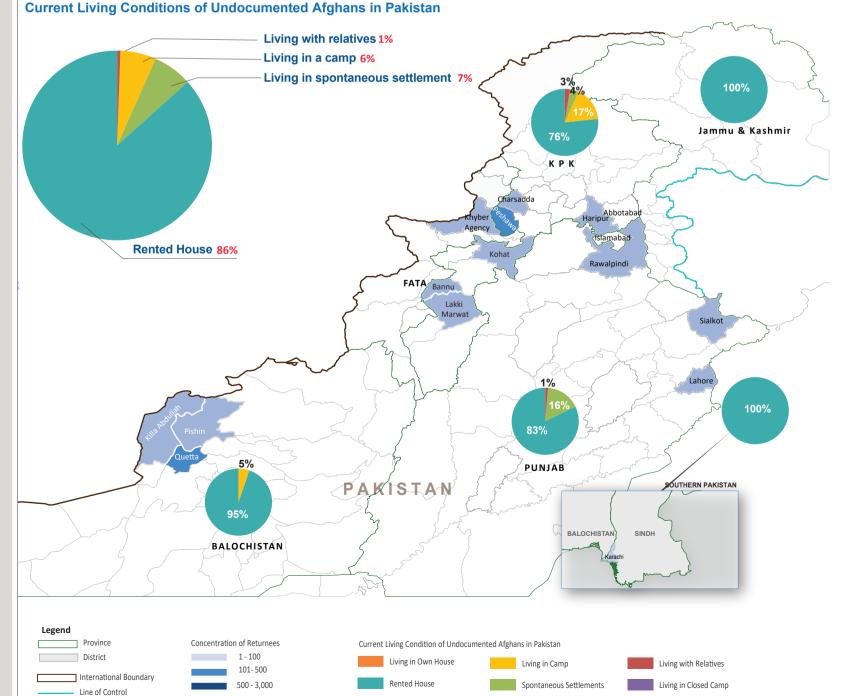
The largest proportion of returns are from:

- **Punjab (30%)**
- Sindh (26%)
- **Balochistan (23%)**
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (21%)**

Data Source: Population Census Organization,

Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the 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. The dotted line represents approximately the line of control between India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties

Please note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official acceptance or endorsement by IOM.



101-500

500 - 3,000

1 - 100

101 - 1,000

Overall, 86% of Undocumented Afghan returnees from this week reported living in rented houses, whereas 7% reported 'living in a spontaneous settlement', 6% reported living in a 'Camp,' whereas the remaining 1% reported 'living with relatives'.

There are differences at the provincial level where for example in Sindh 100%, in Balochistan 95%, in Punjab 83%, and in KP **76%** of Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in 'rented houses'.

In Punjab, 16% of the Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in spontaneous settlements compared to 4% in KP and none in Balochistan and Sindh.

Data Source: Population Census Organization, UNOCHA

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 * The Response for "Own House" relates to the fact that land/house is bought in the name of Pakistani relatives.