Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan
10 - 23 November 2019

Overall returns through Torkham and Chaman since January 2019:
16,447

For this reporting period 125 interviews were conducted comprising of the following categories:

- Undocumented families: 83.2%
- Undocumented individuals travelling with documented families: 15.2%
- Undocumented individuals travelling alone: 1.6%

*Interviewers were conducted at both transit points, Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak.

WHO IS AN UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN?

- Individuals with ACC Token: 0%
- Individuals with Expired POR Card: 0%
- Individuals with no Documents: 0%
- Individuals with No Passport or Expired Visa: 0%
- Individuals with ACC Card: 4%
- Individuals with Afghan Citizen Card (ACC): 17%
- Individuals with Afghan ID card that comes under the Undocumented Afghans category: 1%
- Individuals with Zardkira: 17%
- Individuals with ACC: 78%
- Individuals who do not have any legal document (POR, ACC, VISIA): 0%

420 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border.
188 individuals used the Torkham border crossing while 232 individuals crossed through Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing.

Transport Type Summary

- Truck: 42%
- Pickup: 45%
- Bus: 13%
- Rented Car: 0%
- By Foot: 0%

Overall 105 vehicles crossed from Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders. Majority of the returnees used Pick-ups and Trucks (45% and 42% respectively) to return to Afghanistan. Cash & Household Items were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan.
**Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan**

19 - 23 November 2019

---

**Push factors**: Factors which discourage Undocumented Afghan nationals from staying in host country.

**Pull factors**: Factors which encourage Undocumented Afghan nationals to return to their country of origin.

**PUSH FACTORS**
- Economic Factors
- Afraid of Being Deported
- Camp Closure
- Returning Home
- Undocumented

**PULL FACTORS**
- Improvement in Security Situation
- Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan
- Reunion with Family and relatives
- Own Country

---

**In Torkham**, ‘Returning Home’ is trending upwards and 90% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 1 percentage point compared to the last reporting period). ‘Economic Factors’ is trending upwards and 73% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 31 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). Whereas none of the respondents at Torkham reported ‘Lack of Documentation’ and ‘Camp Closure’ as a push factor.

**In Chaman**, ‘Returning Home’ is trending upwards and 70% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 2 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Economic Factors’ is trending downwards and 26% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 1 percentage point compared to the last reporting period). Whereas none of the respondents at Chaman reported ‘Lack of Documentation’, ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ and ‘Camp Closure’ 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 83% of the respondents at Chaman. The second highest concern was ‘Reunion with Family / Relatives’ which was reported by 83% of the respondents at Torkham and 13% of the respondents at Chaman. Furthermore, none of the respondents at Torkham and Chaman reported ‘Improvement in Security Situation’ and ‘Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan’ as a pull factor.

---

**PUSH Factors (Weekly Trend)**

**Chaman Border**
- Economic Factors
- Afraid of Being Deported
- Camp Closure
- Returning Home
- Undocumented

**Torkham Border**
- Economic Factors
- Afraid of Being Deported
- Camp Closure
- Returning Home
- Undocumented

**Top three ranked provinces in Pakistan**

**based on the PUSH Factors’ responses are.**

- **RANK 1**: KPK
- **RANK 2**: Balochistan
- **RANK 3**: Sindh

**PULL Factors (Weekly Trend)**

**Chaman Border**
- Improvement in Security Situation
- Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan
- Reunion with Family and relatives
- Own Country

**Torkham Border**
- Improvement in Security Situation
- Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan
- Reunion with Family and relatives
- Own Country

**Top three ranked provinces in Afghanistan**

**based on the PULL Factors’ responses are.**

- **RANK 1**: Nangarhar
- **RANK 2**: Kandahar
- **RANK 3**: Kabul

---

**Pull and Push Factors Recorded Based on Returnees’ Response**
Relatives' return is reported as a push factor.

In Chaman, "Returning Home" is highlighted as a pull factor.

In Torkham, "Lack of Documentation" is reported as a push factor.

This was reported by 90% of the respondents at Torkham.

Overall, 95% of undocumented Afghan returnees from this week reported living in rented houses, 4% in 'Camps' whereas the remaining 1% reported living in 'Closed Camps'.

There are differences at the provincial level where example in Sindh and Punjab 100%, in KP 96% and Balochistan 93% of undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in 'rented houses'.

In Balochistan, 7% of the undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in 'Camps' compared to 2% in KP and none in Sindh and Punjab.

Legend

- Province
- District
- International Boundary
- Line of Control

Concentration of Returnees

- 1 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 3,000

Number of individuals returning from Provinces of Pakistan

Legend

- Province
- District
- International Boundary
- Line of Control

Concentration of Returnees

- 1 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 3,000

Overall, 95% of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan are reported to be returning from the following provinces:

- Kandahar (45%)
- Nangarhar (23%)
- Kabul (9%)
- Kunduz (4%)
- Hilmand (4%)

The largest proportion of returns are from:

- Balochistan (60%)
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (24%)
- Sindh (11%)
- Punjab (5%)

Data Source: Population Census Organization, UNOCHA

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 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.