BI-WEEKLY FLOW MONITORING REPORT: SPONTANEOUS RETURN OF UNDOCUMENTED AFGHANS FROM PAKISTAN (29 JAN. TO 11 FEB. 2023)



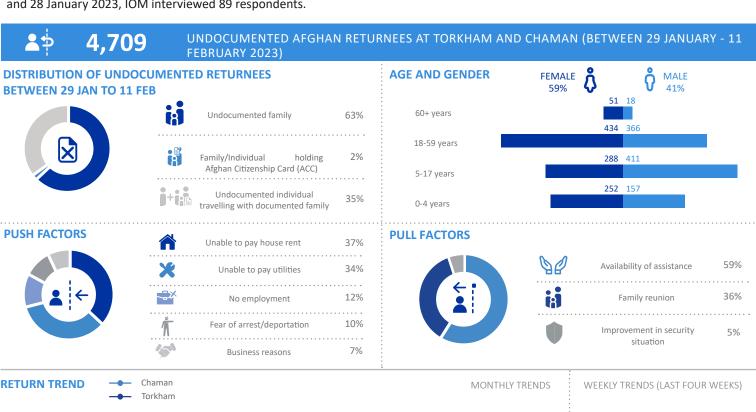
OVERVIEW

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)".

Between 29 January and 11 February 2023, 1,977 undocumented Afghan nationals spontaneously returned to Afghanistan, including 870 through the Torkham border point and 1,107 through the Chaman border point. Border authorities facilitated the return of 48 individuals due to the lack of legal documentation to remain in Pakistan. Therefore, information about these individuals are not included in the count. Although IOM identified 4,709 undocumented Afghan returnees at two border crossings, this may not reflect the total number of undocumented Afghan returnees. Moreover, for this study, only the head of household or representative of the family were interviewed. This means that the number of interviews conducted by the enumerators is lower than the number of returnees recorded by IOM. Between 15 January and 28 January 2023, IOM interviewed 89 respondents.

HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period, 4 per cent of returnees were categorized as vulnerable persons (chronically ill and elderly).
- The primary occupations reported by returnees were: unskilled labor (65%), skilled labor (23%), salaried job (11%) and business (1%).
- All returnees were carrying cash and personal belongings when interviewed. They also travelled with additional items, such as household items (98%) productive assets (Agriculture tool/ seeds, Rickshaw, Sewing Machines etc) (94%) and personal belongings (50%).
- The average cost of travelling from Pakistan to Afghanistan reported was 31,000 PKR per family.
- The top 3 challenges returnees expected to face in Afghanistan are: arranging for livelihoods, finding income opportunities and settling into a new city.
- The modes of transportation used by the returnees from their original location to the border and from the border to their destination, were: pick up truck (57%), truck (31%) and bus/ rented car (12%).





720 438 350 380 261 367 387 490 15-21 22 - 28 29 Jan 5 - 11 -4 Feb Feb Jan Jan

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DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN OF RETURNEES



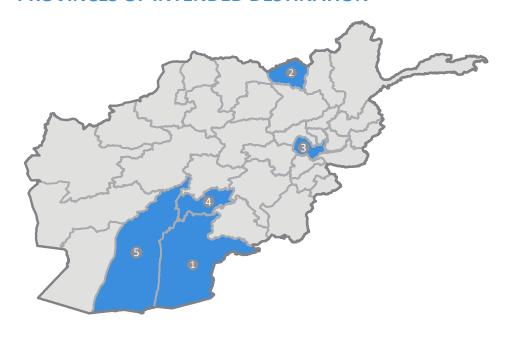
LEGEND	• • •
	: International border
	Disputed border
••••	Line of control
	Province border
	District border
	Origin district of returnees
	District without returnees
ORIGIN DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT TYPE
1. Killa Abdullah35%	100%
1. Killa Abdullah35% 2. Quetta25%	
2. Quetta25%	95% (5%)

Note:

This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 districts of origin in Pakistan during the reporting period from 29 Jan. to 11 Feb. 2023

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





INTENDED PROVINCE SETTLEMENT TYPE

2. Kunduz 7%	50% 17% (17%)
3. Kabul6%	80%
l. Uruzgan5%	100%

Note:

This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 provinces of intended destination in Afghanistan during the reporting period from 29 Jan. to 11 Feb. 2023

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