



Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan

29th July - 4th August 2018



Overall returnees through **Torkham and Chaman** since January 2018 **19,684**

For this reporting period **202** interviews were conducted comprising of the following categories

- 78.7%** *Undocumented families
- 17.3%** *Undocumented individuals travelling with documented families
- 4.0%** *Undocumented individuals travelling alone

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

WHO IS AN UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN

- Individuals with No Documents
- Individuals with No Passport or Lapsed Visa
- Individuals with Tazkira
- Individuals with Expired POR Card
- Individuals with ACC Card
- Individuals with ACC Token

- 71%** Individuals with no documents
Afghans who do not have any legal document (POR, ACC, VISA)
- 16%** Individuals with ACC
Individuals with Afghan Citizen Card (ACC)
- 9%** Individuals with Tazkira
Afghan ID card that comes under the undocumented Afghans category
- 4%** Individuals with ACC Token
Individuals who received token to obtain ACC
- 0%** Individuals with Expired POR Card
Proof of Registration (POR) cards that have expired before 2015
- 0%** Individuals with no Passport or Expired Visa
Afghans with expired visa or passport without visa



860 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the **Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border**. **455** individuals used the **Torkham border** crossing while **405** individuals crossed through **Chaman/Spin Boldak border** crossing.

RESPONDENT'S PROFILE

Respondents by Gender

69% Male, **31% Female**

Age Group of Respondents

Age Group	Gender	Total %
5 - 17 Yr		4%
18 - 59 Yr		89%
60 + Yr		7%

RETURNEE'S PROFILE

Age-Gender Disaggregation (Individuals)

Total Female 53.1%, **Total Male 46.9%**

Age Group	Female %	Male %
60+ Yr	2.4%	1.3%
18-59 Yr	23.5%	15.1%
5 - 17 Yr	16.5%	18.5%
0 - 4 Yr	10.7%	12.0%

VULNERABLE CASES

Overall **12%** individuals were identified as vulnerable during this reporting period

- 30%** Elderly Members
- 6%** Disabled Persons
- 32%** Chronically ill persons
- 5%** Pregnant Women
- 7%** Female Headed Households
- 18%** *Widows + Other

*Other 1% divorced & 1% drug addicts

TRANSPORT & ASSETS

Overall **166** vehicles crossed from **Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders**. Majority of the returnees used **Trucks and Pickups (58% and 24% respectively)** to return to Afghanistan. **Cash & Household Items** were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan.

* % of Households travelling with assets to Afghanistan

Border	Asset Type	Female %	Male %
Torkham	Household Items or Personal Belongings	42%	58%
	Productive Assets	46%	54%
	Families Carrying Cash	40%	60%
	Livestock	11%	89%
	Own Transportation	0%	0%
	Household Items or Personal Belongings	2%	98%
Chaman	Productive Assets	3%	97%
	Families Carrying Cash	2%	98%
	Livestock	0%	100%
	Own Transportation	0%	0%
	Household Items or Personal Belongings	2%	98%
	Productive Assets	54%	46%

Transport Type Summary

Transport Type	Percentage	Average Individuals per Vehicle
Truck	58%	8
Pickup	24%	6
Bus	18%	5
Rented Car	0%	-
By Foot	0%	-

RETURNS & ACC CARD DISTRIBUTION

Legend: **Torkham** (Blue line), **Chaman** (Orange line)

ACC Applications Received (Figures presented with 3 months gap)

ACC Card Distributed (Figures presented with 2 Weeks gap)

Key Events:

- Initiation of ACC Card Distribution (16 - February - 2017)
- Initiation of ACC Centers Closing (9 - Mar - 2018)

Date	Torkham Returns	Chaman Returns	ACC Applications Received	ACC Card Distributed
5-11 Nov	387	435	489,545	10,613
12-18 Nov	354	467		
19-25 Nov	272	299		
26 Nov - 2 Dec	251	351		
3-9 Dec	185	241		
10-16 Dec	202	244		
17-23 Dec	122	198		
24-30 Dec	218	227		
31 Dec - 6 Jan	140	242		
7-13 Jan	112	176		
14-20 Jan	133	221		
21-27 Jan	163	207		
28 Jan - 3 Feb	235	285		
4-10 Feb	130	194		
11-17 Feb	146	113		
18-24 Feb	129	227		
25 Feb - 3 Mar	231	250		
4-10 Mar	269	326		878,604
11-17 Mar	211	211		175,321
18-24 Mar	347	518		284,964
25-31 Mar	422	354		300,000
1-7 April	436	533		
8-14 April	470	541		
15-21 April	361	491		
22-28 April	518	458		
29 April-5 May	600	518		
6-12 May	741	502		320,000
13-19 May	533	293		
20-26 May	193	78		
27 May-2 June	114	107		
3-9 June	46	167		
10-16 June	38	38		
17-23 June	202	191		
24-30 June	652	583		
1-7 July	420	473		
8-14 July	376	489		
15-21 July	297	480		
22-28 July	92	37		
29 July-4 Aug	455	405		



PUSH AND PULL FACTORS RECORDED BASED ON RETURNEES RESPONSE

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

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

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

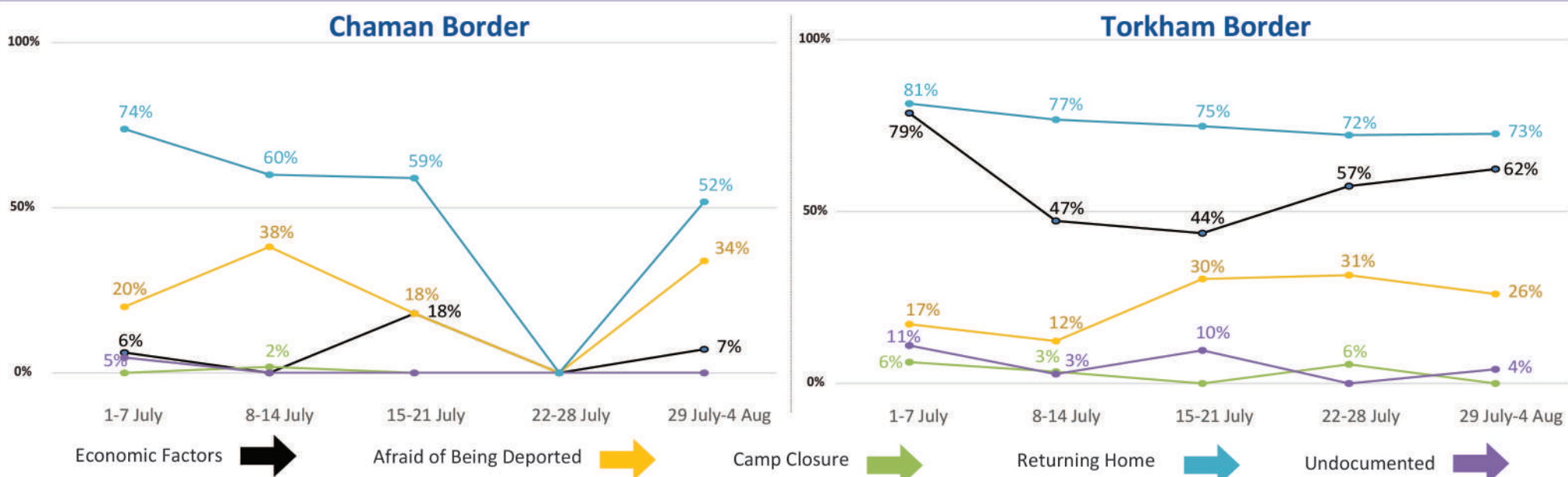
In **Torkham**, 'Returning Home' is trending slightly upwards, and **73%** of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 1 percentage point compared to last week). 'Economic Factors' is also trending upwards and is at **62%** (increase of 5 percentage points compared to last week). 'Afraid of Being Deported' is trending downwards and **26%** of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 5 percentage points compared to last week). 'Lack of Documentation' is trending upwards and is at **4%** (increase of 4 percentage points compared to last week). Whereas, **none** of the respondents cited 'Camp Closure' as a push factor at Torkham (decrease of 6 percentage points compared to last week).

In **Chaman**, **52%** of the respondents cited 'Returning Home' as a push factor. Additionally, **34%** of the respondents cited 'Afraid of Being Deported' as a push factor. Furthermore **7%** of the respondents cited 'Economic Factors', Whereas **none** of the respondents at Chaman cited 'Lack of Documentation', or 'Camp Closure' as a push factor during the reporting period.

The indicator rated as the main pull factor for both border crossing points was 'Own Country'. For **Torkham**, **90%** of the respondents reported this as a key concern, whereas in Chaman, this was reported by **75%** of the respondents. The second highest concern was 'Reunion with Family / Relatives' which was at **82%** for Torkham and at **23%** for Chaman.

Further in Torkham **1%** of the respondents reported 'Improvement in Security Situation' and **3%** of the respondents reported 'Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan' as a pull factor. Similarly in Chaman, **2%** of the respondents reported 'Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan' and **none** of the respondents reported 'Improvement in Security Situation' as a pull factor.

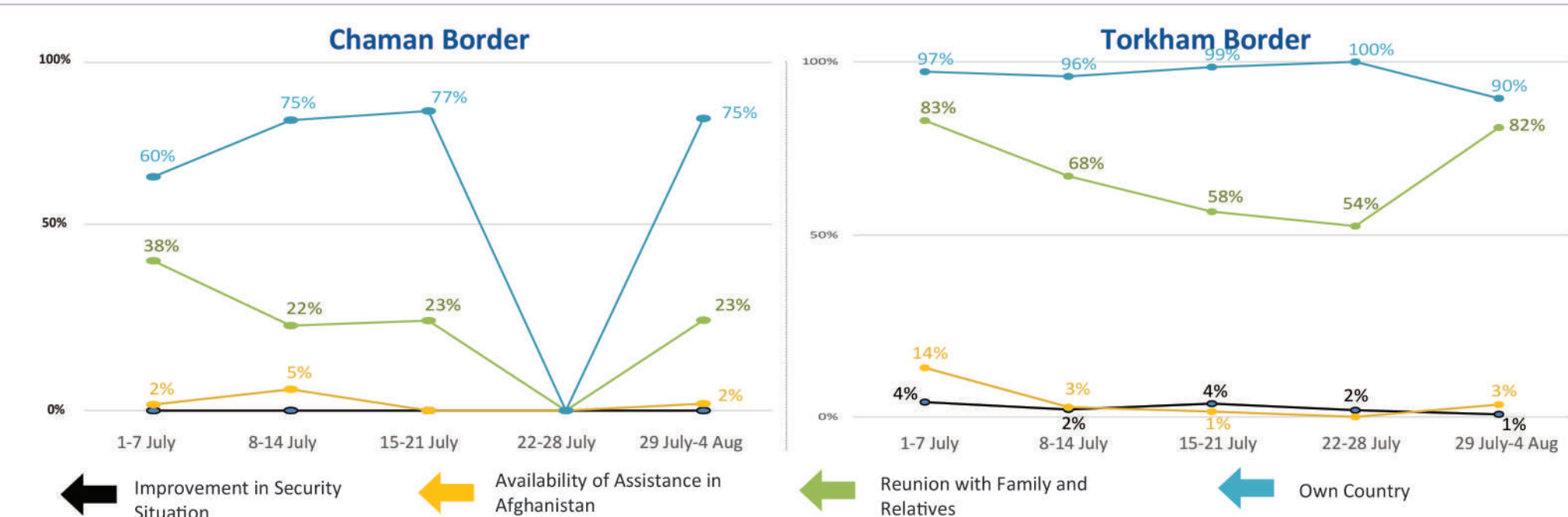
PUSH Factors (Weekly Trend)



Top three ranked provinces of origin preferred by returnees based on the PUSH Factors' responses are.



PULL Factors (Weekly Trend)



Top three ranked destinations in Afghanistan, preferred by returnees based on the PULL Factors' responses are.



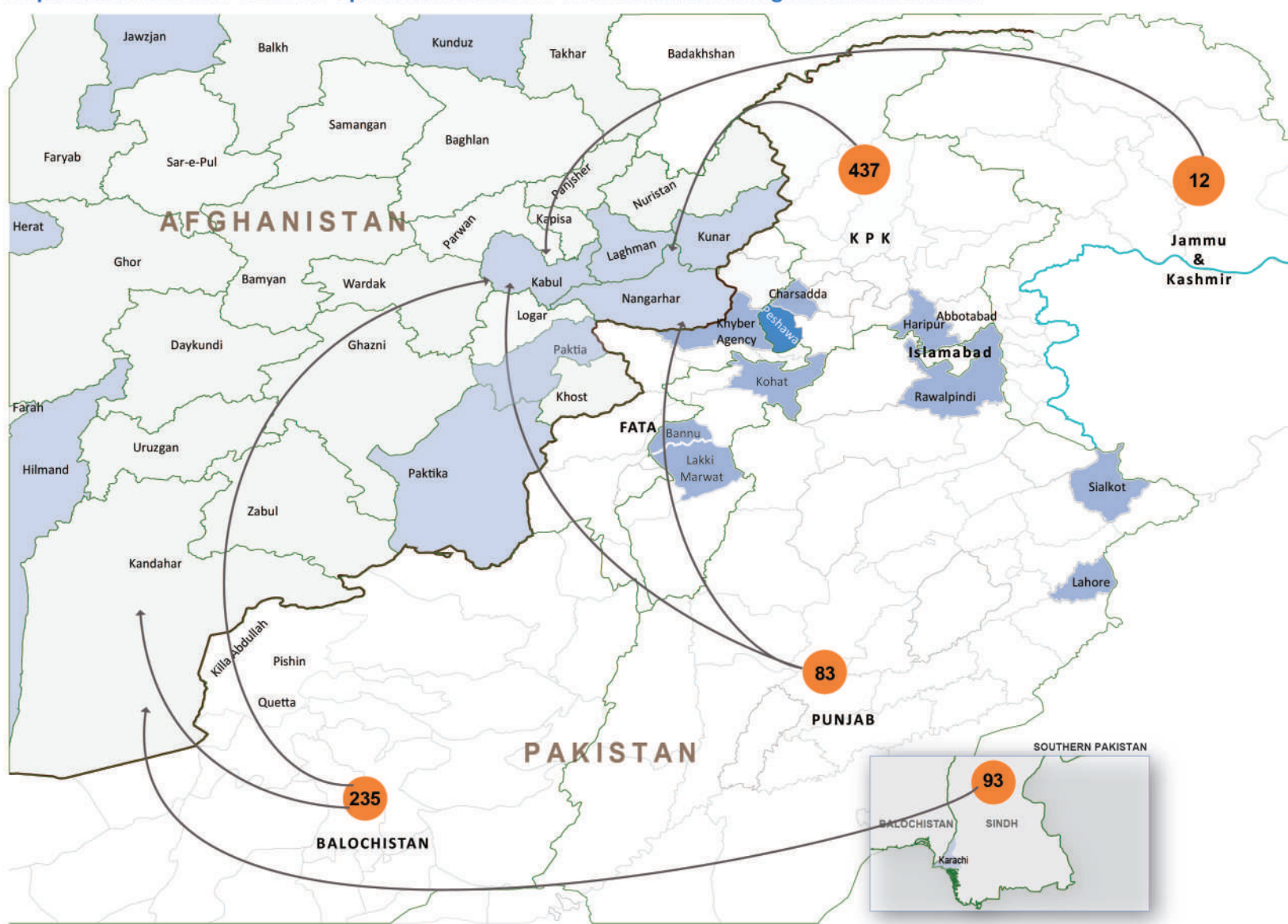


Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan

29th July - 4th August 2018

HIGH RETURN AREAS

Population Movement Trend for Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan



The top 5 destination provinces for returns are

- Nangarhar (28%)
- Kandahar (26%)
- Kabul (23%)
- Kunduz (3%)
- Paktia (3%)



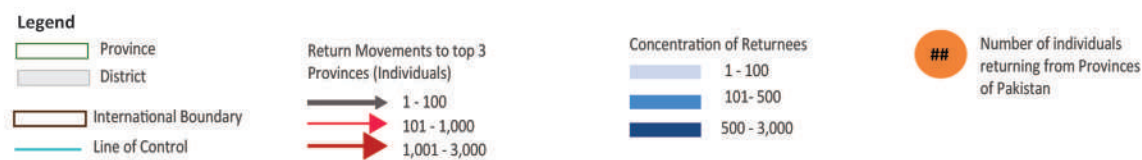
The largest proportion of returns are from:

- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (51%)
- Balochistan (27%)
- Sindh (11%)
- Punjab (10%)
- PAK (1%)

Data Source: Population Census Organization, UNOCHA

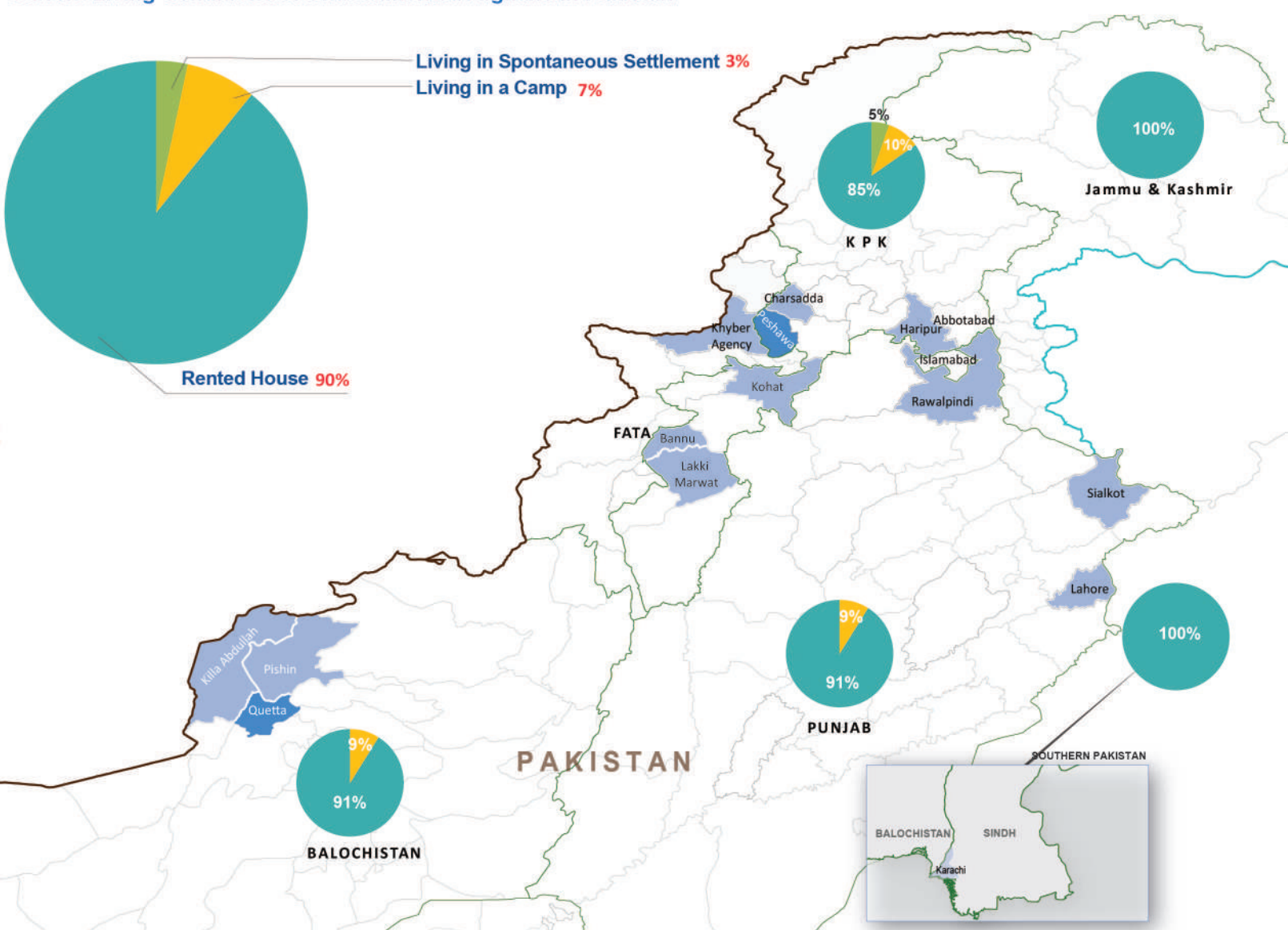
Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the line of control between India and Pakistan. The final status of 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.



LIVING CONDITIONS IN PAKISTAN

Current Living Conditions of Undocumented Afghans in Pakistan



Overall 90% of Undocumented Afghan returnees from this week lived in **rented houses**, followed by **7%** in **camps**, whereas the remaining **3%** comprise of families that lived in a **spontaneous settlement**.

There are differences at the provincial level, where for example in **Sindh 100%**, in **Balochistan** and in **Punjab 91%** of Undocumented Afghan families lived in a rented house whereas only **85%** of the families in **KPK** lived in a **rented house**.

It was observed that in **KPK 10%**, of Undocumented Afghan families lived in a **camp** followed by **9%** in **Balochistan** and **Punjab**

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 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.



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