BI-WEEKLY FLOW MONITORING REPORT: Flow Monitoring of Undocumented Afghan Returnees from Pakistan (23 APR. TO 06 MAY 2023)

UN MIGRATION

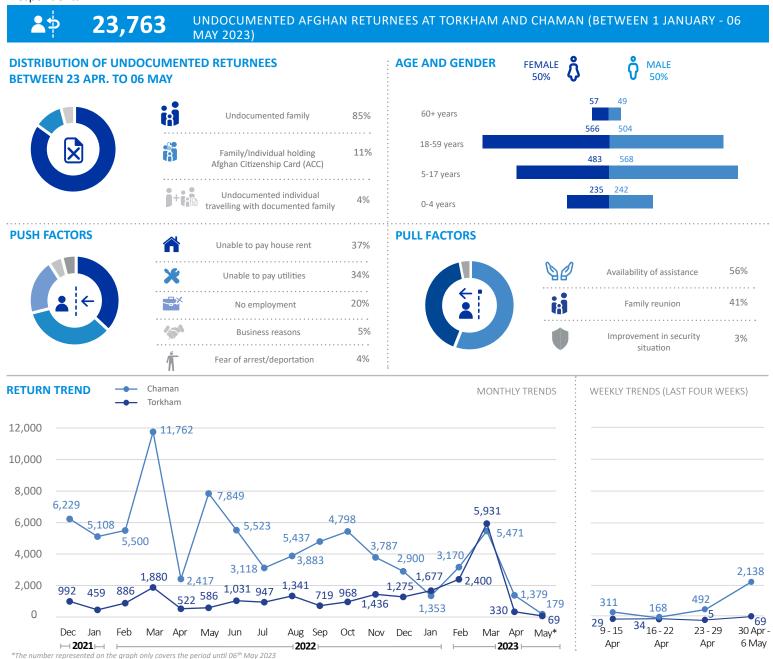
OVERVIEW

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.

Between 23 April and 06 May 2023, 2,704 undocumented Afghan nationals spontaneously returned to Afghanistan, including 74 through the Torkham border point and 2,630 through the Chaman border point. Border authorities facilitated the return of 236 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 23,763 undocumented Afghan returnees (between 1 January - 06 May 2023) 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 23 April and 06 May 2023, IOM interviewed 210 respondents.

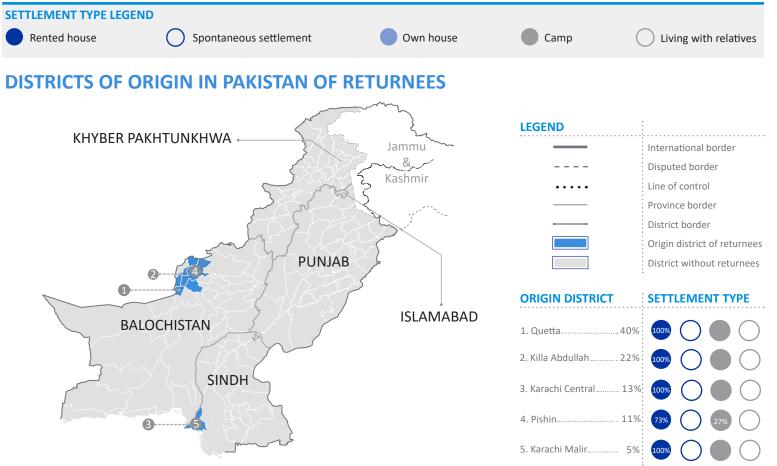
HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period, 8 per cent of returnees were categorized as vulnerable persons (chronically ill and elderly).
- The primary occupations reported by returnees were: unskilled labor (63%), skilled labor (27%), salaried job (9%) and business (1%).
- All returnees were carrying cash and personal belongings when interviewed. They also travelled with additional items, such as household items (100%), cash (100%), personal belongings (100%) and productive assets (agriculture tool/seeds, rickshaw, sewing machines, etc.) (94%).
- The average cost of travelling from Pakistan to Afghanistan reported was 47,000 PKR per family.
- The top 3 challenges returnees expect 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: truck (51%), pick up truck (40%) and bus/ rented car (9%).



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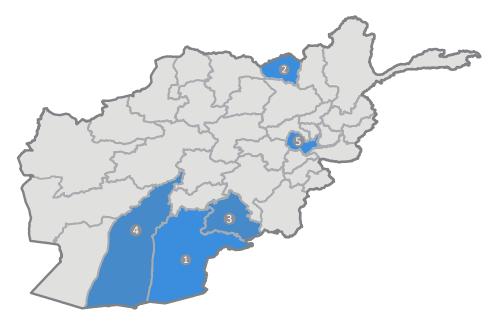




This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 districts of origin in Pakistan during the reporting period from 23 Apr. to 06 May 2023

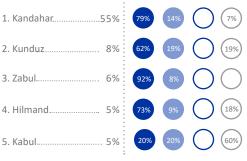
Dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any 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

PROVINCES OF INTENDED DESTINATION



LEGEND International border Province border Province of intended destination Other provinces

INTENDED PROVINCE SETTLEMENT TYPE



This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 provinces of intended destination in Afghanistan during the reporting period from 23 Apr. to 06 May 2023

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