



# Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan

5th August - 25th August 2018



## Overall returnees through **Torkham and Chaman** since January 2018 **20,738**

For this reporting period **304** 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

- 68%** 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)
- 10%** Individuals with Tazkira  
Afghan ID card that comes under the undocumented Afghans category
- 5%** Individuals with ACC Token  
Individuals who received token to obtain ACC
- 1%** 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



**1054 Undocumented Afghan** individuals returned to Afghanistan through the **Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border**. **616** individuals used the **Torkham border** crossing while **438** individuals crossed through **Chaman/Spin Boldak border** crossing.

### RESPONDENT'S PROFILE

#### Respondents by Gender

**71% Male**, **29% Female**

#### Age Group of Respondents

Age Group	Gender	Total %
5 - 17 Yr		5%
18 - 59 Yr		89%
60 + Yr		6%

### RETURNEE'S PROFILE

#### Age-Gender Disaggregation (Individuals)

**Total Female: 53.2%**, **Total Male: 46.8%**

Age Group	Female %	Male %
60+ Yr	2.2%	1.4%
18-59 Yr	21.9%	17.3%
5 - 17 Yr	16.8%	17.7%
0 - 4 Yr	12.3%	10.4%

### VULNERABLE CASES

Overall **10%** individuals were identified as vulnerable during this reporting period

- 33%** Elderly Members
- 8%** Disabled Persons
- 37%** Chronically ill persons
- 1%** Pregnant Women
- 3%** Female Headed Households
- 18%** \*Widows + Other

\*Other 14% widow, 2% divorced & 2% drug addicts

### TRANSPORT & ASSETS

Overall **246** vehicles crossed from **Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders**. Majority of the returnees used **Trucks and Pickups (43% and 33% 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	99%	1%
	Productive Assets	53%	47%

### Transport Type Summary

Transport Type	Percentage	Average Individuals per Vehicle
Truck	43%	8
Pickup	33%	6
Bus	24%	5
Rented Car	0%	-
By Foot	0%	-

### RETURNS & ACC CARD DISTRIBUTION

Line chart showing returns and ACC card distribution from 2017 to 2018. Key events include the initiation of ACC card distribution (16-Feb-2017) and the initiation of ACC centers closing (9-Mar-2018).

Date	Torkham Returns	Chaman Returns	ACC Applications Received	ACC Card Distributed
26 Nov - 2 Dec 2017	351	251	489,545	-
10 - 16 Dec 2017	185	122	-	-
24 - 30 Dec 2017	241	198	-	-
7 - 13 Jan 2018	244	218	-	-
21 - 27 Jan 2018	198	140	-	-
4 - 10 Feb 2018	227	176	-	-
18 - 24 Feb 2018	242	112	-	-
4 - 10 Mar 2018	221	133	10,613	175,321
18 - 24 Mar 2018	207	163	227,250	284,964
1 - 7 April 2018	285	235	326	300,000
15 - 21 April 2018	194	130	211	518
29 April - 5 May 2018	422	361	347	1,007
13 - 19 May 2018	486	470	518	320,000
27 May - 2 June 2018	491	361	600	327,664
10 - 16 June 2018	458	518	512	533
24 - 30 June 2018	741	293	193	652
8 - 14 July 2018	512	78	114	583
22 - 28 July 2018	533	107	46	473
5 - 11 Aug 2018	293	38	167	489
19 - 25 Aug 2018	12	191	38	480
26 - 31 Aug 2018	202	37	92	455
1 - 7 Sept 2018	652	405	225	362
8 - 14 Sept 2018	473	225	187	254
15 - 21 Sept 2018	489	225	187	26





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.

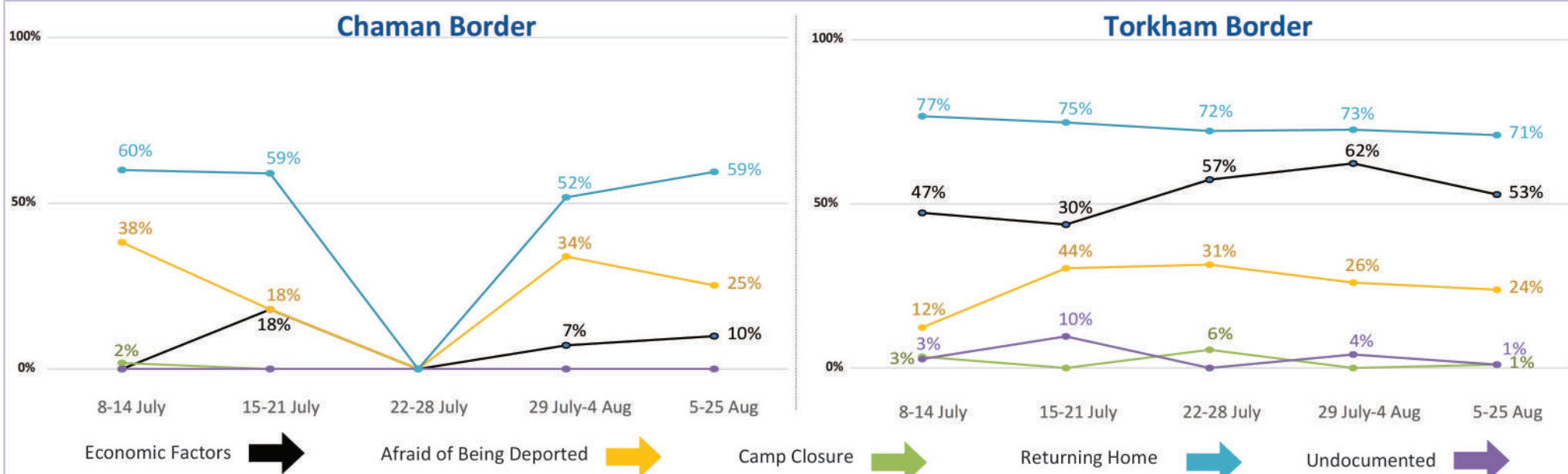
In **Torkham**, 'Returning Home' is trending slightly downwards, and **71%** of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 2 percentage point compared to last reporting period). 'Economic Factors' is trending downwards and is at **53%** (decrease of 9 percentage points compared to last reporting period). 'Afraid of Being Deported' is trending slightly downwards and **24%** of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 2 percentage points compared to last reporting period). 'Lack of Documentation' is trending downwards and is at **1%** (decrease of 3 percentage points compared to last reporting period). 'Camp Closure' increased slightly and is at **1%** (increase of 1 percentage point compared to the last reporting period).

In **Chaman**, 'Returning Home' is trending upwards, and **59%** of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 7 percentage points compared to last reporting period). 'Afraid of Being Deported' is trending downwards and **25%** of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 9 percentage points compared to last reporting period). 'Economic Factors' is trending upwards and is at **10%** (increase of 3 percentage points compared to last reporting period). Whereas **none** of the respondents at Chaman reported 'Lack of Documentation,' or '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 **95%** of the respondents at **Torkham** and **67%** of the respondents at **Chaman**. The second highest concern was 'Reunion with Family / Relatives' which was reported by **69%** of the respondents at **Torkham** and **33%** of the respondents at **Chaman**.

Further in **Torkham** **5%** of the respondents reported 'Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan' and **none** of the respondents reported 'Improvement in Security Situation' as a pull factor. Similarly in **Chaman**, **none** of the respondents reported 'Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan' or 'Improvement in Security Situation' as a pull factor.

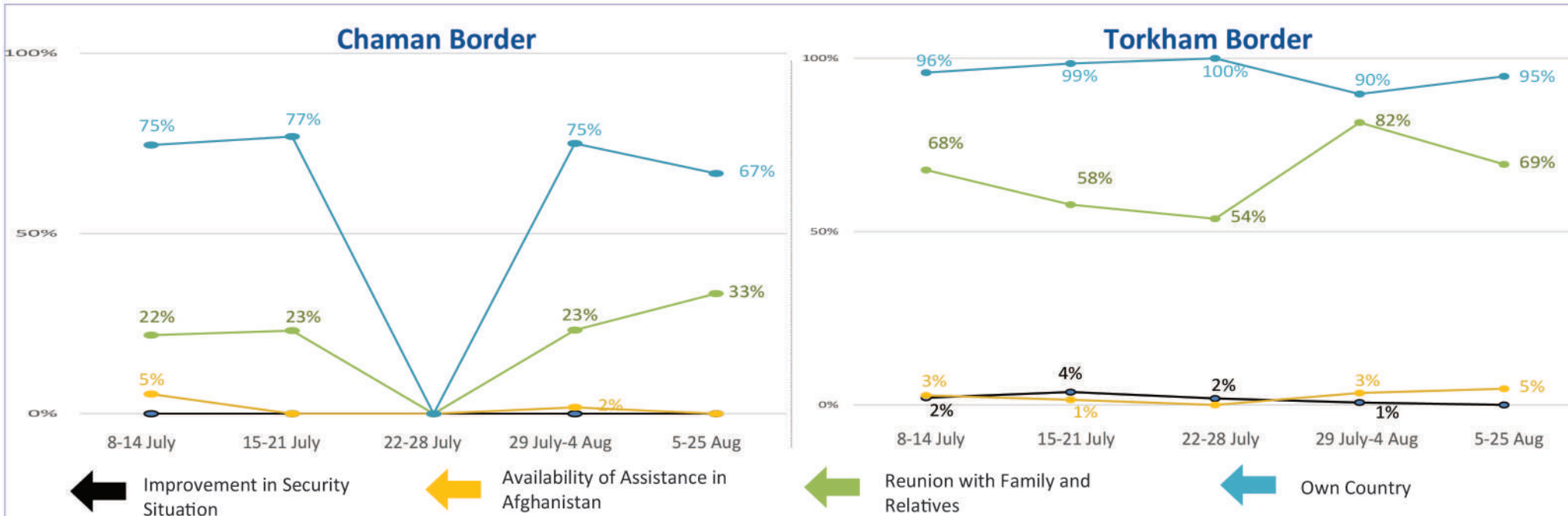
## PUSH Factors (Weekly Trend)



**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.





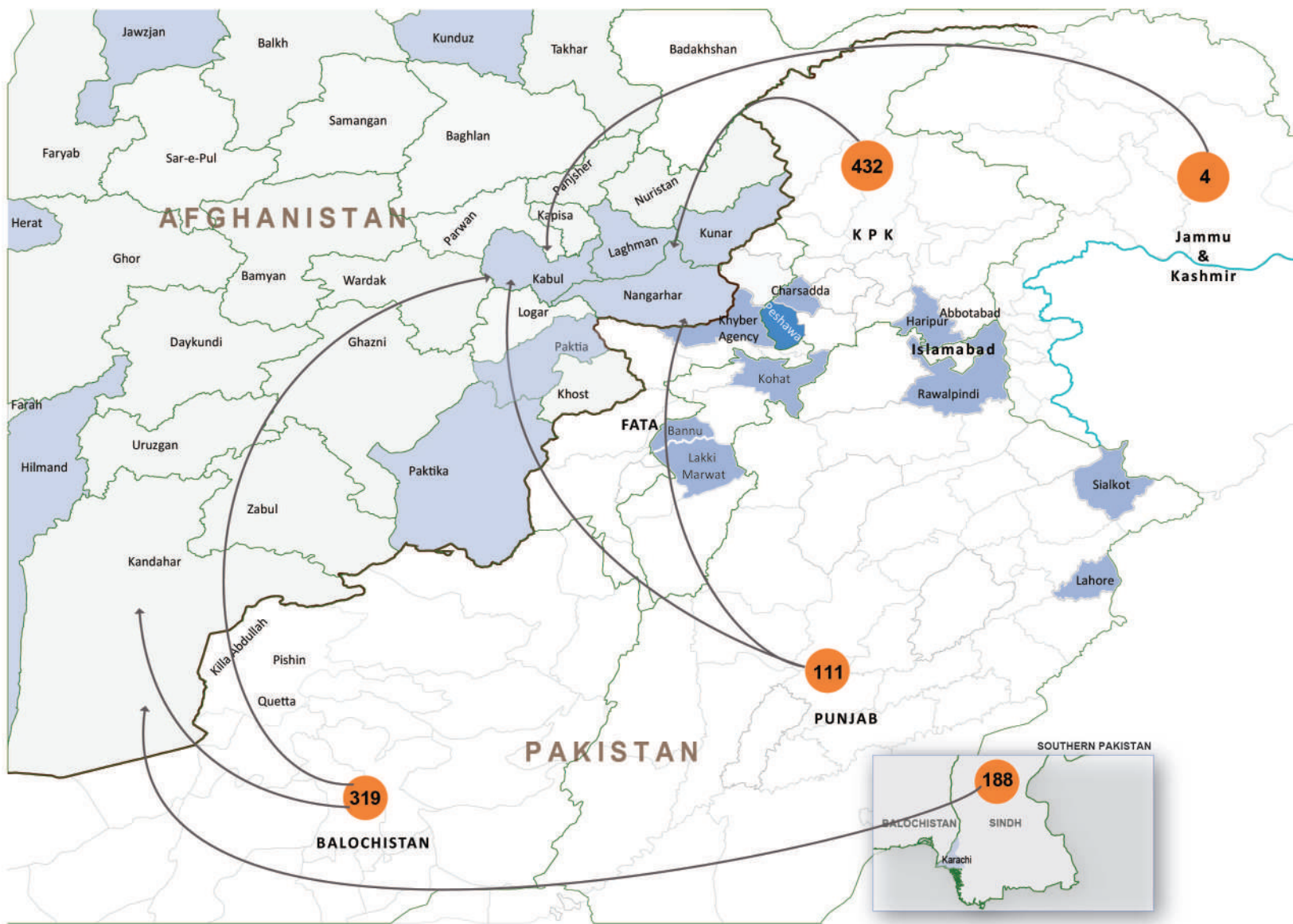


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HIGH RETURN AREAS

## Population Movement Trend for Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan



The **top 5 destination** provinces for returns are

- Kandahar(26%)
- Nangarhar (25%)
- Kabul (16%)
- Kunduz (7%)
- Laghman (5%)



The largest **proportion of returns** are from:

- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (41%)
- Balochistan (30%)
- Sindh (17%)
- Punjab (11%)
- PAK (1%)

Data Source: Population Census Organization, UNOCHA

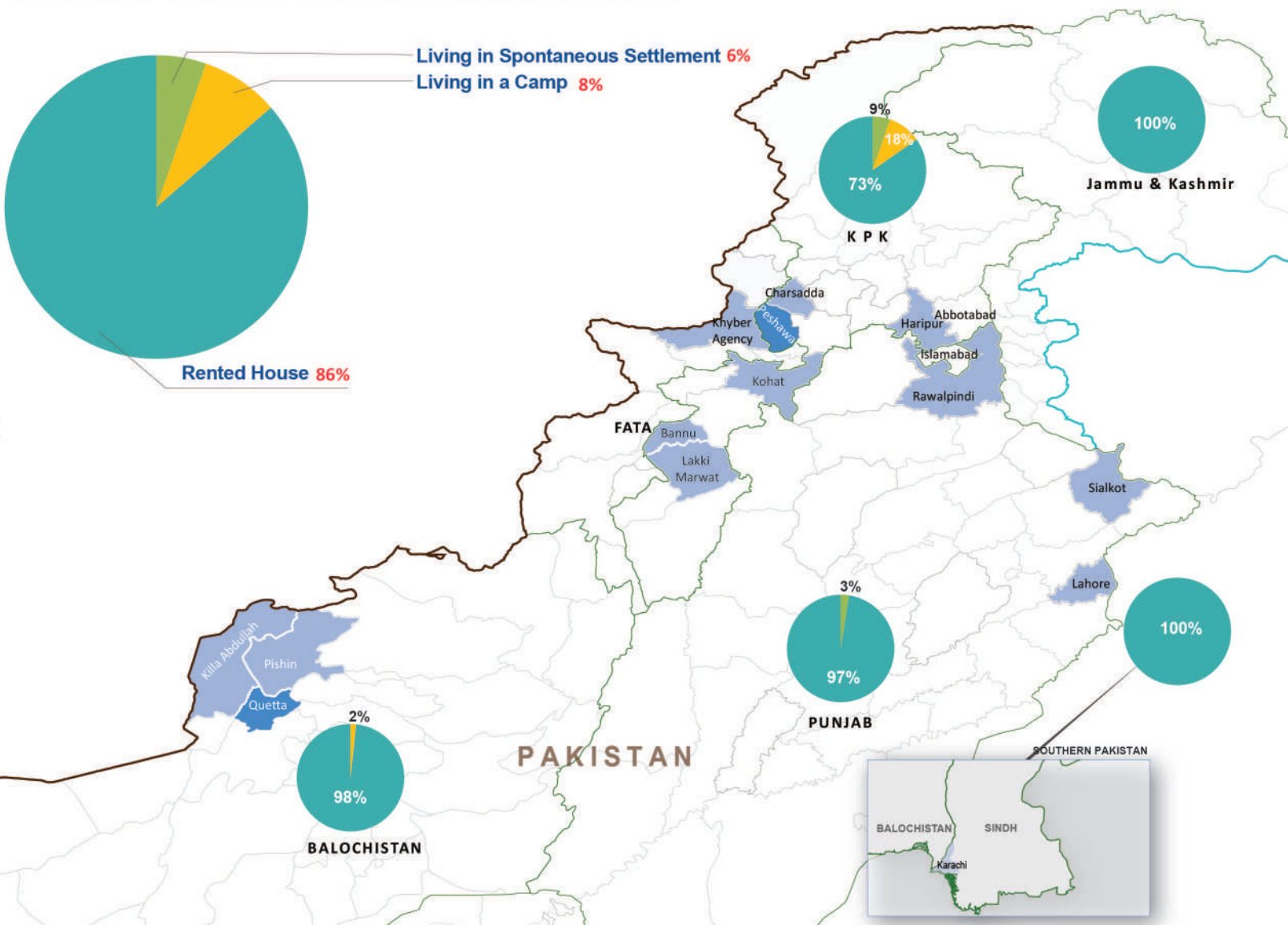
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LIVING CONDITIONS IN PAKISTAN

## Current Living Conditions of Undocumented Afghans in Pakistan



**Overall 86%** of Undocumented Afghan returnees from this week lived in **rented houses**, followed by **8%** in **camps**, whereas the remaining **6%** comprise of families that lived in a **spontaneous settlement**.

There are differences at the provincial level, where for example in **Sindh 100%**, in **Balochistan 98%** and in **Punjab 97%** of Undocumented Afghan families lived in a rented house whereas only **73%** of the families in **KPK** lived in a rented house.

It was observed that in **KPK 18%**, of Undocumented Afghan families lived in a **camp** followed by **2% Balochistan**.

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.