BI-WEEKLY FLOW MONITORING REPORT:

FLOW MONITORING OF UNDOCUMENTED AFGHANS RETURNEES FROM PAKISTAN (22 OCT. TO 4 NOV. 2022)

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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)".

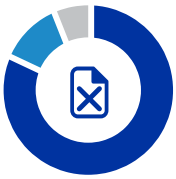
Between 22 October and 4 November 2022, 2,697 undocumented Afghan migrants spontaneously returned to Afghanistan, including 509 through the Torkham border point and 2,188 through the Chaman border point. Border authorities facilitated the return of 138 individuals due to the lack of legal documentation to remain in Pakistan. Therefore, information about these individuals is not included in the count. Although IOM identified 2,188 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 22 October and 4 November 2022, IOM interviewed 191 respondents.

HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period, 9 per cent of returnees were categorized as vulnerable persons, mainly chronically ill and elderly.
- The primary occupations reported by returnees were: unskilled labor (64%), skilled labor (24%), business (11%) and salaried job (1%).
- All returnees were carrying household items, cash, personal belongings and productive assets when interviewed. They also travelled with additional items, such as productive assets (91%), transportation or private vehicles (2%) and livestock (1%).
- The average cost of travelling from Pakistan to Afghanistan reported was 33,962 PKR per family.
- The top 3 challenges returnees expected to face in Afghanistan were: arranging for livelihoods, finding income opportunities and settling into a new city.
- The modes of transportation from origin to the border and from the border to their destination, used by the returnees were following: truck (62%), pickup (34%), bus/rented car (3%) and on foot (1%).

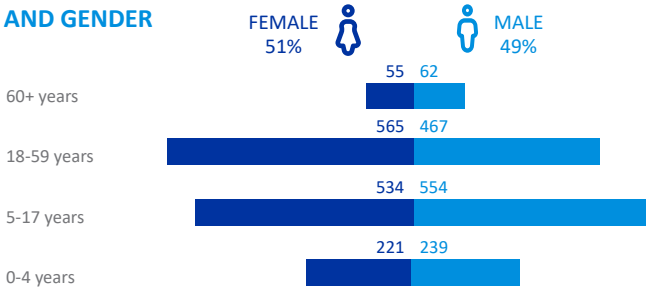
65,544 UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN RETURNEES AT TORKHAM AND CHAMAN (FROM JANUARY 2022)

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDOCUMENTED RETURNEES



Undocumented family	78%
Family/Individual holding ACC	9%
Undocumented individual travelling with documented family	13%

AGE AND GENDER



PUSH FACTORS



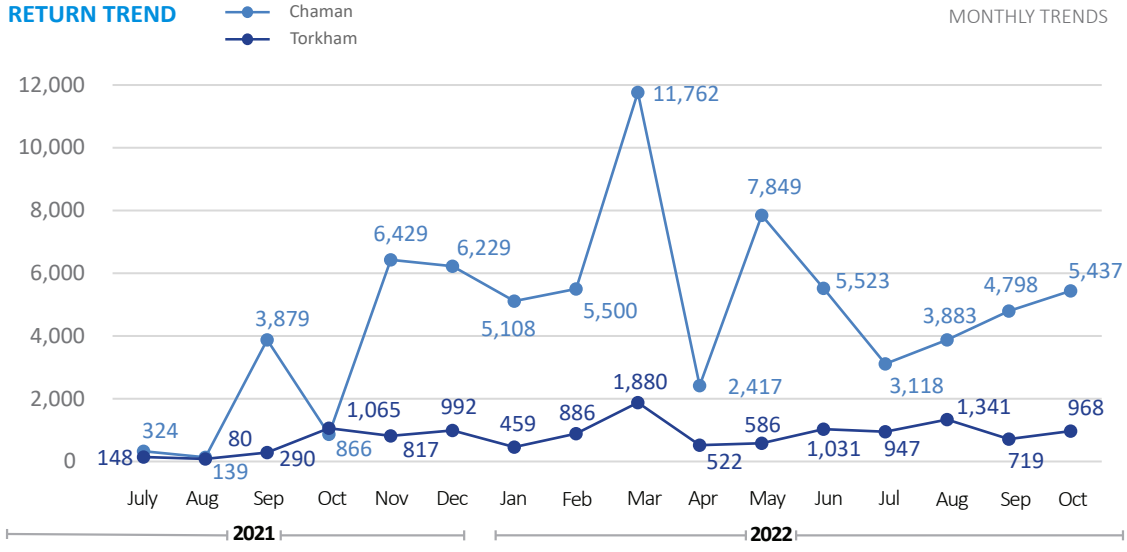
Unable to pay house rent	34%
Unable to pay utilities	33%
No employment	20%
Business reasons	6%
Fear of arrest/deportation	7%

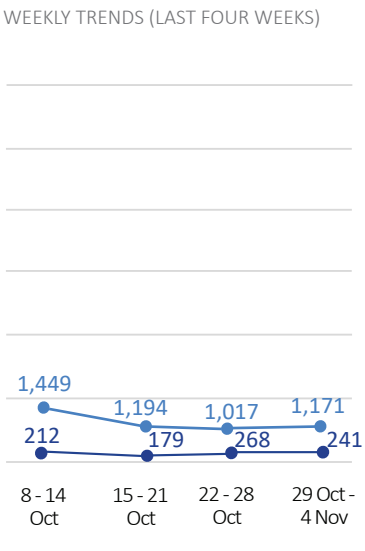
PULL FACTORS



Availability of assistance	54%
Family Reunion	44%
Improvement in security situation	2%

RETURN TREND





BI-WEEKLY FLOW MONITORING REPORT:

FLOW MONITORING OF UNDOCUMENTED AFGHANS RETURNEES FROM PAKISTAN (22 OCT. TO 4 NOV. 2022)

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

SETTLEMENT TYPE LEGEND

Rented house | Spontaneous settlement | Own house | Camp | Living with relatives

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN OF RETURNEES



LEGEND

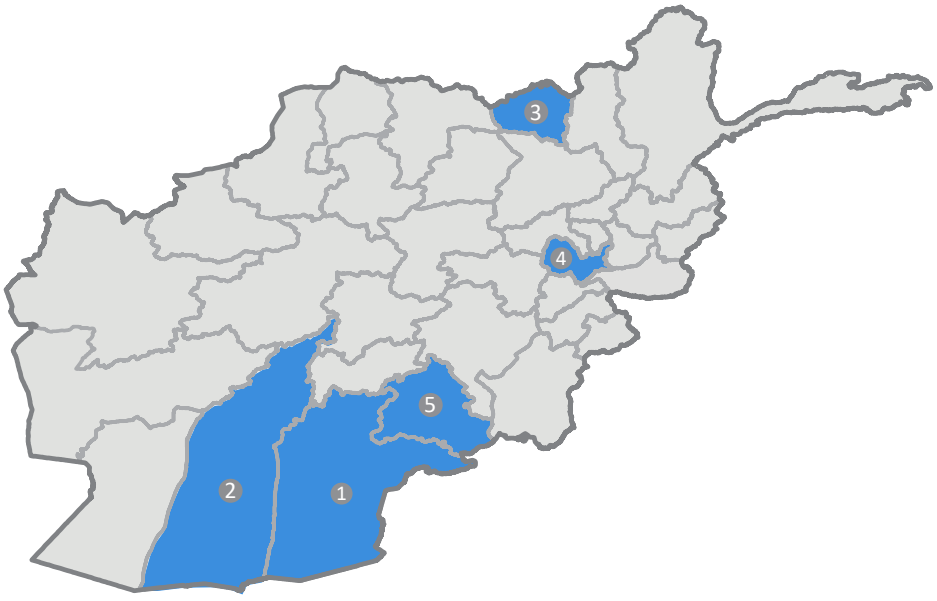
- International border
- Disputed border
- Line of control
- Province border
- District border
- Origin district of returnees
- District without returnees

ORIGIN DISTRICT		SETTLEMENT TYPE
1. Quetta	32%	100%
2.Killa Abdullah	30%	96% / 2% / 2%
3. Pishin	15%	69% / 31%
4. Killah Saifullah	8%	86% / 7% / 7%
5. Peshawar	4%	50% / 13% / 37%

Note:
This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 districts of origin in Pakistan during the reporting period of 22 Oct. to 4 Nov. 2022

Disclaimer:
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



LEGEND

- International border
- Province border
- Province of intended destination
- Other provinces

INTENDED PROVINCE		SETTLEMENT TYPE
1. Kandahar	63%	77% / 13% / 10%
2. Helmand	9%	88% / 12%
3. Kunduz	5%	80% / 10% / 10%
4. Kabul	5%	50% / 30% / 20%
5. Zabul	4%	72% / 14% / 14%

Note:
This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 provinces of intended destination in Afghanistan during the reporting period of 22 Oct. to 4 Nov. 2022

Disclaimer:
The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.

Contact: dtmpakitan@iom.int- https://pakistan.iom.int/

Disclaimer: This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.

ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Co-funded by the European Union