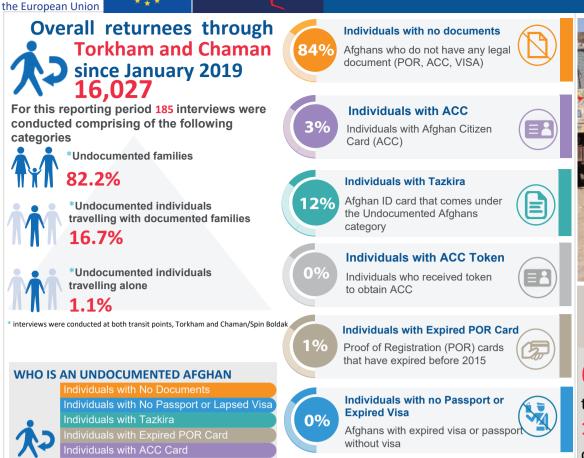


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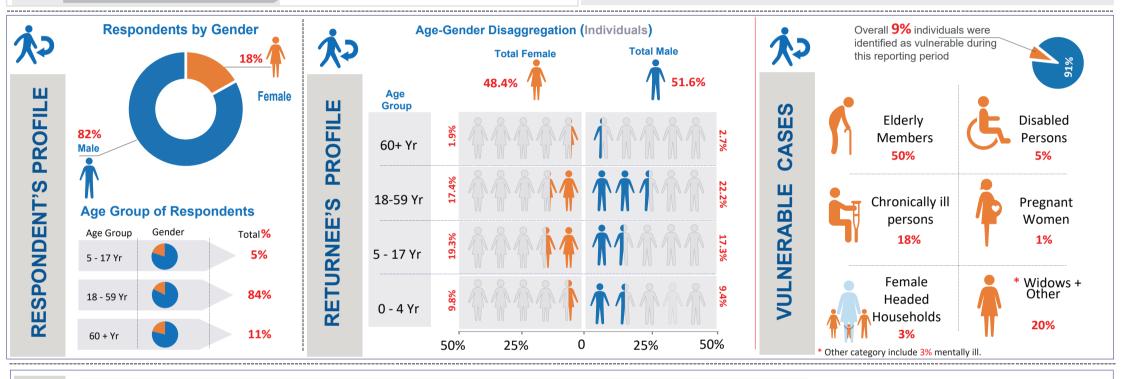




(D)

DTM

627 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border. 158 individuals used the Torkham border crossing while 469 individuals crossed through Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing.



Transport Type Summary Overall **144** vehicles crossed from **Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders**. Majority of the On average 11 Truck returnees used Pick-ups and Trucks (38% and 37% respectively) to return to Afghanistan. Cash & individuals 37% used one Truck Household Items were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan. Pickup On average * % of Households travelling with assets to Afghanistan 38% individuals Female 0% Household Items Productive Families Carrying emale 33% used one pickup Livestock Own Torkham or Personal Assets Cash Transportation Belongings Bus On average 6 \$ individuals 25% 0% 0 43% 30% 100% used one bus Male Male 67 Household Items Female 2% Productive Female 0% Families Carrying Female 2% Female 1% Own **Rented Car** or Personal Livestock Chaman Assets Belongings Cash Transportation 0% \$ V 100% 100% 11% By Foot Male 100% 0%

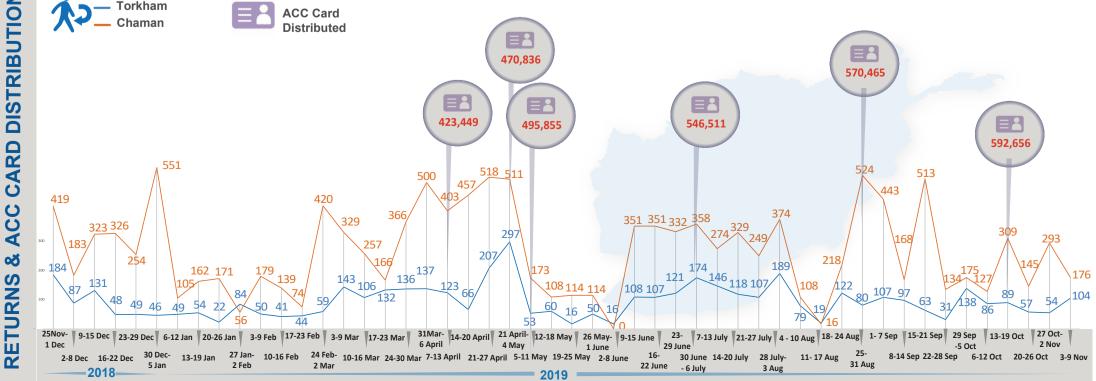
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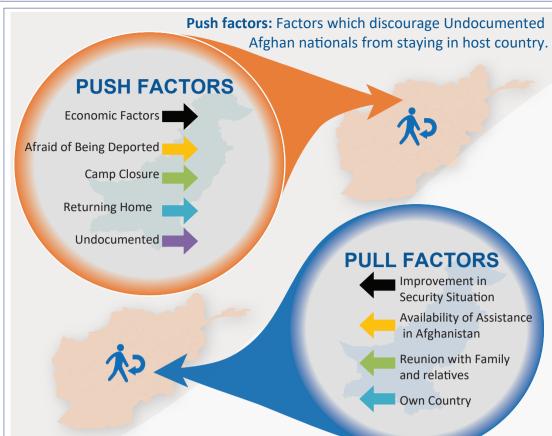
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TRANSPORT





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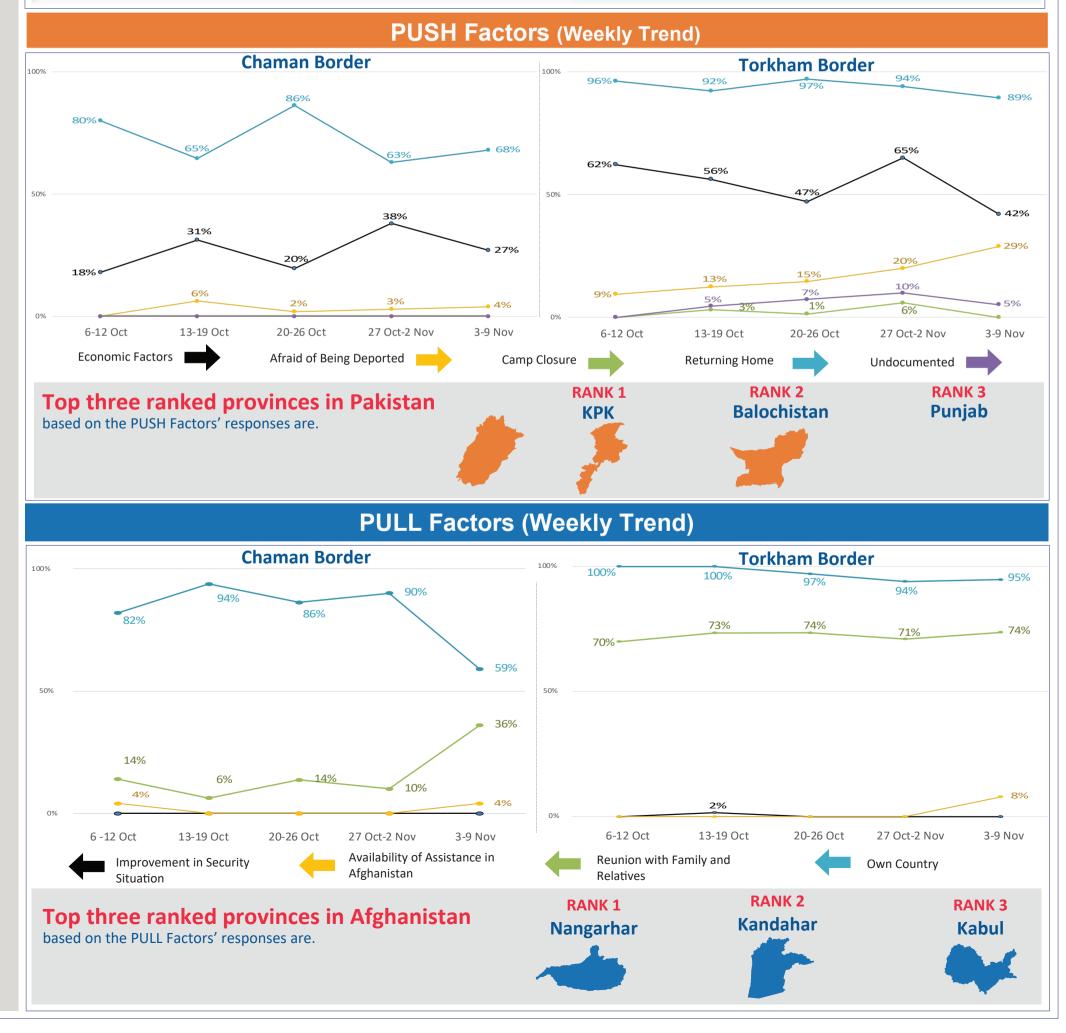
Pull factors: Factors which encourage Undocumented Afghan nationals to return to their country of origin.

In Torkham, 'Returning Home' is trending downwards and 89% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 8 percentage point compared to the last reporting period). 'Economic Factors' is trending downwards and 42% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 5 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Afraid of Being Deported' increased to 29% (increase of 14 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Lack of Documentation' decreased to 5% (decrease of 2 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). Whereas none of the respondents at Torkham reported 'Camp Closure' as a push factor.

DTM

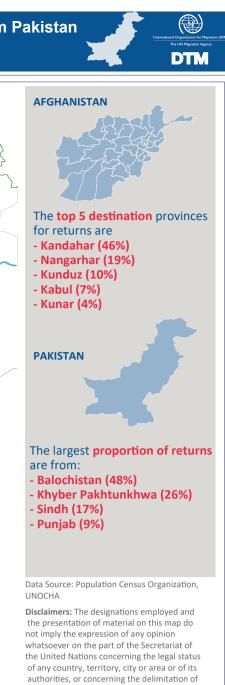
In Chaman, 'Returning Home' is trending downwards and 68% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 18 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Economic Factors' is trending upwards and 27% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 7 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Afraid of Being Deported' is trending upwards and 4% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 2 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Afraid of Being Deported' is trending upwards and 4% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 2 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). Whereas none of the respondents at Chaman reported 'Lack of Documentation' and 'Camp Closure' as a push factor.

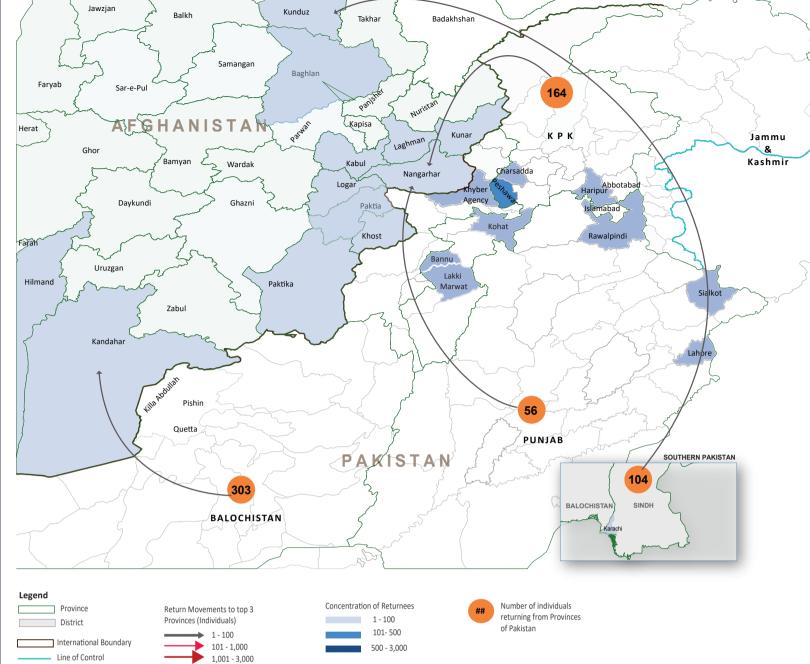
The indicator rated as the main pull factor for both border crossing points was 'Own Country'. This was reported by 95% of the respondents at Torkham and 59% of the respondents at Chaman. The second highest concern was 'Reunion with Family / Relatives' which was reported by 74% of the respondents at Torkham and 36% of the respondents at Chaman. 8% of the respondents at Torkham and 4% of the respondents at Chaman reported Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan'. Furthermore, none of the respondents at Torkham and Chaman reported 'Improvement in Security Situation' as a pull factor.



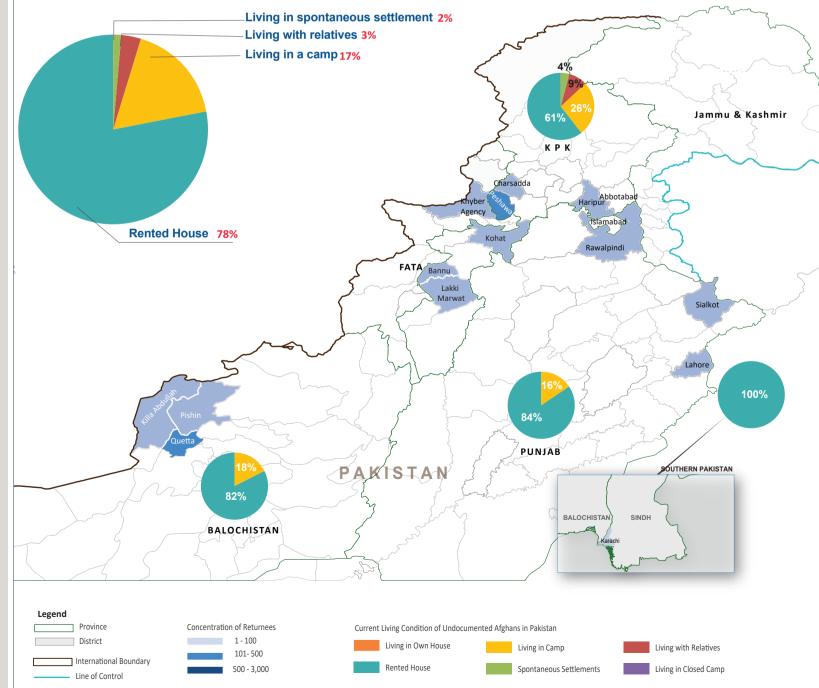








Current Living Conditions of Undocumented Afghans in Pakistan



Overall, 78% of Undocumented Afghan returnees from this week reported living in **rented houses**, **17%** in **'Camps', 3% 'living with relatives'** whereas the remaining **1%** reported living in **'Spontaneous settlement'**

its frontiers or boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the line of control

of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been

agreed upon by the parties

between India and Pakistan. The final status

Please note: The boundaries and names shown

and the designations used on this map do not

imply official acceptance or endorsement by IOM.

There are differences at the provincial level where for example in Sindh 100%, in Punjab 84%, in Balochistan 82% and KP 61% of Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in 'rented houses'.

In **KP** , **26%** of the Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in **'Camp'** compared to **18%** in **Balochistan**, **16%** in **Punjab** and **none** in **Sindh**.



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.

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