Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan
7th - 20th July 2019

Overall returns through Torkham and Chaman since January 2019
10,633

For this reporting period 355 interviews were conducted comprising of the following categories:

- Undocumented families: 75.5%
- Undocumented individuals travelling with documented families: 23.9%
- Undocumented individuals travelling alone: 0.6%

Interviews were conducted at both transit points, Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak.

867 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border. 264 individuals used the Torkham border crossing while 603 individuals crossed through Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing.

Overall 12% individuals were identified as vulnerable during this reporting period.
In Torkham, ‘Returning Home’ is trending upwards and 95% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 9 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). 'Economic Factors' is trending upwards and 53% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 4 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ decreased to 13% (decrease of 2 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Lack of Documentation’ was reported by 5% of the respondents (no change as compared to the last reporting period). ‘Camp Closure’ was reported by 1% of the respondents (increase of 1 percentage point compared to the last reporting period).

In Chaman, ‘Returning Home’ is trending upwards and 69% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 9 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Economic Factors’ is trending downwards and 26% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 4 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ is trending downwards and 5% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 1 percentage point 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 98% of the respondents at Torkham and 88% of the respondents at Chaman. The second highest concern was ‘Reunion with Family / Relatives’ which was reported by 61% of the respondents at Torkham and 14% of the respondents at Chaman. Furthermore, none of the respondents at Torkham and Chaman reported ‘Improvement in Security Situation’ or ‘Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan’ as a pull factor.
The top 5 destination provinces for returns are:
- Kabul (33%)
- Nangarhar (17%)
- Kandahar (16%)
- Kunduz (11%)
- Baghlan (7%)

The largest proportion of returns are:
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (51%)
- Balochistan (22%)
- Punjab (16%)
- Sind (11%)

Overall, 78% of Undocumented Afghan returnees from this week reported living in rented houses, whereas 15% reported living in a 'Camp,' 5% reported 'living in a spontaneous settlement,' and the remaining 2% reported 'living with relatives' or in a close camp.

There are differences at the provincial level where for example in Sindh 100%, in Balochistan 94% and KP 75%, and in Punjab 74% of Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in 'rented houses'.

In KP and Balochistan, 18% of the Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in Camp compared to 13% in Punjab and none in Sind.