Overall returns through Torkham and Chaman since January 2019: 9,766

For this reporting period 458 interviews were conducted comprising of the following categories:

- Undocumented families: 82.3%
- Undocumented individuals travelling with documented families: 17.2%
- Undocumented individuals travelling alone: 0.5%

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

WHO IS AN UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with ACC Token</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with ACC Card</td>
<td>2,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with Expired POR Card</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with no documents</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with no Passport or Expired Visa</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

985 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border. 295 individuals used the Torkham border crossing while 690 individuals crossed through Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing.

Transport Type Summary

- Truck: 23%
- Pickups: 58%
- Bus: 19%
- Rented Car: 0%
- By Foot: 0%

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

Overall 367 vehicles crossed from Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders. Majority of the returnees used Pickups and Truck (58% and 23% respectively) to return to Afghanistan. Cash & Household Items were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan.
In Torkham, ‘Returning Home’ is trending upwards and 94% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 13 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Economic Factors’ is trending upwards and 49% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 13 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ decreased to 15% (decrease of 4 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Lack of Documentation’ was reported by 5% of the respondents (decrease of 13 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). Whereas none of the respondents at Torkham reported ‘Camp Closure’ as a push factor.

In Chaman, ‘Returning Home’ is trending downwards and 60% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 13 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Economic Factors’ is trending upwards and 30% 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 6% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 5 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 100% of the respondents at Torkham and 83% of the respondents at Chaman. The second highest concern was ‘Reunion with Family / Relatives’ which was reported by 66% of the respondents at Torkham and 15% of the respondents at Chaman. 2% of the respondents at Chaman reported ‘Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan’ and none at Torkham. Furthermore, none of the respondents at Torkham and Chaman reported ‘Improvement in Security Situation’ as a pull factor.
Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan

23rd June - 6th July 2019

Population Movement Trend for Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan

Current Living Conditions of Undocumented Afghans in Pakistan

- Living with relatives: 0.2%
- Living in a spontaneous settlement: 3.1%
- Living in a camp: 13.5%
- Renting a house: 83.2%

Overall, 83% of Undocumented Afghan returnees from this week reported living in rented houses, whereas 14% reported living in a 'camp,' 3% reported 'living in a spontaneous settlement,' and the remaining 0.2% reported 'living with relatives.'

There are differences at the provincial level where for example in Sindh 100%, in Balochistan and KP 94%, and in Punjab 88% of Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in 'rented houses'.

In Punjab, 5% of the Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in camp compared to 4% in Balochistan & KP 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.

Please note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official acceptance or endorsement by IOM.

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