Overall returns through Torkham and Chaman since January 2019: 11,552

For this reporting period, 319 interviews were conducted comprising of the following categories:
- Undocumented families: 77.5%
- Undocumented individuals travelling with documented families: 21.9%
- Undocumented individuals travelling alone: 0.6%

Interviews were conducted at both transit points, Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak for this reporting period.

WHO IS AN UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN

- Individuals with ACC Token: 100%
- Individuals with ACC Card: 2%
- Individuals with Tazkira: 56%
- Individuals with No Passport or Lapsed Visa: 23.7%
- Individuals with No Documents: 1.9%
- Individuals with Expired POR Card: 1.9%
- Individuals with no Passport or Expired Visa: 0%
- Individuals who received token to obtain ACC: 0%

Individuals with ACC Card (ACC) were distributed to 207,441 individuals, 31% of total returns.

919 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border. 296 individuals used the Torkham border crossing while 623 individuals crossed through Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing.

Overall 5% individuals were identified as vulnerable during this reporting period.

**Gender of Respondents**
- 77.5% Male
- 30% Female

**Age Group of Respondents**
- 60+ Yr: 1.8%
- 59 - 17 Yr: 21.2%
- 18 - 17 Yr: 89%
- 16 - 4 Yr: 10%

**Transport Type Summary**
- Truck: 34%
- Pickup: 49%
- Bus: 17%
- Rented Car: 0%
- By Foot: 0%

Transport & Assets:
- Overall 258 vehicles crossed from Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders. Majority of the returnees used Pickups and Truck (49% and 34% respectively) to return to Afghanistan.
- Cash & Household Items were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan.

**Overall**
- Elderly Members: 42%
- Disabled Persons: 4%
- Chronically ill persons: 36%
- Pregnant Women: 3%
- Female Headed Households: 2%
- Widows: 13%

**Returns & ACC Card Distribution**
- ACC Card Distributed:
  - Torkham Chaman
  - 470,836
  - ACC Card
  - 423,469
  - ACC Card
  - 495,855
Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan

21st July - 3rd August 2019

In Torkham, ‘Returning Home’ is trending upwards and 97% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 3 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Economic Factors’ is trending upwards and 58% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 5 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ increased to 17% (increase of 4 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Lack of Documentation’ was reported by 6% of the respondents (increase of 1 percentage point compared to the last reporting period). ‘Camp Closure’ was reported by 1% of the respondents (no change compared to the last reporting period).

In Chaman, ‘Returning Home’ is trending upwards and 89% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 20 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Economic Factors’ is trending downwards and 9% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 17 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). Whereas none of the respondents at Chaman reported ‘Lack of Documentation’, ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ 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 87% of the respondents at Chaman. The second highest concern was ‘Reunion with Family / Relatives’ which was reported by 58% of the respondents at Torkham and 11% of the respondents. 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.

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

Push factors: Factors which discourage undocumented Afghan nationals from staying in host country.

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

PUSH Factors (Weekly Trend)

Chaman Border

Torkham Border

Top three ranked provinces of origin preferred by returnees based on the PUSH Factors’ responses are.

RANK 1
K. P. K

RANK 2
Punjab

RANK 3
Balochistan

PULL Factors (Weekly Trend)

Chaman Border

Torkham Border

Top three ranked destinations in Afghanistan preferred by returnees based on the PULL Factors’ responses are.

RANK 1
Kabul

RANK 2
Nangarhar

RANK 3
Kandahar

Push and Pull factors recorded based on returnees response
In Chaman, ‘Returning Home’ is the top destination province for returns, with 3% of respondents cited it as a pull factor.

In Torkham, ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ is the top reason for returns, with 1% of respondents cited it as a push factor.

‘Economic Factors’ is trending downwards and ‘Improvement in Security Situation’ increased to 97% of the respondents cited it as a pull factor.

The proportion of returns are: - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (44%) - Balochistan (25%) - Punjab (18%) - Sindh (13%)

There are differences at the provincial level where for example in Sindh 100%, in Balochistan 96% and in Punjab 93%, and KP 76% of Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in ‘rented houses’. In KP, 14% of the Undocumented Afghan returnees 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.

Overall, 86% of Undocumented Afghan returnees from this week reported living in rented houses, whereas 8% 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.

Data Source: Population Census Organization, UNOCHA

Disclaimer: 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 Kashmir and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.