944 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border. 202 individuals used the Torkham border crossing while 742 individuals crossed through Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing.

Overall 9% individuals were identified as vulnerable during this reporting period.

WHO IS AN UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with ACC Token</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with Expired POR Card</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with Tazkira</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with no Passport or Lapsed Visa</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with No Documents</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with No Passport or Lapsed Visa</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with Expired POR Card</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with ACC Token</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with Tazkira</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with no documents</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VULNERABLE CASES

- Elderly Members: 38%
- Disabled Persons: 6%
- Chronically ill persons: 39%
- Pregnant Women: 3%
- Female Headed Households: 2%
- Widows & Other: 11%
- Other category include 1% mentally ill

RESPONDENTS’ PROFILE

- Male: 76%
- Female: 24%

Respondents by Gender

Respondents by Age Group

- 5 - 17 Yr: 2%
- 18 - 59 Yr: 88%
- 60 + Yr: 10%

Overall 295 vehicles crossed from Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders. Majority of the returnees used Pickups and Truck (56% and 27% respectively) to return to Afghanistan. Cash & Household Items were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport Type</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickups</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented Car</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Foot</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall returns through Torkham and Chaman since January 2019: 12,718

For this reporting period 341 interviews were conducted comprising of the following categories
- Undocumented families: 78.3%
- Undocumented individuals travelling with documented families: 21.4%
- Undocumented individuals travelling alone: 0.3%

Respondents by Gender

Respondents by Age Group

- 60+ Yr: 53.7%
- 18 - 59 Yr: 22.8%
- 5 - 17 Yr: 15.5%
- 0 - 4 Yr: 13.5%

Other category include 1% mentally ill.
Flow Monitoring - Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan

18th - 31st August 2019

In Torkham, ‘Returning Home’ is trending downwards and 87% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 2 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Economic Factors’ is trending upwards and 43% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 6 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ increased to 27% (increase of 11 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Lack of Documentation’ increased to 7% (increase of 7 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 71% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (decrease of 4 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 2 percentage points compared to the last reporting period). ‘Afraid of Being Deported’ increased to 1% (increase 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 96% of the respondents at Torkham and 89% of the respondents at Chaman. The second highest concern was ‘Reunion with Family / Relatives’ which was reported by 65% of the respondents at Torkham and 10% of the respondents at Chaman. 1% of the respondent 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: 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

- 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

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

**RANK 1**  
Punjab

**RANK 2**  
Balochistan

**RANK 3**  
Sindh

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
Current Living Conditions of Undocumented Afghans in Pakistan

- **Living in a camp**: 7%
- **Living in a spontaneous settlement**: 1%
- **Rented House**: 92%
- **Living with relatives**: 3%
- **Living in own house**: 1%
- **Living in closed camp**: 1%

**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 United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its 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.

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

Overall, 92% of Undocumented Afghan returnees from this week reported living in rented houses, whereas 7% reported living in a 'Camp' and the remaining 1% reported 'living in a spontaneous settlement'.

There are differences at the provincial level where for example in Sindh 100%, in Punjab and Balochistan 96%, and KP 86% of Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in 'rented houses'.

In KP, 13% of the Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in 'spontaneous settlement', compared to 4% in Balochistan, 3% in Punjab and none in Sindh.