Overall, 1,926 returnees have crossed the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders since January 2020, with 68% of individuals returning through Torkham and 32% through Chaman/Spin Boldak. The majority of returnees are males (85%) and young adults aged 18-59 years (54.3% female, 45.7% male).

Returnees' profiles include the following categories:
- Individuals with ACC Token
- Individuals with Expired POR Card
- Individuals with Tazkira
- Individuals with No Passport or Lapsed Visa
- Individuals with No Documents

Respondents by Gender:
- 85% Male, 15% Female

Gender distribution by age group:
- 5-17 Yr: 0%
- 18-59 Yr: 77%
- 60+ Yr: 23%

Vulnerable cases include:
- Elderly Members: 25%
- Disabled Persons: 13%
- Chronically ill persons: 38%
- Pregnant Women: 0%
- Female Headed Households: 0%
- Widows & Others: 24%

Transport & Assets:
- Overall, 5 vehicles crossed from Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak borders. Majority of the returnees used trucks and pick-ups (54% and 46% respectively) to return to Afghanistan. Cash & household items were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan.

Transport Type Summary:
- Truck: 54%
- Pickup: 46%
- Bus: 0%
- Rented Car: 0%
- By Foot: 0%

Individuals with no documents (Afghans who do not have any legal document (POR, ACC, VISA)) account for 68% of returnees, followed by individuals with ACC (9%), Tazkira (7.7%), Expired POR Card (0%), and those with no passport or lapsed visa (9%).
**Key highlights include:**

- Out of the total number of returns during current reporting period 54% returnees were female whereas 46% were male.
- Top 5 destination provinces for returns were Kunduz (53%), Kabul (37%), Nangarhar (9%) and Laghman (21%).
- Largest proportion of returns were from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (53%), Punjab (26%) followed by Islamabad (21%).
- Majority of the respondents were male while 15% of the respondents were female.
- In Torkham and Chaman, none of the respondents reported against push factor, and neither did they for any of the pull factors.
- During the reporting period, only 5 vehicles crossed through Torkham border, and it was noted that no individual stayed overnight at border crossing.
- The greatest age-wise proportion of Afghans crossing the border is between 18-59 years of age i.e. 36%, while minors (under the age of 5 years) consisted of nearly 31% of the total returnees.
- Moreover, out of the respondents interviewed during the last two weeks, 11% fell into vulnerable criteria such as Chronically ill, elderly, widows and disable persons.

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**Top three ranked provinces in Pakistan**

Based on the PUSH Factors’ responses are:

- **RANK 1**: KPK
- **RANK 2**: Punjab
- **RANK 3**: Islamabad

**Top three ranked provinces in Afghanistan**

Based on the PULL Factors’ responses are:

- **RANK 1**: Kabul
- **RANK 2**: Kunduz
- **RANK 3**: Nangarhar
In the current reporting period, the top 5 destination provinces for returns were:

- Laghman (1%)
- Kabul (37%)
- Kunduz (53%)
- Nangarhar (9%)
- Islamabad (21%)

The largest proportion of returns were from Kabul (37%), followed by Kunduz (53%) and Laghman (1%).

During the reporting period, only 5 vehicles crossed through across the border. It was noted that no individual stayed overnight at border crossing. Additionally, there were no major pull factors that encouraged crossing.

Of the total returnees, 46% were female whereas 31% were male. Children (under the age of 5 years) consisted of nearly 46% of the total returnees, while minors (under the age of 5 years) consisted of nearly 36% of the total returnees.

In terms of age, 31% were below 15 years of age, and neither did they for any of the push factors. Of the respondents reported against push factor.

In terms of education, 15% were illiterate, 20% had primary education, 20% had secondary education, and 5% had higher education.

In terms of income, 26% reported an income level of 1-100, 13% reported an income level of 101-500, and 46% reported an income level of 500-3,000.

Overall, 46% of Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in camps, 31% living with relatives whereas the remaining 23% reported living in rented houses.

There are differences at provincial levels where for example in Islamabad 100% and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 23% of Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living in rented houses.

In Punjab 100% and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 23% of the Undocumented Afghan returnees reported living with relatives.

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