

Overall returnees through **Torkham and Chaman** since January 2018: **14,269**

For this reporting period 51 interviews were conducted comprising of the following categories:

- *Undocumented Families: **92.2%**
- *Undocumented Individuals travelling with documented families: **5.8%**
- *Undocumented Individuals Travelling Alone: **2.0%**

* Interviews were conducted at both transit points, Torkham and Chaman/Spinboldak

WHO IS AN UNDOCUMENTED AFGHAN

- Individuals with No Documents: **67%** (Afghans who do not have any legal document (POR, ACC, VISA))
- Individuals with ACC: **18%** (Individuals with Afghan Citizen Card (ACC))
- Individuals with Tazkira: **11%** (Afghan ID card that comes under the undocumented Afghans category)
- Individuals with ACC Token: **3%** (Individuals who received token to obtain ACC)
- Individuals with Expired POR Card: **0%** (Proof of Registration (POR) cards that have expired before 2015)
- Individuals with no Passport or Expired Visa: **1%** (Afghans with expired visa or passport without visa)

221 Undocumented Afghan individuals returned to Afghanistan through the **Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak border**. **114** individuals used the **Torkham border** crossing whilst **107** individuals crossed through **Chaman/ Spin Boldak border**.

RESPONDENT'S PROFILE

Respondents by Gender: Male 84%, Female 16%

Age Group of respondents: 5-17 Yr (4%), 18-59 Yr (90%), 60+ Yr (6%)

RETURNEE'S PROFILE

Age-Gender Disaggregation (Individuals): Total Female 46.6%, Total Male 53.4%

VULNERABLE CASES: Elderly Members (26%), Disabled Persons (4%), Chronically ill persons (52%), Pregnant Women (0%), Female Headed Household (0%), Widows/Other (18%)

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

TRANSPORT & ASSETS

Overall 39 vehicles crossed from **Torkham and Chaman/Spinboldak borders**. Majority of the returnees used **Truck and Pick up (36% and 36% respectively)** to return to Afghanistan. **Cash & House hold items** were reported as highest priority assets for migrants returning to Afghanistan.

* % of Households travelling with assets to Afghanistan:

- Torkham: Household Items (100%), Personal Belongings (42%), Productive Assets (67%), Families Carrying Cash (67%), Livestock (3%), Own Transportation (0%)
- Chaman: Household Items (93%), Personal Belongings (67%), Productive Assets (67%), Families Carrying Cash (100%), Livestock (7%), Own Transportation (0%)

Transport type Summary: Truck (36%), Pickup (28%), Bus (36%), Rented Car (0%), By Foot (0%)

RETURNS & ACC CARD DISTRIBUTION

Legend: Torkham, Chaman, ACC Applications Received, ACC Card Distributed

Key Events: Initiation of ACC Centers Closing (9-Mar-2018), Initiation of ACC Card Distributions (18-February-2017)

PUSH AND PULL FACTOR RECORDED BASED ON RETURNEES RESPONSE

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.

In Torkham, 'Returning Home' is trending upwards, and 83% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 14 percentage points compared to last week). 'Economic Factors' is trending downwards and is at 56% (decrease of 14 percentage points compared to last week). 'Afraid of Being Deported' is trending upwards and 47% of the respondents cited this as a push factor (increase of 13 percentage points compared to last week). 'Lack of Documentation' increased slightly and is at 3% (increase of 3 percentage points compared to last week). Whereas none of the respondents at Torkham cited '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 7 percentage points compared to last week). 'Afraid of Being Deported' stayed the same as last week and is at 33%. 'Economic Factors' increased slightly and is at 7% (increase of 7 percentage points compared to last week). Whereas none of the respondents at Chaman cited 'Lack of Documentation', or 'Camp Closure' as a push factor.

The indicator rated as the main pull factor for both border crossing points was 'Own Country'. For **Torkham**, 100% of the respondents reported this as a key concern, whereas in **Chaman**, this was reported by 80% of the respondents. The second highest concern was 'Reunion with Family / Relatives' which was at 78% for Torkham and at 20% for Chaman.

Further in **Torkham and Chaman**, none of the respondents reported 'Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan' or 'Improvement in Security Situation' as a pull factor.

PUSH Factors (Weekly Trend)

Chaman Border: Economic Factors (66-60%), Afraid of Being Deported (75-60%), Camp Closure (23-33%), Returning Home (7-7%), Undocumented (7-3%)

Torkham Border: Economic Factors (86-83%), Afraid of Being Deported (67-56%), Camp Closure (38-47%), Returning Home (7-3%), Undocumented (6-3%)

Top three ranked destinations in Afghanistan, preferred by returnees based on the PUSH Factors responses are: RANK 1: Kabul, RANK 2: Kunduz, RANK 3: Khost

PULL Factors (Weekly Trend)

Chaman Border: Improvement in Security Situation (67-80%), Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan (30-20%), Reunion with Family and relatives (3-16%), Own Country (3-20%)

Torkham Border: Improvement in Security Situation (98-100%), Availability of Assistance in Afghanistan (83-78%), Reunion with Family and relatives (84-4%), Own Country (6-4%)

Top three ranked destinations in Afghanistan, preferred by returnees based on the PULL Factors responses are: RANK 1: Kabul, RANK 2: Kunduz, RANK 3: Khost

Population Movement Trend for Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan

The top 5 destination provinces for returns are: - Kabul (39%), - Kunduz (20%), - Kandahar (14%), - Nangarhar (9%), - Khost (8%)

The largest proportion of returns are from: - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (39.9%), - Sindh (21.0%), - Punjab (19.7%), - Balochistan (16.0%), - Islamabad (3.4%)

High Return Areas: 89 (KPK), 7 (Islamabad), 44 (Punjab), 35 (Balochistan), 46 (Sindh)

Current Living Condition of Undocumented Afghans in Pakistan: Rented House (84%), Living with Relatives (2%), Living in Camp (14%)

Overall 84% of Undocumented Afghans residing in Pakistan live in rented houses, followed by 14% in camps, whereas the remaining 2% comprise of families that live with their relatives.

There are difference at the provincial level, where for example 100% of undocumented Afghan families residing in Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, and Islamabad live in rented houses, in comparison to 65% for KPK.

It was observed that in KPK 30% of undocumented Afghans live in Camps.

LIVING CONDITION IN PAKISTAN

Current Living Condition of Undocumented Afghans in Pakistan: Living in Own House (100%), Living in Camp (100%), Living with Relatives (100%), Spontaneous Settlements (100%), Living in Closed Camp (100%)

Overall 84% of Undocumented Afghans residing in Pakistan live in rented houses, followed by 14% in camps, whereas the remaining 2% comprise of families that live with their relatives.

There are difference at the provincial level, where for example 100% of undocumented Afghan families residing in Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, and Islamabad live in rented houses, in comparison to 65% for KPK.

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