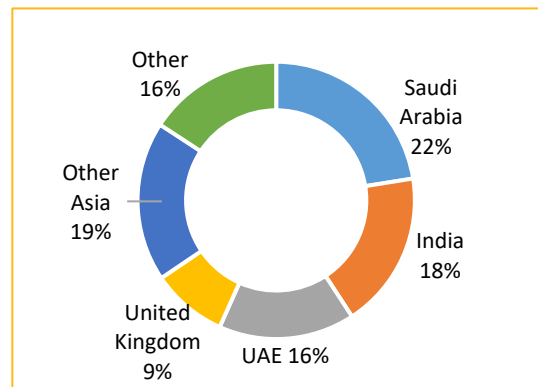




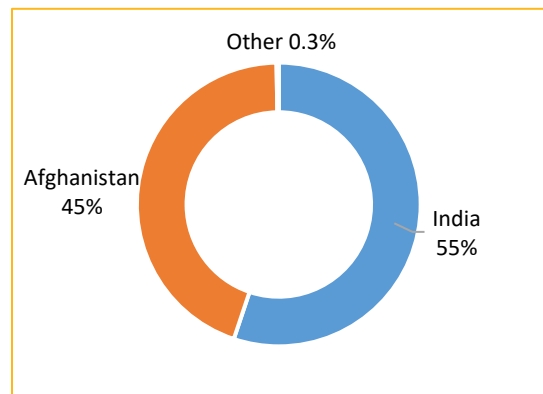
Socio-economic outlook 2017 ⁵³

Population	197,015,955 (48.6% women)
Immigrant population	3,398,154 (48.7% women)
Emigrant population	5,978,635 (35.0% women)
Migrant population ⁵⁴	9,376,789 (40.0% women)
Migrant population % of total population	4.8%
Net international migration (2012 – 2017)	-1,071,771
GDP per capita	USD 1,548 (current)
Remittances received as share of GDP	6.46%

Main countries of destination (2017)



Main countries of origin (2017)

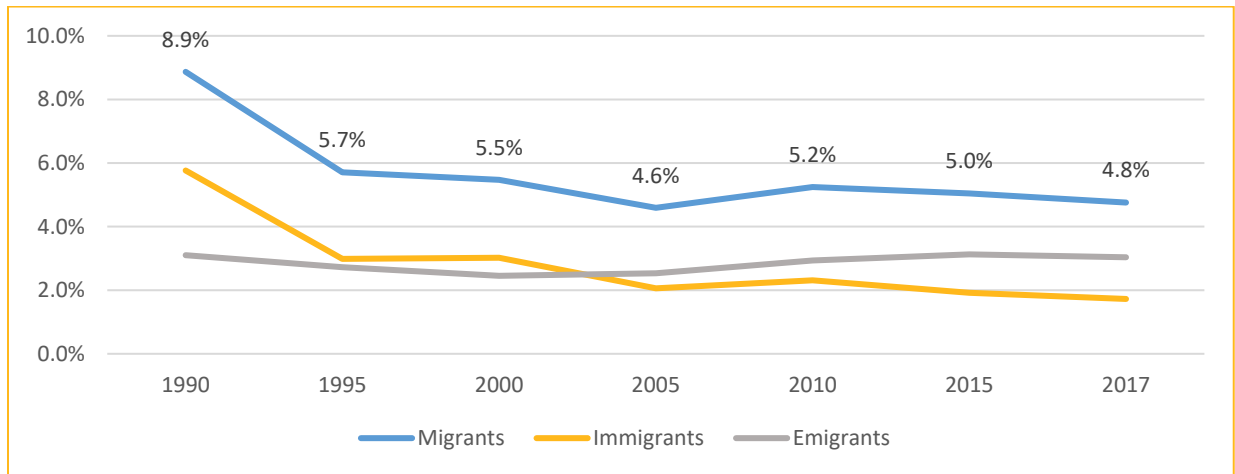


⁵³ All data is from UNDESA (2017). International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision, except from data in rows 4 to 6 of the table which is from the World Bank Indicators (2018).

⁵⁴ Migrant population = immigrant + emigrant population.



International migrants as a share of the total population



Migration

In Pakistan, the share of international migrants as part of the total population declined from 8.9% in 1990 to 4.8% in 2017. Women represent 40% of the international migrant population. Pakistan is both an immigration and an emigration country, with the latter slightly more pronounced. In Pakistan, almost all immigrants come from two bordering countries: Afghanistan (55%) and India (45%). The immigrant population from other countries is just 0.3% of the total. The main countries of destination of Pakistan emigrants are Saudi Arabia (22%), India (18%), and UAE (16%) (UNDESA, 2017). In Pakistan, remittances received are an important economic factor representing 6.5% of the country's GDP (World Bank, 2018).

Resettlement

In 2017, 2,624 persons travelled under IOM support for resettlement. 55% were women and 45% were men. They were resettled to 11 different host countries. 73% of the resettled population were adults, 24% children and 3% infants.

Beneficiaries by gender



Departure by age category



Cross-border mobility

In Pakistan, tracking and monitoring return migration patterns of Afghan immigrants is particularly important, given that they represent 55% of the total immigrant population. Pakistan is, together with Iran, one of the main 'origin' countries of Afghan returnees. As such, IOM's DTM has been implemented in Pakistan and works with government and partners to track and monitor cross border mobility. Specifically, IOM has established two DTM Flow Monitoring Points in Torkham and Chaman, Pakistan. In 2017 over 97,225 undocumented Afghan returnees returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

This trend continued during the first half of 2018 and as of 30th June, IOM has registered 16,160 undocumented returnees crossing into Afghanistan from Pakistan. 78% of those returned to Afghanistan in 2017 intended to return to their province of usual residence, while 22% expressed the desire to relocate in different provinces.^{e 55}

Return intentions (2017)



Same province: 78%



Different province: 22%

⁵⁵ International Organization for Migration (2017). RETURNS TO AFGHANISTAN IN 2017 Joint IOM-UNHCR Summary Report. International Organization for Migration (2018). Flow Monitoring – Spontaneous Returns of Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan 24th June – 30th June.

^e NOTE: these figures only reflect the situation of undocumented afghan returnees observed at two border points: Torkham and Chaman. This data does not reflect the full picture of returns to Afghanistan.

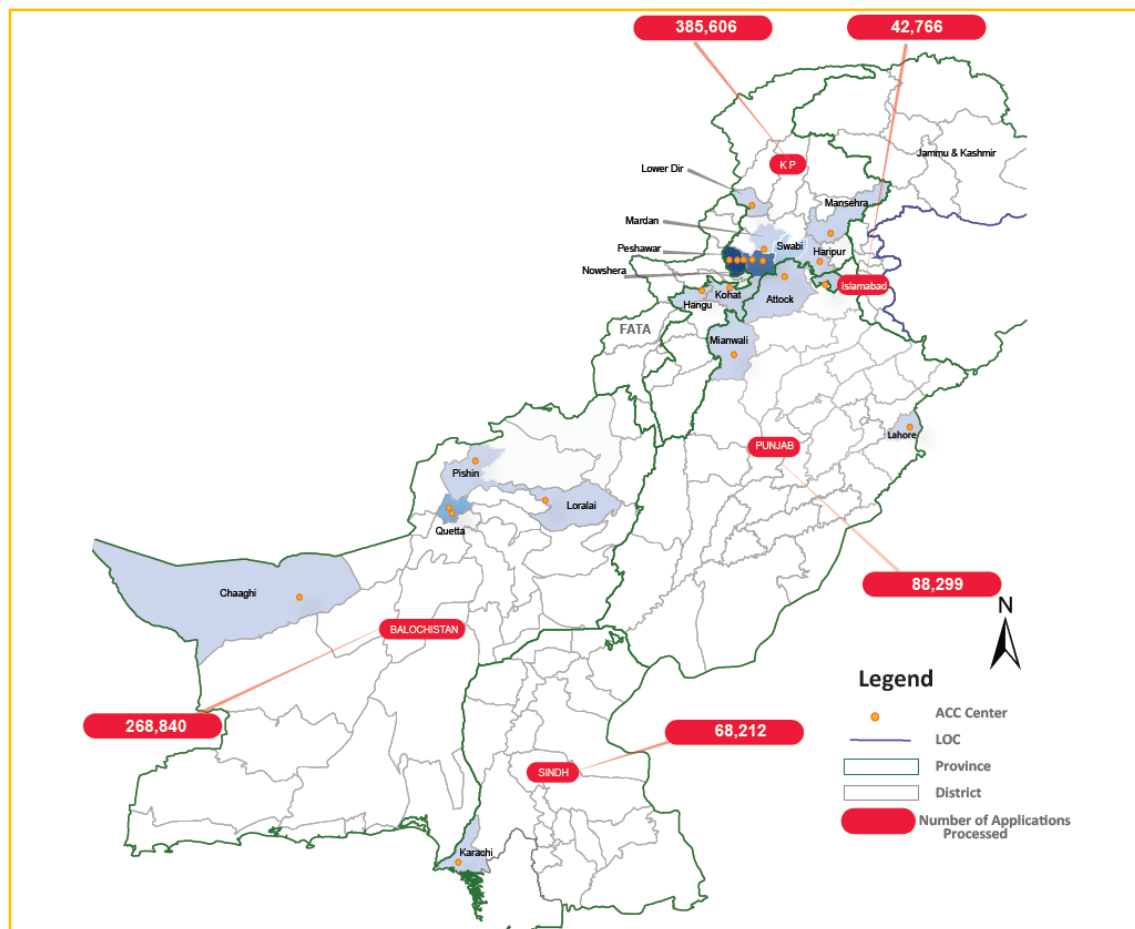


Registration of Afghan nationals

IOM supported the documentation process for undocumented Afghans living in Pakistan. For this purpose the Government of Pakistan opened 21 documentation centers across the country. IOM provided technical, advisory, and monitoring support throughout the documentation process. IOM also launched a country wide information campaign to provide awareness and necessary information and also facilitated the process at all of the documentation centers.

IOM's Humanitarian Call Center also supported the process by answering questions and registering complaints received. The documentation process began in August 2017 and the deadline to complete the process was February 28, 2018. In the end 879,198 undocumented Afghans came forward to register themselves to receive an Afghan Citizen Card.⁵⁶

Documentation of undocumented Afghans in Pakistan by province, February 2018^a



⁵⁶ IOM (2018). Documentation of Undocumented Afghans at Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) Centers. Retrieved from: <https://www.iom.int/infographics/afghanistan-documentation-undocumented-afghans-afghan-citizen-card-acc-centers-20-2>

^a Ibid.

