

BORDER MONITORING UPDATE

COVID-19 RESPONSE

27 September – 03 October 2020



UNHCR staff calculating the amount cash grant paid to a returnee family HoH, Kabul Encashment Center, Kabul, Afghanistan

September 2020
CHA/ F. Gul Mohammad

1,282

AFGHAN REFUGEES
RETURNED TO AFGHANISTAN

Since 01 January, UNHCR assisted the return of **1,282** Afghan refugees from Iran (**626**), Pakistan (**607**) and other countries (**49**) including Tajikistan, India, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and the Russian Federation, under its facilitated voluntary repatriation programme. After a temporary suspension of voluntary repatriation between 04 March and 29 April due to COVID-19, UNHCR resumed its facilitated voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees from Iran as of 30 April and from Pakistan and other countries as of 10 August.

602,850

UNDOCUMENTED
AFGHANS RETURNED
FROM IRAN AND PAKISTAN

Refugee returnees receive a multi-purpose cash grant (on average USD 250 per person) and other services at Encashment Centers (ECs) located in Herat, Kandahar, Kabul, and Nangarhar provinces. UNHCR's cash grants to refugee returnees are intended to prevent, reduce, and respond to immediate protection risks and vulnerabilities upon return to Afghanistan.

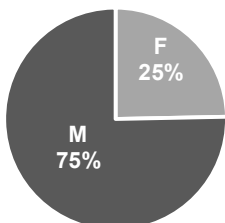
31,404

INTERVIEWS WITH
RETURNEES FROM IRAN
AND PAKISTAN

According to MoRR/IOM, during the weeks of **27 September – 03 October**, the total number of undocumented returnees from Iran was **25,917** (**13,576** deportees and **12,341** spontaneous returnees) and from Pakistan was **132** (**100** spontaneous returnees and **32** deportees). Since 01 January, the total number of undocumented returnees is **602,850** individuals, including **597,717** from Iran (**375,490** spontaneous returnees and **222,227** deportees) and **5,133** from Pakistan (**4,731** spontaneous returnees and **402** deportees).

During the week, regular population movements (some 270,000 individuals in both directions) continued through Spin Boldak to/from Afghanistan. Torkham border was opened for pedestrian movement on 29 and 30 September as well as on 01 and 03 October, during which over 20,000 individuals (stranded Afghans and Pakistanis) crossed to/from Afghanistan.

Since 21 August, Spin Boldak crossing point has been open seven days a week for pedestrians and commercial trucks. As of 25 August, Torkham border has been open on Mondays and Tuesdays for refugee returnee movements to Afghanistan. Furthermore, on 28 September the Government of Pakistan decided that the Torkham and other crossing points with Afghanistan located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, will be open for pedestrian traffic on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.



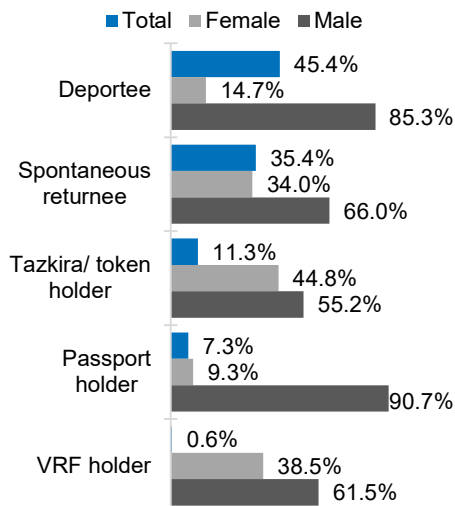
BORDER MONITORING

In line with UNHCR's protection monitoring objectives, and in the context of increased incidence of COVID-19 across the territory of Afghanistan, UNHCR made the decision to expand its protection and return monitoring activities to the official entry points with Iran (Islam Qala and Zaranj/Milak crossing points) and with Pakistan (Spin Boldak/Chaman and Torkham), when open for pedestrian movements. Through maintaining a consistent presence at these zero points, UNHCR aims to ensure efficient, timely and systematic gathering of protection information from Afghan returnees.

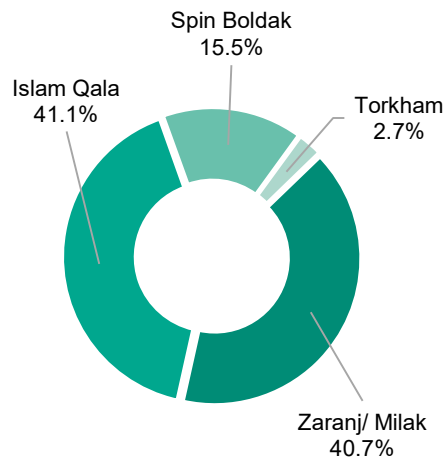
Between 27 September – 03 October, **2,201 interviews, including 1,477 male and 724 female** respondents, were carried out with returnees from Iran (**1,387**) and Pakistan (**814**). Since the start of border monitoring on 05 April, a total of **31,404 returnees (23,660 M and 7,744 F)** were interviewed as they entered Afghanistan from Iran at Islam Qala (12,900) and Zaranj/Milak (12,778), and from Pakistan at Spin Boldak/Chaman (4,868) and Torkham (858), including 22,787 single individuals and 8,617 heads of households who returned with their families. It should be noted that because of the border restrictions, returnees from Pakistan are mainly passport/ID holders. The small sample size in Torkham is due to opening of the border once a week for pedestrian movements.

Note: The female sample size is small because there is a high proportion of single males among the returnees/deportees from Iran.

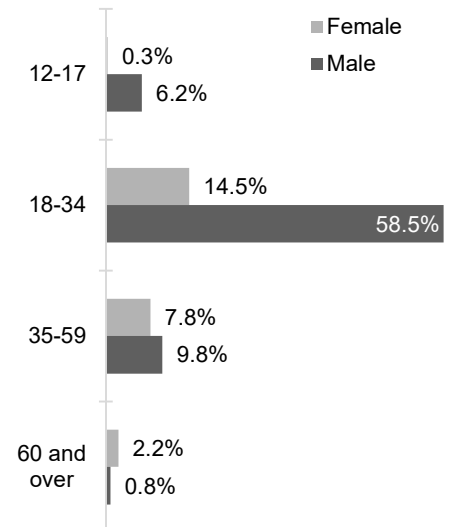
Respondents' Return Status by Gender



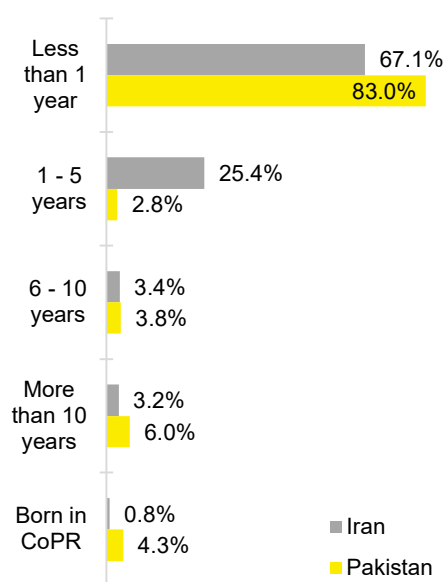
Respondents (%) by Entry Point



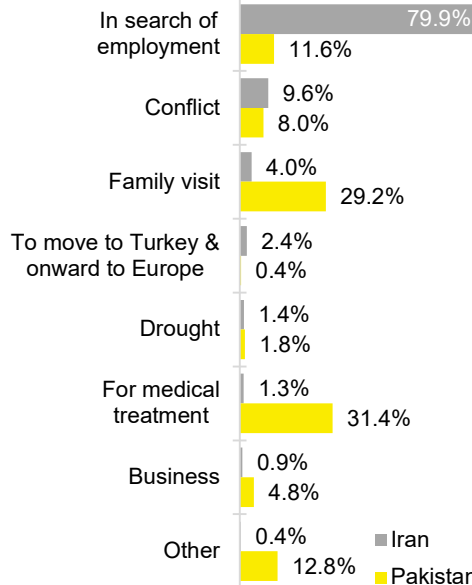
Respondents' Age and Gender



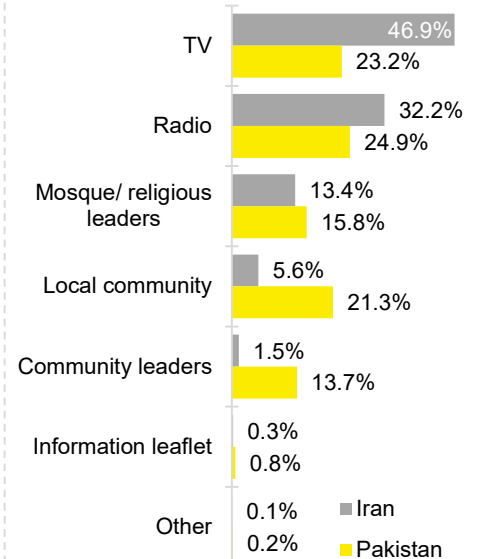
Years Spent in the CoPR



Reason for entry to CoPR



Sources of Information about COVID-19 in Iran & Pakistan



Situation in Country of Prior Residence (CoPR) - Iran and Pakistan

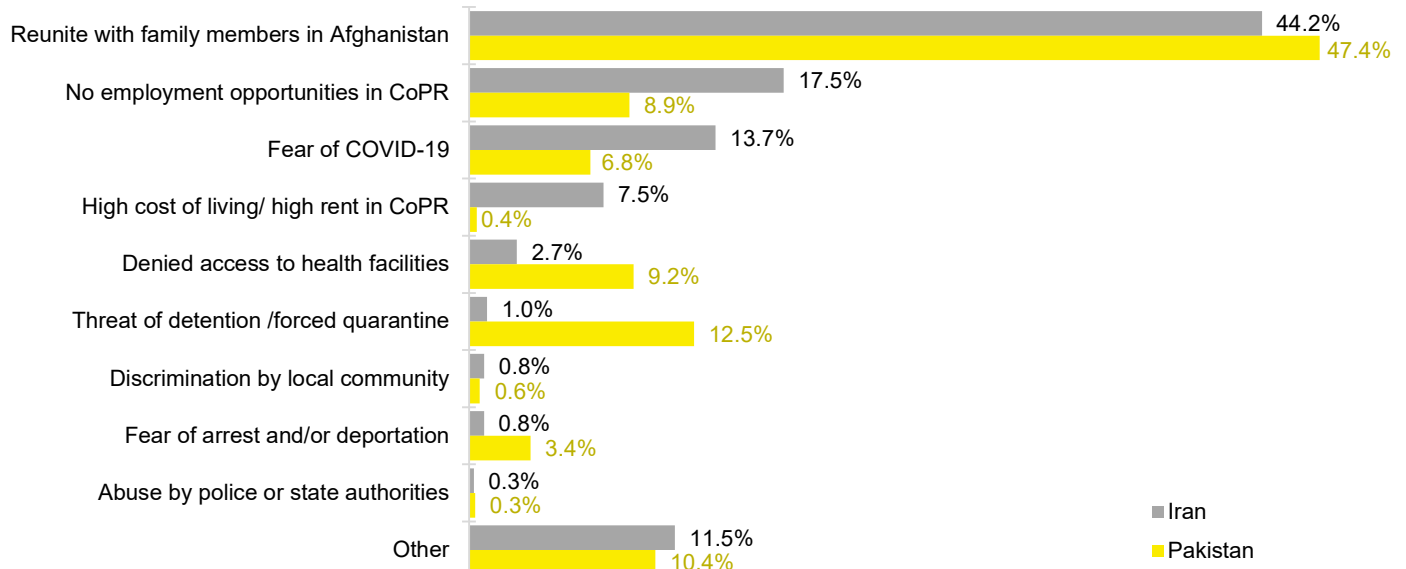
Interviewed Returnees from Iran (Islam Qala and Zaranj/Milak):

- 55% deportees, 37% spontaneous returnees, 7% passport holders and 1% VRF holders;
- 32% of the interviewed VRF holders, 23% spontaneous returnees, 15% of deportees, and 6% of passport holders were female;
- 93% of the interviewed returnees stated that they returned from nine provinces in Iran: Tehran, Sistan va Baluchestan, Kerman, Fars, Esfahan, Khorasan Razavi, Khuzistan, Yazd, and Hormozgan; 67% spent less than one year in Iran;
- 80% went to Iran in search of livelihoods opportunities, 10% due to conflict, 4% to visit family/relatives, 2% (mainly deportees) to move to Turkey and onward to Europe, 2% due to drought, 1% for medical treatment, and 1% for other reasons;
- 33% (8,522 respondents) claimed that they faced problems during the COVID-19 outbreak, such as lost work/wages, movement restrictions related to the lockdown, lack of access to medical services, discrimination/stigmatization by local communities, pressure by authorities to leave for Afghanistan, and lack of access to markets;
- 94% of the respondents stated that they had received information about COVID-19 in Iran through TV, radio and local communities;
- 10% of interviewed deportees stated that they did not receive information about COVID-19 in Iran; this figure is much lower among passport holders (4%), spontaneous returnees (1%) and VRF holders (1%);
- 45% (11,493 respondents) claimed that they had paid a municipality (return) tax (100,000 – 500,000 IRR/ approximately USD 7-35);
- 22% claimed that they faced problems during return: high transportation/ travel costs, fee charged at detention center, limited transportation services to reach the border, overcrowded situation in the bus stations, or bribe required to pass police check point;
- Since early May, Iranian health officials in Dogharoun have been conducting a health screening process and providing returning refugees and passport holders with a health certificate issued after a temperature check and interview focused on possible COVID-19 symptoms. This practice was put in place after a request for screening by Afghanistan's MoPH.

Interviewed Returnees from Pakistan (Spin Boldak and Torkham):

- 62% were Tazkira/token holders¹, 29% spontaneous returnees, 8% passport holders, and 1% VRF holders and deportees;
- 98% of the interviewed spontaneous returnees, 45% of Tazkira/token holders, and 24% of passport holders were female;
- 75% of the interviewed returnees stated that they returned from Baluchistan, 13% from KPK, 9% Sindh, 2% Punjab, and 1% from Islamabad; 83% spent less than a year in Pakistan;
- 31% went to Pakistan for medical treatment, 29% to visit family/relatives, 12% in search of livelihoods opportunities, 8% due to conflict, 5% for business purpose, 2% due to drought, and 13% cited other reasons;
- 30% (1,743 respondents) claimed that they faced problems during the COVID-19 outbreak, mainly lost work/wages, movement restrictions due to the lockdown, lack of access to markets, and lack of access to medical services;
- 76% stated that they had received information about COVID-19 in Pakistan, mainly through TV, radio, mosque/ religious leaders and local communities. This figure has declined compared to August (87%), July (94%), and June (95%).
- 11% claimed that they faced problems during return: overcrowded bus stations, high transportation/ travel costs, limited transportation services to reach the border, or bribe required to pass police check point.

Reasons for Return to Afghanistan (Spontaneous returnees, VRF holders, and Passport/ID holders)

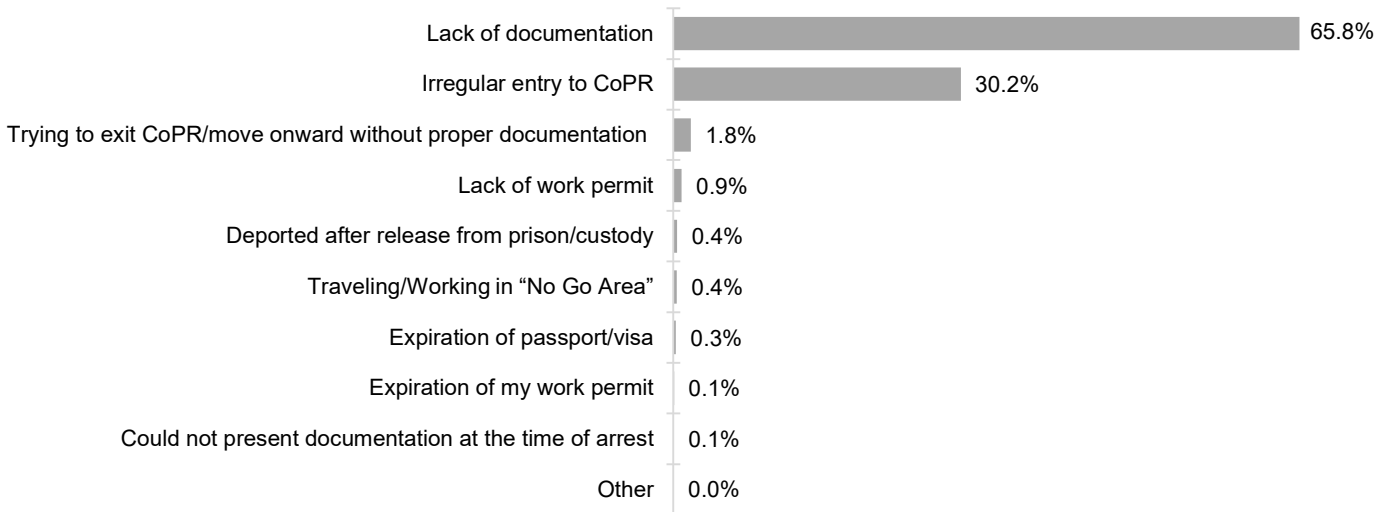


¹ This category are those Afghans who live along the border area in Afghanistan and normally move back and forth to Pakistan and Afghanistan frequently.

- In July, UNHCR revised its border monitoring tool to collect deportation reasons as well as intentions of returnees and deportees after their arrival in Afghanistan to better assess deportations trends. The revised tool has been implemented since 04 July in all entry points and since then a total of **20,933** interviews were conducted, including **9,165** interviews with deportees (**7,691 M** and **1,474 F**).
- **The majority of interviewed deportees (96%)** cited lack of documentation and irregular entry to CoPR as the reasons provided to them for their deportation.
- Close to **2%** of interviewed deportees (198 respondents, including 133 single individuals and 65 family cases) stated that they were arrested and deported following their attempt to leave Iran and move onward to a third country in the absence of proper documentation.
- **1%** (97 respondents) of the interviewed deportees (**9,165**) stated that they went through a legal procedure and were deported after receiving a court order, while **99%** of the interviewed deportees stated that they were deported in the absence of a court order.

Note: "No Go Areas" are specific provinces in Iran where foreign nationals including Afghans are not allowed to travel and work.

Reason Provided for Deportation (only deportees from Iran)

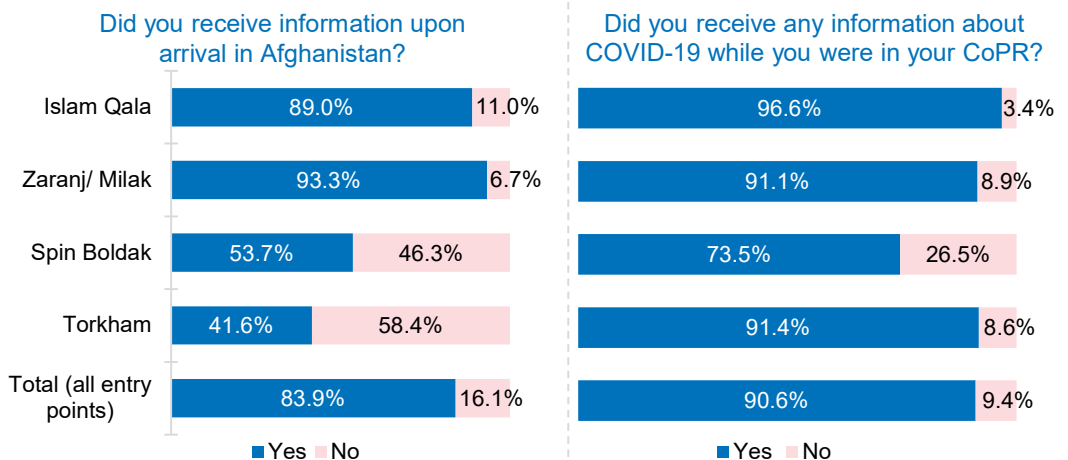


Information Dissemination in Afghanistan



84%

OF INTERVIEWED RETURNEES STATED THAT THEY RECEIVED INFORMATION ABOUT COVID-19 UPON ARRIVAL IN AFGHANISTAN



As noted in previous updates, the gap in information dissemination in Torkham is mainly the result of the limited opening hours of the border for pedestrian movements, which creates an overcrowded situation as thousands of people try to cross at once, with little attention to services provided by partners, including health screening and information dissemination about COVID-19. However, it should be noted that 91% of the interviewed returnees in Torkham confirmed that they received information about COVID-19 in the CoPR. The information gap in Spin Boldak has slightly increased since the re-opening of the border (21 August) and increased population movement to/from Afghanistan. This gap is related to the overcrowded situation and the fact that returnees are not focused on services, including awareness raising about COVID-19. UNHCR will continue to raise this matter with partners. Overall, the provision of information upon arrival in the border entry points, has improved (from 70% to 84%) since May/June.

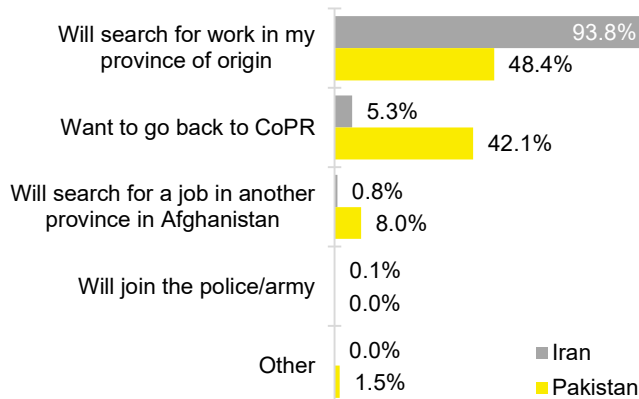
Areas of Return in Afghanistan (origin vs intended destination) and Intentions after Return



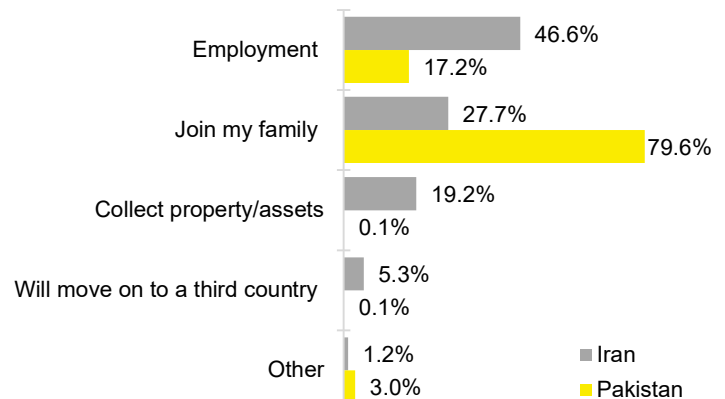
96% OF THE INTERVIEWED RETURNEES FROM IRAN AND PAKISTAN DECLARED DURING THE INTERVIEW THAT THEY ARE RETURNING TO THEIR AREAS OF ORIGIN

- **4%** do not return to their areas of origin due to lack of livelihood opportunities, reunification with family/relatives, lack of housing/shelter, and perceived insecurity.
- Interviewed returnees from Iran were travelling to all **34** provinces across the country, with the majority (**69%**) intending to return to Herat, Faryab, Nimroz, Takhar, Kunduz, Ghor, Farah, Balkh, Kabul, and Baghis provinces.
- Interviewed returnees from Pakistan were travelling to **33** provinces, with the majority (**89%**) intending to return to Kandahar, Helmand, Kabul, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Zabul, Kunduz, Uruzgan, Herat, and Maidan Wardak provinces.
- **78%** of the respondents confirmed that they own a Tazkira (**84%** of male respondents and **59%** of female respondents).
- **74%** of the interviewed returnees/deportees stated that have no education, (**77% female and 73% male**). **9 %** stated that they have minimal education (up to grade 6), **6%** up to grade 9, **7%** up to grade 12, **2.7%** went to madrasa, and **1%** went to university.
- **81%** stated that they will stay in their own house, **12%** stated that they will rent a house, and **6%** will stay with relatives.
- **94%** of the interviewed returnees/deportees from Iran and **48%** from Pakistan stated that they will try to find a job in their province of origin.
- Over **5%** of respondents from Iran and **42%** from Pakistan stated that they intend to go back to the CoPR: for employment, to join family or to collect property. Over **5%** of the respondents from Iran stated that they intend to go back to Iran to move on to a third country.

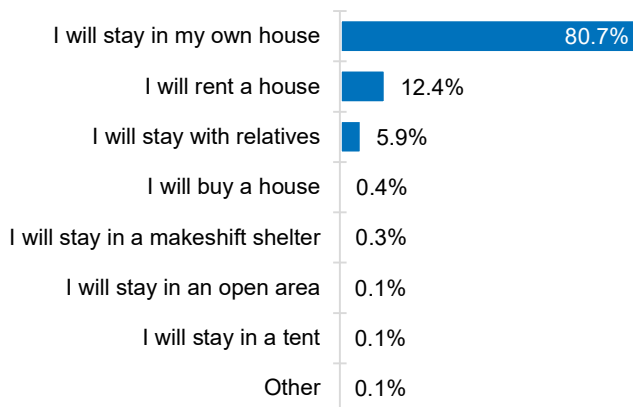
Intention after return/deportation



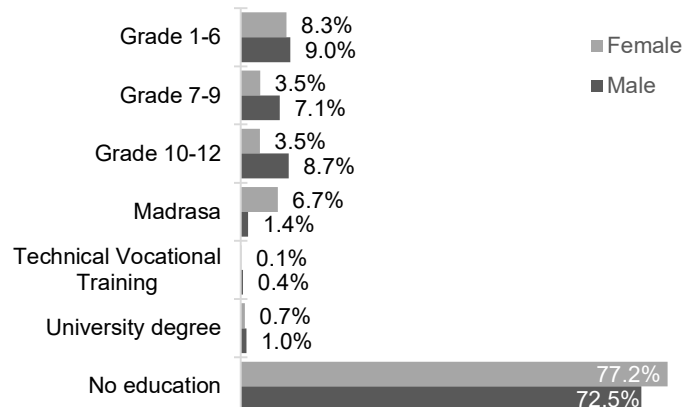
Reasons for going back to CoPR



Living arrangements after return



Education Level - Returnees from Iran & Pakistan



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