

# BORDER MONITORING UPDATE

## COVID-19 RESPONSE

20 - 26 September 2020



UNHCR partner staff providing information about COVID-19 for returnee women, Kabul Encashment Center, Kabul, Afghanistan

September 2020  
UNHCR/ F. Sattar

# 1,169

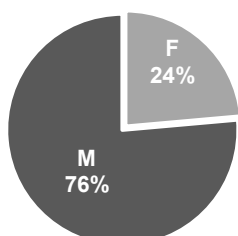
AFGHAN REFUGEES  
RETURNED TO AFGHANISTAN

# 576,801

UNDOCUMENTED  
AFGHANS RETURNED  
FROM IRAN AND PAKISTAN

# 29,203

INTERVIEWS WITH  
RETURNEES FROM IRAN  
AND PAKISTAN



Since 01 January, UNHCR assisted the return of **1,169** Afghan refugees from Iran (**608**), Pakistan (**512**) 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.

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.

According to MoRR/IOM, during the weeks of **20 - 26 September**, the total number of undocumented returnees from Iran was **26,801** (**13,584** deportees and **13,217** spontaneous returnees) and from Pakistan was **231** (**153** spontaneous returnees and **78** deportees). Since 01 January, the total number of undocumented returnees is **576,801** individuals, including **571,800** from Iran (**363,149** spontaneous returnees and **208,651** deportees) and **5,001** from Pakistan (**4,631** spontaneous returnees and **370** deportees).

During the week, regular population movements (over 316,000 individuals in both directions) continued through Spin Boldak to/from Afghanistan. Torkham border was opened for pedestrian movement on 26 September, on which date a total of **6,956** stranded Afghans crossed into Afghanistan and **2,627** stranded Pakistanis crossed into Pakistan.

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.

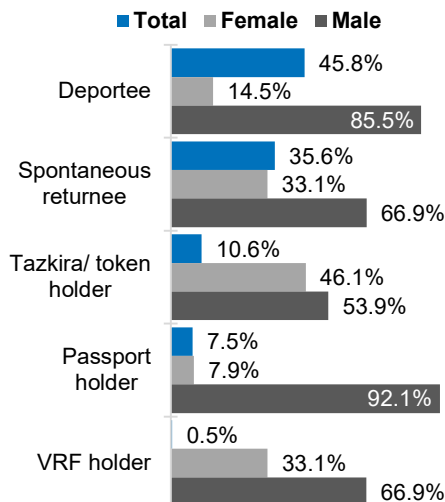
## BORDER MONITORING

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.

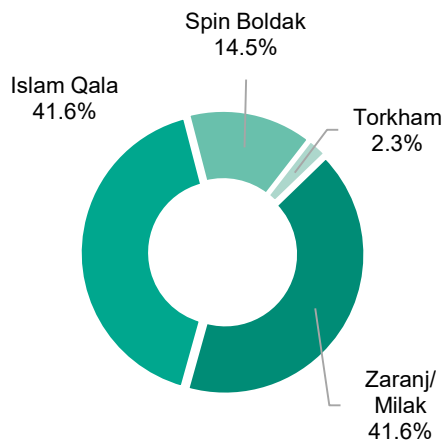
Between 20 - 26 September, **2,049 interviews**, including **1,433 male** and **616 female** respondents, were carried out with returnees from Iran (**1,416**) and Pakistan (**633**). Since the start of border monitoring on 05 April, a total of **29,203 returnees (22,183 M and 7,020 F)** were interviewed as they entered Afghanistan from Iran at Zaranj/Milak (12,147) and Islam Qala (12,144), and from Pakistan at Spin Boldak/Chaman (4,249) and Torkham (663), including 21,272 single individuals and 7,931 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.

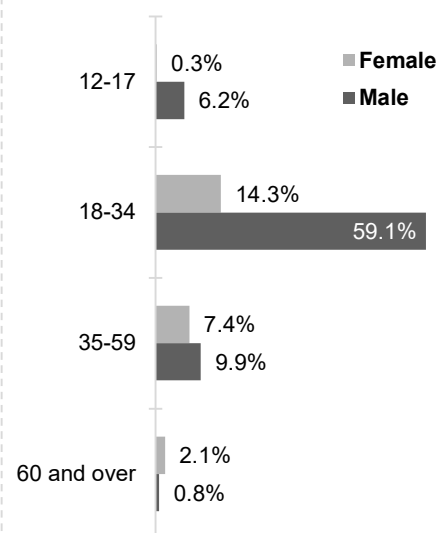
Respondents' Return Status by Gender



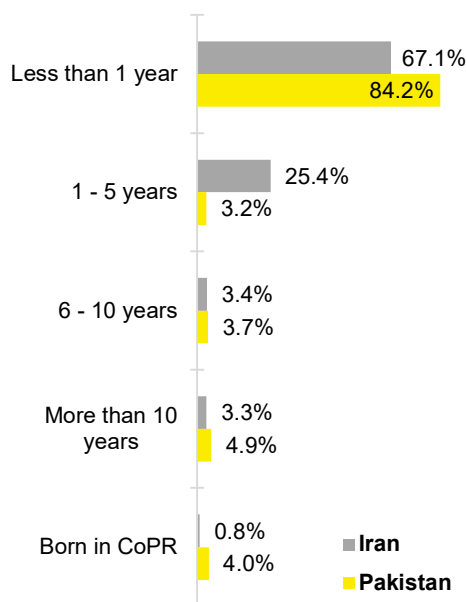
Respondents (%) by Entry Point



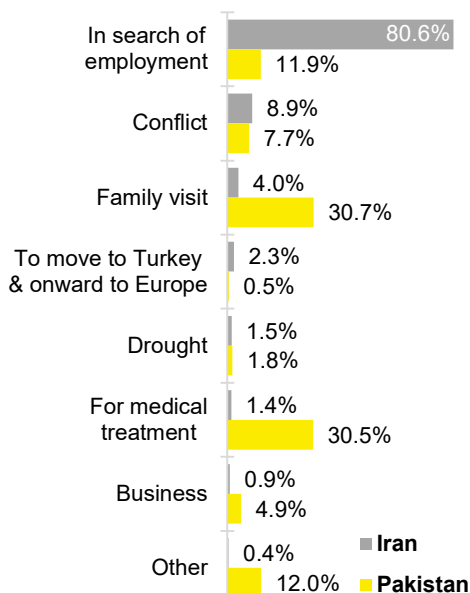
Respondents' Age and Gender



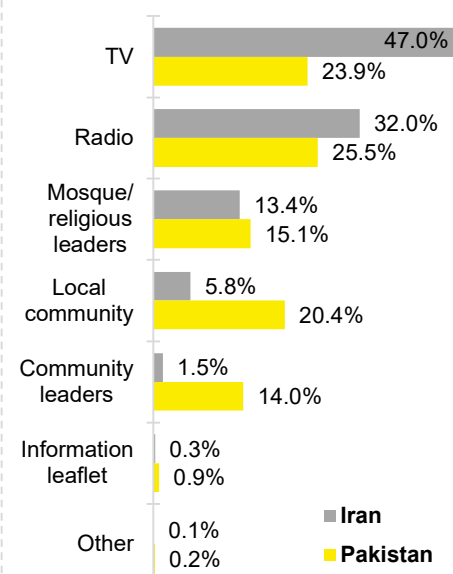
Years Spent in the CoPR



Reason for entry to CoPR



Sources of Information about COVID-19 in Iran & Pakistan



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

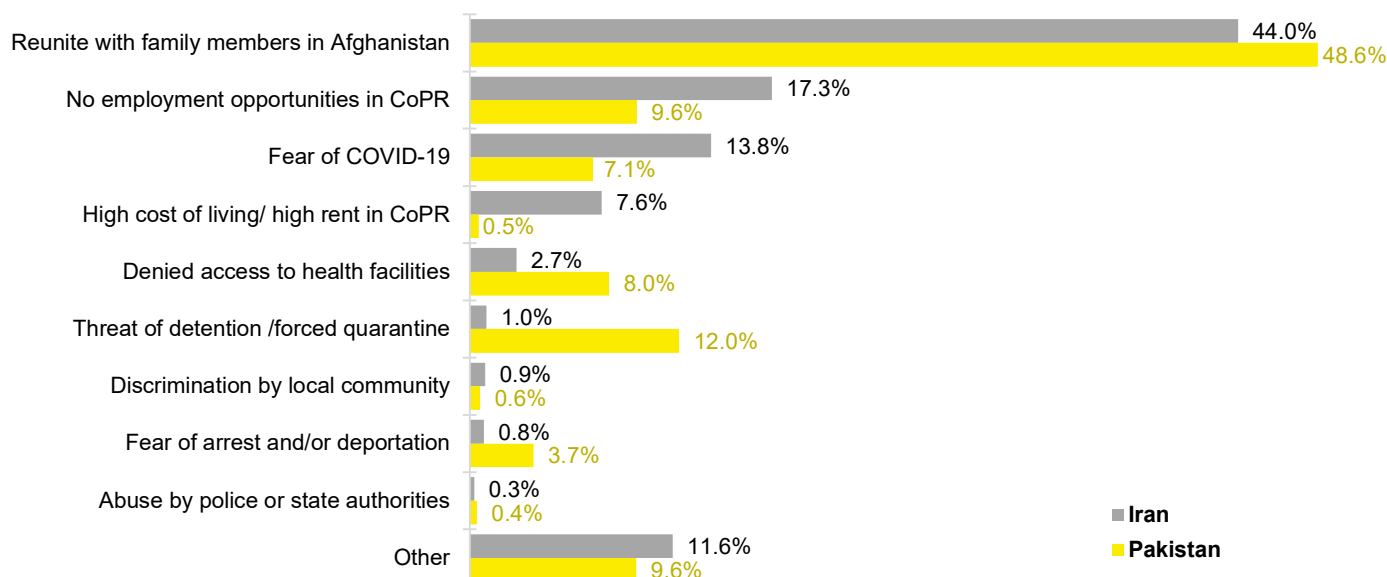
### Interviewed Returnees from Iran (Islam Qala and Zaranj/Milak):

- 55% deportees, 37% spontaneous returnees, 7% passport holders and 1% VRF holders;
- 31% 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, Khuzistan, Khorasan Razavi, Yazd, and Hormozgan; 67% spent less than one year in Iran;
- 81% went to Iran in search of livelihoods opportunities, 9% 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% (8,032 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%);
- 44% (10,680 respondents) claimed that they had paid a municipality (return) tax (100,000 – 500,000 IRR/ approximately USD 7-35);
- 21% 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):

- 63% were Tazkira/token holders<sup>1</sup>, 29% spontaneous returnees, 7% passport holders, and 1% VRF holders and deportees;
- 97% of the interviewed spontaneous returnees, 46% of Tazkira/token holders, and 18% of passport holders were female;
- 77% of the interviewed returnees stated that they returned from Baluchistan, 11% from KPK, 9% Sindh, 2% Punjab, and 1% from Islamabad; 84% spent less than a year in Pakistan;
- 31% went to Pakistan to visit family/relatives, 31% for medical treatment, 12% in search of livelihoods opportunities, 8% due to conflict, 5% for business purpose, 2% due to drought, and 11% cited other reasons;
- 30% (1,463 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;
- 78% 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)

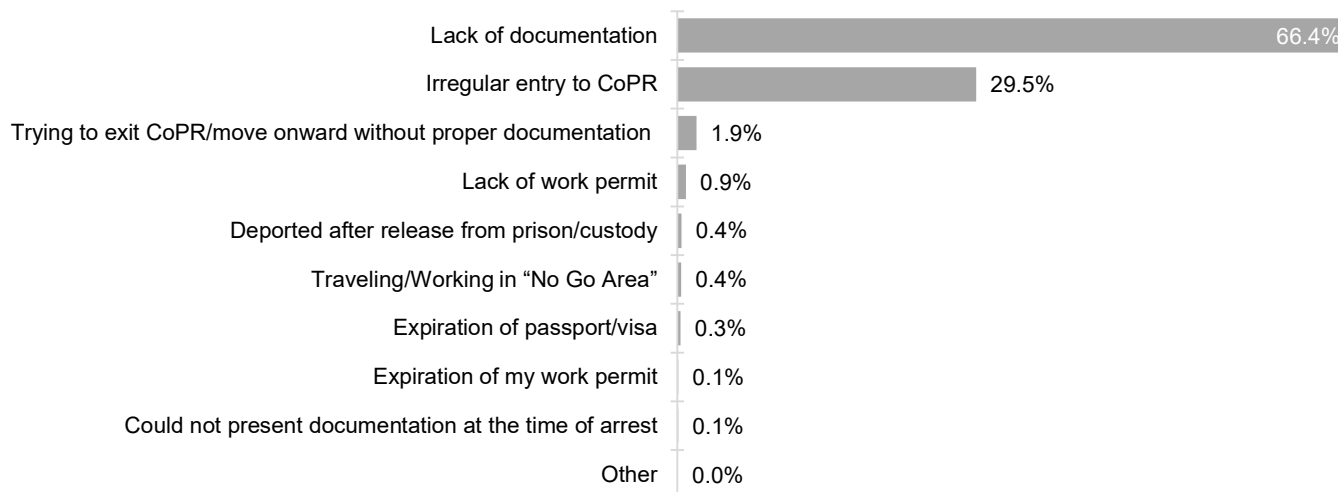


<sup>1</sup> This category are those Afghans who live along the border area in Afghanistan and normally move back and forth to Pakistan and Afghanistan frequently.

- 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 **18,732** interviews were conducted, including **8,287** interviews with deportees (**6,969 M** and **1,318 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 (184 respondents, including 121 single individuals and 63 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%** (89 respondents) of the interviewed deportees (**8,287**) 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)

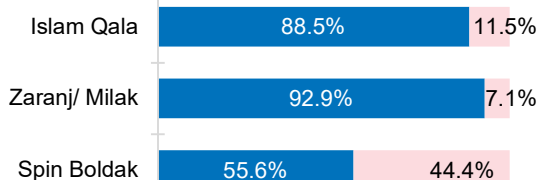


## Information Dissemination in Afghanistan

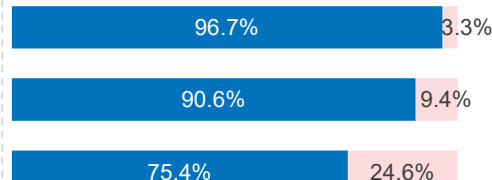


**84%**

Did you receive information upon arrival in Afghanistan?



Did you receive any information about COVID-19 while you were in your CoPR?



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[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_17640](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17640)

