

## OVERVIEW

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Pakistan collects data on the outflows of Afghans at the Torkham (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Badini, Bahramcha and Chaman (Balochistan) border crossing points (BCPs) to better understand the movements of Afghans returning to Afghanistan. The data presented below is harmonised with those from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), who also cover Ghulam Khan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

On 26 September 2023, the Ministry of Interior in Pakistan announced its decision to enact its “Illegal Foreigners’ Repatriation Plan (IFRP)”. Between 16 and 29 February 2024, 10,295 Afghan nationals returned to Afghanistan, including 6,320 through the Torkham BCP, 2,248 through the Chaman BCP, 1,727 through the Ghulam Khan BCP, while no Afghan nationals returned through the Badini BCP. In addition, border authorities deported 61 individuals due to a lack of valid documentation. Since 1 January 2024, IOM identified 37,090 returns at the four BCPs.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- During this reporting period (16 – 29 February 2024), DTM teams have observed an increase of 42 per cent in returns compared to the first two weeks of February 2024. However, overall figures remain low in comparison to the first weeks of November 2023.
- Cumulatively, since 15 September 2023, 527,981 individuals have returned to Afghanistan. Seven per cent (37,090 individuals) of this total have returned since 1 January 2024.
- In terms of reasons for outflows, during the current reporting period, 90 per cent of the surveyed returnee families indicated they are moving back to Afghanistan due to fear of arrest.
- During the reporting period, three per cent of the overall flow could be considered vulnerable persons.
- The average cost of travel was higher from the border to the point of destination (PKR 36,850 or USD 132) compared to the point of origin to the border (PKR 30,914 or USD 111).

# 10,356 AFGHAN NATIONALS RETURNED TO AFGHANISTAN BETWEEN 16 FEBRUARY – 29 FEBRUARY 2024

### DOCUMENTATION TYPE (N = 10,295)

	Undocumented	93%
	PoR holder	5%
	ACC holder	2%

### AGE AND GENDER\* (N = 8,568)

Female	Male
51.2%	48.8%
(83) 0.9%	(58) 0.7%
(1,643) 19.2%	18 – 59 (1,430) 16.7%
(1,541) 18.0%	5 – 17 (1,906) 22.2%
(1,121) 13.1%	0 – 4 (786) 9.2%

### VULNERABILITY TYPE<sup>1</sup>\* (N = 8,568)

	43% Chronically ill people		30% Elderly (60+)		19% Widowed (female)
	5% Persons with disabilities		3% Pregnant women		0% Other

### REASONS FOR OUTFLOW (TOP 4)\* (Multiple answers, N = 440, can exceed 100%)

	Fear of arrest	90%
	No employment	22%
	Communal pressure to return	11%
	Financial debt	8%

### REASONS FOR DESTINATION (TOP 4)\* (Multiple answers, N = 440, can exceed 100%)

	Family reunion	88%
	Availability of assistance	54%
	Family member deported	11%
	Improvement in security situation	2%

### AVERAGE COST OF TRAVELLING\* (N = 440)

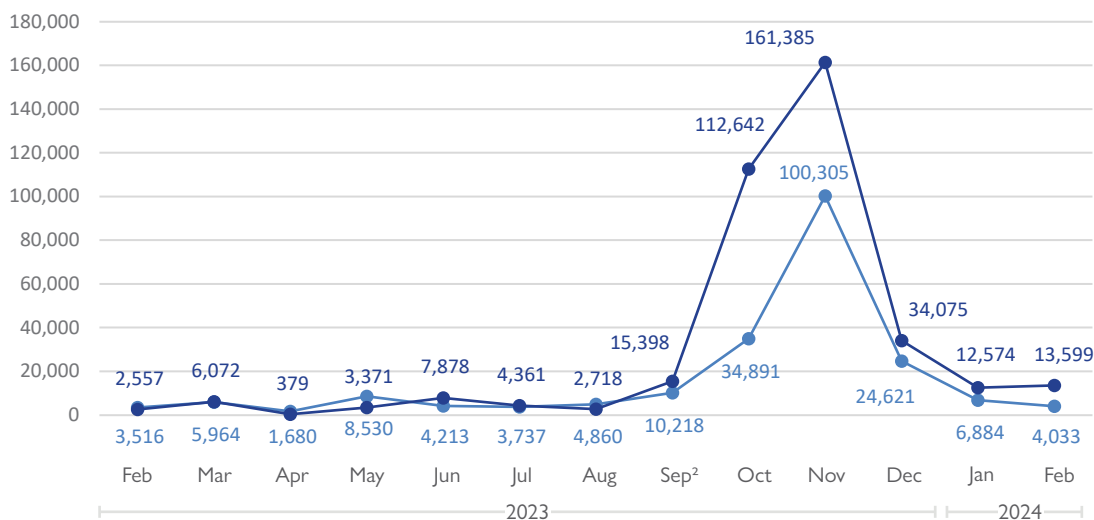
	Total average travelling cost	PKR 67,791 or USD 243
Origin to border	Border to destination	
PKR 30,914 or USD 111	PKR 36,850 or USD 132	

Exchange rates are PKR 279.2 to USD 1 according to the UN Operational Rates of Exchange on 29 February 2024.

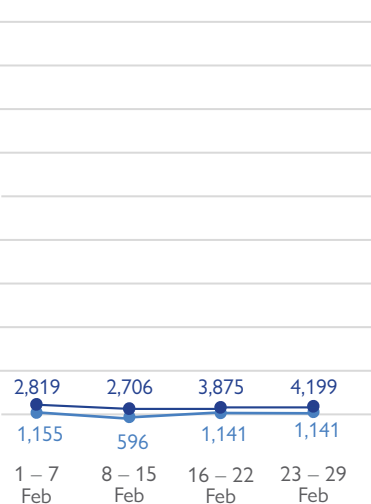
## RETURN TREND

● Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Torkham and Ghulam Khan) ● Balochistan (Badini, Bahramcha and Chaman)

### MONTHLY TREND



### WEEKLY TRENDS (LAST FOUR WEEKS)



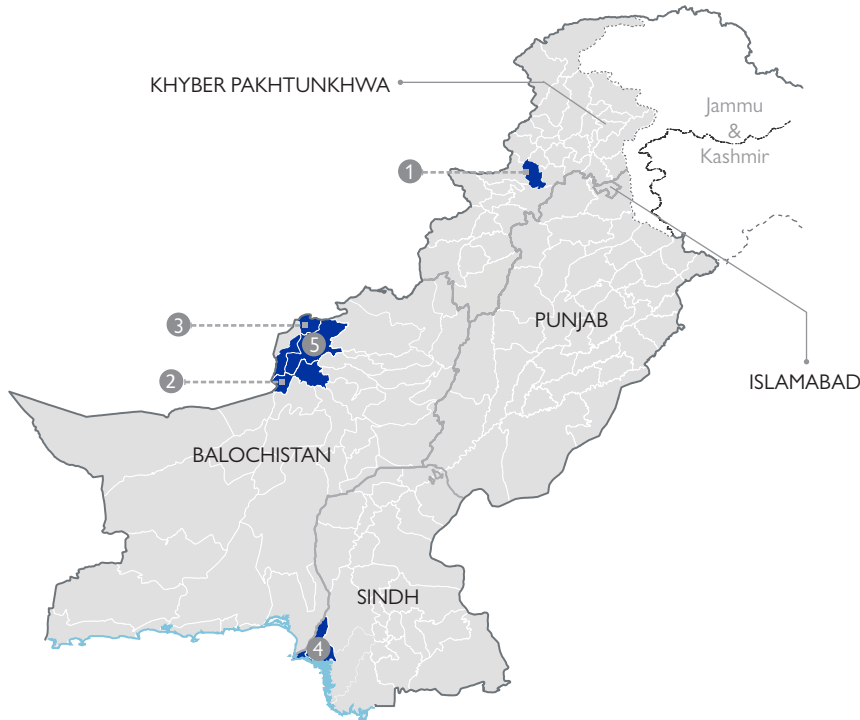
<sup>1</sup> An asterisk means the visual only applies to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans returning through Torkham, Badini, Bahramcha and Chaman, excluding deportees and data collected by UNHCR.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are expressed as a proportion of the total number of vulnerable persons.

<sup>3</sup> As of 15 September 2023, IOM and UNHCR have harmonized their flow monitoring data, therefore, data prior to 15 September 2023 does not include PoR holders.

● Rented house     
 ○ Spontaneous settlement     
 ● Own house     
 ● Camp     
 ○ Living with relatives

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN (TOP 5)\* (N = 440)



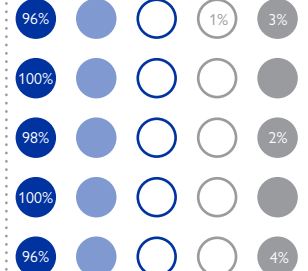
LEGEND

- International border
- Sea border
- Disputed border
- Line of control
- Province border
- District border
- Origin district of returnees
- District without returnees

ORIGIN DISTRICT

1. Peshawar.....	30%
2. Quetta.....	21%
3. Killa Abdullah.....	15%
4. Karachi Central.....	8%
5. Pishin.....	6%

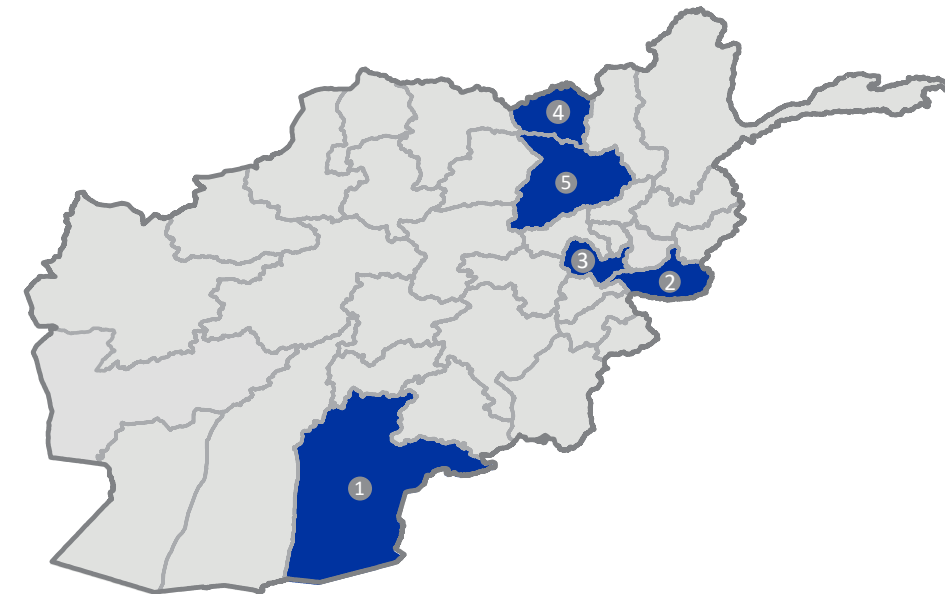
SETTLEMENT TYPE



Note: This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 districts of origin in Pakistan during the reporting period from 16 – 29 February 2024

Disclaimer: Dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM or United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

PROVINCES OF INTENDED DESTINATION (TOP 5)\* (N = 440)



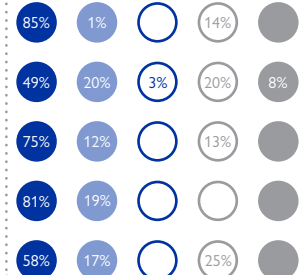
LEGEND

- International border
- Province border
- Province of intended destination
- Other provinces

INTENDED PROVINCE

1. Kandahar .....	36%
2. Nangarhar .....	29%
3. Kabul .....	15%
4. Kunduz .....	4%
5. Baghlan .....	3%

SETTLEMENT TYPE



Note: This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 provinces of intended destination in Afghanistan during the reporting period from 16 – 29 February 2024

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