

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 1 and 15 February 2024, 7,215 Afghan nationals returned to Afghanistan, including 5,040 through the Torkham BCP, 1,720 through the Chaman BCP, 455 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 26,734 returns at the four BCPs.

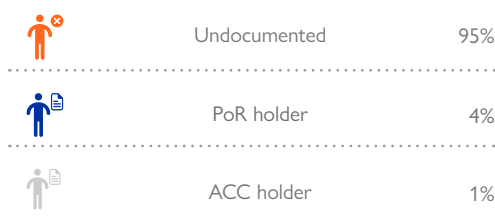
HIGHLIGHTS

- During this reporting period (1 - 15 February 2024), DTM teams have observed a further decrease of 20 per cent in returns compared to the last two weeks of January 2024.
- The number of returnees has decreased significantly since the first two weeks of November, which recorded the highest returns since 15 September 2023. However, numbers are still higher compared to the period before 15 September 2023.
- Cumulatively, from 15 September 2023, 517,625 individuals have returned to Afghanistan. Five per cent (26,734 individuals) of this total have returned since 1-January 2024.
- Compared to the previous reporting period (16 – 31 January 2024), a higher share of returnees reported fear of arrest as a reason for outflows (71% versus 93%).
- During the reporting period, two 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 40,343 or USD 144) compared to the point of origin to the border (PKR 33,166 or USD 119).

7,276 AFGHAN NATIONALS RETURNED TO AFGHANISTAN BETWEEN 1 FEBRUARY – 15 FEBRUARY 2024

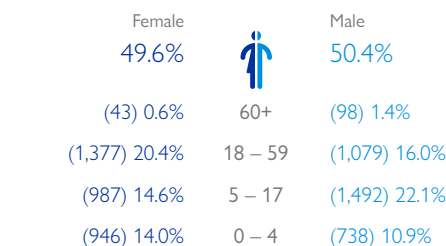
DOCUMENTATION TYPE

(N = 7,215)



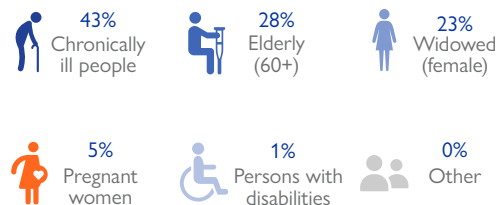
AGE AND GENDER*

(N = 6,760)



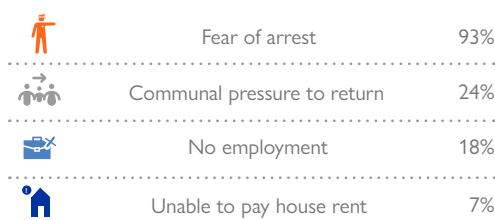
VULNERABILITY TYPE^{1*}

(N = 6,760)



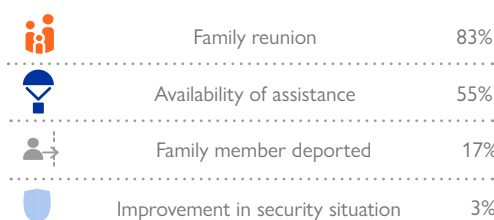
REASONS FOR OUTFLOW (TOP 4)*

(Multiple answers, N = 332, can exceed 100%)



REASONS FOR DESTINATION (TOP 4)*

(Multiple answers, N = 332, can exceed 100%)



AVERAGE COST OF TRAVELLING*

(N = 332)

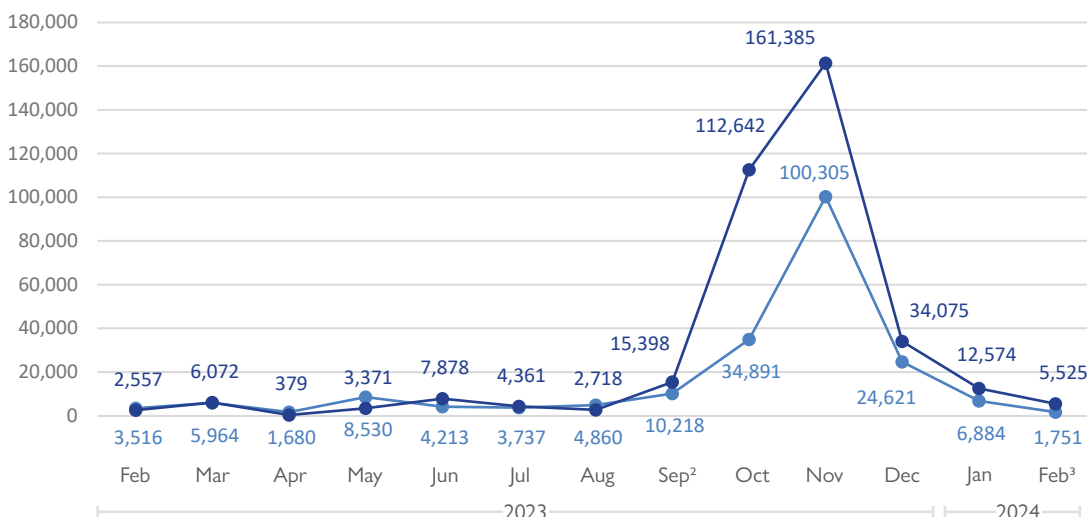


Exchange rates are PKR 279.3 to USD 1 according to the UN Operational Rates of Exchange on 15 February 2024.

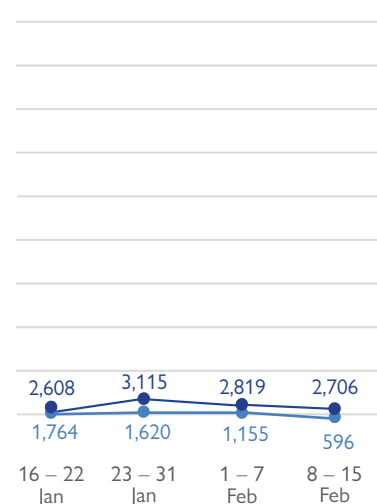
RETURN TREND

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

MONTHLY TREND



WEEKLY TRENDS (LAST FOUR WEEKS)



* 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.

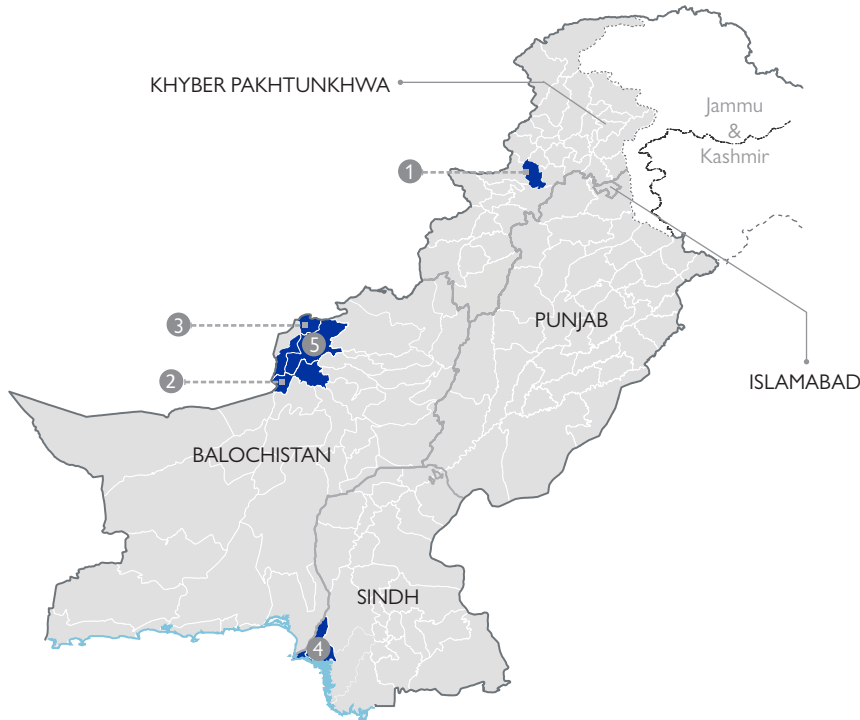
¹ Percentages are expressed as a proportion of the total number of vulnerable persons.

² 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.

³ The number represented on the graph covers the period until 15 February 2024.

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

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN (TOP 5)* (N = 332)



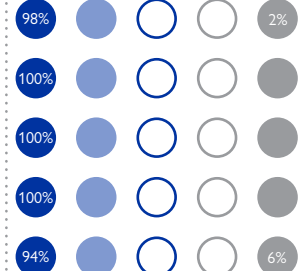
LEGEND

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

ORIGIN DISTRICT

ORIGIN DISTRICT	Percentage
1. Peshawar.....	34%
2. Quetta.....	18%
3. Killa Abdullah.....	12%
4. Karachi Central.....	7%
5. Pishin.....	5%

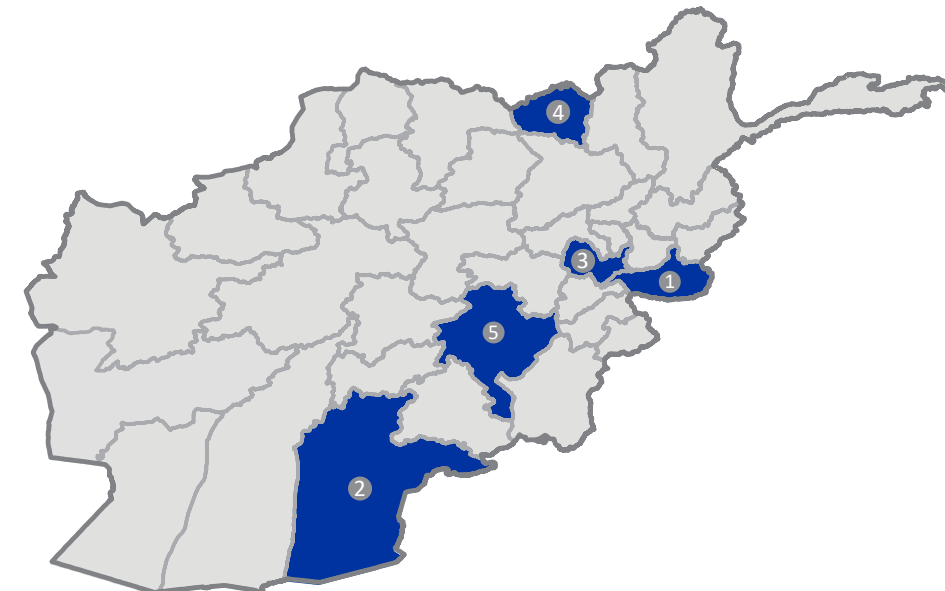
SETTLEMENT TYPE



Note: This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 districts of origin in Pakistan during the reporting period from 1 – 15 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 = 332)



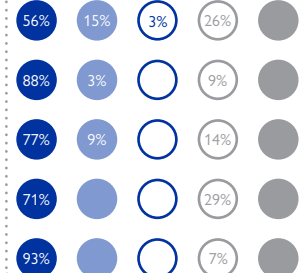
LEGEND

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

INTENDED PROVINCE

INTENDED PROVINCE	Percentage
1. Nangarhar.....	29%
2. Kandahar.....	28%
3. Kabul.....	20%
4. Kunduz.....	5%
5. Ghazni.....	5%

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 1 – 15 February 2024

Disclaimer: 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.

* 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.