

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 May 2024, 16,348 Afghan nationals returned to Afghanistan, including 10,043 through the Torkham BCP, 5,909 through the Chaman BCP, 396 through the Ghulam Khan BCP, while no Afghan nationals returned through the Badini and Bahramcha BCPs. In addition, border authorities deported 725 individuals due to a lack of valid documentation. Since 1 January 2024, IOM identified 96,697 returns at the four BCPs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- During this reporting period (1 – 15 May 2024), DTM teams have observed a decrease of 1.2 per cent in returns compared to the last two weeks of April 2024.
- The number of returns during this reporting period has seen a slight decrease, however, still surpassing the weekly return figures recorded since January 2024.
- Cumulatively, from 15 September 2023, 587,588 individuals have returned to Afghanistan. Sixteen per cent (96,697 individuals) of this total have returned since 1 January 2024.
- In terms of reasons for outflows, during the current reporting period, 81 per cent of the surveyed returnee families indicated they are moving back to Afghanistan due to fear of arrest.
- 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 44,779 or USD 160) compared to the point of origin to the border (PKR 37,197 or USD 133).

17,073 AFGHAN NATIONALS RETURNED TO AFGHANISTAN BETWEEN 1 AND 15 May 2024

DOCUMENTATION TYPE (N = 16,348)

	Undocumented	89%
	ACC holder	3%
	PoR holder	8%

AGE AND GENDER* (N = 15,952)

Female	Male
51.1%	48.9%
(218) 1.3%	(257) 1.6%
(3,271) 20.5%	(2,934) 18.4%
(3,107) 19.5%	(3,154) 19.8%
(1,562) 9.8%	(1,449) 9.1%

VULNERABILITY TYPE^{1*} (N = 15,952)

	39% Elderly (60+)		22% Chronically ill people		20% Widowed (female)
	4% Unaccompanied minors		3% Mentally ill		12% Other ²

REASONS FOR OUTFLOW (TOP 4)* (Multiple answers, N = 590, can exceed 100%)

	Fear of arrest	81%
	Forced repatriation	19%
	Communal pressure to return	9%
	Unable to pay house utilities	6%

REASONS FOR DESTINATION (TOP 4)* (Multiple answers, N = 590, can exceed 100%)

	Family reunion	84%
	Availability of assistance	70%
	Family member deported	4%
	Returning to own house	2%

AVERAGE COST OF TRAVELLING* (N = 590)

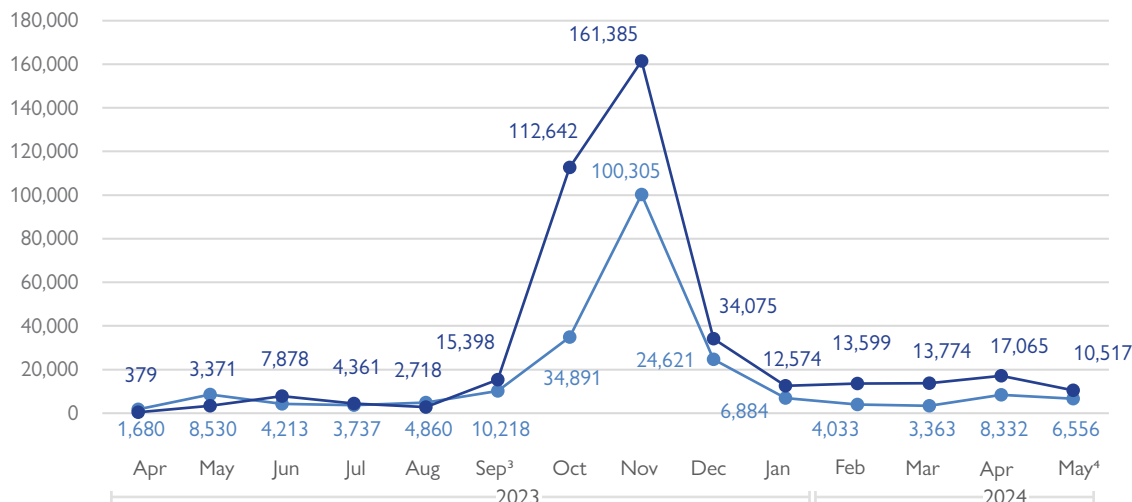
	Total average travelling cost	PKR 81,975 or USD 295
	Origin to border	PKR 37,197 or USD 133
	Border to destination	PKR 44,779 or USD 160

Exchange rates are PKR 278 to USD 1 according to the UN Operational Rates of Exchange on 15 May 2024.

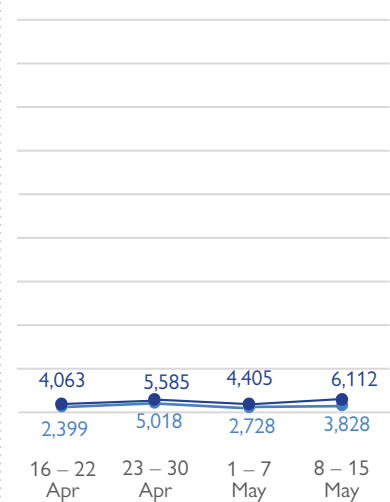
RETURN TREND

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

MONTHLY TREND



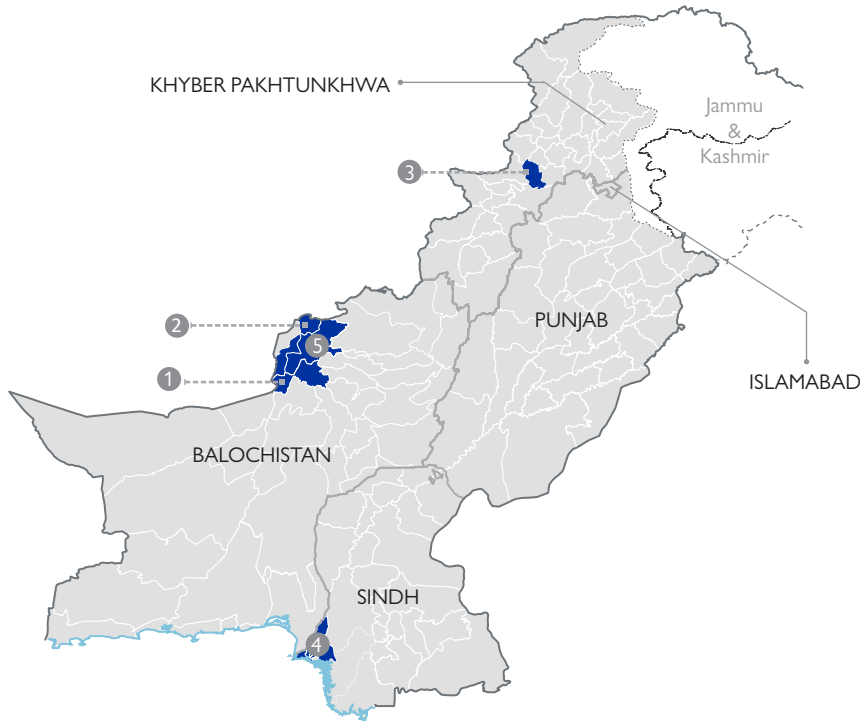
WEEKLY TRENDS (LAST FOUR WEEKS)



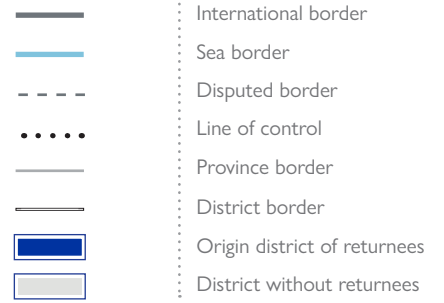
¹ An asterisk means the visual only applies to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans returning through Torkham, Badini, Bahramcha and Chaman, excluding deportees and data collected by UNHCR.
² Percentages are expressed as a proportion of the total number of vulnerable persons.
³ Other include: other special cases, persons with physical disability, mentally ill and divorced (female).
⁴ 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.
⁵ The number represented on the graph covers the period until 15 May 2024.



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN (TOP 5)* (N = 590)



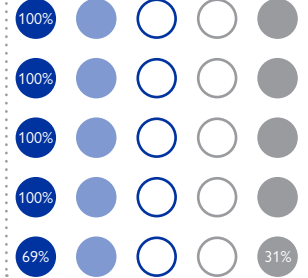
LEGEND



ORIGIN DISTRICT

ORIGIN DISTRICT	Percentage
1. Quetta	27%
2. Killa Abdullah	16%
3. Peshawar	15%
4. Karachi Central	10%
5. Pishin	8%

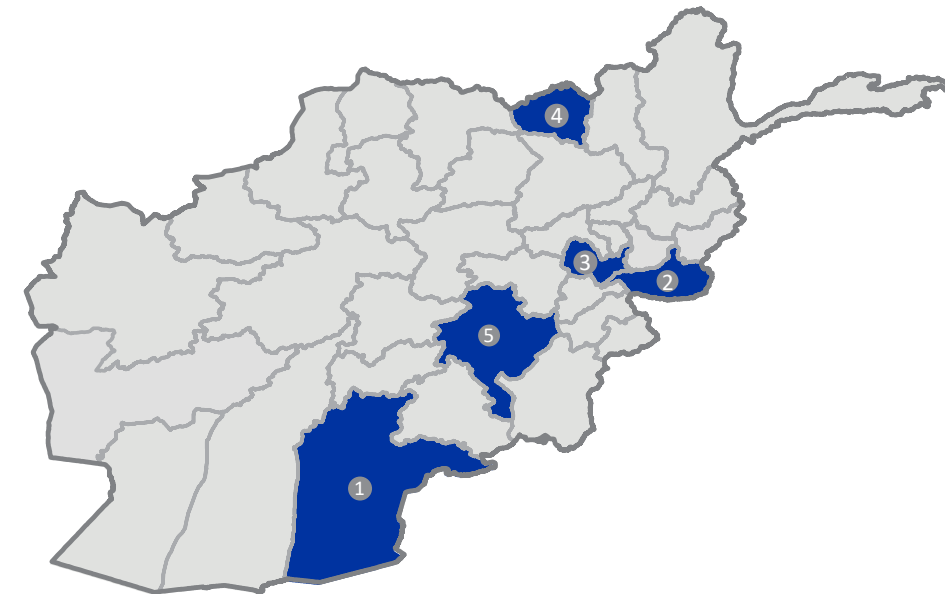
SETTLEMENT TYPE



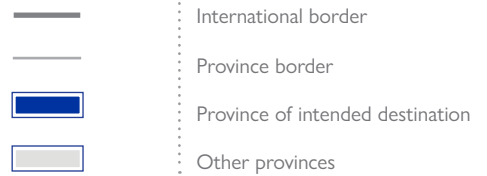
Note: This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 districts of origin in Pakistan during the reporting period from 1 – 15 May 2024

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 =590)



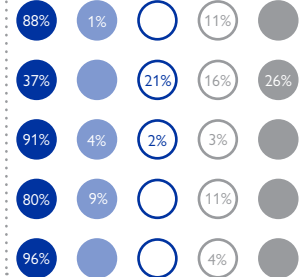
LEGEND



INTENDED PROVINCE

INTENDED PROVINCE	Percentage
1. Kandahar	38%
2. Nangarhar	14%
3. Kabul	13%
4. Kunduz	8%
5. Ghazni	4%

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 May 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.