

### ABOUT FLOW MONITORING (FM)

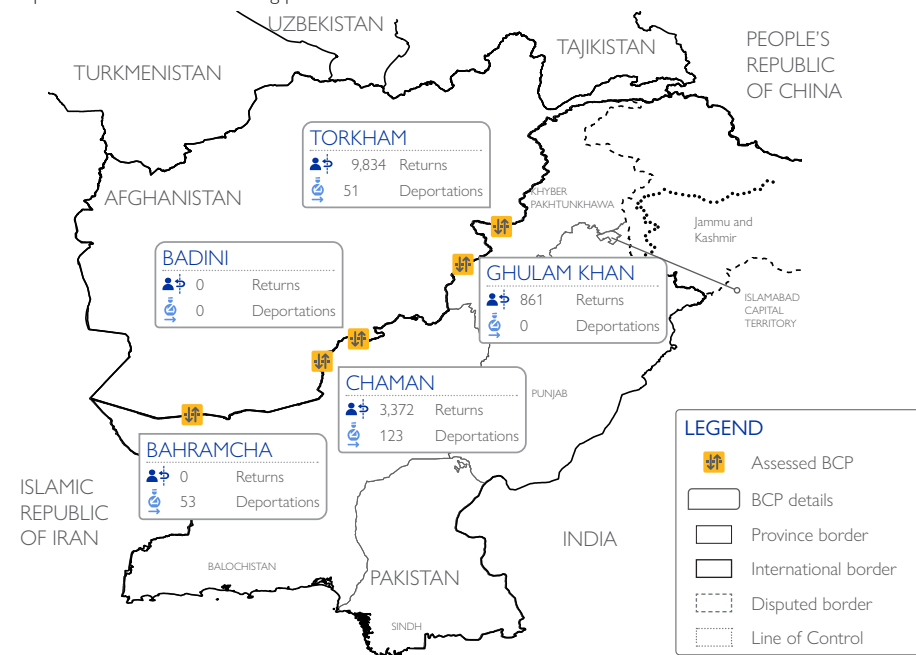
The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Pakistan's FM provides key insights into the overall migration trends of Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan, as well as an overview of the profiles of Afghan returnees and their mobility patterns, exploring routes, vulnerabilities, demographics and social characteristics. Between 1 and 15 August, DTM border monitors (BMs) interviewed 373 heads of households through a Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) form, while 14,294 Afghan returnees were identified through five border crossing points (BCPs) (see map 1). For more information on FM methodology, see page 5.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- During this reporting period, DTM teams have observed a decrease of nine per cent in returns compared to the last two weeks of July 2024.
- Cumulatively, from 15 September 2023, 697,693 individuals have returned to Afghanistan. Thirty per cent (206,802 individuals) of this total have returned since 1 January 2024.
- The number of return figures continue to surpass those recorded in the first quarter of 2024.
- Most of the returnees are undocumented Afghans (83%), followed by PoR holders (15%) and ACC holders (2%).

<b>697,693</b>		<b>TOTAL RETURNS</b> 15 Sept – 15 Aug	
<b>14,294</b>		<b>TOTAL RETURNS</b> 1 – 15 Aug	
Province	BCP	#	%
KP	Torkham	9,834	69%
KP	Ghulam Khan	861	6%
Balochistan	Chaman	3,372	23%
Balochistan	Badini	0	0%
Balochistan	Bahramcha	0	0%
Total deportations		#	%
Deportations		227	2%

Map 1. Assessed border crossing points in Pakistan



Disclaimer: The 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.

Figure 1. Daily returns of Afghan nationals (15 June – 15 August)

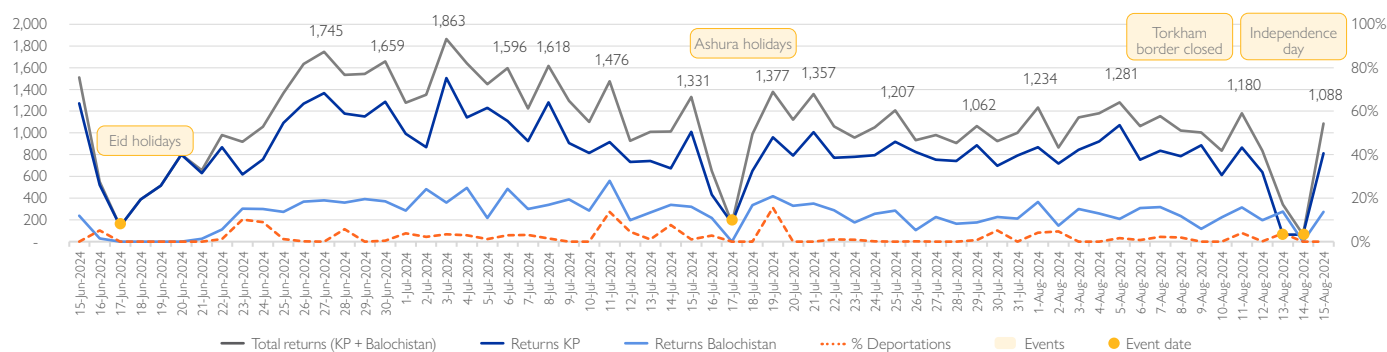
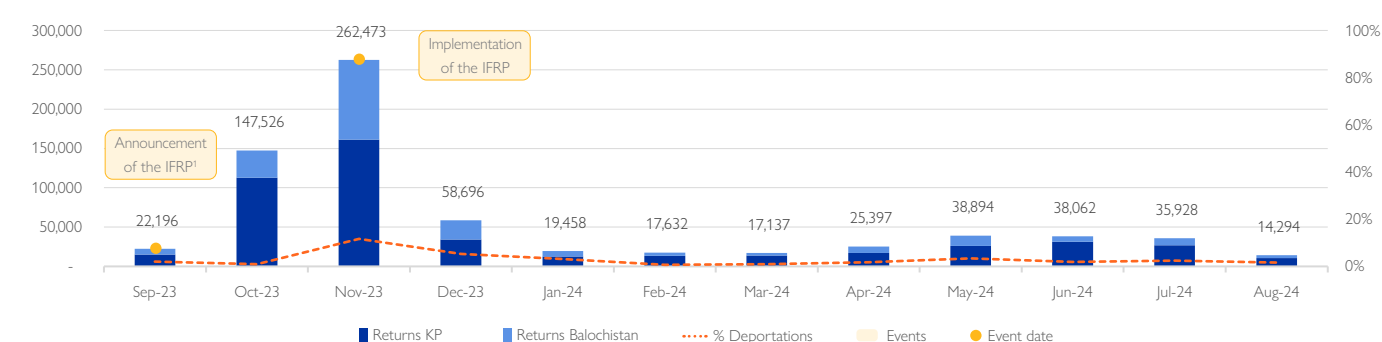


Figure 2. Monthly returns of Afghan nationals (1 September 2023 – 15 August 2024)



<sup>1</sup> On 3 October 2023, Pakistani authorities formally announced the implementation of the "Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP)", demanding that all undocumented foreigners residing in Pakistan leave the country by 1 November 2023 or face deportation.

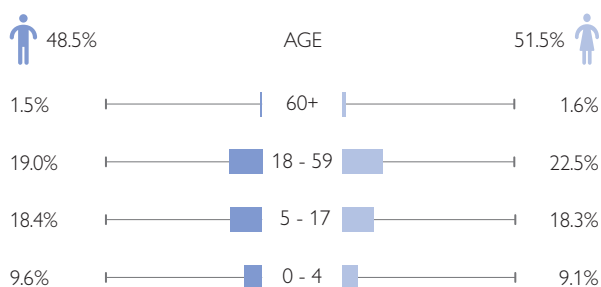
**DOCUMENTATION STATUS OF RETURNEES<sup>2</sup> \***

Undocumented: 11,700 (83%)
 ACC holder: 259 (2%)
 PoR holder: 2,108 (15%)

### DEMOGRAPHICS

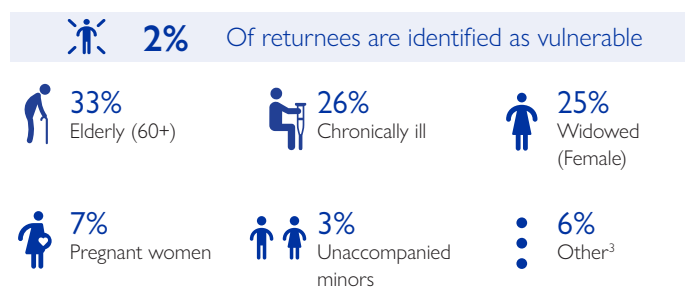
The majority of returnees are individuals between 5 and 17 years of age (37%) and individuals between 18 and 59 years of age (42%). Overall, there are slightly more female returnees than male ones, comprising 51.5 per cent and 48.5 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3. Age and gender of returnees (N = 13,206)\*



Over the past two weeks, two per cent of returnees were identified as vulnerable. Among these vulnerable individuals, the largest groups include elderly (33%), chronically ill persons (26%) and widowed females (25%).

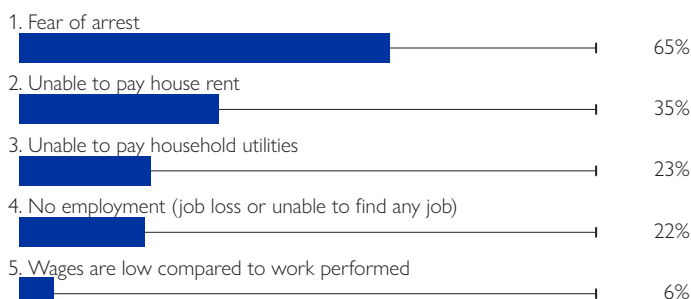
Figure 4. Proportion of vulnerable persons (N = 13,206) and type of vulnerability of those who are vulnerable (N = 285)\*



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

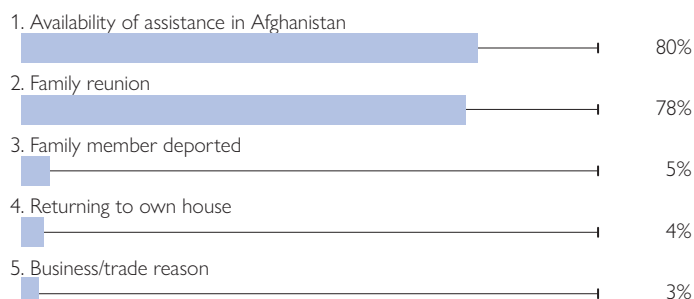
The predominant reported reason for Afghans leaving Pakistan is the fear of arrest, with 65 per cent citing this concern. This figure is followed by 35 per cent who are compelled to return due to their inability to afford house rent. Additionally, 23 per cent were unable to pay house utilities and 22 per cent unemployment made them go back to Afghanistan. A smaller segment of six per cent

Figure 5. Reasons for leaving Pakistan (Multiple answers, N = 373, can exceed 100%)\*



highlighted low wages as a reason to return. On the other hand, 80 per cent noted the availability of assistance in Afghanistan as another reason. Seventy-eight per cent of Afghans have reported family or relatives presence as a reason for choosing their final destination.

Figure 6. Reasons for choosing final destination (Multiple answers, N = 373, can exceed 100%)\*



### ACCOMMODATION AND SHELTER

While residing in Pakistan, the highest proportion of respondents reported living in rented houses (96%) and four per cent were living in camps.

Around three in four respondents (77%) noted that they would also live in rented houses when settling in Afghanistan. Sixteen per cent intend to live with relatives, while other shelter types represent a smaller share of returnees.

Figure 7. Type of shelter in Pakistan and expected type of shelter in Afghanistan (N = 373)\*



<sup>2</sup> Documentation status is not available for returnees who were deported.

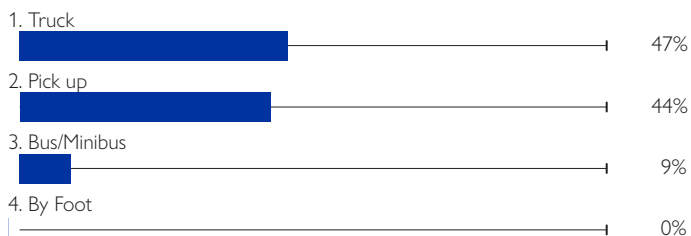
<sup>3</sup> Other include: persons with disabilities, drug dependent persons, mentally ill, divorced, and other special cases.

\* 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.

### TRAVELLING CONDITIONS

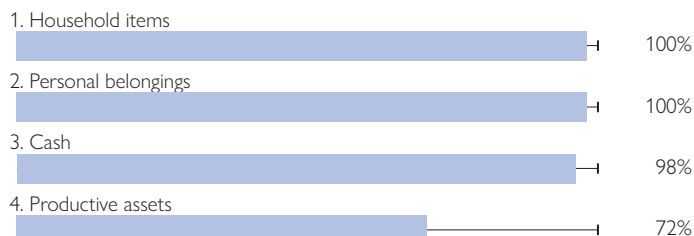
As Afghans travel from their starting points to their destinations, they utilize various modes of transport. In the past two weeks, trucks have been the primary means, accounting for 47 per cent, with pickups at 44 per cent and minibuses at eight per cent.

Figure 8. Main mode of transportation (N = 373)\*



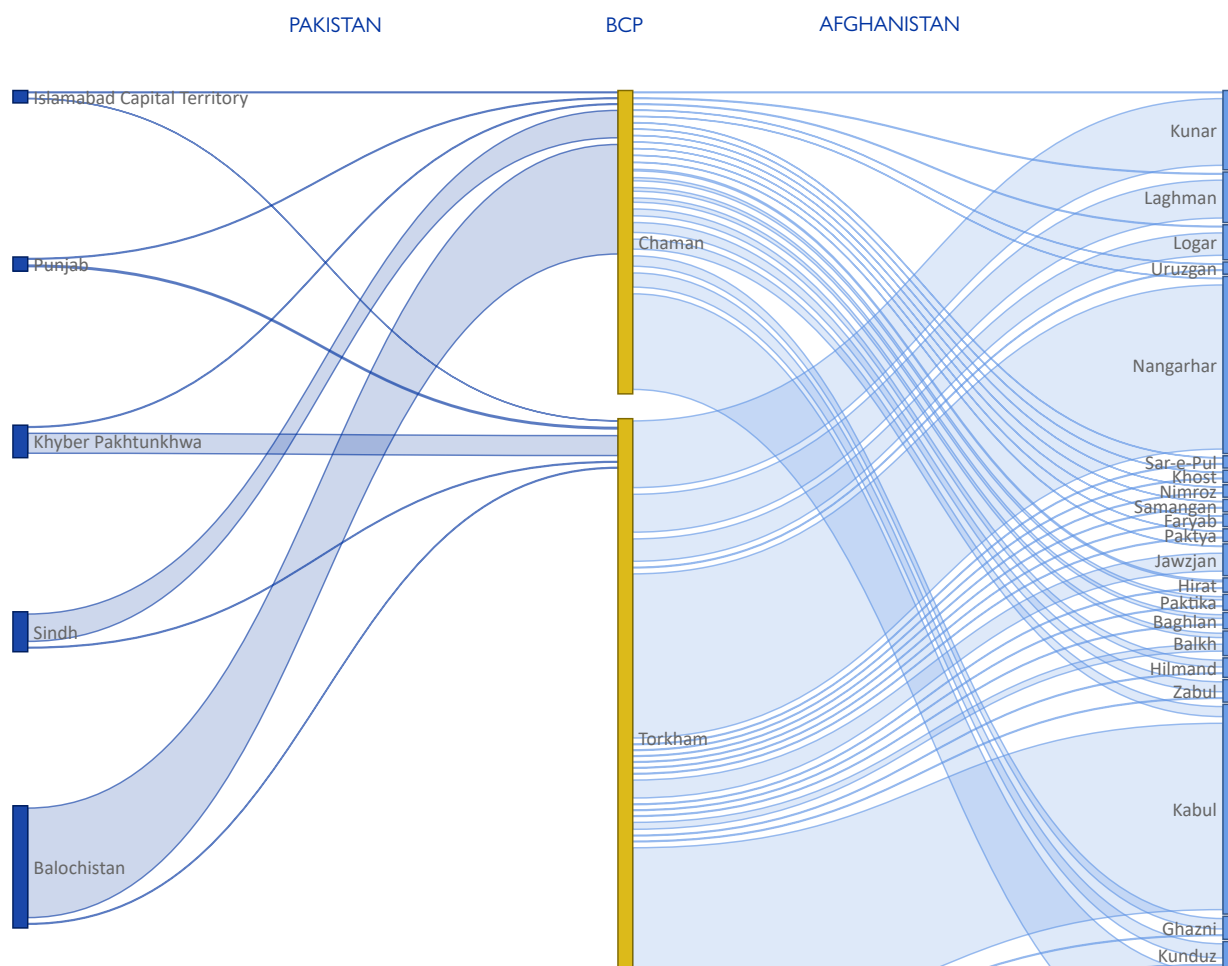
All Afghan returnees reported moving with household items and personal belongings. Ninety-eight per cent reported carrying cash and 72 per cent productive assets.

Figure 9. Belongings returnees are travelling with (Multiple answers, N = 373, can exceed 100%)\*



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

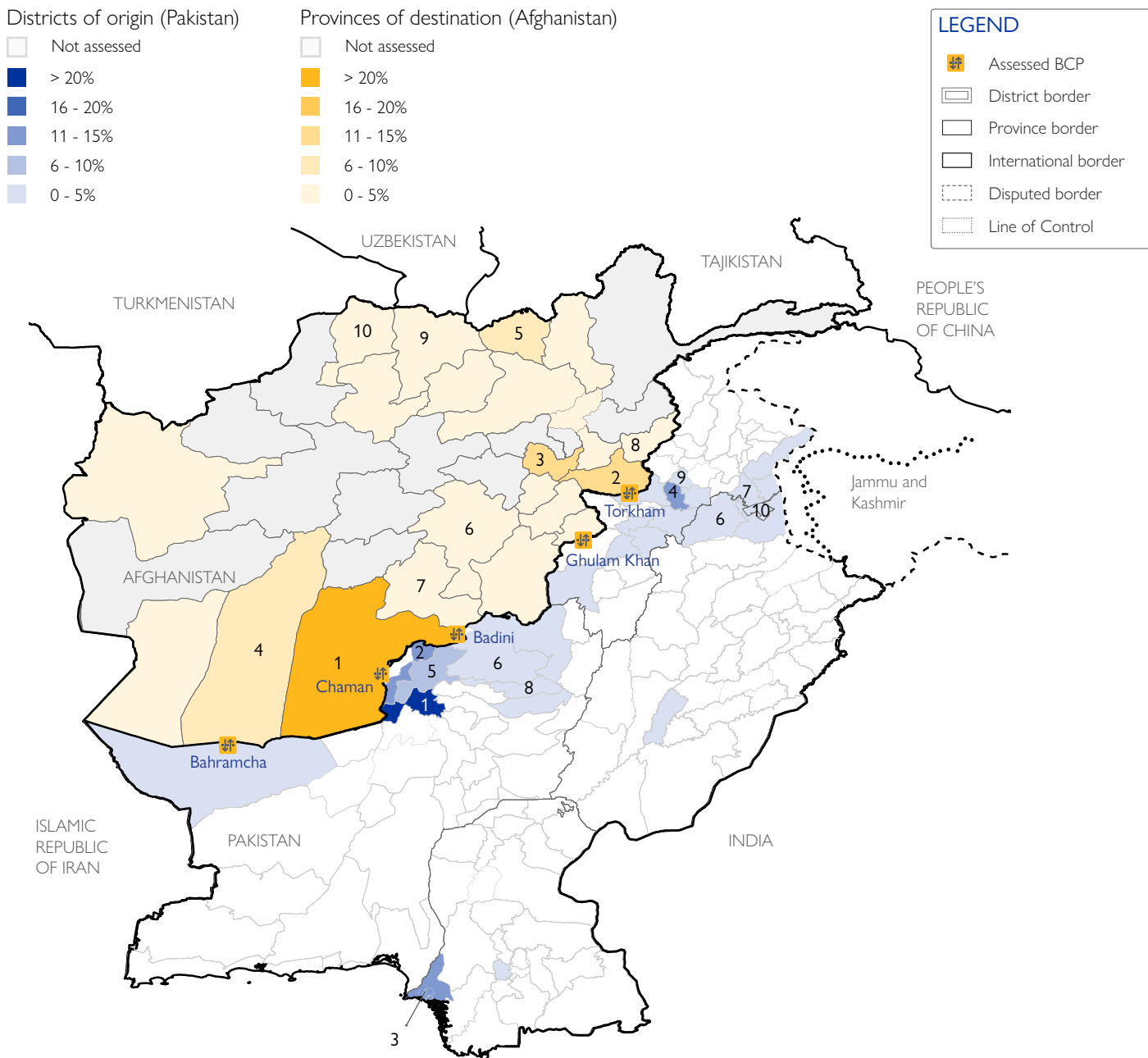
Figure 10. Areas of origin and destination through Chaman and Torkham BCP<sup>4</sup> (N = 373)\*



AVERAGE ESTIMATED AMOUNT PAID FROM ORIGIN TO DESTINATION: PKR 71,637 (USD 278) <sup>5*</sup>			
Average estimated amount paid from origin (PAK) to border:		Average estimated amount paid from border to destination (AFG):	
PKR 30,803	USD 111	PKR 40,834	USD 147

<sup>4</sup> Data is only presented for Torkham and Chaman as this type of data is only collected by DTM at these two BCPs.  
<sup>5</sup> Data was originally collected in Pakistani Rupee (PKR). Exchange rates are PKR 278.53 to USD 1 according to the UN Operational Rates of Exchange on 15-Aug-24. Available online [here](#).  
 \* 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.

Map 2. Areas of origin and destination (N = 373)\*



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Table 1. Top 10 districts of origin in Pakistan\*

	DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (TOP 10)	PROVINCE	%
1.	Quetta	Balochistan	29%
2.	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan	19%
3.	Karachi	Sindh	18%
4.	Peshawar	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10%
5.	Pishin	Balochistan	5%
6.	Loralai	Balochistan	2%
7.	Kohat	Punjab	2%
8.	Zhob	Balochistan	2%
9.	Killah Saifullah	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2%
10.	Nowshera	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2%

Table 2. Top 10 provinces of destination in Afghanistan\*

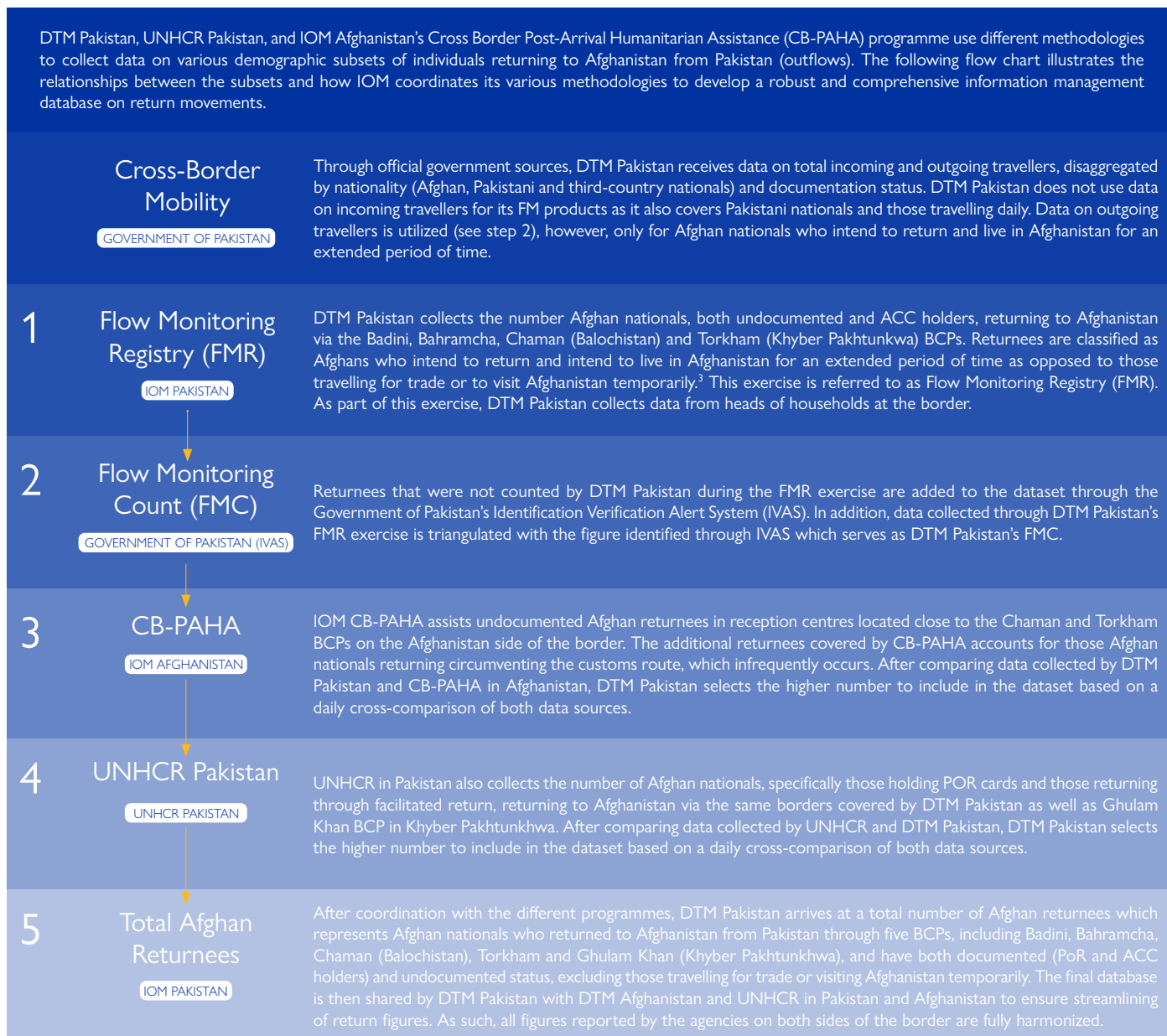
	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION (TOP 10)	%
1.	Kandahar	43%
2.	Kabul	13%
3.	Kunduz	8%
4.	Nangarhar	7%
5.	Ghazni	5%
6.	Zabul	4%
7.	Hilmand	3%
8.	Balkh	3%
9.	Baghlan	2%
10.	Kunar	2%

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## FM METHODOLOGY

To retrieve information on returnees' profiles and mobility patterns, BMs use a Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) form to interview heads of households of Afghan families returning to Afghanistan. Whilst conducting the FMR, they also obtain information on all family members travelling with the head of household, including gender, age, documentation status and vulnerabilities. Information on the number of Afghan returnees is obtained through different sources which goes through a data harmonization process. This process is outlined in the below figure (see figure 11).

Figure 11. Sources of data and process of data harmonization



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