

OVERVIEW

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Pakistan collects data on the outflows of Afghans at the Torkham (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Badini 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) and Bahramcha (Balochistan).

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 January 2024, 9,982 Afghan nationals returned to Afghanistan, including 5,761 through the Torkham BCP, 3,042 through the Chaman BCP, 1,076 through the Ghulam Khan BCP and 103 through the Badini BCP. In addition, border authorities deported 369 individuals due to a lack of valid documentation. Since 1 January 2024, IOM identified 10,351 returns at the four BCPs.

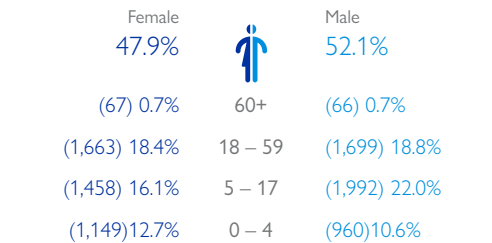
HIGHLIGHTS

- During this reporting period, DTM teams have observed a further decrease of 50 per cent in returns as compared to the last two weeks of December 2023.
- The number of returnees have 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, 501,242 individuals have returned to Afghanistan.
- In terms of reasons for outflows, during the current reporting period, 86 per cent of the surveyed returnee families indicated they are moving back to Afghanistan due to fear of arrest. Twenty per cent also indicated forced repatriation as an important reason to leave.
- 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 32,310 or USD 115) compared to the point of origin to the border (PKR 29,178 or USD 104).

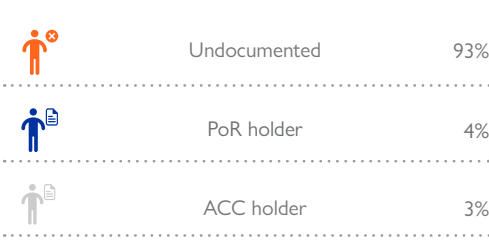
**10,351**

AFGHAN NATIONALS RETURNED TO AFGHANISTAN (BETWEEN 1 JANUARY – 15 JANUARY 2024)

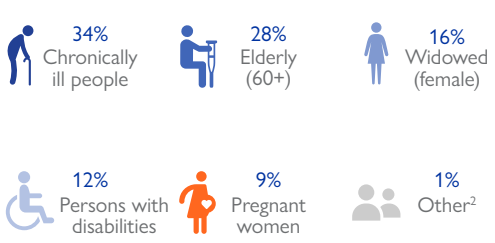
AGE AND GENDER*



DOCUMENTATION TYPE*



VULNERABILITY TYPE^{1*}



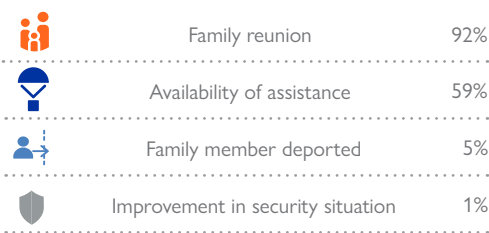
REASONS FOR OUTFLOW (TOP 4)*

(Multiple answers, N = 449, can exceed 100%)



REASONS FOR DESTINATION (TOP 4)*

(Multiple answers, N = 449, can exceed 100%)



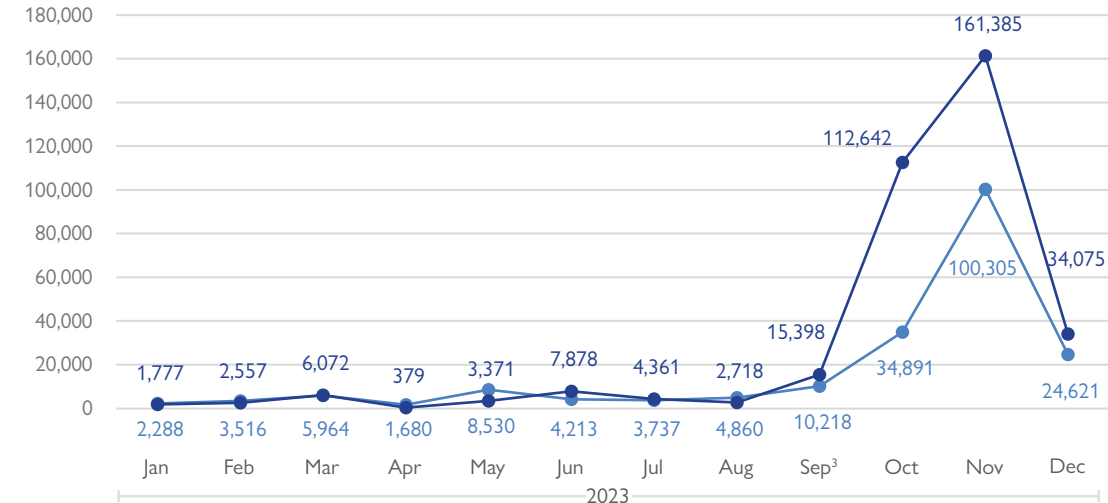
AVERAGE COST OF TRAVELLING*



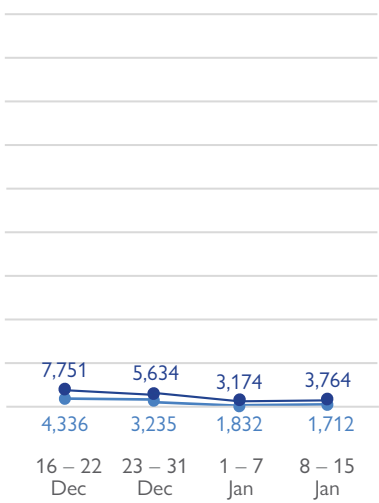
RETURN TREND

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

MONTHLY TREND



WEEKLY TRENDS (LAST FOUR WEEKS)



* An asterisk means the visual only applies to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans returning through Torkham, Badini and Chaman.

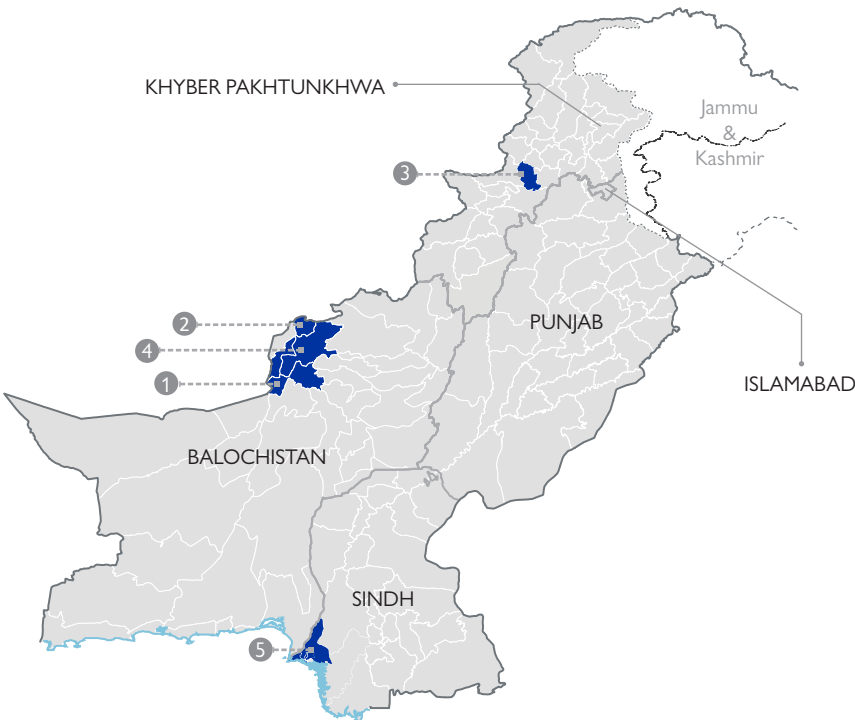
¹ Percentages are expressed as a proportion of the total number of vulnerable persons.

² Other includes mentally ill persons.

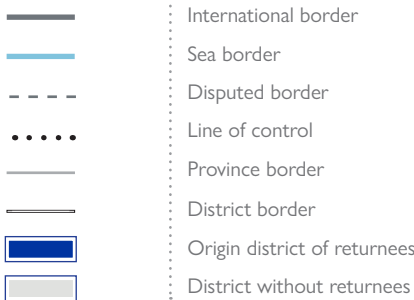
³ As of 15 September 2023, IOM and UNHCR have harmonized their flow monitoring data, therefore, data prior to 15 September 2023 does not include PoR holders.



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN*



LEGEND



ORIGIN DISTRICT

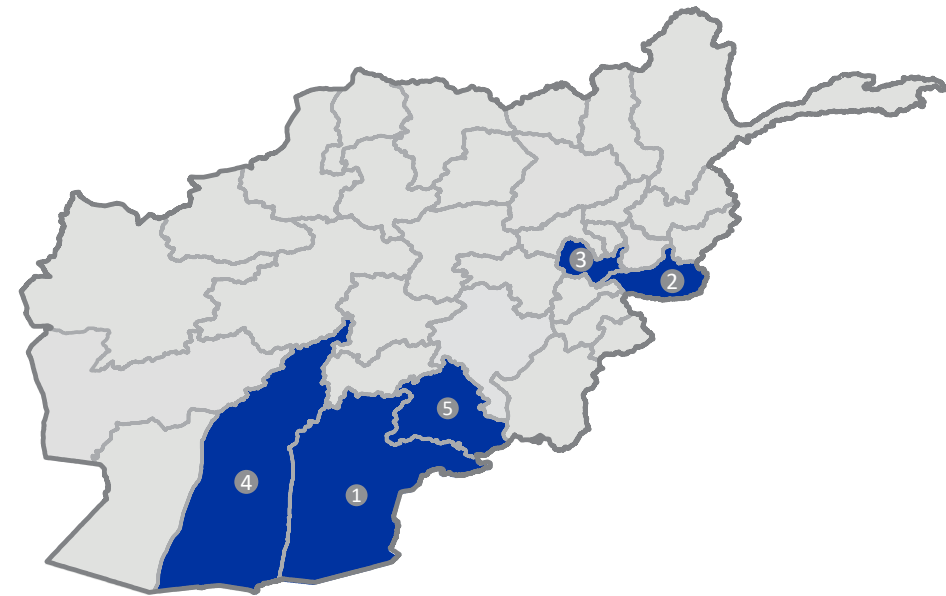
SETTLEMENT TYPE

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Quetta | 26% | 100% | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| 2. Killa Abdullah | 20% | 100% | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| 3. Peshawar | 19% | 99% | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | 1% |
| 4. Pishin | 7% | 100% | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| 5. Karachi East | 4% | 100% | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

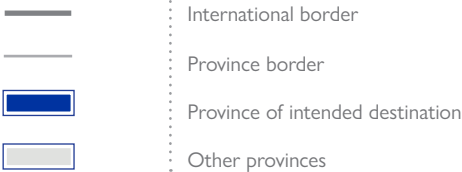
Note:
This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 districts of origin in Pakistan during the reporting period from 1 – 15 January 2024

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*



LEGEND



INTENDED PROVINCE

SETTLEMENT TYPE

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 1. Kandahar | 53% | 92% | 1% | ○ | 6% | 1% |
| 2. Nangarhar | 21% | 30% | 21% | 1% | 29% | 19% |
| 3. Kabul | 9% | 86% | 7% | ○ | 7% | ○ |
| 4. Helmand | 5% | 83% | ○ | ○ | 17% | ○ |
| 5. Zabul | 3% | 25% | 67% | ○ | 8% | ○ |

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 January 2024

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