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 30 April 2024, 16,547 Afghan nationals returned to Afghanistan, including 9,349 through the Torkham BCP, 6,945 through the Chaman BCP, 253 through the Ghulam Khan BCP, while no Afghan nationals returned through the Badini and Bahramcha BCPs. In addition, border authorities deported 518 individuals due to a lack of valid documentation. Since 1 January 2024, IOM identified 79,624 returns at the four BCPs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- During this reporting period (16 – 30 April 2024), DTM teams have observed an increase of 105 per cent in returns compared to the first two weeks of April 2024.
- The number of returns during this reporting period has seen a significant rise, surpassing the return figures recorded since January 2024.
- Cumulatively, from 15 September 2023, 570,515 individuals have returned to Afghanistan. Fourteen per cent (79,624 individuals) of this total have returned since 1 January 2024.
- In terms of reasons for outflows, during the current reporting period, 93 per cent of the surveyed returnee families indicated they are moving back to Afghanistan due to fear of arrest.
- During the reporting period, four 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 41,447 or USD 149) compared to the point of origin to the border (PKR 36,894 or USD 133).

17,065 AFGHAN NATIONALS RETURNED TO AFGHANISTAN BETWEEN 16 AND 30 APRIL 2024

DOCUMENTATION TYPE
(N = 16,547)

Undocumented	91%
ACC holder	3%
PoR holder	6%

AGE AND GENDER*
(N = 16,294)

Female 50.3%		Male 49.7%
(278) 1.7%	60+	(363) 2.2%
(3,409) 20.9%	18 – 59	(3,076) 18.9%
(2,924) 17.9%	5 – 17	(3,176) 19.5%
(1,591) 9.8%	0 – 4	(1,477) 9.1%

VULNERABILITY TYPE[1]*
(N =16,294)

36% Elderly (60+)	24% Chronically ill people	15% Widowed (female)
5% Drug dependent	4% Pregnant women	16% Other[2]

REASONS FOR OUTFLOW (TOP 4)*
(Multiple answers, N = 749, can exceed 100%)

Fear of arrest	93%
Forced repatriation	16%
Communal pressure to return	4%
Business/trade reason	4%

REASONS FOR DESTINATION (TOP 4)*
(Multiple answers, N = 749, can exceed 100%)

Family reunion	86%
Availability of assistance	74%
Family member deported	5%
Returning to own house	1%

AVERAGE COST OF TRAVELLING*
(N = 749)

Total average travelling cost
PKR 78,341 or USD 282

Origin to border	Border to destination
PKR 36,894 or USD 133	PKR 41,447 or USD 149

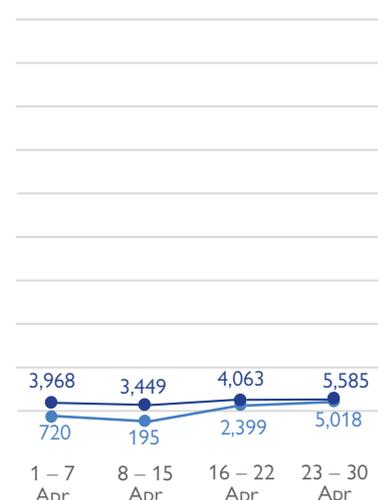*Exchange rates are PKR 278 to USD 1 according to the UN Operational Rates of Exchange on 30 April 2024.*

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

MONTHLY TREND

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep³	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
KPK	6,072	379	3,371	7,878	4,361	2,718	15,398	112,642	161,385	34,075	12,574	13,599	13,774	17,065
Balochistan	5,964	1,680	8,530	4,213	3,737	4,860	10,218	34,891	100,305	24,621	6,884	4,033	3,363	8,332

2023 — 2024
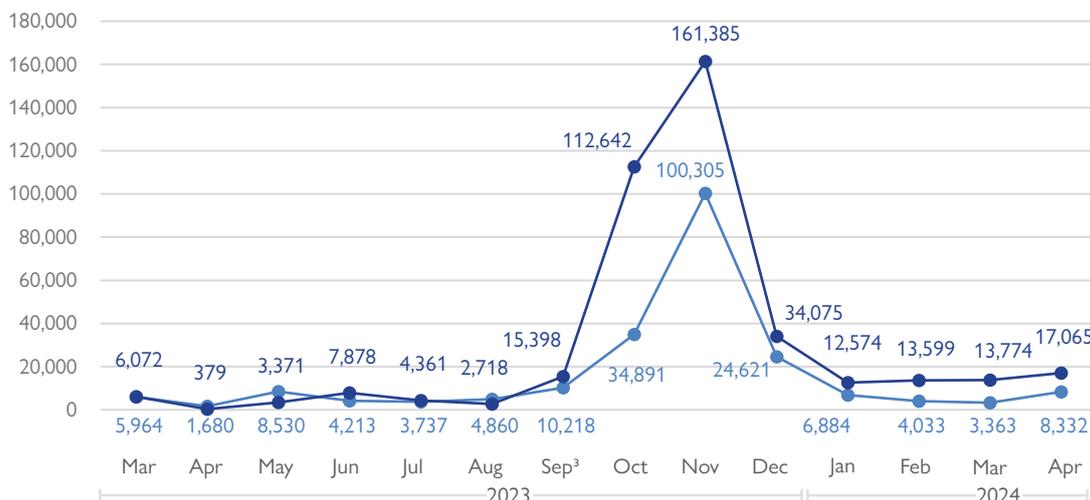
WEEKLY TRENDS (LAST FOUR WEEKS)

	1 – 7 Apr	8 – 15 Apr	16 – 22 Apr	23 – 30 Apr
KPK	3,968	3,449	4,063	5,585
Balochistan	720	195	2,399	5,018

* 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.
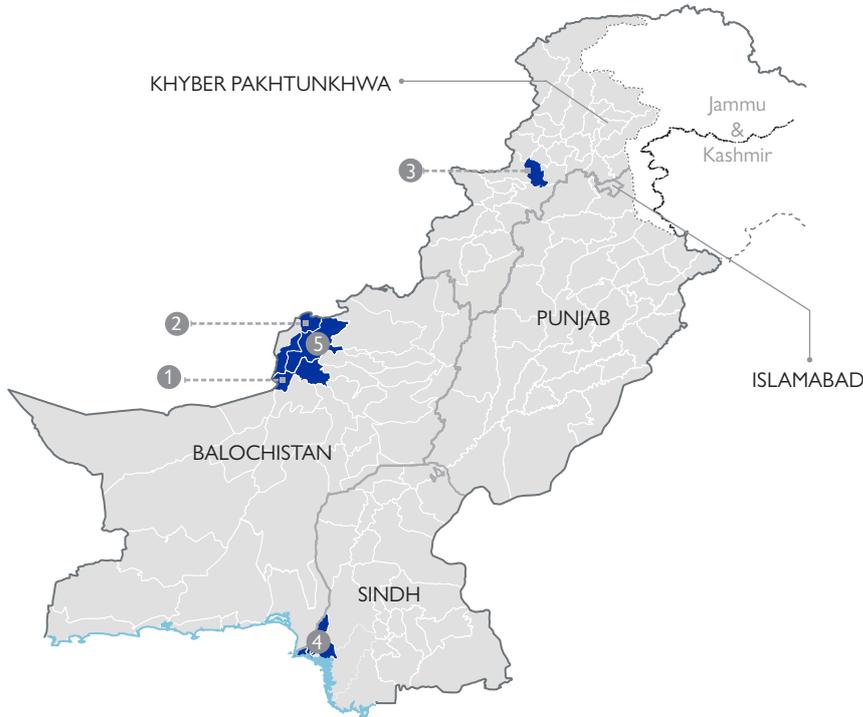[1] Percentages are expressed as a proportion of the total number of vulnerable persons.
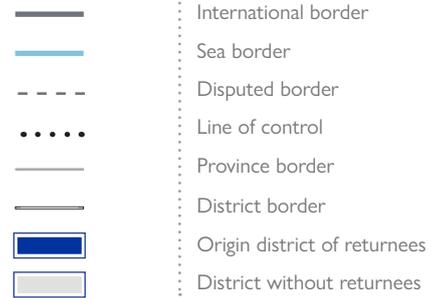[2] Other include: other special cases, persons with physical disability, mentally ill and divorced (female).
[3] As of 15 September 2023, IOM and UNHCR have harmonized their flow monitoring data, therefore, data prior to 15 September 2023 does not include PoR holders.

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

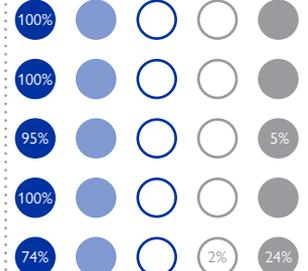## DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN (TOP 5)* (N = 749)

LEGEND

───	International border
───	Sea border
- - -	Disputed border
·····	Line of control
───	Province border
───	District border
▮	Origin district of returnees
▯	District without returnees

ORIGIN DISTRICT — SETTLEMENT TYPE

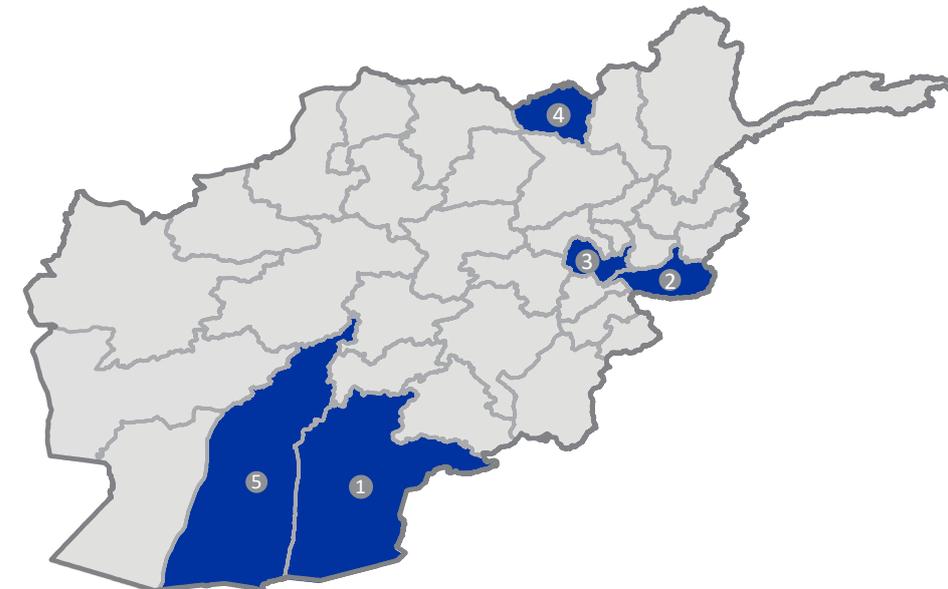| ORIGIN DISTRICT	Rented house	Own house	Spontaneous settlement	Living with relatives	Camp
1. Quetta 28%	100%				
2. Killa Abdullah 15%	100%				
3. Peshawar 12%	95%				5%
4. Karachi Central 11%	100%				
5. Pishin 10%	74%			2%	24%

Note:
This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 districts of origin in Pakistan during the reporting period from 16 – 30 April 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.

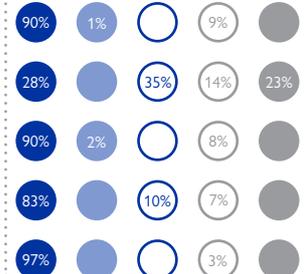## PROVINCES OF INTENDED DESTINATION (TOP 5)* (N = 749)

LEGEND

───	International border
───	Province border
▮	Province of intended destination
▯	Other provinces

INTENDED PROVINCE — SETTLEMENT TYPE

INTENDED PROVINCE	Rented house	Own house	Spontaneous settlement	Living with relatives	Camp
1. Kandahar 42%	90%	1%		9%	
2. Nangarhar 14%	28%		35%	14%	23%
3. Kabul 13%	90%	2%		8%	
4. Kunduz 5%	83%		10%	7%	
5. Hilmand 4%	97%			3%	

Note:
This map and the following legends focus on the top 5 provinces of intended destination in Afghanistan during the reporting period from 16 – 30 April 2024

Disclaimer:
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