



**ARREST AND DETENTION** FLOW MONITORING (15 September 2023 – 6 January 2024)

## INTRODUCTION

In response to the Ministry of Interior's (MoI) decision of 26 September 2023 to enact an “*Illegal Foreigners’ Repatriation Plan*”, UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and IOM, the UN Migration Agency, have collated their data on the arrest, detention, and deportation of Proof of Registration (PoR) holders, Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and undocumented Afghan nationals as well as on the outflows of Afghan nationals at the Torkham and Chaman border crossing points, to better understand the protection environment and movements of Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

## CHRONOLOGY

### 26 September 2023

“*Illegal Foreigners’ Repatriation Plan*” issued internally by MoI, outlining the “repatriation” of Afghan nationals in three phases, starting with undocumented Afghan nationals, followed by ACC holders, and PoR holders.

### 3 October 2023

Formal announcement by MoI of the deadline of 1 November 2023 for all “illegal foreigners” to leave Pakistan.

### 7 October 2023

[Joint statement](#) issued by UNHCR and IOM urging the Government of Pakistan (GoP) to maintain the protection space for Afghan nationals in need of safety.

### 10 October 2023

[Government-wide circular](#) issued by the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) under the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), stating that PoR and ACC holders can only be repatriated on a voluntary basis.

### 30 October 2023

Notification issued by the MoI instructing all relevant authorities to enact the “*Illegal Foreigners’ Repatriation Plan*” as of 1 November 2023.

### 3 November 2023

[Joint press release](#) issued by UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF calling for the protection of Afghans seeking safety in Pakistan.

### 10 November 2023

Notification issued by SAFRON that the validity of PoR cards is extended to 31 December 2023.

### 15 November 2023

[Press release](#) issued by UN Human Rights Chief appealing to suspend deportations until safeguards are in place.

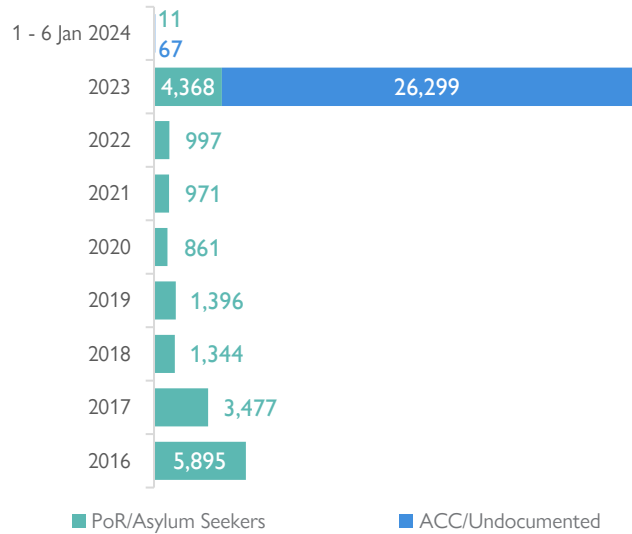
### 21 November 2023

[Press briefing](#) by UNHCR Representative urging the GoP to put in place a screening mechanism to identify individuals in need of international protection.

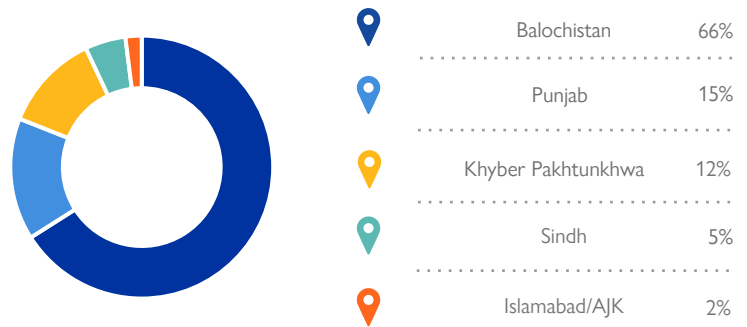
### 6 December 2023

Second [Press release](#) issued by UN Special Rapporteurs calling for the protection of Afghan nationals in Pakistan.

## ARREST AND DETENTION BY YEARS



## % OF ARRESTS BY LOCATION (1 October 2023 – 6 January 2024)

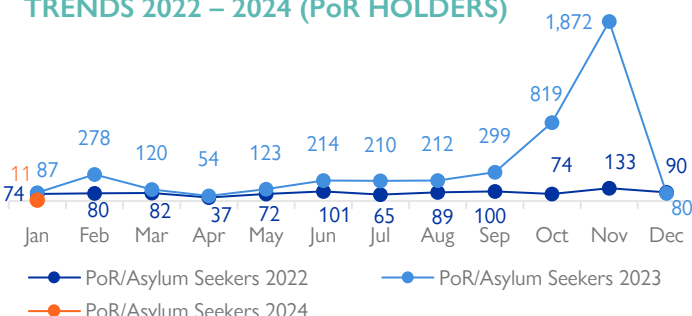


## KEY FINDINGS AND LIMITATIONS

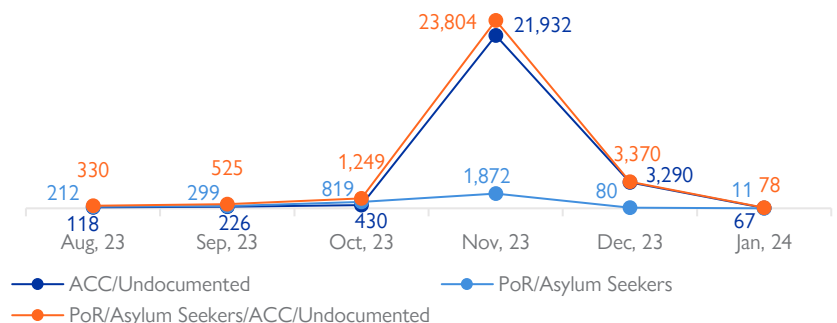
It is important to note that prior to 2023, there was no data collected on the arrest and detention of ACC holders or undocumented Afghan nationals. Since January 2023, IOM has started to collect this data, which should be considered indicative at this point. The figures, particularly of undocumented Afghan nationals, should be considered underreported.

- Over the last week, there has been a 64% decrease in the number of reported arrests, in comparison to the week before.
- During the reporting period, the rate of arrest reported has been highest in the province of Balochistan. However, it is important to nuance this figure by noting that some Afghan nationals may be recorded as being arrested in Balochistan while having come from Karachi.
- In addition to arrest, detention, and deportation, UNHCR and IOM continue to receive reports of Afghan nationals facing forcible eviction, extortion, and harassment.

## MONTHLY ARRESTS AND DETENTION TRENDS 2022 – 2024 (PoR HOLDERS)



## MONTHLY ARRESTS AND DETENTION ANALYSIS 2023 – 2024





ARREST AND DETENTION | FLOW MONITORING (15 September 2023 – 6 January 2024)



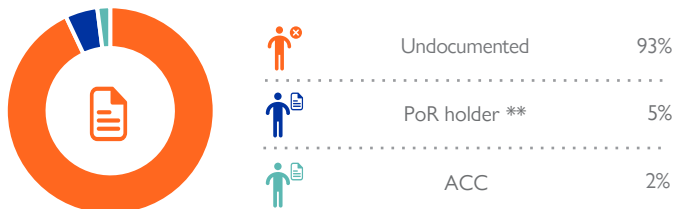
IOM enumerator collecting flow monitoring data at Torkham border. [IOM Pakistan 2024]

### KEY FINDINGS

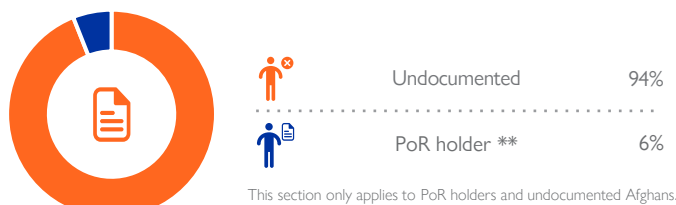
- During the past seven days, UNHCR and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) estimate 4,182 Afghans returned through the Torkham, Ghulam Khan (located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Chaman, Badini and Bahramcha (located in Balochistan) border crossing points to Afghanistan.
- Cumulatively, from 15 September 2023 to 6 January 2024, 495,073 individuals have returned.
- The overall return flows have decreased by 44 per cent compared to last week ([Flash Update #12](#)) and a 97 per cent reduction compared to the first week of November 2023 ([Flash Update #4](#), 29 October – 04 November), which recorded the highest returns since 15 September 2023.
- The number of returnees and deportations have decreased significantly since the first week of November 2023, however, numbers are still higher compared to the period before 15 September 2023.
- Most of the returnees were undocumented Afghans (93%), followed by PoR holders (5%) and ACC holders (2%).
- Fear of arrest (89%) remains the most common reason to return to Afghanistan among returnees.
- Returnees were most likely to return from Balochistan (36%) in Pakistan and intend to go to Nangarhar (30%), Kandahar (29%) and Kabul (15%) in Afghanistan.

<b>495,073 (100%)</b> TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNS	<b>440,472 (89%)</b> TOTAL RETURNEEES	<b>25,214 (5%)*</b> TOTAL FACILITATED PoR RETURNEEES	<b>29,387 (6%)</b> TOTAL DEPORTATIONS
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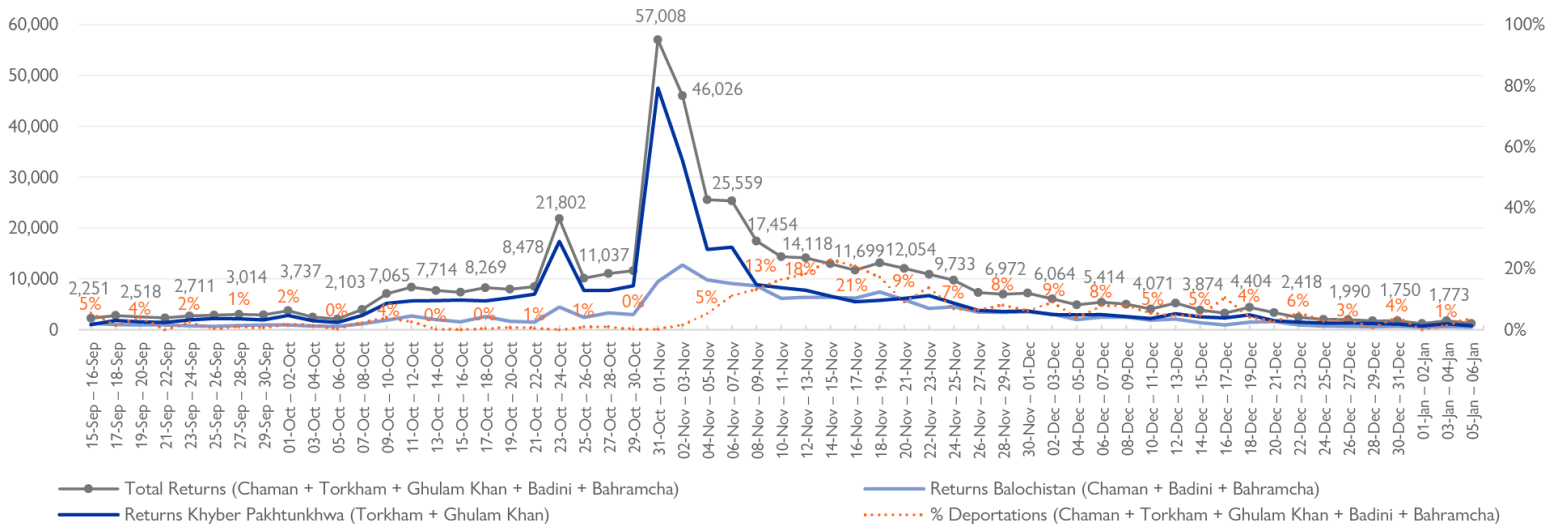
### DOCUMENTATION – TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEEES



### DOCUMENTATION – TOTAL DEPORTEES

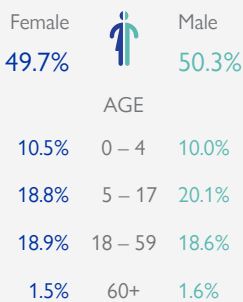


### TOTAL RETURNS AND % DEPORTATIONS | 15 SEPTEMBER 2023 – 6 JANUARY 2024



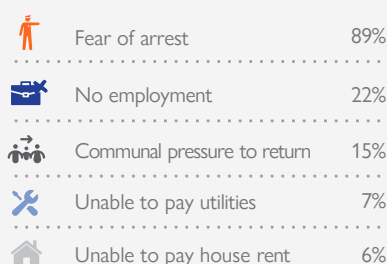
This section only applies to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans

#### AGE AND GENDER



#### PUSH FACTORS (TOP 5)

(Multiple answers, N = 19,728, can exceed 100%)



#### ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION (TOP 5, BY PROVINCE)

PROVINCE OF ORIGIN		PROVINCE OF DESTINATION	
1. Balochistan	36%	1. Nangarhar	30%
2. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31%	2. Kandahar	29%
3. Punjab	20%	3. Kabul	15%
4. Sindh	9%	4. Kunduz	4%
5. Islamabad Capital Territory	3%	5. Kunar	4%