

## RETURNS PROCESSED AT ENCASHMENT CENTRES IN AFGHANISTAN



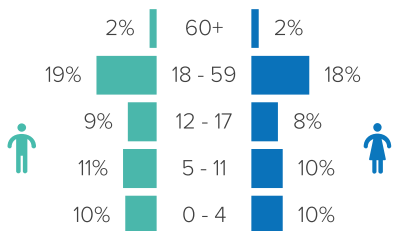
**131**  
 Returns from  
**Jan-Mar 2022\***  
 74 from Iran  
 57 from Pakistan  
 0 from other Countries

**573**  
 Returns from  
**Jan-Mar 2021**  
 433 from Iran  
 134 from Pakistan  
 6 from other Countries

Since 2002, close to 5.3 million Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan under UNHCR's facilitated Voluntary Repatriation programme. During the first quarter of 2022, 131 Afghans returned under the programme, of which 58% are children (under 18), the month of March registered the highest figure for returns in 2022, with 57 (44%). In the same period of 2021, 573 returns were registered, over three times higher than in this year, and during the first quarter of 2020, 278 returns were verified.

In 2022, 71% of the returns focused on two provinces Hirat (62) and Sar-e-Pul (31). Nearly a fifth of registered returnees interviewed at Encashment Centres (ECs) in 2022 reported that their children did not attend school in the country of asylum. At ECs in Afghanistan, returning refugees received a cash grant up to USD 250 per individual, as well as a range of services to support their reintegration in their places of origin.

### RETURNEE DEMOGRAPHICS 2022



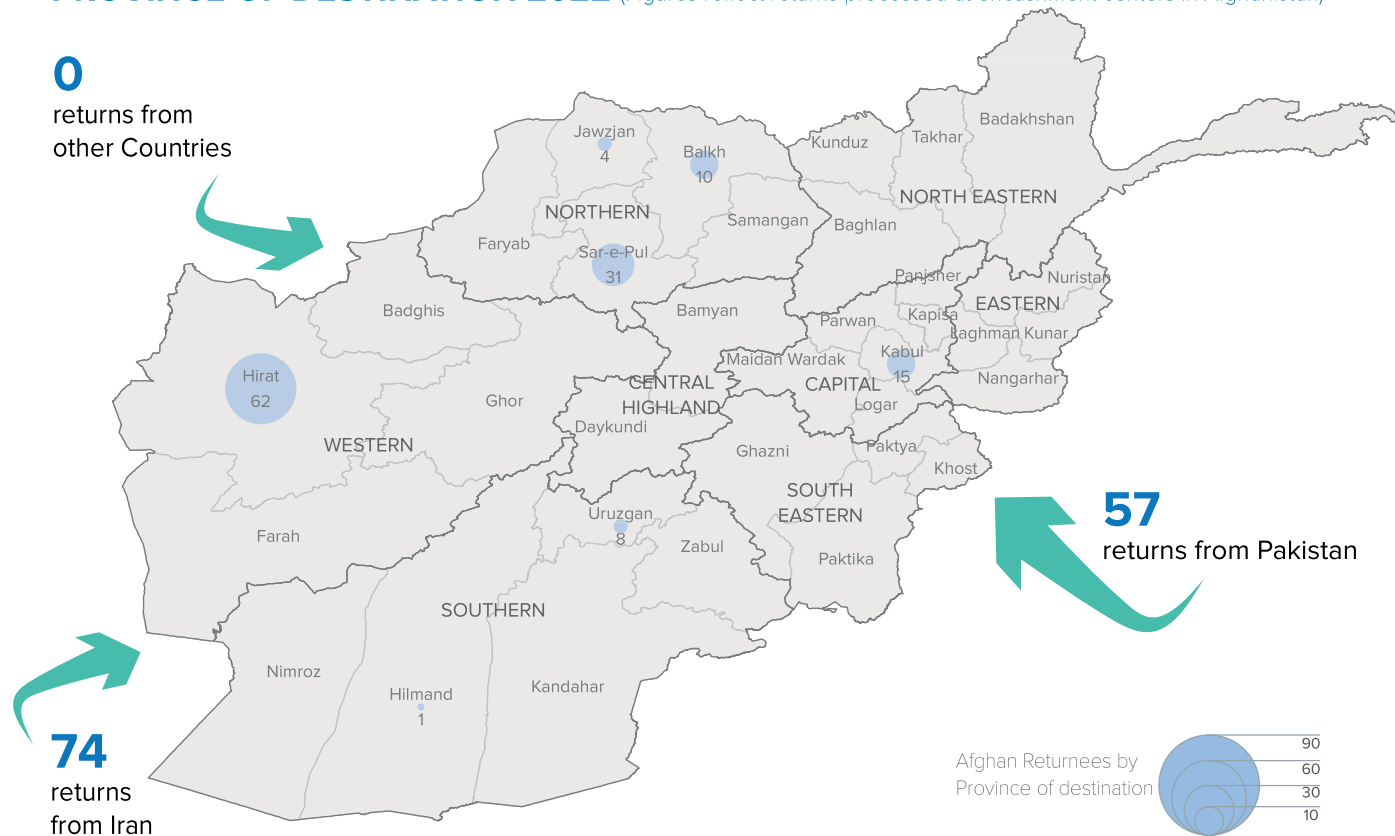
### ASSISTANCE AT ENCASHMENT CENTRES (ECs) IN AFGHANISTAN

**USD \$34,727** was provided in cash assistance to returnees at ECs in Q1 of 2022.

A total of **\$141,816** was provided in the same period of 2021.

Beside cash grants, a range of inter-agency services are provided for returning refugees, including basic health and malnutrition screening and vaccination, mine risk awareness, information on school enrolment, and overnight accommodation, if needed. In addition, UNHCR, in line with the measures recommended by MoPH and WHO, adopted a new SOP in all ECs, aiming to prevent the spread and transmission of COVID-19.

### PROVINCE OF DESTINATION 2022 (Figures reflect returns processed at encashment centers in Afghanistan)



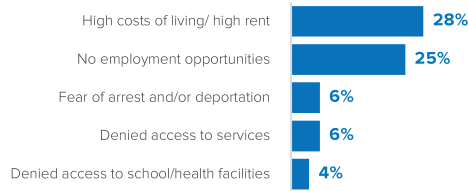
The data has not been independently verified and is subject to error or omission, deliberation or otherwise by the various sources. Arrows reflected in the map do not reflect the routes but only indicate return movement.

\* The number of refugees processed for return in Pakistan and Iran may sometimes be higher than those processed at encashment centres in Afghanistan. This is due to the presence of recycled cases applying for voluntary repatriation a second time and also persons not showing to collect the cash grant in Afghanistan.

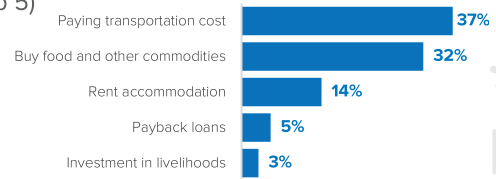
## REASONS AND INTENTIONS RELATED TO RETURN

Source: Encashment Centres monitoring data.  
Timeframe: Findings from January to March 2022.

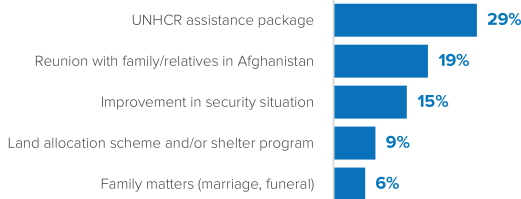
### Top 5 reasons for leaving Pakistan and Iran



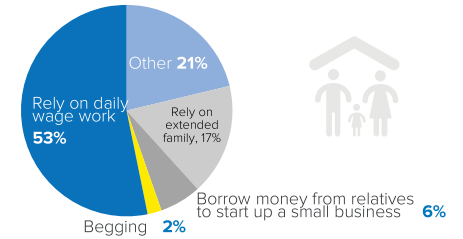
### Upon return, how do you plan to spend the cash grant? (top 5)



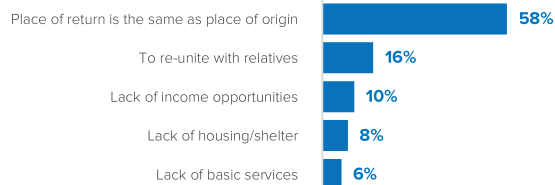
### Top 5 reasons for return to Afghanistan



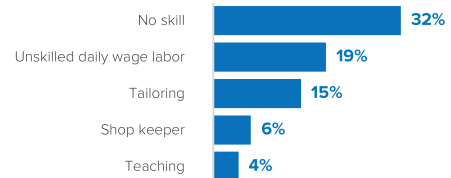
### After you spend your cash grant, how will you support your family?



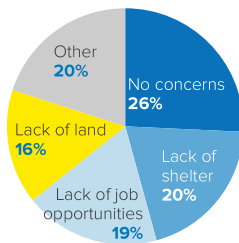
### Top 5 reasons for not returning to Province of Origin



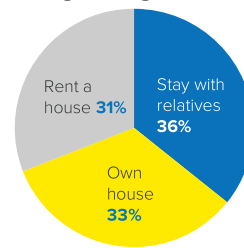
### Interviewed returnees' skills/qualifications



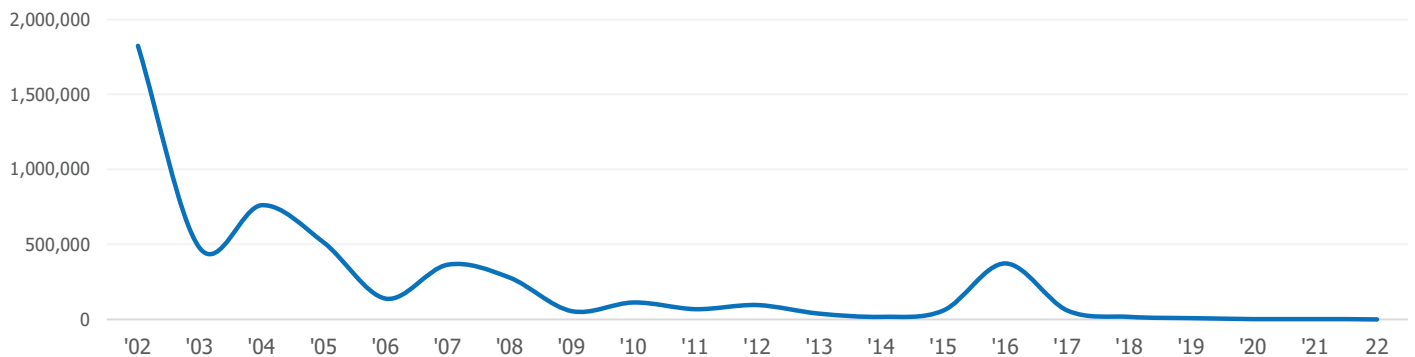
### Concerns related to the return to Afghanistan



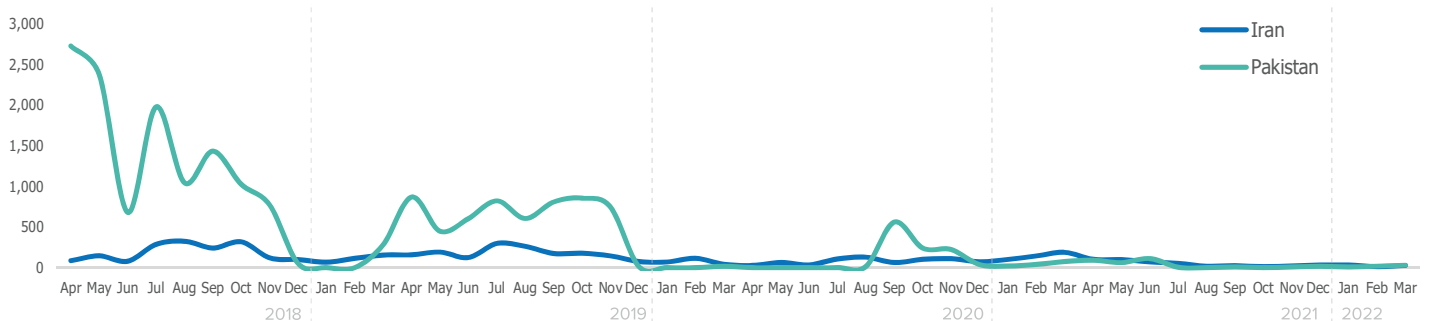
### What will be your living arrangements after return?



## REGISTERED VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO AFGHANISTAN 2002-2022



## REGISTERED VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION (zoomed in view 2018-2022)



For more information: Afghan Situation Portal - <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan>  
For feedback and clarifications, please write to UNHCR RBAP at [rbapdima@unhcr.org](mailto:rbapdima@unhcr.org)