# **UNHCR RBAP** AFGHANISTAN SITUATION



Voluntary Repatriation of Afghan Refugees | Quarterly Update

July – September 2022

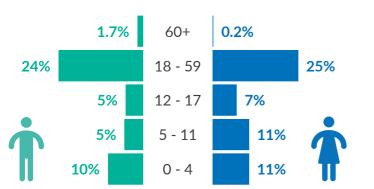
# **RETURNS PROCESSED AT THE ENCASHMENT CENTRES IN AFGHANISTAN**

	<b>2,480</b> Returns from <b>July to Sep. 2022</b> *	<b>111</b> from Iran	3,677	<b>279</b> from Iran
(XS)	Returns from	2,368 from Pakistan	Returns	3,393 from Pakistan
	July to Sep. 2022*	<b>1</b> from Other Countries	in <b>2022</b>	<b>5</b> from Other Countries

Since 2002, nearly 5.3 million Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan under UNHCR's facilitated Voluntary Repatriation programme. In the first three quarters of 2022, 3,677 Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan, almost **tripling the overall returns in 2021**, and close to doubling those who returned in 2020. In September the daily average returns is at almost 50 individuals per day, reaching the highest monthly figure (1,465) since 2018.

Returnees stated as the main reasons behind return movements from Iran and Pakistan the cost of living and lack of employment opportunities in host countries, reunification with family, the UNHCR assistance package and improved security situation in Afghanistan. So far this year, some 15% of the refugee returnees have returned to Kabul (558), 12% to Sar-e-Pul (458) and 10% Kunduz (353).

At Encashment Centres in Afghanistan, returning refugees receive a revised cash grant of an average of USD 375 per individual since beginning of August, and may also access programmes and projects operated by UNHCR in priority areas of return and reintegration.



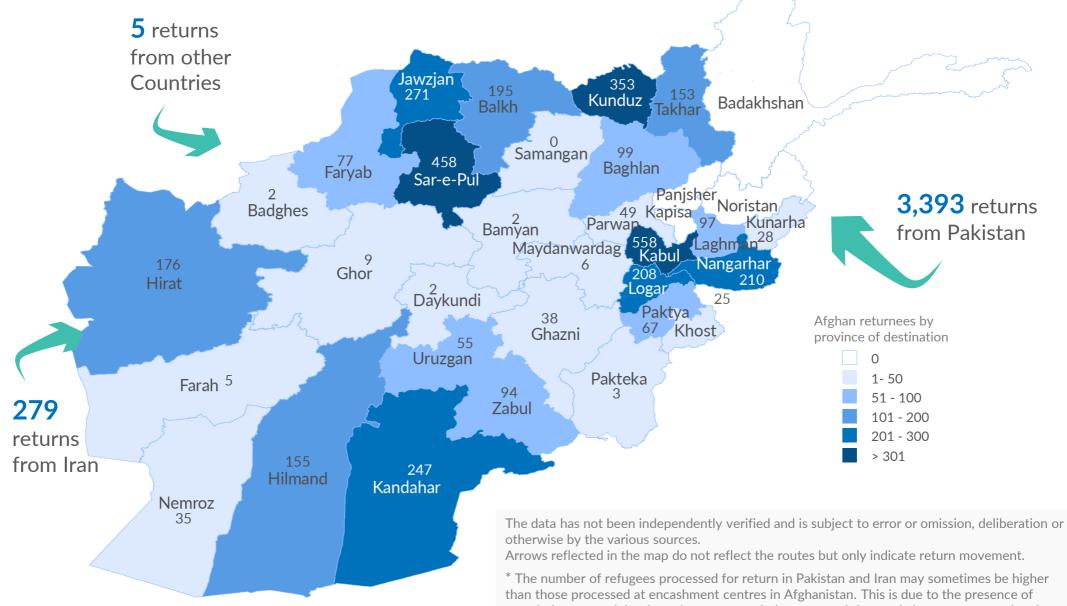
**RETURNEE DEMOGRAPHICS 2022** 

## ASSISTANCE AT ENCASHMENT CENTRES (ECs) IN AFGHANISTAN

**USD 917,727** was provided in cash assistance to returnees at ECs in Q3 of 2022. A total of **USD 1.2M** was provided in 2022.

Beside cash grants, returning refugees will receive basic health care and overnight accommodation when needed. They may also receive other services, provided by other partners present in each EC. In addition, UNHCR, in line with the measures recommended by MoPH and WHO, adopted a SOP in all ECs, aiming to prevent the spread of transmission of COVID-19.

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

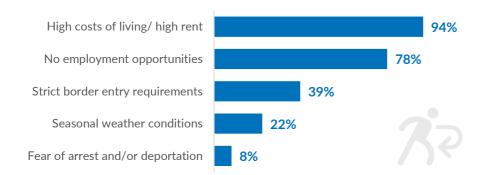


than those processed at encashment centres in Afghanistan. This is due to the presence of recycled cases applying for voluntary repatriation a second time and also persons not showing to collect the cash grant in Afghanistan.

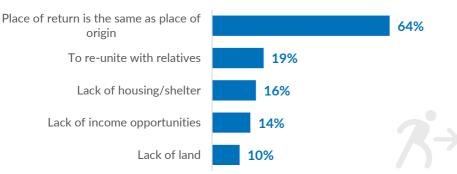


# **REASONS AND INTENTIONS RELATED TO RETURN**

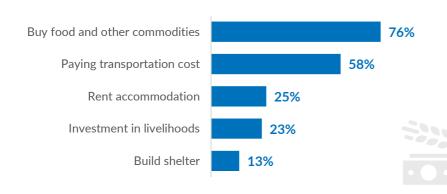




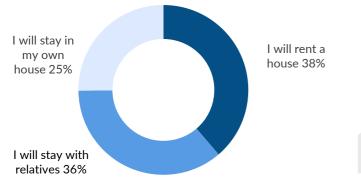
### Top 5 reasons for not returning to District of Origin



### Upon return, how the cash grant will be spent

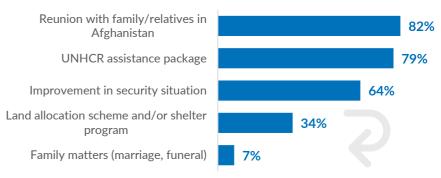


#### Living arrangements upon return

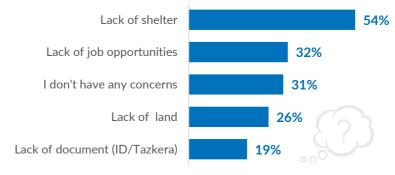


# **Source**: UNHCR's returnee monitoring conducted at ECs. **Timeframe**: findings from Jan. to Sep. 2022. Multiple answer questions may add up to over 100%.

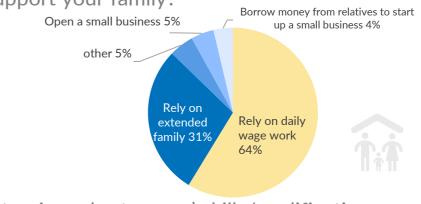
### Top 5 reasons for return to Afghanistan



## Concerns related to the return to Afghanistan



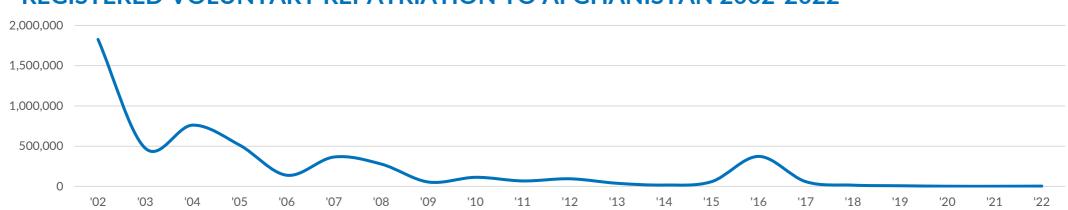
# After cash grant is spent, how you plan to support your family?



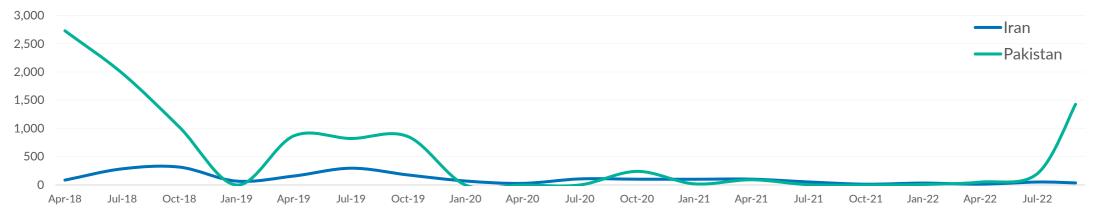
### Interviewed returnees' skills/qualifications



# **REGISTERED VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO AFGHANISTAN 2002-2022**



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



For further information please visit the Afghanistan Situation Operational Portal or please contact RBAPDIMA@unhcr.org.