PAKISTAN-AFGHANISTAN

Returns Emergency Response

as of 8 February 2024

Key figures

510,400 total returns[1]

26,000 assisted VolRep

30,000 deportations

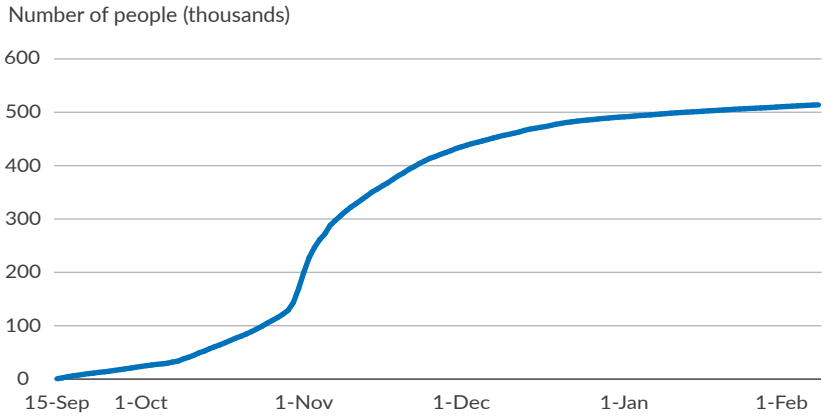
344,100 67%

21,800 84%

28,600 95%

The **blue figures** above correspond to the period 15 September 2023 to 8 February 2024, while the **navy figures** refer only to those who arrived from 1 November 2023 to 8 February 2024.

Total returns since 15 September 2023[2]



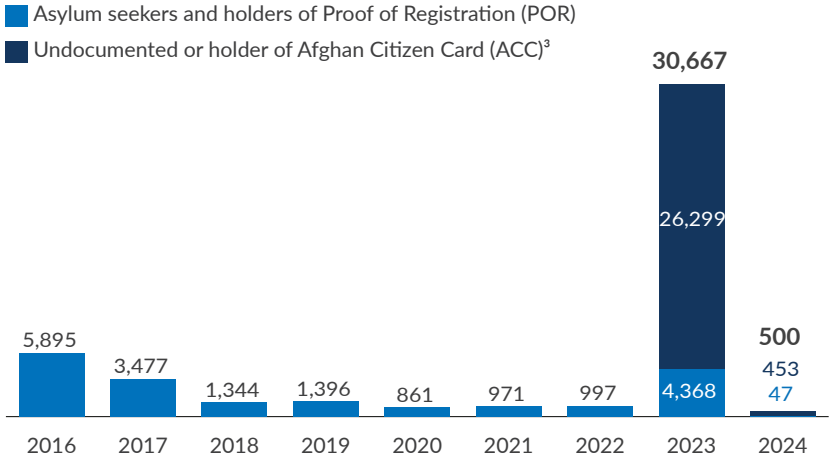
Context

On 3 October, Pakistan's national Apex Committee endorsed a plan to repatriate over a million foreigners without valid documents, largely Afghans, requiring them to leave the country by 1 November.

Since 15 September, **over half a million Afghans have returned to Afghanistan**. Despite a considerable decrease in deportations, some 1,200 have been registered in 2024, compared to some 3,500 in December, 24,500 deportations in November and 960 in October. Most movements took place through Torkham and Spin Boldak-Chaman official borders, although Badini, Ghulam Khan and Bahramcha are also being used.

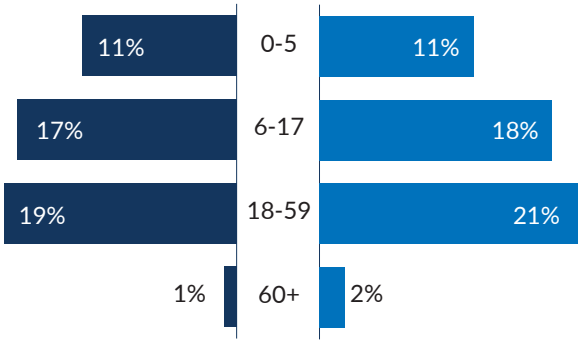
As of 3 February, over 500 individuals have been arrested/detained in 2024. Last year over 30,000 were recorded.

Arrests and detentions (from 2016 up to 3 Feb. 2024)



Returns assisted by UNHCR
by Demographic profile

48% of assisted are **Women** | **52%** of assisted are **Men**



Gender breakdown of head of households

27% are **Women** | **73%** are **Men**

Situation map

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

[1] *An umbrella term that includes all returns including deportations, assisted Voluntary Repatriation (VolRep) and other returns of Afghans of all statuses such as PoR cardholders, ACC holders, and the undocumented.*
[2] *Return figures from 3 February 2024 onwards may fluctuate till validation process is concluded.*
[3] *Prior to 2023, there was no data collected on the arrest and detention of ACC holders or undocumented Afghan nationals.*

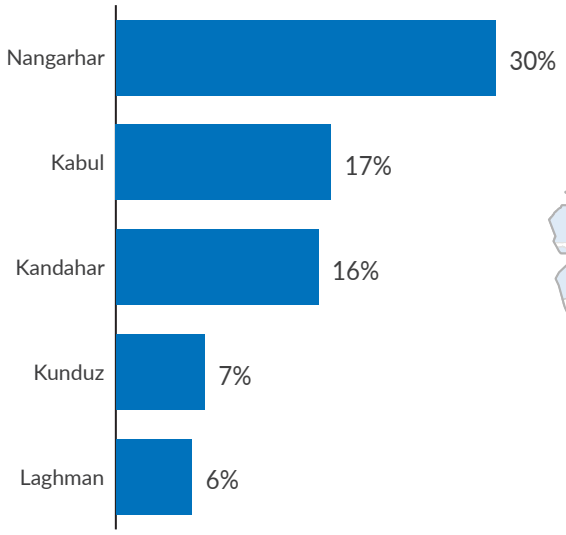
Sources: UNHCR, IOM

Returns assisted by UNHCR

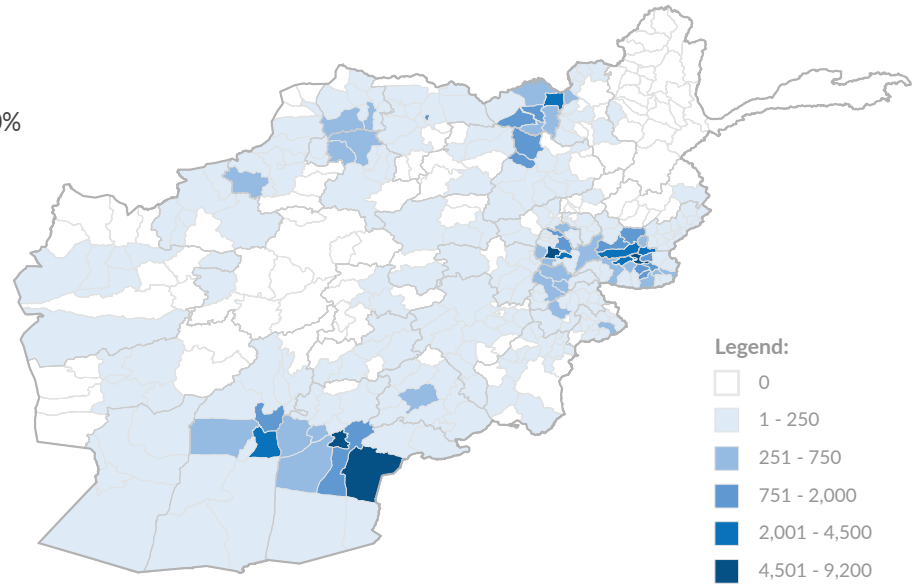
In Afghanistan, UNHCR continued to biometrically process and provide cash assistance to PoR card holders and their nuclear family members, UNHCR slip holders, asylum seeker certificate holders and other Protection referrals. Since 15 September 2023, some 77,500 individuals returning from Pakistan have been provided with cash assistance in Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad Encashment centres, including over 45,000 PoR cardholders. Out of the assisted, some 2.4% are individuals with disabilities and over 2,900 PoR card holders, UNHCR slip holders and Asylum certificate holders were deported.

At least one in four households assisted are headed by women. 33% of them intend to return to five provincial capitals (Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Lashkargah and Mazar-e-Sharif).

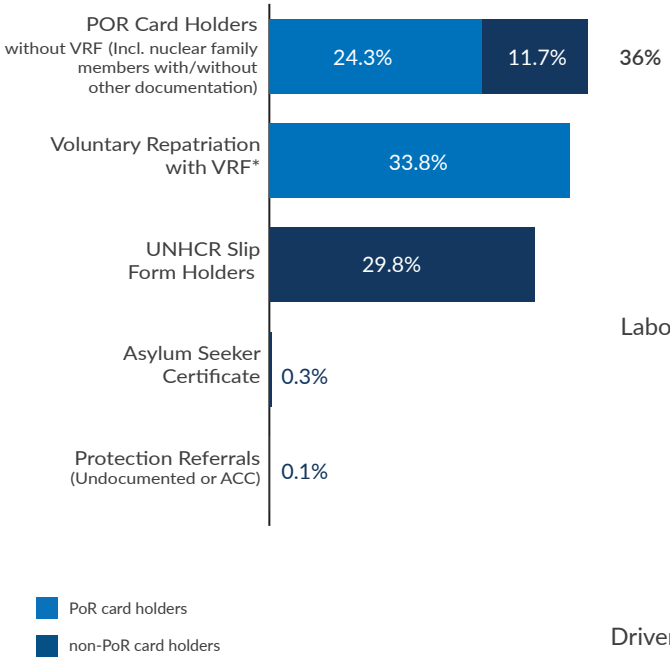
Top 5 provinces of intended destination



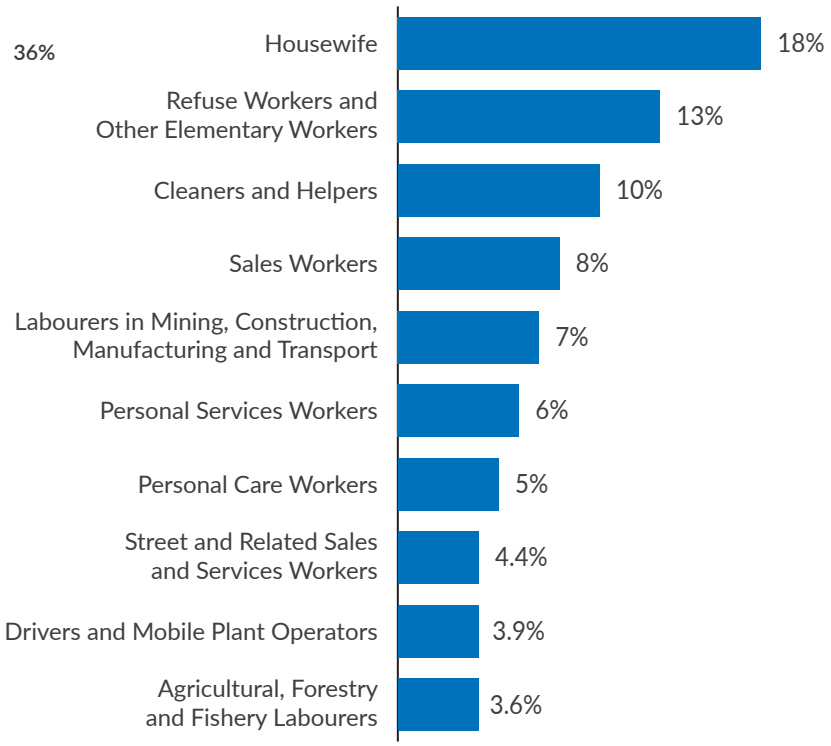
Intended districts of destination



Documentation status



Top 10 occupation of the head of households



** Voluntary Repatriation Form.*

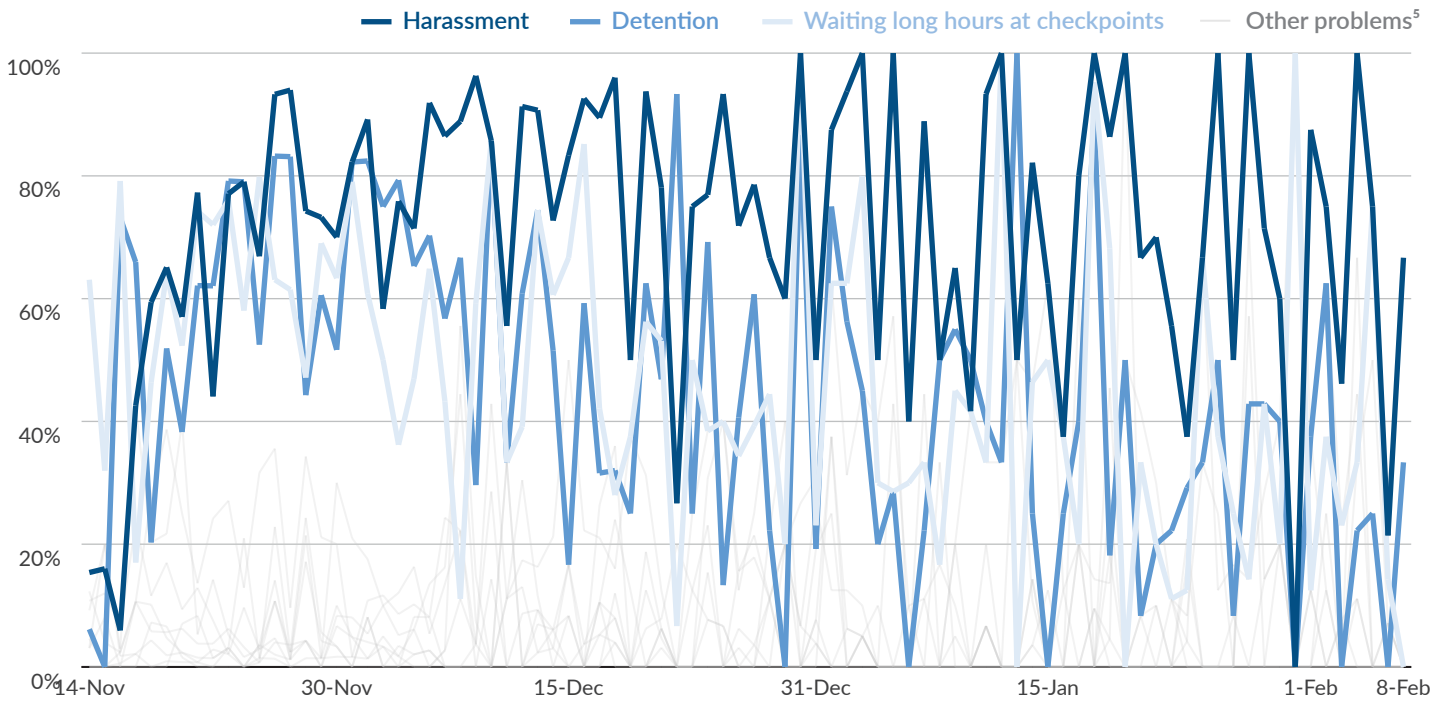
Border Protection Monitoring

UNHCR and its partner Wadan in Afghanistan have scaled up protection activities at the border. Daily presence consists of Border Protection monitoring through interviews with returnees including deportees in order to identify protection concerns and risks, as well as their intended areas of return in Afghanistan. Five help desks have been set up to boost protection screening interviews, identification and referral of individuals to be assisted by UNHCR.

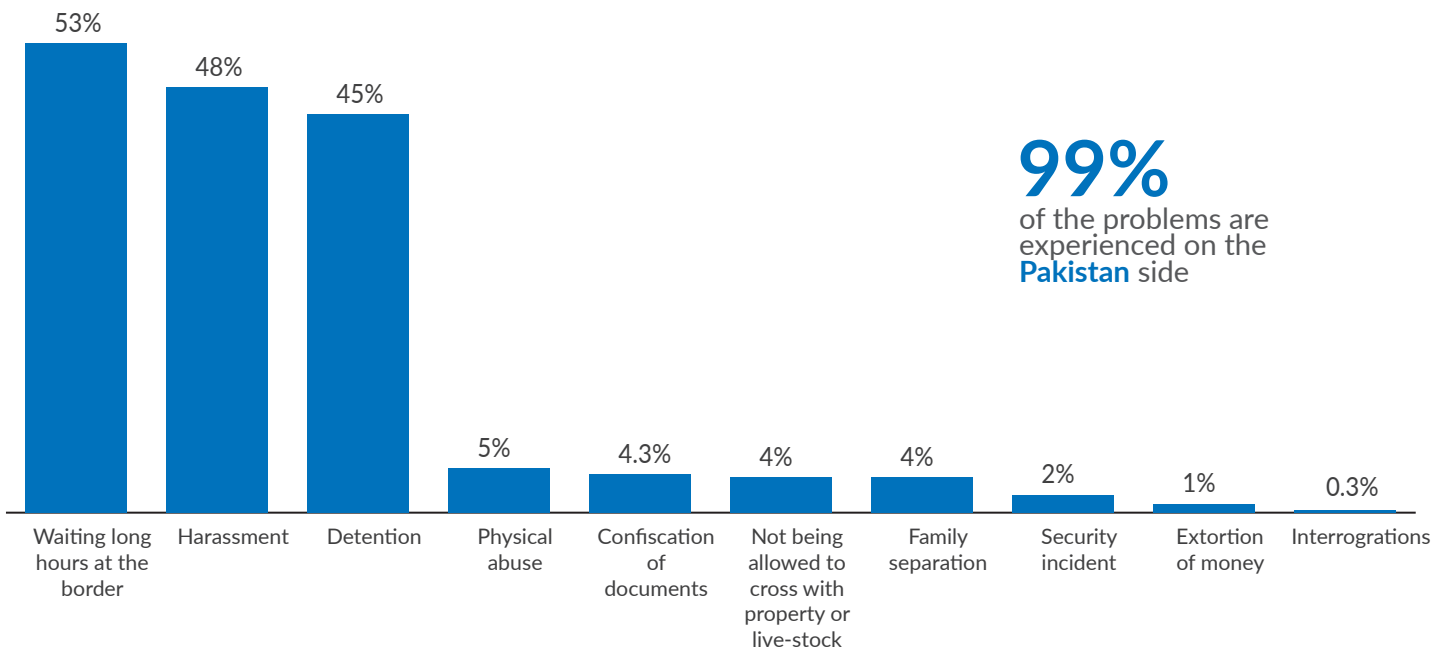
Since 12 November, the most reported problems experienced prior to the cross-border movement have consistently been harassment, waiting long hours at checkpoints and detention. Interrogations has continued to be the least reported issue.

Problems experienced in Pakistan prior to the cross-border movement[4]

Percentage interviews per day reporting problems

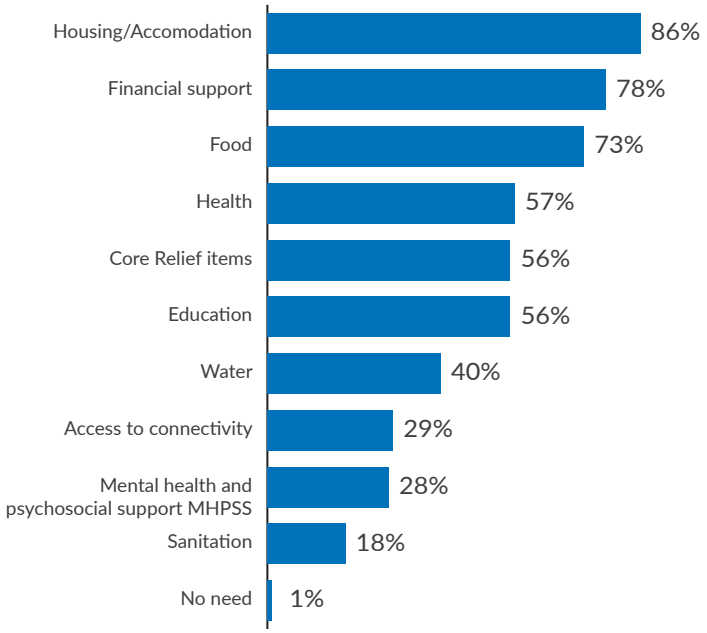


Problems experienced at the border point on Pakistan and Afghanistan side[4]

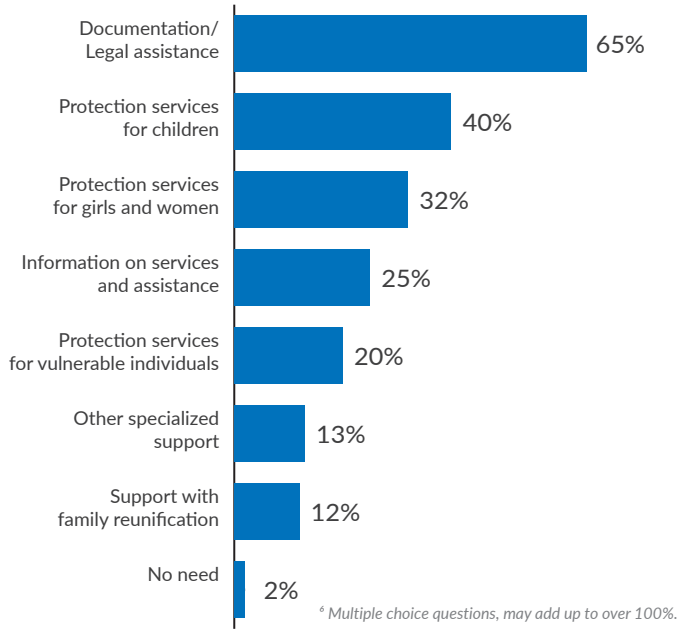


[4] *Multiple choice questions, may add up to over 100%.*
[5] *Other problems include: confiscation of documents, money extorsion, family separation, interrogations, lease not extended, not being allowed to cross with property or livestock, paid bribe to pass police checkpoints, physical abuse and security incident.*

Needs upon arrival in final destination[6]



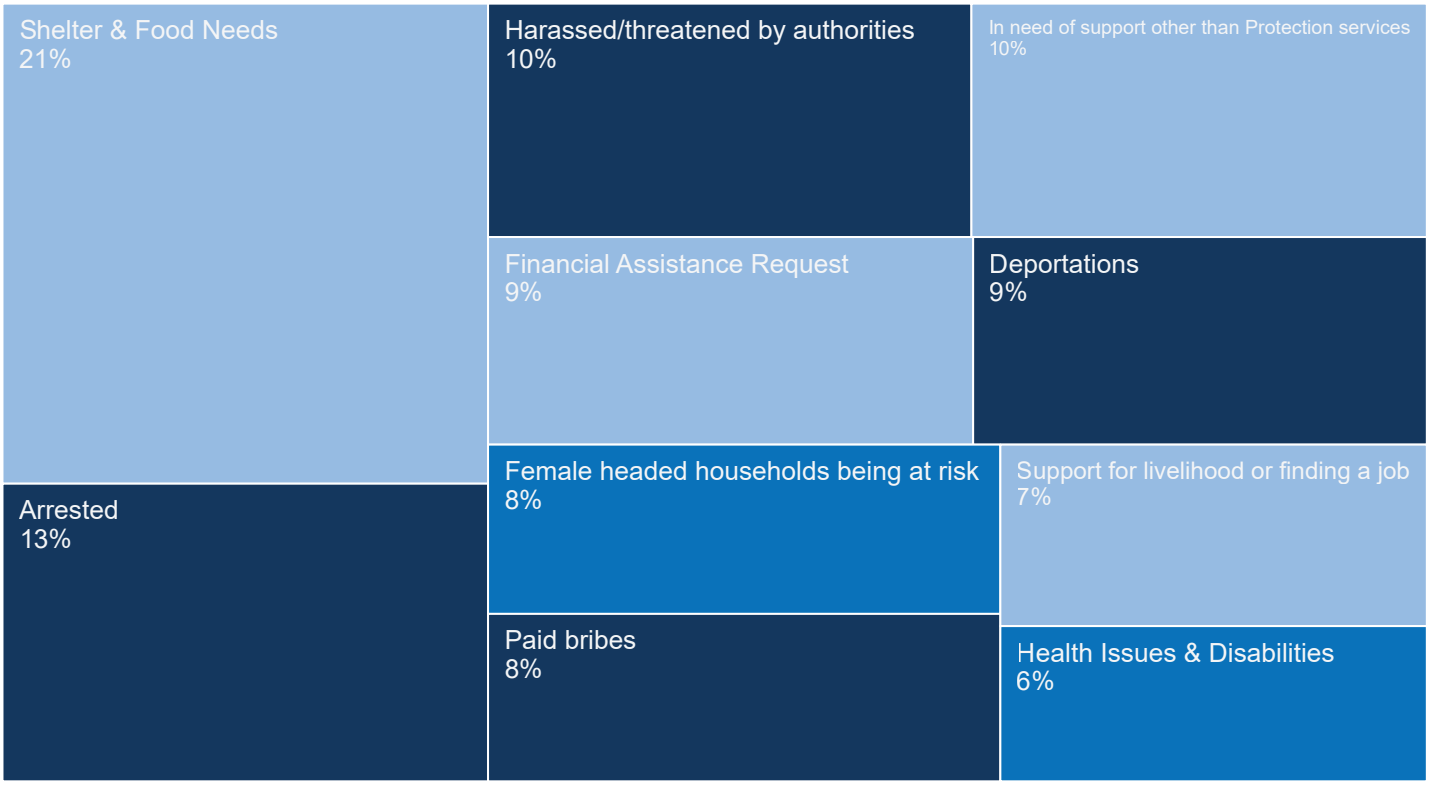
Protection services required in final destination[6]



[6] *Multiple choice questions, may add up to over 100%.*

Protection Analysis - using natural language processing

In addition to the border monitoring interviews, returnees who are enrolled and provided with cash assistance are asked to elaborate on topics that they would like to highlight to UNHCR. The descriptive experiences and perceptions shared were analysed with Artificial Intelligence using natural language processing for semantic similarities and patterns.

The analysis done with a word count of over 25,840, found 10 detailed clusters shown in the diagram below. These 10 clusters can be broadly categorized into experiences leaving Pakistan, specific vulnerabilities in the household and requests for support to meet needs in Afghanistan. Amongst the 10 clusters, shelter and food needs, experiences of being arrested, harassment and threats by authorities and requests for financial assistance were the top four most highlighted, compared to shelter and food needs, in need of support other than Protection services, harassment and threats by police and arrested to in mid January.

The top highlighted clusters vary with documentation status. For UNHCR Slip holders specifically, bribes was the most common cluster followed by experiences of being arrested. For those without documentation, in need of support other than Protection services was the most common.