

PAKISTAN

FLOW MONITORING OF AFGHAN NATIONALS

QUARTERLY REPORT (JANUARY – MARCH 2025)



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Cover photo: An IOM DTM enumerator is interviewing a head of household at Torkham border. © IOM Pakistan 2025

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DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS OF DOCUMENTATION CATEGORIES OF AFGHAN NATIONALS IN PAKISTAN




Proof of Registration (PoR) – “PoR cards are identification cards issued by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), with technical support from UNHCR. PoR cards facilitate access to various services including education, healthcare, banking and property rental. PoR holders can return to Afghanistan, which can be supported by UNHCR through its voluntary repatriation programme, but if they then want to enter Pakistan they require a valid Pakistan visa.”

Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) – “ACCs were issued by NADRA, with technical support from IOM, from 2017 to 2018 to undocumented Afghan nationals residing in Pakistan. This card grants Afghan nationals temporary residence in Pakistan. ACC holders can return to Afghanistan but if they then want to enter Pakistan they require a valid Pakistan visa. In addition, ACC holders are currently unable to register children born after initial registration under the ACC of their parents, while this is possible for PoR holders.”

Other types of valid documentation – “Any other type of valid documentation that does not fall within the two other categories (PoR card and ACC). For example, individuals of Afghan origin who have a passport with a valid Pakistan visa.”

Undocumented and invalid documentation – “This category includes individuals of Afghan origin residing in Pakistan who: a) do not have a document to stay in Pakistan, b) only have a Tazkira (Afghan national identity card), c) have expired PoR card, d) only have an Afghan passport and/or visa that is expired. or e) those pre-registered by UNHCR and have obtained a token/slip during their first step of registration.”

DEFINITIONS OF OUTFLOW CATEGORIES

 Travellers	“Individuals travelling to Afghanistan for trade or temporary visits (e.g. daily travellers).”
 Self-organized returns	“Afghan nationals who returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan through five designated border crossing points (BCPs) and intend to live in Afghanistan for an extended period of time.”
 Deportations	“The apprehension and subsequent expulsion of Afghan nationals by Pakistani authorities.”

ACRONYMS

ACC	Afghan Citizen Card
BCP	Border Crossing Point
BM	Border Monitor
CB-PAHA	Cross-Border Post Arrival Humanitarian Assistance
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FM	Flow Monitoring
FMC	Flow Monitoring Count
FMR	Flow Monitoring Registry
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HoH	Head of Household
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IFRP	“Illegal Foreigner’s Repatriation Plan”
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MoI	Ministry of Interior
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NOC	No-Objection Certificate
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PoR	Proof of Registration
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	US Dollar

METHODOLOGY

ABOUT FLOW MONITORING (FM)

The International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) Flow Monitoring (FM) is used to collect information on the volume and basic characteristics of populations crossing the international border during observation hours at selected Border Crossing Points (BCPs).

In Pakistan, FM has been established since 2016 and provides key insights into the overall migration trends of Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan. It provides a detailed overview of Afghan returns, including their profiles, mobility patterns, routes taken, vulnerabilities, as well as key demographics and social characteristics. The exercise also helps identifying gaps and priorities in the provision of assistance along migration routes and at destinations.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team and authorities identify strategic locations for the establishment of monitoring locations/points where data collection will take place. IOM’s DTM team in Pakistan identified four BCPs. These locations are Torkham (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Chaman, Badini and Bahramcha (Balochistan). The data presented in this report is harmonized with those from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), who also cover Ghulam Khan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

ENUMERATORS AND RESPONDENTS

Between January and March 2025, IOM deployed 12 border monitors (BMs) at the specified BCPs. At Torkham and Chaman, BMs are stationed at the return point where returnees are waiting to cross into Afghanistan near the zero point, which marks the international border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. In Badini, BMs are located 1,200 to 1,300 meters from the zero point. In Bahramcha, BMs are situated 900 meters from the zero point.

To retrieve information on returnees’ profiles and mobility patterns, BMs use a Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) form to interview heads of households of Afghan families returning to Afghanistan. More information on the FMR is available on page 9.

Between January and March 2025, BMs interviewed 1,394 heads of households, while 48,042 Afghan nationals were identified returning to Afghanistan. This is obtained through a household registry with all family members travelling with the head of household, including gender, age, documentation status and various other breakdowns, complemented with data from other sources.

1,394

Interviewed heads of households

48,042

Identified returns¹

¹This number includes returnees who received post-arrival assistance by the IOM-led Border Consortium in Afghanistan at Torkham and Spin Boldak border crossing points.

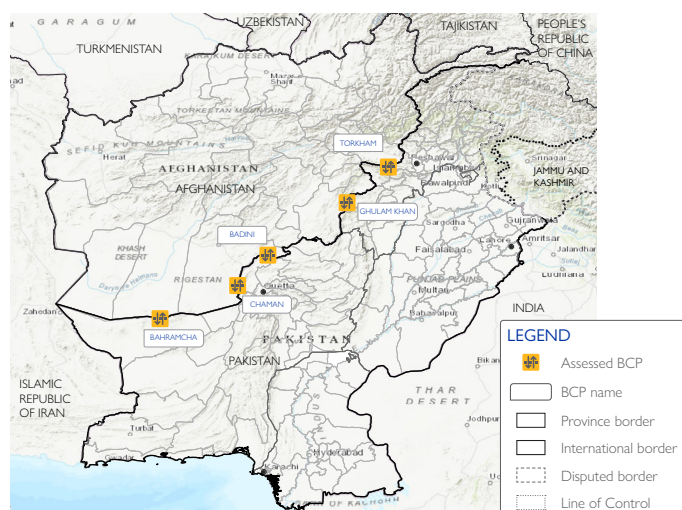
LIMITATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

This data aims to provide a detailed understanding of the volume and characteristics of population flows transiting through the BCPs. FM does not intend to provide a total number of unique transiting populations, but rather to estimate summary population flows and their characteristics. As such, individuals returning to Afghanistan multiple times over an observed period may be captured multiple times.

The flow of Afghan returns is also influenced by various border management measures implemented by Pakistani and Afghan authorities, as well as incidents such as cross-border hostilities/shelling, heavy rains, and public protests that lead to partial or complete closure of the border.

It should be noted that most of the figures are only representative for the respondents to the survey as interviews were only conducted with the head of the household. This will be clearly indicated with an N-statement.

Map 1. Map of border area with covered BCPs



Disclaimer: The 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.

Table 1. Covered BCPs and their location in Pakistan (province and district)

BORDER CROSSING POINT	PROVINCE	DISTRICT
1. Torkham	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Khyber
2. Ghulam Khan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	North Waziristan
3. Badini	Balochistan	Killa Saifullah
4. Chaman	Balochistan	Chaman
5. Bahramcha	Balochistan	Chagai

CROSS-MOBILITY FIGURES

IOM Pakistan collects cross-border mobility data from multiple sources, providing information on inflows and outflows categorized by nationality and documentation status.

The total outflow figure comprises travellers, self-organized returns (excluding those that travel for trade or temporary visits), and deportations. While the inflow data is sourced from the Government of Pakistan (GoP), a detailed breakdown of this data is not provided. DTM Pakistan does not incorporate inflow or travellers data in its analysis, as the report specifically focuses on Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan for an extended period. The inflow figures are included here purely for informational purposes, offering context by comparing return figures with the overall inflows and outflows.

During this quarter, outflows have risen slightly (increase of 1,485 individuals), while inflows decreased by over 50,000 individuals compared to the previous reporting period (October to December 2024).

Among the total outflows, travellers represented the largest category, constituting 88 per cent or 351,818 individuals, while self-organized returns accounted for 11 per cent, totalling 44,945 individuals, and deportations for one per cent or 3,097 individuals. The data for Q1 shows there is variation in all three categories over the three months. The travellers count decreased from January to February and then increased again in March. Self-organized returns decreased every month, with March reporting only 10,910 self-organized returns. Deportations were reported at its highest in February.

Figure 1. Inflows and outflows (by outflow category) in Q1

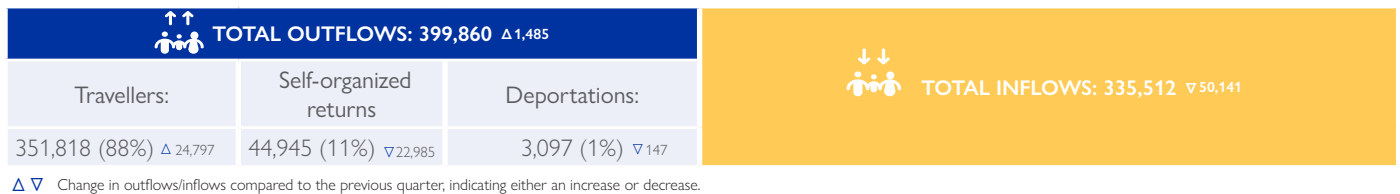


Figure 2. Total outflows and inflows between April 2024 and March 2025

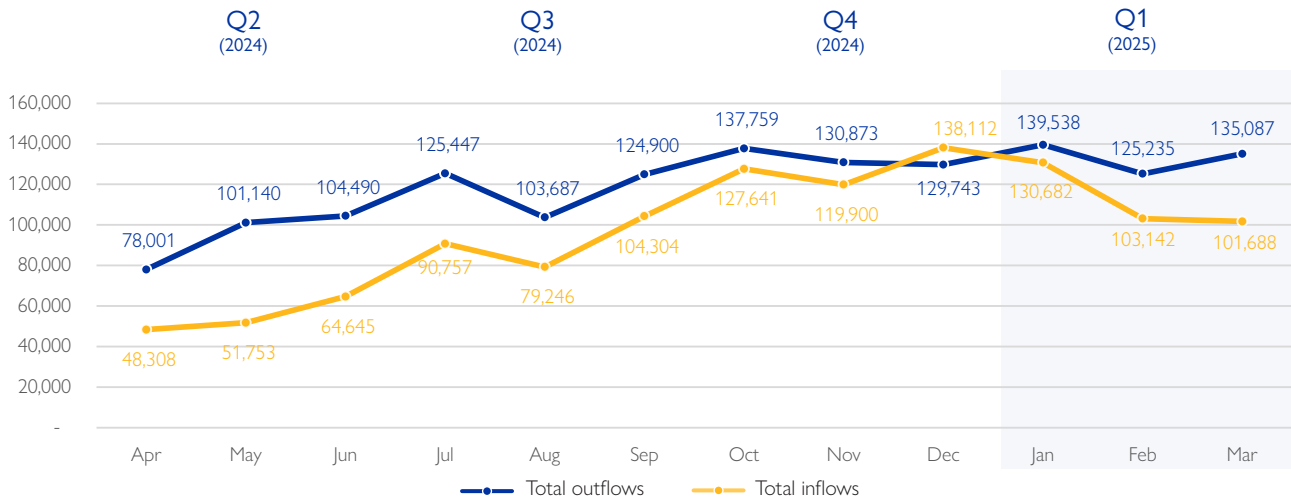
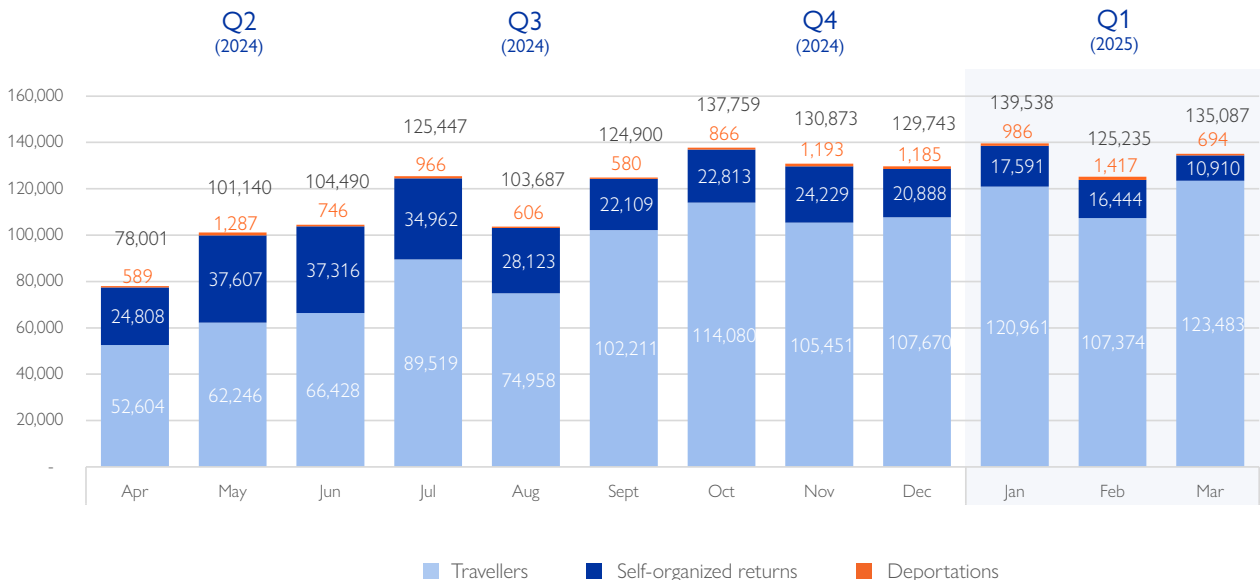


Figure 3. Travellers, self-organized returns and deportations between April 2024 and March 2025



RETURN FIGURES

In this first quarter, DTM Pakistan recorded 48,042 returns. These returns are categorized into two groups: self-organized returns and deportations. Self-organized returns are Afghan nationals who returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan through five designated border crossing points (BCPs) (see page 5). This group includes both documented individuals (PoR and ACC holders) and those without documentation, excluding individuals travelling for trade or temporary visits (e.g. daily travellers). Deportations includes the apprehension and subsequent expulsion of Afghan nationals by Pakistani authorities. Among the 48,042 returns, 44,945 individuals (94%) were self-organized returns, while 3,097 individuals (6%) were deportations.

From last year Q4 (October - December) to this year Q1 (January to March), the number of self-organized returns decreased by 34 per cent, while the number of deportations decreased by five per cent.

In November 2024, Minister of Interior Mohsin Naqvi announced restrictions for Afghan nationals to reside in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). No formal announcement was made by the Ministry of Interior (MoI), but news circulated in the media of Afghan nationals reportedly requiring a No-Objection Certificate (NOC) to reside in ICT starting 1 January 2025.² At the end of December 2024, reports indicated that hundreds of Afghan nationals were arrested, and subsequently detained in ICT. However, by the end of December 2024, returnee numbers remained stable, with no significant increase observed.

In January - February 2025, the GoP issued a directive, requiring Afghan nationals in Pakistan to relocate from ICT and Rawalpindi or else face deportation. Additionally, from February onwards, several announcements were made of the imminent implementation of a second phase of the "IFRP", targeting ACC holders in addition to undocumented Afghans for "repatriation" to Afghanistan.³ At the beginning of January 2025, reports indicate that Afghan nationals are being deported to Afghanistan from ICT and Rawalpindi, resulting in an increased number of deportations from both locations. Despite these recent developments, no significant impact on overall returns was observed in January 2025, the overall return numbers and deportations even decreased from December 2024 to January 2025.

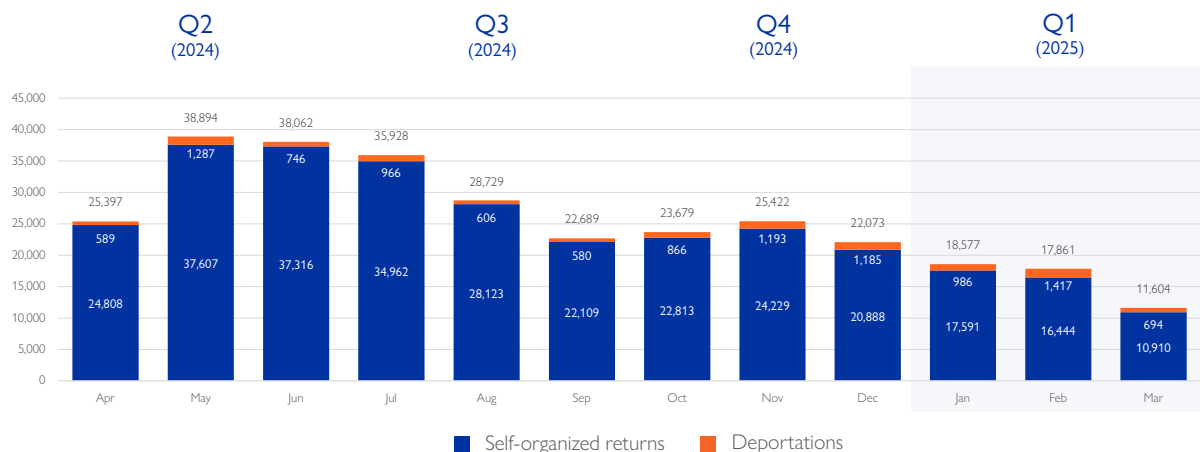
In February 2025, however, deportations almost doubled (44%) compared to January, from 986 to 1,417 deportations. Almost half of the deportations (47%) in February originated from ICT and Rawalpindi. Self-organized returns, on the other hand, decreased slightly, mostly due to the Torkham border closure in the last week of February 2025.

In March, self-organized returns and deportations continued decreasing, which was mostly due to the Torkham border closure, which remained closed until 24 March, and a slowdown in returns during Ramadan.

Figure 4. Returns (self-organized returns and deportations) of Afghan nationals between April 2024 and March 2025, by quarter

🚶 Q2 (2024) – TOTAL RETURNS : 102,353 ▲ 48,126		🚶 Q3 (2024) – TOTAL RETURNS : 87,346 ▼ 15,007	
Self-organized returns:	Deportations:	Self-organized returns:	Deportations:
99,781 (97%) ▲ 46,520	2,622 (3%) ▲ 1,686	85,194 (98%) ▼ 14,587	2,152 (2%) ▼ 470
🚶 Q4 (2024) – TOTAL RETURNS : 71,174 ▼ 16,172		🚶 Q1 (2025) – TOTAL RETURNS : 48,042 ▼ 23,132	
Self-organized returns:	Deportations:	Self-organized returns:	Deportations:
67,930 (95%) ▼ 17,264	3,244 (5%) ▲ 1,092	44,945 (94%) ▼ 22,985	3,097 (6%) ▼ 147

Figure 5. Self-organized returns and deportations between April 2024 and March 2025



² The Express Tribune (2024). *Afghan Citizens Without NOC Won't be allowed in Islamabad from 2025: Mohsin Naqvi*. The Express Tribune, 27 November. Available online [here](#).

³ Dawn (2025). *March 31 Deadline for Afghan Citizen Card Holders to Exit Pakistan*. Available online [here](#).

DOCUMENTATION CATEGORIES OF AFGHAN RETURNEES

In Q1 of 2025, 48,042 Afghan nationals have returned to Afghanistan. Among these, undocumented Afghans represent the largest documentation category of returnees (42,935), followed by Proof of Registration (PoR) card holders (1,537) and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders (473).⁴

In Q1, the number of undocumented returnees decreased by 29 per cent (from 60,842 to 42,935 undocumented individuals). Despite this decrease, the proportion of undocumented returnees relative to the total number of returnees is higher in Q1 of 2025 (96%) compared to Q4 in 2024 (90%).

Figure 6. Documentation categories of Afghan returnees in Q1

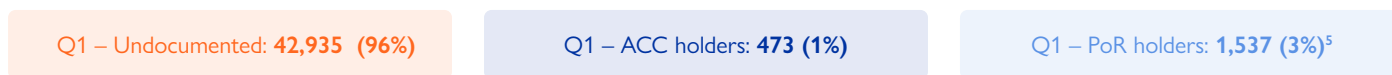


Table 2. Documentation categories of Afghan returnees between April 2024 and March 2025, by month

	MONTHS	TOTAL RETURNS	%	UNDOCUMENTED INVALID DOC.	%	ACC HOLDERS	%	PoR HOLDERS	%
Q2 (2024)	April	24,808	100%	20,720	84%	718	3%	3,370	13%
	May	37,607	100%	29,066	77%	888	3%	7,653	20%
	June	37,316	100%	29,880	80%	646	2%	6,790	18%
	TOTAL Q2 (2024)	99,731	100%	79,666	80%	2,252	2%	17,813	18%
Q3 (2024)	July	34,962	100%	28,171	81%	740	2%	6,051	17%
	August	28,123	100%	23,134	82%	525	2%	4,464	16%
	September	22,109	100%	18,224	82%	393	2%	3,492	16%
	TOTAL Q3 (2024)	85,194	100%	69,529	82%	1,658	2%	14,007	16%
Q4 (2024)	October	22,813	100%	19,416	85%	356	2%	3,041	13%
	November	24,229	100%	21,857	90%	294	1%	2,078	9%
	December	20,888	100%	19,569	94%	258	1%	1,061	5%
	TOTAL Q4 (2024)	67,930	100%	60,842	90%	908	1%	6,180	9%
Q1 (2025)	January	17,591	100%	16,844	96%	174	1%	573	3%
	February	16,444	100%	15,665	95%	98	1%	681	4%
	March	10,910	100%	10,426	95%	201	2%	283	3%
	TOTAL Q1 (2025)	44,945	100%	42,935	96%	473	1%	1,537	3%

DTM Pakistan and other partners also collect information on the types of invalid documentation or undocumented status.

Ninety-five per cent of undocumented Afghans do not possess any type of documentation, while five per cent have a Tazkira (Afghan national identity card).

Other types of invalid documentation, reported by a limited number of returnees, include having a passport with lapsed visa, having a passport but no visa and possessing an expired PoR card issued in 2010 or earlier.

Table 3. Types of undocumented/invalid documentation of Afghan returnees in Pakistan (N = 42,935)

TYPES OF UNDOCUMENTED/INVALID DOCUMENTATION		TOTAL	%
1.	No documents	40,606	95%
2.	Tazkira (Afghan national identity card)	2,222	5%
3.	Passport but with lapsed visa	91	0%
4.	Expired PoR card issued in 2010 or earlier	7	0%
5.	Passport but no visa	5	0%
6.	ACC token holder	4	0%
GRAND TOTAL		42,935	100%

⁴ Documentation status is complemented with data from UNHCR on PoR holders. Documentation status is not available for those who were deported, which totalled 3,097 individuals between January and March 2025.

⁵ PoR holders includes those who have been supported by UNHCR's Voluntary Repatriation Programme.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY

ANALYSIS OF FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY (FMR)

INTRODUCTION

The following section presents an analysis of data collected through DTM's FMR. The FMR gathers information from heads of households while they wait to cross into Afghanistan near the zero point at the Torkham and Chaman BCP. This data includes returnee profiles, areas of origin and destination, reasons for leaving Pakistan and for destination, anticipated challenges in Afghanistan, travel conditions, type of residence in Pakistan and Afghanistan, and sources of income in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

In Q1 of 2025, DTM conducted 1,394 interviews with heads of households through the FMR. The vast majority of respondents (93%) are male.

Since data is collected exclusively from heads of households, the findings presented below pertain only to this group and do not reflect the entire return population. However, for some questions, information was gathered on all family members travelling with the head of household, including documentation status, vulnerabilities, gender, and age. These instances are clearly indicated through an N-statement. It is also important to acknowledge that the predominance of male respondents (93%) may introduce a certain level of bias.



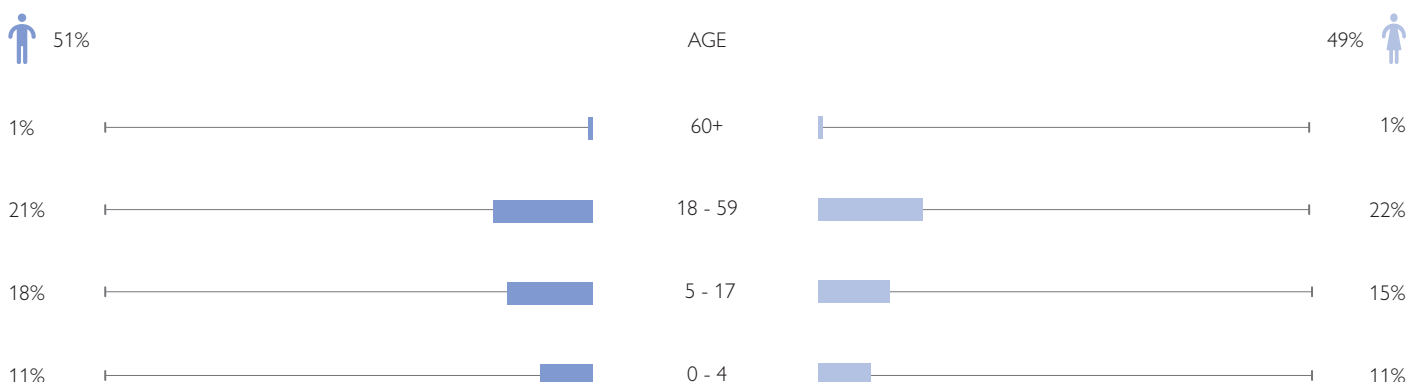
DEMOGRAPHICS AND VULNERABILITIES

Seven per cent of Afghan households returning to Afghanistan are headed by women, while three households were headed by a child.⁶ Additionally, 2,479 children under the age of 10 received polio vaccinations.

Between January and March 2025, the majority of Afghan nationals

returning to Afghanistan were adults and young adults. Forty-three per cent were adults aged between 18 and 59 years. Thirty-three per cent were between 5 and 17 years. Children aged four and below accounted for 22 per cent of the returnees, and only two per cent were elderly individuals over the age of 60.

Figure 7. Age and gender of returnees (N = 38,714)*



⁶ A child-headed household is a household headed by a person who is under 18 years old.

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Map 2. Map with districts of origin in Pakistan and provinces of destination in Afghanistan (N = 1,394)*

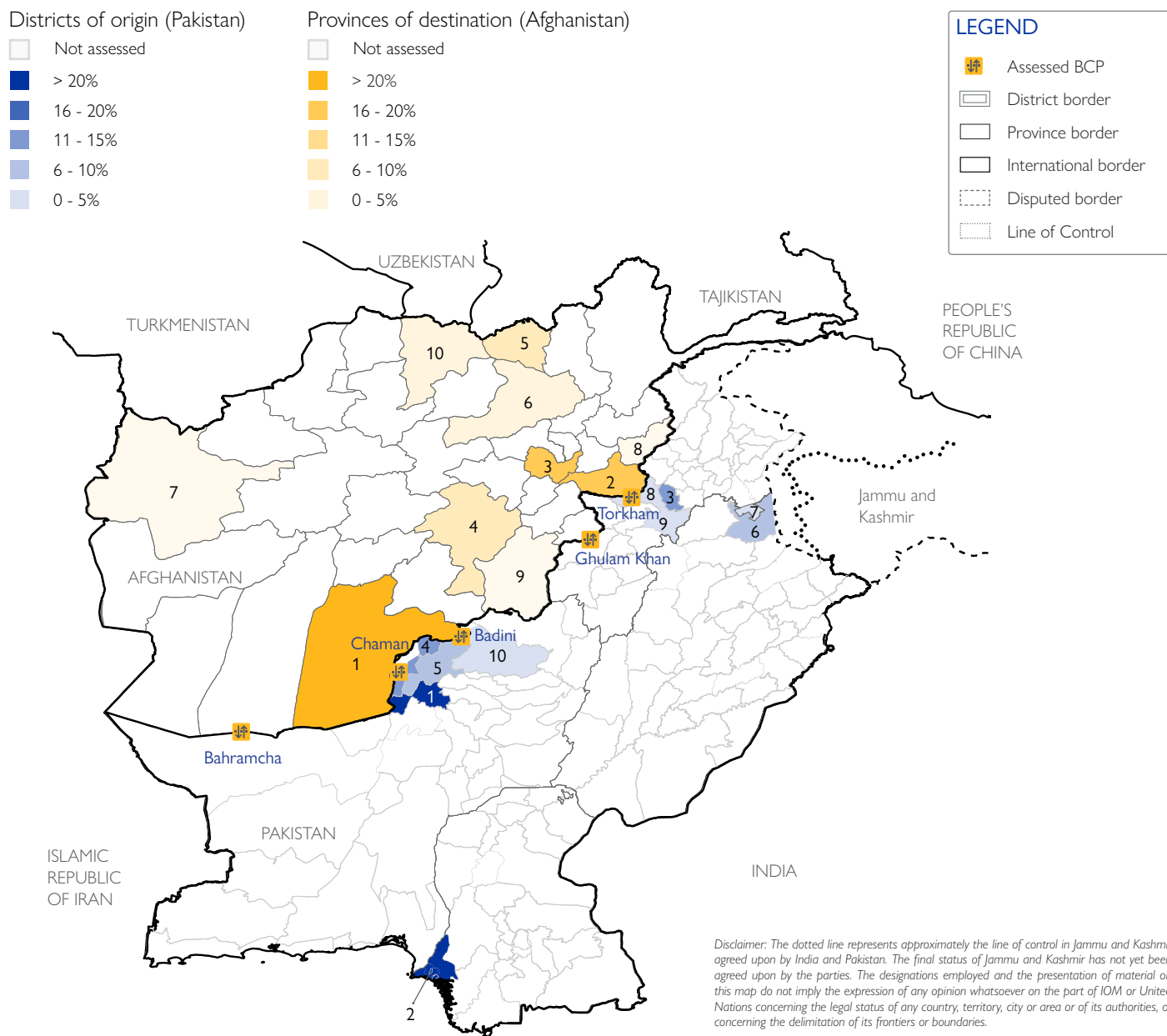


Table 4. Top 10 districts of origin in Pakistan

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (TOP 10)	PROVINCE	NUMBER OF RETURNS	%
1. Quetta	Balochistan	354	28%
2. Karachi Central	Sindh	312	24%
3. Peshawar	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	190	15%
4. Killa Abdullah	Balochistan	156	12%
5. Pishin	Balochistan	82	6%
6. Rawalpindi	Punjab	80	6%
7. Islamabad	Islamabad Capital Territory	59	5%
8. Khyber	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	17	1%
9. Kohat	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15	1%
10. Killa Saifullah	Balochistan	13	1%

Table 5. Top 10 provinces of destination in Afghanistan

PROVINCE OF DESTINATION (TOP 10)	NUMBER OF RETURNS	%
1. Kandahar	465	38%
2. Nangarhar	217	18%
3. Kabul	202	17%
4. Ghazni	91	7%
5. Kunduz	88	7%
6. Baghlan	40	3%
7. Hirat	31	3%
8. Kunar	30	2%
9. Paktika	28	2%
10. Balkh	28	2%

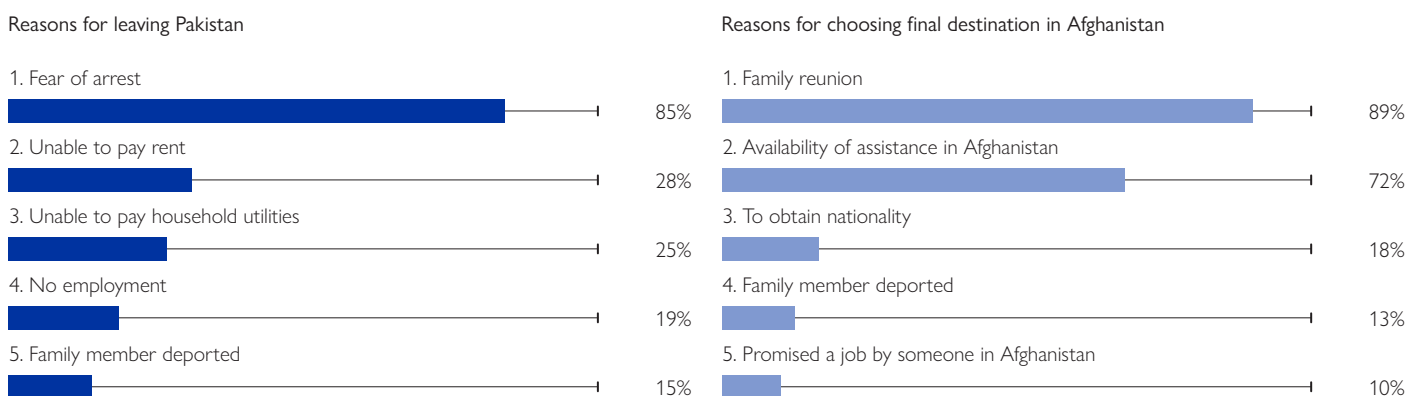
* An asterisk indicates that the visual data pertains exclusively to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans returning through the Torkham and Chaman border crossings. Data was not collected from the Badini and Bahramcha BCPs, and it excludes deportees as well as data gathered by UNHCR at the Ghulam Khan BCP.

REASONS FOR LEAVING PAKISTAN AND FOR CHOOSING FINAL DESTINATION IN AFGHANISTAN

In this quarter, fear of arrest has increased significantly from 58 per cent in the previous quarter (October to December 2024) to 85 per cent in this quarter (January to March 2025). Meanwhile, economic factors decreased, with a decreasing share of respondents citing an inability to pay rent (28%) and household utilities (25%), as well as unemployment (19%). Fifteen per cent of respondents reported that their family members were deported to Afghanistan.

Family reunion (89%) and the availability of assistance in Afghanistan (72%) remained the primary factors influencing respondents' choice of destination, showing little change from the previous quarter. Additionally, 18 per cent reported they returned to obtain nationality. Another 13 per cent returned because their family members were deported while 10 per cent returned due to job promises from contacts in Afghanistan.

Figure 8. Reasons for leaving Pakistan and reasons for choosing final destination in Afghanistan (top 5) (Multiple answers, N = 1,394, can exceed 100%)*

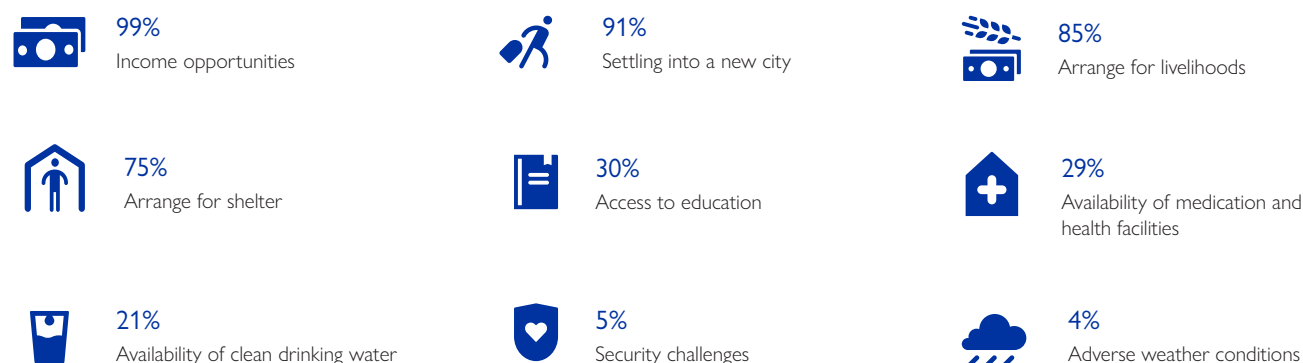


IMMEDIATELY FORESEEN CHALLENGES IN AFGHANISTAN UPON RETURN

The immediate challenges upon return to Afghanistan remained largely unchanged. Nearly all respondents identified income opportunities (99%) and settling into a new city (91%) as their most significant concerns. Additionally, a substantial share highlighted livelihoods (85%) and securing shelter (75%) as key challenges.

A relatively lower percentage of respondents identified access to education (30%), access to medicine and health facilities (29%), and availability of clean drinking water (21%) as their primary challenges. Only a small number of respondents identified security (5%) and adverse weather conditions (4%) as challenges.

Figure 9. Immediately foreseen challenges in Afghanistan upon return (Multiple answers, N = 1,394, can exceed 100%)*



* An asterisk indicates that the visual data pertains exclusively to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans returning through the Torkham and Chaman border crossings. Data was not collected from the Badini and Bahramcha BCPs, and it excludes deportees as well as data gathered by UNHCR at the Ghulam Khan BCP.

TRAVEL CONDITIONS

During the interviews, respondents were asked to report which belongings they were travelling with. All respondents reported bringing personal belongings (100%). A significant majority also brought household items (97%), cash (97%) and productive assets (57%). Additionally, some respondents brought transportation means (8%)⁷ and livestock (1%).

The primary mode of transportation for most travellers was a pick

Figure 10. Belongings returnees are travelling with (top 5) (Multiple answers, N = 1,394, can exceed 100%)*

1. Personal belongings	100%
2. Household items	97%
3. Cash	97%
4. Productive assets	57%
5. Transportation	8%
6. Livestock	1%

TRAVEL COSTS

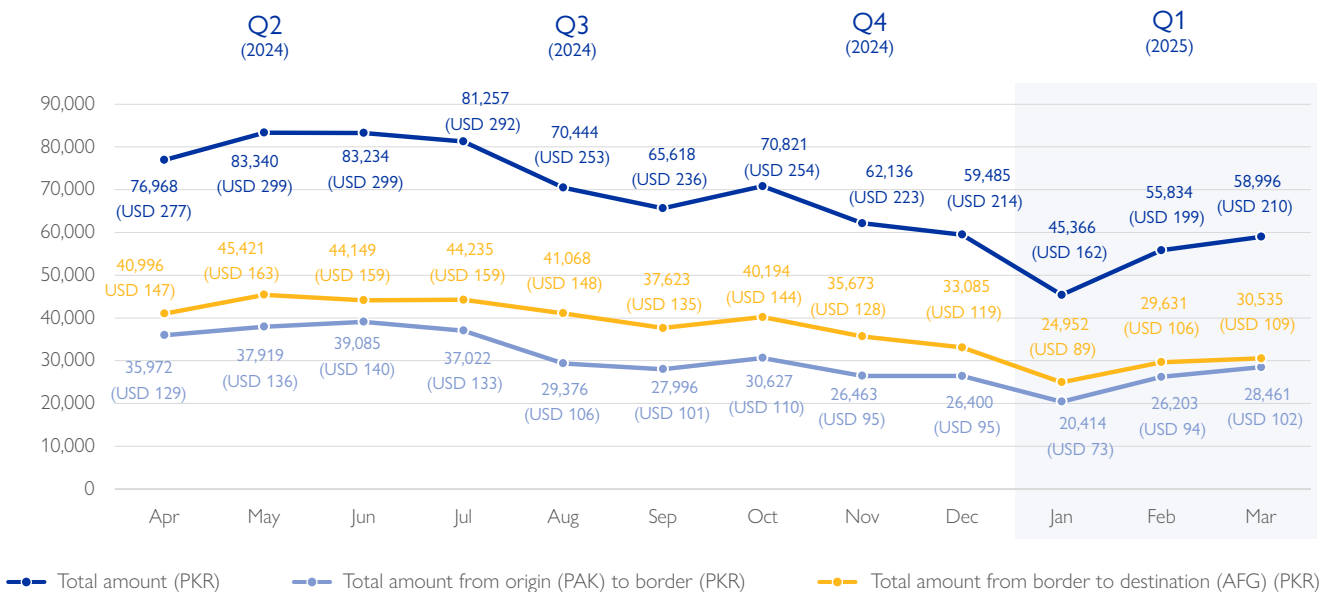
Between January and March 2025, respondents incurred a total average cost of PKR 52,879 (USD 189) from their origin to their final destination.⁸ The highest overall expenditure from origin to destination was recorded in March, both from origin to the border

Figure 12. Average amount paid from origin to destination (N = 1,394)

AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FROM ORIGIN TO DESTINATION: PKR 52,879 (USD 189)			
Average amount paid from origin (PAK) to border:		Average amount paid from border to destination (AFG):	
PKR 24,683	▼ PKR 3,529	USD 88	▼ USD 13
PKR 28,196	▼ PKR 8,752	USD 101	▼ USD 32

▲ ▼ Change in the average amount paid compared to the previous quarter, indicating either an increase or decrease.

Figure 13. Average amount paid from origin to border and from border to destination between April 2024 and March 2025 Q1*



* An asterisk indicates that the visual data pertains exclusively to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans returning through the Torkham and Chaman border crossings. Data was not collected from the Badini and Bahramcha BCPs, and it excludes deportees as well as data gathered by UNHCR at the Ghulam Khan BCP.

⁷ Transportation refers to returnees travelling with their vehicles, such as cars, motorbikes, rickshaws, bicycles, and other modes of transport.

⁸ Data was originally collected in Pakistani Rupee (PKR). Exchange rates are PKR 279.961 to USD 1 according to the UN Operational Rates of Exchange on 31 March 2025. Available online [here](#).

TYPE OF RESIDENCE IN PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN

While residing in Pakistan, the highest proportion of respondents reported living in rented houses (98%) one per cent were living with relatives and one per cent were living in camps or camp-like settings.

When asked about their intended settlement plans in Afghanistan, the majority of returnees (63%) indicated that they plan to rent a house upon reaching their destination. The second most common option, mentioned by 27 per cent, was staying with relatives. Only five per cent expected to reside in their own homes, four per cent in spontaneous settlements, while just one per cent of returnees stated that they intended to live in a camp (1%).

In Quetta, Killa Abdullah, and Karachi Central, all respondents reported living in rented housing, while in Peshawar a small share also indicated living with relatives (5%) and camps or camp like structures (1%). Similarly, in Pishin, seven per cent of respondents reported living in camps.

Settlement preferences varied somewhat by province of destination. In Kandahar, Kabul, Helmand, and Kunduz, the vast majority of respondents planned to rent a house. In contrast, only 35 per cent of those heading to Nangarhar intended to do so. Instead, a higher proportion in Nangarhar planned to stay with relatives (35%) or move to spontaneous settlements (18%). Additionally, Nangarhar had a higher share of respondents who returned to their own house (8%) or camp (4%) compared to other provinces.

Figure 14. Type of residence in Pakistan (origin) and expected type of residence in Afghanistan (destination) (N = 1,394)*

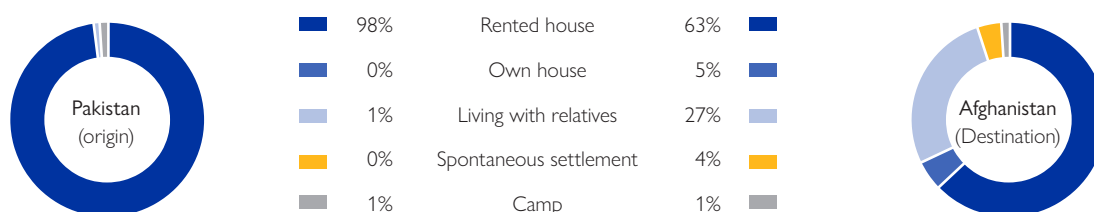
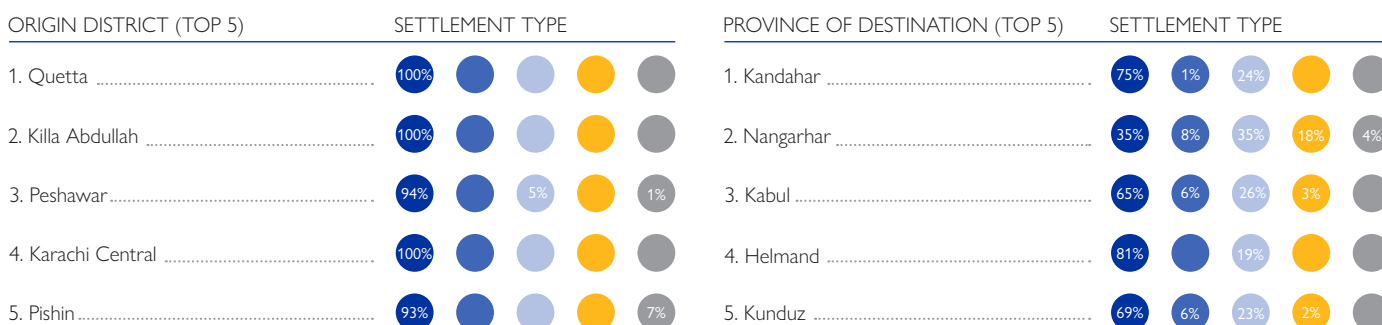


Figure 15. Type of residence in Pakistan (origin), by district, and expected type of residence in Afghanistan (destination), by province (N = 1,394)*



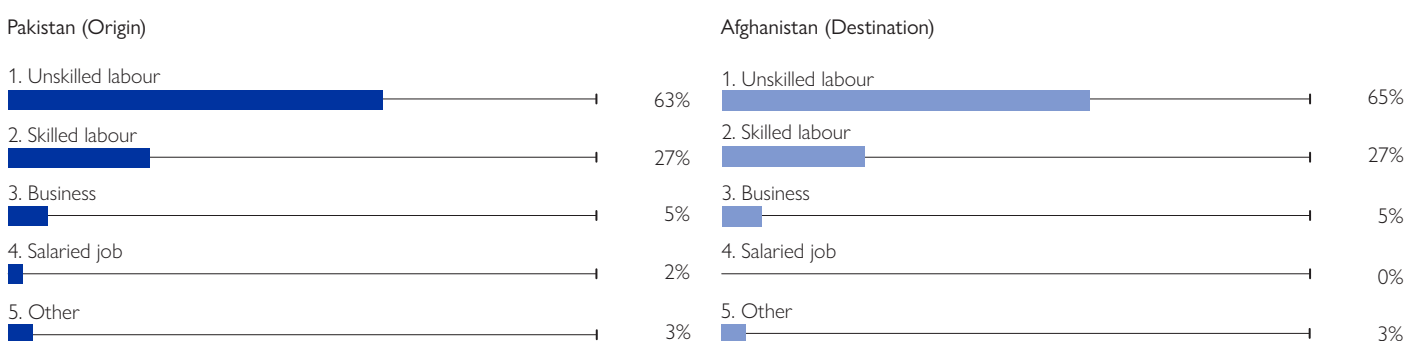
SOURCE OF INCOME IN PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN

The reported sources of income in Pakistan and the anticipated sources of income in Afghanistan largely align.

In Pakistan, the majority of respondents reported being employed as unskilled labourers (63%), while in Afghanistan, 65 per cent, a slight increase, expect to work in the same capacity. Twenty seven

per cent were employed as skilled labourers in Pakistan, and the same per cent expect to do the same in Afghanistan. An equal proportion (5% versus 5%) of returnees were engaged or expect to be engaged in business in both countries and no respondents anticipate working in salaried jobs in Afghanistan compared to two per cent in Pakistan.

Figure 16. Source of income in Pakistan (origin) and expected source of income in Afghanistan (destination) (N = 1,394)*

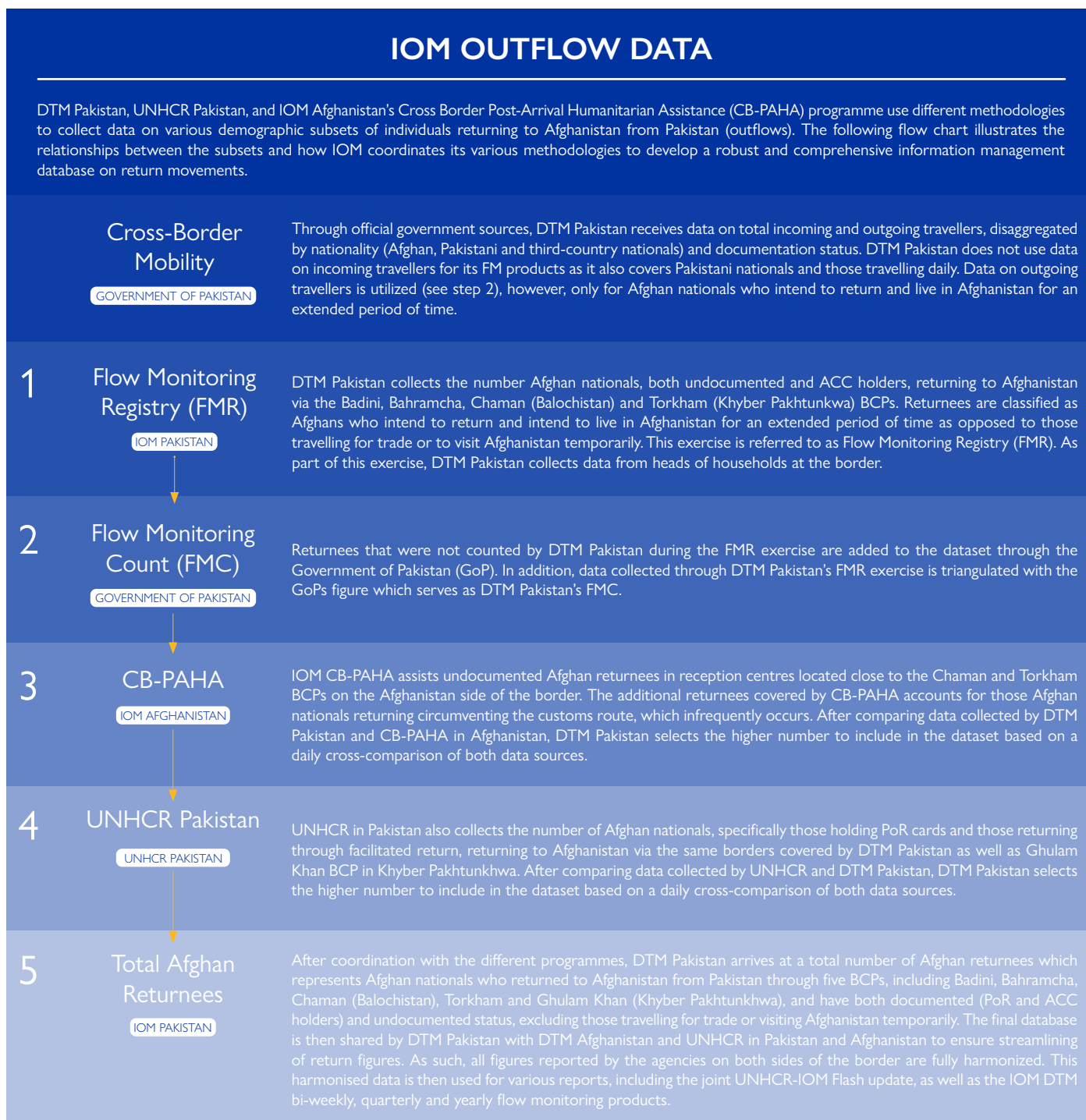


* An asterisk indicates that the visual data pertains exclusively to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans returning through the Torkham and Chaman border crossings. Data was not collected from the Badini and Bahramcha BCPs, and it excludes deportees as well as data gathered by UNHCR at the Ghulam Khan BCP.

ANNEX I: SOURCES OF DATA AND PROCESS OF DATA HARMONIZATION

To retrieve information on returnees' profiles and mobility patterns, BMs use a Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) form to interview heads of households of Afghan families returning to Afghanistan. Whilst conducting the FMR, they also obtain information on all family members travelling with the head of household, including gender, age, documentation status and vulnerabilities. Information on the number of Afghan returnees is obtained through different sources which goes through a data harmonization process. This process is outlined in the below figure (see figure 17).

Figure 17. Sources of data and process of data harmonization





An IOM DTM enumerator is interviewing a head of household at Chaman border crossing. © IOM Pakistan 2025

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