

Key figures


1.4M

 total returns¹
483,700

36%


235,600

UNHCR-assisted

116,100

49%


102,700

deportations

61,500

60%

Blue figures above correspond to the period of 15 Sep. 2023 to 4 September 2025, while the navy figures refer only to those who arrived from 1 April 2025 to 4 September 2025.

Context

On 7 March 2025, the Government of Pakistan announced the resumption of the 'Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan', initially targeting Afghan Citizenship Card (ACC) holders, who were instructed to leave voluntarily by 31 March or face deportation from 1 April. On 31 July, the Government expanded the plan to also include Afghan refugees holding Proof of Registration (PoR) cards who have been granted one-month grace period ending on 31 August.

Since April, more than 483,700 Afghans have returned from Pakistan to Afghanistan, including 145,200 in August alone, with some 55,000 making the journey in just the final four days of the month. The proportion of PoR card holders among returnees has steadily increased, rising from 6 per cent in April to 21–23 per cent between May and July. In August, this share grew sharply, with PoR cardholders accounting for 54 per cent (77,700 individuals) of all returns recorded to date.

Since 1 April, some 57,300 individuals have been arrested and detained, including PoR card holders. In August alone, some 9,000 arrests were recorded, compared to some 3,400 in the entire month of July. The top three districts for arrest and detention are Chaghi (Balochistan), Islamabad and Pishin (Balochistan).

As of 4 September 2025, 531,700 Afghans have returned from Pakistan in 2025, bringing the total returns from both Iran and Pakistan to some 2.5 million in 2025.

UNHCR reiterates concern that many Afghans—regardless of status—face serious protection risks in Afghanistan due to the current human rights situation, especially women and girls.

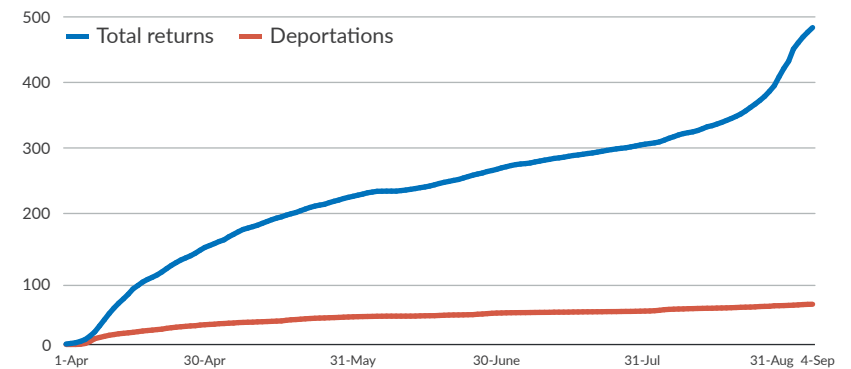
Deportations since 15 September 2023 (as of 31 August 2025)



Deportations recorded in August have exceeded the combined totals of June and July, with PoR card holders accounting for 39 per cent of those deported.

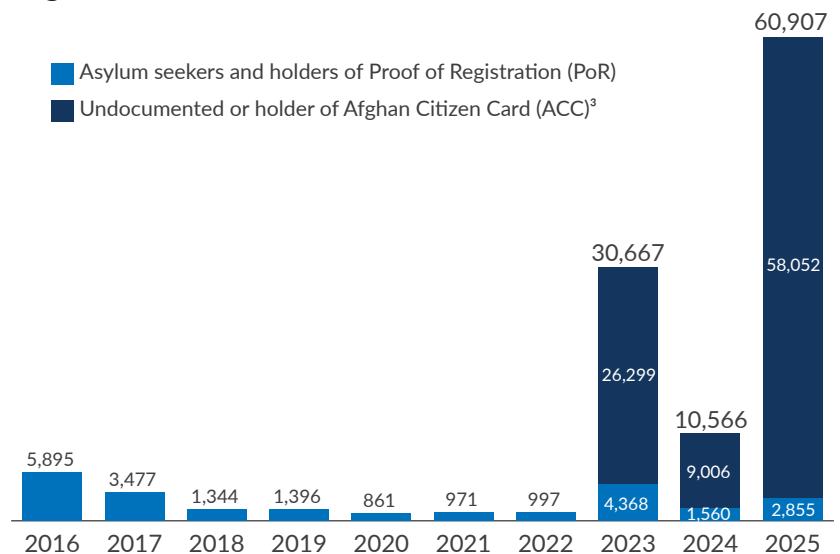
Total returns (cumulative since 1 April 2025)²

Number of people in thousands

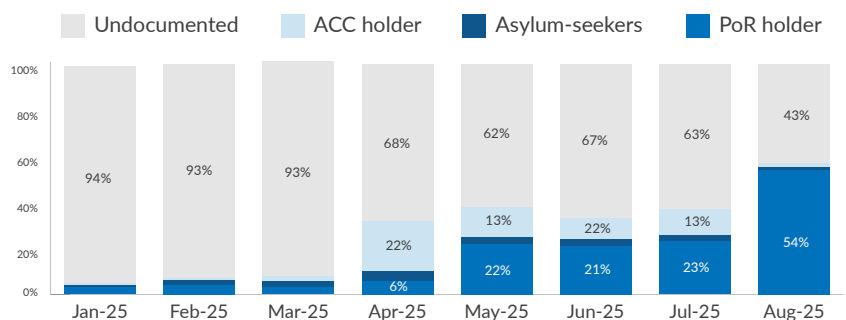


Afghan arrests and detentions in Pakistan (as of 30 August 2025)

■ Asylum seekers and holders of Proof of Registration (PoR)
 ■ Undocumented or holder of Afghan Citizen Card (ACC)³



Overall returns by documentation



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, excluding passport holders.

² Return figures from 30 August 2025 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.

Returns profiles



Out of the total returns from 1 April 2025,
50% are female, of which **28%** are girls.
57% are children.



■ Hazara (2%)
 ■ Pashtoon (91%)
 ■ Tajik (4%)
 ■ Uzbek (1%)
 ■ Others (2%)

Education levels refers to HoHs



■ No education (65%)
 ■ Primary school (Grades 1 - 6) (7%)
 ■ Secondary school (Grades 7 - 14) (24%)
 ■ University degree (2%)
 ■ Madrassa (2%)

Occupational skills refers to HoHs



■ No skills (53%)
 ■ Unskilled daily wage labour (13%)
 ■ Shopkeeping (13%)
 ■ Agriculture (15%)
 ■ Livestock herders (6%)

Returns assisted by UNHCR Afghanistan

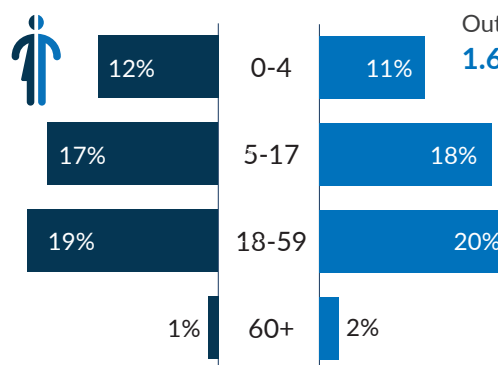
In Afghanistan, UNHCR continued to biometrically process and provide cash assistance to PoR card holders and their nuclear family members, UNHCR slip holders, asylum seeker certificate holders and other Protection referrals. This support aimed to alleviate the difficulties faced by Afghan nationals who returned home hastily, and often largely unprepared due to the circumstances in Pakistan.

Since 15 September 2023, over 235,600 individuals returning from Pakistan have been provided with cash assistance in Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad encashment centres. During August, the number of persons assisted by UNHCR, increased over six times, when compared to the previous month.

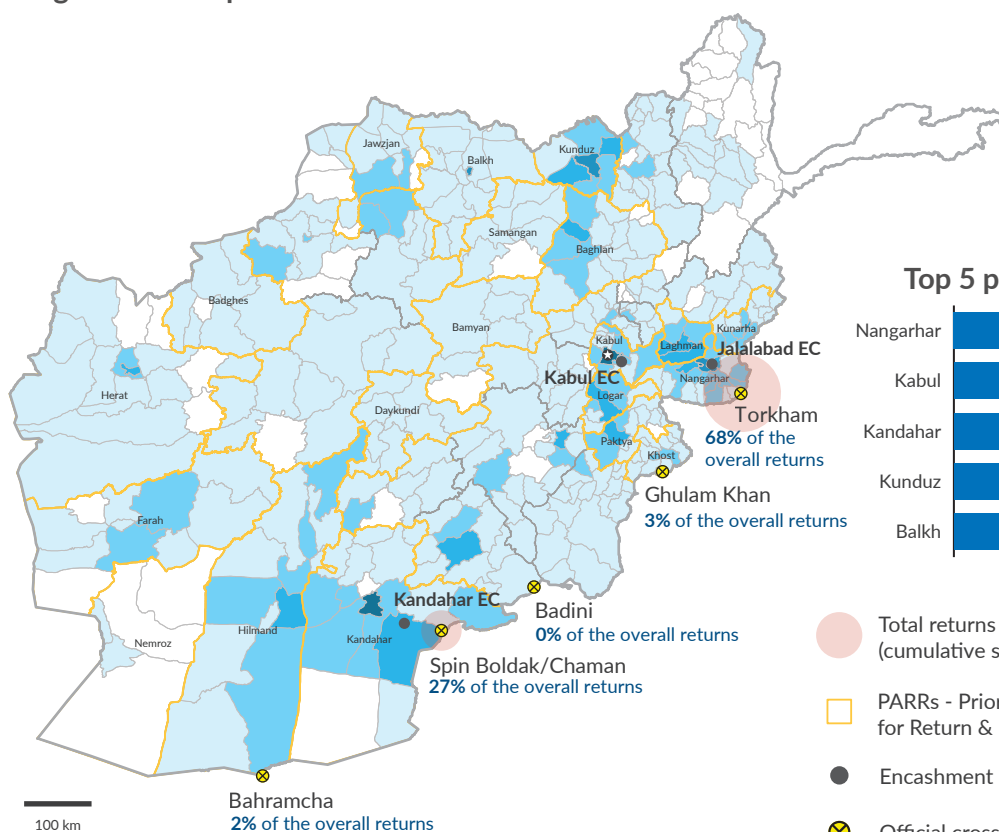
78% of the assisted are **women & children**
32% are **Female headed households**



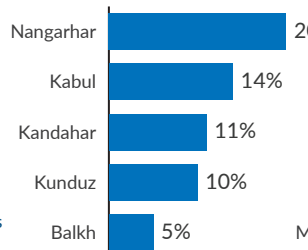
Out of those assisted
1.6% have disabilities



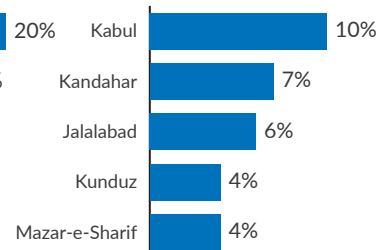
Afghanistan map - overall returns intended districts of destination



Top 5 provinces

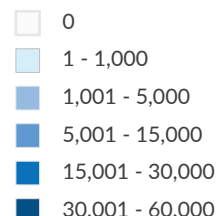


Top 5 districts



- Total returns (cumulative since 1 Jan 2025)
- PARRs - Priority Areas for Return & Reintegration
- Encashment centre (EC)
- ⊗ Official crossing points

Intended returns per district:

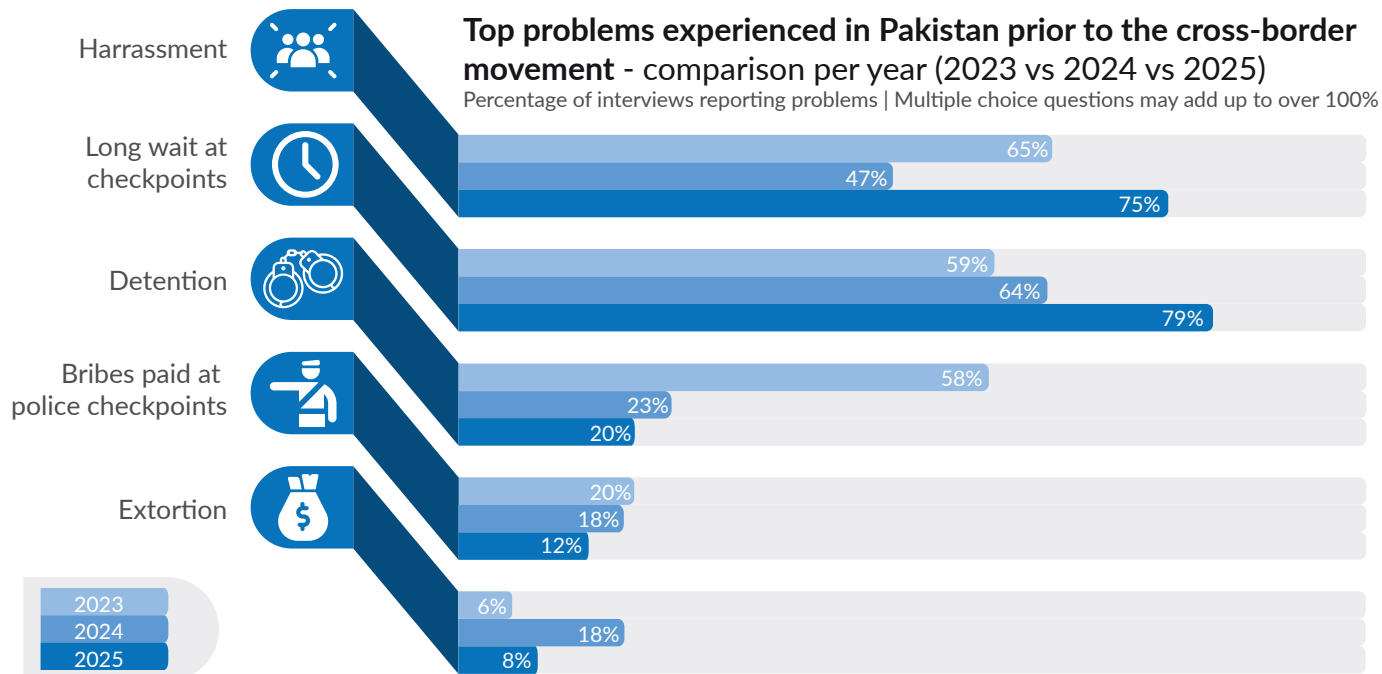


Source: 2025 UNHCR Inflow Border Monitoring Interviews

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

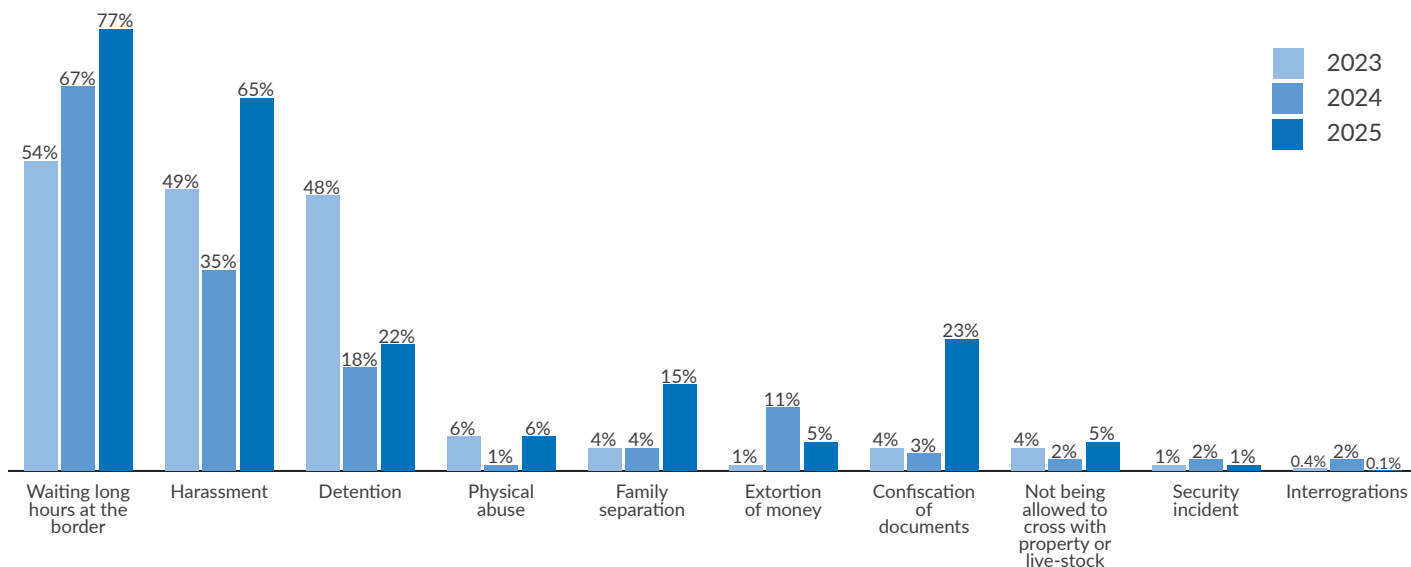
Border Protection Monitoring

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. Help desks have been set up to boost protection screening interviews, identification and referral of individuals to be assisted by UNHCR.



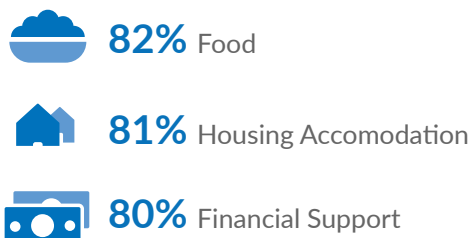
Problems experienced at the Pakistan border point

Percentage of interviews reporting problems | Multiple choice questions may add up to over 100%



Top 3 Needs upon arrival

Percentage of interviews | Multiple choice questions may add up to over 100%



Top 3 Protection services requested

Percentage of interviews | Multiple choice questions may add up to over 100%

