



INTRODUCTION

In response to the Ministry of Interior's (MoI) decision of 26 September 2023 to enact an "Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan", UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and IOM, the UN Migration Agency, have collated their data on the arrest, detention, and deportation of Proof of Registration (PoR) holders, Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and undocumented Afghan nationals as well as on the outflows of Afghan nationals at the Torkham, Ghulam Khan, Chaman, Badini and Bahramcha border crossing points, to better understand the protection environment and movements of Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

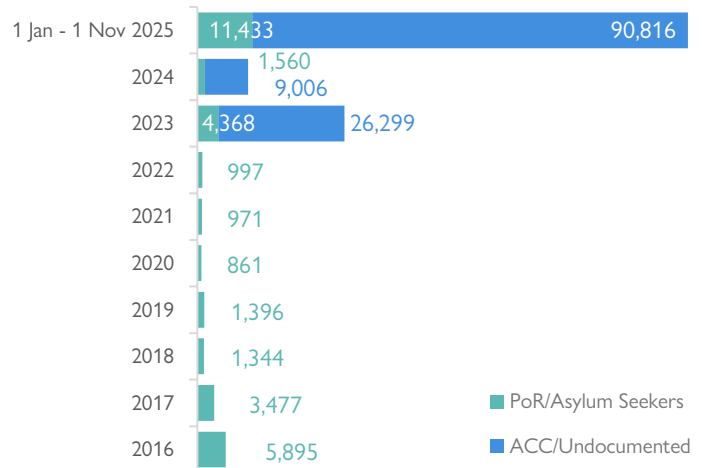
In 2025, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) issued several directives impacting Afghan nationals. In January, the GoP announced that Afghan nationals should relocate from Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi, or else face deportation. In April, further announcements indicated the implementation of the second phase of the "IFRP", targeting ACC holders, in addition to undocumented Afghans. In July, the GoP issued a Statutory Regulation Order (SRO) directing the repatriation/deportation of PoR card holders following the expiry of PoR card validity on 30 June. The GoP later indicated a deadline of 1 September for PoR holders to leave Pakistan, before the start of the repatriation/deportation process. UNHCR issued a [press briefing](#) expressing concern regarding the decision and urging the GoP to exempt Afghans with international protection needs, as well as those with particular circumstances or vulnerabilities, from involuntary return.

KEY FINDINGS AND LIMITATIONS

Prior to 2023, there was no data collected on the arrest and detention of ACC holders or undocumented Afghan nationals. Since January 2023, IOM has started to collect this data. The figures, particularly of undocumented Afghan nationals, should be considered underreported.

- During the reporting period (26 October – 1 November), a total of 7,764 Afghan nationals were arrested and detained, marking a 146% increase compared to the previous week – with the reopening of border crossing points impacting the rate of arrests, detentions, deportations and returns.
- Out of all arrests and detentions during the reporting period (26 October – 1 November), ACC holders and undocumented Afghans represented 77% of the total rate of arrest and detentions, and PoR holders represented 23%.
- During the reporting period (26 October – 1 November), 86% of the total reported arrests and detentions took place in Balochistan.
- Across Pakistan, the top three districts for arrest and detention between 1 January and 1 November 2025 are Chaghi (Balochistan), Attock (Punjab), and Quetta (Balochistan).

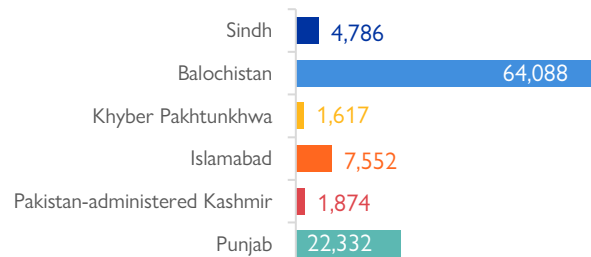
ARREST AND DETENTION BY YEARS



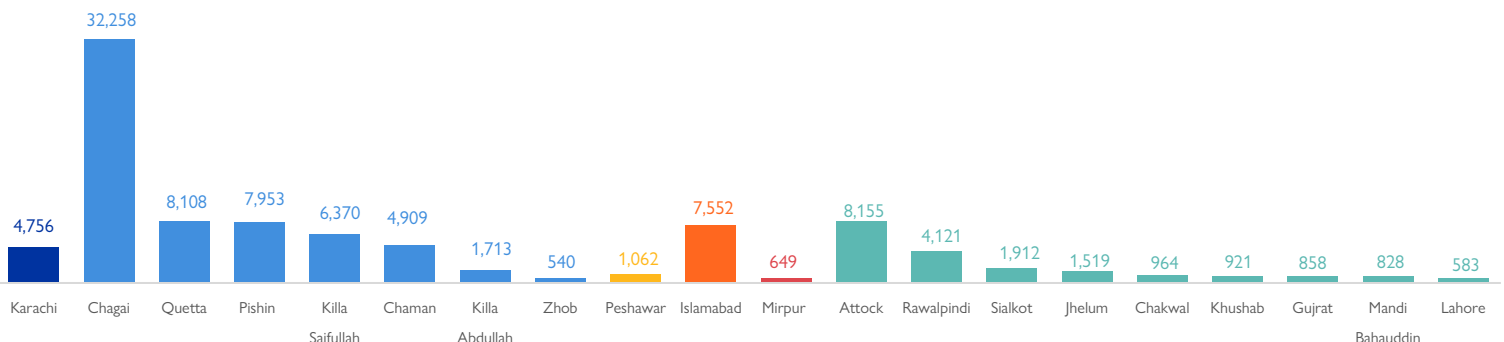
% OF ARRESTS BY LOCATION (1 January – 1 November 2025)



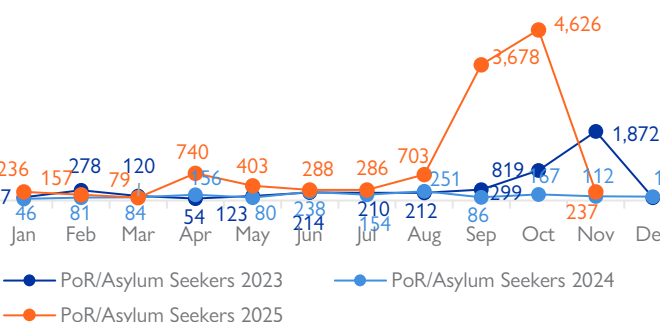
NO. OF ARRESTS BY PROVINCE (1 January – 1 November 2025)



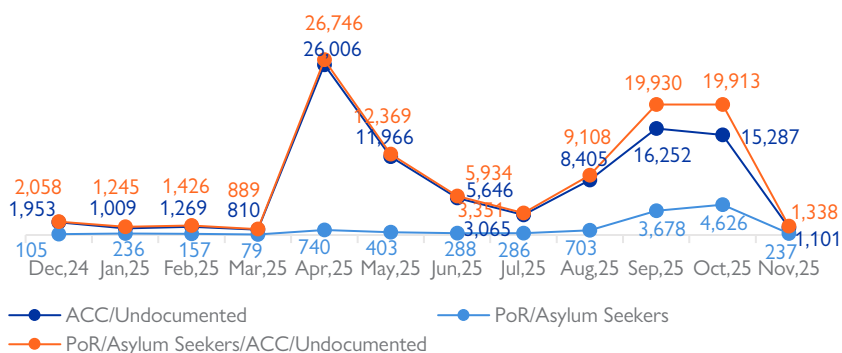
NO. OF ARRESTS – TOP 20 DISTRICTS (1 January – 1 November 2025)



MONTHLY ARRESTS AND DETENTION TRENDS 2023 – 2025 (PoR HOLDERS)



MONTHLY ARRESTS AND DETENTION ANALYSIS 2024 – 2025





IOM border monitor conducting an interview at Torkham border. [IOM Pakistan 2025]

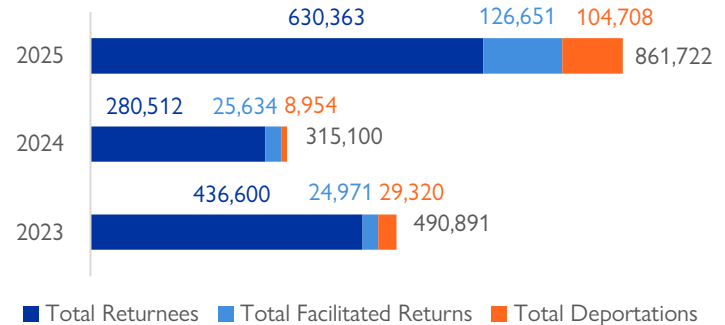
KEY FINDINGS

- Cumulatively, from 15 September 2023 to 1 November 2025, 1,667,713 individuals have returned. During the period 26 October – 1 November 2025, UNHCR and IOM estimate 37,448 Afghans returned through the Torkham, Ghulam Khan (located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Chaman, Badini and Bahramcha (located in Balochistan) border crossing points to Afghanistan.
- Between 26 October – 1 November 2025, the number of returns and deportations rose sharply — by 101% and 131% respectively — compared to the previous week of 19 – 25 October (18,630 returns including 3,341 deportations). During 26 October – 1 November, the figures reached 37,448 returns, including 7,733 deportations. This notable increase is primarily attributed to the reopening of the Chaman border, with Torkham also reopening on 1 November. While the week-on-week rise in return figures remains significant, particularly for Chaman in Balochistan, the overall numbers during this reporting period are still more moderate compared to the peaks observed in late August and September.
- For the returns from 26 October – 1 November 2025, most of the returnees were PoR holders (47%) followed by undocumented (44%) and ACC holders (8%). Majority of the PoR returns include those facilitated by UNHCR through the Voluntary Repatriation Centers (VRCs).
- For the deportees from 26 October – 1 November 2025, most of the deportees were undocumented (93%); followed by PoR holders (5%) and ACC holders (3%).
- Since 1 April 2025, 813,680 Afghan nationals returned, of which 101,611 (12%) were deported. During the period, fear of arrest remained the main reason for return among undocumented individuals and ACC holders (93%) as well as PoR holders (39%).
- During the same time period, returnees were most likely to return from Quetta (20%); Attock (16%) and Islamabad (15%) in Pakistan and intend to go to Kunduz (20%), Nangarhar (19%) and Kabul (18%) in Afghanistan.

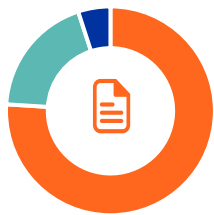
CUMULATIVE – 2023, 2024 AND 2025



Period	Total Number of Returns	Total Returnees	Total Facilitated Returnees	Total Deportees
15 Sep – 31 Dec 2023	490,891	436,600	24,971	29,320
1 Jan – 31 Dec 2024	315,100	280,512	25,634	8,954
1 Jan – 1 Nov 2025	861,722	630,363	126,651	104,708
Total	1,667,713	1,347,475	177,256	142,982



DOCUMENTATION – TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNES (EXCLUDING DEPORTEES)

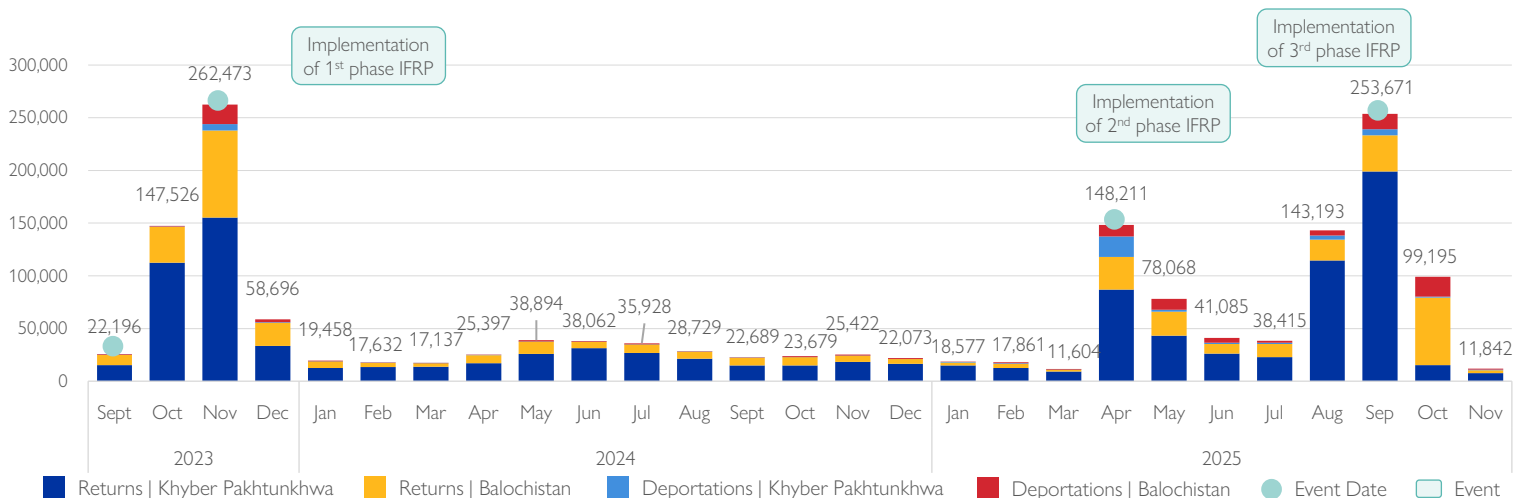


Undocumented	1,138,726 (75%)
ACC holders	77,578 (5%)
PoR holders ***	308,427 (20%)

DOCUMENTATION – TOTAL DEPORTEES

ACC/Undocumented (15 Sep 2023 – 31 Mar 2025)	39,333
Undocumented (1 Apr – 1 Nov 2025)	79,231
ACC holders (1 Apr – 1 Nov 2025)	15,408
PoR holders **** (15 Sep 2023 – 1 Nov 2025)	9,010

TOTAL RETURNS AND DEPORTATIONS | 15 SEPTEMBER 2023 – 1 NOVEMBER 2025



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

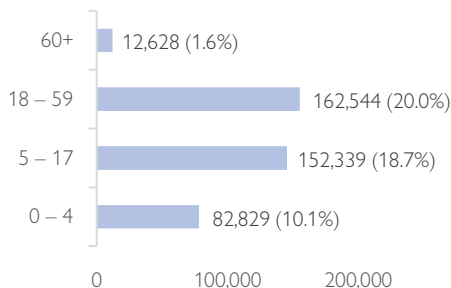
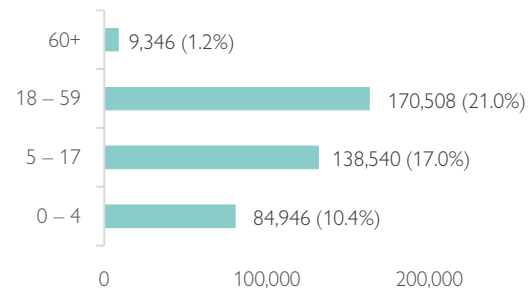
** The number refers to facilitated PoR returns through VRCs who crossed the border during the reporting period.

*** Refers to all groups of undocumented Afghans, including of holders of expired PoR cards who did not renew their PoR cards during the latest verification exercise conducted by the GoP in 2021 (DRIVE).

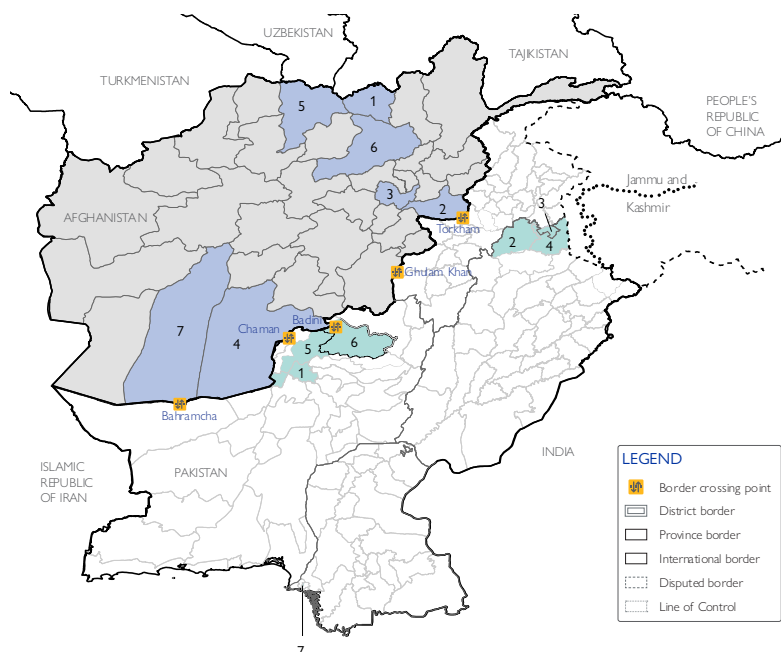
**** This figure refers to PoR holders based on interviews conducted with returnees in Afghanistan.



AGE AND GENDER*****

813,680TOTAL NUMBER OF
RETURNS SINCE 1 APRIL 2025MALE
410,340
(50.4%)FEMALE
403,340
(49.6%)

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN AND PROVINCE OF DESTINATION IN AFGHANISTAN*****



DISTRICT OF ORIGIN (TOP 7)

1. Quetta	20%
2. Attock	16%
3. Islamabad	15%
4. Rawalpindi	10%
5. Pishin	9%
6. Killa Saifullah	7%
7. Karachi Central	5%

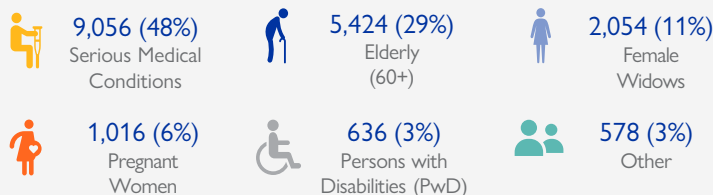
PROVINCE OF DESTINATION (TOP 7)

1. Kunduz	20%
2. Nangarhar	19%
3. Kabul	18%
4. Kandahar	11%
5. Balkh	9%
6. Baghlan	9%
7. Hilmand	3%

This section only applies to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans

TYPE OF VULNERABILITY

(Expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of vulnerable persons)



TOP 5 REASONS FOR LEAVING PAKISTAN

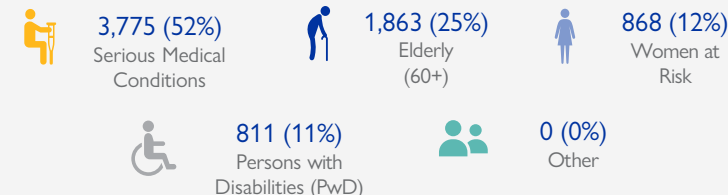
(Multiple answers can exceed 100%, N = 29,429)



This section only applies to PoR holders

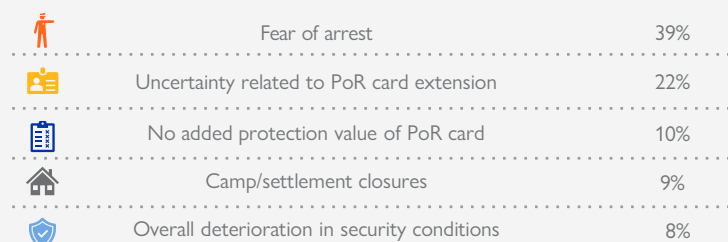
TYPE OF VULNERABILITY

(Expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of vulnerable persons)



TOP 5 REASONS FOR LEAVING PAKISTAN

(Multiple answers can exceed 100%, N = 3,223)



***** The figures shown in this visual are based on gender and age aggregated figures from UNHCR and IOM, which were available for 43 per cent (352,323 individuals) of the total returns and then applied to the total return figure since 1 April 2025. For the remaining 57 per cent, no age/gender disaggregated data is available.

***** Disclaimer: 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. This document was produced jointly by IOM and UNHCR. The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IOM or UNHCR. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.