



ARREST AND DETENTION FLOW MONITORING (15 September 2023 – 6 September 2025)

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.

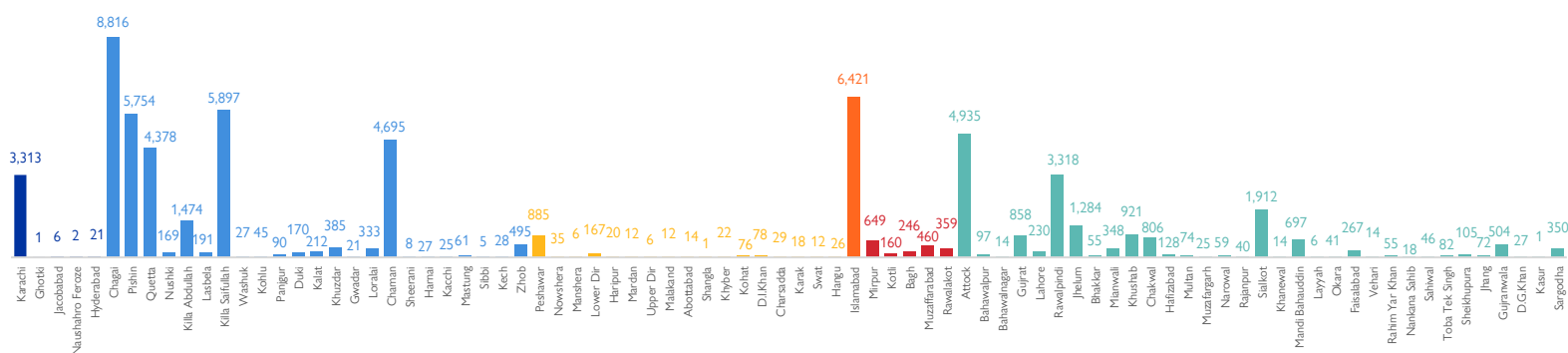
In 2025, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) issued several directives impacting Afghan nationals. In January, the GoP announced that Afghan nationals should relocate from Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi, or else face deportation. In April, further announcements indicated the implementation 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

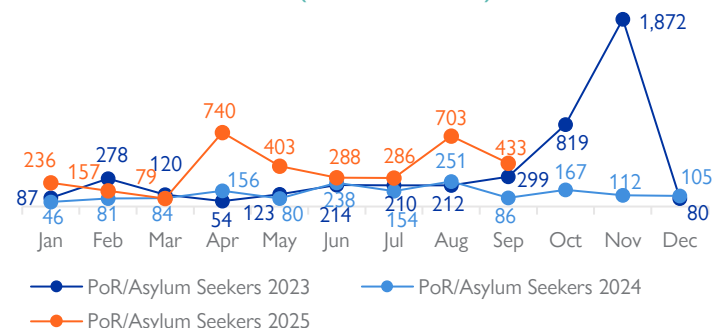
Prior to 2023, there was no data collected on the arrest and detention of ACC holders or undocumented Afghan nationals. Since January 2023, IOM has started to collect this data. The figures, particularly of undocumented Afghan nationals, should be considered underreported.

- During the reporting period (31 August – 6 September), a total of 2,859 Afghan nationals were arrested and detained, marking a 21% increase compared to the previous week.
- Out of all arrests and detentions during the reporting period (31 August – 6 September), ACC holders and undocumented Afghans represented 84% of the total rate of arrest and detentions.
- During the reporting period (31 August – 6 September), 61% of the total arrests and detentions took place in Balochistan, and 29% in Punjab.
- Across Pakistan, the top three districts for arrest and detention between 1 January and 6 September 2025 are Chaghi (Balochistan), Islamabad, and Killa Saifullah (Balochistan).

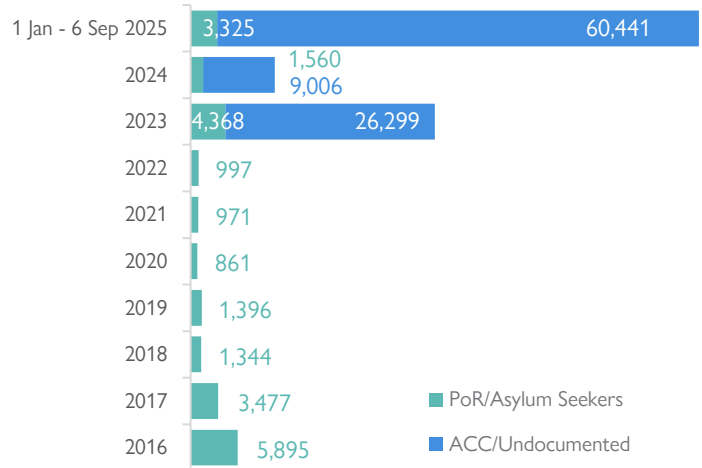
NO. OF ARRESTS BY DISTRICTS (1 January – 6 September 2025)



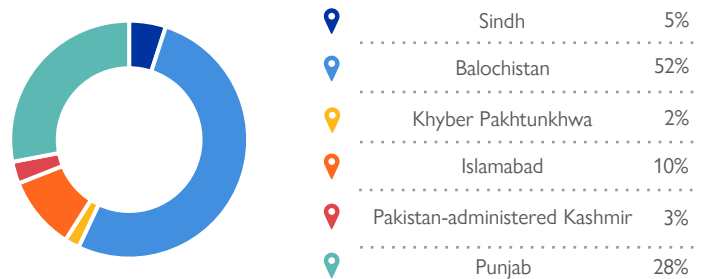
MONTHLY ARRESTS AND DETENTION TRENDS 2023 – 2025 (PoR HOLDERS)



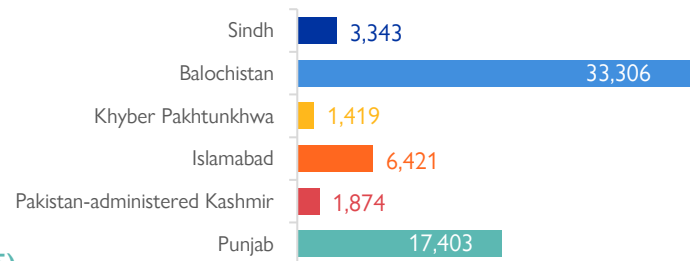
ARREST AND DETENTION BY YEARS



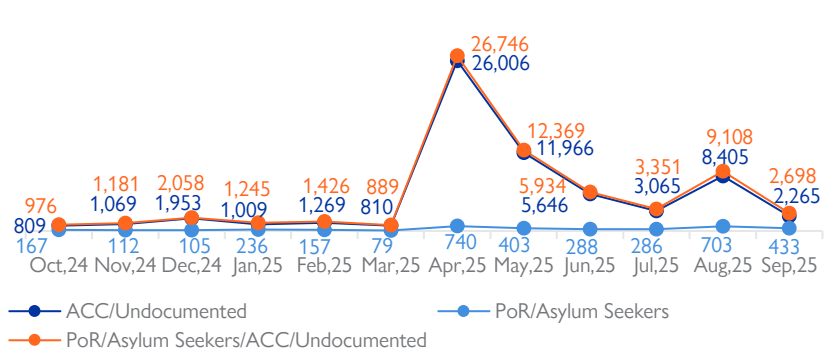
% OF ARRESTS BY LOCATION (1 January – 6 September 2025)



NO. OF ARRESTS BY PROVINCE (1 January – 6 September 2025)



MONTHLY ARRESTS AND DETENTION ANALYSIS 2024 – 2025





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

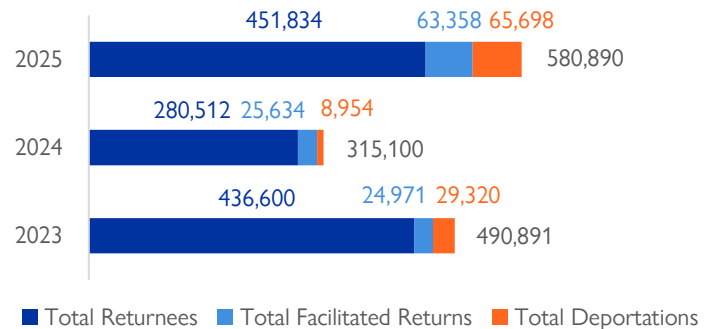
KEY FINDINGS

- Cumulatively, from 15 September 2023 to 6 September 2025, 1,386,881 individuals have returned.
- During the period 31 August – 6 September 2025, UNHCR and IOM estimate 100,518 Afghans returned through the Torkham, Ghulam Khan (located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Chaman, Badini and Bahramcha (located in Balochistan) border crossing points to Afghanistan.
- Returns and deportations increased by 54 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, during the period of 31 August – 6 September 2025 (100,518 returns and 2,844 deportations), compared to the previous week of 24 – 30 August (65,412 returns and 2,279 deportations).
- For the returns from 31 August – 6 September 2025, most of the returnees were PoR holders (55%) followed by undocumented (42%) and ACC holders (3%). Majority of the PoR returns are facilitated by UNHCR.
- For the deportees from 31 August – 6 September 2025, most of the deportees were undocumented (86%); followed by PoR holders (13%) and ACC holders (1%).
- Since 1 April 2025, 532,848 Afghan nationals returned, of which 62,601 were deported.
- Since 1 April 2025, fear of arrest is the most common reason to return among undocumented/ACC; holders (92%) and PoR holders (48%).
- During the same time period, returnees were most likely to return from Islamabad (18%), Attock (15%); and Rawalpindi (13%) in Pakistan and intend to go to Kabul (21%), Nangarhar (21%) and Kunduz (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 – 6 Sep 2025	580,890	451,834	63,358	65,698
Total	1,386,881	1,168,946	113,963	103,972



DOCUMENTATION – TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES

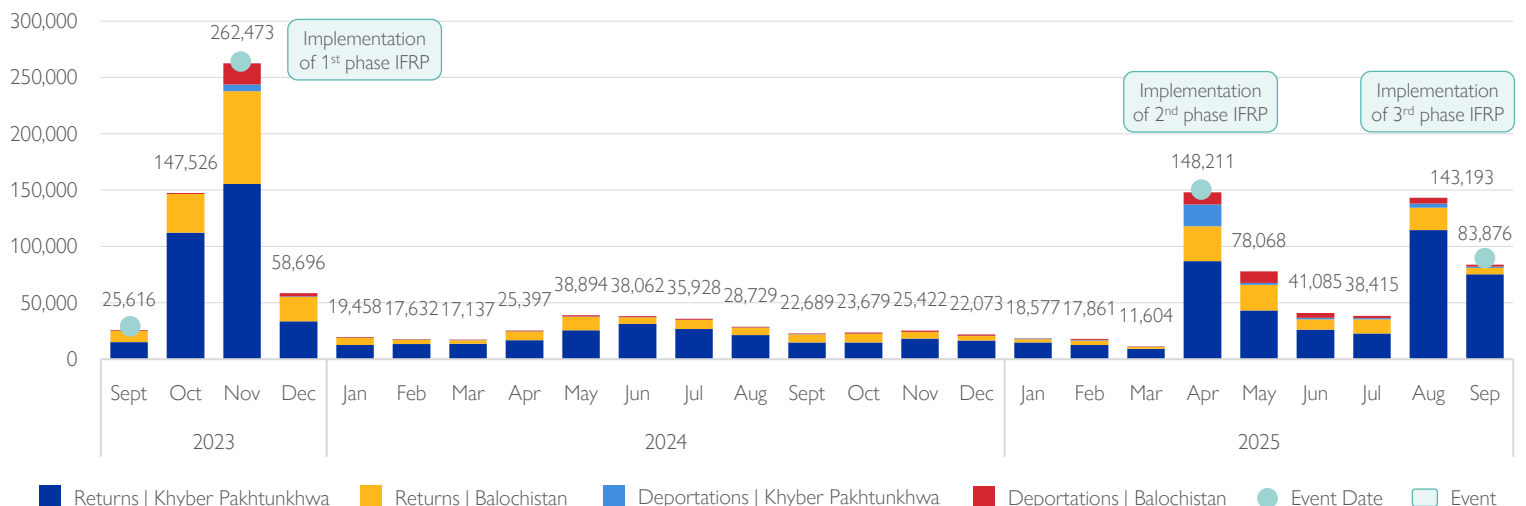


	Undocumented	972,562 (76%)
	ACC holders	64,436 (5%)
	PoR holders ***	245,911 (19%)

DOCUMENTATION – TOTAL DEPORTEES

	ACC/Undocumented (15 Sep 2023 – 31 Mar 2025)	39,333
	Undocumented (1 Apr – 6 Sep 2025)	44,987
	ACC holders (1 Apr – 6 Sep 2025)	14,592
	PoR holders *** (15 Sep 2023 – 6 Sep 2025)	5,060

TOTAL RETURNS AND DEPORTATIONS | 15 SEPTEMBER 2023 – 6 SEPTEMBER 2025

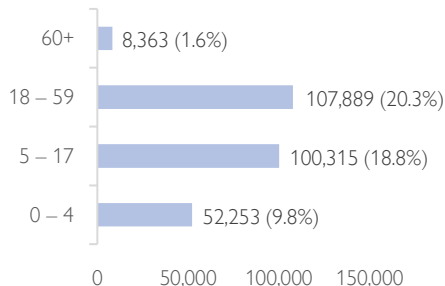
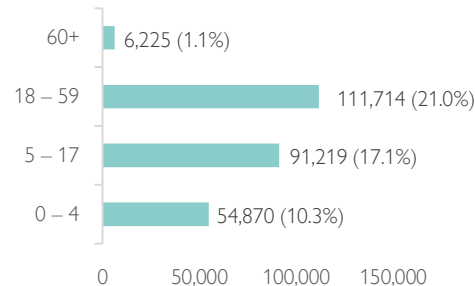


* This number includes returnees who received post-arrival assistance by the IOM-led Border Consortium in Afghanistan at Torkham and Spin Boldak border crossing points.

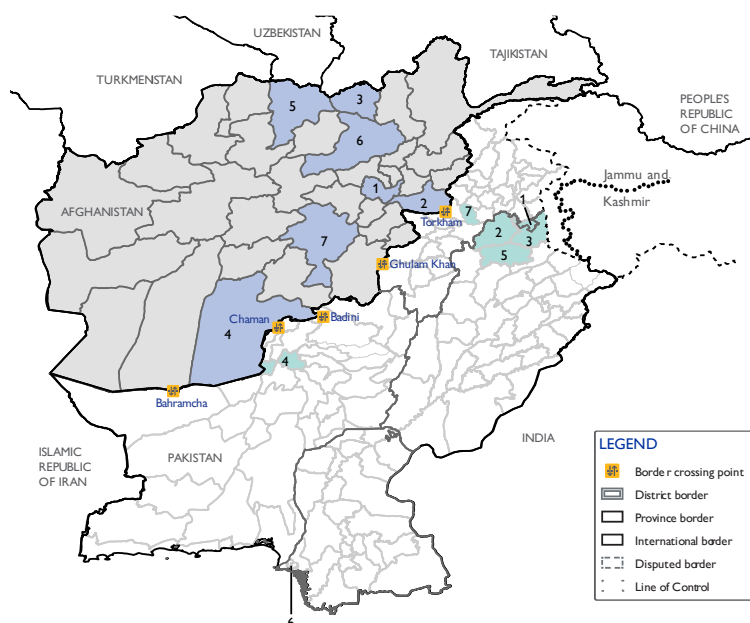
** The number refers to facilitated PoR returns through VRCs who crossed the border during the reporting period.

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

AGE AND GENDER****

532,848TOTAL NUMBER OF
RETURNS SINCE 1 APRIL 2025
MALE
268,820
(50.5%)

FEMALE
264,028
(49.5%)


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



DISTRICT OF ORIGIN (TOP 7)

1. Islamabad	18%
2. Attock	15%
3. Rawalpindi	13%
4. Quetta	12%
5. Chakwal	12%
6. Karachi Central	6%
7. Peshawar	5%

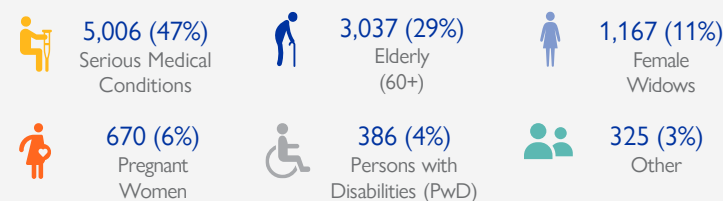
PROVINCE OF DESTINATION (TOP 7)

1. Kabul	21%
2. Nangarhar	21%
3. Kunduz	18%
4. Kandahar	9%
5. Balkh	8%
6. Baghlan	8%
7. Ghazni	5%

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

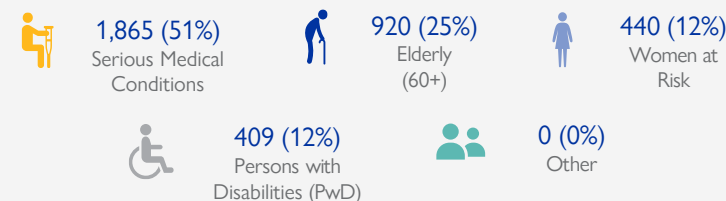
(Multiple answers can exceed 100%, N = 16,655)



This section only applies to PoR holders

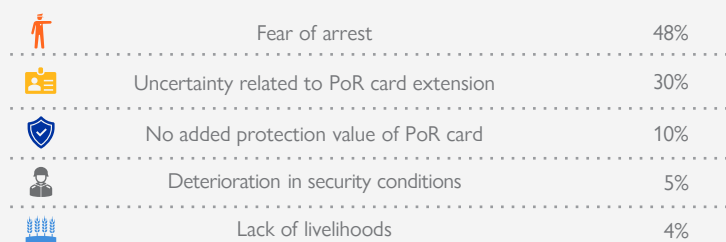
TYPE OF VULNERABILITY

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



TOP 5 REASONS FOR LEAVING PAKISTAN

(Multiple answers can exceed 100%, N = 2,771)



**** The figures shown in this visual are based on gender and age aggregated figures from UNHCR and IOM, which were available for 36 per cent (189,830 individuals) of the total returns and then applied to the total return figure since 1 April 2025. For the remaining 64 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.