



AFGHANISTAN Returnees Overview

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Reporting Period 10 August–9 October 2025

OVERVIEW

NUMBER OF PEOPLE RETURNED

2.2M

IRAN

1.7M

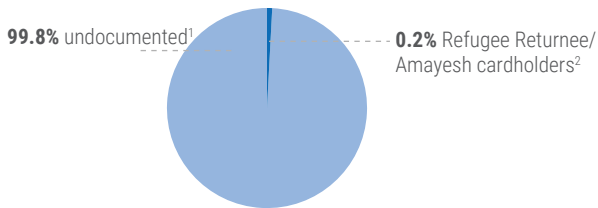
PAKISTAN

500K

As of 9 October 2025, an estimated 2.17 million Afghans have returned to Afghanistan this year, over 60% of whom are children. The majority (1.66 million) returned from Iran, with 919,549 of these arriving since 1 July alone. Daily arrivals have averaged 2,543 from Iran and 1,242 from Pakistan. Returns from Pakistan are expected to surge after an invalidation order of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards, which rendered the stay of 1.4 million Afghans unlawful and set a 1 September deadline for their departure, despite many needing international protection. This influx has significant economic and demographic consequences. The World Bank projects that in 2025 the returnee influx will expand Afghanistan's aggregate GDP by 4.3% but contract per capita income by 4%. While domestic revenue is rising, it is insufficient to offset declining foreign aid. The country has also lost approximately \$1 billion in remittances due to the returns, reducing household purchasing power and deepening poverty. Overall, the population increased by an estimated 6% in 2025.

RETURNEES FROM IRAN

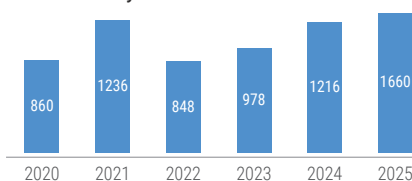
Returnees by documentation type



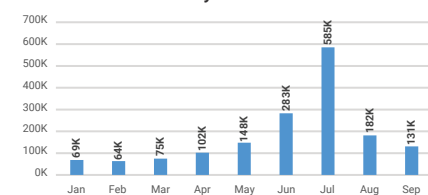
1,660,496 people returned from Iran in 2025

51% adult male | 15% adult female | 34% children under 18

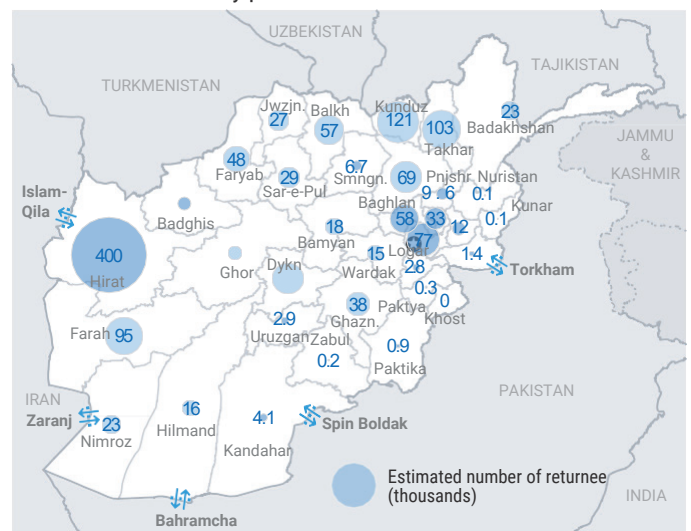
Trends Analysis



2025 Return Monthly Trends: Iran



Estimated returnees by province of return³

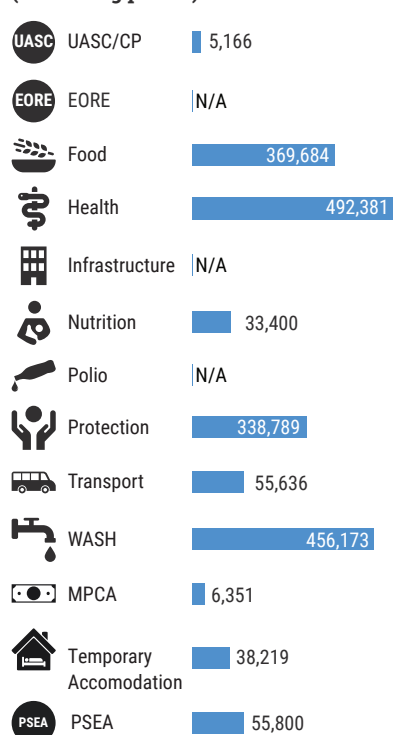


URGENT PRIORITY NEEDS

HEALTH PROTECTION CASH WASH TRANSPORT

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Border Consortium (2 crossing points)



Humanitarian (Areas of Return)

Education no new data available for the reporting period.

FSAC partners assisted 158,083 individuals with High-Energy Biscuits, supported 56,140 households (AFN 5,800 each), cash-for-food, and served hot meals to 77,315 people during the reporting period. Emergency agricultural aid planned for areas impacted by return crisis.

Health partners conducted 151,816 screenings, administered 109,260 OPV vaccinations, and delivered 59,837 outpatient consultations, and 17,081 returnees received MHPSS consultations. Common diseases are acute respiratory infections, watery diarrhea, and skin diseases.

Nutrition no new data available for the reporting period.

Protection partners supported 462,564 individuals with essential services, and referrals to facilitate safe, dignified, and sustainable (re)integration in their areas of return. 8,577 children were supported with protection services whereas Mine Action partners supported 99,729 and GBV reached at least 42,250 individuals.

WASH partners reached 3,241 individuals with emergency water treatment. 49,275 individuals received NFIs, while hygiene promotion reached 32,328 returnees. Waste services management benefited 102,270 people.

Durable Solutions (BHN) (Reintegration/Resettlement)

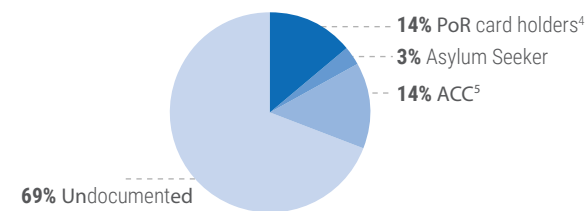
Central Highlands has seen a recent influx of over 5,000 returnees from Iran, temporarily settled in Bamiyan city, urgently needing food, shelter, heating and transportation support. DSWG members established four community kitchens serving daily hot meals to over 700 returnees. Each returnee family received \$220 in cash assistance. The R-DSWG still lacks an NGO co-chair, efforts are underway to identify a willing organization to fill this role.

West returnees continued to arrive at Islam Qala border at a rate of 1,500–1,600 daily. Emergency needs in Areas of Return are being addressed through CERF and AHF allocations. An inter-agency multisectoral (re)integration needs assessment was completed and shared with stakeholders and local authorities. On 7 October, the Steering Committee of the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA) endorsed a joint project targeting 12 areas in 4 districts in Herat and Farah provinces, aiming to deliver integrated support over a 24-month period. The project will be funded at US\$41.84 million, with US\$14.77 million from the STFA and US\$27.07 million as parallel funding from the 4 implementing UN agencies.

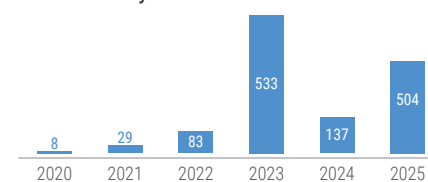
Moreover members are assisting with CRCs, greenhouse farming, improved irrigation, BDS and livelihoods grants for women returnees, WASH, CfW, and DRR. Coordination with UNICEF, FAO and others is ongoing to scale up their assistance for polio, child protection, nutrition and development, WASH systems, education, social protection, home gardening, livestock and poultry rearing.

RETURNEES FROM PAKISTAN

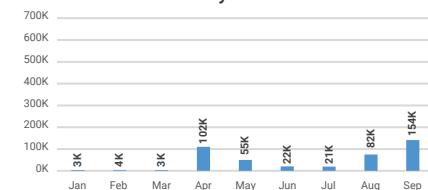
Returnees by documentation type



Trends Analysis



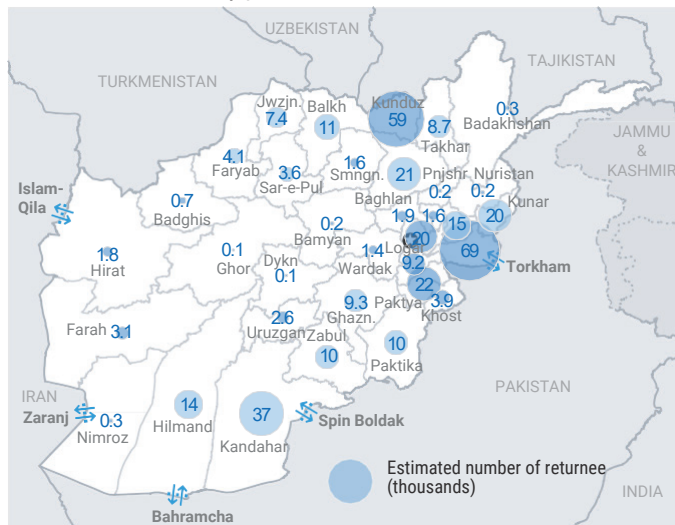
2025 Return Monthly Trends: Pakistan



504,932 people returned from Pakistan in 2025

24% adult male | 20% adult female | 56% children under 18

Estimated returnees by province of return³

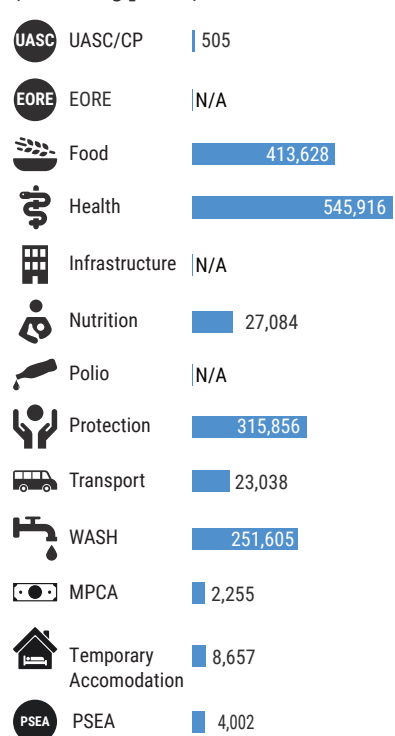


URGENT PRIORITY NEEDS



RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Border Consortium (3 crossing points)



Humanitarian (Areas of Return)

Education no new data available for the reporting period.

FSAC partners assisted 268,737 individuals with High-Energy Biscuits, 48,465 households with AFN 5,800 cash-for-food aid, and 45,212 provided hot meals to people during the reporting period. Emergency agricultural aid is planned for areas impacted by the return crisis.

Health partners conducted 157,382 screenings, administered 185,821 OPV vaccinations, and delivered 101,482 outpatient consultations, and 16,967 returnees received MHPSS consultations. Common diseases are acute respiratory infections, watery diarrhea, and skin diseases.

Nutrition no new data available for the reporting period.

Protection partners supported 103,449 returnees with access to information, psychosocial support, and referrals to strengthen protection and reintegration outcomes. These included protection services for 2,835 children, Mine Action reached 198,171 returnees and GBV reached at least 42,250 individuals.

WASH partners reached 101,977 individuals with safe water, 400 with sanitation services, while hygiene promotion reached 22,259 people. Waste services management benefitted 71,732 people.

Durable Solutions (BHN) (Reintegration/Resettlement)

Centre the Kabul Encashment Centre was suspended due to the ban on Afghan women staff, now shifted to remote provincial encashment.

East border closures halted returnee inflows, recent tensions caused secondary displacement for 200 families. Key returnee districts are in Nangarhar, Kunar, and Laghman. Post Kunar earthquake, partners are providing assistance; assessment for rehabilitation/BHN assistance in affected areas completed. MSMEs and vocational training, including psychosocial and GBV support, were developed.

North 5,040 returnee families have received 4,403 Jeribs in Balkh Townships. Women's skills mapping has led to 1,924 job placements. Planning is ongoing for solarization of facilities and expansion of women's safe spaces in 16 high-return districts.

North East land allotment began in Chahardara Township, with 75-80 deeds issued. Joint assessments for housing and mine clearance are underway.

South East border tensions displaced over 400 households. Assistance includes hygiene, food, and cash, but gaps remain. An NGO co-chair is needed.

South border clashes in Spin Boldak caused displacement. Assistance includes MPCA, food kits, livelihood grants, legal aid, and MHPSS. Solar kits, greenhouses, and support for women-led MSMEs were distributed. Community Action Plans and Resource Centres are being established. The AWAAZ feedback system is in use.

1. Undocumented Afghans arriving from Iran include individuals without valid legal status, such as those with expired or revoked Amayesh cards, invalid passports or visas, or no official documentation. This group also includes long-term residents as well as recent arrivals lacking formal authorization to reside in the country.

2. Amayesh cardholders are Afghan refugees granted temporary residence status in Iran, allowing them to live, work in designated areas, and access limited services such as education and healthcare. The card is managed by Iran's Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA) and is subject to restrictions, including limited mobility and potential cancellation for non-compliance.

3. Number of returnees at province of return are estimated based on MoRR returnee registration data (1 Jan - 22 Jul 2025).

4. Proof of Registration (PoR), invalidated in August 2025, cardholders are Afghan refugees previously legally recognized by the Government of Pakistan and permitted to reside in the country. The PoR card provided protection from arrest under the 1946 Foreigners Act but did not grant immunity from criminal prosecution or served as a travel document. (Source: UNHCR Pakistan).

5. Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders are Afghan nationals documented by the Government of Pakistan to provide temporary legal status and identification, primarily for those without formal refugee status. Both PoR cardholders and ACC holders have been subjected recently to deportation measures.