

Since the 1979 Soviet invasion and the subsequent waves of violence that have rocked Afghanistan, millions of Afghans have fled the country, seeking safety elsewhere. The Islamic Republic of Iran boasts 5,894 km of borders. Most of it, including the 921 km that are shared with Afghanistan, are porous and located in remote areas. According to the Government of Iran, some 2000-2500 Afghans arrive in Iran every day. UNHCR Iran does not have access to border points and thus is unable to independently monitor arrivals or returns of Afghans. Afghans who currently reside in Afghanistan have different statuses: some are refugees (Amayesh card holders), other are Afghans who possess a national passport, while other are undocumented. These populations move across borders in various ways.

## 951,000

### Amayesh Card Holders (Afghan refugees<sup>1</sup>)

In 2001, the Government of Iran issues Amayesh cards to regularize the stay of Afghan Refugees in the country as refugees. Each year, refugees have to renew their Amayesh cards. However, more recently arrived Afghans do not receive an Amayesh card. The Government of Iran is in charge of refugee status determination and UNHCR can advocate for a handful of refugees to receive amayesh cards each year.

## 1,5-2 M

### undocumented Afghans

Undocumented is an umbrella term used to describe various groups of foreign nationals residing in Iran including: those with an invalid passport and invalid Iranian visa; those who lost their Amayesh status for different reasons; those who hold a type of document, for example Tazkara, but no legal residence for Iran; and those who are not in possession of any type of document.

## 450,000

### passport holders

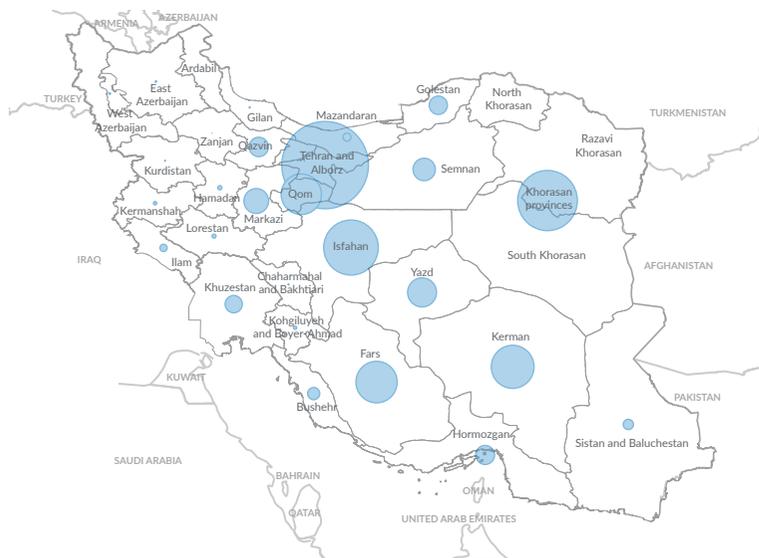
The Comprehensive Regularisation Plan (CRP) introduced in 2010 allowed undocumented Afghans to register with the government of Iran, and receive an Afghan passport and a visa ("family passport"). The visas of those participating in the CRP have been extended at different intervals since 2012, often following high level visits by the government of Afghanistan.

## 947

### voluntarily repatriated in 2020

In March 2020, UNHCR suspended its VolRep activities as a preventive measure to reduce exposure of refugees, host communities and staff to COVID-19. In May, UNHCR partially resumed VolRep activities from its Field Unit in Dogharoun, in keeping with health and security measures, to assist refugees who have opted to return to Afghanistan.

### REFUGEE POPULATION PER PROVINCE

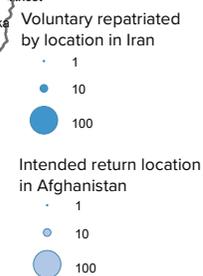
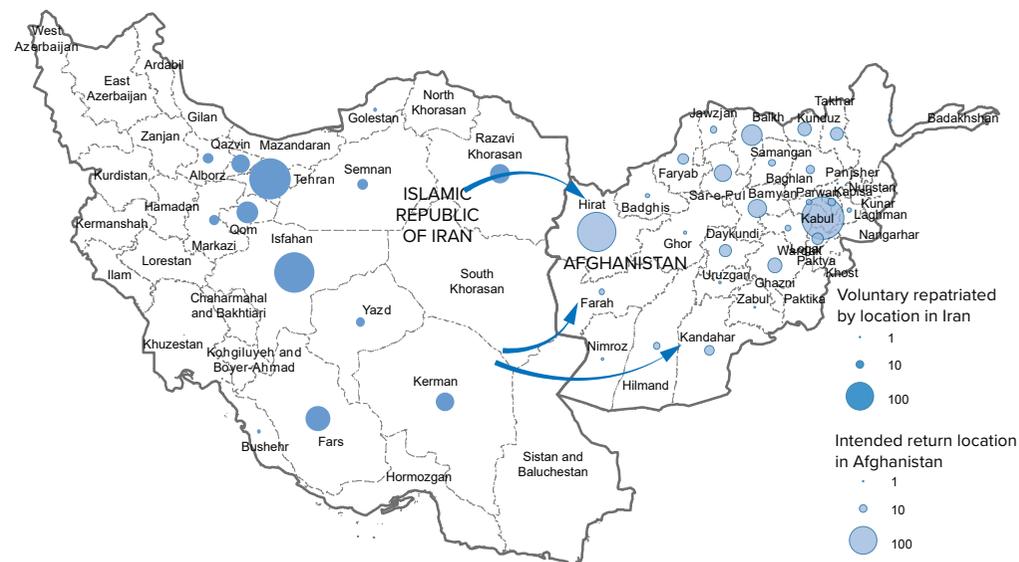


Circle size is proportional to the number of refugees by province



\*The map reflects Afghan refugees as of 2015 and Iraqi refugees as of 2013  
Disclaimer: the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

### REPATRIATED BY LOCATION IN IRAN & INTENDED DESTINATION IN AFGHANISTAN



<sup>1</sup>(Afghan "prima facie" refugees. There has not been a prima facie decision or statement by the GIRI on prima facie recognition for this group. Technically Amayesh is a "temporary residency permit" and it does not specifically afford refugee status.

## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

In 2020, displacement due to ongoing conflict and natural disasters is continuing to drive humanitarian needs in Afghanistan. Almost **286,000 people have left their homes this year due to fighting**. Many of these people remain displaced across the country, as conflict and poverty prevent them from returning to their areas of origin.

**2,993,000**

IDPs due to conflict as of end of 2019

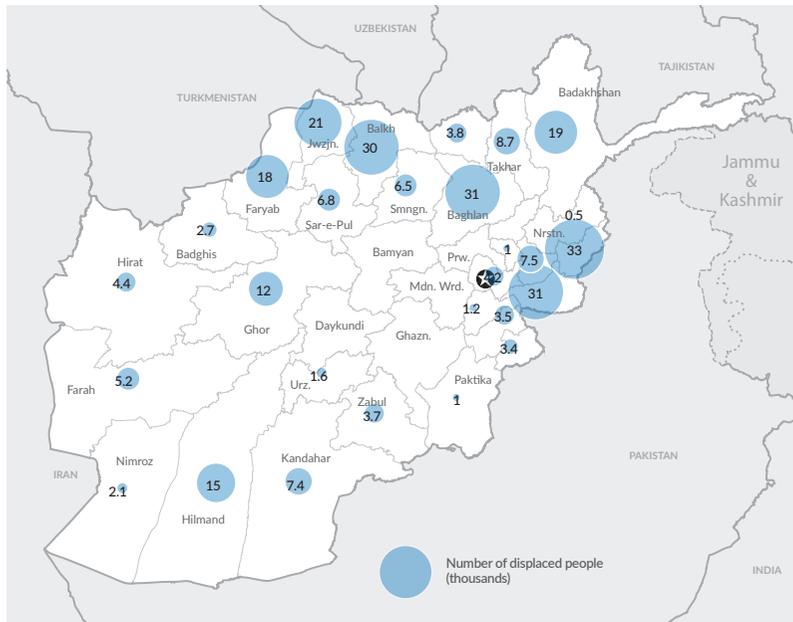
The 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates that close to a million people on the move will need humanitarian assistance by the end of the year.

**286,000**

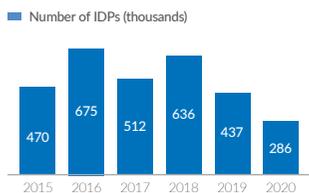
Afghans displaced internally in 2020

59% of newly displaced Afghans are children under 18

## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE BY PROVINCE OF ARRIVAL

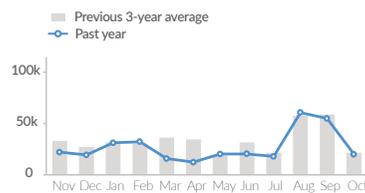


### Past six years



\*2018 number also includes people displaced due to drought and other factors

### Monthly trends



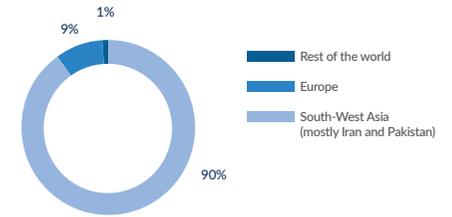
## ONWARD MOVEMENT OF AFGHANS

From January to November 2020, Afghans were the second most common citizenship to claim asylum in Europe (28,145 first-time claims), after Syrians (43,135 first-time claims). In October 2020, 54% of Afghan asylum claimants in Europe were granted international protection. Germany received the most claims.

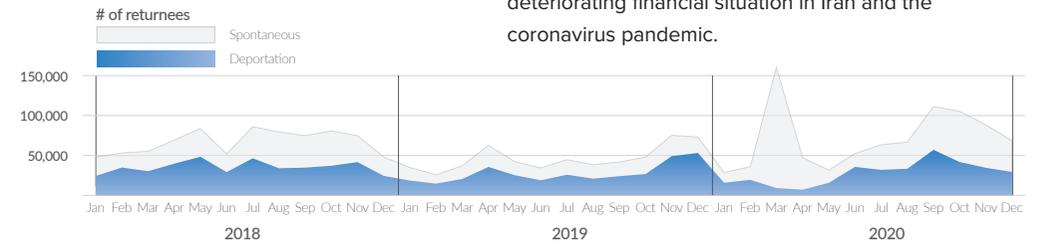
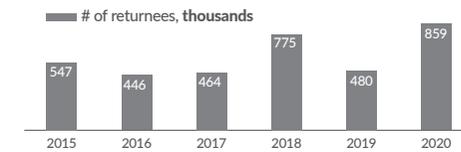
**3,000,000**

Afghans outside of Afghanistan

This number includes only Afghan refugees and asylum seekers



## RETURN OF UNDOCUMENTED AFGHANS FROM IRAN

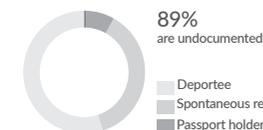


**859,000**

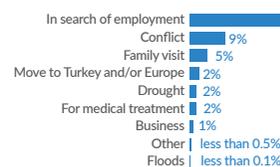
Undocumented returnees in 2020

The number of Afghans who have returned to Afghanistan spontaneously in 2020, without UNHCR support (approx. 534,000) increased 138% compared to 2019 (approx. 224,000), presumably due to the deteriorating financial situation in Iran and the coronavirus pandemic.

## RETURNEES BORDER MONITORING UNHCR AFGHANISTAN



### Reasons of entry to Iran



### Top reasons of return to Afghanistan

