

COMPREHENSIVE PROFILE OF AFGHAN POTENTIAL MIGRANTS IN AFGHANISTAN 2016



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co-funded by the European Union



co-funded by the British Government

BACKGROUND

METHODOLOGY

The methodological framework of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Comprehensive Migration Flow Survey (CMFS) is based on the collection of primary data, which provides information on migration flows towards Europe from Afghanistan whilst focusing on eight thematic areas: (1) migrant profiles, (2) migration routes and trajectories (3) resourcing the journey, (4) the role of intermediaries, (5) vulnerability factors in origin, transit and destination countries, (6) migration drivers and decision making, (7) role of the diaspora, and (8) migrants' perceptions towards Europe. The data DTM collected under the CMFS in 2016 among Afghan migrants included six target populations: Afghan potential migrants in Afghanistan, Afghan potential migrants in Pakistan, Afghan migrants in transit, Afghan migrants in final destinations, Afghan households who stay-behind (households with a migrant journeying to or currently in Europe) and Afghan returnees. Due to the nature of the target population groups, respondents for these surveys were sampled using basic random sampling in combination with snowball sampling in main target locations. The sample sizes of Afghan respondents were as follows: a) Potential migrants in Afghanistan: 958 respondents, b) Potential migrants in Pakistan: 294 respondents, c) Afghan migrants in transit countries: 1,890 respondents d) Afghan migrants in final destination countries: 623 respondents e) Stay-behind in Afghanistan: 982 respondents, f) Returnees in Afghanistan: 264 respondents. To best identify the target population and develop a more robust interviewee-interviewer relationship, the data collectors who conducted the surveys spoke the same language of the respondents.

CMFS BACKGROUND

This report was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union (EU) and the Department for International Development (DFID) of the British Government. Data was collected through DTM's Comprehensive Migration Flows Surveys (CMFS) methodology that aims to enable a better understanding of migration flows from Afghanistan towards Europe, a collaborative effort by the DTM support team and relevant IOM field missions funded by the British Government. This report is part of the outputs under the EU-funded project "Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP)". The objective of DTM REMAP is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan through the use of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this report can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of IOM, its Member States, the European Union, the British Government or other donors. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

STATISTICAL NOTE

Multiple answers: When this label is found next to a graph or a question it means that a single respondent was allowed to provide more than 1 answer. For this reason, totals do not add up to 100%.

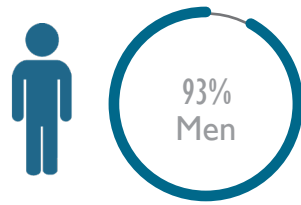
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Migration facilitator: refers to anyone that is involved in the facilitation of migration services (irregular and regular) via air, land or sea routes in exchange for money. Those services can reach from consultative services for visa application and acquiring (fraudulent) documents, to transportation arrangement, to the facilitation of border crossings. The term used does not intend to neglect the differences in services and often used terms for those persons providing the migration services.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

958 Afghans interviewed in Afghanistan



958 Afghan potential migrants to Europe and Turkey were interviewed in Afghanistan. Men composed 93 per cent of the sample population. Sixty-five per cent of the respondents were aged between 18 and 24 years. Most respondents were single (65%) and did not have children (74%). One in 3 respondents have previously lived abroad for at least six months. Fifty-four per cent of those with previous migration experience lived in Iran and 40 per cent in Pakistan. Most of them reported being undocumented (58%) at the time of their migration.

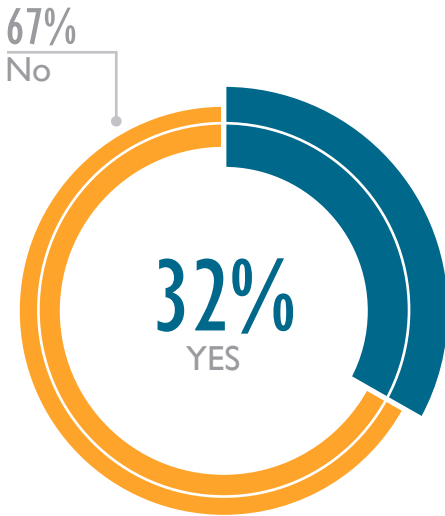
MARITAL STATUS



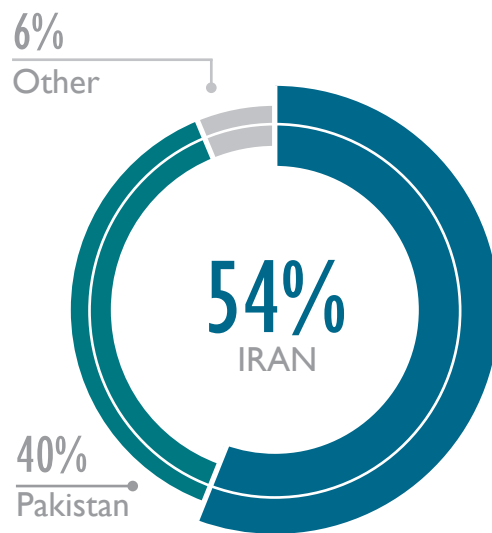
HAVE CHILDREN?



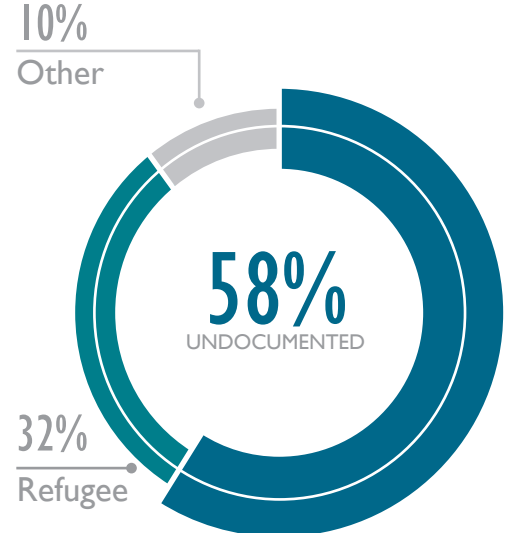
HAVE YOU EVER LIVED ABROAD?



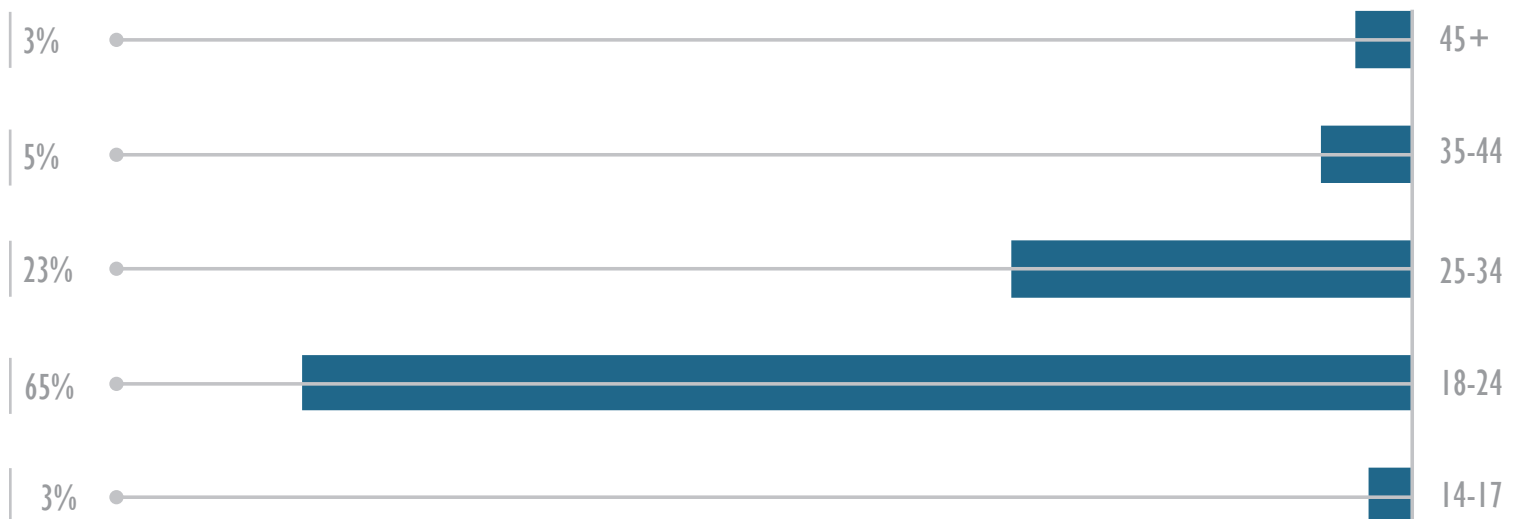
IF YES, WHERE?



IF YES, WHAT WAS YOUR STATUS?



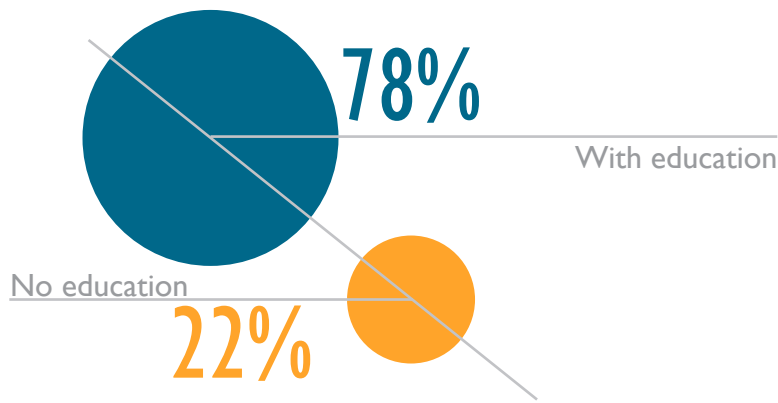
AGE DISTRIBUTION



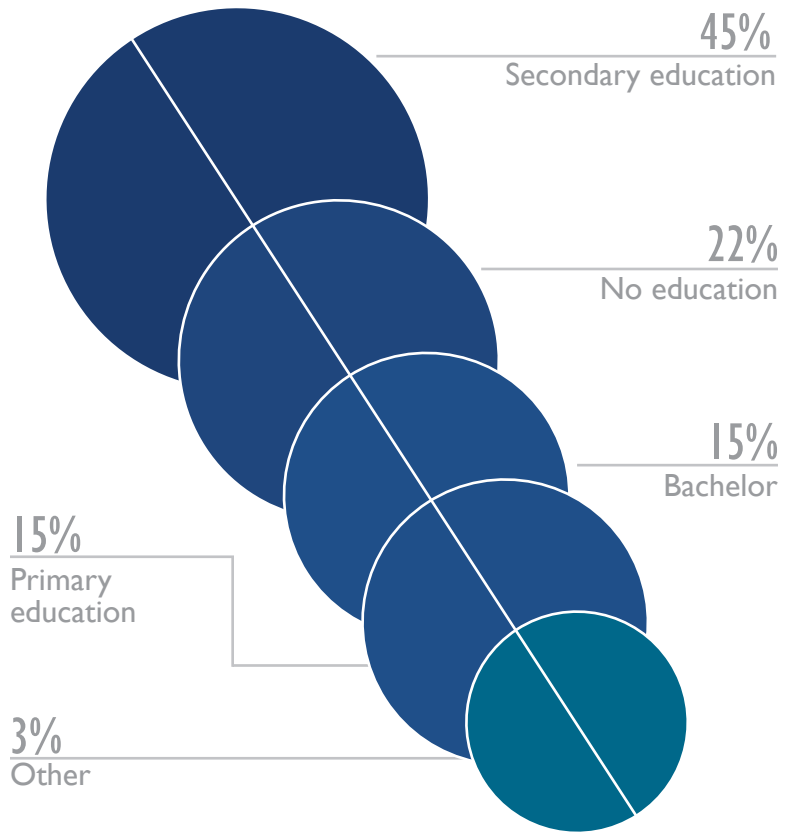
EDUCATION

Seventy-seven per cent of the Afghan potential migrants had some sort of education while 22 per cent had no education. Forty-five per cent of the respondents had secondary education, 15 per cent primary education and 15 per cent a bachelor's degree.

Most respondents had some level of education



RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATION LEVEL



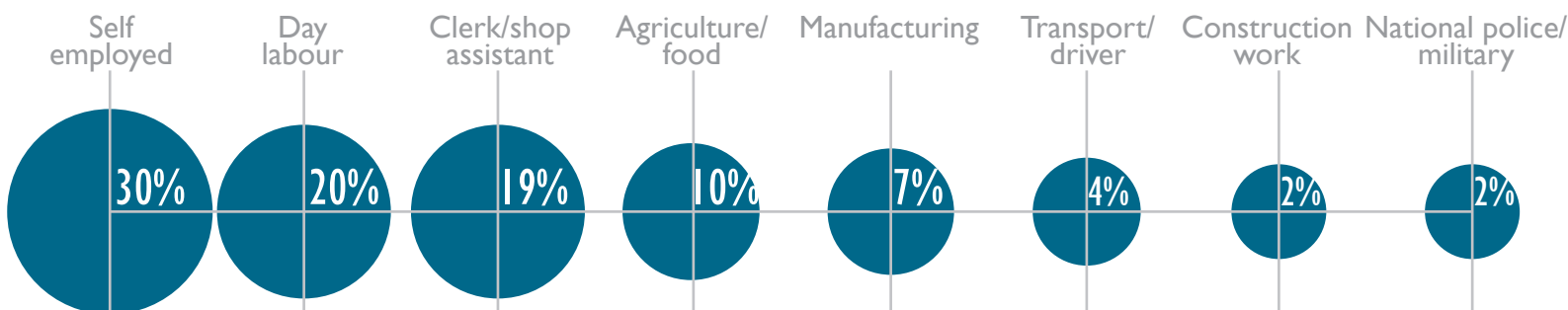
EMPLOYMENT

Almost 6 in 10 Afghan potential migrants (58%) were employed prior to migration. Most of them were self employed or business owners (30%). Twenty per cent were daily labourers, 19 per cent worked as clerks/shop assistants and 10 per cent worked in the food sector.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

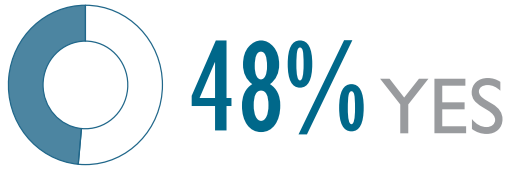


TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BEFORE MIGRATION



SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EUROPE

DO YOU HAVE FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN EUROPE?



The majority of people in respondents' social networks resided in 3 countries:

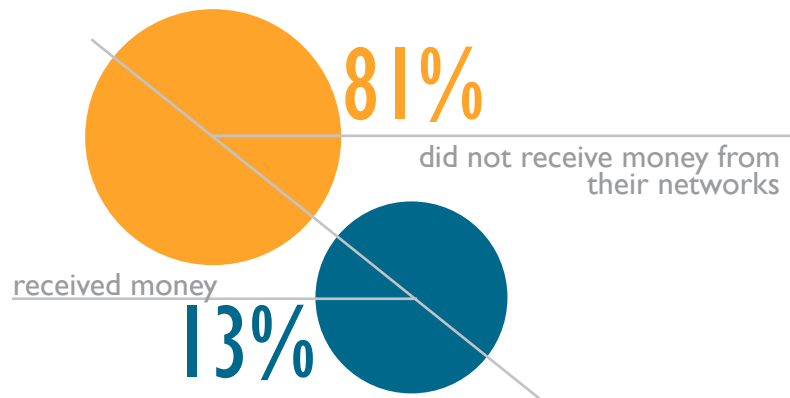


IF YES, WHO ARE THEY? multiple answers



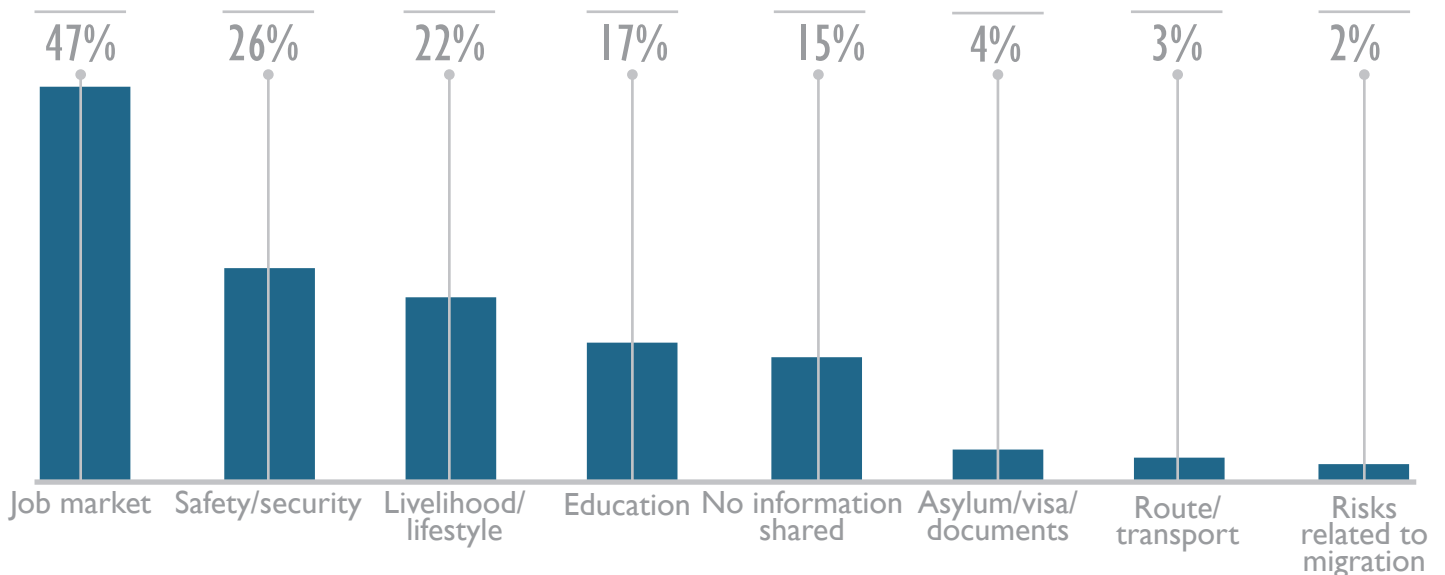
One in two Afghans had a social network of family and relatives in Europe before their departure. Seventy-two per cent of whom lived in three countries: Germany (55%), Sweden (10%) and Austria (7%). Thirteen per cent of the respondents received financial support from their network in Europe to pay for their migration journey. Family and friends in Europe and Turkey mostly shared information on the job market (47%) and the security situation in Europe (26%).

Most respondents received no financial support from their networks



Note: 6% of the answers are 'I do not want to answer'

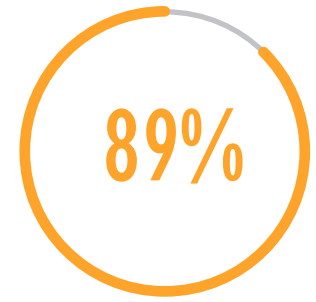
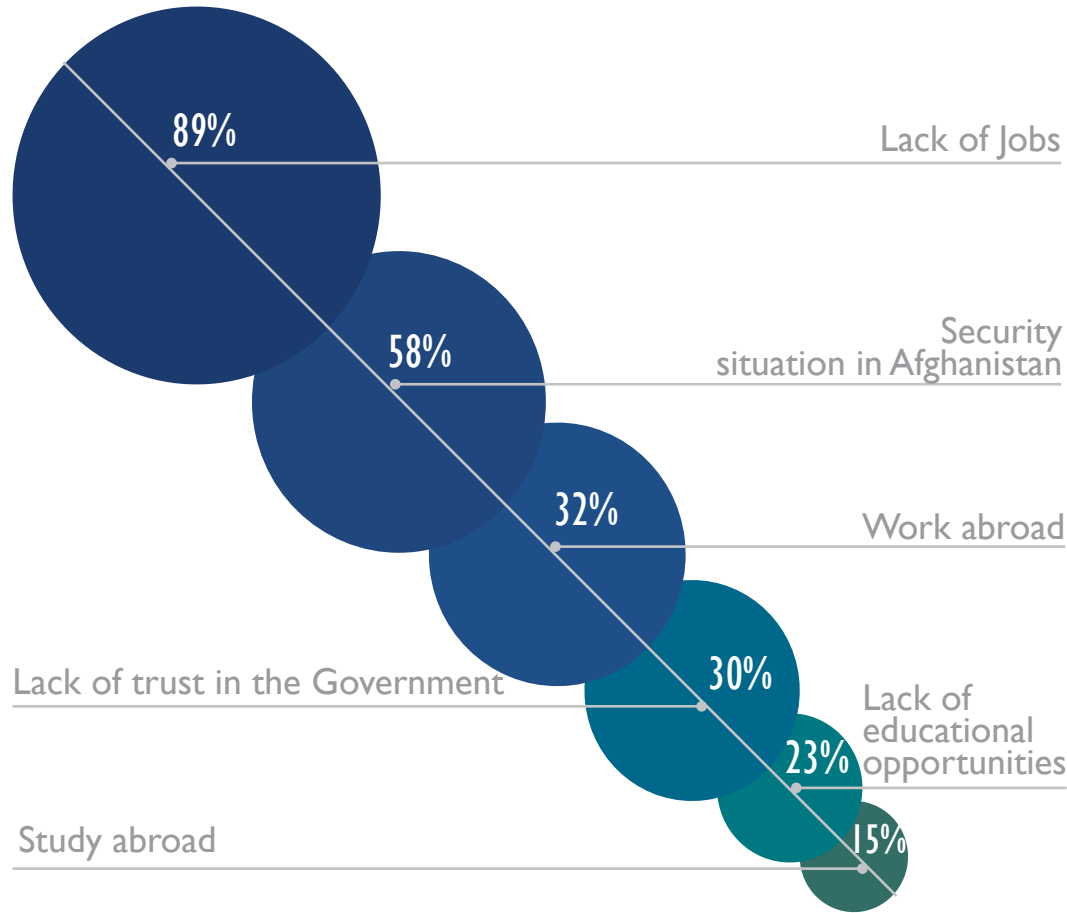
INFORMATION RECEIVED BY SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EU multiple answers



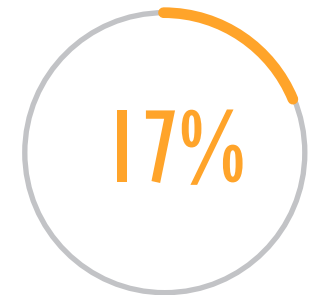
REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

MAIN REASONS FOR MIGRATING TO EUROPE

multiple answers



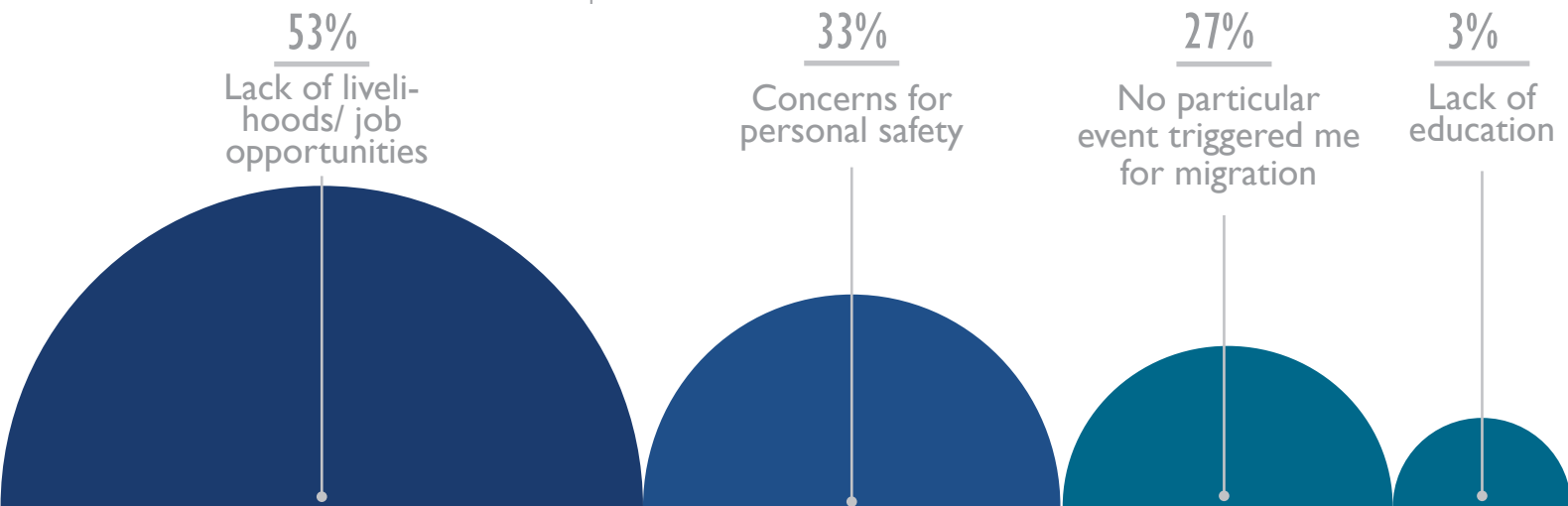
Of the respondents already knew where they wanted to migrate



Of the respondents have been internally displaced at least once in their lifetime

MAIN TRIGGERS FOR MIGRATION

multiple answers



REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

DID YOU MAKE THE DECISION TO MIGRATE?

13%

Of the respondents did not make the decision to migrate themselves



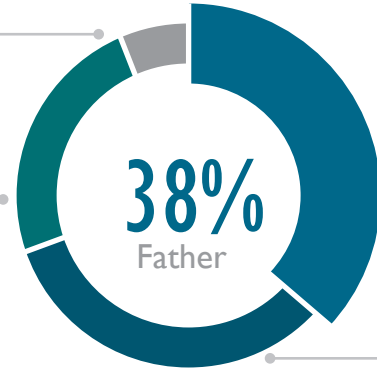
IF NOT, WHO MADE THIS DECISION?

8%
Other

22%
Uncle

38%
Father

32%
Parents



INTENDED DESTINATION

GERMANY

58%

SWEDEN

9%

FRANCE

6%

AUSTRIA

5%

UK

4%

NETHERLANDS

3%

Thirteen per cent of the respondents did not make the decision to migrate themselves. Those who did not decide upon their migration reported that, in 38 per cent of the cases, this decision was made by their father. The main intended destination countries for Afghan respondents were Germany (58%), Sweden (9%), and France (6%). Respondents reported that the main reason for choosing a certain destination country was to find a job (41%).

MAIN REASONS FOR SELECTING A SPECIFIC (FINAL) DESTINATION COUNTRY

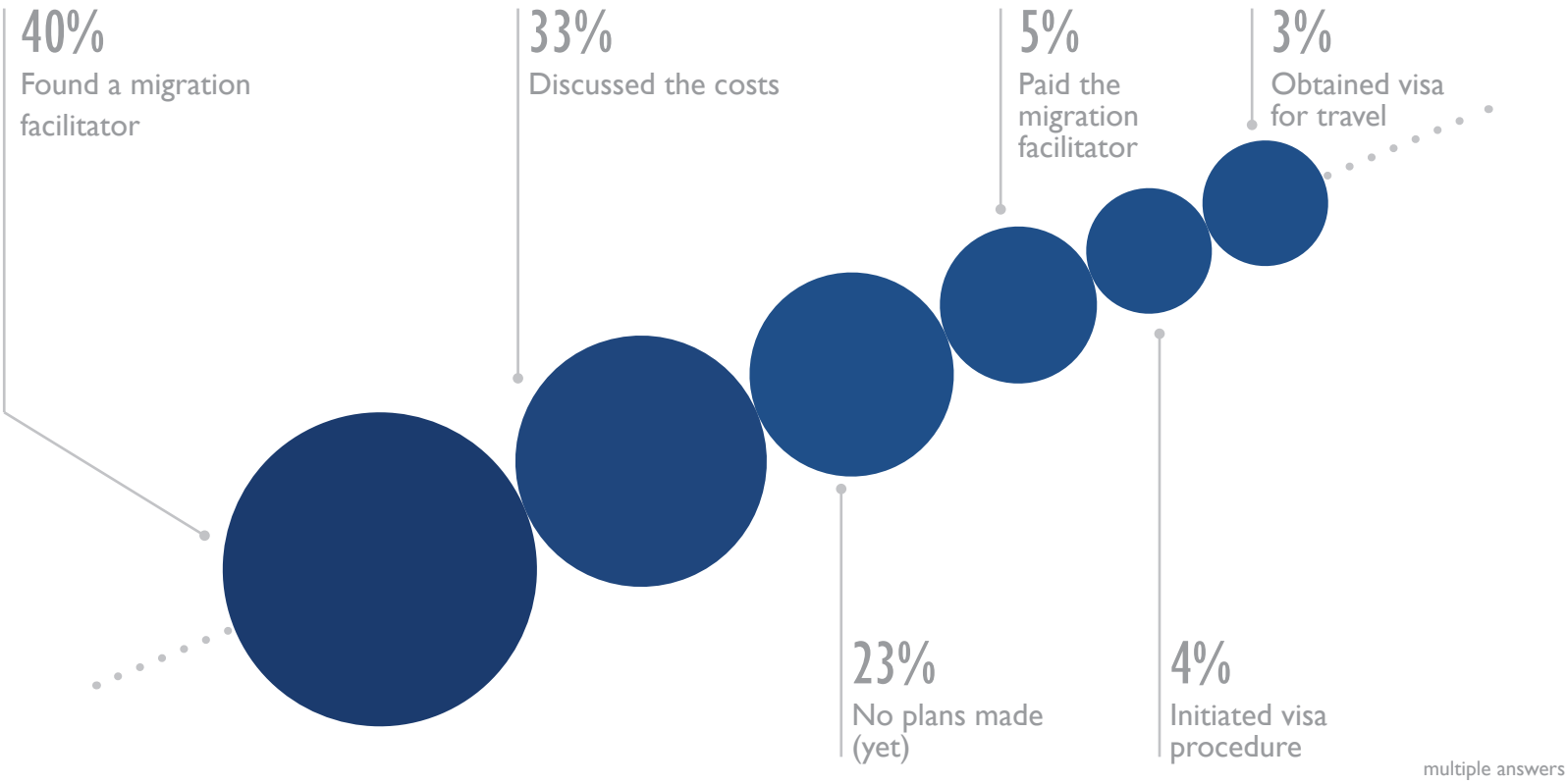
41%
To find a job



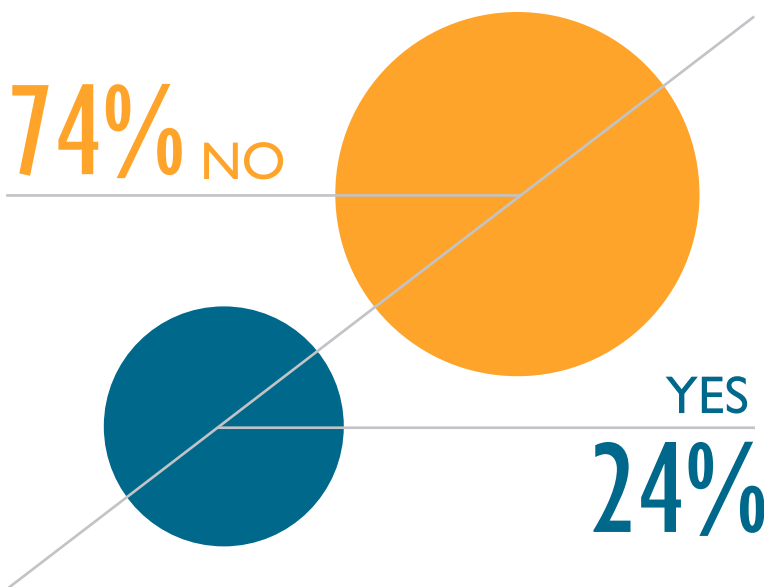
multiple answers

REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

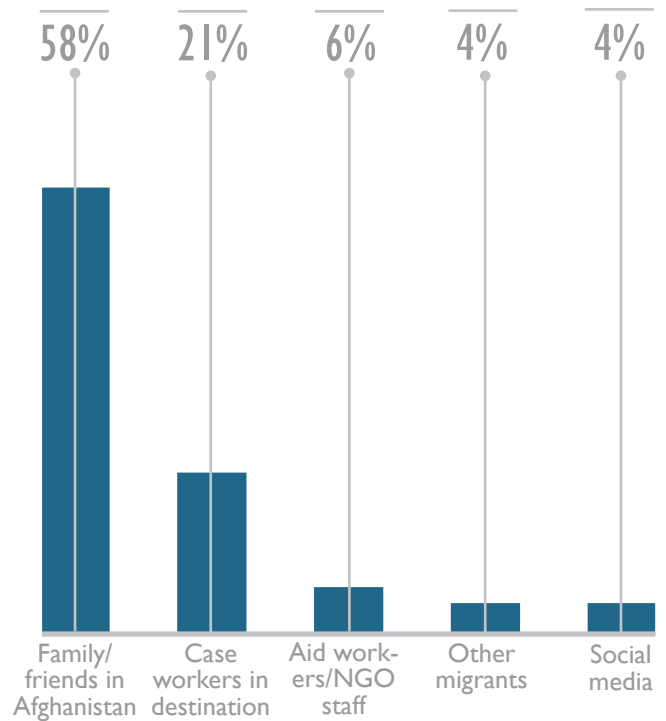
CONCRETE PLANS MADE BEFORE DEPARTURE



DO YOU KNOW WHAT AN ASYLUM PROCEDURE IS?



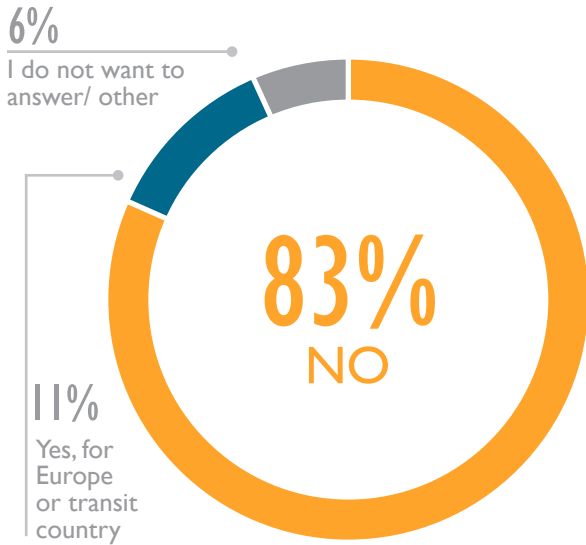
IF YES, WHO EXPLAINED THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE TO YOU?



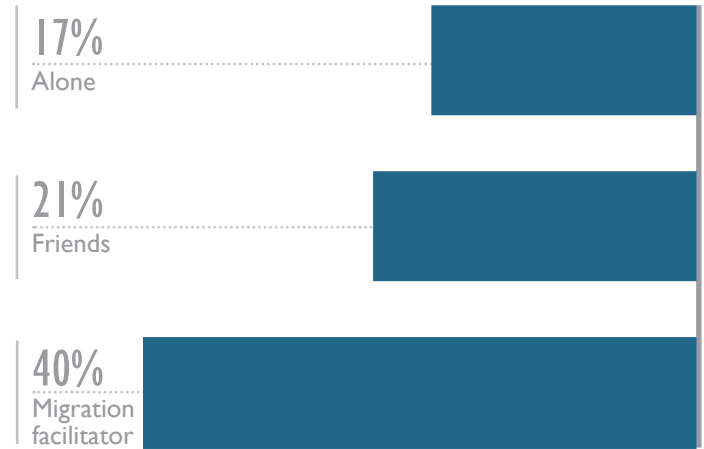
Note: 2% of the answers are 'I do not want to answer'

REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

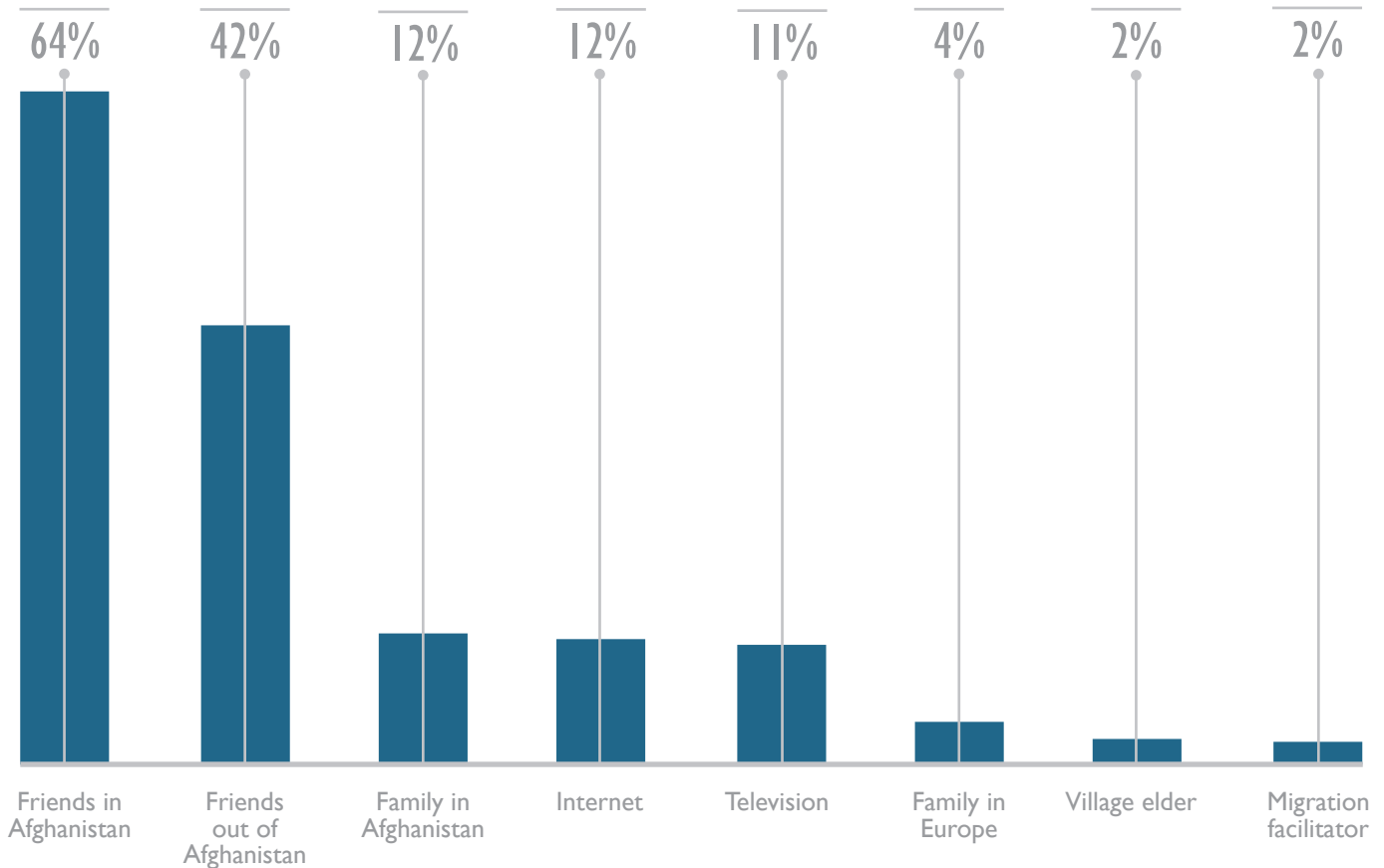
DO YOU HAVE A VISA TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE?



WITH WHOM DO YOU INTEND TO TRAVEL?
multiple answers

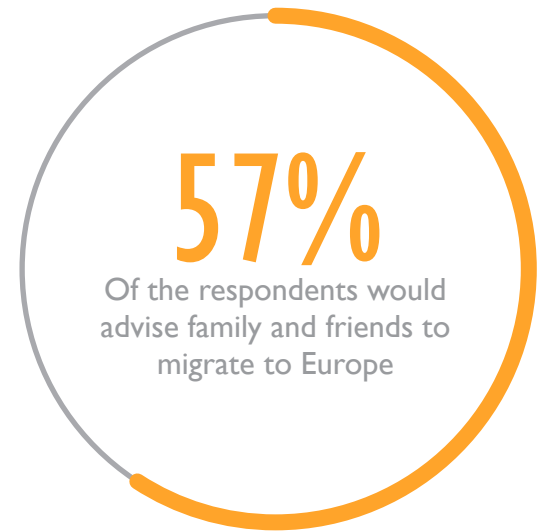


SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MIGRATION TO EUROPE multiple answers



REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

Fifty-seven per cent of the potential migrants would advise family and friends to migrate to Europe. Respondents would consider staying in Afghanistan if a number of factors changed. Increased safety was cited as the main factor for considering staying in Afghanistan by 5.8 people out of 10. Other important factors were the availability of jobs (3/10 people) and better education (0.6/10 people).



WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE IN AFGHANISTAN TO DECIDE NOT TO MIGRATE? multiple answers

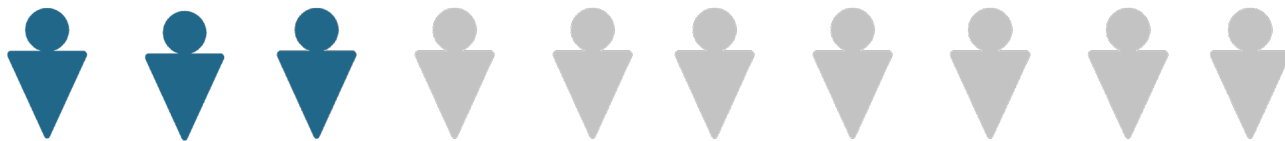
Reported by

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SECURITY SITUATION



5.8/10 people

ACCESS TO JOBS



3/10 people

INCREASED QUALITY OF EDUCATION



0.6/10 people

LEGEND



Would not migrate if the given indicator changed



Would migrate even if the given indicator changed

Note: this qualitative question was coded by using thematic analysis and allowing for multiple answers. Each indicator was divided by the total number of respondents and multiplied by ten to illustrate the number of respondents in 10 people who would (not) migrate if the given indicator will change.

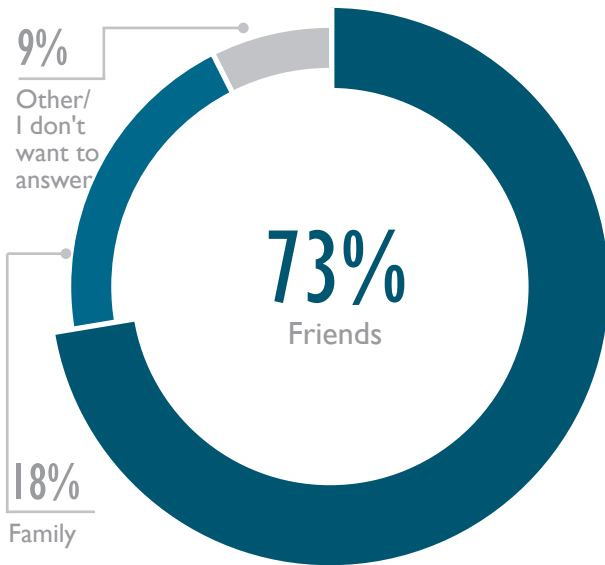
MIGRATION FACILITATORS

50%

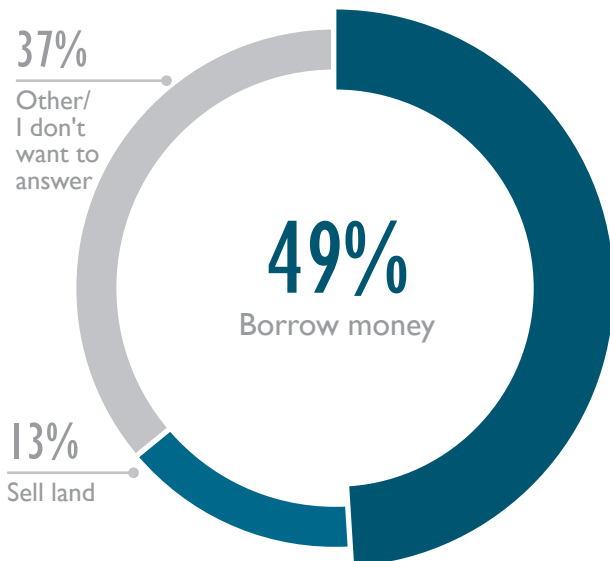


Of the respondents have already found a migration facilitator

HOW DID YOU FIND YOUR MIGRATION FACILITATOR?



HOW WILL YOU PAY FOR THE JOURNEY?



WHAT WILL THE MIGRATION FACILITATOR ARRANGE FOR YOU?

multiple answers

46%

Transportation/ travel to transit/ destination country

43%

Food and/or water

15%

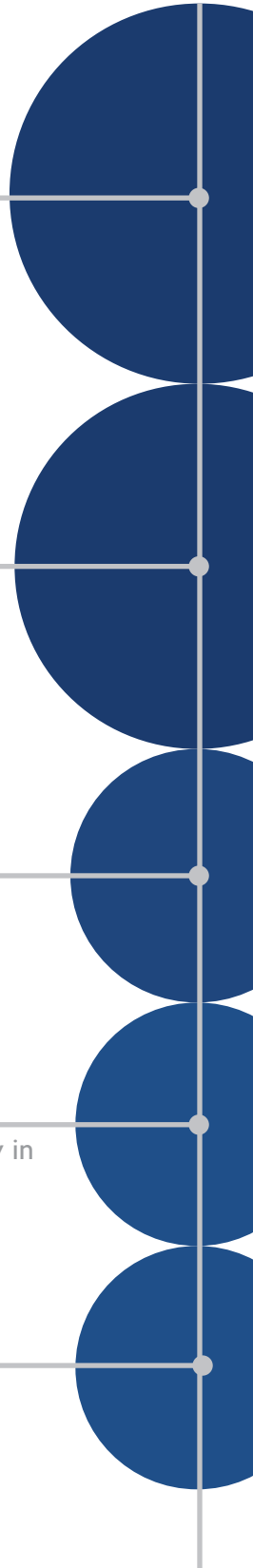
Vehicle

9%

Documents to travel or stay in destination country

7%

Shelter

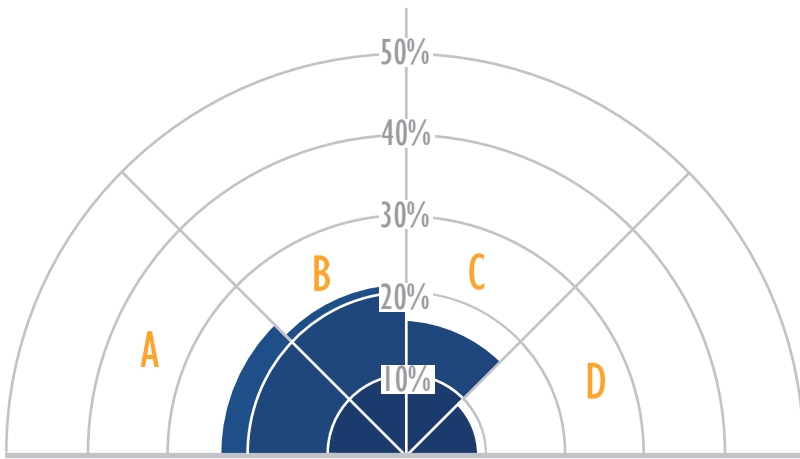


EXPECTED CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION

62%
Of the respondents expected to face problems while en route to Europe.

Sixty-two per cent of the respondents expected to face problems while en route to Europe. The most common expected problems were robbery (23%) and risk of life (21%). Secondary expected issues were problems at sea (25%) and robbery (18%).

PRIMARY EXPECTED CHALLENGES multiple answers



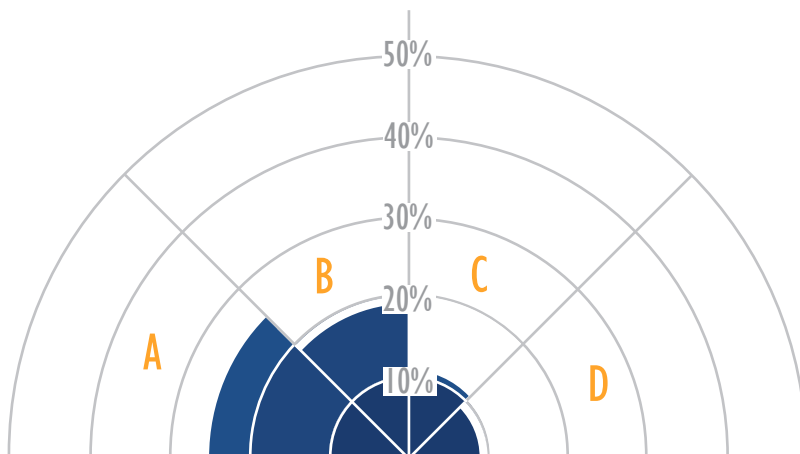
A
23%
Robbery

B
21%
Risk of life

C
16%
Problems at sea

D
7%
Physical violence

SECONDARY EXPECTED CHALLENGES multiple answers



A
25%
Problems at sea

B
18%
Robbery

C
11%
Risk of life

D
7%
Deportation



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX