



**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

**COMPREHENSIVE MIGRATION FLOWS SURVEY (CMFS)**

# COMPREHENSIVE PROFILE OF AFGHAN POTENTIAL MIGRANTS IN PAKISTAN 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

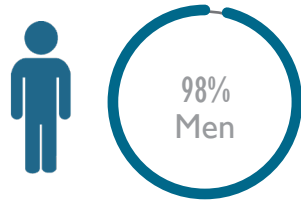
**Proof of Registration Cards (PoR):** Identification cards issued by the Pakistani National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. PoR card holders are legally recognized as registered refugees by the Government of Pakistan and UNHCR.

**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

**294** Afghans interviewed in Pakistan



294 Afghan potential migrants to Europe and Turkey were interviewed in Pakistan. Men composed 98 per cent of the sample population. Seventy-six per cent of the respondents were aged between 18 and 34 years. Most respondents were single (48%) and did not have children (60%). Ninety per cent of the total lived in Pakistan for over 5 years and were either a refugee (38%) or were Proof of Registration (PoR) card holders (49%). Nearly one in two respondents was born in Afghanistan.

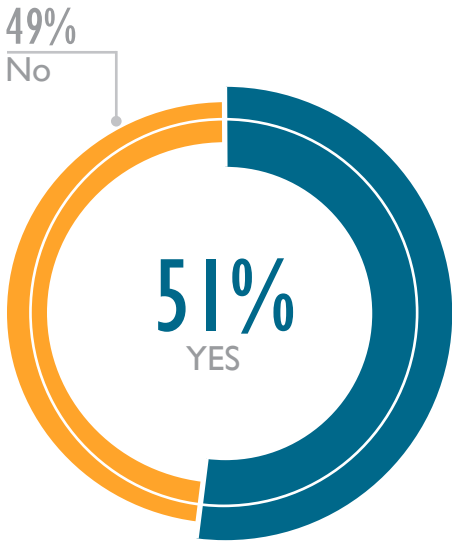
## MARITAL STATUS



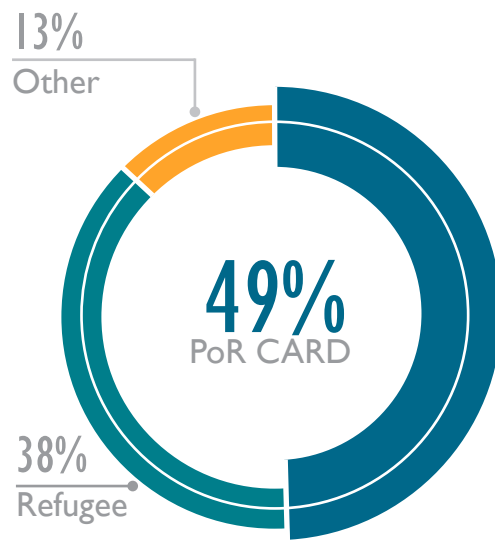
## HAVE CHILDREN?



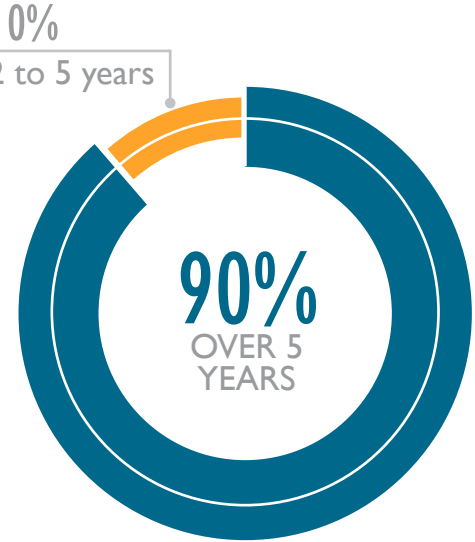
## BORN IN AFGHANISTAN



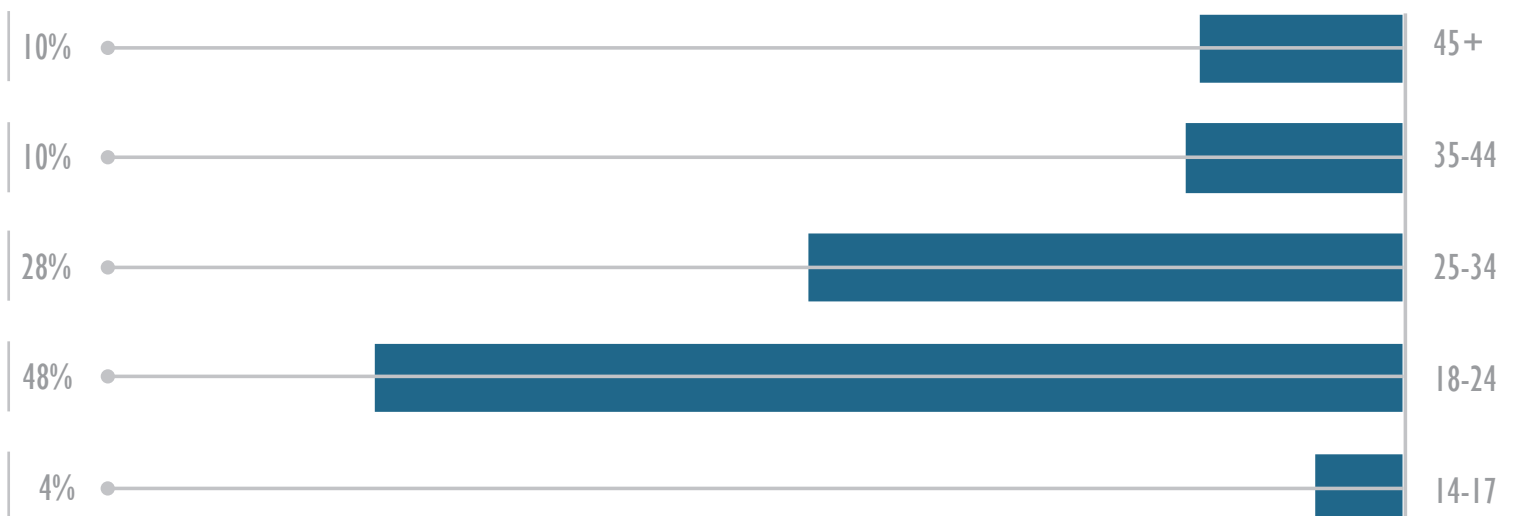
## STATUS IN PAKISTAN



## TIME SPENT IN PAKISTAN



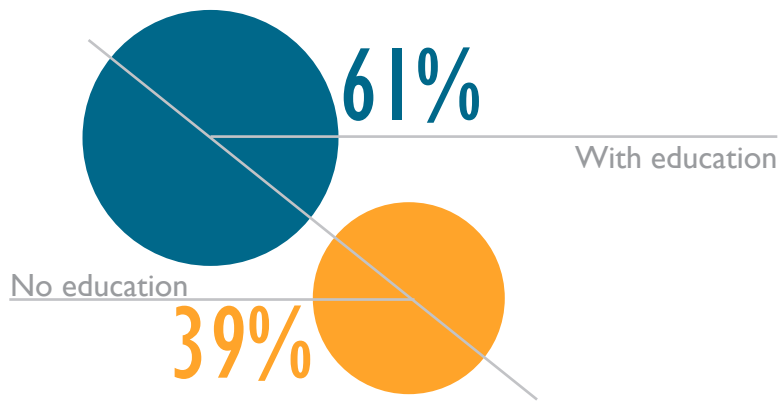
## AGE DISTRIBUTION



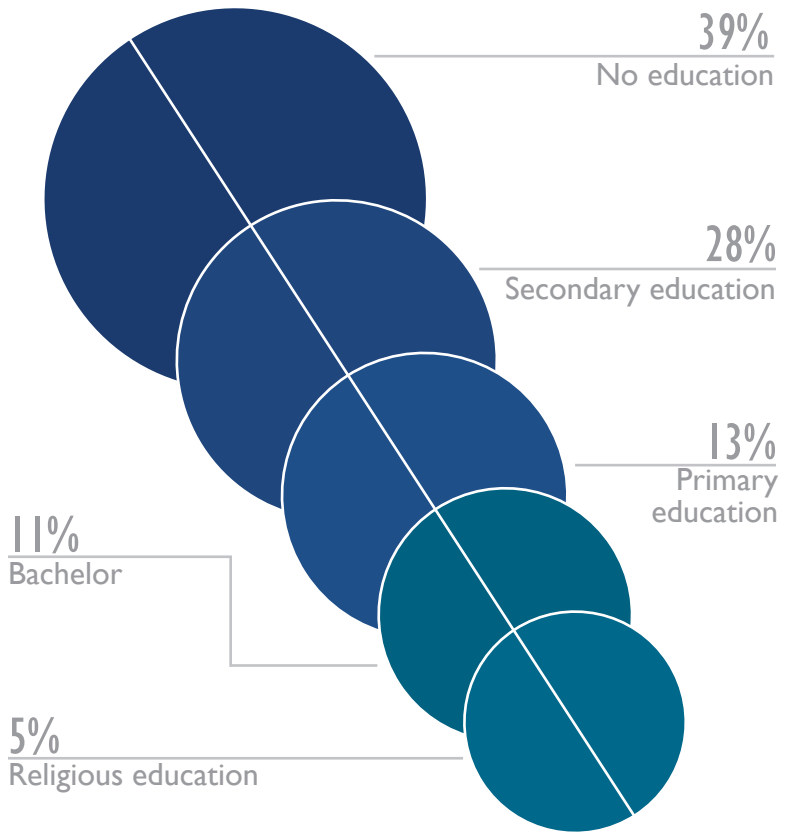
## EDUCATION

Sixty-one per cent of the Afghans in Pakistan had some sort of education while 39 per cent had no education. Twenty-eight per cent of the respondents had secondary education, 13 per cent primary education and 1 per cent had a bachelor's degree.

Most returnees had some level of education



### RETURNEES BY EDUCATION LEVEL



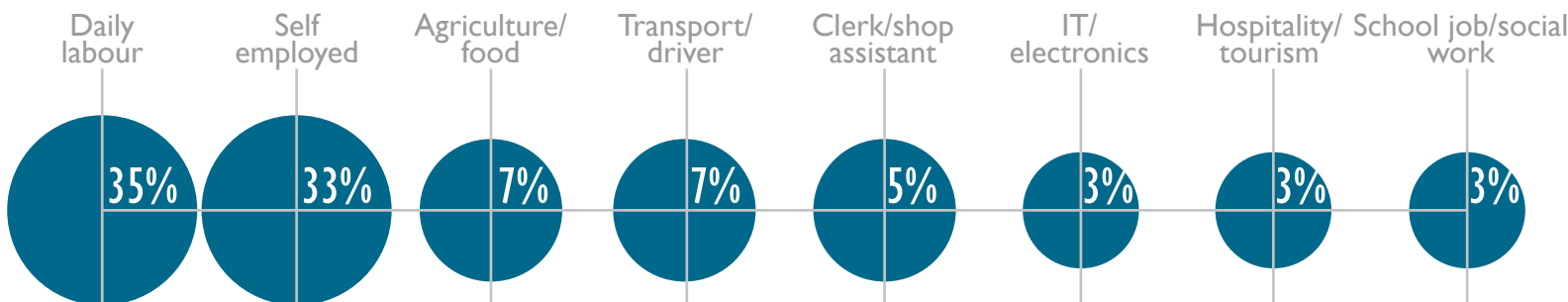
## EMPLOYMENT

Almost 8 out of 10 returnees (79%) were employed prior to migration. Most of them were daily labourers (35%). Thirty-three per cent were self employed or business owners, 7 per cent worked in the transportation industry and 7 per cent worked in the food sector.

### CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

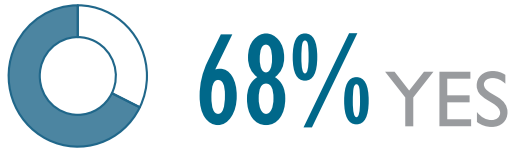


### TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BEFORE MIGRATION



## SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EUROPE

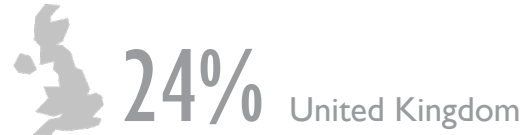
DO YOU HAVE FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN EUROPE OR TURKEY?



IF YES, WHO ARE THEY? multiple answers



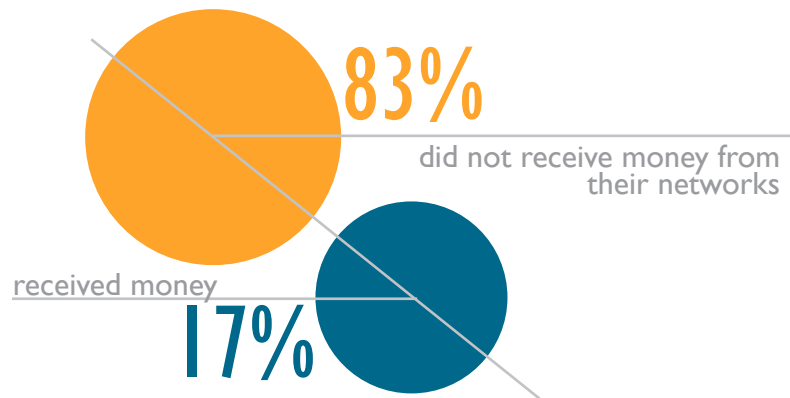
Most family and friends lived in 3 countries:



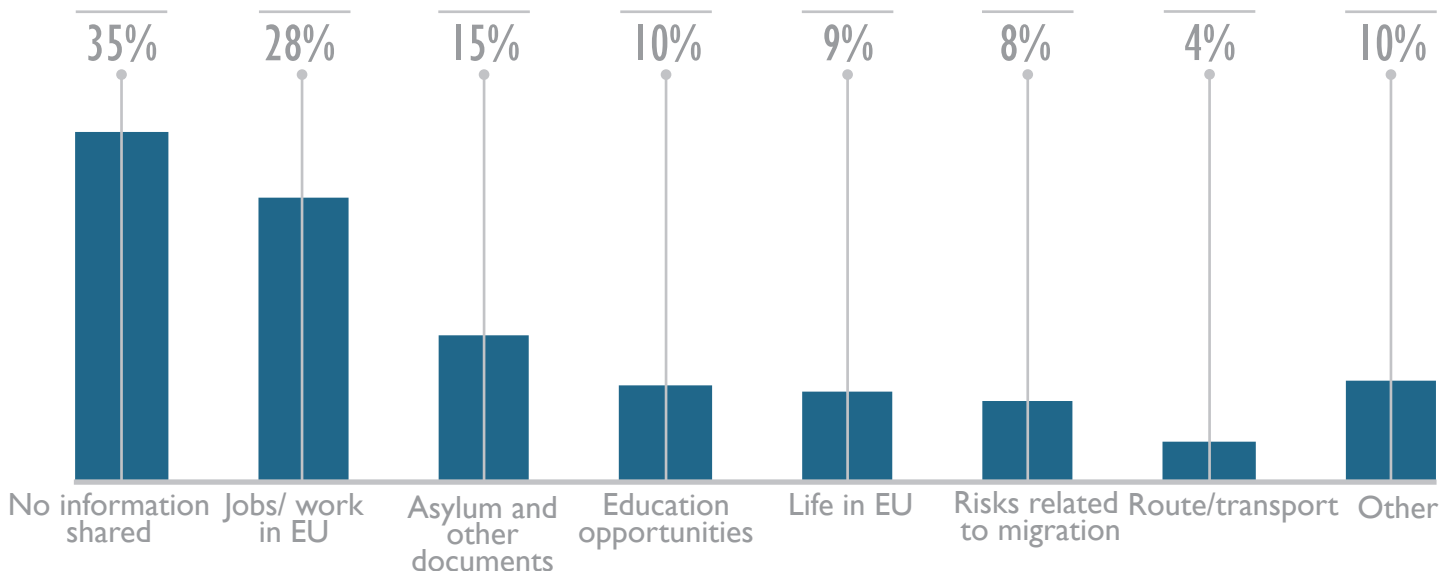
multiple answers

Two out of three Afghans had family or friends in Europe or Turkey before their departure. When asked to specify the type of network they had, 54 percent reported having family and relatives abroad. Seventy-four per cent of the networks lived in three countries: Germany (32%), Turkey (28%) and the UK (24%). Only 17 per cent of the respondents received financial support from their network in Europe to financially support the cost of their migration journey. Family and friends in Europe and Turkey mostly shared information on lifestyle in Europe (19%) and the job market (18%).

Most respondents received no financial support from their networks

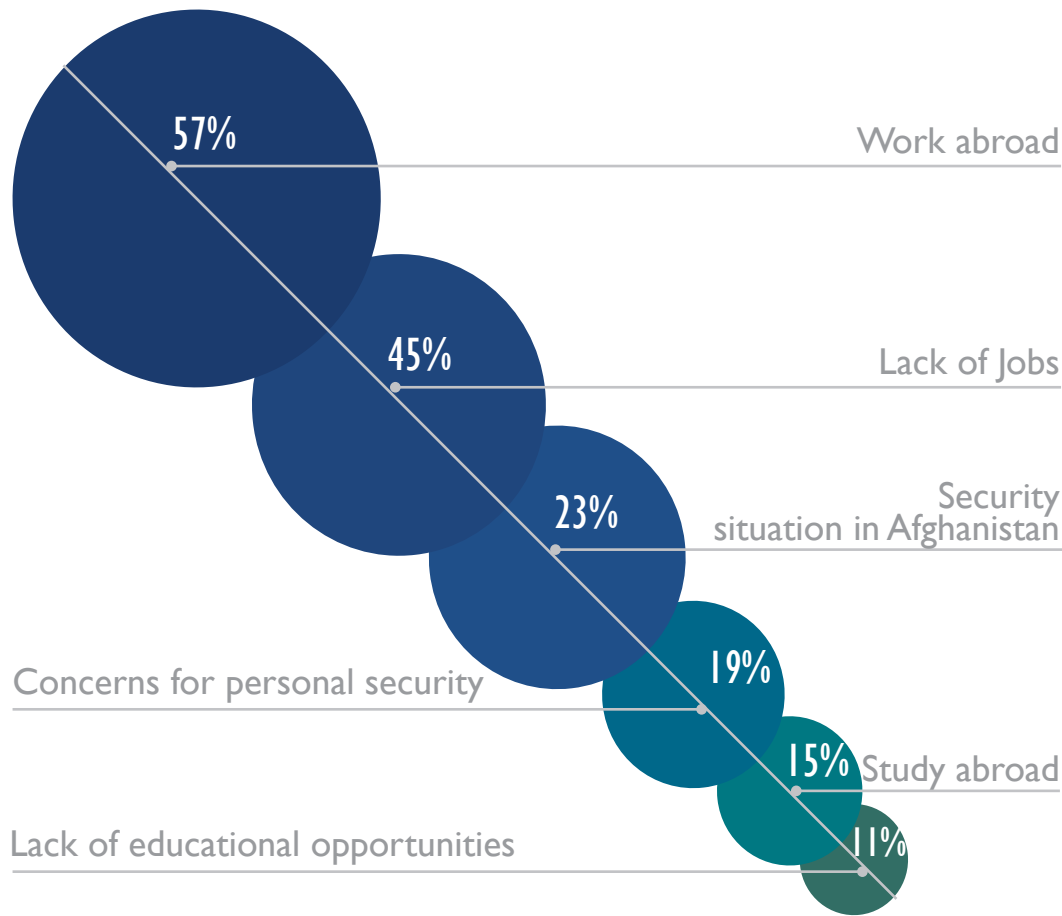


INFORMATION RECEIVED BY SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EU multiple answers



## REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

MAIN REASONS FOR WANTING TO MIGRATE TO EUROPE multiple answers

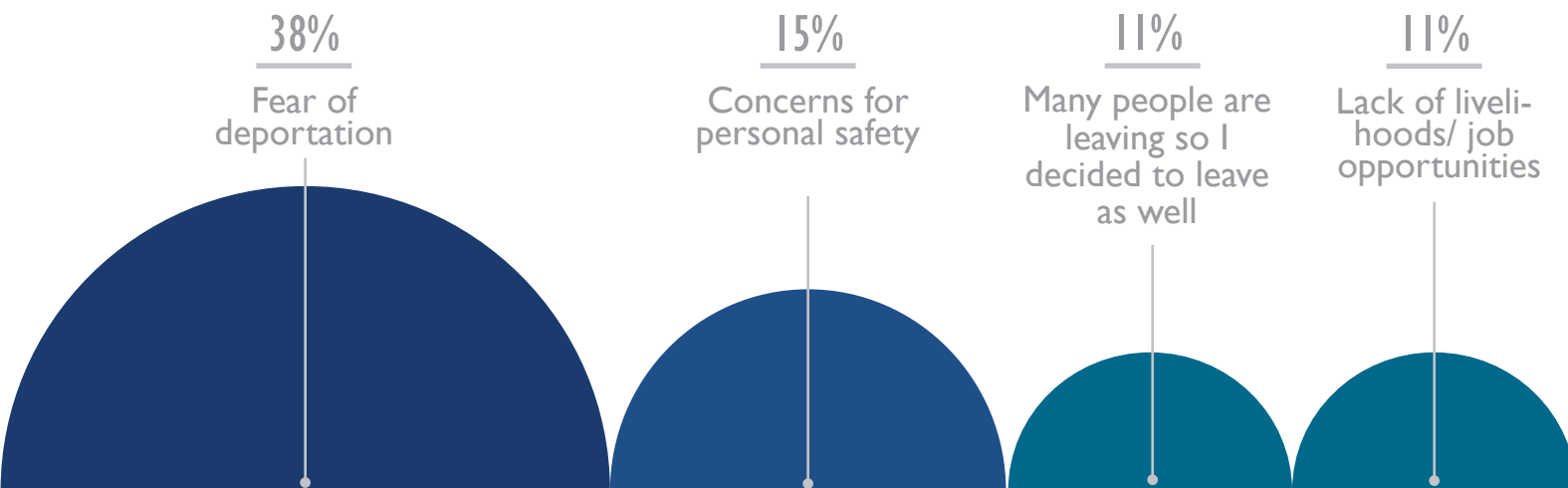


Of the respondents already knew where they wanted to migrate



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?

**39%**

Of the respondents did not make the decision to migrate themselves



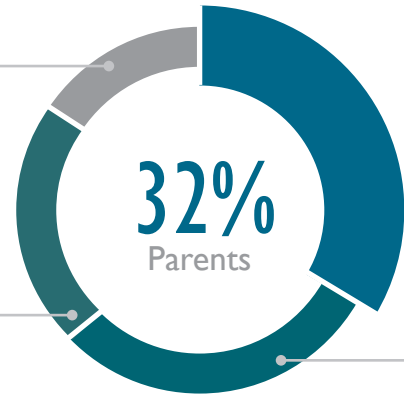
IF NOT, WHO MADE THIS DECISION?

17%  
Other

22%  
Brother

**32%**  
Parents

28%  
Father



## INTENDED DESTINATION

TURKEY

32%

GERMANY

21%

UK

20%

ITALY

7%

FRANCE

5%

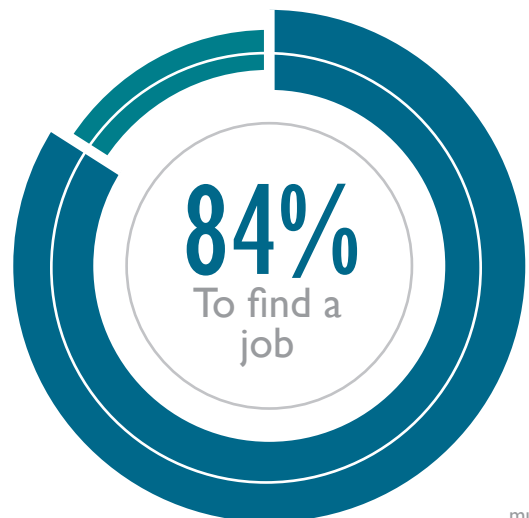
SWEDEN

4%

Thirty-nine per cent of the respondents did not make the decision to migrate independently. In 32 per cent of the cases, this decision was made by their parents. The main intended destination countries for Afghan respondents in Pakistan were Turkey (32%), Germany (21%), and the UK (20%). Respondents reported that the main reasons for choosing a certain destination country were to find a job (84%) and to get protection/be safe (21%).

## MAIN REASONS FOR SELECTING A SPECIFIC (FINAL) DESTINATION COUNTRY

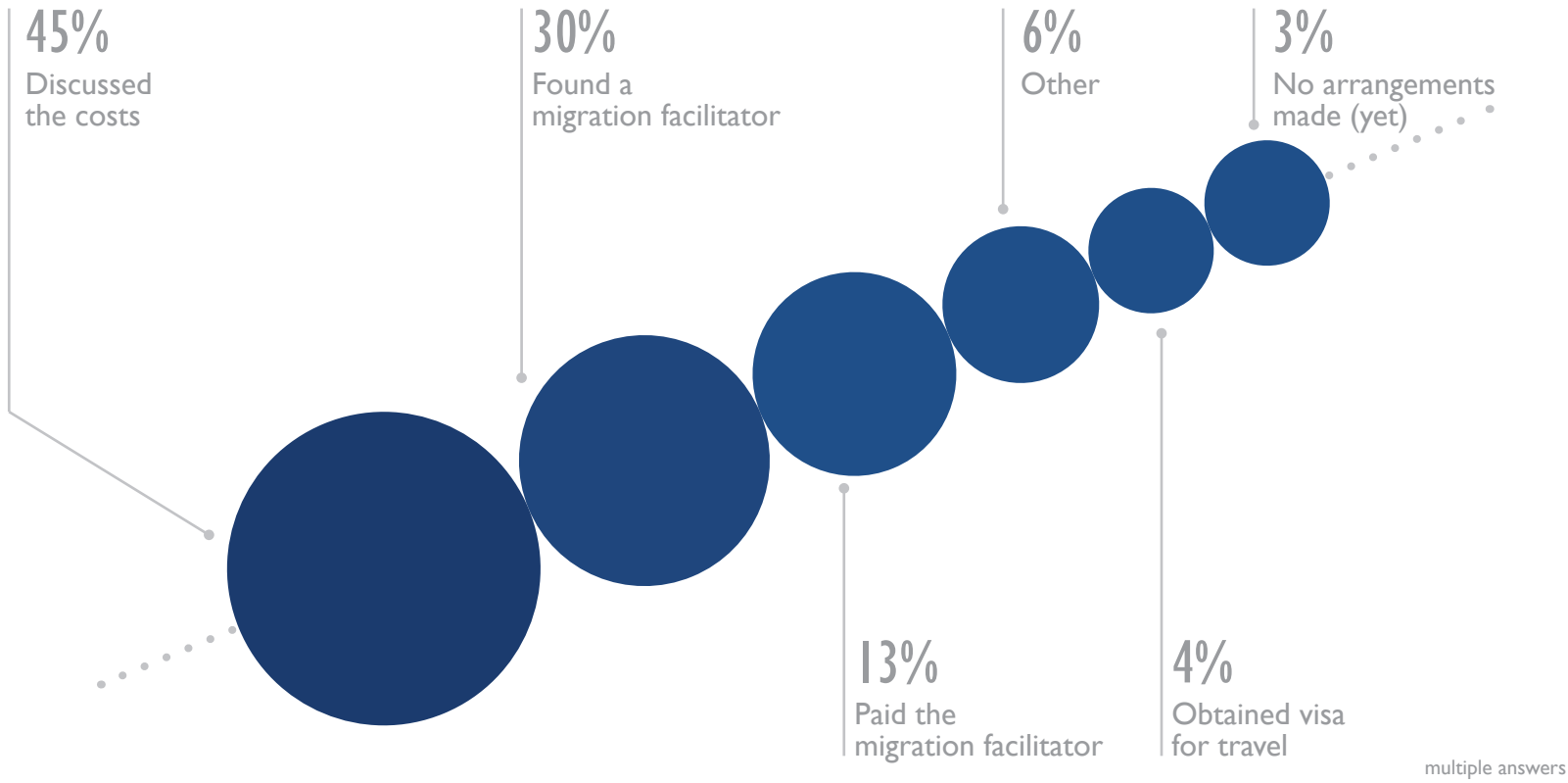
**84%**  
To find a job



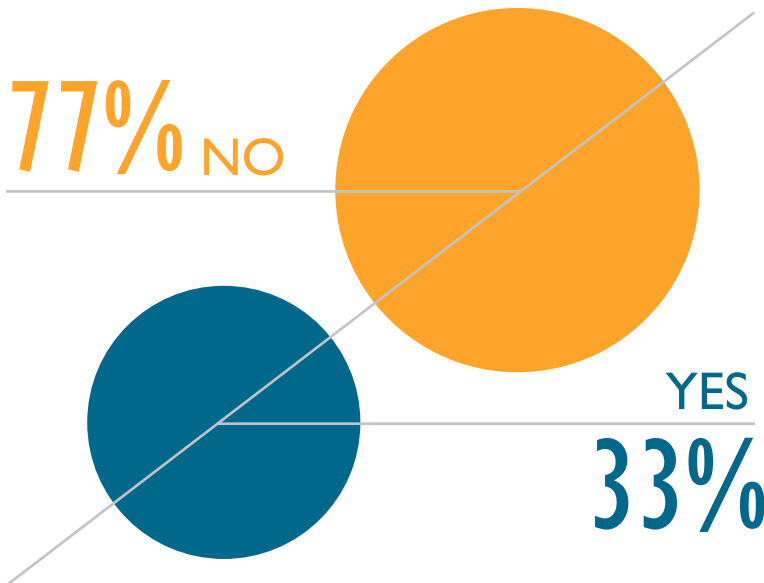
multiple answers

# REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

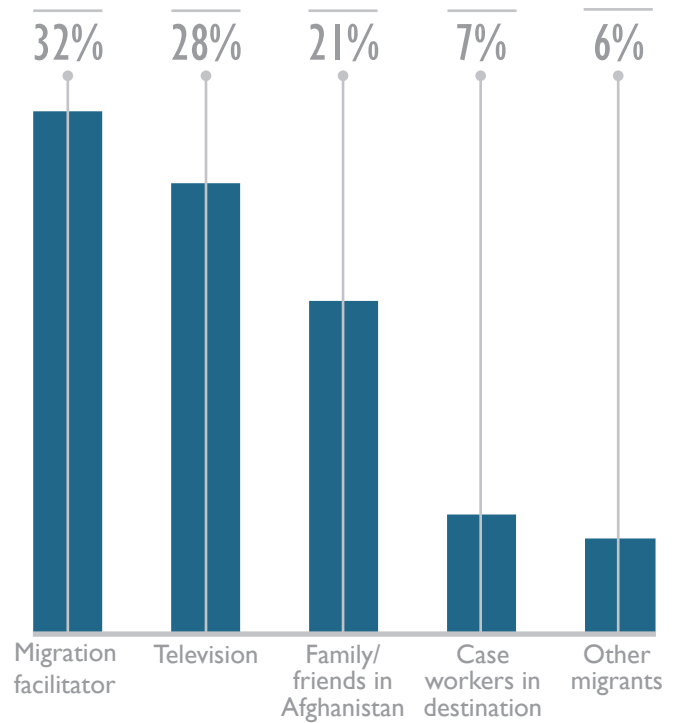
## ARRANGEMENTS MADE BEFORE DEPARTURE



## DO YOU KNOW WHAT AN ASYLUM PROCEDURE IS?



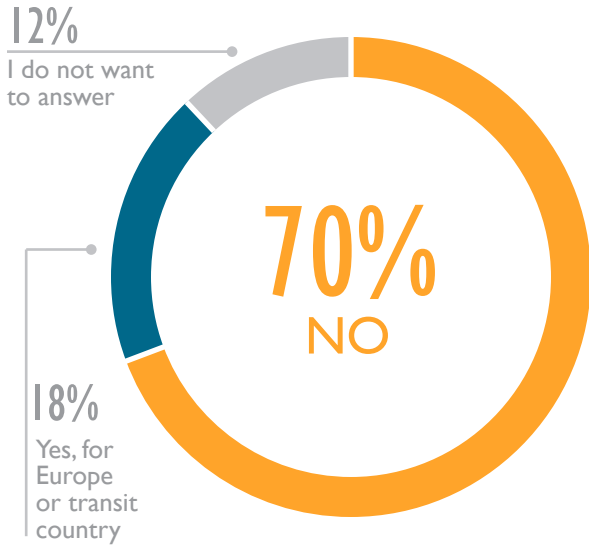
## IF YES, WHOM EXPLAINED THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE TO YOU?



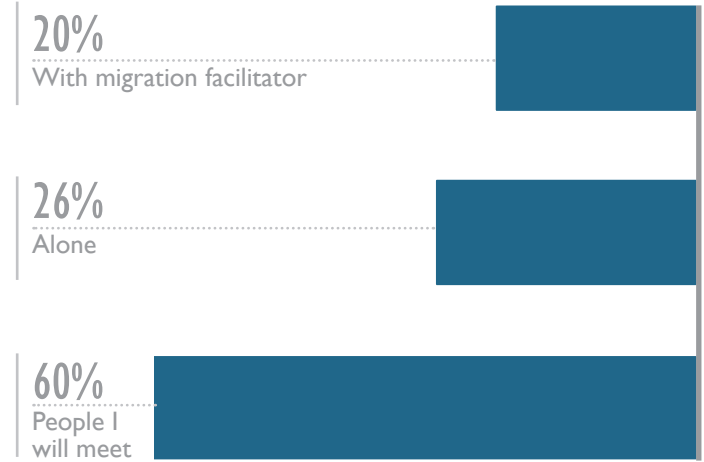


## REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

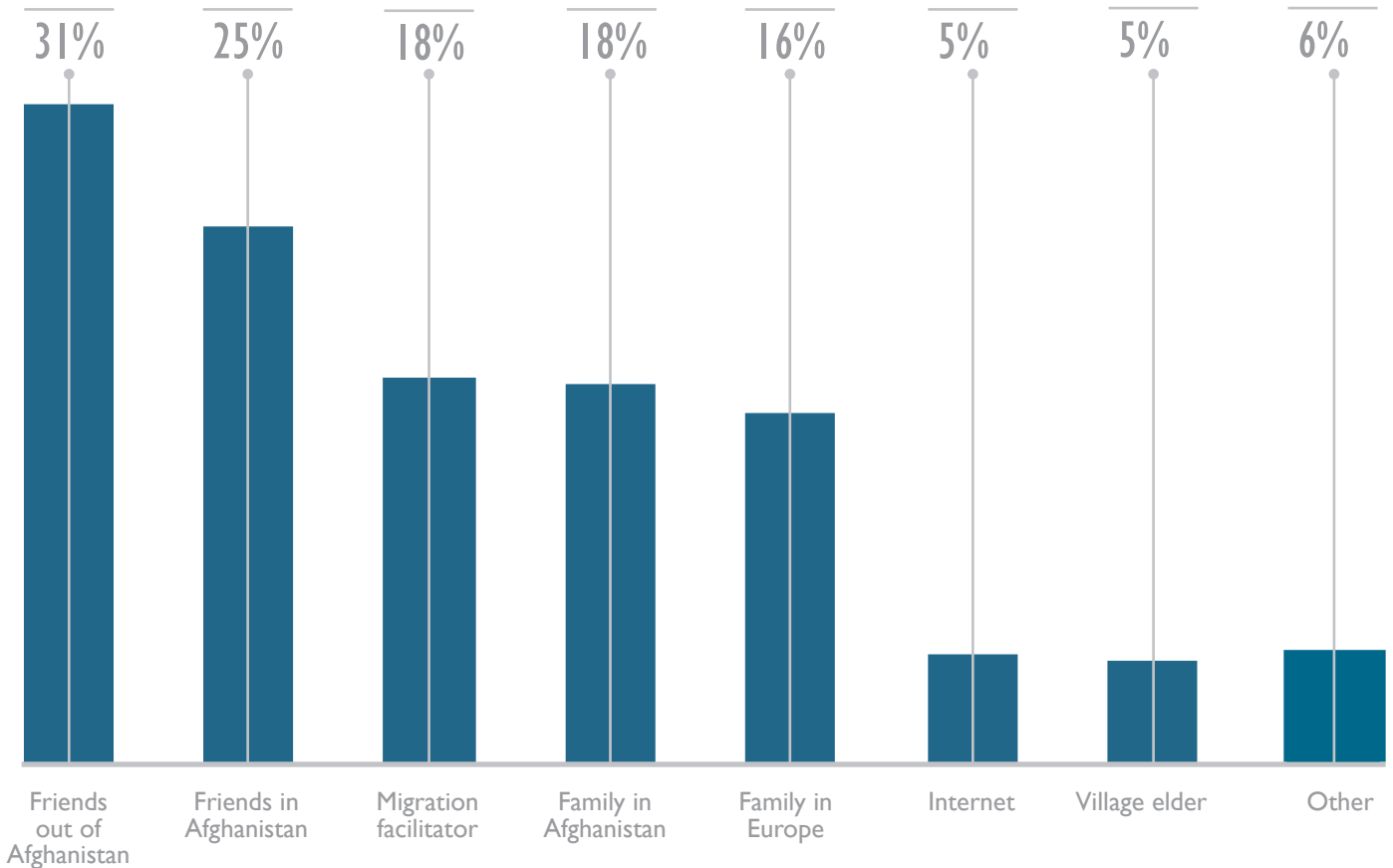
DO YOU HAVE A VISA TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE?



WITH WHOM DO YOU INTEND TO TRAVEL?  
multiple answers



SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MIGRATION TO EUROPE  
multiple answers



## REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

Fifty-nine 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 would change. Increased safety was cited as the main factor for considering staying in Afghanistan by 7 people out of 10. Other important factors were the availability of jobs (6/10 people), higher salaries (2/10 people) and improved governance (2/10 people).



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

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SECURITY SITUATION

Reported by



**7/10 people**

ACCESS TO JOBS



**6/10 people**

HIGHER SALARIES



**2/10 people**

INCREASED GOVERNANCE



**2/10 people**

LEGEND



Would not migrate if the given indicator will change



Would migrate even if the given indicator would change

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.

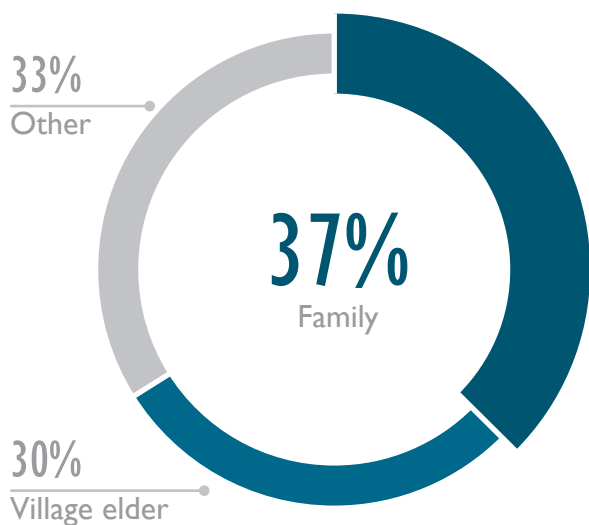
## MIGRATION FACILITATORS

70%

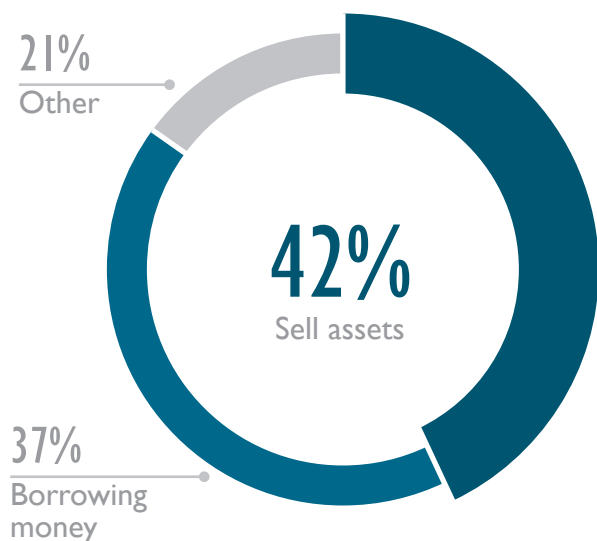


Of the respondents have found a migration facilitator

### HOW DID YOU FIND YOUR MIGRATION FACILITATOR?



### HOW WILL YOU PAY FOR THE JOURNEY?



### WHAT WILL THE MIGRATION FACILITATOR ARRANGE FOR YOU?

multiple answers

45%

Transportation/ travel to transit/ destination country

28%

Shelter

23%

Entry in a specific transit or destination country

20%

Food

20%

Legal documents to enter or stay in a transit or destination country

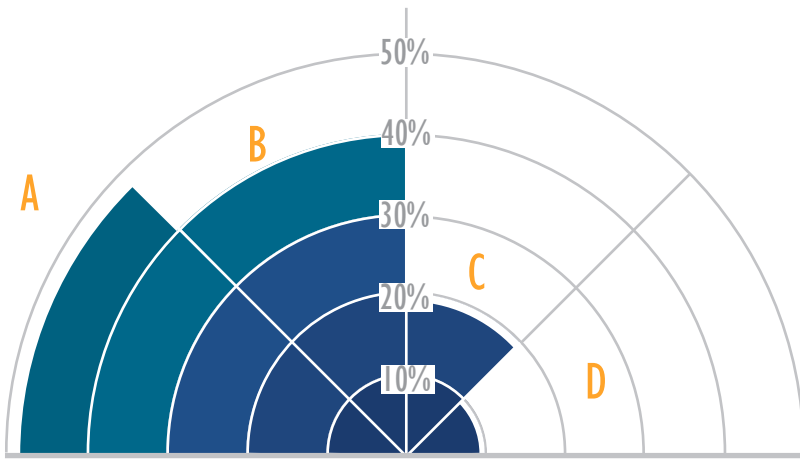
# EXPECTED CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION

**47%**

Of the respondents expect to face problems while en route to Europe.

One in two respondents expected to face problems while en route to Europe. The primary expected problems were predominantly detention/arrest (48%) and risk of life (40%). Secondary expected issues were also detention/arrest (46%) and risk of life (32%).

## PRIMARY EXPECTED CHALLENGES multiple answers



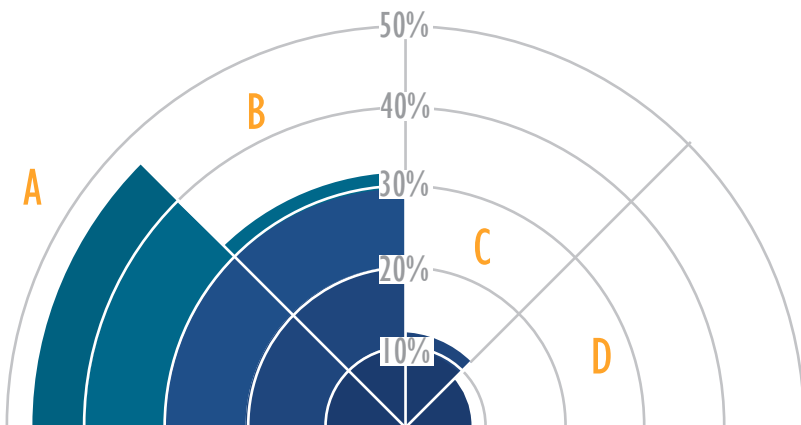
**A**  
**48%**  
Detention/ arrest

**B**  
**40%**  
Risk of life

**C**  
**19%**  
Being shot at

**D**  
**8%**  
Deportation

## SECONDARY EXPECTED CHALLENGES multiple answers



**A**  
**46%**  
Detention/ arrest

**B**  
**32%**  
Risk of life

**C**  
**12%**  
Deportation

**D**  
**7%**  
Issues with border crossing



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