



Migration from Afghanistan

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History

- Political Migration from Afghanistan begun in 1890 mostly to India, Iran and Central Asia
- The second phase of Migration begun in 1978 after invasion of Soviet Union, Majority to Pakistan, Iran, post soviet Republic and Arabic countries (more than 8 million)
- Now, 1.7 m in Pakistan, 900000 in Iran (legaly) and one million in each without documents.

AFGHANISTAN

Political Map



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Causes and factors of Migration

- Durable war and security difficulties in the last three decades
- Natural Disaster and environmental changes (flutes, Drought)
- Growing demographic disparities in the world
- Limitation in work facilities
- New global political and economic dynamics and social networks
- People smuggling

Measures should be and are taken

- Ratification of International Conventions
- Voluntary Repatriation
- Providing Shelter and Job
- Safeguarding Security, fight against Natural disaster and attracting international assistance
- Employment and sending labor abroad
- Fight against Human smuggling and trafficking
- Law enforcement and borders strengthening

Continues

- Facilitation of Visa and Passport System
- Awareness of people about the risks of resorting to irregular movement
- Enhancing cooperation efforts between Afghanistan and labor demanding countries in promoting legal labor opportunities

Ratification of International Convention

- Ratification of 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol
- Ratification of ILO conventions
- Government of Afghanistan is committed in all conventions related to Migration and Afghanistan ratified it

Return and Readmission

- Since 2002 6 million Afghans have returned from Pakistan, Iran and some from other countries
- Afghanistan has signed tripartite agreements with 11 countries and UNHCR for voluntary repatriation of Afghans
- Townships are established to shelter the returnees

Continue

- Afghanistan with assistance of UNHCR continues to use all available opportunities to ensure humanitarian assistance to IDPs and reintegration support to returning refugees
- Key ministries continue under ANDS to support returnees reintegration
- The Government of Afghanistan also seeks greater engagement of other key partners.

Employment and sending labor abroad

- Training centers established in provinces
- Model reintegration sites with employment facilities are planned
- Countries and investors encouraged to invest in Afghanistan
- Contracts are signed with some countries and planned to sign with some more for sending labour. Afghanistan has a young community

Fight against Human smuggling and trafficking

- Afghanistan commitments:
 1. Human rights convention 1948
 2. Convention for Human smuggling 1949 on sexual exploitation and slavery
 3. Convention 1979 of elimination of discrimination against women
 4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Right 1966

Law enforcement and borders strengthening

- Approved Rules on abduction and trafficking
- Cooperation among national and international organizations for fighting against Human smuggling
- Training of borders police with assistance of international organizations (IOM, UNOPS ...)
- Providing serious passports with the assistance of Australian Government and IOM

Migration and Development in Afghanistan

- Brain Drain/Skill flow
- Involvement in the reconstruction of Afghanistan after and during Bonn conference
- Remittances key livelihood for migrants families in Afghanistan

Challenges

- Luck of Security
- Luck of Migration Policy
- Luck of coordination among related government departments
- Luck of Information exchange
- Luck of Check and Control of borders



Thanks

Questions