



# Impacts of migration in AFGHANISTAN

I am pleased that I am one of the participants and present the first migration essay from my university and I hope this essay provide you respected Professors with a clearer understanding of Afghan migration dynamics

Immigration cannot be a challenge at all it can be a good opportunity to build human thoughts. growing the culture of living and a good analysis of a democracy.

At least, every afghan has enthusiasm for immigration to find and make a good life. In fact, they make a real picture for their dreams in Europe and they imagine a good life in Europe especially in immigration because of that they want to immigrate and also most of the migration in Afghanistan is to neighboring nations and somehow to western countries and it's based on the pretext of achieving a better life, peace and tranquility. which the mainstream is poverty alleviation

The numerous conflicts that began in Afghanistan in 1979 led this country to one of the largest refugee populations in history, more than 6 million people have been escaped from the country and most of them have been refugees to Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and those who were able to emigrate in Europe, North America or Australia.<sup>1</sup>

A survey in 2015 by Asia foundation represents that Afghans are the largest group of refugees after Syrians in the European Union (EU), with over 360,000 asylum applications lodged in 2015 and 2016, according to official EU figures. Afghan migrants risk their lives during the months-long journey to reach Europe, which crosses thousands of kilometers in the Middle East and the Balkans.<sup>2</sup>

For this reason, Afghans tolerate hardship and bitterness on their way to live their life based on their wishes, but among these, there are people and families who, deplete their root and their family bases, before reaching this wishes.

Pursuant to the BBC News in 3 November 2014, a boat drowned in the Black Sea Strait and Turkey's Istanbul beaches that all the passengers were Afghans and traveling to European countries. At least 24 Afghans, including 12 children and 7 women, were included in this boat So far, the fate of their vividness is unclear, but according to recent reports, the 24 persons have all died out and the dead body of some of them have been taken out of the water.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Migration [Afghanistan Migration Profile](#)

<sup>2</sup> Asia Foundation Website by [Sayed Masood Sadat](#)

<sup>3</sup> BBC News

These Afghans and millions of other Afghan refugees are undoubtedly suffering from the difficult and overwhelming problems in their country and for getting out of it they accept this way despite having of many tension and starvation.

Increasing insecurity and Violence, Economic Poverty, lack of living facilities and in some cases, there are personal hostilities that create the main factor of migration of Afghans to Europe and America.

Internal displacement in Afghanistan is on the rise, due mostly to increasing numbers of conflict-induced displacement. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) migrate to safer living conditions, whether in terms of physical or human security, and often find themselves included in mixed migration flows with rural-urban migrants, other displaced populations and return migrants. One of the durable solutions to internal displacement is return to the area of origin; however, many studies in Afghanistan have shown the often permanent nature of displacement (World Bank and UNHCR, 2011) and the multiplicity of displacement patterns, with secondary and tertiary displacement also on the rise. This report acknowledges the importance of analyzing return and reintegration of IDPs but will focus on the link between migration and return to Afghanistan, not displacement and return.

The security situation, economic poverty, an increasingly insecure and unstable future are paving the way of Immigration from Afghanistan, because people are looking for opportunities abroad and will continue that. important evolutions in Afghanistan in the past 10 years have underlined the need to understand population movements out of Afghanistan through the prism of migration (whether mixed, voluntary or forced migration) rather than a conflict and refugee-focused lens.

At the end of 2015, the UNHCR estimated there are approximately 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan. The security situation, economic poverty, an increasingly insecure and unstable future have been the major factor in involuntary population movements among Afghans.

An additional 2.7 million Afghans are refugees abroad, primarily in Pakistan and Iran, where they face an uncertain political situation, according to Human Rights Watch (HRW). Iranian officials, for example, deport thousands of undocumented Afghans without allowing them the opportunity to demonstrate a legal right to remain in Iran, or to lodge an asylum application.



When Afghan refugees do repatriate, they return to a country that remains plagued by war, poverty, and lawlessness. According to a 2012 report by the Feinstein International Center one in three Afghan children are malnourished, with rates far higher in conflict-affected regions. Access to health care remains very limited, with 15 percent of the population without access to even basic healthcare services in areas where fighting continues, militants lack respect for the neutrality of health care facilities, making visiting these facilities dangerous.

Anyway, no matter how much I say about problems and misery in Afghanistan, it will not be enough because I and my family are one of those families which have passed hard times in immigration in Pakistan and Iran. now when I heard about this essay competition from Erasmus+ Programme of EU for the students of Tabesh University I was so glad that I can write a part of my unspoken words.