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LIMITE

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WORKING DOCUMENT

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on External Aspects of Asylum and Migration (EMWP)
Subject:	Working Party on External Aspects of Asylum and Migration (EMWP) - presentation

Delegations will find enclosed the presentation given by ICMPD during the meeting of the EMWP held on 21 October 2024, Item 2 on agenda CM 4369/REV1/24.



Migration trends and challenges in the Silk Routes Region

EMWP Meeting - 21 October 2024

Marija Raus, Head of Silk Routes Regional Office; Marco Mogiani, Researcher



Agenda

Migration drivers and challenges

Migration governance in the region

Migration to the EU

ICMPD's response in the region

Conclusions and way forward





Migration drivers and challenges

- Humanitarian drivers
- Political & economic instability
- Climate change
- Labour opportunities

Afghans in Iran and Pakistan Source: UNHCR 2024 360,000 Afghans with residence permit 267,000 Afghan family passport holders 500.000 761,000 registered Undocumented 4.5 Million 2.6 Million Headcounted Afghans¹ Iran Afghan refugees Afghans 822.400 1.33 Million registered 803.200 Afghan 3.1 Million Pakistan Undocumented Afghan refugees Citizenship Card (ACC) Afghans³ 143,900 UMRF² This also includes new arrivals, the Government conducted a recount of the previously "head counted" population and extended the scope of this scheme to all undocumented Afghans residing in Iran, including those who had newly arrived due to the Taliban takeover in 2021 in Afghanistan. It is reported that 2.6 million Afghans enrolled in this exercise which provides them with a headcount slip and temporary protection from deportation. ² Unregistered Members of Registered Families. ³ It includes new arrivals who arrived between 2021 and 2023. According to the Government of Pakistan, 600,000 new arrivals were in country before the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan implementation. Figures are periodically revised in view of the Government of Pakistan's implementation of the "Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan."

"Afghan migrants would rather remain in Pakistan than migrate to other countries. However, if faced with forced deportation, they may consider irregular migration to other destinations, including Iran, India, or Afghanistan, albeit with reluctance."

Interview with Pakistani stakeholder

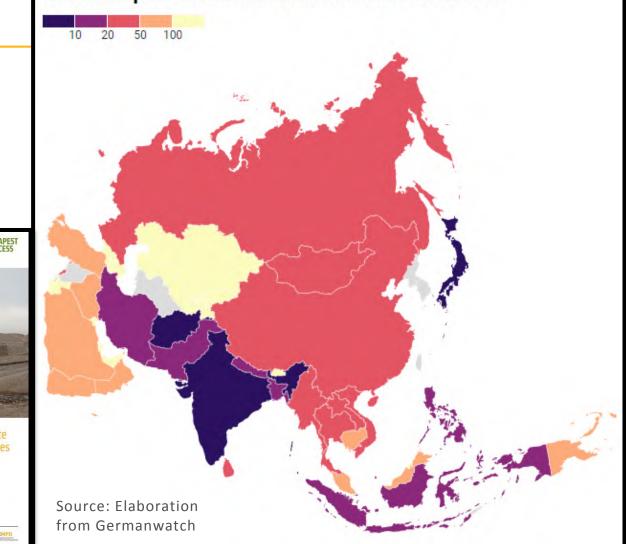


Migration drivers and challenges

- Humanitarian drivers
- Political & economic instability
- Climate change
- Labour opportunities



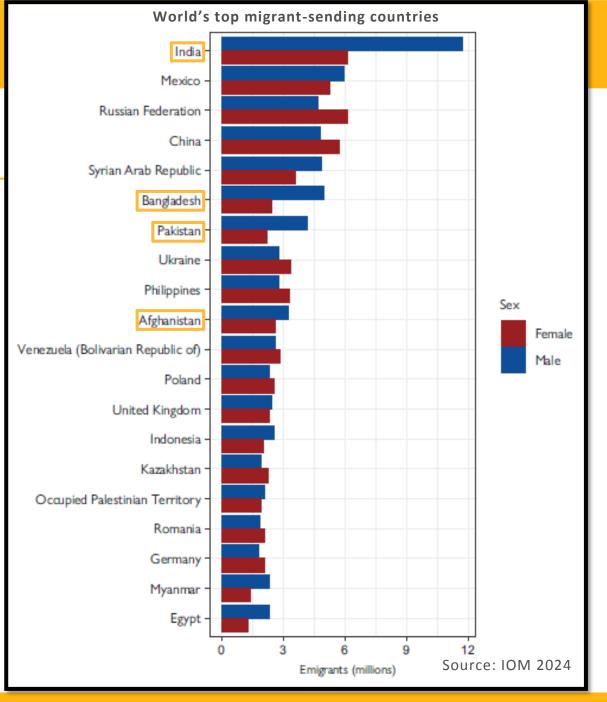
World Map of the Global Climate Risk Index 2019





Migration drivers and challenges

- Humanitarian drivers
- Political & economic instability
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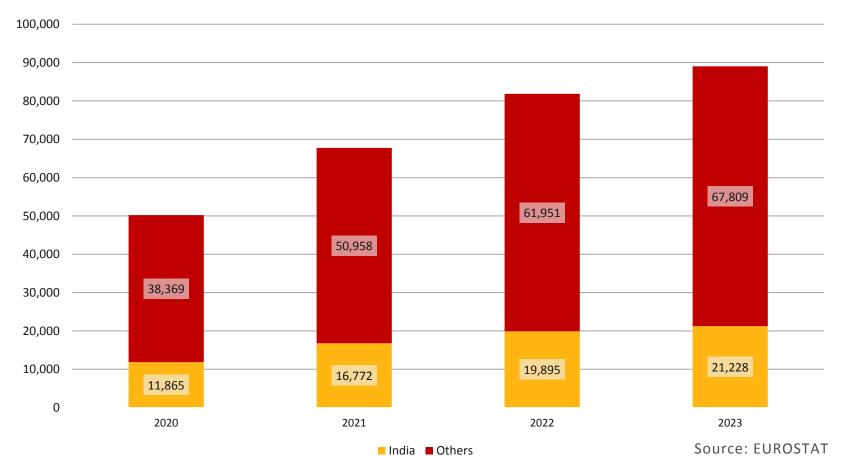
Migration governance in the region

- Numerous EU/MS programs to resettle (Afghan) refugees but limited reach or slow implementation
- Effective and sustainable reintegration of returnees remains, but policies are often fragmented
- Initiatives aiming to increase labour migration pathways through partnerships with EU destination countries – implementation challenges





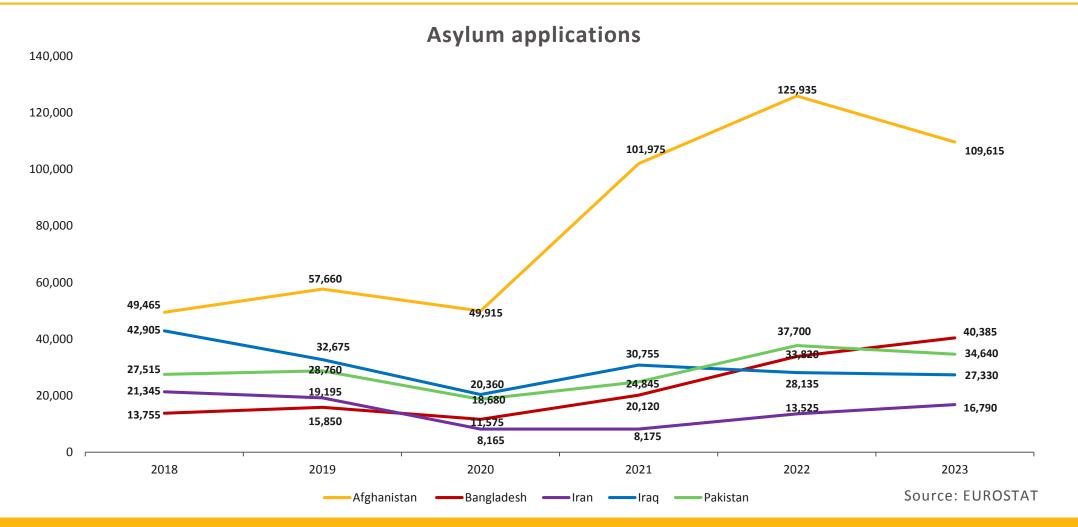
Migration to the EU – Regular labour migration pathways



Number of EU Blue Cards granted to Indian citizens in relation to total number



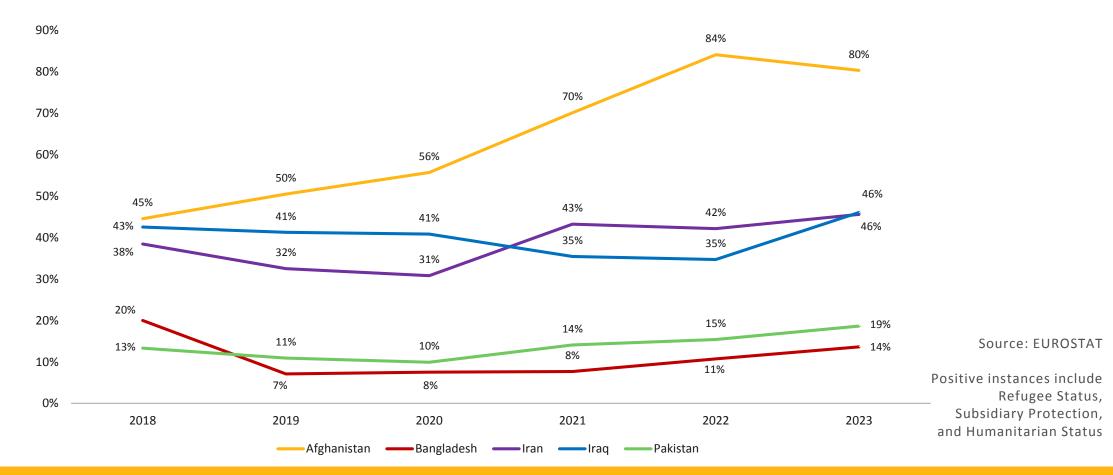
Migration to the EU – Asylum applications and recognition rates





Migration to the EU – Asylum applications and recognition rates

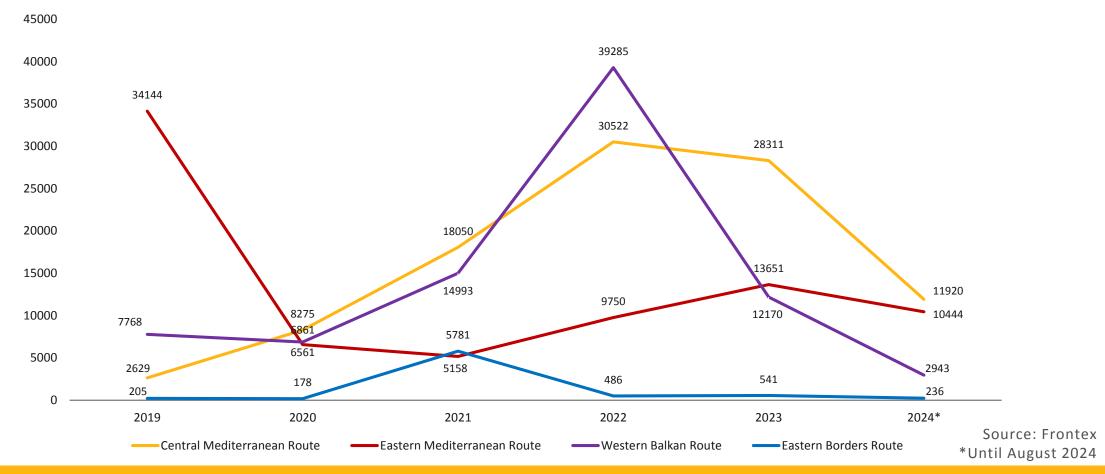
Recognition rates of first instance decision in EU among selected nationalities





Migration to the EU – Irregular migration

Detection of irregular entries by main entry routes for Silk Routes nationalities





Migration to the EU – Irregular migration

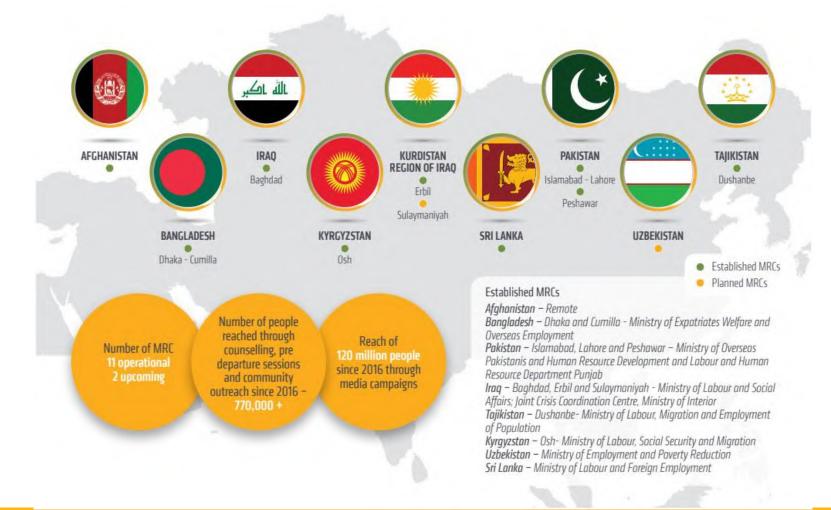
Detection of irregular entries by Route, proportion of Silk Routes nationalities

ROUTE	SEPTEMBER 2024	JAN-SEP 2024	JAN-SEP 2023/ JAN- SEP 2024	TOP NATIONALITIES (JAN-SEP 2024)
Eastern Mediterranean	6 754	45 610	15%	Syria, Afghanistan, Egypt
Central Mediterranean	5 607	47 710	-64%	Bangladesh, Syria, Tunisia
Western African	5 092	30 616	+100%	Mali, Senegal, Morocco
Western Balkan	2 265	16 968	-79%	Syria, Türkiye, Afghanistan
Western Mediterranean	1 825	11 483	-1%	Algeria, Morocco, Mali
Eastern Land Border	1 550	13 195	+192%	Ukraine, Somalia, Syria
Exits towards the UK	6 421	47 514	+2%	Afghanistan, Vietnam, Syria

Source: FRONTEX



ICMPD's response in the region – Migration governance and role of MRCs



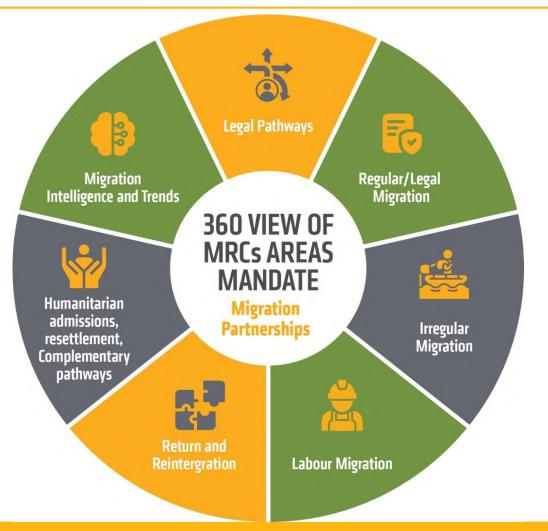


ICMPD's response in the region – Migrant Resource Centre services





ICMPD's response in the region – MRC 360 view



PAKISTAN

→ Airport Reception

 Reintegration counselling and referrals

→ Labour Market Research Cell

→ Afghans in protracted situation

→ Counselling during floods (climate induced movements)

IRAQ

 Reintegration counselling and referral

→ CoE for service design and provision

PSE and referral

 Post-arrival briefing

AFGHANISTAN

→ Remote operations 24/7

→ Afghans along the routes and in all countries

→ EUAA partner for resettlement options

BANGLADESH

Reintegration counselling

→ Service catalogue for reintegration referral (RIAT)

→ PPP Platform



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ICMPD's response in the region – Integrated Border Management



PAKISTAN

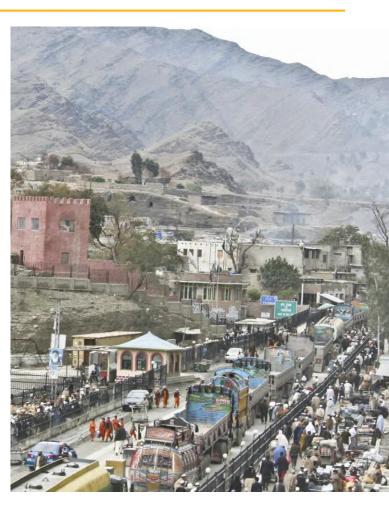
National IBM Strategy and Action Plan in Iraq and Pakistan.

Protection

Capacity development and sustainable training systems

Rights-Based Approach, Gender Mainstreaming, Child

- **Risk analysis and contingency planning** institutional units and frameworks in Iraq and Pakistan.
- New technological approaches and management systems.





ICMPD's response in the region – Integrated Border Management

Detection of fraudulent documents and imposters at international airports





200% increase in detection of forged documents at Dhaka airport after training (2023)

119% increase in detection of forged documents at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar airports (2020 – 2023)



"2nd line control" offices opened at 5 international airports in Pakistan;



60+ Document Examination Experts trained and deployed in national border agencies







Conclusions and way forward

- Continuous challenges...
 - > Rising geopolitical tensions in the whole region
 - > Continuing political and economic instability
 - > Increasing climate-induced displacements
- ...require comprehensive solutions
 - Ensure protection to Afghans and displaced people (asylum and complementary pathways)
 - Improve implementation of regular migration pathways to EU (labour, family reunification, student)
 - Strengthen R&R mechanisms and support in CoO
 - > Enhance skill and talent partnerships



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Thank you very much for your attention!