Irregular Migrants in Pakistan: Challenges for the Migrants and the State with a Global Perspective of Migration

Malik Shifa Ullah

LLB, University of Punjab and M.Phil, International Relations, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan

*Email: saivra448@gmail.com

Abstract: This research article addresses the challenges between the phenomenon of irregular migration in Pakistan and its border management as well as the related complex issues for both the state of Pakistan and the irregular migrants. To control inbound irregular migration, the border management of Pakistan coupled with administrative and legal measures taken by Pakistan have also been discussed along with border management systems of some developed countries. The data has been collected from various research articles, books, official websites, and newspapers. The long and porous borders between Pakistan and Afghan make the border management task difficult for Pakistan which has been facing substantial security challenges posed by the non-state armed groups operating from Afghanistan. With the unprecedented growth in irregular migration to the Western countries and the strong international legal regime for the protection of these migrants, xenophobia and hatred towards the migrants have also been growing in the last two decades. In the end, it suggests some concrete policy measures for effectively addressing this issue in collaboration with the relevant international actors to ensure a balance between the protection and dignified living of the irregular migrants and the sovereignty of the state of Pakistan.

Keywords: Non-refoulment, Irregular migration, Border management, Refugees.

1. Introduction

Migration as a structural aspect of human life existed since the beginning of human life as in the pursuit of hunting grounds, humans successfully broke geographical and climatic barriers. However, based on the extent of migration witnessed in the last 120 years especially in the last three decades, the 20th and 21st centuries will most probably be remembered as the centuries of migration in the future history books. According to the International Office of Migration (2020), 272 million people lived in 2019 in the countries other than those of their birth, while the numbers increased to 281 million people in 2020. The UNHCR estimates that the number of forcefully displaced people globally has tripled compared to the last decade with a total number of such people standing at 117.3 million at the end of 2023. While a big number of migration takes place through the regular immigration channels, most of the global migration is irregular which brings along substantial challenges for the countries of transit and destination. Though the humanitarian imperatives and international law require protection for the irregular migrants, there is an increasing mistrust and hatred observed all over the world towards irregular migrants. In Pakistan also, many people and the security apparatus link irregular migration especially of Afghans to the deteriorating security situation.

2. Recent Global Wave of Irregular Migration

There are different stimuli and mechanisms for migration today such as economic opportunities, demographic and ecological changes, natural disasters, socio-cultural, political, conflict and security related threats in the countries of origin, as well as golobalisation. Whereas these or some of these stimuli have resulted in a huge regular migration such as through investment visas, skilled worker visas, family reunions, etc., most of the migrants follow irregular channels for reaching the destination countries. The most attractive countries of final destination for the irregular migration as Germany, France, Spain, the UK, Sweden, USA, and Italy which have been receiving maximum number of migrants from all over the world. As the flow of irregular migrants to the developed world is increasing day by day, anti-migrant movements are also on the rise. For example, due to the massive influx of Syrian migrants into Europe especially in Hungary and Austria, both these countries have decided to erect high walls on their borders in the way to the immigrants. Likewise, in the recent elections held in France, the Netherland, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden as well as the current racial violence in the UK show that Xenophobia is spreading in the developed world. It was included in the election campaign of Donald Trump for his first presidential term with a strong rhetoric of erecting a wall alongside the Mexican border.

3. International Law Dealing with Refugees and Irregular Migrants

International refugee law protects all those migrants who flee their homelands due to genuine reasons that pose threats to their lives. A refugee has been defined in the Article 1 of the 1951 Convention related to the Status of Refugees as:

> *"A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.."* [ii]

Article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights provides for refugee status or asylum seeking for those persons who have a real threat of being persecuted in their country of origin or their normal abode. The 1951 Convention coupled with its 1967 Protocol are at the core of the protection of the irregular migrants especially asylum seekers and refugees. However, the African and Inter-American systems also provide protection to persons who flee their countries because of threats to their lives due to, inter alia, generalized violence, foreign aggression or gross human rights violations.

The standard procedure for obtaining the refugee status is to apply for asylum either in the destination country offices or in UNHCR offices. If their applications are accepted, they are granted refugee status by the host country or UNHCR whatever the case may be. These refugees are issued refugee cards to stay in that host country till their voluntary reparation. However, if voluntary repatriation is not possible soon, efforts are made to integrate them locally or to resettle them in any third country which is willing to accept them as its citizens. In addition to these international laws, many countries of different regions have mutual treaties and laws about refugees. Refugees have many rights e.g. economic, social, health and elementary education rights but the most important of all these rights is the principle of non-refoulment as enunciated in Article 33 of the 1951 Convention, which means that asylum seekers and refugees must not be forced to go back to their countries where they have genuine fear of persecution and threats to their lives.

It is important to mention here that many countries in Africa and Asia including Pakistan are neither signatories to the 1951 Convention nor do they have domestic legislations for the protection of asylum seekers and refugees. Though the signatory states are bound by the relevant laws, non-signatory states are also expected to abide by these international laws by virtue of these laws having gained the status of international customary laws. In Pakistan, refugees are dealt according to Foreigners Act of 1946. However, status of refugees in Pakistan is determined by Eligibility Officers of UNHCR Field Offices. Legal basis of this cooperation between Pakistan and UNHCR are Resolution no. 428(V) of 1950 of General Assembly and Cooperation Agreement of 1993 signed by Pakistan and UNHCR.

4. Linkage between Irregular Migration and International Challenges

Due to the complex nature of migration, there is a lot of debate about migration-security nexus based on the humanitarian imperative of the phenomenon and the national security concerns in many countries. Importantly, unlike the 19th century understanding of it, national security today is a broad term which includes military security, food and environment, and socio-economic and political security. Many people in the 'destination countries'

consider migrants as threats to their jobs, culture, religion, politics and environment. In the last twenty years, the issue of irregular migration has raised a lot of concerns due to the long-term conflicts in Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Afghanistan, among others, due to which people are forced to flee to safe countries. Currently, there are about 20 million refugees who fled from war trodden areas and now are living in different regions of the globe. Although most of these refugees left their homelands due to armed conflicts or genuine fear of persecution or threats to their lives, there are also allegedly many who are linked to criminal groups or terrorist organisations.

5. Migration and Border Management System at International Level

Border entry point is a place where countries allow or refuse the flow of people or goods in their territory. To effectively control the movement of people and goods at the borders, states apply an overarching borders management policies that require close coordination among multiple agencies to inspect and control issues related to security, migration, customs, animal and agriculture quarantine and food security, among others. With an unprecedented increase in international travel due to globalization as well as regular and irregular migration, the workload and challenges for the international border controls have been increased manifold. Border management is also referred to by many organizations as Integrated or Collaborative Border Management. Following is the detail of border management system:

Border Management System

Domestic Border Management System   International Border Management System
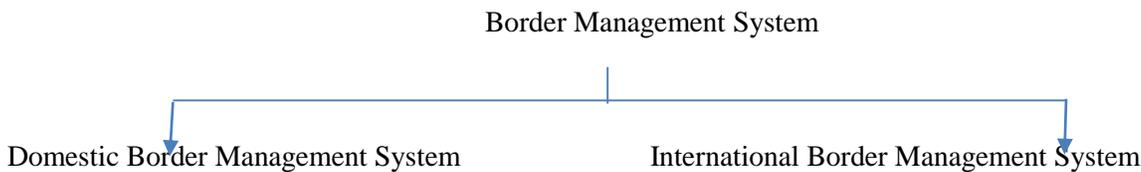
- Intra-agency coordination (Bilateral coordination)
- Inter-agency coordination (Multilateral coordination)

All the coordination happens at three levels - local, regional and central level. Coordination works in horizontally among the different units of the system while it works vertically within the system. Cooperation can also be shaped in the form of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), policy declaration and bilateral/multilateral accords. However, basic purpose of this coordination in border management is to facilitate travelers, traders, save time, reduce governments' expenditures and make the potential entry of irregular immigrants and terrorists impossible.[ii]

6. Administrative Steps to Stop Irregular migration at International Level

Most countries apply strict administrative measures to stop irregular migration flow into their countries. In 2009, "Stockholm Programme" was launched by Sweden which was later adopted by European Council for formulating a joint policy regarding migration, visa, citizenship, asylum, justice and security issues. In 2011, European Union passed "Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims" to fight against irregular migrants and human trafficking. A supplementary directive named as EU Strategy Towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016 was also adopted to accelerate work on priority areas mentioned in the main directive. On the same footings, in 2010, a conference was held in Qatar called "Doha Foundation Forum" in which all the 22 Arab states agreed to strengthen their governmental and non-governmental institutions to fight against irregular migration and human trafficking. In this connection, an Initiative named as "Arab Initiative for Building National Capacities for Combating Human Trafficking" was launched by the First Lady of Qatar Sheikha Mozah Bint Nasser al Missned to make a joint policy against irregular migration. To strengthen cooperation in combating human trafficking, the Ministry of Labour in Qatar and the Human Rights Commission in Saudi Arabia signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in 2023.

7. Border Management Systems in Developed Countries

Developed countries have been using modern equipment to monitor and check their borders. Many countries have merged multiple departments working on their borders into a single department. In 2015, about 50 million non-EU citizens entered the EU region. The EU has established a Centralized Information System (CIS) comprised of three main components: Schengen Information System (SIS), Visa Information System (VIS) and European Dactyloscopy (EURODAC). SIS is a database in which special siren alerts come in action when particulars of some

suspected persons or objects come under the observation of the system, thus enabling border security guards and police officers to act against the intruders. VIS is a database which keeps data of fingerprints and facial image of foreign nationals for a period of five years. The system has been installed in Strasburg in Austria. EURODAC is a database which keeps a complete record of fingerprints of asylum seekers and irregular immigrants entered in EU zone. The EU is going to launch another system in November 2024 called Entry-Exit System (EES) in which a complete record of all incoming and outgoing passengers will be maintained. In addition to this, EU is planning to install Advance Passenger Information (API) in 2030 while Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database has been already launched. API will provide data of all passengers in advance before the arrival of flights in EU zone while SLTD will enable EU to stop the usage of stolen as well as lost travel documents. Many other countries coordinate with one another in terms of border management through mechanisms of cooperation such "One Stop Border Posts" which are usually established and run jointly by two neighbouring states and staff of the countries work jointly to scrutinize applicants' documentations and other related matters. In this regard, coordinated border management among Sweden, Norway and Finland is a good example of border management coordination at international level. All these three countries have an integrated system of border management in which one joint check post performs the work of all three countries. On this pattern, some countries have merged their different departments into one department to produce more coordinated work. Canadian Border Service Agency (CBSA) is an example of such merger /integration. In Canada, work of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canada Food Inspection Agency and Canada Custom and Revenue Agency have been merged into CBSA.

8. Irregular Migration into Pakistan

Migration as a global phenomenon is not just about movement of people from one place or country to another, but it also affects, both positively and negatively, the host communities, the countries of origin and the migrants themselves. Following the independence of Pakistan which led to the migration of millions of people from India to Pakistan and vice versa, the first massive influx of irregular migration to Pakistan can be traced back to the 1970s. In 1971, the first wave of irregular immigrants arrived in Pakistan at the time of debacle of East Pakistan. At that time, many Bengalese who are already settled in Sindh province especially in Karachi, decided to continue to live there. In 1979, the second major wave of Afghan immigrants arrived in Pakistan after the invasion of USSR on Afghanistan. Most of these immigrants got shelter in 340 refugee camps which were established near Pak-Afghan border with the help of UNHCR and Western countries. In 2002, a third wave of migrants entered in Pakistan when the US-led forces invaded Afghanistan after 9/11 attacks but this time, their number was smaller compared to influx of 1979.

Pakistan has 2900 km border with India, 525 Km with China, 2630 Km with Afghanistan, 900 Km with Iran and 1050 along with Arabian Sea. Currently, there are following 24 entry/exit points on Pakistan borders:

a) Airports: Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Sialkot, Gwadar, Turbat, D.G Khan and Rahim Yar Khan.
b) Land Routes: Wagha, Wagha Railway Station, Khokaropar Railway Station, Taftan, Chaman, Sust, Torkham and BP 250 Balochistan.
c) Seaports: Karachi, Ghass Bandar, Port M. Bin Qasim and Gwadar.

Most of the irregular migration into Pakistan occurs through Pak-Afghan border while a small-scale irregular migration also happens from Arabian Sea. There are three main legal border points for crossing Pak-Afghan border, i.e., Torkham between KPK and Nangarhar province, Spin Boldak between Balochistan and Kandahar, and Ghulam Khan between KPK and Khost province. However, in reality there were about 300 foot-routes along Pak-Afghan border which were frequently used by migrants, arms smuggler and drug traffickers. On Pakistani side, Chitral, South Waziristan of KPK and some districts of Balochistan form Pak-Afghan border from north to south while provinces of Badakhshan, Nuristan, Kunar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Khost, Paktika, Zabol and Kandahar form border from north to south on Afghanistan side. Before the start of the wired border from the Pakistani side in 2017, around 45,000 irregular Afghan migrants were crossing Pak-Afghan border daily with a vast majority of people without legal travel documents.

9. Current Situation of Irregular Migrants in Pakistan

Currently, there are about five million migrants living in Pakistan, with 3.2 million Afghans, 1.5 million Bengalese and 0.3 million Burmese/Rohingya. Out of 3.2 million Afghans, only 1.55 million (which is around 32% of the total Afghan migrants) are registered with UNHCR and are in possession of proof of registration (PoR) and .8

million possess Afghan citizenship cards (ACC). Demographically, the Afghan migrants living in KPK are 50.8%, in Balochistan 40%, in Sindh (4.8%), in Punjab (3.0%), and in the Islamabad Capital Territory are 1.3% while many also living in Azad Kashmir. The top five provinces of origin of Afghan migrants are Nangarhar (24.6%), Kandahar (21.9%), Kabul (8.10%), Helmand (6.0%) and Ghazni (3.9%).

Interestingly, most of the Afghan migrants entering from Torkham without any identity cards while majority of the Afghan migrants coming from Spin Boldak are in possession of legal travel documents. Recently, the government of Pakistan repatriated a big number of those migrants who possess no legal identity documents. It is important to mention that migrants who entered in Pakistan from Afghanistan in the era of 1979 and 2002 were only refugee migrants while majority of Afghan migrants coming beyond these years are economic migrants. To register non-nationals living irregularly in Pakistan, National Alien Registration Authority (NARA) was established in 2000 with its headquarters in Karachi under the administrative control of Ministry of Interior. It registered those Bengalese and Burmese who had no legal documentary proof of their residence in Pakistan prior to 1971. In 2015, NARA was merged into NADRA. NADRA issues CNICs to only those persons who have any proof of their residence or ownership in Pakistan before 1978. All cases of 'doubtful nationality' are referred to the Joint Verification Team (JVT) of NADRA for the verification of their nationality status. Around 64.5% of these migrants are economic migrants with most engaged in unskilled works e.g., construction labour, movement of goods and salesmen.

10. Legal Framework for Dealing with Irregular Migrants in Pakistan

The following laws have been enacted to deal with foreigners entering in or overstaying in Pakistan.

a)   Registration of Foreigners' Act of 1939 was enacted with the aim to register foreigners entering in Pakistan, present in Pakistan or leaving Pakistan.

b)   Foreigners' Act of 1946 which was passed by the Central Legislative Assembly prior to the creation of Pakistan enacted to stop the inflow of irregular migrants and refugees in the country. This act was amended and/or complemented by the Foreigners' Order of 1951, Pakistan (Exchange of Prisoners) Ordinance of 1948 which deals about the exchange of prisoners between India and Pakistan, Enemy Foreigners Order of 1965, Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order of 1966, and later vide Foreigners Amendment Ordinance, 2000 and (Amendment) Act, 2016. Moreover, the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance of 2002 deals with curbing human smuggling and human trafficking as well as to assist victims of such crimes.

11. Status of Border Management at Pakistan Level

The task of Pakistani borders management is carried out through a collaborative task of multiple agencies which include Border/Airport/Seaport Police (ASF), Custom officials, Anti-Narcotic Force (ANF), Immigration officials and Airline staff (in case of airport). In some cases, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture (Quarantine Department) also join in as additional forces such as in times of the COVID-19 for the screening of all incoming passengers at major points of entry for detection and quarantining passengers suffering from or suspected of having COVID-19.

When it comes to border management with Afghanistan, Pakistan is willing to manage the border jointly, but the Afghan government is not cooperating with Pakistan in this regard. It has been revealed in a UNHCR report that Afghan border agencies only check goods, vehicles and Hazara community members while in majority cases, there is no check on Pashtun community members travelling on foot. The main reasons for the uncooperative response from the Afghan government are their own problems such as bad governance and reluctance to accede Durand line agreement of 1893 signed between Amir Abdul Rehman and Sir Durand. In March 2017, Pakistan started the construction of wired border with Afghanistan for effective border control, and the Pakistani military claimed in 2021 that 90% of the work was already completed.

12. Installation of Integrated Border Management System (IBMS) on Pakistani Borders

Currently, Pakistani border controls are equipped with the Integrated Border Management System (IBMS) software which, developed indigenously by NADRA and FIA, was installed in 2011 on all green borders, blue borders and Airports of Pakistan to regulate, check and keep record of inbound and outbound travelers, issuance and/or extensions of visas, deportees' and/or off-loadees' information, overstay of foreigners, stop list (ECL, PCL and FCL), travel history of all passengers and staff productivity report. The system is also linked with Pakistani embassies abroad enabling the immigration authorities in Pakistan to check on inbound travelers before their

landing into Pakistan. The first computerised system of migration called Personal Identification Secure Comparison & Evaluation System (PISCES) was erected in Pakistan in 2002 in the backdrops of 9/11 with partial assistance of the USA. But PISCES had many drawbacks like its non-integration with biometric data, non-integration with Machine Readable Passport (MRP) and non-connectivity with Pakistani missions abroad. However, the present system helps in the checking of visa, passport and ticket of passengers. All the 24 land, seaport and Airport entry/exit points on Pakistani borders have been equipped with IBMS system. In this connection, a bird eye view of global immigrants and their controlling mechanism will help to comprehend the situation of irregular migrants in Pakistan.

13. Irregular Migrants in Pakistan and the Related Challenges for the State and the Migrants

Before 2005, the Durand line worked as one of the softest borders in South Asia which people from both sides could cross easily. Owing to the constantly deteriorating law and order situation in Afghanistan, thousands of Afghans arrived in Pakistan. Showing a great deal of generosity, both the people and the government of Pakistan allowed these Afghan migrants to move freely around the country, live wherever they wanted and to set up business of their choices. The Pakistani tribes on the border areas [formerly Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)] were responsible for the security of the border. However, following the emergence of terrorist groups near the border areas with Afghanistan, the government of Pakistan decided to deploy its armed and security forces in the region for the first time in 2005.

Some of the major challenges posed by the irregular Afghan migrants to the national security of Pakistan as highlighted by the media and the national security agencies are acts of terrorism, unemployment of the local population, drugs and arms smuggling, human trafficking, tax evasions, burden on the public resources, and increase in the prices of basic food and non-food items. Below here, a brief description of these challenges is presented.

a) In Pakistan, the sensitive issue of the migration-security nexus is extremely politicised and generally terrorist activities are attributed to the outlawed Tahrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), other terrorist organisations such as the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Jundullah, or Afghan migrants. Most of the irregular Afghan migrants are perceived at the national level as permanent challenge for Pakistan in different ways. The government of Pakistan claimed that 14 out of the 23 suicide attacks in Pakistan in 2023 were carried out by Afghan citizens. It is important to bifurcate between the genuine migrants and those who are considered as threats to the national security. This bifurcation will allow on the one hand to prosecute those involved in criminal activities and on the other hand it will allow the other migrants to be treated in accordance with the local laws and customs in a dignified manner.

b) 59% of the Afghan migrants in Pakistan are uneducated and a big number of the remaining population have attended primary level of education only. They have occupied unskilled labour market in Pakistan. They have penetrated in transport, loading of goods, mining, small sales services and daily labour. They become ready to work on low wages because of their low expenditures. On the other hand, unskilled labour of Pakistan is suffering from unemployment and resultantly are suffering from extreme poverty.

c) Afghanistan is the largest producer of opium in the world which is smuggled all over the world through Pakistan and Iran. According to UNODC, Pakistan is the transit and destination country of 40% opium produced in Afghanistan. In 1979, Pakistan had zero rate of heroin-addicts but in 2010, the numbers of the same has risen to 500,000. About 72% drug-addicts are of less than 35 years. This situation of youths of any country indicates national weakness of its security.

d) There are a lot of clandestine routes of smuggling between Pak-Afghan border. A huge amount of smuggled goods is transported from Afghanistan to Pakistan. Smuggled goods are distributed to big cities like Rawalpindi, Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad. It is estimated that Pakistan can earn billion of rupees' revenue only from Balochistan by stopping and regulating this irregular trade. Money laundering from Pak-Afghan border is another threat to national security of Pakistan.

e) Since the production of agricultural crops especially multiple grains is meagre in Afghanistan, grain and meat are smuggled from Pakistan to Afghanistan in huge quantities resulting in resulting in the shortage of these items in Pakistan as well as an increase in their prices.

14. Challenges for the Irregular Migrants

1. Many asylum seekers and irregular migrants from Afghanistan who are in genuine need of protection suffer due to the fake and economic migrants as all are painted with the same brush as fake and a burden on the local economy.

2. Funds of the UNHCR and other humanitarian organisations are depleted on the economic migrants while the genuine asylum seekers and refugees are shut out of the financial support system.

3. While those Afghan migrants who are in possession of the PoR and ACC have a certain degree of protection especially against refoulment, the undocumented who are most vulnerable are exposed to the risks of arrests, detention and deportation. When arrested, Afghans are often let go after bribing the police which is a heavy financial burden on these vulnerable population.

4. Uncertainty about their future is a big challenge for the Afghan migrants living in Pakistan. Whereas those who are undocumented have no hope of life, the documented migrants also see no clear picture about their future as the resettlement schemes for them in the developed countries remain a mirage.

5. Due to the perpetual nature of Afghan conflicts, from the former USSR's invasion to the Taliban take over and from the US' invasion after 9/11 to the Taliban takeover, Afghanistan will see continuous Human Security challenges which implies that it is very difficult that the Afghan migrants will go back to their country anytime soon, and even if they go, they will come back again. This has serious adverse effects on the Afghan youth whose access to education could be seriously compromised.

15. Conclusions

a) Since the issue of Afghan refugees was created due to the wars between the former USSR and the US and later due to the US' invasion of Afghanistan following the 9/11 attacks in the USA, the international community should come forward to help the genuine Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

b) While many Afghan citizens wait for the resettlement in the developed countries, the latter should increase their quotas for Afghan refugees to ensure their proper and dignified resettlement.

c) The genuine Afghan refugees deserve the international legal protection and hence the international community should not close their eyes about their sufferings.

d) As there is a relative peace in Afghanistan now, the international community should assist Afghan refugees in their voluntary repatriation through providing them with financial assistance and making logistical arrangements for them. However, given the perpetual nature of conflicts in Afghanistan, it is also important to allocate substantial funds for the welfare of Afghan migrants in Pakistan which could be used for the education of the Afghan youth, providing legal aid to the Afghans who are arrested, detained or jailed, and even to help them live dignified lives in Pakistan. This requires close coordination and cooperation between the international aid agencies, the relevant state authorities and the local non-governmental organisations involved in the protection and assistance programmes for Afghan migrants.

References

The author is and Islambad-based researcher who holds LLB from the University of Punjab and M.Phil (International Relations) from the National Defence University. His areas of research interest are immigration laws, visas policies and taxation laws. He can be reached at: saivra448@gmail.com

McNeill, William H. (1984). Human Migration in Historical Perspective. *Population and Development Review 10(1),* 1–18. https://doi.org/10.2307/1973159.

Contini, Paolo & Carrera, Lezizia. (2022). Migrations and culture. Essential reflections on wandering human beings. *Frontiers in Sociology*, 7, https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fsoc.2022.1040558/full

International Office of Migration (IOM). (2021). World Migration Report 2020. Pp. 21. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020.pdf

International Office of Migration (IOM), (n.d.). World Migration Report 2024. https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int/msite/wmr-2024-interactive/; International Office of Migration (IOM), (n.d.) Migration and Migrants: A Global Overview. https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int/what-we-do/world-migration-report-2024-chapter-2/international-migrants-numbers-and-trends

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (n.d.). Data and Statistics: Global Trends. Global Trends | UNHCR

Global Migration Data Portal. (2021). Types of Migration: Migration Drivers.

Article 1 of the 1949 Convention related to the Status of Refugees.

Grignon, J. (2022). Law applicable to persons fleeing armed conflicts. Articles of War. https://lieber.westpoint.edu/law-applicable-persons-fleeing-armed-conflicts/

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (n.d.). Refugee Status Determination. https://emergency.unhcr.org/protection/legal-framework/refugee-status-determination-rsd

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (2019). Resettlement and complementary pathways. https://www.bing.com/search?q=refugees+are+either+integrated+locally+or+resettled+in+a+third+country&cvid=b50f0dda6dd24400aba9fd80b516bd1c&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYOdIBCTI2MjE5ajBqNKgCALACAA&FORM=ANAB01&PC=U531

https://www.bing.com/search?q=refugees+are+either+integrated+locally+or+resettled+in+a+third+country&cvid=b50f0dda6dd24400aba9fd80b516bd1c&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYOdIBCTI2MjE5ajBqNKgCALACAA&FORM=ANAB01&PC=U531

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (n.d.). Asylum System in Pakistan. http://unhcrpk.org/about/asylum-system-in-pakistan/

Forced Migration Review, (n.d.). *Non-signatory States and the international refugee regime.* https://www.fmreview.org/janmyr/#:~:text=In%20the%20Middle%20East%20region%2C%20only%20Iran%2C%20Israel%2C,India%2C%20Bangladesh%2C%20Pakistan%2C%20Sri%20Lanka%2C%20Malaysia%20and%20Indonesia.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (n.d.). Asylum System in Pakistan. http://unhcrpk.org/about/asylum-system-in-pakistan/

Estevens, J. (2022). Migration, Security Challenges, and National Security. In: Masys, A.J. (eds) Handbook of Security Science. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-91875-4_79

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs ǀ Population Division, (2013). International Migration Policies: Government Views and Priorities. p.94.

Qatar and Saudi Arabia join forces to combat human trafficking in region (May 17, 2023). *Doha News.* https://dohanews.co/qatar-and-saudi-arabia-join-forces-to-combat-human-trafficking-in-region/

European Commission, (2016). Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security. P.2.

Commission, (2016). Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security, p.5.

EU Entry Exist System (EES): What is it and when does it start? The Times. (December 18, 2023). https://www.thetimes.com/travel/advice/what-is-the-eus-new-entry-system-and-what-will-it-mean-for-my-holiday-8grrwsgk9#:~:text=The%20EES%20is%20an%20automated%20IT%20system%20designed,180-day%20period%20without%20a%20visa%20or%20other%20permit.

Advance Passenger Information. (n.d.). https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/themen/einreise/api.html

SLTD Database (travel and identity documents). (n.d.). INTERPOL. https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Databases/SLTD-database-travel-and-identity-documents

Aniszewski, S. (2009). Coordinated border management- A Concept Paper. P.9.

Bossavie, L., Garrote-Sanchez., Makovec, M., & Ozden, C. (2022). The Impact of Migration on Receiving Countries and Regions. In Laurent, B., Daniel, G., Mattia, M., & Caglar, O. (Eds.) *Skilled Migration: A Sign of Europe's Divide or Integration?* https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1732-8

Datta, A. (2013). Pakistan–Bangladesh Partition 1971 and forced migration, Migration A–Z *(P).* https://doi.org/10.1002/9781444351071.wbeghm586

Hasan, R. A. (June 14, 2022). Bengalis in Pakistan: A neglected community crying for recognition. South Asia Monitor. https://www.southasiamonitor.org/spotlight/bengalis-pakistan-neglected-community-crying-recognition

Ghosh, A. (2019). Afghan Migration and Pakistan's Policy Response: Dynamics of Continuity and Change. In: Grimm, H.M. (eds) Public Policy Research in the Global South. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-06061-9_12

Derek Henry, F. (12 May 2008). From South to South: Refugees as Migrants: The Rohingya in Pakistan. *The Huffington Post.*

International Crisis Group Asia, (2011). *Tajikistan: The Changing Insurgent Threats*. Report N°205. https://www.crisisgroup.org/sites/default/files/205-tajikistan-the-changing-insurgent-threats.pdf

UNHCR Pakistan, (n.d.). Asylum System in Pakistan. https://www.unhcr.org/pk/protection/asylum-system-in-pakistan

UNHCR, (2009). Study on cross border movements between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Ali, M. & Yawar, Y. (November 3, 2023). Pakistan speeds up Afghans' repatriation as deadline expires. Reuters. https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/pakistan-opens-more-centres-border-expedite-afghans-repatriation-2023-11-03/

UNHCR Pakistan, (n.d.). Asylum System in Pakistan. https://www.unhcr.org/pk/protection/asylum-system-in-pakistan

Asia Research Institute, (2013). Negotiating new conjunctures of citizenship: experiences of 'irregularity 'in Burmese-Rohingya and Bangladesh immigrant enclaves in Karachi.

UNHCR, (2009). Study on cross border movements between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Zafar, M. A. (2003). *Manual of Foreigners Law in Pakistan,* 30. Lahore: Manzoor Law Book House.

Pakistan: Foreigners Order, 1951, 26 October 1951, https://www.refworld.org/legal/decreees/natlegbod/1951/en/14123

Zafar, M. A. (2003). *Manual of Foreigners Law in Pakistan,* 272. Lahore: Manzoor Law Book House

Pakistan: The Enemy Foreigners' Orders, 1965.

Pakistan: The Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order of 1966. https://nasirlawsite.com/laws/rfeo.htm

Zafar, K. (n.d.). Foreigners' Act 1946. https://khalidzafar.com/laws-of-pakistan/foreigners-act-1946/#:~:text=Foreigners%20Act%2C%201946%20is%20an%20Act%20of%20the,Foreigners%20Amendment%20Ordinance%2C%202000%20and%20%28Amendment%29%20Act%2C%202016.

Zafar, K. (n.d.). Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002. https://khalidzafar.com/laws-of-pakistan/prevention/#:~:text=Prevention%20and%20Control%20of%20Human%20Trafficking%20Ordinance%2C%202002,Pakistan%20and%20came%20into%20force%20in%20October%2C%202002.

Ahmed, G. (n.d.). Trade facilitation and coordinated border management (CBM): Pakistan experience. *UNCTAD.* https://unctad.org/system/files/non-official-document/GhulamAhmed_Pakistan_NTFCForum_Jan2017.pdf

Emmanuel, F., Hassan, A., Ahmad, A., & Reza, T. E. (2023). Pakistan's COVID-19 Prevention and Control Response Using the World Health Organization's Guidelines for Epidemic Response Interventions. *Cureus. 15*(1):e34480. doi: 10.7759/cureus.34480. PMID: 36874693; PMCID: PMC9982052

See Mohammadi, G. H. The Plight of Hazaras Under the Taliban Government. *The Diplomat.* https://thediplomat.com/2024/01/the-plight-of-hazaras-under-the-taliban-government/

UNHCR, (2009). Study on cross border movements between Pakistan and Afghanistan, 6.

Butt, Q. (2016). 1,100km trench built alongside Pak-Afghan border in Balochistan. https://tribune.com.pk/story/1126353/1100km-trench-built-alongside-pak-afghan-border-balochistan

Yousuf, M. (August 3, 2021). Pakistan army completes 90% of fence along Afghan border. *Associate Press.* https://apnews.com/article/pakistan-bd8165697772792b69d65c8509633cd9

Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), (n.d.). Integrated Border Management System. http://www.fia.gov.pk/en/IBMS.php

IBMS working at 26 immigration points to check human trafficking (December 6 2023). Associated Press of Pakistan Digital. https://www.app.com.pk/national/ibms-working-at-26-immigration-points-to-check-human-trafficking/

Imtiaz, S. (2011). Pakistan to replace 'insecure' US border watch software. The Express Tribune. https://tribune.com.pk/story/184568/pakistan-to-replace-'insecure'-us-border-watch-software

FIA, (n.d.). Integrated Border Management System. http://www.fia.gov.pk/en/IBMS.php

Geo Fact-Check (December 6, 2023). 14 suicide bombings by Afghans? Minister, officials refuse to disclose details. *Geo News.* https://www.geo.tv/latest/521849-14-suicide-bombings-by-afghans-minister-officials-refuse-to-disclose-details

Uddin, S. & Rahman, S. (2020). Pakistani laws on the use of narcotics and drug addiction. *Islamabad Law Review, 4(1&2).*

Uddin, S. & Rahman, S. U. (2020). Pakistani laws on the use of narcotics and drug addiction: Need for Reforms. *Islamabad Law Review, 4*(1&2), 105-123. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367023944_Pakistani_Laws_on_Drug_Use_and_Addiction_Need_for_Reform

Ypi, L. (December 31, 2022). The haunting divide between refugee and economic migrant. *Financial Times.* https://www.ft.com/content/28ad8fae-7101-45e0-a26b-4f868002b3d2

Zhang, T. (December 6, 2023). Often Shut Out of the Financial System, Refugees and Other Migrants Face

Economic Integration Challenges. *Relief Web.* https://reliefweb.int/report/world/often-shut-out-financial-system-refugees-and-other-migrants-face-economic-integration-challenges

European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA). (May 20, 2022). EUAA publishes report on Afghan refugees in Pakistan. https://euaa.europa.eu/news-events/euaa-publishes-report-afghan-refugees-pakistan

Amnesty International. (June 20, 2023). Pakistan: Afghan refugees harassed, jailed and forced to pay bribes – new testimonies. https://www.amnesty.org.uk/press-releases/pakistan-afghan-refugees-harassed-jailed-and-forced-pay-bribes-new-testimonies

Jahangir, A. & Khan, F. ((2021). Challenges to Afghan Refugee Children's Education in Pakistan: A Human Security Perspective. *Pakistan Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 9*(3), 594–604. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357872802_Challenges_to_Afghan_Refugee_Children's_Education_in_Pakistan_A_Human_Security_Perspective