

Repatriation of Afghan Refugees Living in Pakistan: Constraints, Challenges and Prospects

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ABSTRACT

The arrival of Afghan refugees in Pakistan as established in this paper, created a dilemma for the country. Being a signatory of the international conventions, Pakistani government was obligated to accommodate the Afghan refugees; on the other hand, the government had obligation to protect its citizens from external forces, which aimed at destabilizing the state. The overall objective of this paper is to analyze constraints facing the Pakistani government in repatriation of Afghan refugees and to investigate the underlying factors forcing the Pakistani government to return Afghan refugees. The presence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is associated with involvement in Al-Qaeda and other militant groups and illicit activities. The call to repatriate Afghan Refugees could be a lasting solution. Accordingly, the main concern for the Pakistani government should be to manage its border with Afghanistan, identified as the entry point of the militants and insurgents. Consequently, the Pakistani security agencies and forces have been subject to some serious reforms, aiming at increasing their motivation and decrease corruption among the officers, which has been termed as a drawback against fighting the terrorism. Reforms are needed in the judicial system for the prosecution of the culprits who are arrested by the police force. It is highly recommended that the UNHCR help by financing and offering financial assistance especially for the police reforms. Furthermore, a closer coordination between the refugees and the law enforcement apparatus is encouraged to curb the association of terrorist and refugees. On the other hand, while repatriation has been identified as the best international norm for solving the refugees' dilemma, clear guidelines should be enumerated, as at what cost the practice should be carried on.

KEYWORDS: Afghan Refugees, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Socio-economic impacts, security, militancy, terrorism, Repatriation.

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 has been universally acknowledged as a legal and internal instrument, which defines how refugees should be treated (UN High Commissioner for Refugees 2000). Article V of the 1969 Convention in Geneva addresses voluntary repatriation. Paragraph one of the article explains the center rule. The basic deliberate character of repatriation might be regarded in all cases and no displaced person should be repatriated without wanting to'. Statements that take after the center guideline is started on supposition that conditions for safe repatriation have been met and definite obligations of nations of haven and inception and displaced person helping organizations. The states that send the displaced people must team up with getting state. The state must 'make satisfactory plans for safe return of evacuees who ask for repatriation'. Then again, the nation of inception must 'encourage their resettlement and allow them full rights and benefits of nationals of the nation, and subject them to same commitments' (Sommers 1999).

The process of returning refugees back home is globally accepted as the most appropriate. Notably, in 2004, about 107, 000 Iraq refugees who had been in Iran since 1975 were repatriated home despite the unstable governance in the country. Further, in 2009 more Iraq refugees in Syria, Lebanon, were repatriated (UN High Commissioner for Refugees 2015). In Africa, the process of repatriation has been ongoing for many decades as depicted in the return of Ethiopian returnees from Djibouti in 1983, the repatriation of Namibians in 1989, and the case of Mozambique in 1994. On the same note, Somali refugees in Kenya were voluntarily repatriated in 1993-1994. Similarly, 3.5 million Afghanistan refugees returned home from Pakistan after the overthrow of the Taliban in 2001. However, while the process is not a new undertaking by the Pakistani government, the current course of repatriating Afghan refugees in Pakistan especially the urban refugees who have established themselves presents a challenge. Most of them have economically integrated into the local societies as well as played a vital role in economic growth of the state through entrepreneurship.

Repatriation of refugees as the appropriate measure to curb the increase of refugees worldwide in addition to the incidences of protracted situations poses a significant challenge to the operations of international refugee regime.

Afghanistan has been experiencing civil war since 1979, which were forcing many individuals to seek refuge in the neighboring countries. However, Afghan refugees had been in Pakistan long before the political unrest of 1979s as some of them were seasonal migrants to Pakistan. The Afghan refugee's management underwent dynamic adjustments that signaled commencement of more restraining methodologies towards refugees. Specifically, during 1979 unrest in Afghanistan due to Soviet attack, 4.2 million refugees migrated to Pakistan, which was the largest migration in the world. Unfortunately, influx of refugees from Afghanistan led to identification of three permanent solutions to the challenge of refugees was deemed impossible to implement. The Pakistani government resolved to the policy of confinement since early in 1991 shifting from the reintegration process it had previously embraced (Bradley 2004, 101 – 123). On the other hand, due to the political instability and insecurity in Afghanistan, repatriation was not considered a possibility for the refugees. The Pakistani government, Afghan government and UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement, aimed at overseeing voluntary repatriation of exiled individuals. Nonetheless, while the process of returning was to take place voluntarily, the 9/11 terrorists attacks followed by NATO attack on Afghanistan, resulted in migration of further refugees to neighboring countries, especially Pakistan. The terrorists attacks in inside Pakistan especially the December 16, 2015 terrorist attack on Army Public School (APS) that prompted the Pakistani government to announce its intention to close refugee camps and start crack down operation against Afghan Refugees in Pakistan and the closer of Pak-Afghan border further aggravated the situation. With immediate effect, the Pakistani government ordered UNHCR to close several camps and also commence repatriation of Afghan refugees in the camp and urban centers. The decision by the Pakistani government based on investigative allegations that Afghans were involved in the APS terrorist attacks. The response by UNHCR indicated that the intention of Pakistan to force repatriations and abruptly closing the border would lead to humanitarian crisis. The Pakistani government claimed that Al Qaeda and other Taliban groups uses the Afghan refugee to pose a national security threat to the state providing the recruitment and planning grounds for the attacks. Additionally, the state contends that the costs of maintaining the Afghan refugees have been enormous for the government with little help from the international stakeholders. Nonetheless, the human rights watch activist contends that the allegations by the government cannot be substantiated with empirical evidence of the same. Furthermore, the political and social situations in Afghanistan are not yet favorable to receive the returnees. On the contrary, the international community understood presence of Afghan refugees as a security threat and as a result, the United State of America offered to assist in repatriation.

Research Questions and Hypothesis

The process of repatriation is a controversial concept, which frequently fails to serve its purpose forcing the victims to return to less than ideal situations. Bradley notes that it is vital for additional research on repatriation has been neglected by academicians despite its preference in solving the global crisis (Bradly 2004, 101 - 123). However, the urgency of repatriating Afghan refugees from Pakistan is justifiable due to the security threat they are posing to the host nation. Despite availability of literature on refugees and specifically refugees from Afghanistan in Pakistan, the impact of their presence, urgency of repatriation, and methodology employed attracted attention to the paper. More so, studies on refugee issues have been in development, emphases on their welfare in host nations with less interest in its social consequences. Moreover, the phenomenon of the Afghan refugees presents a unique case of paper as the subjects have been deemed as a security threat to the entire nation. Therefore, the objective of this research paper is to evaluate the situation critically by use of the existing repatriation literature. Notably, the paper aim at inquiring the intentions of the main protagonist who are pursuing the return process as well as the implications of the repatriation.

The overall objective of this paper is to analyze constraints facing the Pakistani government in repatriation of Afghan refugees and to investigate the underlying factors promoting the Pakistani government to return the Afghan refugees. Further, to know about the willingness of the refugees towards repatriation and to find out the possible ways of enhancing the repatriation process to make it more humane and appealing to the subjects. The main research question is “Why Pakistani government is facing persistent challenge in the repatriation of Afghan refugees back to Afghanistan.” This paper hypothesizes that there are no factors promoting the Pakistani government to return the Afghan refugees and the Afghan refugees are not willing to relocate to Afghanistan, and; there are no possible ways of enhancing the repatriation process and to make it more humane and appealing to the subjects.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The refugees' issues are varied and complex that's why scholars are facing challenges prompting expanded research in the recent past. Specifically, the challenge posed by the environment in the host nation, the scholars and international community should keep this in mind, while providing services to the refugees. The literature reviewed here is divided into four categories: settlement of the refugees in host society, especially in the urban areas, the concerns and fears of the host society, irrepressible solutions, and the tension between the host countries.

Regarding the settlement of the refugees in the local host society, Crisp et al, Sommers, and Jacobson are of the opinion that the lifestyle in home country determine the settlement preference of the refugees i.e. the refugees who were residents of the urban areas in their host countries before displacement would prefer to settle in urban centers of the host country and those of rural area would prefer to settle in rural areas. This is because the requirements of their previous professions, skills and expertise determine their settlements (Crisp et al 2009, Sommers 2001, and Jacobson 2006). Besides, the assistance and support provided by the host country and UNHCR is not sufficient for those who are dwellers of the urban centers in their home country (Lucy 2007, Campbell 2005 and Landau and Jacobsen 2004). The availability of other facilities, such as business, education, health etc. also compel and attract the refugees to live outside the camps especially in urban settings (Macchiavello 2004). To avoid the refugees exploitation to unfair wages, dangerous working conditions, and long working hours, many refugees procure counterfeit identification documents or pursue private entrepreneurship. For example, the Afghan refugees in Peshawar city have ventured into business. Consequently, in most cases, the authorities ignore their activities while tacitly appreciating their contribution. The authors argue that the refugees make enormous social contributions while expanding markets, importing technical knowledge, and rejuvenating communities. For instance, the Afghan refugees in some particular places of Peshawar i.e. old city, karkhano markets, Afghan colony Faqir Abad, Board Bazar, have reformed the business center making it one of the most visited markets in the city. Conclusively, the entrepreneurs who make enormous efforts to win the marketplace will always be reluctant to return to their countries where the economic situations may not offer the same possibilities (Cindy 2002, Michela 2004, Jacobsen 2004, and Musyemi 2006). With regard to the host society claim of refugees as a socio-economic burden, Jacobsen and Hovil are of the opinion that refugees are assumed to be economic burdens that drain resources of the host nations. Apparently, the influx of refugees exerts a lot of pressure on the socioeconomic structures forcing the host nation to deter from open policies for urban refugees (Karen 2004 and Hovil 2007). Besides, the rapid and large intakes of refugees noticeably affect the urban communities. Therefore, the governments are presented with a complex institutional, financial, and economic situation. For instance, the Afghan refugees has a vital impact on the increase in fuel and food prices while placing pressures on the public and housing sectors of the particular countries (Karen 2004, Lucy 2007, George 2000, and Sarah 2004).

Besides, there are various multifaceted security threats associated with refugees. Sommers holds that the refugees are firstly a threat to their countries of origin. Secondly, Crisp argues that the refugees are considered as security threats to the host nation, for example, the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Meanwhile, Hovil claims that the exiles are always under peril themselves (Michela (2004). As a result, the containment of the refugees in the camps is essential for the safety of themselves and the host nation. For example, the investigation of the APS attacks purported that the terror attacks were organized with the help of the Afghan, the government deemed it necessary to close the Pak-Afghan border and to repatriate all the Afghan refugees as a security measure.

Besides, the local populations of the hosting nations habitually do not trust the refugees, putting their governments under pressure to formulate strict policies especially for urban refugees who lack legal status (Campbell 2005). For instance, after a series of terror attacks in Pakistan, many Pakistani citizens bracketed all individuals with Afghan decent as the terrorist in the urban centers a fact that affected many businesses in major cities of Pakistan, which has been a vibrant business hub for many years.

Most of the present articles portray argument on repatriation, integration or resettlement. Meanwhile, although nationals rarely discuss returning refugees back home, it is commonly assumed that many immigrants cannot be taken back home. Considerations of economic and integration is highly are regarded as a limited elucidation though offering ramifications to the immigrants who are based on urban centers. The better way and best solution to the problem of refugees. However, many articles and literature have pointed out that refugees have hugely contributed to economic growth of the host state through entrepreneurship. Economic integration and expectations of a willing and eventual repatriation are thought unrealistic. The assumption that they will voluntarily abandon their business investments and return to the unstable country is unthinkable.

Moreover, UNHCR concur that even without livelihood opportunities or the economic integration in the host nation, the process of integration is stalled by incidences of insecurity in the home country. Urban refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq in Pakistan and Syria are not ready to be taken back home despite the limited prospects in host nations.

Conceptual Framework

This work incorporates global society and pragmatist's thoughts as well as securitization and social hypotheses. Refugees, in general, are created by the un-peaceful environment, which is generated by religious, political, natural calamities, and social tensions in a particular society at a specific time.

Key factors in the international refugee regime includes host nations, home countries and Non-governmental Organizations, individuals and the international bodies. Unfortunately, the activities of some of these actors are the main causes of the tensions, which lead to conflicts and therefore refugees. However, a mutual objective of peace can be achieved by the same characters if need be. Mitchell notes that the theories recognize the specific countries affected as correlated in an overlapping complexity (Mitchel 2005).

Citizen's security is essential for the wellbeing of the society since it is supposed to safeguard the fundamental human rights and freedoms. Therefore, this paper base its arguments on the stability of the individual persons and the whole Pakistani society. Accordingly, it aimed at drawing attention to the security threats posed by the Afghan refugees who have been accused of involving in various terrorist activities as well as aiding in planning terrorist attacks in Pakistan.

Irrespective of the economic integration of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan especially in urban centers and the social impact, the government of Pakistan has a duty of assuring its citizens security as a fundamental right. More so, despite the goodwill of the nation in line with international obligations to host the refugees, the perceived long lasting solutions of integrating and resettling refugees has proved hard to achieve due to the influx in the recent past. As a result, the process of repatriation is deemed the appropriate action to undertake.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The paper has used securitization theories, societal security, and human security concepts to reach its conclusions. Whereas societal concerns of security evaluate safety of a group of individuals, human security concerns particular persons. Therefore, there is a paradigm shift from the traditional concept of the state as the object of security to include people. From the collected data in the paper, facts have been established relating the influx of refugees and insecurity in Pakistan. This paper aims at evaluating the relationship between the rise of insecurity in Pakistan and the influx of Afghan refugees in the country. More specifically, it investigated the impact of repatriation on the Afghan refugees because of the security crisis in Pakistan. Accordingly, the research field work was based in Peshawar, which is the urban and capital city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan, and where the majority of the Afghan refugees are living.

The collection of data included secondary and primary tools. Particularly, the primary instruments were inclusive of personal interviews with the already integrated refugees who had established themselves in Peshawar, security officers, local residents, UNHCR officials, and other human right activists. The objective of this exercise was to gather first-hand information on the affected subjects. Additionally, individual interviews were carried out on face-to-face basis with the respondents. A set of questions were administered inform of a questionnaire to be replied by the respondents. On the other hand, secondary data from journals, academic literature, internet websites, Non-governmental and governmental reports, newspapers and newsletters was used.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

It is established fact by literature that mass movement of people imports ideologies and thus provides a conducive environment for violence. Further, the refugees also threaten the communal balance in the given host nation leading to social and economic instability. The influx of the refugees provide grounds for destabilization by causing violence, coordinating terrorist groups and expanding the social networks in the host country (Melanie 2012).

The arrival of Afghan refugees in Pakistan started in the wake of Saur (Red) Revolution in 1978, as a result of reforms introduced by the communist regime in Kabul (capital of Afghanistan). However the large influx of refugees to Pakistan took place soon after the invasion in 1979 and Pakistan provided asylum for the approximately 4.2 million refugees. They were settled in 386 camps mostly in rural as well as in urban areas of the country. But the most populous province that has large number of Afghan refugees was Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) (that time N.W.F.P), which has long border (Durand line) with Afghanistan, and also has cultural, religious, and linguistics ties. This large number of immigrants generated grave consequences for Pakistan, especially for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. They have affected the socio-economic and political life of the province. Being signatory of the international conventions, Pakistan was obliged to accommodate the refugees, otherwise the government of Pakistan has the duty to protect its own citizen from both internal and external threat. As mentioned, these refugees with the passage of time were found involved in various social evils, crimes and currently in terrorist activities. Moreover, the impact of Afghan refugee's influx in Pakistan on the security has been established as the paper's objective. Additionally, the paper investigates how the flow of refugees from Afghanistan to Pakistan from 1979 to 2017 has been associated with terrorist groups leading to

the call by the Pakistani government for repatriation. Furthermore, other issues concerning the process of repatriation have been analyzed concerning the current situation in Afghanistan. The paper also determine the willingness of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan repatriated back to Afghanistan bearing in mind the economic ventures they have established in Pakistan. Besides, influx of refugees in Pakistan, especially in urban centers, has contributed to national security threats as cases of crime and terror attacks have been on the rise making the issue another objective of this paper. Other objectives of the paper include an examination of the willingness of the refugees to return home as well as the possible ways of enhancing the process and making it humane. Consequently, the preparedness of the Afghani government and the timely return of the refugees raises concerns. As a result, this paper examine the present conditions in Afghanistan to establish if the process will enhance the lives of the affected persons.

This paper establishes that there is a link between insecurity in Pakistan and the Afghan refugees. The Pakistani government has a strong perception that the current terror attacks are connected with the presence of refugees who are believed to aid the militants in the country. Further, this perception is grounded on historical complexity between Afghanistan and Pakistan since inception of Pakistan in 1947. The Afghani government denied to recognize Durand Line and also supported anti-Pakistan movement in the bordering region of North-Western Pakistan i.e. Pakhtunistan issue. However, while the menace of terrorism is linked back with the Soviet attack on Afghanistan in 1979, however currently the Pakistani security agencies of Pakistan are linking the Afghani citizens in the country with suspicion due to this perception of their links with the terrorists. The complexity has been created by the fact that there is sufficient evidence as proclaimed by the authorities to link the terrorist with the Afghan refugees especially in the event of Army Public School attack. On the other hand, the failure of the government apparatus to control the free movement of the refugees across the Pak-Afghan border makes the issue more complex.

Furthermore, according to Hopes, the entrepreneurial nature of refugees, in general, is driven by the inner desire to establish themselves in a new environment (Hopes 2005). That's why Afghan refugees have established huge businesses in the urban cities of Pakistan especially, Quetta, Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Faisal Abad and Peshawar. Also these Afghan refugees are involved in the cross border illegal smuggling, *hundi* (informal transfer of money), and other illegal money, which is however doubted are controlled by the Taliban to finance their activities in the region.

In 2007, the UNHCR decided that the majority of 11.4 million refugees in the globe at the time would be repatriated to their home countries. Anthropologist Feld Basso contends that the sense of belonging to a particular place regardless of the situation plays a vital role in creating the driving force for refugees to return home. By definition, refugees are individuals who live in depleted situations where they cannot establish their existence with the environment. The interweaving of practices, identity, and place which create a suitable place for habitation in a given landscape are necessary ingredients of creating survival tactics in the foreign land while the land of origin remains the inextricably linked. Globally, the international human rights promote repatriation of refugees as the most appropriate long lasting solution. Specifically, it states that all persons have rights of returning home.

Nonetheless, even though defined as voluntary, repatriation is not portrayed as so in the annals of the United Nations. But rather as vague provisions which try to prevent refolement of the immigrants as found in the 1951 Convention Article 33, which states that refugees should not in any way be exposed to persecution of any kind. Moreover, the restriction towards refolement depends on subjective sentiments of the refugees (UNHCR 1951).

From the above principles, two conclusions can be deduced that guide the parameters of repatriation. First the refugees should not be subjected to fear of persecution. Secondly, they should not be refoled to a location where they may be in any danger or harm. However, in the case of revocation of refugee status by the host nation, the objectives of security ultimately prevail. So, the voluntary nature of repatriation makes it an option. On the contrary, compulsory return of refugees is similar to forced migration which created the refugees at the first place. According to international customs and Refugee Conventions, expulsion of refugee is a breach of the international laws. However, the convention fails to enumerate conditions, which should be met when the refugees become untenable to their host nations necessitating return home. Moreover, willing repatriation is a desirable solution, UNHCR, and the individual countries have minimum control over it. Apparently, there is no clear demarcation when the promotion of repatriation encouraged by UNHCR should stop.

All decisions to close down a refugee camp walks on a thin line between refolement and repatriation; this is because the failure of gentle inducement of refugees to return home creates a dilemma for the host nation. Unfortunately, Pakistani government finds itself in this situation as many Afghan refugees are not willing to go back home. Most of the refugees argue that even though they would be happy to return home, the timing is wrong for the situation in Afghanistan is not yet conducive and that they have already established themselves economically.

Moreover, Afghani nationals own most of the flourishing business ventures in Pakistan. Rahmat Ali Agha, who runs several cloth shops in the area notes that he has established business links abroad where he imports his goods from. On the other hand, he openly portrays his skepticism about the plans by the Pakistani government

to repatriate him back to Afghanistan which will derail his hard earned success which he terms as a setback. Additionally, the Human Rights Watch Report of 2014 notes that the Pakistani government has continuously continued to violate the rights of the refugees through its security agencies. Torture, stealing of properties, and abuse of persons has been identified the primary tools used by the forces to intimidate Afghan refugees in Pakistani who have all been allegedly identified as terrorist. As a result, the registration of refugees was banned with a call to return all the refugees. Moreover, most recently the Pakistani government closed the Pak-Afghan border for the aim to curb the menace terrorism in the country while seeking for a durable solution of the refugees. Besides it was established that the primary objective was to plan for a safe return for the Afghan refugees back home. Moreover, during the world refugee day on June 20, it was noted that the process of repatriation would be voluntary as many Afghan refugees had expressed their need to return home with 18,000 refugees willingly repatriating in 2013.

However, the Afghani government argues that the home country is ready to receive its citizens, claims that are highly refuted by the subjects and international bodies such as the UNHCR. For instance, UNHCR regards the decision by the Pakistani government as untimely and insensitive paying no attention to the plight of the refugees. Despite the relations between refugees and the insecurity, the Pakistani government continuously claims that the international bodies have neglected its duties in aiding the Pakistani state financially to support the refugees. As a result, Pakistan which is a third world country continues to struggle to sustain the refugees despite its struggling economy. Consequently, the decision to repatriate the Afghan refugees is the final determination by the host nation which has refused to relent on its mission.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, it is established that the Afghan refugees have not only socio-economic and political impacts on the local host society and Pakistan state but have also security impacts. The views of the theorists and scholars assessed in the primary and secondary data analysis section also support the hypothesis that the Afghan refugees' presence have security concerns for the local society of Pakistan. The views of the realist scholars, mentioned above also maintain that the host nations are not the only referent objects of security. Besides, the socio-economics and having millions of local business and entrepreneurship, the Afghan refugees has been currently doubted for their links with the terrorists and increase in the insecurity, therefore the Pakistani government want to repatriate them. Moreover, the international conventions also do not recommend the repatriation of refugees back to home country whenever the situation in the home country are not conducive and safe; and also these conventions do not offer any clear cut directives that what should be done in case when the refugees are posing threat to the security of the host nation. That's why the repatriation of refugees should be concluded through the coordinated efforts of the UNHCR, Non-governmental organizations (working for refugees) and the host country and the home country, that the returnee refugees are well accommodated and re-integrated in their areas.

Nonetheless, the process of repatriation is much more complicated since it demands the social transformation of the welcoming community as well as the refugees. Having economically reestablished themselves in Pakistan, there will be a need to launch various projects to facilitate reintegration of the Afghan refugees in their home country even though life may never be the same again.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Pakistani officials stress that the security of its citizens is the primary objective of the Pakistani government. To protect the citizens from any external and internal threat is the responsibility of the state. The main concern in this regard is the management and control of the porous Pak-Afghan border. In this regard, the serious concerns for the Pakistani state is to reform the border management system, to reduce the corruption among the officers of various agencies working on border, and to train the border security forces to make them more efficient and effective in their daily routine work. There is also the need of judicial reforms for the prosecution of the culprits who are arrested by the security agencies. In this regard, the help of UNHCR is recommended to finance the reform efforts of Pakistani government. Further, the UNHCR can play vital role in closer coordination between the security agencies and the Afghan refugees in order to identify and curb the association of terrorists and Afghan refugees.

As identified the international norm, there should be clear guidelines for repatriation. There should be clear timing and method for this process as there are no guidelines for the cessation of the legal refugees in international conventions about the refugees nor any clear cut guidelines about the willingness of the refugees to return to their country of origin when the situation in the country of their origin is not conducive and secure. There should be clear cut differentiation between the economic migrant and the real refugees who migrate due to fear of life and war.

For a relevant and sustainable solution of Afghan refugees, there should be representation to Afghan refugees while formulating or making any decision about the fate of Afghan refugees by UNHCR and government of Pakistan.

Also, in the repatriation efforts this should be kept in consideration that the Afghan refugees who are living in urban centers of Pakistan, and have established their own business in millions, how they should be treated and rewarded. Besides, it should also be kept in mind that those refugees who have diffused or integrated in the local society by marrying the local people, have got Pakistani identity card, how they should be dealt. So, in this regard more accommodating decision making process is necessary to pay attention to the views of the subjects before reaching a conclusion about them. Also, the human rights of the refugees should be kept in mind while decision their fate.

The government of Pakistan, should empower a particular body to deal with Afghan refugees, while keeping all the above mentioned options, conventions and rights of the refugees instead of dealing them inhumanely, treating them harsh and violating their rights.

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