

Coordinated Border Management (CBM): A Quantum Approach to Resolve Bilateral Conflicts between Pakistan and Afghanistan

Sehrish Qayyum and Umbreen Javaid*

Abstract

This research work deals comprehensively with the chronology of the border issues at the Durand line. It focuses on the legitimacy of the Border line along with strong strategic analysis of the ongoing security situation of the region. In lieu of the prospects coordinated border management approach is offered with overview of the infrastructural plan and feasibility analysis for implementation in better interest of the neighboring states and regional security. In this research work, coordinated border management approach is supported in comparison to its operative forms internationally among union states and at the soft border points. It is not only suggestion for managing borders with different angles but a policy overview with estimated efficiency. This work will prove hallmark in the solution series for border management subjects.

Key words: Coordinated Border Management, Durand line, War on terror, Pakistan, Government policy, Border crossing points.

CruX:

After 9/11, especially from 13 May 2007, security situation at Durand line (Pakistan-Afghanistan Border) is getting in its worst form. The mounting sum of cross-border intrusions in border adjacent areas and the intensification in radical and extremist groups highlighted borderline between Pakistan and Afghanistan to international media. This spotlight on the insurgency and border related issues at the Durand line signified the concept of war against terror in the region. Along with the mentioned situations, hard territorial conditions raise substantial challenges for the conduction of military operations in wake of war against terrorism at both sides of the border. This eased and intricate situation due to permeable nature of the non-ratified boundary which is yet not legally accepted by the government of Afghanistan.

The on going emergency i.e. military bitterness at Torkham border on June 13,2016 created emergency in comparison to the chronological context of the Durand line since 1893, despite this agreement has been offering speculative borderline since inception of Pakistan in 1947. The research paper explains the account of the Durand Line, reasons behind the prevailing clashes among the neighboring countries and a suggestive nostrum to resolve these issues for regional peace and stability.

Context: The Great Game Turning to Great War:

For centennial prime, the area recognized presently as Afghanistan stood at the intersection point for the traders and victors of the east and the west, who have been

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using mountainous passes of the region for travelling. Formerly and in present days too, it links South, Central and South-west Asia.

Since the outset of the 19th centennial, the British-Indian Realm and the Russian Empire equally were in full swing, showing concentration in Afghanistan going on board to the “Great Game.” The competition flanked by these two kingdoms in the 19th century arose when present day Iran (Persia) endeavored to conquer Herat (P.Singhal, 1963) with the support of Russia. British Empire desired to retain Afghanistan as hostile area which could stop any proceeding troops in the British colony in South Asia.

Amir Abdur Rehman Khan, the Emperor of the Afghanistan, was enforced to demand dialogues with British Raj in 1888 contrary to the lieu of the ‘Expansionist Approach’ of the Soviets’, and the ‘Forward Policy’ of the British, for splitting Afghanistan from British India at the eastern boundary. He was feared of a menace to his Empire from the East as the boundary dispute in the North had previously been resolved between the British and Soviet Realms. British team for dialogues and Amir of Afghanistan approved the borderline in 1893, termed as the ‘Durand Line’, baptized next to name of Sir Mortimer Durand. It was recognized by mutually as the official boundary (P.Singhal, 1963) amongst British-India and Afghanistan.

Succeeding Afghan leaders acknowledged the formal presence of this boundary until the disintegration of British controlled India next to the World War Two (WW-II). British fall in world war two resulted in the rise of the sovereign-states of Pakistan and India in 1947. Subsequently, from the moment, every Afghan rule has denied accepting the Durand Line as the official boundary sandwiched amongst Pakistan and Afghanistan based on the Treaty ratified under compulsion by Amir Abdur Rehman. It is claimed by several that the ‘Durand Line Agreement’ was proposed to be effective for 100 years term and in view of this 100-year validity duration contract, in 1993, was deceased.

The Durand Line now had lost its worth enough to the populace living laterally in the unsure borderline. The permeable nature of the Pak-Afghan border (Durand Line) attained global consideration after its premeditated and strategic implications turn into ostensible feature to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Inter-Services Intelligence-Pakistan (ISI), while these agencies were assisting the Mujahedeen counter to the Soviet Union incursion and Hooper action Afghanistan (1979–1989).

By cessation of the Cold War, the backing of the Taliban by the Pakistan, and intricacy of the borderline in the War against Terror (WAT) subsequently from the year 2001, carries on drawing consideration to clarify the challenging nature of the existing frontier range. Few top-rated chronological and current subject matters which are related to the permeable character of the Durand Line take in the Pashtunistan

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question, the strategic significance of Baluchistan in this region, the menace that Afghan immigrants who shams the solidarity and constancy of Pakistan, the outwardly sponsored madrasahs (religious institutes) in the adjacent areas of Durand line, were exploited to train jihadist of Pakistan to combat against the Soviet offense. The sustenance for the Taliban in the 1990s from green crosswise of the Durand Line and the current safe hide for the Taliban and Al-Qaeda operators, by the non-state actors who illegally resides in FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas).

The important question arises is the failure to recognize where the Pak-Afghan border really exists, which for last 60 years has generated an air of confusion, misunderstandings, and suspicion. The exploitation of the frail or unmanaged boundary area by fundamentalist groups for radical whys and wherefores has escalated extremism and violence. Particularly after 9/11, this confusion has created a milieu of sharp uncertainty and diffidence in both neighboring countries.

After Pakistan got freedom from the British in 1947, the incepted nation tackled several difficulties, equally inside and on its eastern border. Two years subsequently, in the intervening time, Pakistan jolted with the issues on its (western) sun-setting borderline, at the time of a United Nations (UN) General Assembly conference 1949, Afghanistan unilaterally announced the Durand Line Treaty null and void. It was claimed by the government of the Afghanistan that the contract had no lawful rationality after the British departure in 1947 from the sub-continent. This approach on the problem has attracted the neighboring states at the edge of the confrontation frequently.

Convincing Reasons for Legitimacy of the Duran Line:

Even Pakistan and Afghanistan never had military battle, but then cross-border clashes happened, particularly right after the Pakistan's independence. Question arising here is that does any convincing reason exists that why consecutive Afghan governments ought to agree on accepting the Durand Line as official boundary?

More or less, subsequent Afghan head of states, recognized the Durand Line as the official and legal boundary flanked by the British Empire in the subcontinent and Afghanistan. Still, Afghans debates that the Afghan terrain is stretched to the Indus sink before British arrival, which holds the shires of Baluchistan, KPK (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and FATA, entirely in existing Pakistan. The pawn fight among Pakistan and the British was that these terrains were ruled for some years by the Durrani Dynasty, although for next 200 years era the whole region came under the rule of British Raj in India.

Above and beyond, not assenting the Durand Line, Pashtunistan matter was elevated at variance that the Pashtun tribe, majorly populated in the region, are separated by the

Durand Pact, averting a united Pashtunistan. Afghans also states that in 1947 issues related to Pashtuns were not given due attention in result of which the Pashtuns residing at Pakistani laterals of the Durand Line in KPK and FATA was bestowed upon with the right to secret ballot in favor of Pakistan or India but option of personal autonomous state was ignored.

Afghanistan argues that the Pashtun residents of the KPK and FATA zones should be permitted to create a sovereign Pashtunistan. In the prevailing moments, Afghans also didn't support the argument to join hands with Pakistani Pashtuns to form a greater Pashtunistan. Now an argument which could not be ignored is that in case of formation of Pashtunistan by leading role of Pashtuns of Pakistani residency, can be fruitful enough to form a strong bond among all the Pashtuns existing in Afghanistan and Pakistan? Answer of afghan government in this regard will "No" without any doubt.

Following are three inquiries that can be highlighted based on the above discussion:

- 1) Does Afghanistan rationalize and earnest in levitation of the Pashtunistan problem?
- 2) Is the Afghan rule confusing population of both sides of the Durand line because it is acting as an extensor rather than a damper for regional instability and insecurity?
- 3) Does the Pakistani Pashtuns have an integrated ideology of a sovereign nation which is alike that proposal of the Afghan government?

Partite Pashtuns may share the identical art, music, and literature, civilizations, and customs but both flanks have survived and flourished, or grieved under diverse situations. The Afghani Pashtuns face decades of instability and conflict, however the Pakistani national Pashtuns have only happened to come across uncertainty and turbulence since 9/11 in some degrees of the Pashtun-controlled ranges. The Pashtuns residents of FATA are blamed to dock extremists and guerrillas associated with Al-Qaeda(Thomas h. Johnson and M. Chris Mason, 2008) and the Taliban network.

These situations raise Pakistan as a key player in the war against terrorism (WAT). In view of some observers of WAT have not resulted in ample work to wipe out safe hides and militant actions across the border by Al-Qaeda and Taliban knights in the region of FATA. The permeable nature of the Durand Line had paved way for 3.5m Afghan evacuees to influx into shires of Baluchistan and KPK throughout the Soviet un-legitimized military held of Afghanistan. Next to the Soviet departure from Afghanistan, many immigrants who had relations in FATA and KPK stayed in Pakistan. Several also credited possessions in Peshawar and further metropolises in KPK and Baluchistan. A lot of refugees went to Karachi and other conurbations for livelihoods. Those who were deported and were banned to repatriate to Pakistan, for the reasons of uncertainty and insecurity due to the hike of the Taliban and the repercussion of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) in Afghanistan in 2001.

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The newest influx of refugees was jobless and dependent on assistance by The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)(Margesson, Jan 26, 2007). The unemployed and least-waged emigrants were the source of human capitals for the Al-Qaeda and Taliban nets in the range because they had a responsibility to sustenance of large families. Furthermore, these migrants are supposed to be the prime bases of instability in Pakistan, particularly in KPK.

Point to ponder is whether the ouster of Afghan refugees from Pakistani terrains will support in stabilization of Pakistan and Afghanistan? Will or coordinated border management reinforce the War against terrorism? Along with other facts, here imperative to explore is to why the government of Afghanistan is hesitant to receive the arrival of its own people, why the immigrants are reluctant for the repatriation to Afghanistan, and confused that either to proceed for a joint venture for trade, and transit via the Durand Line, would enhance border security and lead to reduction of instability due to unmanaged and unaccepted border line?

For resolving border related issues ex-president Pakistan Gen. (retd.) Pervaiz Musharraf in 2006 told his army to examine border region and fencing feasibilities. Implantation of mines along this porous border may further add to the security measures of the border. Pakistan doesn't need permission for mining along its border because she is not a signatory state of anti-landmines Geneva Convention and other related agreements. This proposition enraged wreath at Afghan side of border as they don't accept the border and never wanted it to be fenced(Gul, 2006). This clear and direct policy of Islamabad reflects its approach towards dealing with terrorism and militancy. It also ensures no exploitation of its land against Afghanistan or any other country.

Strategic Analysis

In 1950, Philip Noel-Baker, the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations endorsed the stance about the territory of NWFP and stated:

“As per international law, His Majesty is of the view that Pakistan is rightful inheritor of the pact and duties which the Government of India and British Raj (UK) holds, on the territories along, the Durand line, an international boundary”

This carriage was sustained and restated by the British Prime minister in 1956 in front of the British Parliament. Pakistan's statement was braced by its international allies i.e. the members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). In their legislative conference took place in Karachi in March 1956,

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“Pakistan’s jurisdiction (sovereignty) extends up to the international frontier, the Durand line, among the Pakistan and Afghanistan”

The Afghan government denied the acceptance of the Durand line, which was observed on October 21, 2012, when the U.S. Special Envoy for Pakistan and Afghanistan, Marc Grossman, in discussion to a private small screen network in Kabul spoke about the US. Stance,

“Recognized international frontier among Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Durand Line”(Editorial, 2010).

On the other hand, the Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs, reacted by stating

“Any statement regarding official status of the Durand line is rejected by the government.”(Ibrahim, 2011)

Up till 1970s, query of The Durand Line and the Pashtunistan was most leading and belligerent bilateral dispute. In the time when Pakistan joined the United Nations in 1948, Afghanistan was merely the state who voted contrary to it. Then violent clashes took place in 1950 at the border region between Pakistan and Afghanistan and meanwhile Afghan forces intruded into Bajaur agency (FATA), generated serious clashes with Pakistan army in September 1960. This tangled situation was succeeded with the breakdown of diplomatic affairs among the countries in spring 1961 which were rehabilitated in 1964. Kabul government in 1960 celebrated a *“Pashtunistan Day”* and exasperated to internationalize the Pashtunistan matter even they raised the issue in International Islamic Economic Conference and at General assembly of United Nations.

Yet, succeeding Afghan governments failed to achieve the desired international funding and credit for their approach towards Pashtunistan. Pakistan’s Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto pursued an entente with Afghanistan in 1970s to resolve the bilateral strains. Within the shifting status of the Durand Line 1973, he accepted the newfangled government of Mohammed Daud after the coup d’état in Kabul. However, Daud had been a resilient devotee of the concept of Pashtunistan. In the course of his rule in 1973-1978, he sustained to stimulate this notion and braced tribal uprisings in Baluchistan and the KPK. In response, Pakistan reinforced the Afghan hostility against Daud’s regime and aided his cousin King Zahir ‘til he pursued for asylum in Italy.

Bhutto provided underground support for an insurgency(Hussain, 2005) by Islamist militants in 1975. But this insurgency got failed and their few leaders found asylum in Pakistan and became Mujahedeen in the war against the former Soviet Union. The official visit of the Mohammed Daud to Pakistan in March 1978 opened a new age in

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the bilateral ties. However, the local unrest in Afghanistan and the incursion of the former Soviet Union in December 1979 terminated the development shortly.

Pakistani Pashtuns often didn't support Afghan demand of Pashtunistan. Despite Pashtuns are in majority in Afghan terrains while in Pakistan they are in minority but a comparative view clarifies that Pashtuns in Pakistan are more than that of Pashtun population in Afghanistan. Pashtun organizations which supported separatist feelings were banned right after the inception of Pakistan and it got transformed into a political sum ideological party NAP (National Awami Party) in 1957 led by Abdul Wali Khan, the successor of Ghaffar Khan but his standpoint lies between provincial autonomy (Cheema, 2006) and independence. This party of Wali Khan got banned when it backed the demand of Awami League in East Pakistan for absolute provincial autonomy. In 1970 NAP was allowed to take part in general elections on the seats of NWFP and Baluchistan. Next to the civil war of 1971 for the separation of East Pakistan, PPP (Pakistan People's Party) led by ZA Bhutto (Zulifkar Ali Bhutto) and NAP agreed to launch constitution passed in 1973. But, due to in-house rule tussles, the agreement became invalid and the NAP was obstructed to practice in 1975. Meanwhile radical Pashtun leader like Ajmal Khattak eloped to Afghanistan to aggravate revolt motion for independent Pashtunistan. Conversely, NAP was transmuted into NDP (National Democratic Party) led by Wali Khan and they rejected the idea of sovereign Pashtunistan. All through the 1980s combat in Afghanistan along with the factors like the existence of three million Afghan migrants in the ex-NWFP (Now KPK), the economic and military assistance to Pakistan for the working out of Jihadi groups, enfeebled the stance of Pashtuns of NDP in favor of Moscow.

While Zia's military government supported religious parties against Pashtun area parties. The claim for liberation faded in the Pashtuns of Pakistan. They assimilated into the military and establishment to enter mainstream of the Pakistani state. Despite the fact, Punjabis persisted the dominancy and influence as leading ethnic group. Pashtuns also effectively joined diplomatically, economically, publicly, and aesthetically in contrary to the other ethnic identities. Pashtuns took top ranks in the military and in politics with two premiers so far. The constructive and optimistic inclusion of Pashtuns was also on the record by Wali Khan in a written proclamation to the Supreme Court in 1975 in which he confessed that

“The Pashtuns were disproportionately highly represented in both the armed forces and the civil services.”

The Awami National Party (ANP) was established in 1986 as the major political representative of the Pashtuns. The provincial elections were won by ANP in 2008 and they efficaciously swayed opinion for giving a new name to NWFP as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) which accomplished in 2010. The ANP served an

alliance of the PPP government at the federal level which ensured its obligation to the Pakistan and its institutions.

Durand Line vulnerability was exploited by Afghan government to threaten Pakistan's territorial sovereignty until late 1970s because it was sensitive area regarding Pashtun ethnicity living on either side of the border dissected areas. If Afghanistan governments claim over the Durand line validity then there is automatic raise of the question about rest borders with former Soviet Union and Persia now Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Iran respectively. This query rose because these demarcations were done by British government neither by Afghan Amir not the Central Asian states succeeded after the fall of Soviet Union, and then what's the recognition status of these borders now?

Demand for Pashtunistan from the Afghanistan Government was itself challenging as it claimed terrain of Baluchistan for the reason it didn't get full fledged support from Pashtun community of Pakistan. Some of the Pashtuns claimed for national freedom but the majority desired to stay annexed within the Pakistan even if there was an ongoing tussle among the center and the provinces over the demand of autonomy. Even though Pashtuns living on either side of the Durand line, they are yet bisected via tribal structures. Despite the fluctuating status of the Durand Line alleged by Pashtun separatists from Afghanistan along with the subterranean ethnic conflict among the Pashtuns and the other ethnic groups, who have rejected Pashtun governance, are incessantly moving the ethnic rook of Pashtunistan. Afghanistan will face more marginalization of ethnic groups if concept of Greater Pashtunistan touches the reality.

Predictions in Lieu of Porous Border

Pakistan and Afghanistan were futile in exploiting the porous and unrecognized state of the Durand line as a tactic in foreign policy for securing strategic political gains. Moving pawns on behalf of ethno-nationalist card as Pashtunistan by Afghanistan government since 1940s didn't resulted significantly. Pakistan's military move on religious side in 1990s, for securing strategic depth, didn't not fruitfully add to foreign policy agenda. In case study of both sides, initial clever strategy turned into nightmares and their social classes suffered from nationalistic violence and religious agitation. Beside this these former practiced approaches have created severe lapse of trust on each other resulting in the difference and distances till now.

In present day, states have failed to be ethnically integrated identities even religion could not serve the notion. Open Borders in perspective of globalization are entitled for trade, progression and freedom of movement. The way out for challenged borders like the Durand Line does not exist in the prolongation of preceding hostile policies but in innovative strategies to raise collaboration. Harmonized management of mutual

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cross border disputes will help to transform this line of confrontation into the line of cooperation.

With the view of US/NATO withdrawal in 2014 continuing till now in 2016, management of borders will be important for both Pakistan and Afghanistan due to higher listed cross border assaults(Bijan Omrani and Frank Ledwidge , 2011) and existence of lethal TTP in Kunar and Nuristan of Afghanistan adjacent to Pakistan border regions. It is matter of great importance for Pakistan as cross border attack rate has a sharp rise while ASF (Afghan Security Forces) assumed staunch responsibility to secure their side of border more than Pakistani side. As border clashes in recent past as military shoots in May 2013 on Gursal military post, then in 2016 at Torkham military Post at Pakistan's side when Major Changez khan was gunned down created an air of insecurity and threat to sovereignty. Point to be highlighted via this research work is that if official recognition is not given from Kabul then border issue will further cause turmoil to already turbulent bilateral ties between neighboring states as their stability lies in mutual security.

After closing of Torkham border Gate on Durand line May 11, 2016 issues were escalated between the neighboring states. But with best efforts to rehabilitate friendship with in both countries Pakistan and Afghanistan at consensus on some terms and conditions border was reopened on June 17, 2016. Recent visit of Pakistan's Minister of Interior Ch. Nisar Ali Khan on December 21, 2016 at Torkham gate was an effort to smoothen bilateral ties and Border air. Such efforts are needed in cooperation from either side of the Durand line to pacify the relations for combined secured future of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Cbm: Necessity of the Time

Social to political influences on the border many external happenings also effect this boundary system such as 9/11. This incident resulted in the global change of policy towards international trade particularly USA the Customs-Trade Partnership against Terrorism (C-TPAT) along with the implementation of Container Security Initiative (CSI) has changed the concept of borders. In the era, geographical borders were subdued by trade and security thoughts. Security shocks trickled down into the globalization and trade liberalization. Trade races among the leading industries increased pressure on border regulation agencies as organizations wanted to manage their supply chain with least investment and maximum profit.

Presently, major concern is to manage borders with as much feasible strategy as possible so that border agencies could manage the system as they have many responsibilities to deal with i.e. revenue generation, biometric control of influx and outflow of traffic, safety measures based on radiological system, transportation of goods and food items etc. border agencies also face many hurdles concerning finances

and intra-agency dealings for data and figures' exchange along with limitation of staff at BCPs. Another concerning issue is of improper legislation, circumlocution, demands of private stakeholders and revenue adds fuel to the fire when dealing with border management. This chapter focuses on the Institutional and minor operational management of the border for either country along the border which is crucial part of the CBM strategy along with major operational management i.e. risk management, hot pursuit, mobile surveillance teams and information exchange systems.

Essential Features of the Cbm:

CBM is an operational concept to manage the borders. This term is coined by the major trade stake holder of the WCO 2008 convention of defining strategies and SOPs. Following two are major concerning areas in terms of trade management at BCPs:

- i. Recognition of lead customs agency of the country dealing with all cross-border drives i.e. trade and transportation. As the fact is supported by the UNTFC (UN trade facilitation Network) for integrated procedure of trading at borders.
- ii. One window operation to gather all necessary information regarding travelers(WCO, 2009) and then distribution of information to all border agencies

SAFE framework highlights the practice of integrated border management which gives institutional ground for coordinated border management. Feasibility for CBM was developed under the WCO thinking in A 2009 Background Paper – WCO Inter-Agency Forum on Coordinated Border Management. CBM is a technique used for the management of the border at which agencies for public service work in coordination to attain common goals by both the governments involved at borders. It is efficient way of using rules and regulations for border management by the border management agencies who are maintaining security, legal cross border drive, documents checking for easy way go out and moving in of travelers and goods. Major concern of the CBM technique is facilitation of travelers and trade process with secured and managed borders as in present era due to unmanaged borders trade have been severely affected along with travelers move. All in all, CBM is going to be a rule book for border managing agencies to deal with all cases at border with singular Action Plan.

Proposed Structure of Cbm:

Formerly EU council worked on Integrated Border Management system to deal with its international borders. On this parent base, ongoing IBM is operated at Pakistan's international borders and many other countries across the globe. But moving towards CBM many organizations as per evolving needs in trade, bilateral ties, security and stability maintainer paved way for something with border mindset to operate

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international borders. OSCE coined this concept by forming their soft trade policy along border management with an eye of security challenges. As OSCE ministerial council used this concept for the first time in December 2005 which became the basis of this Idea. Summary to the concept is need of cooperation among the concerned agencies in complex environment of border and interrelations among the neighboring states.

As per OSCE concept of soft trade borders and its management there is need of cooperation among the three major points i.e. coordination, collaboration and integration.

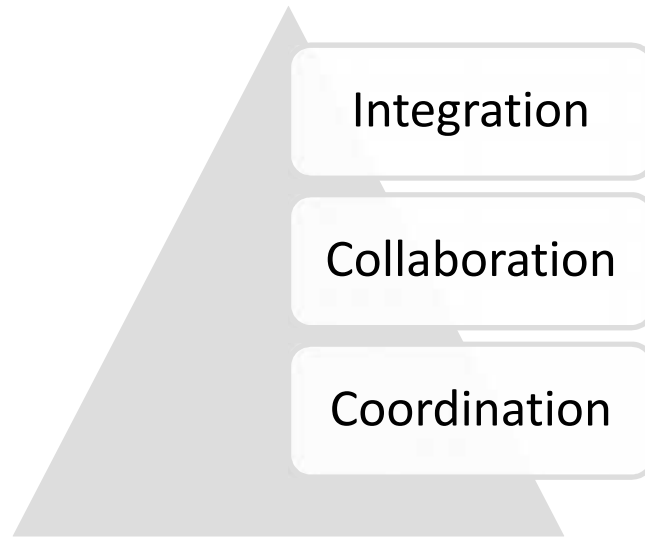


Figure 1 Pyramid for Theoretical Structure of CBM

Based on this theoretical structure of fig.1 operational structure of CBM can be developed as per requisition at borders by border management agencies. Based on OCSE concept discussion paper coordination in border management agencies could be formal and informal ranging from communication, information exchange, cooperation at physical to dialogue level, coordination in action plan and partnership in concerned governments will be required. Formation of team, staffing and SOPs for them may be devised as in the following fig. 2.

Despite OSCE operational plan might differ from area to area but basic thematic ideology of the concept was uniform and accepted by all the participating agencies which gave practical worth to the concept. CBM could be devised on the decided

terms and condition with slight alteration by the concerned countries. As war, clashes and skirmishes will result in wreck and destruction then why not we move towards some dialogue and debate process to decide our priorities as per our need rather than handing over our future to ashes.

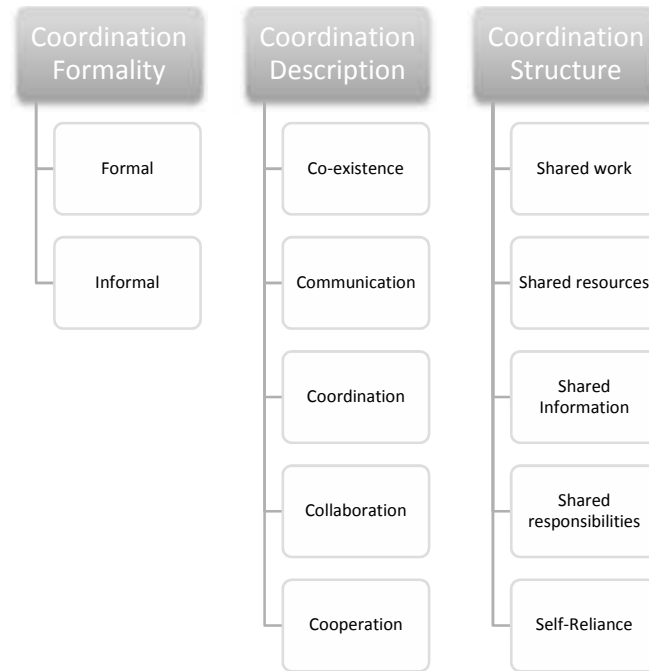


Figure 2 Structure of CBM Concept

Arrangements of Agencies

Border management involves a lot of institutions and agencies from both sides of the border governments. Borders' have a lot of functions on board along with thematic responsibilities so they are not confined in the limits of the levies, immigration, agronomy, quality control, cordon sanitaire, and constabularies. These mentioned responsibilities may vary from the region to region based upon the national interest, geographical strategic values, resources and management approaches etc.

Major agencies involved in managing borders include:

- i. Ministry of Interior (MoI)
- ii. Customs Administration (CA)
- iii. Revenue Authority (RA)
- iv. Immigrant Authority (IA)

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- v. Ministry of Foreign Affair (MFA)
- vi. Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- vii. Border Security Agencies (BSA)
- viii. Ministry of defense (MoD)

These agencies can delegate border management responsibilities among them as per there area of concern. With comparative analysis of international border management at the WCO conventions here is the supposed formation of Border management systems with percentage agencies' participation. Percentage is given to the agencies as per the extent of their direct role in border management. This formation is as i.e. Ministry of Finance perform 40 Per cent of all, Customs Administration will cover 18 Per cent, Revenue Authority will part 14 Per cent, Ministry of Foreign Affairs will deal up to 8 Per cent, Ministry of defense will be responsible up to 7Per cent, Border Security agencies deals with 6 Per cent of the whole, Immigration Authority 5 Per cent and ministry of Interior 2 Per cent. (Fig. 3)

This institutional arrangement is justified as Ministry of finance (MoF) is a major contributing authority to manage all the monetary needs and expenditures. While customs administration at border directly involve those personnel and offices present in border areas and dealing with tax and duties on the cross-border drive of goods etc. 'Self-governing customs managements' means that the organization does not structurally exists inside the Ministry but then can share information with high authorities in hierarchy which further can be divided into revenue authority and immigration authority.

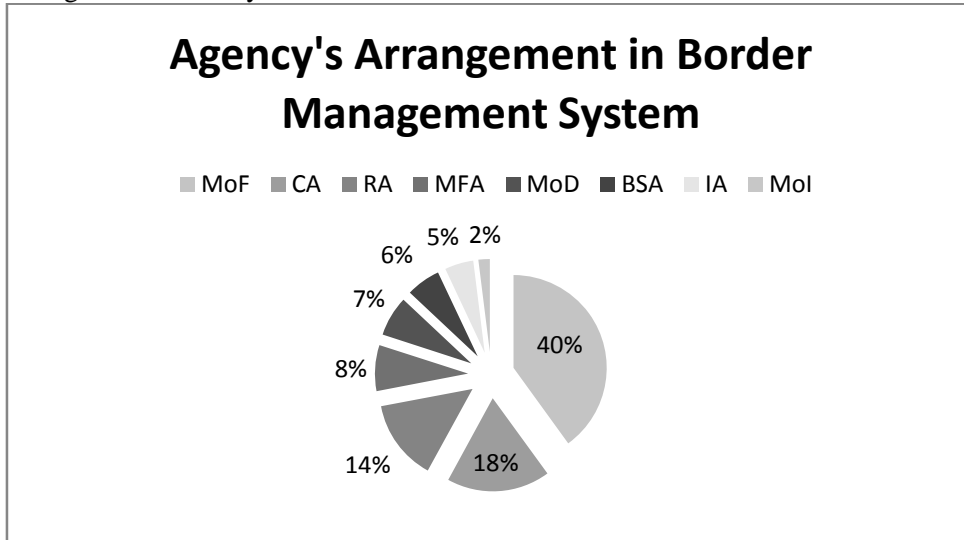


Figure 3 Agencies Arrangement in CBM system

While border security agencies involve in checking, filtering the illegal drive and ensure security status i.e. protection and antiterrorism at the borders. On the other hand, Ministry of foreign Affairs directly deals with the policy making after consensus among the international partners of the border along with SOPs for the border agencies. Mostly these agencies are working in integrated system of border management in many partners of international community. But here this supposed arrangement is given by keeping the concept of CBM under consideration so that soft trade policy along with safe and secure border crossing could be ensured between the partner states at the BCPs.

Singular Border Crossing Points

Along with the institutional arrangements there should be singular-border-crossing-point (SBCPs) which can facilitate the border crossings. The perception behind creating diverse categories of SBCPs are based on growing the efficiency of the border passages by plummeting the amount of stops and contributing agencies. SBCPs must stand upon the doctrines of cooperation and reliance. In aftermath, information exchange and joint actions will grow into requisite features of SBCPs which in turn would be implementation of the core concept of CBM. Cooperation of control agencies as per supposed formula will raise effective risk management which will be another milestone towards positive bilateral ties.

SBCPs still don't have any particular definition as this dissertation is giving enhanced concept of Border crossing points into Singular border crossings points with distinctive features as per Kieck research in 2010 in the concerned area. Some idiosyncratic features are as:

- i. Border checking offices be relocated closer to the BCPs so that singular BCP could be created for the both sides
- ii. SOPs and control zones of operationally be demarcated so that officers could serve in their particular laws
- iii. Control Zones includes i.e. scrutiny area and facilities, offices with in national territory of the respective state
- iv. Unbroken transaction between the countries be managed with appropriate import & export and immigration rules and regulations
- v. Scrutiny of goods(Kieck, E., 2016) and other cargoes be done in supervision of the team of officers from both sides of the border

With practice of SBCPs concept the doctrine of extraterritoriality would be practiced as per decided terms and conditions among the participating states in which case the laws of particular country could be applied outside the territory of the state with the permission of the host country. This imperative feature is due to the following maiden dimensions in the case of study which should improve the security and operationally status of the Border management agencies. These dimensions are practiced and decided in Kenya

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private Alliance discussion forum which would definitely raise the level of cooperation and mutual security in border areas, they are as:

- i. Enhanced and empowered control of national legislation outside the territory
- ii. Permitting participating state's officer to practice their laws in host state territory in certain premises

To practice the concept there is need of development of a framework after the dialogue between the neighboring/participating states. As this concept is not practiced yet on international level and not found yet in any research study as a practice or norm. But if it's implemented on proper terms and conditions then bilateral ties and mutual security with enhanced revenue generation will be seen.

Cooperation and Control Centres (Cccs)

CCCs would be meant for operational activities and information exchange. This concept is based on the Schengen Agreement signed in June 14, 1985 that there would be visa free drive of persons with in the signatory region without immigration documents. This provides a basis for Schengen states to focus on the security management and dealing with cross border drive with non-Schengen states. This could jeopardize the security situation with in particular territorial zone so there is need to define control systems with in such cooperating states under the CCCs so that their internal security would not be at risk in any case and cost. CCCs deal with Public security, counter-illicit trafficking, and countering illicit immigration and cross border violations etc.

Its major concern is to:

- i. Sharing information
- ii. Cooperation in dealing with foreigners' influx and out flow
- iii. Execution of the readmission policy for asylum seekers under particular situation and processing of their immigration documents
- iv. Joint actions for the surveillance of border areas

Implementation's Feasibility and Analysis

Coordinated Border management approach as clear form the term will improve the cooperation and will develop symbiotic relationship between the participating states in the agreement. With higher level of harmonization among the border agencies of both sides will pave way for optimistic use of their resources for efficient and effective border control no matter how much cross border drive load have to be faced by the concerning agencies. Institutional arrangement and supposed way of their cooperation based on ongoing cooperation level and terms can tailor a new Action Plan. The dissertation does not sanction a precise solution because every strategy and solution is result of consideration of the situation in particular conditions.

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Focused discussion on CBM offers appropriate level of feasibility of the concept to be in practice as it can be the solution to the particular situation at Pakistan and Afghanistan border. Despite Pakistan has started fencing the porous border to revert the present unmanned and unmanaged status of the border line. This concept of border management paves way for new horizons to be revealed in area of risk management at borders, information sharing systems and mobile surveillance and immigration teams etc.

There are many areas still to be studied as it is just a beginning of solutions series. Every research studies discuss about the issues their nature and future predictions but this moment requires solutions and this is a step towards practical solutions of the border related issues along the Durand line.

Coordinated Border Management (CBM)

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