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QNO5:

Policy Measures to Bring
Stability on Western Borders
Based upon changing Regional
Dynamics:

• Introduction:

The revival of terrorism and insurgency in Pakistan has been significantly influenced by the instability in Afghanistan, particularly following the return of Taliban's to power in 2021. This shift in geopolitical landscape has exacerbated situation. Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and other militant groups seek refuge in Afghanistan and this situation has intensified terrorism and insurgency within Pakistan. Recent example is Parachinar conflict. Pakistan can take comprehensive policy measures to address these challenges. These policy measures include enhancing border security, bilateral cooperation with Afghanistan, refugee

management, regional diplomatic efforts, counter terrorism strategies, and economic integration and development in border areas. By implementing these measures Pakistan can work towards stabilizing its western borders, ultimately contributing to regional peace and security.

• Policy Measures for Stability on Western Borders:

I. Enhanced Border Security:

This can be achieved by

• Fencing and Surveillance:

By constructing border fencing along the Durand line to physically deter illegal crossing and smuggling. Implementation of advanced surveillance technology including motion sensors to monitor border activities can ensure security.

• Joint Border Management:

Pakistan should convince Afghanistan for joint border management, in which focus should be on military and intelligence

coordination to prevent the free movement of terrorists and insurgents.

2. Bilateral Cooperation with

Afghanistan:

Cooperation of both states regarding these challenges is crucial

- Diplomatic Engagement

with Taliban Government:

Foster diplomatic dialogues, focused on resolving disputes related to border and addressing security concerns. This initiative can enhance bilateral trust between states.

- Intelligence sharing:

Establish formal mechanisms for intelligence sharing between Pakistan and Afghanistan to track and counter terrorist movement across the border. This collaboration should include joint operations against identified militant group. For instance, TTP, which is a Pakistani militant group and Afghanistan refuses its ties with it. To cope with TTP, Afghanistan's cooperation

is crucial.

3. Refugee Management:

A large number of Afghan refugees are settled in Pakistan. To manage these refugees:

- Registration of Afghan Refugees:

Implement a comprehensive registration process for Afghan refugees to monitor their presence and activities within Pakistan.

This can help mitigate security risks associated with unregulated refugee flow.

- International Collaboration on Refugee Issues:

Work with international organizations to ensure welfare of refugees while preventing them from becoming targets for radicalisation or being used by insurgents.

4. Regional Diplomatic

Efforts:

- Engagement with Regional Powers

Cooperation with China and

Iran aiming stabilization of Afghanistan.
This could involve economic partnerships
that incentivize peace and discourage
militancy.

- Involvement of International
Organization to mediate Discussion
between Pakistan and Afghanistan:

Assistance from international organizations
like UN to mediate discussions focussing
on long term solutions to border management
and counter-terrorism efforts.

5. Counter-Terrorism Strategies:

Conduct focussed military operations
against specific terrorist factions like TTP
while ensuring minimal civilian casualties
to avoid backlash against state
forces. Militant group operating across
the borders like TTP and ISIS-K
etc can be controlled by mutual coopera-
tion of both states. It is essential
to convince Afghanistan on intelligence
sharing about the activities of those

groups to counteract them.

6. Economic Integration and Development in Border Areas:

Development of border region is important in regard to enhance control over area and address the disparities of local communities.

• Infrastructure Development:

Build roads, schools, hospitals and other infrastructure to improve living standards and reduce the appeal of insurgency and extremism among the local population.

• Legal Cross-Border Trade and Investment:

Promote legal cross-border trade and investment in border regions to incentivize cooperation and economic stability, which could prevent locals from supporting insurgents.

• Conclusion:

The fact that stability in Afghanistan is necessary for Pakistan's security, cannot be denied. However, by adopting particular

measures Pakistan can ensure stability
on western borders amid changing
regional dynamics. A multifaceted
approach that combines security measures
with diplomatic engagement and socio-
economic development can ensure regional
peace and security.