



# BUDAPEST PROCESS

A SILK ROUTES PARTNERSHIP  
FOR **MIGRATION**



## PAKISTAN

MIGRATION COUNTRY  
REPORT

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## BACKGROUND TO THE COUNTRY REPORT

This Country Report has been prepared within the project “Fostering Cooperation in the Area of Migration with and in the Silk Routes Region”, implemented under the umbrella of the Budapest Process between September 2011 and November 2013. The overall objective of the project is to facilitate cooperation in the area of migration between the participating countries to the Budapest Process and the countries along the Silk Routes, in particular with a view to ensure orderly migration, to protect migrant rights and to activate the links between migration and development.

This specific report aims at establishing a comprehensive knowledge base on the migration realities in Pakistan. Policy development in the area of migration strongly depends on the availability of accessible and comparable information, data and statistics. Thus, the development of the country report plays a crucial role in understanding the complex phenomenon of migration and its links to other policy areas at the national, regional and international level and in promoting discussion on development, migration, policy and coordination at inter-state and intra-region levels between the relevant stakeholders.

Gathering a broad range of statistical and analytical information, the Country Report provides an overview of the migration situation in the country and, as such, it offers an empirical basis for policy planning and development. The present version includes country-specific information on the overall socio-economic context of migration, institutional and policy framework, overall migration trends and patterns, as well as more specific data on legal migration, asylum and international protection, irregular migration, return, and migration and development.

After a brief general country information, part A of this report outlines the socio-economic context of migration, in order to understand possible push and pull factors of migration in Pakistan and how it links with the broader structural factors in the country. It includes discussions on the economic climate and development reality in Pakistan as well as on its demographic situation and human capital. Part A concludes with a section analysing the labour market in Pakistan. Part B of the report starts with an overview of migration patterns in the country, which highlights how migration has evolved during the last couple of years in Pakistan and gives a summary of key migration trends and issues in the last decade. After this introductory segment, the report continues with separate sections on Immigration and Emigration, which present the most recently available data both on total stocks and flows, as well as differentiated by the type of migratory movements, namely on legal migration with a focus on labour migration, asylum and international protection, irregular migration, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and return. Part B then continues with a separate section on migration and development, which includes data on Pakistani diasporas and remittances from Pakistani nationals living abroad. Lastly, a sum-up of national institutional and policy framework governing migration is included, as well as main directions in regional and international cooperation. In the annexes, an overview of the key domestic legislation related to migration management and diaspora affairs in Pakistan is to be found, as well as the statistical tables complementing the text in the previous sections of the report.

## GENERAL COUNTRY INFORMATION<sup>1</sup>



Capital:	Islamabad
Area:	Total: 796,095 sq km (land: 770,875 sq km, water: 25,220 sq km)
Land boundaries:	Total: 6,774 km (border countries: Afghanistan 2,430 km, China 523 km, India 2,912 km, Iran 909 km)
Population:	193,238,868 (July 2013 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Punjabi 44.68%, Pashtun (Pathan) 15.42%, Sindhi 14.1%, Sariaki 8.38%, Muhajirs 7.57%, Balochi 3.57%, other 6.28%
Languages:	Urdu (National), English (Official)
President:	Mamnoon HUSSAIN (since 9 September 2013)
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz SHARIF (since 5 June 2013)
Government type:	Federal Republic

<sup>1</sup> For this section, additional sources to the ones specifically mentioned include: Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Basic Facts, <http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=47&type=4>;

CIA World Factbook (2013) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

# A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF MIGRATION

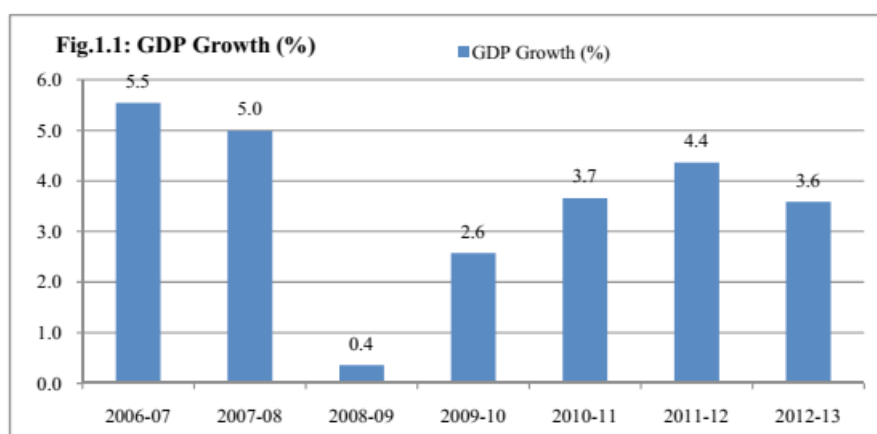
## A1. Economic Context

### A1.1 Economic Climate

After a period of accelerated growth from 2000-2005 and having reached the high point of 9.0% GDP growth rate in the fiscal year 2004-2005,<sup>2</sup> Pakistan experienced major setbacks in its national economy, largely due to the extremely challenging political, social and environmental context.<sup>3</sup> After the low point of 0.4% registered in 2008-2009, the GDP growth rates have remained rather stable at values ranging from 2.6-4.4%.<sup>4</sup> As seen in the graph below, the most recent estimations from the Pakistani Ministry of Finance were for a 3.6% GDP growth rate in the fiscal year 2012-2013,<sup>5</sup> while the World Bank estimated the real GDP to be 231.18 billion USD in 2012 (see table in Annex 2).<sup>6</sup> These values account for a number of factors, including inflation, reduction in subsidies, the energy crisis, political unrest, continued security threats, as well as the world economic crisis at this point in time. An analysis of the impact that the “war on terror” has played on the economy, which was included in the 2011-2012 Pakistan Economic Survey, points to links between the economic situation and migration, in that people fled certain areas due to insecurity and insurgency.<sup>7</sup>

However, the recovery is still fragile and the stabilisation needs to be consolidated, so that the modest gains over the difficult past two years remain sustainable. Moreover, not all sectors of the economy or all regions of the country appear to have participated so far in this upturn. Finally, in order to meet the employment aspirations of the large number of entrants to the labour force (see section A3 on labour market analysis), a higher sustained growth rate needs to be achieved in the medium term.

### GDP EVOLUTION, 2006-2013



Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance<sup>8</sup>

2 In Pakistan the fiscal year ends on 30th of June.

3 Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-2011, Growth and Investment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_11/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_11/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf), p.2

4 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Growth and Investment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_13/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_13/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf), p.2

5 Ibid.

6 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/pakistan> (2012 data)

7 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Special Section “Cost of War on Terror for Pakistan Economy”; [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_11/Special%20Section\\_1.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_11/Special%20Section_1.pdf)

8 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Growth and Investment, op. cit., p.2

Another relevant macroeconomic indicator, the GDP per capita in dollar terms has been on a steady rise in Pakistan during the last decade, with the notable exception of the fiscal year 2008-2009 (see graph in Annex 2). In the fiscal year 2012-2013 the GDP per capita was calculated at \$ 1,368, compared to \$ 582 ten years ago, in 2002-2003.<sup>9</sup> The Pakistani Ministry of Finance identifies as main factors for this substantial growth: the four-fold increase in remittances, the absence of high level fluctuations in exchange rates, higher growth rates in the country's nominal GDP,<sup>10</sup> as well as the relatively lower growth in population (see also section A2.1 on the demographic situation in Pakistan).<sup>11</sup>

With regard to the contribution of the informal sector to the overall GDP of Pakistan, this is assumed to range from 30-50%, though the estimates vary widely from one author to another, due to different methodologies used to calculate it.<sup>12</sup> In Pakistan, the "informal sector" is defined in terms of household enterprise and size of employment. The operational definition is found in the Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2010-2011:

All household enterprises owned and operated by own-account workers, irrespective of the size of the enterprise (informal own-account enterprises),

Enterprises owned and operated by employers with less than 10 persons engaged. It includes the owner (s) of the enterprise, the contributing family workers, the employees, whether employed on an occasional or a continuous basis, or as an apprentice, and

Excluded are all enterprises engaged in agricultural activities or wholly engaged in non-market production.<sup>13</sup>

The size of the informal economy in Pakistan is estimated to be quite large (see table in Annex 2), to the extent that the majority of the workforce in Pakistan is believed to have been at some point engaged in at least one of the informal sectors. Since employment in the informal sector is the foremost mitigating strategy of the poor, its size is proportional with the poverty rate/size in the country. In fact, it is possible to find the traces of informal economy almost in all sectors of Pakistan's economy, predominantly in manufacturing, in construction, in wholesale and retail trade, as well as in transport, storage and communication.<sup>14</sup>

With regard to the investment climate, as it can be seen in the table on the structure of investment in Annex 2, the total investment has been increasing in the first half of the decade, from 16.6% of GDP in 2003-2004<sup>15</sup> to 19.21% of GDP in 2007-2008.<sup>16</sup> However, in 2008 it began to decline and never fully recovered since then.<sup>17</sup> The most recent projection of value for 2012-2013 is of 14.22%, still below the value of 2003-2004.<sup>18</sup> This set-back of the investment ratio to values lower than a decade ago is considered to be detrimental for the economy.

## A1.2 Development Reality

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which is geopolitically located at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East, is a developing country with the world's sixth highest population and, with a GNI per capita of \$1,260

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9 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Growth and Investment, op. cit., p.12; Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-2011, Growth and Investment, op. cit., p.13

10 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-2011, Growth and Investment, op. cit., p.6

11 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Growth and Investment, op. cit., p.12

12 Gulzar, Ahmed & Junaid, Novaira & Haider, Adnan (n.a.) "What is Hidden, in the Hidden Economy of Pakistan? Size, Causes, Issues and Implications", <http://www.pide.org.pk/psde/25/pdf/agm26/day2/Ahmed%20Gulzar.pdf>, p.1

13 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2012) "Pakistan Employment Trends 2011", [http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/Pakistan\\_Employment\\_2012.pdf](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/Pakistan_Employment_2012.pdf), p.11

14 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Statistics-Publication, [http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/lfs2008\\_09/t21.pdf](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/lfs2008_09/t21.pdf)

15 Pakistani Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-2011, Growth and Investment, op. cit., p.14

16 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Growth and Investment, op. cit., p.13. This version contains updated data from 2005-2006 on, which differs from that appearing in the previous editions.

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid.

(in 2012), it is placed on the 171st world rank.<sup>19</sup> Poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon and widespread in Pakistan. Due to the fact that approximately two thirds of its population lives in rural areas, Pakistan is ranked among the 43 high risk countries out of 107 developing countries that are highly exposed to poverty.<sup>20</sup> Moreover, in addition to the widespread poverty in rural areas, 40% of the urban population is estimated to be living in slum areas suffering from increasing poverty.<sup>21</sup>

Since its independence in 1947, Pakistan has made significant progress and, particularly after the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were formulated in 2000, they became the driving force behind the development efforts of the Government.<sup>22</sup> For this purpose, they were included in the 'Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-2010', a key document on development planning in Pakistan for a five-year period, in the 'Power Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)', which is another key document drawing economic and social policies, and in the 'New Growth Framework', which focuses mainly on growth and productivity issues.<sup>23</sup> Indeed the country performed exceptionally well until 2007, mainly due to high economic growth rate and rise in GDP at this specific period, greater donor assistance and fiscal relaxation from other countries' waiving or restructuring of Pakistan's debts in the post-9/11 period, and last but not least, the increase in remittance flows sent by Pakistani emigrants.<sup>24</sup>

However, this rhythm slowed down significantly over the past five years. Some of the main factors triggering this change include the global economic crisis along with a sharp rise in oil and food prices, as well as harsh internal and external challenges of political, economic and environmental nature, including the transition from a military regime to a democratically elected government, the rise of terrorism and militancy in 2008/09 and the continuous conflict zones along the border with Afghanistan.<sup>25</sup> In addition to the critical security situation throughout the past years, Pakistan has been also experiencing a series of natural calamities, including: severe droughts, particularly that of 1998-2002; the Kashmir earthquake in October 2005, which killed at least 73 thousand people and left more than 3.3 million people homeless; the Cyclone Yemyin in June 2007, which killed 730 persons and affected 2 million in Pakistan; and the devastating monsoon floods in August-September 2010<sup>26</sup> that killed 2 thousand people, affected more than 20 million, and produced an estimated \$ 10 billion damage. The overwhelming majority of the budget allocated to the development of the country went towards responding to these events, decelerating rate of progress towards achieving the MDGs until 2015.<sup>27</sup>

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19 World Bank Statistical Information, <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GNIPC.pdf> (2012 data)

20 Ali, Hassan (2011) "Poverty in Pakistan", Pakistan Today, 20 January 2011, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2011/01/20/comment/editors-mail/poverty-in-pakistan/>

21 Idem

22 UNDP (2011) Pakistan: Millennium Development Goals, <http://undp.org.pk/mdgs-in-pakistan.html>

23 Idem

24 Planning Commission of the Government of Pakistan (2010) "Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2010: Development Amidst Crisis", Islamabad: Centre for Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development, September 2010, <http://www.pc.gov.pk/hot%20links/PMDCs2010.pdf>, p.2

25 Planning Commission of the Government of Pakistan (2010) "Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2010" op. cit., p.1

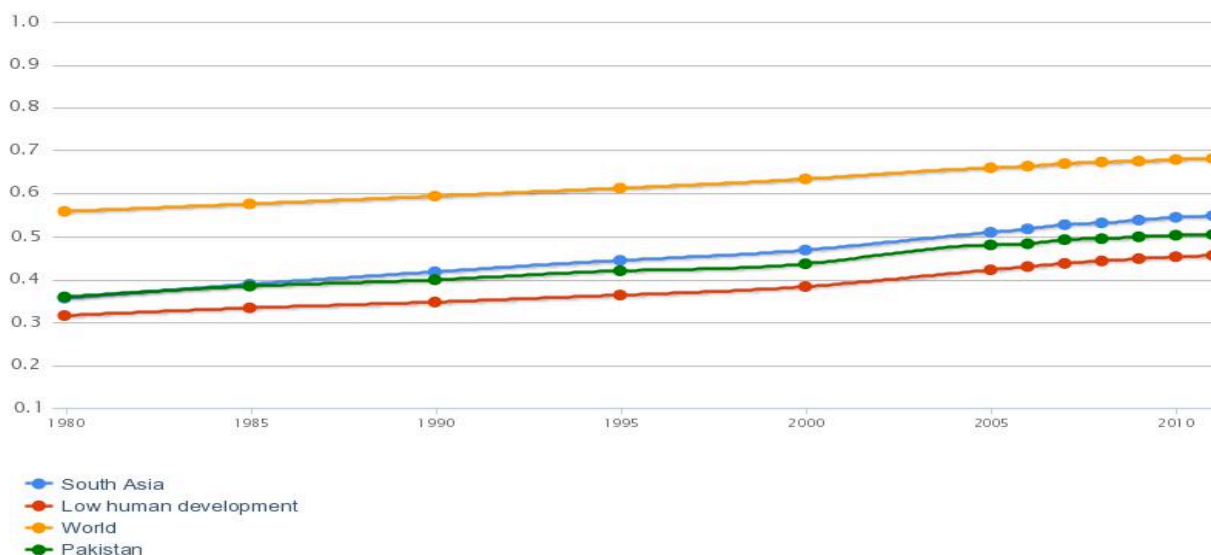
26 World Bank (2010) "Pakistan: Achieving results in a challenging environment", [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/73153-1302790208764/IDA\\_AT\\_WORK\\_Pakistan\\_2011.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/73153-1302790208764/IDA_AT_WORK_Pakistan_2011.pdf), p.2

27 Weather Portal, "In Detail: Worst Natural Disasters of Pakistan!", Pakistan, <http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/07/16/worst-natural-disasters-of-pakistan/>; "Pakistan Economy", Economy Watch, 29 March 2010, [http://www.economywatch.com/world\\_economy/pakistan/](http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/pakistan/); Planning Commission of the Government of Pakistan (2010) "Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2010", op. cit.



The Human Development Index (HDI) reflects the human development in the following areas to a certain extent: life expectancy at birth, adult literacy and gross enrolment rates in education and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. The graph below shows the HDI trends in Pakistan compared with the average values for South Asia, countries with low human development and the world. As it can be seen, Pakistan's HDI has been on rise between 1980 and 2011 with an average annual rate of about 1.1%, which brought the HDI value of 0.359 in 1980 to 0.504 in 2011, thus positioning the country as the 145th out of 187 countries.<sup>28</sup>

### HDI TRENDS BETWEEN 1980 AND 2010



Source: UNDP Pakistan<sup>29</sup>A2. Social Context

## A2. Demographic Situation

### Population Volume

With an estimated population of 184.35 million in the fiscal year 2012-2013, Pakistan is presently the sixth most populous country in the world.<sup>30</sup> Moreover, according to the preliminary results of the latest population census which was held in 2011, the country's population may actually have reached 197.4 million in 2011,<sup>31</sup> raising above the previous estimations made by the World Bank Database<sup>32</sup> and UNDESA,<sup>33</sup> which revolve around the mark of 175-185 million. This points to a range between 35-49% increase in the country's population since the last census in 1998 (132.35 million).<sup>34</sup>

28 UNDP Pakistan: Human Development Report 2011, Explanatory Note on 2011 HDR Composite Indices, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/PAK.pdf>, p.2

29 UNDP Pakistan Country Profile: Human Development Indicators, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/pak.html>

30 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Population, Labour Force and Employment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_13/12-Population.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_13/12-Population.pdf), p.160

31 Cox, Wendell; "Pakistan (2012) Where the Population Bomb is Exploding", New Geography, 7 February 2012, <http://www.newgeography.com/content/002940-pakistan-where-population-bomb-exploding>

32 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/pakistan> (2012 data)

33 UNDESA, World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>

34 Population Census Organization (PCO), 1998 Census, Demographic Indicators, <http://www.census.gov.pk/DemographicIndicator.htm>

## Population Gender and Age Distribution

In accordance with the estimations of the UNDESA, the population sex ratio (male per 100 females) was reported at 105.6 in 2010 and is foreseen as 105.7 in 2015,<sup>35</sup> which represents a balanced gender distribution. The distribution of Pakistan's population by age groups has remained stable between 1998 and 2010. According to latest official statistics, approximately 102.33 million persons or, in other words, 55% of the country's population is estimated to be falling under the 25 years old threshold in 2013.<sup>36</sup>

## Population Density

In Pakistan, the population density experienced a swift increase in the 2000s, reaching 231 people per sq km in the fiscal year 2012-2013.<sup>37</sup> Due to the uneven distribution of the people throughout the country, population density varies significantly from one province/federal territory to another, being at its highest in major cities such as Karachi and Lahore, while very scarce in arid areas like Balochistan.<sup>38</sup> Additional highly populated areas include Peshawar, Hyderabad, Faisalabad, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Multan, Charsadda and Mardan.

Although more than two-thirds of the population lives in rural areas, the urbanisation rate has been on the increase over the last decade and, at present, urban areas are experiencing faster population growth than rural areas (2.6 compared to 1.2), not the least due to rural-urban internal migration.<sup>39</sup> With a roughly 30 % expansion of the country's urban population over the last decade (from 50.41 million in 2002 to 65.48 million in 2012), Pakistan is the most urbanised country in South Asia.<sup>40</sup> It is estimated that, if the current pattern of urbanisation continues, Pakistan's urban population will cross the figure of 122 million in 2030, amounting to 50 % of the total population.<sup>41</sup>

## Population Growth Rate

Over the last decade the population growth rate of Pakistan has been exhibiting a continuously decreasing trend, due to decreases registered in both its fertility and mortality rates (see table in Annex 2). The most recent estimations situate the country's population growth rate around 1.8% (World Bank estimations for 2011<sup>42</sup>) and 2% (Pakistan Government estimation for the fiscal year 2012-2013<sup>43</sup>). Yet, with an average of 3.3 births per woman in 2011, Pakistan continues to be rated as one of the high-fertility countries in comparison with other South Asian nations and the world average.<sup>44</sup> Fertility rates have been shown to be correlated in Pakistan with education, residence and economic status, whereby women living in urban areas, with higher education levels and more economic resources have fewer children than the ones living in rural areas, with little or no education, and poor.<sup>45</sup> In addition, patterns of behaviour such as early marriages, son preference and shaming birth control also contribute to explaining the high fertility rate, despite its declining tendency.

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35 UNDESA, *World Population Prospects 2010 Revised*, op. cit.

36 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Population*, op. cit., p.157

37 *Idem*, p.156

38 *Ibid.*

39 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, op. cit.

40 *Idem*

41 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Population*, op. cit., p.160

42 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, op. cit.

43 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Population*, op. cit., p.156

44 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, op. cit.

45 National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) and Macro International (2008) "Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2006-2007: Key Findings", Maryland: USA, <http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/SR142/SR142.pdf>, p.3

## A2.1 Human Capital

With a public spending on education around 2.7% of the GDP in the fiscal year 2011-2012<sup>46</sup> (below the UN recommended average of 4% for developing countries, and one of the lowest in regional comparisons), the low performance in key indicators such as literacy rate, school enrolment rate, quality of education, and school facilities, reveals a number of long-standing weaknesses in the public education sector in Pakistan.

The literacy rate in Pakistan was recorded as 58% in 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, which places the country towards the lower end in worldwide rankings. Given the importance of human capital for the development of the country, the government prioritised it in its Nine Point Plan of 2008. As reflected by the official statistics (see Annex 2), there is variation in literacy rates depending on area, age and sex. The youth literacy rates are significantly higher than the adult literacy rates and there is also marked gender disparity, especially so in the rural areas. For example, in some tribal areas, the female literacy rate is as low as 7.5%.<sup>47</sup>

According to the latest official data, the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education<sup>48</sup> was of 57% in the fiscal year 2011-2012,<sup>49</sup> with the NER in urban areas reported as higher than in rural areas. Regarding male-female enrolment, although over the past decade the female NER almost doubled, the gender gap is still persistent. For secondary education, World Bank data shows that the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in secondary education<sup>50</sup> increased from 27% in 2003 to 35% in 2011, with a 7% increase for boys and 5% for girls.<sup>51</sup> With regard to access to tertiary education, Pakistan has one of the lowest ratios in the world. In 2010-2011, the gross enrolment rate in tertiary education was of 5.1% for people aged 17-23 years.<sup>52</sup> Although low, this figure still represents an improvement from past years (for instance, it was 4.5% in 2005).<sup>53</sup>

In Pakistan, the opportunity to access the educational system is strongly linked to the challenges posed by widespread poverty and insecurity, particularly so for children in rural areas and/or female. Regarding the quality of the education available, the pupil-teacher ratio for primary and secondary public schools in Pakistan is in the range of 40, respectively 42 students for one teacher (2011 estimations), which makes Pakistan one of the countries with most crowded classrooms in South Asia.<sup>54</sup>

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46 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Education, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_12/10-Education.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_12/10-Education.pdf), p.130

47 Pakistan Literacy Rate, <http://he.com.pk/living/career/pakistan-literacy-rate/>

48 Refers to the number of students aged 5-9 years enrolled in a primary school, divided by the number of children in the same age group.

49 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Education, op. cit., p.133

50 Refers to the number of students aged 10-16 years enrolled in a secondary school, divided by the number of children in the same age group.

51 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, op. cit.

52 "Pakistan has lowest ratio of access to higher education", Aaj News, 23 February 2011, <http://www.aaj.tv/2011/02/pakistan-has-lowest-ratio-of-access-to-higher-education-na-told/>

53 UNESACP (2012) "Statistical Yearbook for Asia and Pacific 2011", I.27: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education, <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/syb2011/I-People/I.27-Primary-secondary-tertiary-education.pdf>, p.173

54 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, op. cit.

Additional factors contributing to the poor performance of the education sector in Pakistan include overt disparities as based on gender and region, shortage of teachers and lack of well-trained teachers/poor quality of teachers, deficiency of teaching materials, schools missing basic infrastructure and low levels of efficiency in managing, implementing and supervising programmes.<sup>55</sup> The 'National Education Policy 2009' acknowledges all these weaknesses in the sector and proposes the following policy actions in order to fix the situation: increasing public spending on education to 7% of the GDP, increasing cooperation between public and private education institutions, introducing the same curriculum in regular schools to madrassas, increasing teacher training, reforming the old-fashioned curriculum, providing all necessary teaching materials and some other actions for the purpose of increasing enrolment and decreasing gender disparity.<sup>56</sup>

### A3. Labour Market Analysis

Since its independence in 1947, Pakistan has adopted six policies (in 1955, 1959, 1969, 1972, 2002 and 2010) to regulate labour issues.<sup>57</sup> The latest Labour Policy, which was the result of the Pakistan Tripartite Labour Conference held on 16 February 2009,<sup>58</sup> sets six major objectives: to promote social security and social insurance programme for employees; to provide sufficient level of security of jobs for the workers; to create the necessary circumstances for both employees and employers to generate labour productivity; to promote higher jobs at all levels with reference to suitability and merit; to eliminate all forms of forced labour; and to guarantee fair and humane conditions for workers.<sup>59</sup> In line with these set objectives, a number of initiatives have been put forward, such as increasing the minimum wages from Rs.7000 to Rs.8000 per month, consolidating the labour laws, providing mine workers the same protection as for other workers, regulating and approving the contract employees, elimination of discrimination based on gender, and controlling child labour.<sup>60</sup>

The definition of "labour force" in Pakistan refers to all persons 10 years of age and above, who fulfil the requirements for being included among the employed or the unemployed.<sup>61</sup> Accordingly, the latest available data indicates that, in the fiscal year 2010-2011, Pakistan's labour force was of 57.24 million persons, of which 53.84 million were employed and 3.40 million unemployed.<sup>62</sup> This currently makes Pakistan the 9th largest country in the world in terms of size of its labour force, and it indicates a continuous increase of the number of people joining the labour force over the last decade (45% increase from its value in 1998-1999; see table in Annex 2).<sup>63</sup> Yet, looking at the labour force participation rate and the employment-to-population ratio, the most recently available data suggest a slow-down of the positive growth pattern exhibited throughout most of the last decade by the overall rates (which, in 2010-2011, were 53.4% and 50.4%, respectively).<sup>64</sup> At the same time, the data even points to a reversal, since 2006-2007, of the corresponding male rates: in 2010-2011 the male labour force participation rate was recorded at 81.9% and the employment-to-population ration at 78%, somewhat below the 2005-2006 peak rates of 84% and 79.6%, respectively.<sup>65</sup>

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55 Memon, Ghulam Rasool (2007) "Education in Pakistan: The Key Issues, Problems and The Challenges", Journal of Management and Social Sciences, Vol.3, No.1, Spring 2007, <http://heglobal.international.gbtesting.net/media/5179/education%20in%20pakistan%20-%20the%20key%20issues,%20problems%20and%20the%20new%20challenges.pdf>, pp.47-48

56 Bajoria, Jayshree (2009) "Pakistan's Education System and Links to Extremism", CFR, 7 October 2009, <http://www.cfr.org/pakistan/pakistans-education-system-links-extremism/p20364>

57 Government of Pakistan, Labour Policy 2010, <http://www.eobi.gov.pk/announcement/labour+poilcy+2010.pdf>, p.i

58 Idem, p.iii

59 Idem, pp.1-2

60 Idem

61 Iftikhar, A. (n.a.) "Labour and Employment Law: A Profile on Pakistan", [http://www.wageindicator.org/main/documents/Labour\\_and\\_Employment\\_Law-A\\_Profile\\_on\\_Pakistan.pdf](http://www.wageindicator.org/main/documents/Labour_and_Employment_Law-A_Profile_on_Pakistan.pdf), p.1

62 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Population, op. cit., p.162

63 Ibid.

64 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Employment Trends 2011, [http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/Pakistan\\_Employment\\_2012.pdf](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/Pakistan_Employment_2012.pdf), p.13

65 Ibid.

Women, on the other hand, have been constantly displaying growing rates both for labour participation and employment throughout the decade (in 2010-2011 recorded as 24.4% and 22.2%, respectively). The corresponding figures for men are 81.9% for the labour participation rate and 78% for the employment rate. (see table in Annex 2).<sup>66</sup>

Regarding labour force participation rate by age groups, since 2006, a reduction can be observed in the 10-14 years group for both sexes (2010-2011 rates: 14.27% for males and 8.83% for females; see table in Annex 2).<sup>67</sup> For all other age groups, the pattern is similar: constantly increasing female participation rates (varying at around 15-29%) and, since roughly 2006-2007, stagnating male rates (varying at 51-97%). Particularly significant is the clear decreasing pattern registered since 2006-2007 by the male 20-24 age groups, for which the participation rate was recorded in 2010-2011 at even lower values than in 1998-1999 (84.27% compared to 84.86%).<sup>68</sup> On the other hand, as the following table shows, the unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing over the last decade, both the overall figures and those for men and women, separately.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%), 1999-2011									
	1999-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Both Sexes	7.2	7.8	7.4	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7
Male	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.8
Female	15.8	16.4	12.9	9.6	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.0

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics<sup>69</sup>

In Pakistan, the unemployment rate varies in urban and rural areas (in 2010-2011, the urban unemployment rate was recorded at 8.8% compared to 4.7% in the rural areas),<sup>70</sup> as well as from one province to another. For instance, among the provinces, Punjab has the highest unemployment levels with 2.10 million in 2010-2011, whereas Balochistan has the lowest unemployment rate 0.07 million in 2010-2011.<sup>71</sup> Also in KPK, which is one of the regions with the highest immigration/refugee inflows, the unemployment rate has declined from 0.56 million in 2008-2009 to 0.55 million in 2009-2010 and further to 0.53 million in 2010-2011.<sup>72</sup> In addition, the unemployment rate also varies according to personal characteristics, such as the level of education (see table in Annex 2), age (with youth unemployment higher than adult unemployment; see table in Annex 2) and, as already seen, gender.

66 Ibid.

67 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Population, Labour Force and Employment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_12/12-PopulationLabourForceAndEmployment.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_12/12-PopulationLabourForceAndEmployment.pdf), p. 29

68 Ibid.

69 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Employment Trends 2011, op. cit., p.13

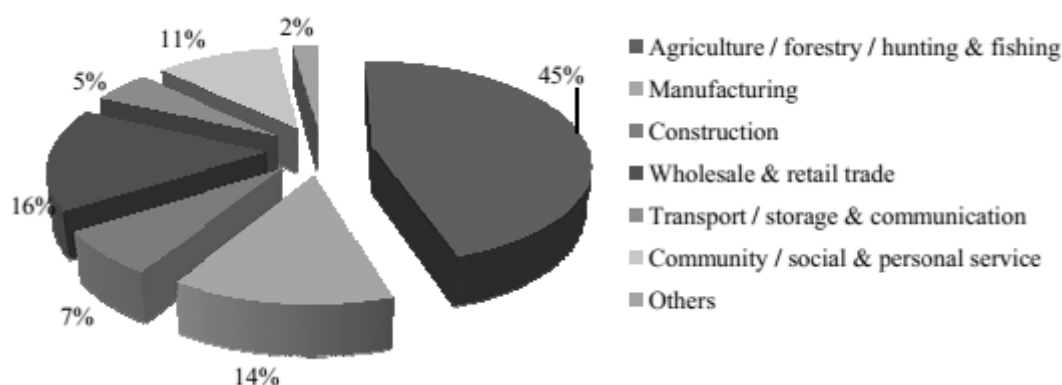
70 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Population, Labour Force and Employment, op. cit., p.172

71 Idem, p.169

72 Ibid.

In terms of sector based employment share, agriculture is the major sector absorbing nearly half of the total workforce of the country. This is also the only sector where male participation has been decreasing, while female participation has been increasing over the last decade (see table in Annex 2).<sup>73</sup> In all the other sectors (manufacturing, construction and wholesale/retail trade, transport and communication), participation has been increasing, both overall values and separately for men. The only other sector where female participation rates have been increasing is manufacturing.<sup>74</sup> The following graph illustrates the overall employment rates in 2010-2011, by major sectors.

### EMPLOYMENT RATES BY INDUSTRIES, 2010-11



Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance<sup>75</sup>

As mentioned in Section A1.1 on the economic climate, one of the most important characteristics of the labour market in Pakistan is the fact that it is dominated by the informal sector,<sup>76</sup> which absorbs more than 70% of the total labour force.<sup>77</sup> In 2010-2011, the informal employment in non-agriculture sectors was recorded at 76.5% in rural areas and 71.2% in urban areas.<sup>78</sup> Moreover, also in the formal labour sectors, almost one third of the total employed workforce is active within the family business as an “unpaid helper”.<sup>79</sup> It is estimated that this was the employment status of roughly 15 million people in 2010-2011, most of which residing in rural areas.<sup>80</sup> Self-employment is also a predominant employment status, applicable to an estimated 18.77 million in 2010-2011 (see table in Annex 2).<sup>81</sup>

73 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Employment Trends 2011, op. cit., pp.39-40

74 Ibid.

75 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Population, Labour Force and Employment, op. cit., p.164

76 See the operational definition of “informal sector” in Section A1.1 on the economic climate in Pakistan.

77 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Employment Trends 2011, op. cit., p.13

78 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Population, Labour Force and Employment, op. cit., p.171

79 Ibid.

80 Ibid.

81 Ibid.

## B. ANALYSIS OF THE MIGRATION SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

### B1. Migration Patterns: An Overview

In Pakistan, there are four types of international flows: from Pakistan to developed countries in the EU, North America and East Asia, from Pakistan to the Gulf region (mainly to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates but also to Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman), between Pakistan and Afghanistan as part of historical and traditional patterns of migration between the two countries but also due to the porous borders, and lastly from other South Asian countries (mostly from Bangladesh, Burma and India) to Pakistan since 1947.<sup>82</sup> One of the determining issues for the country is the large amount of Afghan refugees who first arrived in Pakistan in the late 1970s and continued to come during the civil war in the early 1990s and the Taliban rule.<sup>83</sup>

Pakistan<sup>84</sup> hosts some 1.7 million refugees, one of the largest populations of its kind in the world.<sup>85</sup> The Government of Pakistan (National Database and Registration Authority-NADRA, the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions-SAFRON and the Pakistani Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees-CCAR) together with the UNHCR launched a nationwide registration programme in 2005-2006 and handing 'Proof of Registration' (PoR) cards to the Afghan refugees that were screened.<sup>86</sup> The validity of the registration cards was extended several times so far, the latest being recently announced by the new Pakistani Minister for States and Frontier Regions in July 2013, which sets the new deadline for 31 December 2015.<sup>87</sup> In order to find durable solutions to the Afghan refugee situation, the Government of Pakistan has engaged in several initiatives, such as the 'Tripartite Agreement between Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the UNHCR for Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Afghan citizens in Pakistan' which was renewed in early 2011;<sup>88</sup> the 'Afghan Management and Repatriation Strategy' approved by the Pakistani Cabinet in March 2010 as a way of exploring alternative legal stay options for the refugees whose return might not be possible;<sup>89</sup> and in 2011 it started a 'Quadripartite Consultative Process' among Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and UNHCR on a multi-year (2012-2014) regional solutions strategy for both Afghan refugees and returnees in these three countries.<sup>90</sup>

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- 82 Gazdar, Haris (2003) "A Review of Migration Issues in Pakistan", Paper presented at the "Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia", Dhaka, 22-24 June 2003, [http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/0903/Dhaka\\_CP\\_4.pdf](http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/0903/Dhaka_CP_4.pdf), pp.8-13
- 83 Margesson, Rhoda: "Afghan Refugees: Current Status and Future Prospects", CRS Report for Congress, 26 January 2007, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33851.pdf>, p.9
- 84 Pakistan is party neither to the 1951 Convention nor to its 1967 Protocol. UNHCR has been conducting Refugee Status Determination (RSD) by relying on its own mandate.
- 85 UNHCR (2013) "UNHCR Global Trends 2012", [http://unhcr.org/globaltrendsjune2013/UNHCR%20GLOBAL%20TRENDS%202012\\_V05.pdf](http://unhcr.org/globaltrendsjune2013/UNHCR%20GLOBAL%20TRENDS%202012_V05.pdf)
- 86 "Pakistan: Afghan Refugees weigh their dwindling options", IRIN News, 24 August 2012, <http://www.irinnews.org/Report/96170/PAKISTAN-Afghan-refugees-weigh-their-dwindling-options>; "Afghan refugees in Pakistan to get new registration cards", The Express Tribune, 22 September 2010, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/53108/afghan-refugees-in-pakistan-to-get-new-registration-cards/>; Margesson, Rhoda (2007) "Afghan Refugees: Current Status and Future Prospects", op.cit., p.9
- 87 "UNHCR welcomes extension of stay for Afghan refugees in Pakistan", UNHCR Briefing Notes, 2 July 2013, <http://www.unhcr.org/51d2c06e9.html>; UNHCR Pakistan Factsheet, September 2013, op. cit., p.2
- 88 Mehlmann, I. (2011) "Migration in Afghanistan: A Country Profile 2011", Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, <http://arno.unimaas.nl/show.cgi?fid=24858>, p.117
- 89 Afghan Management and Repatriation Strategy (AMRS), Commissionerate Afghan Refugees (CAR) Kyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar, [http://carkpk.org/projects.php?project\\_id=14](http://carkpk.org/projects.php?project_id=14)
- 90 UNHCR Global Report 2011 Pakistan, <http://www.unhcr.org/4fc880b30.html>, p.223



In addition to the ambiguous situation with regard to their future status, the Afghan refugees living especially in Khyber Pakhtunkwa (KP), Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and north-western Balochistan, where the majority of Afghan refugees are located, have also faced several difficulties. The instability of the security situation in Pakistan, the ongoing military operations against extremists in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the frequent natural disasters put the Afghan refugee population in a very precarious situation in this country. Tensions over the Kashmir region and problems to control insurgents in the border regions with Afghanistan had already contributed to an instable situation in the areas later affected by the flooding, causing many to leave. Pakistan has had several natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and cyclones severely affecting the lives of millions (see section A1.2 on the development reality in Pakistan), particularly the poor, including the refugees. For instance, the devastating floods in 2010 have affected the lives of over 20 million people and lead to serious economic consequences for the country.<sup>91</sup> The floods endangering the lives of almost 70,000 Afghan refugees in 13 refugee camps also resulted in the loss of their income, because of their inability to open a bank account due to their refugee status. This meant that many refugees were keeping their savings in their homes, thus decades-worth of work and savings disappeared with the flood.<sup>92</sup> In addition to a majority of Afghans, there is also small number of other refugees and asylum-seekers primarily coming from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, the Philippines and Iran.<sup>93</sup>

Another important issue in Pakistan is the presence of large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs). An estimated five million people have been displaced by conflict and sectarian violence in the north-west region of Pakistan since 2004,<sup>94</sup> and it is estimated that further 15 million people were displaced across the country by natural disasters (three years of monsoon flooding between 2010 and 2012, as well as earthquakes and drought over the years).<sup>95</sup> Within the FATA, Khyber and Kurram agencies are currently the worst-affected areas by conflict-related displacement. A peak was reached in 2009 when three million people were displaced, 2.3 million of which were from the Malakand region of Khyber Pakhtunkwa (KP) province. In early 2010, the figures counted nearly two million of IDPs, 1.4 million of which had been registered by the Government,<sup>96</sup> and already by the end of 2010 the number of IDPs had fallen to around one million<sup>97</sup>. However, returns have since been offset by recent displacements. More than 415,000 people were newly displaced in 2012, and at least 131,000 more have fled their homes since mid-March 2013.<sup>98</sup> In total there are now 1.1 million IDPs registered as displaced by conflict in the north-west, and many more are unregistered in the region and elsewhere in the country.<sup>99</sup>

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91 OCHA Pakistan (2010) "Monsoon Floods Situation Report", Nr.23 [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/6561C475F-7B5A7FF8525779900627348-Full\\_Report.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/6561C475F-7B5A7FF8525779900627348-Full_Report.pdf), p.1

92 NATO Civil-Military Fusion Centre (2010) "Afghanistan Review", 9 September 2010, [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CFC073B-748360CDD8525779D0068639C-Full\\_Report.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CFC073B-748360CDD8525779D0068639C-Full_Report.pdf), pp.2-3

93 UNHCR (2013) "Country Operations Profile: Pakistan", <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e487016&submit=GO>

94 IDMC (2013) "North-West Pakistan: Massive new displacement and falling returns require rights-based response", 12 June 2013, [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/%28httpInfoFiles%29/5CD59AE0A97C3676C1257B880038E607/\\$file/pakistan-overview-12jun2013.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/%28httpInfoFiles%29/5CD59AE0A97C3676C1257B880038E607/$file/pakistan-overview-12jun2013.pdf), p.1

95 Ibid.

96 IDMC (2010) "Pakistan: Flooding Worsens Situation for People Displaced by Conflict in North-West", 6 September 2010, [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/%28httpInfoFiles%29/719B7634A7238264C12577960032832C/\\$file/Pakistan+-+September+2010.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/%28httpInfoFiles%29/719B7634A7238264C12577960032832C/$file/Pakistan+-+September+2010.pdf), p.5

97 IDMC 2013, op. cit., p.1

98 OCHA figures quoted in IDMC 2013, op. cit., p.1

99 UNHCR figures quoted in IDMC 2013, op. cit., p.1



The main reasons for displacement can be listed as military operations and violent clashes between state and non-state armed groups, human rights abuses by the militant groups, power struggle between tribal leaders and militants and sectarian competition.<sup>100</sup> The IDPs have been facing several challenges caused by the unwelcoming attitudes of host communities forcing the IDPs to seek shelter in camps rather than renting private accommodation, in having access to medical and food care for those who are not registered, as well as in having access to basic services such as education in the areas of displacement and return, due to the ongoing insecurity and natural disasters.<sup>101</sup> The vulnerability of the displaced groups is enhanced by the fact that 60 percent of the concerned population is represented by children.<sup>102</sup>

In addition to the large internally displaced population, there is a significant stock of Pakistani emigrants worldwide, which in 2010 was estimated to 4,677,000 persons, amounting to 2.5% of the total population of Pakistan.<sup>103</sup> The top destination countries for Pakistani emigrants are India, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, Qatar, Canada, Kuwait, Oman and Italy.<sup>104</sup> Remittances sent home by overseas Pakistani workers have crossed the \$13 billion mark during the fiscal year 2011-2012,<sup>105</sup> accounting for 5.7% of Pakistan's GDP<sup>106</sup> and making them the most important source of foreign exchange after exports of manufactured goods.

According to UNDESA, Pakistan's net migration rate per 1000 population is reported as -0.3 for 1995-2000, -2.3 for 2000-2005 and -2.4 for 2005-2010 periods.<sup>107</sup> As for the net migration per annum including both sexes (thousands), the following figures are given by the World Bank Database: -37 in 1995-2000, -350 in 2000-2005 and -400 in 2005-2010 periods.<sup>108</sup> The net number of migrants was recorded as -1,750,002 in 2005 and -1,999,998 in 2010.<sup>109</sup>

## B2. Immigrants

### B2.1 Total Stocks and Flows

There has been a steady flow of immigration to Pakistan since its independence in 1947, mainly from its neighbours but also from the other regions in its vicinity. The first and foremost migrant group is represented by Afghans. Because of the long standing historical, cultural and ethnic ties connecting Afghanistan with Pakistan, there has been a history of economic migration from Afghanistan to Pakistan well before the Soviet invasion, due to the nature of the border and the presence of tribal communities. Additionally, newly educated urban Afghans have migrated to their neighbouring country, where economic success seemed promising. Considering these long standing social networks, it was a natural consequence that the major migration and refugee flows from Afghanistan be directed at Pakistan, once the country became politically unstable. In addition to the Afghan inflows, other significant migrant groups in Pakistan include nationals of India, Bangladesh and Burma, as well as smaller communities of migrants originating in Middle Eastern countries (Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Oman and Yemen), in Central Asian states (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan-through Afghanistan), and in Armenia, China, Philippines, Somalia and Nepal.

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100 IDMC 2013, op. cit., p.1, and IDMC 2010, op. cit., p.5

101 IDMC 2010, op. cit., p.5

102 Ibid.

103 World Bank Migration and Remittance Factbook 2011, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1199807908806/Pakistan.pdf>, p.1

104 Ibid.

105 State Bank of Pakistan (2012) "Workers' remittances cross \$13bn mark for the first time in Pakistan history", July 10 2012, <http://www.sbp.org.pk/press/2012/Remittances-11-Jul-12.pdf>

106 \$231.2 billion, according to latest available World Bank data (2012), <http://data.worldbank.org/country/pakistan>

107 UNDESA (2011) "Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Age and Sex", <http://esa.un.org/MigAge/p2k0data.asp>

108 Idem

109 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, op. cit.

A decade ago, the 2000 immigrant stock in Pakistan was estimated at 4,242,689 international immigrants, amounting to 2.9% of the total population.<sup>110</sup> The most recent estimates, dating from 2010, count the immigrant stock in Pakistan to 4,233,592 people with foreign nationality, amounting to 2.3% of the total population.<sup>111</sup> The large majority of the migration stock consisted, both in 2000 and 2010, of Afghan migrants and refugees (see section B2.2.2 on asylum and international protection).

As to the gender distribution of immigrants in Pakistan, the number of female immigrants was estimated at 1,908,514 in 2000 (45% of all international migrants in Pakistan) and to 1,895,727 in 2010 (44.7% of the total immigrant population; see table in Annex 2).<sup>112</sup> With regard to the age distribution of immigrants in Pakistan, both in 2000 and 2010, more than half of the stock of international migrants was composed of young-age groups (see table in Annex 2). This data shows that the immigration population in Pakistan is very young, with a total 52.1% under the age of 20 in 2010. Moreover, 55.3% of the immigrant population is represented by men, indicating a strong potential work force, especially between the age of 15 and 34.

## B.2.2 Types of Migratory Movements

### B.2.2.1 Legal Migration

Even though Pakistan is mostly a country of origin for labour emigration, some skilled labour immigration to Pakistan has also been registered, either in the form of foreign workers coming to the country under bilateral agreements or as skilled technical experts.<sup>113</sup> The Ministry of Interior issues the necessary work or business visas for labour migrants.<sup>114</sup> However, there is no official data published on the concrete figures.

China is one of the main countries with a large number of labour migrants working in Pakistan. China's increasing investment in Pakistan, mainly in Gilgit-Baltistan and Balochistan, has brought Chinese highly skilled technical experts and workers to work for its 120 large development projects in different sectors of the economy. Projects include construction and/or upgrading of railways linking Pakistan to China, as well as from Pakistan to Afghanistan, in order to carry goods and equipment for the development of China's ongoing projects in Afghanistan particularly on copper-mining; upgrading the Gwadar port, which is seen as a future energy and trade corridor between Pakistan and China; and additional projects exploiting the hydro-power potential of Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan. These investments have significantly increased the number of Chinese engineers working in Pakistan from 3,000 in 2008 to 10,000 in 2009.<sup>115</sup> This figure continued to rise and surpassed, in late 2011, the mark of 13,000 workers.<sup>116</sup> China's commitment to carry on its development project and initiate the new ones in Pakistan has been voiced by Chinese authorities from the highest level.<sup>117</sup> In order to ensure security for the Chinese citizens working in Pakistan, the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad and the Pakistani Ministry of Interior set a joint task force and a 24-hour hotline.<sup>118</sup>

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110 UNDESA (2011) "Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Age and Sex", op. cit.

111 Idem

112 Idem

113 Gazdar, Haris (2008) "International Migration Statistics and Data Sources: Pakistan", *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, Vol. 17 (3-4), [http://www.smc.org.ph/misa/uploads/country\\_reports/PK.pdf](http://www.smc.org.ph/misa/uploads/country_reports/PK.pdf), p.318

114 Ibid.

115 Fazl-e-Haider, Syed (2009) "Chinese ShunPakistan Exodus", *Asia Times*, 11 September 2009, [http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South\\_Asia/K111Df01.html](http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/K111Df01.html)

116 "Pakistan benefited a lot from Chinese Investment: Ambassador", *Dawn News*, 26 October 2011, <http://dawn.com/2011/10/26/pakistan-benefit-ed-a-lot-from-chinese-investment-ambassador/>

117 Fazl-e-Haider, Syed (2009) "Chinese ShunPakistan Exodus", *Asia Times*, op. cit.

118 Idem

In addition to workers, legal migration flows to Pakistan also encompass other categories, such as students, tourists and visitors. It is estimated that there is a considerable number of foreign students in Pakistani universities, especially in medical colleges throughout the country. Most of these students are from neighbouring countries, however, at the time of writing this report, there was no official data available regarding their concrete numbers and/or countries of origin. With regard to tourists and visitors, the following table presents the only available data, from the Pakistan Federal Investigation Agency (FIA):

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES IN/FROM PAKISTAN, IN MILLIONS (2004-2010)							
Passengers	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arrived	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.2
Departed	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.5
Total	5.8	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.0	8.2	8.7

Source: Presentation by FIA Chief of Staff, 2011<sup>119</sup>

### *B.2.2.2 Asylum and International Protection*

#### **Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

According to the UNHCR Country Operations Profile from January 2012, Pakistan has been hosting the largest refugee population of 1.7 million (1,702,700) in the world.<sup>120</sup> However, there are serious concerns over the continued flow of Afghans into Pakistan due to increasing conflict in Afghanistan and the decreasing number of voluntary returns, particularly in the context of lack of livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan, and not the least in regard to Pakistan's willingness and capacity to continue hosting such a great number of Afghan refugees.

The first massive Afghan inflows came after the Soviet invasion in 1979 and resulted in the creation of the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR) under the Federal Government Orders in 1979, with its head office in Islamabad (Chief CARR or CCAR, in short) along with sub-offices in each province of Pakistan, as well as in the establishment of 334 official camps in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces of Pakistan between 1981-1990. These initial movements have been followed by further flows, triggered by the struggle for the control of Afghanistan among different Mujahedeen groups after the 1989 Soviet pull-out, the Taliban attacks on major Afghan cities and then the complete takeover of Afghanistan by Taliban forces, as well as the US attacks on al-Qaeda and Taliban targets after 9/11.<sup>121</sup>

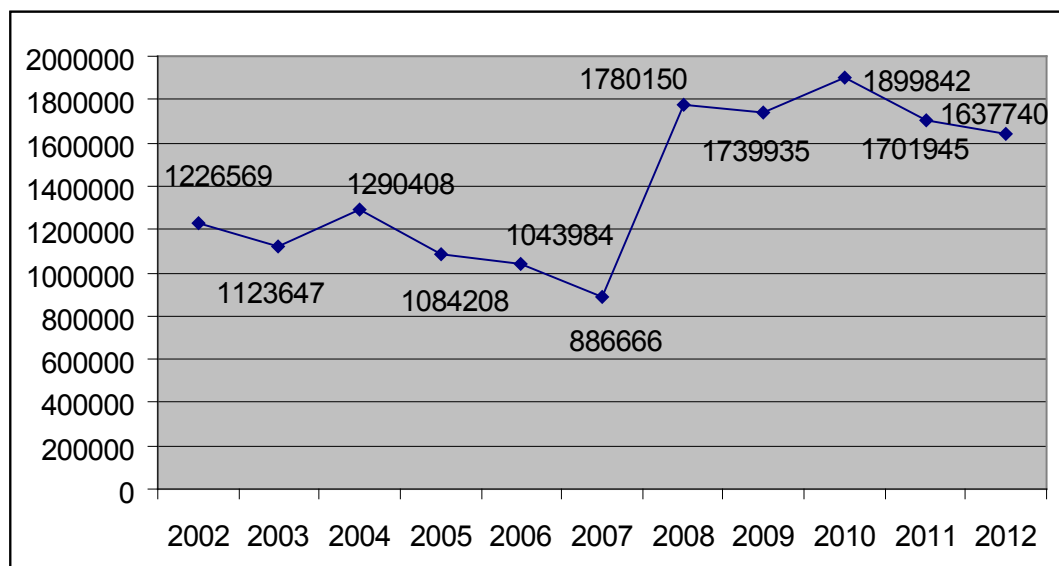
119 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) "Presentation on Migration Profile", Batumi/Georgia, 12-13 July 2011, [www.gfmd.org/documents/.../gfmd\\_swiss11\\_batumi\\_pakistan.pdf](http://www.gfmd.org/documents/.../gfmd_swiss11_batumi_pakistan.pdf)

120 UNHCR Pakistan (2013) "UNHCR Country Operations Profile: Pakistan", op. cit.

121 IRIN News (2012) "Afghanistan-Pakistan: Timeline of Afghan Displacements into Pakistan", 27 February 2012, <http://www.irinnews.org/Report/94963/AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN-Timeline-of-Afghan-displacements-into-Pakistan>; Commissionerate Afghan Refugees (CAR) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/Peshawar, Introduction, <http://carpk.org/introduction.php>

Due to the increasing security concerns in Afghanistan in 2006, the refugee numbers drastically increased roughly with an additional 1 million Afghan refugees in 2007 (see graph below, as well as table in Annex 2).<sup>122</sup> However, as the situation became relatively calmer, gradual reductions in the number of refugees were noted during the next few years, with the exception of 2010, when for a short while the number of refugee registrations saw a slight increase. In addition to the official figure given for the registered Afghan refugees, it is estimated that another roughly 1 million Afghans have been living in Pakistan illegally.<sup>123</sup>

### AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN, 2000-2012



Source: UNHCR, 2013<sup>124</sup>

Between 1979 and late 2000, the CAR office in Peshawar registered Afghans arriving in Pakistan and issued identity cards known as 'ration pass', which was followed by an individual screening and registration period in the camps from August 2001 to January 2002.<sup>125</sup> In 2005, a country-wide census of Afghans in Pakistan was conducted by the Government of Pakistan (SAFRON, CCAR, PCO) and UNHCR, in order to collect credible information on Afghan population in Pakistan for planning durable solutions in the future. As a result, 1.7 million 'Proof of Registration' (POR) cards with an initial validity period until 31 December 2009 were distributed during 2006-2007 to 2.15 million Afghans who had been registered in the 2005 census.<sup>126</sup> The refugee census showed that, in 2005, 57.7% of the total number of 3,049,268 registered Afghan refugees (1,758,860 persons) lived outside of the camps, whereas 42.3% of them lived in the camps (1,290,408 persons).<sup>127</sup> Among the registered Afghan refugees, approximately 64% lived in KP, 21% in Balochistan, 11% in Punjab and Islamabad and the remaining 4% lived in other parts of Pakistan.<sup>128</sup> According to the census, more than 55% of the Afghan refugee population was below 18 in 2005, suggesting that a large proportion of the Afghan population had most likely been born in Pakistan.<sup>129</sup>

122 UNHCR SOPD (2013) "Statistical Online Population Database: Refugees and people in refugee-like situations", Pakistan 2000 – 2012, [http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ\\_TMS.aspx](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_TMS.aspx)

123 "Thousands of Afghan Refugees in Limbo in Pakistan", Pakistan Dawn News, 24 August 2012, <http://dawn.com/2012/08/24/thousands-of-afghan-refugees-in-limbo-in-pakistan-2/>

124 UNHCR SOPD (2013) Statistical Online Population Database, op. cit.

125 BAA/CGVSRA (2010) Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan. op. cit., p.11

126 Davin, E. and M. Nassim (2009) "Study on Cross Border Population Movements Between Afghanistan and Pakistan", June 2009, <http://www.unhcr.org/4ad448670.pdf>, p.64; Anjum, Shakeel (2010) "NADRA launches cards for Afghan refugees", International The News, 15 October 2010, <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-6-10120-Nadra-launches-secure-cards-for-Afghan-refugees>

127 SAFRON, PCO and UNHCR (2005) "Census of Afghans in Pakistan 2005", <http://www.unhcr.org/431c7b1a2.pdf>, p.6

128 "Afghan Refugees in Pakistan to get new registration cards", The Express Tribune, op. cit.

129 SAFRON, PCO and UNHCR (2005) "Census of Afghans in Pakistan 2005", op. cit., p.13

The census also revealed that 82.6% of the Afghan refugees declared to have no intention to return.<sup>130</sup> In total there were some 531,710 persons who expressed their intention to return (or 17.4% of the total number of registered refugees), the majority of which were living outside of the camps.<sup>131</sup> (See also section B2.2.5 on Return)

By 2010, the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) of Pakistan in collaboration with UNHCR offered to convert the old PVC-based PoR cards into 'Secure Cards for Afghan Citizens (SCAC),' a model of 'smart cards' with updated identification features.<sup>132</sup> The Government opened 11 centres all over the country for processing the applications<sup>133</sup> and 44 centres for issuing the cards (22 in KP, 12 in Balochistan, 6 in Islamabad, 2 in Karachi, 1 in Lahore and 1 in Sargodha).<sup>134</sup> Serving as proof of the legal right to stay in the country for the bearer of the card, these cards have vital importance for Afghan refugees against possible detention or deportation situations. In the case of the arrest of a PoR card holder, UNHCR has a 24-hour hotline for intervention.<sup>135</sup> For unregistered Afghans and other nationals, whenever it is needed, UNHCR either prepares an asylum seeker certificate or a protection letter, which is generally respected by the Government authorities.<sup>136</sup> Furthermore, the Pakistani Government has also initiated the establishment of 17 centres in order to distribute birth certificates to Afghan children, who will also be recognised by the Afghan Government.<sup>137</sup> Through these certificates which are their main source of identification, Afghan refugee children will have better access to basic services such as health and education.

With regard to the right to work, Afghan refugees are not granted the National Aliens Registration Authority (NARA) cards which allow access to the labour market. As a consequence, it is estimated that most of the Afghan refugees have been working with less than the minimum wage level of Pakistan in one of the informal sectors such as agriculture or mining.<sup>138</sup> This situation has been tolerated despite the legal prohibition on the hiring of illegal labourers under the Foreigners Act.<sup>139</sup> For the ones running small businesses, they need a Pakistani partner whose name will be necessary in every step of formal processes, such as for holding immovable property or owning a business.<sup>140</sup> For instance, in NWFP, even though refugees do not hold the legal right to own a truck, they dominate the transportation sector in that area.<sup>141</sup> In April 2008, Pakistan ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which recognises the general human right to work.<sup>142</sup>

In Pakistan, education is open to all Afghans and the Government of Pakistan supports Afghan schools in camps with lessons in Dari and Pashtu languages, where Afghan curriculum and culture has been taught, in an attempt to facilitate the returns to Afghanistan in the future.<sup>143</sup> Notwithstanding, the majority of Afghans in Pakistan is illiterate and a part of this huge refugee population never went to school.<sup>144</sup> Moreover, the Government of Pakistan closed down all the schools for Afghan refugee children in the KP province in March 2006, because of budget constraints. However, upon the request of the local Afghan refugee community, these schools were re-opened in April 2006 on a self-help basis and necessary funding has been provided later, in October 2008, by a foreign donor country (Germany).<sup>145</sup>

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130 *Idem*, p.7

131 *Ibid.*

132 Anjum, Shakeel (2010) "NADRA launches cards for Afghan refugees", *International The News*, *op. cit.*

133 *The Express Tribune*, 22 September 2010, *op. cit.*

134 Anjum, Shakeel (2010), *op. cit.*

135 US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, *World Refugee Survey 2009: Pakistan*, *op. cit.*

136 *Idem*

137 *The Express Tribune*, 22 September 2010, *op. cit.*

138 US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, *World Refugee Survey 2009: Pakistan*, *op. cit.*

139 *Idem*

140 *Idem*

141 *Idem*

142 US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, *World Refugee Survey 2009: Pakistan*, *op. cit.*

143 BAA/CGVSRA (2010) "Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan", *op. cit.*, p.13

144 *Ibid.*

145 Commissionerate Afghan Refugees (CAR) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/Peshawar, Education, [http://carkpk.org/projects.php?project\\_id=4#pahse3](http://carkpk.org/projects.php?project_id=4#pahse3)

Furthermore, it must be noted that Non-Afghan refugees/asylum-seekers and Afghans in urban settlements do not have access to public schools, instead they must send their children to private schools.<sup>146</sup>

## Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Pakistan has faced a number of conflict-related crises and natural disasters, which triggered massive internal displacement in the country. The main factors leading to displacement are sectarian conflicts between Sunni and Shia tribes over the control of land and water resources, tribal enmities based on different reasons, Pakistani Taliban (Talibanisation), clashes between extremists and security forces, struggle among different tribal communities for controlling markets and trade, local conflicts between tribal leaders and extremists, human rights abuses, the Government's economic blockade of some tribal communities living under Taliban controlled areas, devastating floods and earthquakes.<sup>147</sup>

There are few credible estimates on the number of conflict-induced IDPs until late 2008. However, according to the calculations based on the census of the place where displacement was originated and the contacts of press members with local authorities in that specific place, the internal displacement figure between 2004 and 2008 could be estimated to 910,000-1,430,000.<sup>148</sup> Although initially the conflict-displaced persons preferred to stay close to their homes, by late 2008 the majority had to move further away due to the fact that the militants gained control of larger areas in the north-west of the country, which led to counter-insurgency operations in response.<sup>149</sup> With the escalation of the conflict in the region, in the first half of 2009 the figure increased dramatically to more than 3 million, however, by July 2009 nearly two-thirds had started to return home.<sup>150</sup>

However, ongoing operations against Taliban forces have triggered further displacements in the region and, in July 2010, the IDP population in Pakistan was estimated at 1,470,000-2,000,000.<sup>151</sup> Available data indicates that, by December 2011, nearly one million people remained displaced because of the ongoing conflict in the north-west.<sup>152</sup> Among these registered IDPs, the largest groups were from Bajaur (350,000), South Waziristan (273,000) and Mohmand (245,000).<sup>153</sup> According to the UNHCR country profile in January 2012, IDP population is estimated at 452,932.<sup>154</sup> The differences in the figures on the number of IDPs available from different sources are mainly caused by the difficulties inherent to the registration process, including multiple applications and duplications of data, as well as by the use of different methods and timeframes for aggregating and counting the data.

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146 US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, World Refugee Survey 2009: Pakistan, op. cit.

147 IDMC, Pakistan: Flooding worsens situation for people displaced by conflict in north-west, op. cit., pp.6-22

148 Idem, p.26

149 Idem, p.7

150 IDMC (2011) "Pakistan: Returns continue in some areas but comprehensive IDP policy needed", 31 May 2011, [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/%28httpInfoFiles%29/688A668D7EF0915AC12578A10047C22C/\\$file/Pakistan\\_Overview\\_May2011.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/%28httpInfoFiles%29/688A668D7EF0915AC12578A10047C22C/$file/Pakistan_Overview_May2011.pdf), p.4; UN OCHA: Pakistan, <http://www.unocha.org/ocha2012-13/pakistan>

151 IDMC, Pakistan: IDP Figures and Registration, op. cit.

152 IDMC (2012) "Displacement caused by conflict and natural disasters, achievement and challenges", 10 January 2012, [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/%28httpInfoFiles%29/969C18AC44833F43C1257981002D7310/\\$file/pakistan-overview-jan2012.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/%28httpInfoFiles%29/969C18AC44833F43C1257981002D7310/$file/pakistan-overview-jan2012.pdf), p.1

153 IDMC (2011) Pakistan, op. cit., p.4

154 UNHCR Pakistan, 2013 UNHCR Country Operations Profile: Pakistan, op. cit.

In addition to the displacement triggered by conflict, Pakistan is also a country suffering from natural disasters leading to large number of disaster-induced IDPs, such as the 2005 earthquake or repeated floods in 2007, 2010 and 2011.<sup>155</sup> The 2005 earthquake in Azad Kashmir and some parts of KP led to 73,000 dead, 200,000 injured and 3.5 million displaced.<sup>156</sup> The Floods in June-July 2007 resulted in further displacement of 300,000 in Balochistan.<sup>157</sup> The devastating monsoon flood in the summer of 2010 severely affected almost the entire country and left 11 million people displaced.<sup>158</sup> In the following year, the 2011 monsoon season triggered floods in Sindh and Eastern Balochistan, leading to massive relocations among the already displaced population.<sup>159</sup>

Since 2008, Government of Pakistan's response to conflict-induced displacement has been developed in coordination with international organisations. For instance, in May 2009 the Government initiated the Refugee-Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme with the support of relevant UN agencies.<sup>160</sup> Since 2009, a total of 1,080 projects have been implemented under the RAHA initiatives in the sectors of education, water and sanitation, health, livelihood and communal infrastructure, benefitting some 3.9 million hosting Pakistanis and 585,000 Afghans refugees.<sup>161</sup> In FATA, the task has been carried out by the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) in tandem with local security forces on the ground.<sup>162</sup> However, despite all its efforts, the Government's response to disaster-induced displacement was turned out quite insufficient because of the successive disasters on massive scale between 2009 and 2011.<sup>163</sup>

### **B2.2.3 Irregular Migration**

There are two main ways in which migrants become irregular. They may either enter the country in a way that does not obey the law or, although they may have crossed the border legally, once inside the territory of the country, their legal status may change as a result of personal decision or as a consequence of changes in the laws regulating the migration process. The difference being that, in the first case, people may find themselves in an irregular situation from the first moment in the country, while in the second case, a person who has previously held a legal reason to be in the country becomes irregular at a given point in time. Similarly, a person in an irregular situation, may become "regular" at another point in time, when and if there is a change in the legal regulations governing the migration process in that specific country. There is no reliable data on the number of irregular immigrants in Pakistan, due to the inherent difficulty of counting persons that may be found in this situation. This section presents the data related to irregular migration that is available in Pakistan, while highlighting the limitations that such data may have.

With regard to irregular immigration, Pakistan is both a transit and destination country for migrants coming not only from the South Asian region, but also from countries outside of this region (e.g. Nigeria and Somalia). Specifically regarding irregular transit, Pakistan is mostly considered an intermediary point en route to other destinations such as Iran, Turkey, Greece, Central Europe and Western Europe, with Karachi being a major hub for those arriving into and/or departing from Pakistan. Especially after 9/11, the Government of Pakistan began to emphasise the security aspect of irregular immigration in Pakistan.

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155 IDMC, "Displacement caused by conflict and natural disasters, achievement and challenges", op. cit., p.1

156 Idem, p.7

157 IDMC, "Displacement caused by conflict and natural disasters, achievement and challenges", op. cit., p.7

158 Ibid.

159 Ibid.

160 UNHCR Global Report 2009, <http://www.unhcr.org/4c08f2939.html>, p.199

161 UNHCR Pakistan Factsheet, September 2013, <http://www.unhcr.org/5000210e9.html>, p.2

162 Ibid.

163 IDMC (2012) "Displacement caused by conflict and natural disasters, achievement and challenges", op. cit., p.8;



The National Aliens Registration Authority (NARA) releases statistics on the estimated number of irregular immigrants in Pakistan, however, given that NARA does not differentiate between irregular immigrants and refugees, the data must be used very cautiously. In the 1998 census, the number of irregular immigrants in Pakistan was estimated at 1.9 million. More recent estimations made by NARA suggested that the figure might have increased to more than 3.35 million by 2004.<sup>164</sup>

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS IN PAKISTAN, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2004	
Afghanistan	2,210,000
Bangladesh	1,030,000
Burma (Myanmar)	100,000
Nigeria	2,000
Somalia	2,000
Others	6,000
Total	3,350,000

Source: UNODC, 2012<sup>165</sup>

In 2012, an unnamed Pakistani official was quoted in the press to have estimated more than 5 million irregular immigrants that are believed to have been living in the country for more than three decades.<sup>166</sup> The main regions of origin that were mentioned by the same official were South Asia, Middle East, Central Asia and Africa. Further (fragmented) estimations on numbers of immigrants in an irregular situation from various sources include references to 2 million Bangladeshis,<sup>167</sup> 1-2.5 million or more Afghans (figure which does not differentiate irregular immigrants from refugees), and a combined total of 500,000-800,000 nationals of Burma, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Jordan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan.<sup>168</sup> The last figure includes thousands of Muslim students from Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia that are believed to be illegally studying in Pakistani madrassas.

Since January 2002, NARA started to register irregular migrants who had entered the country until 31 December 2001, and it was decided to expel those who arrived after this date. In order to make registrations of the ones who arrived before the deadline and to identify the ones who arrived after the deadline, the NARA established its own offices within police stations in several provinces such as Balochistan (Hub and Gwadar), Karachi, Sindh (Thatta and Badin).<sup>169</sup>

164 UNODC (2012) "Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature", August 2012, [http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2012/Migrant\\_Smuggling\\_in\\_Asia\\_A\\_Thematic\\_Review\\_of\\_Literature.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2012/Migrant_Smuggling_in_Asia_A_Thematic_Review_of_Literature.pdf)

165 UNODC (2012) "Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature", op. cit.

166 "Five Million Illegal Immigrants Residing in Pakistan", The Express Tribune, 16 January 2012, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/322325/five-million-illegal-immigrants-residing-in-pakistan/>

167 UNODC estimates this figure as around 1 million. UNODC (2012) "Migrant Smuggling in Asia", op. cit., p.13

168 Shaheen, Sikander (2010) "Illegal Immigrants a Grave Security Threat", The Nation, 13 January 2010, <http://www.nation.com.pk/pakistan-news-newspaper-daily-english-online/Politics/13-Jan-2010/Illegal-immigrants-a-grave-security-threat>

169 "Government Orders Action Against Aliens Entering Pakistan", Daily Times, 2 December 2004, [http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story\\_2-12-2004\\_pg7\\_29](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_2-12-2004_pg7_29)



Between 2002 and 2004 roughly 80,000 persons had been registered,<sup>170</sup> out of an estimated total of 1.8 million migrants in an irregular situation living in Karachi only.<sup>171</sup> The latest available data indicates that, by 2009, the number of registrations had increased to more than 125,000 persons.<sup>172</sup> The same report estimates that, by 2008, the total number of irregular migrants living in Karachi was 3.35 million.<sup>173</sup>

In January 2010, the Interior Minister Abdul Rehman Malik also asked the migrants found in an irregular situation to either register themselves to the related departments or leave the country within 30 days.<sup>174</sup> The irregular foreign nationals not registered to the NARA are either imprisoned or deported but general practice does not end up with deportations due to the lack of successful prosecution process.<sup>175</sup> Upon a question asked at the sitting of the Senate of Pakistan held on 22 January 2010, the Minister of Interior of Pakistan released the following figures on the number and gender of irregular migrants that have been arrested in the country under the Foreigners Act and the Control of Narcotics Substances (CNS) Act until that date:

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS ARRESTED UNDER THE FOREIGNERS ACT AND THE CNS ACT, 2006-2009		
Year	Male	Female
2006	2,806	32
2007	7,485	101
2008	3,142	32
2009	1,151	15
Total	14,584	180
Grand Total	14,764	

Source: Senate Secretariat of Pakistan, 2010<sup>176</sup>

With regard to border controls, Pakistan has 26 check points in total and the FIA Immigration Unit is the government institution responsible for checking the documents at these entry and exit points.<sup>177</sup> The following table lists the official entry/exit points in Pakistan. Furthermore, in an attempt to improve border control, new document security measures such as Machine Readable Passports (MRP) and Forgery Detection Machines (FDM) were introduced, along with securitised cards like the 'Computerised National Identity Cards' (CNICs) and the 'National Identity Cards for Overseas Pakistanis' (NICOPs).

170 1998 NARA data for Karachi district, quoted in EBDM (2009) "Baseline Study on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Pakistan", <http://www.befare.org/Baseline%20Survey.pdf>, p.39

171 "Government Orders Action Against Aliens Entering Pakistan", Daily Times, 2 December 2004, [http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story\\_2-12-2004\\_pg7\\_29](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_2-12-2004_pg7_29)

172 EBDM 2009, op. cit., p.46

173 Calculations made by EBDM based on compiled NARA data, quoted in EBDM 2009, op. cit., p.41

174 "Malik Gives 30-day Time to Illegal Immigrants", The Nation, 9 January 2010, <http://www.nation.com.pk/pakistan-news-newspaper-daily-english-online/Politics/09-Jan-2010/Malik-gives-30day-time-to-illegal-immigrants>

175 Gazdar, Haris (2013) "A Review of Migration Issues in Pakistan", op. cit., pp.316-317

176 Pakistan Senate Secretariat, Questions for Oral Answers and Their Replies, 22 January 2010, <http://www.senate.gov.pk/qa/57/22-01-2010/22-01-2010%28S%29.pdf>

177 Pakistan Senate Secretariat, Questions for Oral Answers and Their Replies, 14 January 2010, <http://www.senate.gov.pk/qa/57/14-01-2010/14-01-2010%28S%29.pdf>

OFFICIAL ENTRY/EXIT POINTS IN PAKISTAN	
Airports	Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Pasni, Turbat, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot, Gawadar, D.G. Khan, R.Y.Khan, D.I.Khan
Land Routes	Wagha Border, Wagha Railway Station, Khokaropar Railway Station, Taftan Chaman, Sust, Torkham, BP 250 Balochistan
Seaports	Karachi Seaport, Ghass Bandar, Port M. Bin Qasim, Gawadar

Source: Presentation by FIA Chief of Staff, 2011<sup>178</sup>

However, the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is very difficult to control because of its porous nature. The following table sums up the information provided by the Minister of Interior of Pakistan, upon a question asked at the sitting of the Senate of Pakistan held on 22 January 2010 on the number of foreign citizens arrested at Pakistan-Afghanistan border (Torkham) in FATA:

FOREIGN CITIZENS ARRESTED AT PAKISTAN-AFGHANISTAN BORDER, 2005-2010		
Nationality	Arrested	Released/ Deported
Afghan	8	0
Bangladeshi	1	0
Nigerian	1	Under process
Hong Kong	1	0
Swiss	1	0

Source: Senate Secretariat of Pakistan, 2010 <sup>179</sup>

Regarding irregular immigration routes, Chaman and Torkhum are the preferred land border crossings for Afghani immigrants entering irregularly into Pakistan. Immigrants coming from Bangladesh, which represent the second largest group of irregular immigrants in Pakistan, generally use Lahore and Bahawalnagar as entry points.<sup>180</sup> In 2005, the Inter Agency Task Force (IATF) was established in order to coordinate the efforts of different government agencies trying to curb illegal immigration in Balochistan. Additional data on interceptions by IATF at the border in Balochistan province bordering Iran are given below:

178 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) "Presentation on Migration Profile", Batumi/Georgia, op. cit.

179 Idem

180 UNODC (2012) "Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature", op. cit., p.177

## INTERCEPTIONS AT BALOCHISTAN BORDER, 2005-2009

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2,463	3,635	10,703	8,543	4,806

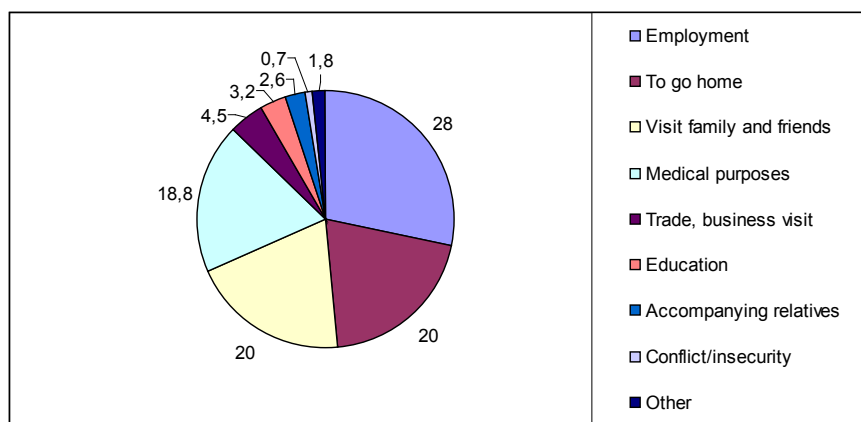
Source: Senate Secretariat of Pakistan, 2010<sup>181</sup>

### Informal circular migration between Pakistan and Afghanistan

A special case is represented by the issue of informal cross-border migration between Pakistan and Afghanistan for economic, social and service-receiving purposes, which has become an important issue in recent years. Because of the nature of cross border movements between Pakistan and its neighbouring countries, Pakistan has made arrangements for visa-free cross border travel between border districts.<sup>182</sup> Only local residents from these districts are eligible for this regime, but because of poor border control, in practice a high number of people are crossing the border in an irregular way.

Within the framework of a study commissioned by UNHCR, a total of 2,023 interviews were conducted in 2008 with migrants crossing the Torkham and Spin Boldak borders between Afghanistan and Pakistan, in both directions.<sup>183</sup> The interviews reveal the main reasons for travelling to/from Pakistan, which are summed up in the following graph.

#### REASONS FOR CIRCULAR MIGRATION BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN



Source: Davin and Nassim, 2009<sup>184</sup>

In general, cross border movements involve a mix of motivations, including opportunities for employment, small-scale trade, visits of relatives or friends, as well as reasons related to education or health. Furthermore, the study highlights local perceptions of the current Afghan-Pakistani border as an imposing, artificial crossing dividing two major tribes that live along the border region on both sides, which helps to explain the reluctance of the population to accept it as state line.<sup>185</sup>

181 Pakistan Senate Secretariat, Questions for Oral Answers and Their Replies, op. cit.

182 Gazdar, Haris (2008) "International Migration Statistics and Data Sources: Pakistan", op. cit., p.314

183 Davin, E. and M. Nassim (2009) "Study on Cross Border Population Movements Between Afghanistan and Pakistan", op. cit., p. 10

184 Idem, p. 33

185 Idem, p.13

The study also revealed that official records substantially under-represent cross-border flows. For instance, while on a given day the independent counting showed 23,934 exits, the official records showed only 138 exits for the same period of time.<sup>186</sup>

### ***B.2.2.4 Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling***

First of all, caution must be expressed for the way the concepts of trafficking and smuggling are used in local resources, often without properly distinguishing between the two or confusing their meaning. Overall, Pakistan is reportedly a source, transit and destination country for trafficking in human beings, particularly for forced labour and prostitution. According to the US State Department Report on Trafficking in Persons, Pakistan is used as a transit country for persons trafficked mainly to the Gulf States, and a destination country to persons trafficked from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, India, Iran and Nepal.<sup>187</sup>

Although not a signatory to the 2000 UN TIP Protocol, the Government of Pakistan has introduced some key policy papers for anti-trafficking, such as the 'Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance' (PACHTO) in 2002<sup>188</sup> and the 'Pakistan National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking' in 2009.<sup>189</sup> PACHTO is the first national law to recognise the need for protection of the 'victims' of human trafficking, and to criminalise trafficking for the purpose of "exploitative entertainment, slavery or forced labour or adoption in or out of Pakistan." The Ordinance also provides a national definition for "human trafficking":

"Human trafficking" means obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, recruiting, detaining, harbouring or receiving a person, notwithstanding his implicit or explicit consent, by the use of coercion, kidnapping, abduction, or by giving or receiving any payment or benefit, or sharing or receiving a share for such person's subsequent transportation out of or into Pakistan by any means whatsoever for any of the purposes mentioned in section 3.<sup>190</sup>

PACHTO authorises the Court to direct the competent authorities to provide compensation to the victim, which may result in arrangements for shelter, food, medical treatment or financial compensation for the victim. The penalties for the crime of human trafficking vary from 7 to 14 years of imprisonment, depending on the perpetrator's involvement (see the section on legal framework, in Annex 1). However, the law only covers cross-border human trafficking and does not also address internal trafficking.

According to the National Action Plan adopted in 2009, FIA shall act as National Rapporteur on human trafficking and coordinate anti-trafficking actions in Pakistan.<sup>191</sup> Part of its efforts in this direction, the Anti-Human Smuggling Wing of FIA created 'Anti Human Trafficking Circles' (previously known as 'Passport Circles') in 16 major cities (Islamabad, Lahore, Larkana, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Multan, Faisalabad, D.G., Hyderabad, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Chaman, Gwadar, Turbat and Taftan) of Pakistan.<sup>192</sup> In addition, 'Anti Human Trafficking Units' have also been established at the Provincial Police Headquarters, FIA Headquarters and FIA Zone Headquarters and a 'Human Trafficking Information System' has been installed.<sup>193</sup> Moreover, FIA also sponsored public awareness campaigns, especially in the Punjab province, and organised training modules for law enforcement officials on how to investigate trafficking cases and treat victims sensitively.<sup>194</sup>

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186 Ibid.

187 U.S. State Department (2009) "Trafficking in Persons Report", Pakistan Chapter, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123363.pdf>

188 FIA (2002) "Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance", <http://www.fia.gov.pk/pchto2002.htm>

189 FIA (2009) "Pakistan National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking", <http://www.fia.gov.pk/HUMAN.htm>

190 FIA (2012) "Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance", op. cit.

191 FIA (2009) "Pakistan National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking", op. cit.

192 FIA Immigration Wing, [http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep\\_immigration.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep_immigration.htm); Pakistan Senate Secretariat, Questions for Oral Answers and Their Replies, op. cit.

193 Pakistan Senate Secretariat, Questions for Oral Answers and Their Replies, op. cit.

194 U.S. State Department (2013) "Trafficking in Persons Report", June 2013, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/210741.pdf>, p.290

Concrete data on the extent of the phenomenon in Pakistan is scarce and difficult to come by. FIA data published in the UNODC 2009 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons indicates that, from 2003-2006, there have been 1,826 cases registered under the PACHTO law, 254 of which concluding in convictions (222 persons) and 32 in acquittals.<sup>195</sup> According to the information made public by the Pakistani Minister of Interior, 1,546 “human smugglers/facilitators” were arrested in 2009 only.

HUMAN SMUGGLERS/FACILITATORS ARRESTED, 2006-2009			
2006	2007	2008	2009
1,462	1,526	1,642	1,546

Source: Senate Secretariat of Pakistan, 2010<sup>196</sup>

**Internal human trafficking** is also a serious issue in Pakistan, predominantly for the purpose of labour exploitation (mainly through the system of “bonded labour”, but also for domestic servitude), as well as for prostitution and begging.<sup>197</sup> Bonded labour is found in all work sectors, though predominantly in brick making, carpet-making, agriculture, fishing, mining, leather tanning and production of glass bangles.<sup>198</sup> This is of concern for over one million men, women and children, mostly in the Sindh and Punjab provinces, but also in Balochistan and Khyber Paktunkhwa.<sup>199</sup>

While transnational trafficking is dealt with by the FIA, internal trafficking is under the jurisdiction of the police.<sup>200</sup> To respond to this phenomenon, the Government developed the ‘National Plan of Action for Abolition of Bonded Labour and Rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Labourers’ targeting the bonded labourers in Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Sindh provinces.<sup>201</sup> The US State Department 2009 TIP Report also points out that, although no government protection services were provided for foreign victims of trafficking specifically, internally trafficked women for sexual exploitation could access the 25 government-run “Women’s Centres” or the 276 provincial government-run “Darul Aman” centres, which have been established in order to provide abused women and children with medical treatment, vocational training and legal assistance.<sup>202</sup>

### B.2.2.5 Return migration

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Repatriation Programmes

After the fall of the Taliban in Afghanistan and till date (2002-2013), UNHCR assisted 3,842,496 million Afghans to return from Pakistan to their homeland.<sup>203</sup> In 2002 alone, the voluntary return of 1.5 million Afghans in the course of that year marked the single largest refugee return in the world since 1972.<sup>204</sup> By 2007, it was estimated that an additional 1 million Afghans had returned independently, without UNHCR assistance.<sup>205</sup>

195 UNODC (2009) “Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, Country Profiles – South and South West Asia”, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Country\\_profiles/South\\_South\\_West\\_Asia.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Country_profiles/South_South_West_Asia.pdf), p. 203

196 Pakistan Senate Secretariat, Questions for Oral Answers and Their Replies, op. cit.

197 U.S. State Department (2013) “Trafficking in Persons Report”, op. cit., p.290

198 U.S. State Department (2013) “Trafficking in Persons Report”, op. cit.; U.S. State Department (2009) “Trafficking in Persons Report”, op. cit.

199 U.S. State Department (2013) “Trafficking in Persons Report”, op. cit., p.290

200 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) “Presentation on Migration Profile”, op. cit.

201 U.S. State Department (2010) “Trafficking in Persons Report”, <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142761.htm>

202 U.S. State Department (2009) “Trafficking in Persons Report”, op. cit., p.232

203 UNHCR Pakistan Factsheet, September 2013, op. cit., p.1

204 IRIN News (2002) “Afghanistan-Pakistan: Timeline of Afghan Displacements into Pakistan”, op. cit.

205 Idem

## UNHCR ASSISTED RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN TO AFGHANISTAN, 2002-2012

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1,569,248	375,526	424,477	461,118	143,019	365,663	274,200	51,290	109,383	52,096	83,423

Source: UNHCR, 2013<sup>206</sup>

After the massive repatriation programme which took place between 2002 and 2005, there were still around 2 million registered Afghans in Pakistan. Since then, the poor prospects for rapid economic and social improvements together with the persistent security concerns in Afghanistan have resulted in a decline in the return rates since 2007.<sup>207</sup>

Another important fact to take into account was that, in 2003, the Government of Pakistan started to close down the temporary refugee camps, leading to a dramatic decrease in the number of camps and, later in 2004, the old refugee camps in the tribal regions nearby the Afghan border have also been closed, because of security concerns, namely the necessity of eliminating safe havens for militants crossing the border. The refugees living in these camps were given a choice between relocation elsewhere in Pakistan or voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan.<sup>208</sup>

The closure of the refugee camps became a serious issue between Afghanistan and Pakistan over the years, due to the fact that these closures have mostly been perceived as a step to accelerate the repatriation process despite the still existing security concerns.<sup>209</sup> However, after several suspensions, Pakistan succeeded to close most of the camps over the last decade. In 2006, 145 camps remained out of the 334 camps opened between 1981-1990, or the 203 camps still found on its territory in early 2000s.<sup>210</sup> In 2008, it was recorded that more than 80 refugee camps remained open in the country, including 71 in KP, 12 in Balochistan and 1 in the Punjab provinces of Pakistan.<sup>211</sup>

Even though the intention of completing the repatriation of Afghan refugees in Pakistan by the end of 2009 was voiced by several related ministries and authorities of Pakistan,<sup>212</sup> it was not put into practice. In August 2008, the Government of Pakistan announced its decision to extend the validity of the PoR cards until 30 December 2012 under the Tripartite Agreement between Afghanistan-Pakistan-UNHCR, referring to the ongoing insecurity and low absorption capacity in Afghanistan.<sup>213</sup> The Afghans who arrived after 2007 were not deemed eligible to obtain PoR cards, and those who left the country lost the rights provided by these cards.<sup>214</sup> Since then, the expiry date was extended once again extended until June 2013, and recently the new Pakistani Minister for States and Frontier Regions announced that the right of PoR-holding Afghan refugees to reside in Pakistan will be further extended until 31 December 2015.<sup>215</sup>

206 UNHCR SOPD (2013) Statistical Online Population Database, op. cit.

207 IRIN News (2012) "Afghanistan-Pakistan: Timeline of Afghan Displacements into Pakistan", op. cit.

208 Ghufuran, Nasreen (n.a.) "Afghan Refugees in Pakistan: Current Situation and Future Scenario", Institute of Policy Studies in Islamabad, Policy Perspectives, Vol. 3, No.2, [http://www.ips.org.pk/the-muslim-world/1023-afghan-refugees-in-pakistan-current-situation-and-future-scenario.html#\\_ftn26](http://www.ips.org.pk/the-muslim-world/1023-afghan-refugees-in-pakistan-current-situation-and-future-scenario.html#_ftn26); Synovitz, Ron (2005) "South Asia: Pakistan Pushes Ahead with Refugee Camp Closures Near Afghan Border", RFE/RL, 25 August 2005, <http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1060936.html>; BAA/CGVSRA (2010) "Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan", [http://www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1729\\_1281103562\\_a-bel-bericht-afghans-in-iran-and-pakistan-2010-07-as.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1729_1281103562_a-bel-bericht-afghans-in-iran-and-pakistan-2010-07-as.pdf), p.16

209 Ghufuran, Nasreen (n.a.) "Afghan Refugees in Pakistan", op. cit.; Synovitz, Ron (2005) "South Asia", op. cit.

210 AREU (2006) "Afghans in Pakistan: Broadening the Focus", Briefing Paper, January 2006, [http://www.researchcollective.org/Documents/Afghans\\_in\\_Pakistan.pdf](http://www.researchcollective.org/Documents/Afghans_in_Pakistan.pdf), p.3; BAA/CGVSRA (2010) "Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan", op. cit., p.16

211 "Pakistan: Violence Marks Closure of Afghan Refugee Camp", IRIN News, 17 April 2008, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,IRIN,,PAK,4809b9991e,0.html>

212 Australian Government Refugee Review Tribunal, Country Advice: Afghanistan, p.4

213 US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, "World Refugee Survey 2009: Pakistan", <http://www.refugees.org/resources/refugee-warehousing/archived-world-refugee-surveys/2009-wrs-country-updates/pakistan.html> (last updated 2011)

214 US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, "World Refugee Survey 2009: Pakistan", op. cit.

215 "UNHCR welcomes extension of stay for Afghan refugees in Pakistan", UNHCR Briefing Note, 2 July 2013, op. cit.; UNHCR Pakistan Factsheet, September 2013, op. cit., p.2

## Deportations

According to media reports based on FIA statements, an average of 4,400 foreigners have been deported annually from Pakistan over a three year period (2006-2008). As reflected in the following table, the main countries of origin of the persons deported were: Afghanistan, India, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Iran.

FOREIGNERS DEPORTED FROM PAKISTAN, 2006-2008	
Nationality	Nr. of Deportees
Afghanistan	10,381
India	1,779
Nigeria	422
Bangladesh	332
Iran	118
Philippines	41
Tanzania	37
China	36
South Africa	15
Turkey	10
Other	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,261</b>

Source: EBDM, 2009<sup>216</sup>

## B3. Emigrants

### B3.1 Total Stocks and Flows

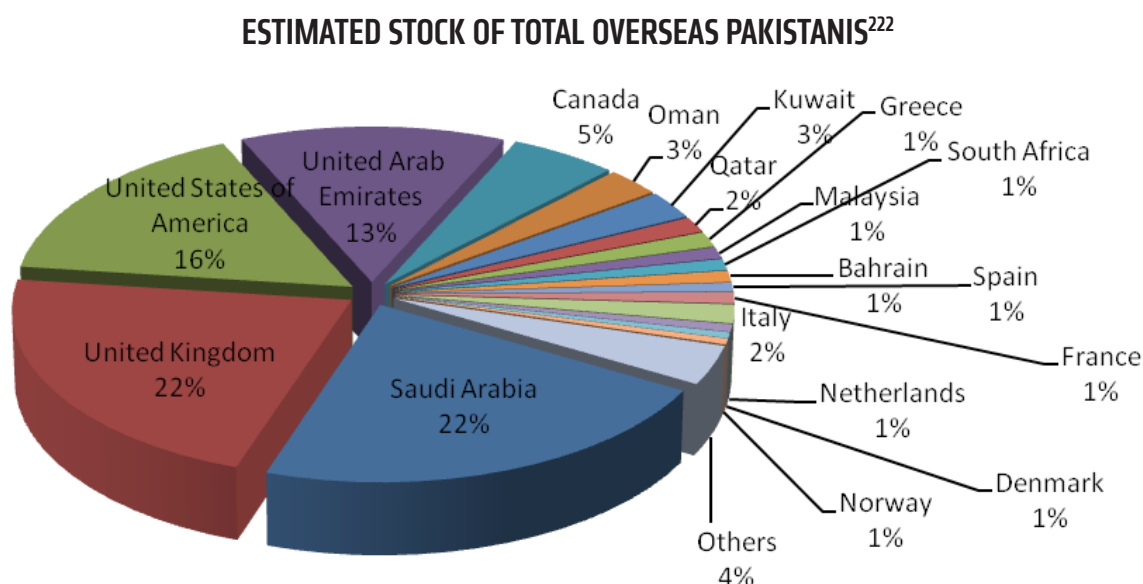
Pakistan is one of the top 10 emigration countries in the world. Emigration from Pakistan began immediately in the aftermath of 1947, with the massive movement of 6 million people to India, and, already in the 50s, the economically motivated emigration towards Europe and the Middle East started, which began to approximate its current form in the 1970s.<sup>217</sup> As emigration became an important issue in the country over the last decades, the Government of Pakistan developed a legal and institutional framework aimed to encourage the legal forms of emigration, which has been a major source of financial contributions to Pakistan's economy (see section B4.2 on remittances).

216 EBDM (2009) "Baseline Study on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Pakistan", op. cit., p.72

217 Jan, Maqsood Ahmad (2010) "Pakistan's National Emigration Policy: A Review", Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Policy Paper Series 35, December 2010, [http://www.nccr-pakistan.org/publications\\_pdf/Migration/Jan\\_EmigrationPolicyReview.pdf](http://www.nccr-pakistan.org/publications_pdf/Migration/Jan_EmigrationPolicyReview.pdf), p.2

Compared to the extent of labour emigration, the other types of emigration movements are relatively small in size (see the data on students studying abroad or on refugees and asylum seekers).<sup>218</sup> However, with regard to existing data on the different forms of emigration, although it is possible to find reliable information on labour migrants and refugees/asylum seekers, it is much more difficult to find data on the other forms of Pakistani emigration. For instance, although the Ministry of Interior collects statistics on temporary visitors at the departure points in Pakistan as well as at the Pakistani missions abroad, this information is not published on a regular basis.<sup>219</sup>

In 2011, the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis estimated the total stock of Pakistanis living and working abroad by 31 December 2008 at 5.5 million (see table in Annex 2).<sup>220</sup> As illustrated in the following graph, the main destination countries lie within the Middle East region, with the top destination country being Saudi Arabia, followed by U.A.E., Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain (with almost 44%). Parallel to the regional emigration trend, other key destination countries are the US, the UK, and Canada. All other European countries except the United Kingdom, account for less than 10% of the Pakistani emigrants, with the main destination countries being Italy, Greece, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands.<sup>221</sup>



Source: Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis<sup>223</sup>

According to a different statement from the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis, by 2010 the total number of Pakistanis abroad had increased to 6.3 million.<sup>224</sup> The following table sums up the information available regarding the region-wise distribution of the Pakistani emigrant stock in 2010, which at the time being is the most recent data publicly available.

218 Ibid.

219 Idem, p.2

220 Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis (2011) Country-wise distribution of overseas Pakistanis living/working abroad, [http://202.83.164.25/wps/portal/Moos!/ut/p/c1/04\\_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os\\_hQN68AZ3dnlwML82BTayNXTz9JEONfQwNLE\\_1wkA7cKgxNIPIG0ICjgb6fR35uqn5Bdnaao60ilgBrm-4RB/dl2/d1/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS9ZQnB3LzZfVUZKUENHQzIwODdTNTAyRUIOMzQxTTEwTTA!/](http://202.83.164.25/wps/portal/Moos!/ut/p/c1/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os_hQN68AZ3dnlwML82BTayNXTz9JEONfQwNLE_1wkA7cKgxNIPIG0ICjgb6fR35uqn5Bdnaao60ilgBrm-4RB/dl2/d1/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS9ZQnB3LzZfVUZKUENHQzIwODdTNTAyRUIOMzQxTTEwTTA!/)

221 Idem

222 The percentages in the chart are rounded.

223 Idem

224 Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis 2011, op. cit.



REGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS (31.12.2010)	
Region	Estimated Number of Pakistanis Abroad
Middle East	2,991,108
Europe	1,773,413
Americas	1,206,297
Asia and Far East	199,945
Africa	115,508
Australia and New Zealand	35,000
Total	6,321,271

Source: Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis, 2010<sup>225</sup>

## B3.2 Types of Migratory Movements

### B.3.2.1 Legal Migration

#### Labour migrants

Labour emigration is of vital importance for Pakistan, due to the fact that the country's economy is faced with the challenging task of creating 1.25 million jobs annually for its fast growing population and, implicitly, labour force.<sup>226</sup> Since human resources are among the key forms of capital in a country relying to a significant extent on remittances, great emphasis is placed on the export of manpower. Policy-making aimed at developing sustainable emigration policies must take into account a number of internal and external challenges, including: high unemployment levels among the youth, low education levels, low level of skills training in the industrial labour force, women as the least used human resource, as well as Pakistan's existing economic difficulties and the worsening of the global financial crisis.<sup>227</sup>

Retrospectively, in the 1950s and 1960s, there were already indications of undocumented employment of Pakistani workers abroad, especially in the UK and Gulf countries, though on a relatively small scale. However, the emigration of Pakistani labourers to the Gulf States gained momentum with the oil boom experienced by these countries in the 1970s, which brought enormous demand for labour migration, especially in the construction sector.<sup>228</sup>

225 Idem

226 Government of Pakistan Labour Policy 2010, 1 May 2010, op. cit., pp.14-15

227 Ibid.

228 IOM (2005) "Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits"; [http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published\\_docs/books/labour\\_migration\\_asia.pdf](http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/labour_migration_asia.pdf), p.15

In Pakistan, these developments led to the creation of the legal and institutional framework in the country, comprising the Emigration Ordinance and the Emigration Rules in 1979 for protecting the rights of overseas Pakistani workers and regulating the activities of Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) or recruiting agents; the establishment of the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis in 2008<sup>229</sup> in order to respond to the needs of Pakistani migrants abroad; and the creation of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2012 for promoting export of Pakistani manpower abroad and giving attention to their living and working conditions.<sup>230</sup> Furthermore, a number of bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding have been signed, namely with Qatar (1978, 2008), the UAE (2006), South Korea (2008), Jordan and Malaysia (2006), while negotiations with Bahrain and Italy are on-going.<sup>231</sup>

It is estimated that an average of 150,000 Pakistani labour emigrants have been leaving the country through over 1800 licensed Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) each year, mostly to work in the oil-rich Gulf countries.<sup>232</sup> However, this figure has tendency to increase either slightly or significantly depending on the year. The emigration from the country is reported as 280,000 in 2007 and more than 430,000 in 2008 with an increase of almost one third of the previous year. According to an IOM and Migration Policy Institute study on Colombo Process countries published in May 2012, Pakistan deploys approximately 400,000 labourers abroad every year.<sup>233</sup> The most recent figures obtained from the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Overseas Pakistanis display an increasing trend, with 450,000 in 2011 and more than 639,601 labourers in 2012. Out of this total, more than 60% people proceed abroad through the Overseas Employment Promoters whereas less than 40% Pakistani emigrants proceed abroad on direct employment visas which are acquired on their own efforts. In 2012, it was estimated that 8% of Pakistan's labour force is abroad.<sup>234</sup>

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229 The ministry was initially placed under the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis. At present it has been merged with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, forming the Ministry of Overseas Pakistani and Human Resource Development.

230 Agunias, D. R. and C. Aghazarm (2012) "Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward", Issue in Brief, IOM and MPI Joint Series, Issue No. 1, May 2012, [www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/ColomboProcessBrief.pdf](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/ColomboProcessBrief.pdf), pp.4-5; Pakistan Ministry of Human Resource Development, Introduction, <http://www.ophrd.gov.pk/>

231 Agunias, D. R. and C. Aghazarm (2012) "Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward", op. cit., p.5; Colombo Process, Country Information: Pakistan, [http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=71](http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=71)

232 Colombo Process, Country Information: Pakistan, op. cit.

233 Idem

234 Idem

## MAIN DESTINATION COUNTRIES FOR PAKISTANI EMIGRANTS, 2005 – 2010

Destination Countries	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
U.A.E.	74,150	100,611	139,784	222,097	140,997	113,322
Bahrain	1,612	1,631	2,615	5,940	7,087	5,877
Kuwait	7,185	10,545	14,548	6,251	1,542	153
Libya	287	68	450	953	1,297	2,285
Malaysia	7,707	4,837	1,198	1,809	2,462	3,371
Oman	8,039	12,66	32,57	37,58	34,315	38,058
Qatar	2,176	2,274	5,014	10,171	4,061	3,039
Saudi Arabia	35,798	46,079	84,766	138,495	201,896	190,611
U.K	1,611	1,741	1,111	756	556	430
South Korea	1,970	1,082	434	2,304	1,465	905
Italy	551	431	2,765	2,876	5,416	3,738
Others	2248	2315	2452	2610	3360	2896
Total	143,329	184,274	287,707	431,842	404,452	364,685

Source: Ministry of Labour and Manpower, 2010<sup>235</sup>

Geographical distribution of Pakistani labour emigration is dominantly towards the Middle East countries (96.5% of all regular migrants from Pakistan in 2010).<sup>236</sup> The large majority of these migrants have been working in Saudi Arabia and UAE, and to a lesser extent also in Oman.<sup>237</sup> It is estimated that the large majority (approximately 70-80%) of the Pakistani labour emigrants to these countries are working mostly in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs.<sup>238</sup> On the other hand, the country's skilled and highly-skilled labour emigrants, who have the largest share in the remittances sent to Pakistan, generally tend to go to countries in the "global North".<sup>239</sup>

Last but not least, labour emigration from Pakistan is directly related with the unemployment rate, the inflation rate and the size of real remittances received in the country.<sup>240</sup> When deciding whether to emigrate or not, one of the major factors taken into account are better economic and social opportunities in the host country, which further enhances the remittances received in Pakistan and encourages subsequent emigration.<sup>241</sup>

235 Ministry of Labour and Manpower (2010) "Labour and Human Resource Statistics 2000-2010", [http://202.83.164.27/wps/portal/Molmop/lut/p/c0/04\\_SB-8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os\\_hQN68AZ3dnlwN312BTAYNTE1MvR0tXA9MQE\\_2CbEdFALQnDZM!/?WCM\\_GLOBAL\\_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/LMDivCL/division/publications/01\\_labour++human+resource+statistics](http://202.83.164.27/wps/portal/Molmop/lut/p/c0/04_SB-8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os_hQN68AZ3dnlwN312BTAYNTE1MvR0tXA9MQE_2CbEdFALQnDZM!/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/LMDivCL/division/publications/01_labour++human+resource+statistics)

236 Idem

237 Idem

238 Agunias, D. R. and C. Aghazarm (2012) "Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward", op. cit., p.3; Colombo Process, Country Information-Pakistan, op. cit.

239 Colombo Process, Country Information-Pakistan, op. cit.

240 Ahmad, Nisar&Hussain, Zakir&Sial, Maqbool Hussain&Hussain, Ijaz&Akram, Waqar (2008) "Macroeconomic determinants of international migration from Pakistan", op. cit., p.92

241 Idem, p.91

Legal emigration from Pakistan includes also movements of students as well as of tourists and visitors. According to data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the number of Pakistani students studying abroad has been gradually increasing in the recent years, from 26,820 in 2007 to 29,459 in 2008, 33,443 in 2009 and further to 36,386 in 2010.<sup>242</sup> This development indicates a 35.66% increase in the number of Pakistani students studying abroad between 2007 and 2010. The latest available figures point to a slight decrease in 2011, with an estimated 32,254 students. With regard to tourists and visitors, statistics collected by FIA on the number of passengers arriving in and departing from Pakistan from 2004-2010 were presented by the FIA Chief of Staff in a GFMD meeting in 2011. They are summed up in the following table.

ARRIVALS IN PAKISTAN AND DEPARTURES FROM PAKISTAN, IN MILLIONS (2004-2010)							
Passengers	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arrived	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.2
Departed	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.5
Total	5.8	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.0	8.2	8.7

Source: Presentation by FIA Chief of Staff, 2011<sup>243</sup>

### *B.3.2.2 Asylum and International Protection*

#### **Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

It is estimated that there are 32,000 Pakistani refugees worldwide, which is a very small figure compared to that of Pakistani labour emigrants.<sup>244</sup> The majority of Pakistani refugees are found in Canada, where the numbers have gone up significantly in the past decade. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States also host a great part of Pakistani refugees (see table in Annex 2). These countries have also increasingly hosted more refugees throughout the last decade, while at the same time the number of labour migrants emigrating to these same countries has been decreasing.

Both Talibanisation in some parts of the country and the post-9/11 developments in the region at macro level and in the country at micro level have resulted in certain socio-political conditions which affected the country's minorities. According to the 'UNHCR Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection - Needs of Members of Religious Minorities from Pakistan' on 14 May 2012, UNHCR identified six risk groups, namely Ahmadi, Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Bahai, Shia and Sufi/Barelvi communities living in Pakistan, and whose asylum claims are evaluated by depending on the individual circumstances of the cases.<sup>245</sup> The current situation of these minority groups is considered as 'in need of international protection' by the UNHCR on the grounds of their religion and/or membership of a particular social group.<sup>246</sup>

242 UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Student mobility indicators, 2012 data, [http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF\\_Language=eng&BR\\_Topic=0](http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0). No figures are so far available for 2011 and 2012.

243 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) "Presentation on Migration Profile", op. cit.

244 UNHCR SOPD Statistical Online Population Database, op. cit. (2013 data)

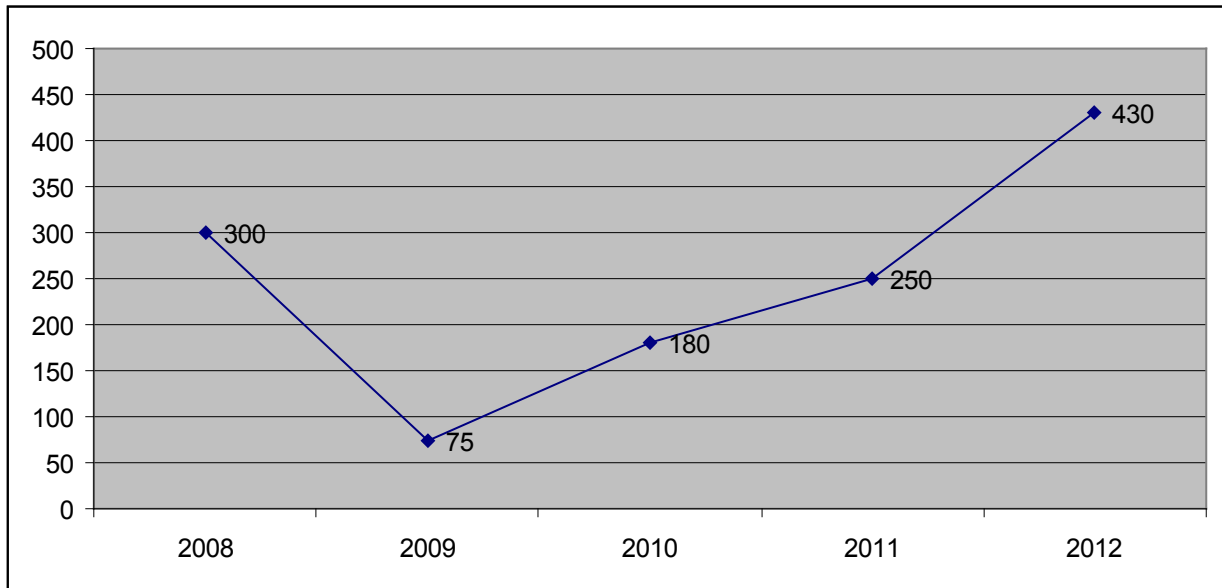
245 UNHCR (2012) "UNHCR Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection Needs of Members of Religious Minorities from Pakistan", 14 May 2012, HCR/EG/PAK/12/02, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4fb0ec62.html>, pp.1-45

246 Ibid.

## Unaccompanied Minors

There are no comprehensive statistics on the number of Pakistani unaccompanied minors abroad. However, an approximation of the extent of their presence in Europe is offered by the Eurostat data on the number of asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors. As it can be seen in the following graph, the figures registered a sharp decrease between 2008 and 2009 (from 300 to 75 persons<sup>247</sup>), after which a steady increase is observed during the next three years up to 430 persons in 2012, which is the latest available data.<sup>248</sup> This figure, compared to the one for Afghan unaccompanied minors in Europe (5,510 persons in 2012,<sup>249</sup> including Norway and Switzerland), is relatively low.

### UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AMONG ASYLUM APPLICANTS IN EUROPE (2008-2010)



Source: Eurostat, 2013<sup>250</sup>

Note: Annual data, rounded figures.

In 2012, the largest numbers of unaccompanied minors was found in Austria (140), Belgium (45) and Germany (110). The largest increases were recorded in Austria (180% increase, from 50 persons in 2011 to 140 in 2012), Germany (100% increase, from 55 to 110 persons), and Romania (150% increase, from 10 to 25 persons).<sup>251</sup>

247 All Eurostat figures are rounded.

248 Eurostat Statistical Database, Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors (2012 data), op. cit.

249 Idem

250 Idem

251 Idem

### **B.3.2.3 Irregular Migration**

There are no comprehensive estimations on the number of Pakistani emigrants in an irregular situation. Deportation and apprehension figures are used to give an idea about the trends and flow of the irregular emigration from Pakistan.

It is estimated that 300,000 people have been migrating from Pakistan each year by using one of the irregular channels including the existing wide network of migrant smuggling and human trafficking in the country.<sup>252</sup> According to an UNODC study from 2012, the irregular migration of Pakistani migrants is mostly facilitated by migrant smugglers.<sup>253</sup> In the same report, it is also claimed that the Pakistani irregular migrants, mostly single men with an average age of 30, are mainly coming from Punjab (North Punjab but also few districts in South Punjab), KP and Karachi in Pakistan.<sup>254</sup> These people are migrating to Saudi Arabia and UAE for working there temporarily.<sup>255</sup> Western Europe is also a key destination for great majority of Pakistani irregular emigrants.<sup>256</sup>

With regard to Pakistani migrants found in an irregular situation in Europe, between 2008 and 2012, around 110,065 Pakistani nationals were apprehended in this region (includes EU 27, Norway and Switzerland). The number of Pakistanis found to be illegally present in Europe has been increasing throughout this period, from 13,210 in 2008 to 29,455 in 2012 (a 123% increase). As seen from the table here below, the main countries of apprehension are Greece, the UK, Austria, Germany, Spain and France. In the period of reference, the strongest increase was registered in Austria (from 165 persons in 2008 to 2,440 in 2012), Germany (from 480 to 2,370 persons) and Greece (from 2,060 to 18,275 in 2011 and 11,095 in 2012). Slovakia and Italy recorded decreases in the number of Pakistani nationals found to be illegally present, the latter from 1,385 persons in 2008 to 400 in 2012.

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252 Colombo Process, Country Information-Pakistan, op. cit.

253 UNODC (2012) "Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature", op. cit., p.13

254 Ibid.

255 Ibid.

256 Idem, p.178

## PAKISTANI NATIONALS FOUND TO BE ILLEGALLY PRESENT IN THE EUROPE (2008-2010)

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	180	190	185	225	275
Germany	480	515	550	1,445	2,370
Ireland	95	315	385	220	135
Greece	2,060	4,295	8,485	18,275	11,095
Spain	1,880	2,285	2,025	2,005	2,330
France	1,295	1,000	945	1,140	1,670
Italy	1,385	800	705	355	400
Cyprus	450	565	480	490	590
Austria	165	280	420	1,250	2,440
Poland	20	25	20	10	155
Portugal	175	190	95	145	260
Romania	10	50	40	70	100
Slovakia	190	200	30	15	5
Sweden	0	110	95	130	150
United Kingdom	4,690	4,510	4,750	6,430	7,135
Others	135	175	160	320	345
Total	13,210	15,505	19,370	32,525	29,455

Source: Eurostat, 2013<sup>257</sup>

Note: Annual data, rounded figures.

Eurostat data also points to a rising number of minors found to be illegally present in Europe. According to the latest figures, in 2008 there were 890 minors among the Pakistani nationals found to be illegally present in Europe, a figure which increased over the next 4 years until reaching the 1,790 value in 2012 (101% increase).<sup>258</sup> The most dramatic increase took place in 2011, from 1,020 minors found illegally present in 2010 to 1,655 in 2011 (62%). The main countries where minors were found to be illegally present are the UK, Greece, Austria and Germany.

Moreover, Eurostat provides data on third country nationals refused entry in European countries. According to the latest data, there were slightly more than 1,000 Pakistanis in this situation in 2012. This indicates a 35% decrease in the last five years, from 1,560 persons in 2008. The UK was by far the country with the highest number of refusals of entry (515 persons in 2012, yet a 40% decrease from 2008). Other countries with relatively significant numbers of refusals (50-80 persons) include France, Italy, Ireland and Germany.

257 Eurostat Statistical Database, Third country nationals found to be illegally present (2012 data), op. cit.

258 Idem

## PAKISTANI NATIONALS REFUSED ENTRY AT THE EU EXTERNAL BORDERS (+ SWITZERLAND), 2008-2012

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bulgaria	10	10	15	20	20
Germany	50	15	25	35	50
Ireland	95	95	85	60	70
Greece	35	145	50	40	35
Spain	5	30	45	30	30
France	130	135	70	135	80
Italy	125	80	80	125	75
Cyprus	35	25	25	25	20
Netherlands	30	0	20	45	25
Romania	40	50	35	20	25
United Kingdom	855	830	665	725	515
Switzerland	20	20	20	35	5
Other	130	55	55	110	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,010</b>

Source: Eurostat, 2013<sup>259</sup>

Note: Annual data, rounded figures.

There are different routes followed by the irregular migrants from Pakistan, depending on their budget. These routes are used not only by Pakistani migrants but also by migrants belonging to different nationalities, mostly coming from the neighbouring countries, such as Bangladesh. The main irregular emigration routes are the following:<sup>260</sup>

1. Pakistan-Iran-Oman-UAE
2. Pakistan-Iran-Turkey-Greece-Spain (the main concern of Pakistan since 60% of illegal migration movements from Pakistan have been happening on this route)<sup>261</sup>
3. Pakistan-CARs (except Uzbekistan)-Ukraine or Russia-Eastern Europe-Western Europe
4. Pakistan-Malaysia/Singapore-Indonesia-Australia
5. Pakistan-Middle East-West Africa-Spain (was a popular route between 2004-2008 but not used since 2008 due to increasing measures in the entry into EU from Africa by sea).<sup>262</sup>

259 Eurostat Statistical Database, Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders (2012 data), op. cit.

260 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) "Presentation on Migration Profile", op. cit.; Awan, Z. /FIA, Presentation for Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime Human Trafficking, op. cit.

261 Iftikhar, A. /Head of Delegation of Pakistan, Statement for the 1st Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group Senior Officials in Bali Indonesia, op. cit., p.3

262 UNODC (2012) "Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature", op. cit., p.179

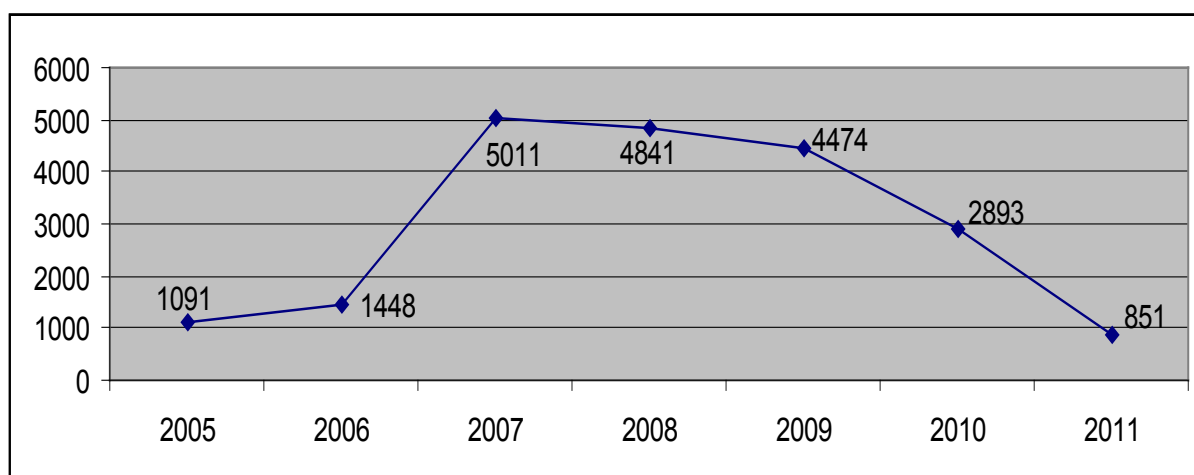


### B.3.2.4 Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling

Pakistan is a regional hub of trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling to many European and Middle Eastern countries and most of the irregular migration from Pakistan is believed to occur through migrant smuggling.<sup>263</sup> However, the lack of credible data is the main obstacle in assessing the real extent of the situation. Excluding qualitative studies based on small samples, almost all the documents that have been published are based on rough estimations, without a solid methodology. Another limitation in the data available is that local sources in Pakistan, including media reports and national authorities, do not apply a consistent separation between trafficking and smuggling data, and often use the terms inter interchangeably, or also for denoting broader irregular migration aspects.

With these limitations acknowledged, the most recent data released by FIA in 2011 on persons arrested for human trafficking in Pakistan estimates their number to 1,642 in 2008, 1,775 in 2009, 1,779 in 2010 and 1,639 in 2011.<sup>264</sup> FIA also released data on the number of convictions in cases of human trafficking/migrant smuggling, which is presented in the following graph.

**CONVICTIONS IN CASES OF MIGRANT SMUGGLING/HUMAN TRAFFICKING**



Source: FIA, 2011<sup>265</sup>

While women and children are mostly being trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, camel jockeying, forced marriage (for internal trafficking, Watta Satta and Swara practices<sup>266</sup>), begging, child soldiering and domestic servitude, men are mostly trafficked for the purpose of forced labour both between the countries and inside Pakistan. In Europe there is sparse evidence of trafficking and smuggling in children from Pakistan.<sup>267</sup>

263 UNODC (2012) "Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature", op. cit., p.13

264 "FIA Nabbed 6,835 Human Traffickers in 4 Years", Pakistan Today, 14 May 2012, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/05/14/city/islamabad/fia-nabbed-6835-human-trafficker-nabbed-in-4-years/>; "Islamabad: 4,316 Human Traffickers Caught in Last 30 Months", Pakistan Criminal Records, 7 March 2012, <http://pakistancriminalrecords.com/2012/03/07/islamabad-4316-human-traffickers-caught-in-last-30-months/>

265 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) "Presentation on Migration Profile", op. cit.

266 Watta Satta is exchange of brides and Swara is giving daughters for resolving family/tribal feuds.

267 Reichel, D. and M. Hofmann (2011) "Migrationsströme aus Afghanistan und Pakistan nach Europa und Österreich", in: AfPak. Afghanistan, Pakistan und die Migration nach Österreich. B.M.I./Österreichischer Integrationsfond: Leobersdorf

FIA Pakistan established a liaison office in Muscat, Oman in order to help identify and protect victims of human trafficking in the Middle East, particularly for forced labour, which is the major issue of concern in the region.<sup>268</sup> Since its establishment, the Muscat liaison office identified 7,500 victims of trafficking and 390 traffickers.<sup>269</sup> According to FIA, the establishment of similar offices has also been negotiated with Turkey, Greece, Iran, and UK.<sup>270</sup> In 2009, a National Action Plan was prepared by the Government of Pakistan, aimed principally at increasing public awareness, as well as at enhancing the training of the relevant officials and law enforcement active in this field (for more on the 2009 National Action Plan, see section B2.2.4).<sup>271</sup>

With regard to smuggling trends, according to the UNODC, the most popular destinations for the Pakistani nationals being smuggled are Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran, Greece, Turkey and the UK.<sup>272</sup> The general characteristics of Pakistani nationals being smuggled, who, in their large majority are single men with an average age of 30, and coming predominantly from Punjab and KP province, differ according to the targeted area of destination.<sup>273</sup> The information is summed up in the table below.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SMUGGLED MIGRANTS IN PAKISTAN	
Destination	Migrant's Characteristics
The Gulf and Middle East (overland/sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low income</li> <li>• Low education</li> <li>• Low skilled</li> <li>• 15-30 years of age</li> <li>• Revolving door return/re-entry</li> <li>• Price sensitive</li> </ul>
European Union (overland/sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Middle income or land holders</li> <li>• Strong diaspora ties</li> <li>• 18-30 years of age</li> <li>• Mid to long-term intentions</li> <li>• Somewhat price sensitive</li> </ul>
European Union (air)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Middle and high income</li> <li>• Well educated &amp; English skills</li> <li>• Asylum seeking</li> <li>• Reputation sensitive</li> </ul>
European Union and North America (air)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liquidated assets</li> <li>• Asylum seeking/claim to be Afghans</li> <li>• Reputation sensitive</li> <li>• Strong diaspora ties</li> <li>• Overstay intentions</li> </ul>
Australia (air/boat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asylum seeking</li> <li>• Afghans/claim to be Afghans</li> <li>• Strong diaspora ties</li> </ul>

Source: UNODC, 2012<sup>274</sup>

268 Awan, Z. /FIA, Presentation for Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime Human Trafficking, Bali/Indonesia, 7-8 June 2010

269 Idem

270 Idem

271 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) "Presentation on Migration Profile", op. cit.

272 UNODC (2012) "Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature", op. cit., p.188

273 Idem

274 Idem, p.183

In addition, the UNODC provides estimates on the smuggling costs from Pakistan, based on 2004 field data, which are illustrated below:

SMUGGLING COSTS FROM PAKISTAN, 2004 ESTIMATIONS	
Direct flight	
United States and Canada	\$ 17,000 - 20,000
UK	\$ 13,000 - 14,000
European Union mainland	\$ 9,000 - 10,000
Direct flight	
Depending on transit country	\$ 6,000 - 12,000
Flight, then overland journey	
UK	\$ 4,000
European Union mainland	\$ 3,000

Source: UNODC, 2012<sup>275</sup>

The importance of international cooperation is emphasised through the establishment of several bilateral and multilateral groups against migrant smuggling networks, as reflected in the table below, which sums up recent information from the Pakistani Senate Secretariat.

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON AGAINST MIGRANT SMUGGLING		
Bilateral Groups	Trilateral Groups	Quadrilateral Group
Pakistan-Oman Pakistan-Turkey Pakistan-UK	Pakistan-Iran-Turkey Pakistan-Turkey-Greece	Pakistan-Turkey- Greece-Afghanistan

Source: Pakistani Senate Secretariat, 2010<sup>276</sup>

### **B.3.2.5 Return migration**

According to Eurostat data, the number of Pakistani migrants returning from Europe with an order to leave (voluntarily or forced) has increased almost 200% between 2008 and 2012. Major returnee flows can be noticed from the United Kingdom, from where 3,025 Pakistanis were returned to Pakistan in 2008 and steadily rising up to 5,625 in 2012. Another sharp increase was in Hungary, from 30 returnorders in 2008 to 690 in 2012. Yet the largest increase in the return rate was registered in Greece, from 80 returnorders in 2008 to 5,135 in 2012. Cyprus, Germany, France and Spain have registered return orders of about 130 – 300 people per year.<sup>277</sup>

275 Idem, p.187

276 Pakistan Senate Secretariat, Questions for Oral Answers and Their Replies, op. cit.

277 Eurostat Statistical Database, Third country nationals returned following an order to leave (2012 data), [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search\\_database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database) (last accessed: October 2013)

**PAKISTANI NATIONALS RETURNED FROM EUROPE FOLLOWING AN ORDER TO LEAVE, 2008-2012**

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	20	55	60	55	125
Bulgaria	0	0	15	50	25
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	15	15	10	0	60
Germany	155	135	160	165	220
Estonia	0	0	0	0	5
Ireland	10	20	20	30	55
Greece	80	245	405	1,295	5,135
Spain	265	155	165	310	220
France	265	280	295	335	505
Italy	50	35	30	20	35
Cyprus	225	365	285	310	*
Latvia	0	5	0	0	5
Lithuania	5	0	0	0	5
Hungary	30	20	45	540	690
Malta	5	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	70	75	75	75	70
Austria	40	45	55	95	80
Poland	10	15	5	0	45
Portugal	15	15	5	5	25
Romania	20	30	15	25	90
Slovenia	5	35	5	20	55
Slovakia	80	30	10	0	0
Finland	5	0	10	10	10
Sweden	30	50	40	40	55
United Kingdom	3,025	3,210	3,560	4,575	5,625
Norway	30	*	*	80	45
Total	4,455	4,835	5,270	8,035	13,185

Source: Eurostat, 2013<sup>278</sup>  
 Note: Annual data, rounded  
 \* Figures not available

Data presented by the Ministry of Interior in 2011 makes reference to a total of 313,513 Pakistani nationals being deported between January 1999 and October 2008.<sup>279</sup> On the same occasion, deportation figures from major crossing points from 2006-2011 were presented, which are summed up in the following table.

DEPORTATION FIGURES FROM MAJOR ENTRY POINTS (2006-2011)						
Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Iran	4,845	6,071	7,788	4,688	8,478	3,725
Turkey	185	2,825	6,220	1,775	1,275	350
Greece	135	81	135	576	725	460
Oman	8,705	2,028	3,692	6,460	5,978	1,692
Spain	133	336	189	81	74	27
Total	14,003	12,377	18,024	13,580	16,530	6,254

Source: Presentation by FIA Chief of Staff, 2011<sup>280</sup>

Following the readmission agreement signed between Pakistan and the EU in 2009 and its entry into force on 1 December 2010, Pakistan reports of 171 people who have been returned under the agreement to date. Since October 2012, the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) reports of 899 received readmission applications, out of which 662 applications have been verified. The applications have to be processed within 30-60 days.<sup>281</sup> Further information can be found under “Bilateral Agreements”.

## B4. Migration and Development

### B4.1 Pakistani Diasporas

There are nearly 7 million Pakistanis, including their foreign-born children, who have been living abroad, which makes it the world’s 7th largest diaspora.<sup>282</sup> It is believed that economic migrants constitute a vast majority of the Pakistani diaspora, which send roughly US\$ 10 billion annually in remittances through formal channels to Pakistan. According to the UNDP Human Development Report 2009, Pakistan has an emigration rate of 2.2% and the major continent of destination for migrants from Pakistan is Asia, with 72.5% of emigrants living there.<sup>283</sup>

Considering that the majority of the diaspora is composed of economic migrants and these workers’ remittances are the second largest source of foreign exchange after exports in the country, the Pakistani Government has taken some specific measures. The most significant step was the creation of a Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis in 2008, in order to answer to the needs of emigrated Pakistanis. The Ministry was initially placed under the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis, then separated and most recently following the national elections it has been merged with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which thus became the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis

279 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) “Presentation on Migration Profile”, op. cit.

280 Idem

281 Pakistan Ministry of Interior (October 2013) Presentation held by the NCMC for the study visit of the Budapest Process Silk Routes Working Group on 30 October 2013

282 “Pakistani Diaspora is the World’s Seventh Largest”, Pakistan Defence, 10 July 2012, <http://www.defence.pk/forums/current-events-social-issues/211666-pakistani-diaspora-worlds-7th-largest.html>

283 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2009-2010, op. cit., p.244

and Human Resource Development.<sup>284</sup> Moreover, the government also assigned Community Welfare Attaches (CWAs) to the Embassies of Pakistan located in major labour importing countries, which have the role to protect the rights of Pakistani workers whenever it is necessary.<sup>285</sup>

The main objective of the Ministry is to give all the necessary support to the expatriate Pakistanis all over the world according to their needs, for instance by providing legal support, strengthening their ties with their homeland, facilitating investments and also their involvement into national events.<sup>286</sup> The Ministry has also been developing and implementing several projects within Pakistan for the expatriate Pakistanis. For example, through the Overseas Pakistanis Foundation (OPF)<sup>287</sup> placed under its responsibility, the Ministry implements a housing project in which residences are available for overseas Pakistani, under favourable conditions and in popular neighbourhoods. In addition, the OPF also provides study visits for overseas Pakistani students to Pakistan, runs schools for the children of overseas Pakistanis, supports families in the case of death of family members abroad with transport service, as well as provides free or discounted health service in Pakistan for overseas Pakistanis and their families.

## B4.2 Remittances Sent by Pakistani Nationals Living Abroad

Remittances have always been a major driving force for emigration and have served as an effective poverty coping mechanism in Pakistan.<sup>288</sup> As it can be observed in the following table, remittances sent back to Pakistan have shown an increasing trend over the past years, from \$ 3.87 billion in the fiscal year<sup>289</sup> 2003-2004 up to \$ 13.18 billion in the fiscal year 2011-2012.<sup>290</sup> Remarkably, especially when compared the other countries in the region such as Bangladesh and India, this increasing tendency remained even at the height of the global crisis in the summer of 2009.<sup>291</sup> Analysts argue that, in Pakistan, the sustainability of the increase in remittances is directly linked to two major factors: the continuous rise in labour migration and the composition of the migrating labour force in favour of highly skilled migrant workers.<sup>292</sup> According to the World Bank's "Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011", 12.6% of Pakistani emigrants had tertiary education in 2000.<sup>293</sup> Other factors to take into account are the better services that financial institutions provide, along with more rigorous money laundering regulations.<sup>294</sup> Through encouragement from the government and the liberalisation of the foreign exchange regime, migrant workers are allowed to maintain foreign currency accounts with free inflows and outflows of currency.<sup>295</sup>

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284 Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development, <http://www.ophrd.gov.pk>

285 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2009-2010, op. cit., p.254

286 Ibid.

287 Overseas Pakistanis Foundation, <http://www.opf.org.pk/>

288 Ahmad, Nisar & Hussain, Zakir & Sial, Maqbool Hussain & Hussain, Ijaz & Akram, Waqar (2008) "Macroeconomic determinants of international migration from Pakistan", op. cit., p.85

289 In the statistics from the State Bank of Pakistan, fiscal years are calculated until the 30th of June of the respective year.

290 State Bank of Pakistan, "Workers' remittances cross \$13bn mark for the first time in Pakistan history", July 10 2012, <http://www.sbp.org.pk/press/2012/Remittances-11-Jul-12.pdf>, p.108

291 Kock, U. and Y. Sun (2011) "Remittances in Pakistan: Why have they gone up, and why aren't they coming down?", IMF Working Paper, WP/11/200, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2011/wp11200.pdf>, p.16

292 Ibid.

293 World Bank Migration and Remittance Factbook 2011, op. cit.

294 Vaqar, Guntur and Shikha (2010) "Remittances and Household Welfare: A Case Study of Pakistan", ADB Working Paper No. 194, Manila: ADB, <http://www.adb.org/documents/Working-Papers/2010/Economics-WP194.pdf>, p.7

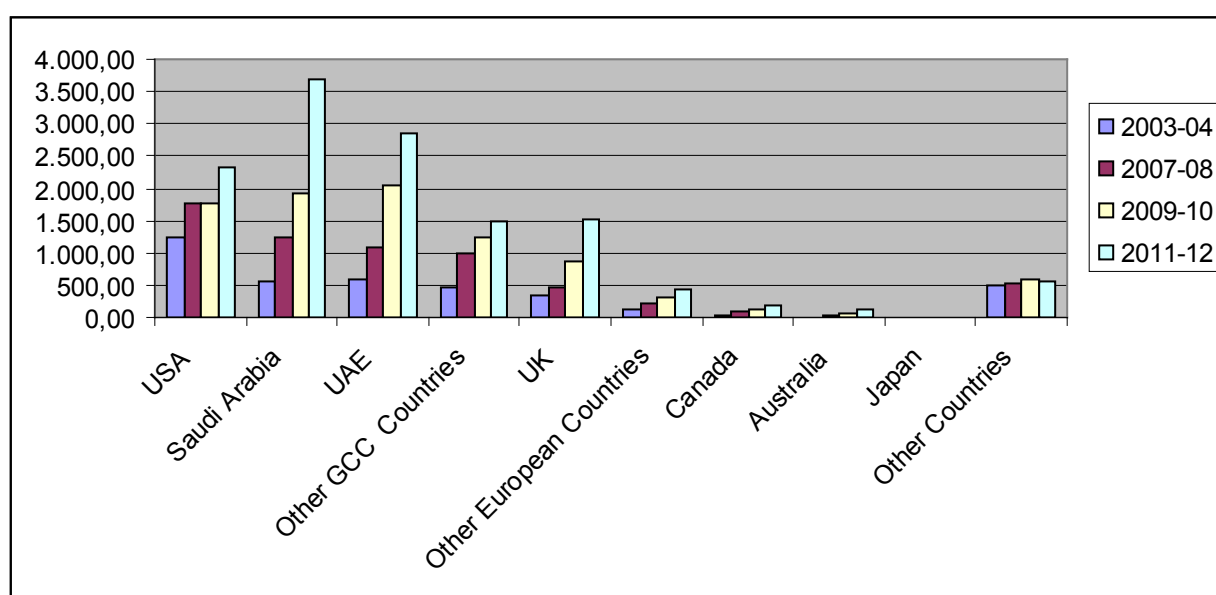
295 Idem, p.8

The current contribution of foreign remittances is 5.70% of GDP (2012 data),<sup>296</sup> and for some receiving families it often represents the main source of income.<sup>297</sup> According to data published by the State Bank of Pakistan, in the fiscal year 2010-2011 remittances crossed the \$ 10 billion mark for the first time, being recorded at \$ 11.2 billion (25.77% increase from 2009-2010; see table in Annex 2).<sup>298</sup> The latest figures available indicate that Pakistani emigrants remitted a record amount of \$13.18 billion during the last fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2012, showing a 17.72% growth from the previous fiscal year (\$ 11.2 billion in 2010-2011).<sup>299</sup>

Regarding the main countries from where Pakistani emigrants send remittances, in the table in Annex 2 it can be observed that during the last decade there was a remarkable increase in the amount of remittances sent from the Arab region as a whole. Remittances received from Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman increased from a total of \$ 1.61 billion in the fiscal year 2003-2004 to \$ 8.03 billion in the fiscal year 2011-2012, currently amounting to roughly 60% of the total remittances sent home by Pakistani emigrants.<sup>300</sup>

By comparison, remittances received from all European countries (including Norway and Switzerland) totalled \$ 0.44 billion in the fiscal year 2003-2004 and \$ 1.95 billion in 2011-2012 (3.31% of total remittances), the vast majority of which represent contributions sent from the UK (\$ 0.33 billion in 2003-2004 to \$ 1.52 billion in 2011-2012).<sup>301</sup> The other most important sending country is the US, which was the single largest source of remittances until the fiscal year 2009-2010, when it was overtaken by the UAE and Saudi Arabia. With \$ 2.33 billion sent in the fiscal year 2011-2012, the US currently accounts for 18% of the total Pakistani remittances, while Saudi Arabia covers 28% (\$ 3.68 billion) and the UAE 22% (\$ 2.84 billion).<sup>302</sup> The graph below shows developments of remittances received over the last decade from the main sending countries.

### REMITTANCE TRENDS, 2003-2012



Source: State Bank of Pakistan, 2012<sup>303</sup>

296 State Bank of Pakistan, Annual Report 2012, <http://www.sbp.org.pk/reports/annual/arFY12/Vol2/Chapter-9.pdf>, p.108

297 Vaqar, Guntur and Shikha (2010) "Remittances and Household Welfare: A Case Study of Pakistan", op. cit., p.27

298 State Bank of Pakistan, Annual Report 2012, <http://www.sbp.org.pk/reports/annual/arFY12/Vol2/Chapter-9.pdf>, p.108

299 State Bank of Pakistan, "Workers' remittances cross \$13bn mark for the first time in Pakistan history", July 10 2012, <http://www.sbp.org.pk/press/2012/Remittances-11-Jul-12.pdf>

300 Ibid.

301 Ibid.

302 Ibid.

303 Ibid.

There are several factors influencing the marked growth rate of remittances from Pakistan over the last decade. The emigration rate increases the quantity of possible remittances on an annual basis. In addition to this, the measurements introduced by the government to enhance the bonds with expatriate Pakistanis and encourage investments are another factor to be underlined. Several schemes of remittance transfers have been introduced to encourage remittances through formal channels. The government provides exemptions to migrant workers on custom duties for sending remittances through formal channels. It also introduced foreign exchange bearer certificates and foreign exchange currency certificates for migrants to provide attractive returns on long-run investments.

REMITTANCES TRANSFER MODES		
Mode of Transfer	Advantages	Disadvantages
Informal via hundi (through money changer)	Speedy, low transaction cost, easy for receiver with difficulties in reading and writing	less reliable, may take longer due to new increased regulations
Informal by hand	Speedy, no transaction cost	risky, limited amount due to country-specific regulations
Formal through financial institutions	reliable, safe, documented, traceable	high transaction cost, time-consuming, formal process, generally available only in well established towns/cities

Source: Vaqar, Guntur and Shikha, 2010<sup>304</sup>

The impact of remittances as percentage of household income, as identified by this report, is summed up in the table in annex 2 on “Share of Household Incomes”, which provides a comparison of different household income quintiles, by the share of salaries, wages, and income through agriculture. It is seen that remittances vary significantly according to the welfare quintile of population. The lower is the quintile, the higher is the share of agricultural income and wages. The wealthier quintiles show a higher income ratio of remittances, which also reflects the relative costs of migration fees, which only the relatively rich population can afford.<sup>305</sup>

304 Vaqar, Guntur and Shikha (2010) “Remittances and Household Welfare: A Case Study of Pakistan”, op. cit., p.8

305 Idem, pp.15-16



## B5. Institutional and Policy Framework Governing Migration

### *B5.1 Overview of Recent Migration Policy Developments at the National Level*

This section briefly discusses recent migration policy developments in Pakistan, as a complement to the relevant information included under each section of the Country Report, respectively. In addition, an overview of key domestic legislation related to migration management in Pakistan is presented in Annex 1.

In 2009, the Government of Pakistan has launched Refugee-Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Programme with the support of UNHCR and UNDP for the promotion of regional stability, aimed at compensating the social, economic and environmental consequences of hosting more than 3 million refugees for three decades, as well as at providing necessary peaceful co-existence between Afghan refugee communities and the local Pakistani population, until their return to Afghanistan.<sup>306</sup> From 2009 to early 2012, 580 development projects were completed under RAHA, mainly on education, health, water, sanitation and agriculture, the majority of which were implemented in Balochistan and KP.<sup>307</sup>

In March 2010, the Government of Pakistan approved the Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (AMRS) for the period 2010 and 2012.<sup>308</sup> Through this strategy paper, the extension and replacement of PoR cards, the issuance of birth certificates and also the individual registration of already registered family members have been addressed.<sup>309</sup> In addition, the Regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (2012-2014) was initiated in 2011, with the involvement of principal countries (Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran) and UNHCR.<sup>310</sup>

Furthermore, in February 2012, the Government of Pakistan established an Inter-Ministerial Working Group led by SAFRON in order to develop a road map for both providing assistance and protection to the Afghan refugees in the country and finding durable solutions to the subject matter.<sup>311</sup> SAFRON is also planning initiatives for the registration of undocumented Afghans in the country.

With regard to emigration and labour migration, there is a proposed National Emigration Policy, developed in 2009 but not yet adopted.

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306 UNHCR Pakistan Factsheet, February 2012, Asia-Pacific update, <http://www.unhcr.org/4f9020076.pdf>, p.2

307 Ibid.

308 UNHCR (2012) "Universal Periodic Review: Pakistan", Submission by the UNHCR for the OHCHR's Compilation Report, [http://www.upr-info.org/IMG/pdf/unhcr\\_pak\\_2012\\_e.pdf](http://www.upr-info.org/IMG/pdf/unhcr_pak_2012_e.pdf), p.1

309 Ibid.

310 UNHCR Pakistan Factsheet, February 2012, Asia-Pacific update, op. cit.

311 Idem

## B5.2 Institutional Framework

The key institutional actors involved in migration management and diaspora affairs in Pakistan are summed-up in the following table<sup>312</sup>:

Actor	Description
Ministry of Interior	<p>The primary responsibility of the Ministry of Interior is to ensure internal security. It also is mandated to deal, among others, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The national registration of population and issuance of identity cards</li> <li>- Nationality, citizenship and naturalisation</li> <li>- Immigration, passports, regulation of entry and exit of foreigners</li> <li>- The control and administration of the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Civil Armed Forces i.e. Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, Pakistan Rangers and Coast Guards</li> <li>- The coordination of policy matters relating to Police, Police reforms and training of Police officers through National Police Academy (NPA)</li> <li>- Anti-smuggling measures and enforcement of Anti-corruption Laws</li> <li>- Arms policy, issuance of licenses for non-prohibited weapons</li> <li>- Policy coordination and higher training of Civil Defence</li> <li>- Coordination of jail reforms with Provinces and training of Jail staff at Central Jail Staff Training Institute (CJSTI), Lahore</li> <li>- The set up and running the Migration Management Cell (see below).</li> </ul>
Migration Management Cell (MMC)	<p>The Ministry of Interior set up a Migration Management Cell to prepare a national database on human trafficking and for creating linkages between various ministries concerned. The ministry aims to develop linkages between the Ministries of Interior, Labour and Manpower, Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development, Foreign Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, as well as different agencies of the Ministry of Interior, including Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), Passport and Immigration, and Civil Armed Forces. Furthermore, it would also create linkages to provincial governments and departments including home, police, labour, prosecution, social welfare and transportation departments. Currently there are considerations to turn the MMC into a Readmission Cell, which shall oversee and facilitate the implementation of the EU-Pakistan Readmission Agreement.</p>
Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON)	<p>Participates, together with NADRA and the CCAR, in the nationwide registration programme conducted by UNHCR since 2005-2006 to replace or extend the Proof of Registration (PoR) cards to the Afghan refugees.</p>

312 This list is non-exhaustive.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistani Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR)</li> </ul>	<p>The Office of the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees was established in early 1980, in response to the influx of Afghan Refugees. It is a federal-level body placed under the direction of the President of Pakistan and attached to SAFRON. Its main functions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Receipt, storage, dispatch and bulk distribution of relief assistance for Afghan refugees in the NWFP and Balochistan provinces</li> <li>- Close liaison with national and international agencies providers of relief goods and aid</li> <li>- Maintenance of statistics</li> <li>- Coordination of relief work between the federal and the provincial governments</li> <li>- Streamlining and standardisation of procedures and methods of distribution of aid for Afghan refugees</li> <li>- Accounting and documentation of the relief assistance</li> <li>- Appropriate publicity of relief assistance for Afghan Refugees at the federal level.</li> </ul>
<p>Ministry of Labour and Manpower</p>	<p>From 2008 until 2011, the Ministry of Labour and Manpower housed the newly created Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis. In 2011 the Ministry of Labour and Manpower was devolved and became part of the provincial governments. At present, the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis has been merged with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, forming the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development.</p>
<p>Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment</p>	<p>The Bureau was setup on 1st of October 1971, by joining three federal government departments (the National Manpower Council, the Protectorate of Emigrants and the Directorate of Seamen's Welfare) under the directive of the Federal Government. The Bureau started functioning under the Emigration Act of 1922 and Regulations (1959), which were subsequently replaced by the Emigration Ordinance 1979 XVIII and its complementing Regulations.</p> <p>The Bureau, being a regulatory body, controls, regulates, facilitates and monitors the emigration process applied by the Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs). It is a centralised agency of the Federal Government for processing recruitment demands of Pakistani manpower through the aforementioned licensed Overseas Employment Promoters, especially for the Middle East.</p>
<p>Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resources Development</p>	<p>The Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development has the mandate to promote and protect Pakistani nationals employed abroad in professional, non-professional, skilled and semi-skilled jobs. The Ministry regulates the work of government and semi-government organisations such as the Overseas Pakistanis Foundation (OPF), Workers Welfare Fund (WWF), Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&amp;OE), Overseas Employment Corporation (OEC), Employees Old-age Benefits Institution (EOBI) and National Industrial Relation Commission (NIRC). These organisations seek not only to provide Pakistanis with better jobs abroad, but also to look after their welfare in destination countries through the Community Welfare Attaches.</p> <p>Additional responsibilities of the Ministry include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulation of progressive manpower policies</li> <li>- Promotion of welfare of industrial and commercial workers</li> <li>- Coordination with the provincial Governments, international labour organisations and other international stakeholders.</li> </ul>

State Bank of Pakistan	<p>The State Bank of Pakistan is the central bank of Pakistan. The State Bank of Pakistan Act 1956 and its subsequent amendments form the basis of its operations today. Its headquarters are located in Karachi, the financial capital of Pakistan, and it also has an office in Islamabad.</p>
National Database Registration Authority (NADRA)	<p>The foundations of NADRA were first set in 1998 with the creation of the National Database Organization (NDO), an attached department under the Ministry of Interior. On 10 March 2000, NDO and the Directorate General of Registration (DGR) merged to form NADRA, an independent body with requisite autonomy to operate independently and facilitate good governance. Also in 2008, NADRA launched the Multi-Biometric, Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) project, with the aim of re-registering 150 million citizens in conformance with current international security documentation issuance practices. The programme replaced the paper based Personal Identity System of Pakistan that had been in use since 1971. To date over 96 Million citizens in Pakistan and abroad have used the system to receive ISO standard Identification Documents.</p> <p>In addition, NADRA also launched the National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP). Initially, the NICOP was issued to those Pakistanis that were living, studying or working abroad for more than a period of six months, but at present the facility is available to all Pakistanis.</p>
National Aliens Registration Authority (NARA)	<p>NARA is a federal authority established by the Pakistani Government in 2000 under 2nd Amendment to the Constitution as an independent and autonomous body. Its role is to maintain complete records of the immigration process and to issue registration cards to foreigners in the country.</p>
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	<p>The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the lead agency for coordinating disaster related activities at the federal level. It is the executive arm of the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC), which has been established under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. In the event of a disaster all stakeholders, including Government Ministries/Departments/Organisations, Armed Forces, IGOs, NGOs and UN Agencies coordinate their actions through the NDMA, which acts as a “single window” for conducting operations.</p>

<p>Overseas Pakistanis Foundation (OPF)</p>	<p>The Overseas Pakistanis Foundation was established in 1979 for promoting the welfare of all Pakistanis living abroad, as well as that of their dependants in Pakistan. The rationale was to recognise the hard work and overall contributions made by Pakistanis working abroad, as well as to contribute to strengthening Pakistan Foreign Exchange Remittance Reserves. Its main functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To establish and manage educational institutions and housing colonies</li> <li>- To provide health facilities and other personalised services</li> <li>- To provide assistance to overseas Pakistanis and their dependants in the time of distress</li> <li>- Facilitation of incoming and outgoing overseas Pakistanis at various international airports in Pakistan</li> <li>- To encourage the sending of Foreign Exchange Remittances through legal channels</li> <li>- Settlement of dues and outstanding claims of overseas Pakistanis</li> <li>- Economic rehabilitation of overseas Pakistanis through financial assistance</li> <li>- To establish a Vocational Training Centre in order to enable youth to improve their skills for better employment opportunities abroad</li> <li>- To provide investment opportunity with pension coverage through the OPF Pension Scheme for Overseas Pakistanis.</li> </ul>
<p>Overseas Employment Corporation (OEC)</p>	<p>The Overseas Employment Corporation (OEC) was established in 1976 and is the only recruitment service provider that operates in the public sector. The main objective of OEC is to facilitate foreign employers in recruiting manpower from Pakistan and to explore opportunities for exporting Pakistani manpower all over the world. Since its creation, the OEC has sent 135,000 Pakistani workers to 55 different countries, including skilled and highly skilled professionals in fields such as engineering, medicine, education, science, agriculture, manufacturing, services, shipping, as well as unskilled manpower.</p>
<p>Federal Investigation Agency (FIA): Immigration Wing, Anti-Human Smuggling (I&amp;AHS) Wing, Anti-Trafficking Wing, Immigration Vigilance Unit</p>	<p>The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) is an autonomous and constitutionally established federal institution with investigative jurisdiction for undertaking operations against terrorism, federal crimes, money laundering, smuggling, human trafficking as well as other specific crimes. FIA is the lead agency in anti-human smuggling efforts and for investigating cases of counterfeit currency. The Immigration Wing is also heading the Anti-Human Smuggling Wing.</p> <p>In 2013 an Immigration Vigilance Unit was set up to take action against corrupt and inefficient units of the FIA with a view to facilitate the travel of international and Pakistani passengers and follow up on identification and arrest of human traffickers and smugglers.</p>
<p>Anti-Human Trafficking Circles (AHTC)</p>	<p>The Anti-Human Trafficking Circles have been established in a number of cities for law enforcement purposes. At present, there are a total of 16 such Anti-Human Trafficking Circles in Pakistan.</p>
<p>Inter Agency Task Force (IATF)</p>	<p>FIA is also a member of the Inter Agency Task Force (IATF). The IATF is a coordination strategy by Pakistan's Law Enforcement Agencies, to join efforts both at the federal and provincial levels, in order to maximise their effectiveness on Counter Narcotics and Counter Human Smuggling.</p>

## B5.3. Regional and International Cooperation

### International

Pakistan has not signed the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and it has not accepted 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons or the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. However, in the refugee issue, it has followed a policy based on respect to the international principles.<sup>313</sup>

Tripartite Agreement with the neighbouring countries: In March 2002, Agreement between Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the UNHCR for Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Afghan Citizens in Pakistan was signed and it was renewed in the beginning of 2011.<sup>314</sup> Since 2011, Pakistan has also been part of the quadripartite consultative process initiated together with Iran, Afghanistan and UNHCR.

Pakistan signed the Convention on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1996 and has adopted several policy papers since then.<sup>315</sup>

In April 2008, Pakistan put its signature under three highly important international documents.<sup>316</sup>

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by recognising the right to freedom of movement and choice of residence;

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, by accepting to recognise a general human right to work;

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, by prohibiting parties from returning persons to countries where they would be tortured.

Furthermore, Pakistan has ratified 36 ILO Conventions, 34 of which are in force.<sup>317</sup> The list includes the Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926 (No. 21), the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107), the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118), the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) are to be underlined.

### Regional

Pakistan has been one of the 11 Colombo Process countries since its formation in 2003.<sup>318</sup> Pakistan has also actively participated to the other regional consultative processes such as Asia-EU Dialogue on Labour Migration since its formation in April 2008 and Abu Dhabi Dialogue since its creation in January 2008.<sup>319</sup>

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313 UNHCR (2012) "Universal Periodic Review: Pakistan", op. cit.

314 Mehlmann, I. (2011) "Migration in Afghanistan: A country Profile 2011", op. cit., p.117

315 Planning Commission of the Government of Pakistan (2010) "Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2010", op. cit., p.48

316 US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, "World Refugee Survey 2009: Pakistan", op. cit.

317 See ILO Information System on International Labour Standards, Ratifications by Pakistan (2012 data), [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO::P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:103166](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103166)

318 Colombo Process, [http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=48](http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=48)

319 Colombo Process, Abu Dhabi Dialogue, [http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=29](http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=29); Colombo Process, Asia-EU Dialogue on Labour Migration, [http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=63:asia-eu-dialogue&-catid=9:other-rcps&Itemid=86](http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=63:asia-eu-dialogue&-catid=9:other-rcps&Itemid=86)

Pakistan as member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) signed the SAARC Convention on Combating and Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution in January 2002.<sup>320</sup>

Pakistan has also been an active participant to the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process) since its creation in February 2002. In the Third Bali Regional Ministerial Conference held in April 2009, an Ad Hoc Group (AHG) mechanism that Pakistan is part of it was re-activated in order to take a further step by developing regional responses to the challenges in Asia-Pacific region together with the assistance of relevant international organisations.<sup>321</sup>

In 2010, Pakistan also joined the Budapest Process as a participating state and has been playing an active role since then, in particular in activities related to the Silk Routes Region.

## Bilateral Agreements

Pakistan has signed MoUs on overseas employment with UAE (2006), Qatar (1978, 2008), South Korea (2008), Jordan and Malaysia.<sup>322</sup> Signing MoUs with Brunei and Bahrain has also been considered.<sup>323</sup>

Pakistan and the UK signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) known as 'Managed Migration' on the exchange of illegal migrants (readmission) on 25 July 2005 which was extended for five years in November 2010.<sup>324</sup> The MoU led to serious discussions in Pakistan and its Diaspora in UK. The MoU has an upper limit on the number of Pakistanis deported.<sup>325</sup> Accordingly, UK can deport the maximum of 120 persons per month.<sup>326</sup>

In October 2009, after nine years of negotiation, Pakistan and the EU (except Denmark) finalised the agreement on readmission of persons residing without authorisation in the EU, including third country nationals and stateless persons; the agreement was ratified in October 2010.<sup>327</sup> However, the agreement raised several questions with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political sphere of EU while triggering further questions from the academic point of view, on the future position of deported migrants and Pakistan as an overburdened country with migrants coming from region countries.<sup>328</sup> Despite initial shortcomings, the agreement is currently being implemented.

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320 SAARC Convention on Combating and Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, <http://www.saarc-sec.org/userfiles/conv-trafficking.pdf>

321 Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, Ad Hoc Group, <http://www.baliprocess.net/ad-hoc-group>

322 Colombo Process, Pakistan: Country Information, [http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=56:country-information-pakistan&catid=6:resources&Itemid=71](http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56:country-information-pakistan&catid=6:resources&Itemid=71)

323 Arif, G.M.; Recruitment of Pakistani Workers for Overseas Employment: Mechanisms, Exploitation and Vulnerabilities, ILO Working Paper 64, July 2009, [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed\\_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcm\\_041928.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcm_041928.pdf), p.11

324 Raza, Syed Irfan (2010) "Exchange of illegal immigrants: Renewal of MoU annoys FO, Senate body", Dawn News, 4 November 2010, <http://archives.dawn.com/archives/134717>; Mehmood, Asif (2012) "UK to deport thousands if Pakistan abolishes death penalty", Daily Times, 9 July 2012, [http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2012\07\09\story\\_9-7-2012\\_pg1\\_6](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2012\07\09\story_9-7-2012_pg1_6)

325 Mehmood, Asif (2012) "UK to deport thousands if Pakistan abolishes death penalty", op. cit.

326 Mehmood, Asif (2012) "UK sends 7 chartered flights of 'illegal' immigrants to Pakistan", 16 September 2012, [http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2012\09\16\story\\_16-9-2012\\_pg7\\_4](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2012\09\16\story_16-9-2012_pg7_4)

327 [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/justice\\_freedom\\_security/free\\_movement\\_of\\_persons\\_asylum\\_immigration/jl0057\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/free_movement_of_persons_asylum_immigration/jl0057_en.htm); Statewatch Briefing (2010) "Readmission Agreements with Pakistan", May 2010, <http://www.statewatch.org/analyses/no-97-readmission-agreements-pakistan.pdf>

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## ANNEX 1: DOMESTIC LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The following table presents an overview of the key domestic legislation related to migration management and Diaspora affairs in Pakistan:

Legislation	Description
Foreigners Act of 1946 (amended in 2000)	The Foreigners Act regulates the entry, departure, stay, removal, residence, movement and arrest of foreigners in Pakistan, along with requiring them to furnish information prescribed by the government, as and when needed. The Government is also empowered to detain foreigners under the act, as well as to require them to reside at prescribed places. In such cases, harbouring detainees becomes an offence under the Act. Changing name after entry into Pakistan is also an offence under the Act.
Emigration Ordinance (1979)	This Ordinance was enacted to enable the control and regulation mechanism for emigration movements. It focuses on stipulating safeguard measures for the interests and welfare of emigrants, as well as mechanisms to promote emigration. The statute extends to the whole of Pakistan and applies to all the citizens of Pakistan irrespective of their residence.
Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance – PACHTO (2002)	<p>The first national law that defines human trafficking and recognises the protection of affected individuals as ‘victims’ of human trafficking. The law makes it illegal to be involved in the process of human trafficking, directly and/or indirectly. The law only covers cross-border human trafficking and does not address internal trafficking. Penalties vary from 7 to 14 years of imprisonment, depending on the perpetrator’s involvement or whether the actions were carried out by an organised criminal group:</p> <p>Whoever knowingly plans or executes any such plan for human trafficking into or out of Pakistan for the purpose of attaining any benefit, or for the purpose of exploitative entertainment, slavery or forced labour or adoption in or out of Pakistan shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine: Provided that in case of an accused who, in addition to committing an offence as aforesaid has also been guilty of kidnapping or abducting or any attempt thereto in connection with such offence, the imprisonment may extend to 10 years with fine: Provided further that whoever plans to commit an offence under this clause but has not as yet executed the same shall be punishable with a term of imprisonment, which may extend to 5 years and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>Whoever knowingly provides, obtains or employs the labour or services of a person by coercion, scheme, plan or method intended to make such person believe that in the event of non-performance of such labour or service, he or any other person may suffer from serious harm or physical restraint or legal proceedings, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine: Provided that if the commission of the offences under this clause involves kidnapping or abduction or any attempt thereto, the term of imprisonment may extend to 10 years with fine: Provided further that payment of any remuneration in lieu of services or labour of the victim shall not be treated as mitigating circumstance while awarding the punishment.</p>

	<p>Whoever knowingly purchases, sells, harbours, transports, provides, detains or obtains a child or a woman through coercion, kidnapping or abduction, or by giving or receiving any benefit for trafficking him or her into or out of Pakistan or with intention thereof, for the purpose of exploitative entertainment by any person and has received or expects to receive some benefit in lieu thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine: Provided that if the commission of the offence under this clause involves kidnapping or abduction or any attempt thereto of the victim, the term of imprisonment may extend to 14 years with fine: Provided further that plea, if any, taken by the biological parents of the child shall not prejudice the commission of offence under this clause.</p> <p>Whoever knowingly takes, confiscates, possesses, conceals, removes or destroys any document related to human trafficking in furtherance of any offence committed under this Ordinance or to prevent or restrict or attempt to prevent or restrict, without lawful authority, a person's liberty to move or travel shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>The ordinance also authorises the Court to direct the competent authorities of the Government to provide compensation to the victim. This may result in making arrangements for the shelter, food and medical treatment of the victim or to pay compensation or expenses to the victim.</p>
<p>Passport Act (1974)</p>	<p>The passport act regulates departure from and entry into Pakistan and visit to foreign countries. It makes its an offence under section 3 for citizens of Pakistan to depart from Pakistan without passport, other than from such places and routes as prescribed; or visit a foreign country unless their passport is valid for such country. The punishment for these offences or abetment therein is imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.</p>
<p>Exit from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance (1981)</p>	<p>The Exit Control Ordinance empowers the government to prohibit the exit of any person from Pakistan regardless of having valid documentation for the exit. An opportunity of being heard is not necessary to be given; neither is specifying the ground for such prohibition from exit. A review against such an order is to be filed in 15 days. Contravention of the Act is punishable with a term extending to 5 years.</p>
<p>Pakistan Penal Code (PPC), different sections Sections 359 to 374 of the PPC lay down the offences of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kidnapping: When a minor is taken without the consent of his/her lawful guardians.</li> <li>2. Abduction: Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person.</li> </ol> <p>Punishment for kidnapping is extendable to a 7 year term and a fine. Kidnapping with intent to confine a person is punishable by a term extending to 7 years. Procuring girls under age of 18 years for sexual purposes, importing girls from foreign countries, as well as kidnapping or abducting a person with intent to cause grievous hurt is punishable by 10 years and a fine. Kidnapping with intent to cause a person be subjected to unnatural lust of another person is punishable by 25 years and a fine. Punishment for concealing of keeping a kidnapped person is same as the person who committed the kidnapping.</p> <p>Trading of persons as slaves is prohibited and shall be punishable by 7 years and a fine. Such habitual trading is punishable by 10 years. Buying and selling of persons for the purpose of prostitution is prohibited and is punishable by a term of 25 years and a fine. Unlawful compelling a person to labour without their will for the same is punishable by a term of 25 years or a fine or both.</p>

Abolition of Bonded Labour Act (1997)	The law explicitly mentions that any bonded labour system that exists shall be abolished under this Act and there shall be no obligation towards any bonded labour by the bonded labourer. Therefore, any agreement, custom or contract executed towards a service as a bonded labour before or after the promulgation of this Act should stand 'void' and 'inoperative'. Moreover, after the commencement of the said Act there shall be no liability to repay any bonded debt and hence the liability stands extinguished. The law also states that in case any property of bonded labour, which is under a mortgage, charge, lien, or any other burden in connection to a bonded debt shall stand discharged and freed.
The Employment of Children Act, 1991	The law prohibits the employment of children in certain occupations and also regulates the working environment of the children. The Act repeals the Employment of Children Act, 1938 and supplements the provisions of the Mines Act, 1923, the Factories Act, 1934, the Sindh Children Act, 1955, the Shops and Establishments Ordinance, 1969, and the Punjab Children Ordinance, 1983. The Act was passed keeping in mind the toll certain occupation can take on children, either affecting their well-being or safety. It aims to regulate and promote good working conditions for the children and prohibiting certain occupations and procedures.
The Protection Against Harassment of Women At the Workplace Act 2010	The Act was enacted to create a safe working environment for women, which is free of harassment, abuse and intimidation with a view towards fulfilment of their right to work with dignity. The issue of harassment is one of the biggest obstacles for women to fulfil their full potential. The Act was targeted to promote women in all spheres of development in the country and therefore builds on equal opportunity for men and women without any discrimination to earn their livelihoods. This Act adheres to the Human Rights Declaration, the United Nations Convention for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), International Labour Convention 100 and 111 on worker rights complying with the Government's commitment towards high international labour standards and empowerment of women.
Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies Registration and Control Ordinance (1961)	The Ordinance provides for the registration and control of voluntary social welfare agencies. The ordinance prohibits operation of such agencies without registration in the prescribed form. All such agencies are to bear a registration certificate under the Ordinance. The Ordinance also prescribes the compliances which need to be made by the agencies such as audited accounts, annual reports submission to Registration Authority under the Ordinance, submit monies received in a separate bank account approved by the Authority. The said Authority is empowered to inspect all sorts of records of all such agencies at anytime. Amendment in the constitution of an agency is to be done by the Authority's approval. The Authority is empowered to dissolve the governing body of any agency if it finds any irregularities in the operation of such an agency, as well as to appoint its own caretaker governing body during such dissolution/suspension.

<p>The Societies Registration Act (1860)</p>	<p>The Societies Act has been made for improving the legal condition of societies established for the promotion of literature, science, or the fine arts, or for the diffusion of useful knowledge, the diffusion of political education or for charitable purposes. It prescribes that any such society can be formed by seven or more persons associated by subscribing their name into a memorandum of association which should contain all particulars as prescribed along with a registration fee. List of the member of the society is to be furnished to the Joint Registrar of Companies annually. Property and assets of the society shall vest in the governing body of the society if not vested in the trustees.</p>
<p>The Companies Ordinance (1984 /section 42)</p>	<p>Societies under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984 can be registered and given a license upon satisfaction of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan to operate as a limited liability company but without adding 'limited' or '(guarantee) limited' to its name. The Commission has the power to regulate terms of such license and revoke it.</p>

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL DATA

### A. Socio-economic Context of Migration

REAL GDP (2000-2011)	
Year	Real GDP (current USD)
2000	73,952,374,970
2001	72,309,738,921
2002	72,306,820,396
2003	83,244,801,093
2004	97,977,766,198
2005	109,600,000,000
2006	127,500,000,000
2007	143,171,182,643
2008	163,891,692,022
2009	161,819,031,346
2010	176,477,528,502
2011	210,741,069,910
2012	231,181,921,490

Source: World Bank Statistical Database<sup>329</sup>

329 World Bank Statistical Database: Pakistan, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/pakistan> (2012 data)

SECTORAL SHARE IN GDP (2000-2012)				
Year	Agriculture	Industry	CPS	Services
2000-2001	24.9	23.8	48.7	51.3
2001-2002	24.1	23.7	47.9	52.1
2002-2003	24.0	23.6	47.6	52.4
2003-2004	22.9	25.5	48.4	51.6
2004-2005	22.4	26.3	48.7	51.3
2005-2006	22.5	25.9	48.3	51.7
2006-2007	21.9	26.3	48.2	51.8
2007-2008	21.3	25.8	47.1	52.9
2008-2009	21.8	25.3	47.1	52.9
2009-2010	21.3	26.0	47.4	52.6
2010-2011	21.2	25.5	46.6	53.4

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics<sup>330</sup>

SECTORS GROWTH RATE IN % (2000-2011)				
Year	Agriculture	Industry	CPS	Services
2000-2001	-2.2	4.1	0.8	3.1
2001-2002	0.1	2.7	1.4	4.8
2002-2003	4.1	4.2	4.2	5.2
2003-2004	2.4	16.3	9.3	5.8
2004-2005	6.5	12.1	9.5	8.5
2005-2006	6.3	4.1	5.1	6.5
2006-2007	4.1	8.8	6.6	7.0
2007-2008	1.0	1.4	1.3	6.0
2008-2009	4.0	-0.1	1.8	1.7
2009-2010	0.6	6.1	3.6	2.6
2010-2011	2.4	0.7	1.5	4.4
2011-2012	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.0

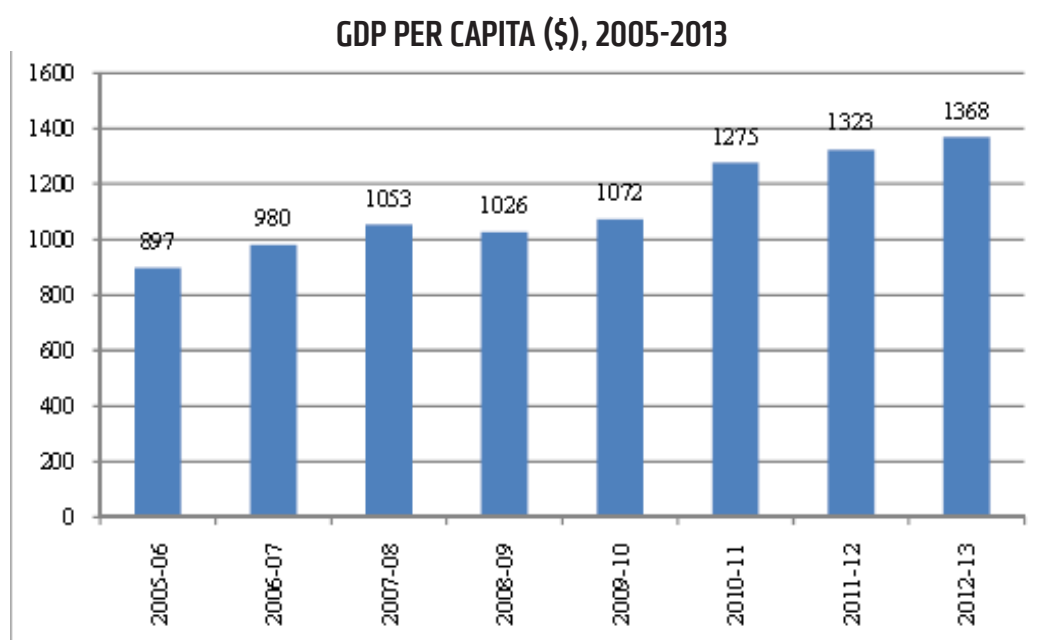
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics , 2011<sup>331</sup>

330 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2011) [http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/national\\_accounts/tables/table13.pdf](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/national_accounts/tables/table13.pdf)

331 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2011) [http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/national\\_accounts/tables/table12.pdf](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/national_accounts/tables/table12.pdf)

HEADLINE AND CORE INFLATION (2000-2011)				
Year	General (CPI)	Food	Non-food	Core
2000-2001	4.41	3.56	5.09	4.2
2001-2002	3.54	2.44	4.28	2.0
2002-2003	3.10	2.89	3.24	2.5
2003-2004	4.57	6.01	3.62	3.8
2004-2005	9.28	12.48	7.10	6.8
2005-2006	7.92	6.92	8.63	7.5
2006-2007	7.77	10.28	6.02	5.9
2007-2008	12.00	17.65	7.90	8.4
2008-2009	20.77	23.70	18.45	17.6
2009-2010	11.73	12.47	11.12	11.0
2010-2011	13.92	17.95	10.53	9.7
2011-2012	10.84	11.12	10.66	10.42

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2013<sup>332</sup>



Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2013<sup>333</sup>

Note: This version of the survey contains updated figures, which differ from those published in the previous editions of the survey.<sup>334</sup>

332 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Inflation, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_13/07-Inflation.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_13/07-Inflation.pdf)

333 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Growth and Investment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_13/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_13/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf), p.12

334 The previous calculations are available at: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-2011, Growth and Investment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_11/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_11/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf), p.13



PUBLIC DEBT (IN BILLION PK RS.), 2000-2011				
Year	Domestic currency debt	Foreign currency debt	Total public debt	Core
2000	1,576	1,442	3,018	4.2
2005	2,178	1,913	4,091	2.0
2006	2,322	2,041	4,363	2.5
2007	2,600	2,213	4,814	3.8
2008	3,275	2,780	6,055	6.8
2009	3,859	3,736	7,595	7.5
2010	4,654	4,284	8,938	5.9
2011	6,015	4,694	10,709	8.4

Source: Pakistani Ministry of Finance<sup>335</sup>

FISCAL INDICATORS, 2001-2011								
Year	Real GDP Growth	Overall Fiscal Deficit	Expenditure			Revenue		
			Total	Current	Development	Total	Tax	Non-Tax
FY01	2.0	4.3	17.4	15.3	2.1	13.1	10.5	2.6
FY02	3.1	4.3	18.5	15.7	2.8	14.0	10.7	3.3
FY03	4.7	3.7	18.8	16.2	2.6	14.8	11.4	3.4
FY04	7.5	2.3	16.5	13.7	2.8	14.2	11.0	3.2
FY05	9.0	3.3	16.8	13.3	3.5	13.8	10.1	3.7
FY06	5.8	4.3	18.4	13.6	4.8	14.1	10.5	3.6
FY07	6.8	4.4	20.6	15.8	5.0	14.9	10.2	4.7
FY08	3.7	7.6	22.2	18.1	4.4	14.6	10.3	4.4
FY09	1.7	5.3	19.9	16.0	3.8	14.5	9.5	5.1
FY10	3.1	6.3	20.3	16.8	3.5	14.0	10.1	3.9
FY11	3.0	5.9	19.2	16.1	2.8	12.5	9.5	3.1

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2012<sup>336</sup>

335 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Public Debt, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_12/09-PublicDebt.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_12/09-PublicDebt.pdf), p.125; Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2008-2009, External Debt, <http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters/09-External%20Debt09.pdf>, p.148

336 Pakistani Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Fiscal Development, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_12/04-FiscalDevelopment.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_12/04-FiscalDevelopment.pdf), p.53

## STRUCTURE OF INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS (AS % OF GDP), 2002-2011

Description	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 P	2012-13 (P)
<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>19.33</b>	<b>18.79</b>	<b>19.21</b>	<b>17.55</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>14.11</b>	<b>14.92</b>	<b>14.22</b>
Changes in Stock	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Gross Fixed Investment</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>17.19</b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>12.51</b>	<b>13.32</b>	<b>12.6</b>
-Public Investment	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.9
-Private Investment	13.5	12.6	12.8	11.7	10.5	9.3	9.6	8.7
Foreign Savings	-4.11	-4.83	-8.16	-5.51	-2.22	0.10	-2.07	-0.72
<b>National Savings</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Domestic Savings	13.4	12.3	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.7	7.7	8.7

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2013<sup>337</sup>

Note: This version of the survey contains updated figures, which differ from those published in the previous editions of the survey.<sup>338</sup>

### SHARE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOMES BY SOURCES, QUINTILE AND REGION, 2005-06

Source of income	2005-2006	Quintiles				
		1	2	3	4	5
Total						
Average monthly income (Rs)	12,326	6,725	8,393	9,788	11,493	20,811
Share in monthly income:						
Wages and Salaries	35.33	44.41	38.29	35.05	32.98	33.96
Crop production	21.63	21.97	23.39	25.39	23.74	18.85
Foreign remittances	4.42	0.97	1.57	2.77	4.35	6.45
Urban						
Average monthly income (Rs)	14,968	6,497	8,571	10,108	10,747	21,954
Share in monthly income:						
Wages and Salaries	48.81	66.4	57.4	53.53	52.71	45.32
Crop production	4.45	3.26	2.74	2.36	2.87	5.42
Foreign remittances	3.51	0.2	0.84	1.8	2.97	4.36
Rural						
Average monthly income (Rs)	10,929	6,768	8,339	9,670	11,924	19,277
Share in monthly income:						
Wages and Salaries	25.57	40.47	32.35	27.88	22.7	16.2
Crop production	34.08	25.33	29.8	34.28	34.6	39.36
Foreign remittances	5.08	1.11	1.79	3.14	5.06	9.64

Source: Vaqar, Guntur and Shikha, 2010<sup>339</sup>

337 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Growth and Investment, op. cit. p. 13

338 The previous calculations are available at: Pakistani Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-2011, Growth and Investment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_11/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_11/01-Growth%20and%20Investment.pdf), p.14

339 Vaqar, Guntur and Shikha (2010) "Remittances and Household Welfare: A Case Study of Pakistan", op. cit., p.16

## POPULATION VOLUME, BY SEX (2001-2012)

Year	Total Population estimates, thousands	Men Total, thousands	Women Total, thousands
2001	146,857	75,781	71,076
2002	149,694	77,209	72,485
2003	152,420	78,575	73,845
2004	155,151	79,938	75,213
2005	157,971	81,343	76,628
2006	160,906	82,802	78,104
2007	163,928	84,302	79,626
2008	167,008	85,835	81,173
2009	170,094	87,381	82,713
2010	173,149	88,926	84,223
2011	176,166	90,471	85,695
2012	179,160	92,019	87,141
2013	182,143	93,573	88,570

Source: World Bank Statistical Database, 2013<sup>340</sup>, UNDESA, 2010<sup>341</sup>

340 World Bank Statistical Database, op. cit.

341 UNDESA, World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>

POPULATION GROWTH RATE, FERTILITY RATE AND MORTALITY RATE (2000-2011)				
Year	Pop. Growth Rate (%)	Fertility Rate, Total (births per woman)	Mortality Rate (per 1,000 adults)	
			Male	Female
2000	2.3	4.5	202	174
2001	2.1	4.3	201	172
2002	1.9	4.1	199	171
2003	1.8	4.0	198	169
2004	1.8	3.9	197	167
2005	1.8	3.8	196	166
2006	1.8	3.7	194	164
2007	1.9	3.6	193	163
2008	1.9	3.6	192	161
2009	1.8	3.5	191	160
2010	1.8	3.4	189	158
2011	1.7	3.3	188	157

Source: World Bank Statistical Database, 2013<sup>342</sup>

342 World Bank Statistical Database Pakistan, op. cit.

## POPULATION DENSITY AND URBANISATION INDICATORS (2000-2012)

Year	Pop. Density	Urban Pop.	Urban Pop. (% of total)	Urban Pop. Growth (annual %)	Rural Pop.	Rural Pop. (% of total)	Rural Pop. Growth (annual %)
2000	187	47,663,053	33	3.1	96,168,961	67	1.9
2001	191	49,059,958	33	2.9	97,797,123	67	1.7
2002	194	50,409,647	34	2.7	99,284,037	66	1.5
2003	198	51,737,131	34	2.6	100,682,843	66	1.4
2004	201	53,081,016	34	2.6	102,070,378	66	1.4
2005	205	54,470,124	34	2.6	103,501,291	66	1.4
2006	209	55,932,785	35	2.6	104,973,009	65	1.4
2007	213	57,442,781	35	2.7	106,485,548	65	1.4
2008	217	59,989,927	35	2.7	108,018,156	65	1.4
2009	221	60,556,525	36	2.6	109,537,474	64	1.4
2010	225	62,129,434	36	2.6	111,018,872	64	1.3
2011	229	63,799,702	36	2.7	112,366,651	64	1.2
2012	231	65,481,587	37	2.6	113,678,524	63	1.2

Source: World Bank Statistical Database, 2013<sup>343</sup>

343 World Bank Statistical Database Pakistan, op. cit.

## LITERACY RATES (%) 10 YEARS AND ABOVE, BY SEX

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Male	67	69	69	69.5	69	70
Female	42	44	45	45.2	46	47
Both	55	56	57	57.7	58	58
Rural	45	49	48	49.2	49	49
Urban	72	71	74	73.2	74	75

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2013<sup>344</sup>

## NET ENROLMENT RATE (NER) IN PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY SEX AND AREA

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2010-2011	2011-2012
Male	60	59	61	60	60
Female	51	52	54	53	54
Both	56	55	57	56	57
Rural	52	51	53	53	*
Urban	66	66	68	66	*

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2012<sup>345</sup>, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics<sup>346</sup>

344 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Education, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_13/10-Education.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_13/10-Education.pdf), p.132

345 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-2012, Education, op. cit., p.139; Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Education, op. cit., p.133

346 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey 2010-2011, [http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/pslm/publications/pslm\\_prov2010-11/tables/2.6a.pdf](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/pslm/publications/pslm_prov2010-11/tables/2.6a.pdf)

NET ENROLMENT RATE (NER) IN SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY SEX (%)			
Years	Male	Female	Both
2003	31	24	27
2004	34	26	30
2005	33	25	29
2006	34	26	30
2007	37	28	33
2008	38	28	33
2009	37	29	33
2011	40	29	35

Source: World Bank Statistical Database<sup>347</sup>

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT RATES (IN %)									
Pakistan	1999-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Labour force participation rate									
Total	50.4	50.5	50.7	53.0	52.5	52.5	53.1	53.5	53.4
Male	83.2	82.7	82.7	84.0	83.1	82.4	82.0	81.7	81.9
Female	16.3	16.2	18.0	21.1	21.3	21.8	23.1	24.1	24.4
Employment to population ratio									
Total	46.8	46.5	47.0	49.7	49.8	49.9	50.3	50.7	50.4
Male	78.6	77.6	77.6	79.6	79.6	79.1	78.5	78.3	78.0
Female	13.7	13.6	15.6	19.0	19.4	19.9	21.0	21.9	22.2

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2011<sup>348</sup>

347 World Bank Statistical Database Pakistan, op. cit.

348 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Employment Trends 2011, [http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/Pakistan\\_Employment\\_2012.pdf](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/Pakistan_Employment_2012.pdf), p.13

## AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%), 1998-2011

Age Group	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>10 years &amp; over</b>												
Both Sexes	43.34	42.80	43.34	43.34	43.74	43.74	46.01	45.18	45.17	45.66	45.89	45.69
Male	70.48	70.39	70.32	70.32	70.61	70.61	71.97	70.14	69.54	69.31	68.83	68.70
Female	13.92	13.72	14.44	14.44	15.93	15.93	18.93	19.10	19.59	20.66	21.51	21.67
<b>10-14</b>												
Male	17.95	18.32	17.18	17.18	18.45	18.45	20.68	16.92	17.09	16.20	15.42	14.27
Female	7.40	2.79	6.28	6.28	6.69	6.69	9.21	9.18	9.69	9.48	9.24	8.83
<b>15-19</b>												
Male	52.43	58.26	57.56	57.56	59.00	59.00	60.87	56.29	53.94	52.74	52.68	51.59
Female	13.51	7.19	13.78	13.78	14.51	14.51	16.91	16.60	17.61	18.90	19.17	19.58
<b>20-24</b>												
Male	84.86	85.24	87.03	87.03	85.70	85.70	87.63	86.76	85.12	85.39	84.54	84.27
Female	15.16	14.14	15.94	15.94	18.03	18.03	20.67	20.66	20.98	22.76	23.88	24.20
<b>25-34</b>												
Male	96.96	96.41	96.57	96.57	96.27	96.27	97.03	97.16	96.90	97.19	96.89	97.42
Female	14.80	18.80	16.07	16.07	18.31	18.31	21.62	21.66	21.87	23.63	25.48	25.44
<b>35-44</b>												
Male	97.80	97.51	97.49	97.49	97.36	97.36	97.57	98.01	97.87	98.37	97.53	98.34
Female	17.29	21.70	19.90	19.90	21.64	21.64	25.07	25.93	26.75	27.67	27.88	29.46
<b>45-54</b>												
Male	96.23	95.90	95.55	95.55	95.63	95.63	96.37	96.62	96.65	96.69	96.96	97.29
Female	17.15	21.27	19.39	19.39	20.95	20.95	24.78	25.01	24.42	25.86	29.41	28.35
<b>55-59</b>												
Male	90.63	90.61	88.19	88.19	89.68	89.68	90.62	92.20	92.54	93.71	93.26	92.24
Female	15.84	17.76	14.50	14.50	18.57	18.57	22.84	22.45	25.53	26.37	27.98	26.27
<b>60+</b>												
Male	63.65	60.68	56.63	56.63	58.37	58.37	59.38	58.52	59.46	56.38	55.49	54.95
Female	13.60	13.04	11.36	11.36	12.90	12.90	14.69	15.70	15.50	15.22	13.54	14.62

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2012<sup>349</sup>

## LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED (MILLIONS), 1999-2011

Year	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed
1999-2000	39.40	36.32	3.08
2001-2002	42.39	38.88	3.51
2003-2004	45.5	42	3.50
2005-2006	50.05	46.95	3.10
2006-2007	50.33	47.65	2.68
2007-2008	51.78	49.09	2.69
2008-2009	53.72	50.79	2.93
2009-2010	56.33	53.21	3.12
2010-2011	57.24	53.84	3.40

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance<sup>350</sup>

349 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Population, Labour Force and Employment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_12/12-PopulationLabourForceAndEmployment.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_12/12-PopulationLabourForceAndEmployment.pdf), p. 29

350 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2008-2009, Population, Labour Force and Employment, <http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters/12-Population09.pdf>, p.183; Pakistan Economic Survey 2009-2010, Population, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter\\_10/16\\_Population.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_10/16_Population.pdf), pp.247-248; Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Population, Labour Force and Employment, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_13/12-Population.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_13/12-Population.pdf), p.162



**EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008-2011 (IN MILLIONS)**

Employment Status	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Employers	0.60	0.67	0.77
Self employed	16.91	18.21	18.77
Unpaid family helpers	15.10	15.48	14.91
Employees	18.18	18.85	19.39
Total	50.79	53.21	53.84

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2012<sup>351</sup>

**EMPLOYMENT BY RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, 1999-2011 (MILLION)**

Year	Pakistan		Rural		Urban	
	Employed	Change	Employed	Change	Employed	Change
2001-2002	38.88	2.56	26.66	1.11	12.22	1.45
2003-2004	42.00	3.12	28.81	2.15	13.19	0.97
2005-2006	46.95	4.95	32.49	3.68	14.46	1.27
2006-2007	47.65	0.70	33.11	0.62	14.54	0.08
2007-2008	49.09	1.44	34.48	1.37	14.61	0.07
2008-2009	50.79	1.70	35.54	1.06	15.25	0.64
2009-2010	53.21	1.08	37.25	0.79	15.96	0.29
2010-2011	53.84	0.63	37.85	0.60	15.99	0.03

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2012<sup>352</sup>

351 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Population, Labour Force and Employment, op. cit., p.171

352 Idem, p.169

## DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED BY MAJOR SECTORS AND SEX (%)

Sector	1999-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Agriculture									
Both Sexes	47.8	41.1	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.8	43.1	43.2	43.3
Male	43.4	37.2	37.0	35.6	35.0	35.3	35.5	34.9	34.7
Female	73.7	64.5	66.6	67.7	71.4	73.8	72.7	73.9	74.2
Manufacturing									
Both Sexes	11.5	13.8	13.8	14.0	13.7	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.9
Male	12.0	13.7	13.6	13.9	14.1	13.5	13.6	14.1	14.7
Female	8.0	14.4	14.6	14.6	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	.3
Construction									
Both Sexes	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.2
Male	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.5	9.1
Female	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Wholesales, retail trade									
Both Sexes	13.6	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.8	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.2
Male	15.5	17.3	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.3	19.2	19.1	19.0
Female	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.5
Transport , Communication									
Both Sexes	5.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3
Male	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.8
Female	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2011<sup>353</sup>

## SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR (%), 1999-2011

Year	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1999-2000	65.0	65.0	63.9
2001-2002	63.8	64.1	60.8
2003-2004	69.4	69.9	64.5
2005-2006	72.3	72.2	73.1
2006-2007	71.5	71.6	69.9
2007-2008	72.4	72.4	71.7
2008-2009	73.0	73.1	71.6
2009-2010	72.9	73.0	72.7
2010-2011	73.5	73.9	70.6

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2011<sup>354</sup>

## FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURE SECTOR (%), BY SEX AND AREA, 2008-2011

Sector	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	26.7	26.6	27.6	26.7	26.7	26.9	26.2	25.9	28.9
Informal	73.3	73.4	72.4	73.3	73.3	73.1	73.8	74.1	71.1
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	23.8	24.0	22.2	23.7	23.8	22.3	23.5	23.8	21.0
Informal	76.2	76.0	77.8	76.3	76.2	77.7	76.5	76.2	79.0
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	29.4	29.1	32.8	29.6	29.4	31.6	28.8	27.6	36.9
Informal	70.6	70.9	67.2	70.4	70.6	68.4	71.2	72.4	63.1

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2012<sup>355</sup>

354 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Employment Trends 2011, op. cit., p.13

355 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-2012, Population, Labour Force and Employment, op. cit., p.171

## UNEMPLOYED (IN MILLIONS) AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%), BY AREA (2008-2011)

Year	Unemployed labour force (in millions)			Unemployment rate (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
2008-2009	2.93	1.76	1.17	5.5	4.7	7.1
2009-2010	3.12	1.89	1.23	5.6	4.8	7.2
2010-2011	3.40	1.85	1.55	6.0	4.7	8.8

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2012<sup>356</sup>

## UNEMPLOYED (MILLIONS), BY AREA AND GENDER (2008-2011)

Area	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rural	1.76	1.06	0.70	1.89	1.12	0.77	1.85	1.14	0.71
Urban	1.17	0.81	0.36	1.23	0.79	0.44	1.55	1.08	0.47
Pakistan	2.93	1.87	1.06	3.12	1.91	1.21	3.40	2.22	1.18

Source: Pakistan Ministry of Finance, 2013<sup>357</sup>

356 Idem, p.172

357 Pakistan Ministry of Finance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013, Population, Labour Force and Employment, op. cit. p.164

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX, 1999-2011

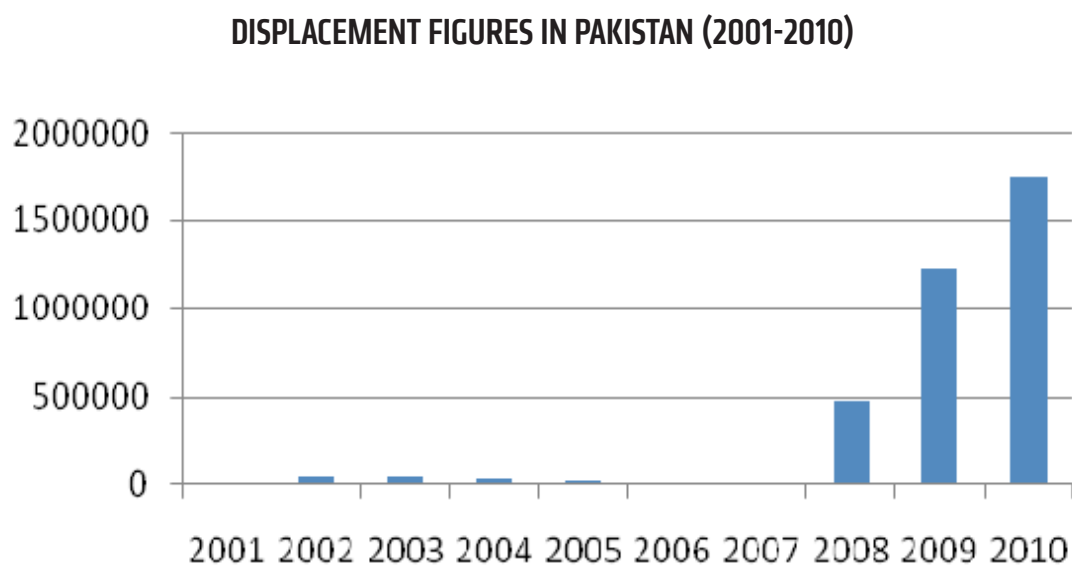
Level of education	1999-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
<b>Less than one year of education*</b>									
Both sexes	6.2	6.9	6.0	5.5	4.8	5.3	3.4	5.1	3.8
Male	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.5	5.3	3.0	5.2	3.8
Female	13.4	14.8	11.1	8.7	7.6	5.8	5.6	4.3	3.5
<b>Pre primary education**</b>									
Both sexes	6.3	7.2	7.4	5.2	4.6	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.0
Male	5.6	6.8	7.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	2.5	4.3	3.8
Female	19.3	13.3	12.4	9.7	8.3	4.0	11.9	4.1	5.4
<b>Primary but below middle</b>									
Both sexes	7.0	7.4	6.3	6.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9
Male	5.6	6.4	5.3	5.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.1
Female	30.3	19.0	16.5	9.8	9.6	11.6	10.2	9.5	10.3
<b>Middle but below matric</b>									
Both sexes	10.1	9.3	8.8	5.8	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.9
Male	9.1	8.4	8.5	5.5	5.0	4.2	5.2	4.5	5.2
Female	34.5	23.1	15.4	10.5	10.9	12.5	10.9	12.1	14.8
<b>Matric but below intermediate</b>									
Both sexes	9.0	9.7	10.4	7.6	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	7.9
Male	7.7	8.2	9.4	6.9	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	6.4
Female	27.0	25.3	20.9	14.6	15.3	20.9	21.3	18.0	22.2
<b>Intermediate but below degree</b>									
Both sexes	8.7	10.0	11.2	8.1	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.0	10.8
Male	7.3	8.3	9.8	6.9	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	8.3
Female	22.6	20.3	22.0	16.5	13.9	18.3	19.6	23.9	26.8
<b>Degree</b>									
Both sexes	6.7	8.5	8.8	7.0	5.4	4.9	6.2	8.3	8.7
Male	5.7	7.4	7.2	5.9	4.6	3.5	4.2	5.8	6.3
Female	13.6	15.3	17.1	12.5	9.7	12.9	15.1	19.5	19.3

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2011<sup>358</sup>

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL DATA

### B: Migration Statistics

#### Immigration



Source: IDMC<sup>359</sup>

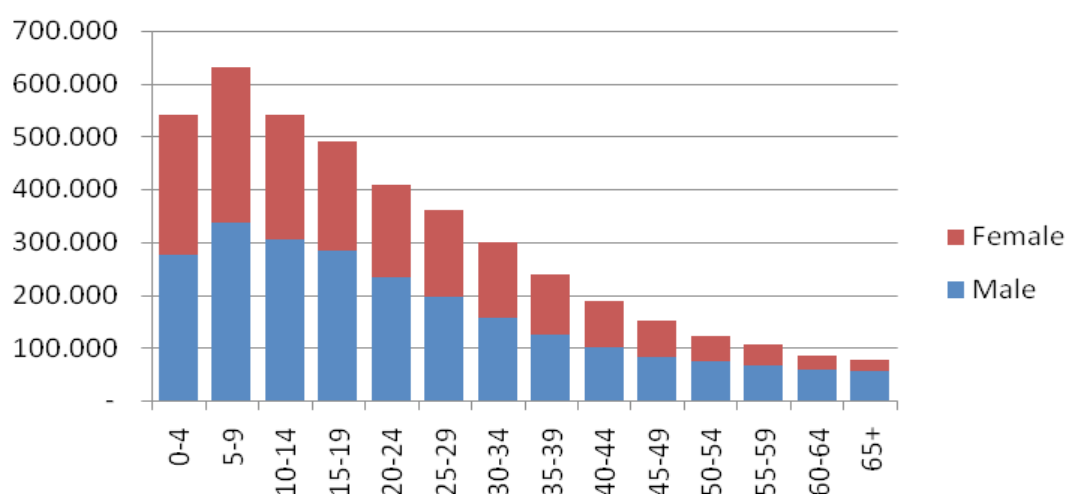
359 IDMC, Pakistan: IDP Figures and Registration, <http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/%28httpEnvelopes%29/944667B8E6F-38FDFC125778C00711DD9?OpenDocument>

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN PAKISTAN, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

2000 (mid-year)				2010 (mid-year)			
Age groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Age groups	Both sexes	Male	Female
0-4	575,614	290,033	285,581	0-4	542,057	274,825	267,232
5-9	669,090	356,348	312,742	5-9	630,084	337,435	292,649
10-14	555,169	310,777	244,392	10-14	540,240	303,924	236,316
15-19	506,023	290,750	212,273	15-19	490,186	282,968	207,218
20-24	425,498	240,728	184,770	20-24	408,121	232,018	176,103
25-29	340,966	184,119	156,847	25-29	360,379	195,650	164,729
30-34	269,303	139,774	129,529	30-34	298,717	155,949	142,768
35-39	211,025	109,741	101,284	35-39	238,188	124,589	113,599
40-44	169,425	89,163	80,262	40-44	188,809	99,929	88,880
45-49	141,035	77,763	63,272	45-49	150,000	83,132	66,868
50-54	118,942	71,003	47,939	50-54	121,845	73,047	48,798
55-59	100,810	64,193	36,617	55-59	101,874	65,104	39,770
60-64	80,912	54,212	26,700	60-64	84,898	57,061	27,837
65+	78,877	55,571	23,306	65+	78,194	55,234	22,960
Total	4,242,689	2,334,175	1,908,514	Total	4,233,592	2,340,865	1,892,727

Source: UNDESA, 2011<sup>360</sup>

### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN PAKISTAN, 2010



Source: UNDESA, 2011<sup>361</sup>

360 UNDESA (2011), Trends in International Migrant Stock, op. cit.

361 Idem

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN PAKISTAN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

2000 (mid-year)				2010 (mid-year)			
Age groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Age groups	Both sexes	Male	Female
0-4	13.6	12.4	15.0	0-4	12.8	11.7	14.1
5-9	15.8	15.3	16.4	5-9	14.9	14.4	15.5
10-14	13.1	13.3	12.8	10-14	12.8	13.0	12.5
15-19	11.9	12.5	11.3	15-19	11.6	12.1	10.9
20-24	10.0	10.3	9.7	20-24	9.6	9.9	9.3
25-29	8.0	7.9	8.2	25-29	8.5	8.4	8.7
30-34	6.3	6.0	6.8	30-34	7.1	6.7	7.5
35-39	5.0	4.7	5.3	35-39	5.6	5.3	6.0
40-44	4.0	3.8	4.2	40-44	4.5	4.3	4.7
45-49	3.3	3.3	3.3	45-49	3.5	3.6	3.5
50-54	2.8	3.0	2.5	50-54	2.9	3.1	2.6
55-59	2.4	2.8	1.9	55-59	2.4	2.8	1.9
60-64	1.9	2.3	1.4	60-64	2.0	2.4	1.5
65+	1.9	2.4	1.2	65+	1.8	2.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UNDESA, 2011<sup>362</sup>



REFUGEE POPULATION IN PAKISTAN, 2002-2012											
Refugees	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan	1,226,569	1,123,647	1,290,408	1,084,208	1,043,984	2,032,453	1,780,150	1,739,935	1,899,842	1,701,945	1,637,740
Iran	147	112	57	49	44	63	75	55	64	62	48
Iraq	181	123	107	84	86	84	109	98	87	78	72
Somalia	394	309	301	255	244	354	491	528	537	536	517
Others	141	106	111	98	101	106	109	95	91	79	70

Source: UNHCR, 2013<sup>363</sup>

363 UNHCR SOPD (2013) "Statistical Online Population Database: Refugees and people in refugee-like situations originating from Pakistan 2000 – 2012", [http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ\\_TMS.aspx](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_TMS.aspx)

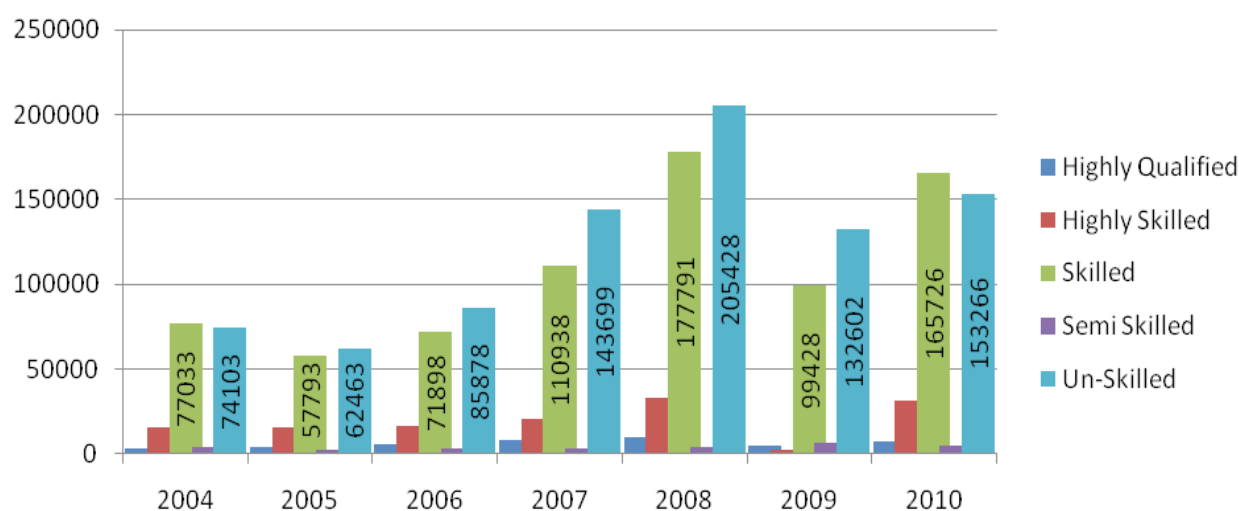
## Emigration

PAKISTANI EMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE (31.12.2008)		
Country of Residence	Estimated Number of Pakistani living/working abroad	%
Saudi Arabia	1,200,000	21.8
United Kingdom	1,200,000	21.8
United States of America	900,000	16.4
United Arab Emirates	737,791	13.4
Canada	300,000	5.5
Oman	152,388	2.8
Kuwait	150,000	2.7
EU (excluding UK)	386,750	6.1
Italy	98,588	-
Greece	80,000	-
France	60,000	-
Spain	47,001	-
Netherlands	40,000	-
Denmark	31,000	-
Norway	30,161	-
Other	472,071	8.5
Qatar	83,000	-
Malaysia	61,446	-
South Africa	60,000	-
Bahrain	60,000	-
Total	5,500,000	100.0

Source: Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis, 2010<sup>364</sup>

364 Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis 2011, op. cit.

## PAKISTANI LABOUR EMIGRATION TRENDS, BY SKILLS (2004 – 2010)



Source: Ministry of Labour and Manpower, 2010<sup>365</sup>

## NUMBER OF ARRESTED MIGRANT SMUGGLERS, 2005-2010

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1,006	1,462	1,526	1,642	1,560	1,692

Source: FIA, 2011<sup>366</sup>

365 Ministry of Labour and Manpower (2010) "Labour and Human Resource Statistics 2000-2010", op. cit.

366 Khan, Waseem Ahmed, Chief of Staff DG FIA (2011) "Presentation on Migration Profile", op. cit.

**REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN, 2000-2012**

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan					1						6,398	2,972	16,147
Argentina	31	30	35	40	42	37	37	36	38	41	41	42	41
Australia	578	561	479	389	363	322	316	440	438	589	747	1,038	1,957
Austria	38	26	18	19	16	24	34	40	61	66	69	74	94
Azerbaijan					1	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	5
Belgium	210	78	42	26	44	74	72	55	56	55	45	41	39
Brazil	9	9	9	9	9	10	7	7	7	7	16	26	28
Bulgaria					2		1	1	1	1	1	1	*
Cambodia							1	1	1	1	1	8	8
Canada	3,893	5,753	6,960	7,994	9,662	10,642	10,888	15,820	15,798	15,346	14,526	13,149	11,605
China				1	43	91	79	99	34	42	50	66	52
Côte d'Ivoire									1	1	1	1	*
Croatia									2				
Cyprus	1	4	4	8	9	9	9	9	9	15	15	16	16
Czech Republic		1	1	6	6	8	12	13	19	20	20	20	23
Denmark	30	36	41	44	48	53	54	47	50	47	38	28	35
Ecuador	12	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	27	29	29	29
Estonia												1	*
Fiji												1	*
Finland	19	26	18	18	17	18	19	21	23	23	24	23	21
France	127	145	157	169	195	236	272	306	338	378	414	471	547
Germany	0	0	9,254	9,161	8,656	10,815	3,580	4,298	4,607	7,383	7,078	6,629	6,943
Greece		3	7	7	8	10	11	13	13	14	12	20	19
Hon Kong SAR, China	3	12	66	68	13	22	18	15	16	18	23	21	18
Hungary	5	5	8	10	17	62	63	65	66	66	66	68	77
Iceland	5												
India		1	1									23	*
Indonesia								1	1	5	4	3	20
Iran									13	13	13	12	5
Ireland		7	55	79	98	124	142	176	206	221	225	236	205
Italy	47	56	61	60	60	109	189	409	555	920	1,146	1,536	2,232
Japan	2	5	9	9	14	13	13	13	12	12	14	11	10
Kazakhstan	9												
Kenya											6	4	*
Latvia	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	*
Liberia											1	1	
Lithuania		4	4	4	0		0	2	2	2	3	3	

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
China, Macao SAR										6			
Madagascar		4											
Malaysia		2	3		6	9	6	13	12	13	45	48	96
Malta					1	2	2	2	2	2	18	37	40
Mexico		3	3	1	1	1	1				1	5	*
Morocco			4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Nepal						12	136	137	146	142	156	150	169
Netherlands	213	231	206	218	226	243	227	199	191	186	185	203	203
New Zealand	1	2	5	10	12	17	17	22	22	24	34	35	39
Norway	58	219	247	258	270	275	277	281	280	267	257	104	91
Philippines					1				1	1	1	1	7
Poland	6	7	8	8	16	21	18	19	19	19	20	20	19
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1						2	6	7
Republic of Korea			2			1	1	1	1	1	8	14	15
Moldova								1	1	3	2	2	*
Romania	3	3	3	4	5	5	2	3	3	4	6	6	9
Russian Federation						2	3	4	9	3	3	2	*
Slovakia	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	*
South Africa	3	10	27	28	28	29	29	29	29	31	37	37	38
Spain	25	30	32	36	41	38	47	45	44	47	85	91	124
Sri Lanka				1	33	85	141	161	176	167	164	133	104
Sweden	88	111	135	170	161	178	201	164	174	183	186	202	209
Switzerland	188	207	193	204	186	156	160	133	153	150	114	116	99
Syria					9		8			6	11	29	32
Thailand				4	4	2	3	2	13	25	60	310	274
Turkey										4		14	19
Uganda	1							6	18	23	24	23	63
Ukraine		2	2	2	2	3	3						*
U.A.E.									2		5		*
U.K.	1,855	2,12	2,325	3,074	3,609	3,983	4,301	4,592	4,774	4,805	4,103	4,408	4,749
U.S.	2,668	2,592	2,721	2,212	1,975	2,144	4,211	4,126	3,936	3,690	3,420	3,342	3,105
Venezuela										1	1	1	*
Zimbabwe		4	4	7	14			3					

Source: UNHCR, 2013<sup>367</sup>

367 UNHCR SOPD (2013) Statistical Online Population Database: Refugees and people in refugee-like situations, Pakistan 2000 – 2012, [http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ\\_TMS.aspx](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_TMS.aspx)

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED IN PAKISTAN, 2003-2012 (MILLION US DOLLARS)

Country	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I. Cash	3,826.16	4,152.29	4,588.03	5,490.97	6,448.84	7,810.95	8,904.88	11,200.90	13,186.56
1. USA	1,225.09	1,294.08	1,242.49	1,459.64	1,762.03	1,735.87	1,771.19	2,068.67	2,334.47
2. UK	333.94	371.86	438.65	430.04	458.87	605.59	876.38	1,199.67	1,521.10
3. Saudi Arabia	565.29	627.19	750.44	1,023.56	1,251.32	1,559.56	1,917.66	2,670.67	3,687.00
4. UAE	597.48	712.61	716.30	866.49	1,090.30	1,688.59	2,038.52	2,597.74	2,848.86
5. Other GCC Countries	451.54	512.14	596.46	757.33	983.39	1,202.65	1,237.87	1,306.18	1,495.00
Bahrain	80.55	91.22	100.57	136.28	140.51	153.27	151.35	167.29	210.95
Kuwait	177.01	214.78	246.75	288.71	384.58	432.05	445.09	495.19	582.57
Qatar	88.69	86.86	118.69	170.65	233.36	339.51	354.15	306.11	318.82
Oman	105.29	119.28	130.45	161.69	224.94	277.82	287.27	337.59	382.66
6. All other EU Countries	74.51	101.51	119.62	149.00	176.64	247.66	252.22	354.76	364.79
Germany	46.52	53.84	59.03	76.87	73.33	100.71	81.21	106.64	88.74
France	3.64	4.11	8.14	8.94	9.87	10.77	28.07	39.68	45.11
Netherlands	5.65	8.80	7.00	7.17	9.07	19.25	9.41	10.7	6.63
Spain	0.78	4.59	3.44	7.58	17.84	29.68	39.29	53.43	52.77
Italy	2.21	6.74	12.49	12.10	14.03	31.17	39.32	48.89	41.09
Greece	0.26	1.24	2.76	2.83	5.39	9.63	12.26	11.09	9.92
Sweden	2.06	2.75	3.60	3.69	5.36	4.93	6.49	9.90	11.38
Denmark	8.11	10.55	10.87	16.24	19.46	11.74	12.84	24.47	26.46
Ireland	1.26	3.31	6.70	5.59	15.72	24.37	18.84	46.28	79.55

Country	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Belgium	3.64	4.11	8.14	8.94	9.87	10.77	28.07	3.41	3.14
7. Norway	10.22	18.30	16.82	22.04	28.78	24.94	34.68	36.99	38.49
8. Switzerland	29.11	22.71	20.50	18.06	22.72	18.61	21.94	31.67	33.54
9. Australia	13.66	19.64	41.21	31.24	39.03	34.31	56.27	89.14	114.45
10. Canada	22.90	48.49	81.71	87.20	100.62	79.07	115.12	184.62	177.71
11. Japan	5.28	6.51	6.63	4.26	7.75	5.10	5.68	8.13	9.03
12. Other Countries	497.14	417.25	573.31	642.11	530.39	609.00	577.35	653.26	562.14
II. Encashment & Profit in Pak Rs. of FEBCs & FCBCs	45.42	16.50	12.09	2.68	2.40	0.48	1.02	0.07	n.a.
Total (I+II)	3,871.58	4,168.79	4,600.12	5,493.65	6,451.24	7,811.43	8,905.90	11,200.97	13,186.58
% Change	8.62	7.68	10.35	19.43	17.43	21.08	14.01	25.77	17.72

Source: Ministry of Labour and Manpower, 2010<sup>368</sup>; State Bank of Pakistan, 2012<sup>369</sup>

368 Ministry of Labour and Manpower (2010) "Labour and Human Resource Statistics 2000-2010", op. cit.

369 State Bank of Pakistan, Annual Report 2012, <http://www.sbp.org.pk/reports/annual/arFY12/Vol2/Chapter-9.pdf>, p.108

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