National Internal Security Policy
2018-2023

Ministry of Interior
Government of Pakistan

Message by Prime Minister

The citizens of Pakistan are its greatest wealth and asset. The security and safety of citizens has remained the top most priority of my government. Over the past five years, we adopted and implemented a number of concrete and radical measures to promote peace and stability in the country. As a result of these efforts, the law and order situation in the country has improved significantly. Terrorism-related violence has declined sharply. The economy is back on track and set to grow at an impressive rate of 5.8% during the fiscal year 2018-19—the highest growth rate in a decade. The armed forces, police, political parties and resilient people of Pakistan deserve credit for this huge success.

Pakistan takes immense pride in being the leader and partner in fighting the war against terrorism. We have conducted the world's most complex, successful and largest military operations against terrorism. Moreover, the gains made through security measures have been consolidated through socio-economic development. Moving forward, we shall continue to contribute to peace and stability in the region and the world at large.

Today, Pakistan is developing at a very rapid pace. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has changed the landscape of the country and made previously inaccessible areas open to trade and development following the extension of basic infrastructure. CPEC is not only opening up economic opportunities domestically but also contributing to promoting regional trade and connectivity. In coming years, this is likely to lead to peace, stability and prosperity in Pakistan and the region.

The National Internal Security Policy 2018 builds on our counter-terrorism experience of the past years and reflects the emerging security challenges faced by the country. I appreciate the broad focus and depth of the 6-Rs strategy chosen for this policy. In particular, the focus on inclusive and sustainable development and strengthening of the state-citizen relationship is commendable and likely to go a long way towards bringing lasting and sustainable peace.
The Ministry of Interior under the able leadership of Prof. Ahsan Iqbal deserves felicitations for formulating this policy which will guide the internal security paradigm of the nation for the next five years.

May Allah Almighty be with us in our efforts to make Pakistan a more peaceful, inclusive and prosperous country.

Shahid Khaqan Abbasi
Prime Minister

Foreword

The security of Pakistan and its citizens remains the first and foremost duty of the Government of Pakistan. Since 2013-14 internal security has improved significantly. Incidents of terrorism have seen a marked decline and overall improvement in law and order situation has been noted all around the country. These Improvements in security environment are also reflected by the gains made by Pakistan in economic sphere in last 5 years by recording highest economic growth rate in a decade. This was made possible only by the range of hard and soft security measures that the government adopted over the past five years. Notable measures included the launch of the country's first-ever National Internal Security Policy (NISP) 2014, kinetic operations such as Zarb-e-Azb, Raddul Fasaad and Karachi operation, numerous counter-terrorism legislations and adoption and implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP).

Notwithstanding the gains, the internal security situation is continuously evolving and new challenges are emerging. In order to consolidate the hard-won gains made over the past few years and address the emerging challenges, the government in consultation with all major stakeholders devised a comprehensive framework for dealing with the multi-faceted threat of violent extremism and terrorism along with other security challenges. Recognising the successes of the hard measures introduced in the wake of the adoption of the NISP 2014 and NAP, NISP 2018 prioritizes effective undertaking of soft interventions to consolidate the gains made in last 5 years.

Promotion of inclusive and sustainable development and re-imagining and strengthening of the state-citizen relationship lie at the heart of the new security approach underpinning/informing the NISP 2018. It places special emphasis on the promotion of democracy, rule of law, inclusive growth and respect for diversity for achieving sustainable peace and security. The policy draws upon the tolerant teachings of Islam, vision of Quaid-e-Azam and Constitution of Pakistan to foster a counter-narrative against extremism and terrorism.

Pakistan is a country of strong and resilient people who aspire to build a peaceful, democratic and inclusive society. The history of Pakistan is a testimony to the fact that its people have always rejected the forces of extremism, terrorism and authoritarianism and always sided with the forces of peace, development and democracy.

Prof. Ahsan Iqbal

Minister for Interior

Acknowledgements

The National Internal Security Policy 2018 is a collective effort of multiple stakeholders. Its conceptualisation and formulation required consultation and input from a diverse group with different areas of expertise. As such, numerous stakeholders, institutions and individuals have played crucial roles in bringing this policy document to fruition, and we would be amiss not to mention at least some of them here.

The Minister for Interior Prof. Ahsan Iqbal gave his full and unequivocal support as well as intellectual leadership in the conception and formulation of this policy. That he took a bullet and survived an assassination attempt at close quarters during the time this policy was being formulated brought home the challenge facing Pakistan in ways no one in the team responsible for this document could have anticipated was possible. But, his is also the story of Pakistan, demonstrating resilience in the face of seemingly unsurmountable odds.

Mr. Arshad Mirza, Secretary Interior, took the reins and provided leadership when the ship needed steering to its port. He was assisted by Special Secretary Mr. Rizwan Malik who also headed the committee formed to formulate NISP 2018. Key members of the committee, Mr. Siddique Sheikh (Additional Secretary 1), Mrs. Farah Hamid Khan (Additional Secretary 2) and Mr. Imran Ahmad (Additional Secretary 3), along with other senior officers of their divisions showed tremendous commitment by keeping the process firmly on course. Moreover, Technical Lead Dr. Adnan Rafiq and his team worked untiringly and diligently throughout the process to develop and formulate the policy.

The Ministry of Interior has been fortunate to have the guidance and support of the National Security Advisor Lt. General (r) Nasir Khan Janjua and National Coordinator NACTA Mr. Ihsan Ghani during this process. NACTA played a leading role in policy formulation by hosting the consultation sessions and providing critical input at every stage of the process. Without unwavering commitment and leadership shown by Mr. Ghani and his team, this process could not have completed.

We also commend and thank all the contributors who belonged to Pakistan's political leadership, religious scholars and leaders, academia, media, civil and military bureaucracy, civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations. Their participation, productive engagement and valuable input in the process went a long way towards developing and supplementing the long-term vision envisaged in the NISP 2018.

It is also important to acknowledge the contribution and input of various state institutions such as the Parliamentary Committees on Interior, Law & Justice Commission, Federal ministries, provincial governments, NADRA, Pakistan Armed Forces and other law enforcement agencies in the formulation of NISP 2018. The holistic vision and coverage of NISP 2018 would not have been possible without the institutions mentioned above with their intellectual and experiential experiences feeding into the policy. The sacrifices rendered by our security forces and LEAs during the past two decades provided us with the inspiration and resolve to continue and see this work through to the end.

Finally, and most importantly, NISP 2018 is dedicated to the spirit, sacrifice, and perseverance of the people of Pakistan. It is the people of Pakistan who have withstood resolutely the wave of insecurity, intolerance and terrorism which has swept our homeland in the last two decades. It is their love, generosity, and sense of duty which provides the real inspiration for a new and reformulated NISP.

The NISP 2018 aims to replace fear in everyday life with the hope of peace and prosperity for our state and society. This is only possible through the state, society and various stakeholders joining hands in the service of broader goals of an inclusive, democratic and peaceful Pakistan.

List of Abbreviations

AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BDU	Bomb Disposal Unit
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
BOG	Board of Governors
CAF	Civilian Armed Forces
CFT	Combating Financing of Terrorism
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CNIC	Computerized National Identify Card
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
CrPC	Criminal Procedure Court
CT	Counter Terrorism
CTD	Counter-Terrorism Department
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDO	Deputy District Officer
DPO	District Police Officer
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FIR	First Information Report
FCR	Frontier Crimes Regulations
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HC	High Court
HEC	Higher Education Commission
IBO	Intelligence Based Operations
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IGP	Inspector Generals of Police
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
JID	Joint Intelligence Directorate
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
LJCP	Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOC&T	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MOHR	Ministry of Human Rights
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOIB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOPDR	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform
MORA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
NACTA	National Counter-Terrorism Authority
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAVTTC	National Vocational and Technical Training Commission

NAP	National Action Plan
NCPP	National Community Policing Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NISP	National Internal Security Policy
NJAC	National Justice Appointments Commission
NJPMC	National Judicial Policy-making Committee
NPB	National Police Bureau
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
PCO	Prison Custody Officer
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PJC	Provincial Justice Committee
PMIS	Prison Management Information Systems
PPC	Pakistan Peace Collective
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SARC	Security Analysis and Research Cell
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
SHO	Station House Officer
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SSD	Special Security Division
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TTP	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
TEVTA	Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
UNHRC	United Nations Human Commissioner for Refugees

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Executive Summary

Extremism and terrorism in their multiple manifestations pose a severe threat to the internal security of Pakistan. Over the years, the Government of Pakistan has adopted hard and soft measures to deal with the hazard of terrorism and extremism. The country's first-ever National Internal Security Policy was announced in 2014, followed by the adoption and implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) in December 2014. These measures combined with military operations against terrorism led to a remarkable improvement in internal security, indicated by a marked decline in incidents of terrorism throughout the country.

Although significant progress has been made, the security landscape of the country has evolved considerably since the announcement of NISP 2014. The threat of transnational terrorism is rearing its head again. TTP militants have relocated to Afghanistan. Daesh is establishing a footprint in Afghanistan near the Pakistani border with a very real potential of spillover into parts of Pakistan. This situation has been compounded by the return of battle-hardened militants from Syria and Iraq. Moreover, educational campuses have seen a rise in incidents of violent extremism. Lastly, the threat of cyber-attacks has grown in volume and has become more sophisticated. Besides these new challenges, traditional threats to internal security in the form of acts of violence committed by religious, sectarian, ethno-political and sub-nationalist outfits persist.

NISP 2018 identifies youth alienation and frustration; exclusionary identity narratives; a lack of social justice and the rule of law; regional disparities; lack of accountability and inclusion; and foreign linkages as significant drivers of insecurity. Furthermore, lack of quality research to understand the pathways to and causes of religious and ethnic militancy have impeded the development of evidence-based programming and policies.

The National Internal Security Policy (NISP) 2018 provides a comprehensive framework for dealing with internal security challenges. It builds on NISP 2014, incorporates the lessons learnt during the implementation of NAP and proposes a way forward based on the current situation in Pakistan. NISP envisions a peaceful, democratic and inclusive society forged by the promotion of the rule of law, inclusive growth, political stability, and respect for diversity. It, therefore, sets forth establishing the rule of law, the creation of a shared vision, providing social justice and ensuring political stability as its strategic goals and objectives. NISP draws inspiration from the teachings of Islam, Quaid-e-Azam's policy statements, the Constitution of The Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Pakistan Vision 2025 to promote the aforementioned values and goals.

The NISP 2018 is based on an expanded notion of security that defines peace not simply as the absence of violence, but as the presence of conditions necessary for enhancing social cohesion and resilience. It integrates development measures with efforts to promote security and peacebuilding as outlined in the Pakistan Vision 2025.

Moreover, it adopts a 'whole of the nation' approach and proposes recommendations to reshape both the 'state' and 'society' for achieving sustainable peace. These recommendations fall into three key domains:

- ***Administrative Domain***: While the Law Enforcement Agencies and the Military have played a critical role in dealing with the menace of terrorism, there is a need to address and further enhance the capacity of both military and civilian LEA's to deal with non-traditional threats. This also calls for enhancing coordination and strategic planning between different institutions and government departments. Measures have been included in this regard which need to be implemented on a fast track basis.
- ***Ideational Domain***: The heart of the extremist movement is their narrative which operate in the ideational domain. The terrorists increasingly rely on different modes of communication which include cyberspace to influence the masses, gain sympathy, recruit and obtain funding for their operations – all of which requires immediate attention. This Policy addresses these critical issues and challenges the ideological underpinnings of extremist narratives that create a mind-set prone to violence and terrorism.
- ***Socio-economic Domain***: Security challenges cannot be resolved entirely through administrative actions, or a counter-narrative alone unless the deeper, structural socio-economic drivers are also addressed. The Policy identifies the need to bridge gaps in society through critical interventions that will build trust and a harmonious relationship between state and society leading to a more peaceful Pakistan.

The NISP 2018 establishes a multi-pronged strategy encompassing what we categorize as the 6Rs to meet the goals and objectives indicated earlier. These include to: Reorient, Reimagine, Reconcile, Redistribute, Recognize, and the adoption of a Regional Approach. The six R's are briefly elaborated upon below:

Reorient: Reorientation of the Security Apparatus

The state security apparatus must modernise not only its infrastructure and capacity but also by redefining its raison d'état and adopting a people-centric approach. Key priority areas included in this regard include improving strategic cooperation & coordination, intelligence gathering and sharing, criminal justice system reforms (legal reforms, police & LEAs, prosecution, judicial reforms, prison reforms, parole and probation), securing cyber spaces, combating financing of terrorism.

Reimagine: Reimagining the Society

Reimagining the society as a tolerant, inclusive and democratic polity will be pursued to strengthen a shared vision for the nation. Key areas in this regard include building a National Narrative; reforming the education system; initiating madrassa, mosque & media reforms and increasing tourism and cultural activities.

Reconcile

The incentives for shunning of violence and militancy and for re-integration have to be made greater than the continuation of militancy and anti-societal discourse and practices. Moreover, a process of reconciliation will be started especially in regions affected by sub-nationalist and ethno-political militancy. Key areas in this regard include uplifting FATA, Balochistan, Karachi and areas of KP that have been worst affected by violence, establishing an incentive structure to provide a way out to militants stuck in the cycle of violence, de-radicalization and rehabilitation programs and an outright ban on the use of violence for achieving political goals.

Redistribute

Promotion of alternative values, narratives, and discourses only gain power and effectiveness in a context where they are connected with real and shared material improvements in general social life. Therefore, it is imperative that the state recognises and protects the marginalised sections of society through redistributive measures focusing on the provision of social protection safety nets. A key priority in this regard includes the social, economic and political uplift of marginalised groups such as youth, women and minorities. It is also equally important to expand social safety nets for the most vulnerable sections of society and prioritise underdeveloped areas of the country in development plans to reduce regional and sub-national disparities.

Regional Approach

Some security issues such as terrorism are transnational and require collaboration at the regional and international levels. Promotion of peaceful neighbourhood environments and close cooperation with neighbouring countries are crucial for efforts to establish durable internal peace. Key priority areas in this regard include working actively for regional peace through meaningful collaboration with neighbouring countries and a shift from geopolitics to geo-economics.

Recognize

Critical research on various security challenges is required for designing policy interventions that address their causes. Promotion of quality research in academia and universities is essential in identifying the causal factors which push social actors towards extreme viewpoints and actions. Key priority areas are to bring research in social sciences and humanities at par with that in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) areas, move towards evidence-based policy making and enhance analytical capacity within the Ministries of Interior and Information and Broadcast as well as NACTA to improve decision/policy making.

The NISP 2018 has a robust implementation and oversight plan with timelines, budgetary processes and indicators to measure progress. As such, it is an outcome of rich and exhaustive efforts by the most prominent members of our state and civil society, who gave their input and time in formulating a policy which has both wide-ranging acceptance and a similarly wide-ranging vision with regards to our nation's security and future.

This policy is meant to be a federal framework for internal security and will guide the security policy at all levels of governance. Recognizing the enhanced role of provinces in policy implementation in the wake of the 18th amendment to the constitution of Pakistan, the input of all provincial governments through respective home departments was obtained to formulate this policy. Many of the recommendations proposed in the policy fall within the domain of provincial governments, and as such, provincial governments are expected to devise their detailed strategies on various elements of this framework by adapting it to their specific needs, requirements and priorities.

A. Introduction

On 12th January 2018, a high-level meeting chaired by the Minister for Interior Mr. Ahsan Iqbal and attended by all key stakeholders within the security apparatus of Pakistan unanimously approved the roadmap for the formulation of National Internal Security Policy (NISP) 2018. Following this meeting were three days of extensive stakeholder consultations from January 16-18 2018, as well as a National Conference on Internal Security on 27th March 2018 to obtain policy input from a variety of stakeholders. These stakeholders included parliamentarians, current and former government officials and members of civil society. A number of government departments at both federal and provincial levels, as well as civilian and military institutions, participated in the process right from inception to the revision of the drafts and in finalising the official policy.

The NISP 2018 builds on the first-ever NISP announced in February 2014 to provide a comprehensive policy framework to deal with key aspects of internal security. The timeframe envisaged for the implementation of NISP 2014 ended in 2018 and the evolving security landscape requires a fresh look at the policy paradigm. A new policy document is, therefore, necessary to incorporate both the lessons learned over the past four years and to respond to the current security environment. NISP 2018 has consequently been formulated after an extensive consultative process as an integrated federal framework to overcome internal security challenges. It is based on the accumulated security assessments, evaluations of critical initiatives and thought processes within various state institutions as well as that of civil society to articulate a security vision that represents the collective wisdom of the nation.

At a time when Pakistan is set to achieve another transition from one elected civilian government that completed its full tenure to another for a record second time in its history, it is essential that the current government passes on its cumulative experience, knowledge and recommendations in a unified document to the incoming government in order to ensure continuity of policies in the realm of internal security. A refreshed security policy will provide the incoming government with a head start on the broad contours of domestic security policy while providing an opportunity to fine tune it according to its manifesto. The priority list of NISP 2018 has therefore been kept flexible and subject to an annual review by the implementation committee. The significant strength of the document is the extensive input provided by all key state institutions, representatives of political parties from across the

political spectrum and members of civil society which will enable it to shape the internal security paradigm by being the overarching framework for the next five years.

A1. Background

The security landscape of the country has changed considerably since the announcement of NISP in 2014. The changes include, most notably, the formulation of National Action Plan (NAP) against terrorism on 24th December 2014 after the tragic Army Public School (APS) incident in Peshawar. NAP was supported with unprecedented consensus by all stakeholders and has since guided the security paradigm of the country. It included priority measures immediately required to reverse the tide of terrorism, many of which were derived from NISP 2014. An extensive implementation mechanism including ministerial committees as well as provincial apex committees was established to oversee the implementation of NAP. Many significant achievements made under this strategy are reflected by the considerable reduction in the incidences of terrorism throughout the country (as shown in figure 1).

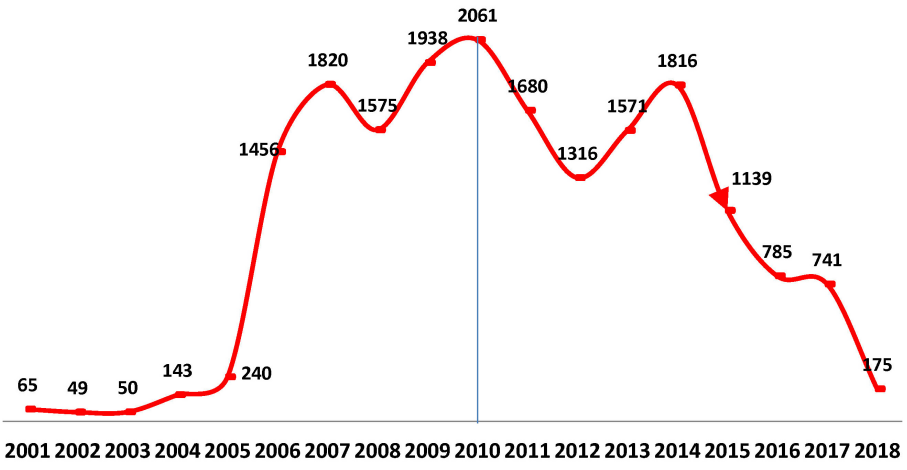

Figure 1: Decline in Incidence of Terrorism in Pakistan (Source: NACTA)

The abatement in incidents of terrorism from its peak in 2014 has been made possible through concerted efforts and active collaboration between various state institutions and the use of both hard and soft measures. Military operations such as Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-Fasaad were launched to eliminate militant outfits of all hue and colour and establish the writ of the state in areas that had become hubs of terrorism. Intelligence based operations (IBOs) were conducted across the country from rural hinterlands to urban metropolises to apprehend

miscreants as well as their facilitators, abettors and financers. Special trial courts under the supervision of Pakistan Army were established to compliment Anti-Terrorism Courts. National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) was revitalised as the strategic co-ordinating body while dedicated counter-terrorism forces have been created, trained and deployed in all federating units. Stringent curbs against hate speech have been enforced at public spaces as well as in print, electronic and social media. A number of steps have been taken to choke terror financing, including the establishment of a National Task Force on Combating Financing of Terrorism, a coordinating body of over 20 federal and provincial organisations. Moreover, 66 organisations were proscribed with 7,966 individuals placed under watch as of March 2018.

Over 90% geo-mapping of religious seminaries (madaris) has been completed across the country while efforts to introduce wide-ranging madrassa reforms are underway. Steps were taken to accord special protection to places of worship in general, and especially for those belonging to minority communities. Interfaith and intra-faith dialogue has been facilitated while sacrilegious literature and speeches preaching hate against other faiths have been curbed. There has also been a very considerable success in reducing sectarian violence (as shown in Figure 2).

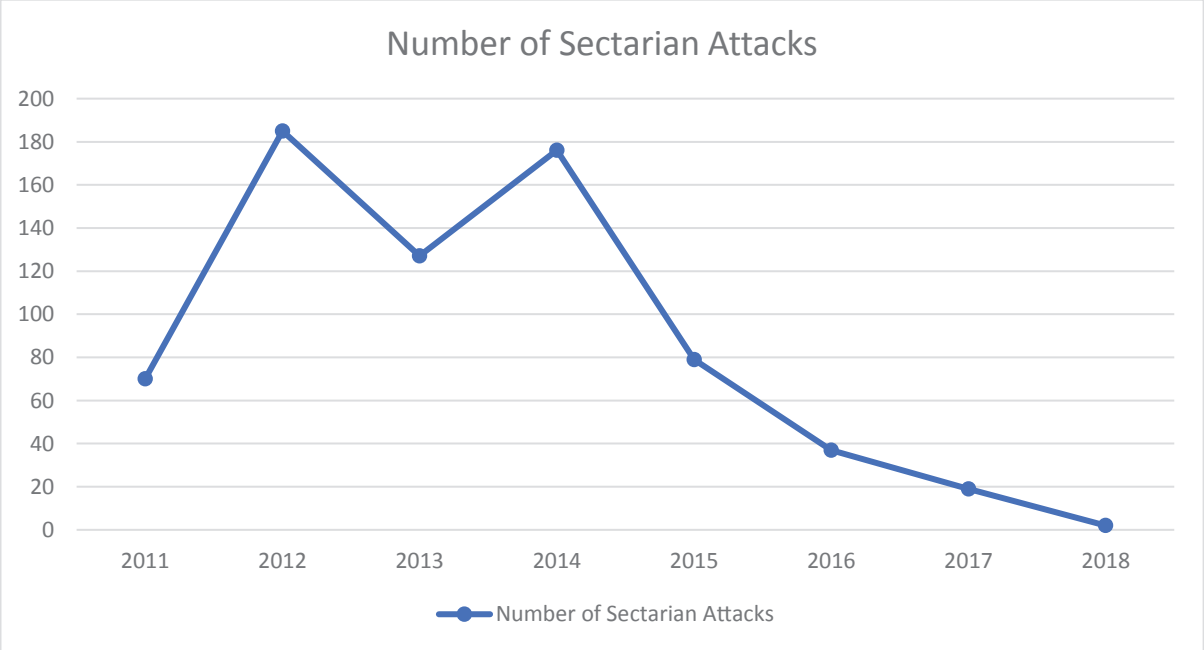

Figure 2: Decline in Incidents of Sectarian Attacks (Source: NACTA)

Security has drastically improved in Karachi, the financial and trading heart of the country. The evidence for this is a 97% decrease in target killings, 87% in the murder rate, 84% in business extortion and 72% in bank robberies. Steps have been taken to facilitate the dignified return of Afghan refugees to their homeland. Over 1.38 million Afghan refugees have been registered under the Tripartite Agreement for Voluntary Repatriation, the most extensive voluntary repatriation program recorded by the UNHCR. Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons and revival of economic activity in conflict-affected areas such as FATA is being prioritised. The constitutional amendment for the merger of FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been approved. Despite sporadic incidents of violence, the overall security situation has improved in Balochistan. The government has allocated additional funds for the uplift of the province and to bring it at par with other federating units.

These achievements are a testament to the courage, grit and determination of the civil and military law enforcement agencies (LEAs) as well as the resolve of the political leadership and most importantly the people of Pakistan to establish peace and harmony. This policy is a tribute, therefore, to the LEA personnel and citizens from across the country who sacrificed their lives, limbs and property to ensure the safety of the nation. Security, however, remains the top priority of the government and continued efforts need to be made to achieve sustainable peace. This policy, therefore, reflects the resolve of the government to provide a forward-looking, holistic and comprehensive framework to ensure that every citizen of Pakistan can live with peace, freedom, respect and dignity.

A2. Domains of Interventions

The gains made through following a mix of kinetic and soft prong interventions mentioned above need immediate consolidation through structural reforms and further soft measures aimed at countering extremism and other security challenges at the administrative, ideological, socio-economic and political levels. National Internal Security Policy 2018, therefore, adopts a 'whole of the nation' approach and envisages key interventions to reshape both 'state' and the 'society' for an inclusive, democratic and peaceful Pakistan.

The following vital domains have been conceptualised to effectively deal with the security challenges that Pakistan faces.

Administrative/Governance Domain: Some key actions have already taken place in gearing up the state apparatus to deal with pressing security challenges such as terrorism under NAP. These initiatives include building capacity in both military and civilian LEAs to deal with non-traditional threats, setting up new institutions and organisational units and using technology to improve service delivery. Major pieces of legislation such as the constitutional amendments to establish military courts, prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016 and others have also passed. Attention must now shift to more structural reforms that are required to complement these efforts. This policy, therefore, focuses on establishing continuity and further strengthening of some of the initiatives mentioned above along with providing a detailed roadmap for Criminal Justice System reforms as well as a general reorientation of security apparatus towards a 'people-centric' approach to better serve the citizens of Pakistan.

Ideational Domain: The heart of the extremist movements are their narratives which operate in the ideational domain. The gains made through the concerted efforts mentioned above must be utilised to challenge the ideological underpinnings of the violent narratives that create a mindset vulnerable to taking up arms against the state. Some work has already been done in this regard, notably the 'Paigham-e-Pakistan' fatwa signed by hundreds of prominent religious scholars and the Counter Extremism guidelines prepared by NACTA. A comprehensive National Narrative covering various facets of the Pakistani nation along with its dissemination strategy is also being developed by NACTA to enhance national cohesion. The NISP 2018, while endorsing these initiatives, builds upon their essence and provides a vital national framework to connect these initiatives with interventions in administrative/governance domains (above) and the socio-economic domain (below) to ensure an integrated approach.

Socio-economic Domain: Security challenges in Pakistan cannot be resolved entirely through administrative actions and developing a counter-narrative alone unless the deeper, structural socio-economic drivers are addressed that create the sense of deprivation and act as a breeding ground for violent extremism and terrorism. Current research on terrorism, for example, provides evidence of the 'push' and 'pull' factors that compel youth to join violent movements. Structural "push" factors include prolonged and unresolved conflicts within the country and abroad, poor socio-economic and political development of certain regions, relative deprivation and lack of access to education or employment, and human rights

infractions. These are then combined with more proximate "pull" factors such as the material and financial benefits of joining extremist groups, perceived social status, and appealing ideologies and recruiters.

The Policy identifies the need to bridge gaps in society through critical interventions that will not only build trust and a harmonious relationship between the state and its people but also lead to a progressive, tolerant and peaceful Pakistan. It, therefore, not only provides a diagnosis of the critical security challenges but also envisages an integrated, holistic, comprehensive and cohesive Federal framework for effectively dealing with these.

Federal-Provincial Domains: This policy is meant to be a federal framework for Internal Security and will guide the security policy at all levels of governance. Recognising the enhanced role of provinces in policy implementation in the wake of the 18th amendment to the constitution of Pakistan, the input of all provincial governments through respective home departments was obtained for the formulation of this policy. Many of the recommendations proposed in the policy fall within the domain of provincial governments. Provincial governments are expected to devise their detailed strategies on various elements of this framework by adapting it to their specific needs, requirements and priorities. 5-year provincial 'rule of law' roadmaps, for example, are already in the making and will supplement this policy. In order to ensure effective implementation and facilitate smooth coordination between the federal and provincial governments, an Inter-Provincial Coordination Committee headed by Interior Minister will be formed at the level of Chief Ministers and Home Ministers to oversee implementation of those postulates of this policy that provinces are required to implement (these have been specified in the Implementation Plan detailed in Annex A). Furthermore, Apex Committees established to coordinate the implementation of the NAP in provinces will continue as a platform for high-level decision making at the intra-provincial level. It is hoped that such mechanism provides a template for inter-provincial and federal-provincial coordination going forward.

B. Process of Policy Formulation

The Policy has been drafted after extensive consultations with key stakeholders. The vision and objectives of the policy-formulation process were informed by the need to incorporate the inputs and feedback of stakeholders in various domains of state and civil

society. In keeping with the holistic vision of policy-making above, three key stakeholder groups were consulted for the National Internal Security Policy 2018.

1) **Parliamentarians**: Since they are at the forefront of legislation, policy formulation and oversight, it is only natural to consider parliamentarians and associated committees as crucial stakeholders in the consultation process. The representatives of all major political parties from treasury and the opposition benches in both Senate and National Assembly were consulted. These also include the members of Parliamentary Committees on Interior in both upper and lower houses.
2) **Government departments and key LEA personnel:** Different arms of the state and especially the Law Enforcement and Security Agencies play a critical role in policy implementation. Personnel in these agencies are responsible for delivering results and have the most direct, day-to-day interaction with citizens. As such, they are in an ideal position to provide feedback and recommend improvements on various security initiatives. Both serving and retired government officials at both federal and provincial levels as well as from civil and military institutions were extensively consulted.
3) **Civil society representatives**: Civil society groups are vital to ensure political and social stability and act as conduits between citizens and different spheres of the state. Moreover, as globalisation has made the relationship between state and society more sophisticated and clearly articulated, there is an increased importance of various institutions of civil society in observing, analysing and directing processes of social change. As such, CSOs, NGOs, academics, and religious leaders are vital interlocutors in understanding the drivers of insecurity and in the identification and implementation of appropriate and holistic solutions.

The NISP 2018 formulation process included eight roundtable consultation sessions as well as a national conference on internal security. An extensive literature review comprising of Internal Security Policies of relevant countries as well as critical reports, documents, academic papers and books was conducted (Annex B). This desk research was complemented by one-to-one interviews with senior members of state and civil society organisations. Institutional input was also sought from key state institutions, and the policy draft was shared for their detailed feedback. Over 120 experts have been directly involved in the formulation of NISP 2018. Care has been taken to ensure that not only experts from all relevant fields of

life but particularly representatives of religious and ethnic minorities, marginalised groups such as women, youth and the differently abled as well as junior ranked government officials were also included in the process. Indirectly, the document also incorporated recommendations of detailed consultations conducted by the likes of NACTA, Law and Justice Commission, provincial home departments, various federal ministries, NADRA and military institutions. The idea was not to reinvent the wheel but to integrate findings of multiple initiatives aimed at shaping policy and incorporate these in an over-arching framework. The institutions mentioned above deserve credit for their valuable efforts in helping shape this policy.

C. An Overview of the Security Landscape

Many severe security challenges persist in Pakistan that affect the lives of its citizens. Although terrorism and extremism continue to be the most daunting challenges that Pakistan must overcome today, the internal security landscape is continually evolving and has become increasingly complex.

Over the years the form, tactics and nature of terrorism has changed. To begin with, the threat of transnational terrorist groups has grown significantly in the past few years. The emergence of Daesh in close proximity to Pakistan has raised new internal security challenges. Recent reports suggest that Daesh is establishing a footprint in the Afghan provinces bordering Pakistan. The potential for spill over in Pakistan with the support and collaboration of TTP and its offshoots is not a possibility to be ignored. This situation has been compounded by the return of battle-hardened militants from Syria and Iraq. Secondly, there is adequate evidence that radicalisation and militancy is no longer limited to Madrassas alone. Young people from relatively affluent and middle-class backgrounds, educated in mainstream universities and schools, are also vulnerable to extremist ideas and narratives. Thirdly, terrorism is as much an urban phenomenon as rural, and needs to be tackled as such. Lastly, cyber space has emerged as a key domain for the spread of extremist ideas.

Notwithstanding the broad spectrum of security challenges, this policy deals mainly with the following:

C1. Terrorism

Pakistan has seen terrorism being used as a tool to pursue a variety of interests under the garb of religion, sectarianism and ethnicity. While sporadic political violence has occurred throughout the history of the country, terrorism surged in the aftermath of September 11 attacks in the US followed by the war in Afghanistan. Post-9/11 Pakistan saw the rise and growth of terrorism at an unprecedented scale. Al-Qaeda and Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan emerged as significant threats to the security of the country. The internal security situation was further exacerbated by the persistence and augmentation of the conflict in Afghanistan.

According to official estimates, Pakistan has lost thousands of lives and suffered a loss of $123 billion over the past 15 years. The government of Pakistan has adopted a range of soft and hard measures to deal with the menace of terrorism including the National Action Plan, military operations, multiple counter-terrorism legislation and de-radicalisation programs. As a result of these efforts, the incidents of terrorism have considerably reduced during the period between 2014 to 2018. The threat of four critical types of terrorism, however, remains active:

1) **Terrorism in the name of Religion:** Many terrorist groups remain active in the country with the stated aim of imposing their interpretation of religion and establishing a global caliphate while discrediting democratically elected governments, civil and military institutions as being un-Islamic. Most of these terrorist outfits stand either proscribed or eliminated already by Pakistan, but comprehensive action is required to remove their traces entirely and choke any financing that they may draw from the country.
2) **Sectarian Terrorism:** Several sectarian outfits originated in Pakistan and continue to have a presence. They belong to various sects and denominations and often use violent means to target prominent personalities, festivals, and places of worship belonging to the other sects.
3) **Ethno-Political Terrorism:** The confluence of ethnic identity and politics has resulted in violence along racial lines to achieve specific political and economic ends. Karachi, the largest and most ethnically diverse city in the country, has suffered immensely due to such turf battles. Often, these battles are linked to conflicts over real estate, territorial control, and constituency gerrymandering.

4) **Sub-nationalist terrorism:** Sub-national conflict in Balochistan remains a persistent challenge for peace and stability in Pakistan. Sub-national militants have used violence to pursue their goals.

C2. Extremism

The diffusion of violent ideologies in a cross-section of society has given rise to intolerance and extremism that provides a breeding ground for a new generation of terrorists. Despite success in curbing terrorism, little has been done to eradicate extremism. Admittedly, extremism is harder to fight given that it is a mindset and can only be defeated by the inculcation of an alternate value system in society. Steps, however, are urgently required to deal with prevalent extremism to realise the dream of a tolerant, peaceful and harmonious Pakistan.

C3. Cyber Crime

Cyber threats pose a serious challenge to internal security. Cyber-attacks have grown in volume and become sophisticated over the years. These can range from hacking of critical government or financial data to virtually paralyzing the country through attacking its communication network or energy infrastructure. Equally challenging and damaging is the spread of violent and extremist ideologies using cyberspace. Recently, terrorist groups such as Daesh have used social networking sites to spread their poisonous ideology and recruit people. The internet has enabled them to rapidly disseminate their messages and reach out to a much bigger audience circumventing the barriers imposed by geography and distance.

C4. Organised Crime

The prevalence of organised gangs involved in criminal activities remains a key security challenge. These range from gangs engaged in drug trafficking and smuggling to those involved in extortion, kidnaping, money laundering and land grabbing. Often these gangs are integrated into transnational circuits of arms and drugs, drawing sustenance through these linkages.

In recent years, there has been a confluence of different terrorist and violent outfits with groups involved in organised crime. Revenue generated through criminal activities have been

used to fund terrorism. These linkages help to build capacities (concerning access to weapons, funds, expertise, and strategies) for various terrorist outfits. The collection of funds for charitable purposes and its potential use to fund terrorist activities, infrastructure and armed groups has also complicated the security landscape. These linkages lead to the blurring of lines between different types of security challenges, thus further complicating and thwarting the success of "law and order" approaches to security. As a result, the social factors which accrue to the building of these networks of criminality and violence must be addressed for any sustainable security strategy.

C5. Sub-National Variations

Internal differentiation of the security landscape can be divided as follows:

Punjab is most populous province of Pakistan and has seen the least violence in the country (in terms of overall fatalities), however average death toll per terrorist attack in Punjab remains the highest in the nation. This figure can be attributed to the deadly nature of terrorist attacks in the province which are targeted at rush areas for inflicting maximum damage. Some sectarian organisations have their origins and presence in the province. Inter and intra-sect rivalries, ideological exploitation of sentiments by raising a false plea for jihad, pan-Islamic appeals, religious & international terrorist organisations, propagation of violent narratives over social media, and issues in both mainstream/religious education system remain vital issues. Some instances of religious riots as well as the majority of blasphemy accusations have also occurred in the province.

Sindh is ranked as the second most violent region after KP and FATA in terms of casualties on a per capita basis, although in absolute numbers, the province has been conflict-prone since the mid-1980s. Karachi has been the theatre for much of the violence in Sind province. The largest city, as well as the economic hub of Pakistan, has seen bitter ethnic conflict between various communities. The ethnic strife and politicisation along ethnic lines as well as the geographic concentration of these fault lines have given rise to the phenomena of target killings, turf wars, extortion as well as organised crime.

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and FATA have been affected by the war in neighbouring Afghanistan and its spillover. Between 2005 and 2012, the region recorded approximately 11,862 casualties involving civilians, security forces, and militants, primarily as a result of

terrorist-related activity. FATA and adjoining regions, in particular, have seen religiously motivated attacks with a number of militia forces vying for control over territory. The militants briefly also controlled settled districts of Swat and Buner, merely 100 miles away from the capital Islamabad. Most of the incidents of terrorism have also been tracked to this region. Various successful military operations have been able to clear the area and re-establish the writ of the state.

Balochistan has traditionally seen violent ethnic conflict threatening the integrity of the State. It is Pakistan's largest province in terms of its geographic size, comprising about 42 percent of the national territory. Concerning extremism and violence, it is ranked fourth among other provinces. In recent years, sectarian conflict has also affected the province with minority communities, especially the Hazaras, being targeted in Quetta, the provincial capital.

Gilgit-Baltistan has remained largely peaceful, however some violence along sectarian lines has been witnessed. **Azad Jammu and Kashmir** have seen violence mostly due to cross-border firing on the Line of Control; however, the region has otherwise remained relatively peaceful.

The above-mentioned security challenges represent symptoms of several social, economic and political conflicts that, if not addressed, will continue to fuel instability and violence. It is therefore essential to go beyond traditional threat assessment and understand the structural drivers of insecurity in society so that tailored policy interventions can be formulated to address the root causes of extremism, violence and terrorism in the country.

D. Drivers of Insecurity

In terms of understanding the sources of insecurity in a society, there is a tendency among policy circles to reduce the complexity of an issue to a single or few determinants. In epistemological terms, this approach is deemed a reductionist method as it ignores the embedded complexity in society. The guiding methodology of this policy is anti-reductionism and anti-essentialism. From the outset we would like to acknowledge the fact that social reality is quite complex and cannot be reduced to one or two determinants. Social, political, economic, cultural, religious and all other spheres of social reality are theoretical constructs that help us simplify analysis. But we should not forget the fact that in the real

world we do not have well defined and demarcated social spheres, instead everything is interconnected and overlapping in nature. Therefore, in social totality, a change in one factor is simultaneously a cause and an effect. Being cognizant of this complexity of our social reality, the policy framework developed in this policy appreciates intersections and over-determination among various social phenomena.

Keeping above in mind, some of the key sources of the continuance of security challenges in the country are as follows:

D1. Youth Alienation and Frustration

Pakistan currently has the most significant percentage of young people ever recorded in its history, which is approximately 60% of its total population. A vast majority of these young people expect access to quality education, decent jobs, meaningful engagement and participation opportunities. Scholars have associated the existence of large cohorts of youth with social unrest and conflict. Evidence suggests that large groups of young people are more likely to experience economic exclusion and barriers to social mobility. This is compounded by the lack of meaningful social and political participation opportunities which create perceptions of helplessness and loss of social status and control over their lives and destinies among young people. All these factors increase the chances and motives for engaging in violence, extremism and terrorism as a shortcut to achieve recognition, social status, money and perceived power over a group of people.

D2. Exclusionary Identity Narratives

The growth of exclusionary identity discourses around gender, religion, sect and ethnicity has also contributed to the rise of extremism and militancy in Pakistan. This is integrally tied to a lack of shared values and vision which different strata and social groups can subscribe to. The spread of these discourses is explained by a range of domestic and external factors. Internally, a lack of societal consensus over the role of religion in politics and a flawed education system lies at the heart of the problem. Our education system encourages rote learning and has been ineffective in promoting critical thinking and challenging exclusionary narratives of religion and society. These narratives have also been reinforced by the surge in populist identity politics across the world including South Asia. Based on restrictive notions

of citizenship and cultural harmony, such ideologies have strengthened exclusionary narratives within Pakistan.

D3. Regional Inequality

The presence of large disparities among groups or regions and the existence of weakly governed pockets offer an enabling environment where extremist narratives and militancy can thrive easily. Research evidence shows that regional inequalities increase the risk of internal conflict. Conflict is more likely when cultural or linguistic differences among groups coincide with economic and political disparities. The presence of group inequalities along multiple dimensions can easily be interpreted as a consequence of deliberate discrimination against the group. This holds true in case of Pakistan where the most deprived and underdeveloped regions—i.e. Balochistan and FATA—also have the highest incidence of militancy. Today, FATA (74%) and Balochistan (71%) respectively have the highest rates of multidimensional poverty followed by KP (49%), Sindh (43%) and Punjab (31%).

Similarly, weakly governed spaces often become fertile breeding grounds for local, national and transnational terrorist groups. Most such areas are governed by alternative laws and justice systems rooted in tribal codes and customs. Terrorists exploit these alternative social and political orders in their favour and promise service delivery and speedy dispensation of justice. FATA is a classic example of this. FATA's unique administrative status and governance rules—i.e. the FCR system combined with the porous border with Afghanistan enabled Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other international terrorist groups to gain a foothold there, in the past.

D4. Lack of Social Justice and Rule of Law

Drivers of violence are often rooted in the social and political fabric of states. Routine experiences of injustice, discrimination, corruption and abuse create legitimate grievances. Extremist and militant groups exploit and capitalise on these genuine grievances to offer alternatives that are often violent and based on the dangerously simplistic binary of "us vs the other". A lack of social justice also leads to perceptions of hindered aspirations and the breakdown of traditional structures of support and community. As a result, it becomes difficult to forge a shared national vision and values which can counter the rise of militancy and extremist/exclusionary ideologies.

D5. Lack of Accountability and Political Inclusion

Exclusions do not only act at the level of discourse or the economy. The lack of mechanisms for transparency and participation in the spheres of state and civil society also leads to alienation and a groundswell suitable for cultivation of violence and insecurity. Such lack of accountability and participatory mechanisms extend all the way from neighbourhood, universities, police and lower bureaucracy, up to the very highest levels of the state and federation. An absence of the institutional mechanisms for addressing and negotiating differences leads to hardening of social attitudes and identities, which in turn work against a diverse, pluralistic, peaceful polity and society.

D6. Foreign Linkages

Some security challenges such as terrorism, drug and human trafficking and the movement of other contraband items have a transnational dimension. Unchecked movement of people in the presence of terrorist sanctuaries across the border poses a serious threat to internal security. Tension with – and interference from – neighbouring countries have also contributed to the undermining of a key source of tackling insecurity, i.e. the devising and implementation of joint strategies against transnational groups and drivers of insecurity and violence through regional and international cooperation.

In addition to the above drivers, specific other factors have facilitated the growth of terrorism in Pakistan e.g. availability of small arms. Clamping down on terror financing continues to be a critical task given the social, political and economic realities of Pakistan.

There has been a general dearth of quality social science research with regards to issues and problems facing Pakistan. In case of extremism and terrorism, the lack of quality research has meant that our current understanding of the subject is informed less by empirical evidence and academic analysis and more by personal experiences, ideological leanings and intuition. Much of this is due to historical neglect of the social sciences, perverse incentive structures which promote mediocre and unoriginal research (especially in public sector institutions), and a general lack of academic and intellectual freedoms. The absence of quality research on the social drivers of extremism and insecurity has, in turn, meant that translation into policy has been weak and of limited efficacy.

E. Inspirations for Policy Formulation

A key function of the internal security policy is to define and provide a strategy to protect the core values of a nation. NISP 2018 identifies inclusivity, democracy and dignity as crucial values that must be protected and promoted to ensure peace and harmony in the country. It aspires for a pluralistic society that celebrates diversity, where the fate of the people is in their own hands and where everyone is guaranteed a dignified life.

The following sources provided inspiration for the creation of such a society and have guided the formulation of National Internal Security Policy 2018.

E1. Teachings of Islam

The teachings of Islam call for tolerance, forbearance and peaceful coexistence. Islam aims to develop harmony and congruence among diverse communities and promotes mutual respect and accord between them. In verse 99 of Sura Younus the Holy Quran explains that if it had been God's Will to not grant free will to humankind, He could have made all humankind alike and all would then have Faith. Thus the men of Faith must guard against the temptation of forcing Faith by any means of compulsion. Hence the Holy Quran upholds diversity and tolerance as part of the Divine Will. The Holy Quran sees disputations in the matter of religion as futile and urges its adherents to find common grounds of belief through civility, compassion, sincerity, and a genuine concern for the good of others.

As Qur'an states clearly:

"Had God willed, He would have made you a single community, but He wanted to test you regarding what has come to you. So compete with each other in doing good" (Surat al-Ma'ida, 48)

"There shall be no compulsion in [acceptance of] the religion." (Holy Quran 2:256)

Moreover, there are several examples from the practices and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) which stress the importance of diversity and pluralism. The Agreement of Medina between the communities of Muhajireen, Ansar and Jewish residents of the city is often considered to be the first constitutional document in the history of state-making. The

very basis of the Constitution was based on the recognition of diversity and the promotion of peace between different communities. In fact, the Prophet (SAW) was once asked, "What is Eemaan (belief/faith)?", He (SAW) replied: "Eemaan (faith) is patience and tolerance." On another occasion He (SAW) said: "Do you know what is better than charity, fasting and prayer? It is keeping peace and good relations among people" (Muslim & Bukhari).

E2. Quaid-e-Azam's Policy Statements

The life, practices and policy statements of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah point to his vision for a tolerant, diverse and forward-looking country. The Quaid-e-Azam valued religious and cultural diversity very highly among his circle of close friends and confidants. The presence of two very strong women in his life – his wife Ruttie Jinnah and his sister Ms. Fatima Jinnah – impresses upon us his views about women's role in society. Moreover, from his very first days as a trade unionist with the All India Postal Workers' Union to his vigorous defence of the anti-colonial freedom fighter Bhagat Singh in the courts, Quaid-e-Azam espoused a vision of social justice and equality in society. His statements and vision with regards to the direction of the new state and the place of religious diversity did not change despite numerous tragic incidents during partition. Thus, it is crucial to revive and implement anew the Quaid's vision of a socially just and tolerant Pakistan for us to build a new shared vision and equitable society where all citizens are equal irrespective of caste, creed, gender or religion. Some of the Quaid's quotes which point irrevocably towards a vision based on democracy, social justice and equality can be seen below:

"Minorities to whichever community they may belong; will be safeguarded. Their religion or faith or belief will be secure. There will be no interference of any kind with their freedom of worship. They will have their protection with regard to their religion, faith, their life, their culture. They will be, in all respects, the citizens of Pakistan without any distinction of caste or creed.

Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy. It has taught equality of man, justice and fair play to everybody. We are the inheritors of these glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan. In any case Pakistan is not going to be a theocratic State to be ruled by priests with a divine mission. We have many non-Muslims --Hindus, Christians, and Parsis --but they are all

Pakistanis. They will enjoy the same rights and privileges as any other citizens and will play their rightful part in the affairs of Pakistan". (Broadcast talk to the people of the United States of America on Pakistan recorded February, 1948)

"I have always maintained that no nation can ever be worthy of its existence that cannot take its women along with the men. No struggle can ever succeed without women participating side by side with men". (Speech at Islamia College for women March 25, 1940)

"Our object should be peace within, and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial friendly relations with our immediate neighbours and with the world at large" (Lahore, August 15th, 1947)

E3. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973

The constitution provides the sacred covenant between and among the people of Pakistan and the State. It guarantees fundamental human rights including that to the life and property for all citizens of the country irrespective of their religion, sect, caste, gender or ethnicity. The Constitution provides guarantees for the safety and protection of religious minorities in the country. Moreover, there are also guarantees for the institution of local government and the provision of basic necessities of life such as food, housing, clothing and medical facilities. It is therefore the primary responsibility of the state to serve all citizens without discrimination. Some of the salient features of the Constitution which are especially relevant for the internal security policy and its wider vision are given below:

Protection of minorities: Principles of Policy ensure the protection of interest and legitimate rights of minorities including their due representation in national and provincial services.

Promotion of local government: The state is responsible to establish and maintain local government institutions so that a locality is served at their doorsteps. Elected representatives elected by the general public run local governments. This is another step taken under principles of policy.

Promotion of social justice and eradication (prevention) of social evils: Article 37 of constitution under Principles of Policy provides a long list of relevant domains including the eradication of uneven social and economic development. As such, the state is liable to provide facilities for education and economic activities in under developed areas so that they come up to the level of rest of the country.

Social and economic well-being: The Principles of Policy has also provided under Article 38 of constitution, provisions of the social and economic well-being of the people. Article 38 provides six provisions on the topic, some of which are as below:

1. State shall ensure the due compliance of social contracts, which is meant between government and people and employers and employees. State shall also ensure equitable distribution of wealth and means of production.
2. These principles bind the state to provide facilities for work and adequate livelihood with reasonable rest and leisure. This is for all citizens within available and limited resources. Minimum wages have been defined. Medical, casual, and annual leaves are provided under labour laws.
3. State is responsible to provide sufficient social security by compulsory social insurance or other means.
4. State is also obliged to provide necessities to its citizens either in service or not. These necessities include food, clothing, housing, education, and medical relief. No distinction is allowed with relation to age, sex, creed, tribe, caste, and race.
5. Equitable distribution of wealth within territory of Pakistan is ensured under Principles of Policy.

E4. Pakistan Vision 2025

Pakistan Vision 2025, launched by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform in 2014 puts forward a new integrated approach to Development Planning that aims to put Pakistan on an accelerated development path while preparing society for emerging global changes in modes of wealth creation and growth. The document laying down the future vision for Pakistan's development identifies five key enablers. Peace and Security, finds its place, along with Social Justice, Rule of Law, Political Stability & Continuity of Policies and Shared Vision among key enablers which would have to be in place for Pakistan to grow and prosper.

This is the first time that state-level planning process has acknowledged Peace and

Security as a critical requirement for growth and development. These key enablers form the basis for the Vision and Objectives outlined in the National Internal Security Policy 2018. This also tackles the shortcoming and fears expressed around the current security paradigm by creating space for those societal processes which create a sustainable environment of peace and security.

Pakistan Vision 2025 also envisages a strategy for developing a united and equitable society through balanced and rapid economic development to ensure social uplift of marginalised and underdeveloped sections/regions of the nation. It mainly focuses on governance, institutional reforms and modernisation of the public sector to create a flat, agile, streamlined and tech-enabled public sector. This includes enhancing efficiency, transparency and effectiveness of the public sector through the development of a skilled, motivated, results-focused and 'high performance' civil service. Above all, the document focuses on 'putting people first' by providing every citizen with the ability to improve his/her choices and quality of life. This requires rapid increase in investments in education, health and social development, generating jobs and prospects for the youth bulge, harnessing the rising power of a socially aware population, gender equality and women's development, inclusion of vulnerable segments, interfaith harmony and acceptance of religious diversity, promotion of art, culture and heritage, expanding sports facilities and moving towards a knowledge-based, ethical and values-driven society. This Policy argues that the socio-economic uplift envisaged under Vision 2025 is directly linked with establishing peace and harmony in the nation where both mutually reinforce each other.

F. Vision – NISP 2018

The NISP 2018 is centred on the promotion of peace, security and development in Pakistan as envisaged in the Pakistan Vision 2025. It advocates an expanded notion of security that defines peace not simply in terms of absence of violence but the presence of conditions necessary for socio-economic and political development of the people of Pakistan which will lead to a resilient, tolerant and peaceful society. As such, it emphasizes on the promotion of rule of law, pluralism, inclusive growth, social and economic justice as basic ingredients for achieving sustainable peace and security within the country.

F1. Vision Statement

NISP envisions a peaceful, democratic and inclusive society by establishing rule of law and promoting shared prosperity, tolerance and respect for diversity.

G. Strategic Goals & Objectives

Pakistan Vision 2025 provides a multifaceted framework to establish peace and security as a prerequisite for sustainable peace and development. NISP 2018 has adopted the critical enablers identified in Pakistan Vision 2025 as its key strategic goals and objectives. These include the following:

G1. Establishing Rule of Law

The Policy aims to protect the life, property and fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan by establishing the rule of law. This requires enforcement of state laws/regulations in letter and spirit through an effective coordination between various constituents of the criminal justice system. Violation of human rights can become a crucial driver for extremism and radicalization, and it is therefore, essential to establish the rule of law and deliver justice. This entails the following concrete steps:

G1.1 Extending Writ of the State

Terrorism and extremism can thrive due to inadequate application of the writ of the state. The extension of the writ of the state to all parts of the country, especially in the form of effective policing and the jurisdiction of courts, is a crucial objective for the National Internal Security Policy.

G1.2 Institutional Reforms

Institutions which exist as the interface of state and civil society can play a key role in creating conducive conditions for security. The policy, therefore, aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the security apparatus along with making them more transparent and accountable to prevent, deter and transparently contain threats to internal security.

G1.3 Improving Governance and Service Delivery

Negligence and lack of capacity concerning governance and service delivery create an environment where insecurity and violence can thrive. This may be due to the lack of extension of the welfare arm of the state or just due to lack of capacity even when the

requisite institutions and departments are present. Thus, the welfare arm of the state must be extended and its ability enhanced as a competent provider of service in all parts of the country.

G2. Creation of a Shared Vision

Creating a shared vision based on core values that define the kind of society ours ought to be is essential to ensure social cohesion. This requires various arms of the state and segments of society to come together to create a minimum common consensus on shared values that must be preserved and promoted.

G3. Ensuring Social Justice

Re-formulating the role of critical social and state institutions such as community organisations and social safety nets providers is of crucial importance in promoting an inclusive vision of state and society. Extending the welfare arm can help reverse the socio-economic conditions that create a breeding ground for violence.

G4. Political Stability

Political stability is a key prerequisite for national cohesion and sustainable development. Experiences of various countries around the world show that political instability and unrest can have severe implications for national integration and social cohesion. Furthermore, policies can only generate desired results when political stability is provided. Therefore, consensus on a shared national agenda centred on the continuation of democracy and ensuring political stability remain important objectives of the internal security policy.

H. National Internal Security Strategy

On the basis of the vision articulated earlier, challenges and their causes identified in the preceding sections, a comprehensive policy along with a multi-pronged strategy/Action Plan is geared to achieve the objectives set above. The National Internal Security Strategy, therefore, consists of what we categorize as 6Rs that include: Reorient, Reimagine, Reconcile, Redistribute, Recognize and a Regional approach. The aim here is to acknowledge

the variety and complexity of circumstances that lead to security challenges and provide a multi-pronged framework (as shown in figure 3) that allows synchronised interventions in various domains (such as administrative, ideational and socio-economic) to reshape social reality. Furthermore, all of the prongs mentioned above represent policy directions and provide a set of interventions that directly correspond with and contribute towards achieving strategic goals and objectives of this policy. 'Reorient' for example lays down the plan for establishing the rule of law, 'Reimagine' addresses the creation of a shared vision, 'Redistribute' provides guidance for ensuring social justice whereas 'Reconcile' (along with other prongs) provides a roadmap for ensuring political stability.

While efforts have been made to provide a comprehensive and tailored list of interventions under each pillar mentioned above, priority areas have also been identified to help government focus its efforts given time and resource constraints. Furthermore, interventions have been categorised as short, medium and long-term steps in the implementation plan to help divert resources accordingly. Lastly, the idea was not to reinvent the wheel but to integrate the recommendations already compiled after extensive deliberations by various state institutions, government departments and members of civil society. This ensures broader ownership of the policy and reduces duplication of effort. The six pillars of the national internal security strategy are detailed below:

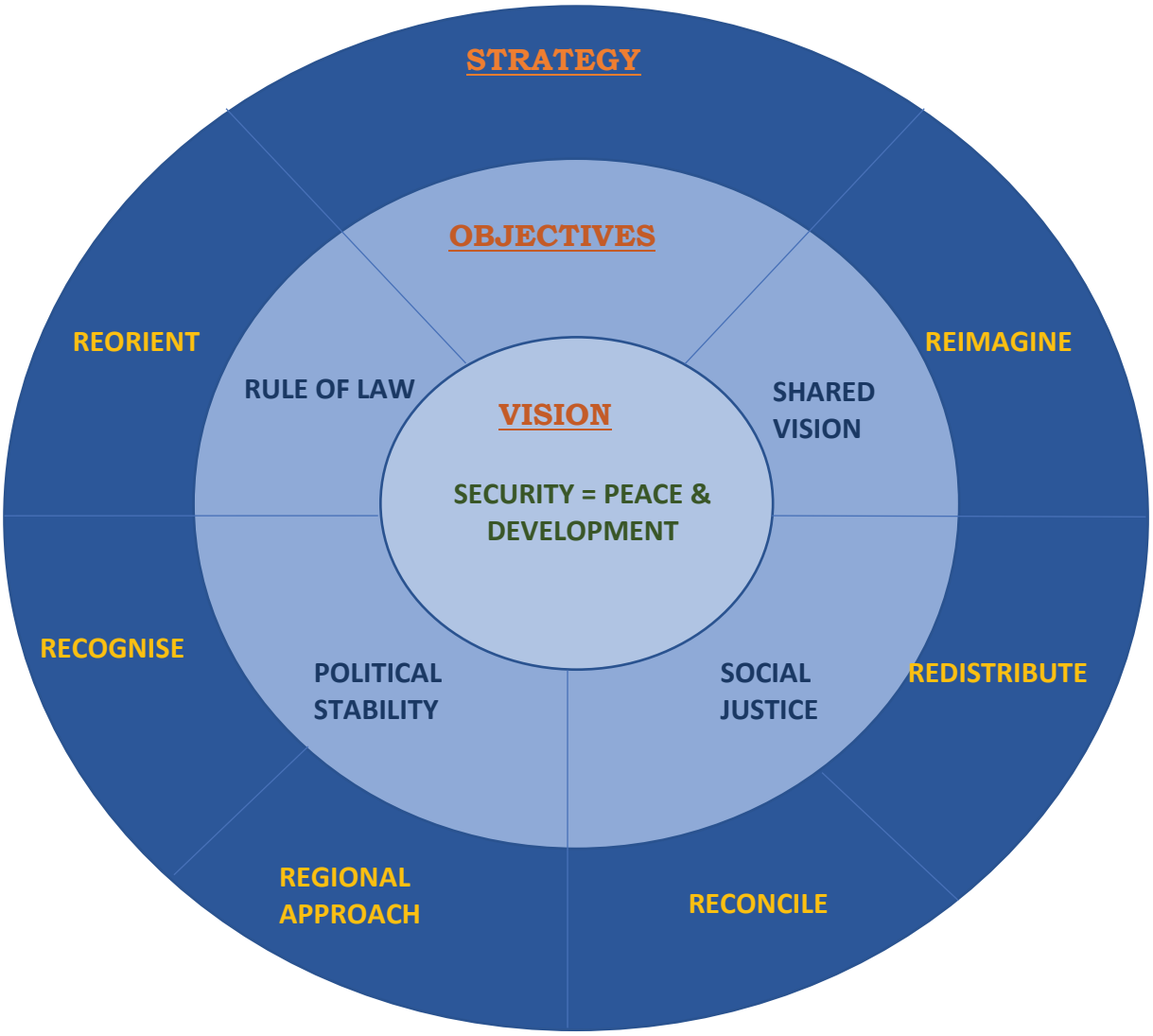

Figure 3: National Internal Security Framework

H1. Reorient

Reorientation of the Security Apparatus will be undertaken for achieving the vision and strategic objectives envisaged in this policy.

Rationale: The state security apparatus must modernise not only its infrastructure and capacity but also by redefining its raison d'etre. The State Institutions exist for the service of the people of Pakistan, and this should be manifested in letter and spirit by all the State institutions. This reorientation will require strengthening of the relationship between the state institutions and the citizens through the adoption of people-centric approach in governance

and improved service delivery with greater accountability. All organs of the state, civil and military leadership will continue to work towards that end. Reorientation of the Security Apparatus will be undertaken for achieving the vision, and strategic objectives envisaged in this policy.

The following sets of interventions are designed to help reorient the security apparatus to deal with contemporary challenges effectively.

Key areas of focus: Improving Strategic Cooperation & Coordination; Intelligence Gathering and Sharing; Criminal Justice System Reforms (Legal Reforms, Police & LEAs, Prosecution, Judicial Reforms, Prison Reforms, Parole and Probation with a view to provide speedy and transparent justice with a people-centric approach), Securing Cyber Spaces, Combating Financing of Terrorism, human trafficking, drugs and crime, and responding to disasters (man-made or natural).

Following steps will be taken to reorient the security apparatus:

H1.1 Strategic Cooperation & Coordination

1. Interprovincial Coordination Committee on Internal Security headed by Minister of Interior will be established at the levels of Chief Ministers and Home Ministers.
2. NACTA will continue to be the key federal organization responsible for ensuring coordination among LEAs against terrorism and extremism along with other functions specified in NACTA ACT 2013.
3. It will be ensured that meetings of BoG of NACTA are held as per the provision in NACTA Act 2013.
4. NACTA will develop strong analytical capability at its Joint Intelligence Directorate (JID) to analyse the intelligence reports and ensure that critical information is shared with relevant stakeholders in a timely fashion.
    a. To this end, NACTA will provide a threat assessment in light of intelligence received from multiple agencies/sources.
5. A comprehensive National Terrorism Database synchronized with the police departments of the country, NADRA, FIA and State Bank of Pakistan and other

relevant departments and agencies will be established at NACTA. The Database will have the following features:

a. A synchronized red book containing updated information about wanted, suspected and arrested terrorists and their affiliated groups.
b. The Databank will also include among other elements deemed appropriate, details about activities, bank accounts details, financial transactions, property and other assets of suspected and active terrorists whose names have been placed on the fourth schedule. Adequate human and financial resources will be provided to run the National Terrorism Database.

H1.2 Intelligence Gathering and Sharing

6. Intelligence gathering capacity of the Police and CTDs will be further enhanced through continued funding and training.
7. Intelligence Based Operations (IBO's) will be prioritized over other measures such as combing operations, stop & search and check points that lead to public resentment and at times further radicalization.
8. All intelligence agencies will devise a uniform system of grading the intelligence reports with respect to their credibility and urgency.

H1.3 Criminal Justice System Reforms

Improvements in the criminal justice system (CJS) are the most crucial part of reorienting the security apparatus to provide justice, establish the rule of law and maintain law and order. It is important however to recognise that improvements in the civil justice system is also critical in preventing crime. It is often the failure of the civil justice system to dispense speedy and affordable justice that gives rise to increased criminal activity. Modern concepts of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), swift enforcement of contracts and improved system of land titling need to be introduced.

Shortcomings in the CJS necessitated the establishment of military courts as a short-term solution. It is essential however that CJS is improved on urgent basis during this time so that the accused (including those charged with terrorism-related crimes) can be prosecuted and tried under the civilian dispensation. This policy, therefore, makes it a point to provide a comprehensive set of measures in this regard. These have been adapted from recommendations compiled by NACTA and the Law and Justice Commission after months of consultation with all relevant stakeholders and therefore have across the board backing. The

CJS reforms include improvements in the legislative framework, law enforcement agencies, investigation, prosecution, and judicial system, prisons and parole and probation system.

Legal Reforms

9. Legal amendments and reforms will be introduced in coordination with Judiciary through Law and Justice Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice. These include:
    a. Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 will be amended to simplify procedure and ensure easy access to courts.
    b. Amendments in Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 will be made to prevent its abuse. Moreover, clauses that overlap or conflict with other laws, such as Pakistan Penal Code 1860 and Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016 should also be amended.
    c. Anti-money laundering laws and operations will be strengthened.
    d. Evidence law (qanoon-e-shahadat) will be amended/expanded to allow for recording of evidence through video link, Skype, video conferencing, use of screens or curtains to hide the identity of the witness as provided in Anti-Terrorism Act.
    e. Provinces will be encouraged to introduce and implement witness protection programs in accordance with Witness Protection Act.
    f. Anti-hate speech laws will be strengthened and implemented.

Police & LEAs

10. State institutions must ensure that they uphold the law in order to inspire society to do the same. Accountability mechanisms will therefore be enhanced to ensure that laws and regulations are applied in a non-partisan, independent and transparent manner.
    a. Police Oversight Bodies consisting of the Provincial Government (which has the ultimate responsibility of Superintendence of Police), members of civil society and Professionals (retired Judges, lawyers and/or Citizen-Police Liaison Committees) will be constituted to ensure overall institutional accountability at the Provincial level. For the purpose of internal

accountability, each provincial police department shall create an internal affairs branch.

b. Public complaints shall be facilitated through measures such as online complaint registration; police helpline and the use of SMS for routing complaints. Public Facilitation Centres shall be established to address public queries.

c. LEAs will set up dedicated desks to provide information under the 'Right to Information' Act.

d. LEAs will establish strategic communications units to improve citizen liaison, dissemination of information and responsiveness to various stakeholders.

11. Policing needs to be improved significantly in Pakistan in terms of performance, accountability and effectiveness for the NISP to be successful. The Police is the primary law enforcement agency that provides the first line of defence against all unlawful activities. The para-military forces and armed forces provide second and third lines of defence and must only be used as the last resort.

    a. Coordination mechanisms will be introduced to bridge the communication gap between the police and other actors of the criminal justice system.

    b. Capacity building and training programs for the CTD will be enhanced to incorporate international best practices to avoid mishandling or mismanagement of sensitive issues.

12. Digital and Electronic record keeping systems will be established in all segments of the police organization.

13. Collection of forensic evidence in all cases will be made mandatory by amending the Police rules.

14. Police stations will be digitized and made accessible through electronic means. Systems will be established to facilitate online FIR registration and electronic submission of challans to the prosecution and courts. Such systems have already been established in Punjab and KP. Other provinces will be encouraged to established similar system.

15. Compensation structure of LEAs will be amended to incorporate working hours, risks and stress level.

16. Completion of forensic science laboratories will be prioritized in all provinces. Highly qualified scientists will be appointed to head the forensic science laboratories. Recruitment will be open to the private sector with competitive salaries. Forensic Lab data in provinces will be interlinked for data sharing and accessing facilities.
17. Community Policing will be expanded to foster trust, open communication and engagement between the police and local communities. Existing Community policing initiatives will be appraised and used to inform the development of a new National Community Policing Plan (NCPP).
18. Integrated national database comparing CNIC, Driving License, Finger prints, Immigration Entry/Exits, Toll Plaza Entries, Vehicle number plate, Arms License, mobile SIM details etc. will be set up. Criminal Record database will be unified at national level with the access available to all the law enforcement agencies.
19. Recently established Cyber Patrolling Unit at FIA will be resourced and empowered to monitor Social Media including Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter etc. to curb their misuse for unlawful activities.
20. The existing video surveillance system will be upgraded through early completion of safe city projects and integrating the video surveillance systems of private establishments with that of public areas.
21. In consultation with provinces, National Police Bureau will bring all training institutions under uniform minimum standards of training.
22. Efforts will be made to give Police Department full financial autonomy.
23. Cost of investigation will be reviewed and rationalized on yearly basis.

Prosecution

24. An independent office of Prosecutor General will be established in all provinces. This will include mechanism to enhance accountability for failure of prosecution and curtail low conviction rates.
25. All Information Systems (Police, Prosecution, Forensics, Prisons and Courts) will be integrated.
26. A robust and closely interlinked system based on modern technology connecting Police Stations, Investigation, Forensic Science Laboratories, Bomb Disposal Units, Prosecution, Courts and Prisons will be established.

40. Reforming the sentencing structure for non-violent petty crimes will include alternatives to imprisonment such as fines, probation and community confinement, community services and psychological treatment of drug addicts.
41. Technical training center with the capacity of various technical trades and all recreational facilities/games will be provided at each prison for the welfare of prisoners.
42. Prison Management Information Systems (PMIS) will be installed in all prisons.
43. Family quarters will be established for conjugal rights.
44. Under trial prisoners, who are expected to stay longer than six months in the prisons will be involved in skills development courses. Prisoners under imprisonment extending up to 14 years will be provided an opportunity to improve their educational qualification.
45. More prisons at District level, Central Prison, Juvenile and women prisons at division level will be established.
46. Biometric System will be established at prisons linked to NADRA.
47. Wages for convict labour will be at par with market / minimum wages.

Parole and Probation

48. Parole and Probation risk assessment templates will be formulated.
49. The provincial governments will devise and implement a comprehensive workable M&E framework to regulate and monitor the affairs of the probationers/ parolees for their reintegration in the society as law-abiding citizen.
50. The government will notify rehabilitation standards to enhance the effectiveness of probation and parole laws.
51. Probation and Parole registers/records will be computerized, including particulars of probationers.

H1.4 Realizing Technological Potential

Information/data management is key to public service delivery in the 21st century. Modern technology will be leveraged to improve processes, enhance efficiency and effectiveness, increase transparency and institutionalize new ways of delivering public services. Already, the Integrated Border Management System, Safe City project and the

biometric SIM registration system are successful examples of using information technology to achieve these objectives. New initiatives will also be launched along the following lines:

52. A number of new information systems will be developed and deployed. NADRA will be empowered to take a lead on the development/implementation of these systems. These include:
    a. Information Systems proposed under the criminal justice system reforms (already mentioned in preceding section).
    b. Pakistan Visa processing system designed to streamline visa applications.
    c. National centralized vehicle database.
    d. National criminal database and fingerprint identification system.

H1.5 Securing Cyber Spaces

Militant organizations use cyberspaces for propagating their messages, recruitment and generating funding. Many individuals and organizations also launch attacks on critical infrastructure that is supported by IT such as financial, communication or energy sectors, etc. It is envisaged in this policy that:

53. A National Cyber Security Strategy shall be developed to secure services and infrastructure from cyber-attacks. A combined civil-military cyber command force shall be established to ensure intra and inter agency coordination.
54. Cybercrimes Wing at FIA and Cyber Security Wing at NACTA will be strengthened and their capacity enhanced to curb cybercrimes and monitor misuse of cyberspaces for extremist or proscribed organizations in collaboration with PTA.
55. Public campaigns will be launched to promote awareness about cyber security threats.

H1.6 Combating Financing of Terrorism

56. Anti Terrorism Act (1997) and Anti Money Laundering Act (2010) provide strict laws in Pakistan against financing of terrorism. Steps are being taken to improve enforcement of these laws by establishing an effective CFT (Combating Financing of Terrorism) regime in the country with investigative, analytical, deterrent and preventive roles. A National Task Force on Choking Financing of Terrorism – a

coordinating body of over 20 Federal and Provincial Organisations has already been established to improve inter-agency coordination in this regard. Stringent controls on cross-border movement of money and branchless/internet banking have been enforced in collaboration with the Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU) at SBP. FMU has already prepared its own AML-CFT (Anti Money Laundering – Combating Financing of Terrorism) strategy in this regard. The following steps will be taken on an urgent basis to further enhance the CFT capability:

a. Facilitation and Regulation of Charities Act will be enacted to ensure that every penny donated into charity is accounted for. Existing laws will be reviewed and amended where necessary to bring them at par with international standards. An INGO policy has already been enforced by the Ministry of Interior to regulate the registration, working, funding, monitoring and other related aspects pertaining to all types of INGOs functioning in Pakistan.
b. Fully trained and equipped CFT units are being established at federal and provincial counter-terrorism departments to investigate money laundering, terror financing, asset tracing and financial investigation. Similarly, specialized training will be provided to the prosecution and judicial branches of the criminal justice system to improve conviction rates.
c. All necessary steps will be taken to implement international agreements with regards to acting on funding sources of terrorism and proscribed organisations. Regional and international collaboration in tackling militant networks will be enhanced.
d. Efforts will be made to enforce an arms embargo, impose travel restrictions, freeze movable and immovable property and curtail the fund raising ability of Proscribed organisations.

H1.7 Management of Western Zone

57. As a result of exalted pressure exerted through Operations Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-Fasaad, a number of wanted terrorists have fled to safe heavens across the border in Afghanistan. In order to accrue full dividends of these initiatives and curb the threat of transnational terrorism, the management of western zone will be prioritized. This includes the following:

a. Construction of required forts, fencing and posts along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border will be completed.
b. Raising of additional FC Wings will be continued in three phases. First phase has already been completed in Financial Year 2016/17 and the next two phases will be completed by 2020.
c. Operationalisation of formal crossing points along Pak-Afghan and Pak-Iran Border is also being carried out to promote trade, prevent illegal movement of persons, human trafficking, narcotics and other contraband items while facilitating movement of citizens across the countries.

H1.8 Miscellaneous

58. No armed groups of any hue or colour will be tolerated in the country. The government will continue to use all means necessary to eliminate all militant organisations and ensure the State's lawful monopoly over violence. The ongoing Karachi and Radd-ul-Fasad operations will therefore be taken to their logical conclusions. The capacity of Civilian Armed Forces will be enhanced so that they can play more active role in combating terrorism.
59. Efforts will be made in coordination with provincial government and other stakeholders to develop a plan for phased conversion of 'B' areas in Balochistan to 'A' areas. This is particularly needed along China-Pakistan Economic Corridor in the short term.
60. Continued support will be provided to Special Security Division (SSD) of Pakistan Army tasked with providing security to CPEC. All necessary steps will be takento enhance the security of CPEC.
61. Laws related to a ban on unauthorized production, illicit trafficking, and possession, use and display of weapons will be strictly enforced. A comprehensive de-weaponization strategy will be developed to recover illegal arms and place strict controls over licensed weapons.
62. Efforts will be made to take effective steps towards curbing religious persecution in Pakistan. These shall include preventing the abuse of existing laws, curbing forced conversions, the continued protection of religious sites of minorities and enacting specific anti-discrimination laws in line with Article 27 of the Constitution.

63. Special security arrangements will be made during disasters whether manmade or natural disaster. Proper educational and health facilities will be provided to IDPs in case of such disasters and separate SOPs may be devised by Ministry of Interior on handling of such situations and dealing with IDPs in consultation with NDMA and relevant provincial authorities with a view to ensure safety and security of the citizens of Pakistan from further damages.
64. Security of critical infrastructure including commercial, economic and communication network, airports, railways, bridges, oil and gas pipelines, energy projects, motorways and other installations will be reviewed and upgraded along modern lines.

H2. Reimagine

Reimagining the society as a tolerant, inclusive and democratic polity will be pursued in order to strengthen a shared vision for the nation.

Rationale: Reimagining of the State-Society relationship entails responsibilities for the state and its citizens to promote practices and values which are shared and deep rooted in our culture, heritage, religion, political consciousness and vision of our founding father. This shared vision has been evident abundantly in our art, cultural and religious practices, festivals, quest for democracy and lifestyle which though diverse in character - pulsate with a unified force as a rich Pakistani Identity. These shared values of acceptance of diversity, debate and tolerance will be promoted by the State and its institutions. This includes tasks ranging from the re-imagining nationhood and citizenship to the promotion of practices that build societal resilience against extremist and violent narratives

Key areas of focus: Building a National Narrative; Reforming the Education System; Initiating Madrassa, Mosque & Media Reforms and increasing Tourism and Cultural Activities for a safer, secure and stable Pakistan.

The Policy builds upon an inherent tolerance, forbearance and acceptance of diversity underlying our religious and cultural values to propose a set of measures for a national narrative that weaves people together for a peaceful, democratic and prosperous future. Key

recommendations of the work done at NACTA of the National Counter Extremism Guidelines and work done by Committee of Experts established by NACTA for developing National Narrative against terrorism and extremism have been found instructive in this regard.

H2.1 National Narrative

65. A comprehensive National Narrative against extremism and terrorism predicated on the celebration of diversity and acceptance of plurality of thought and ideas is direly needed. Aiming to ensure the primacy of the constitution and rule of law, this narrative must draw strength from the teachings of Islam, values espoused by the Constitution, the founding father Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and our rich cultural heritage, art and literature to foster a fair, tolerant, inclusive and peaceful society. NACTA will prepare a national narrative which encompasses all aspects of Pakistani society and its values as a holistic and implementable document with the following themes:
    i. Religious harmony,
    ii. Political stability,
    iii. National and regional security,
    iv. Education for tolerance and peace,
    v. Culture for peace and social harmony,
    vi. Inclusive economic development,
    vii. Responsible Media,
    viii. De-radicalization, Rehabilitation and reconciliation.
66. Celebration of cultural and religious diversity will be one of the most important pillars of the new national narrative. A National Cultural Plan (NCP) will be charted to celebrate cultural activities and festivals of all faiths and ethnicities. The plan will involve the following activities:
    a. Organisation of cultural festivals in each province to celebrate local cultures and support for the preservation of folk music and poetry.
    b. Recognition of local artists, unsung heroes and role models.
    c. Preservation of cultural heritage sites and monuments of all faiths and cultural groups.

67. Civil society will be actively involved as a key partner and stakeholder in the process of development of the new narrative and its dissemination to the wider society and grassroots level.
68. A national interfaith harmony day will be celebrated annually to promote peaceful coexistence and acceptance of diversity.

H2.2 Education System Reforms

Efforts have been made in last five years to substantially improve the provision of education in all federating units of the country. In particular, enrolments and retention rates have increased on an overall basis. Much however, still needs to be done, especially with regards to education content and delivery, to build learners' resilience to violent extremism. Some of these reforms will be as follows:

69. Government will continue to increase resource allocation on education to bring it at par with at least 4% of GDP. Additional funds will be used to bridge the gap in the standard of education between public and private institutions.
70. Minimum national standards will be set for Madrassas, public and private education sectors.
71. Curriculum reforms will be one of the most important components of education system reforms. Across the board curriculum reform in both mainstream institutions and madrassas will be initiated to bring it in conformity with the new national narrative proposed above. In collaboration with the provinces, curriculum guidelines and standards will be developed to ensure that textbooks are free of hate content, racial, gender and regional stereotypes/prejudices and glorification of war and violence. Content on the modern concept of citizenship, which stresses commonalities among all people, irrespective of their backgrounds, and which derives its values from the basic fundamental rights enriched in the Constitution, will be developed. In this regard, a review of the curriculum of Pakistan studies and Islamic studies shall be prioritized.
72. The subjects of social studies and civic education shall be introduced as mandatory subjects at high school and college level. These subjects will help students develop a basic understanding of different religions and social issues before they embark on the path of specialization in their respective fields.
73. Teachers need to be trained on how to prevent the growth of violent extremism in classrooms and campuses. The federal government shall design and deliver a teacher

training program on preventing violent extremism in collaboration with provincial governments and development partners.

74. Child safety education will be mandated at all schools to prevent child abuse and bullying.
75. Inter-province teacher and student exchange programs will be introduced to promote social cohesion and harmony.
76. Access to education will be improved in rural areas and deprived regions of the country. In militancy-affected areas like the tribal areas, physical infrastructure of the schools destroyed by militants shall be laid. Girls' education shall be prioritized too, especially in areas where militants have threatened girls attending schools.
77. Career and general counselling units shall be created at all educational institutions to provide much-needed guidance and mentorship to students.
78. Debating societies will be established at educational institutions to help students develop critical thinking skills and reconcile difference of opinion. The ultimate purpose of such activities will be the creation of safe spaces for students at university campuses.
79. Higher Education Commission will devise guidelines for the implementation of the interventions that fall in their domain. Furthermore, it will be mandated with ensuring continued improvements in the quality of research increasing the number of world class research institutions in the country.

H2.3 Madrassa Reforms

80. Registration and regularization of madrassas in a uniform manner in all provinces will be ensured. In this regard, all provinces will be encouraged to develop legislation for mainstreaming madrassas and undertake madrassa reforms.

81. Conditional state funding in return for a financial audit, adoption of national curriculum, teaching of science subjects and examinations system will be institutionalized.
82. Avenues to switch from madrassa to the mainstream education system will be created at a level equivalent to years 5 and 10 of schooling. This will allow students currently enrolled at madaris a chance to join mainstream education system at various stages of their educational career.

83. Increased collaboration will be promoted between madrassas, public and private educational systems, including student and teacher exchange programs as well as joint academic and co-curricular events. This will not only reduce mutually-harboured misconceptions and distrust but must also lead to shared research and insights into the drivers of and solutions for insecurity, militancy, and extremism.

H2.4 Mosque Reforms

84. Federal government will work with provinces and religious leaders to initiate wide-ranging reforms aimed at making mosques centres of learning and religious guidance for people. A phased program, to be initiated from Islamabad Capital Territory, will be launched along the following lines:
    a. A committee of religious scholars (with representation from all schools of thought) will be established for the formulation of a recommended syllabi, examination and training for Imams.
    b. Specialized training will be offered to Imams under the supervision of the committee of religious scholars and administered by Ministry of Religious Affairs. Standardization of training and expertise of Imams will be ensured through state-conducted exams leading to specific qualifications.
    c. Qualified Imams will be incentivized through a monthly stipend paid by the government.
    d. Recommended guidelines and narrative for Friday sermons will be prepared by the committee of religious scholars in collaboration with government. Civic values will also be promoted as part of religious sermons. Some progress has already been made in this regard in the ICT.
    e. Funding will be offered to set up libraries at mosques and centres for Islamic studies under the supervision of Ministry of Religious Affairs assisted by the committee of scholars. Mosque committees will be reviewed and reconstituted to ensure effective management. All funds raised for setting up, maintenance or expansion of mosques will be audited by the government to ensure transparency.

H2.5 Media Regulation

85. Steps will be taken to ensure the strict implementation of Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) regulations pertaining to hate speech, fake news, racial prejudice and the glorification of terrorism and terrorist organisations. 10% of

the content earmarked for public service messages will be used to share messages against extremism.

86. Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), which regulates the internet, shall secure online spaces to curb provocative statements and hate speech.
87. Religious publications and other print media will also be regulated and monitored to ensure that no material preaching hate or glorifying terrorism is published.

H2.6 Tourism and Cultural Activities

88. A National Cultural Plan will be developed to reflect national, provincial and local cultures that exist in Pakistan. Cultural diversity including traditional festivals will be celebrated so as to engage youth in constructive activities.
89. Departments dealing with culture, such as the censor board, will be restructured by engaging professionals. The government will continue to support Pakistani cinema and film industry by offering tax rebates as well as reduced sales tax and customs duty on import of film and drama production equipment.
90. Tourism will be promoted in the country and tourist friendly policies will be adopted. Religious tourism will also be enhanced, reducing fears of people to visit shrines, temples etc.

H3. Reconcile

Reconciliation with individuals/groups willing to shun the path of violence will be pursued through a transparent mechanism established within the ambit of constitution.

Rationale: The incentives for shunning of violence and militancy and for re-integration have to be made greater than the continuation of militancy and anti-societal discourse and practices. Many Muslim countries (such as Indonesia and Bangladesh) have formulated effective programs for re-integration and reconciliation with regards to former militants, which draws upon the militants and victims' families, and the authority of respected community and religious figures.

Key areas of focus: Key priority areas in this regard have to be the worst affected areas due to insecurity and terrorism. In this regard, FATA, Balochistan, and areas of KP and Karachi have to be paid particular attention. Due to social and political contestation, these areas have

been hotbeds of unrest and targets of subsequent security operations. An incentive structure to provide a way out to militants stuck in the cycle of violence, de-radicalization and rehabilitation programs and an outright ban on use of violence for achieving political goals are key to improve security.

Following steps will therefore be taken to achieve these objectives:

91. Efforts will be made to build consensus on offering incentives for militants under clear and transparent terms to shun violence.
    a. A mechanism will be developed to review cases of militants who agree to cooperate with the law enforcement agencies.
    b. De-radicalisation and rehabilitation programs will be used to enable former militants to join the mainstream. Professionals and moderate scholars will be engaged for the said purpose.
    c. Alternative livelihoods either by providing jobs, vocational trainings or other means will be provided to former militants once they are certified not being a security risk.
    d. As experimented with successfully in Indonesia, family members of foot soldiers who submit to surrender and rehabilitation programs, will be provided livelihood by the state in the meanwhile.
    e. Children of suspected and caught militants must be taken care of. This is important as leaving the next generation without support and viable guiding figures has been proven to increase vulnerability towards extremism and violence.
    f. Former militants, designated terrorists and members of armed gangs will be barred from political activities for a specified number of years depending on the nature of their activities by the commission.
92. No armed group must be allowed to operate a political wing and participate in electoral processes and vice versa.
93. NACTA will compile data on Pakistani individuals linked with terror organizations involved in war theatres abroad. Appropriate action will be taken to deal with returning fighters.
94. Physical infrastructure such as educational institutions, healthcare facilities, communications networks as well as other public and private dwellings damaged or

destroyed as a result of terrorist activities or during military operations will be reconstructed. This includes a fair assessment of losses and adequate compensation of those affected.

95. Compensation Package for the personnel/people who lose their lives and limbs will be made uniform across the country.

H4. Redistribute

Redistributive mechanisms will be enhanced and expanded to provide social protection to marginalized groups in order to provide social justice.

Rationale: Marginalization, poverty and political deprivation among several other reasons have been identified as the major causes of the development of feelings of alienation and disgruntlement among the population and have led to breakdown of state and society throughout history. The promotion of values, narratives, and discourses in the absence of inclusive political, economic and social development with equal opportunity for all to progress will not bear fruits unless real and shared material improvements in the life of citizens is made. This all-encompassing vision for security of Pakistan holds true for ensuring internal security of the country as well. And hence, NISP cannot remain oblivious to the challenges posed by unequal socio-economic and political development of the country. Moreover, a reoriented and expanded notion of security also entails a greater focus on the welfare function of the State. Therefore, it is imperative that the state recognizes and protects the marginalized sections of society through various interventions including redistributive measures that provide for social safety nets with a focus on education, health and skill development facilities to the poorest of the poor on priority. This will help improve state-society relations, reduce alienation of those at the bottom of the pyramid, and provide them means for subsistence and upward social mobility.

Besides supporting the economically marginalised segments of society, the State must also create an enabling environment for the economic and political empowerment of young men and women to make them resilient against extremist narratives and help them become active citizens. This will go a long way in fostering a new diverse, inclusive, and participatory vision of Pakistani citizenship and nationhood.

Key areas of focus: Key priority areas in this realm will therefore be the social, economic and political uplift of marginalized groups such as youth, women and minorities. It is also equally important to expand social safety nets for the most vulnerable sections of society and prioritise underdeveloped areas of the country in development plans to reduce regional and sub-national disparities.

Following steps will be taken to achieve these objectives:

96. Building resilience within society, especially youth, against radicalization will be prioritized. This involves taking the following steps:
    a. Creating more space for young people within various tiers of government including local bodies. This includes involving youth in policy making processes of the state and creating opportunities for them in the public sector through internships and fellowship schemes. In the long run, the government can consider undertaking legislation to introduce youth quota in national and provincial assemblies.
    b. Making public spaces women friendly to increase their participation in public life. This includes strict enforcement of Women Protection Act and affirmative action to enhance their participation in all spheres of life as well as measures to reduce sexual harassment and discrimination.
    c. Young people of the marginalized areas shall be uplifted by providing preferred access to colleges and universities as well as vocational training.
    d. Expanding vocational and technical training to provide skills to unemployed youth. In this regard, special schemes shall be designed for young people from underprivileged backgrounds and remote areas.
    e. Catalysing job creation by incentivizing investment in productive sectors of the economy e.g. manufacturing, encouraging the establishment of Small & Medium enterprises, providing entrepreneurship training and easing access to credit for youth.
    f. Enacting laws to ensure gender equality and creating a safe work environment for women to increase female participation in the labour force.
    g. The government will create an enabling environment to help young people become job creators rather than job seekers. In this regard, government will introduce credit and loan schemes to give young people easy and affordable access to finance. Moreover, bottlenecks in regulation regimes will be

removed to encourage and incentivise young entrepreneurs to register businesses.

97. Social safety nets (e.g. BISP) and health schemes for the most vulnerable sections of the society will be expanded and continued to include the following:
    a. Supporting marginalized groups to access basic amenities of life such as basic nutritional needs including macro and micro nutrients, clean drinking water, low cost housing as well as health and education facilities.
    b. Supporting vulnerable groups stuck in modern slavery including (but not limited to) child labour, unregulated brick kiln workers and sharecroppers.
98. The sub-national and regional disparities in economic development will be reduced by prioritizing less-developed areas to bring them at par with relatively developed parts of the country.
    a. Government will ensure higher expenditure in infrastructure and the social sector in less developed districts of the country.
    b. Inhabitants of less developed areas will be given priority in public sector jobs through affirmative action and local development initiatives will be focused on highly productive sectors to generate employment.
    c. Government will remain committed to the implementation of Khushhal Balochistan program for provisioning of additional funds for socio-economic uplift of the province.
99. In the wake of constitutional amendment to merge FATA with KP, the Federal Government will retain substantive responsibility for the security and development of FATA during the transition period. Government through the Ministry of SAFRON will coordinate with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA Secretariat to:
    a. Ensure the rapid development of FATA through additional resources for a period of at least five years.
    b. Ensure the timely development of the administrative infrastructure required for transition to the new dispensation.
    c. Build the capacity of the administrative and legal institutions under the new arrangements
    d. Build the capacity of Law Enforcing Agencies (LEAs) to enable them to perform normal policing functions.

100. Marginalized groups such as women, transgender and differently abled persons will be mainstreamed by facilitating their inclusion in educational institutions as well as public and private sector workforce through affirmative action. Vacant seats on quotas under these categories (where available) will be filled on priority basis.

101. Economic value of domestic work by women who sacrifice their careers to take up the responsibility of managing households and child rearing will be acknowledged. Family Laws will be amended to take their in-kind financial support to the family into consideration.

102. Anti Honour killing Act, Anti Rape Bill and Acid and Burn Crime Bill will be strictly enforced/approved and further strengthened by including modern scientific investigative methods such as DNA sampling to curb gender-based violence.

103. An audit will be done to review enforcement of labour laws and the working conditions of labourers.

H5. Regional Approach

A regional approach will be pursued to promote a peaceful neighbourhood and collaborate with the global community to deal with common challenges that may threaten Pakistan's internal security including extremism and terrorism.

Rationale: Pakistan finds itself in an extremely volatile neighbourhood and a careful consideration of a number of factors such as the situation in Afghanistan, an unsettled agenda of Kashmir and the turmoil in the Middle East and their potential spill over in the country demands a serious and well-coordinated response by various governmental institutions. Given that the security challenges posed by terrorism and extremism are transnational in character, Pakistan needs to collaborate at the regional and international levels to tackle this peril. Also, recent focus by various countries in the region on increasing trade, enhancing connectivity and cooperating in the fields of energy and environment present important opportunities that Pakistan must take advantage of. In this regard, a regional approach will be pursued to promote a peaceful neighbourhood and collaborate with the global community to deal with common challenges that may threaten Pakistan's internal security and to maximise benefits from improved economic linkages.

Key areas of focus: Key priority areas in this regard will be to actively work towards regional peace through meaningful cooperation with neighbouring countries and a shift from geo-politics to geo-economics.

The following steps will be taken to address the country's internal security challenges:

104. Pakistan will continue to work with the global community to ensure peace and stability. Security and economic cooperation will be enhanced with developed as well as emerging countries through bilateral as well as multilateral channels such as the UN. International agreements and treaties will be implemented to fulfil country's international commitments.

105. Pakistan will continue to pursue regional peace and enhance diplomatic and economic relations with all neighbouring countries. In particular, Afghanistan-Pakistan Action Plan for Peace and Solidarity will be implemented to achieve the common objectives of eliminating terrorism and ensuring regional peace. Mechanisms will be developed for intelligence sharing to evolve a joint approach to common threats.

106. Focus will be placed on geo-economics and regional cooperation. Pakistan will continue to actively engage with countries in the region bilaterally and through regional forums such as SAARC, ECO, SCO and others. Similarly, brotherly relations with Islamic countries will be further enhanced through bilateral and multilateral channels such as OIC, GCC and Arab League.

107. Neighbouring countries will be encouraged to be a part of CPEC. Gwadar port will be made a hub of regional and international trade, Pakistan will play a crucial role as a regional pivot capitalizing on its strategic location at the crossroads of Asia with China as its neighbour in the north, India in the east, and Iran and Afghanistan in the west.

108. Pakistani soil will not be allowed to be used by any non-state actor to launch attacks outside the country. Monopoly on violence of the Pakistani state (strictly in accordance with the law) will be ensured and no militant group of any hue and colour will be allowed to operate in the country irrespective of its ideology, scope, scale and area of operations.

109. Counter-intelligence efforts to expose foreign connections of militant groups operating in Pakistan will be enhanced.

110. Efforts will be expedited to facilitate safe and dignified return of Afghan refugees to their homeland in coordination with all relevant stakeholders. Steps will be taken to ensure the registration of unregistered Afghan refugees.

H6. Recognize

Research capacity within the state and society will be enhanced to develop better understanding of security challenges and inform policy in this area.

Rationale: Critical research on various security challenges is required for designing policy interventions that address their root causes. High quality, nuanced, and localized research is required to design policy interventions that work at multiple levels and through multiple agencies of state and civil society. Very little serious academic research has gone into investigating the social drivers of insecurity and extremism. Thus, the promotion of quality research in academia and universities is essential in identifying the causal factors which push social actors towards extreme viewpoints and actions. Moreover, research collaboration also needs to be undertaken at the interface of the different educational systems in the country (private, public, and madrassas), in order to identify shared problems and solutions, which draw upon the diverse expertise and legitimacies of these diverse spheres. Finally, the different outputs of these research activities have to be incorporated into policy-making and state practices through integrated and institutionalized mechanisms.

Key areas of focus: Key priority areas in this regard are to bring research in social sciences and humanities at par with that in STEM areas, move towards evidence-based policy making and enhance analytical capacity within the Ministries of Interior and Information and Broadcast as well as NACTA to improve decision/policy making.

The following steps will be taken in this regard:

111. Security Analysis & Research Cell (SARC) at Ministry of Interior run by professionals will be established to provide research and analysis capability to develop deeper understanding of security challenges. The Cell will work closely with

think tanks, research centres, universities and other stakeholders to analyse cause and effect mechanisms of security issues and provide tailored solutions and policy recommendations.

112. The Counter Terrorism and Counter Extremism Centres of Excellence will be established at NACTA run by professionals to provide research, analysis and training support to various arms of government.

113. Pakistan Peace Collective (PPC) at the Ministry of Information will be upgraded as the Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence to provide research, analysis and training support to various government departments.

114. The proposed Centres of Excellence at MoI, NACTA and MoIB will liaise with various national and international partners to share experiences and develop research collaborations.

115. Centres of research excellence – operating with wider definitions of security – will be established at the major varsities in each province and each major city with funding from state and private donors to promote research on aspects of extremism, insecurity and securitization from critical political economy, social, humanitarian, and anthropological perspectives.

116. An annual conference will be held in Islamabad or in one of Centres of Research Excellence which gathers experts from all centres along with representatives from various arms of the state (executive, judiciary, LEAs, parliamentary representatives etc.). This will help in corroborating research and practical findings orienting future research and action goals, and increase synergies between academia and policy-making/implementation.

117. Funds will be provided to each public university to invite scholars working on Pakistani and South Asian history and society abroad to come and give lectures, lead discussions and study circles with local students. This will increase the next generation's exposure to diverse viewpoints and ameliorate binaries which promote extremism such as "East-West", "traditional-modern" etc.

118. The proportion of HEC MS/MPhil/PhD scholarships for social science and humanities will be brought at par with those provided to scholars pursuing STEM fields. Social science and humanities scholars trained abroad should be provided special incentives to come back and teach in public varsities in Pakistan. This will help develop plural discourses and research cultures with regards to societal issues in Pakistan.

119. Bi-weekly, student-led study circles will be instituted on various issues of history, society and philosophy in all major departments of public and private universities. This will help students in getting exposure to multiple narratives of society and history and equip them to become more conscientious and active citizens in the future.

   a. Government functionaries, especially those of local government, police etc., should regularly join these circles to increase civic and democratic engagement of students with prevailing state structures.

120. Student societies, fully managed by students through elected councils will be promoted on campuses along with ensuring their adherence to non-violence. These will provide training grounds for students to learn the deliberative mechanisms of democracy, and a focus on resolving outstanding issues through debate, negotiation and concession. This can provide an effective antidote to prevailing alienation which increases vulnerability and susceptibility to violent narratives.

I. NISP Priority List

While the policy comprehensively covers all key aspects of internal security, it is deemed necessary here to identify areas that need immediate attention. A shorter list therefore containing areas representing top national priorities at the onset of the NISP 2018 has been provided below. The list however can be reviewed and updated annually after thorough review by the implementation committee.

NISP Priority List

Reorient:

1. Interprovincial Coordination Committees on Internal Security headed by Minister for Interior will be established at the levels of Chief Ministers and Home Ministers. An executive Committee chaired by Minister for Interior will be established to oversee the implementation of NISP 2018. It will be assisted by an Advisory Committee comprising key members from civil society to independently report on the status of implementation.
2. Criminal justice system reforms are essential in establishing rule of law, shortcomings of which necessitated the establishment of military courts as a short term solution. It is important that CJS is overhauled on urgent basis so that the accused can be prosecuted and tried under civilian dispensation.
3. Ongoing military operations will be taken to their logical conclusion. Capacity of LEAs, CAF and civil administration will be enhanced to consolidate gains made through kinetic measures.
4. Comprehensive measures will be taken to combat financing of terrorism through an effective CFT regime.

Reimagine:

5. A comprehensive National Narrative against extremism and terrorism predicated on acceptance of plurality, diversity and tolerant teachings of Islam will be prepared and disseminated.
6. In today's competitive world soft image and brand of a country play an important role in economic and security domains. All stakeholders will therefore cooperate in building the brand Pakistan as a democratic, peaceful and responsible state.
7. Across the board curriculum reform in both mainstream institutions and madrassas will be initiated to bring it in conformity with National Narrative, adopting some level of standardization of education, having certain common goals and objectives.
8. Registration and regularization of madrassas in a uniform manner in all provinces will be ensured and provinces will develop legislation for undertaking madrassa reforms. Wide-ranging reforms to make mosques centres of learning and religious guidance for people will be introduced. Guidelines and narrative for Friday sermons will be prepared by the government in consultation with the Ulema.
9. A nation-wide Cultural Action Plan will be charted, to celebrate cultural activities and

traditions of all faiths and ethnicities including the organization of cultural festivals in each province to celebrate local cultures, folk music, film, poetry, recognition of local artists, unsung heroes, role models and preservation of cultural heritage sites and monuments.

Reconcile:

10. Efforts will be made to build consensus on offering incentives for militants under clear and transparent terms to shun violence.
11. De-radicalisation and rehabilitation programs will be incorporated to enable former militants to join the mainstream.
12. No armed group will be allowed to operate a political wing and participate in electoral process and vice versa.

Redistribute:

13. Social, economic and political uplift of marginalized groups such as youth, women and minorities will be undertaken.
14. Social protection safety nets and health schemes for the most vulnerable sections of the society will be expanded and continued to include the marginalized and vulnerable groups.
15. The sub-national disparities in economic development will be reduced by prioritizing less-developed areas to bring them at par with relatively developed parts of the country.

Regional Approach:

16. Pakistan will continue to promote a peaceful neighbourhood in the region
17. Monopoly on violence will be the sole prerogative of the state and no armed groups of any hue and colour will be allowed to operate in the country
18. Focus will be placed on geo-economics and regional cooperation, neighbouring countries will be encouraged to be a part of CPEC.

Recognize:

19. Research in social sciences and humanities will be brought at par with that in STEM areas in terms of funding and importance.
20. The Counter Terrorism and Counter Extremism Centres of Excellence will be established and run by professionals to provide research, analysis and training support to various arms of government.

Table 2: NISP Priority List

J. Implementation & Oversight

A robust implementation mechanism will be established to oversee the implementation of NISP 2018. This will include the following:

NISP Implementation Committee

A high-level committee will be established to periodically oversee the implementation of NISP 2018. The committee will be chaired by the Minister for Interior and include the following:

- Minister of Interior (Chairperson)
- National Security Advisor
- Secretary Interior
- Secretary Foreign Affairs
- Secretary Defence
- Secretary Finance, Revenue & Economic Affairs
- Secretary Information, Broadcasting, National history & Literary heritage
- Secretary Religious Affairs & Interfaith Harmony
- National Coordinator NACTA
- Director General IB
- Director General ISI
- Provincial Chief Secretaries
- All IGPs

Committee will be empowered to invite representatives from other state institutions, government ministries, departments and LEAs as and when required.

Advisory Committee on Internal Security

The implementation committee will constitute an advisory committee that will prepare and submit quarterly report to the implementation committee on progress made. This may include members of the civil society, former members of law enforcement agencies, judiciary and bureaucracy, legal experts, academics, youth, women and minority representatives and security experts. The Committee will have representation from all federating units of the country. Information required to prepare progress report will be furnished by the relevant

government departments when requested by the committee. A dedicated secretary will be appointed to provide administrative support to the committee.

Implementation Plan

A comprehensive implementation plan that lists all key interventions along with their implementing bodies, timeline, targets, funding requirements and indicators for evaluating progress has been prepared. The detailed implementation plan is provided in Annex A.

Annex A
National Internal Security Policy (2018 - 2023)
Implementation Plan

Color Key Timelines	
Short Term	
Medium Term	
Long Term	

No.	Intervention	Responsibility	Indicators	Indicative Timeline					Budget
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Policy Pillar 1: Reorientation of the Security Apparatus									
	Strategic Cooperation and Coordination								
1	Establishing Interprovincial Coordination Committees on Internal Security at the levels of Chief Ministers and Home Ministers.	MoI	Committee(s) established						-
2	NACTA will be responsible for ensuring coordination among all stakeholders against terrorism and extremism.	NACTA	JID made functional						-
3	BOG meeting of NACTA will be held as per NACTA Act 2013.	MoI/NACTA	BoG meetings conducted						-
4	NACTA will develop strong analytical capability at the Joint Intelligence Directorate (JID) for report analysis and information sharing.	MoI/NACTA	No. of reports prepared by JID						-
a	NACTA will provide a threat assessment in the light of intelligence received from multiple agencies/sources.	MoI/NACTA	No. of threat assessments made						-
5	Establish a comprehensive databank synchronized with Police, NADRA, FIA, and SBP.	MoI	Databank established						TBD by MoI and NACTA
5a	The Databank will include a red book containing updated information of terrorist groups	NACTA	Red book digitized with all the required and updated information						TBD by MoI and NACTA
5b	The Databank will also include details about activities, bank account details, financial transactions, properties and other assets of active/suspected terrorists whose names are placed on fourth schedule.	MoI	Databank established with all the required functions						TBD by MoI and NACTA
	Intelligence Gathering and Sharing								
6	Intelligence gathering capacity of Police and CTDs will be enhanced through better funding and training.	MoI/Home Depts.	Increased budgetary allocations, No of training conducted						TBD by MoI and relevant Home Dept.
7	IBOs will be prioritized over other measures to reduce extremism and radicalization	MoI	No. of IBOs undertaken. No. of checkpoints removed.						-
8	Uniform system for grading intelligence reports for all intelligence agencies.	NACTA	Uniform mechanism for grading established.						-
	Criminal Justice System Reforms								
	Legal Reforms								
9	Legal amendments and reforms to improve the criminal justice system.	MoI/Ministry of Law	No. of amendments						-
9a	Amend Code of Criminal Procedure of 1989 to simplify the procedure and ensure easy access to courts.	MoI/Ministry of Law	Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure.						-
9b	Amend Anti-terrorism Act 1997 to prevent extremism and radicalization.	MoI/Ministry of Law	Amendments made to Anti-Terrorism Act.						-
9c	Strengthening of money laundering laws and operations	Ministry of Finance	Amendments to laws						-
9d	Evidence law to be amended and expanded	Ministry of Law	Amendments to laws						-
9e	Institute witness protection programs in all provinces	Ministry of Law	Setting up of witness protection programs						-
9f	Strengthen Anti hate speech laws	MoI/Ministry of Law	Amendments to laws						-
	Police & LEA's								
10	The LEAs will devise internal mechanisms to ensure that laws and regulations are applied in a transparent and independent manner.	MoI	No. of procedures amended/established						-
10a	Police Oversight Bodies will be established to ensure institutional accountability at the Provincial level.	MoI & All Home Departments	No. of Police oversight bodies established						-

10b	Public complaints shall be facilitated through measures like Online Complaint Registration; Police helpline and use of SMS for routing complaints. Public Facilitation Centers shall be established to address public queries.	MoI & All Home Departments	Number of Online/SMS Complaints. Number of Public Facilitation Centers established.						-
10c	LEAs will set up dedicated desks to provide information under the 'Right to Information' Act.	MoI	No. of information desks set up.						-
10d	LEAs will establish strategic communications units to improve citizen liaison, dissemination of information and responsiveness to various stakeholders.	Ministry of Interior	No. of communication units established						-
11	The police is the primary LEA that should provide the first line of defence against unlawful activities	Ministry of Interior/Home Dept.							-
11a	Bridge communication gaps between police and other actors of criminal justice system through open dialogue	MoI & All home department/ IGPs	No. of consultative sessions						-
11b	Capacity building for CTD by incorporating international best practices to avoid mismanagement of sensitive issues.	MoI & All home department/ IGPs	No. of training programs						TBD by relevant home Dept.
12	Digital and Electronic record keeping systems will be established in all segments of the police organization.	MoI & All Home Departments / IGPs	No. of police establishments digitized						-
13	Collection of forensic evidence in all cases will be made mandatory by amending the police rules.	MoI & All home department/ IGPs	Amendment in relevant rules/ procedures						-
14	Police stations will be digitized. Online FIR registration and electronic submission of challans to the prosecution and courts.	MoI & All Home Departments / IGPs	Number of online FIRs lodged, number of electronic challans						-
15	Working hours to be devised and salary allowances to be made in accordance with the working hours, risks and stress level.	MoI & All Home Departments / IGPs	Amendments in compensation structure						-
16	Completion of forensic science laboratories: Appointing highly qualified scientists to head the forensic science laboratories, and making recruitment open to the private sector, with competitive salaries	MoI, All Home Departments, Balochistan: Prosecution Department	No. of forensic laboratories established & No. of experts recruited						TBD by relevant Home Dept.
17	Engage the community as partners in policing by empowering neighborhood communities, citizen-police liaison committees and police complaint authorities, at provincial and district levels.	MoI & All Home Departments	No. of neighbourhood communities, citizen-police liaison committees, and police complaint authorities established.						-
18	Setting up integrated national database including CNIC, License, Fingerprints, Immigration data, vehicle number plates, Arms license, SIM etc., so all the provincial LEAs should share resources for Watch and Ward. Similarly, criminal record database should also be unified at the national level.	MoI	Integrated National database developed						-
19	Cyber Patrolling Unit will be established at FIA for effective monitoring of Social Media including facebook, whatsapp, twitter etc.	NACTA & FIA	Monitoring mechanisms established						TBD by NACTA and FIA
20	The existing video Surveillance system should be upgraded through early completion of safe city projects and integrating the video surveillance systems to private establishments with that of Public areas.	MoI	Number of safe city projects completed						TBD by MoI
21	In consultation with provinces, National Police Bureau to bring all training institutions under uniform minimum standards of training.	NPB	Standardized training regime established						-
22	Financial Autonomy to Police Department.	MoI & All Home Departments	Amendments to relevant rules/laws						-
23	Cost of investigation to be reviewed and rationalized on yearly basis.	IGPs	Relevant budgetary changes implemented						-
	Prosecution								
24	An independent office of Prosecutor General will be established in all provinces.	Home Department KP, AJK, ICT and GB	Independent Office of Prosecutor General established.						TBD by relevant Home Dept.
25	All information systems at various arms of CJS will be integrated.	Law and Justice Commission/ NJAC and PJC	Interlinked robust system established						-

26	Monitoring systems will be established to keep watch on time lag during police custody, investigation, prosecution, bomb disposal units, forensic science laboratories etc.	Law and Justice Commission/ NJAC and PJC	Monitoring system established.						TBD by relevant Home Ministries in collaboration with NJAC and PJC
27	Combined training courses for Judges, Investigating Officers and public prosecutors at the Federal Level will be conducted. Trainings of prosecutors on case review, advocacy skills and police prosecution cooperation.	Judicial Academies	Number of trainings conducted						TBD by relevant stakeholders
28	Female Prosecutors will be posted in all districts especially in cases where females are involved.	All Home/ Prosecution Departments	No. of female prosecutors inducted						-
	Judicial Reforms								
29	Bifurcation of courts	Respective High Courts	Dedicated courts established						-
30	Trial procedures will be amended to conclude the trial within shortest period of time	Respective High Courts	Average trial period reduced						-
31	Provincial Justice Committees operationalized	Law & Justice Commission /Ministry of Law	Establishment of provincial Justice Committees						TBD by relevant Home Ministries in collaboration with LJCP
32	Development of mechanism for institutional accountability and establishment of an effective mechanism to redress public grievances at provincial/ regional, district and Tehsil level.	Respective High Courts	Mechanism developed to redress public grievances						-
33	The code of conduct for subordinate judiciary.	All High Courts	Approval of code of conduct						-
34	Activation of the District Legal Empowerment Committees for providing legal aid to the deserving litigants.	All High Courts	Number of District Legal Empowerment Committees activated						TBD by respective High Courts
35	Monthly meetings for Monitoring the performance of investigation agency, for quick disposal of criminal cases.	All High Courts	No. of monthly meetings held						-
36	Special benches will be constituted at Principal seat and Branch Registries of Supreme Court and High Court to decide current/old cases by placing the prioritized ones on fast track.	All High Courts	Number of special benches constituted						-
	Prison Reforms								
37	Enhance prison security and use high security prisons to house hardened terrorists.	Prison Departments	No. high security prisons established						As finalized by relevant Home Ministries and Prison Depts.
38	Imprison terrorists in isolation to avoid radicalization in jails.	Prison Departments	No. of isolation units developed						-
39	Designing de-radacalization and rehabilitation programs for convicted terrorists	Prison Departments / NACTA	No. of de-rad. and rehabilitation programs						-
40	Reforming the sentencing structure for non-violent petty crimes	NJPMC	Sentencing rules amended						-
41	Technical training center will be provided for the welfare of prisoners.	All Home Departments	No of training centers with recreation facilities created						TBD by relevant Home Depts.
42	Prison Management Information Systems (PMIS) to be installed in all prisons.	All Home Departments	PMIS developed & installed						-
43	Family Quarters to be established for conjugal rights.	All IG Prisons	No. family quarters established						TBD by relevant Home Depts.
44	Skills development and educational courses for long term prisoners.	All Home Departments	No of skills development & educational courses offered						TBD by relevant Home Depts.
45	More prisons will be established.	All Home Departments	No. of prisons established						TBD by relevant Home Depts.
46	Biometric System will be devised and linked with NADRA.	MoI/Prisons Departments	No. of prisons linked with NADRA						TBD by relevant Home Depts.
47	Wages for convict labour will be at par with market / minimum wages.	All Home Departments	Amendments in rules						TBD by relevant Home Depts.
	Parole and Probation								
48	Parole and Probation risk assessment templates will be formulated	All Home Departments	Risk assessment templates formulated						-
49	M&E framework to regulate and monitor the affairs of the probationers/ parolees for their reintegration in the society as a law-abiding citizen.	All Home Departments	M&E framework devised and implemented						-
50	The government should notify rehabilitation standards to enhance the effectiveness of the probation and parole laws.	All Home Departments	Rehabilitation standards devised						-

51	Computerization of Probation and Parole registers/records.	All Home Departments	MIS developed and implemented						-
	Realizing Technological Potential								
52	A number of information systems will be developed and deployed by NADRA.	NADRA	No. of IS developed and implemented						TBD by NADRA
52a	Information Systems proposed under CJS reforms	NADRA/MoI/ Home Depts/High Courts	No. of Reforms						TBD by relevant Home Ministries in collaboration with LJCP
52b	Pakistan Visa processing system will be streamlining these applications.	MoI	Visa processing system implemented						TBD by MoI
52c	National centralized vehicle database	MoI	National Centralized database established						TBD by MoI
52d	National Criminal database and fingerprint identification system.	MoI	National Criminal database established						
	Securing Cyber Space								
53	National Cyber Security Strategy and combined civil-military cyber command force shall be established to prevent cyber-attacks.	MoI/FIA	Cyber Command Force established						-
54	Strengthen FIA cybercrime wing and its capacity to monitor cyberspaces for extremism.	MoI/FIA	Evaluation of capacity enhanced						TBD by MoI and FIA
55	Public campaigns will be launched to promote awareness about cyber security threats.	MoI	No. of campaigns launched.						TBD by MoI
	Combating Financing of Terrorism								
56	National Task Force on Choking Financing for Terrorism has been established to control cross-border movement of money and internet banking.	NACTA	National Task Force established						-
56a	Enactment of Regulation of Charities Act to regulate and monitor charities/donations.	NACTA	Charities Act passed						-
56b	Trained CFT units will be established in CTDs to investigate money laundering, terror financing, and asset tracing.	NACTA/Hom e depts.	CFT units established and trained						TBD by MoI & Home Depts.
56c	International agreements on terrorist financing will be implemented to enhance regional and international collaboration in tackling militant networks.	NACTA/Hom e depts..	Legislative and administrative changes made to enforce agreements						-
56d	Enforce restriction on Proscribed organizations	NACTA/Hom e depts.	Restrictions enforced						-
57	**Management of Western Zone**	MoI/MoD							-
57a	Construction of forts, posts and fencing of Afghanistan-Pakistan border	MoIMoD	Forts and post constructed, border fenced						MoI/MoD
57b	Raising of additional FC Wings	MoI/MoD	FC wings raised						MoI/MoD
57c	Operationalisation of formal crossing points at Pak-Afghan and Pak-Iran border	MoI/MoD	Crossing points operationalised						MoI/MoD
	Miscellaneous								
58	The government will continue to use all means to eliminate all militant organizations and conclude the ongoing Karachi and Radd-ul-Fasad operations.	MoI/All Home Departments	Targets set for the operations achieved						TBD by relevant Home Depts.
59	Provincial government and other stakeholders will develop a plan to convert 'B' areas of Balochistan to 'A' areas, especially for CPEC.	MoI/All Home Departments	'B' Areas converted to 'A' areas.						TBD by relevant Provincial Govt.
60	Continued support will be provided to SSD of Pakistan Army to provide security to CPEC.	MoI/All home departments / IGPs	SSD established and operationalized						MoI/MoD
61	Enforce laws to ban illicit trafficking, unauthorized production, and possession of weapons.	MoI	No. of cases registered, prosecuted and convictions						MoI
62	Protecting religious minorities	MoI	No. of Legal amendments, No. of festivals celebrated.						MoI
63	Security arrangements during disasters	MoI/NDMA	Disaster management framework developed						MoI/NDMA
64	Security of critical infrastructure	MoI	No. of reviews conducted and improvements made						MoI

	Policy Pillar 2: Reimagining the Society								
	National Narrative								
65	A comprehensive national narrative against extremism needs to be developed.	NACTA	National narrative approved						-
66	National Cultural Plan to celebrate cultural activities of all faiths and ethnicities.	NACTA	Development of the National Cultural Plan						-
66a	Organization of cultural festivals in each province to celebrate local cultures and support folk music and poetry.	Provincial Govts.	No. of cultural festivals celebrated						TBD by relevant provincial department
66b	Recognition of local artists, unsung heroes and role models	Provincial Govts.							TBD by relevant provincial department
66c	Preservation of cultural heritage sites and monuments of all faiths and cultural groups	Provincial Govts.	No. of heritage sites preserved/up lifted						TBD by relevant provincial department
67	Civil Society will be actively involved as a key partner	NACTA/Provincial Govts.							-
68	A national interfaith harmony day will be celebrated annually to promote peaceful coexistence and acceptance of diversity.	Provincial Govts.	National interfaith harmony day celebrated						-
	Education System Reform								
69	Govt. will increase resource allocation on education to bring it at par with at least 4% of GDP and bridge the gap between public and private education.	Federal and Provincial Govts.	Percentage increase in education budget						TBD by relevant federal and provincial governments
70	Minimum national standards will be set for madrassahs, public and private education sectors.	Departments of Education & HEC							-
71	Introducing curriculum reforms in schools and madrassas to conform it with the National Narrative	Departments of Education, HEC & NACTA	Curriculum reforms initiated and implemented						-
72	The subjects of Social Studies and civic education shall be introduced as mandatory subjects at high school and college levels	Departments of Education & HEC							-
73	The federal govt. shall design a teacher training program on preventing violent extremism in collaboration with provincial governments.	Departments of Education & HEC							TBD by dept of Education in collaboration with HEC
74	Child safety education will be mandated at all schools to prevent child abuse.	Departments of Education	No. of schools that provide child safety education.						-
75	Interprovincial teachers and students exchange programs will be introduced to promote social cohesion and harmony.	Departments of Education & HEC							TBD by dept of Education in collaboration with HEC
76	Access to education will be improved in rural areas and deprived regions. Physical infrastructure of the schools destroyed by militants shall be laid and girls education shall be prioritized	Departments of Education, HEC & NACTA	No. of schools built in militancy prone areas.						As finalized by HEC, NACTA and Dept. of Education
77	All educational institutions will have student counselling and career counselling departments/experts.	Departments of Education & HEC	No. of institutions with these facilities						TBD by dept of Education in collaboration with HEC
78	Establish debating societies at educational institutions at all levels	Departments of Education & HEC	No. of debating societies established						-
79	HEC will devise guidelines for the implementation of the interventions that fall in their domain. Continued improvements in the quality of research will be made to produce world-class research institutions.	Departments of Education & HEC							-
	Madrassa Reforms								
80	Registration and regularization of madrassahs in a uniform manner in all provinces will be ensured.	Departments of Education	No. of registered madrassahs						TBD by dept of Education
81	Institutionalize conditional state funding, adoption of national curriculum, teaching of science subjects and examinations system	Departments of Education	No. of scientific subjects taught and no. of examination systems institutionalized.						-
82	Create avenues to switch from Madrassa to the mainstream education system, at a level equivalent to years 5 and 10 of schooling.	Departments of Education	Transfer systems operationalized						TBD by dept of Education
83	Increased collaboration will be promoted between madrassahs, public and private educational systems including student and teacher exchange programs and joint academic events.	Departments of Education							TBD by dept of Education
	Mosque Reforms								
84	Federal government will work with provinces and religious leaders to make mosques centers of learning. A phased program will be initiated with the following guidelines.	Ministry of Religious Affairs/ Home Departments /Provincial Govt.							TBD by MoRA, relevant Home Depts.
84a	A committee of religious scholars will be established for the formulation of recommended syllabi, examination, and trainings for Imams.	Ministry of Religious Affairs/ Home Departments /Provincial Govt.	Committee of religious scholars established						-

84b	Specialized training will be offered to Imams and subsequently, standardization of trainings and expertise of Imams will be ensured via state-conducted exams.	Ministry of Religious Affairs/ Home Departments /Provincial Govt.	No. of trainings offered						TBD by MoRA, relevant Home Depts.
84c	Qualified Imams will be empowered through a monthly stipend paid by government	Ministry of Religious Affairs/ Home Departments /Provincial Govt.	Budgetary allocations & setting up exam structures						TBD by MoRA, relevant Home Depts. And Provincial Govts
84d	Government to prepare guidelines and narrative for Friday sermons in consultation with the Ulema	Ministry of Religious Affairs/ Provincial Govt.	Guidebook for Friday sermons prepared.						-
84e	Government will administer the management, and finances of mosques committees and centers of Islamic Studies at the district and local levels	Ministry of Religious Affairs/Provincial Govt.	No. of mosques administered by government.						TBD by MoRA, relevant Home Depts. And Provincial Govts
	Media Regulation								
85	Steps will be taken to enforce the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) regulation.	PEMRA	PEMRA's regulation enforced.						-
86	PTA shall secure online spaces to curb provocative statements and hate speech.	PTA	No. of websites blocked						-
87	Religious publications, which enjoy dedicated readership, will also be regulated.	PEMRA	Mechanism developed for monitoring						-
	Tourism and Cultural Activities								
88	Cultural Plan to be developed to reflect national, provincial and local cultures prevalent in Pakistan	Ministry/ departments of Culture	Development and Approval of Cultural Policy.						-
89	Departments dealing with culture, such as censor board, will be restructured by engaging professionals.	Ministry/ departments of Culture	No. professionals engaged and recruited						TBD by MoIB, & Relevant Provincial Depts.
90	Tourism will be promoted and tourist friendly policies will be adopted	MoI/Provincial Departments							TBD by MoI and Provincial Depts.
	Policy Pillar 3: Reconcile								
91	Incentive structure to be offered to militants to shun violence.	MoI	Incentive structure developed						-
91a	Establish a mechanism to review cases of militants who gave up violence	MoI	Establishment of the mechanism						-
91b	Establish de-radicalisation and rehabilitation programs, using professionals and scholars, to enable former militants join the mainstream.	MoI	No. of rehabilitation and de-redacalization programs estalished. No. of professional scholars hired for the programs.						TBD by MoI
91c	Provide alternative livelihoods to former militants through jobs and trainings.	MoI	Development of framework & criteria						TBD by MoI
91d	Family members of former militants who surrender or join rehabilitation programs, will be taken care of by the state in meanwhile.	MoI	Development of rehabilitation programs						TBD by MoI
91e	Children of suspected and caught militants must be taken care of	MoI	Development of welfare regime						TBD by MoI
91f	Ban former/ current militants from political activities for a specified number of years depending on the nature of their activities	MoI/ECP	Development of framework & criteria						-
92	No armed group must be allowed to operate a political wing and participate in electoral process and vice versa.	MoI/ECP	Enforcement of relevant laws						-
93	NACTA should compile data on Pakistani individuals linked with terror organizations	NACTA	Database created						-
94	Physical infrastructure damaged during military operations will be reconstructed and compensation for losses will be provided.	MoI/MoD/ MoPDR	No. of reconstructed educational institutions, health care facilities, communications networks as well as other public and private dwellings.						As decided by relevant ministries
95	Compensation Package for the personnel who lose lives and limbs will be made uniform nationally.	MoI/Provincial Govts.							MoI/Provincial Govts.

Policy Pillar 4: Redistribute									
96	Building resilience within society, especially youth, against radicalization will be prioritized.	MoI/MoIB							-
96a	Creating more space for youth within various tiers of government including local bodies	Federal & Provincial Govts.	No. of young people involved in policy making. No. of young people employed in public sector.						-
96b	Making public spaces women friendly to increase their participation, including enforcement of the Women Protection Act.	Ministry/department of Women Development/ MoHR	Measures taken to curb sexual harassment						-
96c	Young people of the marginalized areas shall be uplifted by establishing universities and colleges in deprived areas.	MoPDR/ All Education Departments	No. of educational institutions established						TBD by MoPDR and relevant educated departments.
96d	Expanding vocational and technical training to provide skills to unemployed youth.	TVET	Increase in number of vocational and technical training.						TBD by Education Depts. In collaboration with TVET
96e	Providing investment incentives, encouraging establishment of Small & Medium enterprises, and providing training for youth's job creation	MoF/ MoPDR	No. of investment incentives provided. No. of loans offered to Small & Medium enterprises.						As finalized by MoF and MoPDR
96f	Enacting laws to ensure gender equality and creating safe work environment for women to increase female participation in labor force.	Ministry/department of Women Development/ MoHR	No. of laws made to promote gender equality.						-
96g	Government will introduce credit and loan schemes to give young people easy and affordable access to finance. Regulatory bottlenecks will be	MoF/ MoPDR	No. of loans given to young people.						As finalized by MoF and MoPDR
	removed to encourage young entrepreneurs to register businesses.								
97	Expansion of social protection safety nets and health schemes for the most vulnerable sections	Dept. of Social Protection/ Ministry of Health	Expansion of social safety nets and health schemes established.						TBD by MoH and Dept. of Social Protection
97a	Supporting marginalized groups to access basic amenities such as clean drinking water and micro/macro nutrients.	Ministry of Health	No. of projects/initiatives taken						TBD to MoH
97b	Supporting modern groups stuck in slavery such as brick kiln workers, child labour and sharecroppers.	Dept. of Social Protection	No. of projects/initiatives taken						TBD of Dept. of Social Protection
98	The sub-national disparities in economic development will be reduced by prioritizing less-developed parts of the country.	MoPDR/ EAD/ MoF	No. of development schemes in deprived areas						-
98a	Government will ensure higher per-capita expenditure in infrastructure and social sector in less developed districts of the country.	MoPDR/ EAD	No. of development schemes in deprived areas						TBD by MoPDR in collaboration with EAD
98b	Inhabitants of less developed areas will be given priority in public sector jobs through affirmative action and local development initiatives will be focused on highly productive sectors to generate employment.	MoPDR/ EAD/ MoF	No. of employment schemes initiated						-
98c	Implementation of Kushhal Balochistan program	MoF/Provincial govt.	Budget allocated						
99	FATA-KP merger								
99a	Provision of additional resources for rapid development in FATA	MoF/PDR/Provincial govt.	Funds allocated						
99b	Development of administrative infrastructure	Fed & Provincial govt.	Infrastructure developed						
99c	Capacity building of administrative and legal institutions	Fed & Provincial govt.	Administration and legal system made function						
99d	Capacity building of LEAs	MoI/Home depts.	LEAs made function in newly merged territory						
100	Marginalized groups will be mainstreamed by facilitating their inclusion through affirmative action.	MoPDR/ EAD/ Welfare Departments	No. and impact analysis of initiatives launched						TBD by MoPDR in collaboration with EAD
101	Economic value of domestic work by women will be acknowledged	MoL/MoF	Amendments made in family laws						-
101	Anti-honor killing Act, anti-rape bill and acid and crime burn bill will be strictly enforced.	MoI	Evaluation of enforcement of bills						-
103	An audit will be done to review enforcement of labour laws and the working conditions of labourers	All departments of Labour/ MoHR	Labor laws reviewed						-

Policy Pillar 5 : Regional Approach									
104	Security and economic cooperation will be enhanced with developed and developing countries through bilateral and multilateral channels.	MoI/MoFA							-
105	Enhance diplomatic and economic relations with all neighboring countries, particularly implementing the Afghanistan-Pakistan Action Plan for Peace and Stability.	MoFA							-
106	Focus will be placed on geo-economics and regional cooperation, neighboring countries will be encouraged to be a part of CPEC.	MoPDR/MoFA/MoI							-
107	Neighboring countries will be encouraged to be a part of CPEC.	MoPDR							-
108	Pakistani soil will not be allowed to be used to launch attacks outside the country. No militant group of any hue and color will be allowed to operate in the country irrespective of its ideology, scope, scale and area of operations.	MoI & MoD	Elimination of any militant remnants						-
109	Counter-intelligence efforts to expose foreign connections of militant groups operating in Pakistan will be enhanced.	Intelligence Agencies	No. of IBOs conducted						TBD by relevant Intelligence agencies
110	Steps will be taken to facilitate the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland, as well as ensuring the registration of unregistered Afghan refugees.	MoI/SAFRON							TBD by relevant Ministry
Policy Pillar 6: Recognize									
111	Security Analysis and Research Cell (SARC) will be established and work closely with think tanks, research centers and universities to provide policy recommendations.	MoI	Security Analysis & Research Cell established						TBD by MoI
112	The Counter Terrorism and Counter Extremism Centres of Excellence will be developed at NACTA	NACTA	Counter Terrorism and Counter Extremism Centres established						As finalized by NACTA
113	PPC at the Ministry of Information will be updated as the Strategic Communications Center of Excellence	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	PPC updated						-
114	Proposed Centers of Excellence at MoI, NACTA, and MoIB will partner with various national and international groups for experience sharing.	MoI, MoIB, NACTA, HEC	Internal Security Research Fund established						TBD by MoI, MoIB, and NACTA
115	Centers of research excellence – operating with "wider" definitions of security – will be established at the major varsities in each province	HEC/Provincial HE Depts.	No. of centres of research excellence established						TBD by HEC and Provincial Govts.
116	An annual conference will be held in Islamabad or in one of Centers of Research Excellence	HEC, NACTA, MoI	Conference organized						TBD by HEC, NACTA, MoI
117	Funds will be provided to each public university to invite scholars working on Pakistani and South Asian history and society abroad	HEC	No. of events organized						TBD by Education Dept.
118	Bring the proportion of HEC MS/MPhil/PhD scholarships for social science and humanities at par with those provided to scholars pursuing STEM fields.	HEC	Increase in funding for Social Sciences						TBD by HEC
119	Bi-weekly, student-led study circles will be instituted on various issues of history, society and philosophy in all major departments of public and private universities.	HEC	No. of universities with study circles initiated						-
119a	Government functionaries, especially those of local government, police etc., should regularly join these circles to increase civic and democratic engagement of students with prevailing state structures.	HEC	No. of events organized						-
120	Student managed societies will be promoted on campuses	HEC	Number of student societies established						-

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