VISION

To strive for a safer tomorrow by comprehensively countering terrorism in all its manifestations

MISSION

To act as a focal national institution to unify state response to counter extremism and terrorism by combining the efforts of law enforcement and intelligence agencies and by formulating and implementing national counter-terrorism counter extremism policies through exhaustive strategic planning, continuous research and innovation while upholding our core values of collaboration, excellence and attention to detail
During the last one and a half decade, Pakistan has undergone an extreme trauma while facing the menace of terrorism. However, through perseverance and successful policies of the Government, we have been able to tackle militancy and terrorism in the country through robust kinetic & non-kinetic measures. The people and the Government of Pakistan are in unison in their determination to eliminate extremism from the society in all its manifestations through adoption of appropriate counter terrorism and extremism strategies and narratives.

The phenomenon of terrorism and propagation of extremist ideology was considered an academic debate where the blame was laid on religion, economic dissatisfaction, deprivation or marginalization of different segments of the society. I strongly believe that terrorists do not belong to any religion, caste or creed. The existence of terrorists itself is nothing but a manifestation of those minds who attempt to create a dystopia for their own gains. However, these gains, history has often taught us, are short-lived. It is the duty of the state to protect, preserve and honour human lives and anyone who dares to overstep the jurisdictions of the state taking the matters in their hands are to be tried in court of law and be made an example.

By the grace of Allah, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan through sheer determination, dedication and utmost patriotism of its citizens has been able to tackle the menace of terrorism and has broken the establishment of those creating chaos, disorder and instability to inhibit progress of Pakistan. It is our responsibility as Pakistanis to watch for any such negative tendencies particularly among our youth and our children who are Pakistan’s future. Their energies need to be channelized towards productive and nation building activities.

I must say that NACTA has played a crucial role at policy level where focus has been made on reducing the fodder for violence while at the same time hitting at the very root causes of extremism and terrorism. It has designed policy interventions in a holistic manner. The work of NACTA permeates through our social, religious and political ethos and value systems. NACTA has engaged with our traditional institutions for promoting peace and tolerance in our society. It is working hard to come up with long term solutions for reducing extremist tendencies. It is an evolving organization which will go a long way in ensuring a safe country and secure communities.
Since the beginning of war against terror after the 9/11 events, Pakistan has suffered tremendously due to actions of terrorist and their sponsors. With the inception of NACTA as the leading agency for formulation of counter terrorism and counter extremism policies, acting as a bridge for the various intelligence and law enforcement agencies, the dream of peaceful Pakistan is now in sight.

NACTA is not the name of an organization but that of a commitment to the people of Pakistan and our future generations for a safe, stable and peaceful country where we can live in accordance with our values, beliefs and socio-cultural norms.

NACTA believes in building a Pakistan where resilient communities: who are adequately informed about the menace of violent extremism, fundamentalism and anti-state activities; who are aware of the challenges to Pakistan, whether foreign or domestic; and who are prepared to respond in a befitting manner. Dealing with extremism and terrorism require a national consensus and comprehensive approach. For this to happen, apart from governmental agencies and private sector, we look forward to continued support of parliament, political parties, women and youth leaders, religious scholars, media and the civil society.

NACTA has come a long way as an organization since its establishment. As NACTA graduates from the formative phase towards a more mature organization, it is time to review its functions and operations in a comprehensive manner. With this goal in mind, I am presenting this Annual Report for the year 2018, which highlights the achievements as well as the challenges faced by NACTA.

As a forward-looking organization, NACTA eyes the future where our experience combined with smart use of technology and human intelligence will deliver a safer tomorrow. While working with our communities, we shall create a joint responsibility for a safer, secure and stable Pakistan.

This Annual Report provides an overview of the performance and progress of NACTA during the calendar year 2018. This report is part of a comprehensive reporting framework recently developed by NACTA. Apart from this report, NACTA publishes monthly intelligence reports, which culminate in the form of an Annual Intelligence Review. Similarly, we have started publishing biannual and annual Policy Review reports, which include a detailed review of all the 20 points of National Action Plan. Furthermore, NACTA has also launched its own biannual research journal, whose first issue is due in July 2019.
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<td>Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
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<td>AML</td>
<td>Anti Money Laundering</td>
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<td>ATA</td>
<td>Anti Terrorism Act 1997</td>
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<td>Branchless Banking</td>
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<td>FATA</td>
<td>Federally Administered Tribal Areas</td>
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<td>FATF</td>
<td>Financial Action Task Force</td>
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<td>FBR</td>
<td>Federal Board of Revenue</td>
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<td>Financial Monitoring Unit</td>
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<td>Gilgit Baltistan Region</td>
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<td>HQ</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
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<td>IBMS</td>
<td>Integrated Border Management System</td>
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<td>Intelligence Based Operations</td>
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<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
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<td>Islamabad Capital Territory</td>
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<td>Ittehad-e-Tanzeem-ul-Madaris Pakistan</td>
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<td>IED</td>
<td>Improvised Explosive Device</td>
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<td>National Counter Extremism Policy Guidelines</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>Pakistan Action for Counter Terrorism</td>
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<td>Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy</td>
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<td>RUSI</td>
<td>Royal United Services Institute</td>
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<td>ToRs</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Like the last five years since the formal launching of NACTA, the year 2018 was eventful as well as challenging with respect to the security landscape of Pakistan. However, the year 2018 saw a steady decline in terror-related activities as compared to the last two years.

NACTA, though still short of human resources, has taken new and far-reaching initiatives which are expected to develop into full-fledged programs. These initiatives shall be contributing towards a safer and secure Pakistan. NACTA has taken a holistic approach in dealing with the issues of extremism and terrorism by adopting long-term sustainable measures in order to win the war against terrorism. In this regard, two very vital policy documents were developed during 2018. These are National Counter Extremism Policy Guidelines (NCEPG) and the National Narrative.

NACTA’s counter terrorism efforts have been instrumental in documenting and implementing the legislative measures pertaining to proscribed organizations and monitoring of persons on schedule IV of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997. With regard to Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT), NACTA has established a national level Task Force for coordinating efforts of all stakeholders for choking terrorism financing and for streamlining compliance of international regimes such as Financial Action Task Force (FATF). In the light of NACTA’s recommendations, the provincial Counter Terrorism Departments (CTDs) have established Counter Terrorism Financing Units (CFTUs) to strengthen financial aspects of terrorism-related investigations.

Youth engagement in countering extremism has been made a priority at NACTA. A youth conference was organized in July 2018 to enlighten the youth who are one of the most vulnerable sections of the society with regard to extremism and terrorism. NACTA has also become a partner of Higher Education Commission through a Letter of Intent for conducting and coordinating research on terrorism and extremism as well as for engaging the young students and their teachers through various awareness activities.

NACTA also organized an International Counter Terrorism Forum in April 2018 which highlighted the issues related to terrorism. Discussions were held on various themes which provided the participants with policy directions for countering terrorism, extremism and urged for learning, sharing and cooperation for a global and regional peace.

NACTA has also developed a comprehensive mechanism to monitor the progress on 20-point National Action Plan through regular coordination with various stakeholders by gathering and reviewing the real time data. It is believed that the initiatives taken by NACTA will contribute a lot in making Pakistan a safe and peaceful place for the generations to come.
PART ONE

INTRODUCTION
NACTA was initially established in 2009 as an attached department under the Ministry of Interior with the sole purpose of formulating policy recommendations for countering terrorism. NACTA was formally made operationalized in 2013 after the passage of NACTA Act, 2013. Since then, it has played an important role in the mitigation of terrorism and extremism in the country. It has spurred formulation of different policies for countering terrorism and violent extremism. NACTA has also taken substantial measures to advise the government in devising strategies to counter terrorist activities in the country.

**ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF NACTA**

NACTA is an autonomous body under the federal government of Pakistan governed by a Board of Governors (under Section 5 of the NACTA Act, 2013) and an Executive Committee (Section 7 of NACTA Act, 2013). The Board of Governors is headed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan with representation of all the heads of the provincial governments with their relevant officers as well as heads of civil and military intelligence agencies. The Executive Committee is headed by the Minister of Interior with relevant representatives of federal and provincial governments.

NACTA is headed by a National Coordinator, who is to be a BS-22 officer of either Police Service of Pakistan or bureaucracy as per Section 9(2) of the NACTA Act 2013. A Deputy National Coordinator and Members support the National Coordinator. Members are assisted by Director Generals who head their respective Wings. The sanctioned strength of support staff (BS 1-16) is 622 while that of officers (BS 17-22) is 219. Presently, there is an acute shortage of staff in NACTA. At the end of 2018, a total of 468 posts of support staff and 163 posts of officers were lying vacant. During the inaugural meeting of Board of Governors (BoG) in September, 2018, a high-level Committee under the Chairmanship of Federal Minister for Finance was set up on the directions of the Prime Minister to review the organizational structure as well as the role of NACTA. The report of the Committee is still awaited. However, an in-house exercise has been carried out under the directions the National Coordinator for restructuring and downsizing and NACTA has already started working under the newly proposed set-up, which shall be formally approved by the BoG after the final recommendations of the said Committee.

NACTA has also developed a comprehensive reporting framework in order to strengthen the policy making process through better communication and information sharing. This framework includes an Annual Report on the performance and progress of NACTA. Apart from the Annual Report, NACTA also publishes monthly intelligence
reports, which culminate in the form of an Annual Intelligence Review. Similarly, we have started publishing biannual and annual Policy Review reports, which include a detailed review of all the 20 points of National Action Plan. Furthermore, NACTA has also launched its own biannual research journal, whose first issue is due in July 2019.

MANDATE OF NACTA

As per Section 4 of the NACTA Act, 2013, the mandate of NACTA includes the following functions:

a) to receive and collate data or information or intelligence and disseminate and coordinate between all relevant stakeholders to formulate threat assessments with periodical reviews to be presented to the Federal Government for making adequate and timely efforts to counter terrorism and extremism;

b) to coordinate and prepare comprehensive National counter terrorism and counter extremism strategies, and review them on periodical basis;

c) to develop action plans against terrorism and extremism and report to the Federal Government about implementation of these plans, on periodical basis;

d) to carry out research on topics relevant to terrorism and extremism and to prepare and circulate documents;

e) to carry out liaison with international entities for facilitating cooperation in areas relating to terrorism and extremism;

f) to review relevant laws and suggest amendments to the Federal Government; and

g) to appoint committees of experts from Government and non-Government organizations for deliberation in areas related to the mandate and functions of the Authority.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

For the financial year 2018-2019, the Finance Division allocated a meagre amount of Rs.170.884 million for the annual budget of NACTA.
PART TWO

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS
NACTA under its mandate has been taking considerable measures to curb the menace of terrorism through various activities, events and initiatives undertaken during the year 2018. The major initiatives and activities were broadly in the fields of counter terrorism, countering finance of terrorism, counter violent extremism, research and analysis as well as counter intelligence and vigilance. Furthermore, NACTA has been working to review the progress on National Action Plan (NAP) and hope to provide useful input for better policy decisions with regard to the forthcoming second edition of NAP. NACTA’s web portal for NAP shall provide the progress on each of the twenty points of the Plan in real time to all the stakeholders for prompt response and quick decision making.

The details of different activities and achievement of NACTA during 2018 are given below.

I. COUNTER TERRORISM MEASURES

Pakistan has suffered a lot in terms of terrorist activities, and it was the need of the hour to counter the efforts of the terrorist and guarantee the safety and security of its citizens. NACTA has initiated and is continuing its efforts to deal with the menace of terrorism through various activities mentioned below:

i. ANTI-TERRORISM ACT, 1997 SCHEDULE-IV UPDATES

Designating and enlisting of terrorist organizations and individuals play significant role in counter terrorism efforts. Section 11 of the Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) 1997 empowers the federal government to proscribe any organization involved in terrorism and enlist it in the First Schedule. Section 11-EE of the said Act authorizes the provincial Government to notify an individual as “Proscribed” and place his name on “Schedule-IV” of the Act if there are reasonable grounds to believe that he is concerned in terrorist activities or proscribed organizations. Federal Government delegated power to notify persons on Schedule-IV to Provincial Governments vide Ministry of Interior’s Notification No. S.R.O (I)/2014, dated 29-10-2014.

NACTA has taken the initiative to place the names of suspected persons on Schedule IV of ATA 1997. Some of the measures taken include Prohibition on possession of Arms License, Passport Embargo and Freezing of Bank Accounts. These initiatives have resulted in rationalization of lists of proscribed persons by the concerned provincial governments and implementation of international and domestic legal obligations regarding freezing of assets of proscribed organizations and the persons. As per latest statistics, 67 organizations have been proscribed and 04 are under observation while 8,307 individuals have been placed
on Schedule IV. Similarly, around 4863 bank accounts have been blocked through State Bank of Pakistan and an amount of over Rs. 131.595 million has been frozen. Additionally, terrorist organizations that have attempted to re-emerge with different names are marked and subsequently banned by the government. During this year 178 individuals have been placed on Schedule-IV.

ii. CONFERENCES ON INTERNAL SECURITY OF PAKISTAN

NACTA has conducted national level conference on internal security, having participations from all the heads of provincial Police organizations, representatives from intelligence agencies, Federal Investigation Agency, National Police Bureau and Frontier Constabulary. Minister for Interior chaired the conference.

On the basis of detailed deliberations, the recommendations were formulated to improve the security situation in the country. The minutes/reports and recommendations of conference has been circulated to all concerned for information and necessary action on their part. The recommendations were also forwarded to Federal Government i.e. Ministry of Interior for vigilance and surveillance of the activities of the terrorist organizations needed to follow the trend so that timely steps could be taken. The Conference recommended the following for implementation:

- IS & TTP as grave threats to Punjab in coming days because the youth seem vulnerable to indoctrination of these terror groups.
- Need for CE Policy to counter negative ideologies
- Urgent need to monitor and regulate the funding of seminaries
- Online radicalization a serious threat to national security
- Strengthening of CFT units to counter money-laundering
- Youth engagements in universities to prevent radicalization and extremism
- Extensive de-radicalization programs to roll back the extremist trend
- Growing radical tendencies of unemployed youth
- Enhance intelligence shearing

iii. GUIDELINE / STRATEGY FOR PROTECTING CROWDED PLACES FROM TERRORISM

NACTA has reviewed the country’s traditional counter-terrorism approaches. Traditional counter-terrorism approaches – the construction of defensive cordons to protect valuable and vulnerable assets – are seen as largely inadequate. Our defenses have had to be rethought. Terror groups are adopting increasingly innovative methods and tactics aimed at soft targets and more generally crowded places, which cannot be altered without radically changes how citizens experience the city. Over recent decades, urban revitalization has increasingly emphasized inclusivity, live-ability and accessibility.
Crowded places are locations which are easily accessible by large numbers of people. Crowded places include, but are not limited to, sports stadia, transport infrastructure, shopping centers, hotels, places of worship, tourist attractions, movie theatres and civic spaces. Crowded places do not have to be buildings and can include open spaces such as parks and pedestrian malls. Crowd densities may vary between day and night, by season and may be temporary, as in the case of sporting events, festivals, or one-off events. Vehicle borne devices, human-borne devices – especially suicide attacks – mass shootings, targeting of crowds with fast-moving vehicles, knife attacks etc. are different modus operandi for terrorizing the public.

With the consultations of relevant stakeholders i.e. Ministry of Planning & Development, Provincial Home Department, Planning & Development and Local Government & Rural Departments devise action plan / guideline / strategy for protecting crowded places from terrorism.

The objectives of the guideline/strategy for protecting crowded places from terrorism as under:

a) Identifying the gaps
b) Building of strong partnership among all the stakeholders.
c) Enabling better information sharing and guidance.
d) Implementing effective protective security
e) Increasing awareness among the people who visit crowded places.

iv. WORKSHOP ON THREAT ASSESMENT - GENERAL ELECTION-2018

Security of General Election-2018 process was a serious challenge for the Government. Terrorism, though contained to a large extent would remain a potent threat. It was vital that political parties were taken on board to ensure terror – free election.

In this regard a consultative workshop was conducted. All the relevant federal & provincial stakeholders have attended the workshop. They presented the security situation of their respective regions, any potent threat to any political personality, party or locality and proposal / suggestions regarding security which needs to be shared with political parties.

Consequently, on the workshop proceedings a Threat Assessment-General Election-2018 including recommendations and guidelines were circulated to all relevant stakeholders for conducting terror – free election.

The recommendations of the workshop are as below:

a. Awareness amongst political parties.
b. Closer coordination between political parties and LEAs.
c. Ban on weapons less those nominated for security.
d. Augment security during election rallies / gatherings.

e. Repair and operationalize CCTV cameras.

f. Provision of security and bullet proof vehicles to threatened political leaders.

g. Strict measures on entry / exist of envisioned trouble cities.

h. Ensure strict compliance of Code of Conduct issued by Election Commission of Pakistan.

i. Administration should ensure that no sectarian, ethnic, racist, or religious disputes occur by ensuring close coordination and timely action by all concerned.

j. Timely arrangement of provision of security for election related activities.

v. STUDY REPORT ON “OVERCROWDING IN PAKISTAN’S PRISONS WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON PRE-CONVICTION DETENTION”

Overcrowding is a major concern for prisons in Pakistan. The statistics translates into an occupancy rate of 157% resulting in overstretched resources and leading to several associated problems for prisoners, their families, prison authorities, the state and society as a whole. In accordance with the scope of point 20 of the National Action Plan “Revamping the Criminal Justice System” / NACTA, initiated a research study through CODE (Cursor of Development and Education) Pakistan, an NGO, with the technical assistance of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to identify:

i. Causes for high pre-conviction detention rate

ii. Recommendations aimed at addressing overcrowding by reducing pre-conviction detention.

The study was initiated after thorough researches both at federal and provincial level with the relevant stakeholders including Prisons, Police, Prosecution, Judiciary, Bar Councils, Probation & Parole. The study report based on ground facts and findings launched. The report contains:

a) Causes of high pre-conviction detention rate

b) Practicable recommendations for the federal and provincial governments for overcoming the challenges faced by the criminal justice system.

c) The study relates to admin & legal aspects.

vi. PROJECT - PAKISTAN’S ACTION TO THE COUNTER TERRORISM (PACT)

European Union (EU) supplemented the efforts of Government of Pakistan for countering terrorism through Pakistan’s Action to Counter Terrorism (PACT) project. EU implements PACT through UNODC, as an implementing partner. The project is tailored for target audience in investigation, prosecution and judiciary of KP and ICT Police in Criminal Justice System.
Under this project NACTA in partnership with UNODC and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Prosecution Department have developed a Case Management and Monitoring System (CMMS) with aim to digitize their case records and to provide them with a much-needed analytical tool to review and generate case reports. The system also allows users to benefit from its advance scheduling system while a special dashboard feature for senior management to monitor progress of prosecutors assigned to specific cases. Under this project five training manuals developed for the Prosecution Department.

PACT stakeholders consisting of NACTA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Home Department KP, Military Operations Directorate and Senior official from Ministry of Defense were attended the 27th Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). 332 officials from NACTA, CTDs / Home Departments, Intelligence Agencies, Prosecution Department and Judges participated in 12 trainings / workshops.

II. COUNTERING FINANCING OF TERRORISM (CFT)

Chocking terror financing is central nerve of counter terrorism. Financing plays role of providing oxygen to lifeline of terrorists. No counter terror efforts become fruitful unless financing line of terrorism is blocked. NACTA has taken certain measures on countering terror-financing as follows:

i. NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON COUNTERING FINANCING OF TERRORISM (CFT)

The National Task Force was established in May 2017 as an effective platform for relevant stakeholders for effective coordination, floating policy suggestions, and sharing of experience & knowledge. The Task Force has an elaborate mandate in AML/CFT areas. It has also representation of all stakeholders, altogether 28 in number, including all provincial CTDs & Home Departments, FIA, FBR, SBP, FMU, MoF and MoI. So far, twelve meetings of the Task Force have been held of which seven were held in 2018. The broader outcomes of the Task Force includes awareness and capacity building on CFT matters across the board in all relevant federal and provincial stakeholders, sharing of information (e.g. sharing of Hawala/Hundi intelligence by one of the intelligence agencies with FIA through the Task Force), sharing of best practices within provinces (e.g. sharing of Punjab SOPs on financial investigations and SOPs updating and monitoring of proscribed individuals under ATA with other provinces), FIA’s IBMS database access to Customs, development and pursuance of Model Law on charities for provinces, enhancing focus on TF investigations for LEAs resulting in increased number of investigations and convictions, enhanced awareness on
implementation of asset freezing obligations under UNSCRs 1267 & 1373, guidance to provinces to update, screen the list of proscribed persons under ATA etc.

ii. TF SUB-COMMITTEE OF TASK FORCE

The TF sub-committee of the National Task Force on CFT has been constituted in August 2018 as an institutional coordination mechanism amongst LEAs to strengthen the TF enforcement mechanism. So far, 03 meetings of the sub-committee on 03-09-2018, 04-10-2018 and 29-11-2018 have been held. Various issues such financial investigations by JITs, federal-provincial coordination on CFT, capacity building of LEAs, TF investigations and convictions, progress on financial investigations by CTDs, case studies on TF sources/ channels etc. were discussed during the meetings.

iii. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COORDINATION ON NPOs

A mechanism for federal-provincial coordination on NPOs has also been established whereby 02 national level meetings of regulatory authorities dealing with NPOs were held in NACTA on 26th September and 6th December, 2018 in which provincial Home Departments, Social Welfare Departments, Industries Departments, PCP, SECP and NACTA participated. Besides, the Working Groups, for inter-departmental coordination on FATF Requirements and corresponding enforcement measures against NPOs, have also been constituted in all the provinces. Meetings of the Working Group are also held in KP and Punjab and being held in rest of the provinces.

iv. NATIONAL TERRORISM FINANCING RISK ASSESSMENT 2018

The National Executive Committee (NEC) in its 11th meeting held on 2nd August, 2018 decided to review afresh the Terrorism Financing (TF) risk assessment already conducted by Pakistan under NRA and tasked NACTA and FIA to update the TF risk assessment. NACTA acted as the lead agency for conducting the TF Risk Assessment and coordinated with all stakeholders.

As a first step, a “Working Group” comprising of relevant stakeholders including but not limited to NACTA, FIA, Provincial CTDs, ANF, FBR, FMU, SBP, SECP and Intelligence Agencies was formed to conduct the risk assessment of terrorist financing. At the start, orientation sessions for the Working Group were organized to get them familiarized with the World Bank TF risk assessment module. A focused session with the World Bank expert on the TF risk assessment and methodology was also organized for members of the working group.

The fresh qualitative and quantitative information/data/case studies were collected through the relevant agencies to identify the terrorism threats, TF threats, TF vulnerability
and consequently measure the TF risks. Different tools were used to collect and consolidate the data i.e. primary data, secondary data and consultation mechanism followed by discussions in the working group on the collective knowledge of law enforcement and intelligence agencies. The available data regarding TF activity (e.g. domestic or transnational), collection, movement or use of funds for terrorist activities, key sources and channels including cash smuggling, hundi/hawala, narcotics trafficking, misuse of NPOs, smuggling of natural resources, as well as funding of the terrorist groups was taken into account.

Apart from these, other possible sources and channels which may have a bearing on terrorist financing in the country, such as virtual currencies, social media etc. have also been taken into consideration in the assessment. The qualitative information emanating from international/government reports and public source information was also considered besides other intelligence reports on the subject. The collected data and information were consolidated and subsequently analyzed by the Working Group through deliberations held at NACTA. The TF risk assessment report thus developed by the Working Group was further reviewed by the Review Group constituted by Ministry of Finance on the directions of the NEC, comprising of 20 members from various organizations, agencies and institutions. Based on the input received from stakeholders, the final report was submitted to the NEC which was approved by the Committee during its meeting held on 18th December, 2018. The TF Risk Assessment Report has been disseminated to the concerned stakeholders.

This Assessment Report will provide an opportunity to the governmental departments, regulatory and supervisory authorities, law enforcement agencies, reporting entities and all relevant entities and persons to have an updated outlook of TF risks faced by the country and to strengthen their respective scope of CFT activities. The key authorities concerned with CFT measures will be able to place more focus on the areas of concern and prioritize allocation of resources and actions. This will also enable authorities to properly identify, assess and understand TF risks to further strengthening their risk-based approach, conduct ongoing risk focused outreach in relevant sectors and guide TF investigations.

v. POLICY FOR LEAs REGARDING TERRORISM FINANCING INVESTIGATIONS

A detailed Policy has been developed encompassing different aspects of financial investigations in terrorism cases. In order to draft the Policy, the existing Procedures/SOPs/Guidelines for investigating terrorism financing were perused and
critically examined. Recognizing the enhanced role of provinces in policy implementation, the input of all provincial governments through respective Home Departments was obtained. International best practices were taken into account and suggestions were also solicited from provincial Counter Terrorism Departments (CTDs), Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Financial Monitoring Unit etc. Discussions held in TF Sub-committee meetings also provided an insight to develop required contents of the policy. The Implementation Plan for this policy has also been formulated.

Finally, the Policy was submitted to the Ministry of Interior for necessary approval. The Policy, inter alia, has the following main objectives:

- To proactively conduct financial inquiries and/or investigations of terrorist groups, their members and facilitators;
- To make reactive parallel financial inquiries and/or investigations as a part of every terrorism investigation;
- To account for the terrorist financing risks, sources and channels during the course of investigations and unearth all the sources of funding the terrorist activities, whether small or big.
- To access the widest possible range of financial, administrative and law enforcement information, including open or public sources, and information collected and/or maintained by other departments and organizations.
- To apply the terrorist financing provisions of the relevant laws, particularly the ATA 1997, wherever required, for effective prosecution of the case.
- To implement the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373 relating to freezing/seizure of assets of designated/proscribed individuals and entities.

vi. GUIDELINES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1373

NACTA has issued detailed Guidelines on Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1373 which covers all the aspects of TFS, including the UNSC obligations, legal framework, authorities for compliance, freezing of moveable and immovable assets, etc. The Guidelines provide step-by-step approach of how the list of proscribed organizations and persons under UNSCR 1373 go to the relevant authorities and how the responsibility is handed down to the stakeholders. The Guidelines have been circulated to all concerned for strict compliance by the Ministry of Interior and are available on NACTA website. The objective of the Guidelines is to ensure better understanding of the provisions of UNSCR 1373 and the national legal framework related to its implementation. The Guidelines aims to foster a common understanding that each relevant department, agency, institution, etc. has an equal
obligation for implementation of UNSCR 1373 as envisaged in the Resolution. Like all other countries, Pakistan is under legal obligation to implement the UNSCR 1373, on account of being responsible member of the United Nations. The Guidelines can be used to raise awareness amongst the officials in each relevant department, agency, or organization, etc. concerning the actions required to implement the notifications issued by the Ministry of Interior or Provincial Home Departments to give effect to UNSCR 1373 with respect to the proscribed organizations or persons respectively.

vii. RAISING OF COUNTERING FINANCING OF TERRORISM UNITS (CFTUs)

Counter Terrorism Departments (CTDs) in provinces have established CFT Units to help in financial aspects of terrorism-related investigations. NACTA is coordinating with CTDs for capacity building of investigators and imparting training to them in the areas of money laundering, terrorist financing and investigations. In recently completed National TF Risk Assessment conducted by NACTA and reporting progress on FATF action plan, CFTUs were effectively utilized to seek details, case studies and updates related to TF investigations/ convictions. NACTA has also conducted awareness sessions for CTFUs to better understand TF investigations methods, techniques and resultantly how to enhance prosecution and conviction level in TF cases.

viii. OUTREACH ACTIVITIES OF NPOs SECTOR

As a follow-up of FATF Action Plan, NACTA in collaboration with SECP and Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) is consistently making outreach to the NPOs in order to sensitize them with their obligations under FATF Recommendation-8 and UNSC resolutions 1267 and 1373. Awareness Sessions for NPOs on AML/CFT obligation in collaboration with PCP, FBR and SECP were held in various cities of Pakistan.

III. COUNTERING EXTREMISM

One of the most important feature of countering terrorism is by countering the ideology that brings it. The proliferation of extremist and fundamentalist ideas in the budding and fragile minds or even those who have been indoctrinated into the thinking of terror ought to be brought into the sphere of light. In recent years the extremist ideology has been seem to grip the young minds of traditional as well as non-traditional education in the same wavelength and has posed a serious policy issue to counter terrorism. NACTA is aware of this precarious and most happening phenomenon and has worked extensively in this regard as the following paras would highlight the efforts of NACTA.
i. **DISSEMINATION OF NATIONAL COUNTER EXTREMISM POLICY GUIDELINES (NCEPG)**

The National Counter Extremism Policy Guidelines, formulated through multidisciplinary and cross functional process were got published and disseminated to all the stakeholders including the provincial governments. To facilitate the implementation of these NCEPG measures, an implementation mechanism has also been devised suggesting the key partners/agencies along with estimated cost against each intervention.

ii. **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PAKISTAN’S ENDEAVORS & ACHIEVEMENTS IN COUNTERING EXTREMISM/ TERRORISM (PEACE)**

Although Pakistan has suffered huge human and financial losses in its war against terrorism yet, Pakistan’s journey from “Victim to Victor of Terrorism” has no parallel in the contemporary world. This success is the outcome of the resolve of the state and resilience of the nation. This story of sacrifices needs to be shared with the world. This also necessitates a discussion on upcoming challenges and threats not only to Pakistan’s security but also to the regional and global stability.

It is in this backdrop, National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) organized *Islamabad International Counter Terrorism Forum* (IICTF) from 3rd-5th of April, 2018. The theme for IICTF-2018 was *Pakistan’s Endeavors & Achievements in Countering Extremism/terrorism* (PEACE). The objective of forum was to bring together leading International and Pakistani experts, scholars, practitioners, think tanks and opinion makers in the area of counter extremism and counter terrorism, to deliberate on the current situation and future challenges and response. The target audience included think tanks, academia, researchers related to security, terrorism, and counter violent extremism and the youth. The forum also engaged diplomats, governmental officials, parliamentarians, politicians, UN agencies, international organizations, aid agencies, media, civil society and world community at large. Following were the key themes:-

(i) Pakistan: A Story of Courage, Perseverance and Resilience  
(ii) United we Stand: Role of Parliament, Media, Women and Children and Youth of Pakistan in fighting extremism and terrorism  
(iii) Pakistan’s Role in Countering Extremism and Terrorism at Regional and Global Level  
(iv) Whole of the Nation Approach  
(v) Pakistan braves war, refugees and calamities  
(vi) The Afghan War and Implications for Pakistan  
(vii) Unity in Diversity  
(viii) Dynamics of Internal Security
Emerging Challenges to Security
Panel Discussion VIII: Cyber Security and Terrorist Financing
Improving the Law Enforcement, Policing and De-radicalization

The theme for concluding plenary was *From Victim to Victor against Terrorism* which showcased how Pakistan has overcome a long and dark decade of terrorist victimization and instead of letting the detractors define its identity, the country has risen up to single-mindedly pursue a combination of soft and hard measures to claim victory against terrorist outfits and eradicate extremism at its source. In this plenary, Pakistan also showcased the strength and perseverance of its people through its political leadership who stood united in dealing with the menace of extremism and terrorism and hence Pakistan is no longer to be treated as a victim of terrorism rather a country that has established its credentials as a Victor against terrorism.

### iii. NATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE ON COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES (JULY 11-12, 2018), ISLAMABAD

The rise of religious extremism in the past several decades has been a growing concern in Pakistan, and in a country, where an estimated 60 percent of the national population is consisted of the youth, the role of youth in this escalating phenomenon and its impact on them is the major concern. In recent years, an alarmingly high number of incidents regarding on-campus extremism have been reported from universities across Pakistan where educated students have been involved in deeply disturbing acts of violence. Whether it is the horrific lynching of Mashal Khan or the surfacing of different groups inspired from militant organizations, the fact remains that there is a gap somewhere in the social set-up or educational system of Pakistan that is being exploited to ferment an environment of extremism on university campuses. The brunt of extremism has been borne by universities across Pakistan. Several observations have been made on the subject of on-campus extremism that range from attributing the issue to the infiltration of religious groups within universities to the absence of any platform for non-religious political expression.

In response to this need, NACTA took the initiative to engage faculty members and students from universities across Pakistan for the purpose of developing a national strategy in countering on-campus extremism under its mandate to carry out research on topics relevant to terrorism and extremism under Section 4 (d) of the NACTA Act 2013. This undertaking aimed to substantiate the efforts flowing from the National Internal Security Policy (NISP) framework devised by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to achieve peace and security in Pakistan.
This endeavor engaged faculty members and students from selected universities across Pakistan with the aim to formulate policy recommendations as part of its process for devising a Pakistan specific national strategy for countering on-campus violent extremism. The conference brought together the major stakeholders, i.e. university students and faculty members, and provided them with a forum to sit in dialogue with relevant institutions to holistically approach and address the issue of on-campus extremism. This conference proved vital for strategizing a coordination framework within which universities, the HEC, the GoP and the civil society may work in tandem to eradicate extremism on university campuses through programs that promote inclusivity and peaceful coexistence.

iv. **CVE MESSAGING THROUGH FLYERS**

NACTA launched a CVE messaging campaign to spread the message of love, hope and tolerance. Based on twelve tag lines, these flyers were distributed through Motorway police. Broad categories of themes were as under:-

(a) Love wins human hearts  
(b) Hate doesn’t work  
(c) Violence is not an effective tool  
(d) Peace and tolerance

v. **REGISTRATION AND REGULATION OF MADARIS**

After the tragic incidence of APS Peshawar and inception of National Action Plan, Madaris reform became a priority agenda item. Under NAP, Madaris are envisioned as partners and supporters in the fight against terrorism and extremism. The National Action Plan (NAP) includes ‘Registration and Regulation of Madaris’ as an integral component of overall strategy towards eliminating extremism and terrorism from the country. Objective of efforts made for regulation and reforms of madaris include:

a) Madaris as partners in fight against extremism and terrorism;  
 b) Madaris to be included in national mainstream education and  
 c) Devising reform strategy in consensus with Ittehad-e-Tanzim-ul Madaris Pakistan (ITMP)

The policy of Madaris reform has three main components:  
I. Registration of Madaris  
II. Curriculum reform  
III. Audit of the finances

I. **Registration:**

The exercise of reforming Madaris began with data available on Madrassahs, which reflected significant discrepancy in the number of Madrassahs in the country as reported by various agencies. The policy framework is to pursue, register, reform,
mainstream and maintain sustained oversight. To address the issue of variation in reported data, the provincial governments and intelligence agencies embarked upon mapping of Madaris in the country. Geo-tagging and mapping of madaris had also been initiated wherein Punjab completed mapping of 13,782 (100%) madaris, similarly ICT has also completed mapping 354 (100%) madaris, while mapping of madaris is under process in Sindh (80%), KPK (75%), Baluchistan (60%) and FATA (85%). Punjab has also commenced the mapping of all religious places including masajid, imambargahs, churches, inter alia. 60,294 worship places have also been Geo tagged in Punjab.

Furthermore in order to standardized the data collection and registration process of Madaris. NACTA developed Maddaris data and registration forms in consultation with Ittehad-e-Tanzeem-ul-Madaris Pakistan (ITMP) with the objective that only duly registered madaris be allowed to operate. These registration and data forms were finalized after being shared, inter alia, with Provincial Govts and Intelligence Agencies for soliciting their views/comments. Registration form includes 77 variables. The progress report on Madaris registration is as given in Table 1:

**Table 1 Progress of Madaris Registration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>REGISTRATION AUTHORITY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUNJAB</td>
<td>Directorate under school and Education Department</td>
<td>• A new directorate is being established in government of the Punjab, School Education Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The data collection process as per the data form shared by NACTA is 90% complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Data will be shared formally after the establishment of the said directorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA</td>
<td>Education Department</td>
<td>• The government of KP has made a change in Rules of Business and placed the Registration of Madaris under the Education Department vide Notification on 7th November 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The process of registration as per new forms has been initiated. However due to the reservations of ITMP capacity issues of Education Department the process of registration is facing a delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJ&amp;K</td>
<td>Religious Affairs</td>
<td>• The regulation and registration of Madaris is under the Religious Affairs Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• There are total 928 Registered Madaris. Geo tagging of all Madaris have been completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 553 are Registered and 375 under process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Districts</td>
<td>Directorate of Education,</td>
<td>• The Directorate of Education FATA is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVINCE</td>
<td>REGISTRATION AUTHORITY</td>
<td>STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (FATA Area)   | FATA                   | designated with the registration and regulation of Deeni Madaris.  
- A total of 689 deeni Madaris were enlisted with Directorate of Education.  
- 200 new Madaris have been registered as per NACTA forms |
| GILGIT        | Home Department        | • Home Department GB is responsible for the registration of Madaris. The Registration process as per new forms has been completed except in Diamer district, where registration is in progress.  
There are total:  
- 146 registered Madaris  
- 11384 students in Madaris |
| BALTSTAN      |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| SINDH         | Special Branch Police  | • Special Branch Police has been tasked with the registration of Madaris.  
- However due to strong resistance from madaris the process has not been initiated.  
- This issue has been discussed in the Apex Committee meeting held on 08th March 2018  
- IGP Sindh has drafted a law for registration and regulation of Madaris. CM Sindh has directed that a draft Bill may be shared with the Federal Government with the request to arrange a meeting of all provinces on the matter. |
| BALOCHISTAN   | Education Department   | • Registration data has been transferred from Home Department to Education department.  
- Education Department will look after registration of Madaris as per new forms |
| ICT           | Chief commissioner ICT | • Registration in progress by the office of Chief Commissioner ICT                                                                                                                                 |

II. Curriculum Reform:

Under National Action plan, to address this issue of curriculum reform of Madaris, two committees to revisit curriculum and grant of equivalence status to degrees awarded by Madaris have been established viz. First Committee is working under head of Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education and the other is under Chairman Higher Education Commission regarding grant of equivalence certificate awarding status to wafuqs of ITMP for sanad shahadat ul alia and shahdat ul aama wa khasa, respectively. These Committees also have representation from the ITMP.

III. Audit of Madaris:

The source of funding must be clearly defined by every madrassas. Various
sources of funding of Madarassas include charities, donations, collection and sale of animal hides, foreign funding and Zakat funds from the government. To effectively monitor the source of funding of Madaris, data and Registration forms require the madaris to submit their statement of accounts on annual basis to a designated authority at district level for audit purposes. The administration of madaris is currently not familiar with the format, procedure and formalities of audit processes as practiced in government. It is essential that a uniform format, formalized process, well defined parameters etc. are evolved for start of audit of madaris (including the foreign funding component, if any). In this respect, the relevant madaris administration will require training. The budget of Madaris should be printed and circulated for checks. Audit of madaris can effectively be started after completion of registration process, through a single authority at District level, which might be the District Account Officer under the Office of the District Coordination Officer or any other office designated by Provincial Governments in this respectively.

IV. RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

One of the statutory mandates of NACTA under Section 4(d) of NACTA Act, 2013 is “to carry out research on topics relevant to terrorism and extremism and to prepare and circulate documents”. NACTA has successfully carried out Memoranda of Understanding with various organizations with aim to enhance the capacity of officers of NACTA as well as have a collaborative effort in the field of counter terrorism and extremism. HEC and NACTA have signed Letter of Intent with aim to create a strong partnership in creating awareness amongst the youth about the various dimensions of ill effects of extremism and terrorism.

The objectives of this partnership is

- To establish a sustained effort in combating extremism and terrorism and its threats to society, institutions and socio-economic development
- To enhance awareness and prevent any extremist ideologies and mindset with provision of education on the topics of extremism and terrorism
- To increase the level and reach of awareness through programs in support of HEC

The following areas of cooperation have been agreed upon by NACTA and HEC:

a. JOINT RESEARCH COLLABORATION:

NACTA will provide basic themes and subtopics for research which will be undertaken by HEC affiliated universities and institution of higher learning. In this regard, in first instance, NACTA has provide following topics for research:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Title of Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Profiling of Proscribed Organizations in Pakistan and Associated Terrorists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Drivers of Radicalization of youth in Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>What is the Common source of terrorist financing in Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Role of Internet in radicalizing youth in Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mainstreaming of religious seminaries for curbing extremism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Comparative analysis of Global best practices in Countering Terrorism &amp; lessons for Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Comparative analysis of Global best practices in Countering Extremism &amp; lessons for Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. CONSOLIDATING EXISTING RESEARCH

NACTA and HEC have agreed to consolidate the research conducted in the field of counter terrorism and extremism in Pakistan

c. DIRECTORY OF RESEARCH EXPERTS

HEC will share the directory of research experts in the areas of extremism, de-radicalization, counter terrorism, conflict and peace studies and other relevant areas with NACTA. This directory would be frequently updated and would be used for assistance in any relevant matter for research purposes. Correspondence in this regard is under process for finalization of Directory of Experts.

d. TEACHER SENSITIZATION AND AWARENESS ACTIVITIES:

NACTA in collaboration with HEC shall undertake awareness programs and activities for students in area of counter extremism, terrorism, de-radicalization etc. through seminars, workshops, essay competitions and other such events. Furthermore, the same means would be employed to sensitise the teachers.

e. JOINT WORKING GROUP

HEC and NACTA will establish a Joint Working Group comprising of Director Generals and Directors of both organizations to formulate strategies and timelines for implementations of projects undertaken by both organizations. Director General (Research & Data) and Director (Research), NACTA have been nominated as members of Joint Working to represent NACTA.
V. COUNTER INTELLIGENCE AND VIGILANCE

Coordination and providing timely reports to the counter terrorism authorities in Federal and Provincial governments has been hallmark of NACTA. In this regard NACTA has been vigilant and has provided timely information for quick and effective measures to counter terrorist. The activities conducted in counter intelligence and vigilance is given below:

THREAT ASSESSMENT CONCEPT AND FRAMEWORK:

A concept paper for threat assessment, analysis, formulation and dissemination was prepared through open source research and analysis, including consultation of the threat assessment, threat alert dissemination, and threat level systems employed by the U.S., U.K., the Netherlands, Ukraine, Norway, and Australia. A proposed Threat Alert Cycle for Pakistan was also made.

THREAT ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS:

The concepts developed in the threat assessment, analysis and dissemination exercise mentioned above has transformed into a periodic activity consisting of the receipt, collection and collation of threat alerts from Intel Wing for analysis and prioritization of each threat, and for their insertion in graphical (map) format in order to identify vulnerable areas and present a dynamic appraisal of prevailing threat matrix. The Intel Wing threat assessments have been a regular product since January 2018, and is prepared on fortnightly basis (every two weeks / fifteen days). The first Monthly Threat Assessment Review was conducted in December 2018. First Quarterly Threat Assessment will be issued in January 2019.

NATIONAL COUNTER TERRORISM MONUMENT & MUSEUM:

Intel Wing prepared concept paper / concept note for proposed National Counter Terrorism Monument and Museum. A consultative conference for the purpose was held at NACTA HQ in May 2018, which deliberated on salient aspects of the National CT Monument and Museum.

INTELLIGENCE COORDINATION CONFERENCES (ICCS):

As per Section 4(a) & (b) of NACTA Act 2013, NACTA is responsible for receiving and collating data or information or intelligence, and to disseminate and coordinate between all relevant stakeholders to formulate threat assessments with periodical reviews to be presented to the Federal Government for making adequate and timely efforts to counter terrorism and extremism; and to coordinate and prepare comprehensive national counter terrorism and counter extremism strategies, and review them on periodical basis. This
warrants an interactive and regular working protocol with LEAs, intelligence agencies and other relevant departments from respective ministries. Accordingly, Intel Wing prepared a Concept Paper outlining the idea, theme, design, functioning and standard operating procedures (SOPs) of the Intelligence Coordination Conference, whose main purpose is four-fold: enhancement of coordination, promptness of cooperation, timely exchange of information, and increased accuracy of assessments and analyses. The first Intelligence Coordination Conference (ICC), chaired by Member (Intel Wing), was held at NACTA HQ on 29\textsuperscript{th} November 2018, and was attended by senior representatives from intelligence agencies and CTDs. The second ICC was held at NACTA HQ on 27\textsuperscript{th} December 2018, wherein the briefing format for all representatives was outlined and utilized by representatives for assessment / update of their respective areas of responsibility for the corresponding quarter (Oct-Dec 2018).

**DISSEMINATION OF THREAT ALERTS (TAS):**

A total number of 664 threat alerts were received in 2018, out of which the most received were for KP (361) with Balochistan (158) the area with most threat alerts issued. The breakup of threat alert is All Pakistan (70), Punjab (62). Sindh (45), GB (07), ICT (18) and AJK receiving 02 threat alerts. These alerts were forwarded to the relevant Counter Terrorism Departments and Home Departments for vigilance and actions.

**CALLS RECEIVED ON CT HELPLINE (1717).**

The help center of NACTA, 1717 has been made operation for reporting any activity of suspicion nature which may lead to a timely action and prevention of a catastrophe. NACTA CT Helpline ‘1717’, for the period 2018 received a total of 250097, from which 782 were actionable calls on 22 call FIRs were promptly registered. 1717 received 677 call relating to Counter terrorism and 105 calls provided information about hate speech call/ misuse of loudspeaker. Despite an overwhelming response however, 249315 call were spam calls.

**VI. NAP REVIEW REPORT**

In the wake of terrorist attack on Army Public School (APS) whose painful tremors were felt across the country, Ministry of Interior took the initiative to frame a plan/strategy to curb extremism/terrorism in Pakistan. In this context, National Action Plan was approved in All Parties Conference and all stake holders were directed by the federal govt. to implement it as order of the day.

National Action Plan was developed as a ground work for Pakistan civil and military leadership to collaborate and focus their efforts towards eliminating the menace of terrorism.
from Pakistan. NAP provided a way forward for Pakistani policy makers to deal with the issue of extremism, terrorism and its root causes. NACTA after its inception, has actively acknowledged the importance of NAP and has stressed time and again for its implementation. NAP provided the yard stick and required strategy to overcome terrorism and extremism in Pakistan. The 20 points of National Action Plan were pertaining to different LEAs practically engaged in fight against terrorism and extremism in Pakistan. In this context, NACTA published (in March, 2018) a NAP review report in order to provide a detail analysis of policy formulations and actions taken on all twenty points of NAP. Currently NACTA is compiling a second NAP review report to have an updated status of all actions taken in furtherance of NAP.

VII. NAP WEB PORTAL

NACTA, in pursuance of its mandate vide section 4-(c), NACTA Act 2013 has been monitoring progress on implementation of NAP since its adoption on 24th December, 2014. It has been coordinating with Provinces, Federal Ministries, Agencies and relevant stakeholders to acquire and tabulate data on key performance indicators (KPI’s), developed over time, to quantify performance against NAP Agenda Items.

In order to streamline the acquisition of NAP KPI’s data and ensure its accuracy and sanctity, M&E wing of NACTA is designing & developing an online NAP Monitoring & Implementation Status Portal, hereinafter referred to as NAP Web Portal. The NAP Web Portal is under construction and will be hosted/operationalized on a dedicated and secure server of National Telecom Corporation (NTC) by March, 2019. The NAP Web Portal will provide online connectivity to all stakeholders, via secure log-in credentials to be developed using latest encryption protocols, wherein they can input data on a real-time basis. After the activation of NAP Portal, NACTA can collate and analyze data more efficiently and present it in the form of periodical NAP Progress Reports for informed decision making at the policy-making levels, viz. NACTA’s Executive Committee under Minister for Interior and Board of Governors headed by the Prime Minister.
PART THREE

SECURITY SITUATION IN 2018

PANORAMIC VIEW
OVERVIEW OF SECURITY SITUATION IN PAKISTAN

The security situation improved tremendously during 2018, as depicted by the decline in quantum of terrorist attacks as well as the number of fatalities thereof. Proactive counter terror measures, and continuation of hybrid combination(s) of kinetic operations and non-kinetic state responses have curtailed the operational space for terrorist groups, allowing them lesser opportunities to carry out attacks.

Pakistan during 2018 reveals that persistent efforts are an essential prerequisite to tackle and mitigate the intricate internal and external challenges that Pakistan is experiencing. Concomitant security dynamics are further convoluted by myriad complexities which necessitate a multifaceted and phased response at policy as well as operational levels.

A systematic analysis of the law and order situation across Pakistan reveals:-

- Fatalities from terrorism decreased by 22.6 % from 2017 to 2018; there were 517 deaths in 2018. Balochistan (288) headed the fatalities list, overtaking erstwhile FATA.
- Despite severe manpower, territorial and financial losses, TTP remained the most significant threat to Pakistan in 2018.
- Sindh had the largest reduction in number of fatalities during 2018, with graph showing quantum reduction from 99 (2017) to 10 (2018) i.e. a 90 % decrease; the other significant reductions include Punjab 75 %, ICT 50 % and AJ&K 67 %.
- Balochistan was the only province where number of fatalities increased from 218 (2017) to 288 (2018) i.e. a 24 % increase.
- ISIS-Khorasan claimed deadliest attack in July 2018, which killed 149 people. The second-deadliest attack, also a suicide bombing, occurred in Orakzai during November and claimed 34 lives.

The general trends are:-

- 2018 was the fourth consecutive year that number of terrorism incidents decreased. The quantum of terrorist attacks is now 68 % below the peak in 2014 (1816) and 72 % below the all-time peak attacks in 2010 (2061).
- On a global index, Pakistan recorded third-largest reduction of 912 deaths, behind Iraq (6,466) and Nigeria (5,950) vis-à-vis statistics in 2014.
- The lethality of terrorist attacks has decline as the operational capacity of groups like TTP has reduced over the past three years.
- IED explosions and attacks on LEAs have been the most common form of terrorist attack during 2017 as well as 2018, though both have been decreasing in incidence. IED explosions reduced by 8 % in 2018 (177) as compared to 2017 (192); similarly, attacks on LEAs indicates downward trend in 2018 (126) as compared to 2017...
Bomb blasts were the only type of attack to increase in quantum, from 19 in 2017 to 44 in 2018.

- In 2018, terrorist attacks in Balochistan killed 1.26 people per attack, compared to 0.65 people per attack during 2017. In KP, terrorist attacks killed 0.83 people per attack in 2018, compared to 0.68 people per attack in 2017. The lethality of terrorist attacks – in terms of people killed per attack – decline for tribal districts (erstwhile FATA) from 1.04 person per attack in 2017 to 0.57 person per attack in 2018, Punjab (1.76 in 2017, to 0.83 in 2018) and Sindh (1.86 in 2017, to 0.66 in 2018).

- Despite the fall in deaths across tribal districts (from 224 in 2017 to 138 in 2018), the number of incidents rose from 215 in 2017 to 239 in 2018. Enhanced counterterrorism measures, including proactive IBOs and effective target hardening (including fencing of Pak-Afghan border) have reduced the lethality of attacks.

The imminent security challenges and contemporaneous threats for Pakistan include terrorist sleeper cells, tactical collusion and/or operational coordination between sub-nationalist and terrorist organizations, incessant cross-border attacks executed by militants relocated in areas of Afghanistan bordering Pakistan, cyber radicalization of Pakistani youth, advent of self-radicalized individuals (‘lone wolf’ attackers), rising intolerance across society in general, growing religious extremism in educational institutions in particular, and intensifying manifestation and capabilities of ISIS/Daesh (especially its ‘Khorasan’ affiliate) in terms of its fighting cadres and sympathizers in Pakistan’s neighboring countries.

SECURITY SITUATION AT A GLANCE

An appraisal of the statistical data illustrates that the quantum of terror attacks across Pakistan dropped from 741 in 2017 to 584 in 2018. This represents a diminution of approximately 21%. Tribal districts of KP (erstwhile FATA) suffered the maximum incidence of terror attacks, followed by Balochistan, KP, Punjab and Sindh. 517 precious lives were lost due to terror attacks in 2018 (203 LEAs personnel and 314 civilians) compared to 668 (228 LEAs personnel and 440 civilians) in 2017. This implies a 22.6% reduction in fatalities. Moreover, 1,256 persons were injured as a result of terror attacks (494 LEAs personnel and 762 civilians) compared to 2,153 (413 LEAs and 1,740 civilians) in 2017 – this represents a significant 41.6% diminution in persons injured due to terror attacks.
The improvement in the security situation across Pakistan is primarily attributable to apt multi-faceted responses at the national level. The resilience of people to bravely face of terrorism also contributed in decelerating the momentum of terrorist activities. Pakistan’s improving indicators on international benchmarks, such as the Global Terrorism Index (GTI 2018), is testimony to the nation’s journey from victim to victor and testifies to the fact that Pakistan has achieved inimitable successes in the War against Terror.

**I. AREA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TERRORIST ATTACKS**

The comprehensive statistical matrix of incidence of each type of terrorist attack in each province / federating unit is depicted in Table 2:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Attack</th>
<th>Balochistan</th>
<th>FATA</th>
<th>KP</th>
<th>Sindh</th>
<th>Punjab</th>
<th>GB</th>
<th>AJ&amp;K</th>
<th>ICT</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IED Explosion</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack on LEAs</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Explosion</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engagement with Terrorists</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb Blasts</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand Grenade Explosion</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attacks</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket Fired</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectarian Violence</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missile Fired</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NO. OF INCIDENTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>228</strong></td>
<td><strong>239</strong></td>
<td><strong>71</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>584</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During 2018, the maximum number of terrorist attacks were IED explosions (177), followed by attacks on LEAs (126); the same pattern was witnessed during 2017, when IED explosions were the most common type of terror attack (192 incidents) followed by attacks on LEAs (180 incidents). Both types of attacks account for 46% of the attacks witnessed in Balochistan and 64% of the attacks witnessed in erstwhile FATA. Missile attacks remained the least executed attack choice of terrorists, as only 08 missile attacks occurred during 2017, registering a 50% decline during 2018. Similar to 2017, maximum fatalities were caused by 18 suicide attacks which resulted in 41 LEAs killed and 238 civilians killed.

*Figure 1* illustrates the proportional distribution of terrorist attacks across Pakistan during 2018: the violent and volatile security situation in Balochistan and KP (including tribal districts / erstwhile FATA) accounted for 92% of the incidents of terrorism during the year. The security situation in Punjab and Sindh remained satisfactory, whereas that of GB, AJ&K and ICT was generally peaceful.

![Figure 1: Area-wise Terrorist Attacks across Pakistan – 2018](image-url)
Figure 2 represents the proportional distribution of terrorist attacks by type of attack. More than half (52%) of all terrorist attacks recorded during 2018 were either IED explosions or attacks on LEAs. Collectively, IED explosions, attacks on LEAs, mine explosions (13%) and engagements with terrorists (12%) account for more than three-quarters (77%) of all terrorist attacks that occurred in Pakistan during 2018. This implies that terrorists either focused on attacking LEAs and security forces, or on sabotage activities utilizing explosives (IEDs and mines).

II. LETHALITY OF ATTACK TYPES

Figure 3 displays the total 584 terrorist attacks recorded across Pakistan during the year – as well as the resultant 517 fatalities and injuries to 1,256 persons – segregated according to attack types, with a graphical depiction of the quantum of deaths and injuries for each type of terrorist attack. Suicide attacks caused the maximum proportion of casualties, as 279 people were killed and 496 were injured, followed by IED explosions which caused 87 fatalities and 291 injuries, and attacks on LEAs which caused 77 fatalities and 136 injuries. While attacks such mine explosions, engagements with terrorists, bomb blasts, and hand grenade explosions also caused substantial fatalities and injuries.
III. PROVINCIAL LANDSCAPE

SECURITY REVIEW - Erstwhile FATA

In 2018, 239 terrorist attacks took place in the newly-created tribal districts of KP (erstwhile FATA), causing 138 deaths and 285 injuries (Figure 4), as compared to 215 attacks in 2017. The tribal districts which remained the focus of terrorist attacks were Bajaur (53), South Waziristan (32), Khyber (24), Mohmand (19), and Kurram (16), while Orakzai experienced only 04 attacks. Similar to 2017, tribal districts (ex-FATA) were on top in terms of IED attacks (99 incidents) during 2018 as well.

SECURITY REVIEW - BALOCHISTAN

In 2018, Balochistan witnessed number of 228 terrorist attacks, resulting in 288 deaths and 667 injuries (Figure 5), in contrast to 333 attacks causing 218 deaths and 590 injuries in 2017. District Kech witnessed maximum number of terrorist attacks during 2018.
(35) as it had in 2017 (54 attacks), followed by Quetta (25, compared to 45 in 2017) and Dera Bugti (23, compared to 35 in 2017); attacks in other districts include Kohlu (17), Sibi (12), Awaran (11), Mastung (11), Panjgur (11), Kalat (10), Kharan (10), Khuzdar (10), Killa Abdullah (10), Nasirabad (07) and Bolan (06) etc. The Mastung suicide attack on 13th July is blamable for the high number fatalities registered in the province during 2018, since it alone resulted in 149 deaths and injuries to 186 persons.

**SECURITY REVIEW - KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)**

In 2018, 71 terrorist attacks (causing 59 deaths and 198 injuries) were reported from KP (Figure 6) as compared to 91 terrorist attacks (with 62 deaths and 164 injuries) in 2017, indicating steady reduction in number of incidents. The security situation across KP, however, has improved considerably from 2016, when 187 fatalities and 360 injuries were recorded due to terrorist attacks. Peshawar witnessed maximum number of attacks in 2018 though with a 37.5 % decline (20 as compared to 32 in 2017); followed by Dera Ismail Khan
(14 as compared to 09 in 2017) with an increase of 55.56%. Suicide attacks caused the maximum number of fatalities (33) and injuries (100) during 2018, followed by IED explosions (09 deaths and 40 injuries in 19 incidents) and attacks on LEAs (04 deaths and 14 injuries in 14 incidents). Similar to 2017, IED explosions were the most frequent type of terror attack to occur in KP across 2018 as well.

**SECURITY REVIEW – PUNJAB**

In Punjab, a continuous decline was observed in terrorist attacks as 18 attacks took place during 2018, causing 15 fatalities and injuries to 60 persons (Figure 7), compared to 34 attacks during 2017 which caused 60 fatalities and injuries to 272 persons, and 47 attacks throughout the province during 2016. One major incident - a suicide attack - occurred in Lahore, targeting LEAs deployed to protect a religious congregation, causing 10 fatalities (06 LEAs and 04 civilians) and 33 persons injured (all civilians).

**SECURITY REVIEW - SINDH**

A total of 15 terrorist attacks occurred in Sindh during 2018 (Figure 8), compared to 53 in 2017; a sharp decline of 71.69%. Most of the attacks were recorded in Karachi (11
as compared to 45 in 2017). Apart from Karachi, other areas / cities witnessed low intensity of attacks.

SECURITY REVIEW - GILGIT BALTISTAN (GB)

As opposed to the relative calm across Gilgit Baltistan in 2017, and a single attack in 2016, 08 attacks were recorded during 2018 (Figure 9). 03 attacks on LEAs (one each in Gilgit, Diamir and Ghizer) resulted in 04 fatalities and injuries to 02 people; while 02 bomb blasts resulted in injuries to 02 civilians. A single mine explosion occurred in Kharmang, injuring 01 LEAs personnel and 02 civilians.

SECURITY REVIEW - AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR (AJ&K)

As opposed to a total of 03 IED explosions reported from AJ&K during 2017, 04 terrorist attacks took place across AJ&K during 2018 (Figure 10). All 04 attacks were mine explosions which resulted in 01 LEAs personnel killed, 03 LEAs personnel injured and 01 civilian injured.
SECURITY REVIEW - ISLAMABAD CAPITAL TERRITORY (ICT)

A single terrorist attack occurred in ICT throughout 2018; In contrast, 02 terrorist attacks (01 attack on LEAs and 01 sectarian attack) were reported from ICT during 2017 (resulting in 02 fatalities and 04 injuries), and 04 terrorist attacks occurred during 2016.

IV. MONTHLY REPORTED ATTACKS ACROSS PAKISTAN

*Figure 12* shows that terrorist incidents during most of the months present the same number; maximum attacks were reported during the months of July (61), August (62), and September (59). The data, when compared with preceding years, reinforces the assertion that terrorist attacks mostly occur between July and October.

In terms of the frequency of casualties, the deadliest months of 2017 were February (145), June (89), July (61) and October (61); whereas in 2018, July proved to be the single
deadliest month, claiming 221 lives, followed by November wherein 57 fatalities occurred. This month-wise quantum across 2017 and 2018 is shown in Figure 13.

![Comparison of Frequency of Casualties in 2017 & 2018](image)

**Figure 13: Month-wise Casualties in 2017 & 2018**

### V. CONCLUSION

The decline in quantum of terrorist attacks and matching reduction in fatalities, as witnessed in the year 2018, conforms to the trend from 2014 onwards and is graphically depicted in Figure 14:

![Line chart depicting downward trend](image)

**Figure 14: Line chart depicting downward trend**

- Security situation in AJ&K, GB and ICT was peaceful, and that of Punjab and Sindh remained satisfactory, whereas the security situation in Balochistan and KP (especially the western border areas, i.e. the newly established tribal districts of erstwhile FATA) remained tense and volatile.
- The trend for attacks on LEAs has been decreasing for the past three years: 235 attacks were noted in 2016, compared to 180 attacks in 2017 and 126 attacks in 2018.
- The continued decline in both the quantum and lethality of terror attacks across Pakistan during the year in question can in large part be attributed to efficient, effective, and highly targeted intelligence-based operations (IBOs) by security forces and law enforcement agencies (LEAs). The IBOs serve the dual purpose of
pre-empting terrorist attacks as well as preventing terrorists from occupying or exploiting any physical space in Pakistan.

- The fencing of the Pak-Afghan border has also significantly restricted the cross-border movement of terrorist operatives, their financiers and sympathizers, thus resulting in lower incidents of terrorism.

- In addition to such proactive kinetic and defensive measures, non-kinetic elements such as the increased resilience of the Pakistani nation in the face of asymmetric threats and fifth-generation warfare tactics – the perseverance of the general public which has been consistently rising since 2014 – is also responsible for diminished numbers of fatalities and injuries caused by terror attacks. This ‘whole of nation’ approach must be further augmented and capitalized upon, in order to consolidate the gains achieved thus far, and translate them into the foundation for lasting peace and societal harmony.

- Counter-terrorism operations across Pakistan have successfully wrested operational and tactical momentum away from terrorist organizations which compels these outfits to look for new tactics to undertake activities.

- Major terrorist organizations across the spectrum appear to be seeking cooperation of local terror and criminal networks to complement each other and expand areas of activity.
PART FOUR

NEWS & EVENTS
NACTA-PCP SIGN MoU TO PROMOTE SAFER CHARITIES

In a bid towards promotion of safer charities through trusted, transparent and certified Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) a Memorandum of Understanding was signed, between National Counter Terrorism Authority and Pakistan Center for Philanthropy on Wednesday the 14th March 2018.

The MoU was signed by Mr. Ihsan Ghani, National Coordinator NACTA and Ms. Shazia Maqsood Amjad, Executive Director of Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy.

Main Objectives of the said MoU are promotion of Philanthropy and safer charity through PCP’s network of Certified NPOs, showcasing of PCP Certified NPOs as “Trusted” and “Transparent” ones, joint research studies on areas of mutual interest e.g. qurbani hides, joint seminars/ workshops/ panel discussions on different themes of philanthropy and safer giving practices and in-depth analysis along with recommendations for developing the legislative framework to have one registration law for NPOs.

INTERNATIONAL COUNTER TERRORISM FORUM (ICTF-2018)

(3rd, 4th and 5th of April, 2018)

NACTA in collaboration with HEC and CODE Pakistan conducted a three days International Counter Terrorism Forum (ICTF-2018) from 3rd to 5th April, 2018. The inaugural session was opened by the Minister for Interior who hailed NACTA’s efforts for holding such an important and prestigious international event, which actually made its name heard in the International Community. National Coordinator, NACTA in his opening remarks, apprised the honorable guests on what government of Pakistan entrusted the responsibilities in NACTA to deliver in countering extremism and terrorism.
On the first day of the Forum deliberated on the Story of Courage, Perseverance and Resilience. There were Panel Discussions on United we Stand, Role of Parliament, Media, Women and Children and Youth of Pakistan in fighting extremism and terrorism, Pakistan braves war, refugees and calamities, The Afghan war and implications for Pakistan, Unity in Diversity.

Lt. Gen (R) Nasir Khan Janjua, National Security Advisor, on the second day of the proceedings of International Counter Terrorism Forum (IICTF-2018), organized by National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) lauded NACTA’s initiative of highlighting Pakistan’s efforts in counter extremism and counter terrorism to the world through first of its kind IICTF-2108 platform. The Second day of the Forum enlightened the international community what Pakistan have so far achieved in countering extremism and terrorism and what it had costed Pakistan. Prominent national and foreign national Speakers were Mr. Afrasiab Khattak, Dr. Anne Stenersan, Senior Researcher, Norwegian Defense Research Establishment, Mr. Clovis Baker, U.K. Counter Terrorism Expert, Mr. Cesar Guedes, Country Head UNODC, Mr. Ye Hailin, Chief editor of South Asia Studies, National Institute of International Strategy, Chines Academy of Social Sciences (NIIS, CASS), Beijing, Mr. Wang Lin, Journalist and expert on CPEC, Dr. Waqar Masood, Former Secretary Finance, Mr. Tariq Pervez, Ex- NC NACTA, and Mr. Shakeel Durrani, Former Chief Secretary, KPK.

The IICTF-2018 was concluded with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, as Chief Guest. He delved into the issue of how terrorism invaded the borders of
Pakistan, recalling a time when Pakistan was safe from terrorists and the infiltration of drugs.

On the issue of terrorism in the South Asian region, the Prime Minister called special attention to the terrorism permeating the Indian occupied Kashmir. He called upon the international community to accept the reality prevailing in Indian occupied Kashmir, whereby 17 young innocent lives were claimed in cold blood last Sunday. Mr. Abbasi stressed that the Kashmir issue can only be resolved through the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution calling for a plebiscite in the area.

Noting that terrorism has now become a global challenge, the Prime Minister took pride in the fact that Pakistan has been victorious in defeating a monster, where the rest of the world has failed. Cities like Karachi that were once declared as one of the most dangerous cities in the world, have recovered from the catastrophe with courage and grace. Finally, The Prime Minister expressed his gratitude to all the participants for their invaluable contributions, and to NACTA for taking such a brave and essential initiative.

27TH COMMISSION OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CCPCJ) 2018, VIENNA

At the 27th Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), UNODC Country Office facilitated participation of a delegation from Pakistan consisting of National Coordinator and Director General Legal from National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), Director Counter Terrorism from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Home Secretary from the Home and Tribal Affairs Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Director Military Operations from the Military Operations Directorate, and a senior official from the Ministry of Defence. The 27th session was held in Vienna from 14 to 18 May 2018 in which participants from over 100 countries attended.
MEETING OF NPOS REGULATORS ON TERRORIST FINANCING

A meeting of the federal and provincial departments dealing with the Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) in the country was convened in NACTA Headquarters Islamabad under the chairmanship of Member (CT) NACTA. The representative from Federal Investigation Authority, Security and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, Federal Board of Revenue, Provincial Social Welfare Departments, Provincial Industries Departments, Social Welfare Department ICT and Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy attended the session. The session was divided into two parts: the first part was on orientation of the stakeholders regarding FATF Recommendations No. 1& 8 which requires adoption of Risk Based Approach with respect to the NPO sector. The second part of the meeting related to the progress of each federal and provincial department on the monitoring of NPOs with a view to combat terrorist financing and the way forward for the purpose.

NATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE ON CVE ON CAMPUSES

A two-day National Youth Conference on Countering Violent Extremism on Campuses, by National Counter Terrorism Authority was held in July 2018 which was attended by more than 200 honorable guests from all over Pakistan, amongst them were Vice Chancellors, Faculty Members, Students Senior Office holders of various educational and vocational institutes including some of the prominent Madrasa students and faculty members of more than 25 Universities country-wide. Main objectives of the Conference were to National Youth Conference on Countering Violent Extremism is organized to engage faculty members and students from prominent universities and madaris across Pakistan, to
formulate policy recommendations as part of its process for devising a Pakistan specific national strategy for countering on-campus extremism through an inclusive process, the conference will be followed up by deliberations with relevant stakeholders and experts for formulating policy recommendations and devising practical action plans for their implementation.

Major Recommendations of the National Youth Conference to the government were:

- Pakistan’s Legal Framework on Preventing Incitement to Violence.
- Peace-building through On-Campus Extracurricular Activities.
- Promoting University-Madrasah Interaction
- Impact of Social Media & On-line Content on Youth
- Exploring Causes of Violence and Types of Extremism in Youth
- Role of Faculty and Student Forums in Countering Intolerance and Extremism
- Ideological Imprint of Extremist Organizations in Educational Institutions
- Drug Abuse in Campuses & Role of Campus Administration and LEAs
- Role of Female Faculty & Students in Countering Extremism
- Exploring Inter-University Coordination for Promoting CVE Research

TERRORISM PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN ELECTIONS-2018

A high-level meeting to discuss terrorism preventive measures during the upcoming Elections – 2018 was held at NACTA Headquarters, Islamabad, under the Chairmanship of Federal Minster for Interior Mr. Azam Khan.

Following were the main considerations of the meeting:-

1. Briefing by Election Commission on security and safety measures was given to all the stakeholders.
2. All provincial home departments presented their preventive measures planned for upcoming Elections-2018.

3. Senior officers of Police and other law enforcing agencies apprised the Federal Minister and participants of the meeting on various security measures.

4. NACTA in its comprehensive presentation, informed about threat alerts issued to the relevant authorities related to possible terrorist incidents during Election -2018, targeting some of the Political Party leaders, and suggesting the prevention of such terrorist attacks.

The meeting was attended by senior officers of all provincial home departments, senior police officers, Election Commission of Pakistan and various law enforcing agencies, among them were Brigadier Naeem (D.G. Monitoring), Election Commission, Mr. Mohsin Butt (I.G.) Balochistan, Mr. Waqar Chohan (DIG), Security Islamabad, Mr. Liaquat Niaza (AIG) Islamabad, Mr. Fayyaz Dar, (RPO) Rawalpindi, Mr. M. Suleman D.G. (CID), KP Police, Mr. Rafiq Mohammad, KP Home Department, Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Mahesar Additional Secretary, Sindh Home Department, Mr. Nasir Aftab, SSP Operations, CTD Sindh, Dr. Shoaib Akbar, Special Secretary, Home Department, Punjab, Capt. Rtd. Mr. Zafar Iqbal Awan, AS National Security Division, Prime Minister’s Office, Islamabad. Mr. Asif Rehman, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Islamabad, Mr. Basharat Ahmed, Deputy Secretary, FATA Secretariat. Senior officers from NACTA, ISI and IB were also present in the meeting.
NACTA and SECP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) here today on Tuesday, the 24th July, 2018 for increased collaboration on combating financing of terrorism. The MoU was signed by Dr. Muhammad Suleman Khan, National Co-Ordinator NACTA and Mr. Shaukat Hussain, Chairman SECP at the NACTA Head Quarters, Islamabad.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Muhammad Suleman Khan emphasized importance of the MoU in the context of peculiar international scenario and Pakistan’s inclusion in the grey list by FATF. Through this MoU, NACTA and SECP aim at working together to create awareness about terrorist financing in the financial institutions and general public, undertake joint research initiatives and share information of mutual interest.

Mr. Shaukat Hussain, Chairman SECP expressed his pleasure on the signing of MoU with NACTA. He informed that other joint ventures are also in the offing, including Guidelines for charitable organizations and NPO’s on prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. It was also agreed that a Joint Consultative Group will be created by NACTA and SECP for the implementation of the MoU.
Terrorism Financing Risk Assessment Outreach Activities

The National Executive Committee (NEC) in its 11th meeting held on 2nd August, 2018 decided to review afresh the TF risk assessment already conducted by Pakistan under National Risk Assessment (NRA) framework. NACTA acted as the lead agency for conducting the TF Risk Assessment and coordinated with all stakeholders. As a first step, a “Working Group” comprising of relevant stakeholders including but not limited to NACTA, FIA, Provincial CTDs, ANF, FBR, FMU, SBP, SECP and Intelligence Agencies was formed to conduct the risk assessment of terrorist financing. At the start, two orientation sessions for the Working Group were organized to get them familiarized with the World Bank TF risk assessment module. A focused session with the World Bank expert on the TF risk assessment and methodology was also organized for members of the working group.

The fresh qualitative and quantitative information/data/case studies were collected through the relevant agencies to identify the terrorism threats, TF threats, TF vulnerability and consequently measure the TF risks. Different tools were used to collect and consolidate the data i.e. primary data, secondary data and consultation mechanism followed by discussions in the working group on the collective knowledge of law enforcement and intelligence agencies. The available data regarding TF activity (e.g. domestic or transnational), collection, movement or use of funds for terrorist activities, key sources and channels including cash smuggling, hundi/hawala, narcotics trafficking, misuse of NPOs, smuggling of natural resources, as well as funding of the terrorist groups of relevance to Pakistan was taken into account which included the groups mentioned in the FATF Action Plan. Apart from these, other possible sources and channels which may have a bearing on terrorist financing in the country, such as virtual currencies, social media etc. have also been taken into consideration in the assessment. The qualitative information
emanating from international/government reports and public source information was also considered besides other intelligence reports on the subject. The collected data and information were consolidated and subsequently analysed through deliberations held at NACTA in a series of meetings of the Working Group. The TF risk assessment report thus developed by the Working Group was further reviewed by the Review Group constituted by Ministry of Finance on the directions of the NEC, comprising of 20 members from various organizations, agencies and institutions. Based on the input received from stakeholders, the final report was submitted to the NEC which was approved by the Committee during its meeting held on 18th December, 2018. The TF Risk Assessment Report has been disseminated to the concerned stakeholders.

**The 11th meeting of Task Force** on CFT was held in NACTA on 30th October, 2018. Mr. Khaliq Dad Lak, National Coordinator, NACTA, presided over the meeting. The participants from 28 different federal and provincial agencies/departments/institutions attended the meeting. Various issues such as effective coordination amongst stakeholders, drafting a multi-agency MOU for cooperation on CFT matters, sharing details of assets frozen and facilities taken over by provincial governments pertaining to proscribed organizations, sharing of information on Hundi/Hawala, finalizing SOP on investigations of terrorism cases, parallel financial investigations of TF cases, adoption of Model Law for Charities by provinces, steps to enhance cooperation with prosecution departments in
TF cases, nomination of officers for Provincial Coordination Committees, implementation of UNSCR 1373 and ensuring correct data/information of the proscribed persons etc. were discussed in detail.

The 1st Meeting of TF Sub-committee of the Task Force on CFT was held at NACTA Headquarters on 3rd September 2018. Mr. Khaliq Dad Lak, National Coordinator, NACTA inaugurated the meeting. The meeting was attended by representatives of all the departments and organizations of the TF Sub-Committee of the NACTA Task Force. Agenda of the meeting revolved around the fixing of responsibilities, time frame and shaping up policies of TF Sub-Committee and other CFT matters. The chair apprised the participants that Terrorist Financing (TF) is a national challenge and concrete measures should be adopted to rise up to the challenge. Every stakeholder should take responsibility and given tasks should be completed in accordance with the timeframe. It was emphasized that inter-agency coordination related to information and data sharing should be strengthened and information shared in a timely manner.
The 1st National Level Meeting of federal and provincial departments dealing with NPOs was held in NACTA on 26th September, 2018. The session was divided into two parts: the first part was on orientation of the stakeholders on FATF Recommendation 1 and 8; the second part related to the enforcement measures by the supervisory authorities of NPOs. Apart from other decisions, it was decided that provincial Home Departments will constitute Working Groups for inter-departmental coordination on FATF Recommendation 8 and corresponding enforcement measures within the provinces comprising of all relevant departments.

**PROVINCIAL THREAT ASSESSMENT TRAINING FOR CTD KP POLICE**

National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) in collaboration with United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC), supported by European Union (EU) organized a ‘Threat Assessment Training for Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police’ from 8-9 October 2018 at Pearl Continental Hotel in Peshawar. The workshop brought together participants from the Research and Analysis
(R&A) Wing of CTD, Cyber Forensic Unit (CFU) of the Counter Terrorism Department of Police to discuss and deliberate upon approaches for developing a mechanism of threat levels and assessment to effectively counter terrorism.

A special session was organized on Countering Financing of Terrorism through Investigation, which was delivered by Mr. Tariq Pervaiz, former Director General, Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and former National Coordinator of NACTA. He emphasized on the importance of focusing upon financial trail of terrorists organizations during the investigative stages to deprive them of the required resources needed for carrying-out terrorism related activities.

On the second day, NACTA presented a national threat assessment model and a template for developing threat assessment reports to ensure common standards amongst federal and provincial authorities and to enhance information sharing amongst relevant stakeholders in line with international best practices. The session was followed by a group exercise during which participants reflected and deliberated a mock case-study of a terrorist incident and subsequently developed a hypothetical threat assessment based on the information and facts provided to them.

**NACTA AND HEC SIGN M.O.U**

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by National Coordinator, NACTA and Lt. General (Rtd.) Mr. Muhammad Asghar, Executive Director of Higher Education Commission (HEC) 25th October 2018, during a small and graceful event at H.E.C. Head office, Islamabad.
The purpose and scope of the MoU is to foster partnership between NACTA and HEC to establish a sustained and effective collaboration and partnership between the two in combating extremism and terrorism in the country through joint research and collaboration as well as consolidating existing research work in the areas of counter extremism and counter terrorism. This will help in promoting research culture in public sector as well as improving policy making process.

Another main objective of the MoU is to enhance awareness / prevention against extremist ideologies and mindset and to provide education on the topics of counter extremism and counter terrorism through participatory approach of the HEC and to increase awareness programs through the support of HEC.

**MAJOR AREAS OF COOPERATION**

1. **Joint Research Collaboration:** NACTA will provide the basic themes and sub-topics and HEC will undertake the research though its affiliated universities;
2. **Consolidating Existing Research:** Both the Parties will take measures to consolidate research work in the areas of counter extremism and terrorism.
3. **Awareness Activities amongst Students:** Both the Parties with mutual collaboration and support will undertake awareness programs and activities for the students in the areas of counter extremism, de-radicalization and counter terrorism through seminars, workshops, essay competition, debates, sports events, dramas, cultural activities and social media etc. The FM radio channels of the universities will also be utilized for the purpose.
4. **Teachers’ Sensitization:** Both the Parties with mutual cooperation will undertake workshops, seminars, discussions and other sensitization for teachers.
5. **Review of Existing Curriculum:** Both the Parties will take steps to review the existing curriculum and make recommendations for its improvement to counter extremism, hate material, radicalization and terrorism.
6. **Madrassah Students:** Both the parties will find ways and means to bring madrassah and university students closer for fight against extremism and terrorism. Academic, sports and extra-curricular activities will be chalked out for the purpose.
NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON COMBATING TERRORIST FINANCING

The 11th meeting of the National Task Force on Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) was held in NACTA HQ, Islamabad on 25th October, 2018 under the chairmanship of Mr. Khaliq Dad Lak, National Coordinator, NACTA. The meeting was attended by members of the Task Force from Federal and Provincial Governments and other organizations including FIA, FBR, ANF, SBP, FMU, SECP, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, Provincial Home Departments, CTDs.

Mr. Khaliq Dad Lak, National Coordinator, apprised the participants that NACTA had set up the National Task Force on CFT, a common platform for sharing experiences and exchanging information. He informed the participants of the various guidelines and SOPs recently issued by NACTA for financial investigations of terrorism cases and other related matters. In the meeting the issues concerning implementation of FATF Action Plan were thoroughly discussed.
MEETING TO REVIEW PROGRESS ON NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

For review implementation status of National Action Plan a meeting was held on 29th November 2018 at NACTA Headquarters, Islamabad with different stockholders. Mr. Khaliq Dad Lak, National Coordinator, NACTA chaired the meeting.

National Coordinator NACTA informed the participants of the meeting about achieving significant results have been achieved under various points of NAP, however multiple areas require further immediate and consistent attention. National Coordinator NACTA highlighted the importance of vigorous implementation of NAP and its significance in reversing extremism and terrorism in the country.

TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ON CTF

UNODC, in collaboration with the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, organised a training on Counter Terrorism Financing for federal and provincial law enforcement officers on 17 and 18 December 2018 at the Serena Hotel.

The first day commenced with explaining the need for law enforcement agencies to develop their in-house capacities in addition to improving inter-agency cooperation for effectively countering terrorism financing. The session concluded with an e-Learning
training module on Financial Investigation and Net Worth Analysis, an essential aspect in identifying terrorist assets available for confiscation.

On the second day NACTA, presented its presentation on the national framework of Pakistan which promotes conformity with the UN Security Council Resolution 1373 and presented a Policy developed for LEAs on Financial Investigation in terrorism cases. A lecture on Risk Based Approaches for the Financial Sector, acquainting the participants with the State Bank of Pakistan’s directives on determining risk levels of customers and products for detecting terrorism financing was delivered. A lecture on Interviewing and Debriefing in relation to Financial Investigations in addition to highlighting the important role Joint Investigation Teams can play in dealing with complex cases was also delivered.

SERIES OF POLICY REVIEW MEETINGS

A series of policy review meetings were held under the chairmanship of the National Coordinator, Mehr Khaliq Dad Lak during the second half of 2018, to revisit the role and organizational structure of NACTA to streamline its contribution to policy making process with regard to counter terrorism and counter extremism. In the light of the recommendations of these consultative meetings, NACTA is looking forward to become a proactive and avant-garde organization in the fight against terrorism in Pakistan.