

Sustained Stability *Amid* Complex Challenges

26-27 March, 2019



Institute For Strategic Studies, Research And Analysis (ISSRA)
National Defence University, Islamabad

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4nd Pak - UK Stabilisation Conference

POST SEMINAR REPORT



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CONTENTS

Preface by Lt Gen Aamer Riaz, HI (M) - PRESIDENT NDU	01
Foreword by Maj Gen Asif Ali, HI (M) - DG ISSRA	02
Concept Note	03
Overview of the Conference	04
Key Policy Recommendations	05
OPENING SESSION	
Introduction	07
Welcome Remarks by Lt. Gen Aamer Riaz, HI (M) - President NDU	07
Speech by Lt. General Patrick Sanders- Cmd Field Army UK	08
Key Note Speech by Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa- Chief of Army Staff	08
SESSION-I Challenges to Long Term Stability in Post-Conflict Environment: Framing Policy	
Introductory Remarks by Lt. Gen (R)Nasser Khan Janjua, HI (M) (Moderator)	11
"Evolution of UK Fusion Doctrine amid Challenges in Conflict prone theatres in Afghanistan, Syria, Libya and Iraq", By Dr. Stephanie Blair	12
"Drawing Lessons from Chilcot Inquiry, Elite Bargain Research and others", By Major General Tom Copinger- Symes	13
"From Zarb-e-Azab to Rad-ul-Fasaad - The Transition: Intervening Factor of NAP and Whole of Nation Approach", By Major General Sahir Shamshad Mirza	13
Interactive Session	15
SESSION -II Violent Extremism: The Menace and Counter Strategies	
Introductory Remarks by Mr. Ihsan Ghani (Moderator)	18
"Pakistan's Experience in Countering Violent Extremism" By Mr. Owais Ghani	19
"Understanding the UK Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST)", By Mr. Clovis Meath Baker	21

“Delivering PREVENT, Including the Role of Information Activity and Outreach (IA &O)”, By Ms. Victoria Washington	23
Interactive Session	25
SESSION-III	
“The Intricacies Of Peace Building And Role Of Information”	
Introductory Remarks by Amb Raiz Khokar (Moderator)	28
“Making Peace Work: Northern Ireland focusing on demobilizing and re-integrating militant groups; Building trust and confidence at different levels”, By Mr. Kingsley Donaldson	29
Remarks by Mrs. Dara O Hogan	29
Remarks by Dr. Allen Jones	30
“UK Approach- Role of Information and Data; Including Evolution and Challenges in Cyber Domain”, By Maj Gen Tom Copinger-Symes	30
“Perception Management and Countering Violent Narrative”, By Mr. Moeed Pirzada	30
Interactive Session	31
SESSION IV	
Policy into Practice, Sharing Lessons and Perspectives: KeyNote Addresses	
“Nature of Challenges in Conflict- Prone Areas: When policy meets ground realities” (Session A) By Moderator: Mr. Ihsan Ghani	34
“Employment of Lethal and Non-Lethal Effects, Opportunities and Challenges to Deliver a Holistic Approach” (Session B) By Moderator: Lt. Gen (R) Hidayat ur Rehman	34
“Confidence Building Measures and Stability Including Reconciliation of Interests and Building Consensus to Deliver Policy” (Session C) By Moderator: Mr. Christian Turner	36
CLOSING SESSION	
Keynote address by Lt. Gen Patrick Sanders- Cmd Field Army UK	39
Keynote Address by Dr. Shireen M Mazari Minister for Human Rights	40
Vote of Thanks by Lt. Gen Aamer Riaz, HI (M)- President NDU	41
ANNEXURE	
Annex-1 - Programme of Conference	43
Annex-2 - List of Participants from Pakistan	48
Annex-3 - List of UK Side Delegation	50
Annex-4 - Composition of Breakout Sessions	52



Preface By President NDU Lt. Gen Aamer Riaz, HI (M)

Those who love peace must learn to organize as effectively as those who love war'. The ones who desire stability must acquire a holistic understanding of what the factors of instability are; and for those who take steps for institutionalizing harmony need to devise strategies that are both tangible and durable.

This however, becomes more of a challenge once militancy and terrorism is spread through the riggings of fanaticism. As a result, this notion has the potential to mire opportunities of consolidating an environment that facilitates long term stability. With the enormous cost in blood and money it seems clear that nations need to consider alternate approaches to accomplish their strategic goals. As unpopular as the recent conflicts have become in the larger setting it seems inevitable that circumstances arise where continued peacebuilding and conflict management operations are needed. Accordingly, it is incumbent upon the Armed Forces to develop methodologies to accomplish these missions, and to do so in a way that is also supported by the public.

We nations are already witnessing profound transformations in the global environment and its fallout on stability and security in a trans-regional setting. The changing power axis unfolds both the challenges as well as opportunities and puts to test our capacity to harness challenges into opportunities. In doing so, countries like UK and Pakistan need to make a break with the erstwhile notions of vulnerabilities that spill over from 'bordering conflicting regions'. It is in this spirit that these stabilisation conferences are held alternatively in UK and Pakistan since the year 2016. In this 4th round of Pak-UK Stabilisation Conference, both sides deliberated to look beyond the perils of yester years and also read ideals of ensuring stability in milieu of complex challenges of a conflict-prone area, with a promise to move ahead in not just deliberating but also understanding the issues of each other for devising holistic approaches. I would like to thank the UK High Commissioner- Mr. Tom Drew, Lt. Gen Patrick Sanders- Comd Field Army UK, and DG ISSRA along with his dedicated team for apt conduct of these conferences. A good job done indeed!

Foreword By DG ISSRA Maj Gen. Asif Ali, HI (M)



The fact that this event marks 4th in line of Pak-UK stabilisation conferences augurs well to significance of the endeavor and also reaffirms the accomplishment of its predecessors. It also asserts the commitment and zeal of both the sides in gearing up processes that are for understanding mutual threats and challenges. These conferences have indeed reached a mark of high quality and have the potential to act as a model and inspiration for other such endeavors.

It has been ISSRA- NDU's pleasure for conducting this event in collaboration with British High Commission and to provide the participants a platform where open and candid discussions on the most sensitive yet significant issues were possible. We understood from the conferences that, 'peace' is a rhetorically loaded phenomenon. It is not merely a tranquil stage, but for us it also indicates an aura of non-violence, non-aggression and respite from hostility. For the world at large, the changing nature of threats and threat perceptions of States, stresses on a holistic understanding of how to achieve a stage where peace and co-existence may not be far entities. This is particularly necessary when States have an enemy to fight that transcends borders and has the potential to impel entities within the borders against the well- being of states. Countering these threats in this era of Globalization is indeed a tedious task. It requires States to streamline indigenous efforts as a holistic package which includes the public and political support. In addition, viewing these efforts in isolation of a combined effort of States also prove to be delusional. This 4th Pak-UK Stabilisation Conference indeed provided a platform for learning this phenomenon. We are optimistic that the discussions held will prove to be a ready-reckoner for improving further understanding of complex challenges and conflict prone areas and devising counter strategies.

Concept Note

Post operations environment leading to stabilisation, poses enormous complexities. Extended by globalization, proliferation of advanced technology, violent transnational extremists and resurgent powers, the intricacies remain unabated. Although, military might of major powers stand atop, yet the response in other domains of socio-economy, perception management and cyber security is tested in many ways. It is an era of compound risks and hybrid challenges, better understood as a coercive and aggressive activity designed to remain below the threshold of an inter-state war but aim to achieve similar goals. Such means are inherently used by state and non-state aggressors to feature un-conventional tactics, cyber attacks, and political and economic coercions. Employing purely conventional military methods for dealing with such challenges in a complex environment; is indeed delusional.

Hence, understanding these complex challenges prior to devising counter strategies is indeed crucial for countries like Pakistan and UK. Both these countries achieved successes in disrupting organized terror employing groups and militancy in areas of proximity, while managing sustained stability through stabilisation processes. Today, amid the evolution of threats, both Pakistan and UK are posed with challenges that are ambiguous, deceiving and incrementally aggressive; which necessities bilateral coordination. Therefore, in continuation of joint Pak-UK Stabilisation Conferences, the 4th Two-Day Conference, was organised at ISSRA-NDU on 26-27 March 2019 with an aim to deliberate together on the newer nature of threats and determining 'sustained stability' in conflict-prone areas in their respective setting. Needless to say that the series of conferences are illustrative of the mutuality of interests of both sides in learning from each other's experiences and shaping methods for peace and stability in the region and beyond.

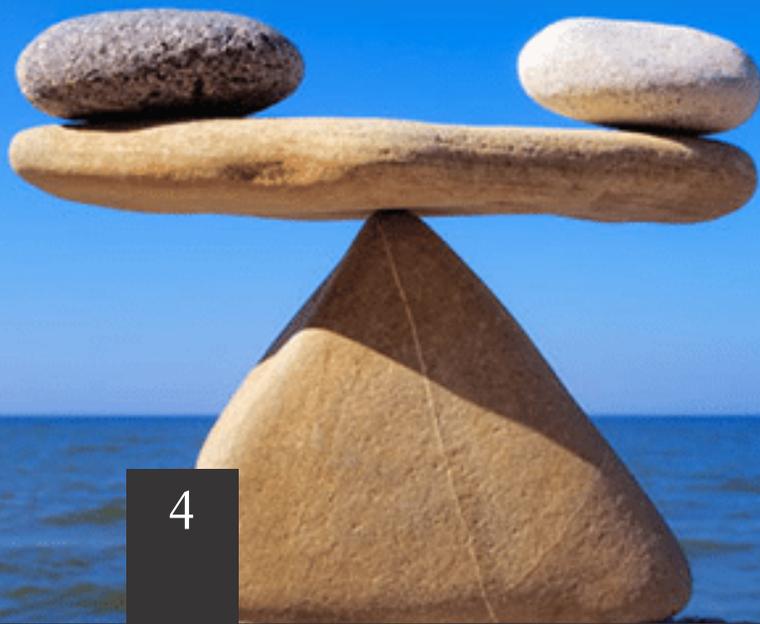


Overview Of The Conference

The 4th Pak-UK Stabilisation Conference (26-27 March) was held on the theme of 'sustained stability amid complex challenges'. Its zeal was in continuation of the three predecessors, the first held as 'UK- Pak COIN Conference in April' 2016 at Wilton Park-UK. To recall, it was attended by high-ranking military officers and Civilians both from Pakistan and from UK. It provided a platform for exchange of views between Pakistan and UK on Counter-Insurgency theory and practice. The event provided a rare opportunity to the participants for experience sharing and understanding of approaches pertaining to insurgency, terrorism and militancy in a collaborative environment. In view of its productive outcome, the 2nd Pak-UK COIN International Seminar titled: 'Stabilisation and Peace Building Efforts' was held at ISSRA-NDU (15-16 March' 2017), amidst the efficacy of the first conference. Following which the 3rd conference was yet again held at Wilton Pak (22-23 March' 2018) titled: 'Sustainable Peace through Ensuring Stability and Security'. The success of conferences may also be marked in form of a joint research based publication titled: Counter terrorism and Counter Insurgency: A Prism of Stabilisation and Peace Building Efforts' by Ms. Beenish Sultan (ISSRA-NDU) and Lt. Col Gareth Boyd (British High Commission).

The profile of 4th conference in qualitative terms was mirrored in the standing of the speakers and moderators. Where the UK side was headed by Lt. Gen Patrick Sanders, Commander Field Army. In addition, the attendance of Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa, NI (M), Chief of the Army Staff, Pakistan as Chief Guest, Opening Session and Human Rights Minister- Dr. Shireen Mazari- Chief Guest, Closing Session, Deputy National Security Advisor UK- Mr. Christian Turner and High Commissioner UK- Mr. Tom Drew, augers well to the significance of the event.

This report besides a summary of the deliberations carries a detailed account of the two-day exercise. The event entailed three thematic-sessions and a session with three Break out groups running simultaneously, all geared towards distinct yet corroborative issues of sustained stability amid complex challenges. Full programme of the seminar (Anx A) and lists of participants from both sides (Anx B) are provided at the end of this report.



Key Policy Recommendations

During the course of discussions in the conference, considerable ideas related to the evolution in nature of conflicts were floated. It was agreeable generally that contemporary conflicts have changed dramatically. They do not have a specific battle ground and are intricate, intriguing and invisible in nature. These are conflicts of ideologies and interests, sometimes even with the tendency of being trans-regional. Hence, instead of being reactive, there is a need of formulating policies that are adaptive and are also compatible with strategies. There is in fact a dire need to understand the phenomena of regime change, struggle of perpetual dominance over others, religious proxies, altering geographical realities, economic domination and disturbing security architect of whole region as challenges to the stability today. Hence, for UK and Pakistan to learn from their own setting amid evolution of complex challenges and ensuring sustained stability following may be deduced as key policy recommendations

a. Consolidated Peace. Sustained and consolidated peace requires reconstruction and capacity building, civil-military coordination, democratic, all-inclusive approach for the solution of problems and unity of purpose.

b. Learning from UK BSOS strategy. Pakistan should learn from the UK Building Stability Overseas Strategy (BSOS) aimed at cooperation of various departments/ organs of state to contribute for future stability through civil-military support. This strategy binds civil-military together and focuses on utilization of full range capabilities and clear accountability through structured mechanism.

c. Complex challenges and psychology of locals. The national counter terrorism strategy needs revision along with and incorporation of psychological dimension of locals in a conflict-prone area. Particularly of women and children

d. Significance of non-kinetic tools. Kinetic gains should be corroborated by non-kinetic tools for ensuring sustained stability

e. A new approach for NACTA. The UK CONTEST is linked with national security strategy, which works under the home office i.e. the office of security and counter terrorism which is also the hub of UK CT strategy. Replicating this, NACTA should be brought under Ministry of Interior and not remain under the Prime Minister. It's policies have five phases, formation, implementation, monitoring, feedback and course corrections. Unfortunately most of its polices stopped at formulation phase, and didn't go to the implementation and further steps. The UK CONTEST has revisited 6-7 times while in contrary we had formulated NAP in 2012 and it never revisited. It needs to be revisited according to the new challenges that have emerged in the following 5-6 years of its formulation.

f. Jihadi's and Nationalism. UK government and other European countries should not revoke the citizenship of ex-Jihadists or Jihadi brides who had travelled to Syria or Iraq to join militants and not return them to their parent countries.

g. Fighting Extremism in Pakistan. a common curriculum should be adopted and implemented at all levels.

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes, primarily pentagons and hexagons, in a variety of colors including yellow, orange, red, green, blue, and purple. These shapes are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and movement, with some shapes appearing to be layered on top of others. The overall effect is a vibrant, abstract composition that complements the text.

Opening Session

Introduction



The opening session of 4th Pak-UK Stabilisation Conference started with illustrious remarks and talks by President National Defence University- Lt. Gen Aamer Riaz, HI (M), Head of UK Delegation- Lt. Gen Patrick Sanders, and Chief Guest of session- Chief of the Army Staff- Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa, NI (M). It was well- attended by high-level officials, dignitaries, diplomats and scholars from both Pakistan and UK. The presence of UK High Commissioner- Mr. Tom Drew and other high ranking officials from both sides' augers well to the significance of the event.

The in scripts of talks delivered in the session are recorded in the preceding paragraphs.

WELCOME REMARKS BY Lt. Gen Aamer Riaz, HI (M) - President NDU

There is a very popular Chinese phrase which states that: 'We live in interesting times'. For Pakistan interesting times started in the

year 1947 soon after its independence. A twist in these times arose in the year 1979, once the country got impacted by the conflict in its neighbourhood. The Afghan imbroglio not just impacted Pakistan's security situation but also its socio-economic fabric. The country longed for peace and stability not just within its own borders but also in the region and beyond.

In fact, once we look at the state of affairs of the international arena, we conclude that every nation is striving for peace. There is conflict in Middle East, Europe, East Asia and beyond. Particularly, there is cross-pollination of conflicts in the trans-regional setting. Pluralistic secular ideologies are deep rooted and dangerously placed in the societies. There is recent rise of the great power competition, ideologies of White Supremacists and Hindu Nationalism that has sparked a wave of violent extremism amongst people globally. Democracies are at war and there are layers of confrontation.

However, there remains a sad reality that



the world is not changing and peace is becoming more elusive. Humanity has reached a point where human intellect and interests need a candid and clear discourse in arriving at any objective. Although, Pakistan was not considered as a big player in this game but it has the potential to interact in order to reach certain levels. Hence, Pakistan and UK can start a thought process with a hope that the two countries can arrive at much-needed understanding.

Key Note Speech by Lt. General Patrick Sanders - Cmd Field Army UK

It is a proud moment for both our sides to have reached this 4th round of Pak-UK Stabilisation Conferences. These conferences are an illustration of how Pakistan and UK relations have grown in length and width. Pakistan's efforts in dealing with the elements of instability are indeed commendable. Particularly, with the determination as illustrated in the Operations like Zarb-e-Azb and Rad-ul-Fasaad.

Fusion of all leaders of national power was essential for this National Security Strategy which had reached to a remarkable level under the strong foundation and quality leadership of COAS of Pakistan. The two countries have

shared deep and emotional historical roots as well as honest and critical friendship. They both also had some disagreements while fighting against the menace of terrorism but still have love and mutual respect for each other. UK has respect for tactical and operational success by Pakistan such as the positive recent contribution in Afghanistan, and also in the wake of the recent Kashmir attack; how bravely Pakistan showed restraint. Hence, there is a need to learn from each other.

A visit to California's Silicon Valley offers a very Utopian view of life and peace, but the aspect of transitions are very difficult to withstand, such as for Pakistan. The UK and Pakistan share those same chronic challenges, such as terrorism and regional stability. There



seemed to have professional interest among the two countries. In this regard, there was a need to build an opportunity not only for institutional relationship as well as for personal relationships in future between both countries. Sowing seeds for the future is not a bad place to start with.

Key Note Speech by Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa- Chief of Army Staff

Pakistan has always remained ready for peace efforts and is open to criticism and

suggestions. It has remained in eye of storm and has survived amid grave security challenges. The 70's was a stressful decade for Pakistan which was coupled by spilt of the country. This was followed by the Soviet Afghan which continued to define Pakistan's security. Pakistan had also gone through the turmoil of spill over of Al Qaeda and other facets. However, Pakistan with all the aforementioned issues never fell short of its will.

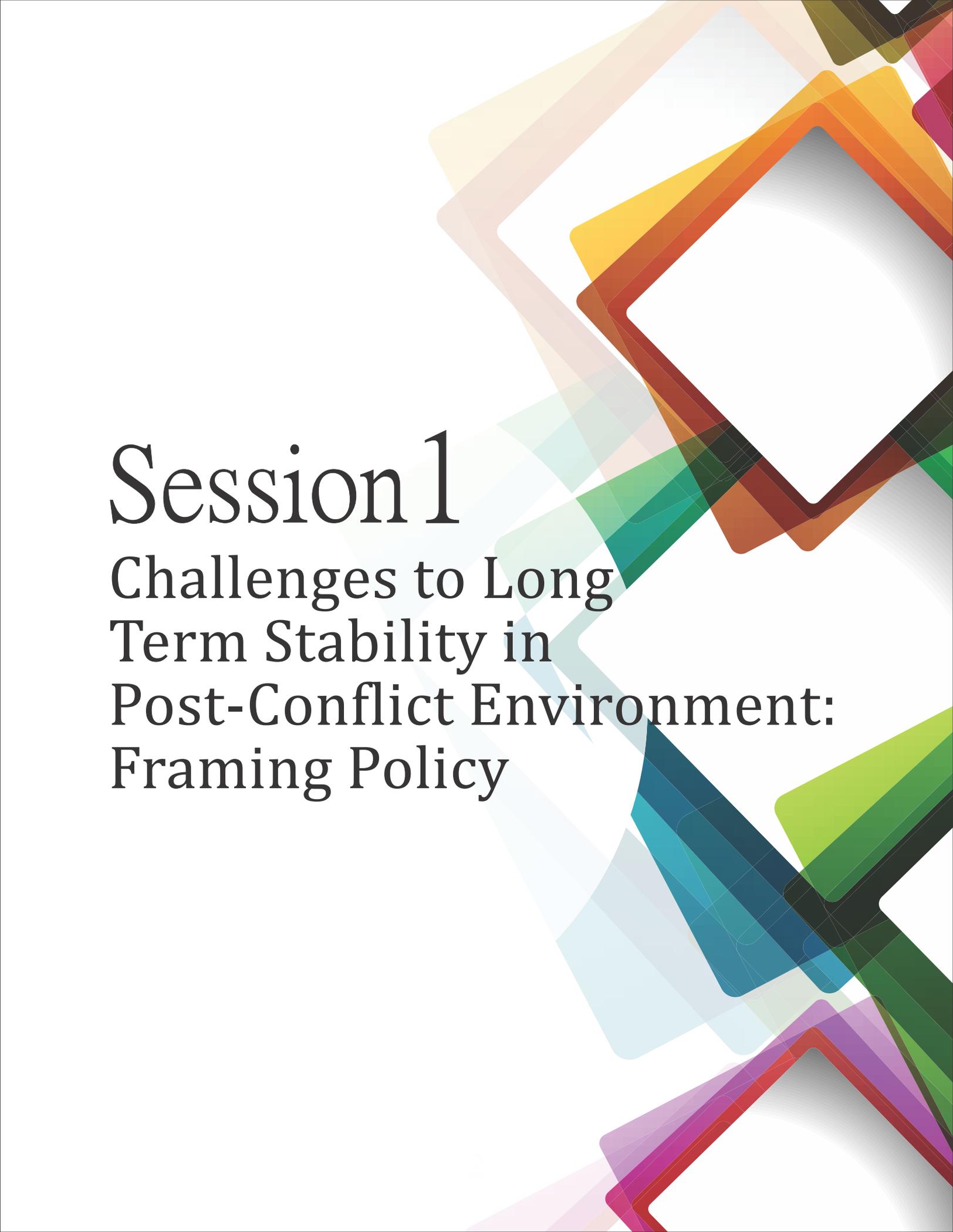
Today with thirty thousand nationwide casualties and impact on social fabric, Pakistan has remained resilient; where major terrorist`s architects are dismantled. The National Action Plan (NAP) provided a measureable matrix where the FATA reforms were put into motion; they also brought a pathway of recovery.

There had been active fencing of the Pak-Afghan border which was highly porous along with fencing on the Iranian border side; 267 forts have already been completed. objectives; primarily being a stable and peaceful Pakistan.

Terrorist facilities were taken over by the government and control over terrorist financing was also ensured. One of the most chronic challenges Pakistan faced was her hostile neighbourhood.

It was coupled with a struggling economy that actually hindered and restricted Pakistan in doing more than its capacity. Therefore, CPEC envisage capacity to equip Pakistan in every domain.





Session 1

Challenges to Long
Term Stability in
Post-Conflict Environment:
Framing Policy



The Panel of first session comprised of Dr. Stephanie Blair, Major General Tom Copinger Symes and Major General Sahir Shamshad Mirza, and the moderator of the session was Lt. Gen Nasser Khan Janjua (Retd). The Panel deliberated upon challenges to long term stability in post-conflict environment: framing policy. During the session Major General Tom Copinger Symes and Dr. Stephanie Blair presented the evolution of UK Fusion Doctrine amid challenges in conflict prone theaters which was followed by perspective on Pakistan's accomplishments from Zarb-e-Azb to Rad-ul-Fasaad by Major Gen. Sahir Shamshad Mirza. The talk was followed by interactive session in which speakers aptly replied to the queries of audience.

Introductory Remarks by Moderator- Lt. Gen (R)Nasser Khan Janjua, HI (M)

In difficult situations the best thing one

can lend one another is understanding. This is what these stabilisation conferences have provided to both Pakistan and UK. From a practitioner's perspective, the achievements of Pakistan may be viewed as a great success particularly, once Pakistan's efforts are viewed amid the global war on terror during which the country had to pay a great cost. However, stability of the gains attained by kinetic efforts are extremely important particularly once there are also global threats to these gains.

Conflicts in contemporary world has been transformed and are no more conventional in nature. War of today is detrimental and undermining as it entails horrendous acts of burning alive, chewing of the organs and other brutal acts as tools. On the other hand, contemporary conflicts do not have defined battle ground and are intricate, intriguing and invisible in nature as ideologies are bone of contention in present conflicts. Hence, instead

of being reactive, adaptive and compatible strategies should be adopted to resolve strategic haze and collective challenges posed to the present world. We need to understand the phenomena of regime change, struggle of perpetual dominance over others, religious proxies, altering geographical realities, economic domination and disturbing security architect of whole region as challenges to the stability today.

Evolution of UK Fusion Doctrine amid challenges in conflict prone theatres including Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, Iraq (drawing lessons from Chilcot inquiry, Elite bargain research and others)

(By Dr. Stephanie Blair and Major General Tom Copinger-Symes)

Describing UK's experience Dr. Stephanie Blair stated that UK has come from conceptualizing civilization as post conflict and post reconciliation, where political compensation is central point. The fusion doctrine is product of multiple lessons learnt by UK in various experiences especially in Bosnia. The key learnings for UK in this regard primarily entail a concept that consolidated peace requires reconstruction and capacity building, along with improving civil-military coordination, ensuring democratic values, with all-inclusive approach for the solution of problems and creating unity of purpose.

Furthermore, talking about the evolution of fusion doctrine she expressed that in 2006 UK through civil military cooperation started to find the ways and means for stabilisation. The approach highlighted three things including protect, promote and prevent. The three Ps emphasize on protection of people, promotion of political process and prevention. Continuing the argument she told that 2011 marked another achievement in this domain

with introduction of Building Stability Overseas Strategy (BSOS) aimed at cooperation of various departments/ organs of state to contribute for future stability through civil-military support. She told that this strategy binds civil-military together and suggests that everything cannot be addressed in parallel but the gains should be seen within defined domains.

She explained that this evolving understanding led UK to craft the fusion doctrine in 2018. The doctrine envisaged all tools and instruments of national security in order to achieve the national security objectives. The difference between fusion and other doctrines is that it defines ends and means, ways and resources. Meanwhile, competent leadership and resources, primarily people, who know how to work in that environment which is not comfortable are real resource to the implementation of doctrine. She explained that insurance of getting right people into room to solve problems is quite essential in the whole process.

With this Major General Tom took podium



and shared his views about founder of fusion doctrine who is UK's National Security Advisor. He enumerated characteristics of fusion doctrine including pluralistic understanding



and unity of purpose. He further added that good strategy is always simple and powerful.. Commenting about the strategic framework of fusion doctrine he explained that it is very simple as there were three national objectives namely protect our people, project our influence and promote our prosperity. Furthermore, he added that contemplating on ends is simple, whereas crafting strategies is difficult; fusion doctrine in this regard addresses the issues in a pragmatic way.

This is in particular where strategic objectives are aligned with tools which include: defensive tools, influence tools and economic tools. According to the National Security Advisor the Fusion Doctrine is different as previously all three tools were aimed at respective outcomes for example defensive for defensive, influence for influence and economic for economic but in fusion doctrine all of three tool can be used for distinct objectives. He further notified that fusion doctrine is simple to explain to a soldier and has earned virtuous outcome to UK as it is result of UK's hard learnt experiences.

Concluding the discourse, Dr. Stephanie Blair suggested that fusion doctrine has emerged in response to evolving national security challenges and now focusing on how to deliver on national security objectives. She further added that it takes into account lessons

UK has learnt out of its experiences. It focuses on utilization of full range capabilities and clear accountability through structured mechanism. The doctrine expressed challenges with determination that they can be resolved through collective effort; however, it is still under review and is subject to further amendments.

From Zarb-e-Azb to Rad-ul Fasaad- The Transition: Intervening Factor of NAP and Whole of Nation Approach

(By Major General Sahir Shamshad Mirza)

Pakistan has been a frontline state in war



against terror since two decades and Pakistan's resolute and unparalleled sacrifices has helped it in gaining peace. It fully shares global concerns about terrorism and militancy and its contributions are acknowledged by the international community. Pakistan is waging generational war against terrorism under the deliberately conceived planned to achieve "normalized Pakistan". As far as strategic objectives in Afghanistan are concerned, it wants peaceful, stable and united Afghanistan with policy of strategic magnanimity and open doors.

Pakistan whole heartedly supports pursuits of peace and stability in Afghanistan and will

continue to contribute positively for Afghan peace. For this purpose, in political domain, resolution of Afghan issue through dialogue and in security domain improving Afghan security situation through reduction in violence has been fully supported by Pakistan. It is in this regard, that Pakistan's sincere efforts has helped to bring Taliban to the table and has facilitated direct talks between Taliban and the US.

Moving to Pakistan's contributions in counter terrorism (CT) domain General officer suggested that despite lack of requisite praise and acknowledgement Pakistan has sustained a relentless counter terrorism campaign against monumental human and socio-economic cost. During 18 years of struggle Pakistan has suffered 81,000 casualties and economic loss of 180 Billion Dollars along with 37,608 injuries.

Despite of military stretch Pakistan has deployed over 200,000 troops in western zone along with resolute support to Afghan peace missions and relapse of the militant areas. The organized infrastructure of terrorists has been eliminated from Pakistani soil. Furthermore, the effort in form of operation Raad-ul- Fassad is aimed at eliminating residue of terrorists. Pakistan is fully committed that it will not allow its soil to be used against any country.

At the Western zone Pakistan shares 2611 km long border with Afghanistan which has been focus of counter terrorism (CT) efforts. Afghanistan shares border with erstwhile FATA region of Pakistan that comprise of 7 agencies and 6 frontier regions traditionally having special status suited to buffer zone. The rugged terrain and porous nature of Pak-Afghan makes its management operationally challenging. To check border crossing currently, Pakistan has 1171 border posts

against 274 posts of Afghanistan. Furthermore, presence of 1.4 Million registered and 1.37 unregistered Afghan refugees in Pakistan is providing space to the militants.

Pakistan has followed a deliberately conceived and adaptive plan in response to evolving threat paradigm. For that matter, the campaign can be divided into four distinct phases including 2001-2007, 2008- 2013, 2014-2016 and 2017-present. The first phase (2001-2007) was phase of selected operations and peace agreements but militancy kept on growing and reached at its peak till 2008. Therefore, second phase (2008-2013) necessitated revised campaign and major operations were conducted with strategy of periphery to core (North Waziristan). During revised campaign six key strands of terrorism were identified which were supported by some state and non-state actors. Out of these key strands four were found to be most critical including ideology and leadership, financing and space.

The strategy to counter them was introducing stronger state narrative, decapitation of leadership, military operations, choking of financial support and socio-economic development. To execute this strategy special guidelines were given by then Chief of the Army Staff including indiscriminately elimination of terrorists, respect to the local culture and traditions, use of minimum, selective yet effective force for minimum time, effective and precise use of Air Force, no collateral damage, protection of human rights and best possible management of TDPs.

By the year 2013 Khyber and North Waziristan emerged as major hub of terrorists hence in third phase (2014-2016) a large scale

operation called Zarb-e-Azb was launched that aimed at in-discriminatory military operation against all terrorists groups. As a result of this operation residual terrorist shifted to Afghanistan due to the lack of blockade on Afghan side. The CT campaign resulted in clearance of 46,578 sq. Km area, recovery of 400 tons of explosives, elimination of 17,614 terrorists and dismantling of all terrorist sanctuaries.

Today the key threat emerging across Pak-Afghan border is DAESH that has stronger presence in North and Northeastern Afghanistan. An estimated strength of 2500-3000 DAESH fighter along with other 12x major and 30x small groups in Afghanistan is a constant threat to Pakistan and regional security due to transnational agenda of DAESH.

Additionally, in 2017 terrorists launched a series of attacks on urban areas to regain their lost relevance hence indicating the need to consolidate gains in western zone. To address this concern operation Raad-ul- Fasaad was launched on 22 Feb, 2017 during phase four of CT campaign. The operation was intended to make sustain efforts for stable, peaceful and normalized Pakistan by eliminating sleeping cells, illegal explosives and weapons. In this context, in CT domain Pak Army is maintaining lead to implement state's physical monopoly whereas in countering violent extremism domain army is assisting government in the implementation of National Action Plan along with supporting other policy initiatives including national counter narrative.

Furthermore, main focus of the campaign is on educational reforms, LEAs capacity building, FATA and criminal justice system reforms. During 2 years 89,231 operations have been conducted hence recovering 66,000

weapons, 4.7 Million rounds and 400 ton explosive.

As a result of these efforts Pakistan has come from hopelessness to hope and there is noticeable reduction in casualties. "we are building peace brick by brick" and Pakistan needs to attain enduring peace from relative stability. For that matter international acknowledgment, support and strategic patience is evident besides winning hearts and minds of people. To win hearts and minds of people effective TDP management and rehabilitation, socio-economic development of conflict prone areas, de-radicalization and efficient border management, 25 constitutional amendment and PM special task force are the key initiatives.

Interactive Session

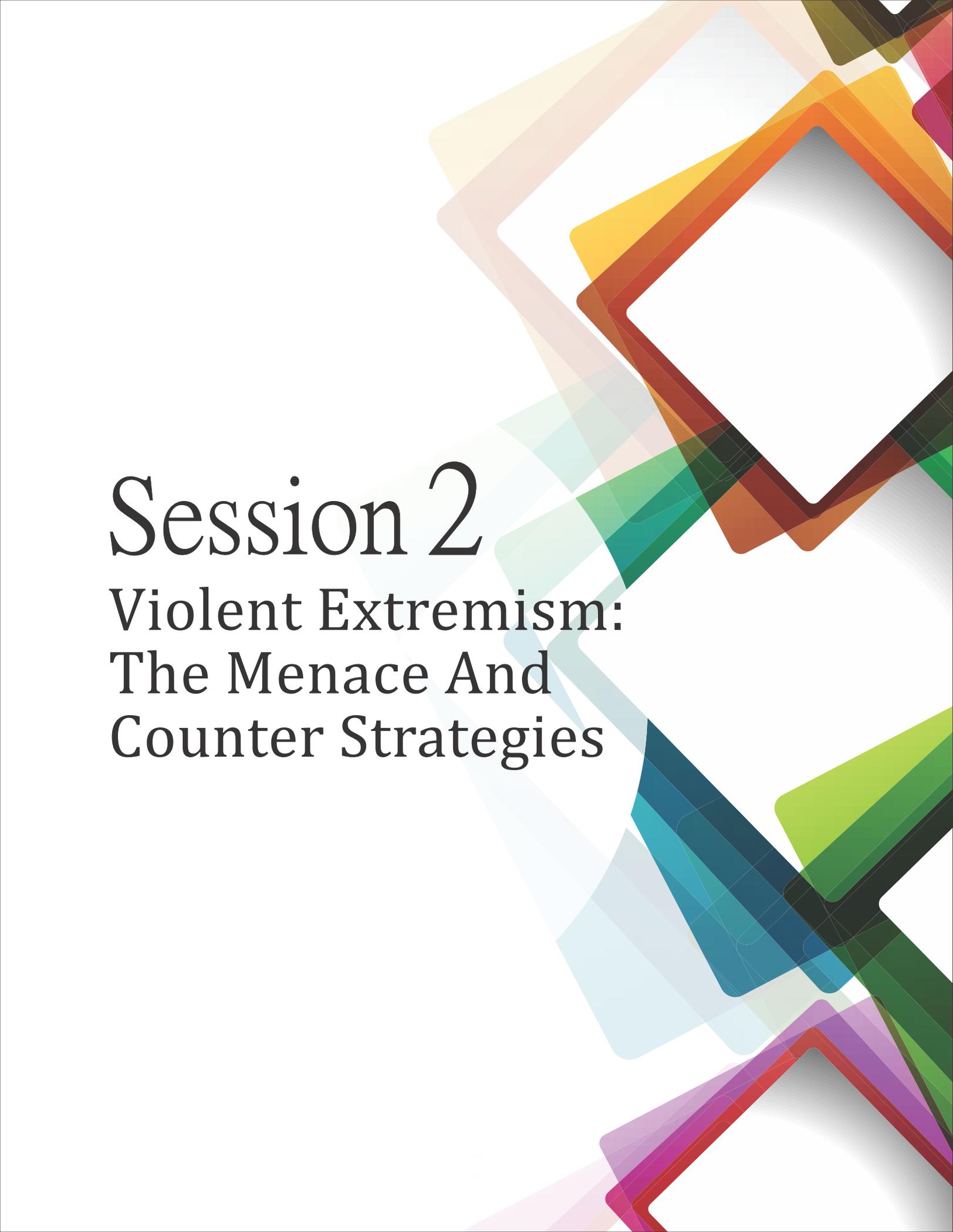
During the interactive session questions were asked regarding sustainability of the gains, strategic magnanimity, inclusion of civilians in rehabilitation process, CBMs between Pakistan and India, fusion doctrine relevance, Pakistan on financial action task force grey list and measuring success.

In response to questions asked it was told that for stability of the gains, state is working on youth engagement, socio- economic development and provision of constructive opportunities to the people. There are three kind of projects in this regard considering strategic, traditional and future construct. The populace has been provided with technical training to earn their bread and butter considering geographical dimensions and universality. Regarding the civilian inclusion in rehabilitation process it was highlighted that civilian apparatus was either was very weak or completely absent in the areas therefore,

capacity building was essential. Considering people centric approach civilian setup has been either operationalized or in process of operationalization Swat in this regard is a success story and a model to follow.

Responding question of CBMs across LOC it was told that there is a set of existing CBMs between India and Pakistan including 3x nuclear, 6x conventional and 3x LOC CBMs. There is also prevailing understanding at DG MO level and Pakistan has been insisting to institutionalize that understanding which has been repeatedly denied by India. Pakistan also wants comprehensive dialogues with India to amicably resolve all core issues but India is not even agreeing upon dialogues and is coming up with aggressive postures like “cold start doctrine”.

About fusion doctrine relevance the panel explained that strategic context matters a lot but general nature of the issues is universal. The relevance of doctrine require fixation of it according to one's own strategic context and need political and military will for implementation. Regarding Pakistan on financial action task force grey list the audience were apprised that Pakistan has done a lot, however, there are narratives and players against Pakistan. Pakistan has addressed the set of direct challenges, however, remaining threats require strategic patience. Addressing question of success measurement it was told it is intangible, however, observable. Without peace there is no prosperity and without prosperity there is no stability. Zarb-e-Azab has provided us with the ground to start the journey towards stability which is observable.



Session 2

Violent Extremism: The Menace And Counter Strategies

The Panel of second session comprised of Mr. Owais Ghnai, Mr. Clovis Meath Beaker and Ms. Victoria Washington, and moderator of the session was Mr. Ihsan Ghani. The Panel deliberated upon Violent Extremism: The Menace and Counter Strategies. During the session Mr. Owais Ghani presented on Pakistan's experience on countering violent extremism which was followed by presentation of Mr. Clovis Meath-Beaker and Ms. Victoria on Understanding the UK Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST): Delivering PREVENT, Including the Role of Information Activity and Outreach (IA &O) The talk was followed by interactive session in which speakers aptly replied queries of the audience.

Introductory Remarks by Moderator- Mr. Ihsan Ghani



Extremism is the absolute belief of one's truth; with an entrenched obsession of self-righteousness and judgmental attitude towards other people belief. It then couples with intolerance leading to societal polarisation with dismissive mind set exhibited through violence.

Extremism is not an easy phenomena to understand and explain, it can be both

conservative as well as liberal. It generally follows with model commonly known as stair case model, based on the five floor analogy. First floor inhabited by all members of society, evaluating their living conditions as fair. Those who perceive injustice move up. On the first floor people consider the option of proving their situation. Those who find options to deal with the situation and influence the decision maker leave the staircase at this floor. In order to pursue the non-violent paths people who have been dissatisfied from the available option move up. It is on second floor, with feeling of both anger and frustration, and not being able to improve the situation instigate a search for target to blame. It could be a direct opponent like Government or could be a third party to whom their aggression could take place such as ethnic or religious group. People who are persuaded that they have an enemy toward whom they can direct their aggression will proceed to the third floor. People who arrived to the third floor develop a readiness towards violence. Feelings can be capitalised by a violent organization that is offering a sense of moral engagement to the potential recruits. It is than the fourth floor, that thinking such as us vs them is promoted, recruits are isolated from friends and family, strict secrecy is imposed and legitimacy of the organization is emphasized. Given an opportunity, people will move to the fifth floor, where violent acts are carried out. In order to be as effective as possible the inhibition of killing innocents must be overcome. This model simplifies the progression towards violent extremism however, in reality the process is much less linear; as people are jumping on and off at different levels. Hence, countering extremism is a long term process and requires new

legislation, by implementing new laws. Besides all said and done the education is the first step towards countering violent extremism.

The National Counter Violent Extremism Policy guide line formulated by NACTA have six policy pillars: to rule of law; service delivery; people engagement; interpreted education (meaning both religious as well as contemporary education); media engagement; rehabilitation; and promotion of culture. It is available on NACTA official website and recommended for anyone interested in CVE.

Pakistan's Experience in Countering Violent Extremism

(By Mr. Owais Ghani- Former Governor KPK)



Mr. Owais Ghani discussed extremism in FATA, North West Frontier Province (NWFP) now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province from the 2008-2011. He focused on how he along with his team interpreted the situation on ground and shaped their responses, and initiated their counter extremism program. The on-ground situation in "January 2008" was that the state had practically ceded control of large area to several militant organisations (almost all over FATA, Swat, Dir, Buner, Bannu Tank and Kohat Darra Adam Khel). Peshawar,

the provincial Headquarter (HQ) was also under a siege of active militant ingress where skirmishes and bombing were very much normal as all over the other places. The provincial admin/police were practically paralysed and in disarray with total failure. Terror attacks; target kidnapping; extortion and sectarian violence grew manifolds. Military/Para military forces had conducted some operations but then movements were confined under pressure from IEDs /suicide bombings, sniping.

There was a deep mistrust between people and military, regarding handling the situation. The local economy was badly hit, businesses, and families relocating down country with their concern of shifting business elsewhere before we lose a province. A series of questions were erupted within the briefings and meetings such as; what were the administration system paralysis; What were the Reason; What was the militancy (its character/ motivation /objectives); What are the militant source of weapons; who are the internal and external support; why there is mistrust; what is counter narrative of mistrust; does only law and order is required to restore; or there is regular insurgency to deal with?

The answers of these question, after a lot of deliberations were that, there was great uncertainty in the area and the region thus Pakistan could not go for any rigid policy. The response could be complex and likewise but sometimes contradictory to polices, thus the President's support was required. The militancy over the region were mixed of three elements i.e. Jihadi, ethnic/sectarian gangs and criminal gangs. Conflict is in the culture of tribble areas, hence, they enjoy skirmishes and small conflicts. But the state were concern that these gangs were exploited by al-Qaida and hostile neighbouring states. The elements of

instability is always there, but states with good law and order tend to shut it down. Amid the situation prevailing in the region Pakistan reasserted itself, and regained its territorial control. Pakistan was in a situation of war (an unsaid war). Fourth and now fifth Generation Warfare had been declared on Pakistan, and to tackle this extraordinary measures were needed (i.e. long term plans thinking about 7-8 years ahead).

Every situation in that area have three dimensions and it's useful to access and examine the situation and to formulate the responses accordingly. All three dimension are equal important and have equal impact on every situation. First, and most important is the international dimension. In international dimension it is dominated by the geopolitical interest of competing states. Assessment based on International and National Dimensions. Under the former, it is influenced by geopolitical interest of the competing states. Hindukush holds a significance geopolitical importance, from Alexander to British; Soviet invasion to U.S war on terror campaign. History reminds us that Pak-Afghan region has remained hostage to big power geopolitics. The so called democrats and liberal progressive have kept the two neighbouring countries in chaos, and maintained military presence in the pretext of terrorism.

Due to decades of embroilment in chaos, the region continued to attract violence and extremism. The region witnessed the 30 years of Afghan civil war between Conservative Islamists and Secular Modernists; Narcotics flourished which provided resources for terrorism and military to breathe. The impact on Pakistan was also fairly adverse, Afghan revolution, Soviet invasion, Iranian Revolution, U.S counter proxy war, Iran-Iraq conflict. The

impact was deep in shape of influx of refugees, heavy weaponry, narcotics mafia, criminal activities. even after 30 years Afghanistan is still not a liberal democratic state, and 20 years of war on terror yet Taliban are nor eliminated from the region infect US is now negotiating with Taliban while Al-Qaida is spread all over the world. US want the chaos in the region to contain China, Russia, to control Central Asia and to threat the Iran of a regime change on its nuclear pursuance. And thus Pakistan remain affected by the regional geo-political development i.e. surrounded by terrorism.

The second dimension is the National dimension, and it is affected as the polarisation within the nation i.e. Liberal and non-Liberals (traditional/religious/Islamists) the issue was the external, madrassa (Islamic educational institutes) and Political parties only aggravated the issue, it is not the reason of the problem. Importantly devolution of power among provinces and federal (which is a extremely beneficiary) came to the wrong time in the region. Third and last dimension is the Local Dimension in which the issue is regarding the administration which is wrongly interpreted with the ethnic division. Ethnic division is no longer an issue due migration towards big cities like Karachi, Islamabad and Lahore. The issue is of the governance at FATA, PATA, MALAKAND Agency and other tribal areas. The region had two power system. State and people, which was in status quo and accepted by both parties, the involvement of the Jihad's in the region created space for their power which disturbed the status quo and caused administration failure. Al-Qaida and Jihad's provided their version of Sharia law according to a document with a tittle in Arabic (English translation is "How to collapse a State". And to counter the extremism we fought at every ground, no dialogue, no reconciliation

with the militants, the state had rigid action against the militants and to counter the narrative that they were representing, we present the amended Nizam e Adal i.e. Sharia Nizam-e-Adal.

In order to improve the political environment, we did not have influence on national level so we worked at local level with the provincial political parties, it was effective that the two parties i.e. Awami National Party (of Asfand Yar Wali) and the Peoples Party of Pakistan (PPP) both were very hostile to the military, but used to attend the meetings and briefing in the GHQ and were very cooperative. Thus we were able to achieve some success and millstone project CPEC, that its original idea came from Pakistan to the chines and this was one of the major initiative that Pakistan has taken. Pakistan looked towards diplomatic initiatives to china, Russia turkey Iran. The counter militancy approach taken by military was very simple, a deliberate policy of depopulating the area of operations. And one the area is cleared it is repopulated so the IDPs were deliberate. The people around (in the region) welcomed the refugees and government had given the food and ration etc. To Counter the terrorism and extremism Governor adopted the policy of Peshawar (1964-64) i.e. the deployment of the population in the urban area of military control that provides all the rights and security.

Amidst, the counter strategy was opted by state and gradually the state reasserted itself by employing counter terrorism strategy. It repossessed all "No Go"/ border areas and pushed back terrorists. This, as a result, lead to a long-term Pakistan military deployment. The counter terrorism approach included Depopulate-to prevent collateral loss of life; Clear-Military ops to clear and eliminate

militants and Re-populate- relocate Internally displaced people back to their homes. Furthermore, Apex committees were formed; Divisional commissions reinstalled and no reconciliation, no dialogue policy and a counter narrative were opted.

Understanding the UK Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST)

(By Mr. Clovis Meath Baker- PM CT Advisor)



Mr. Baker's talk revolved around the understanding of UK counter terrorism (CONTEST) strategy. Significant number of terrorists are in UK since 1970s, hence (the internal) threat is much more noteworthy than the international threat. The international is the threat of massacre revealed after 9/11. Hence the government developed the CONTEST strand as government national strategy to deal with terrorism. It was developed in 2003, as an unpublished document, with which in parallel, UK set up a joint terrorism analysis Center (JTAC) an interagency intelligence fusion cell to access the threat from terrorism. Hence, UK is trying to understand peace from a very early stage. The home (interior) office is responsible for CONTEST. The strategy has been revised many times since 2003 i.e. in 2006, 2009, 2011, 2014 and latest updated in 2018. The point is one

cannot use the same strategy, as threats are always evolving, and policy is needed to be changed with evolution in experiences. The CT strategy is linked with national security strategy, which works under the home office i.e. the office of security and counter terrorism which is also the hub of UK CT strategy. It has four pillars: prevent, pursue, protect and prepare. (Mr. Bakers talk dealt with the other three pillars of CONTEST and prevent was left specifically for Ms. Victoria).

The aim of 'pursue' is to stop the terrorist by detecting, prosecuting and disturbing the terrorist plotting. Hence, it is sophisticated intelligence, law and enforcement and military operations. Along with law and enforcement it is also an approach and since 9/11 there has been a persistent cooperation between the police, military and intelligence and also internationally after 9/11 the cooperation between intelligence and security of very unlikely partners manage to cooperate on the issues of fighting al-Qaida and Daesh. 'Pursue' is politically not controversial in UK. It is a completely normal activity to find detect and prosecute terrorists. Legislation is toughest but the normal courts and criminal justice system are

used. UK prosecuted and sentenced to prison several hundred terrorists. There are more than 200 prisoners currently in UK convicted of terrorism offences. However the success of terrorism, means terrorism may have peaked in the west, so our policy focussed is shifting to how to stop it from coming back i.e. protect.

'Protect' is about protecting elements, to secure things about terrorist attacks, such as border security, secure transportation system, protecting our national infrastructure, securing public places and public buildings.

Again not politically controversial but it is always difficult to know how much is enough. Security inspection never desires to need to reduce your security they always demand for more add-ons.

'Prepare' is about preparing against terrorist attacks. It is about investment in emergency services with regular testing of exercises and adopting of polices for quick response. It is a reactive policy. However, the major concern remains of how we are going to stop a terrorist attack from happening at the first place.

'Prevent' is about safeguarding people from becoming terrorist or supporting terrorism. It is about tackling the support of radicalisation and dealing with the ideological challenges by early intervention by identifying and supporting. This strategy in UK has been politically controversial. The other pillars of CONTEST can't stop terrorism alone, prevent has to be there along them. Prevent is working in three main domains, first is the internet, second is stopping British nationals from going abroad and fighting for Daesh and al-Qaida and then coming back, and the third is engaging with the community, and agencies. So in the prevent strategy we focused on the content on the internet which argues with the freedom of speech; the freedom of speech itself is limited, until it harms others. Hence, we block the al-Qaida online magazine that also teaches how to make bomb and promotes lone-wolf terrorism, it is illegal to download it in UK. There is list of website that is illegal as per the UK law, the list is also shared with public and private sector so that they can filter access to such websites, likes in schools and offices. In parallel to this, at political end big efforts are being made, by forcing the internet industry to take the responsibility. Off course, the industry talks about the freedom, and play the ideologi-

cal freedom card for their commercial interest the platform that have no concern with the content. Yet following the role of radicalisation and efforts of home secretary, the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) in early 2017, it includes major groups like Facebook, YouTube, Twitter defend by claiming that they use machine logarithm and delete the 99% percent content of al-Qaida and Daesh before anyone report and they also act if anyone report about it. But they are work against the government impose restrictions on them. UK is working/lobbying on ban anonymous posting.

The research information communication unit (RICO) advise and support civil society groups trying to get extremist ideologies, global collage against daesh, strat-com campaign, 79 countries are involved in local campaign against deash and contesting it in the information space. 2017 deash propaganda was 85% promoted than in 2015. Nine hundred (900) soldiers of national security forces are deployed in Syria, Libya and Iraq to counter Deash and al-Qaida, and 20% have been killed.

Delivering PREVENT, Including the Role of Information Activity and Outreach (IA &O)

(By Ms. Victoria Washington-Deputy National Coordinator for Prevent)



Ms. Victoria Washington's talk revolved around the overview of Prevent, a pillar of Contest Strategy, and its working within the UK. She discussed its legitimacy as a tool for fighting against terrorism and radicalisation. The Prevent have no issues of legitimacy but the critics always securitize and stigmatize it. It is important to know how prevent is delivered and why it is delivered in the UK.

The basics of prevent strategy is to tackle the influence of radicalisation with the focus on the local community, mostly prevent works within the state. Twenty five (25) legislations took place, with their mandate regarding local authorities such as health, education, etc to actively prevent the radicalisation. The prevent work differently in different community, a separate plans is required of prevent depending upon the risks and vulnerabilities of that specific region. The funding of prevent is done by home office (i.e. interior ministry) but to tackle the chances of extreme right wing person in home office prevent office also looking towards the alternative options, so that its work couldn't stop.

The prevent strategy is working with the collaboration of services with a focus on Counter terrorism. The objective of prevent is not limited to the terrorism but also to deal with the radicalisation in different communities and different field of lives. Its major focus is on the early intervention where the individual is exposing with the radicalisation with the help of our multi-agency partners. It work on the referrals, someone refer us the person that is exposed. Last year prevent office received seventy thousand (70,000) referrals. These multi-agencies are the schools, hospitals, different organizations. Our

most of the referrals are from the educational department. Thus the prevent office work closely with the education, health sector, charity groups and etc. it conduct regular meetings in the community for briefing and educating people. Local chair those meetings not any policemen but police do attend the meetings. The local chairperson that is in charge is the responsible do deal with the terrorism threat and if he is a not able to deal with the threat himself he refers to the prevent officer. In the case the chairperson not sincere with its job he also replaced with other motivated person. The referred person to the prevent officer is studied well and if the person has some radicalised thoughts for other person\group or organisation he further refer to the pursue department. The officer mitigate the risk and threat and deal accordingly.

Prevent and Pursue works closely side by side, it is not the case that a person is categorised either to deal with prevent or pursue. To deal with the complexity of the issue, the officer required planning and study of community and family of the subject so that he get to know the issue, rather schooling or family with extensive investigation. As a case study there were 260 children were radicalised in a madrassa/masque fifteen of them were under 12. The officer get through there everything and get radicalised videos in their phones. Those children also getting the training. The study now is more sophisticated and more complex than ever. The officer have to interpret it. The safeguard of vulnerabilities is the necessary, the reforms are required in the prevent as well, their must be hubs to deal with the referral to deal the psychological aspect done by

psychiatrist and nurses and they make clinical assessment of the referral.

The prevent department always efforts to be consistent in its work but their has been many challenges that the prevent office can't do alone, thus it need to developed trust and confidence of masses on the police thus he can report and appropriate actions can be done if it is appropriate. The department run an online website and writes blogs for the public reach out. So that trying to approach the people and gain their trust and so that they can share their concern and the concern is to be address. Counter terrorism officer has to be effective, the effective communication in the field of prevent domain really matters. Hence, the prevent efforts have been done all over the UK, counter terrorism campaigns by all prevent officers in UK by out reaching the uniform officers and community members as well.

The major issue is the prevent department cannot work in isolation. The key of success is to work together. Hence we are working in close coordination with the military, business and other departments such as regular offices to educate the employees (that if they have to report any radicalisation expose then when to report and where to report). Initially the focus of CONTEST was more of the pursue and protect but later on eventually prevent strategy has evolved as a significant part of CONTEST. The major legislation of the prevent is the safeguard of the society but it is not limited to the safeguard only.

There are numerous challenges to prevent. The most important is the issue of referral, prevent department have received 53% referral within the age of 18-24. Only

3% referral are from the friends and only 4% from community referral were received. There are barriers in reporting an individual, the one either do not speak to its family and love ones regarding the exposure towards radicalisation or they don't refer or inform to the prevent office. Other thing is the prevent office work with the advisory groups, but it has to work with willing groups and faith groups. The role of women is limited in the discussion. The communication should be two way, so that we re-shape our responses. Last is to deal with the cynical activist, that are hardcore against the prevent strategy, engaging with them, knowing the critics, the department has learned alot from them. Engaging with the critics in talk convey their concerns and you can improve your strategy to make it more effective.

Interactive Session

During the Interactive session participants were keen in deliberating on the issues of implementation of PREVENT in liberal world, monitoring of operations in FATA and tackling of re-emergence of terrorism, NACTA and learning from PREVENT, extremism a political or social problem.

It was opined that firstly, as Per a report there are) more than twenty-five thousand (25000) extremist in UK. and PREVENT alone cannot deal with it. UK CT strategy is in fact reactive to PREVENT, today terrorism has many dimensions such as social, economic, political etc. these dimensions are also overlapping. It is a flight of haves and have nots, terrorism is because of the relative grievances. For engaging polices in social domain, it is very important and difficult task, we need to engage the internet providers that could help in social media which is real sources of radicalisation. It

is difficult to balance the threat and the proportional response in terms of restriction on civil liberties and freedom of speech this is the reason the PREVENT had been very controversial in the parliament. Nevertheless, the strategy has gone through the parliamentary process. Today's terrorism is multi-dimensional and the Religious and Political aspects overlap each other. There are fifteen men of Pakistani origin in UK Parliament, hence UK approach of integration is based on multi-culturalism, as heritage of an individual should not be taken away. The key of PREVENT is the multi agency delivery, it is beyond the scope on Police only. It got to be taken out with multiple agencies in the society, especially in countering violent extremism. Rise of white extremism since 2015 and decrease of Islamic extremism in the same time has been observed. In terms of working the contentious aspect of it, in November 2018 a survey had been done, which gives the percentage of over 67% of people support police works over non-criminal case. The one thing that important to avoid is community not to think that it is targeted, if it happened, it creates trust deficit and discourage people to report their concerns. Hence a fine balance deliver policy is needed.

Secondly, in 2011, the main in FATA was to control the havoc; while various agencies also monitored the situation closely. There was a very good coordination between government and military in KPK and in Balochistan as well. Countering extremism in FATA is relatively very different because they have the culture of guns & conflicts, so in the region there were few hard core extremist other few were manipulated on the name of Sharia and Jihad and the other few were there only for the fun (due to the culture). The first thing required was maintaining the control of military in the area,

in the form of check post and surveillance, it which dispersed those who were there only for fun or with weak motive. Thus, only had to deal with the few hard core extremist. The fact that Pakistan is fencing the border, speaks for itself that if there is resurgence of terrorism it is from across the border. It will not come from within the society because society has been badly affected over the past couple of decades. The people will no longer support the re-emergence, but initially they did. The decision of military operations were taken only after the will of the natives. Moreover, the system is sufficiently monitored by robust system and good intelligence. Nonetheless, Pakistan's policy has five phases, formation, implementation, monitoring, feedback and course corrections. Now unfortunately most of the polices stopped at policy formulation, and did not go to the implementation and further steps. The English policy CONTEST was revisited 6-7 times while in contrary NAP was formulated in 2012 and it was never revisited. It is needed to be revisited according to the new challenges that arose in the following 5-6 years of its formulation.

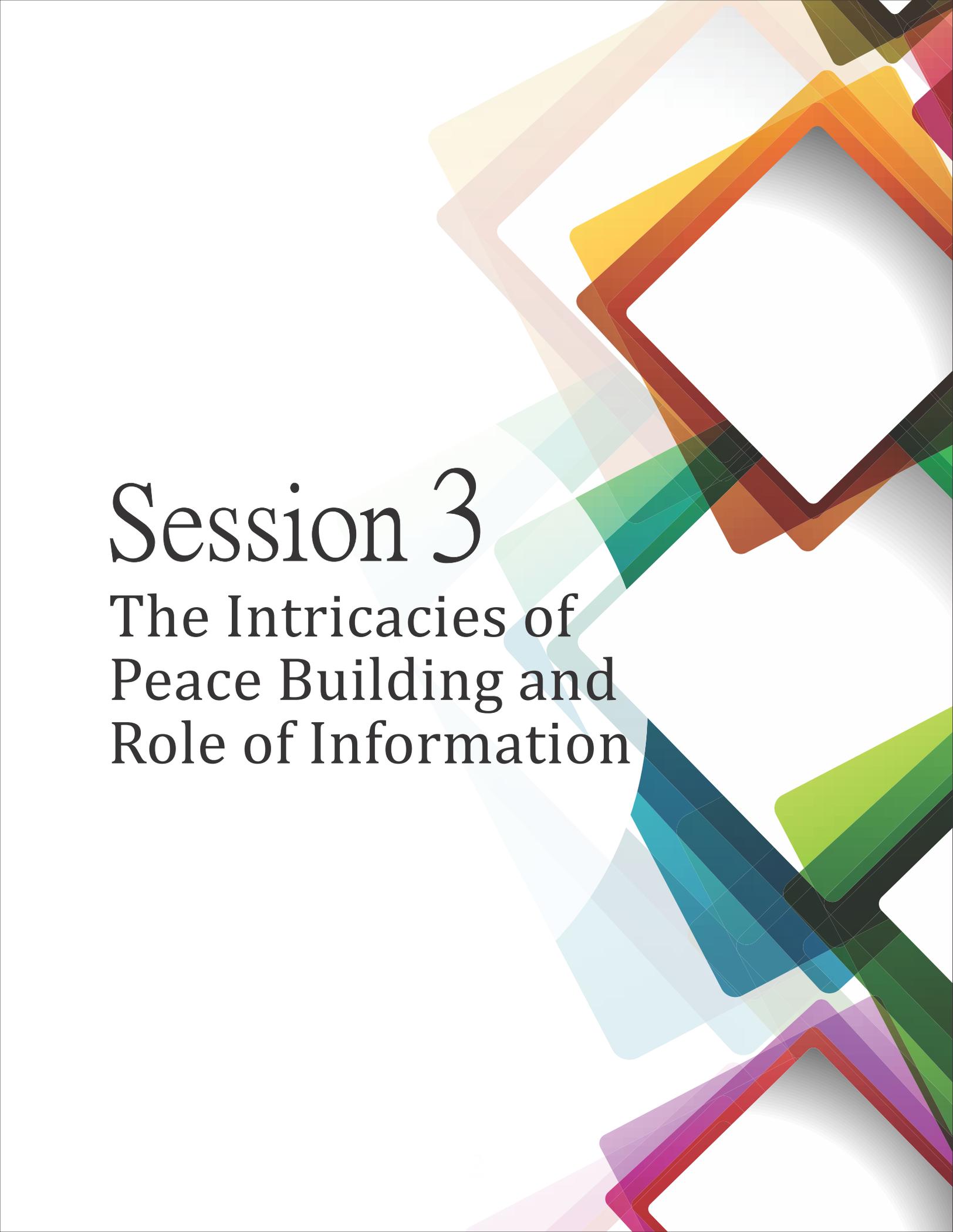
Thirdly, it was commented that, National Counter Violent Extremism Guideline has almost all of the elements if not more of CONTEST and PREVENT strategy. NACTA works on "Tadheer" (a Arabic word which means cleaning) i.e. cleansing of the mind using social media. NACTA also works on CTIIU (but it is mainly work of FIA). The issue is in the implementation of all the guidelines as there is no ownership, NACTA has gone through number of organizational changes i.e. in 2008 through executive order, according to 2013 act of parliament it came under the Prime Minister. Later according to 2014 notification by interior ministry NACTA came under interior ministry then interior secretary (it has



been orphan, unwanted Child) PM officer should took the ownership of NACTA. Similarly, NAP was a reactive but an excellent document which is need to be implemented. While the use of agencies and internet have its own limitations being MNCs.

Fourthly, countries with strong police and criminal justice system generally can cope with the menace of terrorism, unfortunately the state use of force to achieve its aim is not defined as terrorism, while the non-state actors uses forces to achieve its aim which is considered as terrorism.

Nonetheless, the National Action Plan (NAP) is an extraordinary document to counter extremism and terrorism but we have to implement it not as a rhetoric by those who have not even read the between the points and come on television and talk about it but to implement in its true sense. Second we need to go back, and replace the mechanism that will actually works. And important thing is the criminal justice reforms that is the point no. 20 of the NAP, if we go back to the NAP mechanism, criminal justice reform should be made the point no. 1 of NAP.



Session 3

The Intricacies of
Peace Building and
Role of Information

Session 3

The Panel of third session comprised of Mr. Kingsley Donaldson, Mrs. Dara O Hogan, Mr. Allan Jones, Maj Gen Tom Copinger Symes and Mr. Moeed Pirzada, moderated by Ambassador Raiz Khokar (Retd). The Panel deliberated upon the intricacies of peace building and role of information. During the session the first three speakers i.e. Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. Hogan and Mr. Jones talks about making peace work: Northern Ireland focusing on demobilizing and re-integrating militant groups; building trust and confidence at different levels while Major General Tom Copinger Symes gave a talk on UK approach – role of information and data; including evolution and challenges in cyber domain which was followed by Pakistani perspective on perception management and countering violent Narrative. The talk was followed by interactive session in which speakers aptly replied queries of the audience.

Introductory Remarks by the Moderator – Ambassador Raiz Khokar (Retd)

Ambassador Riaz Khokar welcomed the



participants to the second day of the seminar by including the remarks of General Qamar

Javed Bajwa (COAS) and mentioned the concern of COAS while highlighting Pakistan's role in peace building. The cold war era was recalled and told that Pakistan and India have unique design/ scenario as both are nuclear powers with less response time, leading to nuclear war which is a major concern and center of attention of relations. He also stressed the curbing of Islamophobia and highlighted the terrible incident of Christ church and complemented the efforts of Prime Minister of New Zealand. He further mentioned that internal mistakes of the past led to division and dismemberment of Pakistan, where India is still heavily engaged in destabilizing Pakistan.

On the other hand, Pakistan army has done much in KP and Balochistan by creating infrastructure, cadet colleges and health facilities during and after the fight of war on terror but yet a lot more work needs to be done on the political and civilian end. The people of KP, erstwhile FATA and Baluchistan are simple; they need peace, security, social service, justice and law etc. They are immensely in need of facilities whereas state has not been successful to provide those and the people from affected areas joined militant groups. Resultantly,



extremist elements grew and landscape of the tribal regions changed into a battle field. There are many debates

about the role of NGOs but with different implications as Malala is one fine example of such controversies. In this way, lack of political will and the role of leadership is still missing which has to be established.

Making Peace Work: Northern Ireland focusing on demobilizing and re-integrating militant groups; Building trust and confidence at different levels



(By Mr. Kingsley Donaldson)

Mr. Kingsley Donaldson started by complementing that the British and Scottish are working together for making peace work in Northern Ireland, however it won't make a big difference. The speaker also mentioned his personal experience with Republican news agency. When he worked for them; they posted a picture of him in uniform for their own interest. While explaining the concept of CBMs in Northern Ireland, he suggested that CBMs are done in certain silly ways such as by

identity, culture, power. It was also mentioned there are always external actors whose involvement influence and humorously said that Obama has 'Irish germs' and so do the English. The basic purpose was to express the fault lines of Republicans and to draw a critique on Irish side. In this way, it was told that Irish people have changed themselves and are now mature and pragmatic, and have grown more humanly amongst other sections of Society. Criticism was made on politicians as they use social media for their political objectives. As said, the concepts revolved around the actions of mankind where the world is a small place and no one can claim to be huge, hence limits should be drawn on both sides.

Making Peace Work: Northern Ireland focusing on demobilizing and re-integrating militant groups; Building trust and confidence at different levels

(By Mrs. Dara O Hogan)

Mrs. Dara O Hogan expressed critical views about British Government and Army in the past with an example of her own as a victim of conflict. While recalling the Ireland's conflict, the focus was on certain points. There was a lack of communication between the main actors, IRA's perspective was never given due attention, almost two generation grew in the same Irish conflict but when it was in its



latent stage terrorism was never in the DNA of Irish people. While summing up, the public grievances and structural violence was explained and told that it led to war in the past. It was emphasized that the use of force on population leads to negative feedback towards the Government.

Making Peace Work: Northern Ireland focusing on demobilizing and re-integrating militant groups; Building trust



and confidence at different levels

(By Dr. Allen Jones)

In this world one has to learn as how to live with other people and accommodate. While explaining the connection between society and violent groups, it was told that political actions, terrorism as tactic; guerilla warfare and civil war are products of social ills but there is a need to understand the prevalent situation. As said, there are three models; Military model, Criminal Justice model and Community based model to establish a way forward to secure the society but when it comes to security and protection, the military and police should play their role wisely. The objectives can be achieved by proper cooperation, transparency, legitimacy, trust and professionalism. It was suggested that policing model of Northern Ireland may be applied in Pakistan but there is

still a long way to go and much more lessons to learn from the past.

UK approach – Role of information and data; including evolution and challenges in cyber domain

(By Major General Tom Copinger Symes)

Maj Gen Tom during his remarks shared his experience of Iraq and termed that as a fog of War, further, referred that fog of war to technology. Due to certain reasons, there were some calamities in sharing of intelligence information and after the inclusion of technology, the world has become a digital battlefield and the same is referred as virtual battlefield. In the 21st century, technology is easily accessible and people use it according to their own whims. Now, it depends upon a person as how he uses it. It was also explained that an algorithm which is in the mind of the person, as how the person's mind processes towards the use of technology. Not but not the least, propaganda can be well explained as 'Truth wears bodyguard of lies' and a leader is not the one who gives direction to the people and the public starts following him. The job of a leader is to infuse young sentiments and his followers may become future leaders according to their own capacities, in the end, the emphasis could be laid on high moral grounds.

Perception Management and Countering Violent Narrative

(By Dr. Moeed Pirzada)

Dr. Moeed during his remarks made a comparison of challenges between UK and Pakistan and told that Pakistan's challenges are different. While explaining the

understanding of narrative, it was told that Britain as well as the world has failed to understand the narrative and sufferings of Pakistan. The happening of 9/11 and 7/7 were also narrated to the participants as the speaker witnessed those by himself both in US and UK and told that his identity was shrinking after such incidents. It was told that the historical overview of the rise of extremism in Pakistan started after 9/11 and which is not amid to Pakistan but the world at large. After the incident of 9/11, the security landscape and other dynamics of Pakistan were changed, especially after the Lal Masjid operation in 2007. The menace of terrorism in Pakistan grew after such incidents and the Institutions were not clear as how to counter that violence and what to do for the perception management and this panic created a very different image of Pakistan in global community. It can rightly be said that Pakistan is a victim of sub-conventional warfare and later the live broadcast of TTP and Balochistan insurgents led to destruction of image of Pakistan specially. The attack on Srilankan team by

terrorist groups also maligned the image and international sports in Pakistan, particularly, the cricket is the only sports in Pakistan that would build its positive narrative and bring in the global community to the country, all was sabotaged in a tailored way. The massacre of APS Peshawar was a major breakthrough to unite all institutions and to eradicate the menace of terrorism from Pakistan. Although the APS attack hit the ideological fault lines but established a mechanism to counter violent extremism from Pakistan. Still, a war of narratives is going on against Pakistan since the capture of Kulbhushan Yadhev figures out the role of external actors in the region. In the end, there is a need of regional dialogue in the presence of international actors.

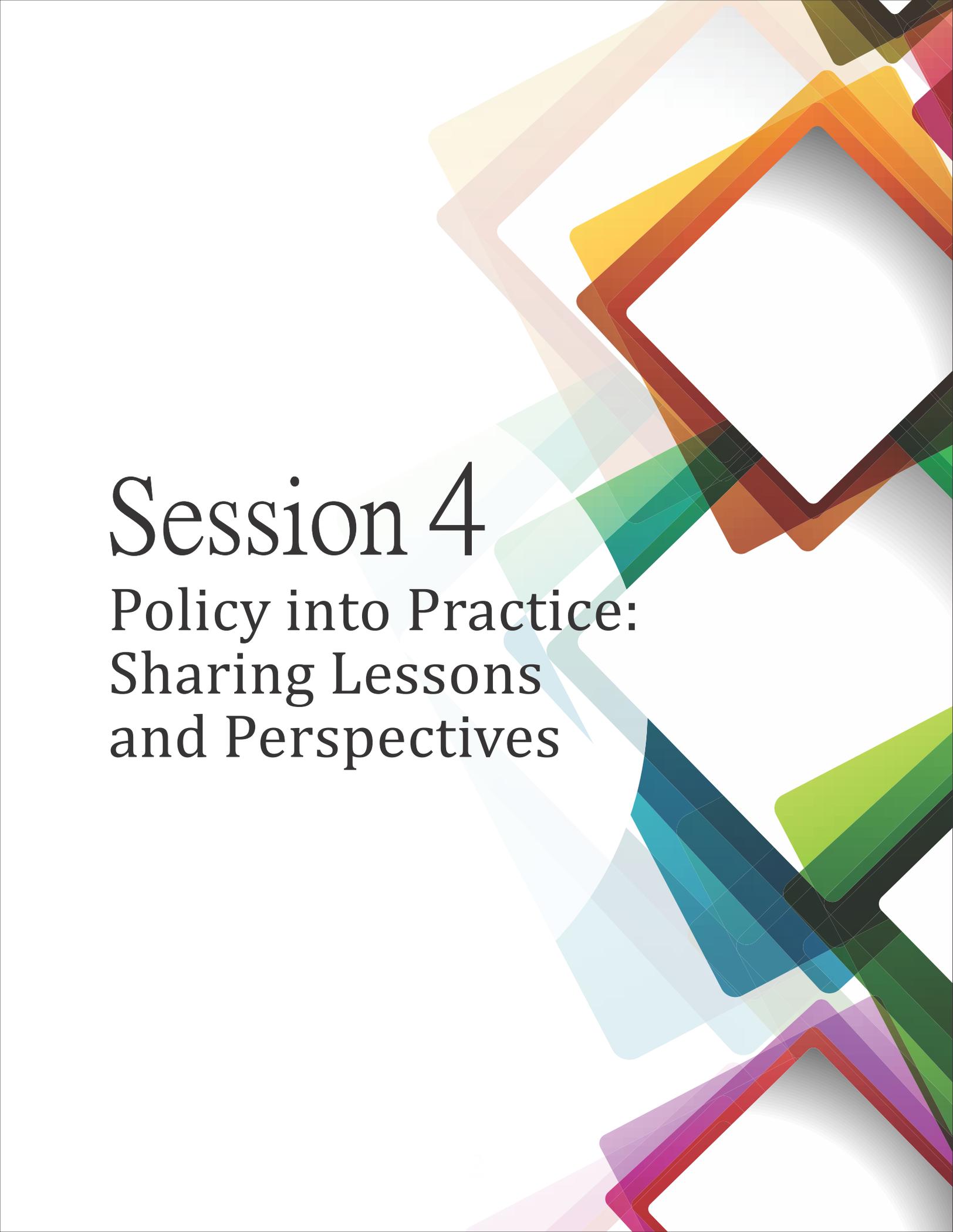
Interactive Session

Various questions were asked and comments were made during the interactive discussion i.e. live streaming of Christ church event, engagement of British govt with community and the root causes of terrorism in regional situation were asked.



It was told that the event of Christ church was different in nature and such incidents use media as a tool to create panic amongst the public. Moreover, the british government is heavily engaged with the community, role of citizenship and political process brings in the self-righteousness where community and the government are on at the same page. Hence, the root causes of terrorism take place because of social injustice, lack of opportunities and involvement of external actors and the mind of individuals is shaped into extremism. Last but not the least, political leadership has to shape up the narratives according to the needs of their people and this can be seen after the implementation of National Action Plan.





Session 4

Policy into Practice:
Sharing Lessons
and Perspectives

Session 4

Session IV of the conference entailed three simultaneous breakout sessions. These groups envisaged discussions by picking up threads from the talks delivered during the conference and also in the backdrop of the experiences of participants and moderators. The gist of discussions and takeaways were later presented by respective moderators.

The following paragraphs entail a record of the key takeaways as presented by the moderators

Session A

Nature of Challenges in Conflict-Prone Areas: When policy meets ground realities:-

Moderator: Mr. Ihsan Ghani



Conflict is a serious disagreement or argument, generally a protected one. Conflict exist/implies due to clash of interest. Basics of conflict may vary, but it is generally it is part of society, and typically all conflict are political in nature. When the conflict is not addressed through political means the grieved party decided/resorts to violence and if the state response is disproportionate the conflict may morph in terrorism. While formulating the policies in the conflict area the framers must

the drivers of conflict and on ground situation in mind along the challenges to the implementation of policy at the forefront. Policy formation involves framing of the policy, implementation mechanism, monitoring feedback and course corrections. Identification of stakeholders is necessary and also to ensure that during table talks that the right person must be in the room along with the critics (so that those who have resentments should not have the feeling of left out, they should also be part of the table talks). Gap must be reduced between what is on paper vs what is the actual ground reality. Normally the issues are not prioritize and the policy is not sustainable and hardly any attention is given to the implementation. Policy execution issues could be result due to a fraud policy, democratic leharchi, institutional weakness and capacity of the implementing agencies. Following are few surmise takeaways:

1. Insurance of Right person in right room
2. Continuity of the process
3. There should be Delegated responsibility and people should held accountable
4. The process, the policy, the implementation should have political ownership, without it the whole process of policy implementation would end

Session B

Employment of Lethal and Non-Lethal Effects, Opportunities and Challenges to Deliver a Holistic Approach:-

Moderator: Lt. Gen (R) Hidayat ur Rehman



To fight the menace of terrorism and extremism, a fine mix of lethal and nonlethal forces is necessary when the conflict has matured to a level where the state is forced to use lethal procedures. Lethal force being destructive in nature are obviously not the priority to utilize, but when the conflict has matured to a level that without the use of lethal force, terrorism and extremism cannot be subdued then lethal force has to be used. Since it is destructive in nature, it must be precise, it must be short-term, and it must not linger on for decades. Because it can only create short-term effects, it can only create environment for the rest of the tools that a state has to get implemented. But if these short-term opportunities provided by lethal force are not utilized well in time, there is a possibility of continuing with the conflict for a prolonged period, that is what we have also experienced here, in our particular case.

The doctrine of Pakistan military Changed after 2009 that we are facing an internal threat from non-state actors which is greater than external one. This is military doctrine and not the 'Bajwa doctrine' or any other person's doctrine. Subsequently, the policy and other training modules were changed to reflect this thought. After 2008 and particularly after 2014 APS incident, policy change to address the issue of terrorism in Pakistan was felt and thus it was changed on record. National Action

Plan was the result of experiences of years and was not adopted in a day. Good progress in some aspects of NAP has been made. Pakistan's progress on NAP may not tally with international community's desires, the progress on some aspects has been slow, but, we are moving ahead. Issuance of Payam-E-Pakistan document last year that counters the narrative of extremists was landmark in this context.

By the way of being destructive, use of lethal force leaves behind physical and psychological scars on the society. Some physical scars can be mended over time with a constructive and positive approach, but the psychological scars will continue for some generations. Losing their loved ones through lethal use of force can put people through unprecedented agony, what probably the Irish people went through when they were subjected to this. In our part of the country, North and South Waziristan and Swat, the destruction and the killing occurred by use of force by both the state and the terrorists. So the scars on the psychological level will take much too long to be mended. However, the non-lethal force which makes good of the environment created by the lethal forces in the beginning has to be then on the lead till peace totally returns. Therefore, the nonlethal forces has to have a prolonged deployment, continuous and sustainable use, while lethal force has to be precise, short and crisp if at all it is to be used.

For better results, an integrated approach is necessary, for mixing the two and developing a fine mix from the policy level, down to the execution level and also at the tactical level. Our National Action Plan (NAP) could be one good example of an integrated approach at the national level. Representation of all segments of the society and also all the institutions of the state which provided their input and

consensus was developed to frame the policy, this was the policy level. At the executional level, a similar integrated approach was not seen, as a result some parts of NAP have not worked so far at the execution level. Success whether at tactical, operational, strategic level or policy formulation hinges on total integration of the entire society? The will of society is represented by the political leadership, unless this entire approach is taken jointly, the results may not be what we wish them to be.

For this kind of a conflict whether you use lethal or nonlethal force, a time frame cannot be laid out. So strategic patience must be practiced by the people who are effected, the state that is trying to handle and the states who consider that they have to pass a judgment or opinion. Because in this kind of a war where you deploy lethal and nonlethal force it may not be possible for anyone to lay out an exact time frame for when peace or normalcy will be restored. So strategic patience must be practiced by both who are going through the war and by those who are passing judgements.

Another aspect of lethal and nonlethal force, particularly lethal force whenever it has to be used is legitimacy and capacity. In our case, since it was our own area and our own people the use of force though created a lot of destruction, but was conceived by major part of the society as a legitimate use of force. Because the people did realize it, that this operation and use of force was being used for their own good. However, it may not be possible for a force to gain such legitimacy if you're in Iraq or Afghanistan. Despite the fact that lethal force is destructive, but when states are confronted with a conflict and the use of force is the last resort, it is undertaken as a tool to begin with. However, as soon as possible the nonlethal forces should take the lead till peace

returns to the area. This has been our experience, till 2008 neither was the will of public as much as would be required by the military forces nor was capacity at the level of various institutions. But 2014 onward, since we had the will of the public, support of the civil and military leadership and institutions the results were totally different. Before 2008 we would continuously move in a cycle of clear and hold and get beaten by terrorists again and again. But as soon as we got the legitimate support from the masses of Pakistan the lethal forces which were being used even before 2008 started creating effects which we see today in a relatively peaceful Pakistan.

Session C

Confidence Building Measures and Stability Including Reconciliation of Interests and Building Consensus to Deliver Policy:-

Moderator: Mr. Christian Turner



The moderator of the session wrapped up the discussion by concluding it into five points:

1. Importance of building trust- Trust is more crucial than confidence because unless there is trust between actors, confidence cannot be cultivated.
2. Complexity and Dynamics of Conflict-

All conflicts are very complex and therefore, process of CBMs are not linear but multidimensional and dynamic. Discussions ranged from localized specific events to issues of climate change demographics and water security etc. which endorses the idea of recognizing rising issues.

3. Creating a Space- How to create space for negotiations is an important question to address that signals to the the significance of symbolism. CBMs could be beneficial for being highly symbolic and can help change perception therefore, urging parties/actors to talk.
4. Necessity for Leadership- In the aftermath of Pulwama incident between Pakistan and India, Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan portrayed a dynamic leadership. This shows the need for right leadership and shock absorbers to provide channels of communication. Voice of women is also crucial to be included in these matters.
5. Listening- CBMs have to be two way and acknowledgement of each other's position is pivotal so as to understand views of each other. Only then a chances of resolution and peace can be increased.

Closing Session



Closing Session



The closing session of the event entailed talks by the UK Head of Delegation- Lt. Gen Patrick Sanders- Commander Field Army UK, The Chief Guest- Dr. Shireen Mazari and Vote Thanks by President National Defence University- Lt. Gen Aamer Riaz, HI (M).

The preceding paragraphs entails inscripts of their talks.

Keynote address by Lt. Gen Patrick Sanders- Commander Field Army UK

Pakistan has been facing diverse and complex problems and UK is a critical friend of Pakistan. The country has been able to achieve stability at a heavy cost of 80,000 casualties. 2.6 billion Refugees and massive damage to infrastructure. What Pakistan has been able to achieve in the realm of security has not only brought peace to the country but also to the region. The efforts and achievements are admirable and demand a tailored support to the country by the international community.

Strategic patience needs to be extended to Pakistan since the country requires time to deliver results. However, it should not be an excuse to adopt a slow pace in delivering progress. Strategy making is a start and it does

not guarantee results. Therefore, one can argue that we are now moving towards fusion doctrine where civil-military relations are more cemented. It can thus be said that Pakistan's frustration with the non-implementation of NAP comes from the civil-military discord.

During the discussions at NDU, there were talks where lessons were exported from Northern Ireland. It is now time that the UK imports lessons from other parts of the world and learns from the success story of Pakistan in its fight against terrorism and extremism. No army in the world wishes to take action against its own people. The worst time in the UK's history was when the army was asked to take action in Northern Ireland, therefore, Pakistan's military's ordeal in the past can be related to at a deeper level.

One needs to remember that reconciliation is vital in achieving sustainable peace, as mentioned by the COAS, however, those who are irreconcilable should be left behind. It is time that people of both the countries stand up for peace in order to set an example for the international community to follow. Pakistan's efforts in the Afghan peace process are admirable and UK extends its full



support to Pakistan's economy. Two days of debates and discussions bring one to question, where should one go from here? As both nations move forward, there needs to be clarity on what purpose we see. The policymakers need to focus on what mainstreaming really means and who needs to be mainstreamed.

In the end, the general hoped that next year more practitioners and academics will participate in the conference. He also thanked President NDU and the organizers for sparing their time and making the conference a success; particularly admiring efforts in form of the joint research based publication.

Keynote Address by Dr. Shireen M Mazari- Minister for Human Rights

It was 2014 when the world heard of hybrid warfare. The interesting question here is how hybrid warfare is different or how is it new. Ever since the beginning of time and war history, the concept has always existed. Therefore, the strategic concepts of hybrid warfare go way back. With time, as technology evolved, the nature of hybrid warfare also changed. As with any warfare, the nature remains the same whereas the means change. All around the globe, some form of hybrid warfare is going on in the form of Russian involvement in the US elections, hacking of government systems or the use of NGOs for dissemination of external narratives. Thus, one needs to remember that the term is not new.

By definition, it is a “tailored mix of conventional, irregular, terrorism and criminal means or activities in the operational battle space.” Because of the nature of hybrid warfare, the center of gravity of states has shifted. The current warfare trends demand engaging with the enemy holistically. The central focus is therefore on spreading propaganda and a strong political narrative



which must accompany indoctrinal strategies. Dissemination of narrative for peace, stability, democracy and justification of cause has become a weapon of hybrid warfare. With war being fought at multiple levels, there's no formal declaration of a state of war. Given its characteristics, hybrid warfare creates polarization in the society, giving space to the enemies to intrude. Therefore, the enemy now focuses on multiple layers of targeting especially the civil institutions and economic centers which is why use of force becomes irrelevant as a war tool. Narratives gain momentum if everybody's on the same page, therefore, persuasion should be used to shape images and form narratives.

Post 9/11, the US imposed a war on Pakistan which not only created a polarized society but also led to widespread extremism. Poverty, forced disappearances and IDPs further aggravated the problem. With no holistic policy and no overarching constitutional framework, Pakistan mainly focused on achieving tactical progress against terrorists. The issue of terrorism in Pakistan is very complicated as the country has experienced three types of terrorisms which required three different approaches. Unfortunately, these strategies never evolved since Pakistan had always been in the reactive mode. The types of terrorism include: -

- a. Sub-national separatists which require a policy of political reconciliation
- b. The threat posed by urban mafia faced especially in Karachi
- c. Extremists

It was the APS incident that shook the country and forced the government to form a holistic approach in tackling with terrorists. The government therefore devised an overarching political structure to deal with the multiple challenges. If the government had implemented NAP right when the document was formulated, Pakistan wouldn't would have been better equipped to fight the problem right from the start.

Terrorism is the new face of hybrid warfare and requires working at different layers. The problem is beyond the military's power to fight alone and therefore requires a more holistic approach. Operation Zarb-e-Azab and Rad-ul-Fasad have concluded and are now at the clean-up phase. As the operations reach a mopping-up stage, civilian structures must be in place especially those related to justice, governance and infrastructural development. IDPs should be managed and returned home with dignity whereas the tribals should be mainstreamed. Emerging problems like PTM need to be dealt through a political lens. An all-encompassing policy also requires fighting the financiers of terrorism and those who support extremist ideologies.

It needs to be borne in view that the threat to Europe comes from their marginalized community and not from countries like Afghanistan or Pakistan. White supremacists are on the rise and Christchurch is a glaring example of it. For terrorism to be completely eradicated, the world should not be selective in condemnation of violence that happens around the globe.

A major issue emerging in Pakistan is that of the UK government and other European countries revoking the citizenship of ex-Jihadists or Jihadi brides who had travelled to Syria or Iraq to join militants. As per the UN, no state can strip its citizens off of its nationality. Most of these individuals are migrants and because of their ancestral lineage, they will be returning to their parent countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. Europe is therefore trying to thrust its problems and unwanted individuals to countries which are already under resourced. Therefore, it is time West deals with its own problems without creating hurdles for others.

To fight extremism in Pakistan, a common curriculum should be adopted and implemented at all levels. Grievances of disfranchised groups, especially Baluchistan, should be addressed for which all stakeholders should be involved in the decision making process.

Vote of Thanks by Lt General Aamir Riaz- President NDU

President NDU, Lt General Aamir Riaz in his closing remarks congratulated the organizers for holding a successful event. He also thanked the presenters and participants for sparing their valuable time and making the conference a valuable learning platform. In his closing address he further said the following:-



Pakistanis rarely breed hate in their hearts. The families that faced violence on the eve of migration in 1947 have not only eliminated the hate factor but have also left the past far behind, focusing on the future only.

This conference was started in 2016 and since then it has gained momentum. Each year, it grew in terms of knowledge addition, learning experience, and the input shared. This year, this platform has provided the policymakers with much intellectual insight and knowledge that could be used in the process of policy making in the government machineries. The future conferences must include practitioners and political and government representatives, so that they could benefit from the knowledge shared.

The National Action Plan is often discussed at different forums. NAP is a dynamic and comprehensive document that works in cooperation with all the relevant policy making departments. NAP's success will only be possible if the government makes its implementation a top priority. Most of the problems that Pakistan faces will be solved if even half of the policies under NAP are implemented. If fully implemented, the NAP will be a way forward for the international community on how fusion of the organizations and stakeholders leads to problem solving.

There have been many shortcomings in Pakistan's governance structure. In addition, the country has faced repeated periods of turmoil since its inception, examples of which include, war of 1948, war of 1965, and the war of 1971 that was a hybrid conflict that turned into the military intervention by Indians and their supporters.

In 1979, the USSR and US confrontation after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan posed a major challenge for Pakistan. At that time,

Pakistan not only shared borders with USSR but also fought against communism as the frontline state with the US. After the purpose was served, the US exited Afghanistan and left Pakistan to deal with its mess. Pakistan was left to face the fallout effects of the war in the form of Afghan refugees, militant organizations, poor economy and extremism.

The regional issues also remained a big challenge for Pakistan. Since its inception Pakistan's relations with India remained strained, however, Pakistan has always tried to achieve peace through talks and negotiations. Pakistan is often termed a security state by the world since all the steps taken in the past have been security centric. It needs to be remembered, that the Pakistan has always remained vulnerable to external and internal challenges. A glaring example of this is when Pakistan was fighting against the USSR in 1985/1986, India increased border forces at the Eastern front, thus presenting Pakistan with a challenge of a two front war scenario.

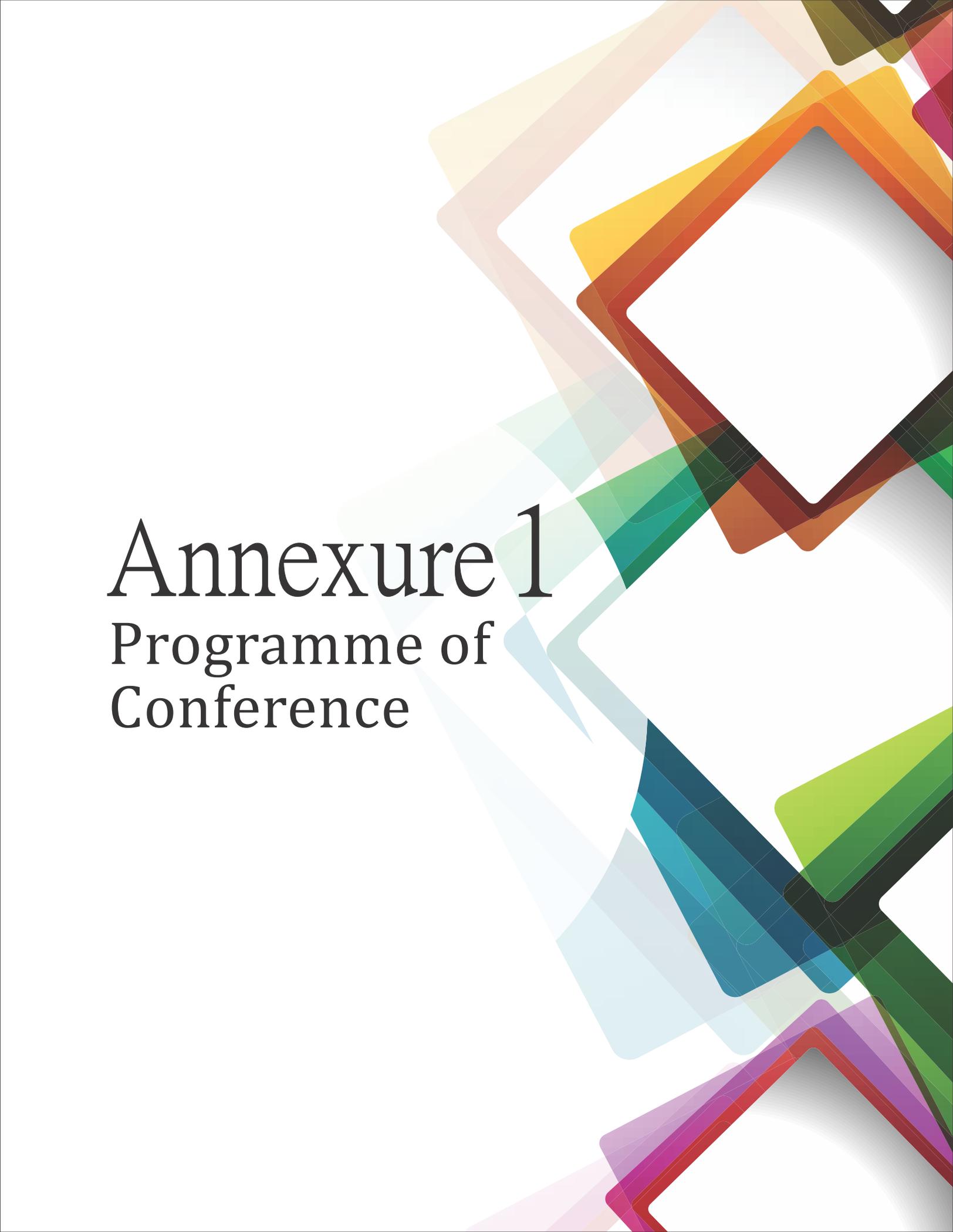
Because of military take overs and widespread corruption, the governance structures weakened and Pakistan faced a deteriorating situation. Because of regional turbulence in the 1980s, Pakistan was exposed to narcotics and militancy. These evils infiltrated the society and increased the problems manifold. As the country was struggling with the challenges of repeated military takeovers, weakened civil institutions and non-people centric economic policies, 9/11 happened and the US invaded Afghanistan. The consequences of this proved to be dire for Pakistan. The society became polarized and many groups were marginalized.

There were many reasons that made Pakistan weak, but the nation is recovering and

now moving in the right direction. Peace in Pakistan will guarantee sustainable peace, stability and prosperity of the whole region. The current government has to deal with many issues like bad governance, strained relations with India and Afghanistan, corruption and a failing economy. As Pakistan progresses in the right direction it will be able to deal with the issues of poverty, education, Climate Change and water scarcity.

The international community has to give Pakistan a chance to deal with the emerging internal and regional scenarios. The international committee should accept the fact that we are rebuilding the state and moving towards relative stability and peace but Pakistan requires time to deliver results and the international community should show some patience in this regard.





Annexure 1

Programme of Conference

Program of Conference
26 March 2019 - Tuesday
OPENING SESSION – (Venue: Javed Sultan Hall)

TIME	ACTIVITY
0930-1000	Registration in front of JS Hall
1000-1005	Recitation of Holy Quran
1005-1015	Welcome Address by Lt Gen Aamer Riaz HI (M) (President NDU)
1015-1025	Opening Remarks by Lt Gen Patrick Sanders CBE, DSO (Head of UK Delegation)
1025-1040	Address by General Qamar Javed Bajwa NI (M) - COAS(Chief Guest)
1040-1115	Tea/Coffee Break in ISSRA Lounge
1115	Group Photo at Front of SanaUllah Hall (Chairs, Speakers of all sessions and Pak UK Teams)

SESSION - I (VENUE: JAVED SULTAN HALL)

CHALLENGES TO LONG TERM STABILITY IN POST -CONFLICT ENVIRONMENT: FRAMING POLICY

TIME	ACTIVITY	GUEST SPEAKER
1130-1140	Introductory Remarks by Chair/Moderator	Lt Gen (Retd) Nasser Khan Janjua
1140-1205	Evolution of UK Fusion Doctrine amid challenges in conflict prone theatres including Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, Iraq <i>(drawing lessons from Chilcot inquiry, Elite bargain research and others)</i>	Dr. Stephanie Blair (Stabilisation Unit Senior Deployable Civilian Expert) Maj Gen Tom Copinger-Symes
1205-1230	From Zarb-e-Azb to Rad-ul Fasaad- The Transition: Intervening Factor of NAP and Whole of Nation Approach	Maj Gen Sahir Shamshad Mirza, HI (M)
1230-1310	Interactive Session	

SESSION - II (VENUE: JAVED SULTAN HALL)

VIOLENT EXTREMISM: THE MENACE AND COUNTER STRATEGIES

TIME	ACTIVITY	GUEST SPEAKER
1430-1440	Introductory Remarks by Chair/ Moderator	Mr. Ihsan Ghani
1440-1505	Pakistan's experiences in Countering Violent Extremism	Mr. Owais Ghani
1505-1530	Understanding UK's Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST): Delivering PREVENT, including the role of Information Activity and Outreach (IA&O)	Mr. Clovis meath Baker (PM CT Advisor) Detective Superintendent Victoria Washington Deputy National Coordinator for PREVENT
1530-1610	Interactive Discussion	Interactive Discussion
1610-1620	Wrap-Up by Chair/Moderator	

DAY - Two 27 March 2019- Wednesday

SESSION - III (VENUE: JAVED SULTAN HALL)

THE INTRICACIES OF PEACE BUILDING AND ROLE OF INFORMATION

TIME	ACTIVITY	GUEST SPEAKER
0900-0905	Recitation of Quran	
0905-0915	Introductory Remarks by Chair/Moderator	Amb (Retd) Riaz Khokhar
0915-0940	Making Peace Work: Northern Ireland - Focusing on demobilizing and re-integrating militant groups; building trust and confidence at different levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Kingsley Donaldson • Mrs. Dara O' Hogan • Mr. Allan Jones
0940-1005	UK approach - Role of information and data; including evolution and challenges in cyber domain	Maj Gen Tom Copinger Symes (GOC Force Troops Command)
1005-1030	Perception Management and Countering Violent Narrative	Mr. Moeed Pirzada
1030-1110	Interactive Discussion	
1110-1120	Wrap-Up by Chair/Moderator	
1120-1145	Working Lunch	

Session -IV

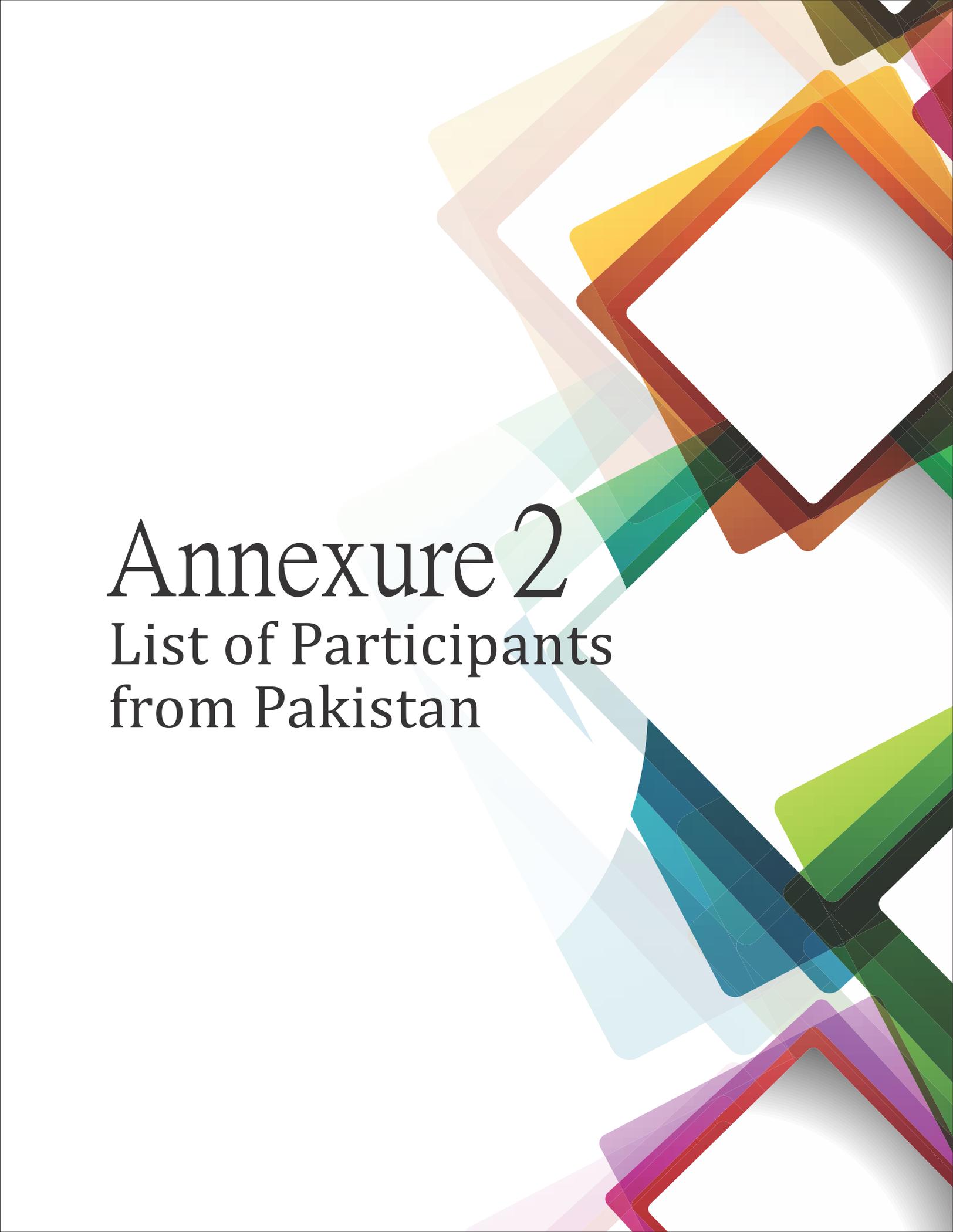
Policy into Practice: Sharing Lessons and Perspectives

Parallel Break Out Sessions

Nature of Challenges in Conflict- Prone Areas: When policy meets ground realities (Session A) Chair: Mr. Ihsan Ghani Venue: Syndicate Room A Div	Employment of lethal and non lethal effects- opportunities and challenges to deliver a holistic approach (Session B) Chair: Lt Gen (Retd) Hidayat Ur Rehman Venue: Syndicate Room A Div
Confidence Building Measures and Stability; including reconciliation of interests and building consensus to deliver policy (Session C) Chair: Mr. Christian Turner Venue: Sana Ullah Hall	
TIME	ACTIVITY
1200-1210	Introductory Remarks by Chair/ Moderator
1210-1235	Discussions
1235-1300	Drawing lessons
1300-1325	Making a Brief
1325-1340	Wrap Up by Chair/ Moderator
1340-1400	Presenting Takeaways

Closing Session (Venue: Javed Sultan Hall)

TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
1430-1450	Key Note Remarks by Lt Gen Patrick Sanders CBE, DSO (Head of UK Delegation)	
1450-1510	Closing Address by Dr. Shireen Mazari (Chief Guest)	



Annexure 2

List of Participants from Pakistan

LIST OF GUEST PARTICIPANTS FROM PAKISTAN

Ser	Name	Ser	Name
NDU HQ			
1	Lt Gen Aamer Riaz, HI (M)	2	AVM Faheemullah, SI (M)
3	Maj Gen Asif Ali, HI (M)	4	Maj Gen Ayman Bilal Safdar
5	Maj Gen M. Asim Malik,	6	R/ Admiral Naveed Ashraf SI (M), TBt
7	Dr. Ejaz Akram		
Local Session Chairs/Moderators and Speakers X 08			
8	Lt Gen (R) Naseer Khan Janjua	9	Maj Gen Sahir Shamshad Mirza, HI (M)
10	Mr. Owais Ghani	11	Amb Riaz Khokhar
12	Mr Moeed Pirzada	13	Mr Ihsan Ghani
14	Lt Gen (R) Hidayat Ur Rehman		
ISSRA Faculty			
15	Amb (R) Fauzia M. Sana	16	Amb (R)Salim Nawaz Gandapur
17	Brig (R) Shoukat Qadir	18	Brig Asim Ali Qureshi
19	Brig M. Ahmed Khan	20	Brig Jawad Ali
21	Brig Muhammad Munir Asif	22	RA Ms. Beenish Sultan
Experts / Eminent Persons			
23	IG (R) Tariq Khosa	24	Amb Jehgair Ishraf Qazi
25	Amb Tariq Usman Hyder	26	Dr. Shoaib Suddle
27	V/Adm (R) Khan Hasham Bin Siddique	28	Dr. Arshi Saleem
29	Dr. M. Bashir Khan	30	Dr. Asma Shakir Khawaja
31	Ms. Maria S. Effendi	32	Dr. Shaheen Akhtar
33	Dr. Fatima Bajwa	34	Brig Adil- DMO (B)- MO dte
35	Lt. Col Tahir GSO- I	36	Maj Tashfeen- GSO-II

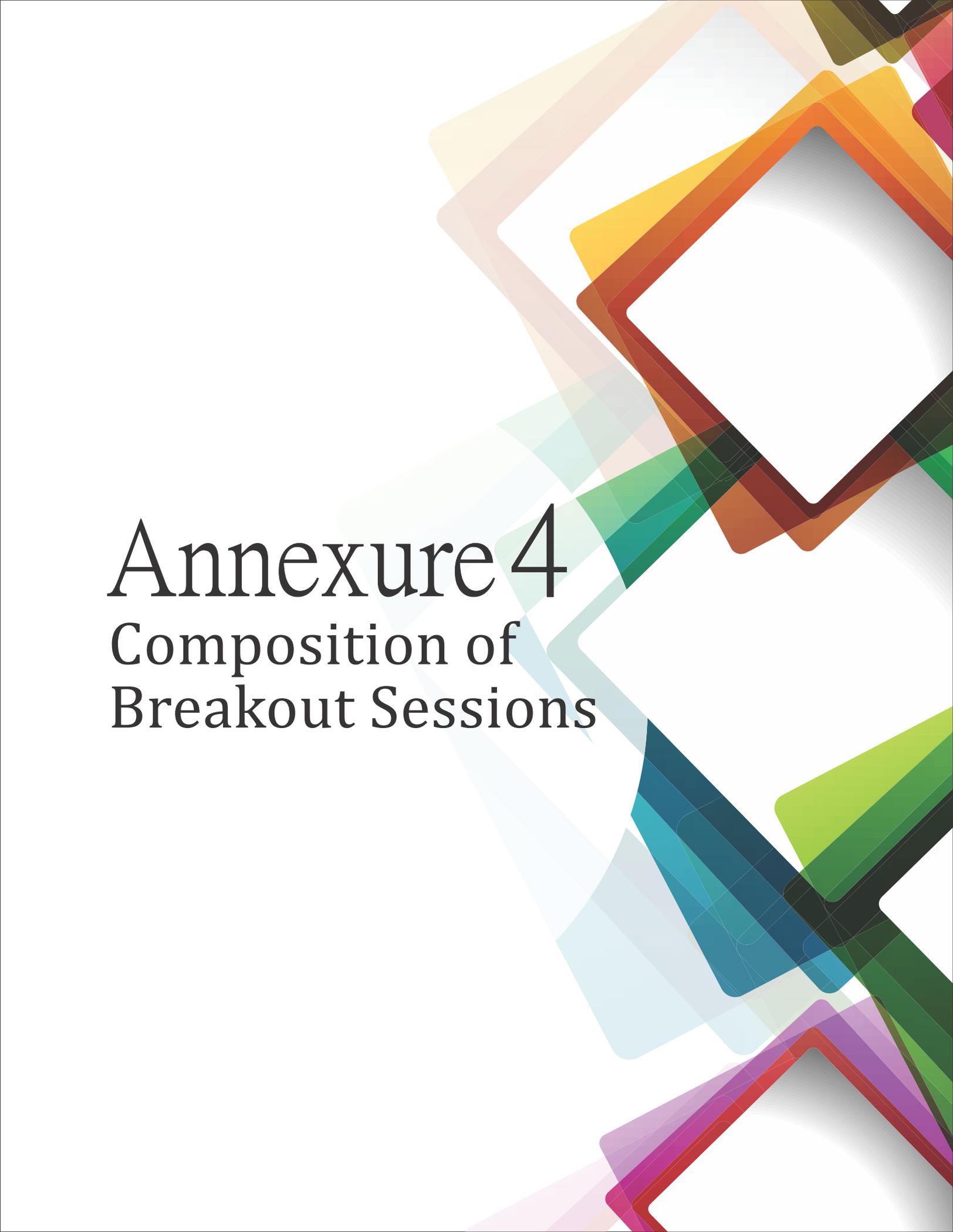


Annexure 3

List of UK Side Delegation

LIST OF UK DELEGATION

Ser	Name	Ser	Name
Guests from UK and BHC x 36			
1	Lt Gen Patrick Sandars	2	Mr. Tom Drew
3	Mr. Christian Turner	4	Mr. Clovis Meath -Baker
5	Ms. Victoria Washington	6	Maj Gen Tom Copinger -Symes
7	Mrs. Stephanie Blair	8	Mr. Kingsley Donaldson
9	Dr. Dara O'Hagan	10	Brig Ben Edwards
11	Ms. Beth Cadman	12	Mrs. Kemi Williams
13	Brig Eldon Millar	14	Brig James Roddis
15	Mr Skye Christensen	16	Col Vivienne Buck
17	Mr. Allan Jones	18	Mr Phil Weatherill
19	Lt Col Edward Hemesley	20	Lt Col Thammy Ullom
21	Ms. Phoebe White	22	Mr. Ali Sakandar
23	Mr. Christopher Cottle	24	Lt Col Ben Ramsay
25	Lt Col Alan Brown	26	Lt Col Peter Baines
27	Lt Col Bayard Barron	28	Lt Col Matthew Walker
29	Lt Col Spiro Marcandonatos	30	Ms Cleo Bigwood
31	Maj Jean-Sebastien Cormier	32	WO1 Andrew Howgate
33	Mr. Richard Yates	34	Mrs. Victoria Porter
35	Ms Imogen Fleming	36	Capt Dan French



Annexure 4

Composition of Breakout Sessions

Composition of Breakout Sessions:

Session A

Nature of Challenges in Conflict- Prone Areas: When policy meets ground realities

Ser	Pakistani Delegation	British Delegation
1.	Mr. Ihsan Ghani (Moderator)	Ms Rosy Cave (Support Moderator)
2.	Lt Col Yaman	Mr Clovis Meath-Baker
3.	Lt Col Wajahat	Detective Superintendent Victoria Washington
4.	Brig Muhammad Ahmed Khan- Dir ISSRA	Mr Phil Weatherill
5.	Brig Mushtaq Ahmed	Ms Cleo Bigwood
6.	Amb (R) Tariq Osman Haider	Lt Col Jeremy Barron
7.	Dr. Ejaz Akram	Col Vivienne Buck
8.	Dr. Shaheen, Professor, NDU	Dr Allan Jones
9.	Air Commodore Aamir Bashir -DS (NDU)	Ms Beth Cadman
10.	Amb (R) Saleem Nawaz Gandapur	Capt Dan French
11.	Research Associate- Ms. Qurat ul Ain	Lt Col Spiro Marcandonatos

Session B

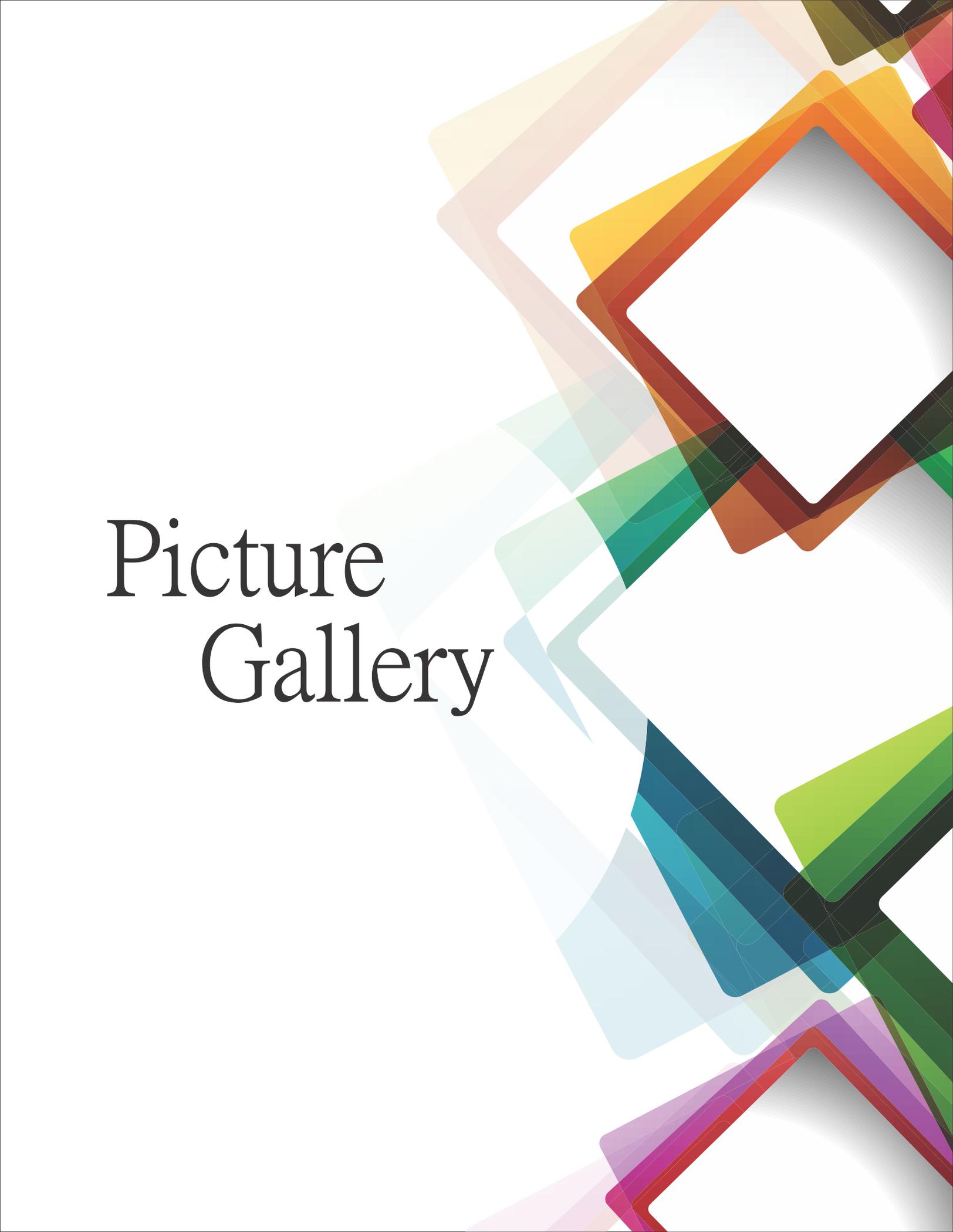
Employment of lethal and non-lethal effects- opportunities and challenges to deliver a holistic approach

Ser	Pakistani Delegation	British Delegation
1.	Lt. Gen (R) Hidayat ur Rehman (Moderator)	Maj Tom Copinger-Symes (Support Moderator)
2.	Muhammad Jafer DG (Evaluation, NACTA)	Mr Christopher Cottle
3.	Brig Adil Iftikhar	Ms Imogen Fleming
4.	Lt Col Zil e Hussain	Lt Col Thammy Ullom
5.		Brigadier James Roddis
6.	Dr. Khurram Iqbal - Associate Professor International Relations Deptn NDU	Lt Col Matthew Walker
7.	IG (R)Mr. Tariq Khosa	Mrs Victoria Porter
8.	Amb (R) Khalid Mehmood	Maj Jean-Sebastien Cormier
9.	Cdre Ovais Hyder (Navy)- DS (NDU)	Mrs Kemi Williams
10.	Research Associate-Mr. Shabbir Awan	Mr Andy Hunter
11.	Mr. Mooed Pirzada	Mr James Kanimba
12.		Mr Ben Melton
13.		Mr Sakandar Ali

Session C

Confidence Building Measures and Stability; including reconciliation of interests and building consensus to deliver policy

Ser	Pakistani Delegation	British Delegation
1.	Lt. Gen (R) Naseer Khan Janjua	Mr. Christian Turner
2.	Lt Col Tahir	Dr Stephanie Blair
3.	Amb (R) Fauzia Sana	Dr Dara O'Hagan
		Mr Kingsley Donaldson
5.	Dr. Arshi Saleem - HoD PCS, NDU	Brigadier Eldon Millar
6.	Mr. Rahim Ullah Yousufz ai	Mr Skye Christensen
7.	Research Associate- Namra Naseer	Ms Phoebe White
8.	Amb (R) Ashraf Jahangir Qazi	Lt Col Ben Ramsay
9.	Dr. Shoaib Suddle	Lt Col Peter Baines
10.	Assistant Professor- Maria S. Effendi	Lt Col Edward Hemesley
11.	Dr. Asma Khwaja - Associate Professor PCS, NDU	Mr Richard Yates
12.	Dr. Fatima Bajwa - Assistant Professor, NDU	Mr Patrick Hughes

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes, primarily pentagons and hexagons, in a variety of colors including yellow, orange, red, green, blue, and purple. These shapes are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and movement, with some appearing to be layered on top of others. The overall effect is a vibrant, abstract composition that complements the text.

Picture Gallery



SUSTAINED STABILITY AMID COMPLEX CHALLENGES

FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (ISSI)
NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD

















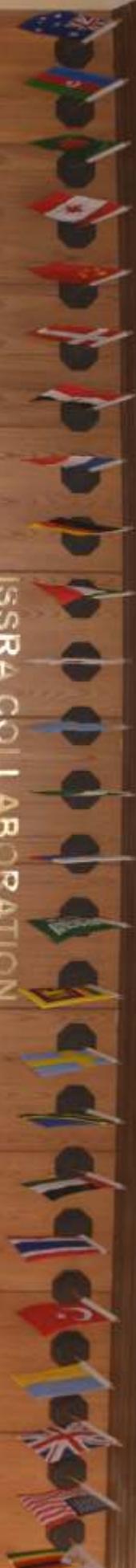


NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY

جامعة الدفاع الوطني



ISSRA COLLABORATION





Institute for Strategic Studies, Research & Analysis (ISSRA),
National Defence University,
Islamabad-Pakistan