



IPRI Newsletter

May 2015

What's Inside

Guest Lecture

01



By Mr. Naveed Ahmad Shinwari

Foreign Visit

02



Third CICA Think Tanks Roundtable

Review Meetings

04



- Peace, Security and Development in FATA
- One year of Modi Government: Achievements and Failure

Upcoming IPRI Publication

05



Addition to our Library

06



Guest Lecture



Political Reforms in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA)

Mr. Naveed Ahmad Shinwari, Founding Chief Executive & President, Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP) visited IPRI to deliver a lecture on "Political Reforms in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA)" on May 20, 2015.

Following are the salient points of his lecture:

- FATA consists of seven semi-autonomous agencies or administrative units and six Frontier Regions (Frs).
- According to Article 247 of the Constitution of Pakistan, President of Pakistan is authorized to administer FATA.
- Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) as a representative of President would oversee FATA matters.
- A Political Agent (PA), a federal civil servant who represents the Governor KP, acts as an executive, judge and revenue collector under Frontier Crime Regulations (FCR).
- FATA Reforms of 2011 have put into practice the Political Parties Order which enabled candidates to contest elections under political parties. In the long run it may have positive implications on the

political landscape.

- After the changes made in FCR in 2011, the legal status of the citizens of FATA has improved.

The Governor's Reform Committee Proposal of March/May 2015

The proposal submitted by the Governor's Reform Committee suggests:

- Establishment of a special levies force of 500 personnel from each agency and another force comprising of 200 personnel from each FR be deployed in the tribal areas. These forces would be trained in the fields of investigation, prosecution and quick response to incidents.
- Establishment of a training centre, coordination cell and a security and intelligence committee.
- Inclusion of four more members to the FATA Tribunal. The nominated tribunal members should be retired civil servants who have served in FATA and are aware of tribal customs.

Continued on p. 3

Participation in International Events



Issues Discussed at CICA Roundtable:

- Analysis of US and Europe's policies in Asia.
- Security situation in Afghanistan and the Middle East.
- Terrorism and Extremism
- Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB)
- SCO's Potential in Ensuring Regional security
- Importance of CICA

Third CICA Think Tanks Roundtable Held in Shanghai, China

The Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) was proposed by Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev. CICA formally started its activities in March, 1993. It is a forum for dialogues and consultations on regional security issues in Asia, with the main objective and purpose of enhancing cooperation through multilateral confidence-building measures towards promoting peace, security and stability in Asia.

A new Asian order may be in the making. While the United States envisaged the continuity of the unipolar world, it appeared that a multi-polar Asia with multiple centres of power was shaping its contours.

President IPRI Ambassador (R) Sohail Amin visited Shanghai, on the invitation of the President, Shanghai Institute of International Studies, to attend the Third CICA Think Tanks Roundtable on 'Asian Security Cooperation – Issues, Concepts and Institutions' from 11-12 May 2015.

He was the first speaker in Session-I on 'An Overview of the Asian Security Developments and New Challenges'.



President IPRI also chaired Session-II on 'Silk Road and its Security Aspects'. Session III and IV were on 'Updating Concepts of Asian Security' and 'Building Regional Security Structures' respectively. Speakers from China, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Russia, Malaysia and Thailand presented their papers at the Roundtable.

President IPRI in his presentation said that there is a common feeling that the World was undergoing transition which is not an easy occurrence. In today's world, reasons of instability and uncertainties in global politics and economy are increasing. Threats to global and regional stability including terrorism, transnational organized crime, cyber threats, man-made and environmental disasters, as well as the implications of global climate change were looming large.

President IPRI said that Asia was facing diverse challenges, especially those emanating from instability in the Middle East, United States' renewed interest in the Asia-Pacific, likely rapprochement between Iran and the US, evolving political and security developments in Afghanistan and Russia's mixed signals about its future endeavours in its greater neighbourhood as well as global matters.

He added that in Afghanistan, both China and Pakistan, subscribe to the cardinal principle that Afghan peace process should be Afghan owned and Afghan led.

Text of President IPRI's paper was published by 'The Shanghai Daily' in its issue of 28 May 2015.

Guest Lecture

Political Reforms in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA)

Continued from p. 1

- The tribunal would serve for two years. The tribunal appointments should be Made through a scrutiny committee. It shall have two benches; one for southern and the other for northern areas of the tribal belt.
- In addition, Judicial Political Agent should be appointed for every agency to ensure the delivery of justice.
- The commission has proposed Agency Councils with 20 to 25 members, depending on the population, and FR councils with 9 to 11 members. The members should be elected on the basis of Nikaat system (a system of intertribal



Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA)

- FATA is spread over an area of 27,000 square kilometres.
- FATA consists of seven semi-autonomous agencies or administrative units and six Frontier Regions (FRs) namely Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan.
- Geographically, FATA is located between the Pakistan-Afghanistan border and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). It shares a 1400 miles-long border with Afghanistan.



Mr. Naveed Ahmad Shinwari

Founding Chief Executive and President of CAMP

Post Graduate Diploma, Fordham University, USA

Latest Publication:

Understanding the informal justice system: Opportunities and possibilities for legal pluralism in Pakistan

shares), while elected parliamentarians from the agency and four technocrats would also be part of the councils.

- For the first two years, Political Agents of agencies and Deputy Commissioners of FRs would chair the council. The vice chairman would be appointed by members and the councils would be the decisive bodies at the agency's level for developmental schemes.
- Governor's council would consist of five experts from FATA including women, minority representatives, federal secretaries of Ministries of Interior, Planning and Development, Finance, and States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) as well as the K-P chief secretary and FATA Additional Chief Secretary.
- Governor's Council would serve as a

consultative body of the K-P governor which would meet after every three months to review developmental works in FATA.

Way Forward

According to Mr. Shinwari:

- The way forward may include participatory peace building initiatives for bringing long term relief to the local population, building and maintaining political momentum for further reforms and building institutional capacity of key formal institutions of local governance.
- In case the government needs to take decision on the future status of FATA, it should be through referendum.
- Reforms can be made through installing modern legal system or connecting Jirga to formal justice systems.

CALL FOR PAPERS IPRI Journal Winter 2016

IPRI Journal is published twice a year by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). The Institute is dedicated to research and analysis of regional and international issues with relevance to Pakistan's national policies. Editor invites scholars to submit well-researched and unpublished papers for its upcoming *IPRI Journal Winter 2016*.

Submission Deadline:

October 30, 2015

For Submission Guidelines Visit:

www.ipripak.org

Note: *IPRI Journal* is HEC recognized 'X Category' Local Journal for Social Sciences.



IPRI Review Meetings

One year of Modi Government: Achievements and Failure

Mr. Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow gave presentation on the completion of first year of the Modi Government on May 25th, 2015.

The salient points of his presentation are as follow:



- During the election campaign, Modi pledged that BJP be given the chance of just one term to show what the people of India had missed. But during first year of BJP's tenure, India has not experienced any miraculous change in socio-economic conditions.
- Modi also assured to bring back country's black money deposited in foreign banks of Switzerland, Germany and France. He claimed that from this money every Indian would get Rs. 15 lacs in his account. But the promise remains unfulfilled.
- Indian media and some political analysts have nicknamed BJP as a "Wordy Party" for its flippancy.
- The Modi government has failed to make use of the good economic conditions which it inherited. Hence, the government has too

little to present as economic achievement attained during last year.

- Decision making process is highly centralized in the current Indian government. Even for a minor task, approval has to come from the Prime Minister's Office.
- Restructuring of institutions has also been ignored by the Modi government.
- Modi paid special attention to Foreign Policy and visited numerous countries in a year. He also tried to engage with the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) all over the world and mobilized them to invest in India. Despite that, Modi government has failed to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- Few reasons pushed India to adopt a comparatively soft stance towards Pakistan. These include: 1) Sweeping defeat of BJP by the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) in the Delhi elections, 2) Condition applied by the current Chief Minister of Kashmir, Mufti Saeed, to resume dialogue with Pakistan on Kashmir issue, and 3) Obama's advice to India to normalize relations with Pakistan.
- Presently, however, the ties between India and Pakistan have been strained due to harsh and hostile statements given by the Prime

Minister and Foreign Minister of India.

- Modi is implicitly following the line of animosity with Pakistan. This can be gauged from the fact that during its election campaign, anti-Pakistan factor was excessively and extensively used by the BJP.



- Furthermore, Appointment of Ajit Doval as National Security Advisor demonstrated the intention of Modi government towards Pakistan.
- Recently, in a statement Defence Minister of India, Manohar Parrikar said, "Kantay ko Kantay sae Nikalna hoga" (terrorism should be fought with terrorism). The statement was an indication of Modi government's aggressive and hostile attitude towards Pakistan. In response, Defence Minister Khawaja Asif, and Sartaj Aziz, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs and National Security called such statements unacceptable and inexplicable.

Peace, Security and Development in FATA

Continued from p. 6

- The government is working on implementation of the twenty points of the National Action Plan (NAP) in an effort to counter terrorism. Under NAP, a Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit (RRU) has been established in FATA Secretariat to act as one window facility for

Development Partners.

- A 'FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy' has been drafted by FATA Secretariat. It's



prerequisite strategy "is the return of 1.6 million displaced people by December 2016". So far 20,744 families have returned.

- FATA is a resource rich area with copper deposits of around US \$ 280 billion worth.
- The recent signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ISI and Afghan National Directorate of Security (NDS) is an indication of willingness to curb terrorism.

IPRI Publications

UPCOMING ISSUE



Content Highlight

IPRI Studies

1. Silk Road Economic Belt
2. Why the US-Pakistan Relationship could Stay Strong after 2014: A Prospective Analysis
3. Trust-Deficit in Pak-US Relations
4. US-Saudi Relations Strain over Syria
5. Southeast Asia: An Area of Cooperation or Competition for the US, China and India
6. SAARC, An Incoherent Organization after 30 Years
7. Pakistan Russia Relationship: History Revisited and Future Prospects
8. Pakistan-Iran Relations: Economic Potential and Prospects

IPRI Conferences

1. Roadmap for Economic Growth of Pakistan
2. Balochistan: Enhancing the Pace of Development and Prosperity
3. Major Powers' Interests in Indian Ocean: Challenges and Options for Pakistan
4. Solutions for Energy Crisis of Pakistan

Guest Lectures

- Asia Pacific: Relevance of Pakistan
- Management of Relations by China with India and Japan: Policy Lessons for Pakistan
- Evolving Situation in Middle East: Emerging Security Challenges for Pakistan
- Pakistan's Youth Bulge: Human Resource Development (HRD) Challenges
- Ascertaining Agendas for Alternative Alliances: What Pakistan can earn from SCO?
- Is India Re-thinking Its Policy on Kashmir?
- Pakistan-Russia Relations: Opportunities and Challenges
- Pakistan's Relations with European Union

Foreign Visits

Official Documents

IPRI Publications



With faith, discipline and selfless devotion to duty, there is nothing worthwhile that you can not achieve

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Publications by IPRI Scholars (May 2015)

Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Non Resident Consultant

"Evolving regional dynamics"
(*The Nation*)

"Afghanistan back in focus"
(*The Nation*)

"Our Wanting counters terrorism effort"
(*The Nation*)

"CPEC and the Baluchistan factor"
(*The Nation*)



Col (R) Muhammad Hanif, Research Fellow

"Parrikar confirms Indian state-led terrorism"
(*Pakistan Observer*)



Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow

"Bharati Kharja Policy Ka Nya Hathkanda" (*Daily Pakistan*)
"Saniha Karachi Zemedar Kon"
(*Daily Azkaar*)



"Dora i Cheen---- Modi Ne Kya Paya?"
(*Nawa-i-Waqt*)

Modi...Kashmir Aur Afghanistan"
(*Nawa-i-Waqt*)

"Modi Sarkaar.... Mayosi Lagataar"
(*Daily Pakistan*)

Muhammad Munir, Research Fellow

"Outcome of Modi's visit to China"
(*Pakistan Observer*)



Khalid Hussain Chandio, Research Officer

"Prejudice dominates Christine discourse" (*Pakistan Observer*)



Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Assistant Research Officer

"Towards Pakistan, Afghanistan & the 'Heart of Asia'
(*The Frontier Post*)



Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer

"Changing destinies"
(*Daily Times*)

"Tackling energy crisis"
(*Pakistan Observer*)

"Gandhi's ideals & Indian minorities"
(*Pakistan Observer*)

"Discovering new horizons"
(*Daily Times*)



Aymen Ijaz, Assistant Research Officer

"Pak -India ties: A road to nowhere"
(*Pakistan Observer*)

Saman Zulfqar, Assistant Research Officer

"Future Pak-Afghan relations"
(*Pakistan Observer*)

IPRI Review Meeting

Peace, Security and Development in FATA

Ms. Amna Ejaz Rafi, Assistant Research Officer in her presentation on “Peace, Security and Development in FATA” discussed security situation in FATA and prospects of peace and development.

The Salient points highlighted during the presentation are:

- Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) is spread over an area of 27,000 square kilometres and it comprises of seven agencies namely Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan.



- FATA shares a 1400 miles-long border with Afghanistan.
- A number of anti-terrorist operations have been conducted in the tribal areas with success. Ongoing military operations in FATA are 'Zarb-e-Azb' in North Waziristan and

'Khyber-I' in Aka Khel.

- More than 90 percent of the area has been cleared of terrorists. According to ISPR, more than 2100 militants, including foreigners have been killed.

- The Government had spent US \$ 400 million on the operation and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).
- The cost of operation Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan may exceed US\$ 1.3 billion.
- FATA is an underdeveloped region. Efforts are being undertaken by the Government of Pakistan to uplift economic well-being of the area.

Continued on p. 4

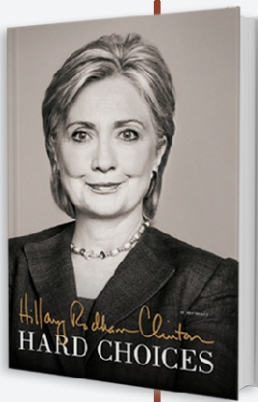


Addition to Our Library

In this book, Hillary Rodham Clinton has given an inside account of the crises, choices, and challenges she faced during her four years as America's 67th secretary of state, and how those experiences drive her view of the future.

This memoir is the story of the the hard choices that she and her colleagues confronted. Secretary Clinton and President Obama had to decide how to repair fractured alliances, wind down two wars, and address a global financial crisis. They faced a rising competitor in China, growing threats from Iran and

North Korea, and revolutions across the Middle East. Secretary Clinton's descriptions of diplomatic conversations at the highest levels offer readers a master class in international relations, as does her analysis of how we can best use “smart power” to deliver security and prosperity in a rapidly changing world.



“All of us face hard choices in our lives. Life is about making such choices. Our choices and how we handle them shape the people we become”

- Hillary Rodham Clinton.



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