

# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ROCCIPI Categories</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scope for Implementation</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RULE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 should be revised to clarify the definitions of the crimes that it covers and to create categories for crimes that are currently outside the Act’s scope.</li> <li>➤ Modification of the Evidence Act and High Court Rules is essential for convening incognito trials, maintaining the protection of the identity of witnesses, and facilitating a simpler procedure for the admissibility of modern types of evidence (e.g., cell phone call data) in terrorism cases.</li> <li>➤ New categories of offenses should be prescribed covering crimes that are currently out of scope of the Act but are inexorably linked to the terrorist problem and thus should be prosecuted under the Act. These include the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Federal offenses for both the interprovincial transportation of explosives and arms and conspiracy to attack across provincial boundaries.</li> <li>– Attacks on buildings and infrastructure of special national significance.</li> <li>– Possession of arms or explosives for use in terrorism, as a strict liability offense with heavier penal- ties for larger quantities.</li> <li>– Use of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons in terrorist attacks.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPPORTUNITY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As part of its de-radicalization approach, the police should pursue a behavioural reform program when dealing with inmates. This includes the better treatment of inmates and improved conditions in police stations and prisons.</li> <li>➤ Efforts should be made to improve the living and service conditions of police.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAPACITY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Capacity building within the Intelligence Bureau should be made a priority to cater to the needs of intelligence-led policing operations in selected areas of the country.</li> <li>➤ Greater coordination between international donors and local law enforcement stakeholders is crucial for better results on ground.</li> <li>➤ The private sector should be encouraged to contribute to enhancing coordination between the public and police through institutions such as the Citizen-Police Liaison Centre (CPLC) in Karachi.</li> <li>➤ Police must be provided with the technology needed to combat criminals and terrorists. For instance, police should be given independent facilities for the interception of terrorists’ communications, mobile- tracking systems, and telephone call data analysis. Investment in developing national databases on vehicles and weapons is long overdue.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Introduce modern methods of investigation into the legal regime. The concepts of plea bargains, poly- graph testing, and relative guilt have been suggested, and they are positive ideas for reform. Police also need effective forensic support, and the legal regime must provide for forensic evidence admissibility in cases of terrorism.</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNICATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At present, information collected by the country’s intelligence agencies during interrogations cannot be used against suspects in legal cases. Legal provisions to make this information permissible, provided that arrests are made by law enforcement agencies and due process of law is followed.</li> <li>➤ The establishment of special units at central police office would serve to facilitate rapid coordination with private cellular companies to get direct access to cell phone data of suspected terrorists as soon as the police acquire information on phone numbers</li> <li>➤ Strengthened cooperation between the military and police would better enable Pakistan’s civilian law enforcement bodies to take responsibility for internal security. Special training exchanges and the induction of soldiers into the police force at junior levels can benefit police readiness in field operations.</li> <li>➤ The Pakistan Army should assist at the strategic and operational levels.</li> <li>➤ Army counterterrorism experts should be provided to educate police officers on the dynamics of the internal security threats facing Pakistan.</li> <li>➤ Efforts should be made to bolster cooperation among the Intelligence Bureau, police investigators, and Inter-Services Intelligence in the pursuit of terrorist groups. Pakistan should consider setting up a formal intelligence sharing mechanism similar to fusion centres in the United States.</li> </ul>
<b>PROCESS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Women should be encouraged to join the police. Equally as important, however, are more woman- friendly laws and gender-sensitized law enforcement personnel, whether male or female.</li> <li>➤ Women and children represent a disadvantaged and vulnerable section of society. No woman or child under 18 years old should be arrested without prior approval of a superintendent or assistant superintendent of police. Female police officers should handle their custody.</li> <li>➤ A female counsellor or legal advisor should be made available in or around police stations for female complainants and abused women.</li> <li>➤ The Provincial government should take responsibility for the provision of legal and financial support to female victims/ complainants. Those women should have access to free legal aid, the immediate provision of services of a public prosecutor/attorney, and financial support to pursue their case in the courts if needed.</li> <li>➤ Shelters should be established to provide protection for female victims whose lives are in danger, especially in cases of honour-related threats</li> <li>➤ When an individual reports a crime, he or she should not be called into the police station; the police should travel to the incident site and fill out complaint forms, sending a copy of the First Information Report or daily diary report (used to formally initiate investigations) by post or by hand. Investigating officers should visit and record evidence at the shops, offices, and houses of witnesses rather than summoning the interested parties to their offices and stations.</li> <li>➤ Policies based on intuition and opinions are not dependable. Rather, policies, practices, and thinking should be based on statistical evidence. A systematic</li> </ul>

	<p>analysis of crime data can provide vital insights into the nature and dynamics of the phenomenon, and the conclusions drawn will be critical for theory, policy, and practice. These research projects must be promoted by the government.</p>
<b>INTEREST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased oversight by international donors is needed. These donors must revisit the quality of their interventions in Pakistan’s justice system.</li> <li>➤ Appointments to key police positions must be executed through a transparent procedure that is free of political interference.</li> <li>➤ An improvement in working conditions and salaries and changes to organizational culture would help to create a force that is respected by the people and thus is more effective in maintaining security and stability.</li> <li>➤ Course books should be written in the standard style of contemporary training manuals, rather than in the dense, non-user-friendly style currently being employed. Additionally, the passive lecture format should be abandoned in favour of training that employs a mixture of interactive methodologies, including role-playing, group work, and problem solving.</li> <li>➤ Training and curriculum throughout the police academies should address the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and minorities. This can help increase their sensitivity, and strengthen the relationship between the police and the community.</li> </ul>
<b>IDEOLOGY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Practitioners should be trained in conflict resolution and management so that these techniques can be employed before resorting to force. Conflict resolution approaches should be adopted over purely law enforcement approaches.</li> <li>➤ Training must emphasize service and the rule of law. Courses should contain case studies of instances in which human rights violations have brought suffering not only to victims, but also to perpetrators who blindly carry out illegal orders.</li> <li>➤ A de-radicalization program must be cultivated and strengthened, giving the police a lead role. Post-release monitoring of reintegration should be conducted to ensure the program’s success, and standardized procedures should be introduced at police departments across the country.</li> <li>➤ The role, duties, and responsibilities of the police must be oriented in a manner in which the service function is prioritized and the prevention and detection of crime is viewed as having a social purpose. The reform strategy should also seek to solicit the support and cooperation of the people.</li> </ul>