

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS
ISLAMABAD**

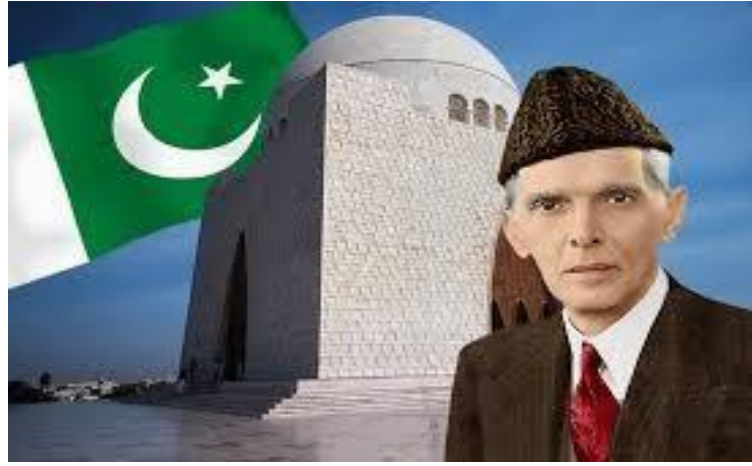
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**YEAR BOOK
2021-2022**

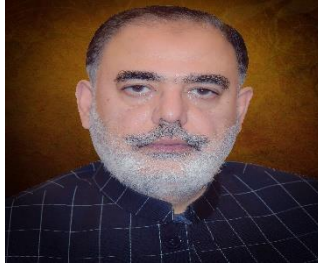
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The Quaid-i-Azam has instructed that the creation of a new Ministry which is to work directly under him should be announced to the Press to-night, and also gazetted immediately. The Quaid-i-Azam has decided that the new Ministry will be called “The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions”. The Quaid-i-Azam has further directed that unless there is any serious legal or other objection, it must be stated in the Press Note that the new Ministry will function under the direct control, guidance and direction of Quaid-i-Azam and Governor-General of Pakistan and this portfolio will be his special care.

**Sd/-A.S.B. Shah
Secretary to Governor General
03-07-1948**



MESSAGE FROM THE FEDERAL MINISTER SENATOR MUHAMMAD TALHA MEHMOOD

It is my privilege to head a Ministry which was created under the specific instructions of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1948. The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions has the honour that initially it functioned under his direct supervision, guidance and control.

2. Existing situation of region has increased the sensitivities of the subjects dealt with by this Ministry and the requirements are critical in our national and foreign policy context. Thus, due diligence is required at each step. Ministry of States and Frontier Regions works in collaboration with all stakeholders in dealing with an extended issue of Afghan Refugees for the last 40 years. The Ministry continues to respond to the challenges in accordance with the policies of the Government. The Ministry is also responsible for matters relating to ex-States which merged with or acceded to Pakistan. In addition, during the Financial Year 2021-22, budgetary allocation for Federal Levies in Balochistan was made for the last time, which essentially meant that the process of devolution of the Federal Levies from the Federal Government to the Government of Balochistan has been completed.

3. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the diligence and hard work of the officers and staff of the Ministry who have dealt with issues of national importance in an effective manner. I am sure that this Year Book will provide useful information to its readers with an insight into working and accomplishments of the Ministry and will be a source of reference.

FOREWORD

The Year Book 2021-2022 of Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) has been prepared in pursuance of Rule 25 (2) of the Rules of Business of 1973. This book contains information regarding objectives, functions, activities and achievements of the Ministry and its organizations. This publication is also recognition of public's right to information.

2. The overall performance of the Ministry relating to the assigned functions is included in the Year Book. The Ministry was established on the specific instructions of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on 3rd July, 1948 and remains one of the oldest Ministries of the Federal Government. It continues to handle the function relating to ex-States which merged with or acceded to Pakistan. The subject of Afghan refugees was subsequently assigned to the Ministry and with millions of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, it has remained challenging due its humanitarian and at the same time economic and security aspects. After the 25th Amendment in the Constitution, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) were merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2018. But Ministry of States and Frontier Regions is continuously facilitating the Parliamentary Committees in the transition process. During the period under report, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions has successfully completed the transfer of Federal levies in Balochistan from the Federal Government to the Government of Balochistan.

3. This publication focusses on the assigned functions of the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions and it is hoped that it will serve as a useful reference book for public, scholars and researchers etc.



Pervaiz Ahmed Junejo
Federal Secretary

VISION

***To ensure implementation of Government's policies, regulations
and their enactment to the areas mandated to the Ministry***

MISSION

***To administer affairs of the acceding and merged states and
matters relating to Afghan refugees in Pakistan***

FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY

- 1. Affairs of the former and acceding States**
- 2. Matters relating to Afghan Refugees in Pakistan**
- 3. Budget matters of Federal Levies in Balochistan**

BUDGET 2021-2022

S.NO	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT (Rs. in Millions)
1.	States and Frontier Regions (Ministry)	161.000
2.	Maintenance Allowances to Ex-Rulers	20.460
3.	Afghan Refugees (CCAR/CARS)	595.000
4.	Federal Levies Balochistan	1849.540
TOTAL		2,626.000

FORMER ACCEDING/MERGED STATES OF PAKISTAN

In 1947, sovereign States of the sub-continent were given option either to merge with Pakistan or India or remain independent. The following acceded to Pakistan by signing the Instrument of Accession.

i.	Bahawalpur	ii.	Khairpur
iii.	Amb	iv.	Chitral
v.	Dir	vi.	Swat
vii.	Kalat	viii.	Kharan
ix.	Lasbella	x.	Makran
xi.	Hunza	xii.	Nagar

2. The following States signed Instrument of Accession with Pakistan but could not be merged due to forced occupation by Indian:-

i.	Junagadh
ii.	Manavadar

BAHAWALPUR STATE:

3. Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Abbasi-V, signed an “Instrument of Accession” with Pakistan in 1947. In 1954, under the “Merger Agreement”, he conceded his sovereign rights of the State of Bahawalpur to the Government of Pakistan.

4. After his death in 1966, the Federal Government constituted various commissions for devolution and distribution of his private property amongst his 23 legal heirs. In 2001, the Supreme Court, while rejecting the various reports of the earlier commissions/committees, directed Ministry of SAFRON to proceed further in the light of its judgement. Subsequently, the Government constituted a Committee under Justice (Retd.) Abdul Shakoor-ul-Salam in 2002 for the purpose. It submitted its report to the Government (Ministry of SAFRON) in 2002 which approved it.

5. Thereafter, the Government constituted an Implementation Committee under Justice (Retd.) Abdul Qadeer Chaudhry to implement the Distribution and Devolution of Property (Ameer of Bahawalpur) Order, 1969. Resultantly, as per recommendations, the Government issued S.R.O. 820(I)/2005 dated 3-8-2005, under which award of the land measuring 4,455 acre, as per revenue record, to the 23 legal heirs were made. The Committee while submitting its report (in September, 2004) had *inter-alia* recommended that the land, known as “*Shikargah*” measuring 312,440 acre might also be distributed amongst the heirs. The Implementation Committee in tandem with Cholistan Development Authority, Bahawalpur prepared a Mutation Plan for “*Shikargah*” measuring 277,974 acre.

6. Ministry of SAFRON in exercise of the powers conferred under Article 3 of the Acceding State (Property) Order, 1961 (President Order No. 12 of 1961) issued S.R.O. 436(I)/2006 dated 10th May, 2006 under which the above said land was devolved amongst 23 legal heirs. The remaining land measuring 34,466 acres could not be distributed because it had already been allotted to different schemes

by the Government of the Punjab. Board of Revenue, Punjab, is to accommodate the heirs, either by compensation at market value or handing over the land adjoining land according to the heirs' choices, as per the recommendations of the Implementation Committee.

7. The matter of possession of land called “*Shikargah*” was in the Court of Chief Land Commission, Punjab, but the heirs challenged the action of CLC Punjab in Lahore High Court, Lahore on the plea that the Court of CLC has no jurisdiction to review the matter after decision of the Apex Court in Civil Appeal No.130/78. While accepting the above appeal, the Lahore High Court Lahore *vide* its Order dated 17-10-2011 declared the proceeding of *Suo Moto* Revision LR-11/1990 against the Judgment of Supreme Court. Against the Order, the Punjab Land Commission filed Civil Appeal No.883 to 886/2012 in Supreme Court of Pakistan. The subject case is sub-judice in the Apex Court.

SETTING UP OF AUDIT AND RECOVERY COMMITTEE IN RESPECT OF PRODUCE/INCOME OF LATE AMEER OF BAHAWALPUR

8. In the year 2005, the Audit and Recovery Committee under Joint Secretary of SAFRON submitted its report to the Federal Government in SAFRON Division which was approved and accordingly the Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab was advised to implement the recommendations of the report regarding recovery of outstanding dues amounting to Rs. 29.19 million from defaulters including the legal heirs for the period 1966 to 2005. In order to ensure the recovery from the legal heirs, the Committee needs to be reactivated.

JUNAGADH STATE

9. His Highness Nawab Sir Mohabat Khan Rasul Khan was the ruler of Junagadh, who signed the ‘Instrument of Accession’ on 15th August 1947. He migrated to Karachi before the Indian forces occupied the State and the Talukas of Kathiawar. The Nawab died in 1959. The case of its accession is on the agenda of the United Nation Organization.

DEVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY OF LATE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH

10. After death of the Nawab, his eldest son Nawab Dilawar Khan Mahabat Khan was recognized by Government of Pakistan as the Nawab of Junagadh. Inheritance to the properties and assets of the late Nawab was disputed amongst his legal heirs. The Central Government (Ministry of States and Frontier Regions), appointed one Man-Commission under Mr. G.A. Madani, the then Commissioner, Karachi to resolve the issue, under Article 3 of the Acceding State Order 1961 (Presidential Order No.12 of 1961). Subsequently, the Government approved his recommendations and issued SRO No.383 (K)/63 called “The Devolution and Distribution of Property (Junagadh State) Order, 1963”.

11. Aggrieved by the above Order 1963, some heirs of late Nawab of Junagadh challenged this Order in the Sindh High Court, Karachi through constitutional petition No.843 of 1986. The learned Court *vide* its order dated 21-06-2006 dismissed the appeal of the petitioners and upheld the Order, called “Devolution and Distribution Property (Junagadh State) Order 1963.”

DEVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY OF LATE KHAN OF MANAVADAR

12. The Nawab and some other persons sought the intervention of the Central (Federal) Government for devolution and distribution of the properties and assets left by their father late Ghulam Moinuddin Khan, Khan of Manavadar. The Government (in Ministry of States and Frontier Regions) vide Notification under S.R.O. 193 (I)/ 2011, dated 22nd February, 2011 constituted a Committee under Mr. Justice (Retd.) Ali Sain Dino Metlo, a retired Judge of High Court of Sindh to resolve the issues regarding claimants or heirs according to *Shariah* Law. The said Committee submitted its Report on 4th August, 2014. Subsequently, Ministry of SAFRON moved a summary for Prime Minister in January, 2015 with the proposal to implement the recommendations of the said Report and complete the remaining task, assigned under Federal Government's Notification bearing S.R.O. 193 (I) / 2011 dated 22nd February, 2011. Response of the Prime Minister office is awaited.

PRIVY PURSES / MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO RULERS/ DEPENDENTS OF STATES ACCEDED/MERGED WITH PAKSITAN

13. During the year 2021-22, the maintenance allowances to the tune of Rs.42 million was granted to the rulers/dependents of the merged and acceded States:-

A. MERGED STATES

S.NO.	BENEFICIARY
1.	Ameer of Bahawalpur
2.	Mir of Khairpur
3.	Notables of Chitral
4.	Dependents of Late Nawab of Dir
5.	Dependents of Late Nawab of Makran
6.	Dependents of Late Khan of Kalat

B. ACCEDED STATES:

S.NO.	BENEFICIARY
1.	Nawab Muhammad Jehangir Khan, Nawab of Junagadh
2.	Nawabzada Dr. Fatehuddin Khan, Khan of Manavadar
3.	Mst. Mussarat Jehan Begum, Widow of late Nawab of Junagadh
4.	Princess Kishwar Sultana Alias Sultan Bakhte, Dependent of late Nawab of Junagadh
5.	Mst. Zainab Bibi widow of Jalaluddin Khan
6.	Sheikh Abdul Khaliq, Sheikh Sahib of Mangrol

AMMENDMENT THROUGH LEGISLATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ORDER NO.15 OF 1972

14. The Federal Cabinet in 2007 approved increase in maintenance allowance of ex-rulers and their dependents. However, the decision could not implemented due to non-existence of provision of increase in the Presidential Order # 15 of 1972 (Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses). Accordingly, a draft Bill to amend the Presidential Order titled “The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2017” was processed. The draft bill has been approved by the Federal Cabinet. Accordingly, the both Houses has passed the subject Bill. The President of Pakistan had signed the proposed amendments called “The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2017.

AFGHAN REFUGEES

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

- The subject of Afghan Refugees has been assigned to the Ministry of States & Frontier Regions as per Rules of Business 1973 and is being dealt with by a separate Refugees Wing of the Ministry in close coordination with the UNHCR, concerned Federal Ministries and Provincial Departments. For the purpose, an attached Department namely Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) in Islamabad and offices of Provincial Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees (CARs) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh have also been set up for coordinated efforts to manage the temporary stay of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan and their repatriation on voluntary basis to their homeland.

REFUGEES' INFLUX

- As a consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, factional fighting in the post 1992 era, drought in 1999-2000 and post 9/11, 2001, over 4.4 million recorded Afghans sought refuge in Pakistan during the period 1979 to 2001.

CURRENT REFUGEES' POPULATION PROFILE

- At present, following three categories of Afghan Citizens with their approximate population reside in Pakistan:

1. Registered population	(POR card holders)	1.43 million
2. Newly documented	(ACC holders)	(0.840 million)
3. Un-registered	(Estimated)	(0.7 million)

POLICIES REGARDING REFUGEES

- Pakistan is not a signatory to 1951 Convention and its 1967 protocol relating to the status of Refugees but deals with Afghan refugees issue on Humanitarian basis.
- Currently Afghan population is managed under National policy for Management and Repatriation of Afghans approved by the Federal Cabinet. However for their repatriation Government of Pakistan, Afghanistan and UNHCR signed a Tripartite Agreement at Brussels on 17-3-2003 which is renewed from time to time. The Tripartite agreement embodies the principles of gradualism and voluntariness in repatriation. UNHCR provide repatriation package to each individual on their return inside Afghanistan.
- Policies regarding Afghan Refugees have also been framed under International Agreements mainly the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), a quadripartite initiative of Governments of Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan in addition to the United Nations High Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (UNHCR) was endorsed by the international community in Geneva during International Stakeholders Conference held in May, 2012 and was extended from time to time. Three main pillars of the strategy are as under

- i. International support for voluntary repatriation
- ii. Sustainable reintegration in Afghanistan
- iii. Support for host communities
- To mobilize support for the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), Support Platform was launched in 2019. Under this mechanism, a Core group of Support platform was constituted to approach traditional and nontraditional donors to secure maximum funding for Afghan refugees.
- Ministry of SAFRON is also a part of Afghanistan Pakistan Action Plan for Peace & Solidarity (APAPPS) and leads the working group on Afghan Refugees Repatriation under this program which aimed at improving bilateral relation with Afghanistan and return of all categories of Afghans with mutual understanding and time frame.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS 2021-22

- During the reporting period, Ministry of SAFRON, Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and its Provincial Commissionerates continued to focus on issues of management of Afghan refugees particularly in relation to the situation which evolved after the withdrawal of US-NATO forces from Afghanistan. Ministry of SAFRON also led an inter-ministerial Working Group relating to potential influx of refugees.
- As a result of the situation in Afghanistan, the process of repatriation of Afghan refugees remained slow. From July 2021 to June 2022, only 1104 registered POR cards holders (individuals) repatriated to their home land whereas 62,099 unregistered Afghans have also been returned.
- UNHCR has enhanced the repatriation grant for registered POR card holders from 250 USD to 375 USD per returnee w.e.f. 1st August, 2022.
- The major factors which adversely affected the repatriation process included the following:
 - i. Security and protection issues/concerns in parts of Afghanistan
 - ii. Insufficient livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan.
 - iii. Lack of basic health, education, water, infrastructure shelter and access to land in areas of origin in Afghanistan.
 - iv. Insufficient repatriation grant available for the returning refugees
- Despite the challenges of repatriation, the Ministry continued efforts through the United Nations High Commissioner for Afghan refugees, Support Platform for Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) and other bilateral/multilateral channels to secure maximum funding for Afghan refugees. SAFRON/CCAR also presented portfolio of 132 development projects for Pakistan at International Fora, including Core Group of Support platform for SSAR.
- After a very long time, some positive interventions from donors in shape of Refugees Response Plan (RRP) have been received. The proposed RRP is planned for spending \$310 million in one year through 32 Implementing Partners including UNHCR for refugees and local population.

At the same time, efforts were made in consultation Federal and Provincial Departments and other stakeholders to respond to latest challenges in relation to Afghan refugees.

- For provision of education facilities to all Afghan refugees children/youth, the Ministry of SAFRON / CCAR has approached all educational institutions/ universities across the country through Higher Education Commission (HEC) to allocate and reserve the seats in different disciplines for Afghan Refugees living in Pakistan. Till date, 32 universities have responded, among which 20 Public and Private universities have confirmed the 1,734 seats in different disciplines. The confirmation process is under progress and hopefully the reserved seats will increase.

DOCUMENTATION RENEWAL AND INFORMATION VERIFICATION EXERCISE (DRIVE)

- POR cards are not only for identity purpose of registered Afghan refugees but also helpful in better management and facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Afghan Refugees to their home country. Previously, POR Cards were issued in 2012 with a validity period of three years. These had become obsolete not only because the validity period had expired but also in terms of material used (Teslin card) and the information contained therein. Since the data was collected on the previous occasion, massive movement of Afghan refugees had taken place from refugee camps to urban centers, within a province and from one province to another while the information on their latest position and status was required. Moreover, the latest information on their socio-economic profile and acquired skills and educational status was also required for better management and facilitation in their timely repatriation and resettlement in their home country.
- Keeping in view the above-mentioned factors, the Cabinet approved the proposal to initiate the Document Renewal and Information Verification Exercise (DRIVE) in collaboration with Ministry of SAFRON, Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR), with technical assistance of National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), with the financial support of UNHCR, with the following provisions:
 - i. *To issue secured and non-counterfeiting chip-installed smart cards instead of Teslin card*
 - ii. *To print two years validity instead of three years, with the disclaimer that any modification in the validity of the cards will be made through a gazette notification by the Government of Pakistan*
 - iii. *To acquire additional information on socio-economic profiles, movement within Pakistan and details of unregistered family members of POR Card holders (recorded with unique identity number not to be given refugee status)*
 - iv. *Warning to applicants that any misinformation would be liable for cancellation of their POR cards and could be proceeded against under law of the land*
- So far concluded exercise indicates that 1.420 million registered Afghans were processed that includes 1.079 million previously registered refugees who were verified. In addition, 205,383 children (under the age of five) of registered families were documented and 136,490 unregistered family members have been recorded under UMRF category.

- The DRIVE has almost been finalized with only a limited number of registration centers in operation to take care of the remaining case load of registered Afghan refugees.



Left: NADRA Data Entry Operator verifying the data of Afghan refugee, Peshawar Right: UNHCR representative briefing Afghan refugee about the PoR DRIVE, Islamabad

PORs BANK ACCOUNTS

- The Government of Pakistan has allowed registered Afghan Refugees (POR) residing in Pakistan to open bank accounts so that it may boost their trades and businesses and ease their daily life requirements. Up to 30 June, 2022 total 10,792 Accounts have been opened and PKRs 1809,465 million deposited.

REFUGEES AFFECTED AND HOSTING AREAS (RAHA)

- RAHA is appreciated for social cohesion and addressing the local requirement in terms of repair and rehabilitation to the wear and tear of the infrastructure such as road, pavement drainage, water supply, education and health building.
- Total 642 projects amounting to Rs. 7668.664 million under HAA Component have been completed from 2009 to 2021 across the country whereas 41 projects of education, wash, health sectors are in progress in KP & Balochistan.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY (GIZ)

- GIZ is active in Pakistan on behalf of the German Federal Foreign Office and Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). GIZ is helping Pakistan to improve its management of refugees. As part of its cooperation with Government of Pakistan, GIZ is currently implementing following three projects in Pakistan.

1. Refugee Management Support Program (RMSP):

RMSP is supported by German Federal Foreign Office, it currently supports the Ministry of SAFRON and the CCAR through two main areas of work:

2. Stabilization projects in the refugee hosting areas of Baluchistan and Sindh through supporting local public institutions in the delivery of services to Afghan refugees and host communities and DAFI Plus scholarship initiative.

3. Urban refugee program for refugee and host communities

Responding to the needs of refugee and host communities through Urban Cohesion Hubs (UCHs), in selected urban areas including Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Karachi, Chamman and Quetta,



Right: Children from the refugee and host community enjoy the child friendly space at the Urban Cohesion Hub, Quetta, Baluchistan

SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE AFGHAN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES (SSARC) PROJECT:

- The SSARC project is supported by Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). SSARC supports the Government of Pakistan in developing psychosocial support services – locally adapted, gender-sensitive, easily accessible and consequently low-threshold – for vulnerable Afghan refugees and members of host communities



Left: Young people from Afghan refugees and host communities assist each other in building a small car during a robotics course in Haji zai Right: Workshop on gender-based violence/GBV in Peshawar

STRENGTHENING EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES (EHS) PROJECT:

- EHS project is supported by Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The project aims to support the Pakistani partners to strengthen access to public education and health services in refugee-hosting communities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The project focuses on improving the access to public services for vulnerable groups including Afghan refugees, women, children, youth and persons with disabilities.



Left: Inauguration of the student enrolment drive in government schools, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Right: Household survey to assess health and education needs of vulnerable communities Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

PICTURES OF RAHA PROJECTS IN KP:
GPS Deri-1 Mardan:



Before



After

GPS Deri-2 Mardan:



Before



After

GGPS Qadam Khela , Dagai Malakand;



Before



After

GPS Qadam Khela , Dagai Malakand;



Before



After

BHU Jalala, Mardan



Before



After

Kalupind Bheer, Haripur:



Before



After

DWSS Kotka Abraruddin, Lakki Marwat;



Before



After

DWSS Fawad Alam Korona , Lakki Marwat



Before



After

GPS Ismaila Serai, Swabi:



Before



After

Repair work in old class room veranda Construction classrooms and toilets work Kardok in kill Kuda Raheem



Before



After

Boundary wall and class rooms works in Lagap



Before



After

Killa Saifullah Sites



AT THE OCCASION OF UNHCR VISITING DELEGATION





A delegation of Afghan refugees in a meeting with the Federal Minister



Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood assumed the charge of the office of Federal Minister, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions on 19th April, 2022. The Federal Minister was briefed by the officers regarding the mandate, policies and projects related to the Ministry. The Minister emphasized the need for finalization of tasks in accordance with the timelines.



Visit of the US Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman to Pakistan.



Ambassador and Director for International Affairs of Switzerland, Mr. Vincenzo Mascioli during a meeting with Secretary of States and Frontier Regions discussed matters relating to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

FEDERAL LEVIES

After the 25th Amendment in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) have been merged with the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Similarly, the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) of Balochistan stand merged with the Province of Balochistan. Consequently, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions ceased to be the administrative or controlling authority in respect of matters relating to erstwhile FATA and PATA. On 12th March, 2019, Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa promulgated the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Levies Force (Transition) Ordinance Order No. (1) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Khassadar Force (Maintenance, Regulation and Protection of Service) (Transition) Ordinance Order No. (II) of 2019, whereby the Federal Levies Force and Khassdar Force in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa stand provincialized.

2. As for the rules relating to Federal Levies serving in Balochistan, it may be noted that the Force was earlier governed under the Executive Instructions of 1954. Later, honourable Balochistan High Court declared the Instructions of 1954 as null and void with a direction to frame rules and regulations keeping in view the latest requirement. Instructions of 1954 were not considered sufficient to cater to the latest requirements of the Force as these did not provide any service structure or adequate salary package at par with the personnel of Provincial Levies and the Police Department. The Federal Levies also required training, arms, ammunition, communication equipment and other logistics support. The process of framing of rules and regulations which will address the gaps in service and other requirements of the Federal Levies is being undertaken in consultation with the relevant organizations of the Government.

3. During 2021-22, Government of Balochistan has been asked to legislate regarding Levies Force in Balochistan as per the Constitutional and existing legal position. The Provincial Government has also been advised to ensure allocation of resources for this purpose.
