ISLAMABAD .: The National Action Plan (NAP) is an important security document, and significant efforts have been made under it, but lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation, experts concurred at a panel discussion organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) on Tuesday. According to conclusions drawn and recommendations put forward by the Panel Discussion on National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments, the prime minister should directly lead the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) as terrorism and sectarianism are main threats to the country. Moreover, the parliament and provincial assemblies should regularly debate and discuss progress on NAP. Policymakers need to fill the governance gaps that are giving space to anti-nation forces which, if ignored, may take root in Pakistan. Besides, the criminal justice system needs serious attention and reforms. IPRI President Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit that said during the past three years, there has been a significant decrease in terror attacks in Pakistan.

Published in The Express Tribune, May 10th, 2018.

Lack of ownership on National Action Plan complicating fight against terrorism

May 9, 2018

IPRI panel discussion highlights security challenges, proposes solutions
Zubair Qureshi

The National Action Plan (NAP) is an important security document, and significant efforts have been made under it, yet lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation.

This was the sum total of the conclusions drawn and recommendations put forward by a panel discussion titled ‘National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments’ organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in Islamabad on Tuesday.

In his welcome address, President IPRI, Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit said during the past three years, there has been a significant decrease in terror attacks in Pakistan. However, there are areas such as social mobilization, regrouping of terror outfits under new names and terror financing which remain key challenges.

He outlined that the purpose of the discussion was not only to revisit NAP and review its implementation, but also to identify problem areas and solutions.

Giving an overview of NAP’s rationale and the status of implementation of each of its 20-points using the Traffic Light Methodology, Joint Director, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), Aasiya Riaz said while NAP was a landmark blueprint for combating terrorism and violent extremism in Pakistan (achieved through rare consensus of otherwise bitterly opposed political forces besides being a civil-military agreement), the country was not out of the woods yet. She outlined that one major issue in this regard is lack of consensus on differentiation between terrorist groups; and lack of a holistic policy on counter-terrorism and national security. Ms Riaz pointed out that another major problem with NAP is the relative opaqueness about its monitoring with there being no clarity on who is chiefly responsible for oversight and implementation –NACTA, National Security Advisor, or the Prime Minister’s Office. She also said that the role and work of the apex committees at the federal and provincial levels for coordination remain non-functional, with neither being proactive in sharing implementation status. ‘Of all the 20-points, revamping of the Criminal Justice System has been the biggest failure under NAP due to continuing lack of initiative by provincial and federal governments in this area,’ she stressed.

<https://pakobserver.net/lack-of-ownership-on-national-action-plan-complicating-fight-against-terrorism/>
The National Action Plan (NAP) is an important security document, and significant efforts have been made under it, but lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation.

The Prime Minister should directly lead the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) as terrorism and sectarianism are main threats to the country.

The Parliament and Provincial Assemblies should regularly debate and discuss progress on NAP.

Policymakers need to fulfill the governance gaps that are giving space to anti-nationalist forces that, if ignored, may take root in Pakistan.

The Criminal Justice System needs serious attention and reforms.

These were some of the conclusions drawn and recommendations put forward by the Panel Discussion on National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in Islamabad today.

In his welcome address, Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, said that during the past three years, there has been a significant decrease in terror attacks in Pakistan. However, there are areas such as social mobilization, regrouping of terror outfits under new names and terror financing which remain key challenges. He outlined that the purpose of the discussion was not only to revisit NAP and review its implementation, but also to identify problem areas and solutions.
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Throwing a practitioner’s light on the interplay of internal and external dimensions impacting NAP, Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani HI (M), Former General Officer Commanding, XI Corps pointed out that the issue of terrorism in Pakistan has become an issue of two square meals – about survival for basic needs. ‘When we see the tribal areas as ‘elaka-i-ghaer’, how can any real development be brought to those areas. People in the tribal areas lack basic facilities, and what is worse, their traditional systems of justice have been forcibly replaced by a broken criminal justice system isolating the communities further,’ he said. Lt. Gen (R) Rabbani stressed that the government has given space to anti-nationalistic rhetoric to fill the vacuum created by the lack of good governance. According to him, people of these areas are being led astray by false information given by external actors at the very grass-roots level. He urged that a whole-of-nation approach is needed to root out terrorism and negative, anti-nationalist elements. ‘Only good governance, especially judicial reforms, will change things in Pakistan,’ he said.

Discussing the way forward for NAP, Mr. Tasneem Noorani, Former Secretary Interior and Commerce, Government of Pakistan, shared that though NAP was put together hastily, it was formulated by practitioners with experience, and is an important security document which even after years, is being discussed threadbare, unlike any other policy instrument in the country. He lamented that a critical impediment to its implementation is the lack of dedicated funds. He also pointed out that sub-committees formed for evaluating and implementing each NAP point are chaired by busy dignitaries who are unable to give enough quality time. Mr Noorani recommended that NACTA should report directly to the Prime Minister, with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) as the coordinator. He also recommended that the ‘MOI needs to be more empowered, e.g. by making it the HR Division of the police service. The provincial Counter-Terrorism Departments should have a more professional cadre with easy mobility from one province to the other. Restoration of Executive Magistracy should be expedited in order to strengthen the District Administration for more effective pre-emptive measures, and the concerns about tribal areas’ administration and Afghan refugees need attention on a fast track.’

IPRI Organizes Panel Discussion on National Action Plan

May 8, 2018


These were some of the conclusions drawn and recommendations put forward by the Panel Discussion on National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in Islamabad today.

Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani HI (M), Former General Officer Commanding, XI Corps, Tasneem Noorani, Former Secretary Interior and Commerce, Government of Pakistan participated in the discussion.

It was concluded that National Action Plan (NAP) is an important security document, and significant efforts have been made under it, but lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation.

The panelists agreed that Prime Minister should directly lead the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) as terrorism and sectarianism are main threats to the country and Parliament and Provincial Assemblies should regularly debate and discuss progress on NAP.

APP/Sohail/farah/ VNS Islamabad

Lack of ownership has created impediments in full and effective implementation of NAP: Experts

Abdul Basit says during past three years, there has been a significant decrease in terror attacks in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, May 08 (SABAH): Experts have said that the National Action Plan (NAP) is an important security document, and significant efforts have been made under it, but lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation. They said the Prime Minister should directly lead the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) as terrorism and sectarianism are main threats to the country. They said the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies should regularly debate and discuss progress on NAP. They said the policymakers need to fulfill the governance gaps that are giving space to anti-nationalist forces that, if ignored, may take root in Pakistan. They said that the Criminal Justice System needs serious attention and reforms.
This was stated by experts while taking part during the Panel Discussion on National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in Islamabad on Tuesday.

In his welcome address, former ambassador Abdul Basit Khan, President IPRI, said that during the past three years, there has been a significant decrease in terror attacks in Pakistan. However, there are areas such as social mobilization, regrouping of terror outfits under new names and terror financing which remain key challenges. He outlined that the purpose of the discussion was not only to revisit NAP and review its implementation, but also to identify problem areas and solutions.

Giving an overview of NAP’s rationale and the status of implementation of each of its 20-points using the Traffic Light Methodology, Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), highlighted that while NAP is a landmark blueprint for combating terrorism and violent extremism in Pakistan (achieved through rare consensus of otherwise bitterly opposed political forces besides being a civil-military agreement), the country is not out of the woods yet.

She outlined that one major issue in this regard is lack of consensus on differentiation between terrorist groups; and lack of a holistic policy on counter-terrorism and national security. Ms Riaz pointed out that another major problem with NAP is the relative opaqueness about its monitoring with there being no clarity on who is chiefly responsible for oversight and implementation – NACTA, National Security Advisor, or the Prime Minister’s Office. She also said that the role and work of the apex committees at the federal and provincial levels for coordination remain non-functional, with neither being proactive in sharing implementation status. ‘Of all the 20-points, revamping of the Criminal Justice System has been the biggest failure under NAP due to continuing lack of initiative by provincial and federal governments in this area,’ she stressed. ‘For NAP to work, piecemeal approach will never work. Policy and institutional reforms need more commitment, especially by the civilian leadership,’ she concluded.

Throwing a practitioner’s light on the interplay of internal and external dimensions impacting NAP, Lt. Gen (retd) Khalid Rabbani HI (M), Former General Officer Commanding, XI Corps pointed out that the issue of terrorism in Pakistan has become an issue of two square meals – about survival for basic needs. ‘When we see the tribal areas as ‘elaka-i-ghaer’, how can any real development be brought to those areas. People in the tribal areas lack basic facilities, and what is worse, their traditional systems of justice have been forcibly replaced by a broken criminal justice system isolating the communities further,’ he said.

Lt. Gen (retd) Rabbani stressed that the government has given space to anti-nationalistic rhetoric to fill the vacuum created by the lack of good governance. According to him, people of these areas are being led astray by false information given by external actors at the very grass-roots level. He urged that a whole-of-nation approach is needed to root out terrorism and negative, anti-nationalist elements. ‘Only good governance, especially judicial reforms, will change things in Pakistan,’ he said.

Discussing the way forward for NAP, Mr. Tasneem Noorani, Former Secretary Interior and Commerce, Government of Pakistan, shared that though NAP was put together hastily, it was formulated by practitioners with experience, and is an important security document which even after years, is being discussed threadbare, unlike any other policy instrument in the country. He
lamented that a critical impediment to its implementation is the lack of dedicated funds. He also pointed out that sub-committees formed for evaluating and implementing each NAP point are chaired by busy dignitaries who are unable to give enough quality time.

Mr Noorani recommended that NACTA should report directly to the Prime Minister, with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) as the coordinator. He also recommended that the ‘MOI needs to be more empowered, e.g. by making it the HR Division of the police service. The provincial Counter-Terrorism Departments should have a more professional cadre with easy mobility from one province to the other. Restoration of Executive Magistracy should be expedited in order to strengthen the District Administration for more effective pre-emptive measures, and the concerns about tribal areas’ administration and Afghan refugees need attention on a fast track.’

<http://www.sabahnews.net/127778>
Effective criminal justice system to make NAP more useful: Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani

Rukhshan Mir (@rukhshanmirpk)
17 hours ago Tue 08th May 2018 | 04:40 PM

Former General Officer Commanding Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani Tuesday said only good governance and serious alterations in country's criminal justice system will make National Action Plan (NAP) more effective. He was speaking to a panel discussion on National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here. General Khalid Rabbani said NAP is an important security document and significant efforts have been made under it but lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation.

He said parliament and provincial assemblies should regularly hold debate to discuss progress on NAP. Joint Director, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) Aasiya Riaz said NAP is a landmark blueprint for combating terrorism and violent extremism in the country.

She, however, outlined that the role and work of the apex committees for coordination remained non-functional to some extent. Policy and institutional reforms need more commitment from political leadership of the country, she concluded.

Also present at the occasion, Former Secretary Interior and Commerce, Tasneem Noorani said provincial Counter-Terrorism Departments (CTDs) should have a more professional cadre with easy mobility from one province to the other.
He said the pre-emptive measures need to be more effective while the concerns about tribal areas' administration and Afghan refugees need attention on a fast track. In his concluding remarks, President IPRI Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit said during the past three years there has been a significant decrease in terror attacks in the country.

He said areas such as social mobilization, regrouping of terror outfits under new Names and terror financing remain key challenges. He outlined that the purpose of the discussion was not only to revisit NAP and review its implementation but also to identify problem areas and solutions. The event was attended by large number of bureaucrats, students, research fellows and media representatives.

Effective Criminal Justice System to Make NAP More Useful: Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani

Nasir Mahmood 18 hours ago

Former General Officer Commanding Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani Tuesday said only good governance and serious alterations in country's criminal justice system will make National Action Plan (NAP) more effective. He was speaking to a panel discussion on National Action Plan.

ISLAMABAD, (Pakistan Point News - 8th May, 2018): Former General Officer Commanding Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani Tuesday said only good governance and serious alterations in country's criminal justice system will make National Action Plan (NAP) more effective. He was speaking to a panel discussion on National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here. General Khalid Rabbani said NAP is an important security document and significant efforts have been made under it but lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation.

He said parliament and provincial assemblies should regularly hold debate to discuss progress on NAP. Joint Director, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) Aasiya Riaz said NAP is a landmark blueprint for combating terrorism and violent extremism in the country. She, however, outlined that the role and work of the apex committees for coordination remained non-functional to some extent. Policy and institutional reforms need more commitment from political leadership of the country, she concluded.

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Panel Discussion - National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments

Umer Jamshaid 18 hours ago  Tue 08th May 2018 | 04:11 PM

The National Action Plan (NAP) is an important security document, and significant efforts have been made under it, but lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation.

The Prime Minister should directly lead the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) as terrorism and sectarianism are main threats to the country. The Parliament and Provincial Assemblies should regularly debate and discuss progress on NAP.

Policymakers need to fulfill the governance gaps that are giving space to anti-nationalist forces that, if ignored, may take root in Pakistan.

The Criminal Justice System needs serious attention and reforms.

These were some of the conclusions drawn and recommendations put forward by the Panel Discussion on National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in Islamabad today.

In his welcome address, Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, said that during the past three years, there has been a significant decrease in terror attacks in Pakistan. However, there are areas such as social mobilization, regrouping of terror outfits under new Names and terror financing which remain key challenges. He outlined that the purpose of the discussion was not only to revisit NAP and review its implementation, but also to identify problem areas and solutions.
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Throwing a practitioner’s light on the interplay of internal and external dimensions impacting NAP, Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani HI (M), Former General Officer Commanding, XI Corps pointed out that the issue of terrorism in Pakistan has become an issue of two square meals - about survival for basic needs. ‘When we see the tribal areas as ‘elaka-i-ghaer’, how can any real development be brought to those areas. People in the tribal areas lack basic facilities, and what is worse, their traditional systems of justice have been forcibly replaced by a broken criminal justice system isolating the communities further,’ he said. Lt. Gen (R) Rabbani stressed that the government has given space to anti-nationalistic rhetoric to fill the vacuum created by the lack of good governance. According to him, people of these areas are being led astray by false information given by external actors at the very grass-roots level. He urged that a whole-of-nation approach is needed to root out terrorism and negative, anti-nationalist elements. ‘Only good governance, especially judicial reforms, will change things in Pakistan,’ he said.

Discussing the way forward for NAP, Mr. Tasneem Noorani, Former Secretary Interior and Commerce, Government of Pakistan, shared that though NAP was put together hastily, it was formulated by practitioners with experience, and is an important security document which even after years, is being discussed threadbare, unlike any other policy instrument in the country. He lamented that a critical impediment to its implementation is the lack of dedicated funds. He also pointed out that sub-committees formed for evaluating and implementing each NAP point are chaired by busy dignitaries who are unable to give enough quality time. Mr Noorani recommended that NACTA should report directly to the Prime Minister, with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) as the coordinator. He also recommended that the ‘MOI needs to be more empowered, e.g. by making it the HR Division of the police service. The provincial Counter-Terrorism Departments should have a more professional cadre with easy mobility from one province to the other. Restoration of Executive Magistracy should be expedited in order to strengthen the District Administration for more effective pre-emptive measures, and the concerns about tribal areas’ administration and Afghan refugees need attention on a fast track.’

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Panel Discussion-National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments

Sarah Siddique Aneel

- The National Action Plan (NAP) is an important security document, and significant efforts have been made under it, but lack of ownership has created impediments in its full and effective implementation.
- The Prime Minister should directly lead the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) as terrorism and sectarianism are main threats to the country.
- The Parliament and Provincial Assemblies should regularly debate and discuss progress on NAP.
- Policymakers need to fill the governance gaps that are giving space to anti-nationalist forces that, if ignored, may take root in Pakistan.
- The Criminal Justice System needs serious attention and reforms.

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Throwing a practitioner's light on the interplay of internal and external dimensions impacting NAP, Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani by the lack of good governance. According to him, people of these areas are being led astray by false information given by external actors at the very grassroots level. He urged that a whole-of-nation approach is needed to root out terrorism and negative, anti-nationalist elements. Only good governance, especially judicial reforms, will change things in Pakistan, he said.
Significant decrease in terror attacks in Pakistan during the past 3 years: Amb(R) Abdul Basit

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نہیں انسکی بالائی کے قام، 20 کانکس بھی کمال کی کہ ان کے ضرورت بھی ممکن

احمد آباد، سندھ، 14 نوامبر (بق) - ایک ایک بڑی بکری میں ایک ایک تیز کے درمیان جنہاں کے کام 20 کانکس بھی کادور کی ضرورت بھی ممکن

ان کے ضرورت کے لئے مانند کی کہ ان کے قام کے 20 کانکس بھی کامیاب کی ضرورت بھی ممکن۔
وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ پاکستان کیلئے بہترین خیالات کی گاہ دیکھی گئی ہے۔ وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ پاکستان کے لیے بہترین خیالات کی گاہ دیکھی گئی ہے۔ وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ پاکستان کے لیے بہترین خیالات کی گاہ دیکھی گئی ہے۔
وہ وزیر اعظم کا خلیل پناہ کے بہترین خیال سے جواب بھیجے۔

اسلام آپ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) کا خلیل پناہ کے بہترین خیال سے جواب بھیجے۔

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