



ISLAMABAD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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PRESS COVERAGE

Panel Discussion - National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments

8 May 2018

THE EXPRESS
TRIBUNE

‘NAP faces lack of ownership’

By News Desk

Published: May 10, 2018

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.

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1706487/1-nap-faces-lack-ownership/>

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/>>

IPRI organizes panel discussion on “National Action Plan: imperatives and Impediments”

DNA News | May 8, 2018



ISLAMABAD, MAY 08 (DNA) –

- 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.

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 (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.'

<http://www.dnaneews.com.pk/ipri-organizes-panel-discussion-national-action-plan-imperatives-impediments/>

IPRI Organizes Panel Discussion on National Action Plan

May 8, 2018

ISLAMABAD, May 08 (APP): Islamabad Policy Research Institute organizes a Panel Discussion on National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments here on Tuesday.

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

<<https://vid.app.com.pk/vid/2018/05/ipri-organizes-panel-discussion-on-national-action-plan/>>

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



Posted By: Sabah News
on: May 08, 2018
In: National

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 (ret'd) 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 (ret'd) 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



ISLAMABAD,(UrduPoint/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.

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.

< <https://www.urdupoint.com/en/pakistan/effective-criminal-justice-system-to-make-nap-338429.html>>

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

Nasir Mahmood 18 hours ago

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Panel Discussion - National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments

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



Islamabad (UrduPoint/Pakistan Point News - 8th May, 2018) Panel Discussion - National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments

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- 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.'

<https://www.urdupoint.com/en/pakistan/panel-discussion-national-action-plan-impe-338413.html>



Panel Discussion -National Action Plan: Imperatives and Impediments

Sarah Siddique Aneel

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Throwing a practitioner's light on the interplay of internal and external dimensions impacting NAP, Lt. Gen (R) Khalid Rabbani

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NHT

NATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PANEL DISCUSSION - NATIONAL ACTION PLAN: IMPERATIVES AND IMPEDIMENTS

Significant decrease in terror attacks in Pakistan during the past 3 years: Amb(R) Abdul Basit

ISLAMABAD, May 8: - 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.

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These were some of the conclusions drawn and recommendations put forward by the Panel Discussion on National Action

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Plan: Imperatives and Impediments organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in Islamabad today.

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work. Policy and institutional reforms need more commitment, especially by the civilian leadership," she concluded. -PR



نیشنل ایکشن پلان کے تمام 20 نکات پر عملدرآمد کرنے کی ضرورت ہے، مقررین

Posted By: SabahNews

اسلام آباد (صباح نیوز) نیشنل ایکشن پلان پر ہونے والے مباحثے سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے مقررین نے کہا کہ نیشنل ایکشن پلان کے تمام 20 نکات پر عملدرآمد کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ 18 مئی
ترمیم کے بعد وزارت داخلہ کے اختیارات سمعوں کے پاس چلے گئے ہیں جس سے نیشنل ایکشن پلان پر عمل درآمد میں مشکلات کا سامنا ہے۔ نیکیا کو وائیل اور عدلیہ کے کریٹیل جنٹس سسٹم میں
اصلاحات کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ انسداد دہشت گردی کے خلاف جنگ کی وزیراعظم کو خود نگرانی کرنی چاہئے۔ فیض آباد دھرم اور اس کے بعد اس جماعت کا ایکشن کمیٹی آف پاکستان میں رجسٹرڈ
ہونا نیشنل ایکشن پلان کی ناکامی ہے۔ نیشنل ایکشن پلان کا دوبارہ جائزہ لے کر مزید کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ دہشت گردی ختم کرنے کے لئے اچھی حکمرانی کی ضرورت ہے۔ ان خیالات کا
اظہار پاکستان کے بھارت میں سابق سفیر عبدالباسط، سابق سیکرٹری داخلہ تسنیم نورانی، جنرل (ر) خالد ربانی اور خواجہ ڈاکٹر کورنٹ آسیہ ریاض نے اسلام آباد پالیسی ریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ میں نیشنل

ایکشن پلان پر ہونے والے مباحث سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ سابق سفارت کار عبدالباہر نے کہا کہ نیشنل ایکشن پلان کو دوبارہ دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس کا جائزہ لیا جائے کہ وہ کون سی جگہیں ہیں جہاں پر کام نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ سو بے پالسی کے لئے وزارت داخلہ کی طرف دیکھتے ہیں مگر وزارت داخلہ کے پاس اختیارات نہیں ہیں اور یہ سوال اٹھ رہے ہیں کہ 18ویں ترمیم کی وجہ سے نیشنل ایکشن پلان پر عملدرآمد میں رکاوٹیں آرہی ہیں۔ سابق سیکریٹری داخلہ نسیم نورانی نے کہا کہ نیشنل ایکشن پلان ایک اچھی دستاویز ہے ہر چیز کے بارے میں مکمل پلان دیا گیا مگر اس پر کام اس طرح نہیں کیا گیا جس طرح کرنا چاہتے تھے جس کی وجہ اس مد میں وسائل کا نہ رکھا جاتا ہے اور ابتدائی سالوں میں نیشنل ایکشن پلان پر عملدرآمد کے لئے وسائل کی کمی تھی۔ دہشت گردی سے پاکستان کو خطرہ ہے ہماری معیشت خراب ہو رہی ہے اس پر وزیراعظم کو خود آگے آنا چاہئے بد قسمتی سے ہمارے ملک میں سکیورٹی کے حوالے سے مسائل کو فوج پر ڈال دیا جاتا ہے۔ فیض آباد دھرنا نیشنل ایکشن پلان اور پنجاب حکومت کی ناکامی ہے۔ وزارت داخلہ کے تمام اختیارات 18ویں ترمیم کے بعد وزیراعلیٰ کے پاس ہیں۔ ہمیں عدالتی نظام میں بھی اصلاحات کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ بنزل (ر) خالد ربانی نے کہا کہ پی ٹی ایم کا مسئلہ سیاسی ہے اور سیاسی لوگوں کو حل کرنا ہوگا۔ فنانس کو ترقی دینا ہوگی صرف سرک اور پانی کی لائن سے ترقی نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ انصاف نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے بھی دہشت گردی میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ اس کے لئے سول حکومت کو بھی کردار ادا کرنا ہوگا۔ عدلیہ میں اصلاحات کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ پلڈاٹ کی جوائنٹ ڈائریکٹریسیہ ریاض نے نیشنل ایکشن پلان پر تفصیل کے ساتھ شہرکاء کو آگاہ کیا اور اس حوالے سے حکومتی اقدامات اور جن نکات پر کام نہیں کیا گیا ان کو واضح کیا۔

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دہشتگردی پاکستان کیلئے بڑا خطرہ، وزیراعظم نیکٹا کو خود لیڈ کریں، ماہرین

نیشنل ایکشن پلان کے درست نفاذ کیلئے سویلین لیڈرشپ کی کمیٹی بھی ضروری ہے، آسیہ ریاض

پینل ڈسکشن سے سابق سفیر عبدالباسط، جنرل (ر) خالد ربانی اور تسنیم نورانی کا بھی خطاب

اسلام آباد (عبداللہ شاد) نیشنل ایکشن پلان ملکی سلامتی کی اہم ترین دستاویز تھی۔ اس پر اگر پوری طرح عمل درآمد کیا جاتا تو دہشتگردی و انتہا پسندی کا خاتمہ ہو سکتا تھا۔ لیکن بد قسمتی سے ایسا نہ ہوا۔ چونکہ فرقہ واریت اور دہشتگردی پاکستان کے لئے سب سے بڑا خطرہ ہیں لہذا وزیراعظم کو ”نیکٹا“ کو (صفحہ 10 بقیہ 22)



اسلام آباد، آسیہ ریاض، تسنیم نورانی اور اپری کے سربراہ اور سابق سفیر عبدالباسط پینل ڈسکشن میں اظہار خیال کر رہے ہیں

نیشنل ایکشن پلان پر پیش رفت کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے مباحثے کئے جائیں، خالد ربانی

بہتر اسلوب حکمرانی اور کریمینل جسٹس سسٹم میں تبدیلی سے ایکشن پلان کو موثر بنایا جاسکتا ہے، سابق جی او سی

ایکشن پلان دہشت گردی کیخلاف اہم دستاویز ہے، عائشہ ریاض، اسلام آباد پولیس ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ کا مذاکرہ

قومی ایکشن پلان کی مناسبت سے منعقدہ مذاکرے میں کہی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پارلیمان اور صوبائی اسمبلیوں کو نیشنل ایکشن پلان پر پیش رفت کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے باقاعدہ بنیادوں پر مباحثوں کا اہتمام کرنا چاہیے، پلڈاٹ مانی صفحہ 6 نمبر 34

اسلام آباد (نامہ نگار خصوصی) لیفٹنٹ جنرل (ر) خالد ربانی نے کہا ہے کہ بہتر اسلوب حکمرانی اور ملک کے کریمینل جسٹس سسٹم میں سنجیدہ تبدیلیوں سے نیشنل ایکشن پلان کو زیادہ موثر بنایا جاسکتا ہے۔ یہ بات انہوں نے اسلام آباد پولیس ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ کے زیر اہتمام

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خالد ربانی

بقیہ

کی جوائنٹ ڈائریکٹر عائشہ ریاض نے کہا کہ نیشنل ایکشن پلان دہشت گردی اور پرتشدد انتہا پسندی کے خلاف اہم دستاویز ہے جس پر موثر عمل درآمد کو یقینی بنانا چاہیے، اسپیکس کمیٹیوں کو زیادہ فعال اور موثر بنایا جائے، سابق سیکرٹری داخلہ نسیم نورانی نے بھی ایکشن پلان کو زیادہ موثر اور فعال بنانے کے حوالے سے تجاویز دیں۔ اسلام آباد پولیس ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ کے صدر عبدالباسط نے کہا کہ گزشتہ تین برسوں میں ملک میں دہشت گردی کے حملوں میں واضح اور نمایاں کمی آئی ہے تاہم سماجی موبلائزیشن، دہشت گرد تنظیموں کی نئے ناموں سے ری گروپنگ اور دہشت گردوں کی مالی معاونت بدستور اہم چیلنجوں میں شامل ہیں۔

