

*PILDAT Monitor on Implementation of National Action Plan to Counter  
Terrorism in Punjab*

PILDAT

**Monitor**

**Implementation of National Action Plan to Counter Terrorism in  
Punjab**

*Volume 1: January 2015 – December 2016*

**Executive Summary**

The 20-point National Action Plan to counter terrorism adopted by an All Parties Conference chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan on January 2, 2015 serves as the landmark consensus blue print for combatting terrorism and violent extremism in Pakistan. The 20-point NAP has been described, both by the civil and military leadership, as the most important road map for the struggle against terrorism in the country. The NAP is also significant because it has the rare consensus of otherwise bitterly opposed political forces besides the civil-military agreement. Both Civil and Military leaderships have repeatedly expressed their strong commitment to implement the plan in letter and spirit.

Despite this assigned centrality to its importance, Federal and Provincial Governments have not regularly made available a progress status on the implementation of the NAP. While the NAP provides a broad framework of action in its 20 points, a relative opaqueness seems to engulf the process of monitoring mechanism on its individual points. While at the Federal level, the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) has been assigned with the responsibility to track progress, lately the Prime Minister also constituted an Implementation and Review Committee, on August 15, 2016 under the convenorship of Lt. Gen (Retired) Nasser Khan Janjua, National Security Advisor. In addition, apex committees were constituted both at the Federal level and in the four Provinces to act as the forums for civil-military coordination and to oversee the implementation progress of the NAP. Despite these mechanisms in place, status of implementation of the NAP across Pakistan's Federal and Provincial Governments remains unclear. Perhaps, it is due to this vagueness that the pace and progress of implementation has also been a subject of some divergent views among various stakeholders including communication emerging from the Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) alluding to the continuing dissatisfaction of the military leadership with the progress of implementation of the NAP.







It is in view of the high importance of the NAP and questions about its progress of implementation that PILDAT has undertaken a citizens' initiative to monitor the progress of implementation of the NAP Pakistan. PILDAT has sought the data on implementation status from Federal and Provincial Governments. This Monitor depicts implementation status of NAP with a focus on Punjab while developments across the country are also noted. Where

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focusing on Punjab, this Monitor is largely based on data obtained from the Provincial Government of the Punjab. By undertaking the monitoring of the progress on implementation of the NAP and its public dissemination, PILDAT initiative aims to serve the purpose of advocacy for effective implementation.

This Monitor, the first of its kind, assesses the status of implementation of NAP in Punjab from the citizens' perspective so as to highlight the necessity of Government's publicly sharing periodic status of implementation of the NAP. We strongly believe that greater transparency and more frequent public reporting on the progress of implementation will promote public confidence in the Governments and their ability to effectively implement the NAP. We do, however, concede that there may be areas of the NAP implementation which may need to be kept confidential due to security reasons.




The implementation status of NAP in Punjab for January 2015 – December 2016 is shown in the table below using the traffic light system:

No.	Point	Implementation Status as of December 2016
1	Implementation of death sentences of those convicted of terrorism	
2	Special courts under the supervision of Army. The duration of these courts would be two years	
3	Militant outfits and armed gangs will not be allowed to operate in the country	
4	NACTA, the anti-terrorism institution, will be strengthened	
5	Strict action against the literature, newspapers, and magazines promoting hatred, extremism, sectarianism, and intolerance	
6	Choking financing for terrorist and terrorist organizations	
7	Ensuring against re-emergence of proscribed organizations	





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8	Establishing and deploying a dedicated counter terrorism force	
9	Taking effective action against religious persecution	
10	Registration and regulation of religious seminaries	
11	Ban on glorification of terrorist and terrorist organizations through print and electronic media	
12	Administrative and development reforms in FATA with immediate focus on repatriation of IDPs	
13	Communication network of terrorists will be dismantled completely	
14	Measures against abuse of social media for terrorism	
15	Zero-tolerance for militancy in Punjab	
16	Ongoing operation in Karachi will be taken to its logical end	
17	Balochistan Government to be fully empowered for political reconciliation with complete ownership by all stakeholders	

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18	Dealing firmly with sectarian terrorists	
19	Formulation of a comprehensive policy to deal with the issue of Afghan refugees, beginning with registration of all refugees	
20	Revamping of the Criminal Justice System	

**Key**

1		<b>Green:</b> The implementation process has worked well. Some improvements are needed. (Progress good)
2		<b>Green-Amber:</b> The implementation process has worked relatively well. Improvements should be made. (Progress satisfactory)
3		<b>Amber-Red:</b> The implementation process has been relatively poor. Significant improvements should be made. (Progress somewhat unsatisfactory)
4		<b>Red:</b> The implementation process has been poor overall. Immediate and major changes need to be made. (Progress unsatisfactory)