



**REPORT**

**NATIONAL SEMINAR  
FATA GOVERNANCE REFORMS: ISSUES  
AND WAY FORWARD**

**April 14, 2016**

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**NATIONAL SEMINAR**  
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**AND WAY FORWARD**

*14<sup>th</sup> April 2016*

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## Introduction

This report provides details of the proceedings of the National Seminar on ‘FATA Governance Reforms: Issues and Way Forward’.

## Background

Debates on Federally Administered Tribal Areas’ (FATA) governance reforms are now in critical stages since the FATA parliamentarians have tabled the 22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill in the National Assembly. The Prime Minister has constituted a five-member FATA Reforms Committee to finalize proposals for FATA reforms. The FATA Reforms Committee is deliberating on 1) extending the jurisdictions of the superior courts to FATA; 2) shifting the legislative powers for the tribal areas from the hands of the President and Governor of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) to parliament, and to Balochistan and KP Assemblies; and 3) deciding if FATA should be made part of mainstream KP or of the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) in KP, or if it should be given the status of a province of Pakistan.

There is a strong realization that FATA governance reforms are a prerequisite for establishing democratic and accountable system of representation, citizens’ empowerment and ensuring the role of civilian administration in terms of law and order in FATA. The reforms process should be geared towards considering aspirations of people, both men and women of FATA.

## Seminar Objectives

To discuss the issues pertaining to FATA governance reforms, CGPA held a National Seminar on ‘*FATA Governance Reforms: Issues and Way Forward*’, in Serena Hotel in Islamabad on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The objectives of the seminar included:

- Discussing 22<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment bill and how it could ensure democratic representation and constitutional rights of citizens living in tribal areas of Pakistan
- Discussing the progress of FATA reforms committee and whether the processes to finalize proposals for FATA governance reforms were inclusive
- Debating and discussing post 22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment scenario

## Introduction

The seminar started at 9:30am for guests' registration with diversified presence from parliamentarians, representatives from Embassies, INGOs, civil society activists, media and students. The seminar consisted of two sessions. The first session formally started off at 10:30am where Mr. Zaigham Khan, moderator, welcomed the participants and introduced the panelists. Following are the list of Panelists for both the sessions.

### First Session Panelists

**Mr. Muhammad Anwar**, Executive Director, Centre for Governance and Public Accountability (CGPA)

*Mr. Ayaz Wazir*, Former Ambassador

**Mr. Rahim Shah Afridi**, President FATA Lawyers Forum

**Mr. Imtiaz Gul**, Executive Director, Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS)

**Mr. Zaffar Ullah Khan**, Executive Director, Centre for Civic Education (CCE)

**Mr. Ajmal Khan Wazir**, Convener of Political Parties' Joint Action Committee on FATA Reforms

**Ms. Bushra Gohar**, Former Member of National Assembly

**Mr. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra**, Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### Second Session Panelists

**Mr. Iftikhar Firdous**, Senior Correspondent, Express Tribune

**Brig. (R) Said Nazir**, Defense Analyst

**Mr. Hassan Khan**, Khyber TV

**Mr. Marc Andre**, Country Representative, UNDP

**Mr. Shah Gee Gul Afridi**, FATA Parliamentarian

## Setting the Context: Mr. Muhammad Anwar

Mr. Muhammad Anwar, Executive Director, Centre for Governance and Public Accountability (CGPA) welcomed the participants and laid down the context for the National Seminar. Mr. Anwar stated facts about the location, geography and population of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). He stated that the FATA region was bigger than 50 countries geographically and 76 countries by population, and hence was not a small area which could be neglected. He further stated that under Article 246 of the Constitution, Tribal Areas did not comprise of FATA only but also the



*Mr. Muhammad Anwar*

Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA)

situated in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), all of which were suffering due to the governance vacuum. His view was that it couldn't be a coincidence that most of the troubled tribal areas vis-à-vis law and order were those listed down in Article 246.

Coming to the FATA reforms, Mr. Anwar posed three main concerns. These concerns were mainly about 1) the possibility of FATA reforms without changing the system first, 2) changes brought in the system rather than changing the system itself for the reforms and 3) implementing FATA reforms first to ensure peace in the region or restoring peace first for implementing reforms.

It should be noted that with the legislative vacuum created by Article 246 & 247 of the Constitution, FATA representatives in Senate can legislate for Pakistan but they cannot legislate for FATA. According to Article 248 (3) of the Constitution of Pakistan, FATA comes directly under the supervision of the President of Pakistan. President of Pakistan has absolute authority over implementing or extending any law to FATA or any specific region in FATA. To correct this issue, a constitutional amendment is required.

Keeping this in mind, Mr. Anwar was of the view that there were no Superior Courts' jurisdiction in FATA which meant that there were no district/juvenile/labor/consumer courts in FATA with no protection of people's fundamental rights. It should be noted that despite the fact that the FATA Tribunal was established in 2011, no one knows how the decision of Tribunal can be implemented in FATA. Furthermore, since the independence of Pakistan, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill has been the only major legislation aiming to correct the issue of FATA's governance. Mr. Anwar's speech's focus was on the two main points of 22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment which are merging FATA into KP's PATA and extending Superior Courts' jurisdiction to Tribal Areas. He also presented the advantages of

such an amendment in which FATA would get representation in KP's Provincial Assembly, protection of fundamental rights through extension of Superior Courts jurisdiction and separation of executive and judicial powers in Tribal Areas. However, the cons of the proposed amendment were that half of KP would become PATA and representatives from PATA would still not be able to legislate for their respective constituencies. Taxation issues would also exist with KP's share in National Finance Commission requiring a significant increase.

In the end of his introductory speech, Mr. Anwar posed a few questions to the panelists to shed light on during their speeches. These questions were related to the absence of superior courts in FATA, taxation issues, existence of FCR, representatives from FATA and PATA not being allowed to legislate for their respective constituencies and the inclusiveness of the reforms process.

### **FATA Reforms: A Historical Perspective by Mr. Ayaz Wazir**

Mr. Ayaz Wazir, Former Ambassador, shared some historical facts about FATA. An area that is bigger than Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan geographically and population wise, respectively, is an area where its own people cannot legislate for their own land. These people do not have their fundamental rights granted to them. FATA is not administered by its own people, rather people from outside administer it like Federal government and also KP's government in the form of government employees deployed in the institutions that run FATA. By far, the biggest injustice done to FATA is in the form of Article 247 of the Constitution. People of FATA are not empowered. They are allowed to vote and select their representatives in the National Assembly but those representatives are not allowed to legislate for FATA. Rather they can only have their say in legislations done for Pakistan. He added that locals from FATA cannot be selected for the post of Governor KP. About the reforms, Mr. Ayaz Wazir said that over the few decades, many committees and commission were formed by different governments to come up with reforms for FATA but by far, nothing concrete has been produced.



*Mr. Ayaz Wazir*

He stated that current FATA Reforms committee has been touring all the tribal agencies and has four options to present. These options are 1) Status quo shall be maintained, 2) FATA shall be made a state like Gilgit Baltistan, 3) FATA shall be made a separate province and 4) FATA shall be merged with KP. According to him, the first two options are totally unacceptable. About the last two options, Mr. Ayaz Wazir was of the opinion that it shall be left to the people of FATA to decide through referendum, not by some commission or committee or the parliamentarians because they do not represent the whole of FATA. He said that while deciding to merge FATA with KP, the situation in Hazara Division about demanding to be a separate province shall also be kept in mind. He suggested that grace period, i.e. a certain time frame shall be assigned for the merger to take place, along with development funds allocated with an accountability mechanism to ensure its meaningful usage.

## **22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment: Perspective of FATA Lawyers' Forum by Mr. Rahim Shah Afridi**

Mr. Rahim Shah Afridi, President FATA Lawyers Forum, addressed the audience by stating that people of FATA celebrate Pakistan's Independence Day just like the rest of the Pakistan. He shared the fact that since independence in 1947, people of Tribal Areas have wanted to be a part of Pakistan and desired to have the Constitution and laws implemented in FATA just like in the rest of Pakistan but unfortunately,



*Mr. Rahim Shah Afridi*

the British Era's Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) was still intact in FATA. He stated that time and again, the FCR had been termed an inhumane and un-Islamic law.

Mr. Afridi was of the opinion that representatives selected from FATA in the National Assembly had the right to decide and legislate for FATA, not other political parties who do not represent FATA. He further added that the 22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill was highly supported by the FATA Lawyers' Forum, political parties

and students at different forums through seminars, conferences and rallies.

Mr. Afridi strongly condemned the discriminatory treatment against the people of FATA. He stated that the Tribals should be treated just like other Pakistanis and that the Parliament should legislate for FATA, just like it legislates for the rest of Pakistan.

While concluding his speech, he recommended that the fate of FATA should be decided unanimously by taking in account the will and decisions of the people of FATA.

## **Development under the Shadow of FCR by Mr. Imtiaz Gul**

Executive Director of Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS), Mr. Imtiaz Gul stated that anyone who held a Pakistani Passport should be given equal rights and representation under the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and that there was a need of restoration of confidence among the state and the people.

Mr. Gul compared the situation in FATA to the situation faced by Sri Lanka's Jaffna province. He pointed out four main points in a post-conflict situation. These points were 1) Rehabilitation, 2) Reforms, 3) re-integration of ex-combatants and 4) the return of Internally Displaced People (IDPs). He also added that the more pressing issue was about the restoration of trust between the State Institutions and the citizens.





*Mr. Imtiaz Gul*

For the way forward to the issue of FATA, Mr. Gul was of the view there was a lack of trust between the State and people of FATA. He further added that the rehabilitation of the IDPs was also a major concern in the way of bringing reforms in FATA. He also stated that for any reforms to take place and development to happen in FATA, FCR and Status Quo had to be abolished. He compared FATA to a black-hole in the absence of a proper governance structure and accountability mechanism, consuming development funds without any output. He concluded by stating that fundamental rights needed to be extended to FATA.

### **FATA Reforms: Legal and Socio-Political Aspects by Mr. Zafar Ullah Khan**

Mr. Zafar Ullah Khan, a Political Scientist, was of the view that due to the presence of Durand Line, FATA had always been treated as a buffer zone. He said that four courses could be adopted for the reforms to take place. These were 1) People being given privilege over territory, 2) Equality of Citizenship, 3) Replacing undocumented economy with economy of development and 4) Empowering elected representatives. He stated that gradualism was the philosophy for mainstreaming FATA and that things could not be changed overnight. He was of the view that the Constitution provided for asymmetrical Federalism where less privileged areas were brought up with special incentives.



*Mr. Zafar Ullah Khan*

While talking about extension of laws to FATA, he said that Political Party Act; Environmental Act; Child Protection Act; and Compulsory Education Act were all extended to FATA, however, unfortunately, the chapter of fundamental rights was not extended to FATA.

Mr. Khan made a few suggestions in his speech. He said that firstly, there was a need to empower the representatives from FATA in National Assembly and Parliament and to allow them to legislate and decide for FATA. Secondly, federal institutions like Council of Common interests, National finance Commission, National Economic Council should have representatives from FATA who are given an opportunity to learn how these councils and commissions worked and how they could plead their case in these institutions for national resources. Thirdly, representation of FATA should be ensured in the human rights committee of Senate and National Assembly.

He also mentioned about the representation of FATA in the National Commission for Human Rights, constituted in 2012. He informed that this commission could take *suo motu* action and entertain petitions where the Parliament provided protection to the members of the commission. He concluded that the people of FATA should be given the right to decide a future for them.

### **Role of Political Parties in FATA Reforms by Mr. Ajmal Khan Wazir**

Mr. Ajmal Khan Wazir, Convener of Political Parties' Joint Action Committee on FATA Reforms, shared



*Mr. Ajmal Khan Wazir*

with the audience the history of the Committee's working and results. Mr. Wazir suggested three main points for deciding the fate of FATA. These points were 1) Merging FATA with KP, 2) FATA being made a separate province and 3) FATA being given a status like Gilgit Baltistan. He suggested that the people of FATA should decide for themselves through a fair referendum in the form of Qaumi Jirga of FATA. He also mentioned that Article 247 (3) of the Constitution did not allow representatives of FATA in

Parliament to legislate for FATA. He stressed that restoration of peace was the foremost concern for bringing reforms in FATA. In the end, he asked that if other amendments could take place then why was the 22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment not getting its deserving status?

### **FATA Governance Reforms: Key Challenges by Ms. Bushra Gohar**

Ms. Bushra Gohar, Former MNA, referred to FATA as Federally Abandoned and Alienated Area. She



*Ms. Bushra Gohar*

said that nothing concrete had come out of the different committees constituted for reforms in FATA despite the huge consensus among different parties that existed on the need for reforms. She added that people of FATA had never been consulted about any decisions taken for FATA and laws were simply extended there. She was of the opinion that the people of FATA were deprived of their basic rights and that the media was also not allowed to voice the situation in FATA.

Ms. Gohar was of the view that FCR should be abolished for any reforms to be successful. She also stated that the Federal government had to stop considering FATA as its colony.

## Question and Answers Session

After the panelists concluded their speeches in the first session, fifteen minutes were assigned to audience



*Mr. Zaigham Khan moderating the Q&A Session*

for questions from the panelists. The first question that came up was about the fundamental rights of the citizens of FATA. One of the participants mentioned the extension of Local Body Government Act to FATA, so the people of FATA could be empowered. A participant asked about the extension of Customs Act to FATA to which Mr. Ayaz Wazir responded that the people of FATA paid more taxes than any other part of Pakistan.

## Concluding Remarks by the Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's (KP) Governor, Mr. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra, believed that there was a strong need for



*Mr. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra, Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*

governance reforms in FATA, not only for the benefit of FATA but the entire country. He opined that the peace and stability of the whole region was linked to lasting peace in FATA. The Governor said that the incumbent government was well aware of the need for FATA reforms. He said that it was in the manifesto of the current government to integrate FATA and PATA into the country's political mainstream and extend fundamental rights to the people of these areas. He added that no decision would be imposed on the people of FATA, rather the will and wishes of the people of FATA would be

kept in mind while deciding a future for them.

Commenting on the progress of FATA Reforms Committee, he said that the committee had already visited different tribal agencies. He informed that the findings of the committee could not be shared at during the session but that it would soon come up with the final proposals that would represent the true aspirations of the people of FATA.

Mr. Jhagra said that the reforms process in FATA was a multi-dimensional process and included extension of superior court's jurisdiction to FATA, ensuring democratic representation by bringing FATA under the parliament, merging of FATA either in KP's settled areas or PATA or making FATA a separate province. All these aspects required thorough debates and consultation with people of FATA. He added that the discussants of CGPA's seminar, including the parliamentarians from FATA, agreed on the extension of superior courts' jurisdiction to FATA, and that there existed a strong consensus on abolishment of FCR in FATA.

He assured the participants of the seminar that every possible step would be taken to strengthen the citizen-state relationship in FATA, and told them that the reforms committee had been tasked to revisit and define the state-citizen relations; identify key reforms areas and options for institutional development and strengthening, and good governance in the area.

He concluded his speech by assuring the reallocation and rehabilitation of IDPs from FATA and thanked different agencies that were supporting the government in the reforms process.

## Second Session

The second session was moderated by Dr. Ashraf Ali (ZALAN Corporation) after the lunch break with the opinion that Pakistan was suffering from a number of issues, one being the problem of FATA. He suggested that the people of Pakistan should redesign their strategies and priorities to cope up with the issues of governance in the region

### FATA's Merger with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Issues and Prospects by Mr. Iftikhar Firdous



*Mr. Iftikhar Firdous*

Mr. Iftikhar Firdous pointed out that about 119 legislations had been extended to FATA till date but no promising results could be seen. This called for worry regarding the sustainability of any reforms in FATA.

While addressing the topic of merging FATA with KP, Mr. Firdous said that FATA was an area of conflict even before 9/11 and that it still was. He stressed on the abolishment of FCR and added that any kind of reforms would not be possible as long as FCR existed in FATA.

### Politics of Ungoverned Spaces by Brig. (R) Said Nazir

Brig. (R) Said Nazir, Defense Analyst, was of the view that the reason behind FATA being treated differently was simply its geographic location and not any political or strategic reason.



*Brig. (R) Said Nazir*

He stated that reforms in FATA were possible in two ways. Firstly, through the office of the President of Pakistan and secondly, through the elected representatives in Parliament. But the second option was more difficult since parliamentarians from FATA could vote for presented bills, selection of Prime Minister or Senator but they could not legislate about the future of FATA.

Mr. Said opined that there was a strong need to change the status-quo and create an enabling environment for reforms to take place in the region. He further suggested that the decisions should not be imposed on the people of FATA; rather they should be allowed to decide about their future.

He recommended a few steps in order to create an enabling environment to bring change in FATA. He stated that the reforms process should be incremental. Firstly, a separate administrator should be elected for administration of FATA. The chief administrator should then constitute a FATA council, comprising of 3 members from each agency and 3 from each Frontier Region (FR) and also a total of 24 members,

from all walks of life be part of this council. The council should prepare a reforms package according to the wishes and aspirations of the people of FATA. After this, Local Bodies Act should be extended to FATA followed by Local bodies' elections. Through this, there would be around 3500 to 4000 representatives from FATA. After this, a big economic and non-lapsable fund should be assigned for FATA for its development.

Lastly, in his conclusion he added that referendum should be held in FATA to decide if the people wanted a separate province or a merger with KP.

### **FATA Reforms: Way Forward by Mr. Hassan Khan**

While addressing the audience of the seminar, Mr. Hassan Khan, a Senior Journalist, said that FATA residents should be treated as humans and that their sufferings would not dissipate unless the Durand Line



*Mr. Hassan Khan*

issue is sorted out by Pakistan and Afghanistan. He said that people of FATA were considered lesser citizens by Pakistan's government and not given their basic rights. He urged the State to consider Tribals as humans and also work towards bringing a positive change in FATA.

He said that the distorted history curriculum labels Pashtuns as robbers and looters. He further stated that many journalists still supported drones and military operations in FATA, even though they opposed air strikes on gangsters in Rajanpur (Punjab), stating that women and children could be

victims of such attacks. He then asked if the children and women in FATA were not humans to be raised a voice for.

### **FATA Reforms: United Nation's Perspective by Mr. Marc-Andre Franche**

Mr. Marc Andre Franche, Country head of UNDP, shared the support of United Nations Agencies towards the reforms in FATA for improving the quality of life of people of the region. He said that there was a strong need to hold more dialogues over the sensitive and extremely important issue of reforms in FATA. He said that mainstreaming of FATA was critical both for the people of Pakistan and FATA.



*Mr. Marc-Andre Franche*

Addressing the issues of education, health, access to trade and market, water and sanitation, Mr. Franche said that the situation in FATA was no different than the one faced by the people in Sub-Saharan Africa and termed it an emergency situation for a country like Pakistan.

He also said that FATA had a unique culture, geography and history but it was not different than many other post conflict societies around the world. He was of the view that it was important to recognize the uniqueness in the FATA case but guidelines could be taken from many other countries that have faced such situations in the past.

He added that mainstreaming of FATA was a right of the people of FATA as well as a key security and development imperative. The process by which it should be integrated into Pakistan in an administrative, legal and constitutional way was critical for the development of FATA, its security and stability as well as for improving relations with Afghanistan.

Mr. Franche mentioned four main points to consider for reforms to be effective and sustainable. These points were: 1) understanding and considering the political economy of change in detail, 2) having clarity for the process of reforms and regarding the mechanism for rolling out these reforms, 3) involving people of FATA for the process and 4) understanding the importance of the region and the role of Foreign Office of Pakistan in the reforms process.

He added that reforms process has to be gradual and should achieve some results before the next elections. He was in favor of providing rights to the people of FATA as citizens of Pakistan.

## **22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment: FATA Parliamentarians' Perspective by Mr. Shah Gee Gul Afridi**

Mr. Shah Gee Gul Afridi put FATA Parliamentarian's perspective over the issue of FATA Governance



*Mr. Shah Gee Gul Afridi*

Reforms. He was of the view that the issue of FATA was the issue of its citizens but they were not familiar with their fundamental rights, therefore someone outside of FATA had to decide about their rights. The elected representatives of FATA in Parliament could not present a bill for FATA unless notified by the President of Pakistan. He stated that the administrative system prevailing in FATA lacked the element of accountability. No one has ever been held responsible for the situation in FATA because the system did not make any one responsible or accountable. FATA has been under

the jurisdiction of the President, who is not directly elected by people of FATA.

He suggested three steps for bringing change in FATA. These were 1) Empowering the people of FATA, 2) legalizing the income generated in FATA and 3) Extending jurisdiction of superior judiciary to FATA.

Commenting on the economic condition of FATA, Mr. Afridi stressed upon the establishment of formal Banking system in FATA where people would be given loans in order to set up ways of income generation for themselves. He further added that FATA should have trade ties with Central Asia and Afghanistan to further mutual trust and spur business activities. He suggested that each agency of FATA should have industrial zones leading to more job opportunities. He concluded by stating that the future status of FATA should be decided by its own people.

## **Question and Answers Session**

The participants remained very active in the second session and put forward some good questions to the panelists. While questioning the responsibility of media towards the struggle of people of FATA, a question was posed regarding the role media played in this entire scenario. Mr. Iftikhar Firdous answered the question by saying that journalism in FATA was a difficult bet with no proper mechanism for the security of journalists. But he was hopeful with talk about mainstreaming of FATA that the situation would eventually become better and journalism would flourish in FATA.

## **Concluding Remarks**

The National Seminar on FATA Governance Reforms: Issues and Way Forward was concluded by the Executive Director of CGPA by thanking all the participants and stakeholders for their kind suggestions and concerns over the issue under discussion throughout the day. Thanking the participants about their enthusiastic participations throughout the event, Mr. Anwar hoped of having such healthy discussions in the future as well.



## Recommendations

The speakers and participants in the seminar presented following set of recommendations:

- There was agreement that any the reforms process should take people of FAT Aon board. Any ‘imposed’ reforms are bound to create more problems than solving the existing one.
- There was a need to bring administrative, legal and constitutional changes in FATA. While all panelists highlighted the need for abolishing Article 246 and Article 247 of constitution of Pakistan, there were diverse opinions on the way forward and timelines for reforms.
- All the panelists strongly agreed on the point that FCR should be immediately abolished and superior courts jurisdiction should be extended to FATA. The panelists also highlighted the violation of human rights due to FCR and role being played by FCR in militancy in FATA.
- The panelists also highlighted that though governor K-P can’t be elected from FATA, the incumbent exercises more powers vis-à-vis FATA than K-P. Therefore, the people of FATA should also be involved in the election of governor K-P.
- There were disagreements on whether FATA should be made part of K-P ‘settled’ areas or part of Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, most of the panelists were of the opinion that even in PATA the democratic rights of citizens are violated. MPAs, MNAs, and Senators from PATA can’t legislate for PATA. Therefore, most of the panelists were of the opinion that shall FATA be merged in K-P, it should only be merged as settled areas of K-P and not as tribal areas of K-P.
- Women participation in consultation processes for reforming FATA should be ensured.
- IDPs of FATA should be reallocated and rehabilitated on priority basis.
- Strategies and priorities should be redesigned to cope up with the issues of governance in FATA.
- Accountable and transparent mechanism should be evolved for allocation and distribution of development funds in FATA.

## Annex: 1

### Program

**National Seminar**  
**FATA Governance Reforms: Issues and Way Forward**  
*Serena Hotel (Sheesh Mehal), Islamabad*  
**14<sup>th</sup> April, 2016**

**1<sup>st</sup> Session: 22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment and Ensuing Basic Rights and Democratic Representation to FATA**

Timings	Session	Speakers
<b>9:00-10:00</b>	<b>Registration/Tea</b>	
<b>10:00-10:10</b>	Welcome Address Setting the Context!	<b>Mr. Muhammad Anwar</b> Executive Director CGPA
<b>10:10-10:25</b>	FATA Reforms: Historical Perspective	<b>Mr. Ayaz Wazir</b> Former Ambassador
<b>10:25-10:40</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment: Perspective of FATA Lawyers' Forum	<b>Rahim Shah Afridi</b> President FATA Lawyers Forum
<b>10:40-10:55</b>	Development under the Shadow of FCR	<b>Mr. Imtiaz Gul</b> Executive Director of Center for Research and Security Studies (CRSS)
<b>10:55-11:10</b>	FATA Reforms: Legal and Socio- Political Aspects	<b>Mr. Zaffar Ullah Khan</b> Executive Director, Centre for Civic Education
<b>11:10-11:25</b>	Role of Political Parties in FATA Reforms	<b>Mr. Ajmal Khan Wazir</b> Convener of Political Parties Joint Action Committee on FATA Reforms
<b>11:25-11:45</b>	FATA Governance Reform: Key Challenges	<b>Ms. Bushra Gohar</b> <b>Former Member of National Assembly</b>
<b>11:45-12:15</b>	Concluding Remarks by the Chief Guest	<b>Mr. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra</b> <b>Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>
<b>12:15-13:00</b>	Questions/Answers	Participants!
<b>13:00-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch/Prayers Break</b>	

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Session: FATA Development and IDPs' Return

<b>Timings</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Speakers</b>
<b>14:00-14:10</b>	Setting the Context for Second Session	<b>Mr. Muhammad Anwar</b> Executive Director CGPA
<b>14:10-14:25</b>	FATA Merger with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Issues and Prospects	<b>Mr. Iftikhar Firdous</b> Senior Correspondent, Express Tribune
<b>11:25-14:45</b>	Politics of Ungoverned Spaces: FATA in the Historical/Colonial Context	<b>Brig. Said Nazir</b> Defense Analyst
<b>14:45-15:00</b>	FATA Reforms: UN Perspective	<b>Mr. Marc-André Franche</b> UNDP Country Head.
<b>15:00-15:15</b>	FATA Reforms: Way Forward	<b>Mr. Hassan Khan</b> Khyber TV
<b>15:15-15:30</b>	22nd Constitutional Amendment FATA Parliamentarians' Perspective on Democratic Representation and Fundamental Rights for FATA	<b>Shah Gee Gul Afridi</b> FATA Parliamentarian
<b>15:30-15:45</b>	Concluding Remarks by Chief Guest	<b>Mr. Abdul Quadir Baloch</b> Federal Minister, Ministry of SAFRON
<b>15:45-16:15</b>	Questions/Answers	Participants!
<b>16:15 onwards</b>	<b>Ending on Tea!</b>	

## Annex 2

### Pictures









### Governance reforms essential for entire country: KP Governor

ISLAMABAD: Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP) Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry has said that the government must carry out governance reforms across the entire country, not just in FATA, for the nation to progress. He said that the government must carry out governance reforms across the entire country, not just in FATA, for the nation to progress. He said that the government must carry out governance reforms across the entire country, not just in FATA, for the nation to progress.

### FATA urgently needs governance reforms: KP governor

**PESHAWAR:** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Governor Iftikhar Zafar Juggi has said that the government must carry out governance reforms across the entire country, not just in FATA, for the nation to progress. He said that the government must carry out governance reforms across the entire country, not just in FATA, for the nation to progress.

### 'Residents can be detained for criticising British queen'

ISLAMABAD: A senior high official of the Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR) has said that residents of Fata can be detained for criticising the British queen. He said that the government must carry out governance reforms across the entire country, not just in Fata, for the nation to progress.

### 'People of Fata deprived of basic human rights'

ISLAMABAD: Fata's problems cannot be addressed unless Rawalpindi and Islamabad stop treating the tribal areas like their colony. This was stated by Awami National Party's (ANP) Minister for Governance and Public Accountability (GPA) on Thursday. She said a truth reconciliation committee should also be established to determine how Chechen and Arab nationalities entered the region.



**Gohar: FATA is being treated as a colony of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, there's no parliamentary committee against atrocities, people rights cannot be denied any more**

Senior Vice-President of the Awami National Party Boshra Gohar



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