



ANNUAL REPORT

2016 ▶



 [www.pakpips.com](http://www.pakpips.com)

 [pakpips](https://twitter.com/pakpips)  [pips@pakpips.com](mailto:pips@pakpips.com)

 [PakistanInstituteForPeaceStudies](https://www.facebook.com/PakistanInstituteForPeaceStudies)

# Pips Annual Report 2016

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# 1. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

## 1.1 Staff

Towards the end of 2016, PIPS had nine (9) permanent staff members - graduate and post-graduate in their respective fields - who included the director research and programmes, a research analyst, an editor-cum-project administrator, a media and event coordinator, an administration & accounts officer, an I.T. and web manager, an archivist, and a member of support staff.

PIPS also engaged several field researchers and resource persons in different regions of the country to carry out different measures including those linked to research and planned interventions.

PIPS Advisory Board members included: Khaled Ahmed (Pakistan); Anatol Liven (UK); Peter Neumann (UK); Rubina Saigol (Pakistan); Catarina Kinnvall (Sweden); and Prof. Adam Dolnik (Australia).

The members of PIPS staff were classified into five (5) broad categories: research and analysis; database, library and resource center; project development and implantation; publication, training and event management; and administration and finance.

As in past years, PIPS carried out two types of staff performance evaluations in 2017: monthly, or assignment-based, process evaluations and an annual summative evaluation. Staff promotions and incentives

were based on the results of these evaluations.

The PIPS management team, headed by director research, was the main decision-making body of the Institute during the year.

## 1.2 Capacity building

The Institute encouraged and facilitated staff members' participation in different international events including on training and capacity building. For instance, two members of PIPS staff, Hazrat Bilal and Nawaf Khan, participated in a one week training workshop held in Malaysia in August 2016.

At the same time, PIPS continued to rely on internal organizational mechanisms, set forth in PIPS Manual of Procedures, to enhance the capacity of its staff and the quality of output. That included in-house sessions, internal skills analysis and assignment of tasks, and joint assignments by senior and junior members.

PIPS also encouraged and sponsored participation of its staff members in different national and international seminars and conferences held in 2016 on the themes relevant to PIPS mandated areas.

## 1.3 Internships/fellowships

MsHafsaDurrani, a law graduate of the BA/LL.B (Hons.) at Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) completed her about two months internship with PIPS from December 6, 2016 to January 31, 2017.

#### **1.4 MoUs and collaborations**

Since its inception in 2005, PIPS has been in a continuous process of developing formal and informal linkages and collaborations with research and academic institutions that have a common thematic focus. The Institute has entered into collaborations and signed memoranda of understanding with various organizations and institutions across the globe in one or more of the following areas.

- Joint publications;
- Capacity building initiatives and mutual internships;
- Exchange of scholars and fellowships;
- Research collaborations;
- Holding of joint events such as conferences and seminars, etc.;
- Exchange of periodic and other publications; and
- Regular consultations with organizations and institutions with a common thematic focus in order to share experiences on research, policy advocacy and other programmatic areas.

## 2. PROGRAMMATIC DEVELOPMENTS

The Institute implemented a range of measures including research and analyses and other planned activities, as described later in the report, in the following seven major areas in the year 2016:

- Counter-Violent Extremism
- Education
- Interfaith harmony and co-existence
- Internal security
- Regional security and strategic studies
- Media for peace and democracy
- Dialogue

### 2.1 Counter-Violent Extremism (CVE)

Pak Institute for Peace Studies implemented diverse CVE measures, which were linked to these three larger components: i) conduct empirical and theoretical research on religious extremism, radicalization and the concomitant phenomena; ii) explore and implement viable counter-radicalization and de-radicalization measures in Pakistan's context entailing educational, academic, and community- and media-related functions; and iii) sharing of knowledge and best practices with Pakistani and international scholars through holding national and international events of debates and policy dialogues.

A brief description of PIPS' work on CVE and counter-radicalization in 2016 is described in the following pages.

#### 2.1.1 Research and analysis

##### ❖ *“Reconstruction of the National Narratives and Counter-Violent Extremism Model for Pakistan”*

Understanding violent extremism and the ways to counter it are among the major themes PIPS has been exclusively focusing on since its establishment in the last quarter of 2005.

In 2016, PIPS constituted a core dialogue group to discuss the guiding principles of a new national narrative aimed at countering violent extremism. Members of the group passionately discussed the contours of a new national narrative, which, once absorbed by the people of Pakistan, could greatly help dispel the space gained by extremists.

In the second stage, the principles developed by the core group, along with the proposed model for the Counter-Violent Extremism (CVE), were shared with a wider group, inclusive of members of the core group. The purpose of the rigorous exercise was to refine the outcome and also develop consensus on different aspects of the national narrative and the CVE model.

The outcome was printed in form a report titled *“Reconstruction of the National Narratives and Counter-Violent Extremism Model for Pakistan.”*

This proposed model for reconstruction of

the national narratives and countering violent extremism in Pakistan is built on what PIPS has learnt and understood throughout these years of its exclusive and rigorous work on violent extremism, radicalism and concomitant phenomena such as militancy, terrorism and political violence in Pakistan.

List of experts consulted is given below:

- Dr. Ahmad is Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
- Mr. Ali is senior research fellow at the Institute of Social and Policy Sciences, Islamabad
- Dr. Husn Al-Ameen, assistant professor in Politics and International Relations department in International Islamic University, Islamabad
- Dr. Qibla Ayaz, former acting vice chancellor of University of Peshawar
- Ms. Romana Bashir, founding member of Peace and Development Foundation
- Mr. Rashad Bukhari, director of Peace and Education Foundation, Islamabad
- Mr. Inamul Haq, a career diplomat
- Dr. Khadim Hussain, Managing Director of Bacha Khan Education Foundation, Peshawar
- Mr. Zafarullah Khan, Executive Director, Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Studies Islamabad
- Barrister Zafarullah Khan, Minister

of State for Justice and Law

- Dr. Khalid Masud, former chairman of the Council of Islamic Ideology
- Mr. Khurshid Nadeem, a renowned scholar and columnist
- Mr. Muhammad Amir Rana, director at Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS, Islamabad)
- Dr. Fozia Saeed, Executive Director at Pakistan Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage, Lok Virsa, Islamabad
- Dr. Sohail Tajik, a senior police officer
- Nadeem Omar Tarar, director of National College of Arts, Rawalpindi Campus
- Dr. Kamaluddin Tipu, a member of National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA)
- Dr. Farhan Zahid, a senior police official, expert in counterterrorism
- Muhammad Ziauddin, a senior journalist

### **2.1.2 Experience sharing and policy advocacy**

Some of the key experience-sharing and policy advocacy events on radicalization, religious extremism and the concomitant phenomena PIPS organized during the year 2016 are listed below:

❖ *Expert group consultations on “Reconstruction of national narrative” and “CVE” models for Pakistan*

On 23 June 2016, members of a PIPS-led expert group discussed the contours of a new [proposed] national narrative, which, once absorbed by the people of Pakistan, could greatly help dispel the space gained by extremists. They argued that the prevailing national narrative is often sympathetic to extremism, to the distress of both state and society. The dialogue group, comprising of diverse scholars and practitioners, was constituted by Pak Institute for Peace Studies for the same purpose.

Attendees of the larger dialogue group included Dr. Khalid Masud, former chairman, Council of Islamic Ideology; Barrister Zafarullah Khan, minister of state for law and justice; InamulHaq, former foreign minister; Dr. QiblaAyaz, former vice-chancellor, Peshawar University; Mr. KhursheedNadeem, anchor and scholar; Zafarullah Khan, parliamentary affairs expert; FauziaSaeed, head of LokVirsa; Romana Bashir, peace-building activist; Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad, academic; Dr. FarhanZahid, security expert; Dr. Sohail Tajik, security expert; Nadeem Omar Tarar, director, National College of Arts; Dr. Hasan al-Ameen, scholar; RushadBokhari, peace-building activist; and Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS, among others.

Members of the core group, which was engaged in the first round included Barrister Zafarullah Khan, minister of state for law and justice; InamulHaq, former foreign minister; Mr. KhursheedNadeem, anchor and scholar; Zafarullah Khan, parliamentary affairs expert; Ziauddin, senior journalist; KhadimHussain, director, Bacha Khan

Educational Foundation; RashadBokhari, peace-building activist; Dr. Hasan al-Ameen, scholar; and Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS.

The core group met earlier, suggesting some areas around which the national narrative and CVE model could be built. These findings were shared with the larger dialogue group.

The outcome added to the empirical and theoretical input of the PIPS to evolve a comprehensive national [counter-]narrative and CVE model for Pakistan, which was later printed in form of a report.

❖ *Nationalseminar on*

**“International law, terrorism and de-radicalization”**

The Institute organized a seminar on the said topic in Islamabad on November 16. The keynote speakers included Ahmer Bilal Sufi, president of Research Society of International Law; Dr. Khalid Masud, former head of the Council of Islamic Ideology; Lt. Gen. (retd.) TalatMasood, defense analyst; Azaz Syed, senior journalist; and Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS. Lawyers, academics, scholars on conflict, and journalists attended the talk.

Speakers noted that Pakistani people from all shades of society should be sensitized on Pakistan’s obligations under international law, especially the treaties Pakistan is bound to follow. This will greatly steer their thoughts away from getting radicalized too easily.

Seminar report can be seen here:  
<http://pakpips.com/art.php?art=220>

❖ *Launch of reports on*

- i) **“Role of post-noon engagements of madrassa students in radical orientation”**
- ii) **“Reconstruction of the national narratives and Counter-Violent Extremism model in Pakistan”**

On July 19, PIPS organized a launching ceremony for its two research reports, one about the role of extracurricular activities in madrassas in radicalizing the students, and second about the CVE model for Pakistan. Both reports are outcome of PIPS’s extensive empirical research.

Director PIPS Muhammad Amir Rana, Dr. Qibla Ayaz, Barrister Zafrullah Khan, Khurshid Nadeem, Lt. Gen. (retd.) Talat Masood, and Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad were among the key speakers.

They noted that to counter the discourse sympathetic to extremism, there is a need for an alternative discourse built on informed debate, research, and realities grounded in present-day. Some called for holding structured dialogue among scholars and society as well as debates among religious scholars, similar to what had happened in Egypt, Yemen, and other Muslim countries.

Complete event report is available here:  
<http://pakpips.com/art.php?art=217>

## 2.2 Education

### 2.2.1 Three (3) two-day dialogue-cum-training workshops with teachers

PIPS engaged leading and senior faculty members of universities and colleges in three (3) two-day academic and intellectual dialogue-cum-training workshops in 2016. The purpose was to influence teachers as well as educational discourse in support of inclusive, tolerant and harmony-supporting education including education curricula.

These workshops brought together in all 101 teachers of mainly Islamic studies and Arabic language from universities and colleges across Pakistan. Anticipating a top-down approach, largely professors, associate- and assistant professors were invited to participate, who are considered opinion makers and trendsetters in educational discourse.

PIPS started with the engagement of teachers of Islamic studies and Arabic language in training and dialogue sessions because there is evidence to suggest that ideologically imbued and discriminatory materials/narratives in textbooks and educational discourse are largely driven by religious [Islamic] standpoint. Secondly, most among those teaching these subjects, i.e. Islamic studies and Arabic, also steer and influence the educational discourse on the subjects of Pakistan studies, history and social sciences.

- First workshop was held in Karachi on April 27-28. Over 30 senior faculty



members of different universities in interior Sindh, Balochistan and Karachi participated.

- Second workshop was held in Murree on May 30-31 in which 36 university and post-graduate college teachers from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA participated.
- Third workshop was also held in Murree, on June 1-2. Around 31 teachers, mostly from Islamic studies departments at higher-level institutes, from Punjab, Islamabad, Azad Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan, attended the training.

A panel of key speakers, who also chaired different sessions and steered workshops as trainers and facilitators, included Dr. Khalid Masood, Islamic scholar who headed Council of Islamic Ideology; Dr. Qibla Ayaz, former vice chancellor of Peshawar University; Khurshid Nadeem, columnist and scholar; Muhammad Amir Rana, director, Pak Institute for Peace Studies; Dr. Syed Jaffer Ahmad, director, Pakistan Studies Center, Karachi University; Dr. A.H. Nayyar, educationist; Dr. Khalida Ghaus, former director, Center of Excellence for Women, Karachi; Maulana Raghbir Naeemi, principal, Jamia Naeemia Lahore; Ammar Khan Nasir, deputy director, Al-Sharia Academy, Gujranwala; Romana Bashir, peace activist; Jennifer Jenny Christine, director, Christian Study Centre, Rawalpindi; and Wusutullah Khan, journalist.

Each dialogue-cum-workshop was titled as “The role of teachers in social cohesion and

religious harmony” and was divided in seven extensive sessions focusing on the following themes:

- i. Introduction and background: dominant educational narratives in Pakistan and their implications for peace and social cohesion.
- ii. Identifying issues, root causes and recommendations (focus groups formation and discussions).
- iii. [Focus] groups reports and subsequent discussion.
- iv. Key speeches by experts [on different related subjects].
  - a. The socio-political landscape of Pakistan and role of educational institutions.
  - b. Religious and sectarian diversity in Pakistan and the role of religious institutions.
- v. [Education’s link to] intolerance and extremism.
  - a. Intolerance: a hurdle in social harmony.
  - b. Dynamics of extremism in Pakistan.
  - c. Religious narratives, education and the state.
- vi. Religious intolerance and negative perceptions (or stereotypes).
  - a. Non-Muslims in Pakistan: victims of intolerance.
  - b. Intolerance, extremism and role of media.
  - c. The Constitution of Pakistan and safeguards to the marginalized.
- vii. Recommendations to promote tolerant, inclusive educational narratives.

## 2.2.2 Research and analysis

### ❖ *Research on educational narratives and curricula*

PIPS conducted a comprehensive research study to understand prevalent educational narratives in Pakistan, their implications for peace and harmony in the country and the ways to improve and reform education including curricula in Pakistan.

The study was largely empirical and based on survey of the teachers who participated in the workshops cited earlier as well as experts on the subject. PIPS extended two different types of semi-structured survey questionnaires to participants, one before and other after each workshop. The purpose was to explore participants' views on educational patterns and narratives, the role of teachers, and assess the effectiveness and impact of the workshops. The outcome was printed in form of a report titled "*Promoting inclusive and tolerant educational narratives.*" Urdu version of the report was printed as *SamajiHum Ahangi, Rawadari Aur Taaleem.*

### ❖ *Launching ceremony of report on educational narratives*

The English and Urdu language reports on educational narratives cited above were launched in a ceremony held in Islamabad on August 25. The speakers included: Dr. Khalid Masud; Professor Fateh Muhammad Malik, former rector, Islamic International University; Khurshid Nadeem, senior columnist and scholar; Jennifer Jag Jivan,

Christian Study Center; Muhammad Amir Rana; and Safdar Sial, research analyst at PIPS.

Speakers urged that teachers should encourage critical thinking in classrooms so that students can ask questions about the world around them. The state, too, should invest in social sciences. These will, in the long run, help nurture an inclusive narrative in the country. They also noted as pluralistic spaces shrink, teachers needed to learn how to sensitively engage with a diverse set of students.

Complete report of the event can be seen here: <http://pakpips.com/art.php?art=219>

## 2.3 Interfaith harmony and social cohesion

In 2016, PIPS launched a comprehensive program to promote interfaith harmony and social cohesion in Pakistan that entailed certain measures including academic and intellectual dialogue; awareness and advocacy campaign; and policy research and recommendations.

### 2.3.1 Academic and intellectual dialogue

PIPS held and facilitated three dialogues among over 100 teachers in 2016, as described at section 2.2.1. The purpose was to influence the participating teachers in support of inclusive, tolerant and harmony-supporting education and curricula. PIPS' engagement with these leading university teachers revealed some critical findings on Pakistan's education system(s) and

curricula, such as: [Pakistan’s education] has failed to create and promote an inclusive, shared identity of citizenship; it has been a factor of extremism and polarization; the teachers and educational institutions are not fully playing their [due] role in terms of preventing persecution of minority-faith students; curriculum designers, textbook writers as well as teachers are not properly trained and sensitized on issues linked to harmony and religious tolerance; and most importantly, it is important for teachers to learn and practice the ways to engage and sensitively reach out to students from diverse faiths. The complete findings can be downloaded [here: http://pakpips.com/downloads/PIPS-Promoting-Inclusive-Educational.pdf](http://pakpips.com/downloads/PIPS-Promoting-Inclusive-Educational.pdf).

### 2.3.2 Awareness and advocacy campaign

The Institute also produced and disseminated over 100 social media CVE video packages as well and three (3) issues of quarterly Urdu research journal *Tajziat*, also containing understanding on issues linked to extremism, radicalism and militancy, etc., in 2016. The purpose was to use social media and printed material to dispel and challenge extremist and irrational discourses on religious freedom, minority rights and sectarian and interfaith harmony and work towards creating a constituency for peace and positive change in society.

#### ❖ *Social media CVE video packages*

As cited earlier, over 100 video packages were produced, each of around 3-4 minutes,

which focused themes like CVE, counter-narrative, critical thinking, minority rights and harmony. These videos were as diverse as tracing the roots of Buddhism in Gilgit-Baltistan to the adjacent presence of religiously-diverse communities in parts of the country. The video packages were disseminated through a dedicated website Pakistan Saga, ([www.pakistansaga.com](http://www.pakistansaga.com)), the country’s first video portal dedicated to promoting harmony; all the produced videos in 2016 can be seen in Saga archives at <http://pakistansaga.com/eng/video/category/saga-videos>. The portal is meant to create awareness and critical thinking among people and policy makers. Saga’s mission statement calls for reflecting positive stories.

#### ❖ *“Pakistan Saga Awards” for best videos on social harmony and peace*

PIPS held “Pakistan Saga and Narratives” award ceremony, on November 30, 2016 in Islamabad, in which inspiring video reports, celebrating unsung heroes, peaceful messages, and shared responsibilities were displayed. Germany’s ambassador to Pakistan, Her Excellency Ana Lepel, who inaugurated the English version of the portal, appreciated the effort of Pakistan Saga, saying, in her own tours across Pakistan, she has come to know how diverse the country is.

Other speakers included Barrister Zafarullah Khan, advisor to prime minister on law, justice and parliamentary affairs and PIPS director Muhammad Amir Rana.

The ceremony celebrated three awards: Zarghoon Shah, a journalist with Geo TV, won the Pakistan Saga Award 2016 for his report on a young man, fond of learning, but was forced to pick garbage; another award, Narratives Award 2016, was given to Maimoona Syed from Multan, one of the first female field journalist in southern Punjab; Dr. Farhan Zahid won the Narrative Award for Non-Fiction in Peace and Conflict, for his consistent contribution in the field of security affairs.

❖ *Urdu research journal “Tajziat”*

PIPS produced and printed three (3) issues of its Urdu journal *Tajziat*. Each issue contained credible and authentic research and analyses on the phenomena of religious extremism, sectarian-related and faith-based violence, and militancy and terrorism etc. This also included related literature produced in other countries, which was translated into Urdu language and edited to be published in *Tajziat*. Islamic literature containing ideological, political and jurisprudential counter-responses to the violent religious discourse, produced in other languages, was also translated in Urdu and published and disseminated through *Tajziat*.

Contents of the three *Tajziat* issues printed in 2016 are described below, as translated from Urdu. These were also published online, whose archives are available at *Tajziat* online at: <http://www.tajziat.com/quarterly/issue/main/archives>.

**Issue 77 (April-Jun 2016)**

Editorial

Thoughtful Insights

1. Supreme Court’s decision to enforce Urdu language – application and limitations  
Dr. Qibla Ayaz
2. The principle of politics in Islamic laws  
Dr. Khalid Masood

Islamic world

1. Identity crisis of Muslims: why alienated from national discourse?  
Kevin Meakim
2. Terrorist organization Boko Haram’s roots in Nigeria’s social history  
Besenyó János and Adam Mayer
3. Saudi Arabia's Untenable Military Position  
Kamran Bokhari

*Special corner: Madrassa problem*

1. Timeline of madrassa issue after the attack on Army Public School
2. Madrassa challenge: political will still missing from solution  
Dr. Raghbir Hussain Naeemi
3. Madrassas – what really is the problem?  
Muhammad Yaseen Zafar
4. Sectarianism and Madrassas  
Saqib Akbar
5. The role of madrassas in shaping society politically  
Khurshid Nadeem

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|--|---|
| <p>6. Prevailing curriculum of madrassas – a snapshot<br/>Muhammad Ammar Khan Nasir</p>  | <p><b>Issue 78 (Jul-Sep 2016)</b><br/>Editor’s Desk<br/>The changing scenario and narratives<br/>M. Amir Rana</p>   |
| <p>7. The contemporary context of madrassa issue under National Action Plan<br/>Sahibzada Amanat Rasool</p>  | <p>Perspectives<br/>Proposed model for “Alternative National [Peace] Narrative Framework”</p>   |
| <p>8. A look at madrassahs from Middle East to Far East<br/>Sajjad Azhar</p>   | <p>The role of council of Islamic Ideology and Higher Education Commission in narrative construction<br/>Dr. Rashid Ahmed</p>   |
| <p>9. Madrassas want registration; the government doesn’t<br/>Interview with Qari Hanif Jalandhari, Chief Administrator, Wafaq-ul-Madaris-al-Arabia</p>                      | <p>National Scenario<br/>Redressing global corruption: an international economic and legal issue<br/>Dr Khalid Masood</p>   |
| <p>10. No bank opens account of a madrassa; how is foreign funding possible then?<br/>Interview with Allama Niaz Hussain Naqvi, Vice President, Wafaq-ul-Madaris-al-Shia</p> | <p>The plight of Pakistani cities<br/><i>(Extracted from the annual report of Social Policy and Development Center Karachi)</i></p>   |
| <p>11. Government wants to control madrassah under the garb of registration<br/>Interview with Maulana Abdul Malik, President, Rabita-al-Madaris Al-Islamia, Pakistan</p>    | <p>The Islamic World<br/>The growing influence of militants in Bangladesh<br/>Zaid Ul Hassan</p>  |
| <p>12. Without lending concessions to madrassas, it is impossible to move forward<br/>Interview with Dr. Amir Taseen, Chairman, Pakistan Madrassa Education Board</p>        | <p>The future of Pakistan-Afghanistan relations<br/>Excerpts from papers on Afghanistan from special edition of PIPS Research Journal, “<i>Conflict and Peace Studies</i>”, Vol. 8, Issue 1</p> |
| <p>Reader’s corner</p>   | <p>Reportages<br/>The role of teachers in promoting social cohesion and religious harmony<br/><i>An overview of the proceedings of workshops held in Murree and Karachi with teachers</i></p>   |
| <p>1. Stopping the rise in sectarianism<br/>Muhammad Hussain</p>   |   |

**Issue 79 (Oct-Dec 2016)**

Editor's desk

What is national sensitivity?

National scenario

- 1- International Human Rights: Pakistan's narrative

By Dr. Khalid Masood

- 2- Why is it necessary to defend political process and democratic continuity?

By Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed

Insights

- 1- Madrasa reforms: An alternate recommendation

By Dr. Rashid Ahmed

- 2- An overview of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's opinions on madrasa system and curriculum

By Dr. Qibla Ayaz

- 3- The issue of apostasy over supporting non-Muslims in war against Muslims

By Ammar Khan Nasir

- 4- Religious seminaries and their issues

By Qari Yassin Zafar

Muslim world

- 5- Once an Al-Qaeda recruiter, now a voice against militancy

By Rukmini Callimachi

- 6- Saudi Arabia and extremism

By Scott Sheen

National readings

- 1- The role of extracurricular activities in promoting extremism among students

Research report by Pak Institute for Peace Studies

Special feature

- 1- Attock's globally-renowned tunnels  
By Engineer Maalik Ashtar

**Issue 80 (Jan-Mar 2017)**

Editorial: Sufferings of the marginalizing communities

Thoughtful Insights

3. Did Iqbal consider Ijtehad dangerous for Muslim Ummah

Dr. Khalid Masud

4. Shariah and constitution

Saqib Akbar

National overview

1. Pak-India conflict and the changing situation in Kashmir

Asma Yaqoob

2. Where is Punjab wrong in countering sectarianism?

Sher Ali Khan, Shakeel Ahmad,

Fareedullah Chaudhry

Islamic world

4. Extremism in the universities of the Middle East and North Africa

Martin Rose

5. Reasons of radicalism among students of the Arab universities

Diab M. Al-Badayneh

6. The roots of terrorism and its historical precedent

Nitasha Shahid

National studies

13. The need to promote inclusive, harmonious educational narratives (Report of training workshops held by PIPS with teachers)

Feature

Kala Khan Baba: a Bhagat (devotee) of zigzag routes

Book review

2. Terrorism: an intellectual review (Salman Abid)  
By AtifMehmoodHashmi
3. The war of narratives (YasirPeerzada)

By AtifMehmoodHashmi

### 2.3.3 Policy research and recommendations

#### ❖ *Research on extracurricular activities in madrassas*

The Institute carried out a case study of 5 leading madrassas in Peshawar and Islamabad to evaluate the role of extracurricular activities in these institutions of religious education contributed in radicalising the students. To understand the range of activities and their impact, PIPS conducted a thorough survey with 50 madrassa students and 16 teachers of the following madrassas: Jamia Abu Hunafia, Peshawar (Deobandi), JamiaJunadia Peshawar (Barelvi), JamiaAsaria, Peshawar (Ahle Hadith), JamiaNaeemia, Islamabad (Barelvi), and JamiaMuhammadia, Islamabad (Deobandi). Meanwhile, during the visit for survey, the field researchers also interacted with other students and teachers

of the seminaries engaging them on a host of issues and learning about their broader intellectual environment. The findings of those participatory observations and survey were compiled and printed in form a report titled “*Role of post-noon engagements of madrassa students in radical orientation.*”

## 2.4 Internal security

The focus of PIPS on internal security is reflected in its several periodic publications on conflict and insecurity in Pakistan. Besides producing weekly and monthly online reports describing the level of conflict and insecurity in the country, PIPS also brings out an annual security report at the end of each year. These reports are widely disseminated in Pakistan and abroad and not only include casualty figures in terrorist/militant attacks, but also analyze actors and dynamics of conflict and violence, the terrorists’ attack tactics and the security forces’ response. The reports highlight the challenges thrown up by internal insecurity and their implications for Pakistan, and present in-depth analysis of the security landscape of the country, and of the factors of insecurity and violence besides highlighting strategic solutions to reduce the risk of insecurity and violence in the country.

### 2.4.1 PIPS digital database

PIPS continued to manage its online database web portal (<http://san-pips.com/app/database>) in 2016, through regularly updating data on incidents of violence and terrorism in Pakistan. PIPS

digital database is anticipated to work as a baseline data and a permanent source of independent information for local, regional and international organizations and individuals to map militant and security landscape of Pakistan and carry out research and analysis on issues related to conflict, insecurity, violence and terrorism etc.

In PIPS database, the diversified info tracks containing details of terrorist and insurgent attacks, inter-tribal infightings and inter-tribal sectarian clashes, sectarian related terrorism, ethno-political violence, cross-border attacks and clashes, operational attacks by the security forces and their clashes with militants, kidnappings, and search and arrest operations by the law enforcement agencies are maintained on daily basis by monitoring the print and electronic media closely. Each and every incident is given special attention regarding its nature, casualties, tactics used by terrorist groups, their targets, weaponry they use and their capabilities. A strong follow up is also observed in every incident and case by strong liaison with the PIPS correspondents in conflict zones as regards the day-to-developments on the incidents.

#### **2.4.2 Periodic conflict and security reports**

In 2016, PIPS also continued to prepare and publish periodic conflict and security reports on its web portals. These reports identify the areas of conflict and flashpoints, document and explain incidents of violence and terrorism, outline developments on the terrorism and security fronts, and project the

future scenario. The reports are categorized as under:

- ❖ ‘PIPS weekly conflict report’ covers Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA.
- ❖ ‘PIPS monthly security report’ covers the whole of Pakistan.
- ❖ ‘PIPS annual security report’ provides a comprehensive yearly overview of the insecurity and violence in the country and suggests policy recommendations.
- ❖ ‘Balochistan Watch’ and ‘Karachi Watch’ provide monthly update on conflict and insecurity in Balochistan and Karachi, respectively.

As in past years, in 2016 too, PIPS prepared 52 weekly conflict reports, 12 monthly security reports and an annual security report for Pakistan besides producing 12 monthly security monitors each on Balochistan and Karachi. These reports contained comprehensive data on terrorist attacks, casualties, the areas and factors responsible for militancy, changing tactics and targets of militants, as well as government strategies and responses. They also discussed the state of political violence in Pakistan and the situation on its borders, with a view to facilitate an understanding of the security landscape of the country.

All these reports are available online in complete and abridged form at the PIPS digital database web portal <http://san-pips.com/app/database>.



## 2.5 Regional security and strategic studies

Although PIPS has been studying aspects of regional and South Asian security including strategic since its inception, it started to exclusively focus on regional security in 2013, which continued throughout the years in between to 2016.

Internal insecurity of states in this globalized world invariably impinges upon regional and international security and vice versa. As the study of threats is a key element of regional or international security, PIPS believes that empirical and context-bound understanding of critical and shared threats to security in South Asia is imperative to bridge the gaps among the states' conflicting perceptions of their respective security concerns. Besides striving to expand the empirical knowledge base of security threats, Pak Institute for Peace Studies has also developed a vast regional and global network for information sharing and research on some of the key security issues facing Pakistan and the wider region, which also have a profound impact on regional and global security.

Since its inception, PIPS has worked extensively to map the threats to the security of Pakistan, South Asia and the world emanating mainly from the terrorist and militant groups, and analyzed the state practices and the potential for the states to counter such threats separately or jointly.

### 2.5.1 Research and analysis

#### ❖ *PIPS research journal 'Conflict and Peace Studies'*

PIPS published one special issue of its research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* in 2016 Volume 8, Number 1 (Jan-Jul 2016), which was exclusively focused of Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan.

In early 2016, PIPS solicited commentaries from practitioners and academics in Pakistan on different aspects of Pakistan-Afghanistan relations. The basic question was as to what often goes wrong in the smooth functioning of the relations between the two states. Contributors wrote on different aspects of the relations such as bilateral trade, refugee problem, Pashtun factor in the relations, among others.

Contents of the journal are given below:

#### **Review of Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan**

##### CONTENTS

Editor's note

Executive summary

Key findings

- Why the distance between Pakistan and Afghanistan?

Khalid Aziz

- The Pashtun factor

Afrasiab Khattak

- Engage Afghanistan to curb drugs flow from there

Tariq Khosa

- How parliament missed Afghan affairs?

Iftikharullah Babar

- Afghan peace talks: implications for Pakistan-Afghanistan relations  
Tahir Khan
- The Pak-Afghan impasse: can a pro-active Pakistani policy initiative break it?  
Ijaz Khan
- Pakistan-Afghanistan ties in the changing regional dynamics  
SafdarSial
- Analyzing the strategic calculus of Afghan state and non-state actors  
FarhanZahid
- Fencing border will strangulate locals  
Noreen Naseer
- Pak-Afghan trade: overview and trends  
Peer Muhammad
- Missing the optimal trade  
Noreen Naseer
- Managing perceptions on media  
Imran Mukhtar and Azam Khan
- Pakistan's Afghan refugee policy: politics trumping humanitarian concerns  
Ahmad Shah Durrani
- Seeds of mistrust  
Rahat Malik Kakayzai
- Guidelines for contributors
- Highlights of previous issues
- ❖ *Survey on “How Pakistanis perceive China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)”*

In 2016, PIPS extended a survey to 157 respondents from Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, and Balochistan; the northern GilgitBaltistan; Federally-Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and capital Islamabad to seek their

understanding and perceptions on different aspects of the CPEC. Respondents included journalists, political workers, teachers, traders, students – mostly those professional who are relatively well-informed on CPEC, than other segments of society on issues. The survey was conducted for in-house purpose and its findings may be released anytime in the year 2017.

## 2.5.2 Experience sharing and policy advocacy

### ❖ *Launch of special issue of PIPS research journal on Pak-Afghan relations*

On June 22, PIPS launched the special edition of its research journal on Pakistan-Afghanistan relations in a ceremony held in Islamabad. Considerable number of audience including political leaders, civil society activists, diplomats, students, and journalists participated. Former senator AfrasiabKhattak, RaoofHasan, executive director of Regional Peace Institute, PPP’s senator Farhatullah Babar, former foreign secretary Inam-ul-Haq, Prof. Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad and Muhammad Amir Rana, participate in the launch.

The event report can be seen here: <http://pakpips.com/art.php?art=215>

## 2.6 Media for peace and democracy

PIPS has been working on and with the print and electronic media and journalists since its inception. This engagement with the media is rooted in PIPS’ conviction in the key role

that media can play in conflict de-escalation, counter-radicalization and democratization in society and in promoting peace. This focus on Pakistani media has two elements. One is to carry out research studies on the role, capacity and narratives of media, putting more emphasis on journalists and media representatives, and secondly, to engage media persons in consultations and conduct training workshops with them with the aim of improving their understanding of the conflicts, democracy and human rights etc., and bridge capacity gaps.

PIPS carried out the following activities under its ‘Media for Peace and Democracy’ program in 2016:

❖ *International conference on media regulations*

**“Regulating broadcast media: challenges and reforms”**

In collaboration with the International Media Support, the PIPS held and facilitated an international conference on media regulations in Islamabad on July 21. More than 50 media professionals, including journalists, media trainers, regulators, participated and shared thoughts on the need for regulating the broadcast media in Pakistan and how to do that effectively.

Event report can be seen here: <http://pakpips.com/art.php?art=218> and complete conference report can be downloaded here: <http://pakpips.com/download.php?f=324.pdf>

The speakers are listed below:

- Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies;
- Honourable Karunaratna Paranawithana, Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Reforms and Mass Media, Government of Sri Lanka;
- Mr. Jakob Rogild Jakobsen, Deputy Head of Mission, Royal Danish Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan;
- Adnan Rehmat, Programs Manager, International Media Support – Pakistan;
- Toby Mendel, Executive Director, Centre for Law and Democracy;
- Khalid Ishaq, Lawyer
- Amjad Bhatti, Research and Knowledge Management, Development Alternatives Inc.;
- Muhammad Aftab Alam, Legal, Regulatory & Professional Codes Expert, International Media Support (IMS) – Pakistan;
- Javed Jabbar, Former Federal Minister for Information;
- Maria Donde, International Policy Manager, OfCom, UK;
- Mukhtar Ahmed, Director General, Licensing and Broadcasting, PEMRA;
- Ranga Kalansooriya, Director General, Government Information Department Government of Sri Lanka;
- Mazhar Arif, Executive Director, Society for Alternative Media;
- Nighat Dad, Executive Director, Digital Rights Foundation;
- I. A. Rehman, Director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan;

- Senator Farhatullah Babar, Member of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage;
- AfrasiabKhattak, Senior Leader, Awami National Party; and
- Muhammad Ziauddin, Member, Media Reforms Agenda Experts Committee.

❖ **Conference Report on “Regulating Broadcast Media: Challenges and Reforms”**

The report, based on proceeding of the conference, suggested that broadcast media need to be regulated in line with the global standards. These call for making regulator an independent body, tightening laws to do away with loopholes restricting speech on ambiguous grounds, and diversifying the revenue pool of TV channels. The report provides background to why is regulation necessary and how can that be achieved.

Complete report can be downloaded from:  
<http://pakpips.com/download.php?f=324.pdf>

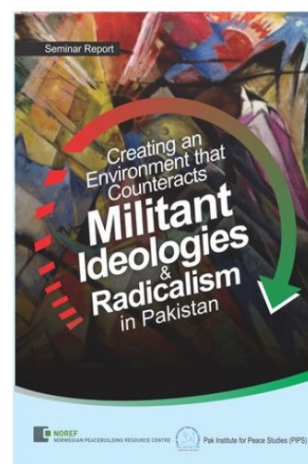
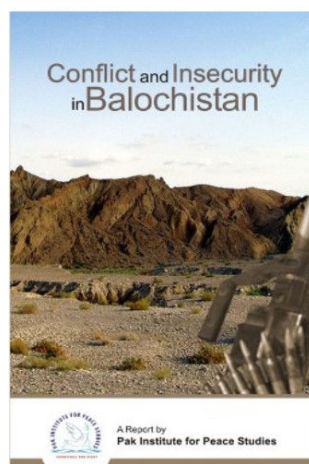
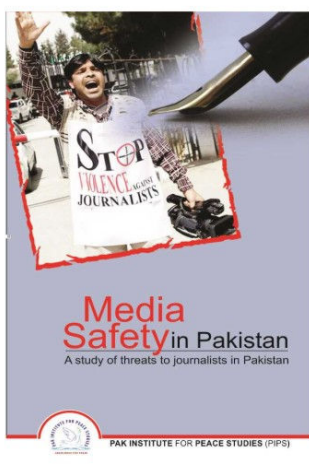
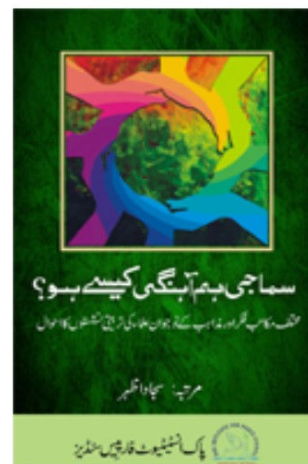
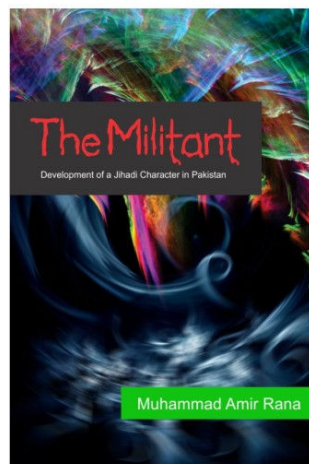
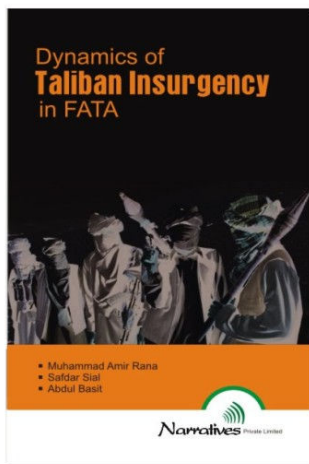
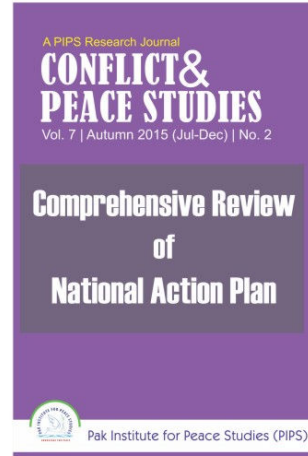
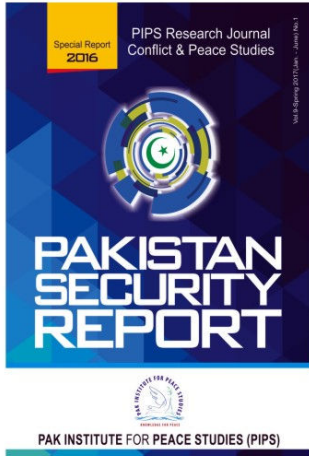
**2.7 Dialogue**

In the changing sociocultural context of Pakistan, there is evidence to suggest that an increasing trend of use of violence has gradually dominated the discourse of argument or dialogue in Pakistan. PIPS believes that a continuous and concerted exercise of dialogue between diverse segments can significantly contribute to de-escalate the conflicts in Pakistani society particularly those existing at sociocultural,

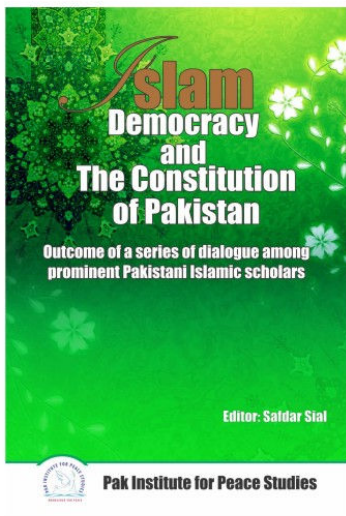
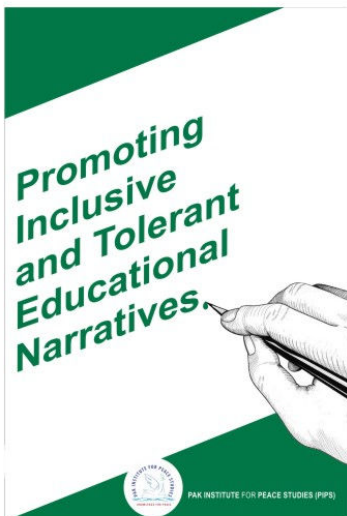
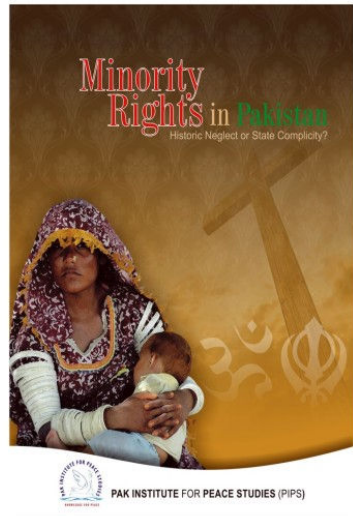
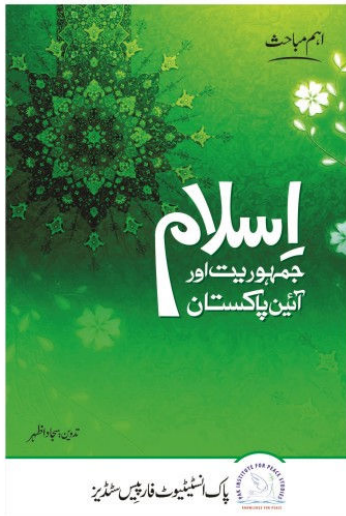
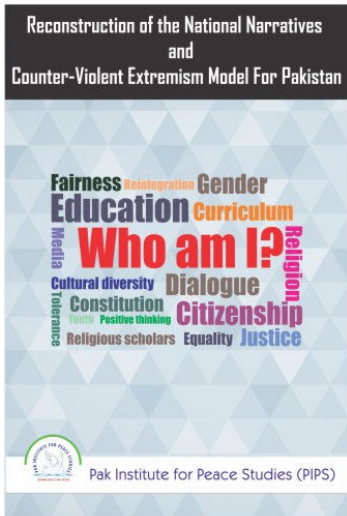
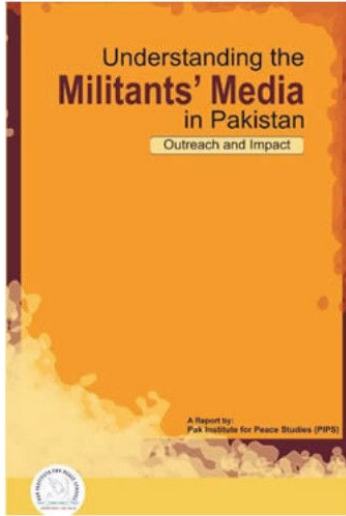
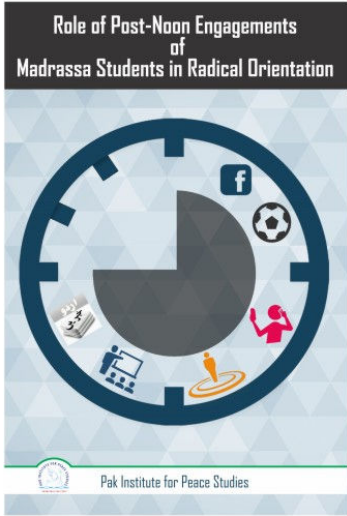
ideological, religious, sectarian, communal and ethno-political levels. PIPS has been serving as a platform for dialogue and debate since its inception in 2006 with a view to promoting peace, tolerance and peaceful coexistence in Pakistani society.

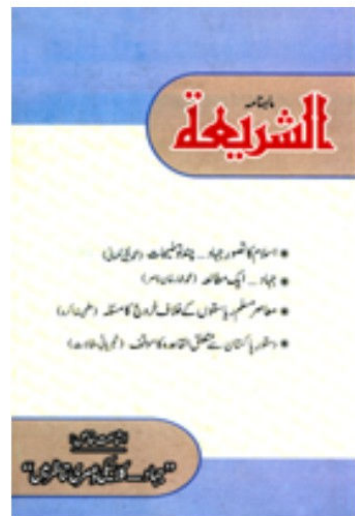
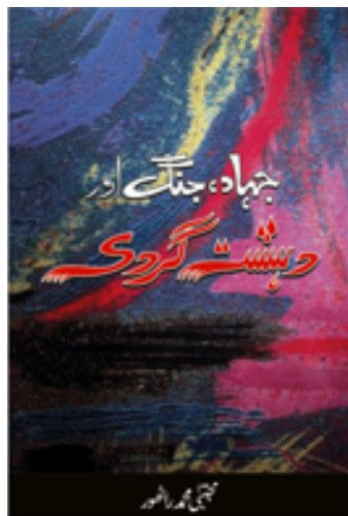
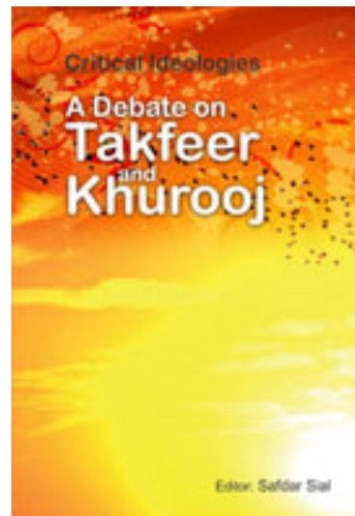
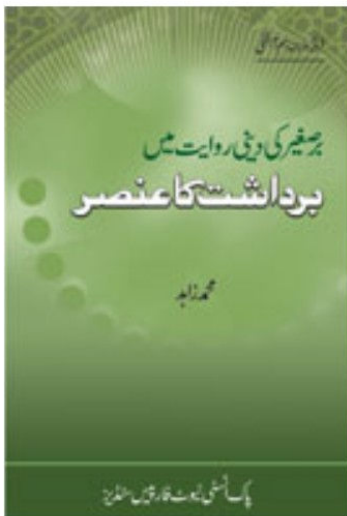
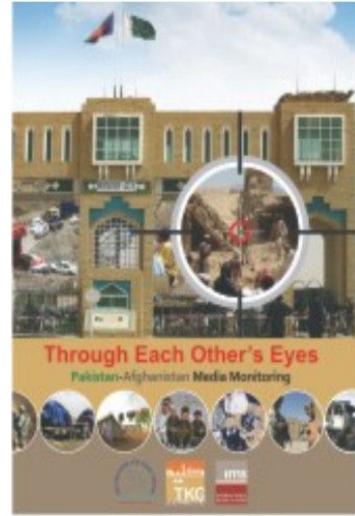
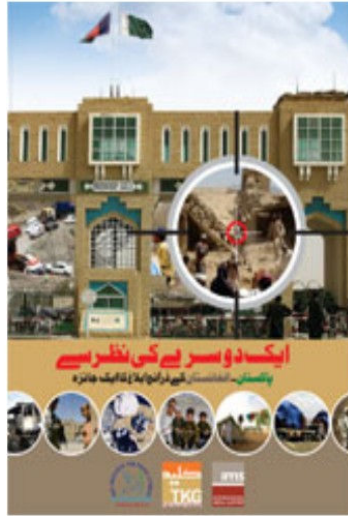
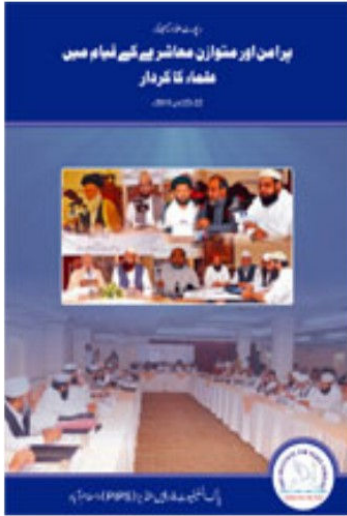
- ❖ In 2016, PIPS engaged over 100 teachers in three (3) two-day dialogue-cum-training workshops, as described earlier in the report, with a purpose to understand problematic areas in Pakistan’s education and curricula impeding peace, pluralistic co-existence and harmony in Pakistani society. The outcome of the exercise was printed in form of English and Urdu language reports, which can be downloaded here, respectively:  
<http://pakpips.com/downloads/PIPS-Promoting-Inclusive-Educational.pdf> and  
<http://pakpips.com/download.php?f=322.pdf>
- ❖ Similarly, PIPS created two expert groups in 2016, as described under section 2.1.2, who engaged in extensive dialogue to evolve a national counter-narrative and CVE model for Pakistan.

# 3. PUBLICATIONS









**Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2016)**

Sr. No.	Date	Place	Event Description
1.	Apr. 27-28	Karachi (Sindh and Balochistan group)	Two-day training workshop-I with teachers: “The role of teachers in social harmony and religious tolerance.”
2.	May 30-31	Murree (KP and FATA group)	Two-day training workshop-II with teachers: “The role of teachers in social harmony and religious tolerance.”
3.	Jun. 1-2	Murree (Punjab, Isb., AJK, GB group)	Two-day training workshop-III with teachers: “The role of teachers in social harmony and religious tolerance.”
4.	Jun. 22	Islamabad	Report launch: PIPS research journal’s review on “Pakistan’s relations with Afghanistan”
5.	Jun. 23	Islamabad	Expert group consultation: “Reconstruction of national narrative” and “CVE” models for Pakistan
6.	July 19	Islamabad	Launch of reports: “Role of post-noon engagements of madrassa students in radical orientation,” and “Reconstruction of the national narratives and Counter-Violent Extremism model in Pakistan”
7.	Jul. 21	Islamabad	International conference: “Regulating broadcast media: challenges and reforms”
8.	Aug. 25	Islamabad	Report launch: “Promoting inclusive and tolerant educational narratives”
9.	Nov. 16	Islamabad	Seminar: “International law, terrorism and de-radicalization”
10.	Nov. 30	Islamabad	“Pakistan Saga Awards” ceremony for best videos on peace and harmony