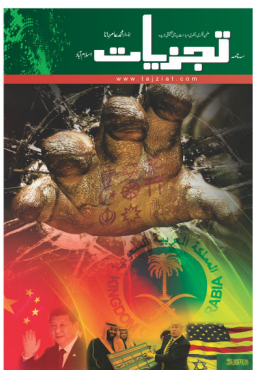
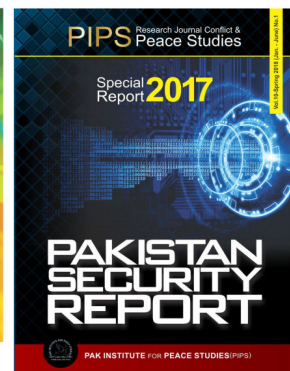
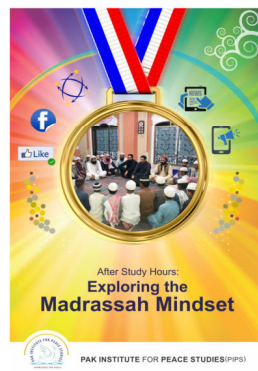
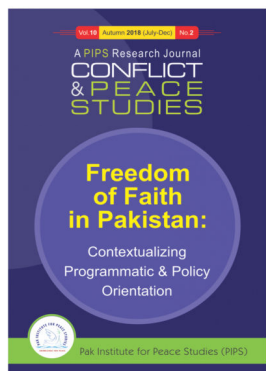
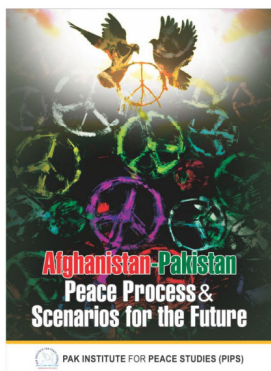


Annual Report 2018



PAK INSTITUTE FOR PEACE STUDIES (PIPS)

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PIPS Annual Report 2018

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1. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Staff

PIPS had nine (9) permanent staff members in 2018 – graduate and post-graduate in their respective fields – who included the director research and programmes, two research analysts, a project administrator, a media and event coordinator, an administration & accounts officer, an I.T. and web manager, and two researchers. Works of PIPS staff members have been published in various national and international research journals and books.

Apart from those regular staff members, PIPS employed several field researchers, trainers, 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 in the year 2018 included: Khaled Ahmed (Pakistan); Rubina Saigol (Pakistan); Dr Catarina Kinnvall (Sweden); Dr Khalid Masud (Pakistan); and Ghazi Salauddin (Pakistan).

The members of PIPS staff were classified into five (5) broad categories: Administration and Finance; CVE research and planned measures – also classified at PIPS as Social Cohesion Programme; Conflict and Security; and Regional/Strategic Studies.

Director Research at PIPS, Muhammad Amir Rana, oversaw all these sections or departments. Similarly, as in the past, the PIPS management team, headed by director research, was the main decision-making body of the Institute during the year 2018.

Two types of evaluation were conducted at PIPS in 2018 to assess the staff performance: monthly, or assignment-based, process evaluations and an annual summative evaluation. Staff promotions and incentives were based on the results of these evaluations.

1.2 Capacity building

The Institute held regular internal training sessions, at least one in a span of three months. These sessions employed different methods such as lectures by senior researchers, as well as joint reading and discussion sessions. At the same time, organizational mechanisms, set forth in PIPS Manual of Procedures, were used to enhance the capacity of PIPS staff and the quality of output. That included internal skills analysis and assignment of tasks, and joint assignments by senior and junior members.

PIPS also facilitated its staff members' participation in various national and international seminars/conferences as well as capacity building and training events.

PIPS Staff members' participation in different international events including on training and capacity building in 2018 is described below:

- Safdar Hussain, research analyst at PIPS, participated in the Olympia Summer Academy in Greece (Nafplio) from July 8-18, 2018. His thematic cycle at the academy was "Terrorism and European Security." An initiative of the Navarino Network, the academy brought together more than 100 students and professionals from more than 30 countries.
- On October 13-14, PIPS project manager Muhammad Ismail Khan participated in "The Second Forum on Belt and Road & Global Governance", held at Fudan University, Shanghai, China.
- From August 21-30, 2018, Ismail Khan participated as resource person in the "1st Kathmandu Dialogue", which was organized by Kathmandu School of Law, Nepal. The Dialogue included students from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Pakistan, Uganda and Nepal.

1.3 Internships/fellowships

PIPS offered short-term internship to the following five students and graduates in 2018:

- 1) Saif Ali Khan, a student of Bachelors in Arts in Peace and Conflict Studies at the National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad, did his internship at PIPS from July 17 to August 17, 2018.
- 2) Ms Maham Shahid Gilani, M Phil in International Relations (IR) from NDU, Islamabad, completed her over one-

month internship at PIPS on November 23, 2018.

- 3) Syed Muhammad Usman, Bachelor of Science in IR from Iqra University, Islamabad, did his internship at PIPS in September 2018.
- 4) Haytham Moh'd Nasser, BSS (IR) from Bahria University worked at PIPS as an intern from October 10 to December 10, 2018.
- 5) Ms Fatima Khan, BSS (IR) from Bahria University, Islamabad, completed her two-month internship at PIPS from October 10 to December 10, 2018.

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. It has entered into MoUs with different academic institutions, research centers and organizations, which can be seen here: <https://www.pakpips.com/mous-collaborations>

The objective has been to share mutual experiences, enhance the empirical and objective knowledge base of the issues related to conflict, insecurity and violence, etc., and to explore viable policy options for achieving peace and preventing/de-escalating conflicts in Pakistan and the wider region. Another underlying objective of this exercise has been to strengthen the institutional capacity at PIPS. Some areas of PIPS collaboration with other institutes are listed below:

- 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

Pak Institute for Peace Studies implemented a range of activities in the year 2018, mainly in the following six major thematic areas:

- Counter-Violent Extremism (CVE)
- Education
- Social harmony and religious tolerance
- Conflict, peace and security
- Regional security and strategic studies
- Dialogue

These implemented activities, which are elaborated in the following pages, oriented around research and analysis, policy advocacy, and awareness and training, etc.

2.1 Counter-Violent Extremism (CVE)

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. The other main areas of PIPS' focus are also directly or indirectly linked to counter-violent extremism (CVE) such as conflict analysis and peacebuilding; religion and conflict; internal and regional security; media for peace and democracy; and dialogue, etc.

PIPS launched a multifaceted programme of understanding and countering violent extremism and radicalism in Pakistan in 2007, titled "PIPS De-radicalization Plan (2007-2013)". The Plan encapsulated the

related concepts of empirical understanding of radicalization and religious extremism, de-radicalization, and counter-radicalization. PIPS executed a host of activities linked to this progressive model traversing three levels: [i] Taking its basic input from empirical studies and surveys aimed at understanding the issue of violent extremism and radicalization, [ii] it underwent processes of knowledge creation and knowledge sharing to evolve certain strategies which were [iii] implemented at the final stage of de-radicalization and/or countering radicalization.

From 2013 onwards, PIPS used the lessons it learnt from its implementation of the seven-year De-radicalization Plan to develop and execute certain specific CVE interventions built around the concepts of dialogue, training and education, use of media, including social, for creating awareness among people, and production and dissemination of moderate and CVE literature and responses.

In recent years, these interventions have increasingly focused on creating moderate and CVE spaces in cyberspace using social media platforms as well as reducing the appeal of violent ideologies through awareness and advocacy campaigns and capacity building of vulnerable communities.

A brief description of PIPS’ work on CVE and counter-radicalization in 2018 is given below.

2.1.1 Empirical research

❖ *Research study on youth engagement programming in Pakistan*

In last quarter of 2018, PIPS conducted a comprehensive empirical research study to explore prospects and ways of Pakistani youth’s socio-cultural participation so as to reduce the appeal of extremist and violent ideologies among them. On the whole, the research study did two things. First, it tried to evaluate the nature, scope, and impact of the existing youth engagement programmes, including cultural, so as to learn the avenues of improvement, as well as has suggested further engagement options for peace and harmony. Secondly, it mapped, classified and analyzed the existing community circles in provincial capitals and Islamabad and assessed the prospects and ways of mobilizing them through enhanced youth participation.

As part of the fieldwork for the study, over 200 semi-structured interviews – tentatively 40 in each of the 4 provincial capitals and Islamabad – were conducted with a list of stakeholders including civil society members, community leaders, representatives of local community circles – such as cultural societies, literary circles, sports clubs, welfare societies, and media and internet groups, etc. – journalists, local authorities, teachers, students, artists, and experts on society and culture.

Similarly, five (5) Focused-Group Discussions (FGDs) or group interviews, one each with around 10-12 stakeholders, were conducted in four provincial capitals and Islamabad. Participants represented the same groups as described for individual interviews above.

A report building upon this fieldwork will be prepared, printed and launched during first quarter of 2019.

2.1.2 Consultations and FGDs

❖ *Closed roundtable on*

“Understanding the sectarian dynamics in Pakistan”

PIPS held a daylong closed dialogue on December 19, 2018 in Islamabad among prominent scholars to explore the dynamics of sectarianism in Pakistan and the ways and strategies on the level of state and society to reduce sectarian discord and improve harmony. The participants also discussed at length the nature, scope and effectiveness of past and existing state and society-level initiatives, which have focused in creating sectarian and communal harmony, and how these could be improved and expanded.

Germany’s ambassador to Pakistan Martin Kobler inaugurated the dialogue, and PIPS researcher Safdar Sial offered an introduction to the problem and purpose of the dialogue.

Event details and key findings can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/4145>>

The discussants included the following, among others:

- Dr. Qibla Ayaz, Chairman of the Council of Islamic Ideology (CII);
- Dr. Khalid Masud, renowned scholar on Islamic law;
- Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS;
- Khurshid Nadeem, scholar and member of CII;
- Dr. Khadija Aziz, academic;
- Saqib Akbar, founder of Al-Basirah Turst;
- Dr. Husn ul Amin, International Islamic University, Islamabad;
- Amanat Rasool, religious scholar;
- Dr. Rashid Ahmed, Peshawar University;
- Abdul Haq Hashmi, religious scholar from Quetta;
- Syed Ahmed Banori, Jamia Banoria, Karachi;
- Akbar Hussain Zahidi, religious scholar;
- Maulana Atta ullah Shahab, religious scholar and leader from Gilgit; and
- Zia ul Haq Naqshbandi, religious scholar and journalist from Lahore.

❖ *Experts' workshop on CVE in Lahore*

The Institute held and facilitated a five-day dialogue-cum-training workshop on how to strategize counter violent extremism (CVE) models and practices in Pakistan's context on May 28-June 1, 2018 in Lahore. The event not only included rigorous training sessions but also in length dialogue among participants, exploring personal experiences and ideas. The participants included:

- Sabookh Syed, journalist and blogger;
- Azaz Syed, journalist;
- Muhammad Younas, Research Fellow, Islamic Research Centre, IIU;
- Hina Saleem, development worker, including on CVE, in south Punjab;
- Mujtaba Rathore, Peace & Education Foundation, Islamabad;
- Tahir Mahmood, Bahauddin Zakriya University, Multan;
- Mariam Azeem, HWRAP & PHDF;
- Hasnain Tirmizi, the Media Foundation;
- Muhammad Israil, SANGAT, Gujranwala;
- Imran Mukhtar, journalist;
- Shozab Askari, blogger, writer;
- Shagufta Hayat, researcher from PIPS;
- Memoona Saeed, journalist covering south Punjab;
- Muhammad Azhar, SAHE;
- Raja Muhammad Ehsan, PHDF & WRA;
- Bakhtiyar Ahmed, ECI;
- Rabia Khan, ECI;
- Murtaza Noor, IUCPSS;
- Shahzad Murtaza, SANJH Pakistan;
- Sumera Hafeez, SANGAT;
- Salman Abid, IDEA;
- Shafqat Munir, SDPI;
- Rashad Bokhari, trainer/peace activist;
- Dr Husnul Ameen, International Islamic University;
- Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS; and
- Muhammad Ismail Khan, PIPS.

2.1.3 Experience sharing and policy advocacy

Key experience-sharing and policy advocacy events on peace, counter-extremism and

harmony that organized during the year 2018, are listed below:

❖ *Report launching*

“Education for Peace and Harmony”

On January 11, 2018, PIPS launched the outcome of its research and engagement with university and college teachers in form of a book titled “Education for Peace and Harmony” in Islamabad. Director General of Islamic Research Institute, Dr. Muhammad Ziaul Haq presided over and chaired the event. Among the keynote speakers were former chairperson of Council of Islamic Ideology (CII) Dr. Khalid Masood, educationist Professor A.H. Nayyar, scholar and a CII member Khurshid Nadeem, columnist Yasir Pirzada, and peace activist Rashad Bukhari. (More details can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/2641>>

The report built upon ten (10) day-long academic and intellectual dialogue-cum-training sessions, with around 347 faculty members of public sector colleges and universities from all over the country in 2017. Over 300 of these participants were extensively surveyed also before and after the sessions to explore their views on what plagued Pakistan’s education system and how it could be reformed mainly in terms of making it more inclusive and tolerant towards minority communities.

The report can be downloaded here: <https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Education_for_peace_and_harmony.pdf>

Some of the main findings said that there is a dire need to infuse in the education system in Pakistan a diversity of opinion, and the tools to develop ethical values among students besides training them in critical thinking and research. There is also need to make education curricula and teaching more inclusive and tolerant. Only then can the seeds of social harmony be sown. Properly-sensitized teachers can take a lead role in making this possible.

❖ *Launching and discussion*

“PIPS research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies*”

The 2018 Spring issue of PIPS research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* – which also included a comprehensive security review of Pakistan in 2017 – was launched on January 11, 2018 in Islamabad with a discussion on emerging security and extremism-related threats in the country and how to counter them.

Dr. Farhan Zahid, terrorism and security analyst, Azaz Syed, senior journalist, Baqir Sajjad Syed, special correspondent daily Dawn, Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS, Tahir Khan, senior journalist, and Muhammad Ismail Khan, senior project manager at PIPS, participated in the discussion, among others.

Further details are available here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/2665>>

❖ *Report launching*

“After study hours: exploring the madrassa mindset”

On January 24, 2018, PIPS launched the outcome of its recent research study in form of a report titled “After study hours: exploring the madrassa mindset.” The event, which entailed at-length discussion on findings of the report as well as other aspects of madrassa education, was attended by scholars including religious, civil society representatives, and journalists, among others. Chairperson Council of Islamic Ideology Dr Qibla Ayaz was the chief guest and keynote speaker while scholar and anchorperson Khurshid Nadeem facilitated the discussion.

Khalid Masud, former chairman of Council of Islamic ideology, Muhammad Amir Rana, Director Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS), Sahibzada Amanat Rasool, religious scholar, Haris Khaliq, columnist and civil society member, Sabookh Syed and Muhammad Yunus, who conducted fieldwork for the study under review, Mujtaba Rathore, project manager at Peace and Education Foundation, and Muhammad Ismail Khan, senior project manager at PIPS also participated in the discussion.

Among several recommendations, the study also suggested that to help seminary students think above their self-complacent behaviour, efforts should be made to present subjects like history in an engaging and critical manner, relying on tools like logic and reasoning that are already taught in the

seminary.

For more details, visit PIPS website at: <<https://www.pakpips.com/article/2758>>

The report can be downloaded here: <https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Exploring_the_Madrassah_Mindset.pdf>

2.2 Education

In particular since 2015, Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) has been engaging teachers of universities, colleges and higher secondary schools for tolerant, inclusive education, especially in pedagogy and curricula. Key themes that are explored in such engagements are dominant narratives in educational discourse and their implications for peace and social cohesion; problematic areas in university/college curricula, textbooks and teaching; among others. Teachers have come from all over the country, including Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and from diverse disciplines, including Islamic Studies and Pakistan Studies – two subjects deemed compulsory at all levels of education in Pakistan. The mode of engagement has usually been sensitization workshops, training, and lately, critical discussions and dialogues with learned scholars.

PIPS engagement with teachers in 2018 is described below.

2.2.1 [Four] Dialogue-cum-training workshops with teachers

In four training workshops held in Islamabad and Karachi, PIPS trained and sensitized as many as 145 teachers of degree and postgraduate colleges and higher secondary schools on issues linked to peace, harmony, coexistence and tolerance including in educational and pedagogical discourses. The teachers were drawn from across central and northern Punjab, Islamabad, Gilgit-Baltistan, AJK, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (including erstwhile FATA), Sindh and Balochistan. (*Two more workshops of the series will be held in first quarter of 2019*)

The core workshop themes were structured around: Pakistan’s academic, intellectual scenario and education system; Pakistan education policy; the culture of research in educational institutions; problems of non-Muslims in Pakistan and interfaith dialogue; the role of education in social harmony and tolerance; how to nurture tolerant social attitudes; the role teachers and curriculum in peace and harmony, etc.

The first day of each workshop entailed participants’ discussion with scholars/resource persons on different themes and the second day was reserved for participants’ dialogue among themselves as well as training exercises using different educative tools.

Event reports of these workshops including main findings can be seen on PIPS website, as described below:

Workshop-1:

<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3813>

Workshop-2:

<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3869>

Workshop-3:

<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3997>

Workshop-4:

<https://www.pakpips.com/article/4267>

Renowned scholars and educationists were engaged as resource persons and trainers for these workshops. Their names and topics of discussion, as per the training manual, are listed below:

- Muhammad Amir Rana, Director Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS), Islamabad
 - *“Introduction to subject/PIPS”*
 - *“Social cohesion, tolerance and education: an interactive dialogue”*
- Muhammad Ismail Khan, Project Manager, PIPS, Islamabad
 - *“Moderator”*
- Dr. Muhammad Khalid Masud, Former Chairman Council of Islamic Ideology (CII), Islamabad
 - *“Extremism: an intellectual challenge”*
 - *“What is extremism?”*
 - *“Role of state, religious and educational institutions in civilization of social attitudes”*
- Harris Khalique, Scholar/Columnist, Islamabad
 - *“Intolerance in society: the role of media”*
- Peter Jacob, Executive Director Center for Social Justice, Lahore
 - *“The problems of non-Muslims”*

- in Pakistan”
- Khursheed Nadeem, Scholar/Columnist
 - *“From the Constitution to Paigham-e-Pakistan”*
 - *“Interfaith dialogue and its effects in Pakistan”*
 - *“The problems of non-Muslims in Pakistan and inter religious dialogue”*
 - *Role of state, religious and educational institutions in civilization of social attitudes”*
 - *“Building public opinion and culture of research”*
 - Dr. Muhammad Raghieb Hussain Naemi, Religious Scholar, Jamia Naemia, Lahore
 - *“The role of teachers in improving social harmony and building social attitudes”*
 - Ammar Khan Nasir, Religious Scholar, Gujranwala
 - *“Teaching methodology of social & religious studies and their link to emerging social, intellectual trends in Pakistan”*
 - Romana Bashir, Executive Director, Peace & Education Foundation, Rawalpindi
 - *“The problems of non-Muslims in Pakistan and inter religious dialogue”*
 - Dr. Syed Jaffer Ahmad, Former Director Pakistan Study Center, University of Karachi
 - *“Pakistan’s intellectual and academic scenario and education system”*
 - *“Education policy in Pakistan: An overview”*
 - *“Education policy and role of teachers”*
 - Barrister Zafarullah Khan, Former Minister of Human Rights
 - *“Education policy in Pakistan: An overview”*
 - Safdar Sial, Senior researcher and analyst, PIPS
 - *“Education policy in Pakistan: An overview”*
 - Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad, Vice Chancellor, Sargodha University
 - *“Culture of research in educational institutions”*
 - Dr. Rasheed Ahmad, Associate professor, Sheikh Zaid Islamic Center, Peshawar University
 - *“Culture of research in educational institutions”*
 - Dr. Khadim Hussian, Managing Director, Bacha Khan Trust Educational Foundation, Peshawar
 - *“Culture of research in educational institutions”*
 - Sahibzada Amanat Rasool, Religious scholar, Lahore
 - *“The problems of non-Muslims in Pakistan and inter religious dialogue”*
 - Dr. Qibla Ayaz, Chairman CII
 - *“Role of state, religious and educational institutions in civilization of social attitudes”*
 - Zafarullah Khan, Executive Director, Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Studies (PIPS), Islamabad
 - *“Role of state, religious and educational institutions in*

- civilization of social attitudes”*
- A.H. Nayyar, Former Professor Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
 - Wussatullah Khan, Journalist Karachi
 - *“Building public opinion and culture of research”*
 - Huma Baqai, Associate Professor of Social Sciences and Liberal Arts at the Institute of Business Administration (IBA)
 - *“Education policy and the role of teachers”*
 - Sabookh Syed, Journalist and blogger, Islamabad
 - *“The problems of non-Muslims in Pakistan and inter religious dialogue”*
 - Syed Ahmed Binori, Jamia Binori Town, Karachi
 - *“The problems of non-Muslims in Pakistan and inter religious dialogue”*
 - Shahzada Zulfiqar, Journalist, Quetta
 - *“Building public opinion and investigative journalism”*
 - Anam Fatima, Researcher at PIPS
 - *“Building public opinion and culture of research”*

The purpose of these dialogue-cum-training workshops was to influence teachers and educational discourse in the country in support of inclusive, tolerant and harmony-supporting education. Another overarching goal was to understand the ways and policy options, which could be used to reform education, curricula and pedagogy in Pakistan.

2.2.2 Engagement with university teachers from Punjab, mainly south

In 2018, PIPS also engaged over 150 teachers from targeted universities from Punjab province including Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Mian Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan, University of Education Lahore Campus, Punjab University, Lahore, University of Education, Multan campus, and Islamia University, Bahawalpur campus.

The participant teachers’ 5 extensive dialogue cycles, each of 2-days, were held in Lahore in December 2018, and included discussions amongst themselves and with a select group of experts on the topics of diversity, peaceful coexistence and harmony.

Another 5 similar dialogue cycles will be held in first quarter of 2019 that will be followed by two advance-level dialogues among selected 60 participants.

2.3 Social harmony and religious tolerance

Since 2011, PIPS has been implementing some specially designed measures meant to promote inter-faith and sectarian harmony, pluralistic coexistence, diversity and religious tolerance in Pakistani society.

In the process, it has also been developing and disseminating policy recommendations on how to develop a harmonious, diversity-celebrating and inclusive Pakistan. Some of these recommendations can be seen here:

<<https://pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/inclusive-pakistan.pdf>> as well as <<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/PIPS-National-Narrative-CVE-Model-1.pdf>>

Continuing that course in 2018, too, PIPS designed and executed a comprehensive programme to promote interfaith harmony and social cohesion in That entailed certain measures including interaction among madrassa and college students; academic and intellectual dialogue; and awareness and advocacy campaign including on social media and through printed material. These measures are briefly narrated as following.

2.3.1 Interaction among madrassa and university students

From September to November 2018, PIPS organized 5 youth camps with students from Bahauddin Zakariya University and some seminaries from two union councils of Multan. The purpose of these camps was to provide students with enabling environment to shed their stereotypes about each other and co-exist peacefully. The camps included study tours to different seminaries and historical sites, besides daylong workshop and training on topics related to peace and harmony. Around 150 students participated in these camps.

Renowned experts and scholars who spoke in the youth camps included Amanat Rasool, religious scholar; Ammar Khan Nasir, religious scholar; Shahid Nadeem, play writer; Yasir Pirzada, columnist; Wajahat

Masood, analyst; Amjad Tufail, a literary critic, besides other researchers.

More details on these camps and related activities can be seen on PIPS website here: <<https://www.pakpips.com/article/4106>>

In addition to these, PIPS conducted 25 Social Action Plans with the university and madrassa students in Multan. These included debate contest, cricket tournament, peace walks, and other gatherings meant at breaking stereotypes.

2.3.2 Academic and intellectual dialogue

❖ Dialogue among faith leaders, scholars and others

PIPS organized three (3) two-day extensive dialogues among leaders, scholars, and representatives of different faiths as well as civil society activists and representatives of different organizations working on peace, harmony and minority rights.

In all, 81 faith leaders, scholars and civil society organizations were engaged in these dialogues held in Islamabad (Islamabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA, and Gilgit Baltistan group); Karachi (Sindh and Balochistan group); and Lahore (Punjab and AJK group).

In each of the 3 dialogues, one session was reserved for sharing key findings of PIPS research study “Freedom of faith in Pakistan” that formed one part of larger PIPS exercise to understand the freedom of faith issues in Pakistan, along with these

dialogues. The research report can be downloaded here:

<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Conflict_and_Peace_Studies_Vol-10_No-2_2018.pdf> PIPS researchers Safdar Sial and Ismail Khan usually would share these findings with participants. Some of the other key themes and topics discussed in these dialogues are listed below:

- Constitution and citizenship;
- Identity, documentation of non-Muslims: main challenges;
- Constitutional provisions on freedom of faith and minority rights;
- Challenges facing inter-faith harmony;
- Non-Muslims in Pakistan – Issues and way forward;
- Educational and social narratives: Implications for freedom of faith;
- International perspective and *Fiqh Al-Aqalliyat* (Muslim jurisprudence of minorities)
- Identifying key agents of change [in support of freedom of faith and minority rights];
 - The role of faith leaders;
 - The role of media and civil society; and
 - The role of youth.
- How to make freedom of faith programming effective and sustainable?

Some renowned scholars and experts were also invited to initiate and facilitate the discussions including:

- Zafrullah Khan, Executive Director, Pakistan Institute For Parliamentary Services Islamabad;
- Dr Khalid Masood, former chairman of Council of Islamic Ideology;
- Romana Bashir, Executive Director, Peace and Development Foundation Rawalpindi;
- A.H. Nayyer, renowned educationist;
- Amanat Rasool, Principal, Idara-e-Fiqr e Jadeed;
- Sabookh Syed, journalist and social media activist;
- M Zeeshan Zafar, Bargad, Lahore;
- Rashad Bukhari, peace activist;
- Dr. Khalida Ghaus, Director, Social Policy & Development Center Karachi;
- Ahmed Binori, Jamia Binori Town, Karachi;
- Dr Syed Jaffar Ahmad, former director, Pakistan Study Center Karachi University;
- Dr Sabir Michael, President, Peace Welfare & Development Association, Karachi;
- Abdul Momin, consultant, social activist;
- Kobab Jehan, journalist & social activist;
- Saroop Ijaz, lawyer, human rights activist;
- Ammar Khan Nasir, Director, Al-Shariah Academy Gujranwala;
- Sajid Christopher, Director, Human Friends Organization, Lahore;
- Hussain Naqi, former director HRCP;
- Wajahat Masood, journalist; and
- Ali Raza, social activist, Lahore.

These events are briefly described below.

The first dialogue was held on April 11-12 in Islamabad, titled “Engaging on freedom of faith and inter-faith harmony in Pakistan.” Around 20 experts, faith leaders, and development professionals who have worked in the domain of interfaith harmony, from Islamabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA, and Gilgit-Baltistan, participated. Event report of the dialogue can be accessed here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3156>>

The second dialogue was held on April 20-21 with a total of 26 participants. (Event report can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3227>>

The third dialogue was held in Lahore on May 9-10 with a total of 29 participants. (For event report, visit:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3280>>

❖ *Dialogue amongst teachers*

The four dialogue-cum-training sessions held among teachers – as described earlier at the section 2.2.1 – also entailed an element of academic and intellectual dialogue on various aspects of education and curricula in Pakistan with respect to peaceful coexistence, harmony and religious tolerance.

Some participants noted that if properly trained and sensitized, teachers can contribute significantly in achieving peace and harmony. Similarly, the worldview of extremists on many subjects is not dissimilar to what students are taught; precisely for the same reason, persecution and exclusion of religion and ethnic minorities is condoned.

Detailed outcome of these academic dialogues including key findings and recommendations can be seen in the report titled “Education for Peace and Harmony,” which can be downloaded here: <<https://www.pakpips.com/article/book/education-for-peace-and-harmony>>

2.3.3 Awareness and advocacy campaign

PIPS continued its awareness and advocacy campaign employing online and printed alternative or counter-extremism narratives, mainly in form of short videos and a print and online Urdu magazine Tajziat. The Institute produced and broadcast online 50 video packages, printed 3 issues of Tajziat magazine and managed regular publications of article on Tajziat online in 2018.

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*

In 2018, PIPS produced 50 short video packages, each of around 3-4 minutes, and broadcast on social media including Facebook, Youtube, as well as English and Urdu pages of its dedicated websites: <<http://pakistansaga.com/eng>> and <<http://pakistansaga.com/urdu>>

These video packages focused themes counter-narrative, critical thinking, minority rights, harmony, diversity, cultural wealth of Pakistan, local success/resilience stories including of women, shared life of different communities living side by side, as well as issues of education, health and sanitation etc.

❖ **Quarterly “Tajziat” [print] and Tajziat Online**

PIPS printed three (3) issues of quarterly Tajziat – Jan-Mar 2018, April-June 2018 and October-December 2018 issues – and disseminated among targeted audiences mainly including religious circles, media, civil society organizations and relevant state departments and ministries.

Similarly, Tajziat Online (www.tajziat.com) was successfully managed during the year 2018 with regular contributions from PIPS and external contributors.

Each printed issue and Tajziat Online 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*.

Archives of Tajziat [print] issues are available at:
<<http://www.tajziat.com/quarterly/issue/main/archives>>

Some articles from *Tajziat* printed issues were also made available on Tajziat Online <<http://www.tajziat.com>>

Contents of the three *Tajziat* issues printed in 2018 are described below, as translated from Urdu.

❖ **Issue 84 (Jan-Mar 2018)**

Editor’s note

- [A] Religious party’s [Faizabad] sit-in and its implications
Muhammad Amir Rana

National horizon

- [Faizabad] Sit-in and its after effects
Sahibzada Amanat Rasool
- North Sindh: New ground for militant groups
Zia ur Rehman

Intellectual debate

- The tale of South Asian Muslims’ love for Spain
Dr. Khalid Masud
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan’s enlightenment: Incentives and impact
Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed

Diplomacy

- If Kashmir is peaceful, Indian will not need to deploy troops there
Aziz Ahmed Khan

Policy affairs

- Need of new judicial system for FATA
Dr. Rashid Ahmed

Extremism and Muslim societies

- What is causing radicalism in MENA (Middle East and North Africa)
Fadi Farisin, Cihat Battaloglu and Atallah Bensaid

The study of religions

- Does religion teach ethics?
Mustafa Akyol
- Theology and social ethics
Syed Saqib Akbar

Book extracts

- Political Islam and modern state
Shafeeq Mansoor
- Formation of new social contract: rules for organization of human society
Dr. Khalil Ahmed
- A short history of nearly everything
Bill Bryson
- Dark money
Jane Mayer
- Letters to the editor

❖ Issue 85 (April-June 2018)

Editorial

- 1- Intolerance and important social issues

Intellectual point of view

- 1- Problems in the analytical studies of contemporary religious movement
By Muhammad Khalid Masud
- 2- Why we need ancient religious degree of the solution of every problem
By Saqib Akbar

National scenario

- 1- Secularism or ideological state: we need to bring out the debate from a closed street
By Muhammad Ammar Khan Nasir
- 2- Hijacking of Quaid's Pakistan
By Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed
- 3- Security Report 2017: Important challenges and suggestions
Muhammad Amir Rana and Safdar Sial
- 4- Rule of law: Ideas of Pakistani constitution and its implementation
By Muhammad Amir Rana

Worldview

- 1- The Separation of mosque and state in Saudi Arabia?
By Theodore Karasik (The Economist)
- 2- How the West got China wrong (The Economist)
- 3- An overview of recent missile attacks on Syria by the US and allied forces
By Shozab Askari

Interviews

- 1- Securing Pakistan: Interview with Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Nasser Khan Janjua, former National Security Advisor
By Muhammad Ismail Khan
- 2- Making NACTA effective: Interview with Ihsan Ghani, National Coordinator, NACTA
By Muhammad Ismail Khan

Book Review

- 1- Age of Anger
By Pankaj Mishra
- 2- "Sulah kul"

Compiled by Tahir Mehdi, Reviewed
by Ali Baba Taj

- **Issue 86 (Oct-Dec 2018)**

By editor

- 1- Migration and change
- 2- Supreme Court's judgement on Asia Bibi case

Intellect and ideas

- 1- Muslim World and Arab Spring
By Khalid Masud
- 2- The Religion of whiteness becomes a suicide cult
By Pankaj Mishra
- 3- Dr. Yousaf Al Qarzawi and idea of Jihad
By Atif Hashmi

Religion, society and education

- 1- Modern society and our religious system
By Ammar Khan Nasir
- 2- Administrative system of our mosques
By Mufti Muhammad Zahid
- 3- Religion and our common behavior
By Sahibzada Amanat Rasul
- 4- Foreigners in their own land
By Garga Chattergee

National scenario

- 1- The relentless spread of religious violence in Diamer district
By Ghulam Dastagir
- 2- Barriers to the dam
By Nushmiya Sukhera
- 3- How a polluted lake is endangering life in and around it
By Namrah Zafar Moti

Culture

- 1- From the walls of an Art Gallery

Book Review

- 1- An overview of quarterly Ijtihad
- 2- Dhaka Fall
- 3- Muslims of the west
- 4- A review of Quarterly Ista'arah

2.4 Conflict, peace and security

Conflict, peace and security are the core areas PIPS has been exclusively focusing since its inception. This focus is also reflected in the Institute's several periodic publications on conflict and insecurity in Pakistan, most of which are outcome of empirical research and planned interventions in the said areas.

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 every 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.

Besides, PIPS also brings out its flagship publication, or research journal of *Conflict and Peace Studies*, at least once a year.

PIPS has also been consistent in conducting conflict assessment focusing different regions of Pakistan. So far it has conducted strategic conflict analyses of Gilgit Baltistan, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA as well as Karachi and south Punjab.

2.4.1 Research on conflict and peace

❖ *PIPS research journal* “Conflict and Peace Studies”

The Institute published two biannual issues of its research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* in 2018. The first came out in January 2018, which largely provided a review of internal and regional security in the preceding year, i.e. 2017. The second issue of *Conflict and Peace Studies*, which came out in July 2018, was a special one that entailed a comprehensive research report on freedom of faith in Pakistan.

Contents of these two issues are given below.

Conflict and Peace Studies, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Jan-Jun 2018)

Foreword

1. Overview of security in 2017: critical challenges and recommendations
Muhammad Amir Rana and Safdar Sial
2. Security landscape of Pakistan in 2017
Safdar Sial
3. Militant landscape of Pakistan in 2017
Muhammad Amir Rana

4. State responses: anti-militant operations and National Action Plan
Muhammad Amir Rana and Safdar Sial
5. Security of CPEC in 2017
Anam Fatima
6. Securing Pakistan: Interview with Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Nasser Khan Janjua, National Security Advisor
Muhammad Amir Rana and Muhammad Ismail Khan
7. Making NACTA effective: Interview with Ihsan Ghani, National Coordinator, NACTA
Muhammad Amir Rana and Muhammad Ismail Khan
8. Security landscape of Punjab in 2017
Shahzada Irfan Ahmed
9. Balochistan security in 2017
Maaz Khan
10. The tale and context in making of Ansarul-Sharia Pakistan
Syed Arfeen
11. Jamaat ul Ansar ul-Sharia – a new endeavor by Al-Qaeda to regain ground
Dr. Farhan Zahid
12. Educated, urban and destructive: the new breed of jihadis in Pakistan
Dr. Farhan Zahid
13. Fate of FATA still hangs in balance
Tahir Khan
14. Sindh in 2017 – same old pattern
Zia Ur Rehman
15. Disbursing Faizabad sit-in: action and the way forward
Imran Mukhtar and Azam Khan
16. Faith-based violence & rule of law
Najam U Din
17. Dark days for freedom of expression
Najam U Din

18. An appraisal of India-Pakistan relations in 2017
Ershad Mahmud and Jalaluddin Mughal
 Annexures
 Timelines

Conflict and Peace Studies, Vol. 10, No. 2
 (July-Dec 2018)

Editor's Note

Executive summary

Key findings

1. Introduction
2. The concept
 - 2.1 Religion and other vulnerabilities
3. Baseline of freedom of faith programming
 - 3.1 Snapshots of different faith groups
 - 3.2 Issues: avenues of programmatic & policy intervention
 - *Identity and documentation*
 - *Misuse of blasphemy law*
 - *Forced conversions*
 - *Poverty and economic exclusion*
 - *Safety and security*
 - *Personal and family laws*
 - *Electoral and political participation*
 - *Constitutional and legal protection*
4. Key players: typology and scope of programs
 - 4.1 Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
 - Relation with each other
 - Relation with media
 - Relation with government
 - Relation with donors
 - 4.2 Government and public sector departments

4.3 Communities & the people

4.4 Change agents: individuals and groups

5. The individual lens of engagement
6. Dialogue for diversity
7. Finding the right message: the power of communication
8. Key education reforms
9. Recommendations

2.4.2 PIPS digital database

When PIPS started to work as an independent research institute in last quarter of 2005, it found that the only account of available data on these subjects consisted of either day-to-day media reports of conflicts and incidents of violence and terrorism etc. in Pakistan or the literature coming from Western sources, which lacked the local context and understanding. Secondly, most of the western and local research on conflict and insecurity in Pakistan did not have strong empirical base probably due to its increased focus on theoretical perspective and less reliance on fieldwork and firsthand data.

With this background, PIPS has been striving since 2006 to develop a comprehensive database on conflict and security issues at national level through a continuous monitoring and documentation of each and every incident happening in the country on daily basis. In 2011, PIPS made this database online, and has since then been managing it successfully at its web portal <www.pakpips.com/app/database> 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.

2.4.3 Periodic conflict and security reports

As cited earlier, PIPS also continued to prepare and publish periodic conflict and security reports on its web portals, mainly on PIPS database website at: <www.pakpips.com/app/database> or <<https://pakpips.com/app/reports>>) in 2018.

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 2018 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.

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 2018.

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.

2.5.1 Research and analysis

❖ CPEC Watch and monthly CPEC Monitor

In 2018, PIPS continued to manage its dedicated website cpec-watch.com to develop holistic understanding about the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

CPEC Watch is dedicated to understanding all aspects of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. It aims to enhance an objective understanding of the CPEC among policy makers, journalists, academicians, and people in general. It carries out a host of activities, including news monitoring, dialogue forums, consultations, seminars,

surveys, thematic research – all aimed at enhancing understanding of this multi-project initiative.

The *CPEC Monthly Monitor* regularly monitors developments on CPEC, ranging from economic to socio-political to cultural. Developments on CPEC are tracked not only from local and national newspapers and journals but also regional and international, to present a holistic picture.

Issues of monthly CPEC Monitor can be accessed here: <http://cpec-watch.com/article/category/cpec-monitor>

2.5.2 Experience sharing and policy advocacy

❖ *International conference on*

“Regional Connectivity and Geo-Economics in South Asia”

PIPS held and facilitated a two-day international conference “Regional Connectivity and Geo-Economics in South Asia” in Islamabad on June 27-28, which was well attended by scholars, journalists, academics, students, media, serving and former officials, besides speakers from India, Nepal, and China.

Participants of the conference in those two days explored the possibility of connecting one of the least integrated regions of the world, South Asia, and whether China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) will be able to do so. They also explored the linkages between

connectivity and stability, with one contributing to the other.

The key speakers, among others, included:

- H.E. Lijian Zhou, China’s Acting Ambassador to Pakistan;
- Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS;
- Imtiaz Feroz Gondal, Director (China) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan;
- Sudheendhra Kulkarni, member of Forum for New South Asia-China Cooperation, South Asia, from India;
- Professor Dr Wang Xu, Deputy Director, Center for South Aisan Studies, Peking University China;
- Yubaraj Sangrula, Executive Director Katmandu School of Law Nepal;
- Barrister Shahzad Akbar, renowned lawyer and Advisor to the Prime Minister on Accountability;
- Dr Ishtiaq Ahmad, Vice Chancellor, University of Sarghoda;
- Afrasiab Khattak, former senator;
- Dr. Fazl ur Rehman, expert on Pak-China relations;
- Taj Haider, former head of Senate’s special committee on CPEC;
- Humayun Khan, Lecturer at the National Defense University Islamabad;
- Dr Shanthie D Souza, founder and president Mantraya, India;
- Lt. General (Rtd) Nasser Janjua, former National Security Advisor;
- Dr Syed Jaffar Ahmad, former director Pakistan study center Karachi University; and

- Dr. Khalida Ghaus, academic from Karachi University.

Key findings and event details can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3385>>

❖ *A seminar on*

“Pakistan-Afghanistan relations: Exploring the way forward”

PIPS organized a daylong seminar on “Pakistan-Afghanistan relations: Exploring the way forward” with the support of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), on 4 October 2018, in Islamabad. The seminar was held with the objective of discussing the way forward on Pak-Afghan front as new government took power in Pakistan. The participants noted despite best efforts to reset ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan, major breakthroughs are rare, at least in near future. At root lies mistrust, which thrives on misperception about each other. These should be overcome, should the two countries really want to move forward.

Among the discussants and speakers were Afghanistan’s ambassador to Pakistan and Afghan President’s Special Envoy, Omar Zakhilwal; Dr. Qibla Ayaz, chairman of the CII; former ambassador Aziz Ahmed Khan; Lt. General (R) Muhammad Hamid Khan, former Corps Commander Peshawar; senior journalist and analyst Rahimullah Yousafzai; human rights activist Marvi Sirmid; and PIPS director Muhammad Amir Rana.

Key findings and event details can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3710>>

❖ *An interactive dialogue at the remembrance conversation on*

“Blue Helmets’ Sacrifice in Mogadishu”

PIPS organized a one-day programme in Islamabad on September 11 entailing presentations and interactive dialogue at the remembrance conversation on “Blue Helmets’ Sacrifice in Mogadishu”. The discussion, which was attended by defense analysts, peacekeeping veterans, experts, and academics, brought to light Pakistan’s and Italy’s participation in UN peacekeeping mission in Somalia, 1993-95.

Those who spoke on the occasion included Ambassador of Italy in Pakistan Stefano Pontecorvo; PIPS director Muhammad Amir Rana; former ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi; Somali ambassador Khadija Al-Makhzoomi; Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Masood Aslam, defense expert; two peacekeeping veterans, Colonel (Retd.) Athar Waziri and Major (Retd.) Khurram Shahzad; Brigadier General Giorgio Raino, Italian Military Attaché; Professor Paolo Radi; and Vice Chancellor of Sargodha University, Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmed.

Event details and key findings can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/3642>>

2.6 Dialogue

PIPS believes that a continuous and concerted exercise of dialogue among

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 2018, too, the Institute organized and facilitated such events of dialogue and interaction, which have been described earlier in the report and are briefly re-narrated below:

- ❖ PIPS engaged 145 college and higher secondary school teachers from across Pakistan in four (4) dialogue-cum-training workshops – as described earlier in the report at 2.2.1 – 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.
- ❖ Similarly, the Institute organized and facilitated 5 two-day structured dialogues among 150 university teachers from Punjab around different peace, and CVE themes, as described at 2.2.2.
- ❖ Three two-day discussions were held in Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi among faith leaders and scholars, civil society activists and rights defenders on how to improve freedom of faith programming in Pakistan. Details are available at section 2.3.2.

3. PUBLICATIONS



Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2018)

Sr. No.	Date	Place	Event Description
1.	Jan. 11	Islamabad	Launching of Pakistan Security Report 2017
2.	Jan. 11	Islamabad	Launching of report “Education for Peace and Harmony”
3.	Jan. 24	Islamabad	Launching of report “After study hours: exploring the madrassa mindset”
4.	Apr.11-12	Islamabad	Training workshop-1 on “Engaging on freedom of faith and interfaith harmony in Pakistan”
5.	Apr. 20-21	Karachi	Training workshop-2 on “Engaging on freedom of faith and interfaith harmony in Pakistan”
6.	May 9-10	Lahore	Training workshop-3 on “Engaging on freedom of faith and interfaith harmony in Pakistan”
7.	May 28-Jun 1	Lahore	Five-day dialogue-cum training workshop on CVE
8.	Jun. 27-28	Islamabad	Two-day international conference on “Regional Connectivity and Geo-Economics in South Asia”
9.	Sep. and Oct.	Lahore	Five youth camps “Breaking the walls” with university and madrassa students from different parts of Punjab
10.	Sep. 11	Islamabad	An interactive dialogue at the remembrance conversation on “Blue Helmets’ Sacrifice in Mogadishu”
11.	Oct. 4	Islamabad	A seminar on “Pakistan-Afghanistan relations: Exploring the way forward”
12.	Oct. 29-30	Islamabad	Teachers training workshop-1 on “Social Harmony, Tolerance and Education”
13.	Nov. 5-6	Islamabad	Teachers training workshop-2 on “Social Harmony, Tolerance and Education”
14.	Nov. 28-29	Islamabad	Teachers training workshop-3 on “Social Harmony, Tolerance and Education”
15.	Dec. 24-25	Karachi	Teachers training workshop-4 on “Social Harmony, Tolerance and Education”
16.	Dec. 3-4	Lahore	Dialogue session-1 with university teachers from Punjab on peace and CVE
17.	Dec. 5-6	Lahore	Dialogue session-2 with university teachers from Punjab on peace and CVE
18.	Dec. 7-8	Lahore	Dialogue session-3 with university teachers from Punjab on peace and CVE
19.	Dec. 12-13	Lahore	Dialogue session-4 with university teachers from Punjab

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			on peace and CVE
20.	Dec. 14-15	Lahore	Dialogue session-5 with university teachers from Punjab on peace and CVE
21.	Dec. 19	Islamabad	Closed roundtable on “Understanding the sectarian dynamics in Pakistan”