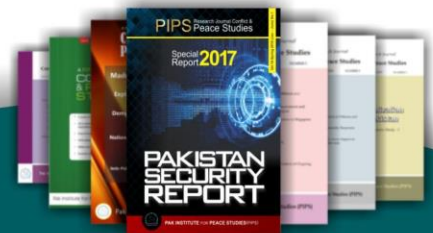
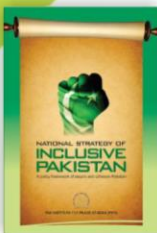


ANNUAL REPORT 2017



PIPS Annual Report 2017

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1. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Staff

In 2017, the number of permanent staff members at PIPS stood at 8, all graduate and post-graduate in their respective fields. They included the director research and programmes, a research analyst, a senior project manager, an admin and finance manager, 3 researchers, and a program assistant. A part-time I.T. and web manager, an archivist, and a member of support staff were also part of PIPS staff.

PIPS Advisory Board members in the year 2017 included: Khaled Ahmed (Pakistan); Rubina Saigol (Pakistan); Dr Catarina Kinnvall (Sweden); Dr Khalid Masud (Pakistan); and Ghazi Salauddin (Pakistan).

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

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.

In 2017, two types of evaluation were conducted at PIPS 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.

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

1.2 Capacity building

Besides relying on internal trainings, PIPS also facilitated its staff members' participation in various national and international seminars/conferences as well as capacity building and training events.

Internally, organizational mechanisms, set forth in PIPS Manual of Procedures, were employed to enhance the capacity of PIPS 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 Staff members' participation in different international events including on training and capacity building in 2017 is describer below:

- Three members of the PIPS staff – Ms Zarghuna Alam, Ms Anam Fatima, and Mr Nawaf Khan – joined the 12th Economic, Social and Development Rights Residential School (ESDR), 2017

organized by Kathmandu School of Law from 24 October to 13 November 2017. Theme of the residential program, participated by around 20 students from SAARC countries, was “South Asia - China Connectivity for Regional, Economic and Social Development.”

- PIPS Senior Project Manager Muhammad Ismail Khan participated in a bilateral conference, “Opportunities and Challenges: the Evolving Situation in South Asia and Sino-Pakistan Relations” hosted by China Institute of International Studies, from December 14 to 15, 2017, Beijing, China. He also attended the Sixth International Roundtable on “CICA and Asian Security: Strategic Visions and Possible Architectures”, hosted by Shanghai Institutes for International Studies, November 11 to 12, 2017, in Shanghai, China. Ismail presented on “CICA and Belt & Road Initiative”.
- PIPS Senior Project Manager Muhammad Ismail Khan attended the first Regional Workshop on the Prevention of Violent Extremism: Innovative Approaches for National Strategies, from November 27 to 29, 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop was collectively organized the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Volunteers and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT). The Regional Workshop brought together representatives from seven

regional countries namely Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore, to exchange knowledge on developing and implementing plans of action (PoA) to prevent violent extremism.

1.3 Internships/fellowships

PIPS offered short-term internship to two following fresh graduates:

- 1) Ms Zarghuna Alam, M.A International Relations) from the University of Peshawar, from 4 April to 31 July 2017.
- 2) Ms Raisa Mansoor, BS (Hons) in Defense and Diplomatic Studies from Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, from 20 September to 31 December 2017.

1.4 MoUs and collaborations

The Institute has entered into collaborations and signed memoranda of understanding with various organisations and institutions since its inception in 2005, 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 area 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

Almost similar to those in previous year, PIPS implemented a range of activities in the year under review, mainly in one or more of the following seven major thematic areas:

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

2.1 Counter-Violent Extremism (CVE)

PIPS had started its counter-radicalization and de-radicalization programme in 2007. From 2013-onward the programme's exclusive focus was set on CVE and since then the Institute has implemented diverse CVE measures, linked to these three larger components: i) conduct empirical and theoretical research on CVE, radicalization and the concomitant phenomena; ii) explore and implement viable CVE 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 policymakers as well as 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 2017 is provided in the following pages.

2.1.1 Empirical research

❖ **Survey-based study of after-study activities of madrassa students and their possible link to extremist orientation**

Building upon a similar mapping of 5 madrassas in 2016, PIPS conducted a thorough study with around 135 students and 89 teachers of 44 seminaries of all sects across the country's four provinces, AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan as well as federal capital Islamabad. The outcome of the study was printed in form of an English book titled "After Study Hours: Exploring the Madrassa Mindset."

The study, on the one hand, confirms that madrassa students faithfully take after their teachers and admire and respect them, and also claims that they as well as their teachers are satisfied with the curricula and that it does not restrict their social relations. In fact they are also shown to be connected with social and print media. The personalities that impress them and the columns they read are not particularly religious or sectarian. They are largely the same as are popular in public.

2.1.2 Consultations and FGDs

❖ 10 consultations with CVE working groups

In order to expand the empirical knowledge-base on issues linked to Counter-Violent Extremism (CVE) and advocate effective actions and policy options, PIPS established 10 working groups – each of about 15 members from across Pakistan including subject experts, scholars, and academics. The structure or composition of these groups on different CVE themes is given at Annex-2.

The Institute organized and facilitated 10 national-level consultations of the CVE working groups in Islamabad, between March and May 2017; each consultation continued for one full day. The themes, of the consultations – as given at Table 1 – were largely driven from the CVE model PIPS proposed in 2016. The model itself was evolved from the experiences of PIPS in the field of counter extremism, ever since the organization was founded. Those experiences were brought to discussion with a group of scholars, experts, and practitioners, who then brainstormed on what should entail a Pakistan-specific CVE model.

In the next step, PIPS carried forward the recommendations proposed for Pakistan-specific model, by further reviewing them and suggesting their implementation plan. The idea was to move beyond a broad wish list to its do-able action plan. The

consultation sessions were meant to achieve plans for each of the different themes.

The consultation started with background to the topic, followed by open discussion on how the topic, say education reform, was linked to counter extremism. In the next sessions, specific recommendations and their implementation mechanism were discussed.

Table 1: Dates and topics of 10 consultations with working groups

Date	Themes/Topic of Consultation
March 20, 2017	Religious thought and conflict
March 27, 2017	Reintegration of militants
April 3, 2017	National dialogue and social contract
April 10, 2017	Implementing National Action Plan
April 17, 2017	Constitution, citizenship, and governance
April 18, 2017	Youth engagement programs
April 24, 2017	Media engagement programs
April 25, 2017	Cultural diversity and pluralism
May 2, 2017	Education reforms
May 3, 2017	Internal security challenges

The outcomes of these consultations were documented in form of 10 policy briefs as

well as a final report (titled “National Strategy of Inclusive Pakistan”), all of which can be downloaded from PIPS website at the following link: <<https://www.pakpips.com/publications#1512730954492-aae5a733-ab9e>>

The final report noted that the road to a secure Pakistan lays in upholding its diversity. To counter against extremist violence, ensure that the “diversity within” acknowledges inclusion in all aspects of lives. With this benchmark in all policies, the space to militants will be greatly reduced. Extremist wave has gravely threatened Pakistan’s diversity. Non-Muslims and even Muslims of varied sects have not only been attacked by militants from distant parts of the country, but have also been forced into silence by the beliefs of those around them.

The report further suggested that eliminating extremism, therefore, required efforts at developing a holistic CVE strategy, covering multiple fronts. That strategy should operate not only in the physical domain, but also intellectual, by annulling extremists’ dogmas. Fighting militants on the ground or in the field is as important as fighting them through strategies that don’t necessarily pick up fight, one of them being condition-based rehabilitation or reintegration of (repentant and ready-to-quit-violence) militants. Similarly, besides ridding madrassas of their sectarian biases, CVE strategy should also prioritize educating young boys and girls with tolerant messages and sensitizing their teachers. Local cultures should be appreciated, but not at the cost of rights and

lives of women. All such measures will achieve pluralistic co-existence.

❖ *Provincial Dialogue Forum (Punjab) meetings on CVE*

Six one-day meetings were held in Lahore between May and August to discuss factors contributing to religious extremism in Punjab and explore province-specific option for CVE measures. These meetings brought together a wide range of resource persons to discuss diverse issues as described below:

- **May 12:** The first consultation titled “Securing Punjab’s Diversity” was attended by over 25 intellectual, civil society activists from all over Punjab. Participants noted that Punjab’s cultural diversity is regarded as shield against the extremist views, but violence has been eroding that pluralism. Even the rich cultural events have been overtaken by narrow events along sectarian lines in otherwise inclusive towns of Punjab.

Key speakers included: Malik Mohammad Ahmad Khan, Special Assistant to Chief Minister Punjab on Information and Culture; researcher and columnist Tahir Mehdi; Siddique ul Farooq, Chairman Evacuee Trust Property Board; Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS; Shahid Mehmood, director Ajoka Theatre; Zahoor Ahmad Darija, Chief Editor Jhoke Multan; Nadeem Omer Tarrar, former director National College of Arts Rawalpindi; and Dr Robina Saigol. Other members who attended the dialogue forum

included Kalyan Singh Kalyan, Professor GC University Lahore, Saeeda Deep Director, Peace and Secular Studies, Lahore, Sadia Bashir Professor Lahore College University Lahore, Dr. Najeeb Ali Shah, an educationist from Faisalabad, Anjum Paul Professor Government Post Graduate College Samundri Faisalabad, and Zari Samiyeh Jalil, special correspondent Dawn Lahore. The full event report can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/270>>

- **July 5:** Noted scholars, academics, lawyers, civil society members attended the 2nd forum, deliberating on achieving social harmony and equality in Punjab. They noted that it is due to the absence of social harmony that non-Muslims in Pakistan are being treated as outsiders not only by radicals but also apparently-moderate individuals. Even in elite institutions, there are numerous instances of students or teachers passing comments that reek of bias and stereotypes against non-Muslims.

Members who attended the forum included Dr. Khalid Masud, former chairman, Council of Islamic Ideology; Zafarullah Khan, Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services; lawyer Saroop Ejaz; Saleem Hashmi, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan; I.A. Rehman, human rights activists and columnist; Najamuddin, HRCP; James Paul, Pakistan Minorities Teacher Alliance; Baghat Lal; Dr. Gul Abbas, principal; Dr. M. Rafiqul Islam, lecturer; Zahid

Islam; Peter Jacob, Muhammad Amir Rana, director, PIPS; besides several other members of civil society organizations. Findings of the consultation can be seen here: <<https://www.pakpips.com/article/256>>

- **July 6:** The third provincial dialogue forum on Punjab focused on “Safe charity in Punjab”, in terms of how the money collected in the name of charity is often misused for extremist causes, and how the process of terror financing can be stopped. Speakers noted that while state should enhance its capacity to monitor the money trail of banned outfits, the people should also be sensitized on the money they donate. Notable participants included Dr. Saeed Shafqat, professor, Forman Christian College, Lahore; Tariq Parvez, founding head, NACTA; Dr. Khalid Masud, former chairman, Council of Islamic Ideology; Ghalib Bandesha, former secretary, narcotics control; Sarmad Saeed Khan, former Inspector General of Police; Dr. Sohail Tajik, DIG Police Academy, Sihala; Waheed Akhtar, director general, social welfare department; Najamuddin, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan; Lubna Jabeen, social welfare department; Akbar Shahzad, Pakistan Peace Collectives; Izhar Hashmi, Akhuwat Foundation; Syed Muhammad Najifi, Wafaq-ul-Madaris Shia; and Maulana Raghieb Naemi, Jamia Naemia, Lahore, besides several civil society organizations from southern Punjab. Political representatives included Malik

Ahmed Khan, advisor to chief minister Punjab; Asif Bajwa, a provincial MP from PML-N; Dr. Nausheen Hamid, MP from Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf. A representative from Punjab police CTD department also shared his department's view. Detailed outcome of the group discussion can be seen here: <<https://www.pakpips.com/article/249>>

- **July 20:** The fourth group meeting underscored the need for holding dialogue to counter violent extremism in Punjab. Speakers underscored the need to revive dialogue as Punjab's own history and culture are replete with platforms like *baithak* that promoted dialogue. Participants included Husain Naqi, former joint director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan; Zahid Hasan, Punjabi scholar and writer; Shahid Mehmood Nadeem, director, Ajoka Theatre; Peter Jacob, Centre for Social Justice; Maulana Raghob Naemi, administrator, Jamia-e-Naeemia; Amjad Tufail, short story writer, and Muhammad Amir Rana, PIPS director. Representatives of community-based organizations from southern Punjab also attended the discussion.
- **August 16:** Scholars and intellectuals shall be provided prominence in the society to counter extremist sympathies in Punjab. In universities and colleges, intellectual debates shall be encouraged. Only then can they break the mould of extremism. These thoughts came in the fifth provincial dialogue forum on Punjab, held in Lahore. Prominent

members who attended the discussion included Dr. Rasul Baksh Raees, academic; Dr. Tahir Kamran, chair of history department at the Government College University (GCU) Lahore; Salman Abid, senior journalist; Sajjid Mehmood Awan, National Institute of History, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad; Yaqoob Bangash Professor of History, Information Technology University, Lahore; Iqbal Chawala Dean, Faculty of Arts & Humanities & Chairman, Department of History, University of the Punjab, Lahore; Saeeda Deep Executive Director, Peace and Secular Studies, Lahore; Najam u Din Director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Lahore; Dr Nausheen Hamid MPA PTI; Shahzada Irfan, journalist; among other. Findings can be seen here: <<https://www.pakpips.com/article/191>>

- **August 17:** The last of the six dialogues focused on the role of literary and cultural institutions in countering violent extremism in Punjab. Key participants included Qazi Javed, cultural critic; shorty story writer and psychologist Amjad Tufail; Jamil Ahmad Deputy Director, Urdu Science Board Lahore; Chaudhary Anwar Member, Pakistan Minorities Teachers Association, Lahore; Muhammad Asim Butt; Tahira Habib Director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Lahore; Tabassum Kashmiri Professor, Government College Lahore; Muhammad Ali Khan, spokesperson, Chief Minister of Punjab; among others.

Participants noted that countering extremism is like countering an idea, and what better way to do it than promoting cultural and literary spaces in the provinces. A culturally-aware child of today will be less tempted to pick up a weapon against his own culture tomorrow. For detailed outcome visit: <<https://www.pakpips.com/article/185>>

On 13 October 2017, PIPS hosted a dissemination workshop in Lahore, sharing findings of the six Punjab dialogue forums discussing different aspects of countering violent extremism in the province. The forums were attended by a mix of scholars, academics, policy makers and civil society representatives.

2.1.3 Experience sharing and policy advocacy

Key experience-sharing and policy advocacy events on CVE, PIPS organized during the year 2017, are listed below:

❖ *National seminar on*

“Evolving Effective Mechanism to Counter Violent Extremism”

PIPS held a policy seminar in Islamabad on May 25, 2017 with the aim to evolve effective CVE mechanism for Pakistan. It had two extended sessions: first was held at a local hotel in which report on 10 national-level CVE consultations (as described earlier) – was also shared with participants; and the second session was held at the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services

as a policy dialogue. About 40 people participated (speakers, participants combined) including leading parliamentarians, government officials and experts/scholars, as well as media men.

The “National Strategy of Inclusive Pakistan,” the report which PIPS launched at the seminar, is the first-ever countering-violent extremism. It suggests a policy framework of secure and cohesive Pakistan. The report can be downloaded on PIPS website: (English) <<http://pakpips.com/downloads/inclusive-pakistan.pdf>> and (Urdu) <http://pakpips.com/downloads/mehfooz_hamang_pakistan.pdf>

The seminar was chaired by Senator Raja Muhammad Zafarul Haq, leader of the house, Senate. Other key guests were Senator Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo, Federal Minister for Ports and Shipping; Barrister Zafarullah Khan, Special assistant to the Prime Minister for Human Rights; Mr. Ihsan Ghani; National Coordinator, National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA).

Key speakers included: Muhammad Amir Rana, Director PIPS; Dr. Khalid Masud, former chairman Council of Islamic Ideology; Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed, former director Pakistan Study Center, Karachi University; Mr. Saleem Safi, senior journalist; Mr. Muhammad Ziauddin, senior journalist; Mr. Tariq Perviaz, founding head National Coordinator NACTA; Mr. Afrasiab Khattak, former senator; Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin, columnist; Senator Dr. Jahanzeb Jamaldini, Chairperson, Committee on Rules

of Procedure and Privileges; Mr. Wusatullah Khan, columnist; and Mr. Farhatullah Babar, senator.

2.2 Education

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

PIPS conducted ten (10) workshops with as many as 347 teachers – 268 from colleges and 79 from universities – from across Pakistan. Participating teachers were trained and provided awareness on issues linked to social harmony, peaceful coexistence and tolerance as well as inclusiveness in classrooms. In addition, about 6-8 trainers/speakers, at average, were also engaged in each workshop, who trained the participants and facilitated group discussions.

Four (4) workshops were held with Punjab's college and university groups. Two of these, held in Islamabad, also included participants from Islamabad; the other two were organized in Lahore. A total of 117 teachers participated in these four workshops. Similarly, three (3) workshops were held in Karachi, with 128 teachers of universities and colleges from across Sindh and Balochistan provinces. A same number of workshops (three) took place primarily with participants from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA, wherein some college and university teachers from Gilgit-Baltistan and AJK also participated. In one of these workshops held with university teachers, few participants from north Punjab were also present. A total

of 102 teachers attended these three workshops.

Each workshop focussed the following themes:

- Who is responsible for imbalanced and intolerant behaviours in students: education curriculum, teachers or methods of teaching/pedagogy?;
- The role of teachers in education reform;
- Educational hurdles in the way of harmony, and remedies;
- Education's link to extremism and counter extremism;
- Problems of minorities and their link to education in Pakistan;
- Peace education and education policy in Pakistan;
- The role of education in addressing the intellectual challenges facing the country;
- Social media and social harmony;
- Media's educative role; and
- The way forward for reforming education and curricula.

Trainers and speakers engaged in these events are listed below:

- Dr. Khalid Masud, former chairman, Council of Islamic Ideology (CII)
- Dr Qibla Ayaz, former vice chancellor, Peshawar University, and current chairperson of CII
- Syed Jaffar Ahmed, renowned educationist
- Sayed Ahmed Banori, Jamia Uloom Islamia Banori Town, Karachi
- H. Nayyer, renowned educationist

- Muhammad Amir Rana, director, PIPS
- Peter Jacob, Executive Director, Centre for Social Justice
- Dr. Husn ul Ameen, director of the Iqbal International Institute for Research and Dialogue (IRD)
- Romana Bashir, peace activity working on interfaith harmony
- Dr. Fateh Muhammad Malik, educationist
- Qazi Javed, Director, Institute of Islamic Culture Lahore
- Ammar Khan Nasir, Director Al-Sharia Academy Gujranwala
- Musharraf Zaidi, Head Alif Ailan, Islamabad
- Saqib Akbar, Chairperson Al-Baseera Trust
- Khurshid Nadeem, scholar and anchorperson
- Dr Khalida Ghaus, Managing Director, Social Policy and Development Centre, Karachi
- Syed Ahmed Banori of Jamia Uloom Islamia Banori Town
- Wusutullah Khan, senior journalist
- Ghazi Salahuddin, senior journalist and columnist
- Mubashir Zaidi, journalist
- Shahbaz Manj, Professor Sargodha University
- Sahibzada Amanat Rasool, religious scholar
- Hussain Naqqi, former director Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
- Raghieb Naemi, Administrator Jamia Naemia, Lahore

- Dr. Amir Abdullah, Secretary General Al-Maward Institute, Lahore
- Mujtaba Rathore, Peace and Education Foundation, Islamabad
- Muhammad Ismail Khan, Research Analyst PIPS

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 Research and analysis

❖ *Research study on*

How education in Pakistan be used to promote peace and harmony?

Based on survey of the teachers who participated in the workshops cited earlier as well as experts on the subject, PIPS developed a comprehensive analysis which was printed in form of a book **“Education for Peace and Harmony.”** The book can be downloaded here: <https://www.pakpips.com/article/book/education-for-peace-and-harmony>

Some key findings suggested 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.

Two survey questionnaires were extended to participants of workshops, one at the start and other at the conclusion of each workshop. Out of the 347 participants, as many as 329 provided their responses to pre-workshop survey questionnaire, and 320 filled in the post-workshop survey questionnaire forms.

The surveys mainly asked about the role of teachers in improving social cohesion and religious harmony; the impact of this role on society; overall environment of educational institutions and classrooms in terms of religious tolerance and harmony; the ways of improving the environment, and thereby, teacher's role; as well as teachers' perceptions and understanding of issues linked to harmony and religious extremism, among others. Some future considerations were also sought to refine such measures, all aimed at promoting tolerant and inclusive educational narratives. Besides collecting participants' views on the process of developing recommendations, the survey also tried to explore to what extent the workshops had contributed to change the views of participating teachers on the focused issues.

2.3 Social harmony and religious tolerance

As in previous year, PIPS launched a comprehensive programme to promote interfaith harmony and social cohesion in

Pakistan during the year under review. That entailed certain measures including interaction among madrassa and college students; academic and intellectual dialogue; and awareness and advocacy campaign including on social media.

2.3.1 Interaction among madrassa and college students

PIPS organized mutual learning and sporting activities of 200 college and madrassa students from different cities of Punjab province including youth camps, study tours, debate contests and cricket matches, etc. The purpose of this series of joint extra-curricular activities was to shed mutually held misperceptions and stereotypes between the two groups and even among madrassa students of different sects, which could cause sectarian and faith-based discord and conflict and thus undermining social cohesion and harmony.

The 200 students participated group-wise in a series of four two-day *youth camps* in Lahore, comprising of study tours followed by learning workshops. The first and third camps were arranged for 50 students of Bahawalpur, and the second and fourth for 50 students from Multan. Around 25 members of each camp were from madrassas, and the remaining 25 from colleges.

The second round of major activities was *debate contest* among students of madrassas and colleges. First, district-level contest was held in Bahawalpur and Multan separately, the winners of which were then

invited in Lahore to participate in final contest, held in March. One *cricketing tournament* in Multan and one in Bahawalpur were also held on 6 March.

The final cluster of activity pertained to a *series of activities the students had identified* for themselves in their districts to promote social harmony and understanding. The initiatives they highlighted came had a community-centric approach to them, engaging college and madrasa students in activities that focuses on the community.

Following ten such activities were conducted in both Bahawalpur and Multan:

Sr. No	Nature of activity
1	Keep your city clean
2	Wall of kindness
3	Keep your city green (plantation)
4	Friendly match with street children
5	Distributing lunch pack among poor people
6	Session with community members on harmony
7	Session with community on importance of education
8	Visit to a historical place
9	Laughter campaign
10	Clean railway station area

2.3.2 Academic and intellectual dialogue

Besides entailing training content, the dialogue-cum-training sessions held among university and college teachers – as described earlier at section 2.2.1 – also meant to have an academic and intellectual

dialogue on various aspects of education and curricula in Pakistan with respect to peaceful coexistence, harmony and religious tolerance.

These dialogues expanded the empirical knowledge-base on the subject and revealed some critical findings and recommendations such as: much rests on teachers, who, if properly trained and sensitized, can contribute significantly in achieving peace and harmony; 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; existing educational structure in the country – public, private and madrasa education systems – continue to live on and strengthen the divides in the society; and, 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.

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

As in 2016, the Institute produced and disseminated over 100 social media CVE video packages as well and 4 quarterly

issues of Urdu research journal *Tajziat*, also containing understanding on issues linked to extremism, radicalism and militancy, etc., in 2017. 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***

PIPS produced over 100 short video packages, each of around 3-4 minutes, which focused themes like CVE, counter-narrative, critical thinking, minority rights, harmony, culture and cultural heritage, art, success/resilience stories including of women, as well as issues of education, health and sanitation etc.

These CVE video packages were broadcasted on English and Urdu versions of the dedicated websites: <<http://pakistansaga.com/eng>> and <<http://pakistansaga.com/urdu>>

Also, these videos were posted on YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter, etc.

❖ ***Urdu research journal “Tajziat”***

As cited earlier, PIPS produced and printed four (4) issues of its Urdu journal *Tajziat* in 2017. 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*.

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

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

Contents of the four *Tajziat* issues printed in 2017 are described below, as translated from Urdu.

Issue 80 (Jan-Mar 2017)

Editorial: Sufferings of the marginalizing communities

Thoughtful Insights

1. Did Iqbal consider Ijtehad dangerous for Muslim Ummah
Dr. Khalid Masud
2. 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

1. Extremism in the universities of the Middle East and North Africa
Martin Rose
2. Reasons of radicalism among students of the Arab universities
Diab M. Al-Badayneh
3. The roots of terrorism and its historical precedent

Nitasha Shahid

National studies

1. 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

1. Terrorism: an intellectual review (Salman Abid)
By Atif Mehmood Hashmi
2. The war of narratives (Yasir Peerzada)
By Atif Mehmood Hashmi

Issue 81 (April-June 2017)

Editor's note

The return of extremists to mainstream
Muhammad Amir Rana

Intellectual thought

1. Why do people read autobiographies?
Dr Khalid Masood
2. Religious narrative of extremism and the treatment of everyday pains.
Saqib Akbar
3. The Islamic perspective of faith-based or religious differences.
Ammar Khan Nasir
4. The lack of tolerance in the Pakistani society and an alternate narrative.
Sahibzada Amanat Rasool

National scenario

1. Pakistan's changing militant landscape.
Mohammad Aamir Rana
2. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): Prospects and challenges.
Dr Syed Jaffar Ahmad
3. CPEC security developments in 2016.
Safdar Sial
4. The bloodshed in Balochistan.
Shahzada Zulfiqar
5. The blame game on border [insecurities].
Tahir Khan
6. Karachi: Decline in targeted killings but not an end.
Zia Ur Rahman
7. Finally, the process of merging FATA into KP resumed.
Dr Robert Nicholas
8. The root of terrorism and historical background (Part-II).
Natasha Shahid

The Muslim world

1. Why the Arabs don't want the US in Syria?
Robert F Kennedy
2. Saudi royal family is still spending in an age of austerity.

- Nicolas Kulish and Mark Mzzetti
3. To secular Bangladeshis, textbook changes are a harbinger.
Ellen Barry and Julfikar Ali Manik
 4. The role of Arab Television in controlling terrorism.
Atif Hashmi

Features

1. Sufi Shah Abdul Latif alias Imam Barri: a representative of Potohar
Engineer Malik Ashtar

Book reviews

1. “Kia Siyasat aqeeda ikathay reh reh sakte hain” (Can politics and faith get along with one another) by Arif Mian
2. “Fasana raqm karain” (Let’s write the story) by Mujahid Barailvi
3. “Sarab” (mirage) by Jamal Sind Swedi
4. Samarkand by Ameen Maalouf

Issue 82 (Jul-Sep 2017)

Editor’s note: What an anarchy the country is facing

Muhammad Amir Rana

Intellectual thought

1. Issues of the Pakistan’s non-Muslim citizens
Dr Khalid Masood
2. The dream of [establishing] a monotheist society in Pakistan
Professor Fateh Muhammad Malik
3. The challenges confronting the interfaith dialogue in Pakistan and the way out
Dr Rashid Ahmad
4. The role of West in developing human knowledge
Saqib Akbar

5. Pakistan’s education system(s): hurdles in social harmony
Sahibzada Amanat Rasool
6. Science: the difference in Muslim and Western behaviors
Bernard Lewis (translation by Rashad Bokhari)

The Muslim world

7. Hezbollah: variation and evolution of political point of view strategy
Ammar Khan Nasir

Features

8. Reasons for non-implementation of Urdu: technical complications or class conflicts?
Hussain Raza.
9. Potohar region: civilization and history
Malik Ashtar
10. What game is being played in Pakistan in the name of Houbara bustard hunting?
Sabak Hussain.
11. Strangers at home: what is the common thing between Bengalis, Burmese and Iranians living in Karachi?
Sajjad Azhar

Travelogues

12. An experience of Nirvan (a state of enlightenment)
Rashaad Bokhari

Issue 83 (Oct-Dec 2017)

Editor’s note

Moral, politics and our behavior

Pak Sarzameen Shadbad

Qualification of candidates: a legal crisis of constitution

Justice Asif Khan Khoosa

Narratives

The condition of Rohingya Muslims and the role of numbers

Muhammad Amir Rana

Religion study

Sacrifice: in the perspective of history and religion

Syed Saqib Akbar

Intellectual debate

1. New Islamic interpretation of secularism

Dr Khalid Masud

2. Feminism and feminist movement in Pakistan

Dr Rubina Saigol

Important thing

Reflection of the Charter of Madina on Quaid's 11 August 1947 speech

Munir Ahmed Munir

Pakistan's neighbors and policy affairs

1. Afghan refugees and their scheduled return

Khalid Aziz

2. The changing trends in extremism

Arsala Javed

3. The use of Afghan refugees in Syria war

Ali Muhammad Latifi

Pakistaniat

1. Influential Pakistani: Edhi is the most popular person after Quaid-e-Azam

Momina Manzoor Khan

2. Transfer of education and curriculum to provinces: an important concern

Zafar Ullah Khan

Books review

1. Poverty and slavery: how to end?

Zeeshan Hashim

2. Identity and international society

Ameen Maloof

3. Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi (situations, teachings and political thinking)

Prof. Muhammad Sarwar

2.4 Conflict, peace and security

Since its inception, PIPS has been exclusively focusing on issues linked conflict, peace and security. This focus is 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 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 Research on conflict and peace

❖ *PIPS research journal*

"Conflict and Peace Studies"

The Institute published special issue of its research journal Conflict and Peace Studies in January 2017, which largely provided a review of internal and regional security in the preceding year, i.e. 2016. Contents of the issue are given below:

1. Overview of security in 2016: critical challenges and recommendations
Muhammad Amir Rana and Safdar Sial
2. Security landscape of Pakistan in 2016
Safdar Sial
3. Militant landscape of Pakistan in 2016
Muhammad Amir Rana
4. State responses: anti-militant operations and National Action Plan
Muhammad Amir Rana and Safdar Sial
5. CPEC security developments in 2016
Safdar Sial
6. Killings in Karachi: down, but not out
Zia Ur Rehman
7. Bloodshed in Balochistan
Shahzada Zulfiqar
8. A review of India-Pakistan relations in 2016
Ershad Mahmud
9. Bordering on blame game [between Afghanistan and Pakistan]
Tahir Khan
10. CTD Punjab in 2016
Shahzada Irfan Ahmed
11. Exodus of refugees is not durable
Ahmed Shah Durrani
12. Law-enforcement on terrorism – 2016 fact sheet
Dr. Farhan Zahid
13. Annexures

14. Timelines

❖ **Conflict and peace analysis of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab**

From late 2016 to early 2017, PIPS conducted peace and conflict analysis of the three districts of Punjab (Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan), one district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Peshawar), and one district of Sindh (Omerkot). The purpose was to explore some viable options and strategies for achieving peace and security in these districts. More in general, this research study provided an understanding of development, or causal factors, key players and dynamics of the conflicts in 3 said provinces – with a particular focus on Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Omerkot and Peshawar districts.

The methods used for primary data collection included 146 open-ended, qualitative interviews in the 5 cities with university professors, artists, religious scholars, civil society members, and other regular citizens. Regional distribution of these interviews included 35 in Peshawar, 29 in Lahore, 20 in Multan, 28 in Faisalabad and 27 interviews in Omerkot.

Also, primary data was collected through participation in festivals of minority communities, meetings of literary and arts/cultural circles and visits to local media houses, educational institutions including madrassas and surroundings of targeted districts. Meanwhile desk research was conducted to collect secondary data. It included literature review and analysis of

government and independent records.

2.4.2 PIPS digital database

PIPS continued to manage its online database web portal (<http://san-pips.com/app/database>) in 2017, 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

PIPS also continued to prepare and publish periodic conflict and security reports on its web portals, mainly on database website (www.san-pips.com/app/database) as well as at www.pakpips.com.

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 2017 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 2017.

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 2017, PIPS launched a dedicated website cpec-watch.com to develop holistic understanding about the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

CPEC Watch is an independent research center, 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

❖ *A talk on*

“Changing regional scenario and cooperation among South Asian countries”

PIPS held a special talk in the honor of visiting Nepalese scholar Dr. Yuburaj Sangroula in Islamabad in January 2017. Dr.

Sangroula discussed that many South Asian countries were entering into new relations with China, individually. Because these countries do not have a singular voice through platforms like SAARC, China has to deal with them separately. Dr. Sangroula further suggested that to make SAARC functional steps had to be taken to engage the people of South Asia, especially the academic, journalist and think-tank communities.

Participants included members of civil society, academics, media representatives and PIPS staff members. The event report can be seen here: <<https://www.pakpips.com/article/424>>

❖ *A seminar on*

“Changing Regional Scenario and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)”

In March 2017, PIPS organized a seminar in Islamabad in which Pakistani and Chinese scholars deliberated upon various aspects of CPEC and their regional interface. They agreed that the emerging scenario in region around Pakistan is bereft with differences, rivalry, and insecurity, a situation likely to exacerbate under Trump administration. Even CPEC gets played in those differences. But with right set of policies, Pakistan can achieve the CPEC, with an added outcome of bridging divides.

Key speakers included Hu Shisheng, a scholar from China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICAR); Dr Fazalur Rehman, expert on China-Pak relations; Former foreign secretary Inam ul Haq; General (Retd.)

Masood Aslam; PIPS’ head Muhammad Amir Rana; and two other representatives of the CICAR, China.

Details can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/417>>

❖ *International seminar*

“Changing Scenario in the Middle East and its Impact on Pakistan”

In July 2017, PIPS conducted an open seminar on the ‘Changing Scenario in the Middle East and its Impact on Pakistan’ in Islamabad Hotel. Academics, scholars, journalists, and diplomats attended the seminar, which was chaired by Pakistan’s foreign minister and foreign secretary, Inamul Haq. Speakers included senior research scholars, columnist, and Arab journalists.

Key speakers included Arab journalists Abdur Rehman Matar and Haytham Naseer; Dr. Muhammad Yazid, Arab research scholar and analyst; columnist Khurshed Nadeem; Saqib Akbar, director Akhuwat Academy, Asif Luqman Qazi, Executive Director Idara-e-Fikro Amal; Ershad Mehmood, the Executive Director of Center for Peace, Development and Reforms (CDPR); and Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS.

The event report can be accessed here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/221>>

❖ *National seminar*

“Pakistan’s Relations with Afghanistan: Changing Dynamics and Future”

On 29 November 2017, PIPS hosted a national seminar “Pakistan’s Relations with Afghanistan: Changing Dynamics and Future”. The seminar was attended by scholars, diplomatic community, journalists, among others. It called for continuous engagement between Pakistan and Afghanistan, as the regional dynamics, especially in the context of Afghanistan, continue to evolve. More so, the two countries should invest in structuring people-to-people ties, noted the speakers.

Scholars and experts who spoke on the occasion included PIPS director Muhammad Amir Rana; Vice Chancellor of University of Sargodha, Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmed; Afghanistan’s ambassador to Pakistan and Afghan President’s Special Envoy, Omar Zakhilwal; former Corps Commander Lt. Gen (R) Masood Aslam; senior journalist and expert on Afghan affairs Hassan Khan; Rolf Paasch from the FES; former ambassador Aziz Ahmed Khan; scholar and analyst Zubair Ahmed Malik; former Chief Secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Khalid Aziz; former senator Afrasiab Khattak; and civil society activist Marvi Sarmad.

For complete report, please visit: <https://www.pakpips.com/article/2149>

2.6 Media for peace and democracy

PIPS’ engagement with the media and journalists is rooted in its conviction in the key role they 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 bridging capacity gaps.

PIPS carried out the following activities under its ‘Media for Peace and Democracy’ program in 2017:

❖ *A roundtable dialogue*

“Pakistan-Afghanistan relations: transforming through media”

On 14 March 2017, PIPS hosted a roundtable dialogue, “Pakistan-Afghanistan relations: transforming through media”. The dialogue hosted ten (10) visiting Afghan journalists, who were selected in an exchange program, and was attended by senior experts, journalists, and former officials from Pakistan.

Participants at the roundtable agreed that for all the attempts to overcome past bitterness between Pakistan and Afghanistan, their bilateral relations continue to deteriorate. They asked media to orient debate towards those that promote goodwill between the two.

Speakers included Marvi Sirmed; Khalid Aziz, former KP secretary; journalist Hamid Mir; senior journalist Ziauddin; senior journalist Rahimullah Yusufzai; and PIPS

director Muhammad Amir Rana.
Even report can be accessed here:
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/398>>

❖ *5 media education and awareness workshops on*

“Code of ethics for Pakistani media and journalists”

Pak Institute for Peace Studies hosted a series of education and awareness workshops on the code of ethics for Pakistani media, in the four provincial capitals and Islamabad in February 2017. The learning activity, held at press clubs of the respective cities, disseminated the “*Code of Ethics for Pakistani Media*” and generated debate on it.

Pakistan Coalition of Ethical Journalism (PCEJ), a media watchdog body, comprising of senior journalists, oversaw the development of *Code of Ethics for Pakistani Media*.

Each workshop was attended by scores of journalists. Speakers included staff from PIPS, senior journalists, as well as top office bearers of the press clubs. Sajjad Azhar, senior journalist and associate editor of *Tajziat*, moderated the sessions.

Before the workshop started, the “*Code of Ethics for Pakistani Media*” was distributed in the press clubs. Posters of the code, English as well as Urdu, were pasted in the various vicinities of the clubs, especially walls. Participants were given special diaries and stickers marked with precepts of the Code. A documentary prepared by PIPS

about the safety and security of journalists and field ethics was also shown to participants of all sessions.

The five workshops, called roadshows, were conducted in the following order:

Date	Venue
16 February	Peshawar Press Club
18 February	National Press Club, Islamabad
21 February	Karachi Press Club
27 February	Lahore Press Club
23 February	Quetta Press Club

Complete report of these workshops can be seen here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/288>>

❖ *A two-day*
“Young video-journalists training workshop”

On March 17 and 18, 2017, PIPS trained 12 media students on the essentials of video journalism, in Islamabad. These 12 students from mass communication & media studies departments were selected from a pool of several universities from all over the country. Students came from the following universities and outlets:

- University of Karachi (UoK): 2
- Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology (FUUAST): 2
- IQRA University Islamabad: 2
- University of Central Punjab (UCP): 2

University of Peshawar (UoP):	2
Balochistan Voices:	1
Neo News TV-Quetta:	1

All of these students aspired to be video journalists in the future. They were trained on producing video reports on a diverse set of issues, mostly to portray the positive image of Pakistan. Their work was later on further disseminated through the social media platform of Pakistan Saga.

2.7 Dialogue

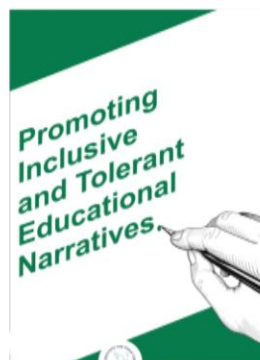
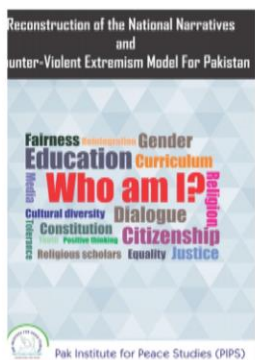
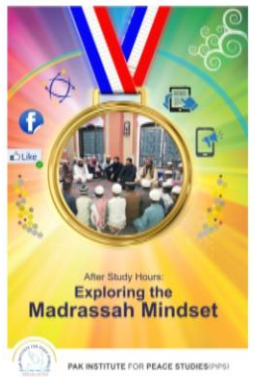
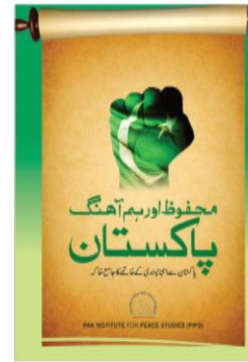
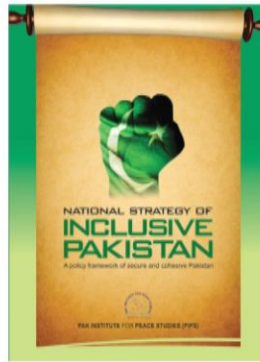
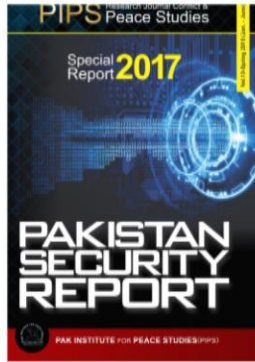
PIPS believes that a continuous and concerted exercise of dialogue among diverse segments can significantly contribute to de-escalate the conflicts in Pakistani society particularly those existing at sociocultural, ideological, religious, sectarian, communal and ethno-political levels. PIPS has been 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 2017, 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 347 teachers in ten (10) 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.

- ❖ The Institute organized and facilitated 10 full-day national-level structured dialogue around different CVE themes among members of respective working groups in Islamabad, between March and May 2017. The purpose was to expand the empirical knowledge-base on issues linked to Counter-Violent Extremism (CVE) and advocate effective actions and policy options.
- ❖ Six one-day meetings were held in Lahore between May and August to discuss factors contributing to religious extremism in Punjab and explore province-specific option for CVE measures. These meetings brought together a wide range of resource persons to discuss diverse issues such as Punjab’s diversity, social harmony and equality, terror financing and charity, the need of dialogue and interaction, and the role of literary and cultural institutions in CVE, etc.

3. PUBLICATIONS



Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2017)

Sr. No.	Date	Place	Event Description
1.	Jan 23	Islamabad	An exclusive talk on “Changing regional scenario and cooperation among South Asian countries,” by Dr. Yuburaj Sangroula, a Nepalese scholar
2.	January and March	Different Punjab cities mainly Lahore	Mutual learning and sporting activities of 200 college and madrassa students including youth camps, study tours, debate contests and cricket matches, etc.
3.	February 16	Peshawar Press Club	Media education and awareness workshop-1: Code of ethics for Pakistani media
4.	February 18	National Press Club, Islamabad	Media education and awareness workshop-2: Code of ethics for Pakistani media
5.	February 21	Karachi Press Club	Media education and awareness workshop-3: Code of ethics for Pakistani media
6.	February 27	Lahore Press Club	Media education and awareness workshop-4: Code of ethics for Pakistani media
7.	February 23	Quetta Press Club	Media education and awareness workshop-5: Code of ethics for Pakistani media
8.	March 1	Islamabad	A seminar on “Changing Regional Scenario and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)” entailing scholars from China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICAR)
9.	March 14	Islamabad	A PIPS-FES roundtable dialogue, “Pakistan-Afghanistan relations: transforming through media”
10.	March 17-18	Islamabad	Training sessions with 12 students of mass communication and media studies on the essentials of video journalism
11.	March 20	Islamabad	CVE consultation-1: Religious thought and conflict
12.	March 27	Islamabad	CVE consultation-2: Rehabilitation and reintegration of different brands of militants
13.	April 3	Islamabad	CVE consultation-3: National dialogue and social contract

14.	April 10	Islamabad	CVE consultation-4: Effective implementation of National Action Plan
15.	April 17	Islamabad	CVE consultation-5: Constitution, governance, and citizenship
16.	April 18	Islamabad	CVE consultation-6: Youth engagement programmes
17.	April 24	Islamabad	CVE consultation 7: Media engagement programmes
18.	April 25	Islamabad	CVE consultation 8: Cultural diversity and pluralistic existence
19.	May 2	Islamabad	CVE consultation 9: Education reforms
20.	May 3	Islamabad	CVE consultation 10: Internal security and challenges
21.	May 12	Lahore	Punjab dialogue forum-1: Securing Punjab's diversity
22.	July 5	Lahore	Punjab dialogue forum-2: Achieving social harmony and equality in Punjab
23.	July 6	Lahore	Punjab dialogue forum-3: Safe charity in Punjab [to prevent terror financing]
24.	July 20	Lahore	Punjab dialogue forum-4: Reviving the culture of dialogue
25.	August 16	Lahore	Punjab dialogue forum-5: The role of intellectuals and intellectual debates
26.	August 17	Lahore	Punjab dialogue forum-6: The role of literary and cultural institutions in countering violent extremism
27.	October 13	Lahore	Dissemination workshop in Lahore, sharing findings of the six Punjab dialogue forums discussing different aspects of countering violent extremism in the province.
28.	May 15	Lahore	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-1 with teachers: South Punjab colleges group
29.	May 16	Lahore	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-2 with teachers: Central Punjab colleges group
30.	May 22	Islamabad	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-3 with teachers: GB and FATA colleges group
31.	May 23	Islamabad	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-4 with teachers: KP, AJK colleges group
32.	July 18	Karachi	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-5 with teachers: Sindh, Balochistan colleges group

33.	July 19	Karachi	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-6 with teachers: Sindh, Balochistan colleges group
34.	July 24	Murree	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-7 with teachers: KP, GB, Punjab universities group
35.	August 9	Islamabad	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-8 with teachers: Punjab colleges group
36.	August 10	Islamabad	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-9 with teachers: Northern and central Punjab colleges group
37.	September 7	Karachi	[Peace and harmony] training workshop-10 with teachers: Sindh and Balochistan universities group
38.	May 25	Islamabad	National policy seminar “Evolving Effective Mechanism to Counter Violent Extremism” and launch of the report “National Strategy of Inclusive Pakistan”
39.	July 26	Islamabad	International seminar on the “Changing Scenario in the Middle East and its Impact on Pakistan”
40.	September 28	Islamabad	Conference hosted by PIPS and Centre for Social Justice, discussing how to carry forward de-weaponization in the country
41.	October 27	Islamabad	Launching of the “Imraani Muahiday ki Tashkeel-i-Nau (Reconstruction of Social Contract)”, authored by Dr. Khalil Ahmed, a political philosopher.
42.	November 29	Islamabad	PIPS-FES national seminar “Pakistan’s Relations with Afghanistan: Changing Dynamics and Future”

Annex 2: Details on structure, themes and meetings of Working Groups on Counter-Violent Extremism (CVE)

Group and Theme	Date of Meeting	Group Members (arranged alphabetically by last name)
<p>Group 1: Religious Thought and Conflict</p> <p>The group deliberated about the mechanism for shaping a religion-based narrative that counters those of extremists.</p>	March 20, 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed, former chairman, Area Study Center, Karachi University. 2. Saqib Akbar, Al-Baseera Trust, Islamabad. 3. Dr. Husn Al-Ameen, Director Iqbal Research and Dialogue Centre, IIU, Islamabad. 4. Dr. Qibla Ayaz, former vice chancellor, Peshawar University. 5. Allama Syed Ahmed Yusuf Banori, Principal Jamiatul Uloom Islamia, Banori Town, Karachi. 6. Maulana Abdul Haq Hashmi, Jamaat-e-Islami Balochistan. 7. Qazi Javed, Director Institute of Islamic Culture, Lahore. 8. Dr. Khalid Masood, former head Council of Islamic Ideology. 9. Khursheed Nadeem, Chairman Organization for Research and Education (ORE). 10. Dr. Raghbir Naeemi, Administrator Jamia Naeemia, Lahore. 11. Ammar Khan Nasir, Director Al-Sharia Academy, Gujranwala. 12. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director Pak Institute for Peace Studies. 13. Sahibzada Amanat Rasool, Idara Fikr-e-Jadeed, Lahore. 14. Qari Yaseen Zafar, Administrator Jamia Salafia, Faisalabad.
<p>Group 2: Reintegration of Militants</p> <p>The group explored the possibility and mechanism of</p>	March 27, 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gen. (R) Masood Aslam, former Corps Commander, Peshawar. 2. Khalid Aziz, former Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 3. Brig. (R) Muhammad Fayyaz, expert, University of Management and Technology, Lahore. 4. Afrasiab Khattak, former Senator. 5. Tariq Khosa, former Inspector General of Police, Punjab. 6. Dr. Khalid Masood, former head, Council of Islamic

<p>reintegrating and rehabilitating militants or banned groups.</p>		<p>Ideology.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Syed Arfeen Mehdi, journalist, Geo News. 8. Khursheed Nadeem, Chairman Organization for Research and Education (ORE). 9. Tariq Parvez, former head National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA). 10. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS). 11. Lt. Gen (R) Amjad Shoaib, defense analyst. 12. Muhammad Ziauddin, senior journalist 13. Two representatives of banned organizations presented their views in one session.
<p>Group 3: National Dialogue and Social Contract</p> <p>The group pondered upon the need for a national dialogue to address critical politico-philosophical issues in the country, especially those producing extremism, and whether a revised social contract could provide answers.</p>	<p>April 3, 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Qibla Ayaz, former VC, Peshawar University. 2. Farzana Bari, gender and rights activist. 3. Romana Bashir, peace activist. 4. Rashad Bukhari, scholar. 5. Dr. Zia-ul-Haq, Director General, Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad. 6. Harris Khalique, poet and essayist. 7. Afrasiab Khattak, former senator. 8. Rahat Malik, political analyst. 9. Khursheed Nadeem, Chairman Organization for Research and Education (ORE). 10. Dr. Raghbir Naeemi, administrator Jamia Naeemia, Lahore. 11. Niaz Hussain Naqvi, jamia Al-Muntazir, Lahore. 12. Dr. A. H. Nayyar, educationist. 13. Yasir Pirzada, columnist. 14. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director PIPS. 15. Dr. Ejaz Ahmed Samdani, Darul Uloom Karachi. 16. Sabookh Syed, senior journalist.
<p>Group 4: Implementing National Action Plan (NAP)</p>	<p>April 10, 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Khalid Aziz, former Chief Secretary, KP. 2. Senator Farhatullah Babar, Senator, PPP. 3. Imtiaz Gul, security analyst. 4. Raouf Hassan, CEO, Regional Peace Institute. 5. Abdullah Khan, security observer.

<p>The group discussed how best to implement government's own NAP, so as to eradicate militancy from the country, with full involvement of all stakeholders.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Afrasiab Khattak, former senator, ANP. 7. Tariq Khosa, former Inspector General of Police. 8. Tariq Parvez, founding head, NACTA. 9. Yasir Pirzada, columnist. 10. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, PIPS. 11. Shameem Shahid, journalist, Peshawar. 12. Lt. Gen (R) Amjad Shoaib, defense analyst. 13. Dr. Farhan Zahid, security researcher. 14. Shahzada Zulfiqar, journalist, Balochistan
<p>Group 5: Constitution, Citizenship and Governance</p> <p>The meeting explored to what extent is extremism linked to the provision of constitutional rights and physical services provided by the state. Also, how citizens absorb the concept of citizenship and how governance is carried out.</p>	<p>April 17, 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barrister Shahzad Akbar, lawyer; Director, Foundation for Fundamental Rights. 2. Khalid Aziz, Chairman, Regional Institute of Policy Research and Training. 3. Dr. Yaqoob Bangash, Director, Center for Governance and Policy, Information Technology University, Lahore. 4. Muhammad Ismail Khan, Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS). 5. Afrasiab Khattak, former Senator, KP. 6. Humera Mufti, Director General, Special Initiative, National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA). 7. Dr. Niaz Murtaza, Executive Director, Inspiring Pakistan 8. Khursheed Nadeem, Chairman Organization for Research and Education (ORE). 9. Ammar Khan Nasir, Deputy Director, Al-Sharia Academy, Gujranwala. 10. Dr. A. H. Nayyar, educationist, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad. 11. Ghazi Salahuddin, columnist, <i>The News</i>. 12. Dr. Farhan Zahid, security researcher.
<p>Group 6: Youth Engagement Program</p>	<p>April 18, 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mubashir Akram, development professional. 2. Shaukat Aziz, President, FATA Youth Organization. 3. Ali Baba, poet, writer. 4. Farman Baig, journalist.

<p>The meeting explored the ways of preventing radicalization in youth as well as response actions to de-radicalize those who have already fallen for extremist and militant narratives and groups.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Farzana Bari, Director, Gender Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University. 6. Romana Bashir, Director, Peace and Development Foundation. 7. Rashad Bukhari, peace-building worker. 8. Abdullah Dayo, Frederich Ebert Stiftung (FES). 9. Saeeda Deip, Chairperson, Institute for Peace and Secular Studies. 10. Ravi Dewani, All Pakistan Hindu Council. 11. Muhammad Ismail Khan, PIPS. 12. Pandit Chana Laal, representative of Hindu community. 13. Krishan Laal, representative of Hindu community. 14. Tasawur Majeed, City College, Multan. 15. Khurshid Nadeem, Chairman Organization for Research and Education (ORE). 16. Usman Pirzada, Chairman, Muzzafarbad Youth Council. 17. Younis Qasmi, IRD, International Islamic University, Islamabad 18. Mujtaba Rathore, Peace and Education Foundation. 19. Zia Ur Rehman, Karachi-based journalist. 20. Maimoona Saeed, Multan-based journalist. 21. Aoun Sahi, Bureau Chief, Channel 24, Islamabad. 22. Hina Saleem, peace worker, Bahawalpur. 23. Kulbeer Singh, representative of Sikh Community, Lahore. 24. Sabookh Syed, Editor, IBCUrdu.com. 25. Asmat Wazir, anchorperson, Khyber TV. 26. Samreen Wazir, Vice President, FATA Youth Organization. 27. Muhammad Zeeshan Zafar, Bargad Organization for Youth Development.
<p>Group 7: Media Engagement Program</p> <p>The group meeting explored how media can be engaged in CVE programs so that it neither glorifies</p>	<p>April 24, 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maham Ali, PEMRA. 2. Dr. Qibla Ayaz, former Vice Chancellor, Peshawar University 3. Saher Baloch, reporter, Karachi. 4. Akhter Baloch, blogger, Karachi. 5. Dr. Faizullah Jan, academician, Peshawar University. 6. Afrasiab Khattak, former Senator, ANP. 7. Shmyla Khan, Digital Rights Foundation. 8. Wusutullah Khan, senior journalist, columnist.

<p>extremists nor propagates radicalizing messages.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Khurram Mehran, spokesperson, Pakistan Telecommunications Authority (PTA). 10. Shahid Mehmood Nadeem, Ajoka Theatre, Lahore. 11. Ammar Khan Nasir, Deputy Director, Al-Sharia Academy, Gujranwala. 12. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, PIPS. 13. Ghazi Salahuddin, columnist. 14. Saleem Shahid, Quetta-based journalist. 15. Muhammad Zubair, PEMRA. 16. Muhammad Ziauddin, senior journalist.
<p>Group 8: Cultural Diversity & Pluralism</p> <p>The group suggested opening up cultural spaces to curb narrow extremist thoughts.</p>	<p>April 25, 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bilal Ahmed, radio journalist. 2. Dr. Qibla Ayyaz, former vice chancellor, Peshawar University. 3. Farzana Bari, gender activist. 4. Rashad Bukhari, peace activist. 5. Abdullah Dayo, FES Pakistan. 6. Saeeda Deip, peace activist. 7. Afrasiab Khattak, former Senator. 8. Mukesh Kumar, TV producer. 9. Khurshid Nadeem, Chairman Organization for Research and Education (ORE). 10. A.H. Nayyer, educationist. 11. Akbar Notezai, journalist. 12. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, PIPS. 13. Mujtaba Rathore, Peace and Education Foundation. 14. Fauzia Saeed, Executive Director, Lok Virsa, Islamabad. 15. Saleem Shahid, senior journalist. 16. Marvi Sirmed, civil society activist. 17. Nadeem Omar Tarrar, Director, National College of Arts. 18. Irfan Ahmed Urfi, writer.
<p>Group 9: Education Reforms</p> <p>The group deliberated upon how education in Pakistan can be</p>	<p>May 2, 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Aamir Abdullah, Islamic scholar. 2. Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed, University of Karachi. 3. Dr. Husn Al-Ameen, Director Iqbal Research and Dialogue Centre, IIU, Islamabad. 4. Zehra Arshad, education activist. 5. Dr. Qibla Ayaz, former vice chancellor, University of Peshawar. 6. Yaqoob Bangash, historian. 7. Romana Bashir, peace-building activist.

<p>reformed to curb extremist tendencies.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Rashad Bukhari, peace & development worker. 9. Azhar Hussain, peace and education worker. 10. Afrasiyab Khattak, former Senator, KP. 11. Dr. Khalid Mahmood, teacher, Gilgit-Baltistan. 12. A.H. Nayyer, educationist 13. Umer Orakzai, development professional. 14. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, PIPS 15. Robina Saigol, educationist.
<p>Group 10: Internal Security and Challenges</p> <p>The group debated how to address internal security challenges including those emanating from violent extremism.</p>	<p>May 3, 2017</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syed Arfeen, journalist. 2. Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Masood Aslam, defense analyst. 3. Dr. Qibla Ayaz, former vice chancellor, University of Peshawar. 4. Rashad Bukhari, peace & development worker. 5. Zahid Hussain, political analyst. 6. Afrasiyab Khattak, former Senator, KP. 7. Tariq Khosa, former Inspector General of Police. 8. Gen (Retd.) Talat Masood, defense analyst. 9. Dr. Khalid Masood, former chairman of Council of Islamic Ideology. 10. Ammar Khan Nasir, Deputy Director, Sharia Academy, Gujranwala. 11. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, PIPS. 12. Zia Ur Rehman, journalist and researcher. 13. Marvi Sirmed, civil society activist. 14. Dr. Suhail Habib Tajik, security expert. 15. Fayyaz Toru, former Inspector General Police. 16. Farhan Zahid, security expert. 17. Muhammad Ziauddin, senior journalist.