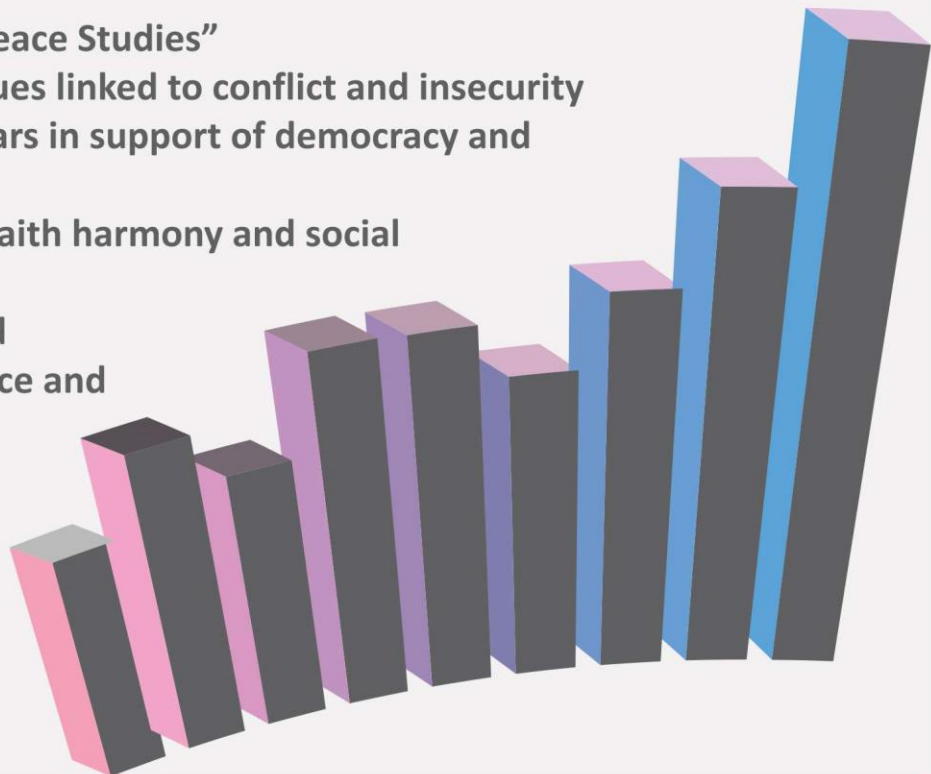


Annual REPORT 2014



- ⇒ PIPS research journal “Conflict and Peace Studies”
- ⇒ Dialogues and policy seminars on issues linked to conflict and insecurity
- ⇒ PIPS partnership with religious scholars in support of democracy and constitution
- ⇒ Media productions to promote interfaith harmony and social cohesion
- ⇒ PIPS digital database: monitoring and documentation of incidents of violence and terrorism
- ⇒ Production of moderate Islamic literature to counter extremists' narratives



Pak Institute for Peace Studies

PIPS Annual Report 2014

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1. Institutional developments

1.1 Staff

A total of 11 permanent staff members were part of the PIPS team towards the end of 2014 in addition to one correspondent each in the conflict-hit areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, and Karachi, and an associate editor. The 11 staff members included the director research and programmes, a research analyst, two researchers, a media and event coordinator, an administration officer, an accountant, an I.T. and web manager, a manager media productions, an archivist, and a member of support staff.

The specialized classification of the staff members into five (5) broad categories, which was introduced in the year 2013, continued in 2014.

- Research and Analysis
- Database, Library and Resource Centre
- Projects and Developments
- Publication, Training and Event Management
- Administration and Finance

PIPS carried out two types of staff performance evaluations in 2014: monthly, or assignment-based, process evaluations and an annual summative evaluation. Staff promotions and incentives were based on the results of these evaluations. The PIPS management team, headed by director research, was the main decision-making body of the Institute during the year.

1.2 Capacity building

Besides managing two staff member' participation in a research training workshop held in Malaysia, PIPS continued in 2014 to rely on internal organizational mechanisms, set forth in PIPS Manual of Procedures, to enhance the capacity of its staff and the quality of output. That included in-house sessions, internal skills analysis and assignment of tasks, and joint assignments by senior and junior members.

PIPS also encouraged and sponsored participation of its staff members in different national and international seminars and conferences held in 2014 on the themes relevant to PIPS mandated areas.

1.3 Internships/fellowships

In 2014, PIPS provided short-term and long-term internships to the following individuals.

- Ms Nida Hayat, a graduate in social sciences from Bahria University, Islamabad, completed her six months internship with PIPS from November 2013 to April 2014.
- Ms Sara Hameed Meer, a graduate in international relations from Bahria University, Islamabad, worked as an intern at PIPS from November 2013 to April 2014.
- Mr Umair Ihsan, a postgraduate in international relations from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, completed his four months internship at PIPS from February to May, 2014.

1.4 MoUs and collaborations

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

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

2. Programmatic developments

The Institute implemented a range of measures including research and analyses and other planned activities, as described later in the report, in the following seven major areas in the year 2014:

- ❖ Counter-extremism and de-radicalization
- ❖ Democracy and constitutionalism
- ❖ Interfaith harmony and co-existence
- ❖ Internal security
- ❖ Regional security and strategic studies
- ❖ Media for peace and democracy
- ❖ Dialogue

2.1 Counter-extremism and de-radicalization

Pak Institute for Peace Studies started a comprehensive Deradicalization Programme in 2007 that continued throughout the subsequent years including 2014. The programme includes empirical and theoretical research on radicalization, religious extremism and the concomitant phenomena; implementation of counter-radicalization and counter-extremism initiatives/interventions in Pakistan's context; and sharing of knowledge and best practices with Pakistani and international scholars and policymakers. A brief description of PIPS' work on counter-extremism and counter-radicalization in 2014 is described in the following pages.

2.1.1 Research and analysis

i) *PIPS research journal 'Conflict and Peace Studies'*

PIPS published two issues of its biannual research journal of *Conflict and Peace Studies* in 2014; the journal was a quarterly publication until 2013. The contents of these issues are given below:

Volume 6, Number 1 (Jan-Jul 2014)

Comment

A review of National Internal Security Policy (2013-18)

Muhammad Amir Rana

Papers

2014 withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan: implications for regional security

Safdar Sial & Talha Saeed Satti

Post-2014 Afghanistan: prospects for Taliban's rise to power

Farhan Zahid

FATA reforms: journey so far and the way forward

Asmatullah Khan Wazir

Militant economy of Karachi

Zia Ur Rehman

Islam and politics in Pakistan (1906-1985): a political perspective

Arsalan Bilal

Sectarian ideological warfare through graffiti

Muhammad Asif

Regional view

Pak-Afghan ties: views of Pakistan's political and religious parties

Musa Javaid & Sara Meer

Backgrounder

Evolution of militant groups in Pakistan (4)

Muhammad Amir Rana

Papers

- The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: an assessment of potential threats and constraints *Safdar Sial*
- Persecuting Pakistan's minorities: state complicity or historic neglect? *Razeshta Sethna*
- The good governance model to counter extremism: an historical perspective *Ummad Mazhar*
- From intra-sectarianism to fragile peace: the Gilgit-Baltistan model *Peer Muhammad*

Backgrounders

- Understanding the Islamic State: ideology, affiliates and the Da'esh model *Farhan Zahid*
- The evolution of militant groups in Pakistan (5) *Muhammad Amir Rana*

Comment

- Understanding the fundamentals of a counterterrorism strategy for Pakistan *Farhan Zahid*

2.1.2 Experience sharing and policy advocacy

Some of the key experience-sharing and policy advocacy events on radicalization, religious extremism and the concomitant phenomena PIPS organized during the year 2014 are listed below:

❖ *National seminar on*

“Tackling violent conflict and extremism in Karachi”

PIPS organized the seminar jointly with AKTIS Strategy in Islamabad on May 16. The speakers included:

- Muhammad Amir Rana, Director PIPS
- Ameen Jan, AKTIS Strategy Country Director
- Dr. Andrew Rathmell, Managing Director of AKTIS Strategy
- Zia Ur Rehman, senior journalist from Karachi

- Ahmad Ali, Director Programs at ISAPS

Apart from the speakers, several representatives of civil society and research institutes and media persons participated. Main findings of the seminar can be seen at <http://san-pips.com/index.php?action=events&id=117>.

❖ *Three-day international conference on*

“The Arab Spring: Impact and Implications” and “Religion and Security”

Pak Institute for Peace Studies organized a three-day international conference in Kathmandu, Nepal from February 28 to March 2, 2014 in conjunction with Beijing-based Institute of Ethnic Minority Groups Development Research (IEMGDR) and the Institute for Global Engagement (IGE), USA. The conference focused on two themes: the Arab Spring: impact and implications; and religion and security. The former part of the conference examined religious, political, geostrategic and nationalistic dynamics of change and transition amid the backdrop of so-called Arab Spring in the Muslim-majority and other countries mainly in Middle East, Africa, Asia and also West. The objective was to improve understanding among regional and international nations and enhance scholarship on the dynamics of the Arab Spring. The latter part of the conference, i.e. “Religion and security,” focused on comparative perspectives on: education and extremism; women and extremism; and religion, security and citizenship. Participants included prominent scholars, educationists, religious scholars and civil society representatives from North Africa, Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia, Europe, USA and China. A brief report on the conference can be accessed here: <http://san-pips.com/index.php?action=events&id=114>. Those who participated included:

- Zhao Shuqing, Director IEMGDR, China.
- Wang Hong, IEMGDR, China.
- Muhammad Amir Rana, Director Pak Institute for Peace Studies, Islamabad.
- Chris Seiple, President Institute for Global Engagement, USA.
- Safdar Sial, Research Analyst at Pak Institute for Peace Studies, Islamabad.
- Dr Rashid Ahmad, Assistant Professor in Islamic Studies, Shaikh Zayed Islamic Center, Peshawar University.
- Dr Qibla Ayaz, Dean and Professor, Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, Peshawar University.
- Minhas Majeed Khan, Lecturer in International Relations at Peshawar University.
- Jean-Nicolas Bitter, Senior Adviser on Religion, Politics, and Conflict at Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland.
- James Chen, Vice President for Overseas Programs, Institute for Global Engagement, USA.
- Geoff Davis, former member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

- Stephen Heyneman, Professor of International Education Policy at Department of Leadership, Policy & Organizations, Vanderbilt University, USA.
- Greg Mitchell, Co-Chair, The International Religious Freedom NGO Roundtable, USA.
- Asel Murzakalova, Associate Professor at Bishkek Humanities University, Kyrgyzstan.
- Sultana Parvanta, independent consultant and civil society activist from Afghanistan.
- Amina Rasul-Bernardo, President Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy, Philippine.
- Alma Sultangalieva, Senior Associate, Institute of World Economics and Politics under the Fund of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Eugene Tan, Associate Professor of Law at Singapore Management University.
- Gamal Mohamed El Sayed Delh, Head and Professor at Politics and Economics Department, Institute of African Research and Studies, Cairo University, Egypt.
- Alaya Allani, Associate Professor in Contemporary History at Faculty of Letters, Arts and Humanities, Monouba University, Tunis.
- Hisham Abdulrab Ali Musleh, Member International Organization for Migration, Yemen.
- Abu Zayed Mohammad, Research Fellow at Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies (BIPSS), Dhaka.
- Sirin Hamsho, Al Andalus Islamic Studies Centre, Syria.
- Dr. Narendra Raj Paudel, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.

2.2 Democracy and constitutionalism

i) PIPS partnership with religious scholars in support of democracy and constitution

In 2014, PIPS engaged several prominent religious scholars from across Pakistan and different schools of thought in a series of structured dialogues with a view to create academic-level and legal, or jurisprudential, responses in support of democracy and constitutionalism in Pakistan. The overall goal of this engagement was to contribute towards peace and stability in Pakistan through influencing larger religious discourse and public opinion in support of democracy, democratic institutions and process of democratization, and constitutional, or non-violent, means of change. To achieve that goal the project undertook to engage religious scholars and clergy in a range of activities linked to the following two objectives:

- 1) To initiate academic and intellectual-level debate among religious scholars and clergy on some of the legal issues in Islam which confuse religious discourse and public opinion about democracy and Constitution, or man-made legislation;
- 2) To effectively respond to appeal of militant ideologies and violent Islamism, which propagate an anti-democracy narrative.

A total of four dialogues were held, which are briefly described as follows.

❖ **Dialogue-I: “Constitution, Democracy and Religion”**

The first dialogue was held in Karachi on May 17, 2014. Among more than 50 who participated were following religious scholars, who rigorously debated aspects of democracy and Pakistan’s Constitution and their link to Islam.

- Mufti Muneeb-ur-Rahman, Chairman Markazi Ruet-e-Hilal Committee and President Tanzeemul Madaaris Pakistan
- Maulana Muhammad Salafi, Principal Jamia-e-Sattaria, Karachi
- Professor Dr. Shakeel Auj, Dean Faculty of Islamic Studies, Jamia-e-Karachi
- Professor Syed Shahid Hashmi, Director Islamic Research Academy
- Maulana Kashif Sheikh, Chairman Jamiaul Nisar Karachi
- Mufti Abu Huraira Mohay-ud-Din, Chairman Majlis Sot-ul-Islam
- Allama Akbar Hussain Zahidi, Vice Principal Jamiatul Sadiq, Quetta
- Maulana Muhammad Shafee’ Chitrali, Religious scholar and columnist daily Islam
- Maulana Saifullah Rabbani, Professor Jamia Banoria Aalamia, Karachi
- Maulana Abdul Haq Hashmi, leader Jamaat-e-Islami Balochistan, and advisor to Shariat Court
- Dr. Ejaz Samdani, Professor and Mufti Jamia Dar-ul-Uloom, Karachi
- Maulana Syed Ahmad Banori, Professor Jamia Islamia Allama Muhammad Yusuf, Banori Town, Karachi
- Allama Abdul Khaliq Afridi, Director General Shaban al-Gurba Ahle Hadith, Karachi
- Maulana Ejaz Haider Mazhari, Research Scholar, Al-Zahra Academy, Lahore
- Allama Syed Aqeel Anjum Qadri, Editor monthly Ufaq and Secretary General Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan, Sindh
- Professor Mirza Amir Baig, Director Al-Suffa Academy, Karachi

A summary of the dialogue findings can be seen at <http://san-pips.com/index.php?action=events&id=119>.

❖ **Dialogue-II: “Constitution, Democracy and Religion”**

Second dialogue of the series was held in Lahore on May 19, 2014. Among prominent religious scholars and leaders who participated were:

- Qari Hanif Jalandhari, Secretary General, Wafaq-ul-Madaaris Al-Arabia and Principal Jamia Khair-ul-Madaaris, Multan

- Maulana Yasin Zafar, Principal Jamia Salafia, Faisalabad and Secretary General Wafaq-ul-Madaaris Al-Salafia
- Allama Shehzad Mujaddadi, Chief Administrator *Dar e Ikhlas*, Lahore
- Dr Raghieb Hussain Naeemi, Principal Jamia Naeemia, Lahore
- Allama Ghulam Baqir, Jamia tul Muntazir, Lahore
- Mufti Zahid Hussain, Vice Principal, Jamia Imdadia, Faisalabad
- Sahibzada Muhammad Amanat Rasool, Principal *Idara Fikr-e-Jadeed* and Editor Monthly *Rooh-e-Buland*
- Allama Khaleelur Rehman Qadri, Religious Scholar and Editor Monthly *Soo-e-Hijaz*
- Allama Ammar Khan Nasir, Vice Principal, Al-Sharia Academy, Gujranwala
- Allama Muhammad Sadiq Qureshi, Deputy Emir, Tehreek-e-Minhaj-ul- Qur'an
- Allama Younus Qasmi, Editor Monthly *Khilafat-e-Rashida*, Faisalabad
- Professor Hafiz Khalid, religious scholar and leader of Tanzeemul Ikhawan
- Professor Mirza Ayub Baig, a leader of Tanzeem-e-Islami, Lahore
- Mufti Mansoor Ahmad, columnist and religious scholar

A brief event report is available at <http://san-pips.com/index.php?action=events&id=120>.

❖ **Dialogue-III: “Constitution, Democracy and Religion”**

The third dialogue among religious scholars on ‘Constitution, Democracy and Religion’ was held on September 1, 2014 in Islamabad. Discussants included:

- Dr. Qibla Ayaz, Vice Chancellor Islamia College University, Peshawar
- Dr. Khalid Masood, former chairman of the Council of Islamic Ideology
- Professor Raja Muhammad Aslam Khan, Tanzeemul Haq, Rawalpindi
- Allama Mumtaz Nizami, Principal Jamia Muhammadia Ghosia, Chak Shehzad, Islamabad
- Dr. Rasheed Ahmad, Assistant Professor, Shaikh Zayed Islamic Centre, Peshawar University
- Mufti Muhammad Khateeb Mustafai, Administrator Madrassa Fatima tul Zuhra, Islamabad
- Allama Abdul Qudoos Muhammadi, representative of Wafaqul Madaris Al-Arabia, Islamabad
- Dr. Munir Ahmad, Makki Masjid, Agha Khan Road, Islamabad
- Hassan Farooq, Shaikh Zayed Islamic Centre, Peshawar University
- Professor Mushtaq Ahmad, Department of Law at International Islamic University, Islamabad

- Khurshid Nadeem, columnist and anchorperson

A brief report on the dialogue is available at

<http://san-pips.com/index.php?action=events&id=121>.

Dialogue-IV: “Constitution, Democracy and Religion”

The fourth and final dialogue among religious scholars was held in Islamabad on September 22, 2014. Following scholars participated.

- Khurshid Nadeem, religious scholar and anchorperson PTV, Islamabad
- Dr Qibla Ayaz, Vice Chancellor, Islamia College University, Peshawar
- Maulana Abdul Haq Hashmi, member Advisory Council of Jamaat-e-Islami, Quetta
- Dr Rashid Ahmed, Assistant Professor, Shaikh Zayed Islamic Centre, Peshawar
- Sahibzada Muhammad Amanat Rasool, Principal Idara Fikr-e-Jadeed, Lahore
- Maulana Syed Ahmed Banori, Jamia Islamia Banori Town, Karachi
- Mufti Muhammad Zahid, Vice Principal, Jamia Imdadia, Faisalabad
- Maulana Yasin Zafar, Principal Jamia Salfia, Faisalabad and Secretary General Wafaqul Madaris Salfia
- Maulana Ammar Khan Nasir, Deputy Director, Al-Sharia Academy, Gujranwala
- Dr Ejaz Ahmed Samdani, Jamia Darul Uloom, Korangi, Karachi
- Maulana Attaullah Shahab, Member Gilgit-Baltistan Council and leader of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl
- Maulana Muhammad Shafi Chitrali, religious scholar and writer associated with daily Islam, Karachi
- Dr Saqib Akbar, Director *Akhuwwat* Academy, Islamabad

For an event report visit: <http://san-pips.com/index.php?action=events&id=122>.

Key outcomes of the four dialogues held on “Constitution, Democracy and Religion”

- It is responsibility of religious scholars to properly guide people about extremist and militant elements who are using their interpretation of certain precepts of Islam to sow ambiguities in people’s minds about democracy and Pakistan’s constitution. Also, the concept of "Jihad" needs to be better understood with its specific conditions and implications.
- There is need to develop *Ijma* or consensus among Islamic jurists on certain questions of law such as caliphate and the rule of law. As of now, morals and religion have been separated from the state and a new idea of ‘global ethics’ has emerged, there is a need for observing *Ijtehad*, which is one of the key sources of Islamic law and entails intellectual effort to derive appropriate legislation from the Quran and *Sunnah* for novel cases.
- Islam does not provide a specific framework to run the state affairs, however, it has laid down some guiding principles on justice, rights and responsibilities, equality and rule of law, which should become the basis of any political system that undertakes to govern an Islamic state.
- Also, Islamic law does not provide a fixed way to elect the ruler of a Muslim state. However he should have trust of his people and should possess the attributes of faith, good deeds, ability and honesty.
- Islam has espoused a “system of mutual consultation” (*nizam-e-shura or shuraiyyat*) that is very close to the concept of democracy.
- Man-made legislation is not prohibited in Islam but the laws thus formed should not be contradictory to the Holy Quran and *Sunnah*. Meanwhile, recommendations by the Council of Islamic Ideology to reform Pakistan’s laws in the light of Shariah should also be reviewed and rigorously debated in the parliament.
- Pakistan’s Constitution is an Islamic constitution that was prepared with the help and support of Islamic scholars and leaders. Also, it is a national-level social contract and in the light of Islamic teachings every Pakistani is bound to abide by it.
- Islam makes obligatory for its followers to obey the ruler until and unless he becomes transgressor and does an act of open disbelief (*kufir buwah*). Islam does not allow establishing state within a state because it creates discord and anarchy, which are highly punishable crimes in Islam.
- Different ways can be adopted to reform or bring change in an Islamic society but we should resort to only peaceful ways and avoid violence; Pakistan itself was created through a democratic struggle.
- Pakistani people’s perceptions of [the theoretical concept of] democracy are largely based on their experiences with the democratic system implemented in Pakistan and what it has delivered so far. Therefore we need to improve governance in our country and elect such individuals and groups that can bring change through good governance.
- National-level disputes and conflicts, which are shared by all and not linked to certain religious sect or community, should be settled through the majority opinion. A minority cannot be granted the right to impose its opinion on majority. Same principle would apply to interpretation and exegesis of Shariah that would be the prerogative of the elected parliamentarians.
- Though Islam does not forbid establishment of political parties but it insists that the purposes of opposition to or criticism of a government should be improvement in governance, protection of human rights and public welfare.

ii) Moderate literature to counter extremists' narratives on democracy and constitution

PIPS printed the transcribed outcome of the proceedings of four dialogues described earlier in form of an Urdu language book titled *Islam, jamhooriyat aur ayeen-e-Pakistan: ahm mubahis* (Islam, democracy and Pakistan's constitution: critical debates) and disseminated to madrassas, Islamic magazines, religious scholars, leaders, and media houses etc. The book can be downloaded free of cost at: <http://san-pips.com/download.php?f=259.pdf>.

2.3 Interfaith harmony and social cohesion

In 2014, PIPS launched a comprehensive program to promote interfaith harmony and social cohesion in Pakistan that entailed certain measures aimed at educating the people and enhancing their understanding of the common, connecting socio-cultural aspects of the lives of followers of all religions living together in Pakistan. The program had two parts as described below.

2.3.1 Research and analysis

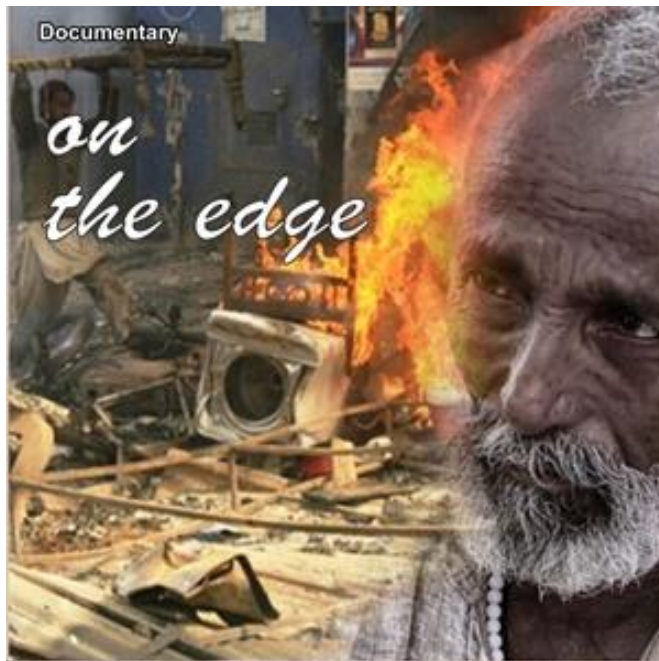
PIPS conducted a comprehensive survey-based research study on the life of minorities in Pakistan and problems and challenges they face. Besides reviewing secondary data and literature, a survey questionnaire was extended to as many as 700 people across Pakistan representing different minorities, human rights and civil society organizations and groups working for minority rights. Survey sample population distribution was as follows: Punjab: 250; Sindh: 200; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 150; and Balochistan: 100. The study was published online on PIPS website (*can be downloaded at* <http://www.san-pips.com/download.php?f=257.pdf>) and also formed part of a report titled "Persecuting Pakistan's minorities: state complicity or historic neglect?" which was published in PIPS research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies*, Volume 6, Issue 2.

2.3.2 Media productions and broadcasting

The Institute also produced and broadcast certain television and radio programs with a view to create an environment that contributes towards reduction of pervasive misperceptions and misunderstandings about and discrimination against religious minorities, and faith-based violence. The need for developing and implementing this measure was felt in the context that while the entertainment, cultural and awareness TV and radio programs are largely deemed as a way of introducing people to different shades and colours of society and present authentic and realistic display of socio-cultural life of the people, the content and format of such programs in Pakistan is exclusively set for the dominant Muslim community with almost no representation of socio-cultural, political and economic lives of the minorities. This is despite the fact that people

from different religions are living in Pakistan side by side, share most of socio-cultural and other aspects of life, and also face similar threats and challenges in life.

A brief description of the television and radio programs the Institute produced and broadcast is given below.



Documentary

On the edge

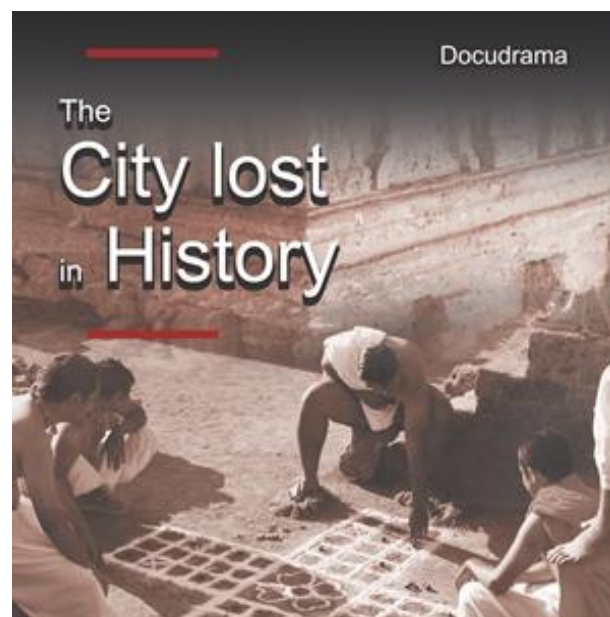
This documentary focuses on the issues of non-Muslims in Pakistan, including discrimination they face in society. It describes root causes of non-Muslims' problems and depicts how their rights are continuously being suppressed forcing them to live in marginalization and vulnerability. Various testimonies by human right activists including I. A. Rehman are part of the documentary. The testimonies of victims of a mob attack in Joseph Colony Lahore, and relatives of the

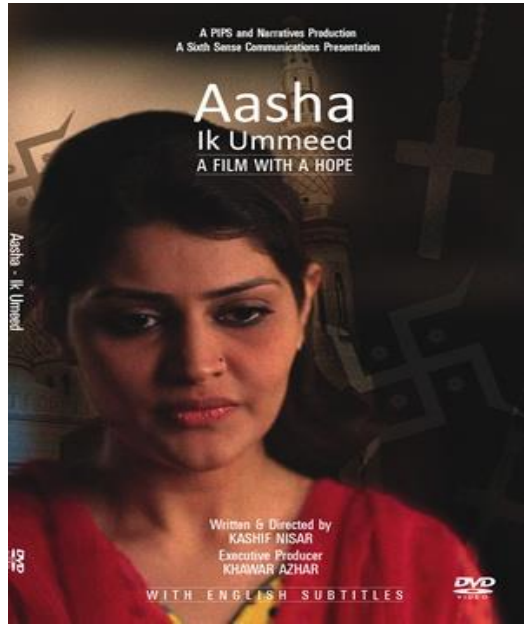
Sikhs killed in Peshawar are also included.

Documentary

The city lost in history

This documentary depicts ancient city of Taxila as a symbol of peace, love and peaceful co-existence in the historical context. The documentary also highlights the dangers and destruction facing Pakistan's cultural heritage because of different reasons including growing faith-based intolerance and violence.





Tele-film

Asha ik umeed

Written & directed by: Kashif Nisar

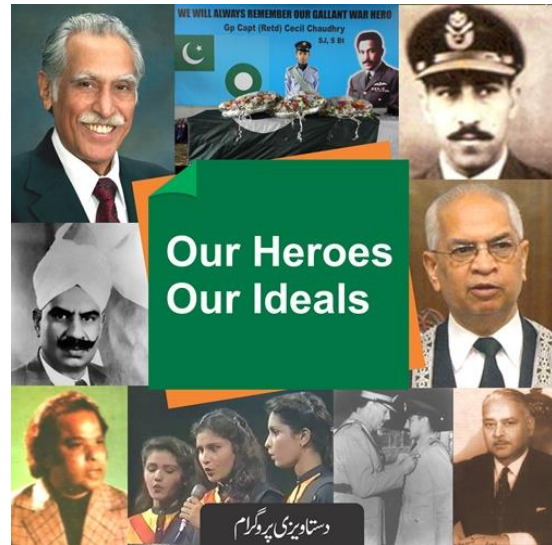
Executive producer: Khawar Azhar

Promo: Communities in harmony, Cherishing their fundamental human values without discrimination of faith, because after all injustice does not discriminate. Together we are better for a Pakistan of tomorrow.

Reportages

Our heroes, our ideals

These reportages narrate untold stories of non-Muslim heroes of Pakistan including Dewan Bahadur Sataya Prakash Singha, commonly known as SP Singha, group captain (retd.) Cecil Chaudhry, and Ramesh Kumar. It was Mr. Singha who casted the decisive vote during the partition of India that made modern-day Punjab a part of Pakistan. Cecil Chaudhry was a veteran fighter pilot in Pakistan Air Force who fought significant air-to-air and air-to-ground battles in the wars of 1965 and 1971. Stories of various other non-Muslim Pakistanis who made contributions in the field of arts, education, entertainment and sports are also part of the reportage.



Two (2) peace songs:

Husool-e-aman (<http://vimeo.com/109670890>)

Aman ki faakhta (<http://vimeo.com/109431298>)

❖ *Screening of PIPS' media productions on interfaith harmony*

PIPS brought together more than 40 experts and scholars in a screening ceremony held in Islamabad on December 3, 2014 to watch and review its media production on interfaith harmony described earlier. Reviewers included Romana Bashir, Marvi Sarmad, Dr Farzana Bari, Nadeem Umar Tarar, Zafrullah Khan and others including scholars, experts and representatives of civil society and human rights organizations. The head of the Press and Cultural Section of the Embassy of Germany, Dr. Dan Tidten was also participated.

2.4 Internal security

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

2.4.1 PIPS digital database

PIPS continued to update and upgrade its online database web portal (<http://san-pips.com/app/database>) in 2014, which was launched in 2011 to include data on incidents of violence and terrorism in Pakistan from 2006 onward. It 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 digital database, the diversified info tracks containing details of terrorist and insurgent attacks, inter-tribal infightings and inter-tribal sectarian clashes, sectarian related terrorism, ethno-political violence, cross-border attacks and clashes, operational attacks by the security forces and their clashes with militants, kidnappings, and search and arrest operations by the law enforcement agencies are maintained on daily basis by monitoring the print and electronic media closely. Each and every incident is given special attention regarding its nature, casualties, tactics used by terrorist groups, their targets, weaponry they use and their capabilities. A strong follow up is also observed in every incident and case by strong liaison with the PIPS correspondents in conflict zones as regards the day-to-developments on the incidents.

2.4.2 Periodic conflict and security reports

Also in 2014, PIPS continued to prepare and publish online its periodic conflict and security reports on its web portals. These reports identify the areas of conflict and flashpoints, document and explain incidents of violence and terrorism, outline developments on the terrorism and security fronts, and project the future scenario. The reports are categorized as under:

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

In 2014, 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 web portal under heads of Internal Security (<http://san-pips.com/index.php?action=intrl&id=1>) and PIPS digital database web portal at <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 year 2014.

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

security issues facing Pakistan and the wider region, which also have a profound impact on regional and global security.

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

2.5.1 Research and analysis

In 2014, PIPS produced or administered following reports and analyses related to different aspects of regional security:

- ❖ ***“2014 withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan: implications for regional security”*** by Safdar Sial & Talha Saeed Satti (Published in PIPS research journal “*Conflict and Peace Studies,*” Vol. 6, No. 1 (2014): 17-30)

Conducted by PIPS researchers, this theoretical research study highlighted that Afghanistan’s major post-2014 concerns vis-à-vis its counterterrorism and counterinsurgency efforts would be related to: sustaining economic viability and enhancing capacity of its security infrastructure; dealing with an emboldened Taliban; managing an intra-Afghan political reconciliation; and developing good relations with its neighbors and the international community. The study noted that insecurity and instability in Afghanistan will have serious implications for Pakistan’s internal and Pak-Afghan border security and might increase the burden on the latter’s counterterrorism efforts. Also, the US drawdown from Afghanistan will no doubt result in insecurity for the regional states, which have a vital role to play in ensuring peaceful transition and political reconciliation there.

- ❖ ***“Pak-Afghan ties: views of Pakistan’s political and religious parties”*** by Musa Javaid & Sara Meer (Published in “*Conflict and Peace Studies,*” Vol. 6, No. 1 (2014): 95-112)

This empirical research study was based on the findings of a survey of mainstream religious and political parties in Pakistan to assess their views on Islamabad’s ties with Afghanistan. The study found political and religious parties of Pakistan have substantial convergence of views on the shape that Pakistan-Afghanistan relations should take. There was a general agreement that relations between the two states should be cordial not only because they are neighbors, but also since Afghanistan is a fellow Muslim country and both countries are linked in such a way that the security situation in one invariably affects the other. The parties believe that both countries should refrain from interfering in each other’s internal affairs, but help each other when and where needed. Most parties agreed that Afghan refugees pose a major challenge to Pakistan’s security and economy, and their repatriation should be expedited.

- ❖ **“The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: an assessment of potential threats and constraints”** by Safdar Sial (Published in “*Conflict and Peace Studies*,” Vol. 6, No. 2 (2014): 11-40)

This theoretical research study, conducted by PIPS researcher Safdar Sial, assesses potential security, political, economic and geostrategic threats and constraints that could affect the implementation of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project. It notes that long-term political and economic stability in Pakistan are vital to smoothly implement the project. Secondly, it argues, that emerging regional political and geostrategic dynamics will have little impact on the construction of the CPEC and functioning of the Gwadar Port. However, the prevailing environment of insecurity, militancy and violence in Pakistan can pose serious threats to the construction of the corridor although the finalized eastern alignment of the corridor will run through relatively more secure areas than those of the earlier planned western alignment.

2.5.2 PIPS-CIDOB ‘Quarterly Monitoring Briefs’

PIPS produced four Quarterly Monitoring Briefs for CIDOB as part of the latter’s program “Pakistan: Monitoring the Key Regional Powers.” The purpose of this series of quarterly monitoring reports in 2014 was to monitor and track the actions as well as public statements of five key regional actors (India, Iran, Russia, China, Saudi Arabia) on Pakistan; the development of, and their participation in relevant international and regional discussion meetings, including the Istanbul Process, Heart of Asia, RECCA, SCO; the five key regional actors’ economic decisions and agreements, including, but not limited to, the energy and infrastructure sectors, which have implications for the identified sources of tension in Pakistan with regional implications. These reports can be accessed here: http://www.cidob.org/es/publicaciones/stap_rp/quarterly_monitoring_briefs_pakistan.

2.5.3 Experience sharing and policy advocacy

- ❖ ***International roundtable ““Where does Pakistan stand on Afghanistan? Key challenges and changes since 2013”***

PIPS collaborated with Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) to hold a two-day roundtable on October 23-24, 2014 in Islamabad. Focus of the five sessions of the roundtable was set as under:

Inaugural session: Introduction and keynote address

Session 1: Post-US withdrawal scenarios in Afghanistan: strategic and political implications for Pakistan

Session 2: Pakistan’s key post-2013 challenges

Session 3: Afghanistan and beyond: impact of recent (2014) developments in the broader region on Pakistan

Session 4: Regional context of Afghanistan post-transition: Pakistan's emerging policy priorities
Session 5: Pakistan's changing view of Afghanistan

The list of speakers and discussants is given below:

- Emma Hooper, CIDOB
- Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, PIPS
- Khadim Hussain, Director, Bacha Khan educational Trust
- Zahid Hussain, Journalists and Political Analyst
- Zafar Nawaz Jaspal, Director, School of Politics & International Relations, Quaid-e-Azam University
- Dr. Muhammad Khan, Head of International Relations Dept, National Defence University
- Hassan Khan, journalist, Khyber TV
- Prof. Salma Malik, Quaid-e-Azam University
- Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Talat Masood, Defence Analyst
- Marco Mezzera, NOREF, Norway
- Brig. (Retd.) Said Nazir, Defence and Security Analyst
- Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, former ambassador of Pakistan
- Zubair Faisal Abbasi, Chairman, Institute of Development Initiatives
- Sherry Rehman, President, Jinnah Institute Islamabad
- Fazal-ur-Rehman, Director, PCC
- Gabriel Reyes Leguen, CIDOB
- Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Senator and President Pakistan-China Institute
- Mehmood Shah, former FATA Security Secretary
- Safdar Sial, PIPS
- Farhan Zahid, Deputy Director, National Police Academy

2.6 Media for peace and democracy

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

PIPS carried out the following activities under its ‘Media for Peace and Democracy’ program in 2014:

❖ *A case study of threats to journalists in Pakistan and assessment of options to reduce and manage these threats*

PIPS in collaboration with International Media Support conducted a comprehensive research study in 2014 with the overarching goal of supporting safety, security and professional outlook of Pakistani media and journalists in reporting and analyzing conflicts. The research study aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- To map the nature, intensity, variety and level of threats for journalists in reporting and analyzing conflict;
- To examine the factors and environment that make journalists vulnerable and less responsive to the threats;
- To assess the options available to journalists, media groups, media support organizations, human rights defenders and the government on how such threats can be avoided or minimized;
- To assess how the journalists’ professional attitude and capacity can be strengthened in carrying out objective, progressive and effective conflict-sensitive reporting and analysis; and
- To suggest and outline proposed interventions for IMS in its future programming on safety vis-à-vis the process around the UN plan of action and the issue of impunity.

This study carried a mixed approach wherein both primary and secondary data were collected and analyzed at multiple stages. PIPS developed comprehensive case histories of 10 journalists, who were threatened or killed, by interviewing the surviving victims, their relatives, friends, fellow journalists, employers, and the relevant government officials, etc. Two case histories each were documented from Balochistan, FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh and one each from Punjab and Islamabad.

The outcome was printed in form of a book titled “Media Safety in Pakistan” that can be downloaded here: <http://www.san-pips.com/download.php?f=251.pdf>.

2.7 Dialogue

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

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

❖ In 2014, PIPS engagement with religious scholars in support of democracy and constitutionalism was exclusively focused on the element of dialogue. Four structured dialogues were held as part of this programme, which have been described earlier in *Section 2.2* of this report.

❖ *A dialogue between students of madrassas and mainstream educational institutions on “Role of education in national development and state-building: a case study of Pakistan”*

Jointly organized by Pak Institute for Peace Studies and Alif Ailaan in Islamabad on March 16, 2014, this dialogue brought together more than 50 students of madrassas and colleges and universities to exchange their view on how they perceived the role of education in national development and state-building. The dialogue followed a prize distribution ceremony for winners of an essay competition that was earlier held among students of madrassas from across Pakistan. Prominent religious scholars and representatives of religious educational boards (Wafaqs) addressed the students and distributed prizes. Former chairman of the Council of Islamic Ideology Dr. Khalid Masood, Principal Jamia Ghosia Rizvia Islamabad Dr. Zafar Iqbal Jalali, a prominent Shia scholar Dr. Syed Mohammad Najfi, Religious scholar and columnist Khurshid Nadeem, Director Pak Institute for Peace Studies Mohammad Amir Rana, and Alif Ailaan Civil Society Campaign Manager Imran Khan addressed the students while highlighting different aspects of education.

A brief report of the dialogue is available at:

<http://www.san-pips.com/index.php?action=events&id=115>.

❖ *National seminar on*

“Obstacles in education prosperity in Pakistan and our responsibilities”

PIPS collaborated with Alif Ailaan to hold this national seminar that brought together religious scholars from various schools of thought, educationists and civil society representatives on April 22, 2014 in Islamabad. The participants noted that the lack of political will and accountability, lack of effective education policies, insufficient education budget, declining standards and commercialization are the major obstacles in education prosperity in Pakistan. They underscored that the government, policymakers and politicians should focus the education sector in order to overcome the education emergency in Pakistan.

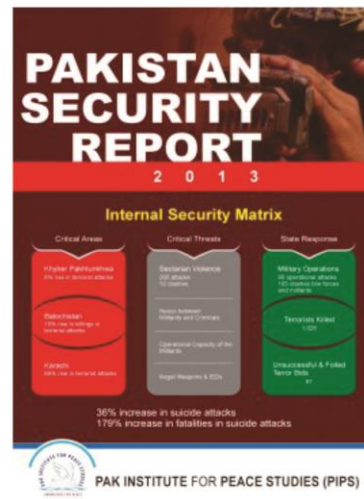
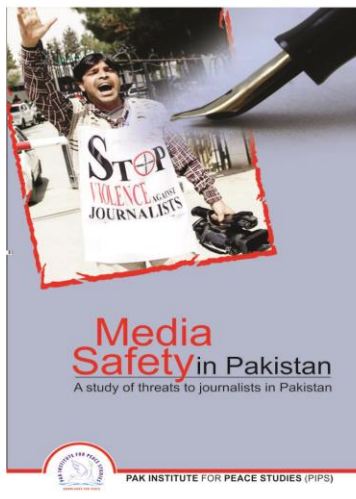
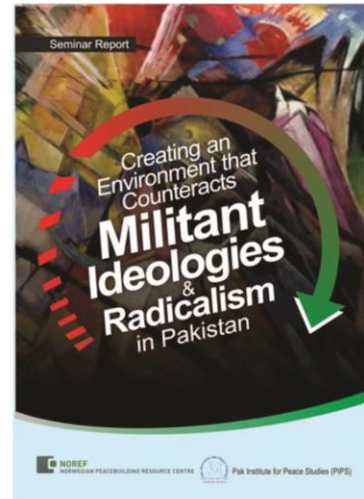
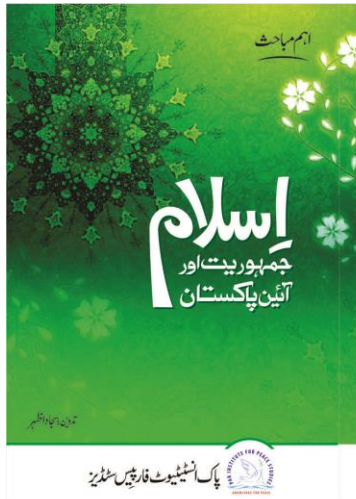
Speakers included the following:

- Muhammad Amir Rana, Director PIPS
- Musharraf Zaidi, Director Alif Ailaan Education Campaign
- Senator Hafiz Hussain Ahmed
- Maulana Yaseen Zafar, secretary general, Wafaqul Madaris Salfia
- Maulana Abdul Malik, President Rabitatul Madaris Pakistan
- Professor Dr. Dost Muhammad Khan, Director of Shaikh Zayed Islamic Center at the University of Peshawar
- Mr. Salman Naveed Khan, head of Alif Ailaan's political campaign
- Professor Dr. Ejaz Samdani, Darul Uloom Karachi
- Maulana Mohammad Hayat Qadri, Principal Darul Uloom Muhammadia Ghosia Dera Murad Jamali, Balochistan
- Allama Syed Jawad Hadi, former senator and Principal Madrassa Ariful Hussaini, Peshawar
- Dr. Raghieb Hussain Naeemi, Principal Jamia Naeemia, Lahore
- Dr. Khadeeja Aziz, Assistant Professor at Department of Islamic Studies, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar
- Mufti Muhammad Zahid, Vice President Jamia Islamia Imdadia, Faisalabad
- Allama Liaquat Hussain Al-Azhari
- Maulana Fazlur Rahman Madani, Principal Jamia Islamia, Peshawar
- Mufti Muhammad Rafiq

Main findings of the seminar are available at:

<http://www.san-pips.com/index.php?action=events&id=116>.

3. Publications



Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2014)

Sr. No.	Date	Place	Event Description
1.	February 28 to March 2	Kathmandu, Nepal	International seminar on “The Arab Spring: impact and implications” and “Religion and security”
2.	March 6	Islamabad	A dialogue between students of madrassas, universities and colleges on “Role of education in national development and state-building: a case study of Pakistan”
3.	April 22	Islamabad	National seminar on “Obstacles in education prosperity and our responsibilities”
4.	May 16	Islamabad	Seminar on “Tackling violent conflict and extremism in Karachi”
5.	May 17	Karachi	Dialogue-I among religious scholars: “Constitution, democracy and religion”
6.	May 19	Lahore	Dialogue-II among religious scholars: “Constitution, democracy and religion”
7.	September 1	Islamabad	Dialogue-III among religious scholars: “Constitution, democracy and religion”
8.	September 22	Islamabad	Dialogue-IV among religious scholars: “Constitution, democracy and religion”
9.	October 23-24	Islamabad	International roundtable on “Where does Pakistan stand on Afghanistan? Key challenges and changes since 2013”
10.	December 3	Islamabad	Screening and launching event for PIPS media productions on interfaith harmony