



# Pak Institute For Peace Studies

## ANNUAL REPORT 2010



# PIPS Annual Report 2010

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## I. Institutional Developments

### a) Staff

The number of staff members at Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) in the year 2010 was 20, including one correspondent each in the conflict areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Balochistan. The flat management structure of the 17 permanent staff members comprised one director research, three research analysts, five researchers, and one editor, administration officer, accountant, I.T. manager and archivist, and three members of support staff. PIPS also engaged several field researchers from time to time to carry out field work for different programs.

The specialized hierarchy of the staff members into six broad categories, which was introduced in the year 2009, continued in the year 2010 with a few changes in the sub-categories. The six categories were:

- Conflict and Security Research
- Peace Studies Programs
- Database, Library and Resource Centre
- Projects and Developments
- Publication and Training
- Administration and Finance

PIPS management team, consisting of director research and six heads of the above-mentioned categories or departments, remained the main decision-making body during the year 2010.

PIPS carried out staff performance evaluations twice in the year 2010. Staff promotions, incentives were based on the results of these evaluations.

### b) Capacity Building

During the year 2010 PIPS relied more on internal organizational mechanisms, set forth in PIPS Manual of Procedures, to enhance the capacity of its staff members and the output quality. That included in-house sessions, internal skills analysis and assignment of jobs, and joint assignments by senior and junior members.

### c) Internships/Fellowships

PIPS provided short-term and long-term internships to four selected individuals in 2010.

- **Brian R. Kerr**, a student of MA International Relations at the University of Edinburg, worked as an intern at PIPS for two months, from June to July 2010. During his internship he focused on the ongoing militancy in Pakistan's tribal areas.
- **Khurram Shahzad**, a postgraduate from International Islamic University, Islamabad, completed his eight-month internship with PIPS in December. His areas of focus included media monitoring and desk research.
- **Nida Naz**, M.Sc in international relations from Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, joined PIPS in February for a four-month internship. She formally joined the Institute after completion of her internship period.
- **Rabia Zafar**, a postgraduate in international affairs from Columbia University, US, completed her two-week internship with PIPS in April. She worked on conflict and insecurity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

### d) Affiliations and Collaborations

- Mr. Mujtaba Rathore, head of Conflict and Security Research and Administration at Pak Institute for Peace Studies was appointed as PIPS' Contact Person at the International Center for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence (ICSR), Kings College London, United Kingdom in the year 2010. PIPS had become an affiliate institute of the ICSR in June 2009.

## II. Programmatic Developments

PIPS is currently pursuing two comprehensive and multi-layered programs, first the PIPS Deradicalization Plan (2007-2013) and secondly the PIPS *Media Interventions to Promote Democratic Values and Conflict Resolution* (MIP-DV-CR) Plan. (See Annexures 2 and 3 for details of these programs)

### A. PIPS Deradicalization Plan (2007-2013)

PIPS has been pursuing its Deradicalization Plan since 2007. During the year 2010, it conducted several empirical research studies on radicalization and the concomitant phenomena such as extremism, militancy and violence, shared the knowledge and best practices with local and international scholars at various fora, and implemented some interventions for counter-radicalization in Pakistan. The process and outcome evaluations suggest that the Plan is

advancing well in raising public awareness of the perils of allowing terrorism and radicalization to grow and of the direly needed ways and means to curb that. It has also helped to create a constituency for counter-terrorism and peace among a cross-section of Pakistani intelligentsia, media, policymakers and religious scholars.

Progress on three key components of the PIPS Deradicalization Plan during 2010 is described below:

### ***1) Research and Analysis – Expanding the Empirical Base***

To expand the empirical base of the work on radicalization, PIPS completed various field surveys and research studies. These surveys and studies focused on radicalization and related themes such as religious extremism, political violence, terrorism, militancy and the security landscape of the country. The research work was carried out either independently or jointly with partners. Besides long-term research initiatives, PIPS also carried out numerous short-term research studies, surveys, commentaries and analyses on these issues.

#### ***a) Radicalization: Surveys and Studies***

##### ***i) Exploring the Levels and Trends of Radicalization in Pakistan***

- Survey to Explore Trends and Levels of Radicalization among Youth

PIPS conducted a countrywide survey in various universities and colleges across Pakistan from February to April 2010 to explore trends and levels of radicalization among the educated youth. Eight field researchers visited 16 public and private universities and post-graduate colleges across the country and sought responses of students through a comprehensive questionnaire containing 63 close-ended questions in four main categories: personal information; leisure and media interests; views on religion, and views on domestic and international politics. The selection of education institutes reflected the population of the four provinces, the federal capital, Azad Kashmir, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Gilgit Baltistan. As many as 345 students, 40 percent of them girls, participated in the survey. The findings of the survey were published in PIPS research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* (Vol. 3, No. 3).

- Survey to Explore Litterateurs' Views on Extremism and Radicalization

The survey was conducted in the first quarter of the year 2010 which aimed to seek the opinion of intellectuals, mainly individuals associated with literature and creative arts, about the issues of extremism and radicalization in Pakistan and what they consider can be done to counter them. Litterateurs from five main urban centers in Pakistan—Lahore, Rawalpindi, Islamabad,

Peshawar and Quetta—took part in the survey. The survey sample consisted of 50 litterateurs including 10 women. The findings of the survey were published in *Conflict and Peace Studies* (Vol. 3, No. 2).

## ii) *Diaspora and Radicalization*

As part of its focus on Pakistani Diaspora under the wider theme of radicalization and deradicalization PIPS completed a research study in the second half of the year 2010 on Pakistani Diaspora in Britain. PIPS had already conducted a similar study for Diaspora from Mirpur, Azad Kashmir, in 2007. The recent study however endeavored to measure the religious, ideological, economic and political trends among British-Pakistanis having their areas of origin from North Punjab and parts of Central Punjab. The study also tried to identify the critical groups—both radicalized and vulnerable to radicalization—among Pakistani immigrants hailing from these areas. The study included extensive research spanning four months which included in-depth field interviews and close-ended surveys. The survey sample represented rural and urban areas of Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Chakwal, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Mandi Bahauddin districts and consisted of 154 individuals from these areas. Furthermore, a total of 178 semi-structured interviews were conducted with the local community leaders, politicians, media persons and law enforcement officers within the survey location of the study. The outcome was a comprehensive report titled *Understanding North Punjab in the Context of Pakistan Diaspora in Britain* and the list of its contents is given below:

### Contents

1. Introduction and Background
  - A Profile of North Punjab
2. Salient geographical and demographic features
  - 2.1. Composition and geographical distribution of immigrants in Britain
  - 2.2. Clan and *biradri* relations among divided families
    - *Links of Pakistani British with immigrant community of Mirpur*
  - 2.3. Immigration trends: ethnographical and geographical
    - *Key pull and push factors*
3. Sociocultural features
  - 3.1. Native towns: a review of local perceptions of immigrants
  - 3.2. Sociocultural conflicts in host society
    - *Cultural alienation and identity crisis*
    - *Generation gap*
    - *Issues of discrimination*
  - 3.3. Economic and education status
    - *Immigrants' role in socioeconomic uplift of native towns*

4. Religious trends
  - 4.1. Role of religious groups/parties
  - 4.2. Madrassa factor
  - 4.3. Influence of militant and Jihadi groups
  - 4.4. A comparison of trends in native and host societies
5. Political and ideological outlook
  - 5.1. Political awareness and roles
    - *Links with native politics*
    - *Participation in British politics*
  - 5.2. A peep into ideological and political viewpoints
    - *Jihad, terrorism and Taliban*
    - *Worldview and war on terror*
6. Radicalization trends
  - 6.1. Trends in host society
  - 6.2. Trends in native towns
  - 6.3. Identification of critical factors
7. Approaches to prevent and/or counter radicalization

### *iii) Media and Radicalization*

PIPS published the outcome of its study on militants' media in 2010 in the form of a book titled *Understanding Militants' Print Media in Pakistan and Its Impact*. The book consists of the following six sections:

1. Genesis and evolution of militants' publishing
  - Use of militant literature in the Soviet-Afghan War (1980-1988)
  - Period of growth and modernization (1989-2000)
  - Impact of the war on terrorism on militants' media in Pakistan
2. Militants' media landscape (2009)
  - Militants' publications
  - Publications by sectarian groups
  - Madrassa publications
  - Pro-militancy media publications
  - Parallel propaganda campaign: leaflets and *Shabnamas* (night letters)
  - Circulation, distribution and outreach
3. Content analysis
  - Space devoted to issues: an analysis of categories
  - Advertizing
  - Quality and authenticity of reporting
  - Diction, style and tone
  - Rhetoric: emotionalism and sensationalism
  - Disparagement and glorification
  - Criticism: satire and irony

4. Themes
  - The question of Palestine
  - Coverage on Afghanistan
  - Coverage on Iraq
  - Coverage on Jammu and Kashmir
  - Targeting female audience
5. Impact on society and mainstream media

b) Security and Militant Landscape

To better understand the issue of radicalization and explore prospects of deradicalization and/or countering radicalization, PIPS continued to map out and research the issues related to militancy and conflicts in the country in 2010.

i) *Local Conflicts: A Catalyst Factor in Militancy and Radicalization*

- Conflict Assessment of Balochistan

Pak Institute for Peace Studies completed a research study on Balochistan in December 2010 to advance an understanding of the causal factors, key players and dynamics of the conflict in the province. The study was conducted through a combination of extensive field work, including interviews with a range of stakeholders, and desk research. The outcome was published in PIPS research journal *Conflict and Peace Study* (Vol. 3, No. 4). The list of contents of the report, titled *Conflict and Insecurity in Balochistan: Assessing Strategic Policy Options for Peace and Security*, is given below:

Contents

1. Introduction and Methodology
2. Conflict Analysis
  - 2.1 Structures: An Account of Factors
    - 2.1.1 Geographical
    - 2.1.2 Political
      - i. Relations with the Centre*
      - ii. Governance*
    - 2.1.3 Economic
      - i. Development*
      - ii. Control and Distribution of Resources*
    - 2.1.4 Social
      - i. Ethnicity and Culture*
      - ii. Religion*
      - iii. Security: Physical and Sociocultural*
  - 2.2 Actors: Agendas, Capacities and Locations
    - 2.2.1 Nationalist Insurgents
    - 2.2.2 Religious/Sectarian Extremists



- 2.2.3 *Smugglers and Criminal Syndicates*
- 2.2.4 *Relations and Nexuses*
- 2.2.5 *Political Parties*
- 2.2.6 *The state and its Security Apparatus*
- 2.2.7 *Civil Society and Development Agencies*
- 2.3 Dynamics of Conflict
  - 2.3.1 *Long-term Trends or Historical Context*
  - 2.3.2 *Triggers of Violence*
    - i. Nawab Akbar Bugti's Murder*
    - ii. Enforced Disappearances*
    - iii. Conflict Induced Internal Displacements*
    - iv. Target Killings*
    - v. Floods*
  - 2.3.3 *Regional Context and External Factors*
  - 2.3.4 *An Analysis of Future Scenarios*
- 3. State Responses and Capacities
- 4. Strategic Policy Options for Peace and Security

#### ii) *Militant Landscape*

- Study of Militancy and Insurgency in FATA

During the reporting year PIPS engaged in an extensive research exercise to explore the causal factors and dynamics of militancy and Taliban insurgency in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), patterns and trends of Talibanization and its security implications for the wider region, and the counter-insurgency perspectives. The outcome was published in the form of a book titled *Dynamics of Taliban Insurgency in FATA*. The list of contents is given below:

#### Contents

##### I. Militant Landscape of FATA: Backgrounders

1. Role of Arab Militants and Charities during and after Soviet-Afghan War  
*Muhammad Amir Rana*
2. Evolution of Militant Groups in FATA and Adjacent Areas  
*Muhammad Amir Rana*
3. Post-9/11 Developments and Emergence of Local Taliban Groups  
*Muhammad Amir Rana*
4. Militant Landscape after Miranshah Agreement  
*Abdul Basit*
5. Patterns of Talibanization in FATA  
*Safdar Sial*

##### II. Dynamics of Insurgency: Implications and Counter-Strategies

1. Threat Assessment and Security Implications for the Region  
*Safdar Sial*

2. Life in FATA amid Ongoing Conflict

*Abdul Basit*

3. Taliban Insurgency in Pakistan: A Counterinsurgency Perspective

*Muhammad Amir Rana*

III. Fact Files

1. Frontier Crimes Regulations Reforms
2. Major Peace Agreements between Government and Other Actors
3. Major Military Operations (2002-2009)
4. Suicide Attacks in NWFP and Tribal Areas (Chronology)
5. Important Al Qaeda Operatives/ Foreigners Killed in FATA

*iii) Security Developments and Monitoring*

In the year 2010, the Institute prepared 48 weekly security reports of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), both regions which have been severely affected by the Taliban militancy for many years. Apart from weekly security reviews, PIPS also prepared 12 monthly conflict reports each on Pakistan and South Asia, and one annual security report for Pakistan for the year 2010, which was published in January 2011. PIPS database and archives are the basic sources for its periodic reports on conflict and security. These reports provide insight useful in formulating future policies and strategies to deal with these important security issues. The reports contain comprehensive data on terrorist attacks, the areas and factors of increased militancy, changing tactics and targets of militants, as well as government strategies and responses. They discuss the state of political violence in the country and the situation at its borders, with a view to facilitate an understanding of the security landscape of the country.

*c) PIPS Research Journal “Conflict and Peace Studies”*

The four issues of the third volume of PIPS research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* published in 2010 focused exclusively on militants’ media (first issue), radicalization in Pakistan (second and third issues) and conflicts in Pakistan (fourth issue). As many as 24 reports, research papers and articles were published in these four issues and 15 of them were contributed by PIPS staff; the rest were by renowned national and international experts on the subjects. The contents of each issue of the journal are given below:

- ***Conflict and Peace Studies, Vol. 3, No. 1***

Militants' Media Package

Comment

Mainstream Media's Responses to Radical Extremism

*Najam U Din*

Reports and Analyses

1) Militants' Media in Pakistan: Political Etymology and Professional Craft

*Wajahat Masood*

2) Weapons of Mass Distortion: A Closer Look at the Jihadi Media in Pakistan

*Wajahat Ali*

3) An External View of the Vernacular Press in Pakistan

*Ranga Kalansooriya*

Dialogue

[PIPS] Media Seminars on Militants' Media in Pakistan and its Impact

Papers

Evolution of Suicide Terrorism in Pakistan and Counter-Strategies

*Khuram Iqbal*

Terrorist Attacks and Community Responses

*Amjad Tufail*

Radicals' Influx into Border Areas: Impact on Inter-state Relations in South Asia

*Muhammad Amir Rana*

- ***Conflict and Peace Studies, Vol. 3, No. 2***

Survey

Radicalization in Pakistan: Understanding the Phenomenon

*PIPS*

Papers

Trends and Patterns of Radicalization in Pakistan

*Mujtaba Rathore and Abdul Basit*

Jihad, Extremism and Radicalization: A Public Perspective

*Safdar Sial and Tanveer Anjum*

Women Radicalization: An Empirical Study

*Saba Noor and Daniela Hussain*

Litterateurs' Response to Extremism in Pakistan

*Muhammad Amir Rana*

- ***Conflict and Peace Studies, Vol. 3, No. 3***

Comment

Folds of Radicalization

*Muhammad Amir Rana*

Survey

Perception of Educated Youth in Pakistan

*PIPS*

Papers

A Link between Poverty and Radicalization in Pakistan

*Syed Manzar Abbas Zaidi*

Religious Behaviors in Pakistan: Impact on Social Development

*Muhammad Azam*

Pakistan's Response to Terrorism: A Broad Overview

*Wajahat Ali*

Profile

Hizbut Tahrir in Pakistan: Discourse and Impact

*Muhammad Amir Rana*

- ***Conflict and Peace Studies, Vol. 3, No. 4***

Report

Conflict and Insecurity in Balochistan: Assessing Strategic Policy Options for Peace and Security

*Safdar Sial and Abdul Basit*

Papers

A Progressive Understanding of Pashtun Social Structures amidst Current Conflict in FATA

*Brian R. Kerr*

Understanding FATA

*Syed Manzar Abbas Zaidi*

Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan: A Global Threat

*Khuram Iqbal*

Analysis

Analyzing Suicide Attacks in Pakistan

*Akbar Nasir Khan*

## ***2) Experience Sharing and Policy Advocacy***

This is the second key component of PIPS Deradicalization Plan (2007-2013) which aims to develop the knowledge base and evolve effective counter-radicalization and conflict-reduction strategies. Based on the findings of its surveys and empirical studies, described above in the first component, the Institute shares and exchanges its experiences with those of national and international scholars, research analysts, experts and academicians. Policy advocacy is a sub-component of this exercise.

Some of the key experience-sharing and policy advocacy events in this regard, including seminars, focus group discussions, report launching ceremonies, in-house consultations and policy dialogues etc., which PIPS organized during the year 2010 are listed below:

*i) Launching of 'Pakistan Security Report 2009'*

On January 11, 2010 the Institute shared the findings of its "Pakistan Security Report 2009" in a ceremony organized at its office. The event was attended by leading experts on security issues, representatives of civil society organizations and media persons. Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS) Chairman Mr. Imtiaz Gul chaired the session while leading journalist and analyst Mr. Zahid Hussain delivered the keynote address.

*ii) Session with Prof. Krzysztof Byrski*

Renowned Polish expert on South Asian Affairs Prof. Krzysztof Byrski delivered a lecture to PIPS staff members on February 9 on how South Asian states can learn from the European Union's oriental approach to pave the way of resolving long-standing inter-state conflicts.

*iii) Session with Moeed Yusuf on 'Youth Radicalization in Pakistan'*

PIPS invited Mr. Moeed Yusuf, South Asia adviser at the United States Institute of Peace, for an in-house debate with staff members on youth radicalization in Pakistan on March 5. One of the current research focuses of Mr. Yusuf is youth the objective of the debate was to listen to his views on youth radicalization and also to share with him findings of PIPS' work on the subject.

*iv) Dialogue on 'Intellectual's Response to Extremism in Pakistan'*

Held on April 16, the dialogue was part of PIPS initiative to engage different segments of society against the rising trends of extremism and radicalization. Dr. Tariq Rehman, Director National Institute for Pak Studies (NIPS), Mr. Zahid Masood, poet and fiction-writer, Ms. Shabana Fayyaz, Associate Professor of Strategic Studies at Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Mr. Ali Akbar Natiq, fiction-writer and poet, and Mr. Qasim Yaqoob, a young poet, participated in the dialogue along with PIPS staff members.

*v) Launching of 'Dynamics of Taliban Insurgency in FATA'*

Launching ceremony of PIPS book 'Dynamics of Taliban Insurgency in FATA' was held on April 23 at the Institute's premises. Mr. Naveed Shinwari, Chief Executive of Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP), Mr. Aqeel Yousafzai, journalist and author of two books on the Taliban, Mr. Zafar Abbas, senior journalist associated with *Dawn*, and Mr. Haroon Rashid, journalist associated with BBC Urdu commented on the various aspects of the book.

vi) *Launching of 'Conflict and Peace Studies,' Vol.3, No. 2*

PIPS launched a special issue of its research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* focused on radicalization in Pakistan (A Comprehensive Study-I) on July 16. Dr. Maqsoodul Hasan Nuri, acting President of Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), Mr Wajahat Ali, journalist, Ms. Arshi Salim Hashim, Senior Research Analyst at Institute for Regional Studies (IRS) and Mr. Manzar Abbas Zaidi, Director Research at National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) commented on the findings of a survey and four studies published in the journal.

vii) *Seminar on 'Counter-Radicalization Strategies'*

Pak Institute for Peace Studies and United States Institute of Peace (USIP) organized a one-day seminar on 'Counter-Radicalization Strategies' in Islamabad on August 4. Leading experts on counter-extremism, prominent journalists and intellectuals including Ms. Shabana Fayyaz, Associate Professor of Strategic Studies at Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Mr Imtiaz Gul, Chairman CRSS, Dr. Tariq Rehman, Director NIPS, Islamabad, Mr. Ejaz Haider, National Affairs Editor of *Newsweek*, Pakistan, Mr. Moeed Yusuf, South Asia Adviser at the USIP and Ms. Sherry Rehman, former Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting spoke on the occasion. A large number of media persons, civil society activists and students also attended the seminar.

viii) *Launching ceremony of 'Conflict and Peace Studies, Vol.3, No. 3'*

The Institute launched the second special issue of the year of its research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* focused on radicalization in Pakistan (A Comprehensive Study-II) on September 14. Miss Salma Malik, Lecturer at Department of Defense and Strategic Studies at Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Mr. Manzar Zaidi, Director NACTA, Mr. Aimal Khan, Advocacy Coordinator at Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), and Mr. Cyril Almeida, journalist associated with daily *Dawn*, commented on contents of the journal.

ix) *Seminar on 'The Changing Political Dynamics in South Asia: How China, Pakistan, India and USA are Related'*

The seminar was held at PIPS on November 15. Speakers included Ms Marjan Lucas, a European expert on the Kashmir issue associated with the Dutch Peace Council, Maj. Gen. (Rtd) Jamshed Ayaz, senior defense analyst, Professor Hamid A. Ghaori, visiting Professor at Preston University, Islamabad, Mr. Muhammad Amir Rana, Director PIPS, and Ms. Safiya Aftab, Chief Executive Strategic and Economic Policy Research (SEPR), Islamabad.

x) *Session on 'Legal Status of U.S. Drone Strikes inside Pakistan'*

A session to discuss the legal status of U.S. drone strikes inside Pakistan was held at PIPS on December 14. Dr. Niaz A. Shah, an expert on international law and terrorism and Robert P. Barnidge, lecturer at the University of Reading, United Kingdom, delivered lectures on the

topic. The participants included Mr. Zafar Jespal, Professor of International Relations at Quid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Mr. Cyril Almeida, journalist associated with daily Dawn, Ms. Chamila Hemmathagama, the Asia Team Leader of Safer World, and representatives of various research institutes and non-governmental organizations.

### **3) *Deradicalization and Counter-Radicalization Interventions***

In the year 2010, PIPS continued to implement two key elements of its awareness campaign aimed at generating and disseminating counter-radicalization arguments, and spreading messages of peace through FM radio outlets. The progress of this campaign during the year is given below:

#### *i) Moderate Islamic Literature and Counter-Radicalization Argument*

The Institute published and disseminated 12 issues of its Urdu monthly magazine *Tajziat* during the year which contained academic, intellectual and ideological debates on issues related to radicalization, extremism and concomitant phenomena. Besides engaging moderate Islamic scholars, social scientists and research analysts locally to write for *Tajziat*, PIPS also translated and published in the journal some significant counter-radicalization arguments available in English literature and research. The monthly circulation of *Tajziat* during the year was around 4,000, about 20 percent of which was distributed free of cost to scholars, writers, local journalists, civil society activists and community leaders, etc. across Pakistan.

#### *ii) FM Radio Awareness Campaign for Peace*

Radical Middle Way, a UK-based organization, engaged Pak Institute for Peace Studies in the last quarter of the reporting year to produce and launch an FM radio campaign in Pakistan. The campaign includes talk shows, radio dramas and features in national and regional languages. PIPS had started production of the above-mentioned programs in December, and once the production is completed the campaign will be launched in first quarter of the year 2011.

### **B. PIPS MIP-DV-CR Plan (2008-12)**

The Institute launched its 'Media Interventions to Promote Democratic Values and Conflict Resolution Plan' (MIP-DV-CR Plan) in 2008 with the aim to enable and support Pakistani media and journalists to work for democracy, human rights and conflict resolution.

The MIP-DV-CR has three key components: research and analysis and media monitoring to assess the gaps and identify typology of media interventions; experience-sharing and planning through dialogue and debate; and media capacity building and training initiatives.

Besides some media focused activities, carried out by PIPS in 2010 and described in the following paragraphs, the Institute also continued to invite media representatives in almost all of its seminars, workshops and focus group discussions held in the year.

## **1) Media Monitoring and Research**

### *i) Radical Media Monitoring*

The Institute continued to monitor the militants' media organs and publications on a daily basis during the year to keep its database and archives on the subject updated. The monitored publications included those of banned militant groups, sectarian groups and *madrassas*. PIPS also tracked the online web portals and blogs maintained by the militants and religious extremists.

### *ii) Publications on Militants' Media*

The Institute produced two exclusive publications on militants' media during the year 2010:

1. A book titled *Understanding Militants' Print Media in Pakistan and Its Impact*; and
2. A 'Militants' Media Package' published in PIPS research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies*, (Vol. 3, No. 1).

Contents of both publications have been described earlier in this report.

## **2) Experience Sharing and Policy Advocacy**

### *i) 'In-Depth and Balanced Reporting in Pakistan and Afghanistan'*

In 2010 Pak Institute for Peace Studies became one of the implementing partners of an International Media Support (IMS) project on 'In-Depth and Balanced Reporting in Pakistan and Afghanistan' aimed at training and equipping the journalist in both countries for balanced reporting and have exchanges of delegations of journalists for mutual sharing of experiences.

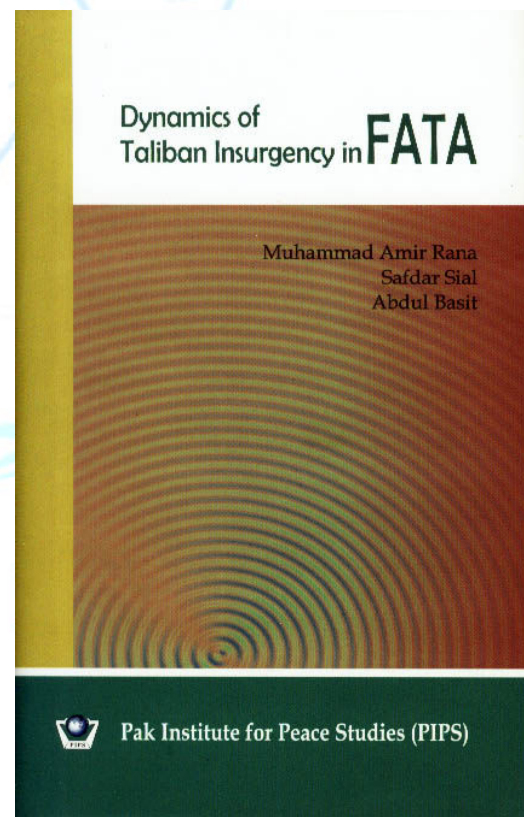
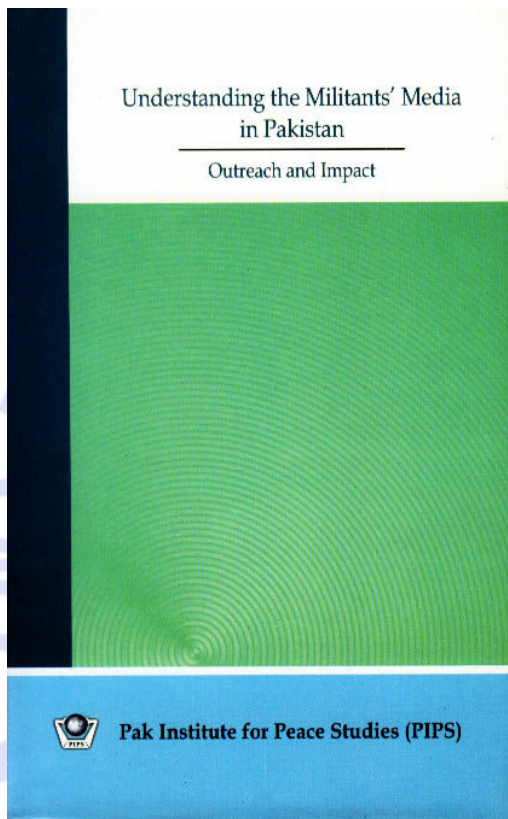
### *ii) Session on 'Role of US Media as Watchdog'*

The Institute organized an in-house debate with Ms Katherine Brown, a PhD candidate at Columbia University's Department of Communications on July 2 to discuss the role of American media as a watchdog, at the national and international level. The role of Pakistan's mainstream media was also discussed as a watchdog and compared with that of the US media.

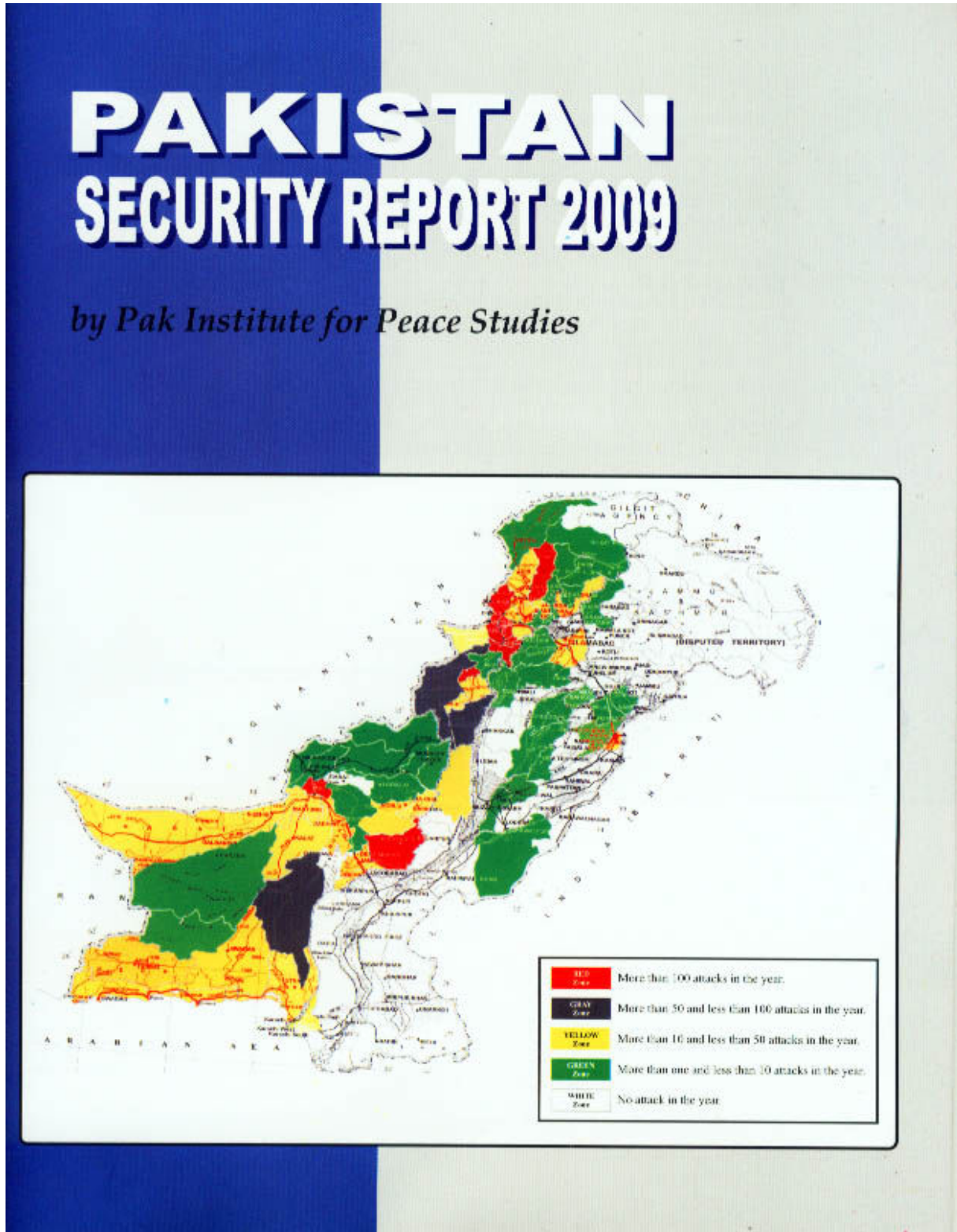


### III. Publications

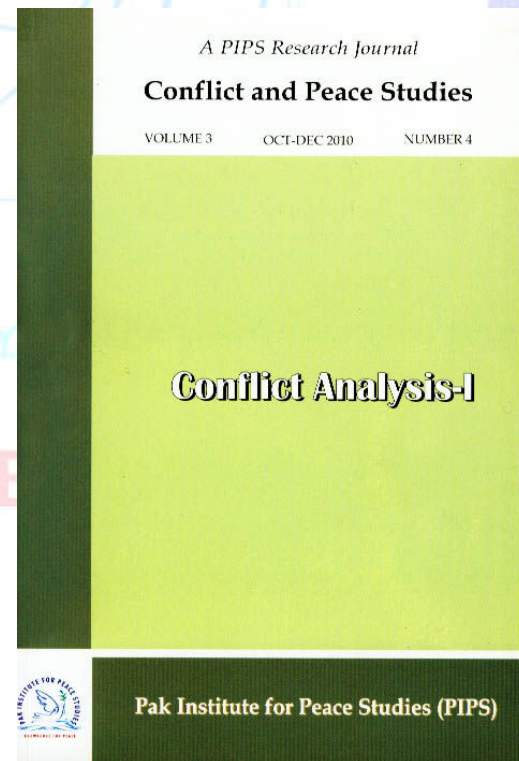
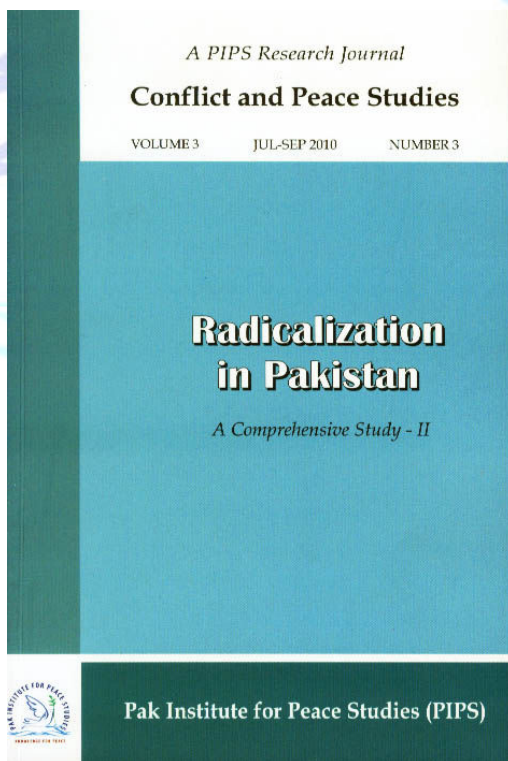
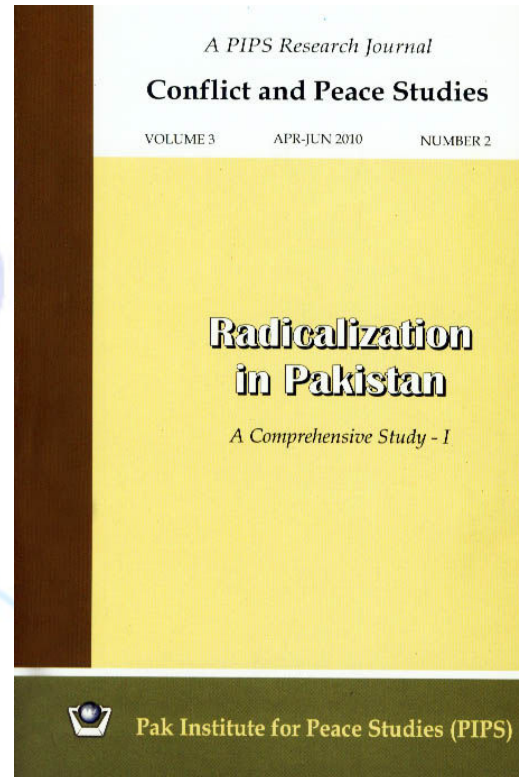
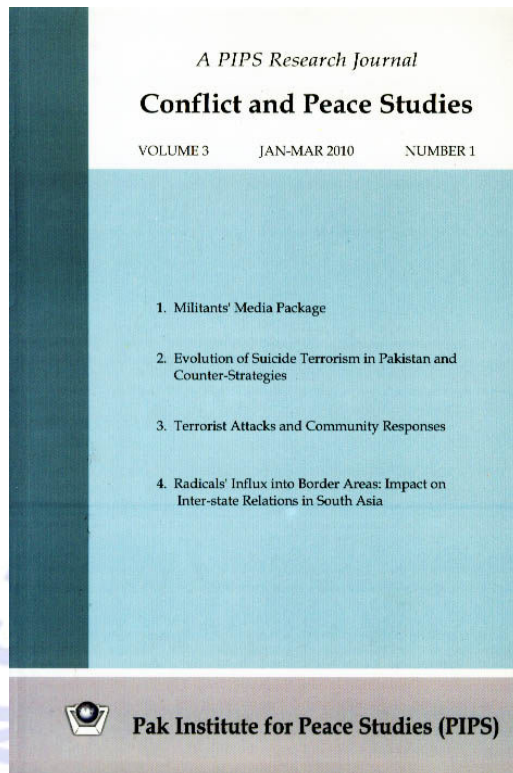
#### A) Books



B) Reports



C) A PIPS Research Journal *Conflict and Peace Studies*



## D) PIPS Newsletter



### SECURITY

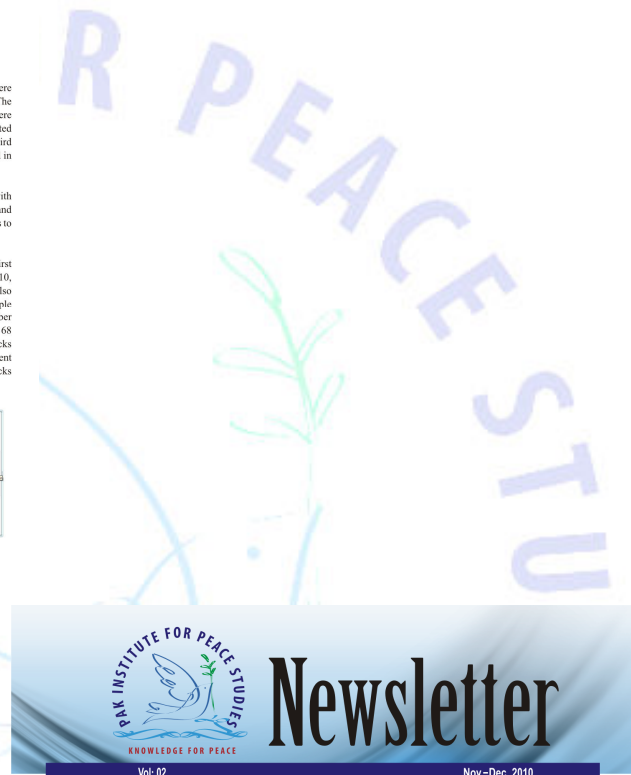
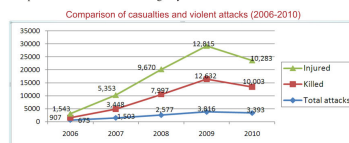
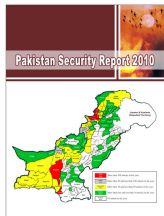
## Pakistan Security Report 2010

### Overview

In 2010, a total of 2,113 militant, insurgent and sectarian-related terrorist attacks were reported from across the country, killing 2,913 people and injuring another 5,824. The worst affected region of the country was the insurgency-hit province of Balochistan where the highest number of attacks was reported (737), followed by the militancy-infested Federally Administered Tribal Areas (720). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) was the third most volatile region of the country with 459 attacks; while 111 attacks were reported in Sindh, 62 in Punjab, 13 in Gilgit Baltistan, six in Islamabad and five in Azad Kashmir.

If the casualties in terrorist attacks, operations by the security forces and their clashes with the militants, inter-tribal clashes and cross-border attacks (including drone strikes and incursions of NATO/ISAF forces in FATA) are counted, the overall casualties amounts to 10,003 people dead and 19,283 injured in 2010.

Pakistan witnessed an overall decrease in the number of violent incidents in 2010, the first time that had happened since 2007. A total of 3,393 attacks were reported in 2010, compared to 3,816 attacks in 2009, a decrease of 11 percent. The overall casualties also went down: from 17,623 fatalities in 2009 to 10,003 in 2010. The number of people injured in these attacks also declined from 12,815 in 2009 to 10,283 in 2010. The number of suicide attacks across the country fell by 22 percent in comparison with 2009, with 68 suicide attacks in 2010, compared to 87 the previous year. Nearly half the suicide attacks were concentrated in KPK. Attacks by US drones in FATA registered a 165 percent increase in 2010 compared to the previous year. More than 87 percent of these attacks were reported from North Waziristan Agency.



### POLICY BRIEF

## Conflict in Balochistan and State Responses

The Balochistan conflict has almost all attributes of a complex conflict system rather than a simple two-party conflict. The ultimate outcome of this conflict, however, has been a gradual increase in insecurity and violence in Balochistan since the start of current phase of Baloch insurgency in 2005. The role of Baloch nationalist insurgents in mutilating the security landscape of the province notwithstanding another worrisome aspect is the widening scope of targets hit by religious extremists including Taliban and sectarian outfits.

The government has the political option of negotiating with the aggrieved Baloch but, at the same time, it cannot rule out the option of using force against those who take law into their hands. Historically, the use of force has remained the top priority of successive governments, particularly the military regimes. There have been only a few examples where the state used the political options to address the Baloch grievances; dialogue with the insurgents has never been an option.

However, the incumbent government has tried to rely on political options. It has given concessions to Balochistan in the 7th National Finance (NFC) Award and has also announced a special 'rights' package for the province, Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan. Some clauses of the 18th Constitutional Amendment also envisage addressing the issues of Balochistan. Implementation of these measures however would be of significance in the context of a sense of alienation and disempowerment among the Baloch. Another state response has come recently in the form of recruitment of Baloch youth in Pakistan Army.

Political initiatives of the government have mainly tried to address the issues related to provincial and fiscal autonomy, revenue collection and resource distribution, provinces' representation in federal institutions, and economic opportunities and development etc. Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan, a set of recommendations, or proposals, has also recommendations related to pull back of army and issue of missing persons. The nationalist political parties have stated that the package will not be able to deliver its promises without the relevant constitutional amendments and release of all political prisoners.

Terrorist Attacks in Balochistan (2007-31 Aug 2010)

Year	No. of attacks	Killed		Injured	
		Civilians	Security forces/militants	Civilians	Security forces/militants
2007 (up to August)	531	270	97	590	165
2008	792	275	111	824	246
2009	682	197	99	549	258
2007	536	190	34	467	97

- E) Monthly *Tajziat*, a counter-argument Urdu language journal that offers academic, intellectual and ideological debates



#### IV. International Trainings/Exchanges/Visits

- PIPS researcher Miss Saba Noor joined the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), Singapore in November 2010 to pursue her one-year fellowship program. This was in compliance with PIPS-ICPVTR collaboration for exchange of scholars started in 2006.

Some of the research professionals, academics, journalists and diplomats who visited Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) in 2010 from across the world are given below:

- Delegation of European academics, practitioners and community lobbyists

A delegation of European academics, practitioners and community leaders visited the PIPS office on May 24. The delegation included Dr. Harald Weilnböck, a psychotherapist by profession and one of the leading European experts on radicalization, Alan Weston, associated with the European Institute for Social Services, Catriona Robertson, Convener of the London Boroughs Faith Network, A.R. Tanko, General Secretary of the Forum for International Development, Toaha BZ Qureshi, Chairman Stockwell Green Community Services, and Dr. Arif Malik, Director Academics Stockwell Green Community Services.

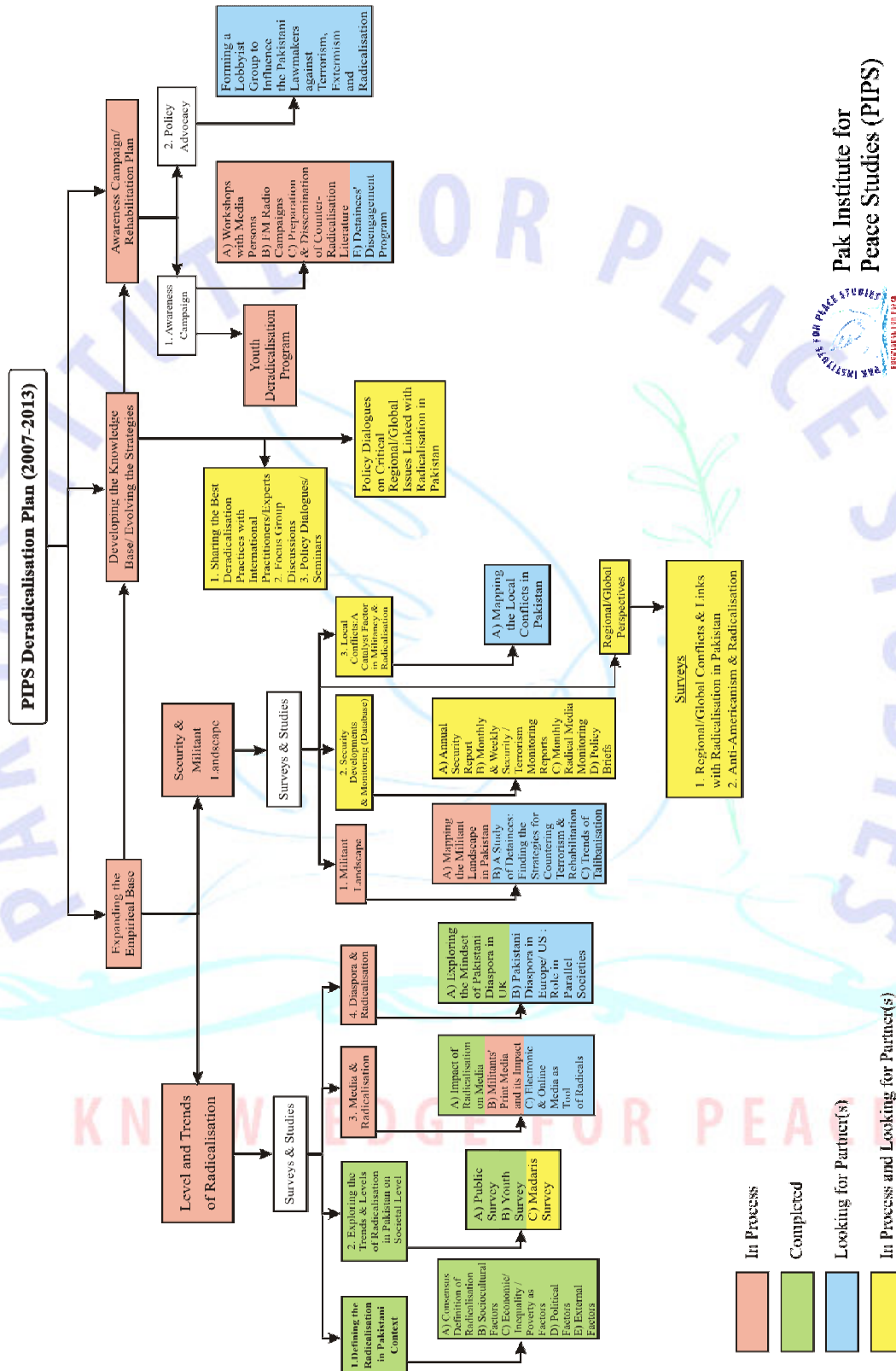
- Michel Lastschenko, Belgian Ambassador to Afghanistan
- Grahame Carroll, Senior Adviser, Afghanistan-Pakistan, Office of National Assessments, Government of Australian
- Dr Gilles Boquérat, Senior Research Fellow, Head of India and South Asia Program, French Institute of International Relations
- M. Krzysztof Byrski, Professor of Indian Studies, Director of Eurasian Research Centre, Collegium Civitas, Poland
- José Luis González García, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Spain, Islamabad
- Stanley Carr, Senior Security Information Analyst, United Nations
- Vygaudas Ušackas, Ambassador, Head of Delegation and EU Representative to Afghanistan
- Ian Dudgeon, President, Australian Institute of International Affairs, ACT Branch
- Tore Hattrem, Ambassador, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Kabul
- Ellen Svendsen, First Secretary (political), Royal Norwegian Embassy, Kabul
- Kilian Kleinschmidt, Deputy to Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General
- Anders C. Hougaard, Ambassador, Royal Danish Embassy, Islamabad
- Dr. Krzysztof Debnicki, Ambassador, Embassy of Poland, Islamabad
- Talatbek Masadykov, Chief of Political Affairs Unit, UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
- Professor Samina Yasmeen, Director, Centre for Muslim States and Societies, University of Western Australia

## Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2010)

Sr. No.	Date	Event
1.	11 <sup>th</sup> January	Launching of <i>Pakistan Security Report 2009</i>
2.	9 <sup>th</sup> February	Session with Prof. Krzysztof Byrski
3.	5 <sup>th</sup> March	Session with Moeed Yusuf on ‘Youth Radicalization in Pakistan’
4.	16 <sup>th</sup> April	Dialogue on ‘Intellectual’s Response to Extremism in Pakistan’
5.	23 <sup>rd</sup> April	Launching of <i>Dynamics of Taliban Insurgency in FATA</i>
6.	2 <sup>nd</sup> July	Session on ‘Role of US Media as Watchdog’
7.	16 <sup>th</sup> July	Launching of <i>Conflict and Peace Studies</i> , Vol.3, No. 2
8.	4 <sup>th</sup> August	Seminar on ‘Counter-Radicalization Strategies’
9.	14 <sup>th</sup> September	Launching ceremony of <i>Conflict and Peace Studies</i> , Vol.3, No. 3
10.	15 <sup>th</sup> November	Seminar on ‘The Changing Political Dynamics in South Asia: How China, Pakistan, India and USA are Related’
11.	14 <sup>th</sup> December	Session on ‘Legal Status of U.S. Drone Strikes inside Pakistan’

KNOWLEDGE FOR PEACE

## Annex-2: PIPS Deradicalization Plan (2007-2013)



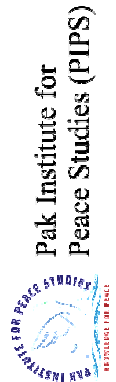
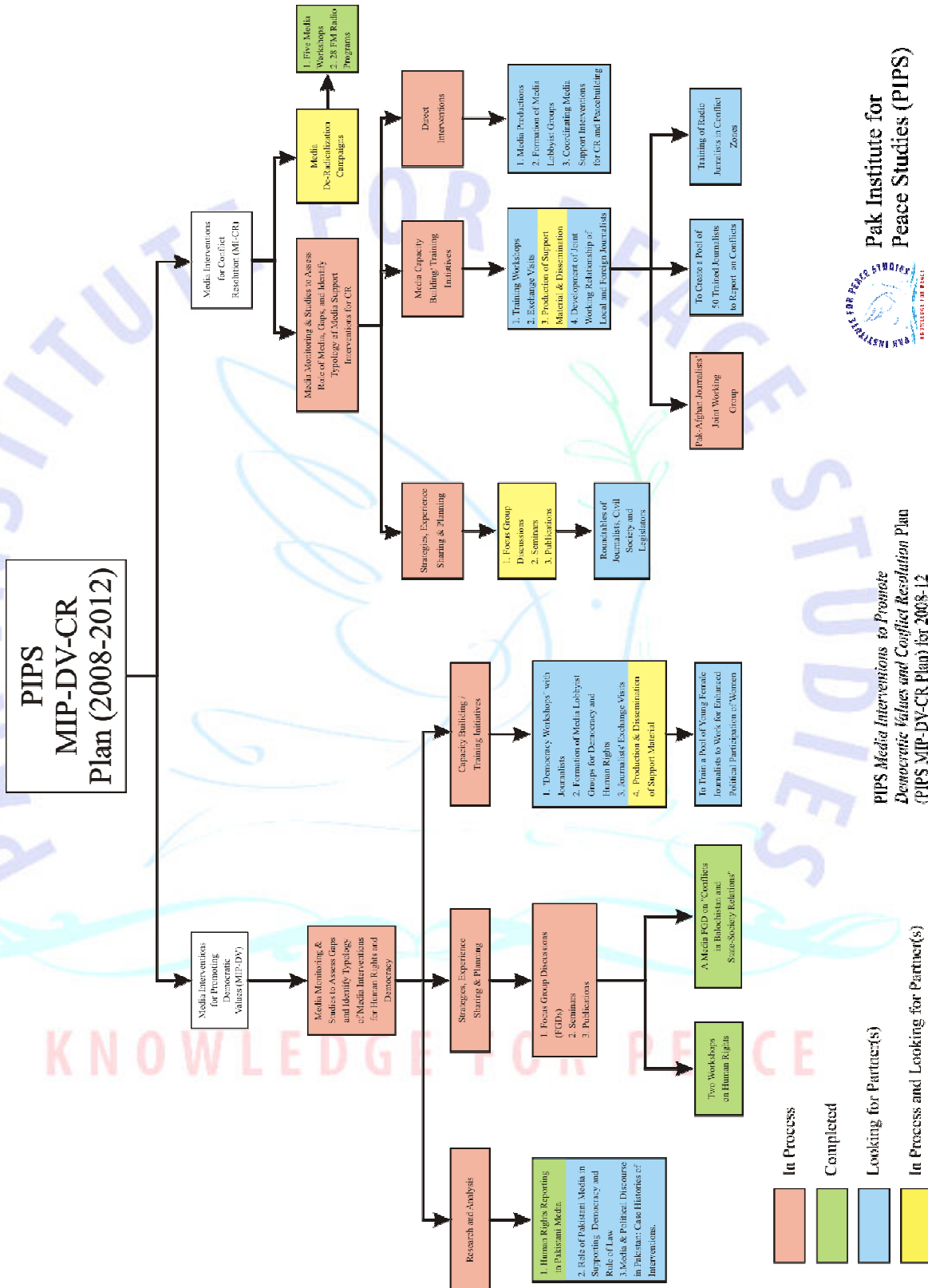
Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)



- In Process
- Completed
- Looking for Partner(s)
- In Process and Looking for Partner(s)



Annex-2: PIPS MIP-DV-CR Plan (2008-2012)



PIPS Media Interventions to Promote Democratic Values and Conflict Resolution Plan (PIPS MIP-DV-CR Plan) for 2008-12

Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)