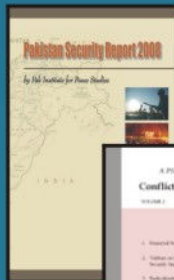




Pak Institute For Peace Studies

# ANNUAL REPORT 2009



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**PAK INSTITUTE  
FOR PEACE STUDIES**

## I. About PIPS

The Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) is an independent think-tank committed to providing an in-depth understanding and objective analyses of regional and global issues. PIPS provides international strategic thinkers a forum to play an active role in understanding and researching real and perceived threats to regional and global peace and security. The objective is to engage leading regional and international thinkers, academics, research analysts, and media persons to pursue and shape knowledge of national, regional and global security issues and to promote awareness about the importance of peace and democracy. The goal will be achieved through independent policy analysis, and collection, processing, interpretation and dissemination of information and skills/training.

PIPS carries out and disseminates policy analyses and research studies on the regional and global strategic issues such as conflict and development, political violence and terrorism, religious extremism, radicalization and deradicalization, ethnic strife, economic strategic issues, governance, human rights and democracy, media, foreign relations, and cultural learning of policy-making processes. It also conducts dialogues, trainings and other educational programs to strengthen partnerships and resolve intra-state conflicts in Pakistan and inter-state conflicts in South Asia. At the national level, the Institute is dedicated to building the knowledge base and strategizing the priorities for peace and enlightenment of society.

PIPS is building one of the largest databases on peace and security issues at the regional level. It has also developed a vast regional and global network for sharing experience and knowledge on some of the key issues facing Pakistan and also on the ways to address them.

## II. Institutional Developments

### a) Staff and Faculty

PIPS is a networked organization with lateral reporting between the major programs and their components. This flat management structure has a 24-member team, including four correspondents in conflict areas of the NWFP, FATA and Balochistan. The Institute also engages field researchers from time to time for different programs.

Currently there are six specialized divisions and 14 units working in the Institute with occasional inclusion of some staff members in more than one unit. The specification of each division is given below:

- Conflict and Security Research
- Publication and Training
- Database and Resource Centre

- Projects and Developments
- Peace Studies Programs
- Administration and Finance

The PIPS management team, consisting of Director Research and heads of all six divisions, is the main decision making body.

#### b) Capacity Building

The Institute took several measures to enhance the creativity, capacity, management skills, research and analysis abilities, and output quality of its staff. Besides in-house sessions and workshops with experts, PIPS continued internal capacity building exercises throughout the year, such as identifying capacity barriers and suggesting mitigation activities, skills analysis and assignment of jobs, knowledge-sharing, incentive plans, emphasis on learning by doing, proper coaching and mentoring, and emphasis on extensive reading. All these elements of capacity building are part of the PIPS manual of procedures.

The in-house capacity building and training sessions held at PIPS in 2009 are given below:

- For rigorous training of its staff members for workload and time management, PIPS engaged Ranga Kalansooriya, a professional trainer and former director-general of the Sri Lanka Press Institute, Colombo in August-September. Besides his weekly lectures to the staff which focused on self-motivation, multi-tasking skills, time management, teamwork, creativity, and quality of work, he had extensive separate sessions with each member to explore their weaknesses and strengths and guide them accordingly.
- Daniela Zaharia, a psychologist from Galati District Center for Psychological and Psycho-pedagogical Assistance, Romania was engaged by PIPS in mid-August to hold a two-day workshop with PIPS staff members on 'Effective Communication and Negotiation Skills'.
- PIPS invited Dr. Syed Tahir Hijazi, professor at Comsats University, Islamabad on November 11 to its office to deliver a lecture on 'How to Conduct and Manage Research'. His lecture was followed by an engrossing debate.

#### c) Internships/Fellowships

The Institute provided short- and long-term internships to five selected persons in 2009.

- Sajid Khan (M.Sc. in defense and strategic studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad) completed his three-month internship with PIPS in March. He was associated with the organization's Database and Resource Centre.

- Majid Khan, who has a master's degree in international relations from Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, completed a one-month internship at PIPS in January. He worked with the Conflict and Security Research division.
- Mahpara Farrukh, a postgraduate student of Behavioural Sciences at Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi concluded a one-month internship with PIPS in August. She worked with the PIPS team on one of the projects exploring the trends of radicalization in Pakistan.
- Samera Bashir, with a master's degree in international journalism from Cardiff University worked as desk researcher at PIPS for a period of one month, ending December 6.
- Sadia Javed, with a master's degree in defense and diplomatic studies from Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, completed her three-month internship with PIPS in October. She worked with Database and Resource Centre.

#### d) Affiliations and Collaborations

PIPS became an affiliate institute of the International Centre for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence (ICSR) at King's College, London in June 2009. Joint efforts by PIPS and the ICSR will include joining collaborative research programs, exchange of scholars, cross-participation in events and conferences, and sharing of knowledge and expertise.

### III. Programmatic Developments

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

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

The PIPS Deradicalization Plan encapsulates the related concepts of empirical understanding of radicalization and religious extremism, deradicalization and counter-radicalization. The Plan works as a progressive model traversing three levels:

[i] Taking its basic input from empirical studies and surveys aimed at understanding the issue of radicalization;

[ii] Knowledge creation and knowledge sharing to evolve certain strategies; and

[iii] Implementation of such strategies at the final stage, that is, deradicalization and/or countering radicalization.

PIPS believes that neither the phenomenon of radicalization can be understood properly nor an effective counter-strategy evolved and implemented without studying related phenomena such as religious extremism, political violence, terrorism, militancy and the security landscape of the country. Hence the scope of all three levels of this plan, i.e. research and analysis, developing the knowledge base and strategies, and deradicalization and/or counter-radicalization includes the areas cited above.

PIPS has been pursuing its Deradicalization Plan since 2007, implementing the activities associated with objectives set at all three levels of the Plan. In 2009 it conducted several empirical researches on the issues, shared the knowledge and best practices with local and international scholars at various fora, and launched a comprehensive awareness campaign to counter radicalization. The process and outcome evaluations suggest that the Plan is advancing well in raising public awareness about the perils of allowing the spread of terrorism and radicalization as well as shedding light on the means to curb it. It has also helped create a constituency for counter-terrorism and peace among a cross-section of Pakistani intelligentsia, media, policymakers and religious scholars.

#### ***a) Research and Analysis***

To expand the empirical base of the work on radicalization, the Institute completed various field surveys and research studies. The scope of these surveys and studies included 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 with the help of partners. Besides long-term research initiatives, PIPS also carried out numerous short-term research studies, surveys, commentaries and analyses on these issues.

##### ***i. Defining Radicalization in Pakistan's Context***

To understand and define the phenomena of radicalization and extremism in Pakistan's context, PIPS started a series of 'peace talks' in September 2008, which continued throughout 2009.

Besides inviting scholars, academics, experts on radicalization and media persons to discuss the issue in sessions at the PIPS premises, the Institute also conducted interviews with scholars from various disciplines.

PIPS held eight such sessions during 2009. The details are given in the following table:

PIPS In-house Sessions on Defining and Understanding Radicalization (2009)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Speakers</i>
January 2	1. Dr. Rasul Bakhsh Rais Dr. Rais is a professor of political science at School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS). He did his Ph.D. in political science from University of California, Santa Barbara, and worked for 22 years at the Department of International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad before joining LUMS.
January 14	2. Prof. Adam Dolnik He is the director of Research Programs and a senior research fellow at Center for Transnational Crime Prevention (CTCP) at the University of Wollongong in Australia.
January 29	3. Dr. Muhammad Islam Dr. Islam is a professor of political science at the Bahria University, Islamabad.
February 19	4. Shabana Fayyaz She is a Ph.D fellow and assistant professor at the Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
March 5	5. Wusat Ullah Khan Mr. Khan is a veteran journalist and writer, currently associated with the BBC Urdu Service.
April 22	6. Professor Pervez Hoodbhoy Prof. Hoodbhoy is a nuclear physicist and head of Department of Physics at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. He has authored nine books and regularly writes on social, environmental and cultural issues.
September 29	7. Dr. Shaheen Akhtar Dr. Akhtar is a research fellow at Institute for Regional Studies, Islamabad (IRS).
October 15	8. Dr. Ayesha Siddiqa Agha Dr. Agha is an independent security analyst and strategic affairs expert and the author of several books, including 'Military Inc.: Inside Pakistan's Military Economy.'

*ii. Public Survey to Explore Trends and Levels of Radicalization*

The Institute started a public survey in 2009 to understand the trends, levels and impact of radicalization in Pakistan at the societal level. The target population for the survey consists of residents of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces, Gilgit-Baltistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Islamabad. The major

portion of work on the survey—which seeks responses of around 2,500 adults to a questionnaire containing more than 50 questions—had been completed by the end of the year 2009.

The outcome will be published in the first quarter of 2010 in the form of a comprehensive research report describing different aspects of radicalization in Pakistan. This exercise is aimed at contributing to the understanding of the phenomenon of radicalization in Pakistan and expanding the empirical knowledge base on the subject.

The report will consist of seven research papers entitled:

- Patterns of radicalization in Pakistan
- Radicalization among women: an empirical study
- Changing social, cultural, and religious behaviors: implications for social development
- Radicalization: vulnerable areas in Pakistan
- Jihad, extremism and radicalization: a public perspective
- Intellectual response to radicalization: a case study of academic dilemma
- Radicalization and state perspective: achievements and failures in policymaking

*iii. PIPS Research Journal ‘Conflict and Peace Studies’*

PIPS launched its quarterly research journal in 2008. The initial focus of the journal was on radicalization and related phenomena such as religious extremism, Taliban militancy, political violence and human rights violations. Three issues of the journal were published in 2009, containing 12 research papers and three articles. Most of the papers were contributed by PIPS researchers and analysts.

The contents of each journal are given below:

- *Conflict and Peace Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 1
  1. Mapping the Madrassa Mindset: Political Attitudes of Pakistani Seminaries  
*Muhammad Amir Rana*
  2. Radicalization in Pakistan: Sociocultural Realities  
*Muhammad Azam*
  3. Post-9/11 Peace Narrative in Pakistan  
*Shabana Fayyaz*
  4. Radicalization in Sri Lanka  
*Ranga Kalansooriya*
  5. Human Rights Reporting in Pakistani Media  
*Safdar Sial*



- *Conflict and Peace Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2
  1. Taliban Insurgency: A Counterinsurgency Perspective  
*Muhammad Amir Rana*
  2. Inequality and the Militant Threat in Pakistan  
*Muhammad Azam and Safiya Aftab*
  3. Deradicalization: Approaches and Models  
*Saba Noor and Shagufta Hayat*
  4. Crisis of Political Development and Human Rights Violations  
*Mansoor Akbar Kundi*
  5. Tablighi Jamaat: Discourse and Challenges  
*Muhammad Amir Rana*
  
- *Conflict and Peace Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 3
  1. Financial Sources of Pakistani Militant and Religious Organizations  
*Muhammad Amir Rana*
  2. Taliban on the March: Threat Assessment and Security Implications for the Region  
*Safdar Sial*
  3. Radicalization and De-Radicalization in Pakistan and Singapore: A Comparison  
*Ishtiaq Ahmed*
  4. Profiling the Violence in Karachi  
*A PIPS Report*
  5. FATA: Tribal Economy in the Context of Ongoing Militancy  
*Asif Mian*

iv. *Media and Radicalization*

The Institute accomplished a research study on militants' print media in Pakistan in 2009, which mapped the militants' media, its genesis and evolution, and impact on Pakistani state and society. The study, carried out in collaboration with the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), was an effort to explore the role of militants' media in promoting radical views, hence radicalization, over time starting from the Soviet-Afghan war. A six-month extensive research exercise included monitoring the publications by militants, religious-political groups, sectarian groups and affiliated individuals, madrassas, and segments of mainstream media publications which have considerable similarity with the aforementioned media discourses. PIPS researchers traveled across Pakistan to interview editors, journalists, media experts and scholars. A survey with readers and journalists of militants' publications was also conducted to assess the impact of such publications on Pakistani society and mainstream media.

Following extensive discussions in two seminars and a policy dialogue organized by PIPS—which will be discussed later in this report—the outcome of the study was published as 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 (1980-88)
  - 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
  - Advertising
  - 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

v. *Researching the Conflicts and Militancy*

PIPS continued to map out and research the security and militant landscape in the country in 2009 in order to better understand the issue of radicalization and explore avenues of deradicalization and/or countering radicalization.

The Institute prepared 48 weekly terrorism monitors of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), both Taliban-infested areas which have been in the grip of violence and militancy for many years. PIPS also prepared 12 monthly conflict reports covering of Pakistan and a similar number covering South Asia, as well as one annual security report covering Pakistan. The PIPS database and archives are the basic sources for its periodic reports on conflict and security. These reports provide useful insight for 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, the

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.

***b) Experience Sharing and Policy Advocacy***

*i. International Seminar on Deradicalization*

PIPS organized an international seminar on *Countering Extremism: Strategies and Sharing Best Practices* in collaboration with Department of Defence and Strategic Studies of Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, on May 4 and 5, 2009.

The two-day seminar brought together research analysts, academia and scholars from various countries, including the United Kingdom, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Australia, Norway and Pakistan. The speakers were chosen on the basis of their scholarship and experience in deradicalization, rehabilitation and counter-radicalization programs in their respective countries. The participants analyzed the major success stories/case studies, strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities and threats inherent in all counter-radicalization models/measures around the world. The underlying theme of this exercise was to come up with better, effective and practical approaches and models for countering extremism and radicalization in Pakistan.

The following thematic sessions were held during the two-day seminar.

Session One – Genesis and Definition of Radicalization/Extremism: Theories and Models of Deradicalization
Session Two – State Response to the Challenges of Extremism and Terrorism
Session Three – The Role and Efforts of Civil Society and Media to Counter Radicalization
Session Four – Extremism/Radicalization and Deradicalization: Emerging Challenges
Session Five – Recommendations and Future Outlook

*ii. A Focus Group Discussion on Kashmir*

PIPS organized a focus group discussion on *The Importance of Kashmir Issue in Af-Pak Policy: Fundamental or Marginal*, at a hotel in Islamabad on July 7. Lt General (r) Talat Masood, a leading defense analyst, chaired the session. Speakers included General (r) Asad Durrani, a strategic and defense analyst, Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS, Marjan Lucas, a Dutch expert on Kashmir affairs, Dr. Shaheen Akhtar from Institute of Regional Studies Islamabad,

Ershad Mehmood, a renowned expert on Kashmir affairs and Amjad Yousuf Khan, CEO of Kashmir Institute of International Relations. Among others, Sheikh Tajammul, director Kashmir Media Service, Shabana Fayyaz, assistant professor at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Abdul Latif Bhatt, chairman Kashmir Watch, and Rafiq Dar and Advocate Pervez Shah, representatives of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), participated in the discussion.

*iii. Two Seminars and A Policy Dialogue on Militants' Print Media*

PIPS organized a series of discussions in 2009 to seek expert opinion on a research report by the organization titled *Understanding Militants' Print Media in Pakistan: Outreach and Impact*. The findings of the report, covering diverse aspects of militants' print media (*see section A-a(iv)*), were shared with the participants including academics, media experts, politicians, religious scholars, civil society activists, journalists from mainstream media, and representatives of militants' media and Islamic journalism. The sessions contributed immensely to the report, particularly by addressing certain terms and historical explanations, and also by evolving a set of recommendations.

The first seminar was held on October 20 in Islamabad. Dr. Tariq Rehman, director National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad chaired the seminar, while Zafarullah Khan, executive director Centre for Civic Education, Islamabad was the key speaker. Other speakers included Taufeeq Asif Advocate, president Rawalpindi Bar Association, Afzal Khan from South Asia Free Media Association (SAFMA), Amir Zia, director news at Samaa TV, Islamabad, and Javed Siddique, resident editor daily *Nawa-i-Waqt*, Islamabad.

The second seminar was organized by PIPS in Lahore on November 18. Hussain Naqi, a veteran journalist and human rights activists chaired the seminar while prominent columnist Hameed Akhtar, renowned intellectual Qazi Javed, senior journalist Khalid Ahmed, human right activist and leading educationist Dr. Rubina Saigol, and renowned journalists including Wajahat Ali, Wajahat Masood and Najam U Din were among the speakers.

The policy dialogue, the third and final event of this series of knowledge-sharing, was held on December 17 in Islamabad. Tariq Pervez, chairman National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), chaired the session. The speakers included Abdul Majeed Mughal, a prominent religious scholar and editor of monthly *Nawa-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat*; Wajahat Ali, a senior journalist; Abdul Latif Bhatt of Kashmir Media Watch; Arif Bahar, a renowned expert on Kashmir affairs; Abdullah Muntazir, editor weekly *Jarrar* of banned Jamaatud Daawa; Sajawal Khan Ranjha, editor monthly *Baidar-e-Millat*; Shabana Fayyaz, assistant professor at Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad; Sahibzada Fazl-i-Karim, member National Assembly (MNA) and head of his own faction of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam Pakistan; Ammar Khan Nasir, editor monthly *Al-Shariah*, Gujranwala; Salim Safi, TV anchor and political

analyst; Afzal Butt, journalist and secretary general of National Press Club, Islamabad; Senator Nilofar Bakhtiar, from the Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid; Senator Zahid Khan, from the Awami National Party; Farhat Muhammad Khan, Muttahida Qaumi Movement's member of National Assembly; Dr. Pervez Hoodbhoy, renowned scholar and political analyst; Dr. Ayesha Siddiqua, defense and political analyst; and Lt General (r) Talat Masood.

*iv. A Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with Students*

Six students from FATA were engaged in a focus group discussion held at PIPS on March 26. The discussion was aimed at mapping the conflicts in FATA and analyzing their impact on students and youth. PIPS researchers Safdar Sial, Mansoor Mahsud and Saba Noor coordinated the session while the participants were:

1. Adnan Khan (North Waziristan Agency)  
4<sup>th</sup> semester student at Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
2. Asad Wazir (North Waziristan Agency)  
M.Phil student at Department of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
3. Zahuruddin (Wana, South Waziristan Agency)  
M.Phil student at Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
4. Humayun Khan (South Waziristan Agency)  
Student of master's program in Anthropology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
5. Fazal Mehmood (Mohmand Agency)  
4<sup>th</sup> semester student at Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
6. Manzoor Ahmed (Mohmand Agency)  
3rd semester student at Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

*v. Two Focus Group Discussions with Marginalized Communities*

PIPS arranged two focus group discussions (FGDs) with marginalized communities in the NWFP and FATA to assess the impact of continued conflict on their lives. The first FGD was held with women in Peshawar on March 17. The participants included Uzma Mehboob, coordinator Aurat Foundation, Peshawar; Maryam Bibi, Khwendo Kor, Peshawar; Zubaida Noor, chairperson Noor Education Trust, Peshawar; Ghazala Yasmin, project manager Pakistan Village Development Programme (PVDP), Peshawar; Ayesha Taskeen, reporter of Channel 5;

Asad Ali, coordinator Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation; and Gul-e-Hina and Nausheen Malik, both working for the PVDP, Peshawar.

The second FGD brought together representatives of the Christian and *Shia* communities in Peshawar on March 18. The participants included Imdad Ali Qizilbash, a journalist and representative of the *Shia* community; James Cyprian, a Peshawar-based political activist; Saleem Francis, vice principal of Asbar High School and College, Peshawar; Pastor Phinehas Rehmat, from Pakistan Youth Revival, Peshawar; and Youssaf Ali, a journalist based in Peshawar.

vi. *Two Roundtables on 'Life in FATA amid the Ongoing Conflict'*

The Institute started an exercise to seek the local perspectives from Pakistan's tribal areas on the ongoing conflict in 2009. The first two roundtables in this regard were held in Islamabad inviting people from all walks of life from Frontier Region (F.R.) Peshawar and Khyber Agency.

The first roundtable was held on November 13. The participants included: Wahid Afridi, general secretary of the Awami National Party (ANP); Hastam Khan Afridi, a teacher in Bara; Qandhar Afridi, a poet and tribal elder from Bara; Haji Rasan, a former agency councilor and tribal elder from Jamrud; Abid Hussain, a social worker from Bara; Zar Ali Khan, a tribal forum representative from F.R. Peshawar; Qazi Fazlullah, a journalist from Landi Kotal; Meraj Gull Afridi, a social worker from F.R. Peshawar; Rehmat Shah, a teacher in Jamrud; Asif Afridi, a lawyer from Jamrud; and Fazl-e-Amin Shinwari, a trader from Landi Kotal.

The second roundtable was held on December 14, and the participants included Qari Jihad Shah and Maulana Qari Muhammad Azeem, both cleric from Jamrud; Sajid Afridi, a shopkeeper from Jamrud; Jehangir Khan, a student from Surqamar; Waheed Baz, a social worker from Jamrud; Shabbir Afridi, a health worker from Mania Khel; Nasim Khan, a private school teacher from Bridge Kalay; Abdul Razzaq, a driver from Jamrud; Salim Afridi, a teacher in Ghundi; Sher Khan, and Nasrullah Afridi, both Bara-based journalists; Bacha Khan, a journalist from F.R. Peshawar; Pervaiz Khan, a shopkeeper from Darra Adamkhel; and Haji Jehanzeb, a transporter from F.R. Peshawar.

vii. *A Session with Catarina Kinnvall*

Catarina Kinnvall, associate professor at Department of Political Science, Lund University, Sweden, delivered a lecture on 'Foreign Policy: Multiculturalism, Return Visits and Young Muslims in Europe' at the PIPS office on March 26.

viii. *A Dialogue with Jan Egeland*

PIPS organized a dialogue on ‘Security Landscape of Pakistan’ on April 17 in honor of a Norwegian delegation comprising Jan Egeland, director Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) and former United Nations Undersecretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, and Laila Bukhari, research fellow at the NUPI. Professor Shabana Fayyaz, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Imtiaz Gul, chairman Center for Research and Security Studies (CRSS), Safiya Aftab, a research fellow at Strategic and Economic Policy Research (SEPR), David Hansen, a Ph.D candidate at University of Oslo, as well as PIPS staff participated in the discussion.

*ix. A Debate with Salim Safi on Security Landscape in FATA and NWFP*

The Institute invited renowned journalist Salim Safi on June 11 to speak about the current situation in the NWFP and FATA.

*x. A Lecture by Joshua T. White*

Joshua White—a research fellow at the Center on Faith and International Affairs and a Ph.D candidate at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in Washington—delivered a lecture on ‘Pak-US Relations and WoT’ at the PIPS office in Islamabad on July 20.

*xi. A Focus Group Discussion on ‘Counter-Terrorism Strategy: Need for Police Reforms’*

PIPS staff and two renowned scholars, Hassan Abbas, author of ‘Pakistan’s Drift into Extremism’, and Sohail Abbas, a leading psychologist, were part of a focus group discussion organized by PIPS on July 23 on the topic of ‘Counter-Terrorism Strategy: Need for Police Reforms’.

*xii. A Session with Prof. Anatol Lieven*

Dr. Anatol Lieven, a professor at the Department of War Studies at King’s College, London addressed a PIPS in-house session on ‘Af-Pak Policy: Prospects for Regional Stability’, on August 19.

*xiii. A Lecture by Dr. Sarah Phillips*

An associate lecturer at the Centre for Security Studies at Sydney University, Australia, Dr. Phillips addressed a session titled ‘Support to Militants: A Comparison of FATA and Arab Tribes’, organized by PIPS in Islamabad on August 27.

***c) Deradicalization and Counter-Radicalization Interventions***

PIPS launched a comprehensive awareness campaign on peace as part of countering radicalization in 2008. The progress on elements of this campaign during 2009 is given below:

*i. Media Workshops*

PIPS organized two workshops with journalists, civil society activists and experts on the issues of radicalization and religious extremism. The workshops were aimed at establishing a network of opinion makers to influence public views against radicalization and militancy, and generate awareness, and enable media persons to play an effective role with regard to the issue.

The first workshop was held in Islamabad on February 12. More than 40 journalists from the main cities of Punjab, the NWFP and FATA participated along with academics, scholars and civil society activists.

The second workshop was also held in Islamabad, on June 24. Around 50 journalists working in urban centers and remote rural areas took part in the workshop held to spread awareness about the need to counter extremism in Pakistan. Minister of State for Defence Production Sardar Saleem Haider was the chief guest.

*ii. FM Radio [Peace] Campaign*

PIPS prepared and broadcast over two dozen FM radio programs in Urdu and local languages in 2009, in order to spread the message of peace and create awareness among the masses about tolerance and the need to counter extremism. Details are given below:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Channel</i>	<i>Areas of Coverage</i>
Feb 21	FM 93	Charsadda, Swabi, Peshawar, Swat, Kohat
Feb 21	Rose FM	Mirpur, Jhelum
Feb 28	FM 103	Multan
Feb 28	Super 90 FM	Bahawalnagar
April 5	FM 90	Bahawalnagar
April 6	Radio Dilber	Swabi, Charsadda
May 21	Sunrise Radio	Jhelum
May 23	FM 90	Bahawalnagar
May 23	FM 93	Charsadda
May 24	FM 94	Swabi



June 13	FM 93	Charsadda
June 13	FM 97	Jhelum
June 14	FM 94	Swabi
June 14	FM 90	Bahawalnagar

*iii. Moderate Islamic Literature and Counter-Radicalization Argument*

The Institute engaged one of its researchers, Mujtaba Muhammad Rathore—a madrassa graduate who also has a master’s degree in Islamic law from International Islamic University—to review the literature and interview moderate religious scholars with a view to develop a counter-radicalization argument. The outcome was published in the form of a book in Urdu language titled *Jihad, Jang aur Dehshatgardi* (jihad, war and terrorism). In addition to interviews with religious scholars, the book is based on a review of Islamic literature on the subject, exegesis of the Quran and *Hadith* and Islamic history and tradition. An analysis has been developed to counter the contemporary religious narratives being advocated and pursued by the radical groups.

As many as 15,000 ‘peace stickers’ of varying sizes were printed during the year and pasted at prominent public places and in public transport in Islamabad as well as in the main cities of the NWFP, Punjab and FATA.

**B. MIP-DV-CR Plan (2008-2012)**

One year after the launch of its Deradicalization Plan, PIPS felt that it was imperative to engage and support Pakistani print and electronic media and journalists to work for democracy, human rights and conflict resolution. The rationale of the PIPS MIP-DV-CR Plan is based on a set of evidences. First, the continued conflicts and a lack of democratic culture adversely affect efforts aimed at countering radicalization and/or extremism. Secondly, the media is a very effective tool for raising public awareness and can contribute towards conflict resolution. It functions as a channel of communication that counteracts misperceptions. It contextualizes and analyses the conflict, identifies the interests, defuses mistrust and provides safe emotional outlets. Finally, the role of the media in the process of democratization throws up a number of interesting possibilities. Imposition of emergency rule by General Pervez Musharraf in November 2007, the lawyers’ movement for restoration of deposed judges and human rights violation cases have been milestones for Pakistani media to support democratic voices by acting as a watchdog in the recent past.

The PIPS MIP-DV-CR Plan has been pursuing two objectives since its launch, i.e. to promote democratic values and conflict resolution. Each objective is being pursued through activities, which include: (i) research and analysis and media monitoring to assess the gaps and identify typology of media interventions; (ii) experience-sharing and planning through dialogue and debate; and (iii) media capacity building and training initiatives. At the same time, journalists, state representatives, citizens, and civil society activists are brought together in media seminars and debates to enhance the synergistic efforts for peace, conflict resolution and democracy.

**a) Media Monitoring and Research**

*i. Radical Media Monitoring*

The Institute monitored the militants' media organs and publications on a daily basis and produced 12 monthly reports based on such publications during 2009. The monitored publications included those of banned militant groups, sectarian groups and madrassas.

*ii. Media in Conflict*

A thorough mapping of the threats to journalists in conflict zones was done in 2009. Besides surveying the journalists in conflict zones, media experts and representatives of media support organizations and journalists' bodies were interviewed. The outcome will be published in the form of a report in the first quarter of 2010.

**b) Experience Sharing and Policy Advocacy**

Under its MIP-DV-CR Plan, PIPS has conducted five roundtable sessions with journalists since 2008, two of which were held in 2009. The purpose of these roundtables was to share the practical and real experiences of journalists which could be best utilized to devise strategies for media support initiatives aimed at enabling the media to play a progressive role in promoting democratic values and conflict resolution.

**c) Capacity Building and Training of Journalists**

A pool of more than 50 journalists from English and Urdu print and electronic media was trained in 2009 as part of their capacity building in line with unbiased, investigative, independent and progressive reporting of the issues related to democracy and conflict. Safety training for the journalists working in conflict zones was also part of this exercise.

IV. Publications

*A PIPS Research Journal*

## Conflict and Peace Studies

VOLUME 2      JAN-MAR 2009      NUMBER 1

1. Mapping the Madrasa Mindset: Political Attitudes of Pakistani Madaris  
*Muhammad Amir Rana*
2. Radicalization in Pakistan: Sociocultural Realities  
*Muhammad Azam*
3. Post-9/11 Peace Narrative in Pakistan  
*Shabana Fayyaz*
4. Radicalization in Sri Lanka  
*Ranga Kalansooriya*
5. Human Rights Reporting in Pakistani Media  
*Safdar Sial*

 **Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)**

*A PIPS Research Journal*

## **Conflict and Peace Studies**

VOLUME 2

APR-JUN 2009

NUMBER 2

1. Taliban Insurgency: A Counterinsurgency Perspective
2. Inequality and the Militant Threat in Pakistan
3. Deradicalization: Approaches and Models
4. Crisis of Political Development and Human Rights Violations
5. Tablighi Jamaat: Discourse and Challenges



**Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)**

*A PIPS Research Journal*

## **Conflict and Peace Studies**

VOLUME 2

JUL-SEP 2009

NUMBER 3

1. Financial Sources of Pakistani Militant and Religious Organizations
2. Taliban on the March: Threat Assessment and Security Implications for the Region
3. Radicalization and De-radicalization in Singapore and Pakistan: A Comparison

### Report

Profiling the Violence in Karachi

### Comment

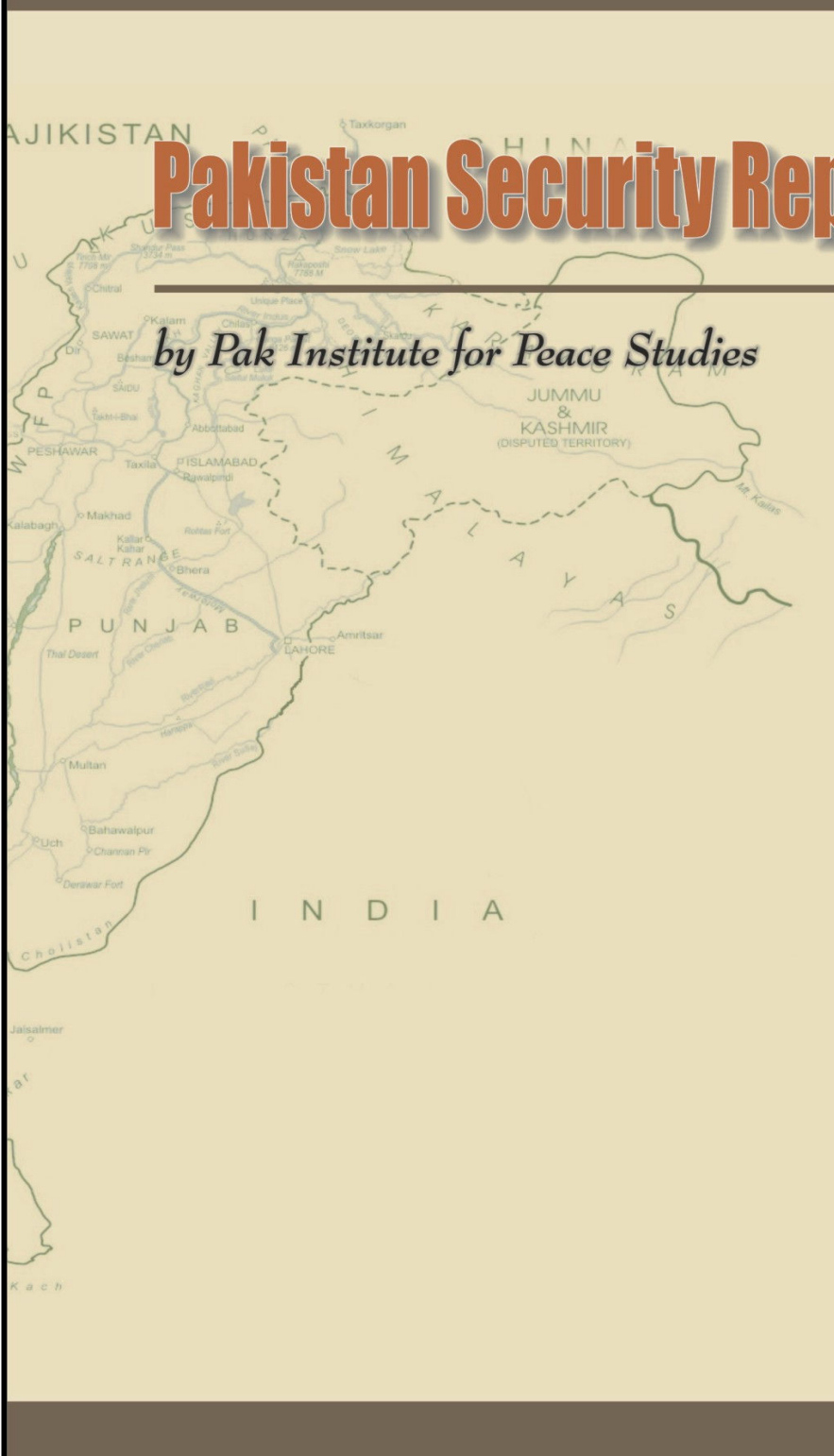
FATA: Tribal Economy in the Context of Ongoing Militancy








**Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)**

# Pakistan Security Report 2008

by Pak Institute for Peace Studies



The map shows Pakistan's geographical context, including neighboring countries like India, China, and Tajikistan. It also highlights disputed territories such as Jammu & Kashmir and the Salt Range. Major cities like Islamabad, Lahore, and Rawalpindi are marked, along with various provinces and regions like Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan.



Photos by: Yusuf & Shabbir © 2008/PIPS

Updated Edition

# Northern Areas: Crisis and Prospects

Muhammad Amir Rana  
Mujtaba Rathore



**Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)**

## V. International Trainings/Exchanges/Visits

- PIPS sent one of its researchers, Mr. Mujtaba Muhammad Rathore, to EC Brighton, UK to attend a three-week advanced English language course in November.
- A PIPS researcher, Shahzada Saleem, joined the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), Singapore in June 2009 for enrollment in the Masters of Strategic Studies program later in 2010. This was in pursuance of PIPS-ICPVTR collaboration for exchange of scholars that began in 2006.

Some of the research professionals, academics, journalists and diplomats who visited PIPS from across the world during 2009 are mentioned below:

- *Tim Voase*, Assistant Director, Research, Information and Communications Unit, London.
- *Stephen Roken*, Minister Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Islamabad.
- *Sung Hyun Choi*, Counselor DCM, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Islamabad.
- *Anders C. Hougaard*, Ambassador, Royal Danish Embassy, Islamabad.
- *Daniel S. Markey*, Senior Fellow for India, Pakistan, and South Asia, Council on Foreign Relations, Washington, D.C.
- *Mary Hope Schwoebel*, Program Officer, United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C.
- *Dr. Krzysztof Debnicki*, Ambassador of Poland in Islamabad.
- *Marjan Lucas*, Senior Program Officer (Kashmir and Pakistan), IKVPAX CHRISTI, Netherlands.
- *Kenichi Masamoto*, First Secretary, Political Section, Embassy of Japan, Islamabad.
- *Ruhanas Harun*, Associate Professor at University Kebangsaan, Malaysia.
- *Lars Erslev Anderson*, Senior Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Copenhagen.
- *Zsolt Rabai*, Charge de l'information, Division Diplomatic Publique, NATO headquarters, Brussels.
- *Asiye Ozturk*, Researcher, German Development Institute (d.i.e).

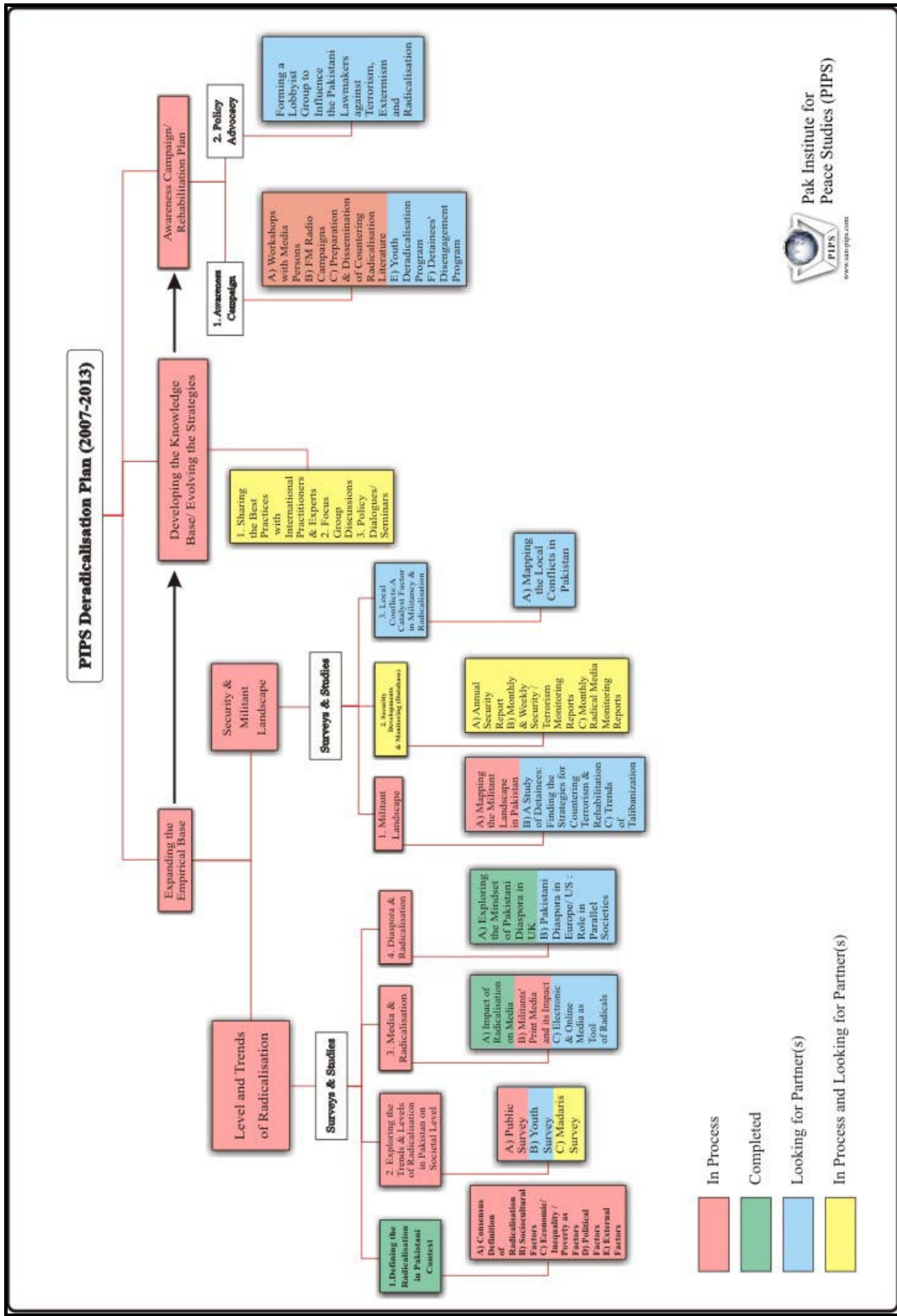


Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2009)

Sr. No.	Date	Events
1.	January 2	An in-house session with Dr. Rasul Bakhsh Rais on radicalization
2.	January 15	An in-house session with Prof. Adam Dolnik on counter-terrorism
3.	January 29	An in-house session with Dr. Muhammad Islam on radicalization
4.	February 12	A media workshop in Islamabad
5.	February 19	An in-house session with Shabana Fayyaz on radicalization
6.	March 5	An in-house session with Wusat Ullah Khan on radicalization
7.	March 17	A focus group discussion with women in Peshawar on <i>Impact of Conflict on Women</i>
8.	March 18	A focus group discussion in Peshawar with representatives of the Christian and <i>Shia</i> communities in conflict areas
9.	March 26	A focus group discussion, held in Islamabad, with students from FATA on <i>Impact of Conflict on Students and Youth</i>
10.	March 26	A lecture at PIPS by Catarina Kinnvall on <i>Foreign Policy: Multiculturalism, Return Visits and Young Muslims in Europe</i>
11.	April 22	An in-house session with Prof. Pervez Hoodbhoy on radicalization
12.	May 4-5	International seminar in Islamabad on <i>Countering Extremism: Strategies and Sharing Best Practices</i>
13.	June 11	A debate with Salim Safi on <i>Security Landscape in FATA and the NWFP</i>

14.	June 24	A media workshop in Islamabad
15.	July 7	A focus group discussion, held in Islamabad, on <i>Importance of Kashmir Issue in Af-Pak Policy: Fundamental or Marginal!</i>
16.	July 20	A lecture at PIPS by Joshua T. White on <i>Pak-US Relations and WoT</i>
17.	July 23	A focus group discussion at PIPS on <i>Counter-Terrorism: Need for Police Reforms</i>
18.	August 19	An in-house session with Prof. Anatol Lieven on <i>Af-Pak Policy: Prospects for Regional Stability</i>
19.	August 27	An in-house session with Sarah Phillips on <i>Support to Militants: A Comparison of FATA and Arab Tribes</i>
20.	September 29	An in-house session with Dr. Shaheen Akhtar on extremism and radicalization
21.	October 15	An in-house session with Dr. Ayesha Siddiqa Agha on extremism and radicalization
22.	October 20	A national seminar in Islamabad on <i>Understanding Jihad Print Media in Pakistan and Its Impact</i>
23.	November 13	A roundtable in Islamabad with people from FATA on <i>Life in FATA amid the Ongoing Conflict</i>
24.	November 18	A national seminar in Lahore on <i>Assessing the Reporting, Approach and Impact of Militants' Print Media in Pakistan</i>
25.	December 14	A roundtable in Islamabad with people from FATA on <i>Life in FATA amid the Ongoing Conflict</i>
26.	December 17	A policy dialogue in Islamabad on <i>Militants' Media and its Trends in Pakistan</i>

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



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

Annex-3: PIPS MIP-DV-CR Plan (2008-2012)

