



Pak Institute for Peace Studies

PIPS Annual Report 2013

Outline

1. Institutional Developments

- 1.1 Staff
- 1.2 Capacity Building
- 1.3 Internships/Fellowships
- 1.4 MoUs and Collaborations

2. Programmatic Developments

2.1 Counter-extremism and Deradicalization

2.1.1 Research and Analysis

- i) Research Studies
- ii) PIPS Research Journal ‘Conflict and Peace Studies’

2.1.2 Experience Sharing and Policy Advocacy

2.1.3 Interventions to Counter Religious Extremism and Improve Harmony in Society

- i) PIPS Partnership with Religious Scholars and Madrassas
- ii) Moderate Islamic Literature and Counter-radicalization Argument

2.2 Internal Security

2.2.1 PIPS Digital Database

2.2.2 Periodic Conflict and Security Reports

2.3 Regional Security

2.4 Media for Peace and Democracy

2.4.1 Capacity Building and Training Initiatives

2.4.2 Pakistan-Afghanistan Media Collaboration

- i) The Exchange Programme
- ii) Media Monitoring

2.5 Dialogue

3. Publications

Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2013)

1. Institutional Developments

1.1 Staff

The number of permanent staff members at Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) towards the end of 2013 stood at 12 in addition to one correspondent each in the conflict-hit areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Balochistan, a project consultant and an associate editor. The 12 permanent staff members included the director research and programmes, a research analyst, four researchers, an administration officer, an accountant, two I.T. and web managers, an archivist, and a member of support staff.

The specialized classification of the staff members into six broad categories, which was introduced in the year 2009, was revised in 2013. The new five categories in 2013 were:

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

The PIPS management team, headed by director research, remained the main decision-making body of the Institute during the year 2013.

As in previous years, PIPS carried out two types of staff performance evaluations in 2013: monthly, or assignment-based, process evaluations and an annual summative evaluation. Staff promotions and incentives were based on the results of these evaluations.

1.2 Capacity Building

As in 2012, PIPS relied more in the year 2013 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.

Besides that PIPS encouraged participation of its staff members in different national and international seminars and conferences held in 2013 on the themes relevant to PIPS mandated areas.

1.3 Internships/Fellowships

PIPS provided short-term and long-term internships to the following individuals in 2013.

- Ms. Sidra Tabbassum, BBA (Hons) Finance from Sarhad University of Science & IT, Peshawar, completed two and a half months internship with PIPS from April 3 to June 17, 2013.
- Mr. Talha Saeed, graduate in development studies from Bahria University, Islamabad worked at PIPS as an intern from April to June 2013.

1.4 MoUs and Collaborations

Since its inception, 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

PIPS successfully concluded its two comprehensive and multi-layer programmes in 2013: first, the PIPS Deradicalization Plan (2007-2013) and second, the PIPS Media Interventions to Promote Democratic Values and Conflict Resolution (MIP-DV-CR) Plan.

Also in 2013, PIPS revised its areas of focus mainly building upon its previous initiatives and on the basis of lessons learned through implementation of diverse components of the two programmes cited earlier. The following five major areas or programmes for future course of measures and initiatives were finalized in the year 2013:

- ❖ Counter-extremism and Deradicalization
- ❖ Internal Security
- ❖ Regional Security
- ❖ Media for Peace and Democracy

❖ Dialogue

Major accomplishments in these areas during the year 2013 are discussed below.

2.1 Counter-extremism and Deradicalization

Pak Institute for Peace Studies started a comprehensive Deradicalization Programme in 2007 that still continues. The programme includes empirical and theoretical research on radicalization 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 2013 is described in the following pages.

2.1.1 Research and Analysis

i) Research Studies

PIPS conducted two comprehensive research studies in 2012-2013: first, "Role of religious scholars in counter-radicalization and deradicalization strategies in Pakistan: the need and the scope," and second, "Evolution of militant groups in Pakistan (III)." Both studies were conducted independently with a view to enhance understanding about the issues impeding peace and stability in Pakistan.

The first study evaluated the possible role of Pakistani religious scholars in preventing the process of radicalization and rehabilitating the radicalized individuals in the country. The reliance of most deradicalization approaches in the world on religious scholars and clergy has been discussed in the paper in different activities such as dialogue and counseling with detainees, and production and dissemination of the counter-extremism argument and literature and some suggestions have been made in Pakistan's context.

The second research study focused on two aspects of the larger religious discourse in Pakistan – the Islamist and sectarian militant groups, and the religious organizations – to explore their impact on the process of radicalization and extremism in the country.

ii) PIPS Research Journal 'Conflict and Peace Studies'

Conflict and Peace Studies is a research journal and the flagship publication of Pak Institute for Peace Studies, which has been published as a quarterly publication since 2008. From 2013, the journal became a biannual publication. Only one issue of *Conflict and Peace Studies* was

published in 2013. The contents of the Volume 5, Number 1 issue of the first biannual *Conflict and Peace Studies* (Jan-Jun 2013) are given as follows:

Contents

Abstracts		5
Papers	Afghanistan and Pakistan: A Common Security Perspective	
	<i>Muhammad Amir Rana and Safdar Sial</i>	9
	Culture of Violence versus Culture of Silence: Civil Society Responses to Extremism and Terrorism in South Asia	35
	<i>Arshi Saleem Hashmi</i>	
	Factors of Anti-Americanism in Middle East and Pakistan	51
	<i>Syed Manzar Abbas Zaidi</i>	
	Role of Religious Scholars in Counter-Radicalization and Deradicalization Strategies in Pakistan: The Need and the Scope	69
	<i>Safdar Sial</i>	
Pakistan's Regional View		
Parties	Pak-Iran Relations: Views of Political and Religious Parties	85
	<i>Najam U Din and Maryam Naseer</i>	
Backgrounder		
	Evolution of Militant Groups in Pakistan (III)	103
	<i>Muhammad Amir Rana</i>	
Comment		
	Pakistan: A Society in Perpetual Turmoil	117
	<i>Zubair Torwali</i>	
Book Review		
	'Pakistan: A Hard Country by Anatol Lieven'	121
	<i>Safiya Aftab</i>	

2.1.2 Experience Sharing and Policy Advocacy

Some of the key experience-sharing and policy advocacy events that PIPS held during the year 2013 are listed below:

❖ *International Seminar on*

“Creating an Environment that Counteracts Militant Ideologies and Radicalism in Pakistan”

Pak Institute for Peace Studies in collaboration with Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF) held a seminar titled “Creating an environment that counteracts militant ideologies and radicalism in Pakistan,” in Islamabad on October 11, 2013.

The seminar sessions were classified according to the following themes:

- Inaugural session: Introduction to ways to reduce appeal of militant ideologies in Pakistan
- First session: “Ways to strengthen Pakistani media’s progressive role in reporting conflict and thwarting appeal for militant ideologies”
- Second Session: “Mainstream and madrassa education: needs and imperatives for achieving peace and harmony in Pakistan”
- Third session: “Rehabilitation and reintegration of Pakistan militants: prospects and methodologies”

The four sessions of the seminar, including inaugural session, were respectively chaired by former director general Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR) Maj-Gen (retired) Athar Abbas, former inspector general of police (IGP) and interior secretary Tariq Khosa, senior journalist Zahid Hussain and defence analyst Gen (retired) Talat Masood. Other speakers at the seminar included:

- Dr. Hassan Askari Rizvi, political analyst;
- Saleem Safi, TV anchorperson and journalist;
- Shahzada Zulfiqar, journalist based in Quetta;
- Dr. Rubina Saigol, educationist and social scientist;
- Dr. Dietrich Reetz, a scholar from the Centre for Modern Oriental Studies, Berlin;
- Maulana Ammar Khan Nasir, deputy director Al-Sharia Academy Gujranwala;
- Dr. Qibla Ayaz, dean at Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, University of Peshawar;
- Safdar Sial, research analyst at PIPS;
- Qazi Jameel, DIG, National Technical Specialist, KP Police, Peshawar; and
- Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS.

Speakers agreed that ambiguous state policies, incoherent and often conflicting institutional responses, distorted education syllabi, and media’s inability to educate people were among the factors that have let the perils of extremism and militancy grow in Pakistan. Furthermore, failure

to address these areas and to evolve and implement a comprehensive de-radicalization programme in Pakistan would not only strengthen the militants' ideological narratives in society but also weaken the state's capacity to counter terrorism and militancy.

2.1.3 Interventions to Counter Religious Extremism and Improve Harmony in Society

i) PIPS Partnership with Religious Scholars and Madrassas

PIPS engagement with religious scholars and madrassas, for countering extremism and promoting peace and sectarian, interfaith harmony in Pakistani society, which started in 2011, continued in the two subsequent years.

In 2013, PIPS successfully accomplished the third term of the programme. The implemented interventions included: one full-day dialogue on interfaith harmony among leaders and scholars of all religions in Pakistan; a session of debate between madrassa and university students on challenges facing Pakistan; a structured dialogue on peace, harmony and coexistence among religious and secular scholars; and production, acquiring and dissemination of counter-extremism literature.

PIPS engagement with religious scholars and madrassas, and implementation of certain measures described below considerably contributed towards creating support for interfaith and sectarian harmony among religious and public discourses, besides enhancing interaction among different segments of society and generating awareness among targeted audience and general public about critical issues impacting peace and harmony in Pakistani society.

❖ A Dialogue on “Interfaith Harmony in Pakistan: Perspective, Challenges and Opportunities”

PIPS organized and facilitated one full-day dialogue on the topic of “Interfaith Harmony in Pakistan: Perspective, Challenges and Opportunities” in Islamabad on June 17. A total of 40 participants included prominent Islamic scholars, and religious leaders and scholars of Christian, Hindu and Sikh communities, and also representatives of organizations working for the rights of minority groups and on inter-faith harmony besides media men and civil society representatives.

- The speakers and discussants included:
- Dr. Muhammad Akram Virk, professor at Government Postgraduate College, Gujranwala;
- Allama Zubair Ahmed Zaheer, ameer (president) Markazi Jamaat Ahle Hadith;
- Mr. Sohail Ahmed Raza, director interfaith relations, Minhajul Quran, Lahore;

- Ms. Romana Bashir, executive director at Peace and Development Foundation;
- Mr. Haroon Sarab Dial, chairman of All Pakistan Hindu Rights Movement;
- Professor Dr. Muhammad Saad Siddique, department of Islamic Studies, University of Punjab, Lahore;
- Mr. Khurshid Nadeem, religious scholar;
- Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani, MNA and chairman Pakistan Hindu Council;
- Mr. Charan Jeet Singh Sager, member Guru Nanik Jee Mission, Pakistan;
- Dr. Qibla Ayaz, dean at Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, University of Peshawar;
- Pir Atharul Qadri, khateeb Jamia Masjid Muhaffiz town, Lahore;
- Professor Dr. Syed Akbar Abbas, ambassador of National Peace Committee on Interfaith Harmony;
- The Rt Revd Irfan Jameel, Bishop of Lahore; and
- Sardar Sham Singh, chairman of Pakistan Sikh Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee.

A great degree of agreement was found among scholars and leaders representing different religions and communities particularly on the following aspects related to interfaith harmony: Diversity is the Will of God and we should accept that; All religions preach similar truths and virtues, which along with shared cultural and social values can be built upon to enhance interfaith harmony in Pakistan; Interfaith dialogue and harmony are possible only on the basis of equality, respect and acceptance; If leaders and scholars of all religions do not strive for religious and socio-cultural harmony in the country, their next generations will not forgive them; Lack of education and understanding of each other’s religion breeds misperceptions that undermine harmony among followers of different faiths.

❖ *A Structured Dialogue on “Peace, Harmony and Coexistence: National and Religious Obligations”*

PIPS held a dialogue among Islamic scholars, civil society activists, and scholars representing secular segments of society in Islamabad on August 27, 2013 on the topic of “Peace, Harmony and Coexistence: National and Religious Obligations.” More than 60 people participated including discussants and audience. The purpose was to explore opportunities and ways for broadening the space for dialogue and tolerance in the Pakistani society. The dialogue was structured around three themes which were discussed in three sessions, respectively:

- Session One: “Peace, Tolerance and Harmony: Religious and Socio-Cultural Perspectives”
- Session Two: “Hurdles in the Way of Fostering Dialogue and Achieving Harmony & Coexistence in Pakistan”

- Session Three: “Ways to Realize National and Religious Obligations to Promoting Peace and Peaceful Coexistence”

The following scholars took part in dialogue besides other participants:

- Mr. Zahid Hussain, senior analyst and writer;
- Mr. Khurshid Nadeem, religious scholar and writer;
- Dr. Raghieb Naeemi, principal, Jamia Naeemia, Lahore;
- Mr. Musharraf Zaidi, scholar and analyst;
- Ms. Farzana Bari, civil society and human rights activist;
- Mr. Ishfaq Saleem Mirza, writer and intellectual;
- Mufti Muhammad Zahid, vice principal, Jamia Islamia Imdadia, Faisalabad;
- Dr. Syed Muhammad Najfi, deputy director, Taqreeb Mazahib-e-Islami, Pakistan;
- Maulana Zahidur Rashidi, principal, Al-Sharia Academy Gujranwala;
- Dr. Tahir Mahmud, religious scholar, Islamabad;
- Dr. Farid Paracha, director, Ulema Academy, Lahore;
- Mr. Aniq Zafar, CEO, Communications Research Strategies (CRS); and
- Mr. Ahmer Bilal Sufi, advocate, Supreme Court of Pakistan, and president, the Research Society of International Law Pakistan.

Speakers and discussants agreed that there is a need to work on social behaviors of the people to create tolerance and harmony in Pakistani society. They also asserted that poor academic and intellectual responses, absence of dialogue and interaction among different sections of society, the use of religion as a political tool by Pakistani state, presence of extremist groups and ideologies in the country, and socioeconomic injustices and marginalization were some other factors that undermined harmony and peaceful co-existence in Pakistan.

❖ *A Session of Debate among Madrassa and University Students on “Critical Challenges Facing Pakistan and the Ways to Address Them”*

PIPS collaborated with Khudi Pakistan to hold a dialogue between students of madrassas from different cities and Quaid-e-Azam University on November 6, 2013 in Islamabad. About 60 students participated besides representatives of media and civil society. The purpose was to enhance interaction between students getting education from two distinct systems of education and also to explore how students viewed challenges facing Pakistan.

Most students underscored that ideological confusion and polarization existed in the country particularly on the motives and purpose of establishment of Pakistan and the role of Islam in it. There was also a near consensus among students that a lack of culture of tolerance and dialogue was at the heart of all problems facing Pakistan. Participants agreed that the interactions would

provide a platform to the younger generation to find common solutions for the problems that are leading the Pakistani society towards a disaster. They also observed that dialogue among students from different educational system should be made an integral part of their learning process in order to overcome ideological polarization and religious and sectarian violence.

Issues such as lack of direction and proper guidance, dearth of opportunities, and existence of different education systems were also highlighted by many students as factors making Pakistani youth least responsive to emerging challenges.

ii) Moderate Islamic Literature and Counter-radicalization Argument

Besides acquiring and disseminating literature carrying counter-extremism argument to religious scholars, madrassas, editors of Islamic periodicals and libraries PIPS also engaged credible religious scholars to produce moderate, or counter-extremism literature in form of books. Two books thus produced in 2013 were printed and disseminated free-of-cost to editors/owners of Islamic publications including magazines published by madrassas, mainstream media outlets and columnists, libraries, civil society and non-governmental organizations, leading religious scholars belonging to all schools of thought including heads of madrassa educational boards (*Wafaqs*), and academic and research institutes. The books included:

- ❖ *Tazadat-o-Imtiazat: Pakistani muashre ke tanazar me* (Contradictions and discriminations in the perspective of Pakistani society) by Raza Muhammad Rathore; and
- ❖ *Islam, Jamhooriyat and Pakistan* (Islam, Democracy and Pakistan) by Maulana Ammar Khan Nasir (a collection of articles and speeches of Abu Ammar Maulana Zahidur Rashidi on the subject).

2.2 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 the perpetrators' 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.

2.2.1 PIPS Digital Database (<http://san-pips.com/app/database>)

The PIPS online database web portal (<http://san-pips.com/app/database>), which was updated in 2013 to include data on incidents of violence and terrorism in Pakistan from 2006 onward, 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.

As cited earlier, conflict, insecurity and violence are among the core thematic areas that the Pak Institute for Peace Studies focuses in its research-and-analysis and policy advocacy initiatives for peace and stability in Pakistan and wider region. When PIPS started to work as an independent research institute in last quarter of 2005, it found that the only account of available data on these subjects consisted of either day-to-day media reports of conflicts and incidents of violence and terrorism etc. in Pakistan or the literature coming from Western sources, which lacked the local context and understanding. Secondly, most of the western and local research on conflict and insecurity in Pakistan did not have strong empirical base probably due to its increased focus on theoretical perspective and less reliance on field work and firsthand data.

The PIPS has been striving since 2006 to develop a comprehensive database on conflict and security issues at national level through a continuous monitoring and documentation of each and every incident happening in the country on daily basis. Until 2011 it was being managed manually. During previous two years (2012 and 2013) PIPS put extensive efforts to administer and maintain digital database on incidents of violence and terrorism in the country.

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.

2.2.2 Periodic Conflict and Security Reports

PIPS continued to prepare and publish online its periodic conflict and security reports in 2013 on its web portal www.san-pips.com. These reports identify the areas of conflict and flashpoints,

document and explain incidents of violence and terrorism, outline developments on the terrorism and security fronts, and project the future scenario. The reports are categorized as under:

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

In 2013, PIPS prepared 48 weekly conflict reports, 12 monthly security reports and an annual security report for Pakistan. 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>.

2.3 Regional Security

Although PIPS has been studying aspects of regional and South Asian security since its inception, it started to exclusively focus on regional security in 2013.

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, analyzed the state practices and the potential for the states to counter such threats separately or jointly.

In 2013, PIPS produced or administered following reports and analyses related to different aspects of regional security:

- ❖ *“Afghanistan and Pakistan: A Common Security Perspective” by Muhammad Amir Rana and Safdar Sial (Published in PIPS Journal “Conflict and Peace Studies”, Vol. 5, No. 1 (2013): 9-34)*

This comprehensive research study reviews the emerging security challenges and trends in Afghanistan and Pakistan, particularly on Pak-Afghan border, with a view to see how they impact strategic security concepts and perceptions of both countries and to explore prospects for an effective and common response to such security challenges. This study assesses a case for common security perspective for Pakistan and Afghanistan looking through the recent sequence of events on borders, internal and interlinked security dynamics of the two countries, and regional politics trends.

- ❖ *“Pak-Iran Relations: Views of Political and Religious Parties” by Najam U Din and Maryam Naseer (Published in “Conflict and Peace Studies,” Vol. 5, No. 1 (2013): 85-102)*

This empirical research study is based on the findings of a survey of mainstream religious and political parties in Pakistan to assess their views on Islamabad’s ties with Iran.

2.4 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’ in 2013:

2.4.1 Capacity Building and Training Initiatives

- ❖ *One-day Media Training Workshop on
“Reporting and Analyzing Conflicts in Pakistan”*

Second of a series of two workshops on conflict-sensitive reporting, the workshop was held on January 9 in Islamabad. As many as 35 journalists from across Pakistan and others including media experts and researchers participated in the workshop. The trainers highlighted that the

information explosion has lifted the role of journalists from traditional story tellers to analytical and investigative reporters who have the professional capacity and abilities to think critically and link the available information to its larger political, socioeconomic and other related dimensions. The five sessions of the workshop were classified as follows: safety of journalists and balanced reporting; analytical skills and critical thinking; how to report a conflict; group presentations [of reporting of a pretended incident of violence]; and an interactive session with senior journalists.

❖ *Two-day Training Workshop with Journalists on
“Objective and Progressive Reporting and Analysis of Human Rights Violations in
Pakistan”*

The Institute organized and facilitated a two-day training workshop with print and electronic media journalists in Islamabad on 26th and 27th of February, 2013 with a view to train and enable Pakistani media to contribute objective and progressive reporting and analysis of human rights violations in Pakistan. The problems faced by journalists in reporting incidents of human rights abuses were also discussed and solutions were given in an interactive discussion between the trainers and attendees. This workshop was attended by 30 journalists from all over Pakistan. The media training included sessions on mapping of human rights issues in Pakistan; key issues and considerations in reporting human rights; regional human rights outlook; legal perspective; as well as cases studies on the Rimsha Masih case and Rinkle Kumari case.

❖ *An Advocacy Seminar with Editors and Columnists of Islamic Magazines/Newspapers on
“Educational Rights and Obligations: Constitutional and Religious Perspectives”*

The seminar was jointly organized by PIPS and Alif Ailaan on December 10, 2013 in Islamabad. More than 40 participants included editors and columnists of different Islamic magazines and newspapers including madrassa magazines, educationists, political leaders, and civil society representatives. The purpose was to educate and sensitize editors and columnists of Islamic periodicals in support of education so that Islamic magazines, newspapers and journals could play effective role in creating awareness among people about importance of education and in influencing parliamentarians for improvement of education.

2.4.2 Pakistan-Afghanistan Media Collaboration

A joint project of PIPS, International Media Support (IMS) and the Killid Group (TKG) of Afghanistan, the Pakistan-Afghanistan media collaboration initiative is aimed at enhancing cooperation between Afghan and Pakistani media organizations and journalists with a view to improve the quality and quantity of reporting on complex cross-border and regional issues. (For details visit: <http://www.reportap.com/index.php>)

Launched in 2011, the programme continued in the subsequent years of 2012 and 2013. Some of the project measures that were implemented in 2013 were related to two of the following three major components:

- The exchange programme
- Media monitoring
- Joint reports by Pakistani-Afghan journalists

*i) **The Exchange Programme***

In March 2013, senior Pakistani and Afghan journalists selected 14 journalists from the two countries in a meeting in Kabul for cross-border visits aimed at enhancing bilateral cooperation between media organizations of the two countries. The selection was made by the joint Pak-Afghan Advisory Board from among a large number of applicants from the print and electronic media organizations of the two countries.

The seven journalists selected from Afghanistan were: Ahmad Jawid Ziyarat Jahi (Tolo TV), Aref Karimi (Zuhul Multi Media), Khadija Mosavi (Radio Setarae Sahar / Bano), Murtaza Hussaini (Afghan Khaber), Obaidullah Jahesh (Tanveer TV), Sayed Farid Sanayee (Kapila Multi Media) and Sayed Ismaeel Jahangir (Tahlili 7)

The seven journalists selected from Pakistan were: Aqeel Yousafzai (daily Wahdat, monthly Likwal and Dutch Press Agency), Aoun Abbas Sahi (The News on Sunday), Nasima Achakzai (AVT Khyber and PMC News), Peer Muhammad (The Express Tribune), Riaz Gul (Mashaal radio), Shahab Ud Din (Aaj News) and Shams-ul Qamar (Center for Research and Security Studies).

The selected journalists visited each other's country in April to complete work on their proposed ideas. The visiting journalists spent around a week in the other country to complete the stories that they and their media organization had proposed for research in their applications under the cross-border media collaboration programme.

Training Sessions for Journalists Selected for Exchange Programme

Pak Institute for Peace Studies organized two day training sessions for seven Pakistani journalists selected for a visit to Afghanistan under the Pak-Afghan Media Collaboration programme in first week of April 2013. Later in the month, PIPS organized another training session for Pakistani and visiting Afghan journalists chosen under the journalist exchange programme.

ii) Media Monitoring

❖ “*Through Each Other’s Eyes: Pakistan-Afghanistan Media Monitoring*”

This study is the outcome of a one-month monitoring of selected media in Pakistan and Afghanistan from mid-April to mid-May 2013. This report, published by the PIPS, monitoring the two countries’ media coverage of each other is an endeavor to explore what the media has considered important to report about the neighboring country and the manner in which it has been reported. It is equally revealing to examine the topics and issues about the other country that the news media has failed to report. (*The report can be free downloaded at <http://san-pips.com/download.php?f=223.pdf>*)

2.5 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 learned through its three years engagement with religious scholars (2011-13) that extended and sustained dialogue and interaction among different segments of society was direly needed to promote harmony and peace in Pakistani society. A consensus view that emerged in various debates held as part of this engagement was that dialogue and logic, and not force, were the only ways to create consensus and shared understanding on critical issues challenging peace and harmony in Pakistan, and also to convince people about one’s viewpoint.

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 2013, as cited earlier, PIPS engagement with religious scholars for promotion of peace and harmony was exclusively focused on the element of dialogue. Three dialogues were held as part of this programme, which have been described earlier in **Section 2.1.3** of this report.

❖ *National Seminar on*

“*Education Emergency in Pakistan and Responsibility of Religious Scholars*”

This national-level advocacy dialogue was jointly held by Pak Institute for Peace Studies and Alif Ailaan in Islamabad on April 24, 2013.

Speakers and discussants included:

- Mufti Muneebur Rehman, chairman Ruet-e-Hilal Committee;
- Maulana Tanveer Ahmed Alvi, vice principal of Jamia Muhammadiyah, Islamabad;
- Dr. Raghbir Naeemi, principal of Jamia Naeemia, Lahore;
- Mr. Khurshid Nadeem, journalist and scholar;
- Maulana Abdul Haq Hashmi, representative of Rabitatul Madaaris Balochistan;
- Maulana Muhammad Salfi, administrator of Jamia Sattaria, Karachi;
- Allama Ammar Khan Nasir, deputy director Al-Sharia Academy Gujranwala;
- Maulana Yasin Zafar, principal of Jamia Salfia, Faisalabad and chief administrator of Wafaqul Madaaris Al-Salfia, Punjab;
- Allama Syed Farhat Hussain Shah, president of Minhajul Quran Ulema Council, Lahore;
- Maulana Rooh Allah Madni, chief Khateeb, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Maulana Attaullah Shahab, member Gilgit Baltistan Council and administrator of Darul Uloom Gilgit;
- Mr. Zameer Akhtar Mansoor, religious scholar; and
- Dr Qibla Ayaz, dean at Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, University of Peshawar.

Participants underscored the importance of education and prepared some recommendations to be implemented on the level of state and society for the uplift of education in Pakistan besides stressing upon the parents and education providers to play their due roles. They observed that education is a fundamental right of every Pakistani citizen. Also, it is a religious obligation of every Muslim. “All political parties should prioritize education and should workout and implement with consensus a comprehensive, effective and long-term work plan for improving the state of education in Pakistan,” was a unanimous appeal put forth by the participants of the seminar. At the end of the seminar the religious scholars issued a unanimous declaration in support of education in Pakistan.

❖ *National Seminar on*

“Basic Right to Education, Legislation and Implementation: National and Religious Obligations”

Jointly organized by PIPS and Alif Ailaan, this one-day seminar brought together religious scholars from various schools of thought, representatives of different madrassa educational boards, educationists and government representatives on December 18, 2013 in Islamabad.

The participants noted that the state of education in Pakistan is miserable and requires an emergency response. The developing nations are progressing fast because of their investment in education. Both Pakistani state and society have to realize that the dream of prosperity and stability cannot be fulfilled without focusing on education. “Being a teacher, parent, religious

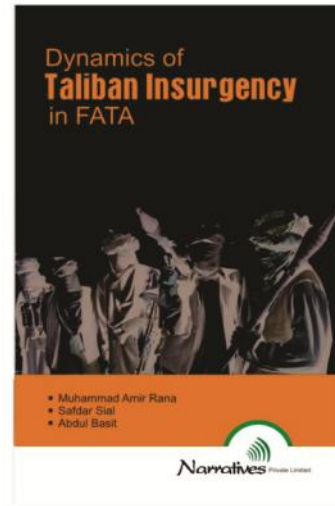
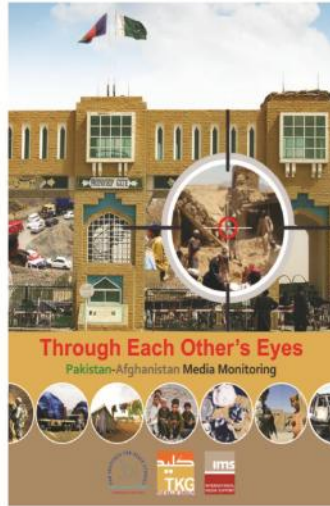
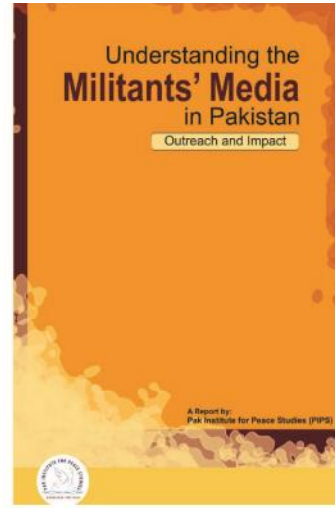
scholar, politician, civil society activist, journalist and a citizen as well as the government we all need to do efforts for promotion of education in the country,” the participants agreed.

Among the speakers were:

- Sardar Muhammad Yusuf, Federal Minister for Religious Affairs;
- Mr. Muhammad Amir Rana, director PIPS;
- Dr. Khalid Masud, former chairman of Council of Islamic Ideology;
- Maulana Noorul Haq Dadri, former federal minister;
- Maulana Rooh Ullah Madni, chief khateeb of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Maulana Attaullah Shahab, member Gilgit Baltistan Council;
- Dr. Syed Muhammad Najfi, deputy director at Taqreeb Mazahib-e-Islami;
- Dr. Noor Fatima;
- Dr. Qibla Ayaz, dean at Faculty of Islamic and Oriental Studies, University of Peshawar;
- Maulana Masud Baig, administrator of Jamia Banoria, Karachi;
- Mufti Sher Muhammad Khan, Shaikhul Hadith at Darul Uloom Muhammadia Ghosia Bhera Sharif, Sargodha;
- Maulana Abdul Haq Hashmi, representative of Rabitatul Madaaris Balochistan;
- Syeda Hoorul Ain, research scholar at Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre at University of Peshawar; and
- Ms. Shagufta Omer, in-charge Da'wah Center for Women at International Islamic University.

Other discussants and participants included: Secretary General Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen Balochistan Allama Maqsood Ali Domki; Assistant Professor Sheikh Zayed Islamic Center Dr. Rashid Ahmed; Lecturer at Department of Languages & Literature at International Islamic University Islamabad Sadaf Mehmood; Principal Jamiatul Raza Islamabad Allama Muhammad Asghar Askari; President Anjuman Asatiza-e-Pakistan and Khateeb Jamia Masjid Mohafiz Town, Lahore Pir Atharul Qadri; Principal Jamia Shaikhul Islam Sabza Zar, Lahore Allama Professor Muhammad Ahmed Awan; Nazim Taleemat Jamia Ghosia Rizvia, Islamabad Professor Muhammad Aslam Jalai; Principal Jamia Ashrafia Okara Maulana Abdul Qadeem; Principal Jamia Naeemia Islamabad Maulana Gulzar Naeemi; Vice Principal Jamia Muhammadia, Islamabad Maulana Tanveer Ahmed Alvi; and Maulana Babar Hussain Babar.

3. Publications



Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2013)

Sr. No.	Date	Place	Event
1.	January 9	Islamabad	One-day media training workshop on “Reporting and Analyzing Conflicts in Pakistan”
2.	February 26-27	Islamabad	Two-day training workshop with journalists on “Objective and Progressive Reporting and Analysis of Human Rights Violations in Pakistan”
3.	March 15	Afghanistan	Pak-Afghan Media Collaboration Programme’s Advisory Board Meeting for selection of Pakistani, Afghan journalists for the Exchange Programme
4.	April 3	Islamabad	A training session with journalists selected for the Pak-Afghan Exchange Programme
5.	April 24	Islamabad	National seminar on “Education Emergency in Pakistan and Responsibility of Religious Scholars”
6.	June 17	Islamabad	A dialogue on “Interfaith Harmony in Pakistan: Perspective, Challenges and Opportunities”
7.	August 27	Islamabad	A structured dialogue on “Peace, Harmony and Coexistence: National and Religious Obligations”
8.	October 11	Islamabad	International Seminar on “Creating an Environment that Counteracts Militant Ideologies and Radicalism in Pakistan”
9.	November 6	Islamabad	A session of debate among Madrassa and University Students on “Critical Challenges Facing Pakistan and the Ways to Address Them”
10.	December 10	Islamabad	An advocacy seminar with editors/columnists of Islamic magazines/newspapers on “Educational Rights and Obligations: Constitutional and Religious Perspectives”
11.	December 18	Islamabad	National seminar on “Basic Right to Education, Legislation and Implementation: National and Religious Obligations”

PAKISTAN SECURITY REPORT

2 0 1 3

Internal Security Matrix

Critical Areas

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
8% rise in terrorist attacks

Balochistan
15% rise in killings in
terrorist attacks

Karachi
88% rise in terrorist attacks

Critical Threats

Sectarian Violence
205 attacks
12 clashes

Nexus between
Militants and Criminals

Operational Capacity of the
Militants

Illegal Weapons & IEDs

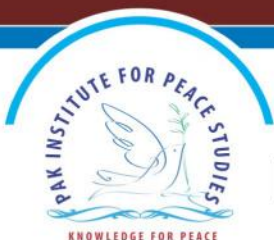
State Response

Military Operations
90 operational attacks
105 clashes b/w forces
and militants

Terrorists Killed
1,028

Unsuccessful & Foiled
Terror Bids
97

36% increase in suicide attacks
179% increase in fatalities in suicide attacks



PAK INSTITUTE FOR PEACE STUDIES (PIPS)

* % change is in comparison with 2012