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pips@pakpips.com



www.pakpips.com



PAKPIPS



PakistanInstituteForPeaceStudies

PIPS Annual Report 2022

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1. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Staff, management, and advisory boards

Towards end of 2022, the number of PIPS staff members stood at 14 including the director research and programmes, two research analysts/associates, one project manager, two researchers, one IT manager, one media and event coordinator, one monitoring and evaluation officer, one finance manager, one admin and finance assistant, one technical coordinator, and two support staff. With the exception of support and technical staff, all PIPS team members have at least a graduate degree in their respective fields.

Profiles of PIPS team members can be seen here: <<https://www.pakpips.com/pips-team>>

Apart from those regular staff members, PIPS engaged about 50 youths across Pakistan to monitor and report violations of faith-based hate speech, persecution and violence. During the year, PIPS also employed several field researchers, trainers, and resource persons in different regions of the country to carryout different measures including those linked to research and planned interventions such as fieldwork as well as training workshops and seminars, etc.

The 7-member PIPS Advisory Board included: Khaled Ahmed (Pakistan); Dr Catarina Kinnvall (Sweden); Dr Khalid Masud (Pakistan); Ghazi Salaudinn

(Pakistan); Anoooshe Aisha Mushtaq (Australia); Prof. Dr. Khalida Ghaus (Pakistan); and Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed (Pakistan).

The annual AB meeting was held in March 2022 in which the members reviewed PIPS programmes and provided strategic guidance in matters related to PIPS mandate and policy orientation. That guidance also entailed recommendations for matters related to project implementation.

As in the previous years, Director Research at PIPS, Muhammad Amir Rana, who also oversaw all the sections or departments, led the main decision-making body, or management team at PIPS in the light of AB oversight.

PIPS Editorial Advisory Board for its research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* and other publications remained unchanged in 2022. Its members included: Khaled Ahmed, Prof. Dr Saeed Shafqat, Marco Mezzera, Prof. Dr Syed Farooq Hasnat, Anatol Lieven, Peter Bergen, Dr Muhammad Khalid Masud, Dr. Catarina Kinnvall, Dr Adam Dolnik, Dr Tahir Abbas, Dr Rasul Bakhsh Rais, and Dr Tariq Rahman. (For detailed profiles visit: <<https://www.pakpips.com/advisory-board>>

Two types of evaluation were conducted at PIPS in the year 2022 to assess the staff performance: monthly, or assignment-based,

process evaluations, and an annual summative evaluation. Staff promotions and incentives were based on the results of these evaluations.

1.2 Capacity building

As in previous years, the Institute held regular internal training sessions, at least one in a span of three months. These sessions employed different methods such as lectures by senior researchers, as well as joint reading and discussion sessions. At the same time, organizational mechanisms, as set forth in PIPS Manual of Procedures, were used to enhance the capacity of PIPS staff and the quality of output. That included internal skills analysis and assignment of tasks, and joint assignments by senior and junior members.

PIPS also facilitated its staff members' participation in various national and international seminars/conferences as well as capacity building and training events.

1.3 Internships/fellowships

PIPS offered short-term internship to the following students and graduates in 2022:

- Omar Waheed, a student of BS in Peace and Conflict Studies at NUML Islamabad, completed his three-month internship at PIPS from July to September 2022.
- Zoha Noman, a student of BS in Social Sciences of Health at NUML Islamabad worked at PIPS as an intern in September and October 2022.
- Muhammad Shariq Rasul, a student of BS in Mass Communication at Lahore

University of Management Sciences did his three-month internship with PIPS from mid-July to mid-October 2022.

- Osama Ahmed, MA Political Science from the University of Peshawar completed his extended internship at PIPS from July to December 2022.
- Altaf Hussain, BS in Economics from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad completed his 2-month internship in July 2022.

1.4 MoUs and collaborations

In 2022, PIPS continued to develop formal and informal linkages and collaborations with research and academic institutions. The objective has been to share mutual experiences, enhance the empirical and objective knowledge base of the issues related to conflict, insecurity and violence, etc., and to explore viable policy options for achieving peace and preventing/de-escalating conflicts in Pakistan and the wider region. Another underlying objective of this exercise has been to strengthen the institutional capacity at PIPS. Some area of PIPS collaboration with other institutes are listed below:

- Joint publications;
- Capacity building initiatives and mutual internships;
- Exchange of scholars and fellowships;
- Research collaborations;
- Holding of joint events such as conferences and seminars, etc.;
- Exchange of periodic and other publications; and

- Regular consultations with organizations and institutions with a common thematic focus in order to share experiences on research, policy advocacy and other programmatic areas.

PIPS MoUs in 2022

- In September 2022, PIPS signed an MoU with Saint Pierre Center for International Security (SPCIS), based in Guang Dong, China. The overall purpose of the cooperation between SPCIS and PIPS is to improve the scholastic and academic enterprises and levels of the two Institutes, promote and intensify the

relationship and the mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, in general, and the two Institutes, in particular. That purpose shall be achieved through promoting and reinforcing cooperation, mutual exchange of information, improvement of research and academic programs, and also exchanges of experts and researchers.

Details on these and previous MoUs signed by PIPS with several organizations seen here: <https://www.pakpips.com/mous-collaborations>

2. PROGRAMMATIC DEVELOPMENTS

Pak Institute for Peace Studies conducted multiple measures in 2022 in the following broader themes with occasional overlapping:

- Countering Violent & Nonviolent Extremism (CVE/CE)
- Education for peace and inclusiveness
- Conflict, peace and security
- Regional security and strategic studies
- Dialogue

These implemented activities, which are elaborated in the following pages, oriented around research and analysis, policy advocacy, and awareness and training, etc.

2.1 Countering Violent and Nonviolent Extremism (CVE/CE)

Violent and non-violent extremism and ideological radicalism as well as ways to prevent and counter them have been among the major areas of focus at PIPS since the Institute's establishment. Other main themes of programmatic and research orientation at PIPS have also been directly or indirectly linked to these two phenomena such as conflict analysis and peacebuilding; religion and conflict; internal and regional security; media for peace and democracy; and dialogue, etc.

After just two years of its establishment, PIPS had launched a multifaceted

programme of understanding and countering violent extremism and radicalism in Pakistan in 2007, titled "PIPS De-radicalization Plan (2007-2013)". The Plan encapsulated the related concepts of empirical understanding of radicalization and religious extremism, de-radicalization, and counter-radicalization. PIPS executed a host of activities linked to this progressive model traversing three levels: [i] Taking its basic input from empirical studies and surveys aimed at understanding the issue of violent extremism and radicalization, [ii] it underwent processes of knowledge creation and knowledge sharing to evolve certain strategies which were [iii] implemented at the final stage of de-radicalization and/or countering radicalization.

From 2013 onward, PIPS used the lessons it learnt from its implementation of the seven-year De-radicalization Plan to develop and execute certain specific CVE interventions built around the concepts of dialogue, training and education, use of media, including social, for creating awareness among people, and production and dissemination of moderate and CVE literature and responses.

In recent years, these interventions have increasingly focused on creating moderate and CVE spaces in cyberspace using social media platforms as well as reducing the appeal of violent ideologies through

awareness and advocacy campaigns and capacity building of vulnerable communities.

A brief description of PIPS' work on CVE and counter-radicalization in 2022 is given below.

2.1.1 Empirical research

❖ *Comprehensive research study*

“Countering Violent Extremism on Campuses”

In 2022, PIPS engaged university faculty members and students in a 4-month study and advocacy programme aimed at understanding and promoting the role of university teachers and administrators in countering violent extremism (CVE) and peacebuilding at educational campuses.

In-person meetings were held at the university campuses with administrative staff, faculty, and students to explore their views on aspects of radicalism and ways to counter it.

At the same time, training workshops and seminars were held at the universities. This particular exercise was aimed at seeking empirical data as well as sensitizing faculty members from six target universities in Karachi and Multan on violent extremism and enhancing their role in inclusive peacebuilding, specifically in the context of university campuses. These universities included:

- NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi

- University of Karachi, Karachi
- Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Lyari, Karachi
- Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi
- Women University Multan, Multan
- Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan

Using targeted sampling method, the six universities were selected based on the PIPS's strong linkage and existing ability to engage faculty members and students. PIPS has previously worked with these universities and has identified several problems in their campuses in relation to extremism and radicalization. The project served as a furtherance of the previous efforts and extension of its scope to more faculty members and students. With the exception of Sir Syed University of Engineering & Technology, the other five were public-sector universities. In PIPS's previous engagements with the universities over issues of radicalization and extremism, it was noted that public-sector education system suffers from these issues at a larger scale due to several bureaucratic and political constraints as well as limited financial support from the government for any initiative on peacebuilding and inclusive learning.

A comprehensive report was prepared based on these 4-month activities, which can be downloaded here:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Countering-Violent-Extremism-on-Campuses-Corrected-1.pdf>>

❖ *Policy research on***“A path to peace: Softer approaches to countering terrorism and extremism in Pakistan”**

In 2021-22 PIPS undertook a research and policy advocacy project with the view of charting the scope for softer approaches in Pakistan. The research sought to gather primary data through consultations and a perception assessment survey. A consultation with participants from all regions of Pakistan was considered important for gathering the depth of information and direct interaction with and among the stakeholders. The perception assessment survey was used not only to determine respondents' opinion but also measure how strongly a view was held.

A regional consultation was held in Islamabad towards end of 2021 on the theme of promoting soft approaches in countering terrorism and extremism in Pakistan, which followed 3-4 month-long exercise of perception surveys. The semi-structured questionnaire aimed to gauge opinions of the respondents on the past experience and scope of soft approaches in the context of Pakistan's efforts to counter terrorism and extremism.

All the collected data was used to prepare a report or policy paper to explore avenues for deepening and broadening the role of soft approaches in countering extremism in Pakistan. In terms of the report structure, first section of introduction is followed by Section 2 that presents a quick overview of the CVE framework in Pakistan, enumerating the scope and impact of the key CVE tools and

strategies that Pakistan has sought to use in recent years. Section 3 opens with a quick look at the factors and drivers of extremism in Pakistan before proceeding to an overview of the current context. Section 4 offers analysis of the regional consultation findings as well as the perception assessment survey. The report concludes with section 5 which lists international best practices and principles for establishing effective CVE efforts and frameworks. It also includes the combined conclusions and recommendations in Pakistan's context based on the primary data.

Complete report titled “A Path to Peace: Softer Approaches to Countering Terrorism and Extremism in Pakistan,” can be downloaded at:

<<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Final-Report.pdf>>

2.1.2 Experience sharing and policy advocacy

Key experience-sharing and policy advocacy events on CVE/CE and peace that PIPS organized during the year 2022, are listed below:

❖ **Pakistan Peace Festival 2022, and inauguration of "Charter of Peace"**

Pak Institute for Peace Studies organized the Pakistan's first-ever peace festival on September 23, 2022, at the Pakistan National Council of the Arts (PNCA), Islamabad.

The event was an effort to improve acceptance of the positive concept of peace, not just as the absence of war and violence, but one built on social norms, institution

building and sustainable economic development that target structures and values supporting hatred and violence in society.

(Complete report of the festival can be seen here: <https://www.pakpips.com/article/7037>)



The event was attended by 534 individuals from public in addition to 50 invited guests like Government officials such as Advisor to the Prime Minister on Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan Qamar Zaman Kaira, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister Romina Khurshid Alam, and Chairperson Council of Islamic Ideology Dr. Qibla Ayaz; senior politician such as Former Senator Farhatullah Babar; former and current members of civil and military bureaucracy such as Amb (R) Ashraf Jahangir Qazi, Lt Gen (R) Naeem Lodhi, Lt. Gen (R) Asif Yaseen Malik, Admiral (R) Tasnim Ahmed, Captain Rashid Nazir Ch and Rear Admiral Naeem Sarwar, SI(M); members of civil society such as chairperson HRCP Hina Jilani, managing director The Human Security Institute Iffat Pervez, director Center for Social Justice Peter Jacob, and executive director Paiman Trust Mossarat Qadeem; media persons such as senior journalist Absar Alam, senior journalist and TV host Wussatullah Khan; writer and senior columnist Ghazi Salahuddin, senior columnist Khursheed Nadeem, journalist and media trainer Aoun

Sahi and digital broadcast journalist Sabookh Syed.

The event started with an inauguration ceremony where the endorsement campaign for the Charter of Peace was formally launched followed by an award ceremony for the first Pakistan Peace Award. The other activities of the festival included an art exhibition, poster competition, Theater, Musharia and Music Concert.

Inauguration ceremony for CoP

The festival kicked in with the inauguration ceremony of Charter of Peace (CoP), a document produced by PIPS that lays out key recommendations for countering violent extremism (CVE) and building sustainable solutions toward peace in Pakistan. Several guests and participants endorsed the document and also offered recommendations to improve and implement it.

'Pakistan Peace Award' ceremony

The second activity of the Pakistan Peace Festival was the award ceremony for Pakistan Peace Prize. A first-ever initiative of its kind, Peace Award is an effort by the PIPS to acknowledge the contribution of Pakistan's civil society in peacebuilding, peacemaking, and deradicalization through their works in varied fields, be it educating people through their writings or research, bringing social justice and prosperity, advocating for gender, ethnic or racial equality or the on-ground resolution of conflict.

Ms. Jalila Haider, a human rights and peace activist from Balochistan, was selected as the winner of the Award by a jury of following members:

- Dr Qibla Ayaz, Chairperson Council of Islamic Ideology
- Dr A. H. Nayyar, Physicist and educationist
- Hina Jilani, Chairperson Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
- Ghazi Salahuddin, writer, columnist, and media person
- Wussatullah Khan, senior journalist
- Dr Farzana Bari, human rights activist
- Romana Bashir, women rights and minority rights activist

Art exhibition

Ambassador (R) Ashraf Jahangir Qazi, Former Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States along with the first Peace Prize winner Ms. Jalila Haider inaugurated the art exhibition. Over 25 artists exhibited their artwork on peace comprising photographs, paintings, and sculptures.

Live theatre: Breaking the Wall

Gatha Art Group by Mafkoora Research and Development Center Peshawar performed a live theatre titled “Breaking the wall.” Director by Wagma Feroz, the play highlighted the irrationality behind violence and revolves around a woman whose son is among the missing persons and a man trying to break a wall.

Mushaira on human dignity and respect

A mushaira on the theme of social harmony and human dignity was also part of the festival. Renowned poet Iftikhar Arif was the chief guest of the mushaira. Other senior

poets who participated included Jalil Aali, Dr. Waheed Ahmed, Sajjad Azhar and Abid Sial. Using poetry as a medium, the poets highlighted the importance of human empathy and tolerance in bringing peace to society.

Poster competition

A poster drawing competition was also organized on the theme of imagining the peaceful future of Pakistan where 18 young artists participated. The jury reviewed the artwork and decided three winners from 18 participants based on the originality of the idea and creativity. Dr. Waheed Ahmed presented the award to the winner and held that such a competition can encourage our youth to participate in positive activities.

Musical concert

The festival ended with a music concert where five young singers performed. The idea was again to give positive activities around music and art to Pakistani youth so they can express themselves and positively use their energy.

Cultural dance performances

To celebrate and endorse the cultural diversity of Pakistan, dance groups representing Punjabi, Saraiki, Pathan, and Balochi cultures danced to the tunes of folk music.

❖ *Awareness campaign***“Promoting CVE soft approaches in Pakistan”**

Apart from the inauguration and launch ceremony of Charter of Peace in Islamabad, as described in previous section, PIPS also held CoP launch events in Lahore and Peshawar. Besides the launching of the Charter, endorsements from political and religious organizations and civil society were obtained. Also, PIPS held debates with students on different aspects of the CoP.

Lahore CoP launch and related activities

PIPS launched its Charter of Peace at Four Points by Sheraton in Lahore on November 9, in which people from all walks of life participated, including policymakers, religious scholars, journalists and students. The activity was intended to showcase the multiple soft approaches towards CT and CVE. The event was attended by 44 individuals and was covered by both electronic and print media. Political Assistant to the Chief Minister Punjab Zain Ali Bhatti, the chief guest of the ceremony, while Maulana Rageb Naeemi, religious scholar and Principal Jamia Naeemia Lahore, journalist, and scholar Ziaul Haq Naqshbandai, Dr Sarah Ahmad of the Lahore College for Women University, and Director PIPS Muhammad Amir Rana talked on the occasion.

The link to the complete event report, videos and pictures of the event could be found at: <https://www.pakpips.com/article/7157>

Debates at Jamia Naeemia and LUMS

PIPS team organized two debates/discussions with students in Lahore on the Charter of Peace (ie the soft approaches to counter terrorism). These debates were held at Madrassa Jamia Naeemia, Garhi Shahu, on November 9, and Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Lahore University of Management Sciences on November 10. The PIPS team presented key features of the CoP and the rationale of promoting soft approaches, and then the house was opened for open debate and questions.

CoP endorsement in Lahore

PIPS team visited the offices of 5 civil society organizations (CSJ, Bargad, Sujag, Tanzim Ittihad Ummat, and Center for Peace and Secular Studies) in Lahore and got endorsements for its CoP from the office-bearers. Videos were made and pictures shot while endorsing the CoP.

PIPS team went to the offices of two political parties in Lahore and got endorsed its Charter of Peace from the officeholders. Videos were made and pictures shot while endorsing the CoP. The political parties were: Pakistan Muslim League (Q); and Pakistan Muslim League (N).

Peshawar CoP launch and related activities

PIPS launched its Charter of Peace at Shaykh Zayed Islamic Center, University of Peshawar on November 29, in which 53 people from different walks of life

participated, including policymakers, religious scholars, journalists and students. Special Assistant to Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) on Information Barrister Muhammad Ali Saif, Special Assistant to Chief Minister KP on Minority Affairs Wazeer Zada, Member of KP Assembly Humaira Bashir, Director Shaykh Zayed Islamic Centre Professor Dr Rashid Ahmad, senior journalist Rifatullah Orakzai, and others discussed various aspects of peace and CVE in the light of PIPS CoP document.

The link to the event report, videos and pictures of the event could be found at: <https://www.pakpips.com/article/7282>

CoP debates among students in Peshawar

PIPS team organized two debates/discussions with students in Peshawar on the Charter of Peace (i.e the soft approaches to counter terrorism) in late November and early December. These debates were held at Shaykh Zayed Islamic Centre, University of Peshawar, on November 30, and at Islamia College University Peshawar on December 1.

Charter of Peace endorsement in Peshawar

PIPS team visited the offices of 5 civil society organizations (HRCF-Peshawar, GDP-Peshawar, Mafkoora Research & Development Center, Khwendo Kor, and RCWF) in Peshawar and got endorsed its Charter of Peace from the office-bearers. Videos were made and pictures shot while endorsing the COP. Moreover, the Charter of peace was endorsed by 88 others.

PIPS team also went to the offices of two political parties in Peshawar (Qaumi Watan Party and Pakistan Peoples Party) and got endorsed its Charter of Peace from the officeholders.

Social media campaign

Besides in-person advocacy and endorsements, PIPS also initiated an online endorsement campaign for CoP, and as many as **630 online endorsements** had been obtained by the end of the year 2022.

In-person CoP endorsements

Category	Islamabad	Punjab	KP	Total
Civil society organizations	15	5	5	25
Think-tanks	1	2	3	6
Doctors	1	3	0	4
Tajziat subscribers	1	0	0	1
Scholars	1	1	1	3
Government officials	12	4	1	17
Religious scholars	0	3	1	4
Political parties/politicians	2	2	3	7
Journalist/media	4	12	5	21
Writer/poets	0	2	1	3
Students	166	26	66	258
Academia	21	1	7	29
Artists	1	0	0	1
Total	225	61	93	379

2.2 Education for Peace and Inclusiveness

Youth are essential to peace building processes, and with the right education and training they can be instrumental in strengthening freedom of faith, tolerance, and social cohesion in socially unstable and divisive societies. The youth are more receptive to innovative efforts for peace and harmony than older generations. Since 2015, PIPS has been engaging teachers and students from a range of educational institutions such as universities, colleges, and madrasa around themes of social cohesion and harmony.

PIPS efforts for youth development in 2022 are mentioned below:

2.2.1 Youth for Interfaith Harmony Initiative

– *Youth training and sensitization on religious freedoms*

The ‘Youth for Interfaith Harmony’ initiative is based on the findings of earlier PIPS studies that found youth as a critical agent of positive social change because they have unique understanding of the issues at hand, and they can provide important perspectives to help improve interventions for promoting religious freedoms and tolerance. The Pakistani youth should not only be considered as passive subjects of extremism and violence, but also as part of solutions to the same problems. Therefore, in the first phase of the above-mentioned initiative, PIPS held training and educational workshops with universities students across the country to sensitize them on issues of interfaith relations, religious intolerance, diversity, inclusion, and values of

multiculturalism. Over 750 students from dozens of Pakistani universities were trained at workshops in 2021.

– *Research and publication*

Similarly, in the second phase, PIPS developed four provincial and one national report that provide critical insights into how the educated youth view their relations with the state, society, and religion. Their worldviews and perspectives on questions of diversity, inclusion, gender, and peace offer valuable knowledge to help inform relevant policies. The reports were based on the surveys conducted with students at workshops as well as PIPS observation and literature review. The reports were printed and shared with stakeholders in the government, civil society, and media.

– *Consultation and advocacy*

In addition, PIPS held nine separate rounds of consultations with lawmakers, educationists, curricula experts, and members of intelligentsia, civil society, and media in the federal and provincial capitals. These consultative sessions discussed issues arising in the context of religious freedom in Pakistan and how the current educational and legal systems promote or undermine that freedom. The purpose was to develop better understanding of the issues at hand and draw policy options on how to improve the situation of religious freedoms through the youth. Furthermore, the sessions also were also designed for advocacy purpose as policymakers, government officials, civil society members, and other stakeholders attended these consultations.

2.2.2 Social Media Engagement

– *Youth-led Observatory on Religious Freedom Violations*

From amongst the over 750 trained university students, PIPS drew a pool of 50 active and bright youth who were further trained in Islamabad in monitoring religious freedom violations in Pakistan both online and offline. Called ‘Youth Observers’, these young men and women were sensitized about the legal frameworks protecting rights of minorities, religious freedoms, and prohibiting faith-based hate speech and persecution. The observers were trained how to identify, flag, and report incidents of hate speech, violence, or persecution. Based on the reporting of youth observers, PIPS prepared and issued quarterly Social Media Reports on the state of religious freedom in Pakistan.

For a tabular summary of the activities, please see below:

Reports publication, launching, and dissemination:

Report	Title	Location
Balochistan Report	‘Discourse with Balochistan Youth on Society, Religion, and Politics’.	Quetta
Sindh Report	‘How Youth in Sindh View State, Religion, and Politics’	Karachi
Punjab Report	‘Interfaith Relations in Pakistan: Perspectives and	Lahore

	Worldviews of Youth in Punjab’	
National Report	‘Making Sense of Pakistani Youth: How Youth in Pakistan View State, Society, Religion, and Politics.’	Islamabad

Two-day Consultations (Islamabad one-day):

Region	Location and Date	No. of Participants
Balochistan	Quetta, February 2022	60
Federal Capital	Islamabad, June 2022	38
Sindh	Karachi, July 2022	49
Punjab	Lahore, November 2022	41
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Peshawar, Dec 2021	83

2.3 Regional Security and Strategic Studies

PIPS has been studying aspects of regional and South Asian security including strategic since its inception. It started to exclusively focus on regional security in 2013, which continued throughout the years in between to 2022.

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 the region is imperative to bridge the gaps among the states' conflicting perceptions of their respective security concerns. Besides striving to expand the empirical knowledge base of security threats, Pak Institute for Peace Studies has also developed a vast regional and global network for information sharing and research on some of the key security issues facing Pakistan and the wider region, which also have a profound impact on regional and global security.

2.3.1 “Supporting Afghan Peace and Reconciliation” initiative

In 2022, PIPS continued its two-year initiative with an overarching goal to strengthen Pakistan's support for the peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan by expanding the knowledge base on Pakistan's policy options for peace in Afghanistan and developing and advocating improved policy options and responses. The linked objectives of the program included:

- Improved knowledge-base and awareness of key stakeholders on

Pakistan's Afghan perspective and role in Afghan peace and reconciliation.

- Updated policy options and recommendations for Pakistani government and civil society in support of Afghan peace and reconciliation.

❖ *Quarterly Monitors: Perspectives from Pakistan on Afghan Peace and Reconciliation*

In 2022, PIPS produced and printed 4 quarterly monitors on responses from Pakistan to emerging Afghan situation. A team of dedicated researchers at PIPS monitored, documented and analysed the opinions of different segments of Pakistani society and state institutions on Afghanistan's political, social and security situations and their perceived impact on Pakistan. Besides conducting extensive desk researchers PIPS team also interviewed representatives of different segments of the state and society across Pakistan. The exercise led to the production and publishing of, as cited earlier, four quarterly monitors containing views and statements of stakeholders as well as the government's stated positions and actions in relation to peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

The quarterly monitors focussed these key areas:

- Afghan affairs: Key responses from Pakistan Pakistan's role in Afghan peace & reconciliation
- Bilateral & multilateral dynamics and developments
- Social media perspectives from Pakistan

- Annex-1: Monitoring of positions and actions [from Pakistan]
- Annex-2: Monitoring of positions and actions [multilateral and cross-cutting]

The monitors can download from the PIPS website, at the following links:

PIPS Quarterly **Monitor-3** (Jan to Mar 2022):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/book/perspectives-from-pakistan-on-afghan-peace-and-reconciliation-3>>

PIPS Quarterly **Monitor-4** (Apr to Jun 2022):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/book/perspectives-from-pakistan-on-afghan-peace-and-reconciliation-4>>

PIPS Quarterly **Monitor-5** (Jul to Sep 2022):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/book/perspectives-from-pakistan-on-afghan-peace-and-reconciliation-5>>

PIPS Quarterly **Monitor-6** (Oct to Dec 2022):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/book/7357>>

❖ *Analytical [policy] research*

Besides internal or in-house monitoring and analysis, PIPS also engaged subject specialists and experts to produce a total of eight analytical papers/research reports in 2022 (or two in each quarter) on different topics structured around the theme of Afghan conflict and peace process as seen from Pakistani perspective. While the in-house PIPS monitoring and analysis as cited earlier entailed an overall understanding of a variety of viewpoints and positions mainly around emerging events and developments, these analytical papers focused specialised aspects/themes of the subject.

The eight policy-oriented analytical papers PIPS solicited in 2022 were published in form of four Situation Reviews titled “*Afghanistan as Seen from Pakistan.*”

- **Situation Review 3** (Jan-Mar 2022):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Report.pdf>>

Papers:

- Evolving mindset of Afghan Taliban and its implications for Pakistan
M Ilyas Khan
- The interface of Afghan quagmire with Balochistan
Shahzada Zulfiqar & Akbar Notezai

- **Situation Review 4** (Apr-Jun 2022):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Report-3.pdf>>

Papers

- Pakistan’s peace talks with TTP:
Prospective outcome and implications
Muhammad Amir Rana
- Afghanistan’s persisting outlook on Pakistan: Lessons for Islamabad’s Afghan policy
Zia Ur Rehman

- **Situation Review 5** (Jul-Sep 2022):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Situation-Review-V.pdf>>

Papers

- Fallout of Afghan situation and Pakistan's policy responses
Ahmed Ali
- Afghan refugees and border control: Pakistan's challenges and policy options
Urooj Jafri

- **Situation Review 5** (Oct-Dec 2022):
<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/pb_6.pdf>

Papers

- Afghanistan's "uncertain" future: domestic and regional implications
Sami Yousafzai
- Pakistan and Afghanistan: national identity versus bonds of blood and civilisation
Zaigham Khan

❖ **Expert consultations on**

“Afghan peace and reconciliation: Pakistan's interests and policy options”

PIPS held another four (4) quarterly expert consultations in Islamabad in 2022 on emerging Afghanistan situation and Pakistan's concerns, role and policy priorities.

The consultations discussed multiple aspects of Afghan conflict and political reconciliation and suggested policy options and strategies to the government of Pakistan with the aim to support Afghan peace and reconciliation and tackle its trickledown effect for Pakistan including in terms of militancy and insecurity, among other things.

The event reports can be seen here:

- **Expert consultation 3** (March 27):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/6758>>
- **Expert consultation 4** (June 9):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/6887>>
- **Expert consultation 5** (September 3):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/7016>>

- **Expert consultation 6** (December 5):
<<https://www.pakpips.com/article/7259>>

The resource persons who participated in the structured, policy-oriented closed consultations included former diplomats, academicians, government officials, and representatives of political and religious parties, security and law enforcement agencies, civil society, and media, among others.

A list of participants (including those who participated in more than one consultations) is given below in alphabetical order:

- Abdullah Khan, expert on militancy and regional security
- Adil Shahzeb, anchorperson, and Afghan affairs expert
- Afrasiab Khattak, political analyst, and expert on Afghan affairs
- Ahmed Ali, Project Manager at PIPS
- Ali Baba Taj, educationist and social scientist, Quetta
- Amina Khan, Director Centre for Afghanistan, Middle East & Africa at the Institute of Strategic Studies (ISSI), Islamabad
- Aoun Sahi, director current affairs PTV News & head of PTV World
- Azaz Syed, journalist and security expert
- Aziz Ahmed Khan, former ambassador of Pakistan
- Baqir Sajjad Syed, senior journalist associated with Dawn
- Dr Abdul Malik Baloch, President National Party and former CM Balochistan
- Dr Qibla Ayaz, Chairman Council of Islamic Ideology
- Dr. Fazl ur Rahman, Director Pakistan Institute of China Studies at the University of Sargodha

- Dr. Simbal Khan, political and security analyst
- Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal, Professor at the School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
- Farhatullah Babar, former Senator (Pakistan Peoples Party)
- Farzana Ali, Bureau Chief Aaj News, Peshawar
- Haroon Rashid, Managing Editor of The Independent Urdu
- Hassan Khan, senior journalist, and anchorperson
- Ihsan Ghani Khan, former National Coordinator NACTA
- Ihsanullah Tipu Mehsud, journalist and analyst
- Inam-ul-Haque, former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, and former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
- Lt. General (Retd) Naeem Khalid Lodhi, former Defence Secretary and Minister of Defence of Pakistan
- Lt. General (Retd) Nasser Janjua, former National Security Advisor of Pakistan
- Lt. General (Retd) Tariq Khan, former Corps Commander and IG Frontier Corps
- Maj. General (Retd) Inam Ul Haque, defence and strategic affairs analyst
- Maulana Abdul Haq Hashmi, chief of Jamaat-e-Islami Balochistan
- Maulana Abdul Qadir Luni, head of JUI- Nazriyati Balochistan
- Maulana Yusuf Shah, secretary general JUI-S, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Mehmood Jan Babar, senior journalist, expert on Pak-Afghan affairs
- Minhas Majeed Khan, Assistant Professor of International Relations at University of Peshawar

- Mir Sher Baz Khetran, Research Fellow at the Institute of Strategic Studies (ISSI), Islamabad
- Mirwais Yasini, former first deputy speaker of the Lower House of the Afghan Parliament
- Mohammad Ilyas Khan, senior journalist
- Mohsin Dawar, Member of the National Assembly of Pakistan
- Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, Pak Institute for Peace Studies (Moderator)
- Muhammad Ayaz Wazir, former Ambassador and former Director General (Afghanistan) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mushahid Hussain Syed, Senator Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
- Muzhgan Feraji, journalist and educationist from Afghanistan
- Riffatullah Orakzai, journalist, and security analyst
- Safdar Sial, research analyst at PIPS (Moderator)
- Sami Yousafzai, journalist and expert on Afghan affairs
- Sanaullah Baloch, political leader, Balochistan National Party – Mengal
- Senator Anwaar-ul-Haq Kakar, Member Senate of Pakistan
- Shabana Fayyaz, Head of Department of Strategic Studies at Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
- Shahzada Zulfikar, Quetta-based senior journalist, President PFUJ
- Syed Ali Wasif Naqvi, Senior Research Associate at SDPI Islamabad
- Tahir Khan, journalist & expert on Afghan affairs
- Yar Muhammad Badini, Balochistan-based writer and journalist
- Zia Ur Rehman, journalist and analyst based in Karachi

2.3.2 PIPS Displacement & Migration Studies Centre (DMSC)

Website page:

<<http://pakpips.com/app/dmsc>>

Pak Institute for Peace Studies founded the PIPS Displacement & Migration Studies Centre (DMSC) in mid-2021, which continued to work on focused issues in 2022. Its establishment was the evolution of a core area of focus for Pak Institute for Peace Studies.

In 2022, the Centre produced a comprehensive policy brief titled "Afghan displacement prospects after a tricky trimester," (by a core team member Najam U Din), which can be seen here: <<http://pakpips.com/app/dmsc/2022/02/11/afghan-displacement-prospects-after-a-tricky-trimester/>>

Pakistan has been home to millions of refugees, almost exclusively from Afghanistan. Over the last two decades, Pakistan has also faced extensive internal displacement, mainly on account of armed conflict and natural disasters.

The Center was borne out of a realization of acute lack of an independent, dedicated, and credible research organization focused on forced displacement and migration despite a near omnipresent context of internal and cross-border forced displacement at least over the past four decades.

The Center came into being at a time of great uncertainty for the large existing refugee

population in Pakistan—which was bound to impact voluntary repatriation choices—as well as serious apprehensions of a fresh exodus of population from Afghanistan amid deteriorating security in that country.

2.4 Conflict, Peace and Security

PIPS' exclusive focus on conflict, peace and security is reflected in the Institute's several periodic publications on conflict and insecurity in Pakistan, most of which are outcome of empirical research and planned interventions in the said areas.

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

Besides, PIPS also brings out its flagship publication, or research journal of *Conflict and Peace Studies*, at least once a year.

PIPS has also been consistent in conducting conflict assessment focusing different regions of Pakistan. So far it has conducted

strategic conflict analyses of Gilgit Baltistan, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and erstwhile FATA as well as Karachi and south Punjab.

2.4.1 Research on conflict and peace

❖ *PIPS research journal* “Conflict and Peace Studies”

The Institute published one special issue of its research journal *Conflict and Peace Studies* in January 2022. It largely provided a review of internal and regional security in the preceding year, i.e. 2021.

Contents of the issue are given below.

Conflict and Peace Studies, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan-Jun 2022)

Foreword

1. Overview of security in 2021: critical challenges and recommendations
Muhammad Amir Rana and Safdar Sial
2. Security Landscape of Pakistan in 2021
Safdar Sial
3. Militant landscape of Pakistan in 2021
Safdar Sial
4. State responses
Safdar Sial
5. Changes in Afghanistan and Pakistan's security concerns
Najam U Din

Annexures

The journal can be downloaded here:
<<https://www.pakpips.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Sr2021FinalWithTitles.pdf>>

2.4.2 PIPS digital database

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. In 2011, PIPS made this database digital and online, and has since then been managing it successfully at its web portal <www.pakpips.com/app/database> through regularly updating data on incidents of violence and terrorism in Pakistan. PIPS digital database is anticipated to work as a baseline data and a permanent source of independent information for local, regional and international organizations and individuals to map militant and security landscape of Pakistan and carry out research and analysis on issues related to conflict, insecurity, violence and terrorism etc.

In PIPS database, the diversified info tracks containing details of terrorist and insurgent attacks, inter-tribal infightings and inter-tribal sectarian clashes, sectarian related terrorism, ethno-political violence, cross-border attacks and clashes, operational attacks by the security forces and their clashes with militants, kidnappings, and search and arrest operations by the law enforcement agencies are maintained on daily basis by monitoring the print and electronic media closely. Each and every incident is given special attention regarding its nature, casualties, tactics used by terrorist groups, their targets, weaponry they use and their capabilities. A strong follow up is also observed in every incident and case by strong

liaison with the PIPS correspondents in conflict zones as regards the day-to-developments on the incidents.

2.4.3 Periodic conflict and security reports

As in previous years, in 2022, too, PIPS continued to prepare and publish periodic conflict and security reports on its web portals, mainly on PIPS database website at: <www.pakpips.com/app/database> or <<https://pakpips.com/app/reports>>).

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 including erstwhile 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.

PIPS prepared 52 weekly conflict reports, 12 monthly security reports and an annual security report for Pakistan in 2022. 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.

2.5 Dialogue

PIPS has learned from its extensive engagement with diverse segments of the society that a continuous and concerted exercise of dialogue among them can significantly contribute to de-escalate the conflicts in Pakistani society particularly those existing at sociocultural, ideological, religious, sectarian, communal and ethno-political levels. Dialogue should also be made a constant practice in Pakistani society to invite the elements that are having extremist tendencies with a view to engage them in discussions of vital significance instead of just ignoring them. Such efforts are expected to promote a trend where efforts could be made to settle the controversies among the people and bridge the gap between them instead of leaving it on their own to settle.

2.5.1 Dialogue Pakistan 2022

In 2019, PIPS had started a comprehensive ‘Dialogue’ programme to discuss various challenges confronting Pakistan and suggest policy options on the level of state and society. The 2nd Dialogue Pakistan was organized by PIPS in Islamabad on January 25, 2020, wherein issues like, and related to, state, society, religion, constitutionalism, future of parliament, regional political landscape, freedom of expression, women rights, and student unions were exhaustively discussed by eminent scholars and experts. In

2021 PIPS found it difficult to hold the event mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which had partly also affected the dialogue held in the year before.

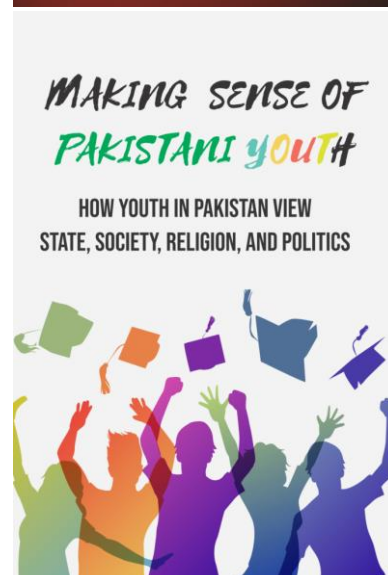
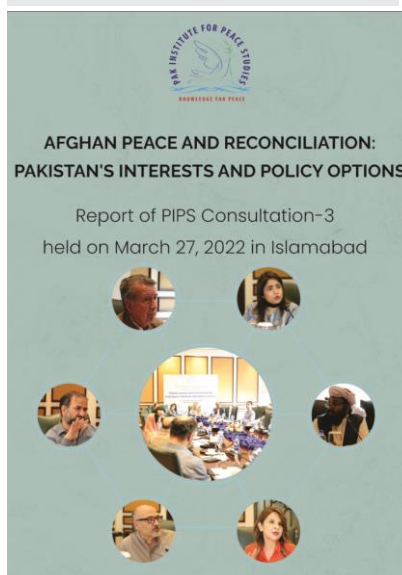
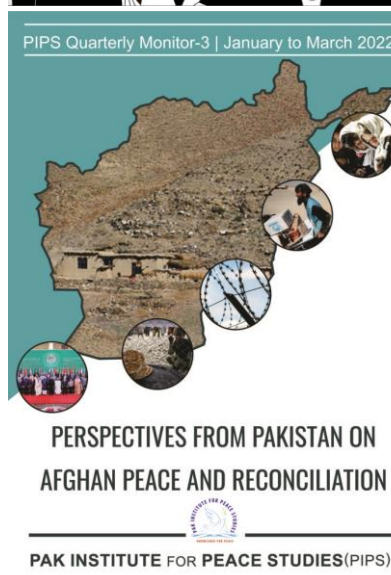
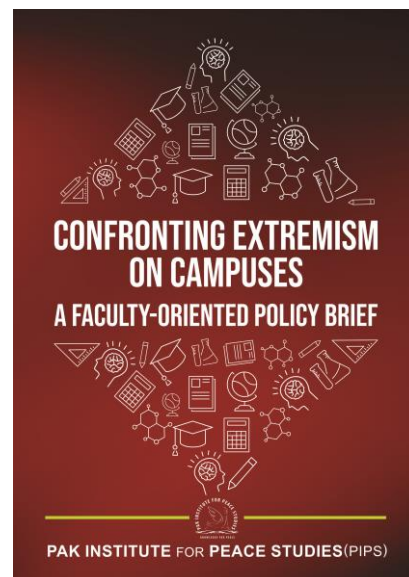
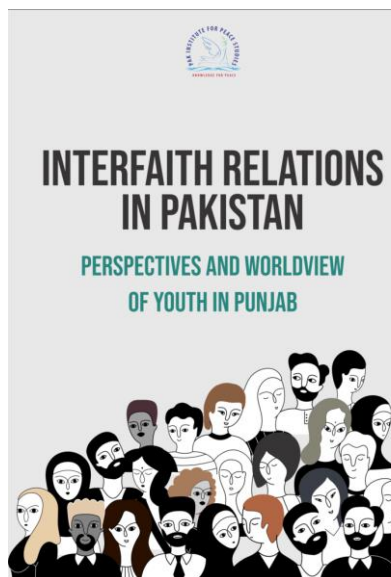
In 2022, Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) organized the “Dialogue Pakistan” on March 26, 2022, in Islamabad. This year’s dialogues were centred on important themes, such as democracy, constitution, transparency, freedom of expression and Pak-Afghan relations. The four dialogue sessions were coupled with two report launches: ‘Charter of Peace’ and ‘How Youth Views State, Society, Religion and Politics.’

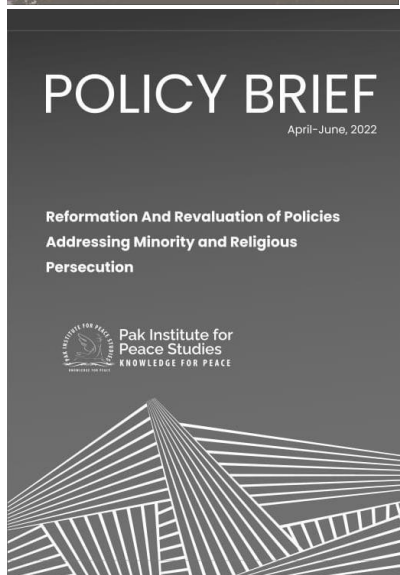
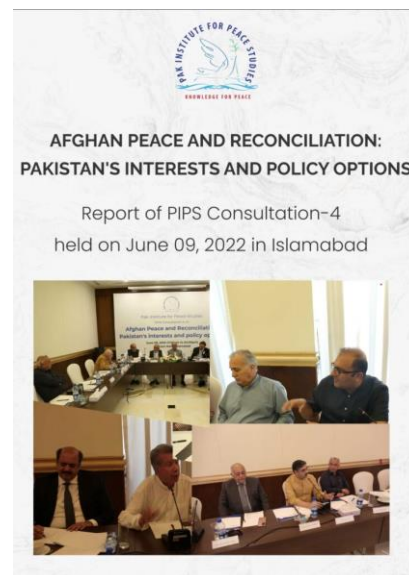
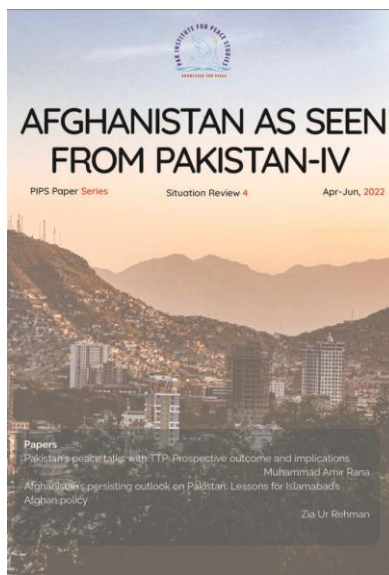
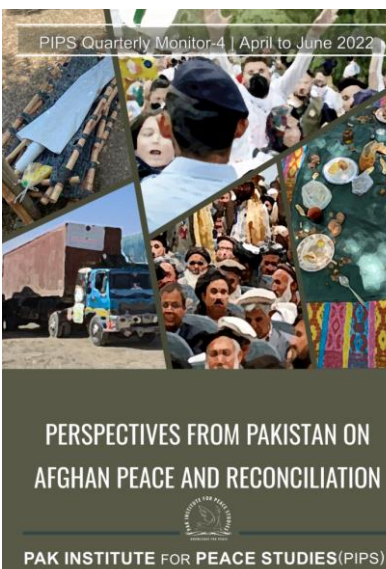
The participants included current and former lawmakers, members of the federal cabinet, former senior military officials, religious scholars, representatives of civil society organizations, noted academics, and senior journalists. The participants in the event were invited from all four provinces of Pakistan and Gilgit Baltistan to give equal opportunity to all federal units for voicing their perspectives on policy questions.

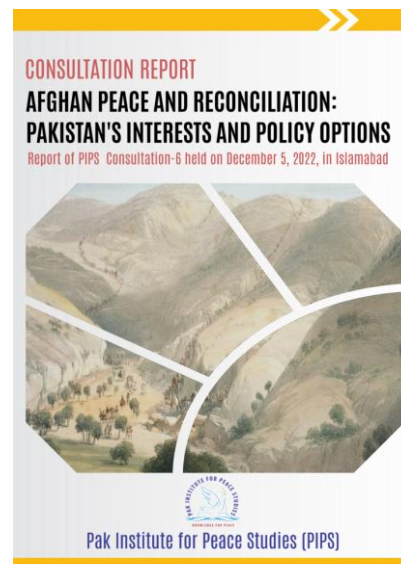
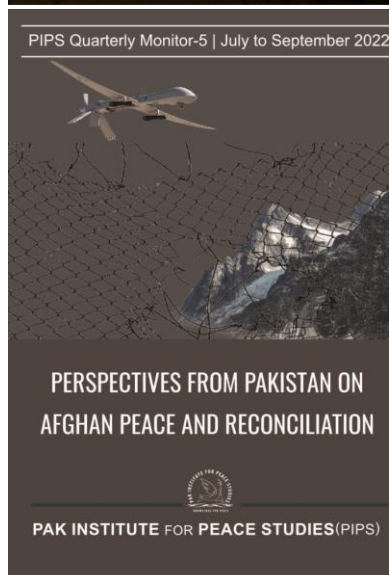
The findings and proceedings of the Dialogue Pakistan 2022 can be downloaded here: < <https://www.pakpips.com/article/6821> >

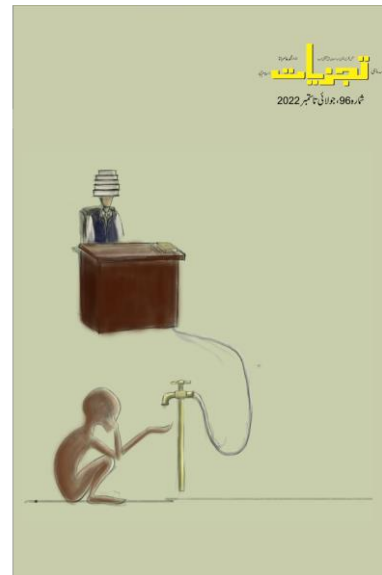
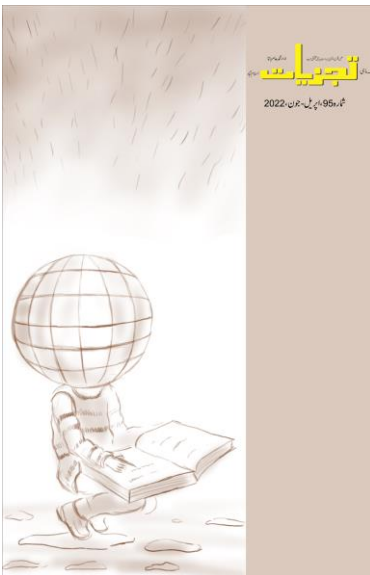
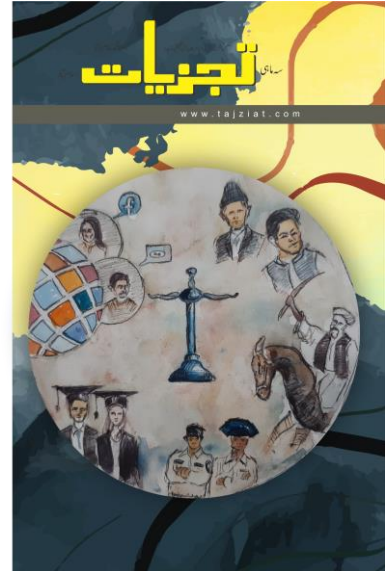
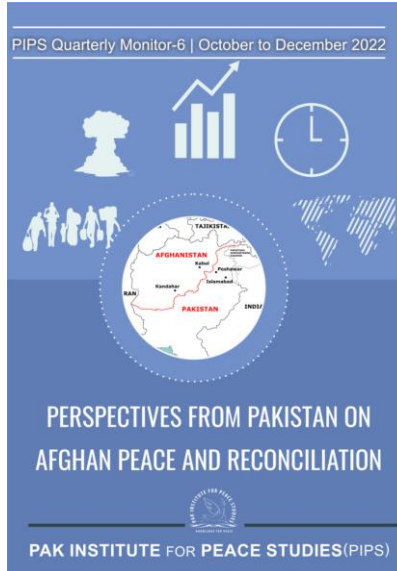
PIPS intends to establish Dialogue Pakistan into a credible platform that would serve as a means of orienting the discourse of structured dialogue towards problem understanding and consensual action to address the shared challenges of polarization, insecurity and violence.

3. PUBLICATIONS (2022)









Annex-1: PIPS Calendar of Events (2022)

No.	Event description	Date	Venue
1.	Consultation on promoting narratives of diversity, inclusion, and peace among youth	February 22-23	Quetta
2.	Dialogue Pakistan 2022	March 26	Islamabad
3.	Launch of Charter of Peace	March 26	Islamabad
4.	Launch of youth-led Observatory on freedom of religious beliefs in Pakistan	March 27-28	Islamabad
5.	Launch of national report: “How Youth in Pakistan View State, Society, Religion, and Politics.”	March 26	Islamabad
6.	PIPS expert consultation-3 on Afghan peace and reconciliation	March 27	Islamabad
7.	Launch of "Network of Faculty Peacebuilders"	March 31	Karachi
8.	PIPS expert consultation-4 on Afghan peace and reconciliation	June 9	Islamabad
9.	Consultation on promoting narratives of diversity, inclusion, and peace among youth	June 13	Islamabad
10.	Consultation on promoting narratives of diversity, inclusion, and peace among youth	July 1-2	Karachi
11.	PIPS expert consultation-5 on Afghan peace and reconciliation	September 3	Islamabad
12.	PAKISTAN PEACE FESTIVAL 2022	September 23	Islamabad
13.	Launch and endorsements for Charter of Peace	November 7-9	Lahore
14.	Launch of the report “Interfaith Relations in Pakistan; Perspectives and Worldview of Youth in Punjab”	November 7	Lahore
15.	Consultation on promoting narratives of diversity, inclusion, and peace among youth	November 8	Lahore
16.	Launch and endorsements for Charter of Peace	November 29-December 2	Peshawar
17.	Consultation on promoting diversity and inclusion through education	December 1-2	Peshawar
18.	PIPS expert consultation-6 on Afghan peace and reconciliation	December 5	Islamabad

