

Jinnah Institute (JI) is a non-profit public policy organization based in Pakistan. It functions as a think tank, advocacy group and public outreach organization independent of the government. Jinnah Institute seeks to promote knowledge-based policy making for strengthening democratic institutions and to build public stakes in human and national security discourse. It is committed to fundamental rights, pluralism and regional peace.

Annual Report 2010-11

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Message from the Chairperson



Jinnah Institute was set up in response to a clear need in Pakistan for knowledge-based policy making and higher public input in governance. In sharper focus, it was felt that there was a growing need to make democracy accountable and inclusive without challenging its institutional premise. Two broad themes emerged as key imperatives for public intervention. Given the scope of first year resources they were defined as Jinnah Institute's democracy building and strategic security schools.

This prompted first the formation of the Open Democracy Initiative. More specifically, the motive for this policy stream arose from a weak state commitment to sustained democracy, made keener by the realization that the fragility of public institutions has rendered the democratic experience increasingly frustrating. The growing exclusion of citizens from state protections and entitlements, the crises in education, public health, population control, justice delivery, police services, energy, governance and tax collection have historically remained critical indices of failed or missed reform opportunities, as well as important triggers for Pakistan's drift towards faith-based and other extremisms. It was felt that the gap between policy and its execution now also challenge the state's ability to deliver on reform commitments. Despite the existence of a vibrant but small non-government sector, the need for advocacy and building public capacity for deliverable reform was envisaged as great. At the same time, the predatory nature and scope of the growing militant threat to both Pakistan's citizens and the state merited a

more coordinated public response from both government and society.

Jinnah Institute's Strategic Security Initiative hopes to provide capacity in this context. By any reading, history has not been kind to Pakistan. Authoritarian governments have used state consolidation as a cover to alter the religious, social and political terrain of moderate Pakistan to the point where laws, that no longer hold the center in many other Muslim countries, have become almost impossible to overturn. Pakistan's geostrategic position and contested policy turns have also shaped much of the trauma that the country is facing today; the search for strategic depth in Afghanistan, the proxy jihad during the 1980s, the militarization of foreign policy, the perception of an enhanced threat from India, and the advance of terrorism are all concepts that require doctrinal rethinking. Public forums, outside of the media, that could make such debate and discourse possible in Pakistan are in extremely short supply. National security, conflict, terrorism, extremism and peace-making, all remain almost

exclusive domains of the state in terms of institutional space. Even elite policy formulations remain unclear and absent from public information. While a variety of policy options find voice in the media, no sustained engagement with public stakeholders has emerged. Jinnah Institute aims to provide support to the moderate voices of reform, and bring clarity and motive to state formulations that would profit from public deconstruction.

In the one year since Jinnah Institute has begun operations in Pakistan, despite the context of a precarious security climate, it has put its resources firmly to the task of nurturing and strengthening the current fragile consensus in the country against extremism, with a particular focus on protecting and empowering minorities and groups that remain vulnerable to the advancing flag of fanaticism and intolerance. Despite the efforts of civil society, this enterprise remains under-resourced, in need of many more political voices and unwavering institutional patronage. Right now there are not enough non-media avenues for such discourse or policy frameworks, so Jinnah Institute proactively supports all existing and upcoming civil society and policy groups that can add value and diversity to the public narrative.

In order to pursue its goals of inclusive and democratic policy decision making grounded in knowledge, Jinnah Institute has built partnerships with experts, key segments of civil society and public institutions in order to function as a bridge and 'champion for change' for broad-based policy-making. Finding a representative balance at public forums remains a challenge, particularly with provinces under stress, such as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan, but the goal to include non-mainstream actors is a priority, as is the project of building bridges between the center and periphery.

As an advocacy group, we have been able to run several public consultations on issues of national importance through both our policy schools, the Open Democracy Initiative and Strategic Security Initiative, to engage key actors in critical areas of national importance. The Open Democracy Initiative has run consistent campaigns through its seminars, reports, op-eds, and communication streams in the media on priorities such as the inclusion of minorities in public life, the politics of disaster governance, the mainstreaming of women in national agendas and the right to information and responsive governance. In coordinating civil society and state responses to the 2010 floods, Jinnah Institute was the first Pakistani organization to frontload stakeholder challenges, followed by a big-top conference where main speakers included voices from the field, women's representatives, economic and security experts, donors such as the United States, international agency heads such as the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Jinnah Institute flood conference report that headlined disaster management and resource deficits was used widely in international forums for its policy recommendations, many of which remain valid today. Later in the year, Jinnah Institute joined key civil society voices in leading the charge on resisting violence and discrimination against the endangered minority community of Pakistan. The Open Democracy Initiative research report "A Question of Faith," launched after the brutal assassinations of Governor Salman Taseer and Minister Shahbaz Bhatti in the aftermath of support for victims of discriminatory laws, has become an important addition to the knowledge base on the status of minorities in Pakistan.

The Strategic Security Initiative has been focusing its energies on public policy by running Track II programs between Pakistan and India, and has produced several policy briefs on bilateral ties as well as nuclear stability, safety and security. The idea behind these programs has been to mobilize public and state pressure for regional peace in key constituencies by including legislators, policy experts, members of the security community, and journalists who then become partners in the search for common ground in South and Central Asia. In the now well known Chaophraya Dialogue between India and Pakistan, participants articulated changing responses to a chronology of concerns around bilateral issues such as Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), trade expansion, water disputes, and the unraveling of strategic conflicts from Kashmir to Afghanistan. The Islamabad-Delhi dialogues represent another space for peace, where media and civil society activists deconstruct state positions and strategize proactively to delegitimize conflict between India and Pakistan.

The Strategic Security Initiative has also been running an Extremism Watch project, which maps the weekly incidents of violence based on the politics of exclusion in Pakistan. In addition to frequent opinion pieces on hot-button strategic issues, such as Pakistan-U.S. ties, the Strategic Security Initiative has also tried to bridge the comprehension gap between U.S. and Pakistan state motives in order to bring clarity to their mutual goals in Afghanistan and its impact on Pakistan's stability.

None of this would have been possible without an outstanding team of committed young colleagues who make Jinnah Institute what it is today. The two Program Offices, Strategic Security Initiative and Open Democracy Initiative, now boast a lively and stimulating core of analysts and program man-

agers, all of whom are dedicated to reform. The Public Communications office runs an active outreach program which remains our main information artery via the mainstream media, web bulletins, and new media. The Jinnah Institute website has not only become a window into our main activities and intellectual output, but is also a space where interns and applicants now engage with Pakistan based policy debates the world over. I am happy to report that a Finance Department maintains daily and monthly reports which are now regularly shared with our Board of Governors, with a view to adhering to the highest standards of transparency and good governance. Jinnah Institute has also just completed its first financial audit successfully, conducted by the internationally reputed auditing firm, KPMG.

We also hope to expand our partnership base both globally and locally, while at the same time seeking to build an indigenous base for resource generation, so that we are able to mobilize public interest in independent programs that are locally funded. I am proud to state that even at the end of our first year, Jinnah Institute has been able to initiate and design its own programs. The Board is particularly grateful to the National Endowment for Democracy, which was the first organization to support us in our start up year. We owe much to Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, the British High Commission, Canadian International Development Agency and the United States Institute for Peace for accepting all our proposals with generosity and flexibility.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank the fledgling body of local supporters called the Friends of Jinnah Institute, who have been instrumental in providing material and human resources in our first year of operational startup. Many members from our Board of Advisors have been active

in providing crucial guidance and signposting reform agendas, while the Board of Governors has been rigorous in identifying complex institutional challenges as well as representing Jinnah Institute in upcoming international forums.

There is no absence of human resource or potential in Pakistan, and investments in policy planning, governance capacity and public partnerships can shift the dynamics in this field. As we look to the year ahead, Jinnah Institute's Open Democracy Initiative team has already begun one of its biggest programs to engage young Pakistanis on current issues of national relevance. Premised on the reality that Pakistan is home to the largest youth demographic in the world, "Generation Next" will bring in substantial groups of high school cohorts to build their literacy on fundamental rights, extremism, democratic inclusion, transparency, gender mainstreaming, devolution, social justice, climate change and economic reform. Sustaining public awareness in protecting minorities as they continue to be aggressively persecuted will be a priority through extensive geographical outreach, especially in the Punjab. A new series of seminars focused on understanding the impact of reform processes such as devolution, electoral participation and employment of women will draw in expertise and field inputs for policy recommendations to the government, international community and development leaders.

In the next calendar year, the Strategic Security Initiative hopes to initiate a dialogue between young leaders from India and Pakistan, in addition to continuing to run existing bilateral initiatives. The Chaophraya Dialogues will expand their outreach to drive the Indo-Pak Distinguished Speakers Program, where writers, academics and political leaders will cross over between Islamabad and New

Delhi to reach university and civil society audiences as ambassadors for enhanced intellectual and cultural interaction. The Islamabad Dialogue report will become the template for the New Delhi Dialogue, which will, as an innovation, host a bilateral best practices session for higher social and economic integration. The end of 2011 will also see Jinnah Institute working on a new Track II strategic dialogue between Kabul and Islamabad, especially needed given the security transition in Afghanistan.

On August 11, 2011, to commemorate Jinnah Institute's founding date in Pakistan, the Institute partnered with leading public newspapers to broaden public stakes in a pluralistic Pakistan by running public service advertisements on key excerpts from Mohammad Ali Jinnah's August 11th, 1947 speech to the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.

"You are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques" is the theme of this seminal speech. It is the message that resonates most strongly with the core values of Jinnah Institute's mission.

We hope that by next year we will be reiterating this message in our new premises, consolidating as a small but expanding island for change and hope.

I also hope that Jinnah Institute continues to expand as a space where we are free to imagine a new Pakistan.



Sherry Rehman

1



ABOUT JINNAH INSTITUTE

Jinnah Institute (JI) is a non-profit public policy institute based in Pakistan. It functions as a think-tank, advocacy group, and public outreach institution independent of the government.

i. Mission

Jinnah Institute seeks to promote independent policy research and public advocacy in Pakistan that advance the causes of:

- Democratic institution building and strengthening state capacity for delivery on policy goals;
- National and human security discourse with an emphasis on regional peace;
- Entitlement to fundamental rights;
- Accountability of public bodies and government;
- Building public equity in a plural and inclusive national identity.

To meet these objectives, Jinnah Institute engages with policy-makers, government, media, civil society, state institutions and academia. The Institute actively seeks to articulate independent national security strategies for Pakistan which incorporate the country's strategic imperatives while providing room for constructive engagement with the international community, as well as policy and opinion makers.

By serving as a bridge between academia and policy-making, and focusing on capacity building for the state and other policy creating institutions, the Institute creates an enabling context and public space for ideas and resources to come together through mediums such as policy briefs, reports, lectures, seminars, roundtables and caucuses.

ii. Why Jinnah?

The choice of name reflects the organization's commitment to the core values embodied in Pakistan's enterprise of state-formation by its founder, the *Quaid-i-Azam*, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, as reflected in his address to the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. It also reflects an attempt to ensure that the values of humanism and tolerance that Jinnah stood for stimulate a renewed interest in ensuring civil liberties and fundamental rights for the citizens of Pakistan.

Mohammad Ali Jinnah's speech of August 11, 1947 stated the fundamental values that he hoped would define Pakistan as a plural, inclusive country.

His words to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan that day are still significant today. They lay out the possibility of another future for Pakistan.

This is the speech that allows us to imagine a new Pakistan. It provides reformists with a politically unifying metaphor that resists challenge in most forums of society and state.

This is the vision and the possibility that inspired the formal establishment of Jinnah Institute on August 11, 2010.



“You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place or worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the State. We are starting in the days where there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State. Now I think we should keep that in front of

us as our ideal and you will find that in course of time Hindus would cease to be Hindus and Muslims would cease to be Muslims, not in the religious sense, because that is the personal faith of each individual, but in the political sense as citizens of the State.”

Jinnah

August 11, 1947

Presiding over the Constituent Assembly

iii. The Need for Policy Intervention in Pakistan

Policy intervention and engagement with ideas is crucial for sustained development and a vibrant political system. Despite strong civil society support for the rule of law, the institutional deficits in good governance are so entrenched in Pakistan that coherence in calls for reform is weak and under-resourced.

In modern political thought, democracy is embodied in the concepts of freedom, equality and participation. To effectively improve the quality of the lives of citizens, sound policy requires sustained engagement with the stakeholder community, an understanding of changing social contexts, and commitment to reform, even if it is incremental. Pakistan's dilemmas, in particular the shrinking internal space for moderate voices in a polarized political milieu, have

led to reform stalemates on many accounts.

Instruments of policy such as initiatives for the provision of education and health services, population control, justice and security by the state, are either absent or have been eroded along with remaining infrastructure. Collaborative efforts through public-private partnerships can leverage the comparative advantages of the government, the private sector, foundations and civil society to create synergies with which to address complex, cross-cutting issues that no single sector has the resources or ability to manage.

With the particular challenges facing Pakistan today, Jinnah Institute believes it is crucial to invest in sustained efforts at policy intervention, reform and accountability.

iv. Program Overview

Within this framework, the two overarching program areas under which the Institute undertakes a variety of projects and interventions are:

- a. Open Democracy Initiative
- b. Strategic Security Initiative

Under these operational streams, Jinnah Institute

seeks to accomplish a series of different but complementary objectives that work towards achieving the Institute's overarching goal of establishing a more democratic, transparent and inclusive environment for policymaking and a more tolerant, open and peaceful society for the harmonious coexistence of diverse cultural, religious and ethnic groups in Pakistan.

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PROGRAMS AND THEIR IMPACT

Key project areas that the Institute has been engaged in under the two Institute initiatives-Open Democracy and Strategic Security – include a stakeholder consultation, a conference on floods in Pakistan, two Indo-Pak Track II initiatives, a Pak-Afghan Track II dialogue, a report and follow up on the status of religious minorities, the building of youth capacity through a policy initiative called “Engaging Generation Next,” as well as a publication on a yearlong study on the rise of extremism in Pakistan. What follows is an overview of these projects.

OPEN
DEMOCRACY
INITIATIVE

Overview

Pakistan's interrupted encounters with democracy, and diminished public input in governance have arrested the growth of institutions and rendered public services either too fragile or too disempowered to respond to a growing population of citizens alienated from the state. The twin menaces of terrorism and extremism have further exacerbated the crisis in the country.

Approach

The goal of the Open Democracy Initiative is to bridge the gap between citizens and state and to formulate and articulate policy responses based on inclusive research. By pursuing these goals, Jinnah Institute is creating awareness, expanding the knowledge base and facilitating the implementation of informed recommendations for researchers and policy-makers. This program focuses on strengthening democratic practices such as transparency in public contracts, the right to religious freedom, social entitlements, right to information, and the provision of social justice. In addition, this initiative is an awareness and capacity building effort for better governance in Pakistan's public institutions. It advocates the reinstatement of state writ in areas where parallel and/or colonial structures restrict access to fundamental rights, such as universal suffrage and equal opportunities for all.

Areas of Focus

- Human rights and social justice, with a focus on women and minorities;
- Civic engagement in strengthening democratic and social structures and constitutional entitlements;
- Investing in the media through capacity building exercises and consultations to enhance its role as a key shaper of popular narratives and a constructive partner in democratic governance;
- Integrating youth cohorts in mainstream identity discourse by exploring multiple realities and strengthening plural values;
- Encouraging specific mediums of secular expression, including art and culture in order to build bridges between art and citizenship.

Main Project Highlights

Jinnah Institute has been actively engaged throughout the year. We are constantly monitoring new developments and changes in the country. We have an energetic team of researchers, analysts and staff focused on pressing issues of the day. Listed below is a detailed account of our activities and research output for the year.

i. Assessing Damage Caused by the Floods and Developing a Way Forward

Pakistan's largest natural disaster in recorded history affected nearly 20 million people across the country, impacting a region equivalent to a fifth of the country's total landmass. Jinnah Institute lent its institutional resources for building support for the flood affected population through a stakeholder consultation, where a rich diversity of non-government (international and local) organizations shared their views from the ground about the nature and scope of the relief effort all over the country. Jinnah Institute consolidated these notes from the field into a brief on the coordination, relief and rehabilitation challenges being faced by organizations working in affected areas, and documented their recommendations for the way forward.

This was followed by an experts' conference titled "Pakistan at Risk: Stabilization Challenges after the Flood" on September 23rd, 2010, to discuss a first level estimate of the damage on the ground and its impact on the economy. The brief from the stakeholder consultation was shared with all conference participants to serve as a reference tool to facilitate learning, identify needs and address gaps in this multi-institutional effort.

The larger conference brought together representatives from the government, the military, international and local non-governmental organizations, independent philanthropists, regulators, bankers and entrepreneurs as well



"As multiple local organizations emerge to feed, clothe and give shelter to hundreds of thousands of stranded people, one of the upcoming worries is whether Pakistan can plug its gaping institutional deficits in planning, governance and coordination for the next phase, when world attention will have drifted away to other episodes on the global radar."

Sherry Rehman

August 31, 2010 in Newsweek

as the media. A variety of stakeholders shared information and identified gaps in service delivery while identifying risks to the affected population in the coming months, including developmental concerns, susceptibility to violence and abuse, and the spread of extremism in the affected areas. Experts put forth their recommendations for a way forward in the rehabilitation of affectees and organizing a reconstruction effort aimed at “building back better.” The objective was to provide a platform for a variety of stakeholders to share knowledge and identify gaps in service delivery while highlighting risks to the affected population, includ-

ing developmental concerns, susceptibility to violence and abuse, and the spread of extremism in the affected areas.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan delivered the key note address, in which he reiterated the government’s commitment to transparent relief efforts and promised to address the gaps in the governance of disaster as identified by conference participants.

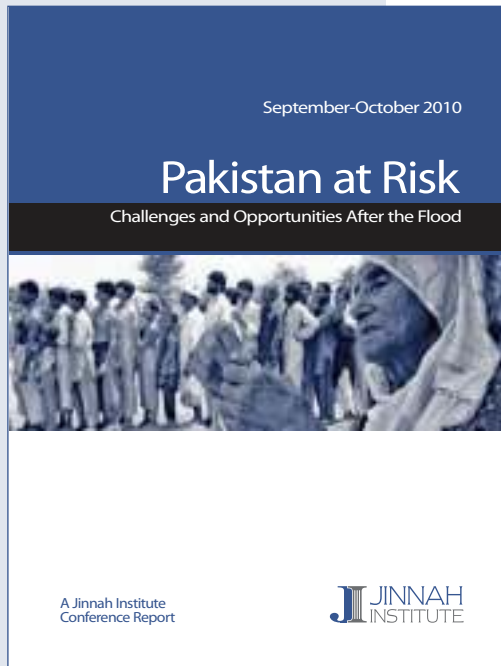
The project culminated in a report titled **“Pakistan at Risk: Challenges and Opportunities after the Flood”** based on both these events.

REPORT:

Pakistan at Risk: Challenges and Opportunities after the Flood

The report was aimed at flagging a first level estimate of damage on the ground and the impact of the flood on livelihoods and food security. The report also articulated many of the longer term concerns central to a discourse focused on rebuilding the economy, stabilizing security and working towards the metrics set out in the Millennium Development Goals. In fact, the report was the first product which brought together the enormous intellectual capital and experience of Pakistan’s social scientists, economists, activists and politicians, and helped conceive of the crisis as an opportunity for collaboration, reconstruction and change.

Highlights from the report suggest that mapping the disaster and focusing on the challenge of resettling over 20 million people was a monumental task. The report outlined grassroots perspectives along with post-flood economic and governance challenges for flood affectees in the camps in the aftermath of this disaster. It also focused on multi-agency coordination and relief activities, the economic impact of the flood and the structural weaknesses of the development sector that needed urgent attention. The final section examined reconstruction and rehabilitation plans in the next six to twelve months, and the role of the international community in this



process. Recommendations to policy-makers reflected inputs from the frontline in the field, as well as ideas generated by stakeholders in Pakistan's recovery and reconstruction effort. Policy recommendations included:

- Mobilizing funds and building disaster capacity by focusing on expanding direct taxes and embarking on a post-disaster lessons learned process;
- Governance, coordination and transparency, so that accountability protocols and oversight mechanisms are put in place;
- Reconstruction priorities, including a comprehensive housing policy and livelihood re-establishment plan with a "Cash for Work" program and a farmer owned Small Farmer Development Corporation (SFDC);
- Bridging social sector gaps by addressing health and education as key priorities, assessing women's needs in a post displacement scenario and implementing social justice mechanisms.

ii. Safeguarding the Rights of Religious Minorities in Pakistan

Pakistan's minorities make up an estimated 3.7 percent of the total population. They include Christians, Hindus and Ahmadis (who were declared "non-Muslim" by a Constitutional Act in the 1970s). They also include smaller communities of Zoroastrians (colloquially, "Parsis"), Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. To address the growing discrimi-

nation faced by minorities in Pakistan, Jinnah Institute sought to engage lawmakers, the media and activists about bringing reform to laws that allow minorities to be persecuted. In addition, the Institute aims to build public stakes in removing impunity for the persistent and alarming abuse of minority community citizens in Pakistan.

"Make no mistake: Pakistan is not a theocracy or anything like it. Islam demands from us the tolerance of other creeds and we welcome in closest association with us all those who, of whatever creed, are themselves willing and ready to play their part as true and loyal citizens of Pakistan."

M. A. Jinnah

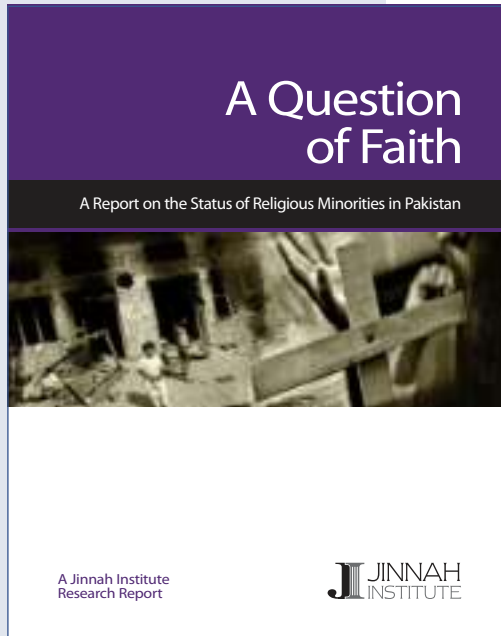
REPORT:

A Question of Faith: A Report on the Status of Religious Minorities in Pakistan

Jinnah Institute produced a report titled **"A Question of Faith: A Report on the Status of Religious Minorities in Pakistan."** This was the result of a research study conducted from December 2010 to April 2011 that documented the deterioration of the status of minorities in the political, social and economic spheres in Pakistan, and analyzed the rising tide of vigilante violence against them. According to this report, an examination of the religious offences laws as provided in the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC), and their misuse in persecuting minorities suggests

that amendments to this legislation would provide minority communities in Pakistan with greater state protection and security. The rise in cases of blasphemy against members of minority communities over the past year illustrated how the law was misused to persecute minorities and incite violence against them.

This document was prepared in consultation with members of several religious minorities across the country as well as human rights organizations and policy experts. A rich compre-



hensive undertaking with a strong qualitative component, the report highlights the views and grievances of the minority populations in their own words. An initial analysis of international norms and protection for minorities, and consideration of the definition of the term “minority,” set the scene for this study. This was followed by an overview of the development of Pakistan’s Constitution in the context of the inclusive, pluralistic, national identity that the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, expounded in his first address to the Constituent Assembly. The report concludes by recommending a model of citizenship that can incorporate group identities and the fundamental rights of

individual citizens in light of international law and best practices. It prioritizes recommendations for the redress of grievances through constitutional amendments, political and judicial reform, sensitization of media, and revision of educational curricula that imparts discrimination or hatred against minorities.

Two critical questions arose from the findings of this report. First, will the Pakistani state continue to discriminate against its citizens and turn a blind eye to the spread of this culture of cruelty and vigilantism? Second, will the majority of Pakistanis continue to condone and collude in the discrimination and persecution of minorities?

The report further argued that if this situation is to change, transformative corrective action has to be taken by the Pakistani state to encourage and nurture an inclusive and equitable Pakistani identity. Ending discrimination and abuse is not just essential to protect minorities; it is also a critical national security imperative for Pakistan. It is in the interest of the world to encourage and support the Pakistani state as well as Pakistani society to address these issues on an urgent basis. Failure to do so will only exacerbate social fissures in the Pakistani polity, embolden and empower extremists, in turn, creating avenues and currents for instability in South and Central Asia, and in the broader world.

Safeguarding the Rights of Minorities: An Agenda for Change

Since releasing its report, “A Question of Faith,” on the status of religious minorities in Pakistan, the Institute has continued its work on creating awareness for minority rights. A translation of the report into Urdu is underway to ensure maxi-

mum outreach. The Urdu report intends to target a larger audience that needs to be engaged on the ground realities of discrimination against minorities in Pakistan. Report launches for the Urdu version will be held in the provincial capitals, Lahore and Karachi, in an effort to increase dissemination of the report and corresponding material on the status of minorities. In the coming

months, Jinnah Institute will also hold roundtable conferences for the media and youth as part of an awareness building campaign for minority rights. Through these forums, participants will engage in discussions on the current status of minorities and chart new ways to create stakes in reform agendas that safeguard the entitlements of vulnerable groups.



Mariam Faruqi, Ali Dayan, Sherry Rehman and Krishnan Sharma.

iii. Engaging Generation Next: Capacity-Building of Young People on Policy Issues

Jinnah Institute is collaborating with local schools to conduct a student speaker series titled “Engaging Generation Next.” The “Generation Next” initiative aims to engage young people in policy discussions on issues of national and international significance. The series of twelve policy dialogues conducted by specialists in each area of expertise will expose students between the age group of 15-18 to topics, including but not limited to the economy, the media, human rights, women’s empowerment, democracy and governance, social issues such as education, health and the environment, and

extremism. This initiative provides students with an opportunity to interact with high level policy-makers, public figures, civil society activists and development specialists. Jinnah Institute is confident that the involvement of young people in public discourse at an early age will produce empowered, enlightened and informed individuals who promote ideas of moderation, democracy, social development, human rights and good governance in Pakistan. Through such interactive activities with young people, the Jinnah Institute seeks to make the next generation more aware and responsible for their future.



Shazreh Hussain reaching out to students during a ‘Generation Next’ session.

Upcoming Projects in ODI

a. Capacity Building for Media

Jinnah Institute plans to engage in a six month study involving citizens and news viewers, journalists, policy-makers and other stakeholders, with the goal of building systems of accountability for media and reporting. Although the project will serve primarily as a platform for research and training, it will also provide an opportunity to disseminate resource material and support for journalists and news organizations. This project aims to produce an open and democratic code of conduct, as well as ensure safeguards for the press. A report will be compiled which will form the basis for literature on citizens and media in conflict zones.

b. Right to Information Campaign

Pakistan was the first country in South Asia to enact a Right to Information Law in 2002, but today it has been left far behind by other coun-

tries whose citizens are using this law to conduct social audits of state governments and demand their entitlements. Jinnah Institute's Open Democracy Initiative is planning a comprehensive public campaign to reform the law, activate agents of change, create an enabling environment for its use, and position it as an instrument for citizen's engagement in public accountability and social audits.

c. Advocacy for Vulnerable Groups in Pakistan

When it comes to analyzing the vulnerability index and profile of particular target groups in Pakistan, two are particularly disadvantaged: women and minority communities. This trend is magnified in rural areas where communities are often divided along ethnic, age, caste, religious and clan affinities. Adequate representation with-

"The Open Democracy Initiative has done impressive work particularly with reference to Pakistan's religious minorities; in monitoring the rise of extremism and in strengthening constitutional rule. Through this work, Jinnah Institute has proved to be an important voice for moderation and human rights in Pakistan during the past year. It is a measure of Jinnah Institute's professionalism and commitment to the values of tolerance and rights and respecting rule of law that it has not shied away from highlighting these issues in a tense environment and in the face of immense pressure. I have every reason to believe that the Open Democracy Initiative will continue to build on this valuable work in the years to come."



Ali Dayan Hasan
Pakistan Director Human Rights Watch

out bias is one of the major hurdles constraining democratic governance in the country. It is essential to create public awareness about vulnerable groups and to ensure that their rights are safeguarded through campaigns that seek to instill moderation and tolerance in public discourse. The project will seek to create effective policy dialogue and recommendations on minorities as well as the status of women and their participation in politics and governance; inclusion in for-

mal and informal economic sectors; vulnerability in situations of disaster and conflict, human rights and access to entitlements; and women as agents of change. It will also enable wide dissemination of its recommendations and analyses and engage a critical mass of stakeholders comprised of civil society, government, media, students, policy experts, academia and development practitioners to affect policy change relevant to the status of women and other vulnerable groups.



STRATEGIC SECURITY INITIATIVE

Overview

Current geostrategic realities have not only magnified Pakistan's global relevance, but also repeatedly headlined the onerous challenges it faces today. A porous border with Afghanistan, the repercussions of the proxy jihad during the 1980s, the militarization of foreign policy, the exaggerated perception of an enhanced threat from India, the ongoing war on terrorism, and the radicalization of society are a few of the core issues that require immediate attention in order to achieve peace and stability in Pakistan.

In democracies, policy reviews are critical for building common ground. Without sustained policy dialogues on divisive issues, there is little room for consensus. Key national goals such as countering terrorism require supportive pluralities on crucial policy issues if the national security agenda is to be addressed coherently. Given the sustained threat from terrorists, it is vital for Pakistan's national security environment to engage in robust dialogue, develop policy frameworks, and build civil-military equilibrium. In addition, inter-agency coordination between parliamentary, governmental and other institutions is needed in order to bridge critical gaps between policy-making and implementation.

Approach

The Strategic Security Initiative articulates independent national security strategies for Pakistan that incorporate the country's national policy imperatives, while carving out critical space for voices from civil society, media and academia. The Initiative also encourages constructive engagement with the international community as well as local policy and opinion makers in an effort to seek broad strategic convergences in multilateral and bilateral forums.

Areas of Focus

Broadly speaking, the Strategic Security Initiative seeks to democratize the formulation of national security policy and build civil-military bridges in order to encourage a more open and inclusive security paradigm, with a particular focus on developing higher stakes in reversing the tide of religious extremism and violence. The Strategic Security Initiative aims to do this through:

- Developing platforms for sustained dialogue between various non-governmental interlocutors from India and Pakistan on issues of regional peace and cooperation;
- Engaging with a variety of local partners in Afghanistan through informed dialogue to identify common policy goals and develop a series of convergences for peace and democratic governance in the region;
- Engendering support in the government, civil society, and the media for the non-violence and demilitarization of foreign policy;
- Establishing networks of policy-makers, media practitioners and civil society activists who can promote and implement the security policy paradigms developed by the Institute and its local and regional partners.

Main Project Highlights

In line with our goals and objectives this year we have played an active role as a catalyst for international dialogue on global issues of strategic importance. What follows is a description of the various initiatives we have undertaken to promote discussion and analysis on topics related to national and international security concerns.

i. India Pakistan Track II Initiatives



The relationship between India and Pakistan has been a source of conflict for decades. Track II diplomacy has played a pivotal role in bringing key issues to the forefront and applying intellectual capacity and activism to broad policy stalemates where the state has essentially failed. Efforts to imagine a new South Asia have almost always come from within civil society and initiatives to establish greater Indo-Pak trust through Track II dialogues have been ongoing for the last few years. Many of these dialogues have been useful, but have often tended to be one-off events, characterized by episodic interventions without sustained follow up or engagement with participants. While such events contribute towards a body of understanding between the two

countries, their effectiveness and impact needs to be enhanced by pursuing a program of long-term engagement with stakeholders in India and Pakistan.

Jinnah Institute has taken on this important task in partnership with the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) in New Delhi, as well as with the Australia India Institute. This partnership resulted in the Chaophraya dialogues which have become a brand name in spurring regional peace discourse. Jinnah Institute also partnered with the Center for Dialogue and Reconciliation (CDR) in New Delhi, to lead a conference called the Islamabad Dialogue and will continue to explore this relationship through proactive and innovative initiatives with CDR.

The conferences convened this year are outlined below. This initiative is part of a series of conferences that will continue to be held in the coming year.



“In a short period after its founding, Jinnah Institute has done commendable work to promote the cause of peace and harmony in the region. Its Track II Peace initiatives have provided critical inputs for policy-makers in India and Pakistan to break away from their ugly past of wars, conflict and confrontation to join the emerging global trend toward democratic peace. Jinnah Institute has emerged as a leading institutional voice to help India and Pakistan remain engaged in efforts to win peace for the collective benefit of the downtrodden and the marginalized – a goal that was very close to the heart of the founding father of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.”

Dr Rifaat Hussain

Chair, Department of Defense and Strategic Studies
Quaid-i-Azam University

The Chaophraya Dialogue on Indo-Pak Peace August 2010 – January 2011

In partnership with the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) in New Delhi, Jinnah Institute convened a series of Track II discussions in Bangkok on peace between India and Pakistan. The dialogue brought together leading opinion makers from both countries, including retired ambassadors, foreign secretaries, intelligence chiefs, military chiefs, academics, legislators and journalists. Discussions centered on strategic issues related to the peace process, including Kashmir, Afghanistan, terrorism, nuclear security, crisis management and Confidence Building Measures (CBMs).

At the end of two days of comprehensive interactions on a range of issues impacting the Indo-Pak bilateral relationship, a consensus document was agreed upon by the participants. Some of the core agreements are listed as follows:

- The participants emphasized the need for continued bilateral engagement especially at the official and functional levels. They reiterated that sustained dialogue between New Delhi and Islamabad is required to ensure lasting peace and should include representatives from Jammu and Kashmir as well.
- The delegates called upon the two countries to implement in letter and spirit, the existing CBMs, particularly those relating to easing travel and trade between the two sides of the Line of Control.



Participants at the Chaophraya Dialogue.

- Both sides agreed to actively collaborate to facilitate the prosecution of terrorists under trial and to respect each other's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs.

In what has proven to be one of the most successful Track II dialogues in the last decade, the participants suggested that the future of Afghanistan should be the exclusive domain of the people of Afghanistan themselves, and that other countries must refrain from interfering in its internal affairs. The participants further discussed that India and Pakistan should look for specific avenues of cooperation with Afghanistan. Given that all three countries are members of SAARC, it was recommended that they should invest in exploring potential areas of cooperation which could include joint investment, energy cooperation, infrastructure development and trade.

Islamabad Dialogue April 28 – 29, 2011

Jinnah Institute and the Center for Dialogue and Reconciliation in New Delhi (CDR) also brought together policy-makers from India and Pakistan for a Track II discussion on issues that impact their bilateral relationship. In a two day conference, delegates from India and Pakistan discussed the peace process, the impact of terrorism on the Indo-Pak relationship, the issue of Kashmir and the role that the media can play in mitigating conflict between the two countries.

Delegates included Indian and Pakistani legislators, senior diplomats, media persons, academics

and policy experts. A joint resolution was produced at the end of the two day conference that proposed consideration of a no-war pact, redeployment of troops, a peace treaty between the two countries and the renunciation of the use of violence by either country. It was agreed that peace and cooperation between India and Pakistan is in the larger interest of both countries and the region. To this end, both India and Pakistan must make a concerted effort to bridge the trust deficit between the two nuclear states, increase cooperation to combat common enemies such as terrorism and work with sustained zeal to implement outstanding strategic issues that are waiting for state action after agreement.



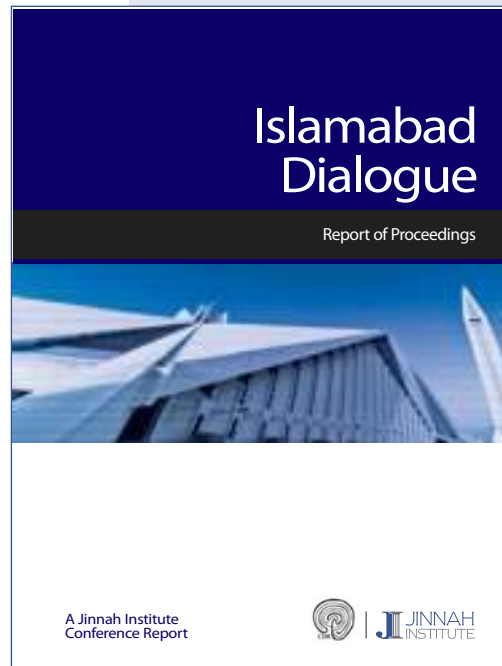
Salman Haider, Ambassador Humayun Khan, Ambassador Riaz Khokhar, Baijayant Jay Panda and Ambassador Aziz Khan.

REPORT: Islamabad Dialogue

The conference proceedings were published in a report titled **“Islamabad Dialogue”** which outlined the key issues discussed during this meeting. The report compiled the views of participants on the Indo-Pak bilateral dialogue and the peace process; combating terrorism and promoting conflict resolution; bilateral strategies for Kashmir; and the role of the media in mitigating conflict.

The report marked the resumption of the official dialogue between India and Pakistan as a positive and fundamental step forward, after being derailed by the Mumbai attacks. It strongly supported the implementation of the tranche of previously agreed Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), in order to create synergies between political aspirations and ground realities. The report noted that “uninterrupted and unintermittible dialogue” is crucial to keep momentum and build consensus on outstanding issues. Institutionalizing regular contact and cooperation at the highest levels along with providing platforms for young people to interact and become champions of peace, would be central to that effort.

A section on combating terrorism and promoting conflict resolution highlighted the common threat of terrorism and extremism in both countries. It further observed how sharing lessons and best practices to address these challenges would be beneficial for both sides. The report brought the question of Kashmir to the forefront and discussed how meaningful dialogue is vital for India, Pakistan and the people of Kashmir at all governmental and non-governmental levels. It suggested that a roadmap for the resolution of



the Kashmir issue must be developed in consultation with all stakeholders, and further suggested that mechanisms be established to allow citizens the right to due process and transparency in the dispensation of justice.

A session was also convened on the role of the media in the Indo-Pak conflict. A primary driver of public opinion, the media was seen as a key factor in influencing the bilateral relationship between India and Pakistan. The media’s leverage could in fact be instrumental in mitigating tensions, especially in times of crisis, by reporting in a balanced, nuanced and accurate manner.

Messaging for Change:

Key messages from both these initiatives – **the Chaophraya Dialogue** and the **Islamabad Dialogue** – have been widely disseminated throughout both India and Pakistan through the use of electronic and new media. Jinnah Institute has reached out to a variety of groups within Pakistan, with its partner or-

ganization doing the same in India, via a series of diverse media avenues such as television programs, editorials in leading newspapers, podcasts and press interactions. The idea was to use these Track II interventions to generate greater public understanding of policy debates surrounding bilateral and regional peacebuilding efforts.



“As a young organization, Jinnah Institute has shown great boldness in addressing sensitive security issues facing Pakistan, the two most important of which are our relations with India and our role in the process of restoring stability in our Western neighborhood, as the “endgame” in Afghanistan approaches. Sometimes on its own and sometimes in collaboration with non-official institutions in India and the U.S., Jinnah Institute has brought together experts to objectively analyze major trends in foreign policy. It has produced high quality reports, which consistently seek to promote peace in the region. These reports are designed to generate healthy debate which would produce policy recommendations, on behalf of civil society, to the governments concerned. They would also help strengthen peace lobbies in the region.”

Dr. Humayun Khan

Former Foreign Secretary, Pakistan

ii. The Endgame in Afghanistan

The war in Afghanistan is expected to transition to a different phase in 2014 with the announced NATO troops pullout. The civilian government is in fact one of the multiple centers of political and military power that exist in Afghanistan. The competition between contending centers of authority is bound to become more intense once the NATO pullout commences. In this scenario, Pakistan can play a stabilizing role in Afghanistan's transition from war to peace. Due to the scarred relationship Pakistan has with the U.S. today, much controversy and confusion prevails about what that role is going to be. Pakistan needs to review its current strategic posture on Afghanistan and see how the "endgame" can secure advantages on both sides of the border.

To investigate these and other relevant questions, Jinnah Institute partnered with United States Institute of Peace (USIP) on a research project drawing on the expertise of 53 Pakistani policy experts with established knowledge of Afghanistan and the modalities of policy-making in the U.S. The project also engaged with senior

politicians on Pakistan's strategy and interests in Afghanistan, their assessment of the impending "endgame," and the implications of these policies for the U.S.-Pakistan relationship. The project focused on four themes:

- America's evolving strategy in Afghanistan;
- Pakistan's short-term and long-term interests in Afghanistan, and how Pakistan is pursuing these interests;
- In light of America's strategy and its implications for Afghanistan and the region, how Pakistan can best pursue its interests going forward;
- Policies that the U.S., Afghanistan, India and other regional actors, would have to pursue or accept for Pakistani objectives to be met.

In March 2011, policy experts were invited to a series of seven roundtable discussions, and politicians were interviewed between March and May 2011 to gain perspectives of the major political parties. Findings were compiled into a policy paper and a full report containing detailed analyses was launched in August 2011.

REPORT:

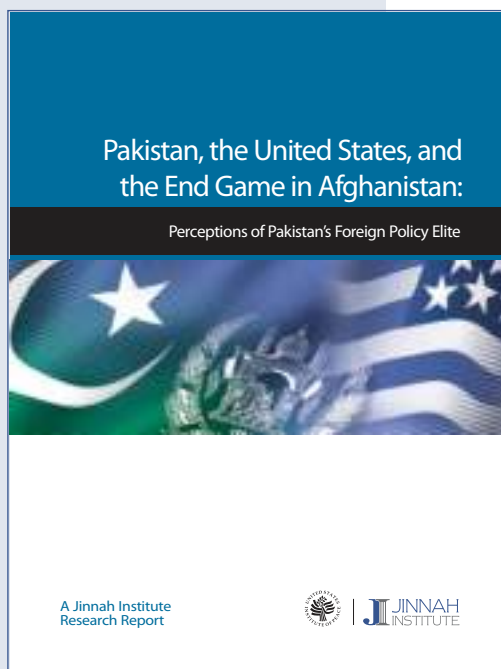
Pakistan, the United States and the Endgame in Afghanistan: Perceptions of Pakistan's Foreign Policy Elite

This report outlined the perceptions of Pakistan's foreign policy experts – retired civilian and military officials, analysts, journalists and civil society practitioners – about Pakistan's outlook towards the evolving situation in Afghanistan, its interests and strategy in the impending “endgame,”

and the implications of its policies towards Afghanistan for the U.S.-Pakistan relationship.

Findings indicated that members of the Pakistan foreign policy elite perceived their country to be in favor of a degree of stability in Afghanistan, and an inclusive government in Kabul. They also expressed the view that the Indian presence in Afghanistan is best limited to development activities. They consider America's Afghanistan strategy to date to be largely inconsistent with Pakistan's interests. Pakistan insists on an immediate yet patient effort at inclusive reconciliation involving all major Afghan stakeholders, including the main Afghan Taliban factions.

Other issues that Pakistan's policy experts viewed as impediments to a peaceful Afghanistan settlement included the questionable viability of a regional framework, lack of clarity on the Taliban's willingness to negotiate, the unstable political and economic situation in Afghanistan, and concerns about Afghan national security. Project participants felt that greater clarity in U.S. and Pakistani policies is critical to avoid failure in Afghanistan. It also urged regional actors to play a more constructive role.



iii. Extremism Watch

The Extremism Watch Project monitored the increase in incidents of violence rooted in religious extremism all over Pakistan over the period from October 2010 to September 2011. The data collected over the course of one year brought out clear trends in extremist violence, outlining the frequency of attacks and major events by region. The bulk of the report provides an analytical understanding of major events and trends: from interfaith and sectarian violence to attacks on schools and public infrastructure. This study will be published in the form of a report towards the end of 2011.

The project was initiated in September 2010 as a pilot study of school attacks by extremist groups in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Over the last year, a number of attacks motivated by religious extremism were recorded in the English-language daily press all over Pakistan. The project research team identified trends in the compiled data, and segmented it into different categories of extremist violence based on a carefully devised research methodology. The final product of the project will present statistical data of incidents of extremism in the four provinces of Pakistan, FATA and Gilgit-Baltistan, followed by thematic essays that analyze extremism in its various forms.



Aftermath of three bomb blasts at Data Darbar in Lahore on 1st July, 2010 (photograph courtesy of The Nation).

Upcoming Projects in SSI

a. Asia Society Regional Initiative: India-Pakistan Regional Young Leaders Initiative

To engage a section of the next generation of Indian and Pakistani leaders committed to working together across borders to address the region's biggest challenges, Jinnah Institute and the Asia Society seek to establish the India-Pakistan Young Leaders Initiative (IPRYLI). IPRYLI will identify and recruit the outstanding next generation leaders from both countries, and a smaller number of leaders from other countries in the region and the United States to build relationships, educate each other, explore the most fundamental issues facing the region, and work together on transnational public service projects addressing cross-border challenges.

b. Research on the Indus Water Basin

Running parallel to the Indo-Pak Track II initiative is a cross-border study of the Indus Water Basin, conducted jointly by Indian and Pakistani water

experts. Jinnah Institute has partnered with the New Delhi based Center for Dialogue and Reconciliation (CDR) for this exercise and is holding a series of expert focus group discussions over the course of 2011 and 2012 with them. A core group of experts will lead the study and are expected to publish their research in 2012. The aim of this study is to create greater water security in the Indus Basin through collaborative interventions in water resource conservation.

c. Pak-Afghan Track II Diplomacy

The Institute will also be running a leading Track II initiative between Pakistan and Afghanistan that brings together multiple stakeholders involved in peacebuilding efforts. The next round of talks is scheduled to take place in Islamabad in January 2012 and is expected to make significant contributions to the official dialogue as well as pave the way for Afghan reconciliation in the near future.



3



COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

Jinnah Institute's unique and vibrant Public Affairs Program ensures that journalists, civil society members, politicians, policy-makers and institutions nationally and internationally are well informed about Jinnah Institute's publications as well as other key initiatives of the Institute, such as Security Dispatch and Extremism Watch, which are updated weekly on the website and also mailed out.

Ji's Global 2000

Within a year of its formation, Jinnah Institute is able to address an audience of over two thousand individuals and institutions globally. Among them, high level policy-makers and organizations have recognized and supported the Institute's portfolios and initiatives on which they receive regular updates through the Jinnah Institute's listserv.

Ji Publications

Jinnah Institute's publications have become a useful resource for the policy and academic community. Key materials, including policy briefs, articles and op-eds were produced and disseminated widely by the Institute in its first year.



i. Policy Briefs

Policy briefs produced by the Strategic Security Initiative and Open Democracy Initiative are addressed to a large readership. Jinnah Institute stays abreast of key developments in the country and the region and produces policy papers that identify issues of growing importance.

Open Democracy Initiative Policy Briefs

Blasphemy Laws: An Update

This paper was written with the aim of reviewing the historical development of the Blasphemy laws in Pakistan and their manipulation for political ends in the context of the current situation in Pakistan. It particularly focuses on the amendment to the law under the aegis of Zia-ul-Haq and Nawaz Sharif. The blasphemy law lies at the heart of a contest to determine the nature of the Pakistani state and its responsibility to its citizens irrespective of their religious or ethnic background. These laws play a large part in relegating minorities to the margins. In the broader context of South Asia, these laws are symptomatic of the widening social and political space for religious fundamentalists in the region. The crux of the debate in Pakistan at this time is not whether there should be a blasphemy law, but rather that if there is one, how can we best prevent it being misused for political or individual mischief.

Electoral Reform and Women's Political Participation

This paper examines electoral reforms that would enable women to exercise their right to vote, thus increasing their political participation. With the general election approaching in 2013, and the recent adoption of the 18th Amendment by Parliament, it is crucial that stakeholders turn their attention to reforming a weakened and flawed electoral system in order to support democracy

and national stability. This paper investigates the political disenfranchisement of women and proposes policy interventions for gender equality in exercising the democratic right to vote.

Eroding the Vote Banks: IDPs in Karachi

In September 2010, Jinnah Institute carried out a series of focus groups with flood victims living in Karachi's relief camps. The focus of the study was to assess the extent to which Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) felt that their needs were being met by relief camp administrators. The focus groups formed the basis of a research report on governance and security which addresses the impact of the flood on political support for various parties, social and economic shifts in flood affected areas, and the threat of increased conflict in Karachi, Pakistan's financial hub. Research findings showed that the incumbent political parties were seen as indifferent to the plight of the people during the flood relief efforts. Demographic changes to the rural landscape and rural-to-urban migration seemed to determine the electoral base of the local patrons. It also argued that inadequate economic opportunities in Karachi and paucity of resources would only worsen the conditions of the flood affectees, and may lead to an increase in urban crime, begging and political violence when efforts are made to re settle the victims in the city.

On Bonded Labour

Legislation prohibiting bonded labour was enacted in Pakistan in 1992. Nevertheless, the practice continues, particularly in the agriculture sector in Sindh, and remains virtually unchallenged by the government. To mark International Labour Day on May 1st, this policy brief considers the current position of Pakistani bonded labourers with a particular focus on the lives of brick kiln workers.

Pakistan at Risk: Stabilization Challenges after the Flood

This policy brief is part of a larger effort to respond to the crisis brought on by the 2010 flood in Pakistan. It brings together the enormous intellectual capital and experience of Pakistan's social scientists, economists, activists and politicians. It notes that this disaster should be viewed as an opportunity for collaboration, reconstruction and change. The paper proposes that while there is a recognizable need for individual clusters – food, health, sanitation, security – to coordinate efforts and share information, there is also a dire need for making sense of the situation not only in the immediate aftermath but also the long-term impact of the devastation caused by the floods.

Pakistan's Eight Great Education Debates



Pakistan's education sector confronts a number of serious policy challenges. In fact, the crisis is so great that the government of Pakistan has declared that the sector is in a state of emergency. This policy paper analyzes

critical debates confronting the education sector and proposes possible solutions to Pakistan's education policy dilemmas. If Pakistan is to achieve the miraculous turnaround in this sector that it needs, it should start with answering eight critical questions highlighted in this paper: (i) More Spending or Smart Spending? (ii) Enrollment or Retention? (iii) Quantity or Quality? (iv) Uniformity or Diversity? (v) The Academy or the Economy? (vi) Public or Private? (vii) Center or Provinces? (viii) Technicalities or Political Realities? These questions should be the driving force behind education reforms.

Women in the Media

This policy brief examines the current representation of women in Pakistan's national media landscape, which includes the status of women in the media industry, the portrayal of women in mainstream media, and the natural interconnectedness of the two. Triangulating the status of women, its impact on Pakistan's society and economy, Pakistan's explicit commitment to international covenants to improve the status of women, and of the media's immense power as a means of social change, the paper outlines implications of the existing gender gap and proposes media and gender policy interventions to address it.



Strategic Security Initiative Policy Briefs:



Gender Sensitization for Conflict Management and Resolution

Women and girls are among those most affected by the violence and economic instability associated with conflict and post-conflict situations. Yet, when it comes to negotiating peace and facilitating the reconstruction of societies after war, women are grossly under-represented. This policy brief presents an analysis of the impact of ongoing conflicts and law and order disturbances on Pakistani women, their systematic exclusion from peacebuilding, and policy recommendations for a more gender sensitive and gender equitable approach to conflict resolution in Pakistan.

Making Sense of Violence in Balochistan

Balochistan has experienced a clear upsurge in violence over the last year, with changing trends in terms of attacks as well as targets. Making sense of this conflict requires an analysis of the growing categories of violence inflicted by a

multiplicity of actors with competing motivations. The fallout of the violence has been immense all over the province, putting great strain on the state's capacity to control or prevent it. The greatest challenges have been endured by the population itself, with attacks directed increasingly towards civilian targets. This paper reviewed the causes of violence, the actors involved, the trends documented over the past year and directions for conflict resolution.

Pakistan, the United States and the Endgame in Afghanistan: Perceptions of Pakistan's Foreign Policy Experts

This policy brief summarized the perceptions of Pakistani foreign policy experts about Pakistan's strategy and interests in Afghanistan, its view of the impending "endgame," and the implications of its policies. The goal was to better understand Pakistan's outlook towards the evolving situation in Afghanistan. As the so-called "endgame" in Afghanistan approaches, the momentum is growing to find an amicable solution to the conflict. The U.S. and other troop contributing countries are committed to transferring primary security responsibilities to Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) by December 2014. While an internal consensus among Afghan actors remains the most crucial element of any settlement, regional players also have an important role to play in facilitating progress. Among them, Pakistan's role is pivotal.

Stability in the Nuclear Context: Making South Asians Safe

This security brief analyzes the state of strategic stability in South Asia. India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons in 1998. Consequently, both



countries received tremendous global attention which required a responsible and mature response from both sides. Twelve years later, there has been significant progress towards ensuring stable deterrence, but much of this is attributable to individual actions instead of sustained state level cooperation. This is far from the preferred solution as far as strategic stability is concerned.

This paper proposes ingredients for stable deterrence and evaluates India and Pakistan's progress towards this ideal. It presents practical policy recommendations for enhancing stability that can be taken up in future Track I and Track II deliberations.

Stumbling on the "Af-Pak" Border

This policy paper examines the tenuous relationship between the U.S. and Pakistan in the context of the war in Afghanistan including: the complexity of Pakistan's strategic calculus and its relationship with different Afghan groups; the incoherence of different aspects of the U.S. policy on Afghanistan and Pakistan; the lack of a clearly articulated Pakistani national security or counter-

terrorism strategy; and the contradiction posed by U.S. unpopularity within the Pakistani political space. The paper puts forth policy recommendations to achieve strategic objectives, including prioritization of changes in Pakistan's and the U.S.'s bilateral policies, securing the porous border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, and the formulation of comprehensive national security and counter-terrorism strategies by the Pakistani state, endorsed by parliament and civil society.

The Mumbai Trial and Related Legal Issues

This policy brief presents an in-depth analysis of the November 26 attacks in Mumbai, the ongoing trial of the accused mastermind in Pakistan and relevant legal implications. The paper stipulates that the commitment to take action regarding 26/11 represents a policy shift in the approach of the Pakistani establishment, as compared to the attack on the Indian Parliament in 2001. It also outlines the challenges to a speedy resolution and recommends policy interventions for operational cooperation between the nations.

The Uncertain Future of U.S. Aid to Pakistan

This policy brief aims to review the underlying imperatives on the basis of which the U.S. has been providing aid to Islamabad and to assess the current calculus of bilateral motives stressing this aid program. The consensus in Islamabad holds that the risky aid situation is nested in a precipitous security context where too many variables are not in Pakistan's control. It recommends that policy-makers in Islamabad should fast track existing strategies to make alternative plans hedging against a situation where Pakistan is isolated internationally.

ii. Roundtables and Seminars

One of Jinnah Institute's key goals is to provide a platform for debate and discussion in policy circles, not only to advance knowledge but also to support informed choices for researchers and policy analysts. The Institute hosts regular events, roundtables and policy seminars, providing an invaluable forum for discussions.

Blasphemy Laws November 30, 2010

Jinnah Institute invited leading religious scholars, human rights experts, members of civil society, lawyers and non-government organization representatives to discuss proposed amendments to sections 295 A-C and 298 of the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). These sections pertain to the notori-

ous Blasphemy laws, and the roundtable was held in the aftermath of Aasia Bibi's case which shed light on the blatant abuse of legislation to persecute religious minorities in Pakistan.

Participants discussed the bill submitted in Parliament by Sherry Rehman, former Federal Minister and President of Jinnah Institute, which sought to amend the Blasphemy Laws in the PPC and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCrP) as amended under General Zia-ul-Haq. Senior religious scholars invited as panelists included Professor Khalid Masood, former Chairman Council of Islamic Ideology and Javed Ahmed Ghamidi, founder of Al Mawrid Institute of Islamic Sciences. They explained that the concept of blasphemy



The late Shahbaz Bhatti, former Federal Minister for Minority Affairs.

was rooted in Islamic jurisprudence or *fiqh*, and denied any basis for the laws in the *Qur'an* and *Sunnah*. In addition they underscored the diversity of scholarly opinion on blasphemy in *fiqh* related debates and emphasized that codifying law on blasphemy was problematic as there is no *Qur'anic* verse that prescribes punishment for it.

Shahbaz Bhatti, Federal Minister for Religious Minorities, who was assassinated a few weeks later, spoke about the need for political commitment in bringing about changes in the Blasphemy Laws, which had led to systemic marginalization of religious minorities. Leading human rights lawyer Asma Jahangir stated that the law should protect religious rights of minorities instead of being used as a tool to exploit religion. She pointed out the need for caution in legal rulings on cases such as Asia Bibi's as they create powerful precedents in society.

Civil society activists Group Captain (retd.) Cecil Chaudhary and Joseph Francis provided detailed examples of injustices suffered by the Christian community under the Blasphemy laws and highlighted the increasing vulnerability faced by religious communities due to vigilante groups targeting homes and livelihoods on a daily basis. Other panelists, including Ali Dayan Hasan of Human Rights Watch and Dr. Anis Haroon, Chairperson of the National Commission on the Status of Women, discussed in detail Asia Bibi's case and her death sentence under Section 295C of the PPC.

Economy Check: An Assessment of Pakistan's Economic Needs and Realities

June 9, 2011

Jinnah Institute organized two seminars on Pakistan's economic needs and realities in Islamabad and Karachi, where senior politicians and media representatives discussed the grave challenges faced by the Pakistani economy. The post 2010



flood scenario, the economic backlash from the war on terror, overhauling of the tax regime, trade potential and the creation of an environment where the government would be accountable to the public for its expenditures and the state of the economy were discussed by the participants. The event was attended by government officials, planning commission members, several legislators, political party representatives, economists and members of civil society. The seminars presented economic information to policy-makers in an accessible manner in an effort to mainstream economic discourse as an area for public debate.

Participants included president of Jinnah Institute Sherry Rehman, Member of National Assembly, MQM, Farooq Sattar, leader of the House in the Senate Nayyar Bokhari, Member of National

Assembly, PPP, Shahnaz Wazir Ali, Member of National Assembly, PML (N), Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and Deputy Chairman Planning Commission Nadeem-ul-Haque. The Karachi roundtable was chaired by Salim Raza, member the Board of Governors.

The event also served as the first public platform where a website for Economy Watch was launched. The link is <http://economycheck.com.pk>

Gender and Peacekeeping Roundtable Discussion

October 22, 2010

A stakeholder consultation was organized by Jinnah Institute on the role of women in conflict resolution and their special needs during times of escalated violence. Participants included repre-

“Within a year of coming into being, the fledgling Jinnah Institute has created a niche for itself, as a premier think tank for serious research on important (some even controversial and sensitive) issues. These include notably, Pakistan Emergency Response to the floods in 2010, Blasphemy laws, religious minorities, India-Pakistan relations, and lately, also the thorny triangle comprising Afghanistan, Pakistan and the U.S. Government. The Institute’s Founder/President easily and gracefully wears several hats simultaneously. It is gratifying to see that the Institute is not afraid of “activism” on issues of human rights and moral obligation, with a particular focus on women, minorities and extremism, thereby demonstrating that, contrary to the elitist “conventional wisdom,” academia, serious researchers, brave activists, outspoken politicians and legislators CAN co exist in peace and harmony! Best of luck to Jinnah Institute and its future endeavors.”



Tahira Abdullah

Development worker, researcher, rights activist & humanitarian volunteer

representatives of civil society, the government, military and international policy experts engaged in these issues. Discussions focused on the need for greater cooperation between civil and military organizations, sensitizing peacekeeping forces to gender issues and the inclusion of women in peacemaking and reconciliation.

The event was attended by representatives from United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment for Women (UNIFEM), who informed the panel on the UN's commitment to sensitizing its peacekeepers on gender issues. Copanelist Ana Talamoni, representing the Argentine Joint Peacekeeping Training Center, explained Argentina's success in sensitizing its peacekeeping forces to gender issues and described the strict protocols followed for the selection and training of peacekeepers. It was noted that Argentina's success presented a successful model as well as an opportunity for bilateral col-

laboration between Pakistani and Argentinean military trainers.

A range of constructive suggestions emerged from the discussions. Nighat Rizvi pointed out that gender sensitization training should take place irrespective of overseas deployment and should be built into the standard curriculum of military academies. Farzana Bari and Rukhsana Rashid stressed the need to hold perpetrators accountable for gender based crimes and to focus on the root cause of gender inequality as opposed to only investing in sporadic training exercises.

Roundtable on Indo-Pak Dialogue – Strategies for Peace March 21, 2011

A roundtable discussion on peaceful bilateral relations between India and Pakistan was attended by a delegation of Indian parliamentarians, jour-



Jatin Desai and Dr. Balchandra Mungekar.

nalists and civil society actors. They discussed strategies for peace, with the aim of laying down a sustainable and inclusive framework for preventing crises, increasing regional peace and economic exchange and building greater trust and cooperation.

One of the issues under discussion identified terrorism as a key contributor to the perpetuation of conflict. Leader of the Indian delegation, Kuldeep Nayar urged both countries to pursue a “no-war pact” and to recognize that war is not the solution. Human Rights activist Tahira Abdullah pointed out that joint collaboration on long-term challenges was imperative, given high poverty levels in both nations. Greater regional economic collaboration was actively encouraged by attendees. To show the importance of this the example of the missed opportunity provided by the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline was given. Further policy suggestions were made to include local voices in the Kashmiri dialogue process, develop strategies for a more open media, harness the high impact that public opinion makers can have and reduce military expenditure. A point of focus in the conversation was the need for personal engagement between members of both populations, particularly the youth. This would require better regulation of the messages that the media in both countries are promoting.

Representatives from both countries attended from many different segments of society, adding depth and breadth to the conversation. The panel included PPP senator Nayyar Bokhari, PML-Q Senator Mushahid Hussain, General (retd.) Talat Masood, Member of Pakistani Army Shahzad Chaudhary, Director of Current Affairs at Dunya T.V. Nasim Zehra, Major General (retd.) Asad Dur-

rani, editor of The News Mohammad Malick, Dawn writer Cyril Almeida and rights activist Tahira Abdullah. Two representatives from the Pakistani Institute of Labor and Education (PILER), Zeenia Shaukat and Karamat Ali, were also present, as well as the poet Kishwar Naheed, writer for The News Amir Mateen and columnist Mosharraf Zaidi.

Delegates from India included former Member of Parliament, Indian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom in 1990, and veteran journalist Kuldeep Nayar. Also present was member Rajya Sabha Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, journalist and National Joint Secretary of Pakistan-Indian People’s Forum for Peace and Democracy (PIPFPD) Jatin Desai and Executive Director of Confederation of Voluntary Agencies (COVA) Mazher Hussain. Additionally the panel benefitted from the insights of a representative from Folklore in Society Ramesh Yadav, former MP and editor of leading Urdu daily Nai Duniya Shahid Siddiqui and General Secretary of PIPFPD’s Delhi chapter Haris Kidwai.

Policy Dialogue on Kashmir July 25, 2011

A policy dialogue was held on Kashmir, examining issues related to improving bilateral Indo-Pak relations. Veteran Indian Kashmiri leader, Yasin Malik, was the keynote speaker at the event, which was attended by political activists from Azad Jammu and Kashmir, researchers and members of civil society.

Mr. Malik stated that he appreciated the gains made as a result of bilateral talks between the two countries, but expressed the necessity for further dialogue in the future to resolve outstanding issues in this conflict. He stated that the

Indo-Pak talks in the past have ignored or overlooked consulting the voices of Kashmiris themselves, and this has had an alienating effect on the people. He explained that this omission caused these talks to lack the credibility needed for a successful dialogue to emerge. Mr. Malik emphasized that India and Pakistan should not decide the Kashmiri people's fate and inform them of what it will be, rather it is the Kashmiri people's right to play an active role in determining the direction of this dialogue.

Yasin Malik also observed that the media in Pakistan often referred to Kashmir solely as a point of contention between India and Pakistan. Little attention is focused on the suffering endured by the Kashmiri people. He noted that the Confidence Building Measures across the Line of Control were creating a positive atmosphere which may be conducive to future conflict resolution attempts. However, he hoped to see more concrete action and settlement of issues taking place in addition to Confidence Building Measures.



Yasin Malik (center) with Dialogue participants.

Roundtable on the State of Pak-U.S. Relations August 4, 2011

Amid mounting tensions between the U.S. and Pakistan, Jinnah Institute conducted a roundtable session on the state of Pak-U.S. relations, attended by former diplomats, academics and members of the policy and media communities. Participants expressed serious concern about the gravity of the strain between the two countries, while critically reviewing whether the impasse was a strategic fracture in relations since the Raymond Davis episode, or a temporary misalignment of priorities that could be overcome through diplomatic engagement.

Some participants pointed out that the volatility in bilateral relations post-Raymond Davis and the Osama Bin Laden killing, originated in Pakistan's perception of its sovereignty deficits and its willful erosion by some U.S. policies. They voiced concern over the speed of growing anti-American sentiment, as it was allowing radicalism to gain ground in Pakistan. Some participants observed that strains in Pakistan-U.S. ties were not merely episodic, but suffered from a structural crisis with a 'legacy of distrust' on both sides. However, many speakers observed that strategic relationships tend to be transactional and Pakistan must realize that its supposed 'mistreatment' is a direct function of its internal weaknesses.

There was agreement that Pakistan-U.S. relations need to be redefined in order to better suit sustainable long-term national interests. It was felt that high level consultations need to take place between the two countries on a regular basis with a clear set of expectations and mutually agreed upon policy frameworks. Strategic coop-



Tariq Fatemi and Mosharraf Zaidi at the Roundtable on the State of Pak-U.S. Relations.

eration on terrorism should continue, but without compromising Pakistan's national sovereignty.

It was said that Pakistan needs to devise a coherent national counter-terrorism strategy after broad-based consultations with all relevant stakeholders. Participants noted that foreign policy in Pakistan has increasingly been subordinated to operational security policy which was dominated by the military. Furthermore, participants felt that the U.S. was not playing an effective role with regard to regional stability in South Asia by ignoring major regional complexities and recommended that the U.S. should act more responsibly in this regard, focusing its considerable political weight on stabilizing the region instead of the converse.

Regarding the "endgame" in Afghanistan, most policy experts agreed that Pakistan had a critical role to play in the U.S. withdrawal from

Afghanistan; they felt that efforts to eclipse this role in the ongoing reconciliation process could further damage the relationship. This would be ultimately detrimental to the common goals that both countries have shared over the past decade which are elimination of terrorist safe havens and dismantling of Al-Qaeda networks.

Participants of the roundtable included Director Current Affairs at Dunya T.V. Nasim Zehra, Editor for The News Mohammad Malick, columnist Mosharraf Zaidi, Chair of the Department of Defense and Strategic Studies Rifaat Hussain, former Ambassadors Tariq Fatemi and Aziz A. Khan and former Foreign Secretaries Riaz Khokhar and Humayun Khan. Also present was author and senior journalist Zahid Hussain and the President of Jinnah Institute and Member of National Assembly, Sherry Rehman.

iii. Community Outreach

Jinnah Institute prioritizes community outreach as a vital component of its initiatives. The Institute has designed outreach projects aimed at engaging communities in policy debates that address a host of social, political and economic issues.

Jinnah Institute hosted a capacity building workshop on developing policy solutions for youth leaders from Tharparker, Sindh on July 10, 2011.

A group of seventy students attended the workshop, most of whom belonged to minority communities and were traveling outside of their districts for the first time. The workshop was de-

signed to encourage critical thinking, raise awareness on developmental challenges, devise policy strategies to address them and promote initiatives to bring about constructive change.

Jinnah Institute's team introduced the young leaders to M. A. Jinnah's vision for a united and progressive Pakistan and shared the core values and guiding principles he established for a just and prosperous society. The presentation conducted by the team laid emphasis on Jinnah's aspirations for a society free of corruption and intolerance, where the rights of religious minorities were safeguarded.



Sehar Tariq speaking to the community about social responsibility and Jinnah's vision.

Internship Program

From the outset, Jinnah Institute initiated a rigorous internship program for young individuals interested in public policy work. The Institute has hosted a diverse and enthusiastic group of interns throughout the year who have used their time to explore their interests while contributing to output as part of a close-knit team.

Interns are rotated through both the Open Democracy Initiative and the Strategic Security Initiative teams, giving them the opportunity to maximize their exposure and knowledge of national and international issues.

Intern Profiles

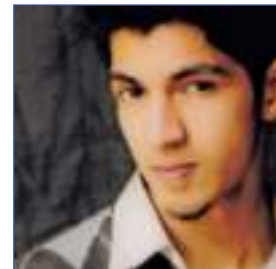
Mehmoona Bashar helps undertake research on the floods of 2011, and maintains the Indo-Pak and Pak-U.S. timeline. She completed her undergraduate in Business from the University of Lon-

don. Ms. Bashar has previously interned at Askari Bank where she was involved in various departments including accounts and credits. She has a keen interest in social justice, social sector development, human rights and women empowerment.

Palvashey Sethi helped organize the stakeholder dialogue prior to the Flood Conference. She assisted with all aspects to do with logistics. In addition she was responsible for researching and compiling policy briefs on contemporary issues, such as the Sialkot lynching and terrorism in the wake of the floods. As an intern Ms. Sethi had the additional responsibility of researching and keeping Jinnah Institute's information on the floods updated and relevant. She also wrote the Flood Brief that was handed out to participants at Jinnah Institute's Flood Conference. She is now studying literature at the University of Essex.

“Jinnah Institute has enhanced my intellectual growth and has been an exceptionally profound learning experience. Through my internship at Jinnah Institute, I was given the opportunity to engage with experts in the fields of political science and economics, which will help me in my future endeavors.”

Arafat Mir
Intern, Jinnah Institute



Anam Butt interned for Jinnah Institute's Strategic Security Initiative focusing on the Indo-Pak Track II dialogue. She has previously worked as an economic consultant in the new growth strategy team at the Pakistan Planning Commission assessing Pakistan's regional performance in governance, infrastructural capacity and social capabilities.

She holds a Bachelors degree in Economics from the School of Oriental and African Studies and is currently pursuing an MSc in Development Management at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences. Her research interests include institution building, ethnic conflict management and the devolution of education.

Jahandad Khan was a Research Assistant at Jinnah Institute. He has completed his A-Levels from Headstart School, Islamabad, and is currently taking a gap year before college. Mr. Khan has a keen interest in current affairs. He scored in the top one percentile of students sitting in the World Affairs, O-Level examination in Pakistan. He has been an active volunteer and member of development efforts in Chitral. He is fluent in English, Urdu, Pashto, Chitrali and Hindko.

Arafat Mir interned at the Strategic Security Initiative and worked closely on the Extremism Watch Project. He has previously interned at The News International as a sub-editor, and at the German Technical Co-operation (GTZ) as a research assistant on their solar energy project. He has also participated in, won and chaired various Model United Nations conferences domestically and internationally. Mr. Mir is currently finishing his Bachelors in Economics and Political Science from Royal Holloway, University of London. He graduated from Headstart School Islamabad in 2010.

Paras Abbas interned at Jinnah Institute for six weeks during the summer of 2011. She worked on various projects including summarizing the Institute's report on minorities in Pakistan into a pamphlet, compiling a short report on the Pak-U.S. roundtable conferences and writing a brief on Indo-Pak trade, among others. She also single handedly researched most of the material for an upcoming project on FATA. She is currently studying Social Anthropology at the School Of Oriental and African Studies as an undergraduate.

iv. Online Publications

Reclaiming Jinnah's Pakistan

To honor the values expressed in Jinnah's historic address to the Constituent Assembly on August 11th, 2011, Jinnah Institute placed a one page public service advertisement in major English newspapers highlighting the key words from Jinnah's memorable speech. Jinnah Institute is grateful to Newsweek, The Friday Times, Dawn, The Pakistan Observer and the Daily Times for carrying this message to the people of Pakistan.

A two part series titled "Reclaiming Jinnah's Pakistan" was also published on the Institute's website and disseminated through its mailing list. Jinnah's vision for Pakistan was that of a secular

polity in which citizens of every religion could co-exist peacefully and religion would not be the business of the state. Today those ideals are more important than ever to steer Pakistan back on course to becoming a democratic and secular state where all citizens are equal for the state.

The first part of the series was an article by journalist Sheherbano Taseer titled "Why we need to reclaim Jinnah's Pakistan." Her piece stressed the role of the youth as the driving force in reclaiming Jinnah's Pakistan, and called upon all citizens of Pakistan to fight extremism collectively and to keep hope alive. Education can be the key catalyst for change. Unfortunately, although 2011

Today, on August 11,
let us commit
ourselves to
reclaiming the
spirit of Jinnah's
Pakistan.

Let us begin by remembering
the words of Quaid-e-Azam,
Mohammad Ali Jinnah, when
on this same day in 1947, he
said to the first Constituent
Assembly of Pakistan:

“ You are free; you are free to go to
your temples, you are free to go
to your mosques or to any other place of
worship in this State of Pakistan. You may
belong to any religion or caste or creed - that
has nothing to do with the business of
the State.... We are starting with this
fundamental principle: that we are all citizens
and equal citizens of one State..... Now,
I think we should keep that in front of us as our
ideal and you will find that in course of time
Hindus would cease to be Hindus and Muslims
would cease to be Muslims, not in the religious
sense because that is the personal faith of
each individual, but in the political sense as
citizens of the State.”

J JINNAH
INSTITUTE

COMMITTED TO
TOLERANCE, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
AND REGIONAL PEACE

was declared the Education Year in Pakistan, only 23 percent of children under the age of 16 actually attend secondary school. Taseer also pointed out that, in fact, almost one third of Pakistanis have received less than two years of education.

The second article, by writer Raza Rumi, addressed the question, "Can we afford to bypass Jinnah's Pakistan?" He argued that the ideals of a secular state laid out by Jinnah were lost with his untimely death. From that point onwards, radicalization became more entrenched, especially post-1977. Its eradication today, will not be possible unless the state is modeled on a more inclusive principle where democracy is allowed to flourish. He noted that an inadequate education system compounded by a large network of madrassas, the draconian "black laws" introduced under General Zia-ul-Haq, along with an antiquated national security apparatus were challenges that needed to be addressed urgently.

Tracing the trajectory of Pakistan as it abandoned the goals of a democratic, secular state, Rumi points out how instruments such as the Objectives Resolution have only escalated the persecution of minorities, dragging religion into governance and allowing its use to oppress them.

Pakistan-India Peace and Conflict Monitor

This section on Jinnah Institute's website dedicates space to flagging developments and analyses on Indo-Pak relations while building an online timeline to feed into existing projects. It attempts to generate wider interest in Jinnah Institute's goal to broaden Pakistan's stake in pursuing informed, inclusive policies on its relationships with India and in supporting peace initiatives. This project is also a reflection of the Institute's commitment to holding sustained Track II dialogues that bring together stakehold-



"Pakistan's young are dynamic and thirsty to learn and be involved. But the inadequacy of quality education – critical thinking in particular – renders our country incapable of dealing with the challenges of the twenty first century. It means an overwhelming majority of our population is ignorant, angry, and extreme. Tens of thousands of children are growing up to be merchants of hatred – with a very narrow worldview and bitterly antagonistic against concepts of tolerance, individual freedoms and democracy. I lost my father, my friend and my hero because of this mindset. I do not wish for any other family to have to suffer through what mine has had to. No other nation should lose its brave heart."

Sheherbano Taseer
Journalist, Newsweek Pakistan

ers from India and Pakistan to develop bilateral strategies for regional security, stability and increased cooperation.

Second Opinion

Jinnah Institute solicits policy experts and analysts for their opinions on various current affair issues and news flashpoints on national security and strategic imperatives for Pakistan. These are showcased in a series of articles on the Institute's website. The expert opinions in this section are not necessarily reflective of the views of Jinnah Institute. For instance, Jinnah Institute sought the opinion of six Pakistani policy analysts about U.S. Vice President Joe Biden's visit to Pakistan, its strategic implications and key policy nodes in Pakistan-U.S. relations. Among other issues, experts cautioned against high expectations and the possibility of a growing incongruence in bilateral views of each other

that may strain Pak-U.S. relations in the months to come. Similarly, in the aftermath of the Osama Bin Laden killing and the PNS-Mehran attack, Jinnah Institute asked policy experts to discuss the future of bilateral ties between Pakistan and the U.S. and the extent to which Pakistan needs to review its internal security policies, in the face of a mounting terrorist threat.

Security Dispatch

Security Dispatch is one of Jinnah Institute's latest initiatives. It is an online publication that marks critical developments in multiple conflict theatres in and around Pakistan, providing a brief chronology and analysis of events. Security Dispatch has a micro-focus on small, rapidly changing events on the ground that serves to identify broader trends over a longer time period. Previous issues have focused on the Pak-Afghan border and Indo-Pak relations.

“Pakistani Muslims are diverse, heterogeneous and steeped in the secular worship traditions of South Asia. These traditions did not emerge in a year or a decade but were formed over a millennium of interaction with the ancient cultures and religions of South Asia. Thus, the tolerant Islam of South Asia practised the art of co-existence and was not shy of finding commonalities rather than emphasizing and ossifying differences. But such inclusiveness and pluralism can only flourish in a secular state with a neutral and professional civil-military bureaucracy that reports to the representatives of the people and allows for negotiation, bargaining and accommodation – hallmarks of a democracy.”



Raza Rumi
Writer and Activist

v. Media Outreach

Jinnah Institute regularly engages with the media to maximize the scope and reach of all material produced by the Institute. The public communications team creates linkages with journalists and reporters from both English and Urdu print media, capturing growing space for Jinnah Institute's activities and reports in the media.

Jinnah Institute has also developed a robust

online presence through its website and through social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter to increase its footprint with the youth demographic. Jinnah Institute's Facebook page is updated regularly with the Institute's events and publications and provides an opportunity for enthusiasts to engage in a lively debate on Jinnah Institute's projects and publications.

Op-Eds

■ Anatomy of a Gang Rape

This is a review of the final judgment in the Mukhtaran Mai rape case and its implications for women's protection and women's rights.

■ Responding to Intolerance in Pakistan

Written in the aftermath of the murder of Governor of Punjab, Salmaan Taseer, the article identifies growing trends of intolerance in Pakistan.

■ Government Fiscal Accountability

This article takes stock of the government's decision to spend development funds on a controversial building project for parliamentarians.

■ Pakistan: A Transitional Polity

This op-ed focuses on the role of civil society in Pakistan in the various socio-political transitions that have taken place in the country.

Articles: Freedom of Speech

- Pakistan Becomes Deadlier for Journalists – 18th June, 2011
- Misinforming Pakistan – 13th December, 2010
- Research Brief: Aasia Bibi's Case – 26th November, 2010

Articles: Secular Space

- Marriage Registration for Minorities – 27th July, 2011
- Straying from Jinnah’s Ideal – 21st April, 2011
- Blasphemy: An Update – 24th March, 2011
- Raymond Davis and Vienna Convention – 9th February, 2011
- Amending the Blasphemy Laws – 20th December, 2010
- Outrage Against Mistreatment of Doctor Under Blasphemy Charges – 13th December 2010
- End Impunity for Incitements to Murder and Violence – 10th December, 2010
- Aasia Bibi and the Blasphemy Law – 19th November, 2010
- JI Condemns Aasia Bibi’s Sentence, Demands End to Blasphemy Laws – 16th November, 2010

Other Articles

- Overcoming the Livelihood Crisis in Flood-Affected Areas – 29th July, 2011
- Pakistan’s Floods One Year On: Flood Victims Continue To Face Long-term Challenges – 29th July, 2011
- From the Conference Sidelines: Dialogue in Thimpu – 4th February, 2011
- Year in Review 2010: Militancy and the Fight for Internal Security – 8th January, 2011
- Year in Review 2010: Attacks on Shrines and Education – 8th January, 2011
- Year in Review 2010: Pakistan’s Continuing Flood Crisis – 31st December, 2010
- That Colorless Life: Attacking Shrines and the Other Islam – 26th November 2010
- Rule of Law – 29th October, 2010
- Empowering Communities after the Flood – 23rd October, 2010
- National Plans for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation – 18th October, 2010

4



YEAR IN REVIEW – A WEB GUIDE

In its first year Jinnah Institute has been proactive in a number of areas, including but not limited to conducting research, convening roundtables and conferences in addition to launching research and conference reports. Some of the key activities and interventions are showcased below.

AUGUST 2010 – JANUARY 2011**The Chaophraya Dialogue on Indo-Pak Peace**

Jinnah Institute, in partnership with the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (ICPS) in New Delhi, organized a series of six Track II discussions in Bangkok on peace between India and Pakistan.

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/events/99-indo-pak-resolution-at-track-ii-conference>

SEPTEMBER 2010**Assessing Damage Caused by the Floods and Developing a Way Forward**

The Institute organized a stakeholder consult where international and local NGOs conducted a detailed situation analysis and evaluated successes, failures and challenges faced by government agencies and civil society vis-à-vis the relief effort.

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/issues/52-notes-from-the-field-jis-stakeholder-consultation-on-the-impact-of-the-flood>

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/events/47-local-governments-are-vital-to-disaster-response-and-must-be-revived-soon-stakeholders-at-jip-consultation>

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/publications/131-pakistan-at-risk-challenges-and-opportunities-after-the-flood>

OCTOBER 2010**Gender and Peacekeeping Roundtable**

A stakeholder consultation on women in situations of conflict and emergency and their inclusion in peacebuilding was held in partnership with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment for Women (UNIFEM).

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/events/155-greater-civil-military-cooperation-needed-on-gender-sensitization-of-security-forces>

NOVEMBER 2010**Roundtable on Blasphemy Laws**

Members of civil society, religious scholars, lawyers, human rights experts and non-government organization representatives were invited to discuss proposed amendments to the Blasphemy Laws in light of the then recent case of Aasia Bibi and the blatant abuse of the legislation to persecute religious minorities.

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/events/196-the-current-blasphemy-law-is-mis-used-for-injustice>

MARCH 2011**Roundtable on Indo-Pak Dialogue, Strategies for Peace**

As part of its leading Track II initiatives, Jinnah Institute organized a roundtable discussion on peaceful bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. The event was attended by a delegation of Indian parliamentarians, journalists and civil society actors.

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/ji-in-the-press/274-indo-pak-dialogue-qstrategies-for-peaceq>

MARCH-MAY 2011**Roundtables on "Endgame" in Afghanistan**

In March 2011, policy experts were invited to a series of seven roundtable discussions, and politicians were interviewed between March and May 2011 for perspectives of major political parties on Pakistan's strategy and interests in Afghanistan, its view of the impending "endgame," and the implications of its policies towards Afghanistan for the U.S.-Pakistan relationship.

APRIL 2011**Islamabad Dialogue**

Jinnah Institute and the Center for Dialogue and Reconciliation (CDR) in New Delhi brought together key policy-makers from India and Pakistan for a Track II discussion on issues that impact the bilateral relationship.

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/publications/310-islamabad-dialogue-report>

<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/programs/strategic-security-program/293-islamabad-dialogue>

MAY 2011
Minorities Report

Jinnah Institute launched its research report titled 'A Question of Faith: A Report on the Status of Religious Minorities in Pakistan.' The report is the culmination of a research study conducted from December 2010 to April 2011 that documents the deterioration in the political, social and economic status of religious minorities in Pakistan, in particular the rising tide of vigilante violence against them.
<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/programs/open-democracy-initiative/ji-fos/306-a-question-of-faith-a-report-on-the-status-of-religious-minorities-in-pakistan>

JUNE 2011
Assessment of Economic Needs and Realities

Jinnah Institute organized two seminars on Pakistan's economic needs and realities, where senior politicians and media representatives in Islamabad and Karachi discussed the grave challenges faced by the Pakistani economy.
<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/events/305-roundtable-organized-titled-qeconomy-check-as-assessment-of-pakistans-economic-needs-and-realities>

JULY 2011
Youth Capacity Building Workshop

Jinnah Institute hosted a capacity building workshop on engaging young leaders in developing policy solutions from Tharparker, Sindh. A group of 70 students attended the workshop, most of whom belonged to minority communities.
<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/events/314-youth-from-tharparker-seek-to-rebuild-jinnahs-pakistan-seek-equity>

JULY 2011
Policy Dialogue on Kashmir

Jinnah Institute organized a policy dialogue on Kashmir in the context of improving bilateral Indo-Pak relations. Veteran Indian Kashmiri leader Yasin Malik was the keynote speaker at the event, which was attended by political activists from Azad Jammu and Kashmir, researchers and members of civil society.
<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/programs/strategic-security-program/319-indian-kashmiri-leader-yasin-malik-interacts-with-the-kashmiri-policy-community-at-jinnah-institute->

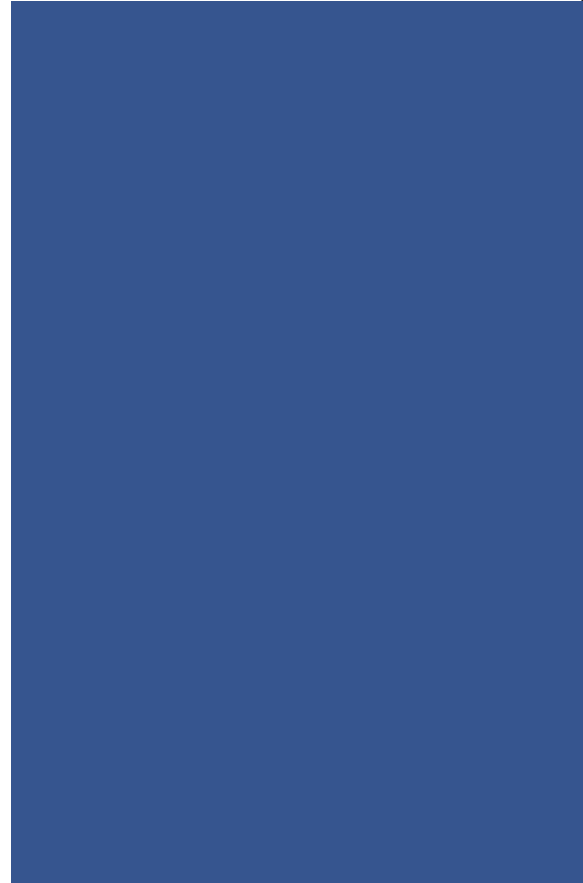
JULY 2011
Pakistan-U.S. Roundtable

Jinnah Institute conducted a roundtable on the state of Pak-U.S. relations, to assess the relationship between the U.S. and Pakistan against the backdrop of recent events, the Raymond Davis episode and the death of Osama Bin Laden that have further aggravated the deepening trust deficit between the two countries.
<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/ji-in-the-press/328-roundtable-on-pak-us-bilateral-relations>

AUGUST 2011
Report Launch on "Endgame" in Afghanistan

Jinnah Institute launched a report "Pakistan, the United States and the Endgame in Afghanistan: Perceptions of Pakistan's Foreign Policy Elite" in Islamabad, in an event that was attended by leading policy experts, legislators, academics, media persons and civil society members.
<http://www.jinnah-institute.org/programs/strategic-security-program/332-jinnah-institute-launches-report-pakistan-the-united-states-and-the-end-game-in-afghanistan-perceptions-of-pakistans-foreign-policy-elite>

5



BOARD AND TEAM MEMBERS

Jinnah Institute is a non-government organization registered in Pakistan with the status of a tax-exempt entity. Offices of the Institute are located in Islamabad and Karachi. The Institute is governed by a Board of Governors and guided by a Board of Advisors drawn from leading names in academia, governance and politics.

Board Of Governors

Sherry Rehman

Chairperson and Founder, Jinnah Institute



Sherry Rehman is a ranking member of the National Security Committee of Pakistan's Parliament and founding President of Jinnah Institute in Islamabad, an independent public policy institute committed to regional peace and inclusive democracy in Pakistan. Ms. Rehman was most recently appointed to the post of Pakistani Ambassador to the United States in Washington D.C.

In addition Ms. Rehman co-chairs several Track II strategic dialogues with India, and is convener of a similar institutionalized dialogue process between Pakistan and Afghanistan later this year. She lectures widely on strategic security challenges facing Pakistan, and is a key member of the Legislative Councils that govern both Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. Ms. Rehman has served as Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting of Pakistan from March 2008 to March 2009. As Minister she prepared and presented Pakistan's first in camera National Security briefing to a joint session of Parliament in 2008. This briefing led to the first formal political consensus resolution against terrorism in Parliament. She is also the current chairperson of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society.

Ms. Rehman's background as a senior professional journalist for twenty years has given her wide media outreach as an incumbent second term law maker with a frontline public position against religious extremism. Her most recent awards include formal recognition as "Democracy's Hero" by the International Republican Institute in the U.S. and the Jeanne Kirkpatrick Award for Women in 2011. The March 2011 issue of Newsweek Pakistan ranked Rehman on its cover as "Pakistan's Most Important Woman." The influential U.S. magazine Foreign Policy has also identified her on the list for 2011's "Top Global Thinkers."

Jameel Yusuf



Jameel Yusuf is the Founding Chief of Citizens Police Liaison Committee, Central Reporting Cell, a statutory institution assisting victims of crime, irrespective of their caste, creed, status or wealth. He has been a Member of the Law & Order Commission of Pakistan, the Federal Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control and is currently a Member of Implementation Watch Committee of the National Commission on the Status of Women, Government of Pakistan. Mr. Yusuf is further Chairman of a Multinational Group, TPL Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd.

Mr. Yusuf is also Chairman of Steering Committee Al-Murtaza – Professional Development Center, a Charitable Trust affiliated with The Aga Khan University, Institute of Educational Development (AKU-IED) that focuses on teacher-training. He has been recognized for his services by the Government of Pakistan by receiving the Presidential Award for Public Service "Sitara-e-Shujaat" in Pakistan, as well as earning a nomination for the First United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award in 1999.

Ava Ardeshir Cowasjee



Ava Cowasjee is a renowned philanthropist and trustee of the Cowasjee Foundation and Vice Chairman of Sindh SOS Villages, which runs the largest boarding and lodging school program for vulnerable and orphaned children in Pakistan. She is also Honorary Secretary of the Friends of Lady Dufferin Foundation Trust Hospital, which is the largest non-profit health facility for women and children in Pakistan. Ms. Cowasjee is also a partner in Cowasjee Shipping and holds the honor of being the first woman elected to the office of Chairperson of the Pakistan Shipping Association.

Salim Raza



Salim Raza was Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan from January 2009 to June 2010. Prior to that appointment, between 2006 and 2009, he served as CEO of the Pakistan Business Council – a research and policy group sponsored by 25 of Pakistan's largest business houses. To advance the institutional framework for business growth and investment, Mr. Raza was responsible for setting up joint committees with the Ministry of Finance, and the core regulatory agencies in Pakistan, SBP and SECP, to work on appropriate policy initiatives. More recently, Mr. Raza has been involved with governance metrics, regulatory frameworks and policy development in Pakistan.

Nadeem Hussain



Nadeem Hussain is CEO and President of Tameer Bank, Pakistan's first private sector microfinance bank and world leader in branchless banking. Mr. Hussain's model bank has impacted over a million people by extending credit and mobile banking to the poor and the unbanked in Pakistan, and has introduced the first health insurance program in rural areas to protect poor households from trauma.

Mr. Hussain has been on the Board of Governors of Institute of Business Administration, and is currently Vice-Chairman of Pakistan Microfinance Network, Trustee of Indus Foundation, and Member of the Renewable Energy Task Force for the Government of Pakistan. He has been in international banking for 27 years in Citibank/Citigroup in seven different countries and all major financial centers of the world. He has been chair of the United Nation's MDG Session on Financial Inclusion in New York in September 2010, and is a frequent speaker at international forums on branchless banking for the unbanked.

Iqbal Ali Lakhani



Iqbal Lakhani is Chairman, Aga Khan Economic Planning Board for Pakistan, Vice President of the American Business Council of Pakistan, and ranking member of the Pakistan Business Council. Mr. Lakhani is also chairman of the Lakson Group of Companies, one of the largest publicly listed manufacturing conglomerates in Pakistan, with high governance benchmarks. The Lakson Group is represented on many trusts and foundations in Pakistan, for their active corporate citizenship and philanthropy. Mr. Lakhani is a phi beta kappa from UCLA Berkeley, and lectures widely on capacity building for business and development organizations.

Kamal Azfar



Kamal Azfar is a former Senator and renowned senior advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and Barrister of Law from Inner Temple, London. He has had a distinguished career in public service from 1972, when he served as Sindh Minister for Planning and Finance, and later as Governor Sindh from 1995-1997. He has authored several articles and reports in anthologies, journals and newspapers as well as a book called "Pakistan: Political and Constitutional Dilemmas," published by Pakistan Law House, Karachi in 1987. He was furthermore Chairman of the Task Force on the New Social Contract, 1994, in which he made a powerful argument for devolution of government to the local level.

Board Of Advisors

Dr. Akmal Hussain



Dr. Akmal Hussain is an economist and specializes in development and institution building for overcoming poverty. Currently, he is the Chairman of the Working Group on Poverty Reduction Strategy and Human Resource Development for the 10th Five Year Plan, on the Government of Pakistan Planning Commission and a Professor of Economics at the Beaconhouse National University in Lahore.

Dr. Hussain has worked as the honorary CEO of the Punjab Rural Support Program (PRSP). He has also helped to establish the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and Leadership for Environment and Development, Pakistan (LEAD) as the founding member of the Board of Directors of both institutions.

Akbar Zaidi



Akbar Zaidi is an economist who concentrates in the field of political economy and is currently a visiting professor at John Hopkins University's School of Advanced National Studies. His research has focused on the development and governance issues concerning South Asia.

Mr. Zaidi taught economics at the University of Karachi from 1983 to 1996 before becoming a visiting scholar at the University of Oxford (1998) and later a research fellow at the University of Pennsylvania's Institute for the Advanced Study of India in New Delhi (2002 to 2003). From 2004 to 2005 he was a visiting professor at SAIS and in 2008 he was a Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellow at the National Endowment for Democracy.

Ali Dayan Hasan



Ali Dayan Hasan is Director Pakistan for Human Rights Watch. He is a strong advocate for South Asian human rights concerns globally with regional bodies, national governments, and international financial institutions, and is a regular contributor on Pakistan in the international media. Previously, Mr. Hasan worked as senior editor at the political news magazine Herald. He was also the visiting Research Fellow at the Leverhulme Changing Character of War Program at the University of Oxford (2006 to 2007). He has written numerous articles for both national and international newspapers.

Ahsan Iqbal



Ahsan Iqbal is the current information secretary of PML-N, the former Federal Minister for Education and an elected member of the National Assembly.

Mr. Iqbal has been previously appointed as Chief Coordinator / Minister of State, Pakistan 2010 Program (1997 to 1999), Deputy Chairman of Pakistani Planning Commission (1998 to 1999), Chairman of Good Governance Group, Government of Pakistan (1997 to 1999), Chairman of Pakistan Engineering Board, and Chairman of National Steering Committees on Information Technology and IQM and Productivity (1998 to 1999). Earlier he served as Policy and Public Affairs Assistant to the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Asma Jahangir



Asma Jahangir is a lawyer and leading human rights activist who works to prevent the affliction and maltreatment of minorities and women.

Ms. Jahangir is also an active opponent of child labor and capital punishment. She has been the United Nations Special Reporter on Freedom of Religion or Belief since 2004 and the UN Special Reporter on Extrajudicial, Arbitrary and Summary Executions. She is also an elected member at 'International Commission of Jurists' since 1998 and has served as the Chairperson of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.

Ms. Jahangir is the recipient of numerous international and national awards in recognition of her work for advancing the cause of human rights in Pakistan. She has received the Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders, the Millennium prize by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment for Women (UNIFEM) and nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize as part of the 1000 Women for Peace project (2005), and the Hilal-i-Imtiaz, the second highest civilian award of Pakistan (2010). Her publications include the "Divine Sanction? The Hudood Ordinance" (1988, 2003) and "Children of a Lesser God: Child Prisoners of Pakistan" (1992).

Ayesha Jalal



Ayesha Jalal is a leading historian on South Asia. She is a MacArthur Fellow and a professor at Tufts University. Her work primarily centers on the conception of modern Muslim identities in South Asia and the examination of the creation of the Pakistan state and its struggle to achieve democracy.

Dr. Jalal has been an Associate Professor at Columbia University (1991 to 1999), Visiting Associate Professor at Harvard University (1998 to 1999), Fellow of the MacArthur Foundation (1998 to 2003), Member of the Editorial Board for *Third World Quarterly* and Member of the International Advisory Committee at the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Lahore School of Management Sciences (LUMS).

Affrasiab Khattak



Affrasiab Khattak is a member of the Senate and serves as the Chairman of the Senate's Functional Committee on Human Rights. He is also the Provincial President of the Awami National Party in the province of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa. Mr. Khattak has been involved in politics for over 30 years and has been committed to campaigning for democratic rule and human rights. He has been a member of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) since 1989, and served as the Vice Chairman of HRCP in the province of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, for three years. He is also one of the founders of the Afghanistan Pakistan People's Friendship Association. In 1999, he was unanimously elected Chairperson of HRCP for a three year term. Re-elected in 2002, he resigned from the post after he rejoined the Awami National Party. Mr. Khattak is also a known constitutional expert and a practicing lawyer of the Supreme and High Court.

Aziz Ahmad Khan



Aziz Ahmad Khan has had a long and distinguished career in the Pakistan Foreign Service since 1969. He has served in various capacities in Pakistan Missions in Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Maputo, Vienna and Lisbon. He was Deputy Chief of Mission at New Delhi and Consul General at Los Angeles. He served as High Commissioner to Malaysia (1995 to 1996), Ambassador to Afghanistan (1996 to 2000) and as Additional Foreign Secretary (2000 to 2002), Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2001 to 2003) and Director General of Foreign Service Academy (2002 to 2003).

More recently, Mr. Khan served as High Commissioner to India (2003 to 2006) and as a consultant at the National Defense University Islamabad (2007 to 2008).

Hasan Askari Rizvi



Hasan Askari Rizvi is an independent political and defense analyst. He is also Professor Emeritus in the Department of Political Science at the University of the Punjab, Lahore, and author of several books on the Pakistani army.

Dr. Rizvi has also served as the Quaid-i-Azam Distinguished Professor of Pakistan Studies at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs from 1995 to 1999 and was a Visiting Research Scholar at Sandia National Laboratory in 2002. He was also a Visiting Professor with the South Asia Program of School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University in Washington, D.C. (2007 to 2008).

Hina Jilani



Hina Jilani is an advocate and specializes in human rights cases, with special focus on the rights of women, minorities, children and prisoners, including political prisoners.

Ms. Jilani has been a founding member of the AGHS Legal Cell, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan and the Women's Action Forum (WAF) and provides pro bono legal aid. Previously, she also set up Dastak, a shelter for women who were victims of abuse and violence. She has worked on human rights cases that have become landmark cases and led to the promulgation of legislation for children's rights. She has been a member of the UN Fact Finding Mission on Gaza in 2009, the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, appointed by the United Nations Security Council in 2004. Ms. Jilani has also been awarded the Millennium Peace Prize for Women, the Human Rights Award by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and has been awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Law by Roehampton University, United Kingdom.

Shahid Hafiz Kardar



Shahid Hafiz Kardar is an economist and also served as the 16th Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan. Mr. Kardar had also served as Minister for Finance, Planning and Development, Excise and Taxation, Industries and Minerals Development and in the Government of Punjab from November 1999 to January 2001.

Mr. Kardar has also served as Chairman of the Punjab Education Foundation from June 2005 to October 2008 and as a member of the National Commission for Government Reform (2006 to 2008), the Banking Laws Review Commission, the Advisory Board of Kashf Microfinance Bank Ltd. and several government Committees and Task Forces set up by the Federal and Punjab Governments.

Shuja Nawaz



Shuja Nawaz is a political and strategic analyst. He has worked on projects with RAND, the United States Institute of Peace, The Center for Strategic and International Studies, The Atlantic Council, and other leading think tanks on projects dealing with Pakistan and the Middle East. In January 2009 he was made the first Director of the South Asia Center at The Atlantic Council of the United States.

Mr. Nawaz has worked for the World Health Organization and the New York Times and has headed three separate divisions at the International Monetary Fund. He was also a Director at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

General Talat Masood



General Talat Masood served in the Pakistani Army for 39 years, retiring in 1990 as Secretary for Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence. Prior to this, Lt. General Masood was Chairman and CEO of the Pakistan Ordnance Factories Board. He writes regularly on security and political issues in national newspapers and foreign magazines and is a prominent commentator on national and international television and radio networks. General Masood is the chief coordinator for Pugwash and its council member.

Stephen P. Cohen



Stephen P. Cohen is senior fellow in foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution. He is an expert on Pakistan, India and South Asian security. He is an emeritus professor at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He has published extensively on the politics of South Asia and on security issues in the region. He is also currently a member of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on International Security and Arms Control, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Washington D.C.-based Public Education Center. Dr. Cohen was the co-founder and chair of the Workshop on Security, Technology and Arms Control for younger South Asian and Chinese strategists, held for the past eight years in Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and China, and was an original member of the Research Committee of the South Asian strategic organization, the Regional Center for Security Studies, Colombo.

Jonathan Paris



Jonathan Paris is a London-based foreign affairs analyst covering Asia and the Middle East, as well as Europe, U.S. foreign policy and international security. He is associated with several think tanks and universities including Senior Fellow with the South Asia Center of the Atlantic Council of the United States, Associate Fellow at the International Center for the Study of Radicalization (ICSR) at King's College London, and Adjunct Fellow at Legatum Institute, which recently published his Report, Prospects for Pakistan (2010) at: <http://www.li.com/attachments/ProspectsForPakistan.pdf>

Jinnah Institute Team

Sarah Khokhar



Sarah Khokhar was Program Director for the Open Democracy Initiative at Jinnah Institute. She worked on projects related to national security and governance and was responsible for managing specific programs and interventions at the Institute.

Ms. Khokhar has a keen interest in social sector development, governance and issues of statehood, identity and justice. Her experience with international organizations includes working in the UN system, at United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as well as at the Population Council and the World Bank. Ms. Khokhar holds a doctorate in Sociology with a concentration in Comparative International Development from the Johns Hopkins University. Ms. Khokhar also has an M.A. in Sociology from Johns Hopkins and a B.A. in International Business and Sociology/Anthropology from Ohio Wesleyan University. She has lived in several countries including India, Bangladesh, China, Portugal and the U.S.

Sehar Tariq



Sehar Tariq was one of Jinnah Institute's first recruits and worked as a Program Manager and on projects related to National Security and Governance. Prior to joining Jinnah Institute she worked with international aid organizations on governance related projects. As a Program Officer at the Asia Foundation in Islamabad, she helped set up the largest national civil society coalition on election monitoring during the 2008 elections in Pakistan and civic education activities. She managed media projects targeted towards training the media in Investigative Journalism and amplifying citizen demands for democracy and transparency. She has also worked on projects related to increasing the Rule of Law and procuring access to justice for citizens in Pakistan.

Salman Zaidi



Salman Zaidi is Senior Security Analyst for Jinnah Institute's Strategic Security Initiative and works on projects related to the Af-Pak dialogue, the Indo-Pak Track II process, Extremism Watch and the Water Security Program. Mr. Zaidi has previously worked as a researcher on Middle Eastern politics at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. He has also worked in monitoring and evaluation of governance related projects in Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan.

Mr. Zaidi has a MSc. in Violence, Conflict and Development from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London and a BSc. in Development Studies from Iqra University, Islamabad in Pakistan.

Raniya Khan



Raniya Khan is Program Officer at Jinnah Institute and works on the Open Democracy Initiative with a focus on projects relating to human rights as well as initiatives for strengthening democracy. She has worked as a consultant in the past, monitoring the work of the Rural Support Programmes Network's social mobilization approaches and their impact on women empowerment across Pakistan.

Ms. Khan holds a Bachelor's in Economics and Political Science from Franklin and Marshall College and a MSc. in Development Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Mariam Faruqi



Mariam Faruqi was a Senior Research Analyst at Jinnah Institute and worked on projects relating to human rights, minorities, popular culture and Indo-Pak dialogue.

Prior to joining Jinnah Institute, Ms. Faruqi was a lawyer with a leading Civil Liberties law firm in London, England where she specialized in Public Law, Human Rights and Medical Negligence. Ms. Faruqi has also worked as a researcher in film and television in India, Pakistan and the UK and as a volunteer on the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) Child Friendly Cities Project in Florence, Italy and at Human Rights Watch in London. She holds an Undergraduate degree in Social Anthropology from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London and also completed her graduate legal training in London.

Fatima Mujtaba



Fatima Mujtaba worked as a Research Analyst at Jinnah Institute focusing on the Strategic Security Initiative. She has worked as a journalist for Dawn News T.V., covering the development and social sectors. She produced a short documentary, which explored the links between Pakistan's education system and religiously motivated violence. Ms. Mujtaba has assisted with conflict monitoring projects, designed to understand how violence at the national level affects local communities in Afghanistan. She completed her Bachelors degree in Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies from New York University and obtained a Masters degree from the School of Oriental and African Studies.

Madeeha Ansari



Madeeha Ansari is a Research Consultant at Jinnah Institute and works as an in-house writer and editor. She has had development sector experience working for a capacity building consultancy, as well as an education trust running non-formal schools in urban slums. As a freelance writer, she has been contributing to national publications and international policy blogs on issues of social and economic development.

Ms. Ansari graduated with a BSc (Hons) in Economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her areas of interest include education policy and development communication.

Sabina Ansari



Sabina Ansari was a Research Analyst at Jinnah Institute and focused on projects relating to human rights and the advancement of democratic ideals. She has eight years of experience working in social justice initiatives in the United States, which include ending violence against women, advancing immigrant rights, and using art as a means of social change. Her experience includes community outreach and organizing, fundraising, communications and creative direction for several art projects. Ms. Ansari also worked as a brand strategist, which involved social trend analysis and qualitative psychographic research. She has a Bachelors degree in Psychology from Northwestern University and studied Writing for Film and Television at Vancouver Film School.

Hisham Mohmand



Hisham Mohmand is Public Affairs Officer at Jinnah Institute. Before joining Jinnah Institute, where he is responsible for public communications, Mr. Mohmand worked in the development and corporate sectors of Pakistan. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Business from the University of London. More recently he has worked at the Akhtar Hameed Khan Resource Center, the primary research center of the National Rural Support Program (NRSP). Hisham has led, organized, managed and coordinated teams going into disaster hit areas such as Mansehra district in the aftermath of the October 2005 earthquake and in the Takht Bhai district during the Swat operation. His academic interests lie mainly in Conflict/Security Studies, Islamic Studies, and Cultural/Social Anthropology.

Mishaal AliKhan



Mishaal AliKhan was Program Coordinator for Jinnah Institute's Strategic Security Initiative and focused on projects related to the Indo-Pak Track II initiative. Ms. AliKhan previously worked for Oxfam GB as a Program Coordinator, focusing on gender, advocacy, media and communications.

Ms. AliKhan holds a Bachelors degree in Psychology and Sociology from the University of Sussex and an MSc in Social Policy and Development from the London School of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE) in the United Kingdom.

Mazhar Abbas Zaidi



Mazhar Abbas Zaidi is Director Finance and Human Resources at Jinnah Institute. He is an Associate member of Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan (ICMAP) and has attended various short courses and seminars organized by ICMAP, Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and the Institute of Bankers. Mr. Zaidi has over 20 years experience in finance, accounts, taxation, corporate affairs and cost and budgeting activities in various large corporations.

Mr. Zaidi has previously worked at Saudi Pak Leasing Company Limited in the capacity of Chief Financial Officer.

Mishal Khan



Mishal Khan joined the Institute as a Research Analyst, and as a contributor to both the Strategic Security and Open Democracy Initiatives. Ms. Khan's area of interest is the relationship between religion and politics, and she has closely studied the diversity amongst Pakistani civil society groups. Recently Ms. Khan worked on a project at Brookings on analyzing Pakistan and Indian perceptions of each other and the social and cultural factors impacting the peace process.

Ms. Khan holds a Bachelors degree in International Studies and Political Science, along with a concentration in Human Rights and Humanitarianism from Macalester College in Minnesota.

Mariam Kizilbash



Mariam Kizilbash is a research consultant for Jinnah Institute's Open Democracy Initiative and will focus on projects relating to human rights and legislative reform. Mariam previously worked as a case work lawyer and legal investigator for the legal charity, Reprieve in the United Kingdom where she was actively involved in the cases of falsely accused prisoners on death row in Pakistan and Azad Kashmir and also selected cases of "secret detainees" arrested and incarcerated during the "war on terror." Ms. Kizilbash has worked and volunteered for non-governmental organizations in the human rights and development sector including Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, KZR and Red Crescent Society in Pakistan and National Society of Human Rights and Forum for the Future in Namibia.

Ms. Kizilbash has completed her Masters in Law (LLM) with a specialization in Public International Law from University College of London (UCL) and holds a Bachelors in Law (LLB) degree from the University of London (external program) with a distinction in Legal Jurisprudence.

Syed Mustehsan Rasool



Syed Mustehsan Rasool works as a Finance Assistant at Jinnah Institute. He holds a Bachelors degree in Commerce from the University of Punjab. During his studies, he joined the Punjab Boys Scout Association and participated in different courses and camps and enjoyed the post of "Rehbar" in the association. As a member of the association, he was awarded different certificates for outstanding performance. After completing his degree he joined Millennium Securities and Investments Islamabad as a trainee.

Arsalaan Nazir



Arsalaan Nazir is the Executive Assistant at Jinnah Institute and handles procurement and managing the day-to-day functions and activities for the office. Mr. Nazir holds a Bachelors degree in Business Administration from Bahria University Islamabad majoring in Human Resources, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Journalism and Sociology from the University of Punjab, Lahore. He has previously been organizing and planning events in collaboration with DreamNest productions.

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DONORS AND PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Jinnah Institute has built linkages with a number of institutions, both as donors and partners, to collaborate on initiatives that leverage the comparative advantage of each and to create synergies that address complex, cross-cutting issues.

Donors

Government of Pakistan (GoP)



Jinnah Institute received a one-off grant from the Government of Pakistan for self sustainability of the Institute which is not specific to any project.

National Endowment for Democracy (NED)



The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a private, non-profit foundation dedicated to the growth and strengthening of democratic institutions around the world. Each year, with funding from the U.S. Congress, NED supports more than 1,000 projects of non-governmental groups abroad who are working for democratic goals in more than 90 countries.

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)



Canadian International Development Agency

CIDA is Canada's lead agency for development assistance. CIDA's aim is to manage Canada's support and resources effectively and accountably to achieve meaningful, sustainable results. CIDA also engages in policy development in Canada and internationally, enabling Canada's effort to realize its development objectives.

United States Institute of Peace (USIP)



It is essential that the United States, working with the international community, play an active part in preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts. Fragile states, ethnic and religious strife, extremism, competition for scarce resources and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction all pose significant challenges to peace. The resulting suffering and destabilization of societies make effective forms of managing conflict imperative. The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is dedicated to meeting this imperative in new and innovative ways.

Jinnah Institute collaborated with USIP on a report including the views of Pakistan's foreign policy experts on Pakistan, the United States and the "endgame" in Afghanistan. The report includes informed opinions by policy experts addressing the way forward for Afghanistan, Pakistan and U.S. relations.

Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF)

Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG

FÜR DIE FREIHEIT

Working in over 60 countries and for more than 50 years the Foundation for Freedom has developed considerable expertise in consulting, strengthening and interlinking governments and civil societies alike. The German Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF) supports the people of Pakistan in a true partnership and an open manner in shaping a suitable framework for this progress.

The Friedrich Naumann Foundation is supporting the follow up work of Jinnah Institute's State of the Minorities Project. With the help of the Foundation, the report is being translated into Urdu and disseminated in Lahore and Karachi.

British High Commission (BHC)



The British High Commission funds regional peace initiatives in South Asia. Jinnah Institute runs the Chaophraya Dialogues with support from the British High Commission.

Partners

Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS)



The Institute conducts independent research on conventional and non-conventional security issues in the region and shares its findings with policy-makers and the public. It provides a forum for discussion with the strategic community on strategic issues and strives to explore alternatives. Moreover, it works towards building capacity among young scholars for greater refinement of their analyses of South Asian security.

Center for Dialogue and Reconciliation (CDR)



CDR serves as a catalyst for internal and external peace in South Asia through a process of discourse and dialogue that seeks to promote a peaceful approach to the resolution of conflict with justice and equity, and the eventual goal of reconciliation.

Australia India Institute (AII)



The Institute provides leadership in policy, business briefings, research and postgraduate training, for the benefit of India and Australia and the broader Asia Pacific region. The Institute attracts leading international and Australian experts on India and builds on the University of Melbourne's expertise and relationships.