



Islamabad Policy Research Institute



NEWSLETTER

ONE-DAY WORKSHOP

October 2016, Vol. 4, No. 10

Potential of Pakistan's Soft Power and Public Diplomacy



A one-day workshop on "Potential of Pakistan's Soft Power and Public Diplomacy" was organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) on October 19, 2016 at Islamabad Hotel, Islamabad. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman, Senate

1. Identifying Sources, Potential and Problems of Pakistan's Soft Power
2. Pakistan's Image Abroad: How to Balance Soft with Hard Power?
3. Investing in Public Diplomacy: Ways and Means

positives to its credit. The key to counter the negative narratives about Pakistan is through soft power.

- Pakistani diaspora all around the world has been doing a great job. For instance, Pakistanis have received Nobel Prizes. Moreover, democratic institutions have been taking roots in the country. It has a sizeable youth bulge and a vibrant media and civil society. Pakistan's successes in curtailing terrorism had been incredible and exemplary. In sports, Pakistan had done wonders in cricket, hockey, squash, and snooker.
- There is a need to develop a sound policy to advance Pakistan's soft picture through media, tourism, literature, art, information technology, music, theater and effective public diplomacy. Pakistan has boundless things, which could be utilized to brighten the image of the nation.

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Committee on Defence and Defence Production and Parliamentary Committee on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, was the Chief Guest of the workshop.

The session of the Workshop was chaired by Lt. Gen. (R) Asif Yasin Malik. Three papers were presented, followed by a discussion session. A selected group of experts from the academia and media participated in the workshop. Different views on "Potential of Pakistan's Soft Power and Public Diplomacy" were expressed. The workshop focused on following themes:

Following are the salient points of the workshop:

- In the contemporary world, the focus is shifting from hard to soft power and public diplomacy. Different countries have used soft and hard power in different ways and the best results were obtained when both aligned and supplemented each other through smart power. The public diplomacy as an instrument of soft power is being used by the states in projecting their image according to their capacity.
- In the aftermath of 9/11, Pakistan has been suffering from an image problem despite having many

- The use of soft power should be a policy tool than mere projection of a soft image. Pakistani diaspora, human capital including vibrant youth and skilled manpower could be sources of enhancing soft image of country in the world.
- Pakistan is home to various tourism and heritage sites and ancient civilizations such as Mughal Heritage, Indus civilization, Mohenjo-Daro, Taxilla and Gandhara Civilization. Pakistan also has a vibrant culture and is known for its arts and crafts that are among the essential ingredients of Pakistani soft power which require the government

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Potential of Pakistan's Soft Power and Public Diplomacy



Chief Guest Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed inaugurates the Workshop Session

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to invest in their projection at international level.

Recommendations

- Essentially, it is the people of Pakistan and its vibrant societal structure which needs to be focused in order to enhance the soft power of Pakistan. Moreover, the creativity and dynamism of Pakistanis can only be projected by connecting them to the civil societies of other states.

- Historically, due to Pakistan's strategic position vis-à-vis evolving regional dynamics, hard power in various important sectors overshadowed the soft power as an instrument of policy. Viewing the vast resource potential that Pakistan has, to acquire soft power, Pakistan must attempt to introduce the requisite balance between soft



Session Chair Lt. Gen. (R) Asif Yasin Malik receiving Memento from President IPRI, Ambassador (R) Sahail Amin

and hard power and invest at priority to improve its international image.

- On the hostile and aggressive Indian front, it can be taken as an opportunity to demonstrate how Pakistan's strategic thinking is more mature and contrasts the current mindset in India. And this must be done by engaging major think tanks, media outlets and other opinion makers in the world.
- There is a need for the formulation of rapid response and critical analysis to emerging issues and creation of new ideas based on logic and reason. The private and public sector in their specific domain must be given a mandate from major centers of power in the country, to monitor the evolving global issue with similar approach. Besides, there is need to feed the academic and literary spheres with researched and well-argued literature presenting Pakistan's stance on global issues in order to allay misperceptions on critical issues

- Pakistan must also invest

in the creation of a credible national narrative on critical issues, with special focus on training of opinion leaders, public speakers, social and peace activists, lobbyists, and young diplomats along modern lines who could fight Pakistan's case.

- Films, novels and documentaries play a critical role in image building. Success stories such as role of Pakistan Armed Forces in UN Peacekeeping missions and military operations in Swat and FATA can be projected through such medium. The government may sponsor thematic documentaries and movies on Sufism; and even produce authentic works on the history of East Pakistan. Also, a well-coordinated effort is required by different ministries such as foreign affairs, information, culture and tourism development to meet the imperatives of projecting Pakistan's soft power in the changing regional and global scenarios.

- Moreover, there is need to invest in education, health and environment sector in order to improve Pakistan's ranking in the global human development index.
- Knowledge and economy are two main variables in execution of soft power. A well-organized coordination among government, education sector, diaspora and industry can promote Pakistan's image at international arena.
- Government must invest more in Research & Development with special focus on its integration with industry, intelligencia and academia locally and research institutions and think tanks globally.
- The promotion of domestic tourism is prerequisite to attract foreign tourists; therefore, Pakistan government must develop domestic tourism by improving infrastructure and providing facilities.
- Pakistani scholars must be encouraged to contribute in foreign media and journals and Pakistan chairs in foreign universities should be made effective by appointing competent persons from Pakistan.



Mr. Tahir Mehmood



Amb. (R) Ali Sarwar Naqvi



Dr. Moeed Pirzada

IPRI ENGAGEMENTS

International Seminar on the One-Belt and One-Road Initiative in the Global Context

Dr. Fazal ur Rahman participated in "International Seminar on the One-Belt and One-Road Initiative in the Global Context" held on 10-11 October in Beijing, China. The Seminar was jointly organized by the National Institute of Global Strategy (NIGS) of the Chinese Academy for Social Sciences (CASS) and the Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU). There is a common view in China that OBOR has successfully completed its first stage, which was of introducing the concept and inviting all the countries located on routes of Silk Roads. The 'Silk Road Spirit' which revolves around peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit has shown significant progress; at present there are over 70 states and international organizations engaged with the OBOR initiative. China has signed cooperation agreements for jointly building OBOR with more than 30 countries and also signed production capacity cooperation agreements with more than 20 countries. China and 17 countries along the OBOR have jointly established 46 Over-Seas Cooperation Zones. China has allocated US\$ 100 billion under a production capacity building fund for the OBOR member states to be utilized in the next few years. Now after the three years of initiation of OBOR the concept has been further crystalized and now it is officially known as 'Belt and Road Initiative' (BRI). According to the



Chinese officials who spoke at the Seminar, the BRI has entered the second stage, which is the stage of implementation. Dr. Fazal ur Rahman while commenting on the second stage of BRI suggested that there are enormous opportunities, but there are serious risks as well at the same time. He emphasized the need to undertake thorough research and prepare detailed feasibilities before implementing projects. Unsuitable and non-beneficial projects could harm the image of BRI and China. There are definitely geo-strategic and domestic repercussions for the states participating in BRI. The regional and domestic environment has to be made conducive for making 'Five Connectivities' under BRI sustainable. While commenting on CPEC, Dr. Rahman informed the participants about India's objections and covert efforts to sabotage construction of the project which is for the benefit of the entire region. He termed Indian policy as 'anti-connectivity' due to Indian objections to CPEC, BCIM and Maritime Silk Road.



Dr. Fazal-ur-Rahman also visited Beijing Foreign Studies University and held an informal talk about the importance of Pakistan-China Relations with the newly enrolled students of Urdu Department

CHINESE SCHOLARS VISIT IPRI

Two Chinese Scholars, Dr. Jia Chunyang and Mr. XU Gang have joined Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), Islamabad, on a Visiting Fellowship Programme for two months.

Dr. Jia Chunyang is an Assistant Research Fellow from the Institute of American Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR).

He entered CICIR in 2011 after he received his Doctorate degree in International Politics from Party School of the Central Committee of C. P. C. Prior, he received his Masters Degree in International Politics from Xinjiang University in 2008.

His research interests mainly focus on America's security strategy, counter-terrorism, "East-Turkistan" issue, etc.

In Pakistan, Dr. Chunyang research activities would primarily focus on U.S. policy towards South Asia and CPEC. Dr. Chunyang is having

interaction with Pakistani scholars, think tanks and academicians during his stay in Pakistan. In

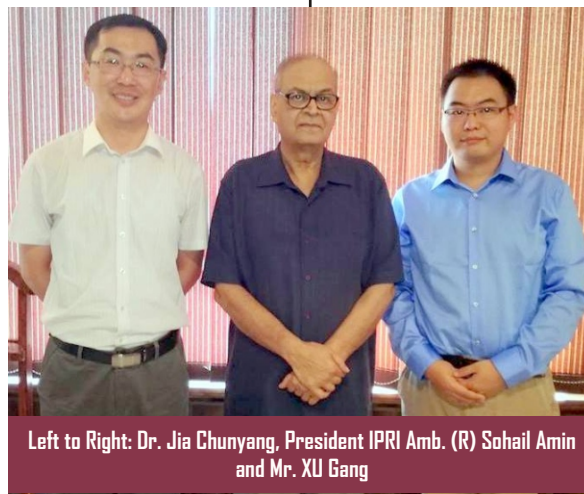
consideration of his research interests, he wishes to know more about Pakistani's anti-terrorism policy, China and Pakistan counter-terrorism cooperation and Pakistan's development trends and prospects etc.

The other fellow, Mr. XU Gang is an Assistant Researcher at the Institute of World Economic Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR).

Mr. Gang received his Masters degree in Economics from Wuhan University and joined CICIR in 2010. Currently, he is enrolled in PhD programme of International Politics and Economics from CICIR. His current research interests include world economic situation, regional economic cooperation, and international finance and so on.

During his stay in Pakistan, his research would focus on Pak-China Bilateral Trade and Free Trade Agreements. Mr. Gang hopes to acquire a

more comprehensive understanding on Pak-China economic relations and expects to interact with the Pakistani scholars and academicians on common areas of interest.



Left to Right: Dr. Jia Chunyang, President IPRI, Mr. XU Gang and Mr. Sohail Amin

INTERACTION WITH FOREIGN DELEGATION

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION VISITS IPRI



Mr. Ian Dudgeon, Presidential Associate, Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) visited IPRI on October 13, 2016. He was assisted by Ms. Emma Leahey, First Secretary, Australian High Commission, Islamabad. From IPRI, Dr. Fazl-ur-Rahman, Senior Research Fellow, Mr. Muhammad Hanif, Research Fellow, Ms. Saman Zulfqar, Mr. Khurram Abbas and Ms. Gulshan Bibi, Assistant Research Officers attended the meeting.

While sharing their perspective, Australian delegation said that relations between Pakistan and Australia have been less interactive due to the geographical distance but now is the time to strengthen this relationship. While expressing their views on Chinese One-Road One-Belt (OBOR) initiative, it was said that CPEC is a venture that will help the entire region in achieving an economic turnaround.

While exchanging views, IPRI scholars said OBOR initiative is about the creation of an economic land belt that includes countries on the original Silk Road through Central Asia, West Asia, the Middle East and Europe, as well as a maritime road that links China's port facilities with the African coast. It was also said that India has expressed objections in general and to the Chinese leadership specifically, regarding construction of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects.

In relevance to scope of economic cooperation, it was highlighted that Kashmir is a core political dispute between India and Pakistan. The uprising in Kashmir is purely indigenous and that no government in Pakistan has ever put Kashmir issue behind. It was also mentioned that the UN resolutions call for the holding of a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Kashmiri people and the solution to the dispute requires a unitary plebiscite for the whole of Jammu and Kashmir under international auspices.

On the issue of terrorism and emerging regional dynamics, it was said that Pakistan has achieved phenomenal success through operation Zarb-e-Azb in its counter-terrorism campaign and now aims to develop the areas cleared in operation. It was also mentioned that peace in Pakistan is imperative to stability in Afghanistan as the conflict situation there has already affected Pakistan adversely.

On economic engagement with Afghanistan, it was said that both sides have held negotiations on Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), Transit Trade Agreement, Torkham Jalalabad road, Peshawar-Kabul motorway, Peshawar Landi Kotal Torkham

rail link and Quetta Taftan rail link. Pakistan desires to continue economic cooperation with Afghanistan being a close neighbor on its way to reconstruction and development. However, Pakistan expects active cooperation from Afghan authorities on issues of cross border terrorism, border management and refugee repatriation.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS IPRI



Mr. Mihaita ENE, First Secretary, Embassy of Romania to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan visited IPRI on October 4, 2016. Dr. Fazl-ur-Rahman, Senior Research Fellow, Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Research Officer and Ms. Gulshan Bibi, Assistant Research Officer attended the meeting.

Mr. ENE said that the relationship between Pakistan and Romania has been cordial and friendly since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1964. The government of

Romania appreciates the growing pace of Pakistan's economy and considers continued economic development as the key to a stronger Pakistan. On OBOR initiative, he said that CPEC will not only develop Pakistan's current situation, but promises to improve the lives of nearly three billion people across the region as part of the larger Chinese vision of 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) initiative which stretches across Asia through

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GUEST LECTURE

CPEC: Macro and Micro Economic Dividends for Pakistan and the Region with special Focus on India

Mr. Zaheer-ud-din Dar, Chief Executive Officer Dartways, visited IPRI to deliver a lecture on the topic of "CPEC: Macro and Micro Economic Dividends for Pakistan and the Region with special Focus on India."

Mr. Zaheer-ud-din Dar began his lecture by stating three assumptions regarding changing global economic dimensions i.e. i) world is changing its approach from geo-strategic to geo-economics ii) progress of national economies will largely be dependent on demographical dimensions in future and iii) energy politics will be determining the new world order. Mr. Dar also elaborated that China has

transformed itself into an economic power house and the creation of a modern version of the ancient trade route has emerged as a major highlight of China's foreign policy. China has been encouraging for the enhancement of financial integration, facilitation of connectivity, increased policy coordination at regional level and people-to-people contacts under the proposed idea of shared destiny.

By 2030, China and India respectively, are expected to be the first and third largest economies in the world, with the largest middle classes. Pakistan is also expected to advance, rising from 25th-largest economy in 2014 to 15th by 2050 with an estimated \$4 trillion economy in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

CPEC will be a network of infrastructure and power projects along with establishment of industrial parks, special economic and mineral zones



(SEZs) and nodal cities. He further said that in order to overcome Pakistan's energy shortage, eight energy projects are being built under the framework of CPEC. While highlighting the importance of sea ports in modern day economy, he said that a high volume of trade will also flow into Gwadar after the port will be connected to resource rich Central Asian States. He said that it is up to the institutions and investors in Pakistan to take advantage of the situation triggered by the CPEC plan, which might be unprecedented in terms of development.

He elaborated that China wishes to have unimpeded trade through removal of trade barriers, lower trade tariffs, establishment of FTAs and enhanced trade liberalization which also supports its One Belt, One Road (OBOR) initiative. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor has its economic advantages for Pakistan which can be multiplied if CPEC is linked with regional neighboring countries i.e. Iran, Afghanistan and India.

He said that there are obvious economic advantages that India stands to gain if it becomes part of this enterprise. The most obvious advantage will be upgraded communication infrastructure and easy access to markets in Central Asia and beyond. Mr. Dar added that India will have to put aside its objections to CPEC and policy of aggression against Pakistan in order to gain from this project. However, he concluded that given the current tense relationship between India and Pakistan, it is highly unlikely that India will make a formal bid to join the CPEC.



ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS

Continued from p. 4

the Middle East and connects to Europe and Africa. He further said that Romania acknowledges efforts by Pakistan for regional connectivity and economic integration of South Asian countries through CPEC and Gwadar port to provide opportunities for regional trade besides trade with European Union (EU) member countries.

In exchange of views, it was said that Pakistan wants peace in order to pursue its development agenda. However,

the Indian stubbornness over resolution of core issues of conflict does not support such ambitions. One such example is the Indian aggressive policy and human right violations which are denying Kashmiris, their basic right to live, which demands immediate global attention. Pakistan wants to pursue a meaningful peace process with India and wishes to revive the comprehensive dialogue process leading towards resolution of longstanding contentious issues as a necessary step in achieving the ambitions of regional integration.

IPRI REVIEW MEETING



Prospects of Political Reconciliation in Afghanistan

Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Research Officer, delivered a presentation on the topic of "Prospects of Political Reconciliation in Afghanistan."

Following are the salient points of his review meeting:



- The relations between the Afghan government and Afghan non-state actors can be seen in the paradoxes of "crushing insurgency by the Afghan government and defeating the Kabul government by the Afghan non-state actors, especially by the Afghan Taliban for gaining the "position of strength."
- There is a powerful rationale for exploring the possibilities of a political reconciliation as Afghan

conflict is escalating and government forces are suffering from severe losses. On average, 680 Afghan police and soldiers are being killed every month. The conflict also has increasingly severe consequences for civilians.

- The Afghan led and Afghan owned peace process is undergoing at two levels: indigenous (national) peace process, which is called Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP) led by High Peace Council (HPC) and facilitated by international and regional actors through bilateral, trilateral and quadrilateral platforms, the most recent example is the Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG). The APRP is based on two principles, i.e. "reintegration of reconciles" and "peace talks" with the non-state actors.
- As elements of political reconciliation, reintegration and peace talks could never take place independent of each other however at present, the peace talks have lagged much behind the reintegration process in Afghanistan.
- The prospects for Afghan political reconciliation are uncertain due to the presence of grave disagreements among major ethnic groups in Afghanistan. Afghan security situation keeps worsening as a result of all sides' simultaneous attempts to make peace talks from a position of strength. The next one or two years will be of determining significance for political reconciliation in Afghanistan which deserves special attention from all stakeholders.
- The prospects for a political settlement of Afghan conflict could be more promising if all sides understand that military means could hardly result in a big breakthrough. It is also a likely possibility that the agreement between Hizb-e-Islami

and government may encourage some of the mainstream Taliban to join the peace talks. Another dimension is the growing influence of ISIS in Afghanistan, a common threat to Afghan Taliban and Afghan government, for which both forces may comply to resume the peace talks.

- Despite the challenges, there are opportunities to improve the prospects for political reconciliation such as withdrawal of foreign troops (some 12,000 remaining), the Afghan force's major weakness in offensive capability, Taliban's inability to maintain their hold in provincial capitals or strategically located urban districts, deteriorated security situation in the country, economic and domestic challenges, political instability and common interests between Taliban and Afghan government for the stability of Afghanistan.

Recommendations

- The Afghans need to unite as one group and come up with a unanimous joint plan. One step which may bring peace to Afghanistan is the creation of a 'peace lobby'.
- The first step toward serious peace talks should be a pragmatic and flexible handling of positions for turning preconditions into objectives to be realized and thereby lay groundwork for further substantive peace talks.
- The most difficult challenge could be to abide by Afghan Constitution and the return of Shariah, a pair of conflicting demands determining the future framework of Afghan politics, which is directly interlinked with political position and prospects of each side. It would be advisable for stakeholders to sincerely address to the demands of traditional political forces (such as Afghan citizens) and to make proper arrangements for inclusion of 'Shariah' in the working Afghan constitutional framework.
- The QCG was established to facilitate the Afghan led and Afghan owned peace process. Therefore, there is a need to restart the QCG process as soon as possible for establishing peace and security in Afghanistan and the region.

Conclusion

In the presence of fragile fault lines, one could neither be overly optimistic for the possibility of fruitful political reconciliation nor accurately guess the timeframe for reaching an agreement. However, the road to peace will have to be paved from within the Afghan society itself.

IPRI REVIEW MEETING

Operation Zarb-e-Azb and Security Situation in Pakistan

Ms. Saman Zulfqar, Assistant Research Officer, delivered a presentation on the topic of "Operation Zarb-e-Azb and Security Situation in Pakistan."

Following are the salient points of her review meeting:



- Security means absence of threats and fears. It is not an independent concept but is related to individual or societal value systems. According to Realist paradigm in International

Relations, security is the dominant concern of states. States consider that force is the major instrument that governments preserve while interacting with one another. Security is achieved, once threats to security are prevented or at least managed. The concept of security is not confined to the external threats alone but internal threats pose formidable challenges to the integrity of the states. For Pakistan, terrorism has been the most challenging internal security threat.

- Operation Zarb-e-Azb is a counter-terrorism operation launched against terrorists operating from North Waziristan Agency. Before launching of operation Zarb-e-Azb, the country was plagued with terrorism which has emerged as the most challenging internal security threat.
- Terrorism and resultant insecurity has a negative impact on economy of Pakistan. The direct and indirect cost incurred by Pakistan during the last fourteen years (2001-2015) as calculated by government of Pakistan amounts to \$106 billion. Apart from economic costs accrued from terrorism, the government has to bear the costs for maintaining law and order, maintaining forces for counter terrorism, training and upgrading facilities for law enforcement agencies and providing security to politicians and diplomats.
- Before launching the operation, government adopted the option of negotiations but radical groups could not keep their promise regarding ceasefire and continued with their violent activities. The major blow to peace talks was the attack on Jinnah International Airport, Karachi after which operation Zarb-e-Azb was launched.
- After completion of two years of operation Zarb-e-Azb, DG ISPR unveiled the achievements of the operation. The command and control centers of Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan and other militant groups have been dismantled effectively. An area

of 4,305 sq km has been cleared of terrorists. The army successfully seized 253 tons of explosives; 7,500 bomb-making factories were closed down in Shawal; and a total of 3,500 terrorists were killed which included 900 terrorists belonging to the Lashkar-e-Islam; and 992 hideouts were destroyed.

- With the completion of final phase of operation, reconstruction and rehabilitation process has also been initiated. The return of TDPs to North Waziristan started in a phased manner in March 2015, so far about 41,000 families have returned to their homes while about 41,000 are waiting for their return. Government has decided to resettle all TDPs by the end of 2016.
- With the launching of operation Zarb-e-Azb and its subsequent success, security situation in Pakistan has considerably improved and an overview of terrorist attacks shows that terrorists have been unable to attack hard targets.
- Improved security situation has enhanced the confidence of investors and in this regard, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has been the first venture. The project would not only help reviving Pakistan's economy but attract investors from other states as well.

Conclusion

The future of national security in Pakistan is linked to the future of FATA. Zarb-e-Azb has been a successful counter terrorism operation to dismantle terrorist network. The benefits of operation Zarb-e-Azb to bring peace in FATA can only be accrued through reforms and good governance. The reforms in the administrative status of FATA must be in accordance to the will of the people of FATA. There is need to strengthen the institutional capacity of Anti-terrorism Courts. In this regard, another related challenge is the development of a common narrative about national security threats. The political as well as religious parties





need to develop a discourse aimed at discarding the appeasement of militants through negotiations and reconciliation. Moreover, there is a need to fully secure the Pak-Afghan border by establishing proper monitoring mechanisms at the existing crossing points and raising paramilitary forces to facilitate border management.


UPCOMING EVENT

**UPCOMING TWO-DAY
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

On
**Strengthening Peace and Cooperation in
South Asia: Incentives and Constraints**



Organized by

Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI)

in Collaboration with

Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF), Germany (Pakistan Office)

Date: November 22-23, 2016
Venue: Serena Hotel
Islamabad, Pakistan



ARTICLES BY OUR SCHOLARS

**Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal,
Non Resident Consultant**

"Modi, please grow up!"
(The Nation)

"India stands exposed" (The Nation)

"India's suicidal water pursuits" (The Nation)

"Doha's peace process" (The Nation)

"The Wilderness of counter terrorism" (The Nation)



**Col (R) Muhammad Hanif,
Research Fellow**

"Modi's politics to destabilise S Asia"
(Pakistan Observer)

"Pak-China strategic partnership"
(Pakistan Observer)



**Aymen Ijaz,
Assistant Research Officer**

"Cancellation of SAARC Summit"
(The Patriot)

"Pakistan - Belarus Bilateral
Relations" (The London post)



**Asghar Ali Shad,
Research Fellow**

"Bharat Ka Ghanouna Qardar"
(Daily Pakistan)

"Kashmirion Ki Nasl Qashi Aur---!"
(Daily Pakistan)

"Pakistani Fanqar, Bharat Aur----!"
(Daily Pakistan)

"Youm-e-Siah, Bharti Deshatgardi Aur--!"
(Nawa-i-Waqat)

"Zulm Rehy Aur Aman bi Ho---?"
(Nawa-i-Waqat)



**Muhammad Munir,
Research Fellow**

"SCO & imperatives of regional
security" (Pakistan Observer)



**Khurram Abbas,
Assistant Research Officer**
"Diplomacy and conflict: how it
Works" (Daily Times)



**Muhammad Nawaz Khan,
Research Officer**

"Challenges & Progress of Afghan-led,
Afghan-Owned Peace Process"
(The London Post)



"Is peace possible in Afghanistan?"
(Pakistan Observer)

**Amna Ejaz Rafi,
Assistant Research Officer**
"Indian obsession with Pakistan"
(Pakistan Observer)



**Maryam Nazir,
Assistant Research Officer**
"CPEC and regional Integration"
(Pakistan Observer)



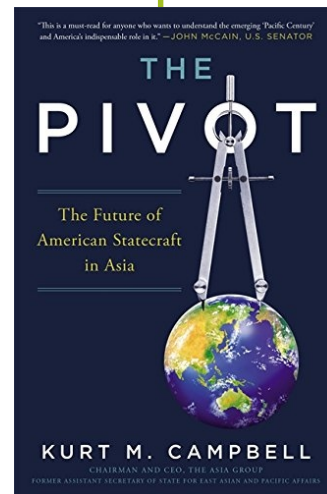
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Author: Kurt M. Campbell

There is a quiet drama playing out in American foreign policy far from the dark contours of upheaval in the Middle East and South Asia and the hovering drone attacks of the war on terror. The United States is in the midst of a substantial and long-term national project, which is proceeding in fits and starts, to reorient its foreign policy to the East. The central tenet of this policy shift, aka the Pivot, is that the United States will need to do more with and in the Asia-Pacific hemisphere to help revitalize its own economy, to realize the full potential of the region's dramatic innovation, and to keep the peace in the world's most dynamic region where the lion's share of the history of the twenty-first century will be written.

This book is about a necessary course correction for American diplomacy, commercial engagement, and military innovation during a time of unrelenting and largely unrewarding conflict. While the United States has intensified its focus on the Asia-Pacific arena relative to previous administrations, much more remains to be done.

The Pivot is about that future. It explores how the United States should construct a strategy that will position it to maneuver across the East and offers a clarion call for cunning, dexterity, and ingenuity in the period ahead for American statecraft in the Asia-Pacific region.



Islamabad Policy Research Institute

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