



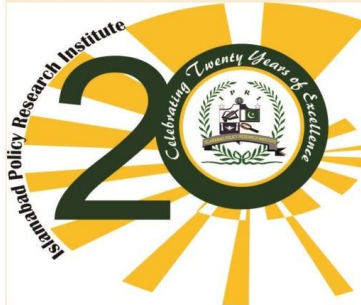
# IPRI UPDATE

## Inside this Issue



■ <b>Media Networking:</b> <i>Malé Media Delegation Visit</i>	1	■ <b>IPRI Scholars' External Publications</b>	4
■ <b>Upcoming Event:</b> <b>National Dialogue Series (Session II) Roundtable</b> <i>Managing Hyphenated Climate and Water Challenge: A Case Study of Pakistan</i>	3	■ <b>IPRI Journal Call for Papers</b>	4
		■ <b>Upcoming Publication</b>	4

## Celebrating 20 Years



2019 marks twenty years since IPRI came into existence. Founded in 1999, IPRI has been the podium of choice for policymakers, thought-leaders and scholars working on security, international affairs, governance and socioeconomic issues that impact Pakistan.

There is certainly much to consider when preparing for such a landmark occasion. The age of an organisation says nothing about the strength of its origin, its vitality in terms of its mission and activities, or even its culture at any special moment in time. This is not only a time for celebration for the Institute, but also one of reflection, to consider the present challenges which Pakistan faces in the global community, and look ahead to the next twenty years of positive change. IPRI thanks all those who have supported our work over the years and helped bring us to where we are today.

## Malé Media Delegation Visit



The Islamabad Policy Research Institute hosted a 3-member media delegation from Maldives on 18 June 2019. The delegation included Mr Waheed Ibrahim, Mr Farooq Mohamed Hassan and Ms Zihnath Hassan. Brig. (R) Mehboob Qadir, Director Research at IPRI led the briefing and welcomed the delegates.

At the outset, an overview was given about the Institute, its main goals, research publications and other activities.

This was followed by a presentation on **'Pakistan's Efforts in Combating Terrorism'** by **Mr Khalid Hussain Chandio**, Research Fellow at IPRI.



Giving a brief historical context, he said that following 9/11, Pakistan joined hands with the international community in the fight

against terrorism, and became a front line state and major non-NATO ally. Mr Chandio pointed out that 'In spite of limited resources, Pakistan continues to play an active role in combating extremism and terrorism for world peace.'

Focusing on counterterrorism efforts, he underscored that Pakistan has been following a multipronged strategy – first, through military operations writ of the state has been restored.

Other efforts include troop deployment on the western and eastern fronts and border management with Afghanistan. He said that the government's soft approach includes development activities and de-radicalisation initiatives in conflict areas and formulation of a National Action Plan. Mr Chandio noted that despite these efforts, there was selective acknowledgement by the free world, and worse, Pakistan was still being scapegoated for the crisis in Afghanistan, which is being used by India to sabotage the country's efforts.

*Continued on p. 2*



## Malé Media Delegation Visit

Continued from p. 1

*Terrorism should not be linked with any religion, country, nationality, or civilisation, rather it is a global phenomenon which requires international cooperation to counter the enabling environment that contributes to its spread. Pakistan is committed to fighting against terrorism, and to emerge as an economic pivot in the region.*

**Ms Maryam Nazir**, Assistant Research Officer at the Institute gave a presentation on **'Existing Regional Situation & Indian Atrocities in Jammu and Kashmir & LOC Violations.'** She highlighted that while efforts are needed to promote regional cooperation in South Asia as a means of fostering its development



and accelerating growth, there remain issues of discord primarily due to politics, historical legacies and territorial conflicts, such as the disputed region of Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK). Ms Nazir said that this dispute has remained central to Pakistan's foreign policy, while Indian atrocities have been the highest



under Prime Minister Modi's administration. She indicated that use of brutal force was being justified under various draconian laws. 'More so, there have been attempts to abrogate or amend Articles 35A and 370 in a bid to change the demography and status of Kashmir,' she warned. Ms Nazir pointed out that gross human rights violations have created a grave humanitarian

situation in IOK, including imposition of curfews and denial of basic facilities. She also informed the delegates that situation along the LoC and Working Boundary had worsened over the years under Modi with a steep increase in ceasefire violations.

The media delegation appreciated the work being done by IPRI, and pointed out that although Pakistan and Maldives share a strong cultural and historic relationship, yet the two lack close cooperation. For example, there is no direct flight between them which is a hindrance for developing business and commercial linkages. The delegation suggested that trade ties can be substantially improved, with Maldives being a lucrative market for Pakistani dry fruit, wheat and tourism. It was also highlighted that Maldives appreciates Pakistan's strategic restraint against Indian hostility since they feel the pressure of New Delhi's intrusiveness in their country and fear that a Sikkim-like condition may eventually arise.

*Ceasefire violations have the potential to spark bilateral crises, like the recent Pulwama situation, between Pakistan and India.*

*Pakistan and Maldives, founding members of SAARC, have always supported each other at regional and international fora. Both share a common vision of global peace and regional stability. However, connectivity has to be enhanced since there is a lot of room for the governments of both countries to invest in this vital sector.*

## Upcoming Event

### National Dialogue Series (Session II) Roundtable

#### Managing Hyphenated Climate and Water Challenge: A Case Study of Pakistan

Despite being endowed with ample natural resources, Pakistan faces a serious challenge of water security, aggravated by its inefficient use and a ballooning population. For instance, water usage by the agriculture sector is not proportionate to its GDP contribution. Economic losses, due to poor water management, are approximately 4 per cent of the GDP (or USD 12 billion). These losses do not include the economic impact of pollution and environmental degradation. As a consequence, Pakistan is unable to make optimal use of its water endowment.

Climate change is also going to change water availability and inflow patterns because of climate-change induced floods and droughts.

**According to the World Bank, climate change, population and economic growth will result in increased water demand in Pakistan from 5 per cent to 15 per cent by 2047.**

Furthermore, water-dependent ecosystems, such as rivers, lakes, wetlands and the Indus Delta, are declining, resulting in the loss of biodiversity. Faulty service delivery, poor domestic supply and weak sanitation services, along with lack of recognition of long-term water-related risks and hazards, are begetting water scarcity in Pakistan.

The country's water sector needs inter alia plugging infrastructure gaps, modernisation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, real-time water data, better management, utilisation and conservation efforts. There is also a need of investment in flood protection infrastructure.

**Pakistan's 2018 National Water Policy is a positive step by the government, however, significant implementation is required at the national, provincial and local level.**

In this regard, IPRI is organising a roundtable under its second National Dialogue Series to discuss the following

#### NATIONAL DIALOGUE SERIES-II

#### Roundtable

17 July 2019

#### Managing Hyphenated Climate and Water Challenge: A Case Study of Pakistan



Participation is strictly through invitation.  
Email us at [ipripak@ipripak.org](mailto:ipripak@ipripak.org)

issues:

1. An Appraisal of Pakistan's Water Resources
2. Exploring Pakistan's Transboundary Water Relations with India and Afghanistan
3. Impact of Climate Change on Pakistan's Water Security: Identification of Gaps
4. Implications of Water Scarcity on Pakistan's Economy: A Sectoral Analysis
5. Water Scarce to Water Secure Pakistan: Recommendations for Action

UPCOMING EVENT

#### Keynote Address:



**Ms. Zartaj Gul Wazir**

Minister of State for Climate Change,  
Government of Pakistan (TBC)



**Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh**

CEO, Leadership for Environment and  
Development (LEAD), Pakistan

#### Eminent Speakers:



**Ms. Simi Kamal**

Head, Grants Operation, Pakistan  
Poverty Alleviation Fund; and  
Voluntary Chair, Academic Committee,  
Hissar Foundation



**Dr. Imran Saqib Khalid**

Research Fellow, Sustainable  
Development Policy Institute (SDPI),  
Pakistan



## IPRI Scholars' External Publications

### Newspaper Articles

**Muhammad Nawaz Khan**  
Research Officer  
"New Trends in Defence Diplomacy"  
*Daily Times*

**Khurram Abbas**  
Assistant Research Officer  
"Pie in the Sky"  
*The Nation*

**Adeel Mukhtar Mirza**  
Assistant Research Officer  
"MMA is not Involved in Pulwama Incident, A Win for Pakistan"  
*The Daily Metro*

## Upcoming Publication Journal of Current Affairs Vol. 3, No. 2



# Journal of Current Affairs

ISSN 2519-0563  
e-ISSN 2519-755X

Vol. 3, No. 2

- Discourse on Nuclear Weapons post 9/11 and Rogue States Narrative  
*Umar Farooq Khan*
- Kurdish Attempt of Secession and its Regional Implications  
*Khurram Abbas*
- Internet Governance: Dormant Giant in Pakistan's Digital Economy  
*Usama Nizamani*
- Addressing Challenges of Multiculturalism through Peace Education in Pakistan  
*Fizza Mumtaz*

*The IPRI Journal promotes scholarly research related to International Relations and Political Science, as reported by academics, researchers, and social scientists from around the world, especially Pakistan.*

**IPRI**  
JOURNAL  
ISSN: 1684-9787  
eISSN: 1684-9809

## Call for Papers 2019-20

The biannual Journal welcomes original high-quality papers/studies, review articles and book reviews on themes such as:

- International Affairs
- Geopolitics
- Diplomacy
- Security and Conflict
- Political Economy
- Terrorism
- Governance
- Defence and Strategic Studies
- Nuclear Issues

### Submission Process

Author/s are required to submit manuscripts in MS Word format, along with their brief introduction, complete contact details and a letter certifying that the submission has not been previously published nor currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.

**Authors of published articles are paid a modest honorarium.**

**The IPRI Journal has zero tolerance for plagiarism.**

### Editorial and Peer Review Process

All submissions are screened using Turnitin - a similarity detection software. Articles shortlisted by the Editorial Board undergo **three double-blind peer reviews (one national and two international)**. During this stage, articles may not be approved for publication by the referees. However, if they are found suitable for the Journal, reviewers may recommend either major or minor changes in the manuscript. The revision process might comprise multiple rounds. Peer review timelines vary depending on reviewer availability and responsiveness.

### Important Dates

- For the Summer issue: End of March
- For the Winter issue: End of September

Potential authors can access submission guidelines at:  
<<http://www.ipripak.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Guidelines-Contributors-IPRI-Journal-27-Feb-2019-ED-SSA.pdf>>

### Word Limit

- Articles: 5000-8000 words
- Book Reviews: 1000 words
- Referencing Style: Chicago Manual of Style 16th Ed. (FN)

  
**Editor IPRI Journal**  
[editor@ipripak.org](mailto:editor@ipripak.org)



EMERGING SOURCES CITATION INDEX



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RESEARCHBIB ACADEMIC RESOURCE INDEX





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