

**Report of Conference:**  
**An Initiative for the ~~victims and survivors~~ Sufferers of**  
**Political Violence in Pakistan**

23-27 January 2017  
Published by **The Grief Directory**

\*victims and survivors has been crossed to sufferers because the terminology is more neutral and encompasses a wider number of affected people to better reflect their experience.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We extend our humble gratitude to the King Edward Medical College class of 1989 for their generous donations which made this event possible; Dr. Faisal Manzoor's family for their support and contribution; the Centre for Public Policy and Governance (CPPG), FC College, for collaborating with us; Dr. Saeed Shafqat, Director of CPPG, for his kindness and support; Brig. Muhammad Fayaz, FM91, My Voices Unheard (MVU), and Lahore Students union (LSU) for their unrelenting assistance; our amazing volunteers for their dedication; and all the friends, benefactors and participants who offered time, experience, and expertise.

We'd like to especially acknowledge Professor Marie Breen Smyth for her dedication towards making this conference possible, her work, her experience, and her tireless effort. Individuals like her continue to inspire us.

We dedicate this effort for harmony and peace-building to Murtaza, Dr. Ali Haider, Dr. Faisal Manzoor and to all those lost to terror--thank you for silently watching over us.

## INTRODUCTION

*“Language matters when talking about those affected by political violence.”*

# All lives matter.

### I. Introduction to The Grief Directory

The idea of The Grief Directory was conceived by Dr. Fatima Ali Haider, following the tragic killing of her husband, Dr. Ali Haider, and her eleven-year old son, Murtaza Ali Haider, in February 2013. Her personal journey of grief took a new direction when a friend reached out to her; together they created what they both later realized, was a ‘bridge of compassion’. After the APS incident in Peshawar, the two friends, Drs. Fatima and Narmeen decided that this idea needed to be formalized. The enormity of that tragedy compelled them to start thinking about how they could use their personal experience to help the thousands of others whose lives too had been torn asunder by the demon of terrorism.

The Grief Directory (TGD) formally started functioning in January 2015 and its aim is to match the needs of affected families with those professionals, organizations and individuals who are willing and able to provide support. This support ranges from financial (preferably in kind), to medical, psychological, legal, and administrative. It involves working with banks, insurance companies, the police, and government organizations. Providing help also takes the form of emotional support which could include sharing a meal, attending a special occasion or lending a listening ear; simple things which are no less important. Help is given without distinguishing between faiths or sects. Where violence divides, TGD aims to use compassion and empathy to promote unity. Early on in this endeavor though, it became apparent that the scale of the problem was far bigger than had been anticipated. Accessible and systematic support systems could not be provided through working on an individual basis alone. Simultaneous efforts had to be made to build institutional mechanisms of support as well. The first annual conference of TGD seeks to do just that. It also aims to offer an international perspective so as to learn from similar efforts in other parts of the world.

What started as a personal journey has become a cause supported by many wonderful individuals, volunteers and organizations who have lent their expertise, time and resources to make this an inspirational endeavor of compassion.

## **II. Overview of the Conference**

The Grief Directory in collaboration with the Centre for Public Policy and Governance (CPPG) FC College, Lahore organized a five day conference titled ‘An Initiative For The Victims & Survivors Of Political Violence In Pakistan’ from the 23<sup>rd</sup> -27<sup>th</sup> of January 2017. The trainer and lead facilitator for the event was Professor Marie Breen Smyth who was a professor at the department of Conflict Resolution, McCormick School of Global Governance, Massachusetts University, USA. The conference was a three-pronged approach to discuss and explore the support mechanisms required by families of victims and survivors of political violence. The first three days focused on the training of mental health professionals, followed by a one day seminar for researchers and academics interested in working in this field. A policy dialogue took place on the last day with the representatives of various government organizations and state actors discussing ways to implement institutional mechanisms of support. The dialogue concluded with all participants making a pledge to promote civic engagement and to support the victims and survivors of terrorism through their individual spheres of influence.

## SECTION ONE

### TRAINING OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS



***“There are no ideal choices because these are no ideal situations.”***

# ‘changing minds, saving lives’

#### **Introduction**

The conference was initially envisioned as a three day training workshop for mental health professionals. This decision was made due to the apparent gap between the training that mental health professionals typically receive and the needs of families affected by incidents of terrorism. However, as the planning evolved it became clear that the workshop’s scope should be expanded beyond mental health professionals. With this in mind a group of psychiatrists, social workers, general physicians, counselors, psychologists, Rescue 1122 first responders, representatives of persecuted communities, and community health workers was assembled. They gathered to discuss various aspects of the effects of political violence in the first ever training of its kind.

#### **I. Day One : ‘all violence is political’**

The agenda began with a discussion on the impact of the language of political violence. The local vocabulary of *Qatl* (murder), *Shaheed* (martyr) and *Dehshatgard* (terrorist) was explored.

Professor Smyth explained the problems with defining the boundaries of labels including who counted as a victim and who did not. For instance, the word *shaheed*, is frequently used to console affected families, however the word ignores the individual's personal views of martyrdom and instead becomes a way to pacify and invalidate an individual's grief. The use of the word victim was also debated as it had a tendency to either disempower individuals or to grant them special status, thus turning some of them into 'professional victims'. Professor Smyth then offered an alternative, the word 'sufferer', and its suitability in most contexts.

Prof. Smyth then discussed specific issues arising as a result of supporting the sufferers of political violence including the tendency for the support to become hierarchical and the inherent politicization of these incidents and of the sufferers themselves. She said that in most cases of political violence, differential emphasis was given depending on age group, gender, socioeconomic class, and geographical areas; this phenomenon explained the differences in the provision of services to certain areas or to certain genders.

Furthermore, incidents and attacks themselves tended to target certain groups more than others. For example, in cases of targeted sectarian violence, young men were primarily focused which left behind women who were then responsible for managing incomes as well as households.

The differences between physical and psychological trauma were also discussed. Professor Smyth emphasized the importance of offering one's individual skills to support such families. These skills need not be limited to one's profession and can include babysitting, support with doing daily chores like cooking a meal, as well as simply sitting down with them during meal times; all of which are valuable support services. Maintaining a link with the family is also essential; asking them how they were doing rather than showing curiosity around the development of the police investigation or about details of the incident.

Group work focused on identifying the needs of sufferers across various domains including those of physical and psychological health, security, logistics, finances, insurance, family support, disability, and rehabilitation. Priorities were set and participant groups presented the needs of different groups of sufferers including survivors, caregivers, family, first responders, and community members.

## **II. Day Two: ‘hope is not a feeling but a practice’**

The second day focused on understanding the needs of and establishing support systems for the sufferers of political violence. The discussion first focused on shifting the onus of responsibility for seeking support from affected individuals to the society around them. Professor Smyth explained to the participants that in order to understand the needs of those affected, it was crucial to understand that traumatization was a perfectly natural response to political violence. Common practices in mental health therapy were discussed as were the problems with using those techniques as the only method for helping sufferers. Putting the focus on pathologizing the affected individual and their reactions was detrimental to their health and the emphasis should instead be placed on normalization and validation of the individual’s experience. Furthermore, it was important to remember that psychological trauma did not necessarily occur in every affected individual. Visualizing an entire society or an entire community through a lens of trauma was not the correct method of assessment and each individual is affected differently.

Prof. Smyth then discussed vicarious traumatization and emphasised on the need for psychological support to first responders to help them deal with the traumatic experiences which are a regular part of their lives. The participants from Rescue 1122 then shared their own experiences and commented on the prevailing stigma attached to seeking any kind of support.

Professor Smyth then shared her experience of the Northern Ireland conflict where a ‘Forum For Victims & Survivors’ was established and it included both sufferers as well as those who had worked with the affected population. She also commented on the need for a variety of projects to meet the challenges associated with various aspects of healing including: public acknowledgement of the affected through memorialization, continued research on various issues, youth clubs, and respite or time off for the caregivers as well.

Participants then discussed the needs of the persecuted communities in Pakistan. The Hazara community was focused on different suggestions were made on ways to extend support to the Hazaras. Participants were split into groups and drafted proposals for creating support mechanisms for communities across various domains.

## **III. Day Three: ‘suffering is not a commodity’**

The final day of the training started with a discussion on the role of the media in the lives of



those affected by political violence. The most common problem arising under such circumstances was political appropriation. Prof. Smyth explained to the participants that this was defined as the use of another person's suffering to one's own advantage to the point of exclusion of the pain of the sufferer. It occurred frequently as politicians, novelists, journalists, filmmakers, and sometimes entire nations used the pain of the affected for personal benefits. Ways of coping with and avoiding the political appropriation of suffering were discussed. Such practice could be discouraged by promoting messages of empathy, by challenging bad practices, by reviewing the narratives disseminated through media, by empowering the sufferers' voices and by providing counter narratives.

The media could play a positive role by raising the profiles of the sufferers. This required training sessions for the media, maintaining a proactive bond with them, discussing media ethics, and providing counter-extremism narratives through both audiovisual and print mediums that the media could then use. The media's duty thus was to sensitize not sensationalize.

The discussion then focused on both the acknowledgement and the denial of the suffering of affected families. The discrepancy between public acknowledgement of losses faced by the armed forces compared to the losses faced by civilians was highlighted. The link between public acknowledgment, memorialization, and state accountability was also explored. Sectarian killings were often not acknowledged by civil groups for fear of the state's disapproval as well as that of the public majority.

## **Summary**

The mental health training workshop primarily generated a framework in which the problems faced by sufferers were categorized as immediate, medium, and long term needs. As the framework developed, it became apparent that the approaches and resources that would be needed to meet these needs varied between categories.

Immediate needs included issues of security, postmortem, burial, access to information, providing medical assistance to the injured, handling the media, a lack of female medicolegal officers, and the filing of FIR reports.

Medium term needs spanned across practical, logistical and health related domains. They were identified as issues pertaining to physical and emotional health, rehabilitation, disability

management, psychological well-being, financial hardship (especially with the loss of a family's primary income), legal assistance, claiming compensation and insurance, banking and closing accounts, as well as being able to resolve everyday issues such as arranging a babysitter, visiting the graveyard, or arranging transport.

Long term needs were identified as being issues of institutional support. They included family and women empowerment, provision of education, provision of work opportunities, development of support groups, promoting counter-extremism narratives, advocating for legislative change, supporting caregivers, facilitating political dialogue, and supporting memorialization efforts.

**The mental health training workshop** generated the following suggestions:

1. Ensuring the provision of physical and psychological health services to first responders in order to make them better equipped to deal with such disasters as well as public acknowledgement of the services provided by first responders.
2. Improving the provision of autopsy services.
3. Inclusion of private hospitals in the management of incidents of political violence to decrease the work load on government hospitals.
4. Promoting interfaith harmony through dialogue between communities.
5. Financial support for the initiatives working towards supporting sufferers.
6. Advocating for the implementation of law to develop a relationship of trust between marginalized communities and state actors.
7. Improving rehabilitation services for the injured; and the provision of disability-related accessibility services in public spaces.
8. Drawing attention to the needs of marginalized communities in terms of provision of security, health services, and job opportunities.
9. Identification and training of community-specific social workers.
10. Countering religious extremism and sectarian divides through social media.
11. Highlighting the issues of affected families through programs and articles in print media to promote empathy.
12. Training sufferers on handling the media.
13. Supporting memorialization efforts.

## SECTION TWO

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY SEMINAR



***“Complex collective problems require complex collective solutions.”***

#Healing Through Remembering

#### **Introduction**

The fourth day of the conference was comprised of a research-oriented workshop geared towards academics, scholars, and students interested in researching the incidence and impact of terrorism in Pakistan. A preliminary search revealed that despite the profusion of terrorism-related incidents there was a surprising lack of locally generated standardized research. There were vast discrepancies in the methodologies of different institutes as well as in their data sampling parameters. The workshop thus aimed to cover essential areas including hypothesis formation, ethical considerations, geographical overlays, impact assessments as well as data sampling and analysis. Representatives from various universities and research institutes were invited to participate and discuss ways to overcome local challenges.

#### **I. Day Four: ‘all lives count’**

The fourth day of the training began with a different group consisting mainly of researchers and academics who were either doing research in the field or were interested in researching this topic. It was also attended by a group of psychologists who were involved in the rehabilitation of the children rescued from the military insurgency in Swat.

Professor Smyth started by stressing the importance of counting all casualties and injuries including those of the perpetrators as the data plays a key role in justice. Counting casualty and injury should be combined with its mapping, revealing the prevalence of attack and threats to certain areas, sects and socio-economic groups. It also indicates the prevalence of different types of violence. Another reason for counting all lives was to communicate to those who had lost their loved ones that the lost lives mattered; in other words that all lives count.

Counting the loss of lives of terrorists is valuable for understanding the impact of terrorism in society, to understand both the root causes as well as solutions. Data on the causes of violent extremism such poverty, lack of education, and extremist narratives can be used to design preventative programs.

Furthermore counting the injured was just as important as counting the ones who had lost their lives because the injured faced unique struggles. These struggles included coming to terms with the disability as well as dependence on caregivers combined with chronic physical and emotional damage from the incident. It is the responsibility of both the state and society to work towards supporting the injured so that they can live lives of relative comfort and independence. It is also their responsibility to provide facilities for the injured that allow them to operate within public domain despite their disabilities, e.g- accessible restrooms.

The collection of data is also has implications for the quest for justice on both individual and social levels. It is integral to understand the difference between the justice of peace and the justice of war. In Pakistan, anti-terror and army courts were important during war-time however post-war justice is both a state and civil responsibility. Professor Smyth then proceeded to explain the concept of the Dirty War Index (DWI), i.e. who should be included and who should count. Problems related to data collection for the index including risk to the respondents and researchers as well as issues related to confidentiality were also discussed.

The problems of families affected by political violence needed to be understood at a national level; they ranged from loss of life, physical and psychological injury to loss of

opportunity and freedom of expression.

## **Summary**

Overall, the research methodology seminar facilitated discourse on the need for collaboration between research institutes across both the public and private sectors. The discussion also highlighted the lack of stringent standards for data collection and analysis. It incorporated a critical analysis of previous terrorism research that was done in Pakistan and pinpointed features which studies lacked. These features included a lack of data on the types of injury, combining casualties with location data, as well as a lack of follow-up. Lastly, participants emphasized the need to promote access of information while stressing the utilization of research in policy making.

**The research methodology seminar** brought forward the following recommendations:

1. Studying the influence of political violence on national identity and promoting discourse on Islam and peace.
2. Collecting data on death and injury related to political violence.
3. Consolidating data across public and private institutions including research institutes, universities, the army, emergency services, the police, and national disaster management organizations.
4. Including geotagging, attributes of survivors, heat maps, and types of injuries in surveys conducted.
5. Tailoring policy priorities to data-driven consideration of the needs of sufferers.
6. Involving communities with research in a participatory model.
7. Understanding the hierarchy of needs, i.e. food first, therapy later.
8. Preempt measures against political violence with preventative research.
9. Develop an indigenous tool to measure and quantify violent extremism.
10. Mining data to understand the influence of policy on promoting an integrative society.
11. Quantifying the harm done to freedom of expression due to violent actions and the incitement of violence.
12. Promoting awareness of constitutionally given rights.

13. Understanding the radicalization of youth and researching extremist narratives and techniques so as to counter them.

14. Researching the psychological implications of political violence and community-level behavioral shifts.

15. Coordinating between researchers and policy makers under a single umbrella organization.

## SECTION THREE POLICY DIALOGUE



***“Wage friendship because your will is stronger than theirs.”***

# Emotions are not commodities

### **Introduction**

The conference’s final component consisted of a policy dialogue amongst various community members, NGO representatives, political figures, media personnel, and heads of national institutes. It was important to get various stakeholders, each with their own spheres of influence, to sit around a table and discuss practical support measures for sufferers of political violence. The objective was to focus on developing institutional mechanisms of support through a coordinated and networked approach. The human impact of terrorism was examined by considering social, political, legal, and financial perspectives. The dialogue concluded by participants making specific, skill-based, pledges to support sufferers and to work towards building a more compassionate society.

### **I. Day Five- ‘transforming me into us’**

The last day of the conference, the policy dialogue, was facilitated in collaboration with CPPG. It aimed to discuss the measures that could be taken to support the families affected by

political violence. Politicians as well as representatives of various state organizations including the National Disaster Management Cell, police, first responders, lawyers, HRCP, and the armed forces attended this session.

The session began with a brief summary of the previous four days of the conference for the benefit of the policymakers. Dr. Fatima Ali Haider provided background on the problems faced by families affected by political violence, including their continued struggle long after the family had disappeared from the public eye; their emotional loss simply became hidden. She highlighted everyday practical issues which required support such as compensation, bank issues, legal issues, renting a house, and relocation amongst others. She also suggested that a one window operation was the only effective solution for such families.

After that, Miss. Shazia Khan was asked to inform participants about the problems of the Hazara community-- a minority shia community facing persecution not only because of their faith but also because of their Mongolian features. She told participants about how nearly every family had experienced loss and that mass killings were a regular occurrence. She commented on the strong element of fear in community members that persisted through daily activities such as buying vegetables from the market. Lastly, she talked about the media's apathy in terms of covering the continued violent persecution.

Following Shazia, Colonel Noel Khokhar, a retired member of the armed forces, gave a presentation regarding the support offered by the armed forces in case of the martyrdom of army personnel. The Shaheed foundation also gave a presentation about the work that they do to aid victims of political violence. These presentations provided the participants with models of intervention both in military and the civilian contexts.

The participants who included policymakers, lawyers and researchers also shed light on how different groups could work to better support those who were victims or survivors of political violence. Dr. Naeem Zafar emphasized the importance of emotional stability in adults around children affected by political violence. Dr. Rizwan Naseer, Director of Rescue 1122, reported that first responders in all three provinces regularly experienced apathy and dissociation because of a lack of regular psychological services. Miss Mary Gill, MPA PMLN, spoke about the law passed by the Punjab assembly titled 'The Punjab Civilian Victims of Terrorism Act 2016' and Mr. Asad Jamal, representing HRCP, commented on its lack of implementation and



how many details had yet to be finalized. A similar law had also been passed by the Balochistan assembly two years ago but was still waiting to be implemented. Dr. Nausheen Hamid, MPA PTI and Miss Faiza Malik, MPA PPP, each offered to work on the implementation of the law by collaborating with The Grief Directory on establishing a one window operation to provide support services across the board for sufferers of political violence.

## **Summary**

In summary, the policy dialogue enabled participants to look at different models of support from both the public and private sectors including the army, international and national NGOs, as well as philanthropic organizations. After being informed of the various issues faced by sufferers, participants suggested ways to meet the challenges of political violence. These ideas mainly focused on lobbying for a one window facility, promoting better research, advocating for legislative reform, and supporting the provision of services for sufferers.

**The Policy Dialogue** drafted the following proposals:

1. Creating a one window operation, separate from National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), which is allocated resources to meet the needs of sufferers of political violence.
2. Developing avenues for better implementation of NAP and NACTA.
3. Creating employment quotas for the sufferers of political violence and their families.
4. Developing institutional rehabilitation programs focusing on deradicalization.
5. Developing specific adoption policies for orphans.
6. Facilitating communication and collaboration amongst state agencies to provide psychological support to first responders.
7. Implementing formal training programs for media personnel to sensitize them to interacting with families affected by political violence.
8. Promoting awareness of the issues faced by sufferers through publicly accessible videos and publications.
9. Improving access to material on deradicalization and counter-extremism.

# **THE WAY FORWARD**

## **PROJECTS IN PROGRESS:**

Currently TGD is working on a number of projects which include establishing a support network of health practitioners in Peshawar, collaborating with Rozan, running a summer internship program that has converted into a year round internship program. Other than this a 2 week course on working with sufferers of political violence in Pakistan was also included as part of the summer internship program 2017. A very important recent intervention has been collaboration with Shaheed Foundation on establishing a network of health professionals in Punjab, KPK and Balochistan.

## **PROJECTS IN THE FUTURE**

In the future, TGD has planned to start an ehealth initiative working for with the Hazara community in Balochistan. This initiative aims to provide access to health practitioners to an isolated community whose mobility is restricted. In the coming year, TGD is working to launch a psychological assessment for Rescue 1122 first responders in Lahore. In addition to this, TGD is also collaborating with a legal team for change and better implementation of the terrorist act, organizing formal trainings for media personnel to help them to sensitize and not sensationalize news of political violence, building a network platform for job searching, forming support groups for individuals who have lost spouses and children to political violence among many other activities. If the attendees of the conference have any ideas that they would like to pitch to TGD, please do not hesitate to do so. Given the number of projects in the pipeline, this conference has already proved to be an excellent platform for the exchange of ideas and beginning of important conversations.

# ANNEXURES

## I. Participants of the Conference

### Day 1-3

Abdul Jabbar- Rescue 1122

Ghulam Qambar- Rescue 1122

Imran Yousaf- Rescue 1122

Sifwat Sajjad Ahmad- Rescue 1122

Usama Yaqoob- Rescue 1122

Danish Ali- Hazara community member and psychology student

Eisha Tareen- Psychologist

Dr. Fatima Khurram- Developmental Sector

Mauna Gauhar- Psychologist

Mohammad Hussain- Hazara community member and psychology student

Rabia Khan- Psychologist

Roohi Ghani- Psychologist

Dr. Salma Siddiqi- HOD Psychology at NUST

Shahan Tariq- Psychologist

Sikandar Ali- Hazara community member and psychology student

Tahir Wadood Malik- PTSN

Dr. Ghazala Musa- Psychiatrist

Dr. Uzma Sajid Khan- Physician

Zehra Kamal- Psychologist

Rafat Malik- FCC student

Uneeza Saeed Qureshi- FCC student

Aroon Thumim- FCC student

Sidra Jilani- Social Welfare Department

### Day 4

Umaima Tahir Wadood- The Nation

Tahir Wadood Malik- PTSN

Mehk Naeem- PACHAN

Andleeb Zahra- S.W.A.a.T for Pakistan

Mehr-un-Nisa Waheed- S.W.A.a.T for Pakistan

Hafsa Tanveer- S.W.A.a.T for Pakistan

Arafat Mazhar- Engage Pakistan

Naubakht Mumtaz- Student Public Policy  
Muhammad Hussain- Hazara community member and psychology student  
Rafat Malik- Student FCC  
Uneeza Saeed Qureshi- Psychologist at Social Welfare Department  
Saba Shahid- Research Associate  
Saeeda Diep- Institute for Peace and Secular Studies  
Eisha Tareen- S.E.T.C  
Mohsin Durrani- Rescue 1122  
Raza Khan- Awami Art Collective and social peace activist  
Yasir Riaz Gillani- Rescue 1122  
Dr. Furrukh Khan- LUMS  
Gauhar Aftab- Director Cfx Comics  
Mehek Naeem- PACHAAN  
Dr. Uzma Sajid Khan- Physician  
Dr. Fatima Khurram- Development Sector  
M. Asad Ch. – Student  
Dr. M. Younis- HOD  
Atta-Ur-Rehman.- Urban unit  
Nadeem Arif- Punjab Law College  
Shazia Khan- Hazara Community Activist  
Sumaira Liaqat- Rescue 1122

## **Day 5**

Dr. Saeed Shafqat- Director at Centre for Public Policy & Governance at FCC  
Dr. Narmeen Hamid- Gender and Public Health Expert  
Shazia Khan- Hazara Community Activist  
Brig. Fayaz- UMT  
Dr. Naeem Zafar- Pahchaan and pediatrician  
Furrukh Awan- Shaheed foundation  
Dr. Rasul Baksh Raees- LUMS  
Saira Kazi Daar- Pakistan People's League  
Colonel Muhammad Akmal Khan – National Disaster Management Authority  
Asad Jamal- Lawyer  
Dr. Fariha Paracha- Saba'oon  
Dr. Fatima Khurram- Development Sector  
Arafat Mazhar- Engage Pakistan  
Mobeen Chughtai- Journalist and Agrostar Seed Corp Member  
Xari Jalil- Dawn  
Dr. Furrukh Khan- LUMS

Hameed Malik- PDMA  
Tahir Wadood Malik- PTSN  
Dr. Nausheen Hamid- PTI  
Khwaja Khalid Farooq- Police  
Fahad Hussain- Express Tribune  
Farida Batool- NCA  
Umaima Wadood Malik- The Nation  
Faiza Malik- MPA PPP  
Col. Noel Khokar- FC College  
Zaman Wattoo- UNDP  
Dr. Rizwan Naseer- Director General Rescue 1122  
Maryam Suheyl- Psychotherapist  
Sikandar Javed- Lawyer  
Dr. Babar Alam- UNFPA  
Tahira Raana- College of Home Economics  
Kainat Shakil- CPPG  
Raza Khan- Awami Art Collective and social peace activist  
Maheen Khosa- FCC  
Maleeha Kiyani- FCC  
Shuham Charles- CPPG  
Sarah Wasti- CPPG  
Atta-Ur-Rehman.- Urban Unit  
Natascha Ahmed- Technical Advisor GIZ  
Shahmir Hamid- Consultant GIZ  
Shahid Waheed- Rescue 1122  
Shahid Sarfraz Khan- Social Welfare Department

## **II. Link to Reading Resources**

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B6b-4x2fSIOJVnRTdXpDMERtcEk?usp=sharing>

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/jjygrn5sxzo0i9t/AABBjsakXfAnv5lO2FjVUBE8a?dl=0>

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/rckro37407hpkil/AAAcBoDVddwhjhLa0rTZ33Kxa?dl=0>

### **III. Profile of Professor Marie-Breen Smyth**

Professor Marie Breen-Smyth is a distinguished scholar of political violence, conflict resolution and international relations who is a visiting professor at the Department of Conflict Resolution, Human Security and Global Governance; McCormack Graduate School; University of Massachusetts, Boston.

She has previously been based at the University of Surrey, Aberystwyth University in the United Kingdom and was a Senior Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace in DC. She has had a long career as both a scholar and a practitioner working on the conflicts in Northern Ireland, the Middle East, Southern Africa, and has taught at Smith College and worked as a licensed couples and family therapist in Massachusetts and elsewhere. She played important roles in the Northern Irish peace process, and her research covers a diverse array of areas including human security, victim politics and the impact of armed conflict, the role of children in conflict in the United States and Northern Ireland, transitional justice, and post-conflict reconstruction. She organized two field missions and reports for the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations on Children and Armed Conflict. Her fieldwork experience includes Northern Ireland, South Africa, Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Ghana, Nigeria, and Macedonia.

She is a founder editor of the journal *Critical Studies on Terrorism*, and author of: 'A critical approach: violence, 'victims' and 'innocents'' (with Samantha Cooke) in Kennedy-Pipe, C. Mabon, C and Clubb, G. (eds) *Terrorism and Political Violence: the Evolution of Contemporary Insecurity*. Sage (2015); *Everywhere and forever: War on 'Terrorism' and the challenge for Transitional justice*, Institute of Transitional Justice (forthcoming); *The Ashgate Research Companion on Political Violence*, (Ashgate 2013) and *Terrorism; A critical introduction* with Jackson, Gunning and Lee Jarvis (Palgrave, 2011).

In Northern Ireland she established the Institute for Conflict Research and led the first comprehensive research into the effects of the Troubles. She has also made two films with Northern Visions about the impact of political violence, "And Then There Was Silence" (2000) and "Injured" (2011).

Her overall areas of expertise include the Northern Ireland Conflict particularly human impact, trauma and victim politics, Children and Armed Conflict, Religion and Conflict, Research and Ethic Methods, Political Violence in Southern Africa and Israel/Palestine.