



**SDPI**  
Sustainable Development Policy Institute

# ANNUAL REPORT 2021

**SEEKING A FAIR WORLD FOR EVERYONE**

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# INTRODUCTION



# About SDPI

Founded 30 years ago (August 1992) on the recommendation of Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS), also called Pakistan's Agenda 21, SDPI was registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The NCS outlined the need for an independent policy think tank to serve as a source of expertise for policy formulation, policy analysis, policy intervention, and policy programme advisory services. SDPI strives for bridging research-policy gap through effective policy outreach and capacity building.

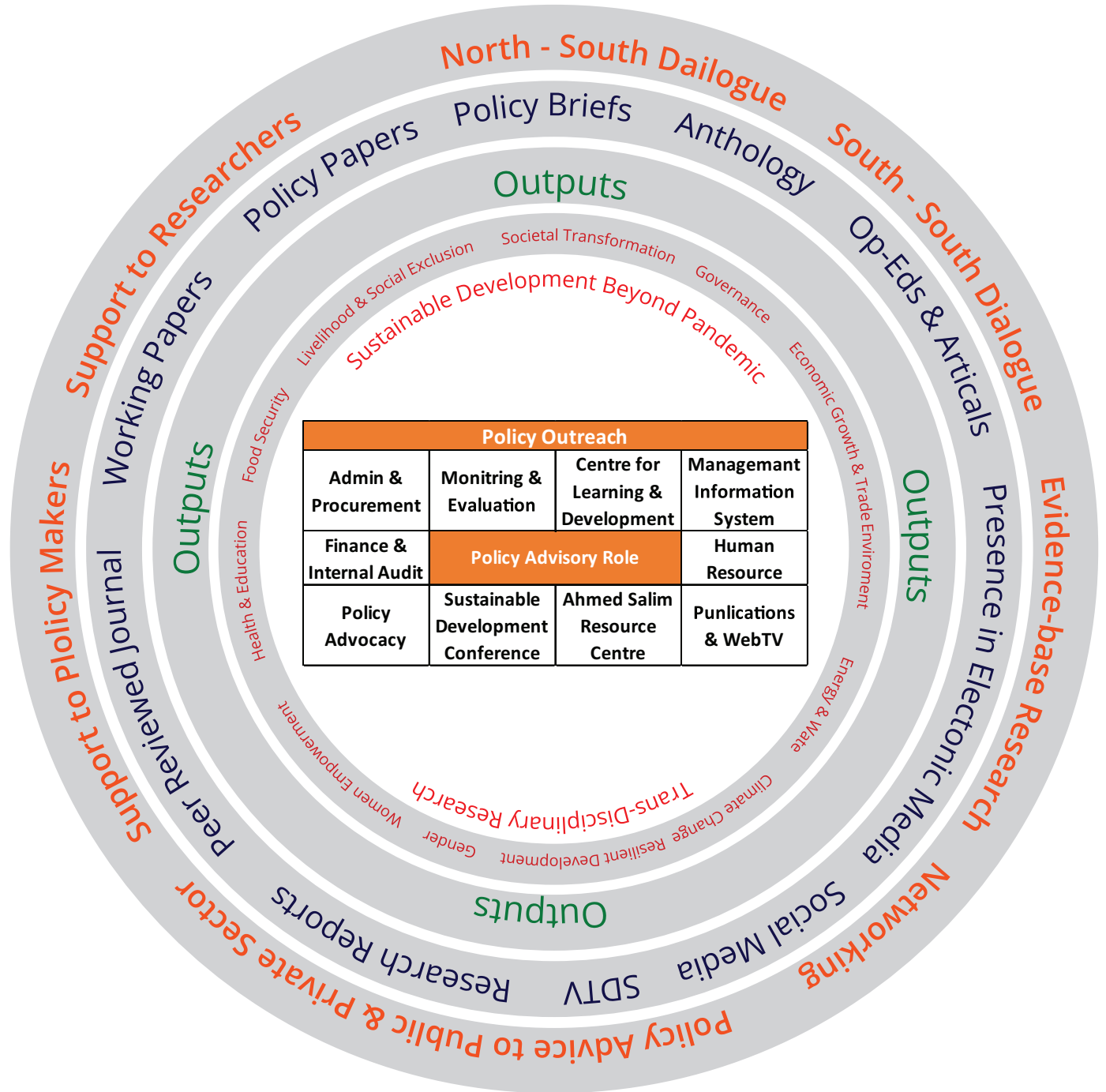
## MISSION

To catalyze the transition towards sustainable development defined as the enhancement of peace, social justice and wellbeing within and across generations

## VISION

To be the center of excellence on sustainable development policy research, capacity building and advocacy in Pakistan

# SDPI at a Glance



# BOARD OF GOVERNORS



**Mr Shafqat Kakakhel**  
(Chairperson)  
Former Ambassador  
Former UN Assistant Secretary-General,  
UNEP



**Malik Amin Aslam**  
Member  
Federal Minister / Advisor to the Prime  
Minister for Climate Change



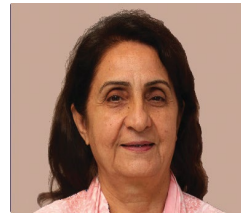
**Syed Naveed Qamar**  
Member  
Member of National Assembly  
Former Federal Minister for Finance



**Prof. Ahsan Iqbal**  
Member  
Member of National Assembly  
Former Federal Minister for Interior



**Mr Shamim Ahmad Khan**  
Member  
Non Executive Director, Packages  
and IGI Insurance, Former Federal  
Secretary



**Ms Roshan Khursheed Bharucha**  
Member  
Chairperson, SOS Village, Quetta  
Former Senator



**Prof. Dr Samina Amin Qadir**  
Member  
Former Vice-Chancellor  
Fatima Jinnah Women University,  
Rawalpindi



**Mr Adil Khattak**  
Member  
Chief Executive Officer,  
Attock Refinery Limited



**Engineer M. Abdul Jabbar**  
Member  
Chief Executive, Qaim Automotive  
Manufacturing Limited



**Ms Aisha Khan**  
Member  
Chief Executive Officer,  
Mountain & Glacier Protection  
Organization



**Mr Etrat H. Rizvi**  
Member  
Chairman, CRC Associates,  
Ex-Chairman of Bank of Khyber,  
Former Commissioner, SECP



**Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri**  
Ex-Officio Member  
Executive Director, SDPI  
Member, PM's Economic Advisory  
Council

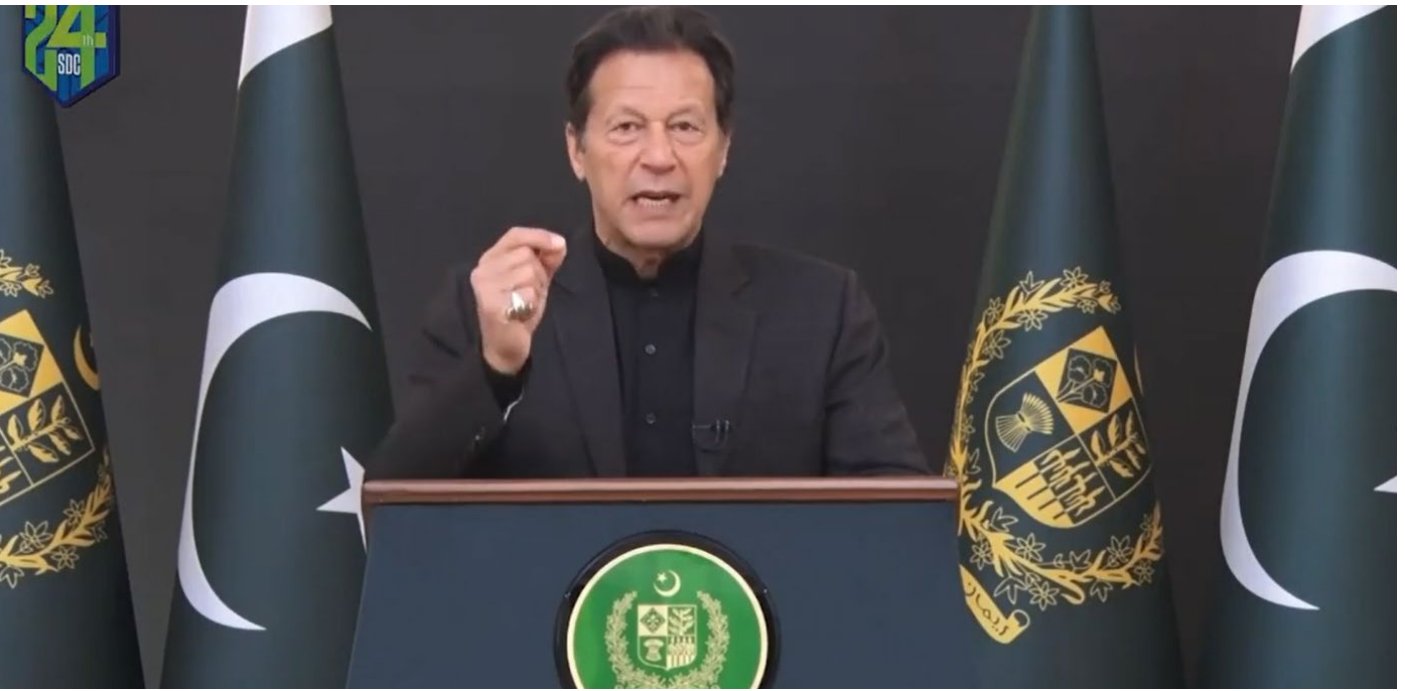
# SDC 24 AT A GLANCE











Prime Minister Imran Khan delivers his message at the last plenary of 24th SDC





## SDPI in Global Go To Think Tank Index

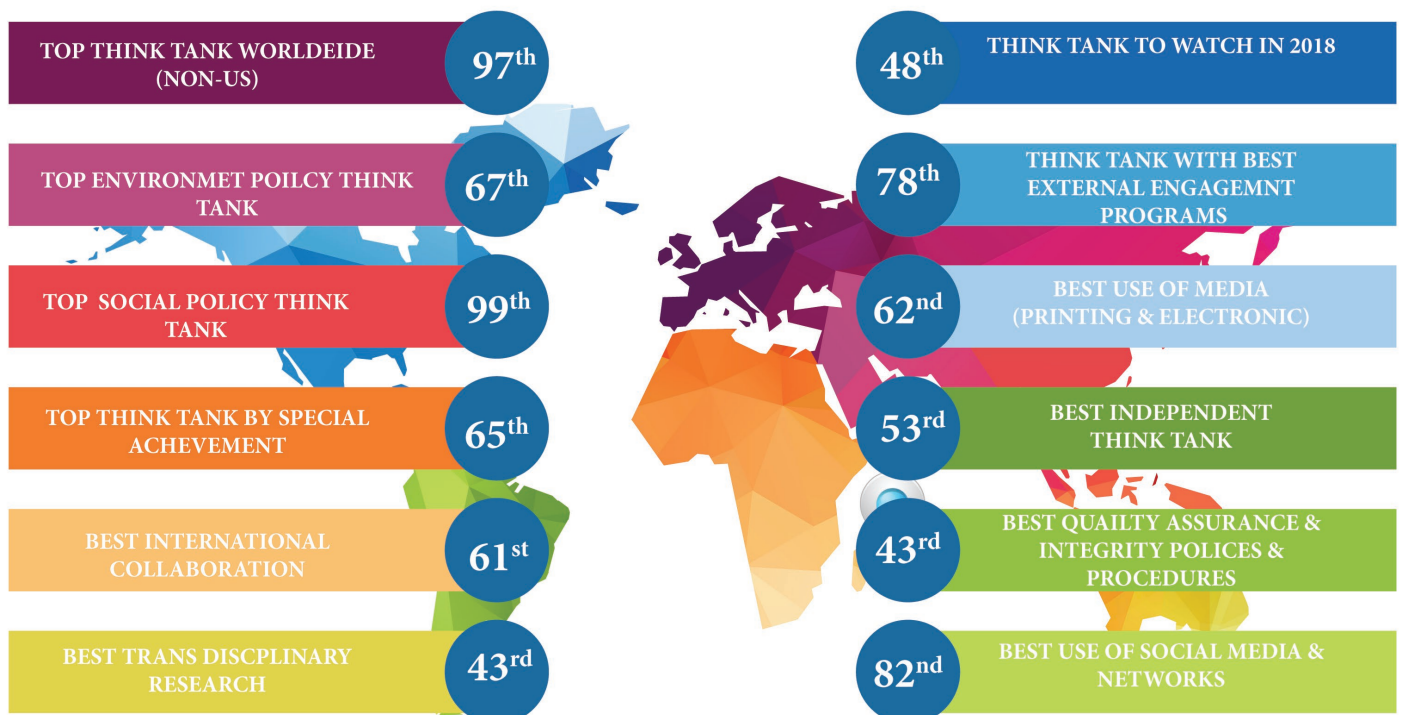
The Global Go To Think Tank Index categorizes the world think tanks in various categories. The index is The Think Tank and Civil Societies Program of the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania conducted every year.

Over 7800 think tanks the world over catalogued in various categories and ranks in 2020(Released in 2021) wherein Sustainable

Development Policy Institute (SDPI) clinched impressive positions as shown in the table below

### THINK TANK RANKING BY THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SDPI AMONG WORLD 1000 TOP THINK TANKS

14<sup>th</sup> TOP THINK TANK IN  
SOUTH ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



## Policy Advisory Role

Over the years, the institute has been succeeded in carving out an advisory role in policy making circles. SDPI is now closely working with different ministries and departments to provide them policy advise on different issues in line with the institute's evidence-based research. Some of the policy advisory roles the SDPI leadership has been assigned in the government circles are as under:

### **Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director**

- Convenor, Prime Minister's National Coordination Committee (NCC) on Agriculture Transformation.
- Member, Board of Directors, National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF).
- Member, FM's Macroeconomic Advisory Group.
- Member, PM's Economic Advisory Council (EAC).

### **Dr Vaqar Ahmed, Joint Executive Director**

- Member, Board of Directors, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Board of Investment & Trade.
- Member, Fauji Foundation Welfare Advisory Board.
- Member, Approvals Committee, Special Technology Zones Authority (STZA), Pakistan
- Member, Technical Committee of Spatial Strategy Project, Government of Punjab
- Member, Advisory Council, National Skills University.

### **Dr Sajid Amin, Research Fellow**

- Member, Working Group on First Five-Year Plan, Planning and Development Department, Balochistan
- Member, Sectoral Advisory Group (Macroeconomy), Ministry of Finance
- Member, Working Group on Macroeconomic Framework-Growth, Investment and Savings, Planning Commission of Pakistan
- Member, Working Group on Economic Governance, 12th Five Year Plan, Planning and Development Division
- Part of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Decent Work and Economic Growth

### **Dr Hina Aslam, Research Fellow**

- Part of Advisory Group, National Security Division (Climate Security)

# POLICY RESEARCH



# FOOD SECURITY

## Ensuring food security to lessen COVID-19 impact and support to ministries

**Timeline:** July 2020 to June 2023

**Partners:** International Development Research Centre (IDRC); Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)

At the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic, the world was faced with a number of interrelated challenges. Besides health care, economic crisis and disruption in food supply chain were the biggest challenges. It was apprehended that the normal farming activities may be stopped due to border closures, lockdowns, etc. causing food shortages and hunger.

In the countries like Pakistan, though supply chain did not disrupt, the risk of hoarding was there. Similarly, it was feared that the food prices may go up and food maybe inaccessible. In addition, it was also feared that the lack of evidence can thwart the government efforts to take informed decisions. In such a bleak scenario, SDPI floated the idea of setting up a food security dashboard to help policy makers to keep a vigilant eye on the real time demand and stocks' situation of staple food as well as fluctuation in food prices.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan has very kindly approved the idea. Soon after his approval, SDPI, in collaboration with IDRC, started research work on developing a food security dashboard – a tool which meant to help the government check hoarding, costing, and pandemic impact on agricultural activities to make a strategic planning in connection with the staple food, especially wheat, at district level. On this dashboard, one can see a map showing red,

green, and yellow signs which show the updated status of food. Now, through data visualization, the government can easily make informed decisions regarding allocation of staple food at district level and when will it be required to go for the import and export of essential commodities. All the public and private sector stakeholders were contacted so as to gather data from different sources. A realistic approach was adopted to see in which areas data was not available.

### Objectives

Some of the major objectives taken care of while making steps to materialize the above-mentioned efforts were:

- To gear towards Minimizing the COVID Impact,
- To conduct exploratory Research for evidence of
- To make a preliminary assessment of data/evidence,
- To generate evidence and create a food security dashboard,
- To map and assess the government response to COVID-19, and
- To move towards evidence-based recovery strategies

Meanwhile, FCDO provided funds to set up the Food Security Dashboard, which was later institutionalized by the Ministry of Food Security. The ministry is now responsible for updating data on day-to-day basis. With the help of data, it has become easy for the decision makers to devise response plans so as to ensure food security amid various scenarios of the pandemic. With the establishment of this national data facility, it has also become easy to maintain food supply chain across the country to manage supply and demand of essential food commodities and avoid any untoward situation. This is how SDPI contributed towards the country's food security issue with the help of IDRC and FCDO.



**Output**

To sum up, SDPI developed a Food Security Dashboard with the help of government institutions analyzing and monitoring food supplies and demands to take informed decisions about food shortages, remove bottlenecks in logistics and control food prices at the district level. In this connection, existing platforms such as Food Security Advisory Council were strengthened to hold meaningful dialogue between the government and stakeholders.

At the same time, a multipronged advocacy and outreach strategy was formulated, and media was engaged for the dissemination of research findings.

**Focal Persons:** Kashif Salik/Qasim Shah

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# TRADE

## Damage Need Assessment of MSMEs amid COVID-19

**Timeline:** June 2021 to March 2022

**Partner:** International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

During the pandemic, the government has decided to give small and medium enterprises relief packages to support their businesses. In this connection, the government announced a Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Policy 2021-25. SDPI, in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, conducted a survey to highlight the Damage Need Assessment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The survey incorporated various elements including lockdowns, supply chain disruptions, variation in cashflows, production and employment



(layoffs) and post-lockdown cost of production, etc. that may have a direct or indirect impact on the business performance. To evaluate the National SMEs policy, following questions were put in place.

- Whether the initiatives taken by the government are enough for SMEs or not,
- Whether all the needs and issues being faced by SMEs would be addressed through the implementation of this policy,
- What could be the possible measures to solve the SME challenges,
- Which sectors could get most from this policy and why other sectors could not avail the support (if any),
- How the policy deals with the inequality in SMEs across rural/urban, formal/informal and provinces,
- What would be the structure of government support in terms of tax exemptions specifically for productive and women-led businesses?

### Findings

Soon, the survey findings from the Damage Need Assessment of MSMEs would help the SDPI team to come

up with concrete policy recommendations for all the stakeholders.

**Focal Person:** Maaz Javed

## Supporting Export Competitiveness amid COVID-19 in Pakistan

**Timeline:** August 2020-June 2021

**Partner:** Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office

SDPI, in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, assessed the COVID-19 related loss to current, new, and potential exporters. Owing to lack of time and resources, no survey-based analysis by this sector were conducted. There are varying estimates of such losses.

Recent econometric studies elaborate that a 1% decline in global demand is leading to a 1.2 - 1.5% decline in Pakistan's overall exports. Disruption in supply chains, border closures, and limited market for exports was severely impacted due to prolonged lockdowns after the COVID-19. Therefore, there is a need to arrive at a better outbreak understanding of transmission channels through which COVID-19, low global demand and volatility in oil and energy markets will impact Pakistan's exports of goods and services. The responses designed by the public sector and central bank do well to cover some risks of private enterprises which could be covered so that employment loss can be minimized. However, on-going debates argue that the design of such relief packages also needs to take into



account as to how these enterprises, particularly the small and medium sized exporters could protect and possibly win back their market share abroad as trade normalizes.

In view of the above-mentioned, SDPI continues to motivate the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industries and Production and their affiliated departments to look into designing a rapid response for small and medium-sized exporters, working in both traditional and nontraditional export industries. We also see this as an opportunity to keep the design skewed to favour startups, innovative and

creative enterprises.

### Objectives

- To find the issues faced by exporters and importers of goods and services (from select sectors) in doing business during pandemic,
- To calculate revenue loss or gain observed while comparing pre-pandemic and peak pandemic periods,
- To assess the additional costs incurred by exporters and importers during the lockdowns,
- To analyze the coping strategies adopted by exporting firms,
- To point out the most important policy and regulatory measures,
- To see what new government measures are desired, and what engagement tools could help strengthen a shared understanding of loss and response during future crises.

### Outcomes

The most effective government schemes include: 1) Information on new business opportunities



and how to pivot; 2) Relief in Utility bills; 3) Facilitation with digital payments; 4) Ensuring availability of working capital.

### Impact

Ministry of Finance and State Bank of Pakistan, on the suggestion of Prime Minister's Advisor on Austerity, took serious note on policy interventions and analysis to include policy measures into the government's agenda.

**Focal Person : Syed Shujaat Ahmed**

## Revenue Mobilisation, Investment and Trade (REMIT) - National Adviser on Institutional and Policy Alignment

**Timeline:** August 2021-November 2021

**Partner:** Foreign, Commonwealth and Development

Office

International Trade Centre (ITC) is the lead agency for the implementation of ReMIT programme in Pakistan. Through this project, ITC aims to promote and enhance international trade competitiveness in Pakistan inter alia through the design of Sectors and Functional Strategies (NPSES initiative) of the Strategic Trade Policy Framework (STPF). To support Pakistan with the implementation of the STPF, one specific strategy will focus on institutional coordination. To design this strategy, ITC is providing a combination of advisory and capacitybuilding services, and specialized expertise to ensure that the final strategy is of the highest. As the STPF mentions the SME policy as a key component of trade development, it will be important to consider the SME Policy/strategies in the STPF institutional alignment strategy.

### Objectives

- To assist public and private stakeholders in defining a roadmap to enhanced public private coordination for trade development.

### Outcome

The findings of the report titled: "Pakistan NPSES -Institutional alignment and strengthening for export development", has been published.

### Recommendations

- There is a need to empower small firms led by women and the youth, so that they become more resilient in national and global economy. Inclusive investment policies are needed to enhance women- led businesses.
- There is a need to define the role of BOI for friendly and sustainable policy making.
- It should be ensured that trade sector prospers, while finding a solution to cope with fossil fuels and plastic pollution.
- Pakistan must base its policies on datasets available regarding industrial subsidies and stimulus given by countries to recover the economy.
- There is a need to incorporate other sectors in the trade space besides textiles and form trade relations with Afghanistan and India.
- Conversion from traditional to digital ways in trading is necessary to prosper in trade sector.
- Focus on inclusion of provinces, research-based actions and to hear the voices of the SMEs and what facilities they lack should be addressed. For this purpose, local government bodies system can play a vital role.

**Focal Person:** Mahnoor Arshad

## Impact Assessment of Microfinance Plus Interventions

**Timeline:** 2019-2021

**Partner:** Pakistan Microfinance Investment Company

This study assesses the overall impact of the three programmes under Pakistan Microfinance Investment Company Limited that included the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and Sustainability.

### Objectives

- To quantify the impact of above-mentioned PMIC interventions against agreed outcome indicators,
- To detect whether the interventions envisaged under the programmes have influenced the
- poverty levels and socio-economic status of marginalized people,
- To establish the outcome level benchmarks in baseline and then set future targets for MF plus initiatives.

### Findings

Baseline reports of three studies have been given below.

- Impact Assessment of PMIC Education Financing Intervention
- School age and educational qualification of school management are associated with the enrolment in the low-cost private schools in addition to the contributing factors reported by the respondents. These contributing factors are school fees, quality of education, human resources, and school infrastructure. Hence, schools focusing on these factors are likely to show better performance in terms of enrolment and learning outcomes.
- Impact Assessment of Enterprise Development Initiative. Most of the respondents relied on an enterprise or business as their primary source of income and earned between PKR 30,000 to 50,000 in the overall sample with considerable variations across the districts. Most of them were engaged in business, trade, or the retail sector as their primary source of income. In terms of income distribution and an asset-based wealth index, Sheikhpura was the most economically thriving district. Moreover, Muzaffargarh had the highest proportion of respondents in the poor and low-income categories.
- Baseline Report- Graduation Out of Poverty. A large number of beneficiaries are earning less than minimum wage, which indicates that provision of microfinance services are significant for them to graduate out of poverty level. Majority of the respondents depend upon farming and livestock for their income which indicates that any future interventions should focus more on this sector. Respondents also suggested that skill development trainings would help them generate income and improve their standards of living. The

report shows that due to cultural norms, male members of the household use the loan amounts.

**Focal Person:** Rabia Tabassum

## Pre-Budget Proposals Concerning Better Business Regulatory Environment

**Timeline:** October 2020 to June 2021

**Partner:** Members of the National Network of Economic Outlook

A study conducted by SDPI reveals recent improvements in the business environment. It is an encouraging news not only for local investors but also for foreigners. The study also reveals that barriers to growth of private enterprises still exist and can only be addressed through further improvements in the regulatory environment. Problems faced by the existing large enterprises also discourage small businesses to a scale and foreign investors to enter in joint ventures.

This research also indicated that large and growing firms in Pakistan would like to see improvements in better enforcement of business contracts and getting credit (particularly foreign currency denominated credit). Greater efforts are required to improve dispute resolution mechanisms. The foreign investors would require confidence, as they have witnessed their peers resorting to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes' for claiming their entitlements. The two indicators where Pakistan's ranking dropped in recent ease of doing business include resolving insolvency and protecting minority rights.

### Objectives

- Current systemic, institutional, and procedural regulatory challenges faced by growing business enterprises in Pakistan,
- Province- level regulatory ecosystem faced by large firms
- The specific production and trade licenses at the local or district level
- Relevance of currently prevalent federal, provincial, and local regulations, licenses, and permits
- To develop a shared understanding around better business regulatory environment in Pakistan
- Roles and responsibilities of various regulators and relevant public institutions in public sector at federal, provincial, and local level

### Recommendations

Several of our recommendations have made way into Pakistan Regulatory Modernization Initiative (PRMI) and Pakistan Single Window (PSW). This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Initiation of regulatory impact assessment and time release studies on various sectoral levels by Competition Commission of Pakistan and Federal Board of Revenue.
- Data availability on the doing business reforms under PRMI. This includes harmonization of taxes and data, removal of unnecessary documentation, and better coordination between regulators.
- The PRMI strategy encompasses a need for a centralized platform based on a recommendation from SDPI report.
- Based on the recommendations from SDPI publication, the law and justice commission of Pakistan, under the leadership of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan is currently conducting research on timely commercial dispute resolution with SDPI as a participant and partner.
- Based on our recommendations, the Ministry of Commerce started working on proactiveness and better performance assessment of the trade officers being deputed abroad, especially in trade partner countries.

**Focal Person:** Ahad Nazir

## FGDs for Tans-Incubation Cohort

**Timeline:** August 2021-March 2022

**Partner:** SEED Venture

A couple of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted on 13th of August 2021 by SEED Ventures and SDPI Centre for Private Sector Engagement along-with Pink Skill & Training Center and 23 trans-current and potential entrepreneurs, who are proposedly set up to be part of a trans-incubation cohort at the Pink Skill & Training Center

### Objectives

- To assess the training needs of the transgender business community,
- To develop an evidence-based curriculum for the trans-startups,
- To identify the challenges faced by transgender community in running businesses in Pakistan.

### Outcome

A policy paper on “Economic Empowerment of Transgender Community in Pakistan” is in process.

**Focal Person:** Ahad Nazi

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# ECONOMY

## Socioeconomic Impact of COVID-19 on South Asia: Fiscal Policy Responses and Fiscal Needs for Economic Recovery

**Timeline:** March 2021 to June 2021

**Partner:** United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

This study assessed the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 pandemic in three South Asian economies, i.e. Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Sri Lanka, and corresponding fiscal policy responses to mitigate these impacts. Further, it appraised the sufficiency of these fiscal policy responses to support the economic recovery in respective economies.

The study estimated the pandemic impact on GDP, employment, poverty, etc. on the one hand, and on the other it identified the specific sectors and population groups. It further analyzed how well the policy measures are aligned with the 2030 agenda.

### Objectives

The main objectives of the study were to:

- estimate fiscal needs to finance the economic recovery and assess existing fiscal space to meet the fiscal needs,
- propose possible options to enhance fiscal space based on the assessment,
- propose policy measures to align fiscal stimulus to SDGs agenda and possible venues for regional cooperation to reach a shared recovery.

### Major Recommendations

- Central bank can scale up and promote green banking in addition to giving special incentives for the development of green bond market.
- Government can provide targeted tax incentives, reductions in withholding tax, increase investment limits for foreign investors and legitimizing social enterprises.
- There is a need to curb unsustainable consumption patterns through behavioral change.
- Taxation policies should not reduce income of the poor. The respective share of indirect taxes must be gradually brought down compared to direct taxes.
- Federating units and local governments must take initiatives to increase domestic resource mobilization.
- There is a need to shift public expenditures towards health care and social protection system.
- Government must assess the distributional effects of public expenditures. The expenditures reducing inequality must be prioritized.
- Extension and expansion of support to SMEs is crucial

for inclusive recovery from the pandemic. As regards, the concessionary loans and other relief measures must reach the SMEs and those working in informal sector.

**Focal Person:** Dr Sajid Amin

## Fiscal Stimulus for an Inclusive, Green and Forward-Looking Recovery, Leveraging SDG Agenda: An Assessment for Pakistan

**Timeline:** March 2021 to June 2021

**Partner:** The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

This study assesses Pakistan's fiscal stimulus response to the COVID-19 pandemic, evaluating the degree to which it has managed to support a recovery, which is inclusive, green, and forward-looking. In order to align recovery from COVID-19 to SDGs agenda, it is crucial for Pakistan to expand social protection, mainstream gender in all approaches and measures, roll-out a mass COVID-19 vaccination campaign, shift to green transport, cut fossil fuel subsidies, and achieve an inclusive digital transformation.

### Objective

- To simulate macroeconomic, social, and environmental impacts of investment in people, green energy, and digital infrastructure on key macroeconomic indicators of the country, which include public debt, GDP growth, (un)employment, poverty, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

### Recommendations

- Reprioritization of expenditures can mobilize resources in the short run.
- Improvement in tax regime can provide fiscal space up to 10% of the GDP.
- Phasing out of coal and oil subsidies can save \$9.14 billion annually.
- Control over power & transport sector inefficiencies can create fiscal space up to 4-6% of GDP
- Private sector can bring in additional \$96 billion by 2030.
- Innovative financial tools like debt swaps can bring in additional resources.
- Raising exports to 14.80% of GDP can bring in an additional \$19.19 billion annually.
- Regional and sub-regional cooperation can ensure shared recovery.

**Focal Person:** Dr Sajid Amin

## Priorities for a fair recovery from COVID-19 in South Asia

**Timeline:** April 2021-June 2021

**Partner:** Southern Voice

COVID-19 has increased the already existing inequalities. It was feared that economic policies (to mitigate the impact of and recovery from COVID-19) can lead to long-term inequalities. This requires that responses to COVID-19 must be calibrated and adjusted for inequality impacts.

### Objective

- The main objective of the study was to identify priorities for South Asia to ensure a fair recovery from COVID-19.

### Recommendations

Based on desk review, expert survey and regional consultation, the study suggested that:

- A fair recovery, which seeks to ameliorate both the health and socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, is essential for South Asia to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Therefore, there a significant increase is required in terms of social spending and expansion in social protection systems. policymakers choose the right priorities and effectively implement them at an early stage of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- To reduce poverty, there is a need to restore employment, create new opportunities, and improve an overall welfare of masses. South Asian countries need to focus on providing universal health care, mainstreaming gender into social protection systems, and reducing the digital divide in education.
- The region must ensure that vaccination expenditures are prioritized. South Asia must lay out a coherent policy for a large-scale vaccination.
- A progressive taxation system, which will shift the burden from the poor to the rich, is necessary. This can be achieved through simplifying and digitizing the tax process, reducing compliance costs, and investing in track and trace capacities.
- The region needs to improve financial inclusion for all.

**Focal Person:** Dr Sajid Amin

## State of SDGs Report

**Timeline:** October 2021 to Ongoing

**Partner:** Southern Voice

COVID-19 has exacerbated the existing inequalities and created new ones by incurring big losses on vulnerable communities and groups within each society. Societies with higher pre-existing disparities have had more unequal impact and larger increase in inequality. Most importantly, these societies are likely to have more unequal recovery in terms of process and outcome within and across the countries and regions. This, in turn, can have adverse impact on the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### Objective

- Against this backdrop, the study aims to assess the unequal impact of the COVID-19 and policy responses on inequality and SDGs agenda in nine different countries, structured into three consortiums, i.e. Asia, Africa and Latin America.

### Impact

- The project has provided an analysis of and clear guidelines aligning recoveries from COVID-19 with SDGs agenda to minimize the policy responses induced inequalities.

**Focal Person:** Dr Sajid Amin

## Doing Good Index 2021

**Timeline:** Feb 2021 to July 2021

**Partner:** Centre for Asian Philanthropy and Society

This is an annual activity that SDPI perform in collaboration with with its partner. This work provides a systematic analysis of landscape of philanthropy in 21 countries across Asia. It constructs GIVING GOOD Index to compare countries against conducive environment for philanthropy.

### Impact

- The Index provides a detailed review and option for institutionalizing philanthropy in Pakistan (and other countries).

**Focal Person:** Dr Sajid Amin

## Understanding Social Implications of Monetary Policy in Pakistan

**Timeline:** July 2021 to December 2021

**Partner:** Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Pakistan

This study is first of its kind in Pakistan. It intended to sensitize Pakistan's monetary policy to its social dimensions by generating a debate on the social implications of different monetary policy interventions. To generate and broaden the agenda of the monetary policy debate in Pakistan, the study highlighted the social implications of monetary policy actions with a particular focus on inequality. Moreover, this work is likely to influence the thinking about and conduct of monetary policy in the country.

### Objectives

The major objectives of this were to:

- sensitize the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) to the social dimensions of its actions and monetary policy interventions,
- highlight how an independent SBP, which targets price stability, is better positioned to promote social welfare, (as it selects interventions which can minimize associated social costs,
- assess how the SBP can better design monetary policy for the masses going forward, by considering the welfare implications of its interventions.

### Recommendations

- It is imperative for the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) to deliver on price stability that will require: a) A clear definition of price stability, and what level of inflation target satisfies the conditions of price stability, and b) Quantifiable monetary policy targets and strong internal and external accountability mechanisms.
- SBP should revise its communication strategy which should be reflected in its monetary policy statements. The format of communication should be standardized and consistent over the time. The language should be clear as the SBP is speaking to the public at large.
- SBP has much to gain from adapting to the digital age by exploring non-traditional channels of communication to reach new audiences
- SBP needs to publish its detailed criteria and reasons for selecting and nominating members for different decision-making boards
- SBP also needs to expand its research agenda that should be inclusive, updated, participatory by collaborating with academia and civil society and disseminated at wider level.
- Decision-making in the SBP needs to be more participatory and gender balanced.
- SBP can make use of its existing infrastructure and organizational structure by rethinking the role and the purpose of the its Memorial Chairs in Economics,

revamping the role, content and agenda of NIBAF, and transforming local and regional SBP-BSC offices into mini state banks.

- SBP should address its public trust deficit issue by enhancing transparency and allowing policies to stand on merits
- SBP must prioritize digitization by enhancing financial inclusion, reducing cash in circulation within the economy, and documenting the economy.

**Focal Person:** Dr Sajid Amin

## Assessing Institutional, Policy and Planning Systems to deliver on Key Climate Transitions in Pakistan

**Timeline:** July 2021 to September 2021

**Partner:** World Bank, Pakistan

The study entails conducting a comprehensive review of existing research, data and reporting on various climate related trends, policy actions and challenges at a macro-economic, subnational and sectoral level (see section above for the key sectoral transitions).

### Objectives

The objective of the assignment is to identify key gaps that need to be rapidly addressed towards:

- Generating evidence to build a strong justification for Pakistan's policymakers and private sector to accelerate the transition in the aforementioned areas,
- Providing strategic guidance on the policy directives, legislations, investments, and capacity development needed to achieve the intended accelerated transitions.
- Identifying the critical barriers and existing perverse policy incentives across sectors which hinder Pakistan's transition to a climate resilient, green future and lead to increased emissions and maladaptation in the country.
- Understanding the impact of removing these barriers and perverse incentives on the economy and development to help inform decision making.

### Outcome

A chapter on "Climate Change and Economic Development" has been completed. Another chapter on "Review of Climate Change Policies in Pkistan" is in progress.

**Focal Person:** Dr Sajid Amin

# ENERGY

## Developing an inclusive evidence-based renewable energy focused framework

**Timeline:** August 2020 to June 2021

**Partner:** European Climate Foundation

As part of the SDPI's research and advocacy on the Clean Energy transition in Pakistan, we need to find a way forward for sustainable development in Pakistan from the energy lens. The base of our research is Pakistan's Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2019 with a plan for the inclusion of 30% renewables and 30% hydro in the energy mix. Achieving this target will require several measures from both supply and demand side. In this regard, we envisage to establish a network for renewable energy research and advocacy which will be used to disseminate our relevant research to stakeholders throughout the country and will have national as well as international participation.

### Objectives

- To generate a debate to reconsider investments in fossil fuels and lead a pathway towards renewable energy,
- To focus on clean and green transition towards achieving SDG7, the targets on CO2 mitigation, air pollutant emission reduction, together with key policy and technological options towards the transitions.
- To provide the government with updated knowledge and research-based evidence to support and facilitate its decision-making in all development priorities of Pakistan.

### Output

Through extensive research and advocacy around socio-economic impacts of coal powerplants in Thar region of Pakistan under CPEC, Chinese leadership has announced that no new powerplants will be built abroad and support will be extended for green and low carbon projects.

To create harmony among the stakeholders of energy value chain, SDPI launched a Network for Clean Energy Transition in Pakistan: Research and Advocacy, which has a participation from over 30 bodies belong to public-private sector, academia, CSOs, media as well as experts.

The key statistics and outputs of SDPI's study on "Green Recovery from COVID-19: Outlook for Pakistan's Energy Sector" have been presented to the prime minister of Pakistan.

**Focal Person:** Dr Hina Aslam

## Clean energy transition in Pakistan from social, economic and environmental perspectives

**Timeline:** September 2021 to August 2022

**Partner:** European Climate Foundation

Though Pakistan is already ranked among top 10 countries impacted by climate change, COVID-19 also had a severe impact on health, energy, and economic sectors, leading to serious socio-economic repercussions. On the onset of green recovery, there is a need to strengthen policy narrative and commitment for an improved investment and recovery packages to make a transition towards clean energy and climate resilience in the country. This study aims to analyze the short and long-term impacts of COVID-19 on the energy sector of Pakistan. It further highlights how green stimulus and green financing mechanisms can be used to ensure a more inclusive and sustainable recovery leading to socio-economic benefits. Moreover, through the data set of stakeholder engagement activities, it advocates the need for policy interventions by all stakeholders.

### Objectives

- To identify the barriers to green recovery in Pakistan
- To formulate policy recommendations for key sectors, including energy, transport, and industry
- To sensitizing stakeholders such as executives and legislatures, media, private sector, etc. about challenges and potential to move towards green sectors
- To building stakeholders' coordination and engagement mechanism to take forward collective efforts for clean and green energy agenda in national discourse.

### Output

Through market research on Energy Efficient Lighting, SDPI facilitated the Ministry of Climate Change to develop Pakistan's Stance on Proposed Amendments at COP 4.2 of Minamata Convention on Mercury to be held in 2022 from March 21-25. Based on the finding and stakeholder consultations, Pakistan is looking to support the global agenda of mercury phaseout from lighting products.

To strengthen the policy support hand, SDPI formed a "Renewable Energy Parliamentary Caucus" to mobilize their rightful role in giving political impetus towards Improved legislations and financing for renewable energy, policy oversight, and collaboration and coordination with the government, oversight bodies, and organizations promoting the clean energy transition.

### Recommendations

Under the critical role of green financing in energy transition, there is a need to strengthen climate resilience in our ecosystems and push forward better synergy and

convergence between climate, biodiversity, and health finance. The framework for value delivery of climate projects needs to be developed in order to work commercially.

**Focal Person:** Dr Hina Aslam

## COVID-19 and Future of Energy in Asia-Pacific

**Timeline:** September 2020 to March 2021

**Partner:** United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

This study seeks to provide useful insights for policymakers to enrich their discussions and debates in parliamentary forums and pave the way for energy transition after COVID-19. Based on an extensive literature, expert opinions, and energy modeling, this study examines the gaps and further efforts to accelerate the pace of change, and drive the way for equitable, inclusive, and resilient economies of Asia and Pacific. It models three countries, i.e. Pakistan, Fiji and Lao PDR to evaluate the potential energy sector response under a range of scenarios during and after recovery from the pandemic and provide an indication of implications across the region.

### Objectives

- To help the Asia Pacific countries build back better by aligning between the energy transition and COVID-19
- To lead policies to synergize the energy transition with clean energy sources (avoid fossil fuel-based recovery) and fight climate change.

### Outcome

A Research Report titled: “COVID-19 and the future of Energy in Asia Pacific: Building Back Better” in collaboration with UNESCAP will be produced.

**Focal Person:** Dr Hina Aslam

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# GOVERNANCE

## Citizen Perception Index, A Panel Survey for Measuring Access and Acceptability of Public Services

**Timeline:** September 2020 – December 2022

**Partners:** Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office  
United Nations Development Programme

The Citizen Perception Index is a panel survey going on in 70 districts of the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces under the project titled: Reform and Innovation in Government for High Performance. As regards, a baseline of the survey has been completed whereas midline survey is going on. Afterwards, an endline survey will be initiated.

The purpose of the survey is to periodically measure the citizens' perceptions, utilization, and satisfaction with basic services in the two provinces.

The fieldwork for the baseline was undertaken from March to May 2021 in all districts of the Punjab and KP provinces, including the Newly-Merged Districts (NMDs) in KP. The population frame used in the survey design was provided by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

The total sample size of the households was 27,720 with 396 samples in each district. The household was selected based on two-stage cluster sample design. Under this methodology, multi-stage stratification was employed to ensure the gender inclusive and province representative sample selection.

### Objectives

- To measure the citizens' level of satisfaction with key public services, especially health, education, and WASH
- To identify the districts and citizens groups where service delivery satisfaction is exceptionally high or low and explore the underlying factors behind these perceptions.
- To build confidence among citizens that their concerns are heard and possibly reflected in responsive government policies.

### Findings

As a result of the baseline survey, following are the findings in connection with key public services.

#### WASH

Over 96% households have access to water sources with 70% having safe sanitation facility, i.e. Punjab (73%) KP (68 %) and NMDs (54 %). The poorer households having no such facility suffer from diseases and infections. Their affluent neighborhoods showed 68% and 80% satisfaction in Punjab and KP respectively.

#### EDUCATION

Public schools are more accessible compared to private ones. Access to government primary schools is 77% whereas it is 24% in terms of private institutions. With the increase of level of education, access decreases. Absence of basic amenities or limited access is the major reason behind less enrollments despite a school in close vicinity. Adequate and competent teaching staff attributes to an overall satisfaction of parents. Access to private institutions in Punjab is better as compared to KP.

#### HEALTH

There is a lack of health care services in rural areas. Urban areas have 72% private health facilities. Lack of basic amenities and limited availability of such services are the major factors hindering the utilization of nearby health facility. A significant proportion of respondents also complained about lack of staff while the unavailability of professional staff is one of the reasons behind not availing the nearest health facilities. In KP, people have 27.7% access to govt facilities as compared to Punjab, i.e. 21.5%.



**Focal Person:** Dr Syed Mohsin Kazmi

## Decentralization and Local Governance

**Timeline:** October 2021-April 2022

**Partner:** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

The project on decentralization and local governance intends to provide a forum for discussion and engagement among a range of stakeholders in connection with the development of local government system in Pakistan. This project will achieve the goal of creation of a minimal consensus on key features of local government system and the advancement of local governments on a more robust conceptual foundation.

### Objectives

- To identify key barriers, policy and regulatory frameworks that will facilitate and accelerate the functioning of local governments.
- To initiate dialogue among various levels of government tiers (national, provincial, and local) by involving government institutions concerned and other stakeholders to develop consensus on the functioning of the local government system.

**Focal Person:** Amna Zaidi

## Finnpartnership: Alliance for Governance Innovations

**Timeline:** June 2021-June 2022

**Partner:** Capability

**D**evelopment initiatives are required to achieve objectives. Sometimes, results are not sustained and these programmes often present and reproduce experts' solutions but do not focus on locally identified problems. This project aims to find sustainable solutions to governance problems identified by and in collaboration with local partners in Cambodia, Indonesia, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Vietnam. The purpose is to deliver joint consultancy services at competitive prices in areas of technical advice on context analysis, systems' mapping, problem-driven political economy analysis, portfolio design, portfolio sensemaking, support and facilitate the reflection, learning, and adaptation of development initiatives, documentation of systems change, etc.

### Objectives

- To explore and establish partnerships with organizations in partner countries

**Focal person:** Rabia Tabassum

## Pension Reform Agenda of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**Timeline:** January 2021-June 2022

**Partner:** Sustainable Energy and Economic Development

**B**efore the onset of COVID-19, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) government was facing a less than ideal situation. The pandemic has further constricted the fiscal space mainly due to: i) shrinking GDP, ii) reduction in federal transfers to KP, iii) increase in pension payments and iv) increase in social protection spending.

In this regard, technical assistance was provided to KP to reform its fiscal and governance issues particularly in the Finance Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Revenue Authority (KPRA), and Excise & Taxation (E&T) Department in identifying options and developing proposals for increasing revenue and reducing public expenditures on government pensions; motor vehicle tax; sales tax on services; urban immovable property tax; and exploring the possibility of introducing carbon tax for green financing.

In this context, pension liabilities represent a long-standing drag on the provincial balance sheet and the annual budget. Since 2009-10, yearly pension expenditure has climbed from three per cent of the provincial budget to nearly 10 per cent in 2019-20.

The pension bill has grown nearly 10 times from Rs 7.17 billion in 2009-10 to Rs 69.91 billion in 2018-19, outpacing the growth of the salaries' bill, federal transfers and even the overall budget over the same period. Pre-COVID estimates predicted that growing pension servicing costs would squeeze out development spending in the years to come.

However, the pandemic has accelerated this shift by up to 3-4 years, which means development spending could be completely crowded out by pension costs as early as 2030. We have conducted an online meeting on public sector pensions in Pakistan with the objective to bring together government officials and independent experts to highlight fiscal policy challenges presented by the growth in public sector pensions (which are not funded) and to evolve reform options based on evidence from national and international experiences.

### Objectives

- To launch an advocacy and stakeholder engagement campaign for a change management of KP government,
- To produce policy papers on pension reforms

### Recommendations

- The KP government can earmark assets with matching duration and transfer them to the Pension Fund to meet targeted milestones in pension liabilities.
- If the pension contributions are indexed to revenue growth, this will obligate the KP Government to prioritize pension servicing and set aside funds for this purpose above and beyond the current Pay-As-You-Go level.
- Raising debt through traditional banking channels or riskier financial markets is a fairly obvious policy option. This could be used to initiate a buyout program. Under this program, government employees could be offered an option to accept immediate partial payments in lieu of full future benefits.
- Reforms are necessary to simplify the family pension structure to reduce administrative costs associated with calculating, running, and regulating the pension scheme
- IT-based solutions could help plug and prevent leakages and opportunities for misuse.

**Focal person:** Asif Javed

## Pakistan's Role in International Governance System

**Timeline:** February 2021 to November 2021

**Partner:** Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung (FES) Pakistan

**P**olitical and socio-economic discourse in Pakistan generally focuses on the country itself, or on its relationships with its neighbours. Pakistan, as part of a global system, is influenced by its direct neighbours (like India, Afghanistan, and China), international events (such as 9/11), global economic factors (e.g. oil prices, changing terms of trade, or the danger of a global recession), and various other global governance arrangements (e.g. Finance Action Task Force and its demands from Pakistan).

At the same time, Pakistan is not insulated from the global systemic changes. The COVID-19 has overwhelmed the policymakers with the possibilities of future epidemics also not being ruled out. In the past, migration of people, both incoming and outgoing, has impacted the social fabric of the society. Likewise, the country is faced with global warming and the changing patterns of weather and precipitation. Pakistan is also a player at the international arena and is expected to play a responsible and proactive role at various global governance forums.

### Activities

Chapters on foreign affairs, politics, globalization, climate change and economy are in process.

**Focal Person:** Syed Shujaat Ahmed

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# RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

## Pakistan Community Resilience Research

**Timeline:** July 2019-October 2021

**Partner:** Creative Learning

The concept of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) alongside peace, development, and resilience has emerged as part of a modern approach to counter extremism and terrorism. Through CVE, we can cope with the threats to peace and security paving the way for a prosperous and resilient society.

One of the measures for countering violent extremism is holding dialogue in the form of both theory and practice followed by research. Pakistan Community Resilience Research Network, a repository of knowledge and understanding on issues related to CVE in Pakistani society, aimed to promote the CVE concept through its high-quality research established a nationwide on- and off-line network of Pakistani researchers based in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces, who sought to advance knowledge on how to build community resilience to counter violent extremism.

### Objectives

- The programme aimed to strengthen research activities and build sustainable networks of researchers and thought leaders focused on building community resilience to Violent Extremism (VE) in Pakistan.

### Outcome

The programme finalized the already commissioned 29 research papers on various themes of Countering Violent



Extremism (CVE) across the country. These papers have been submitted to various research journals (national and international) by the respective authors. The programme also commissioned and published a book comprising 10 policy papers titled: Policy Perspectives on Countering Violent Extremism in Pakistan.

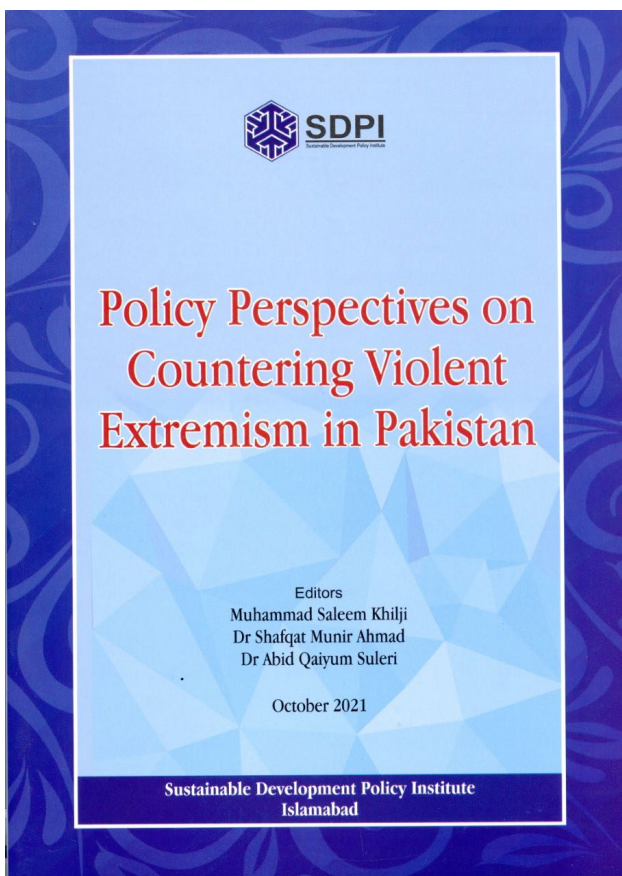


### Achievement

The President of Pakistan Dr Arif Alvi launched the book at the inaugural ceremony of the SDPI's Sustainable Development Conference 2021. This has given a big recognition to the project.



**Focal Person:** Dr Shafqat Munir



## Evidence-Based Solution for VSO

**Timeline:** September 2021-December 2021

**Partner:** Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)

SDPI not only provides policy research support to public sector, but public sector organizations also come to us as to how they can position themselves better in sustainable development. That's why VSO contacted us for an evidence-based solution

In Pakistan, many policies discuss the benefit of linking Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) or development works, but on the ground, it fails to achieve desired results because of the limited capacities of the implementors. Besides, the government and community are also resources poor. Therefore, to foster resilience more effectively a good level of coordination among organizations with different levels of sectoral expertise is required. That would help identify the resource constraints and utilize the available resources in a way that supports the required transformative change at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and sustainably build resilience.

Over the past years, VSO, an international charity organization, has been doing the same by embedding resilience as a core approach into all its programmes and approaches. With this background, the present work would compile the lesson learned and good practices from the implementation of the resilience/SPARC programme to achieve the following objectives.

### Objectives

The overall purpose of the project was to synthesize and document the lessons learned and good practices from the implementation of the Resilience/ SPARC programme as part of the programmatic learning.

### Outcome

SDPI developed a business model for VSO. By adopting this, VSO Pakistan can better position itself in the changing landscape of resilience in Pakistan.

**Focal Person:** Dr Shafqat Munir

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# TECHNOLOGY

## Technology Gap and Productivity Spillovers from Chinese outward FDI

**Timeline:** April 2021 to December 2021

**Partner:** Think Tanks Network Research Grants Programme, CAREC Institute, Urumqi, China

Chinese outward foreign direct investment (FDI) and trade have shown exponential growth in the last two decades, particularly after the accession of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 and the execution of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013. Literature argued that international trade and investment produce technology spillovers for host economies.

Many BRI host economies, including Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) countries, are operating under low-end economic models and placing foreign investment in the hope of improving their productivity, technical capacity, trade, and infrastructure. However, a few important questions remain unanswered, e.g.

- Has China, as an emerging economy, enough capabilities to produce technology spillovers for developing or underdeveloped host countries?
- What is the role of technology gap to realize these spillovers?

### Objectives

The Programme aimed to analyze as if the increased international trade and investment produce technology spillovers for host economies, and whether the Peoples Republic of China, as an emerging economy, has enough technical capabilities to produce technology spillovers for the developing or underdeveloped host countries, and what is the role of technology gap to materialize these spillovers.

### Findings

The main findings describe that FDI induced technology/productivity spillovers are mainly positive when OTG (ETG) is higher (lower) than a certain threshold. These findings imply that countries/enterprises with a lower ETG are better at absorbing advanced technology from foreign firms when facing a higher OTG. Thus, a lower ETG channel optimal benefits from prevailing OTG. They conclude that most CAREC countries fall within the optimal threshold levels, endorsing positive spillovers from FDI inflows. These results are consistent across different model specifications and suggest pertinent policy recommendations.

**Focal Person:** Dr Fareeha Armughan

## Investigating Impact on Learning Outcomes Through Use of EdTech During COVID-19: Evidence from an RCT in Punjab

**Timeline:** February 2021 to 31 December 2021

**Partner:** EdTech Hub Consortium, World Bank & UK-AID

Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic has deepened the learning disparities. The closure of schools due to the pandemic has perpetuated inequalities, given that students from more disadvantaged backgrounds have limited access



Students at Ahmed Public School during Endline survey.

to the technological devices needed for their learning continuity. Surveys carried out during the school closures in Pakistan have found that the situation has created severe gender and wealth gaps in learning.

### Objectives

This study aimed to test the impact of using low-tech devices on the literacy and numeracy outcomes of secondary school students. Our target population was Grade 8 students attending private schools in Bahawalnagar district. This is an economically deprived area situated in the southern Punjab. We tested the impact of three interventions, which were administered online on 258 students in 12 schools. These 03 interventions were i) Computer-assisted teaching at the right level (TaRL) interventions, ii) Fortnightly assessments, and iii) Digital teacher training sessions. The study aimed to answer the following research questions.

- What were the key issues regarding access, barriers, and usage of EdTech by students during school closures?
- What were the separate and combined effects of delivering TaRL, fortnightly assessments, and digital training sessions online on student learning outcomes in Urdu, English, and maths? online learning

- What did stakeholders identify as the key barriers relating to access to technology for online learning during the school closures?



Boys at a selected school in Bahawalnagar during Endline Survey

### **Findings**

- Our findings offer some useful lessons for policymakers to help improve the learning outcomes for the most disadvantaged groups. These include:
- Actively involving school actors in the design of a technology-assisted TaRL is important for the long-term buy-in of teachers and students.
- Understanding the complexities involved when it comes to implementing technology-assisted TaRL interventions and how this can impact their level of success is essential.
- Considering factors relating to access and use of devices that go beyond mere device ownership is key.
- Community perceptions of technology must be factored into the planning of any technology supported education programmes.

### **Recommendations**

Key stakeholders whom we interviewed for this study recommended redesigning the curriculum to incorporate approaches such as TaRL to help alleviate the current learning crisis defining the education system in Pakistan. Moreover, parental involvement in students' educational activities and parental cooperation with teachers and school administrations is also vital to achieve good results.

**Focal Person:** Dr Fareeha Armughan

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# RESEARCH ON RESEARCH CULTURE

## Strengthening the Use of Evidence for Development Impact

**Timeline:** 2019-2021

**Partner:** Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The programme was launched in Uganda, Ghana and Pakistan to contribute towards a more efficient and effective decision-making by the partner governments. It aimed to increase the instrumental use of evidence by policy makers. To achieve this objective, SDPI worked with policy makers, public servants, and other key demand-side stakeholders to design, pilot and implement a number of interventions in a politically-informed, locally-led, demand-driven, and adaptive manner.

### Objectives

- To increase the use of robust evidence directly informing policy or programme decisions by policymakers during policy formulation and implementation
- To increase the use of evidence in processes, systems and the working culture (referred to as the embedded use of evidence) in government decision-making structures during policy formulation and implementation
- To study as to how the NTC can better function as a think tank for the government in trade space.

### Impact

The stakeholder dialogue achieved greater inter-ministerial/agency coordination regarding issues faced by SMEs in the trade space. The dialogue also resulted in bringing latest evidence on how COVID-19 has impacted the trade space and how to effectively respond to the forefront. The dialogue series had representation from both private and public sector. Planning Commission has now formed a sub-group on Industry and Enterprise and working group on E-commerce and E-payments. The working group has representation from public and private sectors to discuss and chart a way forward for the after pandemic recovery and uptake of evidence.

### Output

One of the recommendations of the diagnostic exercise with the National Tariff Commission was to establish a Centre of Excellence on Tariff and Trade Policy, which has been approved by the Chairperson of NTC. The establishment of this centre is very much in line with NTC's Rules of Business, which demands NTC to provide evidence-based advice on matters related to international trade. Such a centre will be expected to contribute to:

- Developing NTC's capacity to use high quality and big data for policy decisions

- Strengthening key relationships between NTC and local information and data producers and users (including think tanks) locally and abroad
- Designing a workplan with possible activities to improve the use of information and data in NTC and to acquire data from abroad.
- Regularly evaluating the progress and results to improve organizational learning
- Recommendations
- There is a need to devise detailed change plan with activities and methods to approach the prioritized areas for change on information, data production, and its use.
- What needs to be introduced is the improved use of data, data sharing, and incentives for thinking and working innovatively.
- Systems must be devised to manage and retrieve knowledge.
- Training in production and use of evidence should be mandatory.

**Focal Person:** Ahmed Khaver

# CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION

Assessing institutional, policy and planning systems to deliver on key climate transitions in Pakistan

**Timeline:** September 2021-January 2022

**Partner:** The World Bank Group

The study aims to aggregate all publicly available country specific climate-related resources/ datasets both at national and global levels and assess key data gaps at national, sub-national, and sectoral level. The key focus of the study is to identify the existing gaps for climate-related policies in the power, industry, transport, agriculture, water, ecosystem restoration, and waste management sectors of Pakistan.

## Objectives

To generate evidence to build a strong justification for Pakistan's policymakers and private sector, to accelerate the transition.

To provide strategic guidance on the policy directives, legislations, investments, and capacity development needed to achieve the intended accelerated transition.

To identify the critical barriers and existing perverse policy incentives across sectors which hinder Pakistan's transition to a climate resilient green future and could lead to increased emissions and maladaptation in the country.

To understand the impact of removing these barriers and perverse incentives on the economy and development in the short-, medium- and long-term to help inform decision making.

## Outcome

A Research Report on "Country Climate Change Diagnostic Report" will be produced.

**Focal Person:** Dr Hina Aslam

Establishing a Regional Learning and Action Platform –a Knowledge Hub on Labour Migration in South Asia

**Timeline:** November 2021 to July 2023

**Partner:** International Labour Organization

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to human mobility and enhanced cooperation at global level. At the adoption of the GCM, the UN member states also agreed to establish a capacity building mechanism that will include a global knowledge platform. The platform will help inform and support governments in the implementation of GCM. Labour migration is one of the key pillars of the GCM. Since the implementation of GCM is at the national and regional levels first, it is important to conceptualize the development of a Knowledge Hub in South Asia.

Governance of Labour Migration in South and South-East Asia, a UN Joint Programme being implemented by ILO, IOM and UN Women with the support of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), will be working with academic institutions and think tanks in South Asia to address research and academic gaps on labour migration and decent work, linking learning to enhanced and informed policy dialogues and evidence-based decision-making on labour migration governance.

## Objectives

To fill knowledge gaps on labour migration in Pakistan through the establishment of a regional learning and action platform – a South Asia Knowledge Hub.

## Outcome

A South Asia Knowledge Hub will be created to address knowledge gaps on labour migration in South Asia. The Hub will examine specific labour migration and mobility issues through a broader lens of decent work and the social, economic and political trends in the sub-region and beyond. Initially, it will establish links and collaborate with institutions, namely, Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU), International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility (CESLAM), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), and Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS).

The Knowledge Hub will create a space for governments,

civil society, trade unions, private sector, academics and think tanks to engage themselves with new research, so as to bring broader perspectives and empirical evidence to policy discussions. It will connect researchers and institutions from South Asia working on themes that touch upon labour and mobility and will link to the research agendas identified through state-led regional consultative processes, including the Colombo Process, the Abu Dhabi Dialogue and possibly SAARC.

**Focal Person:** Kashif Majeed Salik

## Promoting protection and solidarity for climate migrants and displaced communities in S. Asia – Phase II

**Timeline:** April 2021-November 2022

**Partner:** Bread For the world (Bftw)

Disaster particularly earthquakes have caused huge displacements in Pakistan in recent years. Most of the internal displacements occurred in rural areas where climate threats associated with agriculture have exacerbating existing rural vulnerabilities. This contributes to most of the cases of rural to urban migration seen across the country as people move to earn money when their livelihoods are devastated by climate change.

Protection and solidarity for climate migrants in South Asia is the second phase of programme which SDPI is implementing in coordination with Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs). It engages policy makers, media, civil society, and makes collaboration with like-minded organizations.

### Objectives

To research, formulate and advocate evidence-based inputs in national policies and regional frameworks that ensures protection for climate induced migrants.

To advocate for stringent legal protection for women and children affected by climate-induced migration in South Asia.

UNFCCC, IOM, Global Compact for Migration and other international forums and agreements create space for the provision of finance to improve national policies to build adaptive capacities and rehabilitate climate-affected communities

**Focal Person:** Maryam Shabbir Abbasi

## Sustainable Consumption and Production Practices

**Timeline:** August 2021-April 2022

**Partner:** European Union

SWITCH-Asia is an EU-designed programme to promote sustainable consumption and production (SCP) across the Asian region. The SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component (RPAC), implemented by United Nations Environment Programme, has been designed to strengthen the dialogue on regional, sub-regional and national policies on Sustainable Consumption and Production and thereby contributing to green growth and poverty alleviation in Asian countries.

### Objectives

The overall objective of this support is to contribute to the up-scaling of SCP practices in a regionalized/ integrated approach, through a knowledge-based analysis for follow-up actions which will inspire and assist SACEP member states on the uptake of SCP and CE in South Asian context. To do so, the action focuses three specific aspects: scoping and mapping exercise, development of sub-regional indicators on SCP, and analysis of National Action Plan on SCP from one of the SACEP member countries (Pakistan)

**Focal Person:** Maryam Shabbir Abbasi

# NETWORKS



## Climate Action Network South Asia

During the last two decades, the world has witnessed a sharp increase in internal migration because of disasters particularly floods and earthquakes. In 2019, conflict and disasters have triggered 33.4 million new internal displacements across 145 countries and territories. In Pakistan, 100,000 displacements occurred between January 1st and December 31st in rural areas. It is usually observed that when livelihoods of people are devastated by climate change in the rural areas, they migrate urban areas to earn money for their food.

In this backdrop, civil society organizations in the region formed Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) in 2019. CANSAs is a network of more than 200 CSOs working on climate change issue in South Asia. SDPI Executive Director, Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri was elected the co-chair of the network.

### Objective

The purpose of the network is to build solidarity for migrants and displaced communities due to climate through evidence-based research and sensitizing media and policy makers about migration due to climate change in Pakistan.

**Focal Person:** Dr Hina Aslam

## Network for Clean Energy Transition in Pakistan

**Partner:** European Climate Foundation

Energy and climate change are the core challenges for Pakistan. If not addressed properly, they can easily jeopardize sustainable development in the country. Pakistan has an estimated annual adaptation need of \$6-14 billion for the clean energy transition whereas it would require a total of \$101 billion by 2030. Considering



these issues, the NCET is envisioned to bring along all the visionary stakeholders to address the risks posed by climate change and deliver a smooth transition to a low-carbon economy.

### Objectives

- To engage and facilitate stakeholders in Pakistan's clean energy transition debate pertinent to uptake of Variable Renewable Energy sources (solar and wind), energy efficiency and conservation, Transmission and Distribution networks, off-grid systems, and decarbonization in (and beyond) the power sector.
- To identify the key elements missing from Pakistan's near and long-term energy sector planning.
- To build capacity around the challenges and opportunities for corporate sector in setting their net-zero targets and mainstreaming sustainability into their development agendas.
- To identify the green financing opportunities & consult on development priorities for green infrastructure in Pakistan.
- To identify the technically and economically feasible solutions for renewable energy uptake in Pakistan. Market barriers along with renewable energy adoption challenges that can be addressed through the support of policies and regulations
- To promote technical knowledge on policy planning for cleaner, accessible, and reliable energy while advocating gender equality and social inclusion
- To summarize key findings and insights on technology transfer for curbing greenhouse gas emissions to fight climate change
- To develop and propose a framework to share the newly emerging green technologies, practices, and low carbon solutions
- To increase sectoral, inter-provincial, & international collaborations to reduce the electricity cost and secure the grid
- To do green financing on green bonds, sustainable finance instruments, and tools to stimulate and enhance private sector investments to support our efforts to a green economy of Pakistan.

**Focal Person:** Dr Hina Aslam

## National Network of Economic Thinktanks – Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chapter

**Partner:** National Network of Economic Think Tanks

The project kicked off in 2018. In continuation of the network, a provincial chapter for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was created and nominations were called from public sector universities along with stakeholders from public and private sector. For the initial year, a survey will be conducted, which will pave the ways for the future direction of the project, leading to provision of evidence-based advocacy on the better business regulatory environment in Pakistan. The programme will be conducted in a tailored international good and best practices of the public private dialogue (PPD). The practices have been developed based on the recommendations of the network members.

### Objectives

- To provide a platform for the Public & Private Sector to demonstrate increased engagement on issues related to better business regulatory framework in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- The key-focus is on “Better Business Regulatory Environment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa” in terms of research and advocacy.
- Establishment of the network of economic think-tanks- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chapter.
- Creation of evidence on better business regulatory environment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Division-wise Public-private dialogues in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including special focus on marginalized communities, Afghanistan-Pakistan trade, and newly merged districts.
- Capacity building of small business associations.

### Output

The network is providing a continued support to Peshawar Chamber of Small Traders and Small Industry in their capacity building in research. Besides, the network has a collaboration with members from government, private sector, and academia.

**Focal Person:** Ahad Nazir

## Pakistan Resilience Research Network Renewable Energy Parliamentary Caucus

To strengthen the policy support hand to transition towards clean and green energy, SDPI formed “Renewable Energy Parliamentary Caucus”. This

caucus aims to bring together all parliamentarians from both Senate and National Assembly to mobilize their rightful role in giving political impetus to Improving legislations and financing for renewable energy, policy oversight, and collaboration and coordination with the government, oversight bodies and organizations promoting the clean energy transition.

**Focal Person:** Dr Hina Aslam

## Community Resilience Research Network

The concept of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) alongside peace, development and resilience has emerged as part of a modern approach to counter extremism and terrorism. Through CVE, we can cope with the threats to peace and security paving the way for a prosperous and resilient society.

Community Resilience Research Network is a network of researchers and academics based in the Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Islamabad, who seek to advance knowledge on how to build community resilience to counter violent extremism.

One of the measures for countering violent extremism is holding dialogue in the form of both theory and practice followed by research.

### Objectives:

- To strengthen research activities and build sustainable networks of researchers and thought leaders focused on building community resilience to Violent Extremism (VE) in Pakistan.

### Network Structure

The network has three bodies, i.e. Project Advisory Board (PAB), Senior Research Council (SRC) and three Local Chapters (LCs), one each in Islamabad/Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. The PAB oversees the project implementation strategy, SRC develops guidelines and ensures the strategic development of activities besides acting as academic supervisors, peer-reviewers, and mentors for the members of their chapters. Chapters comprise the academics and researchers to participate in CVE discussions.

**Focal Person:** Dr Shafqat Munir

# POLICY ADVOCACY & OUTREACH



# 24th Sustainable Development Conference

## Beyond the Pandemic: Leaving No One Behind

### OVERARCHING THEME

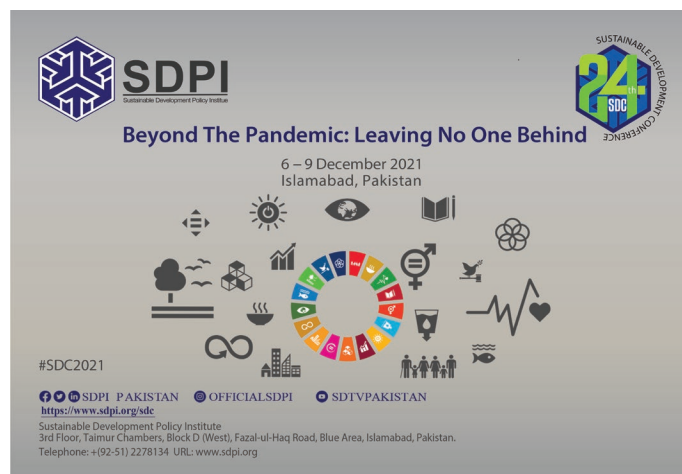
The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) organised its Twenty fourth Sustainable Development Conference (24th SDC) from 7 - 9 December 2021 in Islamabad. The Opening Plenary was held on 6 December 2021. The overarching theme of this year's Conference was **Beyond the Pandemic: Leaving No One Behind**.

President of Pakistan Dr Arif Alvi inaugurated the Conference on 6 December 2021 at the Aiwan-i-Sadar. A special message was received from Prime Minister Imran Khan at the last day's plenary focussing specially on inclusive development. A total of 38 sessions were organized of which 10 were plenary sessions and, 28 concurrent sessions.

The Twenty-fourth Sustainable Development Conference was a forward-looking conference and a reflection on the two years since the COVID-19 pandemic. What were some of the lessons learnt during these challenging years? What could be done to catch up with the missed targets and how could they be compensated for the time loss; and how well are we prepared for future disasters? What were some of the opportunities gained or lost during this time frame and as seen through the prism of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? What midcourse correction strategy can be adopted to steer towards sustainable development in the coming years? These were some of the questions that were addressed.

The post-pandemic economic recovery depends upon several factors which required a comprehensive discussion. Among other factors, ability of national and sub-national governments to: (i) plan for building back better, focussing on resilience of the hardest hit communities in terms of health, food, livelihood, and other shocks of the pandemic, and ensuing natural hazards/disasters, (ii) ensuring adequate budgets for relief and recovery, (iii) form partnerships with private sector and non-governmental organizations, and (iv) efficient use of existing and donor resources in health and other social sectors will be critical. While most developing countries have enjoyed debt relief until now, repayment capacities could get tested during next year and beyond possibly triggering the need for further rounds of borrowing.

All this has implications for financial sector resilience



and macroeconomic stability, particularly budget deficit and inflation which in turn could hamper drive towards poverty reduction and mitigation of inequalities.

In the perspective of uneven recoveries and pandemic aggravating the inequalities, the Twenty-fourth SDC picked up debate on redefining and reshaping the post-pandemic new development agenda and required shifts in current policies, debate on how to be inclusive in these policies; and leave no one behind during the pandemic and beyond. These and many more sub-themes were covered in the sessions during the span of the Conference. This may help us take stock of the responses to the pandemic and identify post-pandemic policy challenges with a futuristic perspective.

For details please to visit <https://sdpi.org/sdconference/Beyond-the-Pandemic-Leaving-No-One-Behind>

### LIST OF PANELS

The list of panels and plenary sessions held can be reviewed at the given link:

<https://sdpi.org/sdconference/Beyond-the-Pandemic-Leaving-No-One-Behind/panels>

### SDC 2021 CONFERENCE OUTCOMES

A peer reviewed conference anthology based on papers presented is launched at the succeeding Conference. Keeping up with this tradition, the Twenty-fourth SDC showcased launch of the SDC 2020 peer reviewed anthology titled 'Sustainable Development in the Times of COVID-19'. SDC anthologies can be viewed and downloaded from the given link:

<https://sdpi.org/sdconference/Sustainable-Development-in-the-Times-of-COVID-19/publications>

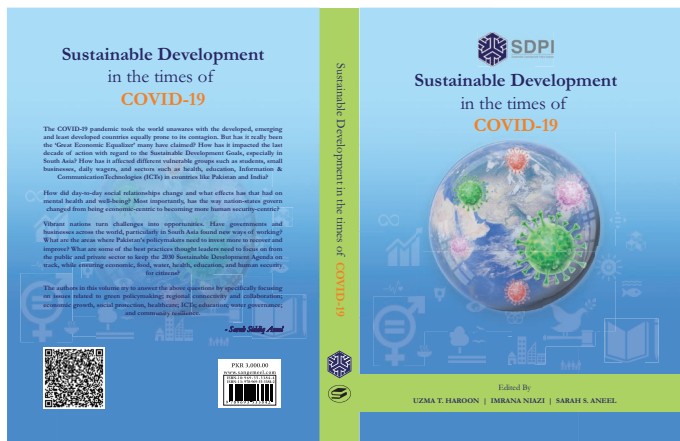
The Journal's published volumes can be downloaded from <https://www.sdpi.org/journal/>

Each Sustainable Development Conference is about reaching the policy makers and relevant stakeholders and sharing with them key policy recommendations. As done so in the previous SD Conferences, policy recommendations from the panels and plenary sessions were communicated to the key policy makers attending the Conference.

## SDC 2020 Anthology

### Book Blurb

The COVID-19 pandemic took the world unawares with the developed, emerging and least developed countries equally prone to its contagion. But has it really been the 'Great Economic Equalizer' many have claimed? How has it impacted the last decade of action with regard to the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in South Asia? How has it affected different vulnerable groups such as students, small businesses, daily wagers, and sectors such as health, education, Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs) in countries like Pakistan and India?



How did day-to-day social relationships change and what effects has that had on mental health and well-being? Most importantly, has the way nation-states govern changed from being economic-centric to becoming more human security-centric?

Vibrant nations turn challenges into opportunities. Have governments and businesses across the world, particularly in South Asia found new ways of working? What are the areas where Pakistan's policymakers need to invest more to recover and improve? What are some of the best practices thought leaders need to focus on from the public and private sector to keep the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda on track, while ensuring economic, food, water, health, education, and human security for citizens?

The authors in this volume try to answer the above questions by specifically focusing on issues related to green policymaking; regional connectivity and collaboration;

economic growth, social protection, healthcare; ICTs; education; water governance; and community resilience.

Book blurb by Sarah Siddiq Aneel  
Focal Person : Uzma Tariq Haroon

# POLICY ADVOCACY

During the year 2021, the advocacy unit conducted 80 hybrid and online sessions, including seminars, webinars, workshops and other related activities. (Annexure 1). All these activities attracted a tremendous number of academics, experts, researchers, civil society activists, and youths from South Asian, European and other countries of the world. A number of participants of these activities joined the events virtually by subscribing the SDPI Live on Sustainable Development Television (SDTV) and social media.

Given below is the short description of hybrid events.

| SNo | Type of Event | No of Events |
|-----|---------------|--------------|
| 1   | Webinar       | 60           |
| 2   | Consultation  | 14           |
| 3   | Book Launch   | 6            |
|     | Total         | 80           |

## Inclusive Economic Growth-Risks, Challenges and Way Forward for Pakistan's Economy

Date: 27th November



The experts said that large debt repayments will be due soon which could erode the current levels of foreign exchange reserves. This overall macroeconomic milieu is now also resulting in increased inequalities in various forms. Focusing on the inclusive economic growth in Pakistan, the experts highlighted the significance of the topics/objectives as mentioned below:

- Public Finance & Expenditure Management
- Tax Reforms in Pakistan
- Energy Sector and its significance in Economy
- Better Business Regulations in Pakistan
- Role of Private Sector in Inclusive Growth

## Green Financing and Economic Recovery of Pakistan in the backdrop of climate goals for COP 26

Date: 26th October

The event was organized to sensitize media about the socio-economic benefits of Green Economic Recovery, and how outcomes of COP-26 will dictate the global capacity to stem climate breakdown.

The experts stressed to understand the role of different stakeholders and critical components in the recovery plan of Pakistan in the wake of COP 26.

A presentation was delivered on the impact of COVID-19



on the energy sector of Pakistan and what socioeconomic benefits can be achieved through a Green Recovery Scenario. Another presentation focused the way forward for Pakistan using "debt swaps" as a mechanism to finance strategies that target building back better with green, sustainable, and inclusive recovery.

## Clean Energy Caucus



Date: 6th October

The Caucus meeting was held to make some strategy to phase out of energy production through fossil fuels. The meeting aims to promote the use of renewable energy that is not only environment- friendly but also should be produced and consumed locally — without displacing local/indigenous communities and taking away their sources of livelihood. It was decided to initiate and uphold legislative and policy actions to mitigate impact of energy policies and plans on our climate.

## Report Launch

## The role of evidence in Policymaking in Pakistan

Date: 14th July

**S**trengthening the Use of Evidence for Development Impact (SEDI) was a programme that was based on the use of evidence in policy making. The report of SEDI project was launched. Following were the objectives.

- To increase the use of evidence to directly inform policy and programme decisions (referred to as the 'instrumental use of evidence') by targeted policymakers in Ghana, Uganda, and Pakistan, during policy and programme design and implementation.
- To increase the use of evidence in processes, systems, and working culture (referred to as the 'embedded use of evidence') in government decision-making structures in Ghana, Pakistan, and Uganda, during policy and programme design and implementation.

## Meeting with parliamentarians on 'Impact of climate change across different sectors of Pakistan'

Dated: 29th June

**P**arliamentarians can propose or amend legislation that will strengthen the legal framework and the policies pertaining to renewable energy development. The oversight empowers them to monitor the government's implementation of set policies and targets and allow them to hold the government to accountable. Parliamentarians



can put for budgetary provisions dedicated to renewable energy development.

## Clean Energy Transition Summit Pakistan

Dated: 24th June

**T**he summit launched the policy recommendations for future energy planning of Pakistan, including potential of Renewable energy sources and clean investment opportunities, encompassing issues of technology, environment, economics, climate mitigation, and labour markets. It was emphasized to enhance the understanding of stakeholders of the technical, environmental, and financial risks associated with Chinese financed coal investments.

Experts also stressed for strengthening the cooperation between China and Pakistan in the clean energy sector, identifying opportunities for the construction of Green China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.

## Role of Indigenous knowledge, people and communities in terrestrial ecosystem restoration

Date: June 07

**A**s part of the World Environment Day events, SDPI as one of the key partners of UNEP, and other agencies has undertaken some of the activities planned to successful observance of the Environment Day and launch of The Decade. SDPI generated a debate on Pakistan's forests ecosystems restoration commitment and challenges so that the country takes steps to achieve the target of forests ecosystems restoration.



## Potential of Renewable Energy and Hydropower Development in KP Opportunities and Challenges

Date: 24th March

**T**he dialogue discussed the capacity building and knowledge sharing on increasing renewable energy generation and strengthening the capacity of associated institutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP).

The experts stressed the need for identifying the role of Chinese stakeholders in number of RE projects prepared for continued investments in the sector.

## Pre-COP 26: From Paris to Glasgow

Date: 8th September

The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) calls for urgent actions to reverse the impact of climate change. Only strong and sustained reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases would limit climate change for which we must work together to protect our planet and people and ensure a greener as well as more resilient future for all.

In this context, SDPI organized a hybrid event to engage worthy parliamentarians as they have an effective role towards achieving this goal. This event also aims to seek input and advice on how Pakistan should pitch its case at COP 26.



## Pre-COP 26: A Road to Glasgow

Date: 04th October

Countries need to join hands urgently to avert the impending climatic crises. In this connection, a roundtable was organized with distinguished ambassadors/diplomats pre-COP 26 to discuss the theme that “it’s time to act now” without any delay on the following questions.

- What your government is committing for net zero emissions?



- How does your government plan to achieve these targets?
- Being a developed country, do you have any plans to share how your government is planning to be in partnership with Government of Pakistan to make businesses inclusive and greener?

Sustainable Development Television (SDTV) is a web-based television owned by Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). It also provides quality video production facilities to government, non-government, international development agencies and corporate sector organizations. Since its inception in 2011, it regularly producing short video packages, documentaries and talk shows on issues related to sustainable development. In a short span of time, SDTV has developed its internal core production facility, which includes a studio, lighting system, cameras, sound mixers, switchers and other essential production equipment.

In addition, SDTV also provides live streaming and broadcasting services to its valued customers for greater outreach and advocacy. Through its web TV, SDPI reaches out to wider groups of public and private sector professionals.

## Countering Intolerance, Extremism & Prejudices: Bridging Gaps Through Unity in Diversity

Timeline: November 2021 to December 2021

Partner: Ministry of Defence

To counter violent extremism (CVE) in Pakistan, the National Action Plan (NAP) is largely focused on military solutions. In addition, insufficient attention has been paid to the root causes of violent extremism. Countering violent extremism requires a multi-faceted approach, as various factors can drive violent extremism. The pre-requisite of an effective, results-oriented CVE policy is to comprehend the complexity of violent extremism; this requires a joint effort at the local, national, regional, and international levels. There is no one-size-fits-all approach in CVE; each province should take its own capabilities, structure, and needs into consideration in



designing programs and policies.

The government should provide an environment that allows different parts of the society, e.g., community leaders, media, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to collaborate on CVE programmes and strategies. Empowering civil society in the struggle against violent extremism can produce more effective results, as governmental collaboration with non-governmental partners brings more resources to such efforts.

### **Objectives**

To highlight the significance of government partnership with communities, civil society, and the private sector to counter intolerance, extremism, and prejudices.

### **Activities**

Finalization of the concept note and list of speakers for Hybrid Webinar.

Hybrid Webinar was held on 15 December 2021 in the University of Peshawar.

Compilation of the policy recommendations of the Hybrid Webinar.

### **Impact**

Communities, civil society, and the private sector can play a significant role in Countering Intolerance, Extremism, and Prejudices from the society.

**Focal Person:** Dr Shafqat Munir

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# Sustainable Development Television

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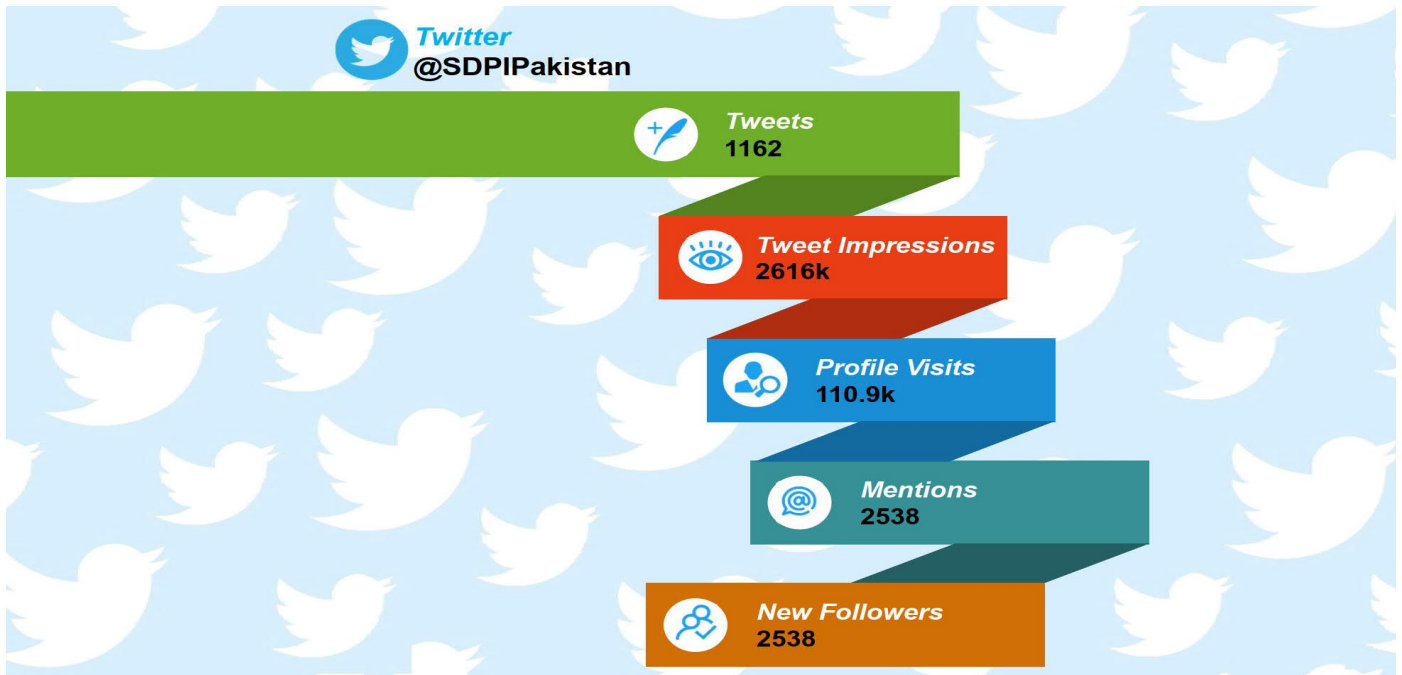
In addition, SDTV also provides live streaming and broadcasting services to its valued customers for greater outreach and advocacy. Through its web TV, SDPI reaches out to wider groups of public and private sector professionals. (See details in Annexure 2)



# Social Media

Sustainable Development Policy Institute uses social media very actively. Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter are the platforms with huge following. On Facebook we have more than 24,755 followers, Twitter more than 13500 followers and quite a large audience at other platforms as well. Followers include researchers, policy makers, think tanks, private sector, authors, students, teachers, technology and business community. More than 2616K impressions we earned on average on twitter. To engage more we have our android and IOS application to keep audience updated with our events, publications and annual sustainable development conference updates.

Focal Person: Maryum Shabir



# Publications

## Journal of Development Policy, Research & Practice (January – December 2021)

This transdisciplinary scholarly annual journal, recognised by the HEC under Y category, aims to provide a diverse array of research and working papers, policy briefs, and argumentative essays on issues pertaining to sustainable development. Published since 2017, the journal's subject areas include themes from sustainable livelihoods to social sector development; from inclusive economic growth to institutional governance; from energy economics to climate change; from food in/security, water and human security to education; from sustainable industrial growth to resilient development; from religious tolerance to peace and gender equity.

All journal volumes are available for free download online: <https://journal.sdpi.org/>. The latest journal volume 5, will feature papers on SWOT analysis of Pakistan's economy; governance of drinking water; access to justice and exclusion in Pakistan; use of ICTs in online learning during COVID-19; Economic reforms and urban development; and use of films in effective media presence. Please continue to visit our website for more updates.

Editor-in-Chief, Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri  
Editor, Uzma T. Haroon  
Associate Editor, Imrana Niazi  
ISSN 2522-3410  
E-ISSN 2663-3698

## English Publication Unit

Following the standard of international research publications, the English Publication Unit is responsible for documenting and disseminating the institute's research publications while holding the policy research and policy advocacy together. Besides, it is also responsible for maintaining the research and editorial quality of the publications. The unit also acts as a tool of outreach and advocacy with stakeholders. All the publications, including Research Papers, Working Papers and Policy Briefs are peer reviewed by a panel of scholars and academics, as well as screened through Higher Education Commission's plagiarism software. After a thorough technical review, all these publications undergo a rigorous editing process. An English Editorial Board has also been set up to supervise the research quality of the research papers, which provides guidelines to authors and referees as well. In addition, the unit is also responsible

for an editorial review of the institute's other publications, including annual reports, project publications, policy documents, etc. ( See details in Annexure 3)

Focal Person: Saleem Khilji

## Urdu Publication Unit

Urdu Publication Unit is engaged in translating books, articles, project questionnaires and research papers published in International journals. Moreover, it also publishes Urdu periodicals, including newsletter and Urdu journal in the names of "Dharti" (Land), and "Paidar Taraqee" (Sustainable Development) respectively. Urdu publications are meant for wider local awareness raising and dissemination of research at grass roots level. The unit also undertakes translation work from other organizations and individuals as well.

Focal Person: Ahmad Salim





facing the socio-economy.

### Why do food prices keep going up?

*Geo News Pakistan: June 11, 2021*

Consumer prices have shown a stubbornly upward trend, with a 9.2% increase recorded in October alone. A



worrisome development is that the data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics on inflation has not indicated this slowdown in food prices. In fact, statistics from October to date indicate that prices of most essential food items have increased including cooking oil (1.8%), vegetables (15%), wheat (7%), and chicken (18%).



### Dr Sajid Amin Javed

#### Budget dilemma

Political Economy

*The News International: March 21, 2021*

Budget 2022 will determine the pace of post-pandemic economic recovery. The government will be presenting the annual budget in a couple of months with economic stability and economic recovery claims. The



upcoming budget is important for at least three reasons: One, this budget will shape the post-pandemic economic recovery after the Covid-19 hit Pakistan. Two, the government will be under pressure to make its voter base happy, but it may face some constraints on account of the recently reinstated IMF programme.

### Uncertainty around the budget

Special Report

*The News International: June 20, 2021*

The first and foremost challenge following the budget is the uncertainty about negotiations with the IMF. While much has been said on the character of the budget, including revenue targets, growth and size of public spending, it is good to review the underlying foundations upon which these estimates have been built. While the budget has a feel-good focus on SMEs, IT sector, social spending and tax reforms, a deeper dive into the assumptions around which the budget has been built suggests that it is inflationary in nature and will likely face serious implementation challenges.

### Monetary policy in 2021

Political Economy

*The News International: December 26, 2021*

The State Bank has to be more robust in its assessments, more open to debate and discussion and clearly focused on price stability. After a period of monetary relaxation in 2020, central banking, particularly monetary policy, was in turbulent waters in 2021. It faced serious choices in balancing the short-term needs of fighting the pandemic and the long-term constraints and challenges. As 2021 is coming to an end, central banks are confronted with the



hangover of the pandemic, uncertain economic outlooks, unintended distributional effects of policies and rising inflation.

### At the cost of economic growth

Political Economy

*The News International: January 24, 2021*

Given its nature and composition, a higher growth rate has done little to lower poverty abandoning economic growth for stabilisation is a poor choice. Unfortunately, it has been the choice in Pakistan. Historically, economic policy of the country has been vigorously pursuing stabilisation at



the cost of economic growth. The focus has been limited to deficit management. In the most recent episode, the current account surplus has been made a sign of success by ignoring that it has come at a very serious cost: economic growth dropped below the population growth rate of 2.0 percent even before Covid-19.



### **Dr Shafqat Munir Ahmad**

Opinion

#### **Vaccines, people and profit**

*The News International: August 13, 2021*

Humanitarian campaigners who say that Covid-19 vaccines are for the people and not for profit have strong logic behind it as the R&D for these vaccines has largely been funded by the public sector through taxpayers' money. But the pharmaceuticals, that used some of their own resources while using the bulk of public resources, have privatized and patented the vaccines they have produced.



### **Dr Hina Aslam**

#### **CPEC & Environmental Sustainability**

*South Asian Voices: A Publication of the Stimson Center: July 20, 2021*

Despite a recent political emphasis on the impact of climate change in the country, Pakistan's environmental crisis is worsening. A marked increase in carbon emissions due to extensive use of fossil fuels to produce energy and air pollution has further exacerbated the country's environmental issues.



Pakistan is ranked among the top ten most affected and most vulnerable to climate change as is illustrated by its irregular rainfall patterns, heat waves, droughts, and increased glacier-melting.

### **From Glasgow to Sharm-el-Sheikh**

Political Economy

*The News International November 28, 2021*

What we hope to see is a strengthening of the accountability with a clear set of climate-related standards



and commitments. People all over the planet are facing detrimental impacts of 1.1 C global warming, being hit by strong heat waves, cyclones, floods and wildfires. The talks, delayed for a year due to Covid-19, represented the hope to negotiate at a critical crossroads in our fight for climate action.

# Demystifying the mini-budget

# Governing the Bank

# THE NEWS

## SDPI ranked 1st amongst Pak think tanks.

January 31, 2021

# Business gaps

**Abdullah Khalid**

Business (12 October) - It is clear that the government and private sector are both struggling to fill the gaps in the economy. The government has been unable to provide the necessary support to the private sector, while the private sector has been unable to provide the necessary support to the government. This has led to a vicious cycle of economic stagnation and unemployment.

# Will the polluter pay?

October 31, 2021  
By Maryam Shabbir



# The politics of performance

**Policy**

The most effective criterion to assess the performance of a government is how the lives of the common people have been affected.



# assessment

A ready assessment of the two years of the PTI government is not very encouraging. Inflation reached double digits, increasing from 5.07 percent in 2018 to 10.58 percent in January 2020. The unemployment rate reached 14.25 percent in January 2020.

OPINION

In And Outlets



THE NEWS

Monday January 24, 2021

Business gaps

For an effective and increasing impact, growth based economic

Policy

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# Appearances in News Channels



# Ahmed Salim Resource Centre

**A**hmed Salim Resource Centre (ASRC) serves as an information base for the multi-disciplinary research at SDPI. It is open to general public, students, academia and research scholars in the country and abroad. The center with 35,000 quality books, journals/magazines and other valuable documents is one of the biggest information resources in the entire development sector in Pakistan.

In addition, digital files as well as online resources in the different areas of sustainable development, including environment, economic growth, energy, livelihood, gender, agriculture, social development, and the current hot issues like CPEC. There is an exclusive section for government data publications.

The Centre also provides the reading facilities of local, regional, and international journals and periodicals to subscribers. It receives more than 110 serials, including journals, periodicals, newsletters and weekly newspapers. Additional resources are available through Inter-Library Loan Programme and Publication Exchange Programme. ASRC strives to provide information and knowledge to

library can be accessed for downloading and retrieving research on different themes from across the world through subscription and registration. We are in the process of setting up a library portal (OPAC)

## Networking

To enhance an access to information, the ASRC knowledge bank networks with national and regional thematically coherent organizations. The ASRC's "Publication Exchange Program" has a fraternity of 100 organizations/universities. Under this programme, SDPI publications are exchanged with books and other materials published by the partner organizations. The ASRC has a formal Inter-Library Loan arrangement with Pakistani libraries in Islamabad, Karachi, and Lahore.

Besides, ASRC facilitates access to various databases (e.g., HEC Digital Library, got VPN from Comsats Library databases as well as E-Library Punjab, World Bank) and online journals, enabling the researchers to consult and compare their work with that of contemporary researchers of their relevant fields.



facilitate researchers and development practitioners what want to conduct research on sustainable development issues in Pakistan. It has grown over the years evolving into an effective coherent mechanism of acquisition, processing, organization, creation, and dissemination of information. It undertakes the following tasks:

- Select and acquire appropriate resource/research information.
- Organize electronically the research information for easy access and use.
- Advise and assist people in searching through relevant databases ,,
- Information dissemination through publications such as periodicals/E-newsletters, books, papers, etc.
- Network with libraries and information/documentation centers

## E/Digital/Smart Library

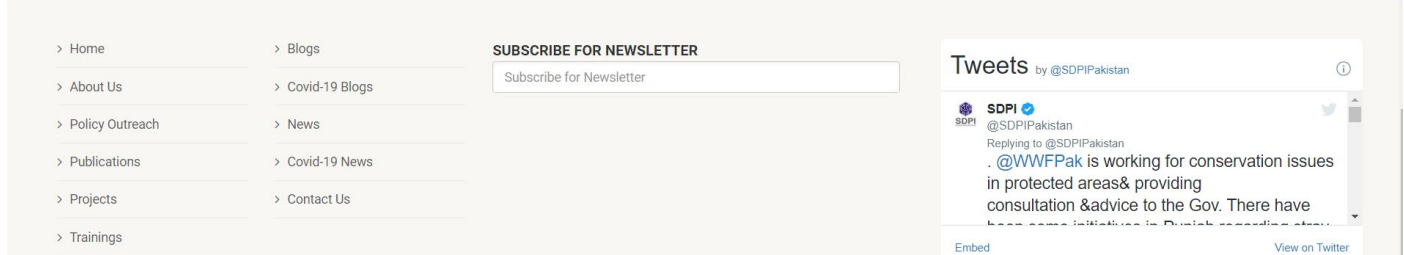
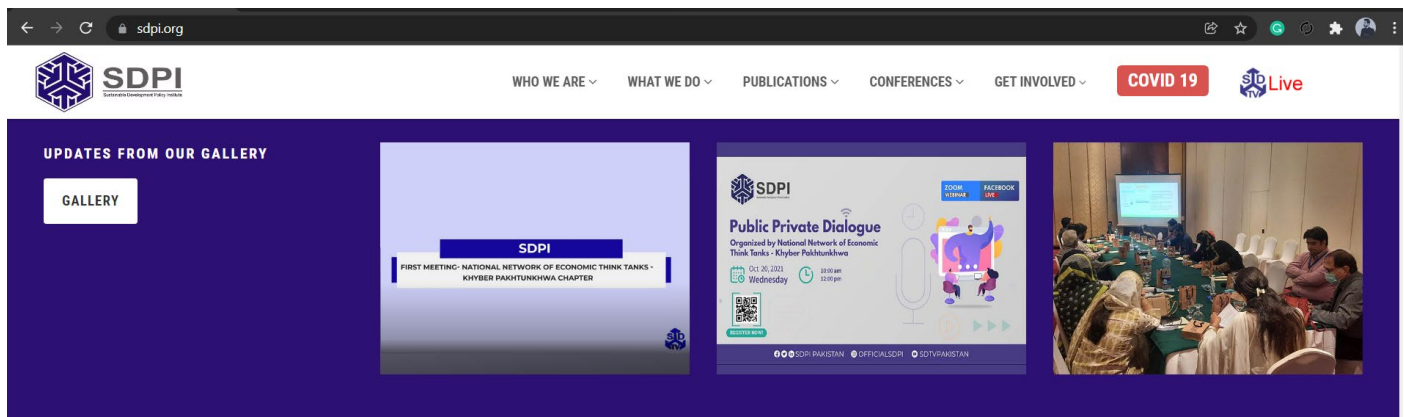
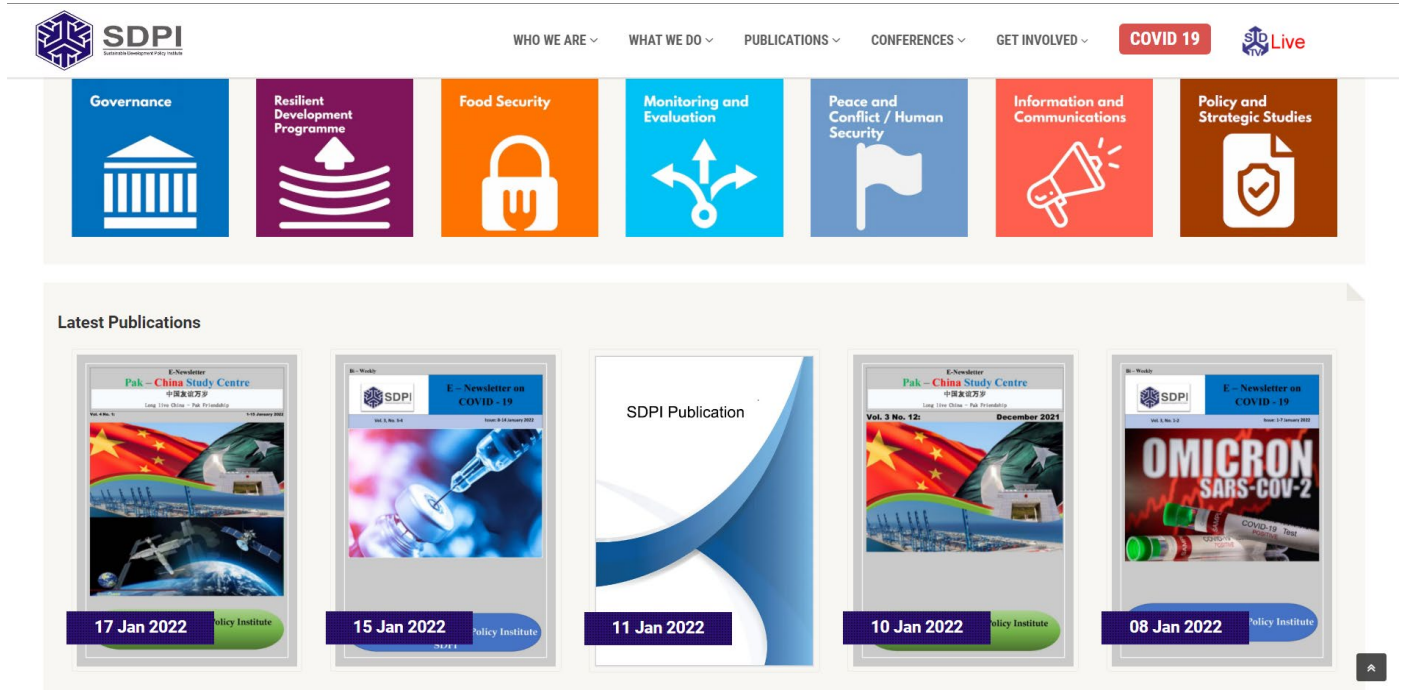
To facilitate the academia and development sector in Pakistan, SDPI knowledge bank is going online. Now, the

**Focal Person: Ali Aamir**

# Nasir Khan-MIS Web Unit

The Web unit of Nasir Khan Management Information System (NK-MIS) has recently revamped its website keeping in view the requirement of modern-day communication. It showcases day-to-day works of the Institute. The unit deals with design, development, management and maintenance of websites and web applications. It also facilitates video conferencing and live streaming during SDPI events. With a vision to become a professional web development and solution-oriented team by effectively utilizing SDPI information, resources, and emerging technologies, it works to empower the institute with result-oriented and quality applications and services.

Focal Person: Manzoor Ahmed



# CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE



## Center for Learning and Development

**C**entre for Learning and Development (CLD) at SDPI is the premier learning centre of high repute, established to conduct high quality trainings for professionals and future leaders on issues of emerging trends in sustainable development. It is an upgraded version of Capacity Building unit of the institute that was established in 1998 by Brig. Mohammad Yasin (Retired). It aimed to train young researchers of the institute as well as government officials. In 2001, it was transformed into a full-fledged centre and renamed as Centre for Capacity Building (CCB) where senior professionals from within the country and abroad used to attend high quality workshops, based on practical exposure and activity-based learning for continuing professional development. The CCB was again upgraded as Centre for Learning and Development (CLD) in 2017 to offer high quality research and leadership trainings for the national and international organizations and think tanks working in South Asia. CLD initiated its international training programme the same year and conducted international trainings and research and academic exposure study tours to many countries.

With the aim to strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations, academia, policy research institutions and UN organizations for sustainable development, the centre believes in participatory and interactive approaches for mutual learning.

CLD has expanded its programmes from capacity development to summer internship programmes for undergraduates and graduates for national and international students. The center also initiated academia, think tanks collaborations for joint research. It is moreover managing the national and international collaborations and partnerships with highly reputable research and academic institutions.

The Centre is famous for its research and activity based participatory learning methodologies. It engages the best international and national resource persons and trainers available in the market to yield high quality results.

From 1993 to 2021, the CLD has conducted over 1475 workshops for more than 730 institutions, NGOs, INGOs, academic institutions and UN organizations. More than 16,700 professionals have been facilitated and trained. The male and female participation ratio is almost 60:40.

To maintain its credible position in the market, an annual survey is also conducted to identify the market needs and to design future training workshops as per the demand of valuable organizations and clients. The prime focus of the centre is to engage the development, academic and research organizations. For this purpose, the centre also awards a number of full and partial scholarships to students, and talented individuals; however, some women and transgender scholarships are also provided to engage all segments of the society. The center offers mainly three



types of trainings and learning programmes:

- Customized workshops and Retreats for Institutions and Organizations
- Customized workshops for high tech professionals and reputable organizations
- International Leadership research study tours and workshops as open enrolment and for institutions
- Launch of Youth Leadership Programme

An innovative programme to engage the youth and young people in universities was launched by CLD in October 2021. Under this Programme, more than 500 young students from 25 federal and provincial universities will be engaged and groomed as “Leaders for Tomorrow”. In recognition to his services to promote the young leaders from these universities, Mr Shahid Minhas has been given the title of “Ambassador of University of Jhang” in November 2021.

### Council for Advancement of Sustainable Policy on Education and Research

Council for the Advancement of Sustainable Policy on Education and Research (CASPER) was launched in 2019 to engage academic and research institutions and policy development think-tanks. The Council is actively involved in engaging the faculty and institutional leadership to highlight the policy-related challenges to academia and the ways to deal with these challenges.

External Linkages and Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU):

The Center for Learning and Development (CLD), in addition to its primary mandate to build capacities, is also engaged in strengthening cooperation among national and international Academic Institutions, research organizations and think tanks for mutual cooperation, strengthening collaborations, building capacities and projecting quality research among national and international institutions and research organizations. During the last eight years, SDPI has signed more than 45 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), agreements and partnerships with universities, international organizations and research institutions. Mr Shahid Minhas is the focal person for the external linkages

and MoUs.

### Summer Internship Program (SIP):

CLD regularly offers summer internships to the graduates and undergraduates of national universities every year. The programme was initiated in 2014. In 2016, it was transformed into Summer Internship Programme (SIP); every year a number of potential students from various higher education institutions are offered this internship. It has now become a brand and students await to do their internship with SDPI.

During the year 2021, 45 students from 16 universities



have completed their internship with SDPI. The SIP-21 had unique features for students grooming and their



engagement for bringing a positive change in the society to build back better Pakistan through knowledge and research contributions. So far, SDPI has awarded SIP certificates to more than 415 successful students, who performed during their internship exceptionally.

**Focal Person: Shahid Minhas**

## Centre of Evidence Action Research (CEAR)

The use of evidence is of critical importance. This is essentially an era of evidence-based research and policy design as nearly all research calls demand aggregating and commissioning evidence, evidence-based analysis, and generation of impact and outcomes. In this regard, the initiative to establish a centre of evidence at SDPI was taken. The formal launch of “Centre of Evidence Action Research” took place on 8 December 2021. The center of Evidence at SDPI that will generate the Evidence deliverables under a holistic framework in the core areas of Financial Inclusion, Education, Social protection, Health, Governance and institution, Public policy, Gender. Some of the outputs will be:

- Evidence Pod Cast
- Evidence- Policy Cast (Interviewing policy makers in terms of Evidence use in policy)
- Evidence Case Studies of Pakistan (which are entirely missing for Pakistan)
- Evidence Training Workshop: for researchers, policy makers:
- Blogs and articles (on multiple topics)
- SDPI-Viz Hub: Evidence Info-graphs and Datasets
- Evidence Research: Impact Evaluation, Meta-analysis, etc.

The centre aims to bridge the evidence gaps in policy-making besides promoting the evidence-based policy design and building a network/alliance for generating evidence.

**Focal Person: Dr Fareeha Armughan**

## Centre for Private Sector Engagement

SDPI has been engaged with private sector extensively for the past four years. We have worked with almost all major actors of private sector in the region under our various programmes in collaboration with international partners.

### Objectives

- To conduct research on areas pertaining to private sector, including topics such as various macroeconomic issues and issues pertaining to socio-economic conditions of transgender community, trade reforms, social entrepreneurship, trade facilitation and SME preparedness, etc.
- To initiate dialogue through our iterative and structured Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) forum which is now in national reach via the National Network of Economic Think-tanks.
- To partner with overlapping themes with the private sector stakeholders

- To run the capacity building programmes at strategic, operational and tactical levels.

**Focal Person: Ahad NAzir**

## Centre for Health Policy and Innovation

**C**enter for Health Policy & Innovation serves to address most pressing health issues in Pakistan. Disparities in health care and lack of access to care in inner cities and remote areas result in poor health outcomes. In multiple studies across Pakistan, it is pointed-out that there is a lack of informed and fair policy decisions at national level, claiming an immense need to increase the pace of research on health sector.

Health has been devolved to the provinces in the 18th Amendment, and in this regard, SDPI's center liaise with the provincial governments and works in sub-national health policy space. Events arising from COVID-19 pointed towards the need for such dedicated window within SDPI that maintains institutional memory of our work with federal cabinet, ministries, and provincial departments.

### Objectives

- To internalize learning from COVID-19 – impact, response, and relief interventions.
- To crystallize the health issues confronting general population and the policy circles.
- To act as a knowledge hub regarding innovations in health policy knowledge systems.
- To synergize the efforts of the partners and other health organizations, in understanding health market.
- To facilitate policy makers in formulation of policies that could effectively address the health industry and prevent the spread of emerging diseases.
- To help the government devise a policy for all provinces, especially when health has been relegated as a provincial issue after 18th amendment.

**Focal Person: Syed Wasif Ali Naqvi**

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# RESEARCH SUPPORT



## Finance Unit

Finance, in any organization, has its unique place and significance. It is the backbone of any organization, as it helps the organization provide a continuous stream of cash flows, which are necessary for organizational operations. At SDPI, Finance Unit is responsible for ensuring financial sustainability of the organization by putting in place efficient strategies in line with the mission and vision of the organization. Moreover, safeguarding of assets and compliance with applicable laws and regulations is also an important part of the financial management. The unit undertakes the following tasks.

- Budget Making
- Resource Planning
- Variance Analysis
- Financial Accounting
- Statutory Reporting
- Donor specific Reporting
- External Reporting
- Internal Financial Management Reporting

## Internal Audit

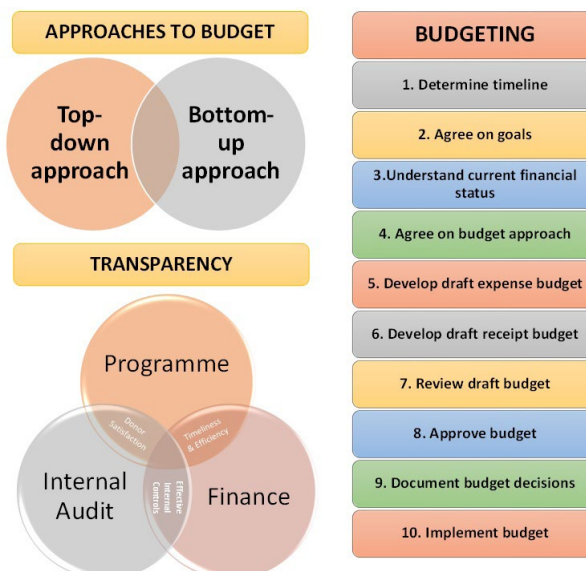
Internal Audit and Compliance Unit is entrusted with internal audit of the organization along with planning and conducting operational, financial and compliance audits and reviews creating synergies among the units. It also covers the strategic, operational, financial and compliance risks to evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls and ensure compliance with legal laws and requirements. Others include ensuring in place the internal control and continuous monitoring of them for efficiencies and effectiveness. It performs functional reporting to the Board of Governors’ Finance and Audit Committee and administrative reporting to the Executive Director. It gives value-added evidence-based recommendations to senior management using Computer-Assisted Audit Techniques (CAATs).

## INTEGRATED APPROACH OF PROGRAM, FINANCE & INTERNAL AUDITS

Programme, Finance and Internal Audit Units together changed the approach to deliver timely projects in an efficient and effective manner by working together and creating synergies. All the three units work in close coordination with each other. Finance has standardized the budget making steps using top-down approach as well as bottom-up approach depending on the requirements of the project. Internal Audit Unit plays a vital role in programme by making compliance with donor requirements, therefore, resulting in donor satisfaction. In relation to Finance Unit, it periodically reviews internal controls in Finance Unit for greater transparency and highlighting the potential risks proactively so that proper strategy can be put in place to address those risks. The summary of changes can be observed in the diagram below:

## Administartion & Procurement Unit

Administration & Procurement Unit is entrusted with the task of day-to-day administration as well as resource planning. The smooth running of operations with efficiency is the prime objective and mission of this unit. It provides logistics for day-to-day functions, annual conferences and international events from alpha to mega. The unit is also responsible for providing a conducive environment to the staff not only in the office but also in the field. Provision of logistics to its staff within an organization is the basic responsibility of the unit. Besides, the unit ensures value for money by making purchases through best practices by planning and afterwards implementing various projects. The unit facilitates the research and other staff regarding procurement within and outside the country. The procurement process is guided and monitored by a Procurement Committee at the institute so as to keep the process clean and transparent



## Nasir Khan- MIS IT Unit

Nasir Khan Management Information System (NK MIS) IT Unit is the backbone of SDPI, which provides information technology support and services to all the staff for their smooth working. It not only helps the researchers enhance their output but also facilitates the staff with all the modern tools of working. During COVID-19 pandemic, the bigger challenge before IT unit was to keep up the organization with the global standards and deliver services online. This included auxiliary support services such as arrangements for online and hybrid meetings, seminars/webinars, and how to use research and survey tools. During 2021, the unit achievements are as follows:

### Online Meetings

Online meetings on Zoom, Google Meet, and MS Teams were challenging since most of the staff was not fully familiar with the online functions. In this regard, the regular trainings of the staff were conducted to improve the efficiency of remote working. Overall support with regard to recording of the meetings, extraction of attendance sheets, etc. was also provided.

### Webinars

Owing to COVID- 19 pandemic, in-person events such as seminars were shifted to online webinars, which enhanced the viewership. IT has fully managed and delivered on more than 86 webinars during the last year. The support provided included cloud recording, live streaming on SDTV & Facebook, panelist coordination, and audience support & control.

### Hybrid Events

During the year, hybrid events were introduced in which both the panelists and the audiences were present in person as well as online. Our main challenge was to coordinate, plan, initiate, test, and execute this mode of events. It was, however, successfully implemented and practiced in various cities across the country. This hybrid model enthralled a big online and in-person audience.

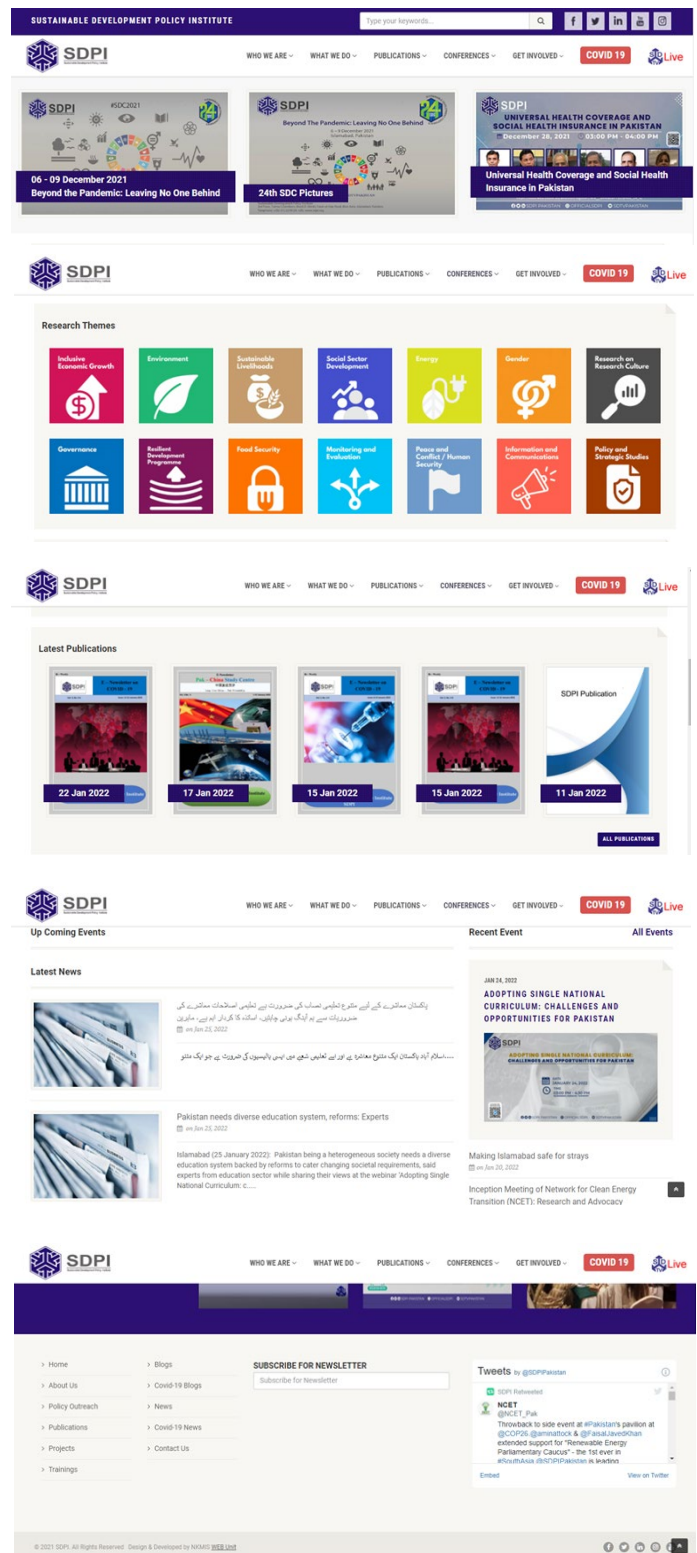
### Layout of website

In addition to its IT-related activities, this year the unit gave an attractive outlook to the SDPI website, which is the face of the organization and displays the work done by SDPI team. In this regard, a centralized database of the research was made available online for researchers, policymakers, students, and other users. The details are as under:

- Video Packages are updated on the web to screen them through SDTV.
- RCU Application modification was provided as required.
- Management of Contact Request application and HRMIS Application.
- Biometric machine modification and synchronization

with Server.

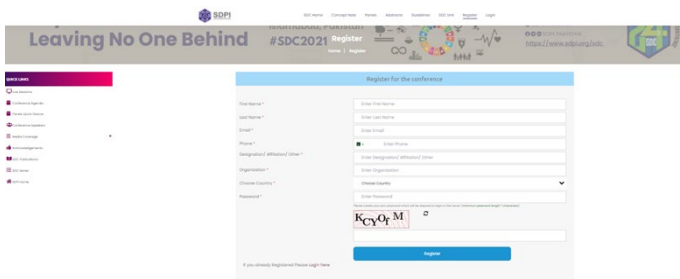
- SDC Registration system and Zoom API configuration with user authentication.
- Events live streaming on SDTV website and Facebook.



Some of the screenshots of the new layout of the website are presented below.

Hybrid Sustainable Development Conference:

- User-friendly interface of the conference page
- Online registration for the conference
- More than five thousand can joined online
- Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube live



# STAFF MEMBERS AS OF NOVEMBER 2021



Abdullah Khalid  
Project Assistant



Abid Rasheed  
Library Assistant



Ahad Nazir Project  
Coordinator/Head,  
(CPSE)



Ahmed Awais Khaver  
Research Associate



Ali Aamer Javed  
Associate Coordinator  
AS Resource Centre



Ali Rehmat  
Project Assistant



Amber Tasawur  
SDC Assistant



Amjad Hussain  
Advocacy Officer



Amna Zaidi  
Senior Project  
Associate



Arshad H Abbasi  
Advisor- Energy



Asif Javed Senior  
Research Associate



Asim Zahoor  
Project Associate



Ayesha Ilyas  
Advocacy Coordinator



Brig. (Retd.)  
Mohammad Yasin  
Senior Advisor



Dr. Abid Qaiyum  
Suleri  
Executive Director



Dr. Fareeha Armughan  
Research Fellow



Dr. Fatemeh Kamali  
Visiting Fellow



Dr. Hina Aslam  
Research Fellow



Dr. Mahmood A.  
Khwaja  
Senior Advisor C&SID



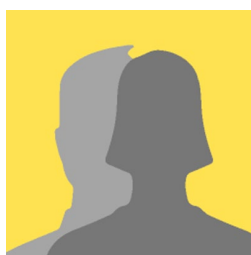
Dr. Sajid Amin Javed  
Research Fellow



Dr. Shafqat Munir  
Ahmad  
Research Fellow



Dr. Vaqar Ahmed Joint  
Executive Director



Fatima Zehra Baloch  
Project Assistant



Ghulam Hassan  
Driver



Humayun Farooq  
HR Coordinator



Ijlal Ashraf Internal Auditor



Imran Khan Admin Officer



Imrana Niazi Senior Coordinator SDC



Inderyas Masih Mate



Isam Din Security Guard



Kashif Majeed Salik Associate Research Fellow



Khansa Naeem Project Assistant



Khurram Shahzad Manager HR



Maaz Javed Project Associate



Mahnoor Arshad Research Associate



Manzoor Ahmad Web Developer



Maryam Shabbir Project Manager/Digital Media Manager



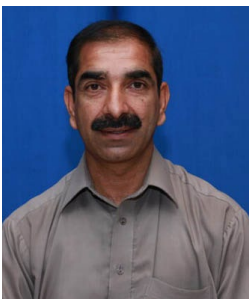
Maryum Waqar Survey Coordinator



Moazzam Sharif Bhatti Director Advocacy and Campaigns



Muhammad Awais Umar Research Associate



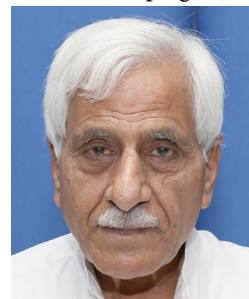
Muhammad Khurshid Driver



Muhammad Riaz Driver



M Saleem Khilji Senior Editor (Research)



Muhammad Salim Kh Senior Advisor Education & Religious Diversity



Muhammad Shaban Director Finance



Nudrat Fatima Research Assistant



Oshin Khan Project Assistant



Rabia Tabassum Senior Research Associate



Sadia Rana Consultat/Project Associate



Sadia Satti Training Associate



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Executive Secretary



Saima Mughal  
Receptionist



Saleha Qureshi  
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Salman Danish  
Research Associate



Sara Zafar Cheema  
Project Associate



Shahid Mahmood  
Malik  
Consultant



Shahid Minhas  
Training Manger



Shahid Rasul  
Library Associate



Sidra Tahir  
Project Assistant



Sohail Younis  
Mate



Sonia Iftikhar  
Mate - Admin



Syed Adnan Hassan  
Sr. Coordinator NK  
MIS



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Senior Research  
Associate



Syed Asim Raza  
Production  
Coordinator



Syed Hassan Alam  
Zaidi  
Producer, SDTV



Syed Hassan Murtaza  
Research Coordinator



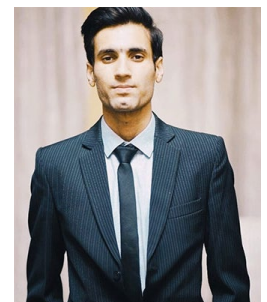
Syed Mohsin Ali  
Kazmi Senior Data  
Manager/Associate  
Research Fellow



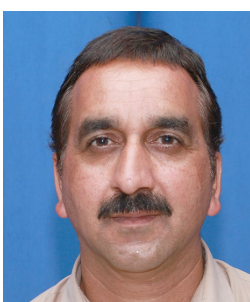
Syed Qasim Ali Shah  
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Mobilization Support/  
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Syed Shujaat Ahmad  
Consultant



Syed Sohail Abbas  
Digital Media &  
Marketing Expert



Tasawar Hussain  
Office Assistant



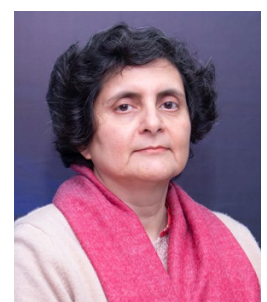
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Umar Ayaz  
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Uzma T. Haroon  
Director SDC Unit



Umair Hassan  
Graphic Designer



Hamza Baig  
IT Associate



Waseem Iftikhar  
Janjua  
Visiting Researcher



Zahra Khalid  
Communications  
Consultant

# ANNEXURES



## ANNEXURE: 1

| Serial # | Topic of the Webinar   | In-Person/Online Events |
|----------|--|-------------------------|
| 1        | PPD on Clean Energy Transition in Pakistan: Inception Meeting of the Network for Renewable Energy Research and Advocacy  | Online                  |
| 2        | State of Civil Society in Pakistan   | Online                  |
| 3        | Street Animals vs the state; neglected animal rights in the country  | Online                  |
| 4        | Nutrition Integration with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Pakistan   | Online                  |
| 5        | Session with Journalists   | In-Person               |
| 6        | Global Think Tanks ranking   | Online                  |
| 7        | Nutrition Integration for Social Protection and Early Education  | Online                  |
| 8        | the Scope of Vocational and Technical Education in Pakistan  | Online                  |
| 9        | Household debt and indebtedness in Pakistan: Estimates and Implications  | Online                  |
| 10       | Meeting of Planning Commission's sub-group on Industry and Enterprise- 1st Session                                       | Online                  |
| 11       | Meeting of Planning Commissions sub_group on Industry and Enterprise- 2nd Session  | Online                  |
| 12       | Life after COVID-19: Are we ready to opt for a 'new normal'?   | Online                  |
| 13       | International Women's Day 2021   | Online                  |
| 14       | COVID-19 Vaccination - the Right of Everyone'  | Online                  |
| 15       | Keynote session: Myths and Misconceptions about Covid Vaccine  | Online                  |
| 16       | Valuing water for achieving sustainable development goal 6 (Water and Sanitation)  | Online                  |
| 17       | PPD in peshawar for ECF  | Online                  |
| 18       | "Non-traditional security challenges- environmental and energy crises"   | Online                  |
| 19       | PPD in Sukkur  | Online                  |
| 20       | Impact of COVID on Energy Sector of Pakistan: Opportunities and Challenges   | Online                  |
| 21       | Teachers' Role in Shaping the Humanity   | Online                  |
| 22       | PPD in Sukkur  | Online                  |
| 23       | Dinner meeting   | In-Person               |
| 24       | PRE-BUDGET SYMPOSIUM ON EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS AMID COVID-19 IN PAKISTAN   | Online                  |
| 25       | Keynote session: Completion of 2nd-5th reviews under IMF's extended fund facility program for Pakistan                   | Online                  |
| 26       | E-Cigarettes – Myths, Realities, and the Policy, Way Forward in Pakistan   | Online                  |
| 27       | SEDI workshop  | Online                  |
| 28       | Low Carbon Recovery in Pakistan: Green financing strategies in Post-Covid Scenario                                       | Online                  |
| 29       | World Earth Day; Climate Crisis and the Road to Glasgow  | Online                  |
| 30       | Reference for IA Rehman  | Online                  |
| 31       | Pension reforms agenda in Khyber Pakhtunhwa' with Sustainable Energy and Economic Development (SEED)                     | Online                  |
| 32       | Mazdoor Ka Ehsaas Programme  | Online                  |
| 33       | ECF 2 - Debt Swaps for Green Recovery: Opportuities challenges and way forward   | Online                  |
| 34       | ECF - Project Network for Clean Energy Transition-Research and Advocacy  | Online                  |
| 35       | Expert meeting to identify Regional Priorities for Fair Recovery in South Asia   | Online                  |
| 36       | Online Workshop between SDPI and IDE-JETRO   | Online                  |
| 37       | Public Private Dialogue - The Role of Oil and Gas sector in Clean Energy Transition of Pakistan - Upper Sindh Zone       | Online                  |
| 38       | Role of Thar Coalfield in Socio-Economic Development of the region: Prospects and Challenges                             | Online                  |
| 39       | Ensuring Food Security Amid Covid-19 Through Ecosystem Restoration   | Online                  |
| 40       |  |                         |
| 41       | Punjab: Financing arrangements for ecosystem restoration (Ecosystem restoration fund) in Pakistan                        | In-person               |
| 42       | KPK: Sustainable Forest Ecosystem Management in Pakistan   | In-person               |
| 43       | Ecosystem restoration In Sustainable Consumption and Production Context  | Online                  |
| 44       | Balochistan: Role of Indigenous knowledge, people and communities in terrestrial ecosystem restoration                   | In-person               |
| 45       | Sindh: Marine ecosystem restoration; Challenges and way forward  | In-person               |
| 46       | Strengthening Local Governments Post pandemic  | Online                  |
| 47       | Report launch: Government Pensions and Future Fiscal Sustainability  | Online                  |
| 48       | Clean Energy Transition Summit Pakistan  | Online                  |
| 49       | Parliamentary Dinner   | In-person               |
| 50       | Report Launch titled "Climate Induced Migration Among Women Stories from Muzaffargarh and Tharparkar districts Pakistan" | Online                  |
| 51       | Future directions for VRE deployment in Pakistan— A discussion on the findings of the World Bank's VRE report            | Online                  |
| 52       | Evidence-use in Policy Making amid COVID-19"   | Online                  |
| 53       | Violence Against Women: Challenges, Reforms, and the Pandemic  | Online                  |
| 54       | The 4th wave of COVID-19, precautions and Preventions  | Online                  |
| 55       | Femicide and the hashtag justice   | Online                  |
| 56       | Parliamnetary Caucus Meeting   | In-peon                 |
| 57       | Voice of Academia – COVID-19 Pandemic , the 4th Wave and Challenges to Education   | Online                  |
| 58       | Impact of COVID 19 on Telecom Industry wit a Focus on Pakistan. What Future?   | Online                  |
| 59       | Let's celebrate freedom by promoting respect, justice, equal rights, and dignity in Pakistan                             | Online                  |
| 60       | Ahead of COP 26: What IPCC report has for South Asia   | Online                  |
| 61       | Road to COP26: Role of Academia in Energy Transition of Pakistan   | Online                  |
| 62       | Gender Equity considerations in Covid-19 vaccines: Data, Policy and Psychological determinants                           | Online                  |
| 63       | Humanitarian situation in Afghanistan post US evacuation   | Online                  |
| 64       | Referral session for Syed Ali Gillani  | Online                  |
| 65       | Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) vs Build Back Better World (B3W)  | Online                  |
| 66       | PR Only- "Inception Consultative Meeting"  | Online                  |
| 67       | Pre-COP-26 Conference  | In-Person               |
| 68       | E-Commerce policy and SME preparedness   | Online                  |
| 69       | Illicit, Illegal or Smuggled tobacco Products in Pakistan – Deconstructing Tobacco Industry's Narratives                 | Online                  |
| 70       | Export Competitiveness amid COVID  | Online                  |
| 71       | Pre-COP - Parliamentarians   | In-Person               |

|    |   |                   |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 72 | "Road to Glasgow: COP26"- Diplomats   | <b>In-Person</b>  |
| 73 | Parliamentary Caucus Meeting  | <b>In-Person</b>  |
| 74 | Aggregating the Evidence: Shock-responsive Social Protection Delivery Mechanism in Pakistan- SNG-FCDO & SDPI activity | Online            |
| 75 | BBRM  | Online            |
| 76 | Public Private Dialogue organized by National Network of Economic Think Tanks - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa                    | <b>In-Person</b>  |
| 77 | Media Briefing SES  | <b>In- Person</b> |
| 78 | Graphic Health Warning - Combustible, Smokeless and New Novel Products'   | Online            |
| 79 | Green Financing and Economic Recovery of Pakistan in the Backdrop of Climate Goals for COP26'                         | <b>In- Person</b> |
| 80 | Symposium on "Inclusive economic growth-Risk, Challenges and Way Forward for Pakistan                                 | <b>In- Person</b> |

## ANNEXURE: 2

### WEBINARS

No of programmes aired: 80



### PATHWAYS

No of programmes aired: 40



### JAMHOOR NAMA

No of programmes aired: 2



### FOLLOW UP

No of programmes aired: 4



### V LOGS BY DR ABID QAIYUM SULERI

No of programmes aired: 86



### V LOGS BY DR VAQAR AHMED

No of programmes aired: 45



### V LOGS BY DR SHAFQAT MUNIR

No of programmes aired: 137



### V LOGS BY DR SAJID AMIN

No of programmes aired: 5



## V LOGS BY MARYAM SHABBIR

No of programmes aired: 4



## SEMINARS

No of programmes aired: 6



## THIS WEEK

No of programmes aired: 35



## NASHIST

No of programmes aired: 105



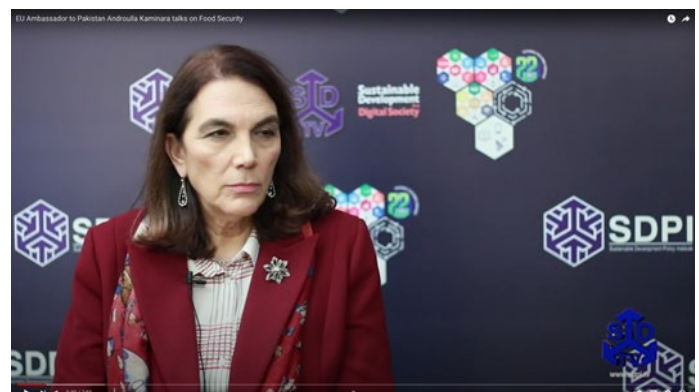
## PODCAST

No of programmes aired: 21



## TALKSHOWS

No of programmes aired: 3



## NEWS BULLETIN

No of bulletins aired: 15



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

No of reports aired: 14



# ANNEXURE: 3

| Category                              | Title(s)  | Name of author(s)   | Date of publication |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Books                                 | LEGACY POLLUTION: Emerging environmental and Health Impacts   | Mahmood A. Khwaja   | 12/12/2021          |
|                                       | Policy Perspectives on Countering Violent Extremism in Pakistan   |   | 10/31/2021          |
| Contributed Chapter Series            | Current Status of Study Group Recommendations   | Mohammad Yasir  | 1/6/2022            |
|                                       | Levelled Cost Based Economic Assessment of Waste-to-Energy Conversion Technologies in Pakistan  | Hina Aslam, Ubaid ur Rehman Za  | 12/16/2021          |
| COVID-19 Policy Review Series         | TECHNOLOGY GAP AND PRODUCTIVITY SPILLOVERS FROM CHINESE OUTWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT   | Fareeha Adil  | 12/10/2021          |
|                                       | Economic Disruption The economic crisis in Sri Lanka is attributed to over-ambitious policies and structural factors.                                 | Asif Javed  | 10/26/2021          |
| Policy Briefs/Papers                  | Status and determinants of other gainful activities by farmers in mountainous rural regions of Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan                             | Vaqaar Ahmed  | 10/25/2021          |
|                                       | Using stakeholder dialogues for strengthening evidence use to inform government decision-making during COVID-19                                       | Vaqaar Ahmed, Ahmed Awais Khaver  | 9/28/2021           |
| Research and News Bulletin            | ECONOMY PROSPECTS The Pakistan economy is recovering but stabilization measures remain a key  |   | 9/28/2021           |
|                                       | Post American Afghanistan: A Boon for Multilateralism   | Ahmed Awais Khaver  | 9/29/2021           |
| Research Reports/Project Publications | National Study on Digital Trade Integration of Pakistan   | Vaqaar Ahmed, Asif Javed  | 9/20/2021           |
|                                       | The COVID-19 Pandemic: Origin, Tracing and Cowboy Diplomacy   | Shakeel Ahmed Ramay   | 8/26/2021           |
| Policy Review/Analyses                | Prospects of bioenergy potential in Punjab (Pakistan) under different scenarios of agricultural growth  | Ubaid ur Rehman Za  | 8/25/2021           |
|                                       | Future of Telecom Industry Amid COVID-19 with Special Focus on Pakistan   |   | 8/31/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | First Estimates for household debt and indebtedness in Pakistan (PP-77)   | Sajid Amin Javed, Waqas Imran   | 6/1/2021            |
|                                       | Towards results-oriented national Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) policy: Bridging stakeholders' equitable involvement                      | Mahmood A. Khwaja   | 4/8/2021            |
| Anthology                             | Lack of foresight in energy planning of Pakistan (P9 - 75)  | Saim Ali, Hina Aslam  | 3/3/2021            |
|                                       | Policy Review Energy procurement for COVID-19 vaccine-cold chain and logistics  | Hina Aslam, Ubaid ur Rehman Za  | 4/9/2021            |
| E-Newsletters                         | Cultural Diplomacy in the Time of COVID-19: Updating SDG-17 (Partnership for Goals)   | Fatemeh Kamali-Chirani  | 4/9/2021            |
|                                       | STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR PAKISTAN'S AGENDA FOR SMES   | Sajid Amin Javed  | 4/5/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | First Response to the SBP Amendment Act 2021  | Sajid Amin Javed  | 4/5/2021            |
|                                       | SDC 2020 Research & News Bulletin-30 April 2021   |   | 4/30/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | REFORM OF PENSIONS: LESSONS FROM SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES IN PAKISTAN AND BEYOND   |   | 12/22/2021          |
|                                       | Understanding the Life of Afghans in Pakistan: self-perception of Refugees  | Fatemah Kamali  | 11/28/2021          |
| Working Papers                        | Current Status of Study Group Recommendations   | Aysha Ilyas, Mahrakh QaziBaah   | 10/29/2021          |
|                                       | Using stakeholder dialogues for strengthening evidence use to inform government decision-making during COVID-19: SEDI Learning Brief 4                | Vaqaar Ahmed, Ahmed Awais Khaver, Radhika Menon   | 9/9/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Safeguarding Regional Health, Environment and Avoiding Tension and Constraint to Neighborly Relations through Sound Nuclear Waste Management (P8 -79) | Mahmood A. Khwaja   | 8/30/2021           |
|                                       | Climate Induced Displacement and Migration in Pakistan  | Kashif Salik, Maryam Shabbir, Khansa Naem   | 8/25/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Food Security Challenges in the Times of COVID-19: Need Assessment for Agriculture Sector in Pakistan   | Kashif Majeed Salik   | 6/17/2021           |
|                                       | GOVERNMENT PENSION & FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY  |   | 6/14/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Scoping study of central data facility for food supply chain sustainability   | Rana Junaid Zahid   | 5/19/2021           |
|                                       | Developing Inclusive and Creative Economic Growth and Social Enterprise in Pakistan   | Vaqaar Ahmed, Ahmad Nazir, Arif Naveed, Asad Afridi, Dan Gregory, Syed Murtaza Kazmi                        | 5/19/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Supporting export competitiveness amid COVID-19 in Pakistan   | Vaqaar Ahmed, Asif Javed, Maaz Javed, Syed Shujaat Ahmed  | 5/10/2021           |
|                                       | Climate Induced Migration Among Women   | Maryam Shabbir Abbasi, Khansa Naem, Danish Hasan Ansari   | 4/30/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Potential Role of Chinese and Pakistan Leaders in Renewable Energy Transition of Pakistan   | Ubaid ur Rehman Za  | 4/20/2021           |
|                                       | The role of evidence in policymaking in Pakistan  | Abid Qayyum Suleri, Vaqaar Ahmed, Sajid Amin Javed, Syed Qasim Ali Shah, Ahmed Awais Khaver, Mahnoor Arshad | 4/20/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Tapping Into the Tobacco Industrial Profits - Understanding Tobacco Taxation in Pakistan  | Waseem Iftikhar Janjua, Syed Ali Wasif Naqvi  | 1/14/2021           |
|                                       | Dynamic Relationship among Tax Evasion, Control over Corruption and Political Accountability: A Case Study of Pakistan                                | Fareeha Adil, Asif Razaq, Rabia Nazir   | 1/5/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | From the research laboratory survey of refugees by researchers in workshops   | Fatemeh Kamali-Chirani  | 1/3/2021            |
|                                       | Regional tobacco tax regime: & its implications for health  | Amen Babur  | 12/12/2021          |
| Working Papers                        | Sustainable Development in the Times of COVID-19  |   | 12/6/2021           |
|                                       | Impact of school facilities and teachers' training on child education: Evidence from Balochistan and KP   | Vaqaar Ahmed, Asif Javed, Rabia Manzoor, Syed Shujaat Ahmed, Dua-e-Zahra Shah                               | 9/11/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Prospects of Coal Investments and Potential of Renewable Energy Transition in Thar Region of Pakistan   | Hina Aslam, Ahmad Nazir, Ubaid ur Rehman Za   | 6/28/2021           |
|                                       | Towards Green Economy in Pakistan-Perspectives for Clean Energy Transition  | Hina Aslam, Ahmad Nazir, Ubaid ur Rehman Za   | 6/28/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Hot Money Cools on Pakistan amid COVID-19: Evidence from Nonlinear ARDL - (WP - 192)  | Fareeha Adil, Aama Fiaz   | 1/15/2021           |
|                                       | Recap of the year 2021  |   | 12/31/2021          |
| Working Papers                        | COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 96-103, Issue 27 Nov-24 Dec 2021   |   | 12/29/2021          |
|                                       | 24th SDC E-newsletter   |   | 12/14/2021          |
| Working Papers                        | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 94-95, Issue 20-26 Nov 2021  |   | 11/27/2021          |
|                                       | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 92-93, Issue 13-19 Nov 2021  |   | 11/20/2021          |
| Working Papers                        | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 90-91, Issue 6-12 Nov 2021   |   | 11/13/2021          |
|                                       | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 88-89, Issue 30 Oct- 5 Nov 2021  |   | 11/6/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 86-87, Issue 23-29 Oct. 2021   |   | 10/30/2021          |
|                                       | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 84-85, Issue 16-22 October 2021  |   | 10/23/2021          |
| Working Papers                        | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 82-83, 09-15 October 2021  |   | 10/16/2021          |
|                                       | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 80-81, 02-08 October 2021  |   | 10/9/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 78-79, 25 September to 01 October 2021   |   | 10/2/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 77, Issue 21-24 September 2021   |   | 9/25/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 75, Issue 14-17 September 2021   |   | 9/18/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 71-74, Issue 01-13 September 2021  |   | 9/14/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 48-50, Issue 12-21 June, 2021  |   | 6/23/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 45-47, Issue 01-11 June, 2021  |   | 6/17/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | E-Newsletter May 2021   |   | 6/7/2021            |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 44, Issue 29-31 May, 2021  |   | 6/1/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 43, Issue 25-28 May, 2021  |   | 5/29/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 42, Issue 22-24 May, 2021  |   | 5/25/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 41, Issue 18-21 May, 2021  |   | 5/22/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 38-40, Issue 08-17 May, 2021   |   | 5/18/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 36-37, Issue 01-07 May, 2021   |   | 5/8/2021            |
|                                       | SDPI E-newsletter April 2021  |   | 5/3/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 35, Issue 27-30 April, 2021]  |   | 5/1/2021            |
|                                       | SDPI Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 34, Issue 24-26 April, 2021]   |   | 4/21/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 33, Issue 20-23 April, 2021]  |   | 4/24/2021           |
|                                       | SDPI Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 32, Issue 17-19 April, 2021]   |   | 4/20/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 30-31, Issue 10-16 April, 2021]   |   | 4/17/2021           |
|                                       | SDPI Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 29, Issue 06-09 April, 2021]   |   | 4/10/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 28, Issue 03-05 April, 2021]  |   | 4/6/2021            |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" Vol. 2, No. 27, Issue 30 March to 02 April, 2021   |   | 4/3/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 26, Issue 27-29 March, 2021]  |   | 3/30/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 25, Issue 23-26 March, 2021]  |   | 3/27/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 23-24, Issue 16-22 March, 2021]   |   | 3/23/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 22, Issue 13-15 March, 2021]  |   | 3/16/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 21, Issue 09-12 March, 2021]  |   | 3/13/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 20, Issue 06-08 March, 2021]  |   | 3/9/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" Vol. 2, No. 19, Issue 02-05 March, 2021  |   | 3/6/2021            |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" Vol. 2, No. 18, Issue 27 February to 01 March, 2021  |   | 3/2/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" Vol. 2, No. 17, Issue 23-26 February, 2021   |   | 2/27/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" Vol. 2, No. 16, Issue 20-22 February, 2021   |   | 2/23/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 15, Issue 16-19 February, 2021   |   | 2/20/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" Vol. 2, No. 14, Issue 13-15 February, 2021   |   | 2/16/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 13, Issue 09-12 February, 2021   |   | 2/13/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 12, Issue 06-08 February, 2021   |   | 2/9/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 11, Issue 02-05 February, 2021   |   | 2/6/2021            |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 10, Issue 30 Jan - 01 Feb, 2021  |   | 2/3/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 09, Issue 26-29 January 2021   |   | 1/30/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 08, Issue 23-25 January 2021   |   | 1/26/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 06-07, Issue 16-22 January 2021]  |   | 1/23/2021           |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on "COVID-19" [Vol. 2, No. 04-05, Issue 09-15 January 2021]  |   | 1/16/2021           |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 03, Issue 05 - 08 January 2021   |   | 1/9/2021            |
|                                       | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 02, Issue 2-4 January 2021   |   | 1/5/2021            |
| Working Papers                        | Bi-Weekly E-Newsletter on COVID-19 Vol. 2, No. 01, Issue 29 December, 2020 to 01 January 2021   |   | 1/2/2021            |

## ANNEXURE: 4

| Activities         | Themes  |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Workshops</b>   | Managing Stress to Improve Work Efficiency  |
|                    | Leadership and management skills for Eye Care Professionals   |
|                    | Capacity Building Program on “Communication and Management Skills”  |
|                    | Training sessions at Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) Head Quarters Islamabad   |
|                    | Resource Persons/ Panelists at University of Jhang as Ambassador of UOJ.  |
| <b>World</b>       | Training on “Leaders for Tomorrow” for faculty and students at University of Sargodha   |
|                    | Financing arrangements for Ecosystem Restoration Provincial Campaign with Academia in Punjab  |
| <b>Environment</b> | Sustainable Forest Ecosystem Management in Pakistan, with Academia in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa  |
| <b>Day</b>         | Role of Indigenous knowledge, people, and communities in terrestrial ecosystem restoration, with academic institutions at Balochistan           |
|                    | Marine ecosystem restoration; challenges and way forward; a provincial campaign launched in collaboration with prominent universities in Sindh. |
| <b>Webinars</b>    | COVID-19 Vaccination - the Right of Everyone  |
|                    | Ensuring Food Security in Constrained Economic Situation in Pakistan  |
|                    | Role of institutions and teachers in shaping youth during COVID-19  |
|                    | The Scope of Vocational and Technical Education in Pakistan   |
|                    | Nutrition Integration for Social Protection and Early Education   |
|                    | Universal Health Coverage and Nutrition Integration – Challenges to Health Systems in Pakistan during COVID-19                                  |
|                    | Nutrition Integration with Water and Sanitation and Hygienic in Pakistan  |