Annual Report
1997 - 98
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE
SDPI Annual Report 1997-98

SDPI is an independent, non profit research institute working for sustainable development

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Chapter 1
### 1.1 Acronyms

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<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>Advocacy Development Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASDCs</td>
<td>Annual Sustainable Development Conferences</td>
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<td>BOG</td>
<td>Board of Governors</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
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<td>CBR</td>
<td>Central Board of Revenue</td>
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<td>CEESP</td>
<td>Commission on Economic, Environment and Social Policy</td>
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<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>CORIN</td>
<td>Coalition of Rawalpindi and Islamabad NGOs</td>
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<td>EPAs</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agencies</td>
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<td>ESC</td>
<td>Environmental Standards Committee</td>
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<td>EUAFW</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Urban Affairs, Forestry &amp; Wildlife</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOFEA</td>
<td>Foreign Office for Foreign Economic Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPCCI</td>
<td>Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry</td>
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<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs</td>
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<td>GBHP</td>
<td>Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project</td>
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<td>GBTI</td>
<td>Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environmental Facility</td>
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<td>GOP</td>
<td>Government of Pakistan</td>
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<td>HRCP</td>
<td>Human Rights Commission of Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICIMOD</td>
<td>International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICRISAT</td>
<td>International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics</td>
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<td>IIED</td>
<td>International Institute for Environment And Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>IUCN-P</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature - Pakistan</td>
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<td>NADLIN</td>
<td>National Documentation, Library and Information Network</td>
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<td>NCS</td>
<td>National Conservation Strategy</td>
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<td>NEQS</td>
<td>National Environmental Quality Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Government Organisation</td>
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<td>NSC</td>
<td>NGO Standing Committee</td>
</tr>
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<td>NWFP</td>
<td>North West Frontier Province</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation of Economic Cooperation for Development</td>
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<td>PCSIR</td>
<td>Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research</td>
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<td>PEP</td>
<td>Pakistan Environment Programme</td>
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<td>PEPA</td>
<td>Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>PEPC</td>
<td>Pakistan Environmental Protection Council</td>
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<td>PRA</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal</td>
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<td>RAFI</td>
<td>Rural Advancement Foundation International</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIA</td>
<td>Research and Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>RING</td>
<td>The International Institute for Environmental and Development’s Regional and International Networking Group</td>
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<td>RNE</td>
<td>Regional Near East Office</td>
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<td>RRA</td>
<td>Rapid Rural Appraisal</td>
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<td>SAAG</td>
<td>Sustainable Agriculture Action Group</td>
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<td>SAFNEC</td>
<td>South Asian Network for Food, Ecology and Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>Social Action Programme</td>
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<td>SDPI</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Policy Institute</td>
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<td>SESRTCIC</td>
<td>Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Trading Centre for Islamic Countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPO</td>
<td>Strengthening Participatory Organisation</td>
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<td>SPCS</td>
<td>Sarhad Provincial Conservation Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRIPS</td>
<td>Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>TTSID</td>
<td>Technology Transfer for Sustainable Industrial Development</td>
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<td>UNCED</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAF</td>
<td>Women’s Action Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>WID</td>
<td>Women in Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organisation</td>
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<td>WWF</td>
<td>World Wide Fund for Nature</td>
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1.2 SDPI Structure
1.3 About SDPI

In the early 1990s, environmentalists implementing the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) were concerned by the lack of Pakistani institutions capable of working effectively on environmental and sustainable development issues. In order to fill this institutional void of an independent think tank in Pakistan, they recommended the establishment of an independent research institute, to be called Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). Besides giving it a name, SDPI's role was defined by the following NCS recommendations:

“An independent Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) needs to be established in Islamabad to serve as a source of expertise and advisory services on government, private sector, and non-government initiatives in support of the National Conservation Strategy...The role of the Institute should include policy analysis and development, policy intervention, and policy and programme advisory services in support of NCS implementation. It is proposed that the institute should become the 'centre of excellence' on sustainable development in Pakistan. It should be supported by multiple donors and registered with the Government.”

(National Conservation Strategy of Pakistan, p. 335).

The idea of establishing such an institute was developed through a discussion paper, workshop and several subsequent consultations with the GOP and the NGO community. In August 1992, SDPI was established as an independent NGO with a charter and Board of Governors. It is registered with the Government of Pakistan under the Societies Registration Act, XXI, of 1860 as a non-profit organisation.

SDPI has, since its inception, played the role envisioned by the NCS: to provide expertise and advice and to catalyse the transition towards sustainable development. SDPI defines sustainable development as processes that lead to justice within and across generations. Within this broad definition, the specific focus of the Institute's activities is the implementation of Pakistan's National Conservation Strategy. The Institute has dedicated its resources to provide a catalytic leadership for Pakistan's sustainable future. The Institute provides advisory services and policy advice, conducts policy-oriented research and publicizes sustainable development concerns in its role as a public think-tank; presenting broad sustainable-development alternatives to the Government and the civil society. SDPI also works to strengthen the shift towards greater professionalism and social relevance in Pakistan's research community.

The management of the Institute's affairs rests with its Board of Directors, which meets at least twice a year. The composition of the Board is balanced across occupations, academic expertise, institutional affiliations, regions and gender lines. Board members are elected for an initial term of three years on the basis of their eminence in the fields
relevant to the aims and objectives of the Institute. The Board elects, from its members, a Chairman of the Board. The Board also appoints the Institute's Executive Director who is the chief executive officer of the Institute and is also an ex-officio member of the Board.

The Institute's Faculty Council, chaired by the Executive Director, is the decision-making body on academic and procedural matters. This meets every month to discuss the Institute's internal affairs.
1.4 SDPI's Objectives

As defined in its Memorandum of Association, SDPI was registered under the Societies Registration Act having the following objectives:

- To serve as a source of expertise and advisory services for the government, private sector, and non-government initiatives to support the implementation of the National Conservation Strategy.
- To catalyze the transition towards sustainable and just development, which meets the needs of present generation without jeopardising the needs of future generations.
- To conduct policy-oriented research from a broad multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspective on sustainable development with special emphasis on Pakistan's development experience and policies; causes of emerging social problems; social, legal, organisational and institutional aspects of development; and the analytical foundations of the positions adopted by Pakistan and other developing countries in international fora.
- To provide policy advice to federal, provincial or local governments, international agencies, the general public, and civil society including the NGO community on matters relating to the objectives of the Institute.
- To propagate, promote and coordinate, nationally and internationally, the inclusion of sustainable development issues in environmental policies, programmes and projects especially in the areas of resource management, use and efficiency of critical resources, prevention and abatement of industrial and urban pollution and the proper use of the commons.
- To induce and assist in the promulgation and implementation of national and provincial laws, policies, rules and regulations on environmental matters.
- To participate in the activities of the IUCN and other national and international agencies for the promotion and development of the environment with a view to provide support and guidance in the development and implementation of their environmental programmes.
- To act as a networking organisation bringing together the perspectives of academic scholars, policy makers, social activists, community leaders and NGOs in the analysis of social issues.
- To contribute to the strengthening of the social and physical infrastructure for research in the country, including the establishment and dissemination of databases and research indices; to make initiate endeavours and inter-action between Pakistani and foreign scholars and institutions.
- To seek cooperation and assistance of professional bodies, scientific and business communities in promoting environmental awareness.
➢ To disseminate research findings through appropriate media on issues related to sustainable development; to publish journals, reports, pamphlets, books, research papers, statistical publications and research indices and distribute video films in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute.

➢ To sponsor and organize lectures, conferences, seminars, workshops, teaching and training courses, educational programmes and similar activities on subjects of theoretical or practical relevance for sustainable development and policy formulation; to publish an annual Citizen’s Report on environment and development; and to prepare and publish periodic reports on the status of the environment of Pakistan.

➢ To provide information to the public on environmental matters and to assist the federal government, provincial governments or any educational or research institution in the development of curricula for environmental education in schools, colleges and training institutes.
1.5 Board of Governors

Mr V.A. Jafarey
Chairman of the Board

Ms Aban Marker Kabraji
Country Representative
IUCN - Pakistan

Mr Imtiaz Ahmad Sahibzada
Member
Federal Public Service Commission

Dr Amir Muhammad
President
ASIANICS Agro-Development International (Pvt.) Ltd.

Mr Hameed Haroon
Pakistan Herald Publications (Pvt.) Ltd.

Mr Javed Jabbar
MNJ Communications (Pvt.) Ltd.

Mr Irtiza Hussain
Director, Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.

Ms Khawar Mumtaz
Shirkat Gah, Lahore

Mr Shams ul Mulk
Chairman, WAPDA

Dr Abdul Aleem Chaudhry
Director, Punjab Wildlife Research Centre

Dr Shahrukh Rafi Khan
Executive Director, SDPI
Ex-Officio Member and Secretary to the Board

Auditors
Anjum Asim Shahid (Grant Thornton Associates)

Legal Consultants
Raza Kazim Associates
Chapter 2
1997-98 was a significant year in SDPI's history, during which several important events took place:

- SDPI completed its first five years viewed by organisation experts as the ‘forming’ and ‘storming phase’ of its organizational growth. During these five years, the Institute established itself, through defining its strategy and management style. The Institute now has successfully entered a new phase of restructuring and refocusing its activities in order to attain sustainability.

- SDPI's founding member and its first Executive Director, Dr Tariq J. Banuri, is now abroad after completing his five-year term. After an eight month, worldwide search for the new incumbent, the SDPI Board of Governors selected Dr Shahrukh Rafi Khan as the Institute's new Executive Director (see page 38 for a brief profile of Dr Shahrukh Rafi Khan). This change in leadership did not affect the Institute’s ability to continue its programmes and research work and to fulfill its commitment to sustainable development in Pakistan, since the Institute functions effectively as a team.

- The final report of an extensive organizational assessment and management review of the Institute, conducted by a team of experts from Canada and IUCN-Pakistan, was received in January 1998 and was then reviewed by the Board of Governors. This was the third, and the most in depth, review of the Institute’s programmes. The objectives of the review were to assess: the Institute’s achievements so far; what further contributions it should make towards sustainable development; what it should mainly focus on; how it should be structured and managed; what it should do for its long-term financial and institutional sustainability; and how the donors and other agencies should help it in this process. The Institute is implementing most of the recommendations of the management review team as approved by the Board.

- SDPI launched its own website (http://www.sdpi.org) on the Internet. In addition, the SDPI LAN system was upgraded to accommodate up to one hundred users at the Institute. A computer lab comprising 10 workstations was also established during this year to be used primarily for training.

- A Training Unit was established at the Institute. Initially, this unit was created to serve the Pakistan Environment Programme (PEP), but has now become a permanent facility at the SDPI, offering non-PEP courses in environmental monitoring. Training courses are regularly advertised in the local press inviting public interest. The response of both public, and government officials has been encouraging.

- SDPI launched its first Urdu research journal, ‘Paidar Taraqqi’. An exclusive issue (two volumes) of the Structural Adjustment File 1993-
97 was also published during this year. The Information, Communication and Training Unit compiled a file of clippings on 'Corruption and Accountability'.

- A highly significant collaboration emerged during this year between SDPI and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP). This has also led to a tripartite collaboration between SDPI, CEESP and RING on sustainable development issues. Collaborative research work continued with Duryog Nivaran, Sri Lanka, The Asia Foundation, UNEP, FOFEA, IISD and the Geneva University. A documentary film on Afghan refugee women was also produced in collaboration with Duryog Nivaran.

- SDPI organized a conference on 'Elections in Retrospect—Analysing the Foreign and Local Observer Reports'. The conference was convened in collaboration with the University of Western Australia and attracted wide participation from all over the country. It proved to be very successful not least because of the valuable discussions that emerged. It also drew the attention of several concerned authorities in the country. At the participants and the donors' request, the Institute published proceedings of this conference in its monograph series for distribution to the Election Commission of Pakistan, other organisations involved in the election process in Pakistan and the donor community.

- The Institute appointed its first Director, Finance & Administration to streamline its management and financial operations. Thirteen new employees, including two Research Fellows; a Senior Research Analyst for the TTSID project; and two new visiting fellows joined the Institute. Five interns also completed their training programmes.

In addition, the Institute continued with its regular programme and research activities. Several meetings and workshops were arranged under the Technology Transfer for Sustainable Industrial Development (TTSID) project to promote pollution control by industry. Round-table discussions were held with several Environment Protection Agencies (EPAs) and local industry on pollution charges and monitoring. Two policy papers, jointly prepared with the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA), were presented to the Experts Advisory Committee. The Committee approved these documents for adoption as industrial regulations in the country and their implementation is expected soon. The policy advice efforts through the TTSID project were also successful in promoting environment-friendly policies. A steering committee was formed to supervise the implementation of pollution-control measures recommended by SDPI in its report based on a year-long study of 10 production units in the Hayatabad industrial estate. The government appreciated SDPI's contribution towards the development and implementation of the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS).

During 1997-98, the Institute worked on 42 different research assignments. Various essays and articles were published in national newspapers on environmental and social issues. The Institute's research work appeared in 11 external publications. SDPI's research staff participated in several conferences, seminars and workshops and delivered lectures at both national and international level (refer to annex 1).
SDPI publications, both Urdu and English, gained more popularity this year as indicated by a rise in sales. 90 percent of the available copies of *Green Economics* and 50 percent of *Slums, Security and Shelter* were sold. Numerous publications were also provided on a complimentary basis to the government, members, academics, donors, NGOs, and other non-profit organisations, the private sector and friend organisations on request. This indicates a trend among the public to rely upon SDPI’s research findings on issues pertaining to sustainable development. SDPI has established a reputation for high-quality research work on various issues including the macro-economy, environment, gender, sustainable agriculture and education.

The *SDPI News and Research Bulletin* and *Dharti*, were regularly published. Several working papers, research reports, monographs and books were published both by the English and Urdu sections. The entries of the Development Monitor (a newspaper cutting service) reached 361,491. The number of electronic users of the Development Monitor increased from 758 in June 1997 to 940 in June 1998. The *Pakistan Environment Digest* was regularly printed and distributed during the year.

Based on SDPI’s policy advice on information and communications, the government lowered tariffs for both in-land and international calls as well as for Internet connectivity. There was also a reduction on import duties on computers and components. As a result of SDPI efforts, the work on Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited (PTCL)’s privatisation gained pace. The government has created a committee to prepare a National Telecom Policy and also constituted a task force to study the implications of WTO agreements for Pakistan on Information Technology and telecom. All these were positive outcomes of SDPI and its partners’ efforts in this regard.

SDPI continued to play an influential advocacy role. The Institute protested against nuclear explosions by India and Pakistan and raised awareness about the dangers posed by nuclear technology and weapons.
During 1997-98, SDPI's research program focussed mainly on governance, the environment, economy and the social sector. Most projects continued work from the previous year. Under these projects, research work was carried out on 42 topics. Research papers/reports/policy papers/monographs were prepared under each research area as summarised below:

a. **Governance**
   - Democracy and Governance: The Rights of Women and Minorities
   - Political Role of Judiciary (Urdu Book)
   - Hundred Years of Punjab Assembly (Urdu Book)

b. **Environment**
   - NEQS
   - Clean Fuels
   - Technology Transfer for Sustainable Industrial Development:
     - The TTSID team assisted the GOP in developing guidelines and regulations for industry on self-monitoring and reporting, determination of a pollution charge, sampling methods and analytical procedures.
SDPI worked as the secretariat of Environmental Standards Committee (ESC) and an active member of the Experts Advisory Committee (EAC)

The TTSID team provided practical training to industry on environmental monitoring. This included training on sampling methods and analytical procedures. Information on monitoring laws was also provided.

The TTSID team conducted environmental studies of 15 representative industrial units from textile, pulp and paper, food and beverages and sugar sectors.

A National Environmental Database (NED) has been designed. It contains data on environmental consultants, institutions, laboratories and equipment suppliers.

The TTSID team also developed several information packages for industry. These packages provide information on environmental legislation, monitoring and reporting procedures, sampling protocols, analytical methods, in-plant pollution-control measures and end-of-pipe treatment.

- Industrial/Environmental Policies
- Urban Management (Mingora Project)
- Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry
  - Energy Use in Agriculture
  - Agricultural Component of the Climate Change Study
  - Urban Agriculture: Issues and Options
  - Pesticide use in Urban Environments
  - Toxic Effects of Industrial Effluents on Biodiversity
  - Neem aur Maholiyat (Urdu book)
  - Risk Efficient Resource Allocation in Agriculture
  - Sustainable Cotton Production, Trade and Environmental Impact: Policy Issues and Options for Pakistan
Cotton Chain Study (for a UNEP Project on Cotton and Textiles in Pakistan)

- Pesticide Use and its Impact on Crop Ecologies: Issues and Options
- Agricultural Economy of Pakistan: Growth, Constraints and Sustainability (in process)
- WTO and its Impact on Security of Small Farmers
- Pesticide Use Policies in Pakistan
- Pesticide Subsidies, Use and IPM: The Pakistan Experience
- Environmental Evaluation and Accounting: The Case of Pakistan’s Forests

The Sustainable agriculture team on a field visit

- Trade and Environment
- Sustainable Development Indicators

c. Human Development: Social Sector/SAP

- Gender:
  - Pakistan's Refugee Policy
  - Afghan Refugees and the Environment
  - Women and Public in Private Spaces
  - Structural Adjustment and Women Workers in Pakistan

- Education: Basic Education & Language Teaching, World View and Secretarianism
  - Structural Adjustment and Education in Pakistan

- Health, Population and Community Development:
  - Structural Adjustment and Health: A Macro Perspective
  - Structural Adjustment and Health: An Agenda for the Poor
  - Impact of Climate Change on Health (a component of the climate change study)
  - Globalisation and Social Policy
  - Population and Development
  - Rural Water Supply Schemes: A Comparative Institutional Analysis
Traditional Water Harvesting Techniques for Domestic and Agricultural Purposes

Poverty, Inequality and Well Being:
- Needs, Incommensuability and Well-Being
- Poverty: Concept and Measurement
- Inequality: Space and Measurement
- Sustainable Development: Concepts, Measures and Conflicts
- Comparative and Constitutive Prudential Judgements and the Incommensuability of Values

Information and Communications
- Trends in Development of Information and Telecommunications
- WTO Agreements on IT and Telecom: Implications for Pakistan

d. Economy (Macro-Economic Policies and Structural Adjustment)
- A news clipping digest on Structural Adjustment
- Fifty Years of Pakistan’s Economy: Traditional Topics and Current Concerns

e. Other research activities

SDPI continued to receive requests from various quarters, including the government and international funding agencies, for advice on issues related to sustainable human development (see section on policy advice for details). The Ministry of Agriculture requested SDPI to initiate research on water resources in Balochistan. Also, negotiations began with IUCN-P for collaborative work on sustainable agriculture. Two more project proposals in the same area are being developed.

New project proposals were submitted in the areas of sustainable agriculture, child labour, women and health, gender, disaster mitigation and education. The outcome of these submissions is awaited.

Notable success has been achieved in the areas of industrial pollution abatement, sustainable agriculture, trade and environment, and governance (see section on policy advice). Several participants of the seminar on ‘sexual harassment of women in public places’ became members of the working groups to further work on the issue. They requested SDPI to initiate research and policy advice in this area.

During the World Bank Technical Group Meetings on ‘Handing Over of Water Supply Schemes’, the findings of studies carried out by SDPI in 1995-96, in rural communities were acknowledged. The World Bank stated that they will use these findings to devise a strategy for handing over water supply schemes to communities all over Pakistan.

Designers of the Country Strategy Paper for ActionAid, Pakistan, consulted an SDPI study titled ‘Structural Adjustment and Food Security’. They agreed to reflect SDPI’s findings in the Country Strategy Paper. SDPI established a research paper exchange programme with the Poverty Research Unit at the University of Sussex, UK. Informal links to exchange research material were also developed with the University of Oxford.
The SDPI research staff participated in several national and international conferences and delivered lectures on different issues to disseminate their research output. Some research papers were based on presentations at different conferences including those on sustainable agriculture, poverty and well-being, structural adjustment and health. Forty-four essays, which were the outcome of our research work, were printed in different national dailies. In addition, nine book reviews were published in various newspapers.

SDPI continued to serve as a resource centre for individuals and groups with diverse interests. Talks delivered by SDPI staff, based on their own research work, proved very helpful in stimulating discussions and building public opinion on topics of public interest and national importance; issues included Pakistan’s economy, educational reforms, implications of nuclear testing, minority rights and conditions in Pakistan, climate change and the Kalabagh Dam. The audience, especially NGO workers, students, government servants and the general public showed keen interest in SDPI’s research and other activities and requested more information on such issues.

f. New Visiting Fellows/Consultants

This year SDPI was successful in bringing on board several renowned and distinguished researchers. Many researchers, previously affiliated with other international institutions, indicated their interest to associate themselves with SDPI. They joined the Institute as visiting fellows consultants in order to develop a mutually beneficial relationship between external researchers and the Institute. Short profiles of the visiting fellows, who joined during 1997-98, are given below:

**Dr Shaheen Rafi Khan**, who has a Ph.D. in Economics from Columbia University, USA, was appointed as consultant to the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy-South Asia (CEESP-SA) in December 1997 with the secretariat based in SDPI. Prior to this, he had served as a consultant to USAID, the United Nations, the Asian Development Bank and ICIMOD, working both in-country and abroad on issues of environment, climate change, energy, and trade and industry. Based on the nepotism clause in the Institute’s management procedures, the Board instructed the faculty that Dr Shaheen Rafi Khan cannot be paid by SDPI out of its own resources.

Dr Khan has vast experience in project implementation and programming, having worked with various donor agencies in Pakistan. He has authored and co-authored several research articles and reports focusing on wheat pricing, structural adjustment, market structure of export industries and eco-tourism. Currently, his work with CEESP involves research on regional environmental issues such as water resource management, deforestation and biodiversity. His present research interests include the environment (forestry, biodiversity, water resource management), energy, climate change and governance.

**Dr Zia Mian** earned his Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Britain. He also received the Keith Runcorn Prize for best thesis in Physics in 1991. He specialises in science, technology and security policy. Dr Mian has wide experience in research and teaching. He has previously served as Research Associate, Centre for Energy and Environmental Studies, Princeton University; Lecturer, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton
University; International Research Fellow, Union of Concerned Scientists (1996-1997); and Visiting Research Fellow, SDPI (1993-1996).

Dr Main has been associated with several organisations in different capacities. He was a member of the Steering Committee, Abolition-2000 (an NGO and peace movement network with over 1,000 members); member of the Coordinating Committee, International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation; member of the International Advisory Council, United Nations NGO Committee on Disarmament; and member of the Editorial Board, Energy and Security (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, USA). He has authored and co-authored several books, chapters and articles. These include two books—Pakistan's Atomic Bomb and Search for Security, 1995, Lahore: Gautum Press and with Iftikhar Ahmad, Making Enemies, Creating Conflict: Pakistan's Crises of State Society, 1998, Lahore: Mashal Press. His contributed chapters are Renouncing the Nuclear Option, in S. Ahmed and D. Cortright, eds., Pakistan and the Bomb: Public Opinion and Nuclear Options, University of Notre Dame Press, 1998; The Poverty of Security, in Nauman Naqvi, ed., Rethinking Security, Rethinking Development (SDPI, 1996). Refereed articles include Bringing Prithvi Down to Earth: The Capabilities and Potential Effectiveness of India's Prithvi Missile (with M.V. Ramana and A.H. Nayyar), Science and Global Security, 1998; Fissile Material Production Potential in South Asia (with A.H. Nayyar and A.H. Toor), Science and Global Security, 1996 and A Time of Testing? (with A.H. Nayyar), Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 52, July/August, 1996. At present, he is involved with the social, environmental and political impacts of Pakistan's nuclear programme.

Prof. Adil Najam, is currently Assistant Professor of International Relations and Environmental Policy at the Boston University, USA. He is also Associate Director of the MIT-Harvard Public Disputes Programme. He has graduate degrees in Technology and Policy and Civil and Environmental Engineering from the MIT, a specialisation in Negotiation from the Programme on Negotiation at Harvard Law School.

Prof. Najam's research interests include North-South environmental negotiation, policies for climate change, sustainability indicators, assessment and monitoring, role of NGOs in environmental policy and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). He was part of the team that wrote the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (PNCS). Apart from Boston University, he has also taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), University of Massachusetts at Boston and School for International Training (SIT). He is currently a lead author in Working Group III (Social and Economic Issues) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). He has worked as a consultant with several international agencies and NGOs including IUCN, IDRC, CIVICUS, UNITAR, and has wide international experience in providing training on environmental negotiations.

Dr Mozaffar Qizilbash studied economics at Clare College, Cambridge, followed by his M.Phil. and D.Phil. in Economics from St. Edmund Hall, at the University of Oxford. He has published several articles in international journals including Ethical Development, (World Development, 1996); Capabilities, Well-Being and Human Development: A Survey (Journal of Development Studies, 1996), Pluralism and Well-Being Indices (World Development, 1997) and Needs, Incommensurability and Well-Being, (Review of Political Economy, 1997).

Dr Qizilbash taught Politics, Philosophy & Economics (PPE) at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and has also served as a lecturer in economics at the University of Southampton as well as a visiting lecturer at the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS). He is a member of the Development Studies Association. Currently he is working on issues of well-being, poverty and sustainable development. He has also worked on poverty and inequality (especially gender inequality) at the conceptual and measurement levels.

g. Distinguished Lecture
As part of the Annual Distinguished Lecture Series, Dr Athar Hussain, Professor, London School of Economics, spoke on ‘Post-Reform Success of China’. This lecture, scheduled for 1997 was delivered in 1998 due to logistical reasons. It attracted a wide audience and generated an interesting debate among researchers in the field.

h. External Publications
During 1997-98, several international journals and academic publishers accepted SDPI’s research work for publication. The Institute’s research appeared in the following thirteen external publications (July 1997 -June 1998):

- Dynamic Efficiencies of Industrialisation and Economic Growth, Economia Internationale, Vol. 50, No.1, February 1997
- Allergies in the Villages of Islamabad During January Through April, Pakistan Journal of Medical Research, Vol. 36, No. 3
- Pluralism and Well-Being Indices, World Development, December, 1997
- *Just Development: Beyond Adjustment With a Human Face* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1997)
- Structural Adjustment and Social Development: An Agenda for the Poor (accepted for publication by *The South Asian Predicament: Structural Adjustment Programs and Their Impact on Health Sector*, 1998)
2.3 Collaborative Research

Collaborative research work continued with the UNEP, Duryog Nivaran, The Asia Foundation, Swiss Government (FOFEA) and Geneva University. New projects were initiated in collaboration with the Commission on Economic, Environmental and Social Policy (CEESP-IUCN), International Institute of Sustainable Development and International Development Research Centre (IISD/IDRC), Canada (on trade and environment), The Asia Foundation (on education and decentralisation), and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Cairo (on pesticide-use policies in Pakistan). The Asia Foundation partially funded the study on education and sectarianism. Some collaborative research activities are briefly discussed below:

a. Climate Change Impact and Adaptation Assessment Strategies

A study titled ‘Climate Change, Impact and Adaptation Assessment Strategies’ was initiated by SDPI at the request of the UNEP. SDPI received favourable reviews for the initial work on the climate change study. Researchers at the Institute co-authored a chapter on the socio-economic sector for the UNEP handbook on climate change. The socio-economic study was one of the five sectoral studies being conducted by the Ministry of Environment, Pakistan.

b. Basic Education

The fieldwork for a comparative institutional analysis of government, private and NGO schools was initiated. An overview chapter for the book that will emerge from this project and a paper on structural adjustment and education, were finalized and submitted as project deliverable.

c. Technology Transfer for Sustainable Industrial Development

The TTSID project gained popularity in the industrial sector. SDPI received several requests from various local industries for assistance in implementing environmental control measures recommended by the project. Research in this field was disseminated in the form of policy advice (see policy advice and advocacy for details). Environmental audits of industrial units in textiles, pulp and paper, sugar, food and beverages, glass, ceramics and match industries were completed. A workshop on pollution-control methodologies was also organized. Discussions on the implementation of the NEQS continued throughout the year.

d. Disaster Mitigation

Duryog Nivaran is the South Asian network on disaster mitigation. SDPI is associated with this network for carrying out collaborative research on disaster mitigation. Water security is one of the issues on Duryog Nivaran’s agenda that had remained unexplored. SDPI provided active research support for initiating a study in this area. The study aimed at documenting indigenous knowledge and coping mechanisms for water security in dry areas. A paper on rain-water harvesting, an immediate outcome of this research initiative, was submitted to Duryog Nivaran for publication. The recommendations of this study will be delivered to all regional governments. More substantial outcomes, in terms of contribution towards policy and program interventions for water security, are anticipated in the near future.
e. **Trade and Sustainable Development**
A project proposal was approved and funded by the IISD/IDRC for collaborative work on trade and sustainable development. The background research for forecasting trade related environmental pollution and appropriate mitigation strategies (in the leather and textile industries) was initiated.

f. **RING/CEESP Collaboration**
A significant collaboration has emerged between SDPI and CEESP. Research on forests, water, climate change and North-South issues was initiated under this partnership. Project proposals were prepared and submitted to government and foreign donors. The RING network of policy research organisations, of which SDPI is also a part, is being broadened into an SDPI-CEESP-RING tripartite collaboration on issues of mutual interest related to sustainable development. Subsequently, a ‘pooling’ of research across the RING partner organizations began on sustainable development issues including governance water, ME and sustainable livelihoods. As part of this ‘pooling’ exercise, SDPI is focusing on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).
2.4 Reaching Out

SDPI has been continuously providing policy advice to the government through solicited policy briefs, policy papers, comments, written and verbal advice, articles, essays and by participation at various fora. All these channels are regularly used to reach out and render policy advice to the government, private sector, non-government organisations and the public. A brief account of these efforts is provided below:

a. Policy Papers

Six policy papers on structural adjustment, governance and industrial pollution were written:

- Structural adjustment and health
- Democracy and governance: the rights of women and minorities
- Proposal for determination of pollution charge
- Guidelines for self-monitoring and reporting of industrial pollution
- Guidelines for self-monitoring and reporting by industry
- Guidelines for determination of pollution charge for industry

Policy papers on environmental pollution were presented to the Experts Advisory Committee and the Environmental Standards Committee (ESC). These documents were approved for adoption as regulations for industry in Pakistan. Implementation of these guidelines will begin when the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council (PEPC) approves these documents. The government has commended SDPI for its contribution towards developments of the NEQS.

b. Policy Briefs

The Institute also prepared the following six policy briefs for different ministries of the Government of Pakistan on issues pertaining to agriculture and the environment:

- Brief on pesticide use policy for the Minister of Finance
- Incentive measures to conserve biodiversity for the Ministry of Environment
- Marine and coastal biodiversity for the Ministry of Environment
- Brief on convention on biological diversity and its implementation in Pakistan was prepared for the Ministry of Environment.
- A detailed Performa was sent by the Ministry of Environment to furnish information on fresh-water resources to be reported to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). This was duly filled in and sent back.
- Brief on sustainable development indicators.

c. Comments
SDPI's efforts to provide such policy advice and comments were rewarded by their incorporation into the official planning process and government policies. SDPI also played an active role in pursuing environmental concerns for incorporation in different chapters of the *Ninth Five Year Plan*. Moreover, work on the NEQS will facilitate implementation of the Environmental Protection Act, 1997. The research staff, including the Executive Director, met (on average) more than 100 visitors a month and participated in several meetings, conferences, workshops and seminars this year. Such opportunities were used to provide both solicited and unsolicited advice. Comments and materials were provided on 28 issues during the year 1997-98. The details are as follows:

- On environmental profile of Pakistan to Dr Asif Zaidi
- On RING papers on policy, sustainable livelihoods and MEAs for the pooled research effort by RING
- On basmati rice issues to Dr Vandana Shiva, Director, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology, New Delhi, India
- On macro-stabilisation to the Cabinet Secretary
- On rural water supply schemes to the DG Environment
- On legislation regarding sexual harassment for the National Core Group, Beijing Follow-up Unit
- On the Task Force report on poverty for the *Ninth Five-Year Plan*
- On overcoming poverty at the SAPNA consultations
- On the Task Force report on the environment for the *Ninth Five-Year Plan*
- On ‘The environment’ for Radio Pakistan
- On ‘NGOs vs. the State’ to Akbar Zaidi
- On ‘The Onset of Fertility Transition in Pakistan’ to Zeba Sathar
- On ‘Software Copyrights in Pakistan’ to Ali Ibrahim
- On The NGO bill to SPO

**d. Advice**

Advice was provided to the Government, NGOs and private sector on various issues and policies as detailed below:

- Renewed dialogue with the government and private sector on introduction of programmes to control industrial pollution
- Advice to EPAs on monitoring and pollution charges
- Advice to industry on in-plant and end-of-pipe treatment options
- Secretariat services to Environmental Standards and Clean Fuels Committee
- Advice to the UNDP on its project on decentralisation
- Advice on information and telecommunications to 2010 initiative
- Participated in Basmati Rice Committee meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture
- Sensitised Ministry of Agriculture to the deteriorating water resources in Balochistan in a meeting with Secretary Agriculture, key policy makers and farming communities in Quetta
- A meeting was held with the Cotton Commissioner on issues of transgenic varieties, introduced by Cotton Research Institutions without proper testing, and their adverse effects in some countries.
- While attending meetings of the Pakistan Economic Forum, SDPI researchers provided direct input on economic issues at the policy level
- Mr Sikandar Hayat Malhi, MNA, was briefed for his talk with the Prime Minister on economic policy
- SDPI was part of the working group on poverty alleviation for the Ninth Five Year Plan
- SDPI researchers regularly participated in meetings of the Ministry of Women Development and provided comments on related issues

The emerging issues of patenting and property rights were discussed in detail with the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and literature on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) was provided to the Secretary Agriculture. SDPI is a member of the committee reviewing WTO policies. The Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, in a letter to SDPI, praised the Institute for its assistance to the Government on TRIPS and IPR and for identifying better use of scarce water resources in Balochistan. The Ministry of Agriculture made a specific request to SDPI to conduct collaborative research on water issues with the Ministry.

e. Conferences, Workshops and Seminars

As in the past, 1997-98 saw numerous activities focusing on outreach and networking. Nine conferences and workshops were organised this year for policy lobbying and for providing policy advice. In addition, regular meetings were held with Pakistan EPA and different industrial estates to carry out research and develop training material. Through such initiatives, measures for controlling industrial pollution were once again included in the national agenda after a lapse of almost one year.

SDPI conferences and its weekly seminars have academic value in addition to their critical role in advocacy and policy advice. In this connection, the Institute’s research findings were presented at the conference on security issues. Talks on the economic implications of nuclear testing stimulated an intense public debate. A summary of the conferences, workshops and seminars conducted during 1997-98 is provided below:

- Roundtable discussions with EPAs and industry on pollution charges and monitoring. Also, meetings were held with Pakistan EPA, different industrial estates and units to carry out research and develop training material
- Conference on Elections in Retrospect: Analysing the Foreign and Local Observer Reports
- Seminar on Pakistan’s Security Issues
Workshop on Sexual Harassment
Panel Discussion on Basmati Rice Issues
Video screening of a documentary on gender and disaster mitigation (on Women’s Day)
Workshop on End of Pipe Treatment for Sugar Mill Effluents
Presentation of SDPI research report on environmental conditions in the Hyatabad Industrial Estate.

f. Policy Work on Sustainable Industrial Development

- SDPI prepared guidelines on sampling and analytical methods for environmental monitoring for the Pakistan EPA. A committee at the national level is working to finalise the guidelines. When implemented, all certified analytical laboratories in the country will follow these sampling and analytical methods.
- The Institute also presented a report to the Environment Standards Committee (ESC) on Green Credit Lines, i.e., extending soft loans to industry for environmental projects.
- A steering committee was formed to supervise the implementation of pollution-control measures recommended by SDPI in its report on environmental conditions of Hayatabad Industrial estate. This report was based on a year-long study of 10 production units in this industrial area.
- An SDPI database is being constructed containing information on industries, environmental technology suppliers, environmental institutions and environmental conditions in the industry.
- A delegation from the Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (FOFEA), Switzerland, visited Pakistan for four days to review the TTSID project. Meetings were arranged for the delegation with different industrial units, EPAs, government organisations and bankers.
- Four issues of Newsletter (the TTSID newsletter) were printed and distributed among 600 industrialists, government agencies, research and development institutions and NGOs.
- Directories of equipment and technology suppliers were developed with information on local, Swiss and Dutch suppliers. Similar directories were also developed for Spanish and Australian suppliers.
- The UNHCR showed interest in research work carried out by SDPI on the refugees in Pakistan.
- SDPI’s concerted efforts succeeded in persuading the Government and the World Bank officials to recognise the need for effective social mobilisation with respect to rural water supply schemes.

g. Work with the private sector

- Some positive outcomes emerged from the efforts of SDPI, and other partners, in promoting clean technology. One achievement in this
regard was that industries, especially in the textile and paper sectors, began to invest in environmental technologies.

- Once the implementation of guidelines, provided by SDPI, come into effect as industrial regulations, industry will have to report its pollution levels regularly. In case the pollution level exceeds the acceptable level, industry will be required to pay a penalty, called pollution charge, specified in the NEQS.

- A training manual was produced for the technical staff of sugar mills to improve the environmental conditions of these mills.

### h. Research Links with other NGOs

- SDPI was among the first to take the lead in educating the public about the negative consequences of the recent nuclear explosions conducted by both India and Pakistan. As secretariat of the Advocacy Development Network (ADN), the Institute strongly supported and participated in the activities of the network throughout the year.

- SDPI was also nominated as the secretariat for the Coalition of Rawalpindi and Islamabad NGOs (CORIN). This has provided the Institute with an opportunity to further its NGO networking (see next section for more details).

- One of the research fellows served on the UNDP local dialogue group on local government and ensured that the issues of women’s representation as well as their access to local government institutions are addressed by the consultants in their reform strategies.

- Along with NGO partners, SDPI submitted a comprehensive response to the Poverty Commission conveying the serious reservations of the NGO community on the report of the Poverty Commission.
In accordance with its objectives and mandate, the Institute was involved in several advocacy campaigns on issues of national and public interest. The major issues taken up for lobbying and the results achieved during 1997-98 are briefly discussed below:

a. **Environmental Protection Act**

The environmental conservation issue in Pakistan achieved a major breakthrough when the Environmental Protection Act, 1997, was turned into a law after the Parliament's approval. Under this law, environmental tribunals shall be set up which will increase the responsibility of the EPAs and the public for protecting the environment.

b. **Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project (GBHP)**

SDPI is a member of the Ghazi Barotha NGO Standing Committee (NSC). The Institute is also serving on the committee that will review proposals for two supplementary studies on environment and social issues related to this project. These studies were approved by the World Bank as a result of SDPI's lobbying efforts.

Representatives from SDPI regularly attended the meetings of the Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara (GBTI). The GBTI partners have managed to make significant achievements due to their efforts. One such achievement was to draw some new members from the affected areas. Also, land rates to be paid to the affected communities were revised and put up to the GBHP management. The authorities promised to consider these prices seriously. This was a significant breakthrough, and if implemented, shall bring an end to a long-standing dispute between the GBHP management and the affected communities.

The NSC protested against environmental hazards such as dust pollution caused by the heavy-duty machinery being used in the construction of the dam, and the falling water table after the excavation of the power channel. Although WAPDA has provided water tankers to the villagers, the only solution is the relocation of the affected villagers. GBTI has informed the villagers about this situation and is making efforts to help them find a solution.

c. **Release of Pakistani women and children**

Strong lobbying was undertaken with the Pakistan Government's Foreign Office and Saudi Embassy in Pakistan by SDPI and partner organizations for the release of Pakistani women and children detained in Saudi Arabia on charges of drug smuggling. As a result of these efforts, the children were released and sent back to Pakistan but the women still remain in the custody of Saudi authorities.

d. **Nuclear Issue**

Several national newspapers and periodicals carried essays by SDPI staff protesting the nuclear explosions by India and Pakistan and raising awareness about their implications. Although this was an emotionally-charged issue, the Institute took an ‘unpopular’ stand because it was backed by the rationale of sustainable development.
The Institute chose to project its objection to nuclear weapons and technology on moral grounds.

e. **Work on sexual harassment**

SDPI organized a workshop on ‘Sexual Harassment of Women in Public Places’. The participants of the workshop, more than 100 in number, expressed great interest in this workshop and decided to form an action group to make concerted efforts against sexual harassment at different levels.

f. **Clean-up campaign**

A clean-up campaign was arranged at the Rawal Dam (a small dam built to meet the drinking-water needs of Rawalpindi) to celebrate the World Environment Day. The main theme behind this campaign was to create awareness among the citizens that it is their collective civic responsibility to keep the environment clean. However, the campaign was not as successful as anticipated because the school children invited by SDPI could not participate in this clean-up effort due to their examinations.

g. **Regional linkages in sustainable agriculture**

SDPI became a member of the South Asian Network on Food, Ecology and Culture (SANFEC) and was invited to attend its first meeting in Bangladesh. This was a first step towards developing regional linkages in this area. The Pakistan Environment Programme (PEP) has a separate component on developing regional linkages which SDPI will utilise.

h. **Linkage with Duryog Nivaran on Disaster Mitigation**

SDPI collaborated with the Duryog Nivaran network to raise awareness on alternative perspectives for disaster mitigation. A documentary film was produced by Duryog Nivaran showing case studies of different types of disasters in different South Asian countries. It presents the strategies adopted by local women to cope with disasters. The documentary paints the true picture of the strength, patience and undaunting efforts of these women in protecting and supporting their families while dealing with disasters in an organised manner.

i. **Lobbying**

- Meetings were held with the UNDP and the World Bank on poverty eradication and the need for social mobilisation. SDPI also became a member of the Task Force on Poverty Alleviation.
- Lobbying was done to support women's political representation in local bodies.
- Through the meetings of the Study Group on Information and Communications, support was provided to develop information and telecommunication technology policies in the country.
- Workshops and meetings were held to promote the adoption of pollution control measures by industry.

j. **Information Dissemination**
Press articles were written on desertification, agricultural biodiversity, environment-friendly use of pesticides, and risk and resource allocation in agriculture.

Resource material was provided to various scholars and journalists on the Shantinagar incident, judiciary crisis and the food security issue.

Along with other NGOs, SDPI also provided information to Greenpeace International for a study on the use, storage and disposal of hazardous pesticides. The study covers the entire Asian region and will be published by Greenpeace later this year.

Various organisations showed their interest in the Institute’s activities and advocacy issues by sending questionnaires which were filled out and returned.

**k. Signature campaigns**

The Institute undertook three signature campaigns during 1997-98 on peace and security issues. The Institute also supported Shirkat Gah’s campaign against privatisation of the First Women Bank.

**l. Demonstrations**

During 1997-98, the Institute actively participated in the following:

- Demonstration, along with other NGOs, in front of the Saudi Embassy in Islamabad to demand the release of Pakistani women and children detained on the charges of drug smuggling to Saudi Arabia.
- Demonstration on ‘Violence against Women’ in front of the Supreme Court of Pakistan in Islamabad.
- Demonstration on Indian Nuclear Tests and Nuclear Arms Race in South Asia which was later converted into a peace march. Some SDPI staff members also participated in a protest against Pakistan’s nuclear tests.
- Participated in a walk on 'Women's Day'.
- The Institute, along with the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, addressed a press conference on the Anti-Terrorist Bill.

**m. Networking**

- During the reporting period, SDPI remained heavily engaged in networking with the Advocacy Development Network (AND), Coalition of Rawalpindi and Islamabad NOGs (CORIN), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), NGO Standing Committee (NSC), Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara (GBTI), Greenpress, Forestry Working Group, Aurat Foundation’s Legislative Watch Group, WAF, Joint Action Committee, Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG), Beijing Follow up Unit, and IUCN-PNC at the national level. SDPI is on the executive committees of some of these organisations.
- At the international level, SDPI maintained strong ties with the RING network of research institutes, Duryog Nivaran (on disaster mitigation issues), Greenpeace International (on pesticide consumption and
disarmament in South Asia), Asahi Glass Foundation, Japan (on environmental issues), Gensuikin, a Japanese Peace Group (on peace issues), South Asian Network for Food, Ecology and Culture (on patenting rights) RIS, India, FAO, Cairo, Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Trading Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Turkey, Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI), Canada (on agricultural issues) and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal, on mountain development issues.

- RIS, India selected SDPI as the focal point for its project on industrial environment.
- SDPI assisted Lead-Pakistan in the selection of candidates for its new course. Lead-Pakistan has proposed SDPI's name as the focal point for a project on judicial reform.
- The Executive Director met 12 representatives of various national and international NGOs. Research Fellows and the Research Coordinator also held meetings with several individuals and delegations to strengthen networking. Since SDPI is widely respected for its commitment to sustainable development and other issues of social relevance, it took advantage of these meetings to project its viewpoint on such issues.

n. Weekly seminar series

SDPI’s weekly seminars are generally well received. The weekly seminar series provides a forum for discussion on matters of academic, national and public interest. Besides the external speakers who are invited to deliver lectures, the Institute’s research and visiting fellows also address these seminars to discuss issues related to sustainable development and the philosophical underpinnings of sustainable development.

During the reporting period, the SDPI’s seminar committee arranged 49 weekly seminars. Of these, 27 were conducted on issues related to SDPI research (see annex – I) while the remaining 17 seminars were on advocacy issues. SDPI also provides opportunity for other NGOs and academic institutions to use SDPI as a forum to disseminate information regarding their activities. An attempt was made to keep a balance between research and advocacy issues in the seminar series.
2.6 Institutional Facilities

SDPI gained more strength in terms of capacity building and institutional development during 1997-98. The Institute is now well-established and working effectively on its mandate. Both infrastructure and human development at the Institute greatly helped in raising the status of the Institute. The Resource Centre, MIS Department, Publications and Information Communication and Training Units not only catered to the needs of the Institute but also provided a service to the public at large.

Three Visiting Research Fellows were appointed during this year. A legal advisor was hired on a fee-for-service basis. While search continued for research fellows in the fields of energy and environment, several other vacant positions were filled including the appointment of the Institute's Director, Finance and Administration. Access to the Internet from every workstation at the Institute made it possible for the staff to have quick and easy access to information sources from all over the world.

In every annual budget, SDPI allocates a certain amount of money to finance its employees' training needs. During 1997-98, the Institute partially funded the training for a Research Assistant in the field of community based approaches in disaster mitigation. The Institute also partially sponsored a Research Fellow to participate in the Asian Development Forum: The Unfinished Agenda. By funding the training of its staff members, SDPI enhanced the skills and qualifications of its employees. A more skilled and efficient staff will, in the long run, help strengthen the Institute. Such capacity building measures have greatly enhanced the Institute's ability to achieve more efficiency in research, policy advice, and advocacy.

SDPI’s activities were given wide coverage in the local press. According to the records of SDPI’s clipping service section, during 1997-98, SDPI’s activities were reported in the national newspapers, both in Urdu and English, on 279 occasions.

A brief account of the capacity building activities of the different units at the Institute is given below:

a. Library and Resource Centre

The Institute's Library and Resource Centre attracts numerous visitors from all walks of life. It is viewed by the visitors as one of the best facilities in Islamabad providing access to research material on environmental and sustainable development and other issues of national and public interest. During 1997-98, approximately 200-250 persons from NGOs, academic institutions, government departments, and the general public visited the SDPI Resource Centre. The library now has 170 members. The current holdings of SDPI's library include 10,050 books, 2,060 documents, 25 CD ROMs and 43 videos. Books and document databases are regularly updated and 3,127 records were edited during this year. Arrangements have been made to send the Coordinator, Resource Centre to Canada to receive training for developing a virtual library.

During 1997-98, the Resource Centre provided library automation consultancy to the Programme Management and Evaluation Section of UNICEF, Islamabad. Furthermore, during the reporting period, SDPI developed a publication exchange programme with
12 other organisations bringing the total number to 15. This is a significant achievement since it provides ample opportunities to disseminate information and raise awareness on sustainable development issues by organisations working in other fields.

b. MIS Department

The SDPI website (http:\www.sdpi.org) was launched in 1997-98-1998. The SDPI LAN was also upgraded and can now accommodate up to 100 users. All workstations at the Institute have the e-mail facility. A leased-line connection allows 24 hour access to the Internet at all workstations. Also, a mobile computer lab was established with 10 workstations for PEP training. The WHO database is continuously updated and it now has 5,731 records.

c. Publications Unit

In addition to in-house publication facilities, the Institute entered into a publication contract with the Vanguard Books (Pvt.) Ltd., beginning March' 97 for publication of SDPI books. The contract shall remain valid for an initial term of one year. At present, about 320 readers are on the mailing list of the English and Urdu Newsletters and the Urdu Research Journal 'Paidar Tarraqi'.

Citizens’ Report (annual): In view of persistent demands by like-minded organisations and the public, SDPI decided to publish its next Citizens’ Report on water. Work has been initiated on the Report.

Conference Anthologies: The anthology of the Annual Development Conference titled ‘Green Economics,’ held in 1995, was published. The conference anthology on the Informal Sector, held in 1996, was also published in-house. A conference anthology for the second Sustainable Development Conference, titled To the Future with Hope was also edited and formatted. It will be published as a joint Vanguard-SDPI publication. Work on a second volume titled Social and Environmental Perspectives, based on contributions to the same conference, has also commenced. Editing and formatting of the monograph based on proceedings of the election conference was also finalised. A limited number of copies were printed for distribution.

Research Papers/Reports and Monographs: The book titled Slums, Security and Shelter, based on the Habitat II conference, 1996, was published. The English section successfully delivered a large output. Seven working papers, 11 research reports, one monograph, one book and three policy briefs were published during the reporting period. In addition, the SDPI brochure and its institutional profile were also printed. In the Urdu section, four books were printed while two were finalised and sent to the press for printing. Two research papers were also printed in Urdu.

d. Information, Communication and Training (ICT) Unit

Pakistan Environment Digest (monthly): Twelve issues of the Pakistan Environment Digest were printed and distributed.

Corruption and Accountability: A file of clippings on corruption and accountability was prepared, which covered the period of the last caretaker government. Keeping in view its vital significance and relevance to policy
makers, politicians and the general public, it was decided that a formal
launching ceremony should be organised. The ceremony chaired by Mr Javed
Jabbar, the caretaker minister for petroleum, took place on July 10, 1998.

**Development Monitor:** The total number of entries of the Development
Monitor reached 401,486 during the reporting period. The number of mailings
of the electronic newsletters increased to 1037.

**Quarterly meetings of the study group on Information and
Communications:** Four meetings of the Study Group on Information and
Communications were held. The following issues were discussed:

- Legislation to develop information and telecommunications in
  Pakistan
- The deregulation of Pakistan Telecommunications
- Deregulation and impact on private sector offering
- WTO Agreements on information technology and
  telecommunications in Pakistan
- Strategy to prepare for WTO agreement implications: measures
  needed prior to 2003
- Internet connectivity, status, problems and proposed solutions.

**New Training Unit:** Training responsibility was added to the Institute's
Information and Communication Unit. The initial operational arrangement was
finalised and a contract was signed with the Canadian Partner Organisation
(CPO) to conduct 10 generic courses (details in Annex-II).

**Information Dissemination**

- A paper on trends in Development of Information and Telecommunications
  was finalised. Universalisation of Access to Information: Reach Out to Rural
- National Information Technology Policy to Help Pakistan Chart IT Waters,
- Information Technology Revolution: Meet the Challenge or Face Ruin, *The
- A paper titled, “WTO Agreements on IT and Telecoms: Implications for
  Pakistan,” was published. Based on this paper, a newspaper article was also
- Around 150 news clippings were purchased per month by external users.

**Development Databases**

A final report was prepared on socio-economic issues based on the 240 summaries and
abstracts prepared for the development databases.

### 2.7 Profile of Dr. Shahrukh Rafi Khan

Dr Shahrukh Rafi Khan is the Executive Director of the
Institute. He has a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of
Michigan. He was formerly a Research Economist (1973-75) and head of the Public Policy Section at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (1983-1986). More recently, he has taught economics at the State University of New York—Oneonta (1987-88) and at the Vassar College (1988-93). Since 1993, he has worked at SDPI as Research Fellow, Senior Research Fellow and Joint Director.

In the last four years, he has been engaged in policy work and advocacy by writing briefs for the government, publishing newspaper articles and networking with NGO partners. His research at the Institute has been on the economics of education, participatory rural development, collective action and structural adjustment. Currently, he is engaged in research on collective action in basic education, rural water supply and trade and sustainable development. In addition to numerous articles in refereed journals, he has written, edited or co-edited several books and monographs. These include *Profit and Loss Sharing* (Oxford, 1987), *Higher Education and Employment Opportunities in Pakistan* (UNESCO, 1988) and *Just Development* (Oxford: 1997). Furthermore, he has written and edited several forthcoming books. These include *Government, NGOs and Communities in Social Sector Delivery: An Investigation of Collective Action* (Ashgate), *Fifty Years of Pakistan's Economy* (Oxford), *Do IMF and World Bank Policies Work?* (Macmillan) and *Reforming Pakistan's Political Economy* (Vanguard).
Annexures
### SDPI Seminar Series (July 1997-June 1998)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ms Yvette Rosser</td>
<td>Colonialisation of Curriculum and Politicisation of Historiography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mr Farhatullah Babar&lt;br&gt;Mr M. Ziauddin&lt;br&gt;Dr Pervaiz Hoodbhoy&lt;br&gt;Dr Zafar Mirza&lt;br&gt;Mr M. Nazir&lt;br&gt;Mr Zafarullah Khan</td>
<td>Panel Discussion on <em>Freedom of Information and the Right of Citizenry</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ms Sabina Alkire</td>
<td>Assessing Project Impact on Qualitative Variables: Methodology and Preliminary Results in Oxfam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ms Naheeda Mehboob Elahi</td>
<td>Sabiha Sumar's Video Film titled <em>Who Will Cast the First Stone?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dr Mubarik Ali</td>
<td>Mungbean Green Revolution in Pakistan: Implications of Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dr Muzaffar Qizilbash</td>
<td>The Concept of Well-Being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Prof. Khalid Saeed</td>
<td>Technological Development Policy in a Dual Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dr Qazi Alimullah</td>
<td>Structural Problems of Pakistan's Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Dr Tariq Banuri</td>
<td>What Hopes for Pakistan and What Can Citizens Do: A View From Five Years in the Trenches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Dr Muhammad Aslam</td>
<td>Biofertilisers to Enhance Agricultural Productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Dr Tariq Rehman</td>
<td>How to Make Pakistani Universities Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Mr Sarwar Bari</td>
<td>Flood Mitigation Strategies in Pakistan: Alternative Perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dr Tariq Banuri</td>
<td>Can Countries Grow Out of Environmental Degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Dr Lal Khan</td>
<td>Dynamics of Crises in International Economy: Future Repercussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Dr Hanif Kazi</td>
<td>Cannola Production: Prospects and Potentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Mr Peter Miller</td>
<td>Husbands, Wife And Fertility: Findings of a Study in Karachi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. Mr Fayaz Baqir  Community Participation for Solid Waste Management
19. Mr Shinji Tajeema  An Alternative Perspective for the Enhancement of Education in Developing Countries
20. Mr Anis Jillani  Child Labour
22. Mr Noman Qadir  Transport and Environmental Issues
23. Dr Ch. Inayatullah  Eucalyptus For Development
24. Dr J J Edward  Mystic And Peace Paradigm for Governance
25. Mr Mikko Keinanen  NGO Activity in the Ghazi Barotha Project
26. Mr Yorrick De Silva  The Implementation of Sustainable Development Indicators With Special Reference to Climate Change
27. Dr Eitzaz Ahmed  Can Debt Be Relieved Through Privatisation?
28. Mr I. A. Rehman  The Role of Judiciary in Democratic Development
29. Dr. Athar Hussain  Distinguished Lecture on Post Reform Success of China
30. Ms. Rehana Hashmi  Women and Advocacy
31. Mr. Suroosh Irfani  New Discourses in Post-Revolutionay Iran
   Mr. Abid Minto
   Dr. Tariq Rehman
   Prof. A. H. Nayyar
33. Dr. Shahrukh Rafi Khan  Panel Discussion : Prospects of Sectarian Harmony after Mominpura
34. Mr. Andrew Wilder  Impact of Mines on Children in Afghanistan.
35. Dr. Kaiser Bengali  Social Democratic Movement.
36. Mr. Iqbal Haider  Panel Discussion : Constitutional Package
   Mr. Faqir Hussain
   Dr. Kaiser Bengali
37. Mr. Abbass Qizilbash  AIDS in Pakistan
38. Dr. Tariq Rahman  Census, Ethnicity and Language: The Case of Pakhtoonkhwa
39. Dr. Enayatullah  Panel Discussion : The Education Policy : What it is and What it Should Be
   Dr. Haroon Jatoi
   Prof. Eqbal Ahmed
40. Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Mohmand  Mountain Tourism for Community Development
41. Ms. Foqia S. Khan  Peace Discourse
42. Dr Mozaffar Qizilbash  Sustainable Development: Concepts, Measures and Conflicts
43. Mr I. Hassan, Lt. Gen. Nishat, Dr A.H. Nayyar, Dr Tariq Rahman, Mr Riffat Hussain
   Panel Discussion: Glorification of Violence in the Sub-Continent: Ghauri Missile

44. Dr Shahid Zia
   The Basmati Rice Issue: Trade Related Property Rights and the Developing Countries

45. Dr Adil Najam
   International Environmental Agreements: Why Should Pakistan Bother?

46. Dr Frederic Grare
   The Geopolitics of Regional Energy Developments

47. Prof. Fateh Muhammad Malik, Mr. Ahmed Faraz, Dr Tariq Rahman, Dr Shahrukh Rafi Khan
   Book Launch: Zameen Kay Jagnay kay Dinn Hain

48. Dr. Saba G. Khattak
   Refugee Policy Politics: Afghans in Pakistan

49. Dr. Jennifer Bennet, Ms. Nasreen Azhar, Prof. Khalid, Prof. Salamat
   Panel Discussion: The Blasphemy Law and the Protection of the Minorities
## Training Courses

### Summary of Generic Training Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Training Course</th>
<th>Course Outline</th>
<th>Location (Duration)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Project and Proposal Development</td>
<td>Setting goals, developing activities, out-puts and budgets, development monitoring and evaluation process.</td>
<td>4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Project Management</td>
<td>Skill to develop a shared perspective between field and policy office, use of feedback from the field to adapt programmes, budgeting procedures, accounting, monitoring and reporting</td>
<td>4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mass Awareness</td>
<td>Introduction, instruments, simulation and case studies</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Formal Planning and Review</td>
<td>Relevance and impact of research work on development policies, directing the plan towards an implementable set of initiatives</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Organisational Appraisal and Development</td>
<td>Team building, people management, work organisation, time management, decision making and conflict resolution.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Global Conventions</td>
<td>Issues, purposes and needs, background of various global conventions, the status of their implementation, and the expected outcome.</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Strategic and Policy Programme Training</td>
<td>Strategic planning at the policy level, developing action programmes.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Linkages in Policy Planning and Review</td>
<td>To develop skills for cross-sectoral linkages and to an implementable set of initiatives.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Information Management/ Information Systems and Communications</td>
<td>Electronic information systems, effective use of Internet, design of Web pages, information dissemination, information sharing.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Summary of Specialised Training Courses

#### Specialised Courses
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Training Course</th>
<th>Course Outline</th>
<th>Location (Duration)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Participatory Action Research</td>
<td>Action research to promote sustainable community development, activity and gender mapping.</td>
<td>4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
<td>Introductory background, base line studies, scope, quantification, impact, balance, mitigation and report writing.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Environmental Auditing</td>
<td>Introduction, techniques and methodologies for impact assessment through measurement/analysis of pollution level and material balances.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hazardous Waste Management</td>
<td>Development of toxic waste register, registry of documenting imports of hazardous wastes, directory of emergency equipment, models for managing hazardous waste.</td>
<td>4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>Situational analysis of Natural Resource Management, identification of degrading factors in land, water and forest resources, options and strategies of making sustainable use of these resources.</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Database Management</td>
<td>Collecting, storing and retrieval of data.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Environmental Education</td>
<td>Segments of environment, pollution sources, pollution types waste, health hazards, pollution control strategies, mass awareness/education, international protocols, national legislation, the role NGOs, future and scope.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Geographic Information Systems (GIS)</td>
<td>Importance of GIS, GIS applications, use of various systems, remote sensing, use of earth resources satellite, sensing analysis, forest management; monitoring water resources, fisheries development, desertification etc.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>Solar energy and climate; temperature and wind, precipitation; human impact on climate; ozone depletion, the green effects, global warming; solutions.</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex. III

SDPI Members

Mr Zahur Ali Qureshi
Islamabad

Mr. John C. Wood
Islamabad

Mr Arej Knudsen
Islamabad

Dr Naeem Bajwa
Lahore

Mr Sherjeel Ali Chaudary
Islamabad

Dr Saquib Shahab
Islamabad

Mr Gul Mohammad Larik
Islamabad

Ms Sherry Rehman
Karachi

Dr Amir H. Malik
Rawalpindi

Mr Arjumand A. Shiekh
Islamabad

Ms Nasira Habib
Lahore
Annex. IV

SDPI Staff

- Aamer, Ali, Project Assistant, ICT
- Aftab, Ayesha, Research Assistant, Population/Community Development
- Ahmed, Ikhlaq, Library Assistant
- Ahmed Nadeem, Office Assistant
- Ahmed, Rashid, Driver
- Ahmed, Tahir, Accounts Officer
- Aziz, Arshad, Programme Secretary, ICT
- Baig, Umbreen, Assistant Editor (English)
- Banuri, Tariq, Research Adviser
- Bashir, Musarrat, Research and PEP Coordinator
- Bengali, Kaiser, Visiting Fellow
- Bennett, Jennifer, Research Fellow, Population/Community Development
- Chaudhry, Lubna, Visiting Fellow
- David, Douglas, HRD Officer
- Farrukh, Shah, Coordinator, Resource Centre
- Gazdar, Haris, Visiting Fellow
- Hasnain, Tahir Research Associate, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry
- Hussain, Masood, Systems Manager
- Hussain, Mohammad, Clipping Clerk, ICT
- Irfan, Mohammad, Paste up Artist, ICT
- Jahangir, Majid, Assistant Manager, Accounts
- Janjua, Ansar, Despatch Clerk
- Javed, Fauzia, Office Manager
- Kamal, Natasha, Advocacy Officer
- Kazmi, Sajid, Research Assistant, Macro Economics
- Khan, Abdul Matin, Senior Research Analyst, TTSID
- Khan, Gulshan, Driver
- Khan, Haroon Ayub, Visiting Associate
- Khan, Nasir, Information Secretary
- Khan, Shaheen Rafi, Consultant CEESP
- Khan, Shahrukh Rafi, Executive Director
- Khattak, Saba Gul, Deputy Director/Research Fellow, Gender and Development
- Khurshid, Arshad, Publication Officer (English)
- Khwaja, Mahmood, Research Fellow
- Latif, Zainab, Research Assistant, Basic Education Project
- Majid, Abdul, Information Analyst, ICT
- Malik, M. D., Executive Secretary
- Masih, Buta, Mate
- Meer, Tanveer Ahmed, Publications’ Secretary (Urdu)
- Mian, Zia, Visiting Fellow
- Najam, Adil, Visiting Fellow
- Naqvi, Asad, Research Associate, Urban Environment, Forestry
- Qizilbash, Mozaffar, Visiting Fellow
Qureshi, Asif Qayyum, Research Fellow, Sustainable Energy
Rafiq, Zulqarnain, Assistant Coordinator, ICT
Rahman, Tariq, Chief Editor/Research Advisor
Rasul, Shahid, Project Assistant, ICT
Rehman, Atiq-ur-, Research Assistant, TTSID
Saleem, Ahmed, Editor (Urdu)
Sardar, Suhail, Publication Secretary (English)
Shah, Nafisa, Senior Advocacy Officer
Shahban, Dina, Director, Finance and Administration
Shaheen, M. Arif, LAN Administrator
Tubassam, Irshad, Secretary, TTSID
Wasim, Hafiz, Programme Assistant, ICT
Yasin, Brig. (Retd.) M., Programme Coordinator, ICT
Zaman, Sher, Gardener
Zia, Shahid, Research Fellow, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry
AUDITOR’S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of Sustainable Development Policy Institute as at June 30, 1998 and the related income and expenditure account, together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing issued by the International Federation of Accountants. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the management in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the organisation’s circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Sustainable Development Policy Institute.

In our opinion the financial statements presents fairly the financial position of Sustainable Development Policy Institute as at June 30, 1998 and the results of its operations out of the cash flow for the year then ended and are further in agreement with the books of the Institute as at June 30, 1998.

PLACE: Islamabad
Date: November 13, 1998

Annex. V
### Balance Sheet as for June 30, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTE</th>
<th>1998 Rupees</th>
<th>1997 Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIXED ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,193,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INVESTMENT</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project grants receivable</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>834,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances, deposits &amp; prepayments</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,768,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>412,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,015,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors, accrued and other liabilities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,455,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unutilized Grants</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20,917,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>22,373,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET CAPITAL EMPLOYED</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,085,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPRESENTED BY:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Revenue</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,738,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(653,360)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,085,255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.

---

**CHAIRMAN**

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended June 30, 1998
### Cash Flow Statement

For the Year Ended June 30, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTE</th>
<th>1998 Rupees</th>
<th>1997 Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESTRICTED GRANTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>16,489,701</td>
<td>13,318,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEFERRED REVENUE RECOGNISED</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>490,471</td>
<td>925,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUPPORT &amp; REVENUE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11,465,246</td>
<td>12,308,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries wages &amp; benefits</td>
<td>8,509,625</td>
<td>9,815,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Time Consultants</td>
<td>137,917</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling</td>
<td>361,860</td>
<td>335,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers &amp; periodicals</td>
<td>21,651</td>
<td>49,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee &amp; subscriptions</td>
<td>124,987</td>
<td>514,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors’ Remuneration</td>
<td>45,460</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Rates &amp; Taxes</td>
<td>1,137,500</td>
<td>1,883,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>676,574</td>
<td>677,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas and water</td>
<td>541,777</td>
<td>451,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training fee</td>
<td>15,280</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>293,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>569,881</td>
<td>182,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>8,412</td>
<td>6,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; stationery</td>
<td>657,159</td>
<td>634,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>57,286</td>
<td>63,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement</td>
<td>235,254</td>
<td>29,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>131,489</td>
<td>170,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office repair &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>375,944</td>
<td>863,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle running expenses</td>
<td>188,937</td>
<td>161,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>1,245,156</td>
<td>1,106,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts written off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses on Restricted Projects</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,879,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on sale of fixed assets</td>
<td>13,846,582</td>
<td>9,879,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>13,672</td>
<td>39,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,672</td>
<td>39,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>(456,985)</td>
<td>(759,008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(855,317)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(456,985)</td>
<td>(1,614,325)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPENING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD</strong></td>
<td>(196,375)</td>
<td>1,417,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND</strong></td>
<td>(653,360)</td>
<td>(196,375)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.

---

CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Cash Flow Statement

For the Year Ended June 30, 1998

[51]
### Funds from operating activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998 Rupees</th>
<th>1997 Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support &amp; Revenue</td>
<td>11,465,246</td>
<td>12,308,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Grants</td>
<td>33,739,474</td>
<td>9,464,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45,204,720</td>
<td>21,773,471</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adjustment of items not involved in movement of funds
- Depreciation: 1,245,156, 1,106,870
- (Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed assets: -220,100, 39,066
- Cash receipt on sale of fixed assets: -56,011

Less: Operating expenses
- (28,902,403)  (27,311,429)

Net: (27,877,347)  (26,109,481)

#### Working capital changes

##### Increase/(Decrease) in current assets:
- Accounts receivable: 111,441, 860,076
- Advances, deposits & pre-payments: 1,401,492, 364,745
- Investment: 15,250,000, -
- Receivable from donor: -631,300, -

Net: (16,540,051)  (1,856,121)

##### Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities:
- Creditors, accrued and other liabilities: 1,010,742, 2,042,428
- Payable to donors: -869,103, 869,103

Net: (1,010,742)  1,173,325

**CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(223,420)</td>
<td>(5,018,806)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funds from investing activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets acquired during the year</td>
<td>1,315,832</td>
<td>1,637,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceed from sale of fixed assets</td>
<td>220,100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(1,095,732)</td>
<td>(1,637,221.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Net cash generated during the year (1+2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1,319,152)</td>
<td>(6,656,027)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Opening balance of cash and bank balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,731,556</td>
<td>8,387,583</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cash & Cash equivalents generated during the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1,319,152)</td>
<td>(6,656,027)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Closing balance of cash and bank balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>412,404</td>
<td>1,731,556</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.

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CHAIRMAN

DIRECTOR

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[ 52 ]
Notes to the Accounts for the Year Ended
June 30, 1998

1. STATUS AND OPERATION
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is an independent, Non-profit, Non-Government Research Institute incorporated in August 4, 1992 under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The principle activity of the SDPI is to advice government, non-government, private sector, civil and political organizations and the mass media regarding the social and environmental issues.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
Following significant accounting policies and conventions have been used in the preparation of these accounts

2.1 Accounting Convention
These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, without any adjustment for the effects of inflation or current values.

2.2 Taxation
Provision for taxation has not been provided since it is a non-profit organization and is exempt from tax under the provision of Income Tax Ordinance, 1979.

2.3 Fixed Assets
Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on straight-line method to write off the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life. Full year's depreciation is charged on additions, while no depreciation is charged on items deleted during the year. Normal repair is charged to income whereas major renewals and repairs are capitalized.

2.4 Deferred Revenue
Grants related to depreciable assets are allocated to income over the periods and in the same proportions in which the depreciation over those assets is charged. Unrecognized balance of such grants is shown as deferred revenue.

2.5 Support Recognition
Operating funds restricted by the donors or grantors for specific purposes are deemed to be earned and reported as support when the organization has incurred expenditures in compliance with the specific restrictions. Amount received but not yet expended are reported as payable to the donors.

2.6 Long Term Investments
Long term investment is stated at cost

2.6 Revenue Recognition
- Revenue in general is recognized on the basis of actual receipt.
- Revenue from investment is recognized on accrual basis.