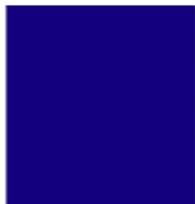


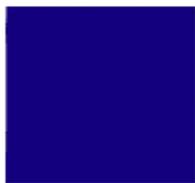


**SDPI**  
Sustainable Development Policy Institute



# Annual Report

2003-04



Sustainable Development Policy Institute

# **Annual Report**

**2003-04**

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# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

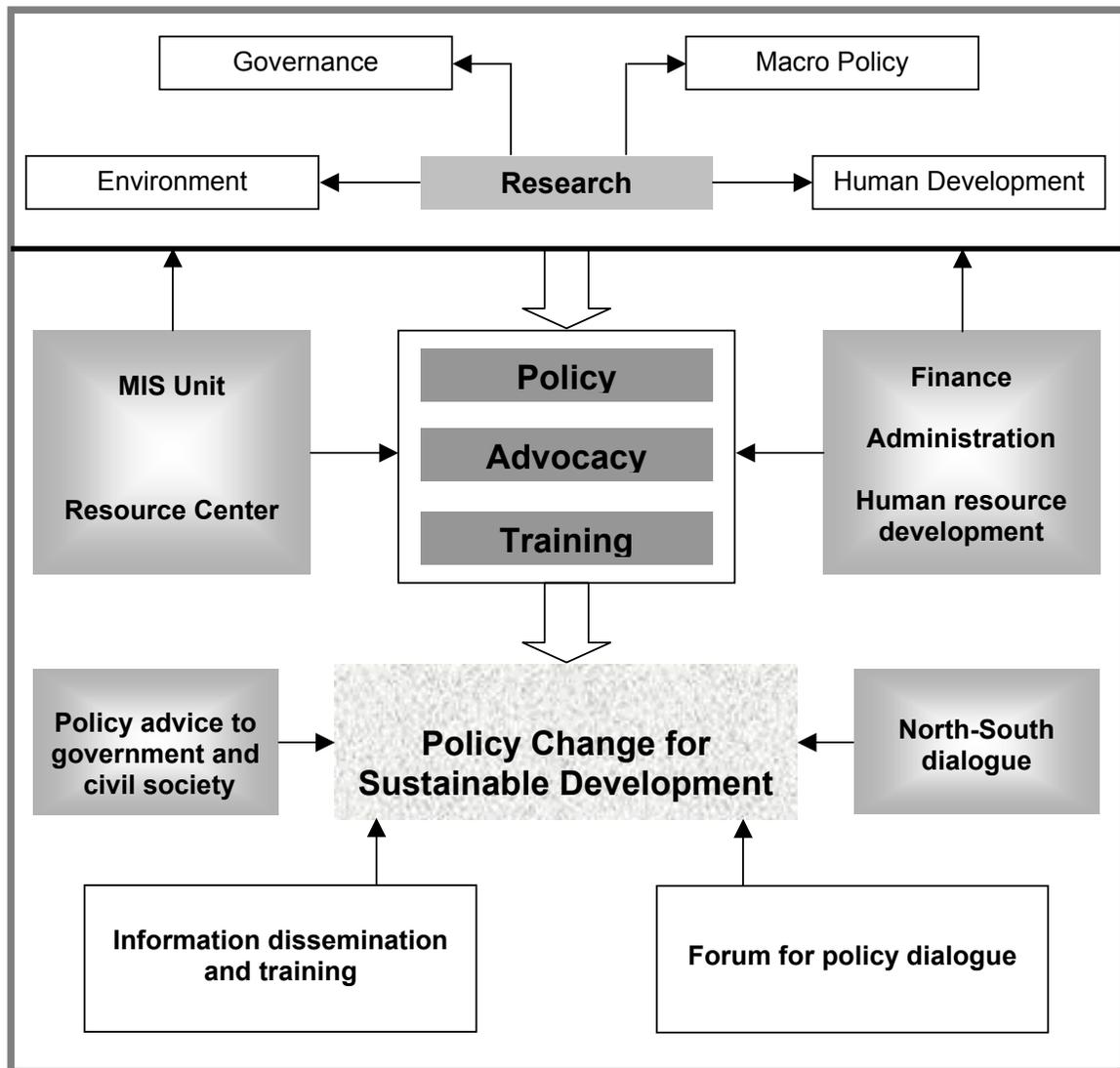
BoG	Board of Governors
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CEESP	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CORIN	Coalition of Rawalpindi and Islamabad NGOs
CPC	Citizens Peace Committee
CPO	Canadian Partners Organization
CSE	Center for Science and Environment
CUTS	Consumer Unity and Trust Society
DA	Development Alternatives
DFID	Department For International Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESC	Environment Standards Committee
EU	European Union
FES	Frederich Eibert Stiftung
GCO	Green Circle Organization
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HDFNA	Human Development Foundation of North America
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPRI	Islamabad Policy Research Institute

IT	Information Technology
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAC	Joint Action Committee
LEAD	Leadership in Environment and Development
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences
MIS	Management Information Service
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoELGRD	Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development
MSU	Multi-Sector Support Unit
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NCCR	National Center for Competence in Research
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
NET	National Environmental Trust
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRB	National Reconstruction Bureau
PAEC	Pakistan Atomic Energy Council
PBR	Plant Breeders Rights
PED	Pakistan Environment Digest
PEP	Pakistan Environment Program
PEPA	Pakistan Environment Protection Agency
PEPC	Pakistan Environment Protection Council
PILER	Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research
RC	Resource Center
RCSS	Regional Center for Strategic Studies

RING	Regional and International Networking Group
SAAG	Sustainable Agriculture Action Group
SANEI	South Asian Network of Economic Institutions
SANFEC	South Asian Network on Food, Ecology and Culture
SARPI	Swiss Association of Research Partner Institutes
SAWTEE	South Asia Watch on Trade Economics and Environment
SDC	Sustainable Development Conference
SID	Society for International Development
SIP	Sustainable Industrial Production
SNPO	Swiss NGO Program Office
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TTSID	Technology Transfer for Sustainable Industrial Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WAF	Women's Action Forum
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Agency
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WTO	World Trade Organization



# Organogram



# About SDPI

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is an independent, public interest think tank that provides advice to public, private and voluntary organizations and undertakes policy-oriented research and advocacy.

## MISSION STATEMENT

To catalyze the transition towards sustainable development defined as the enhancement of peace, social justice and well-being, within and across generations.

## BRIEF HISTORY

SDPI was founded in August 1992 on the recommendation of the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS), also called *Pakistan's Agenda 21*. The NCS placed Pakistan's socio-economic development within the context of a national environmental plan. This highly acclaimed document, approved by the Federal Cabinet in March 1992, outlined the need for an independent non-profit organization to serve as a source of expertise for policy analysis and development, policy intervention, and policy and program advisory services in support of NCS implementation.

The design of the Institute was initiated by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature–Pakistan (IUCN-P) with significant support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), gratefully acknowledged as the Institute's key source of institutional support. The committee formulated for the constitution of SDPI consulted government officials, academics, intellectuals, NGOs and journalists while formulating the by-laws and identifying the first Board of Governors. The SDPI Board of Governors (please see Annex 1) is an independent governing body that determines not only financial and managerial policies, but also the Institute's research priorities. SDPI is registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1860.

During eleven years of SDPI's existence, there have been six changes in government. SDPI, as a policy-oriented research institute, has had to re-establish relationships with government each time the administration has changed. Despite this relatively unstable

political environment, SDPI has, and intends to continue to produce quality policy research and advocate democratic governance and pro-people initiatives.

## **MANDATE**

To

- become the center of excellence on sustainable development in Pakistan
- conduct policy advice, policy oriented research and advocacy from a broad multi-disciplinary perspective
- promote the implementation of policies, programs, laws and regulations based on sustainable development
- strengthen civil society and facilitate civil society-government interaction through collaboration with other organizations and activist networks
- disseminate research findings and public education through the media, conferences, seminars, lectures, publications
- contribute to building up national research capacity and infrastructure.

## **GOALS**

The following goals reflect the main axes of our work- the means through which we effect change:

- to catalyze the transition towards sustainable and just development in Pakistan
- to serve as a source of expertise and advisory services for the government, private sector, and non-governmental initiatives supporting the implementation of Pakistan's National Conservation Strategy
- to conduct policy-oriented research on sustainable development from a broad multi-disciplinary perspective
- to provide policy advice on matters relating to the mission of the Institute
- to contribute to strengthening the social and physical infrastructure for research in Pakistan including the construction and dissemination of databases and research indices and the improvement of library systems
- to initiate, establish and participate in collaborative advocacy and other activities with like-minded organizations in and outside the country.

## **ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGIES**

There has been little amendment to the existing mandate and goals of the Institute. However, there has been a process of clarification and prioritization. We are keen to retain the strengths that have made SDPI the highly respected Institute it is. We are also aware that a process of restructuring and changing priorities is essential to maximize our comparative advantage and

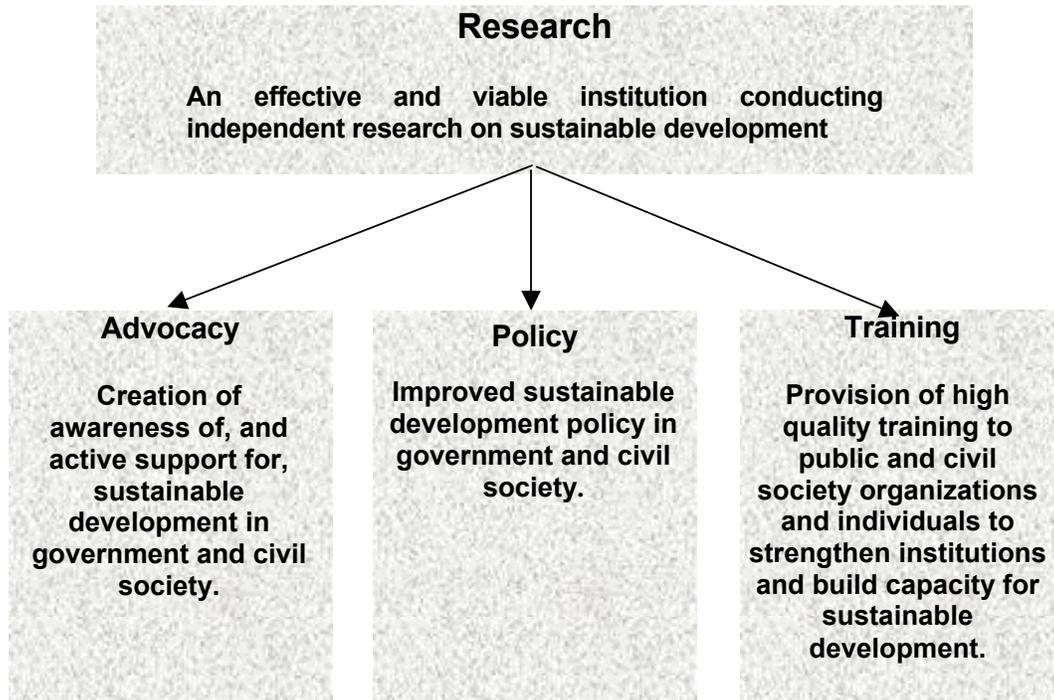
ensure we continue to improve our effectiveness. The strategies below reflect these needs and desires:

- strengthen linkages between policy, research, advocacy and training
- maintain the transparent, participatory, ‘moral community’ culture for which SDPI is respected
- devolve partial responsibility for the financial viability of projects to researchers
- preserve SDPI’s broad mandate, whilst maintaining the highest research standard achievable
- be realistic about workload *vis-à-vis* institutional/staff capacity
- seek out new, creative fundraising strategies to secure our financial base in the medium term; maximize returns on existing opportunities such as the training program
- consolidate, and possibly expand, the organizational infrastructure including securing our own premises
- ensure greater policy effectiveness of research
- continue to foster multi-disciplinary research on sustainable development
- engage with governments to support democratic governance and pro-people initiatives
- take stock of SDPI's contribution to the first phase of the NCS and, based on that assessment, ensure effective support for the implementation of the, more recent, government’s National Environment Action Plan (NEAP).

## **APPROACH**

SDPI produces knowledge–knowledge that can enhance the capacity of government to make informed policy decisions and to engage civil society on issues of public interest. The Institute acts as both a generator of original research on sustainable development issues and as an information resource for concerned individuals and institutions. SDPI’s function is thus two-fold: an advisory role fulfilled through research, policy advice and advocacy; and an enabling role realized through providing other individuals and organizations with resource materials to undertake NCS related activities.

The research program at SDPI is intended to drive the three main activities of policy advice, advocacy and training:



# Research and Policy Advice

SDPI's research and policy is multi-disciplinary and problem-oriented. It is focused around the core program areas of the NCS/NEAP (please see Annex 2). It is an iterative and flexible program that evolves and changes with policy needs, research capacity and interest.

## **SDPI's Current Research Program**

### **A. Environment**

1. Hazardous Waste Management
2. Sustainable Industrial Development
3. Renewable Energy/Clean Fuels
4. Trade and Environment
5. Water

### **B. Globalization and Rural Livelihoods**

### **C. Governance**

### **D. Human Development: Social Sectors**

1. Labor
2. Gender and Globalization
3. Gender
4. Poverty
5. Peace
6. Education
7. Health

### **E. Information and Communications**

The research program at SDPI is well established and recognized in the academic community. This year, the SDPI research staff worked on more than 60 research assignments. SDPI was approached, nationally and internationally, on a range of sustainable development related issues. Work progressed on 31 research projects in collaboration with local, regional and international partners.

As a premier think tank in the country, SDPI's *raison d'être* is also to provide policy advice on sustainable development to the government, civil society and private-sector organizations as well as to the general public. Policy advice is a distillation of recommendations emerging from

research conducted at SDPI. While much of the advice is provided on request via policy papers and briefs, unsolicited advice is also given on key issues through policy papers, written comments, meetings, targeted newsletters, press articles, essays and participation at different fora to identify alternatives for improving existing policies and practices.

During the year, SDPI was involved with the following research-based and policy driven assignments:

## **A. ENVIRONMENT**

### **A.1. Hazardous Waste Management**

#### ***A.1.1 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Pakistan***

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) problem including PCBs, has not been a priority environmental issue in Pakistan and little information is available in any form on PCBs contained in electrical equipment, their use and wastes. To collect information and data for assessing PCBs situation in the country, site visits including repairing/recycling workshops, preliminary survey using a questionnaire, telephonic contacts and meetings were held with different stakeholders including government/WAPDA officials, electronic equipment suppliers/store managers and manufacturers.

Of the many uses/applications of PCBs in other parts of the world, in Pakistan the main use seems to be in different PCBs formulations, generally termed as *Transformer Oil*. Reported synthetic oils, which have been/are being used, include Silicon, Ester and Askarel. Pak-HY Oils Limited is one of the main suppliers of transformer oil to WAPDA. It is claimed that Pak-HY Oils Limited have been producing PCBs free oil from the mineral based feedstock for the past 25 years. However, the oil containers at different WAPDA storehouses are not labeled, "PCBs Free" or "NO PCBs" by the company. The production, supply and use of PCBs are not specifically regulated in any way in the country. Due to the adverse health and environmental impacts caused by PCBs, it is essential that PCBs specific regulations for its complete phase out be developed and implemented in the country. SDPI's paper *Environmental and Health Impacts of PCBs and Measures for PCBs Phase Out in Pakistan* is under review for publication and working paper with policy recommendations for phasing out PCBs use in the country is near completion.

#### ***A.1.2. Studies on Quality of Sub-Surface Water around Tanneries***

In NWFP, the tanning industry has developed rapidly during the late seventies, when large size industrial units were established at Peshawar, Charsadda and Jehangira. Since these units are adopting no pollution control measures, the hazards to environment caused by the effluents and emissions from tanneries pose an acute problem in the country. SDPI's study in this area was a part of investigations comprising (a) characterization of the tannery/leather industry effluents, (b) assessment of the pollution caused by these effluents to the environment and (c) development of a simple but economical procedure for the pre-treatment

and recycling of these effluents, to recover some valuable materials. The studies described indicate that the underground water samples around tanneries have high concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS), phenols, chromium and sulphides, which render the well water in the area unsuitable for drinking and domestic use.

### ***A.1.3 Studies on Dioxin Emission from Incinerators and the Resulting Health Impacts***

In collaboration with the International Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Elimination Network (IPEN), SDPI has undertaken, as one of the participating organizations in a global project, to study the most hazardous POP chemical, dioxin levels released from incineration of wastes. Studies would include measuring dioxin levels in the ash from incinerators and bio-monitoring of chicken egg samples in and around incinerators in Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi.

## **A.2. Sustainable Industrial Development**

### ***A.2.1 Study on Zamzama Gas fields***

During this year, SDPI looked at approaches to addressing the challenge of environmental management. The study on Zamzama Gas fields in this regard was the first study of its kind in the country, which aimed at understanding the role of gas companies in community development and the factors underlying protests from local communities including violent protests in the form of attacks on the gas installations. SDPI work helped gauge the positive and negative effects of successful gas production on the living standards of the local communities. The study, through extensive on ground research and open-ended interviews of stakeholders and policy makers as well as analysis of the official documents related to the petroleum policy, will ultimately come up with a set of policy recommendations for adaptation in the petroleum sector.

### ***A.2.2 Policy Document Reviews***

SDPI researchers were solicited to review the following policy documents:

- MoE Draft Chapter on Environment for the Five Years Plan (2005 –9)
- UNEP Draft Guidelines on BAT (Best Available Technologies) and BEP (Best Environmental Practices) for disposal of POPs and other hazardous substances /wastes
- IPEN position paper on hazardous flame retardants, poly-brominated di-phenyls ethers (PBDEs) for presentation to UNEP working group
- MoE chapter on Environment for the Prospective Plan (2011)
- EIA of the Pakistan Highway Rehabilitation Project by PAK-EPA
- National Drinking Water Policy – 2001 by The Network for Consumer Protection, Pakistan
- Ban on the use of chemicals in detergents by PAK-EPA

### ***A.2.3 National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS)***

SDPI regularly participated in the meetings of the NEQS Implementation Committee that led to enhanced communication between SDPI, industrial units and environmental protection agencies on the issue.

### ***A.2.4 Brown Issues***

SDPI was solicited by Pak.-EPA to provide input on the Brown Issues as part of the five-year plan. These issues include water quality, marine, air and noise pollution, waste/ effluents management, slums, resettlements, sanitation, energy conservation and renewable, trade and environment, international cooperation/ commitments and integration of environment into mainstream sectoral policies.

## **A.3. Renewable Energy/Clean Fuels**

In an effort to establish renewable energy and sustainable energy initiatives as a viable alternative within Pakistan's utility sector, research is being conducted to support the adoption of current renewable energy driven trends in Pakistan. In order to build a solid foundation for moving forward in renewable energy, the sustainable energy research team at SDPI undertook projects on the following issues:

### ***A.3.1. Marketability of Renewable Energy Resources in Pakistan***

Renewable energy systems are expensive in terms of installation costs. The power from them is also available intermittently - only when the renewable source (for instance, wind or solar energy) is available. On the other hand, they are free of any input fuel. They also incur much less operation and maintenance costs and are supposed to have a longer lifetime. Although using renewable power looks uneconomical in the short term, but will be profitable in the long term. Therefore, the key question is what can make investment in renewable power generation acceptable. The Energy Group at SDPI conducted research to find answers to this question through a financial analysis, which looked at the costs involved in setting up renewable power businesses in Pakistan and in identifying factors that could help attract investment in the renewable technologies. The research especially focused on finding the cost of generation of renewable power and then on determining a suitable tariff that is acceptable both to the prospective investor and electricity purchasers in the country.

### ***A.3.2. Liberalization and De/regulation of Power sector in Pakistan***

Pakistan's power sector was liberalized in mid 1990s. Since then WAPDA, the state utility has seen an increase in its losses and has gone bankrupt. The nature of agreements inked with Independent Power Producers (or IPPs), drained out WAPDA. Consumers, on the other hand, have constantly suffered rising tariffs since the inception of private power in Pakistan. WAPDA's own conditions have deteriorated to an extent that the utility's annual losses hover around Rs. 40 billion. Its old and outdated infrastructure only adds to its woes. The utility's

line losses lie between 27-30%. The Government of Pakistan has taken steps to revamp WAPDA, foremost of which is the unbundling of the utility into distribution and generation companies. The Energy Group of SDPI prepared and published a report *The History of Private Power in Pakistan*, which tried to address the problems/controversies generated by liberalization and deregulation of the power sector in Pakistan.

#### **A.4. Trade and Environment**

##### ***A.4.1. The WTO, Trade and Sustainable Development: A Southern Agenda***

The momentum of WTO negotiations stalled post the Cancun ministerial. Bolstered by China's joining their ranks, the increasing assertiveness of the South ground the Northern juggernaut to a halt. As a consequence of the deadlock, the US continued to push its alternative track trade policy to engage in bilateral and regional trade agreements. However, while current US and EU trade policies may be cause for concern, an element of posturing is built into its recent moves. The message quite clearly is that the Doha Round needs to be put back on track and that multilateralism in trade negotiations suits both the North and the South.

Doha fundamentally changed the rules of the game on trade and environment. The issue is no longer whether trade and environment are linked. This is now a given. The challenge is how best to address environmental problems within a rules-based multilateral trading system. The challenge for the South in this changed scenario is to craft a Southern agenda which can counterbalance – as well as benefit from – asymmetries related to affluence, bargaining power, science, technology and institutional capacity. The International Center for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) funded this study completed during the year. Among others the study identified three negotiating premises for the South:

- Persisting with sustainable development
- Recognizing market realities
- Developing regional links

Clearly, the South needs to persist with its stance that the environment cannot be divorced from its broader context of sustainable development. In the exclusive focus on inter-generational justice, the environmental movement has left out intra-generational justice that sustainable development reintroduced. To attain sustainable development, or more specifically to eradicate poverty, a goal endorsed by the preamble to the WTO treaty, poor countries need resources. Trade must serve this end via the agency of measures within the WTO, such as SDT and market access, and also by ensuring that trade is not immiserizing.

The South also needs to understand in assuming its negotiating positions that the North more often than not negotiates on behalf of multinational corporations (MNCs). Understanding that they are negotiating with *the profit motive* should inject a dose of realism into the positions adopted. Also, the South has little room for maneuver when it comes to dealing with the private sector. Increasingly, businesses in the North are being required by their

boards/shareholders to do businesses with firms that meet certain *voluntary* environmental and quality standards. The only option Southern exporters have is to conform or lose markets. The study related these negotiating premises in four areas of concern to South Asia within the WTO negotiating framework. These are:

1. The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)
2. Trade and Environment (T&E)
3. General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)
4. Trade in Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

The study aims to sensitize policy makers to the need for linking trade with environment in the broader context of sustainable development and to formulate negotiating agendas based on this broader linkage.

#### ***A.4.2. Potential Impact on Southern Farmers of Reducing Northern Subsidies: Reflections From Pakistan***

In partnership with IISD and funded by SDC and CIDA, this ongoing study is based on the thesis that eliminating northern agricultural subsidies and tariffs would exacerbate inequity in the South. Specifically, trade liberalization combined with the anti-small farmer biases in agricultural policies in the South would generate incentives favoring large farm concentration, corporatization, and intensive use of chemicals and use of seed harmful to indigenous varieties. The gender impacts of these trends are also likely to be adverse and are also being examined in detail. Our analysis is in relation to three major crops, rice, cotton and wheat. Through the study SDPI wishes to present policy makers involved in the WTO negotiations with alternative realities regarding the impact of removing northern agricultural subsidies. The results of the study would make them aware of the need to address domestic access and governance failures as prerequisites for more effective negotiations.

#### ***A.4.3. Regional and International Networking Group (RING) Projects***

1. Implementation of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements and Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS): Regional Initiatives

This study identified regional capacity building approaches to enhance compliance with the TBT and SPS Agreements and company bilateral requirements pertaining to technical regulations and voluntary standards, in order to increase access for South Asian exports. Clearly, there was an established need for this as regional and global economies become more closely integrated. However, the backward linkages with national capacity building imperatives were also emphasized in the study. It recognized both the embryonic nature of the initiatives underway in the region and the political and logistical complexities associated with regionalization. The study found that while there is undeniable merit in being forward looking, grounding this in the national context will make the regional constructions more realistic. SDPI hopes that the findings from this study will lead to the establishment of a technical, institutional and financial rationale for regional approaches to compliance with international environmental, social and quality standards.

## 2. Preparations for UN Environment Program's (UNEP) GEO-4

As part of the Regional and International Networking Group's (RING) work with the UN Environment Program charged with strengthening the methodology and policy messages in UNEP's flagship Global Environmental Outlook reports, SDPI drafted a think-piece that analyzed the policy analysis component and framework of previous GEO reports using a SWOT framework. Among other things this included recommendations on what should be in the future policy analysis framework, input for the preparation of the 2003 and 2004 Annual GEO Statements and an analysis of the regional policy dialogues for the next GEO report.

### **A.5. Water**

#### ***A.5.1. Sustainable Fishing Practices and Manchar Lake***

This study, undertaken with the financial support of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) looked at the impact of devolution of power plan 2000 on effective natural resource management. As the basic idea behind the devolution plan had been of empowering people/communities at grass root level through their participation in the decision-making process at local or primary level, it was therefore assumed that with the introduction and implementation of the devolution plan local community's participation and thus efficiency of natural resource management would have been enhanced, with a subsequent positive effect over the Lake environment. The study included formal interviews on a set of questionnaires from the elected representatives (Union Council Nazims and *Tehsil* council members), informal interviews on open-ended questionnaires from various stakeholders (WAPDA, irrigation, fisheries and health officials, representatives from CBOs and landlords), and a focus group discussion with the fishermen community.

From the study it was clear that the majority of people interviewed were well aware of the issue (environmental degradation of the Lake) and could identify the source of pollution (Main Nara Valley Drain (MNVD) and Right Bank Outfall Drainage (RBOD)). People, while endorsing the idea that the devolution plan could work to save the Lake and its people from further deterioration, were pessimistic about the role and effectiveness of these forums.

On the basis of this pilot study SDPI is now working on developing a first of its kind project to highlight the conditions of wetlands in Pakistan and to place Manchar Lake on the list of protected wetlands as required by the Ramsar convention to ensure that this precious natural resource is not lost. A draft policy paper on *Sustainable Fishing Practices and Manchar Lake Conservation* was developed.

## **B. GLOBALIZATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS**

### **B.1. Resource Rights and Sustainable Livelihoods: A Case Study of Pakistan's Dir-Kohistan Forests**

The United States International Development Agency (USAID) funded this case study, undertaken in collaboration with IUCN. Based in Dir-Kohistan, it attempted to demonstrate the links between resource rights, local livelihoods and insecurity in the forestry sector. Two related premises formed the context for these links, namely:

- sustainable development can enhance human security and
- good governance is a prerequisite for sustainable development in practice and also a necessary means for managing and mitigating conflicts.

In the study, governance referred to statutory and customary laws that govern resource rights and the institutional mechanisms that implement them. Dir-Kohistan falls well below the woeful national average on all three criteria of sustainable development, namely economic, social and environmental. In turn, the adverse institutional resonances reflect the replacement of community resource rights and access under customary law, with the punitive – and unimplemented – remit of statutory law.

The study also examined the historical marginalization of women. While their economic responsibilities have increased, they are socially and culturally relegated to an oppressive religious environment. It is expected that the study will inculcate awareness about traditional resource right regimes and alternative community-based governance systems that work.

### **B.2. Compliance Across the Supply Chain: Can it Be Done? A Case Study of Pakistan's Coastal Fisheries**

With the financial assistance of SDC and CIDA and in partnership with IISD, SDPI has been involved in this ongoing study. Current fishing practices in Pakistan's coastal areas raise sustainability and livelihoods issues. The threat is not only to future stocks but also to the livelihoods of fishing communities. Clearly these communities and foreign trawlers indulge in practices that pose a threat to fish stocks. However, such practices are a direct consequence of policy failures. Over fishing by trawlers sets into motion a negative dynamic where fishing communities have no choice other than to further deplete stocks in order to sustain themselves. The contractor system is another symptom of policy failure with the extortionary practices they employ being reminiscent of the activities of 'mafias' in other sectors (forestry, irrigation, urban).

The world is moving rapidly towards a regime of uniform international standards to regulate international trade. With respect to fisheries standards for both harvesting and processing exist. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), a London based non-profit organization, has developed principles that govern activities related to harvesting practices. The Codex Alimentarius standards focus on the provision of suitable facilities for onshore processing.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the potential benefits the fisheries sector could derive from compliance with the technical regulations and voluntary standards governed by the SPS Agreement. It entails:

- Documenting on-shore and off-shore harvesting and processing practices
- Assessing the adverse impacts of unsustainable harvesting practices on marine resources in the Indus Delta ecosystem and on the livelihoods of fishing communities
- Assessing the adverse economic and social (health) impacts of existing processing practices

Through this study SDPI aims to sensitize policy makers to the environmental depletions of the fishing contractors (both domestic and foreign), and to the alienation of community resource rights, and, highlight the need for integrated approaches to remediation.

### **B.3. Impact of Trade Liberalization on Rural Livelihoods**

This is a South Asia regional initiative carried out through the South Asia Watch on Trade Economics and Environment (SAWTEE) network of which SDPI is a member. This is a six-year program, (comprising of two phases of three years each) funded by the Ford Foundation, NOVIB and Actionaid Asia. Various studies conducted in this program primarily focus on raising the level of debate on issues related to the protection and promotion of farmers' rights in the WTO era at the level of civil society, public sector, and policy makers and conducting research on vital issues. These studies analyze the possible opportunities for, and threats within the multilateral trading system to farmers of the Hindukush-Himalaya (HKH) region. It suggests that existing institutes will be strengthened and new institutional mechanisms worked out to safeguard farmers' rights and enable people to cope with the emerging challenges. During the year, data was collected on *Medicinal Plants and their usage in Northern Areas of Pakistan* for SAWTEE's second report. SAWTEE, SDPI, Actionaid, and Consumers International organized a panel discussion on *Review of TRIPs: Roadmap for Protecting Farmers Rights* during the 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference in Cancun. It was here that the recommendation to establish an international network to secure farmers rights under the TRIPs regime was floated and taken up. Hence, the *Farmers Rights Advocacy and Networking Group (FRANK)* was formed consisting of North/South NGOs. SDPI was actively involved in the formulation of this network, as well as facilitating the Post Cancun debriefing of SAWTEE partners organized in Sri Lanka. SDPI's media advocacy, policy advice and networking about the Framers Rights Program was rated the highest in the South.

### **B.4. Regoverning Markets: Market Access for Small Scale producers**

This one-year collaborative research between IIED, DFID and SDPI analyzed the growing concentration in the processing and retail sectors of national and regional agri-food systems and its impacts and implications for rural livelihoods and communities in 18 countries in five regions – Central and Eastern Europe, Central and South America, Southern and Eastern Africa, South Asia, and Southeast and East Asia. In this study, Bangladesh Center for Advance Studies (BCAS) and Development Alternatives India were the two regional

partners, while SDPI was the implementing partner in Pakistan as well as the Regional Coordinator. The project assessed the challenges faced by primary producers and their economic organizations in negotiating market access and improving terms of trade in specific agricultural supply chains. It also examined approaches to redressing power imbalances and improving governance of key actors in those agri-food systems. Three country reports at the regional level have been produced and SDPI has prepared the Pakistan Country report *Securing Small Producers' Participation in Restructured National and Regional Agri-food Systems* with a special emphasis on milk, mango and citrus markets.

## **B.5. National Center for Competence in Research Project: North-South Partnership for Mitigating Syndromes of Global Change**

### ***B.5.1. Impact of Enhanced Participation (through Decentralization) on Natural Resource Management***

NCCR is a long-term 12-year partnership with Swiss Association of Research Partner Institutes (SARPI), funded by SDC and Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF). At present NCCR is being implemented in 40 countries. In Pakistan, the program is focused on testing the hypothesis that the decentralization of power increases the efficiency and effectiveness of natural resource utilization, and contributes to livelihood security. Various studies conducted under this program identify issues supporting or hindering the effectiveness of decentralization/ improved governance regarding sustainable natural resource utilization and improving livelihoods and analyzes whether globalization processes (especially under WTO) have an influence on the link between decentralization and natural resource management / livelihood security. The unique aspect of this project is that researchers working on this project are enrolled as PhD/MSc students either at universities in Pakistan or Switzerland. The students compile their thesis based on the research conducted under this project. SDPI researchers would be supervising three batches of PhDs over the next 12 years.

This year, SDPI supervised Master and doctoral research on *Devolution of Power Plan: Possible Impacts on Forest Management in NWFP, Pakistan*. SDPI also supervised work on *Conflicts of Interests among Various Stakeholders in Natural Resources Management in NWFP*. Moreover, three Swiss students conducted their research on *Role of International Financial Institutes in Changing Paradigms of Forest Management in Pakistan* and *Local Resource Use, Market Access and Livelihood Strategies in the Highland-Lowland context of the NWFP* under the supervision of SDPI researchers.

Work also progressed on looking at the gendered access to livelihood assets and the resulting workload for women and men in NWFP. A paper on *State of Forests through Pressure-State-Response Framework: Theory to Practice* was compiled and would be published as an NCCR research paper in Switzerland. A book on *Forest Management in Pakistan* is also under progress. NCCR students from Pakistan have presented their research on various international forums, which were held in Denmark, Germany, Nepal, Switzerland, and Uzbekistan during 2003-04. Development Studies Group, University of Zurich has published

research carried out under NCCR titled *Social Dimensions of Globalization: A case of Pakistan*.

#### **B.6. Various Agreements of WTO and their Possible Impacts for Pakistan**

As a partner of the WTO Watch Group, SDPI is conducting research on various agreements of WTO and their possible implications for Pakistan. This is an ongoing research activity and so far SDPI has produced working papers on *Agreement on Agriculture; Trade related Intellectual Property Rights; Geographical Indicators; Singapore Issues; Implementation Issues; and SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Agreement)*. Out of these papers, *Geographical Indicators* was written for UNDP, whereas the *SAFTA* paper was written for SAWTEE, Nepal.

SDPI was actively involved in the WTO negotiation process. SDPI, along with the Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG) partners held press conferences and meetings rejecting the ministerial draft prior to the Cancun Ministerial, as being biased in favor of the developed world.

Members of the WTO Watch Group (WWG) and SAAG, also discussed and gave feedback on the *16 July Framework Draft*. The Ministry of Commerce formally solicited SDPI's feedback, while, the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture also requested input in this regard. The WWG formally submitted feedback, after in-depth review of the Framework to Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and to the Geneva Mission.

#### **B.7. Agriculture**

SDPI was also part of the *TRIPs review: A road map for protecting farmers' rights*, as well as the *Poverty Impact of Doha Development Agenda* and *Enhanced market access: Impact on socio-economic conditions of small farmers*. SDPI also organized meetings of Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG) Steering Committee on various issues pertaining to sustainable agriculture.

#### **B.8. Forestry**

A roundtable involving district *nazims*, forest officials, and forest users of NWFP was organized by SDPI. The findings of the roundtable were presented at 6th Sustainable Development Conference 2003.

#### **B.9. Mapping Food Security Situation in Pakistan**

This study is being carried out in collaboration with the World Food Program of the United Nations. It is the first of its kind in Pakistan and aims at mapping the food security situation in rural Pakistan. During this year technical as well as steering committees were formed and indicators and variables for the purpose of analysis were developed on the basis of three key

determinants of food security, namely physical access to food (availability), economic access to food and effective biological utilization (food absorption). Following this, collection of secondary data from all four provinces as well as from AJK, Northern Areas and FATA was started. A comprehensive report is now being prepared which will translate into a *State of Food Insecurity* prevailing in Rural Pakistan.

## **C. GOVERNANCE**

### **C.1. An Analysis of Access of the Marginalized to Justice: Case study of Local Judiciary**

Work continued on *An analysis of Access of the Marginalized to Justice: Case study of Local Judiciary* with The Asia Foundation (TAF). The study investigated the structure of local judiciary to assess its scope, functions and access to the marginalized groups of society, particularly the poor and women, by focusing on the socio-political and economic processes that lead to perceived lack of equality before the law. The purpose of the study was to document the role of local judiciary and its accessibility to the poor and women. The study analyzed the political economy of the judicial process in Pakistan by inquiring into whether there was any causality between the way judicial process works at the local level and the socio-economic standing of people who approached it or are subjected to it. The Network solicited issues papers for advocacy and policy advice purposes. These issues papers are in the process of publication.

### **C.2. Theoretical Papers**

Work was done on three theoretical papers *Capitalist Transformation, State, Social Groups, and Law; Political Economy of Pakistan;* and *Law, State, and Social Groups*. These papers looked at the relationship of the state with social structures and groups in the context of transformation in property rights, social relations and institutions – law being the prime institution of rule making and implementation. State and social group relations are under-investigated fields. State's role in the distribution and re-distribution of resources needs to be thoroughly investigated, particularly in the context of post-colonial states like Pakistan. Capitalist transformation is also a complex issue in post-colonial states. The study of inherent relationship of social formations with politico-juridical institution of the state offers an interesting and somewhat challenging route to map property rights in countries like Pakistan. Since Marxian political economy approach offers the possibility to make linkages between hitherto under-explored clusters of state and social structures and groups, and capitalist transformation, the papers used the Marxian political economy approach.

## **D. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: SOCIAL SECTORS**

### **D1. Labor**

#### ***D.1.1. Rapid Assessment on Trafficking in Children for Labor and Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan***

SDPI works in the area of labor, especially issues concerning women and child workers. This project was undertaken at the request of the ILO/IPEC office, Islamabad. The overall objective was to gain a better understanding of the nature and magnitude of trafficking in children for different exploitative purposes including worst forms of child labor and sexual exploitation. Based on a variety of quantitative and qualitative methods, the project attempted to cover vulnerable communities in selected sites of all four provinces of Pakistan. Its purpose was to understand the issue of trafficking of children from Pakistan in all its dimensions, starting with the process of initial contact for recruitment to the destination point. Specifically, we looked at the trafficking of children for camel jockey work, sex work and dancing in the Gulf States.

SDPI undertook a mapping exercise initially in all provincial capitals and later in district headquarters of all districts chosen for the study. We organized focus group discussions and meetings with community leaders before undertaking fieldwork within local communities. SDPI also organized a roundtable conference in Islamabad and Swat to obtain first hand information and input about the definition and problems of trafficking from local NGOs and government departments working on the issue. SDPI teams were able to gather rich data from the different sites through household questionnaires, community profiles, vulnerable families and survivors of trafficking, case studies and discussions with local law enforcing agencies.

The final report will be submitted to the ILO for review and will be presented at the SDPI Sustainable Development Conference together with similar initiatives in neighbouring countries.

### **D.2. Gender and Globalization**

#### ***D.2.1. Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) - A Gendered view from Pakistan***

In January 2005, the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) under the World Trade Organization (WTO) will be fully implemented and will give way to more liberalized global trade in textiles and clothing. A lot has been said about the economic implications of the ATC for Pakistan. Whereas some observers expect the Pakistani textile industry to do well as a global supplier in cotton yarns and fabrics due to its cheap labor supply, access to local raw cotton, and favorable business climate, others emphasize under-investment in technology and the lack of product diversification as factors detracting from competitiveness. The effects of the ATC on workers in the industry, those who are most vulnerable to the ups and downs of the international market have mostly been neglected.

SDPI researchers began work on the effects of the phase out of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) on gendered labor markets and proposals were developed and submitted to various donors. A conceptual framework has been developed on the ATC. Preliminary analysis with secondary data via field visits and structured interviews was done with the management of nine factories operating in various stages of textile and clothing manufacturing, trade union representatives and workers in Faisalabad.

SDPI also compiled a policy brief and working paper on the *Effects of Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) for Gender Equality in Pakistan*. The objective of the papers is to provide timely input on gender implications of the textile quota phase out in January 2005 and possible policy reactions. Its target group includes policy-makers, the donor community, and civil society organizations dealing either with gender equality issues or WTO implications for Pakistan's development. Besides providing an overview of the ATC and the Pakistani textile industry, with a special eye on the gender composition of the workforce and working conditions, the paper and brief provide a brief review of other countries' experience with trade intensification in low-skill sectors. The policy brief builds on extensive previous research undertaken by SDPI, in particular on employment and sub-contracting in the garment industry and on impact assessments of other trade agreements under the WTO.

### **D.3. Gender**

#### ***D.3.1. Gender (In)Justice: Honor Killings in Pakistan—A Review of Policy and Case Law***

This is a NORAD funded project in collaboration with SDPI and the Christian Michelson Institute, Oslo, Norway. It looks at the issue of honor killings in Pakistan both in its legal and policy contexts. It analyses the reasons for such violence and examines the debate on the origins of such killings. It concludes that although some scholars and analysts ascribe honor killings to tribal and or Islamic societies, the phenomenon is witnessed in non-Islamic and non-tribal societies as well. Thereby, indicating that the control over women's sexuality springs from patriarchal controls rather than particular religions or cultures.

The project report, which is being finalized, focuses on the legal and policy measures undertaken by the government and civil society in the last five years. At the policy level, the role of the national Parliament, provincial assemblies, political parties, statements from heads of state and other ministers as well as the role of the Ministry for Women's Development and that of the international bilateral and multilateral agencies are examined. It highlights the extremely limited commitment on the part of government, political parties and international organizations to eradicating honor killings.

Reviewing case law, it asserts that some improvement in judgments, compared to the past, has taken place. It looks into the role of courts, obstacles for women seeking justice and the *Qisas* and *Diyat* Ordinance, which more often than not serve as a shield for protecting the perpetrators of such murders. Some landmark judgments that have favored the victims, and the role of media are also discussed in the report.

#### **D.4. Poverty**

##### ***D.4.1. Household Food Economy Assessment: Shamshatoo Refugee Camp***

This project was completed with the financial assistance of the World Food Program and UNHCR, Islamabad. This project addressed the issue of household food economy in an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar. The purpose of the project was to assess whether or not the refugee population could survive without food assistance. The Shamshatoo refugee camp was chosen for the study as it exhibited almost all the aspects of an Afghan refugee camp in Pakistan in terms of old and new refugee population, distance from an urban center, size of the camp, livelihood opportunities and access to resources.

The project findings encompassed the living conditions of refugees, delivery of basic social services like health, education and water. It looked sources of income of Afghan refugees within and outside the camp, and the female share in household income. Issues of social networking, coping mechanisms and arbitration were also addressed in the study. Attention was also given to dietary habits and household income expenditure patterns to assess the nutritional status, especially of females and children.

The study was initiated in June 2003. Investigative protocols were a blend of qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The main instruments that contributed and supported the analysis were structured household questionnaires and focus group discussions. Interviews with key informants on the overall camp scenario further strengthened the analysis. Direct observations and photographs also played a significant role in documenting facts that could not be covered by the questionnaires and discussions.

Based on our findings, SDPI advised against the overall lifting of food aid; instead SDPI argues for more targeted mechanisms for food rationing that ensures that the 70 percent falling in the poor and poorest income category could be supported through food rationing. SDPI recommended that rationing should be targeted on the basis of the gender composition of the households, and called for increased livestock quotas and vocational work and training as well as access to markets. Since the donor agencies are determined to phase out the food aid, it is essential to design programs that ensure that the refugees have some alternative means of purchasing, growing or rearing their own food.

#### **D.5. Peace**

##### ***D.5.1. Human Security in South Asia: Discourse, Practice and Policy Propositions***

This is an ongoing Ford funded Bangladesh Institute for International and Strategic Studies (BISS) regional project which involves researchers from Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Nepal. SDPI undertook to look at different human development and human security indices and to propose a set of indices that would best capture women's insecurities, in the context of the family, the community and the state.

In concrete terms, SDPI undertook a comparative study of Pakistan and Bangladesh in the context of human security to contrast it with women's security concerns that are not captured in

the limited criterion set by indices such as those of human development, as they mainly take into account life expectancy at birth, education and per capita income, to gauge the level of an individual's development. By looking at issues ranging from direct to structural violence against women (acid attacks, honor killings, women trafficking, discriminatory laws, and the negative enforcement of customs and traditional practices) this study provides a situation analysis of women's status in both countries. It highlights the non-traditional security concerns that pose serious threats to women's physical and social security and well-being as well as their right to life. It also gives an account of policy initiatives by both governments, and attempts to document NGO interventions on matters of women's in/security. The final report is to be completed by May 2005 followed by a book on *Women and Human Security* with particular reference to Pakistan and Bangladesh.

#### ***D.5.2. Implications of Insurgencies on Women in South Asia***

This project is a collaboration with the Regional Center for Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka (RCSS) for their project on *Understanding and Responding to Terrorism in South Asia: Implications of Insurgencies on Women and Children*. Our research examines the post 9/11 US-led global war on terror and its unaccounted impacts on ordinary people's lives, especially women's in the tribal areas of Pakistan. The study provides the political background within which the current violence in the area is embedded and argues that the Wana operations are a continuation of the historical manner in which the Pakistani state deals with political problems. It, thus, juxtaposes the tensions between international politics, state survival, regime continuity and people's security, with a focus on women.

Specifically, it asserts that the colonial laws that still apply to the tribal areas in tandem with local customs reinforce women's invisibility at several levels and contexts, and result in increased oppression and injustice. Women's voices remain unheard making it possible to project violence in a dehumanized manner in order to continue it. While pushing for women's concerns to be translated into policy agendas, the study argues that the developments emanating from the current tensions will impact the future options and arrangements of state society relations.

#### ***D.5.3. The Security Discourse in the post-Nuclear Explosions Phase in Pakistan***

This project and its several sub-studies have now been successfully concluded with the assistance of the Ford Foundation. The first component of this study focused on the training of young Pakistanis from various parts of the country to familiarize them with South Asian security dynamics. The second aspect dealt with ascertaining ordinary Pakistanis' perceptions on security issues facing the country. Three batches of analysts were trained. A seminar on *South Asian Security Dynamics*, using the Human Security perspective as a possible lens to prioritize Pakistan's security agenda, was conducted in 2001. During the second phase 2002, nine Public Focus Groups throughout the country were held, with groups as diverse as postgraduate students at the Karachi University to landless women laborers in the rural Punjab. From these Focus Groups, it emerged that security perceptions and needs of the ordinary people were not necessarily in line with the dominant security discourse conducted in the name of national consensus on issues like Kashmir and nuclear weapons. The ordinary voices were conspicuous

by their absence in the dominant discourse. A final report of this project was written to articulate the security concerns and priorities as stipulated by the ordinary people. The long-term goal of conducting activities on the above lines is to initiate processes that will have perceptible effects on the country's security discourse.

#### ***D.5.4. Narrative of Anti-Nuclear Resistance in Pakistan: A Personal Perspective***

This study reviewed the peace movement to reflect on the discourse, activities and organizational set-ups and provide a critical analysis. It also looked at women's initiatives in the security paradigm. The work was divided into three phases. During the first phase, interviews were conducted, after which the data was analyzed. The third and final phase now involves the write-up of the paper to be published by SDPI. The paper underwent several evolutions from recording history of resistance to nuclearization from a personal perspective in the post-1998 period to reviewing the peace movement in Pakistan from a broader non-personal perspective. After a rigorous review and publication of the paper, SDPI will organize a seminar to disseminate the paper's analysis regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the peace movement to initiate a critical appraisal of peace campaigns. An abstracted and selective version of the paper will also be serialized in the national English-language press for wider dissemination.

#### ***D.5.5. Women and Peace: The Pakistani Women's Contribution to Peace Initiatives***

The purpose of this project, supported by the Ford Foundation, New York was to explore Pakistani women movement's contribution, as well as initiatives to establish peace in the Indo-Pak subcontinent with the assertion that many of these contributions and ideas have been all but obliterated from history and popular memory. This research highlighted and acknowledged Pakistani women's contribution to peace at the intra and inters state levels, in terms of their formal and informal role in peace building. The research looked at the linkages between the Pakistani women's movement and the peace movement, and analyzed the factors that encourage as well prevent women and women's organizations from actively participating in the public arena with regard to the issue of peace.

The methodology for this research drew upon diverse source materials that can be used as a reference or guide to better understand women's role in peace building. Several literature reviews were conducted, along with personal interviews with women peace activists and parliamentarians, archival searches for prominent women's views on peace and debates of the National and the Provincial Assemblies. This is an under-researched area in Pakistan and such research has not been undertaken in Pakistan before. Therefore, it highlighted academic debate on the issue of women's contribution to peace issues and further independent research initiated by SDPI.

#### ***D.5.6. Enemy Images in School Textbooks, 1947-2000***

This study covered the period from 1947 to 2000. The textbooks on history and social studies and the government policy documents published during the period were collected and

catalogued to analyze how and when enemy images appeared in the textbooks while recording the growth in this tendency and also to devise ways and means to counter the current situation. It was evident by their detailed study that enemy images did not appear in our textbooks shortly after 1947. But it was not possible to conclude this as all the textbooks were not represented and also a number of periods were missing. To make up for these shortcomings a project was developed to:

- Collect the government educational policies, proceedings of educational conferences, curricula documents and textbooks published after 1947 to 2000; and
- Analyze how, during the policy formulation and implementation, enemy images infiltrated in the textbooks.

At the federal level, the Federal Education Ministry, education departments, National Curriculum Wing and textbook boards were contacted. At the provincial level, reports on different Educational Policies were collected. SDPI prepared a comprehensive catalogue, under specific titles and subtitles, of all the textbooks, reports, documents, educational policies and proceedings of various educational conferences consulted in this study.

The study found that East Pakistan crises proved to be a turning point in writing of our textbooks and that the state and its conservative allies in Pakistan have tried to usurp the citizens' right to propaganda-free education. This strategy has killed the culture of free inquiry, free thinking and on occasions free speech among Pakistanis. The project findings have been compiled and will be published.

## **D.6. Education**

### ***D.6.1. The Subtle Subversion: The State of Curricula and Textbooks in Pakistan***

Pakistan's public education system has an important role in determining how successful we shall be in achieving the goal of a progressive, moderate and democratic Pakistan. A key requirement is that children must learn to understand and value this goal and cherish the values of truthfulness, honesty, responsibility, equality, justice, and peace that go with it.

The identity and value system of children is strongly shaped by the national curricula and textbooks in Social Studies, English, Urdu and Civics from Class I to Class XII. The responsibility for designing them lies with the Curriculum Wing of the Ministry of Education and the provincial Text Book Boards.

However, a close analysis by a group of independent scholars showed that for over two decades the curricula and the officially mandated textbooks in these subjects have contained material that is directly contrary to the goals and values of a progressive, moderate and democratic Pakistan. SDPI's work suggested that fundamental reforms are urgently needed in the:

- Ministry of Education, the Curriculum Wing, and the Textbook Boards
- national curriculum, and

- text-books in key subjects

The study pointed out that independent oversight of these reforms would be best realized by using the considerable expertise and experience in education management, as well as developing new educational materials in partnership with citizen groups and private education providers.

SDPI presented the resulting educational materials and policy recommendations to the Government of Pakistan's Ministry of Education as input for its recently announced education reforms. The report is also available on the SDPI website.

## **E. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**

### **E.1. Study Group on Information and Communication**

SDPI's Study Group on Information and Communication contributes to the improvement of the information telecommunication infrastructure at the national level. During the year, the 49<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> Study Group meetings were held to discuss the *Deregulation Policy for IT and Telecom* and the *Mobile Cellular Policy*. The Minister of State for IT and Telecom, IT and telecom providers, academics, policy makers, regulators, corporate sector, incumbent operators of cellular service, the bidders for cellular licences and other stakeholders attended these meetings. On the basis of presentations and the views expressed by the participants, SDPI made recommendations to the government for consideration (Annex 3).

### **E.2. Working Groups/Committees/Boards**

SDPI provided policy advice in its capacity as a member/advisor to a number of working groups/committees/boards (Annex 4).

### **E.3. Interaction with the Government, NGOs and Private Sector**

Policy advice was also provided through discussions and meetings with various individuals and organizations. These demonstrate SDPI's greater ability to influence or help initiate new government policies and our enhanced capacity to make improvements in existing government policies and practice.

Comments were provided on issues of pesticides, WTO policy, environment, water, education, labor, economy, energy, trade, agriculture, health, decentralization and gender (Annex 5).

# Advocacy and Networking

Raising awareness on environmental and social issues is SDPI's main objective. We undertake advocacy, networking, litigation and education on issues of public interest. The Institute engages in two types of advocacy. The first is reactive and focuses on issues falling within SDPI's mandate such as human rights, religious tolerance and academic freedom. The second is based on research findings and involves lobbying by the research staff through participation in conferences and workshops, and writing in journals and newspapers. Given the dearth of advocacy in Pakistan, the purpose of SDPI's efforts is both to support specific causes and be a role model to set a precedent in an attempt to make up for the lack of active advocacy in Pakistan.

The Advocacy Unit at SDPI engages in public-interest campaigns, some of which are more long-term, and others that tend to be reactionary in nature. Consistent themes include peace, environment, and women's rights. There are also a number of livelihood-related campaigns that the Unit is involved in including one on food security for small and landless farmers under the umbrella of a coalition of public-interest organizations and farmers associations named the Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG).

Much of the Unit's networking is accomplished through coalitions and alliances. The Unit also publishes a quarterly newsletter *Campaigner* in which its campaign efforts are described. This year two *Campaigners* were printed and disseminated. The Unit itself seeks to draw from the research conducted at SDPI and tries to impact policy changes that our research advocates.

## SEMINAR SERIES

One of the main goals of SDPI is the creation of broad awareness of, and active support for, sustainable development in government, the private sector, NGOs, academia and the general public. In consonance with that goal, SDPI organizes a weekly seminar as part of its advocacy efforts to educate stakeholder groups on various aspects of sustainable development. These seminars provide valuable public space for open debate and intellectual discussion on various sustainable development issues.

This activity was carried on with due zeal during the year. 33 seminars/panel discussions on both research and advocacy issues were held as part of the SDPI seminar series (Annex 6).

These attracted a large and diverse audience and were extensively and regularly covered in the press. In addition to the regular seminar series, a few special seminars were also arranged.

## **ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS/DEMONSTRATIONS/SPECIAL SEMINARS**

The Advocacy Unit was active on a wide variety of advocacy campaigns, organized and facilitated demonstrations and special seminars. The outcomes of these are mentioned below:

### **Environment**

#### ***Water***

- Among the various natural resources, it is water that has emerged as the most crucial for continued human well-being. The scope for the management of water resources has expanded from the traditional disciplinary line of hydrology to many other areas touching upon social and natural sciences. The impacts of possible climate change are going to further complicate this matter. At the national level, water management has acquired crucial political importance, whether it is sharing of inter-provincial rivers, allocation of available water resources between contesting demands or location of large dams. In these challenging tasks, SDPI looked at the Manchar Lake, doing an intensive field study to be followed up by a Wetland Conservation Campaign.
- SDPI also assisted a team of journalists associated with The Network on the issue of the deaths of 60 people, mostly women and children, at Hyderabad for consuming polluted and poisoned water. SDPI provided data, factual causes behind this tragic incident and contacts at Hyderabad to work further on the issue and requested these journalists (most of whom belonged to Sindh) to take a more pro-active approach in highlighting the problem. They were also provided material gathered during SDPI's work on the Manchar Lake and the state of its contaminated water.
- SDPI persuaded the Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan (CRCP) to initiate a pro-active strategy on the issue of clean drinking water. An initial meeting was held with CRCP in this regard and it was agreed to have more meetings for possible collaboration and campaigns against the supply of contaminated water to the citizens.
- SDPI also contributed articles, in response to the website of the Parliamentary Committee on Water that states that the three provinces are in agreement over the controversial large dams like Kalabagh Dam, Bhasha Dam and Skardu Dam. The research-based articles reflected the discord between the two major provinces, Sindh and Punjab, on sharing of water resources as the single most burning issue of the

country eroding the very foundations of the federation due to mistrust and a biased water policy.

- On the eve of the International Day Against Large Dams, SDPI in collaboration with ActionAid Pakistan, Oxfam-GB and SUNGI organized one-day conference titled *Economic, Social and Environmental Costs of Water Interventions by International Financial Institutions*. Environmentalists, economists and social and development experts and civil society activists rejected the large dams as solution to water crisis for being less beneficial and more damaging for environment, eco system and communities.
- The affectees of The World Bank funded project of Left Bank Outfall Drainage Project (LBOD) from Badin observed a full day token hunger strike in front of WB and ADB offices at Islamabad. SDPI was one of the partner organizations for the event and showed solidarity with the affectees. SDPI was also assisted the partners in the media coverage of the protest.

### ***Industry***

Several articles were written in English and Urdu dailies to encourage better understanding of the ideas of industrial ecology. Issues of environment that are going to affect trade were also addressed, so that more research projects on the greening of trade and industry and eco-labeling can be undertaken.

In this phase, we were also able to conduct a seminar titled: *Electricity Tariff Regulation in Pakistan* and produce one published article on: *Failure of Regulatory Bodies* in one Urdu and English daily. As a follow-up of these SDPI plans a full day seminar on the *Role of Regulatory Bodies*.

### ***Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)***

The 2001 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) entered into force, on May 17, 2004 marking the start of an ambitious international effort to rid the world of PCBs, dioxins and furans, and nine highly dangerous pesticides. SDPI, in collaboration with IPEN, organized a one-day Awareness Raising Workshop on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) for Environmental Journalists on Global Day of Action against POPs. Journalists from print and electronic media, students of mass communication and government officials attended the workshop.

The workshop recommended that the Pakistan Government by virtue of being signatory to the Stockholm Convention should ratify it before May 2005 Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP 1) to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay. Ratification of the convention will give access to technical and financial assistance from the developed member countries and would give voice in intergovernmental decisions.

The following specific recommendations were given:

- Prioritize Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) issue
- Expedite program leading to the ratification of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Devise national action plan to combat the disastrous effects of POPs
- Create awareness in the masses against the injuries and health risks associated with exposure to POPs

### ***Earth Day 2004***

As part of advocacy efforts, the Advocacy Unit and six volunteers from SDPI organized speech contests in seven different schools in *katchi abadis*. This event was organized with reference to Earth Day in collaboration with the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) Unit, Ministry of Environment. This year's theme for Earth Day was *Water for Life*. The following schools were visited:

1. Federal Government Primary School 23-F-7/4
2. Federal Government Junior model School G-7/2
3. Federal Government Junior Model School G-7/1
4. Federal Government Primary School 51-G-10/2
5. Federal Government Junior Model School- G-10/2
6. Federal Government Secondary School- F-7-2/4
7. Federal Government Junior Model School-F-10/2

SDPI staff participated in their school functions and told the students about the importance of the day, as to how we could keep our environment clean with special emphasis on water. The winning students were awarded with first, second, third and fourth prizes at the end of the contests, which were also gifted by SDPI. Badges with environmental messages were distributed among the students. Through this speech contest, we reached out to more than 2,300 students and more than 50 teachers.

## **Globalization and Rural Livelihoods**

### ***WTO***

Our campaign to highlight the WTO and the impacts of its various agreements on Pakistan in Parliament met with success. SDPI along with other likeminded organizations was demanding the formation of a task force on WTO in the Parliament. This demand was presented to the Speaker National Assembly during an SDPI-PILDAT joint training workshop on WTO for parliamentarians. On September 7, 2003, Prime Minister of Pakistan approved the formation of WTO Task Force in the National Assembly as well as in the Senate. SDPI is in close collaboration with the newly formed task force and we held Cancun-debriefing sessions for them.

SDPI also presented a paper on the *Impacts of WTO Agreements on Farm Workers* at South Asia Labor for Peace Conference organized by Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research (PILER) at PILER Center, Karachi. We also presented a paper on the *Implications of Non-Agriculture Market Access* at a one-day workshop on WTO organized by the WTO Watch Group.

SDPI, along with the other members of SAAG, met with the Secretary Agriculture and provided input on their preparations for the Cancun Ministerial. SDPI researchers also attended the WTO Ministerial meeting held in Cancun, Mexico and participated in various demonstrations against the highhandedness of the developed countries. They also participated in various side events and gave input as resource persons in these events.

### ***Activities in connection of 60<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Bretton Woods Institutions***

In connection of 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Bretton Woods Institutions SDPI, Sungi Development Foundation, WTO Watch Group, OXFAM GB, Actionaid and several World Bank financed project affectees organized a series of activities to demonstrate the resentment against the operation, policies and implications of these institutions:

- Seminar on *Do we need WB, IMF and WTO?*
- Media seminar on *Critical Analysis of existence and policies of Bretton Woods Institutions.*
- Rally in front of the World Bank Office, Islamabad

### ***Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG)- Mobilization of Small and Landless Farmers***

Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG), a network of civil society organizations and farmer groups, works to address the issues of food and agriculture at broader level. SAAG has serious reservations on various stringent restrictions framed in Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and Agreement On Agriculture (AOA). SAAG aims to protect and conserve indigenous knowledge and seed varieties and has prudent look on issues of seed politics across the region. The network played marked role in desisting Bio-piracy and trying to outlaw the dehumanizing tactics used by multinationals and transnational in order to safeguard the rights of poor farming communities of developing countries.

As SDPI is hosting the SAAG secretariat, SAAG organized a series of farmers' rallies in various cities of the country in which hundreds of small farmer groups and civil society organizations participated. These rallies were held in Islamabad, Hyderabad, Peshawar and Lahore.

Farmers belonging to various areas of Pakistan rallied and demonstrated against the 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference and condemned the WTO policies and demanded the government to protect their interests at the Cancun Ministerial Conference. The farmers rejected the Draft Ministerial Text (DMT), which was influenced by the wealthy nations of the world while ignoring the basic rights of the farmers. Whereas, the developed countries have cleverly provided

cushion for their domestic agriculture through huge subsidies are distorting markets. They were of the view that the DMT did not address the developmental needs of the countries like Pakistan.

The demonstrators demanded that the issues related to various WTO agreements should be discussed at the parliament and the representatives of people should be taken into confidence by sharing with them the government's stand and an agreed stance should be taken at the negotiating table in Cancun. As a result of this, government has formed committees in the Senate and the National to discuss WTO issues (discussed above).

## **Human Development: Social Sectors**

### ***Discriminatory Laws***

- SDPI screened a documentary titled *Swara-A Bridge over Troubled Water* prepared by Samar Minallah, an anthropologist turned documentary film-maker on women issues. *Swara* is a deplorable practice under which minor girls are given away in marriage to the enemy's family as a symbol of lasting and effective peace between two disputing parties. This practice is followed in NWFP, as well as in other provinces under different names like *Vinni* in Punjab, *Badda* or *Dand* in Sind. In pursuance of this well attended and highly publicized seminar, BBC TV interacted with SDPI regarding the nature of the issue, its magnitude and possible ways to combat it. Thereafter, the issue was covered in a BBC documentary.
- SDPI, as a member of Mubariza (a gender network) was involved in giving feedback on the Hasba Act in the NWFP in collaboration with Aurat Foundation and Rural Initiatives in Sustainability and Empowerment (RISE). We also arranged a capacity building seminar on the Hasba Act.
- The Alliance for the Repeal of Discriminatory Laws, of which SDPI is also a member, was active on several fronts. SDPI staff regularly participated in rallies condemning the Hudood Ordinance. The Unit was instrumental in organizing one such demonstration outside the Parliament House that received extensive coverage both in the print and electronic media. Prime Minister Jamali also briefly attended the demonstration.

### ***Forum for Fighting Violence Against Women***

SDPI, in collaboration with various civil society organizations and women rights activists, established a Forum for Fighting Violence Against Women. Four meetings of the forum were held. Members from various organizations and individuals attended these meetings in their professional and personal capacity. It was decided that physical acts of violence against women or threats to women's lives would be addressed as a priority area, along with exploring structural violence. The voluntary forum has to date formed four sub committees including a Press committee responsible for writing articles on violence against women, in the Urdu as well as English newspapers and magazines; a Radio committee to find ways for accessing radio as a

means for creating awareness about the issues involved in violence against women; a Data collection committee to collect data from newspapers on incidents of violence against women; and a Follow up committee to follow up cases that were highlighted in the media but have now fizzled out of public attention.

### ***Peace and Democracy***

- Peace activities continuously took place throughout the year. SDPI organized several peaceful protests against extremism, human rights abuses and international injustices. SDPI presented a paper on *Women workers and Peace issues* at the South Asia Labor for Peace Conference organized by Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research (PILER) at PILER Center, Karachi.
- The Citizens Peace Committee (CPC) has emerged as a strong platform to raise awareness against nuclearization and for peace-building initiatives among the public and the government. As a member of the Citizens Peace Committee (CPC), SDPI organized and participated in several events along with other partners.

### **TALKS/PRESENTATIONS/LECTURES DELIVERED**

SDPI researchers were also invited to deliver numerous talks/presentations at both national and international conferences/seminars to disseminate information and raise awareness on a wide range of sustainable development issues including environmental degradation, peace initiatives, current economic situation, food security, culture, climate change, water management, Pakistan's political situation, sustainable agriculture, impact of pesticides, decentralization and devolution of power, the political economy, social capital, restructuring expenditure, agrarian reforms and its relevance to devolution of power, environmental security in Pakistan, the state of formal basic education, human security and large dams (Annex 7).

### **NEWSPAPER ARTICLES/BOOK REVIEWS/INTERVIEWS/EXTERNAL PUBLICATIONS**

Over 42 articles, book reviews, interviews and external publications were published in the national newspapers, international journals (Annex 8), apart from SDPI's own English and regional languages' news bulletins. SDPI received favorable feedback and appreciation on many of its research presentations and articles. Furthermore, SDPI assisted other research institutions on their research work through comments and advice.

## CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS ATTENDED

A substantial part of the completed research work was presented at various conferences, workshops and seminars at the national and international level (Annex 9). A few significant ones are:

- Key note speaker for *Regional Alliance Building to Promote and Safeguard Reproductive Rights and Health for Poor Women in Conflict Areas* arranged by the Society for International Development (SID) and South Asia Network (SAN) in Kathmandu.
- *WTO's Agreement on Agriculture: Special and Differential Treatment for family farmers* seminar organized by Ministry of Agrarian Development in Brazil.
- 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference in Cancun, Mexico.
- Post Cancun debriefing of SAWTEE partner organization organized in Sri Lanka.

## NETWORKING

Networking is the most powerful way to build professional relationships, actively foster contacts and disseminate information. SDPI networking broadly falls within two categories: long term institutional links with other research and policy bodies that ensure sustained interaction; and professional research collaborations growing out of various projects and programs. Clearly, the latter also lead to more sustained links.

SDPI, is therefore, involved in South-South as well as North-South partnerships and collaborations with like-minded research institutions and academia. Synergies exist in developing consensus-based research themes; undertaking collaborative research; and formulating communication and outreach strategies. SDPI believes that such an approach is likely to have more credibility with the policy community, especially where regional and global issues are concerned. North-South and South-South associations can help dispel misperceptions and identify converging interests that lead to win-win situations.

### **Building Regional and International Research/Policy Linkages**

Through its research, advocacy, policy advice and training initiatives, SDPI contributed to the capacity building of several institutions and conducted more work with like-minded regional and international institutions (institutional linkages, joint research and publication efforts). Some of SDPI's networking efforts included working with:

#### ***Social Sciences Research Council, USA (SSRC)***

SDPI is hosting the SSRC's secretariat under which the South Asia Regional Fellowship Program (SARFP) has entered its third year in 2004. During this year, SSRC selected six Pakistani academicians and we expect that three more would be selected in the coming year. The 2004-05 theme of this postdoctoral fellowship competition is *Boundaries of Bodies, States and Societies*.

The primary intent of the fellowships is to enable successful applicants to take leave from teaching and other responsibilities to write up completed research on this topic. This year's fellowship theme seeks to understand and link conceptions of the body and other corporeal territorialities as these might be understood at different levels of the state and society. Most theorizations consider bodies as corporeal 'containers', seeing movement and porousness across the boundaries of bodies as problems to be understood and controlled. By critically engaging with, and going beyond, the idea of 'territorialities' we seek to develop new understandings of relations between social bodies and boundaries at the level of the individual, nation-state, community, and across states. SDPI also helped gather information and data to assist SSRC in developing an electronic social sciences portal, South Asia Research Network (SARN) for South Asian studies and for scholars in South Asia.

***South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment, Nepal (SAWTEE)***

SAWTEE consists of eleven-member institutions, five from South Asian countries, namely Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In Pakistan, SDPI is SAWTEE's partner institute. This year we gave comprehensive input in the Movement of Natural persons: Importance for developing countries at the Regional Conference on General Agreement on Services, and Protecting Farmers Rights in HKH region: International Consultation of SAWTEE members in Colombo as a member of SAWTEE Nepal. Research conducted in collaboration with SAWTEE has been discussed at length in the Research section.

***Farmers Rights Advocacy and Networking Group, Nepal (FRANK)***

Like-minded international civil society organizations (CSOs) from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and North America formed an alliance named Farmers' Rights Advocacy Network (FRANK) in the sidelines of the fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held from 10–14 September at Cancun, Mexico. The idea to form such an alliance emerged during the International Panel Discussion on The TRIPS Review: A Roadmap for Protecting Farmers' Rights, organized jointly by a group of CSOs working on Farmers' Rights issues, namely SAWTEE, SDPI, ActionAid, Gene Campaign and Consumers International. SDPI has been an active member of this network and promoted its membership at various forums.

***Regional and International Networking Group, United Kingdom (RING)***

The Regional International and Networking Group (RING) is a global alliance of predominantly Southern independent research and policy organizations. The alliance consolidates regional bi-lateral exchanges and pools a collaborative research program around common priority themes including Trade and Environment, Climate Change etc. As a strategic partner SDPI organized the RING funded, European Union External Dimensions and Regional Advisory Panel meetings for over 35 participants from across South Asia, Europe, and South Africa in cooperation with partners from International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).

***The Trade Knowledge Network, Canada (TKN)***

The Trade Knowledge Network (TKN) is composed of research and policy institutions in Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America that are exploring the connection between trade and sustainable development and working to ensure that increased international trade can contribute to sustainable development in their countries and regions. During the year SDPI was involved in facilitating and setting up TKN's regional secretariat to be housed at SDPI.

***Globalization Studies Network, United Kingdom (GSN)***

SDPI has also become a member of the Globalization Studies Network (GSN) during the network's inaugural conference at the University of Warwick. A strong focus of the network is to facilitate research cooperation in various areas of globalization studies, e.g. globalization and security, global governance, global trade, globalization and democracy, global money and finance, globalization and technology/knowledge, global social policy, globalization and rationalization, global social movements, global cities etc. The network will yield interesting opportunities for research cooperation for SDPI.

***South-South Exchange Program for Research on the History of Development, The Netherlands (SEPHIS)***

Sephis, an independent research program, aims at encouraging the formation of a South-South network directed towards comparative historical research on long-term processes of change. It is under the aegis of an international Steering Committee. SDPI was part of the SEPHIS Program evaluation solicited by this Steering Committee. Funded by the Research Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands, the evaluation was undertaken with an international team from the Ford Foundation's Higher Education Johannesburg Office, Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Africa, the Institute for Historical Ethnology, Goethe University, Frankfurt and SDPI.

SDPI is planning to undertake an inter-regional conference in 2005 in collaboration with SEPHIS.

**Building Local, National, Regional, International Advocacy Linkages**

SDPI attaches great importance to local, national, regional and international civil society alliance formations. As such, SDPI is a member of several NGO and research institution networks, including South Asian Network of Economic Institutions (SANEI), South Asian Sustainable Livelihoods Forum, Duryog Nivaran (the South Asian network for disaster mitigation), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Sustainable Livelihoods Network of the Society for International Development, Wilton Park International Association of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the South Asian Network on Food, Ecology and Culture (SANFEC).

SDPI considers networking essential for a collaborative, consultative and effective approach. These activities, in general, are part of our advocacy efforts to get support and to support like-minded organizations and individuals on issues of common interest and to register their support or provide support to them. The purpose is building up a momentum and disseminating our ideas as widely as possible. Regular meetings of our networks gives us an opportunity to grapple with issues which other organizations are facing and builds a sense of community.

During this year, external links were further consolidated and extended: visitors to SDPI sought information about the research program and requested its publications. The researchers, including the Executive Director, met representatives of various organizations and educational institutions to discuss issues of common interest. These opportunities were used to disseminate information and raise awareness about SDPI's research and advocacy campaigns. The Publications Unit set up informational stalls at various events.

Within Pakistan, SDPI co-operates with transparent public interest NGOs. SDPI is a part of the Coalition of Rawalpindi-Islamabad NGOs (CORIN), and the Citizens' Peace Committee (CPC). CORIN is a part of the Pakistan NGO Forum and the CPC is a network aimed at working on peace issues. The Institute is also a member of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Network, the Citizens' Forum for Women's Rights, Joint Action Committee (JAC) and Pakistan Network of Rivers, Dams and People.

SDPI also actively strengthened networking with the Pakistan Economic Forum, Development in Literacy (DIL) Group, SPDC, Agha Khan Foundation (AKF), Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG), Green Circle Organization (GCO), Lahore, Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC), National Rural Support Program (NRSP), SUNGI Development Foundation, PATTAN Development Organization, Village Friends Organization, Trust for Voluntary Organizations (TVO), SEBCON, Federal Seed Certification Department, Aurat Foundation, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Water and Power, LEAD-Pakistan, and Shirkat Gah.

At the regional and international levels, SDPI further strengthened its ties with BISS-Bangladesh, Daccan Development Society (DDS)-India, Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS)-Sri Lanka, International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)-Nepal, Unitarian Service Committee of Canada-Nepal (USCCN), Bio-Thai- Thailand, Asian NGO Coalition (ANGOC)-Philippines, GRAIN-Philippines, Society for International Development (SID)- Italy, The Asia Foundation, Human Development Foundation, DFID, Development Research Center, IIED, IDS, IISD, FES, RING, The Ford Foundation, World Commission on Dams- South Africa, Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS)- India, BELA-Bangladesh, LST- Sri Lanka and Pro-Public-Nepal.

## ANNUAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE SERIES

Another dimension of SDPI's outreach to the general public as well as policy makers is through the organization of conferences, workshops and seminars. The most important of these channels of policy advice is the annual *Sustainable Development Conference* where emphasis is placed on emerging sustainable development issues in Pakistan.

The overarching theme of this year's Sixth SDC was *Sustainable Development: Bridging the Research Policy Gaps in Southern Contexts*. It was organized in December 2003. The Conference focused on the problematique of knowledge production about southern contexts in the South. It explored policy/research gaps in two directions: in some places policy needs to be fed by better research while in others, policy needs to take better account of existing solid research. It focused on the ways and means for translating this knowledge into effective policy initiatives locally, nationally, regionally and internationally by identifying the multiple gaps between research and policies in different sectors.

This SDC proved to be a provocative and sometimes unforgettable learning experience for many. The conference had researchers, scholars, journalists, academics from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Latin America, USA, Canada who presented their research papers and essays. The 27 panels had fascinating intellectual crossovers as well as shared learning and experiences. The conference provided an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas back and forth across cultural divides to understand the function of research and scholarship in policy making.

SDPI specifically tries to be gender sensitive while organizing the conference and invited both women and men as speakers, chairs and discussants. While gender remained an important cross cutting theme in all the panels, specific panels were organized around *Women Workers and Changing Labor Markets*, *Women and Security/Peace*, and *Gender (In) justice*. Of the 116 speakers who participated in this SDC, there were 69 male speakers and 47 female and of the 1,340 people who attended the conference, some 818 were male and 522 female. The proceedings of the Sixth SDC were edited for publication as an anthology to be launched at the next conference.

## ENDORSEMENTS

1. SDPI endorsed the IPEN Bangkok SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management) Statement on November 10, 2003 in Bangkok, Thailand, as a member of the International POPs Elimination Network.
2. SDPI endorsed the 12-Point Statement *Poverty The Main Cause Of Women: South Asia Court Of Women Issues* at the South Asia Court of Women on the Violence of Trafficking and HIV/AIDS in August 2003 at Dhaka.

# Training

The goal of SDPI's Training Unit is to provide high quality training to the public, private, NGO sector organizations and individuals to strengthen institutions and build their capacity for sustainable development.

Our research program acts as a catalyst for our training program, and thus training flows from research. Generally, our training covers the following areas:

- General Management
- Environmental Management
- Information Technology
- Population and Environment-related issues
- Institutional Development and Organizational Strengthening
- Planning
- Advocacy
- Gender Issues
- Human Resource Development
- Communications

SDPI has developed the capacity to field its own training courses designed and conducted by SDPI trainers, as well as resource persons from specialized fields. These strengths were built upon during the year to expand and consolidate this valuable source of management and environmental training. The training courses also strengthen associational networks and subsequent collaboration among the public, private and NGO sectors in addition to National Conservation Strategy implementing agencies.

The SDPI Training Unit has a well-established patron list. More than 108 organizations and partners benefited from this year's trainings/workshops (Annex 10). It co-ordinates, designs and conducts both generic and specialized courses.

The following SDPI courses were held during this year:

## **SPECIALIZED TRAININGS**

1. Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems

2. Environmental Journalism
3. Impact of Various WTO Agreements on Livelihood, Environment and Food Security
4. Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs
5. Health, Safety and Environmental Management Systems

## GENERIC TRAININGS

1. Report Writing Skills
2. Secretarial Skills (2 courses)
3. Project Proposal Preparation
4. Project Management (2 courses)
5. Executive Time Management
6. Project Proposal Development
7. Time Management
8. Report Writing Skills
9. Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects (2 courses)
10. Communication and Presentation Skills
11. Human Resource Management Techniques (2 courses)
12. Leadership Training for Managers
13. Fund Raising and Proposal Writing for NGOs

Through these 22 courses, SDPI's Training Unit enhanced the capacities of 357 individuals including 266 men and 91 women belonging to various organizations from across Pakistan. These trainings helped SDPI by:

- enhancing the capacity of the trainee organizations in managerial work, especially fund raising and proposal writing
- enhancing collaboration with the public, private and NGO sector organizations.
- increasing SDPI's credibility as a training institution
- improving government-civil society synergy.

This year the national workshop on *Macroeconomic aspects of Health* in collaboration with the Health Services Academy, Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization, the national workshop on *Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs* at SDPI and the course on *Health Economics* at the Health Services Academy were greatly appreciated.

The Unit has an ongoing, comprehensive evaluation process for trainings it conducts to improve the quality of the training and identify if the participant achieved the goals of the training. Evaluation forms are provided both before and after the trainings. A follow up evaluation is also undertaken after a period of 3-6 months. Overall, SDPI trainings continued to receive above average evaluations.

# Publications

Publications form a central component of our outreach program. SDPI, through its publications, facilitates the dissemination of research and advocacy knowledge to the general public as well as to government, academic peers and other specialist readers. SDPI publishes research and advocacy material in both English and Urdu. In addition to periodic publications, including the bi-monthly English and Urdu newsletters, SDPI publishes working papers, research reports, monographs, policy papers, policy briefs, Citizens' Reports, conference anthologies, and books on public interest issues. There is a considerable readership of this material within the government and civil society institutions.

The Urdu section of the Publications Unit was established to facilitate the expansion of the sustainable development policy dialogue to excluded groups. The section addresses groups working with peasants, labour, intelligentsia, lawyers, journalists, teachers and community-based organizations. It corresponds with the decentralised vision of development where policy promotes participation. The ever-expanding mailing list for the bi-monthly Urdu newsletter confirms the need for this section.

## **DEMAND FOR INFORMATION, MATERIAL AND CORRESPONDENCE**

During this period the Publications Unit received several requests for additional copies of the newsletters from various international NGOs for circulation to their regional offices. Also, several NGOs took interest in the work being done by SDPI and asked to be placed on the mailing list for SDPI newsletters. What is noteworthy is the increasing grass roots outreach of SDPI's research.

### **SDPI Research and News Bulletin**

The *SDPI Research and News Bulletin*, part of SDPI's communication strategy, pushes out our research results strategically to an influential audience in an easily digestible form. It also includes information about SDPI activities that are issue-specific and informative. This year, three issues of the *SDPI Research and News Bulletin*, including one special issue of the Sixth Sustainable Development Conference were published. The bulletins can now also be viewed online via our website: [www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org)

### **Dharti and Paidar Taraqqi**

The Urdu Section publishes a bi-monthly newsletter *Dharti* that covers SDPI related activities. During the year, six issues of *Dharti* were published in Urdu and Sindhi each. While *Khpla Khawera*, the Pashto version and *Gul Zameen*, the Balochi version of the newsletter also had six issues printed and disseminated.

The Urdu Unit also publishes a quarterly Urdu journal *Paidar Taraqqi*, the first journal of its kind on sustainable development in Pakistan that caters to development practitioners, academia and other socially conscious readers. Four issues of *Paidar Taraqqi* were published this year.

### **SDPI RESEARCH PAPERS, WORKING PAPERS, MONOGRAPHS, POLICY PAPERS AND POLICY BRIEFS**

The SDPI research staff or other researchers associated with the Institute produce a large volume of research output that includes various kinds of papers and monographs. This year, six working papers were published, while three were under the review and revision process while one policy brief, one monograph, three research report series were under review and edited and published by the English section:

#### **SDPI Publications**

##### *Working paper series*

- *Identifying Factors That Can Make Electric Power Generation From Solar Photovoltaic Technology Marketable In Pakistan*, Waqasullah Khan Shinwari, Fahd Ali, A.H.Nayyer
- *How Can Pakistan Reduce Infant And Child Mortality Rate: A Decomposition Analysis*, Shafqat Shehzad
- *Unemployment, Poverty And Declining Socio-Economic Status Associated With Increased Suicides Among Pakistani Youth: A Case Study Of 366 Attempted Suicides In Sindh*, Mohsin Babbar and Ali Abbas Qazilbash
- *Factors Associated With Failure Of Family Planning Methods In Pakistan: Burhan Village Case Study*, Aneela Sultana and Ali Abbas Qazilbash
- *Women And Poverty: Salient Findings From A Gendered Analysis Of A Quasi-Anthropological Study In Rural Punjab And Sindh*, Lubna N Chaudhary
- *The Post Colonial Feminist As Conductor/Reader Of Interviews With Women In Conflict Areas*, Lubna N Chaudhary
- *Unpacking the Agreement on Application of Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures; Case of Pakistan*, Qasim Shah (Being reviewed)
- *Air Pollution: Key Environmental Issues in Pakistan*, Mehmood Khwaja and Shaheen Rafi Khan
- *The History of Private Power in Pakistan*, Fahd Ali and Fatimah Beg (Being reviewed)

***Policy Brief Series***

- *Ban On The Use Of Chemicals Branched Alky Benzene Sulphonic Acid (BAB) And Linear Alky Benzene Sulphonic Acid (LAB) In Detergents*, Mehmood Khwaja (Being published)

***Monograph Series***

- *Power, Fairness and Justice in the World of Nuclear Arms Control and Nonproliferation*, Zia Mian (forthcoming)

***Research Report Series***

- *The Determinants Of Child Survival In Pakistan*, Shafqat Shehzad (Being revised)
- *Resource Rights And Sustainable Livelihoods*, Shaheen Rafi Khan, Shahbaz Bokhari and Mahmood Cheema (Being revised)

***Conference Proceedings***

- Proceedings of the Sixth Sustainable Development Conference 2002 on Sustainable Development: *Bridging the Research Policy Gaps in Southern Contexts* were compiled reviewed and edited.

***Books/Reports***

- SDPI's annual report 2002-2003 was published and disseminated.

***External Publications***

An exhaustive list of our external publications can be seen in Annex 8.

# Resource Center

SDPI serves as a valuable resource center for the multi-disciplinary needs of local and foreign scholars. Our Resource Center is completely computerized and offers the following services:

## **INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**

Information and communication are vital to SDPI's research program. SDPI has greatly contributed to improvements in the national information and telecommunication infrastructure and also promoted further research in this sector. Activities in this regard are discussed below:

### **Development Monitor/Development Database**

SDPI prepares an index of current economic and other development news on a daily basis called the Development Monitor. The development database includes abstracts from reports covering macro-economic issues from national and international journals.

The Development Monitor is used to develop a weekly e-mail newsletter that is sent to more than a thousand users. The newsletter can be accessed through the Electronic News Clippings Archival System (ENCAS) on SDPI's website. The Monitor has 190,946 entries. During this period, the RC catered to 1030 requests for clippings.

### **Pakistan Environment Digest (PED)**

To keep researchers abreast of current research and emerging issues, SDPI compiles and publishes the Pakistan Environment Digest (PED), a bi-monthly digest of environmental news. PED, initiated in January 1996, is a methodical compilation of selected news, comments, articles, and announcements, concerning the 14 program areas of the National Conservation Strategy (Annex 2), appearing in the print media. SDPI plans to make the Digest available on line. This resource is currently accessible to agencies and individuals interested in planning, implementation and monitoring of NCS related programs. Once on-line, the database will be disseminated to an even wider audience. Special PED issues are periodically published on particular subjects or special occasions. During the year, six

issues of the PED were printed and distributed. 17 organizations and persons subscribe to PED.

### **The Library**

SDPI's library is a valuable source of information for the researchers, academic community linked to the Institute and the general public. Developed through purchase, donation and exchange arrangements, it continued to play a key role in raising awareness on sustainable development, environmental and other issues of social relevance. At present, the library's holdings exceed 10,000 monographs with special strengths in the areas of development, environment and agriculture. 14649 books, 5475 documents, 85 CD ROMs and 65 videos are available in the library. During the fiscal year, SDPI's Resource Center acquired 613 new books and 388 documents.

Besides the main section the library has three other sections:

#### ***The Government Publications Section***

The government publications section exclusively deals with publications comprising of statistical documents, gazettes and reports of various departments of the federal and provincial governments.

#### ***The Serial Section***

The serial section of the library subscribes to 22 national and international journals and periodicals and eight national dailies. The RC receives more than 100 serials, and over 200 different newsletters on complementary basis.

#### ***The Audio-Video and CD-ROM Section***

The Audio-Video and CD-ROM Section has a selective collection of audio/ videos and CD-ROMs. Some of the CD-ROM databases available at the Center are: Grolier's Academic American Encyclopaedia, McGraw-Hill Science and Technical Reference Set, OCLC Environment Library, Popline-Population Database, Public Affairs Information Services (PAIS), Readers Guide Abstracts, Toxline-Toxicological Database and DAI-Development Activities Information.

Currently, the resource Center has 64 CD-ROM databases, 145 audio and 65 video cassettes. Additional resources are available through the Inter-Library Loan Program and the Publication Exchange Program.

Library membership is open to all. At present the library has 189 users and an average of 25 users consult it every week. In addition to minimal service charges, the refundable security deposit is Rs.3000. Library timings are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through

Friday, except for national holidays. Photocopy services of material, available in the library, are provided free of cost.

### **Library Consultancy**

The Resource Center has trained staff, who offer library computerisation consultancy on payment. Consultancy projects have been carried out with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). These assignments have helped establish SDPI as a pioneer in library automation. The exercise not only generated funds for the Institute, but also helped achieve other objectives of SDPI's Resource Center, such as working towards standardization of systems, services, practices and procedures. The standardization will help in communicating with different local libraries. In the long run, this will contribute to developing a library union for resource sharing in Islamabad.

### **Library Networking**

In order to enhance the information resource available to the clients, the Center has been involved in networking with a number of national and regional thematically coherent organizations. The RC's Publication Exchange Program has a fraternity of 17 organizations. Under this program, SDPI publications are exchanged with books and other material published by partner organizations. These organizations include, among others, the Gujrat Institute of Development Research- India, ICIMOD- Nepal, Regional Center for Strategic Studies-Sri Lanka and Shirkat Gah-Pakistan. The Resource Center is continuing its efforts to expand this exchange program. The RC also has a formal Inter-Library Loan arrangement with four Pakistani libraries.

# Management and Support Services

## HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SDPI considers Human Resource Management (HRM) an important function of the organization and recognizes its contribution in achieving organizational goals. The HRM strategy at SDPI focuses on attracting and retaining good talent, professional and personal development of employees and creating a friendly and conducive work environment for its staff. Gender integration has always been a part of the overall management at the Institute that has a separate human resource unit closely coordinating with its other programs and units.

### SDPI's Staff Strength

The addition of new staff strengthened SDPI's capacity to effectively carry out its institutional mandate. Two Research Fellows in the areas of Health and Gender and Globalization came on board. One Research Associate joined SDPI during this period to work on gender issues. Four Visiting Fellows worked on agriculture, defence and strategic studies, social sector issues. Eight consultants joined SDPI during this period for the Ford peace program, Trade Knowledge Network and on economic policy, Sustainable Development Conference, a *Civil Society Mapping* project for The Asia Foundation, *Gender (In) justice* for NORAD, *Compliance Across the Supply Chain: Can it Be Done? - A Case Study of Pakistan's Coastal Fisheries* for IISD and for the *Impact of Trade Liberalization on Rural Livelihoods* under the SAWTEE program. An MIS manager was hired to look after the Management Information Systems unit.

Project staff was hired for the World Food Program study on *Food Security Analysis*, the SDPI-UNHCR-WFP project on *Household Food Economy Assessment of the Shamshato Refugee camp*, the SDPI- ILO project on *Child Trafficking*, SAWTEE funded studies under the *Impact of Trade Liberalization on Rural Livelihoods* umbrella, for NCCR studies on *Impact of Enhanced Participation (through Decentralization) on Natural Resource Management*.

### **Capacity Building of SDPI Staff**

At SDPI, the professional development of an employee begins at the time of joining. Each newcomer undergoes an employee-orientation program. SDPI follows a continuous process of training and professional development for each employee. The training budget per individual is annually revised. The courses offered by the SDPI Training Unit are open to all staff members.

Thirty-three staff members attended various training workshops/degree courses on HRDN Training of Trainers, Project Management Training,

Negotiating Skills, Fund raising and Proposal writing in NGOs, Logical Framework Analysis, PGD-IT, Secretarial Skills, Gender and Development, LUMS McGill TOT program and HRD Congress. In addition to these courses, staff members can avail other professional development courses falling within the allocated training budget.

The staff is encouraged to attend academic conferences and events for professional and personal development: the Institute allows staff to spend up to eight weeks, each year, away from the Institute to pursue academic activities. The employees can also avail up to four months of leave during their period of employment to undertake long-term professional courses. The several training workshops attended by SDPI staff increase their capacity to efficiently conduct research, advocacy and provide policy advice.

Other professional development activities at SDPI include special assignments, internal and external attachments, including international placements at reputable institutes and organizations, evaluation, feedback and career advancement for research, professional and support staff. SDPI provides space to local and foreign scholars to interact with SDPI staff and pursue their research agendas.

### **SDPI's Internship Program**

SDPI's mandate includes developing human resources more broadly. In this respect, SDPI offers regular internships to fresh Masters degree holders and to students on the verge of completing their post-graduate studies. The purpose is to expose youth to practical situations, build their knowledge base, impart skills and train them to become useful members of society. SDPI also had a regular influx of interns and volunteers who worked with and on various units and projects. This year 4 interns and two volunteers joined the following units/projects: Sustainable Agriculture, Urdu Publications, and Sustainable Development Conference.

### **Internal Governance**

The Institute has attempted to infuse the vision of the NCS directly into its working. SDPI intends to be an organization both for the civil society in general and intelligentsia

in particular. An attempt was made to achieve this objective by institutionalizing regular collective meetings, as well as emphasizing the non-research side of the Institute.

During the year, the program of minor improvements in the Management Procedures remained on track. Moreover, evaluation forms were circulated to evaluate the performance of all service units and supervisors to improve service delivery and encourage better and more accountable work relationships between staff members and supervisors. Routine tasks including providing medical and life insurance to employees were performed.

A Unit management and administrative review is under process and we have requested a company to conduct a tax review to ensure compliance and provide clarifications of applicable laws. They would also apply specific tax exemptions, as well as request the Central Board of Revenue, to amend the current rules, to make room for more avenues of investments on SDPI's behalf. This would facilitate better fund management, contributing towards better sustainability. In case of any new legal requirement, applicable to all the non-profit organizations, the above review would aid in the process of registration of the institute.

### **Crèche**

SDPI believes that it is the responsibility of both the state and public/private organizations and institutes to take ownership for childcare. In accordance with this philosophy, SDPI has set-up a crèche to facilitate working parents, especially working mothers. SDPI's management procedures and gender strategy both stress the provision of this facility to its staff. Reliable and high-quality care is being provided to the enrolled children. On average there are six to seven children in this daycare facility who are catered for by two experienced caregivers. The crèche has been established and is supported by SDPI funds. Interestingly, men and women employees are using the facility equally. Other partner organizations have also now started providing this facility.

### **Gender Integration**

SDPI is a firm believer in the development framework that deals with gender integration. By addressing the gender-based constraints, governments as well as organizations have the potential to increase the effectiveness of their programs and to strengthen the power of women and men to gain control over decisions that affect their access to employment, credit, social services, political participation, natural resources -- the requisites for a better quality of life. SDPI'S multi-sectoral approach, focuses on partnering with communities, civil society, and the private sector, and builds on existing approaches that have been used by development practitioners over the past decade to ensure gender integration into development programs, through SDPI research and policy advice, AS well as gender sensitive advocacy campaigns. SDPI has consistently taken stands on critical issues connected with women. These include issues concerning political representation, especially at the local government level, and violence against women.

SDPI is known for taking well-substantiated bold positions. Researchers have taken part in debates, campaigns and demonstrations for women's rights as well as planned campaigns in concert with other partners for women's rights.

At the institutional level, the process of gender integration was taken forward. SDPI's gender focal person regularly participated in PEP gender steering-committee meetings. The semi-annual PEP progress reports and work plans included information on gender indicators. SDPI's gender related activities were shared with other PEP partners.

SDPI has adopted a gender-sensitive organizational policy approved by the BoG. The strategy focuses on attaining a gender balance in the research and professional staff. It also emphasizes the provision of equal opportunities and facilities to both women and men. SDPI's affirmative action resulted in the recruitment of new female staff that has improved the gender balance at the Institute. Also, information on SDPI's gender strategy is included in the orientation package for new employees. As part of SDPI's training component, the capacities of 91 women were enhanced.

## **MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM**

The MIS department of SDPI proved its expertise in:

- Systems Installation and deployment
- Web Development
- Computer Training Courses
- Administration and Management of Computer Networking, which includes both Local Area Networking (LAN), as well as Wide Area Networking (WAN)

The MIS department is equipped with state-of-the-art Pentium III and IV processor-based machines. 73 workstations are connected to LAN. The department is running multi-platform operating systems such as Windows 2000 Advanced Server, Windows NT, Linux Servers and Solaris. The MIS is maintaining six servers.

### **Domain Controllers**

Primary Domain Controllers and secondary are running on windows 2000 advance server. I is used for maintaining the user accounts automatic login scripts and as a print server for managing the print jobs.

### **Send mail**

For the internal and external e-mails send mail is used. Send mail and web mail is installed on Solaris 9, its configured with the antispam and antivirus. PostGre is also installed on Solaris for the News clipping software and database.

### **Databases**

Oracle database is running on Linux system having connectivity with the website of SDPI. Details of publication are stored in the database. The other database is on Solaris 9 using PostGre. This database is used for news clips.

### **Web Server**

Web server is running on Solaris and Linux as well. Apache is configured with PHP support.

### **Internet Connectivity**

The MIS department has set up Radio Modems and installed a radio tower through which 128k 24-hours radio link connections have been provided to all workstations on LAN and managing the radio link and Cisco router for the Internet connectivity. Internet connectivity is available through the squid server to the all staff members and the LAN is equipped with Allied Telesyn fast Ethernet switches and cat 5 E cables.

### **SDPI Website**

The website was updated on a regular basis. It can be viewed at [www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org). To make the SDPI website more user-friendly, various steps were taken:

- a) Eliminating the use of large slow loading graphics, banners.
- b) Keeping the site accessible to the majority of Internet users including visitors with different browsers.
- c) Ridding our site of dead links. The various links were regularly checked to make sure they were all still working properly.
- d) Eliminating the use of endless scrolling pages.
- e) Keeping the design and color scheme consistent throughout our site.
- f) Making our site easy to navigate.
- g) Ensuring that all the pages do not open in a new window, except those linked with other SDPI Partner sites.
- h) Including a site map, home link on each page, making the visited links and not visited links color different, and including a search function.
- i) Adding a Feedback page to the site, providing email and contact information on every page.

A new layout was designed for SDPI's Sustainable Development Conference website with revised content: [http://www.sdpi.org/sdc\\_2004/sdcMain.htm](http://www.sdpi.org/sdc_2004/sdcMain.htm)

A 75-page website on *Alpine Medicinal Herbs of Pakistan* was developed for the Sustainable Agriculture Unit. It contains information on medicinal plants and herbs in the Northern Areas of Pakistan: <http://www.sdpi.org/AMHRWO%20Home.htm>

The SDPI Resource Center can also be searched online. Books and documents can be viewed online through our database in Oracle. Membership forms can also be filled online, since the page has database connectivity. SDPI in Press has updated information of our published news and articles. We update this page on regular basis to include the latest SDPI news coverage.

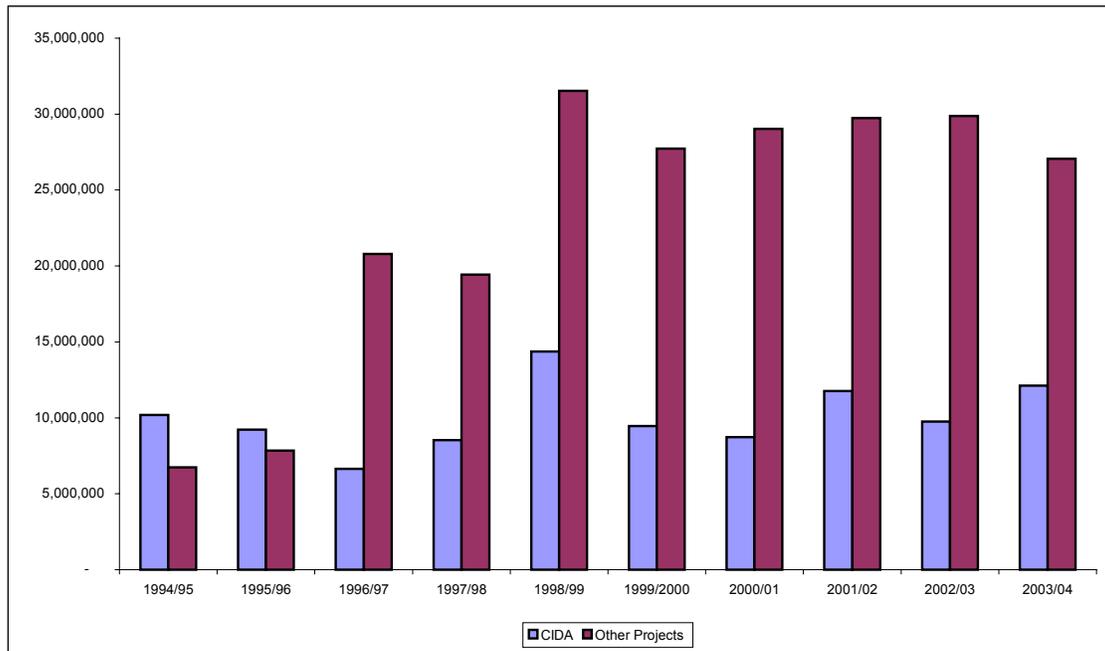
The website continued to be frequented by people seeking information on issues covered by SDPI's research program. Information demanded through the website is increasing gradually. The Institute responded to numerous queries regarding institutional information, publications, and research program from national and international organizations. The website is being developed into a comprehensive representation of past and current work of the Institute. This includes abstracts of publications, as well as the current research portfolio. The objective is that this becomes the first point of contact for SDPI's national and international members and partners.

## **FUND RAISING**

SDPI is trying to build its Endowment Fund, which albeit small, has emerged in accordance with our management procedures. The funds, raised by individual projects, are made available for the longer-term development of the institution. A major expenditure, which could utilize this source of funds in the medium term, will be to secure our own premises.

Policy changes have been instituted to attract more funds through research. Research Fellows are expected to generate their own salaries through project funding via an incentive system approved by the Board of Governors. Researchers are now allowed to bid for projects—a practice which has already started to draw in funds. Increasing proportions of funds are now being obtained from multilateral agencies, including the United Nations, and other clients. This development is a welcome sign of the diverse funding base of SDPI and will be furthered through the Endowment Fund.

SDPI's dependence on funds from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and other sources is given:



SDPI researchers prepared several concept notes and draft proposals on environmental issues for submission to various donors. Some of these were successful, whereas some are close to fruition and others are being floated to other donors. A few of them are:

- POPs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) problem in South Asian countries
- Industrial Environmental Management Capacity Building
- Environmental and Occupation Health impacts on children: Hazards from fuel use in urban and rural areas of NWFP Pakistan
- Monitoring of Pollution caused by industrial discharge in Terrestrial and Marine Environment and its Remediation for Sustainable National Development and Prosperity
- Progressive Regional Action and Cooperation on Trade (PROACT)
- Studying health impacts of indoor air pollution (IAP) on children, women and other household members in the province of Punjab, Pakistan
- Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC)
- General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

Publications and other products (Pakistan Environment Digest and Development Monitor) and services (training, website development, membership, greeting cards, library membership and automation) are utilized to the fullest extent possible to generate funds for the Institute. The website is also being used for on-line sales and attracting more members. The Institute also rents out its equipment and facilities to other organizations for income generation.

Efforts were made to attract new members to SDPI. A plan is being prepared to attract policymakers into the membership fold. Due to the sustained efforts of the membership officer, SDPI now has four organizational, two senior citizen, four student and eleven individual members.

Members are welcome to attend the bi-monthly Research, Policy and Advocacy meetings, so that they can keep abreast of SDPI's research activities and also give their input. Members are also entitled to SDPI training fee concessions. They can also attend the social gatherings and picnics arranged by SDPI. Information packs containing newsletters and schedules for training workshops, seminars and meetings were regularly sent to all members.

The most common problems affecting environmental Non-Governmental Organizations and institutes are their survivability, sustainability, capacity and development. SDPI is no different. Given SDPI's capacity and its eleven-year life, the Institute continues to grow and expand towards its mission and objective to catalyze the transition towards sustainable development.

# **Annexure**



## Annex 1

# Board of Governors

***Mr. Shams ul Mulk***

Chairman of the Board

***Mr. Irtiza Husain***

Director, Pakistan Petroleum Ltd

***Dr. Masuma Hasan***

***Ms. Khawar Mumtaz***

Coordinator, Shirkat Gah

***Dr. Abdul Aleem Chaudhry***

Director, Punjab Wildlife Research Center

***Mr. Aslam Qazi***

Chief Editor-Daily Kawish

***Mr. Malik Muhammad Saeed Khan***

Member, Planning Commission

***Dr. Pervez Hoodbhoy***

Professor, Quaid-e-Azam University

***Mr. Karamat Ali***

Director, PILER

***Mr. Sikandar Hayat Jamali***

***Mr. Habib Ullah Beg***

Chairman-KASB Leasing Ltd.

***Dr. Saba Gul Khattak***

Ex-officio Member and Secretary to the Board

Executive Director, SDPI

## Annex 2

# Core Areas of the NCS

1. Maintaining soils in cropland
2. Increasing irrigation efficiency
3. Protecting watersheds
4. Supporting forestry and plantations
5. Restoring forestry and plantations
6. Protecting water bodies and sustaining fisheries
7. Conserving biodiversity
8. Increasing energy efficiency
9. Developing and deploying renewables
10. Preventing and abating pollution
11. Managing urban wastes
12. Supporting institutions for common resources
13. Integrating population and environment programs
14. Preserving cultural heritage

## Annex 3

# Study Group Recommendations

### **THE DEREGULATION POLICY FOR IT AND TELECOM**

1. Policy objectives should be so framed that they are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART).
2. As long as the government owns PTCL, fair play will not be possible because of conflicting goals and objectives. PTCL should be restructured into multiple smaller functional units and privatized.
3. To ensure a level playing field, PTA should be made independent, competent and strong. Unless the referee is powerful and independent, serious investors will stay shy of the sector.
4. A clear provision should be made in the policy whereby PTCL would not be in a position to offer discounts with the intention of "killing" private investors.
5. To provide connectivity to un-served and under-served areas, a comprehensive plan should be prepared and implemented in phases.
6. In lieu of contribution to the USF, PTCL will roll out 83,000 new lines every year for un-served and under-served areas. This should be closely monitored.
7. An appropriate procedure for interconnection among the private operators and PTCL needs to be worked out and disseminated.

### **THE MOBILE CELLULAR POLICY**

1. Although the government has good reasons for not making any changes in the policy for the next five years but such policies should have built in flexibility. Any suggestions, that would benefit all licencees, present and future, should be incorporated rather than maintaining the status quo for five years.
2. Classifying the telecom sector including the mobile cellular operations as an industry. It should be classified as high-tech industry.

3. To make payments to foreign operators for using their network services, the Pakistani mobile operators have agreements with a number of foreign operators. This requires monthly payments to foreign operators against their bills. Each payment requires approval of the State Bank of Pakistan on monthly basis. It is a cumbersome procedure which also causes delays. It is recommended that mobile operators be given approval on annual basis separately against each agreement. This approval can be given on estimated payments subject to adjustments at the end of the year.
4. The application of performance bond as laid down in paragraph 6.2 of the policy needs to be further clarified for the incumbent operators.
5. The policy requires coverage of 70 percent of all *tehsils* by the licencees. The target seems unrealistic and should be reviewed. Similarly, the potential demand of 25 million mobile phones by 2018 is not realistic.
6. When the PTA issues anti-competitive rules, it should be ensured that no licencee is allowed to offer any discount.
7. Mergers and acquisitions are now a common phenomena but the policy is silent on such issues. A suitable provision on this matter should be incorporated in the policy.
8. The PTA should establish and enforce specific directives dealing with infrastructure sharing and national roaming. The provision should apply to both old and new mobile operators.

## Annex 4

# SDPI Memberships/ Working Groups/Committees/Boards

- Working Group on Trade and Environment, Ministry of Commerce, GoP
- Working Group on Agreement on Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, GoP
- Working Group on Agreement on Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, GoP
- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP): Sub-Committee on Environmental Governance and Policy Coordination, Ministry of Environment, GoP
- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) Sub-Program on Air Pollution Control, Ministry of Environment, GoP
- Federal Forestry Board, Ministry of Environment, GoP
- Government's Consultative Group on WTO, formed at the National Agriculture Research Council (NARC)
- Working Group on Trade and Commerce formed at the Ministry of Commerce
- Sub-Committee on Environmental Governance and Policy Coordination: National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), Ministry of Environment, GoP
- Secretariat for National Environmental Quality Standards Implementation Committee (NEQS-IC)
- Permanent Advisory Committee to Advise the Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID), Planning Commission
- Executive Committee, World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Federal Forestry Board, GoP
- Board of Directors of Energy Conservation Fund
- Editorial Advisory Board of the Lahore Journal of Economics
- President's Task Force on Human Development
- Pakistan Focal Person for International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)

- Member, International Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Elimination Network
- (IPEN) steering committee
- Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities CAT/Net
- Global Alliance for Incineration Alternatives (GAIA)
- Safe Drinking Water Group Pakistan, (SDWG-Pak)

## Annex 5

# Interaction with the Government, NGOs and Private Sector

- Submitted recommendations to Pakistan environmental protection agency with regard to ban on the use of chemicals in detergents.
- Held meetings with Pak-EPA for implementing self-monitoring and reporting program for industry in the country.
- Held discussions with the environment officer, USA embassy on implementation of PEPA 1997/NEQS in the country.
- Held discussions with journalists on health impacts in Qasoor due to tanning industry.
- Organized provincial roundtable meeting for sustainable industrial development in Peshawar.
- Reviewed the EIA of the Pakistan Highway Rehabilitation Project.
- Reviewed the National Drinking Water Policy – 2001 and submitted recommendations to The Network for Consumer Protection, Pakistan.
- Held discussion with CARITAS Pakistan for organizing a collaborative training for local community workers on *Composting* for minimizing municipal solid wastes.
- Invited speakers for EPD/NORAD training workshop for tanners/leather manufacturers at CPC, Sialkot.
- Gave a press de-briefing to a group of journalists from Balochistan in collaboration with IUCN.
- Participated in *Khabrain* forum on WTO and Globalization.
- Held a meeting with Mr. Qasim Niaz, Joint Secretary WTO wing, MOC.
- Held a meeting with Shah Mehmood Qureshi MNA.

- Held a meeting with Sughra Imam, Minister for Social Welfare Punjab.
- Held regular meetings of the SAAG steering committee.
- Held regular meetings of WTO Watch Group Steering Committee.
- Participated in the UNDP Trade Initiative meeting.
- Organized a round table on *Urban Environmental Crisis* on the issues of *Safe drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste management*.
- Gave a press de-briefing on *Impact of trade liberalization* on HKH region of Pakistan.
- Participated in *Khabrain* Forum arranged by Daily *Khabrain* Islamabad on WTO 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference.
- Evaluated the SEPHIS Program at the request of the SEPHIS Steering Committee.
- Participated in News Morning, Pakistan Television corporation on *Challenges and Opportunities of WTO for Pakistan*.
- Participated in Jang Forum arranged by Daily Jang on WTO's 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference.
- Held several meetings with Secretary Agriculture regarding WTO Ministerial Conference.
- Held meeting with Commerce Minister regarding WTO Ministerial Conference.
- Took part in the meeting with SAWTEE partners in Nepal.
- Participated in meetings with BELA (Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association), Associates Development Institute Dhaka, as well as BCAS (Bangladesh Center for Alternative Studies) in Dhaka.
- Participated in meeting with Actionaid UK, Food Rights Campaign Deptt.
- Participated in meeting with Brazilian Network of NGOs on Sustainable Agriculture.
- Participated in meetings with IUCN regarding PEP II.
- Participated in organizational heads meeting of the WTO Watch Group.
- Networked with major NGOs, CSOs which were present in Cancun during WTO Ministerial Meeting.
- Participated in meeting with NEAP Sub-Program Implementation Committee on Pollution Control at Pak-EPA, Islamabad.
- Participated in a meeting with PNC of IUCN at Karachi.
- Held meetings with Pak-EPA officials for organizing a workshop on POPs.
- Participated in meeting with representative of PVO on possible collaboration work on environmental issues.

- Had a discussion with a student from Engg. University, Lahore to help with a project on *Non-Combustion Technologies for PCBs Disposal*.
- Held a meeting with representative of LEAD on solid waste disposal.
- Held a meeting with DG and research staff, ILO, Peshawar Office for possible research collaboration on *Children and Environmental Health Impacts*.
- Held a meeting with Jutta Burghardt, Head of Economic Cooperation and Development at the German Embassy.
- Organized a field trip to Abbottabad for a roundtable discussion on forestry management.
- Held a meeting with Pedro Martinez-Vargas, First Counselor Trade of the EC Delegation to Pakistan about EC's core concerns regarding EU-Pakistani trade.
- Held an introductory meeting with Christopher Bruemmer, German Ambassador about SDPI.
- Held a meeting with Socorro Reyes and Yasir Dildar, UNDP Gender Support Programme (GSP) for identification of cooperation between GSP and SDPI in the area of gender and globalization.
- Held a meeting with Qasim Muhammad Niaz, WTO Wing Ministry of Commerce, on WTO concerns of the Pakistani government.
- Held a meeting with Azam Mohammed, Deputy Secretary Textile Wing, Ministry of Commerce, on the phase out of the textile quota regime.
- Held a meeting with Peter-Andreas Bochmann, Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNS), to get an overview about their work and potential cooperation.
- Participated in the UNDP Gender Support Programme Multi-stakeholder meeting on *Making Globalization work for women in agriculture*.
- Participated in a meeting with the Ministry of Planning and Development (Health Section) to finalize the report of the working group on health and nutrition for medium term development plan 2005-2010.
- Participated in a meeting on health care finance and delivery for medium term development plan 2005-2010 organized by Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Planning and Development (Health Section).
- Met with a sub group on health financing for new health plan in the Ministry of Planning and Development (Health Section).
- Briefed a mission from the World Bank on *Health Sector Capacity Building*. The Mission showed keen interest to conduct collaborative trainings in Health in collaboration with other partners in the regions such as Bangladesh and Singapore.
- Regularly attended meetings of the Government of Pakistan's Five Year Plan 2005-10 working group on *Poverty Reduction, Social Protection, Nutrition and Income*

*Distribution* and submitted a write-up on *Poverty and Resource degradation*, which will become part of the sub-groups final report.

- Attended a civil society meeting organized by SPO on the issue of murder and rape of the two minor girls in Karachi.
- Attended Quarterly Consultative Meeting between NGOs and ADB organized by the Asian Development Bank.
- Attended a demonstration organized by SPO and Aurat Foundation to condemn the murder of two minor girls.
- Attended meeting organized by Green Economics and Globalization Initiative from Shirkat Gah Karachi in Islamabad.
- Attended Women Day Mela and displayed SDPI research material at the Mela.
- Attended stakeholders dialogue on *Beautifying Islamabad: Peoples hopes and fears* organized by Development Communication Network (DEVCOM) at LEAD House.
- Provided literature and held an orientation session for TV talk show *Sach to Yeh Hai* team on the issue of WTO.
- Attended Pakistan National Committee of IUCN Members meeting held in Lahore.
- Attended SUNGI Partner Assembly held in Abbottabad.

## Annex 6

# Weekly Seminar Series

Sr.No	Topic	Speakers
1.	Institutionalized Exploitation of Women as Negative Impact of Globalization	Shafqat Munir Ahmed
2.	Lake at Stake: A case of Mancher Lake	Ali T. Sheikh, LEAD Pakistan; Zubaida Birwani, Shirkat Gah; Naseer Memon, Environmentalist; Ghulam Mustafa Meerani
3.	Three Wars in Three Years: US Foreign Policy Since 9/11	Dr Paul D. Scott, Professor of Modern Chinese and Japanese History, Kansai University, Japan
4.	Pulp Fictions: Rethinking Pakistani Domesticity	Dr. Kamran Asdar Ali, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology and Middle East Studies, University of Texas, Austin
5.	Water, Nature and Development: A Global Perspective	Dr Hans Friederich, Coordinator Water and Nature Initiative (WANI), South Asia Regional Office, IUCN, Bangkok
6.	Impact of Trade Liberalization on livelihood of Mountain Communities in the Northern Areas of Pakistan	Qasim Shah, Research Assistant SDPI
7.	Swara: A discriminatory practice against women in NWFP	Documentary
8.	Children's Environmental Health and Sustainable Development in Pakistan	Dr. Shafqat Shehzad, Research Fellow SDPI
9.	Cartooning: An Effective Means of Communication	Nigar Nazar, cartoonist
10.	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	Dr. Pervez Tahir, Chief Economist, Planning Commission of Pakistan; Mohammad Enver Baig, Senator PPP; Aasim Sajjad Akhtar, People's Rights Movement

Sr.No	Topic	Speakers
11.	Hudood Ordinance	Dr. Faqeer Hussain, Secretary, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan; Dr. Ghulam Murtaza Azad, Director General, Council of Islamic Ideology; Justice Majida Rizvi, Chairperson, National Commission on Status of Women; Dr. Ata ur Rehman, MNA, MMA; Ms. Fauzia Wahab, MNA, PPPP
12.	Wana operation and its aftermath	Dr. Waqar Ali Shah; Shamim Shahid; Dr. Sarfaraz Khan; Afarsaib Khattak; Aimal Khan; Imtiaz Gul; Lt. Gen. (R) Asad Durrani; Air Commodore (R) Sajjad Haider
13.	SAARC Summit- Gains and Losses	Brigadier (R) Shaukat Qadir; PPP Senator Mr. Farhat Ullah Babar; MMA Senator Professor Khurshid Ahmad; Senator Tariq Azeem
14.	The role of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) in development- the case of Zamzama gas field	Rafique Ahmad Jamali, MNA Zamzama Area; Sawan Khan, Community Representative Zamzama Area; Ali Abbas Qazilbash, SDPI; Dr. Ali Ahmad Rind, SDPI
15.	Roz-e-Qaza: Hibakusha ki Aapbiti – a docu-drama based on the true story of an atom bomb survivor	A Films D' Art Production with support of Japan Foundation, Produced and Directed by Aisha Gazdar
16.	Electricity Tariff Regulation in Pakistan	Mr. Mirza Hamid Hassan, Chairman, Prime Minister's Task Force on Power Tariffs & Ex. Federal Secretary Water & power. Mr. Hussain A. Babur, Director Privatization, National Electric Power Regulation Authority (NEPRA). Mr. Mukhtar Ahmed, Executive Coordinator, CRCP Mr. Fahd Ali, Energy Group, SDPI
17.	Women Struggle Against Unjust Laws Calls for Justice	Dr. Farzana Bari, Acting Director, Women Study Center Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad Mr. Naem Mirza, Member Management Committee, Aurat Foundation Ms. Sherry Rehman- MNA, PPPP
18.	Money, Bomb and the Nation: Is accountability a priority?	Dr Ayesha Siddiq, Independent Security Analyst and Correspondent Jane's Defence Weekly Ms. Nasim Zehra, Security Analyst and Columnist Gen. (Retired) Talat Masood, Former Defence Secretary Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Resident Editor, The Dawn
19.	Billions Spent on Wasteful, Harmful Asian Development Bank Projects in Pakistan	Shannon Lawrence, Environment Development Fund, Washington D.C.

Sr.No	Topic	Speakers
20.	Greater Provincial Autonomy?	Senator Asfand Yar Wali, ANP; Sardar Akhtar Mengal, former Chief Minister Balochistan; Dr. Qadir Magsi, Chairperson Sindh Taraqi Pasand Party (STPP); Abdul Majeed Kanjo, Seraiki National Party (SNP); Mr. Danayal Aziz, Chairman National Reconstruction Bureau
21.	Economic, Social and Environmental Costs of Water Interventions by International Financial Institutions	Dr. Imtiaz Alvi; Prof. Mushtaq Mirani; Senator Nisar A Memon; Ibrar Qazi; Rauf Mengal, MNA
22.	Rule of law: Rhetoric or Reality?	Dr. Farooq Sattar, MNA; Shah Mehmood Qureshi, MNA
23.	Do we need the World Bank, IMF and WTO	Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Resident Editor, The Dawn; Asim Sajjad, People's Rights Movement; Mustafa Talpur, Senior Program Officer Action Aid
24.	National Security Council: Power for whom?	Mian Raza Rabbani, PPPP; Mohd. Ali Durrani, NA; Sana Baloch, PONM; Syed Amjad Abbas, PML Q
25.	Applications of Decision Support Systems (DSS) in Agriculture	Professor Ihsan Abdullah, National University of Computers and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad
26.	Review of CDA Master Plan: Civil Society Apprehensions	Nayyar Bokhari, MNA; Bashir Ahmed Khadim, President Capital Citizens Committee
27.	WTO regime to result in employment losses in textile sector	Karin Astrid Seigman, SDPI; Azam Khan, Deputy Secretary Textile Wing, Ministry of Commerce; Sohail Altaf, Vice President, Federation of Pakistan Chamber & Commerce Industry (FPCCI)
28.	"Harmful Environmental Impact of Construction and Industrial projects: Cecil Apartments in Murree and Cement Plant in Chakwal"	Athar Minallah, lawyer; Ayaz Amir, Dawn; Dr. Arif Bashir, DG Cement, Nishat Group; Syed Mustahsin Abbas, DG Cement, Nishat Group
29.	Negotiation Sustainable Development: Challenges for Developing Countries	Adil Najam, Associate Professor, Fletcher School of Diplomacy, Tufts University, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
30.	Choice of a life partner: right or crime? Narrative from a Sindhi and a Punjabi Couple, with special focus to Karokari	Dr. Mustafa Solangi; Dr. Annat Solangi
31.	Status of Negotiations in WTO	Syed Naveed Qamar, MNA, PPPP; Shaista Sohail, WTO Cell, Ministry of Commerce; Syed Habib Ahmed, Ex-Trade Councilor to Pakistan's Permanent Mission, Geneva; Roshan Malik, Action Aid Pakistan
32.	Hijab (Veil): an identity for whom?	Sarah Siddiq, SDPI; Khursheed Ahmad Nadeem, Chairperson, Organization for Research and Education; Ayesha Haroon, Editor, The Nation; Fredrick Grare, Councilor for the Cultural and Cooperation, French Embassy.
33.	Implications of sending Pakistani troops to Iraq	General (Retired) Talat Masood; Senator Akram Zaki, PML (Q); Senator Farhatullah Babar, PPP(P); Nasim Zehra.

# Lectures/Talks/Presentations delivered

- Conducted a roundtable by SDPI and FES on *Social Impacts of Globalization*.
- Delivered a lecture on *Movement of Natural persons: Importance for developing countries* at the Regional Conference on General Agreement on Services, organized by SAWTEE Nepal.
- Delivered a paper on *WTO's Agreement on Agriculture: Special and Differential Treatment for family farmers* at a seminar organized by Ministry of Agrarian Development in Brazil.
- Delivered a paper on *TRIPs review: A road map for protecting farmers rights* at the SAWTEE-SDPI-Actionaid-Geneva Campaign in Cancun, Mexico.
- Gave input on *Poverty Impact of Doha Development Agenda* at seminar organized by CUTS Africa and ODI UK, Cancun Mexico.
- Gave input on *Enhanced market access: Impact on socio-economic conditions of small farmers* organized by FES at Cancun, Mexico.
- Presented a paper on *Implementation issues and South Asian countries in WTO* at the SAWTEE post Cancun de-briefing conference
- Facilitated *Impact of WTO regime on Pakistan*, a training workshop for parliamentarians, jointly organized by PILDAT and SDPI in Islamabad.
- Facilitated *Protecting Farmers Rights in HKH region*, the International Consultation of SAWTEE members in Colombo.
- Organized and facilitated the Sustainable Agriculture Action Group retreat in Lahore.
- Organized and facilitated the SDPI/IPEN POPs One-Day Awareness Raising Workshop for Environmental Journalists.
- Facilitated LEAD Training workshop on *Hospital Wastes*.

- Presented a paper on *Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) - A Gendered view from Pakistan* at the *Opening up Economics*, the 2004 Conference of the Association for Heterodox Economics at the University of Leeds.
- Presented a paper on *Identified roles of Information Technology in the health and health sector of Pakistan: Outlook for North South collaboration* at the international conference on *South-South and South-North Collaboration in Science & Technology: Present Scenario & Future Prospects*.
- Presented a paper on *The WTO, Trade and Sustainable Development: A Southern Agenda* at a regional workshop in Dambulla, Sri Lanka organized by SDPI and IUCN.
- Presented a paper on *Implementation of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements and Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS): Regional Initiatives* at a regional workshop in Dhaka organized/coordinated by SDPI and BCAS.
- Presented a paper on *Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) - A Gendered view from Pakistan* at *The WTO and Beyond: Global Governance and State power in the Twenty-first century* at the Center for Global Political Economy, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver.
- Presented a paper on *Trade in Textiles: Institutional Concerns* at the SCCI organized conference on *Conference on WTO: Interest of Developing Countries* held in Islamabad.
- Gave live interview to ARYONE WORLD about Pakistan's interests at the D-8.
- Participated in a PTV Talk Show *Such To Yeh Hay* on environment.
- Gave a talk on the *State of Competition Legislation in Pakistan in particular and South Asia in general* at the Regional Conference on *Governance and Market Processes: Issues of Citizenship and Consumer Protection* organized by Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan.
- Participated in a talk show on *Corruption and our society* at PTV in the program *Sach to Yeh Hai*.
- Gave an interview to a Sindhi TV Channel KTN about the possible impacts of the WTO agreements on small farmers in particular and farm workers in general.

# Newspaper Articles/Book Reviews/Interviews/External Publications

- Contributed a chapter *Environment and Housing* for the Economic Survey 2004.
- Compiled *Lead Exposure and Children* for publication in journal of Science Technology and Development.
- Compiled *Environmental and Health Impacts of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)* for publication in Journal Science, Technology and Development.
- *Regulating Industrial Pollution Control Through Effective Collaboration of Policy Makers*, R & D Organization, Universities and Industry.
- *Dreaming a Lead Free Living*, The News, July 20, 2003.
- *Let the multilateral trading system work*, The News International, Political Economy Section, December 7, 2003.
- *Trade Talks in trouble*, The News International, Political Economy Section, December 14, 2003.
- A.Q.Suleri, P.Golob, B.M.D. Tran, and G. Farrell, 2003, *Bioacoustics Use of a Biomonitor to assess the effect of seed hardness on larval feeding of Callosobruchus maculatus in Vigna varieties*, The International Journal of Animal Sound and its Recording UK, 14(1) 2003.
- *Balandyoon ke Basyoon ke lyeh koi muffar naheen*, Paidar Tarraqi, April-June 2003.
- *The Great Showdown (Cancun Summary)*, The News International, Political Economy Section, Sept. 21, 2003.
- *WTO 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference: What is in store for us?* The News International, Political Economy Section, Sept. 07, 2003.

- *Our plant variety but whose choice?* Trade and Development Monitor, SAWTEE, September 2003.
- *Intellectual Property Rights Regime in Pakistan*, Trade and Development Monitor SAWTEE, July-August 2003.
- *World market tied to the stove*, Karin A. Siegmann, The News International, June 15, 2004
- *Adversarial discourses, Analogous Objectives: Controlling Afghan Women*, Saba G.Khattak, Cultural Dynamics, 16(2) October 2004.
- *Education: Tipping the balance in whose favour?* Mohsin Babbar, The News International, August 18, 2003.
- *Governance: Devolution's Bottlenecks*, Sajid Kazmi, The News International, August 18, 2003.
- *Dawn of a 'Thirsty Century*, Ali Ahmed Rind, The News International, August 31, 2003.
- *Assertion of the rich*, Roshan Malik, The News on Sunday, Political Economy Section, September, 2003.
- *Institutionalizing women's exploitation*, Shafqat Munir, The News on Sunday, Political Economy Section, September 14, 2003.
- *What happened at Cancun?* Sajid Kazmi, The News on Sunday, Political Economy Section, November 09, 2003.
- *Mismanagement mars uplift plans*, Mohsin Babbar, Weekly Independent, November 09, 2003.
- *Reproductive health rights taboo*, Mohsin Babbar, Weekly Independent, December 04, 2003.
- *Tackling the problem of knowledge production*, Mohsin Babbar, Dec.21, 2003
- *Failure of regulatory bodies*, Mohsin Babbar, Weekly Independent, January 04, 2004.
- *Between water scarcity and population boom*, Ali Ahmed Rind, The News on Sunday, Political Economy Section, January 11, 2004.
- *An oily façade*, Ali Ahmed Rind, Mohsin Babbar and Ali Abbas Qazilbash, The News International, January 25, 2004.
- *Talking Peace in Kashmir--Without the Kashmiri People*, Ali Ahmed Rind, The Baltimore Chronicle, January 26, 2004.
- *Peace without a foundation*, Moeed Yusuf, The Daily Times, January 28, 2004.
- *Mini nukes: a new age of nuclear weapons*, Moeed Yusuf, The Friday Times January 30, 2004.
- *Reinvesting capital in the people*, Ali Ahmed Rind, Mohsin Babbar and Ali Abbas Qazilbash, The News International, February 01, 2004.

- *Voices of dissent*, Kiran N. Ahmed, The Dawn, February 08, 2004.
- *The nuclear saga: two major concerns*, Moeed Yusuf, Friday Times, February 27, 2004.
- *The SAFTA mirage*, Abid Qaiyum Suleri and Bhaskar Sharma, HIML South Asian, February 29, 2004.
- *Debating education reform-I*, A H Nayyar, The News International, March 16, 2004.
- *Debating education reform-II*, A H Nayyar, The News International, March 20, 2004.
- *US role in South Asian peace*, Moeed Yusuf, The Friday Times, March 26, 2004.
- *Netting persistent pollutants*, Mahmood A Khwaja, The News on Sunday, April 18, 2004.
- *Setback to Iran's nuclear programme is blessing for Pakistan*, Moeed Yusuf, The Friday Times, April 18, 2004.
- *Choice and the curriculum*, Anjum Altaf, Daily Times, May 02, 2004.
- *More choice, less curriculum*, Anjum Altaf, Daily Times, May 09, 2004.
- *OP-ED: Govt's overreaction to Sharif's return*, Moeed Yusuf, The Daily Times, May 19, 2004.
- *By India's 'cold-start' strategy is likely to remain cold*, Moeed Yusuf, Friday Times, June 4, 2004.
- S. Shehzad (2004), *A measurement model for child health: Latent variables approach*, Journal of Health and Population in Developing Countries, University of North Carolina, USA.
- *Punitive Duties: Institutional Concerns*, Moeed Yusuf and Shanza Yusaf, The News International.
- S. Shehzad (2004), *Identified roles of information technology in Pakistan's health and health care*, Commission of Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South, Islamabad.
- *The WTO, Trade and Sustainable Development: A Southern Agenda*, ICTSD working paper.
- *The Kirthar Fiasco*, Shaheen Rafi Khan, The News International, Political Economy section, 2003.
- *Forestry issues in Dir Kohistan*, Shaheen Rafi Khan, The News International, Political Economy section, 2003.

## Annex 9

# Conferences/Workshops/ Seminars Attended

- Judged the national speech competition of *World Environment Day* organized by Ministry of Environment, LG & RD, Islamabad.
- Participated in the roundtable on *Social Dimension of Globalization* held in Islamabad.
- Participated in UNDP/PIEDAR workshop in Islamabad on *Trade in Environmental Services & Human Development*
- Participated in NUST two-days training workshop on Sustainable Development – Industry at IESE, Rawalpindi
- Participated in conference on *WTO: Interest of Developing Countries* organized by the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Participated in WTO's 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference at Cancun, Mexico.
- Participated in *South Asia Court of Women on the Violence of Trafficking and HIV/AIDS* in Dhaka
- Participated in Farmers Rights Project meeting of SAWTEE partner organization held in Sri Lanka.
- Participated in *South Asian Civil Society Network on International Trade Issues* in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Participated in workshop organized by MoE on *Water and Sanitation Issues* in Islamabad.
- Participated in NCCR South Asia regional workshop in Kathmandu.
- Attended a seminar on *Political Conflict, Women and Well-Being in South Asia*.
- Attended a one day seminar on *Benchmarks of fairness in health care* organised by the Community Health Sciences, Aga Khan University and the Network in Islamabad.
- Attended the *Wilton Park Conference: The New Security Agenda in South Asia*.

- Attended the *Inception Workshop of the BIISS Collaborative Research Project: Human Security in South Asia: Discourse, Practice and Policy* at the Brac Center Inn, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Attended the *Capacity Building Workshop on Muslim Family Laws- Problems and Reform Required* organized by Aurat Foundation in Swat.
- Attended the seminar on *International Covenants* organized by HRCP Holiday Inn , Islamabad.
- Attended the seminar on *Discriminatory Laws Against Women* organized by Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.
- Attended the seminar on *4<sup>th</sup> World Refugee Day* organized by UNHCR at the National Library Auditorium, Islamabad.
- Attended the *National Consultation with Citizen's Action Committees (CACs)* organized by Aurat Foundation in Islamabad.
- Attended the seminar on *Hudood Ordinance* organized by Mubariza in Islamabad.
- Attended the *2<sup>nd</sup> Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management (PREM) Workshop* in Amsterdam, Netherlands organized by the Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM).
- Attended *International Symposium on Community Based Approaches for Integrated Water Resources Management* jointly organized by UNDP, IWMI, RSPN, PWP, SRSP in Islamabad.
- Attended a seminar on *Women in Illegal Trade* organized by Human Rights, Mass Awareness & Education Project of the Ministry of Law, Justice & Human Rights.
- Attended the *Regional Conference on Governance and Market Processes: Issues of Citizenship and Consumer Protection* organized by Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan.
- Attended the launching of *Annual Human Rights Report* by Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) in Islamabad.
- Participated in workshop organized by NGORC at the launch of *Institutional Management and Certification Program (IMCP)* in Islamabad.
- Participated in a Stakeholders/ Key informants' workshop on the *Role of NGOs in basic / primary education in Pakistan* organized by the NGO Pulse of the Social Enterprise Development Programme (SEDP) at the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS).
- Attended *UNCTAD XI meeting* held at Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- Attended Sindh NGO Federation (SINGOF) Annual Convention, which was followed by three-day Pakistan NGO Forum Meeting, hosted by SPO Karachi.
- Attended a roundtable on the *Approval of rules for Freedom of Information Ordinance, 2002* organized by Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan (CRCP).

- Attended *Leadership and Advocacy Workshop* under the Supporting Democratic Development in Pakistan by The Asia Foundation.
- Participated in an online *IPEN Steering Committee conference*.
- Attended a UNEP hosted conference on *Capacity Building for Integrated Policy Design and Implementation for Sustainable Development*.

# Training Unit Beneficiary Organizations

- Actionaid-Pakistan
- Aga Khan Development Network, Afghanistan
- Aga Khan Education Services Pakistan
- Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan
- Aga Khan Rural Support Program
- AGAHI
- All Pakistan's Women Association
- Allied Engineering and Services Ltd.
- Armed Forces Institute of Cardiology
- Askari General Insurance
- Aurat Foundation
- BIAFO Industries Ltd.
- BP Pakistan Exploration
- CALTEX Oil (Pakistan) Ltd.
- Caritas-Pakistan
- Catholic Relief Services
- Church World Service
- Civil Society HID Programme
- Community Based Sustainable Resource Management Programme
- Concern Pakistan
- DACAAR
- Essential Institutional Reforms Operationalisation Programme (EIROP)
- Family Planning Association of Pakistan
- Fatima Jinnah Women University

- Fauji Fertilizer Company Ltd.
- Ferozsons Laboratories Limited
- Financial Sector Strengthening Program
- Focus Humanitarian Assistance
- Global Relief Foundation
- Halcrow Pakistan
- Hashoo Hotels Limited
- Health Net International, Afghanistan
- Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila
- Human Development Foundation
- ICI Pakistan
- Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)- Afghanistan
- Islamabad Policy Research Institute
- Islamic Relief – UK
- ISRA International
- IUCN-Pakistan
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation
- LEAD Pakistan
- MAKCO Group
- Mari Gas Co. Ltd.
- Mercy Corps, Afghanistan
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Water & Power
- Mobilink
- National Aids Control Programme, Ministry of Health
- National Development Complex
- National Institute of WTO and International Trade
- National Physical & Standard Laboratories
- National Rural Support Programme
- National University of Science and Technology
- Nativus Resources Limited
- NEAP Support Program, Ministry of Environment
- NESPAK

- Nestle Milkpak Ltd.
- Netherlands Embassy
- Ockenden International
- Oil and Gas Development Company Ltd.
- Orient Petroleum Inc. (OPI)
- OXFAM- GB
- Pak Arab Fertilizer Ltd.
- Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research (PILER)
- Pakistan National Accreditation Council
- Pakistan Oilfields Limited
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
- Pakistan Tobacco Company Ltd.
- Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association (PVHNA)
- PALAS Conservation and Development Project
- Plan International
- Planning and Development Department, Government of AJK
- Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab
- Punjab Rural Support Program (PRSP)
- Rawalpindi Medical College
- RH-Aid
- SABAWON
- Saudi Pakistan Investment Bank
- Save the Children Sweden
- Save the Children UK
- Save the Children USA
- Shakarganj Mills Ltd.
- Shell Pakistan Limited
- Shirkat Gah
- Sight Savers International
- SME Bank Ltd.
- SMEDA
- South Asia Partnership Pakistan
- SUNGI Development Foundation
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- Swiss NGOs Program Office

- TAHAffuz Women Development Concern
- The Asia Foundation
- The Network Consumer Protection
- The World Bank
- Tullow (Development) Pakistan Ltd.
- UNDP Pakistan
- UNDP-Afghanistan
- UNHCR, Afghanistan
- UNICEF
- University of Arid Agriculture
- UN-World Food Programme - Afghanistan
- WWF-Pakistan
- Youth Commission for Human Rights

# Pakistan Environment Program (PEP)

SDPI is a partner institution of the CIDA and RNE funded Pakistan Environment Program (PEP). The goal of PEP is to improve Pakistan's capacity to achieve environmentally sustainable forms of economic and social development through the implementation of the National Conservation Strategy. The initiative is designed to strengthen the four institutions central to this implementation: IUCN-P, the NCS unit of the Ministry of Environment, the Environment Section of the Federal Planning Commission and SDPI. The aim is to enhance the ability of these institutions to provide effective leadership, technical support/analysis, co-ordination services and catalyze the implementation of Pakistan's NCS.

With the successful completion of Phase I, SDPI is now contributing to the main theme of PEP II i.e *governance for environment management*. An important aspect of PEP I for SDPI was the links it created with the government that aided in its policy work. SDPI nurtured and extended such links to enhance its policy effectiveness as this Annual Report will elucidate.

SDPI's approach to PEP II is threefold. First, given that it has been designed to be a policy think-tank, it has a comparative advantage in contributing to the knowledge base for governance for environmental management. Creating new knowledge and managing existing knowledge and conveying it to the right policy organs, is indispensable for effective governance for environmental management. Second, while PEP I was more focused on capacity building, in PEP II it will continue to build on this capacity and also use existing and extended capacity to commit to three kinds of deliverables: research, publications/reports and policy advocacy or networking. The third deliverable will involve work with PEP and other networking partners to enhance governance for environmental management.

During the year SDPI, under the PEP umbrella was engaged in several independent and collaborative projects, trainings and campaigns.

## Annex 12

# Personnel And Associates at SDPI 2003-2004

1. Abdul Hameed Nayyar, Visiting Fellow
2. Abdul Matin Khan, Visiting Fellow
3. Abid Suleri, Research Fellow, Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry and Biodiversity
4. Adil Najam, Visiting Fellow
5. Ali Aamer, Assistant Coordinator, Newspaper and Periodical Section
6. Ali Abbas Qazilbash, Project Coordinator
7. Ali Ahmed Rind, Information and Communication Officer
8. Ali Qadir, Visiting Associate
9. Ansar Janjua, Dispatcher
10. Aqeel Ahmad, Secretary, Urdu Publication Unit
11. Arshad Aziz, Assistant Coordinator, Training Unit
12. Arshad Khurshid, Publication Officer, English Publication Unit
13. Asad Naqvi, Visiting Associate
14. Asmat Ullah Khan, Associate Trainer
15. Ayesha Siddiqi, Visiting Fellow
16. Babar Shahbaz, Project Research Associate
17. Babar Jamal, Visiting Associate
18. Dilawar Nazir, Mate
19. Fahd Ali, Research Assistant, Renewable Energy and Clean Fuels
20. Faisal Haq Shaheen, Visiting Associate
21. Fatimah Asif, Senior Manager, Finance & Accounts
22. Fauzia Javaid, Senior Office Manager

23. Foqia Sadiq Khan, Visiting Associate
24. Hafiz Wasim, Programme Secretary, Training Unit
25. Haider K. Nizamani, Visiting Fellow
26. Haroon Sharif, Visiting Fellow
27. Huma Nawaz, Research Associate
28. Ikhtlaq Ahmed, Library Assistant
29. Imran Khan, Information Secretary
30. Kaiser Bengali, Visiting Fellow
31. Karin Astrid Siegmann, Junior Fellow, Gender & Globalization
32. Kiran Nazir Ahmed, Research Associate
33. Kiran Habib, Research Assistant, Gender
34. Lubna Chaudhry, Visiting Research Fellow, Education and Knowledge Systems
35. Mahmood A. Khwaja, Research Fellow, Environment
36. Majid Jahangir, Assistant Manager, Accounts
37. Mahvash Saeed Qureshi, Visiting Associate
38. Mansoor Ali Khan, Deputy Manager Systems
39. Mir Anjum Altaf, Visiting Fellow
40. Mirza B. Baig, Visiting Fellow
41. Moeed Yusaf, Consultant, Economic Policy
42. Mohammad Imran, Database Assistant
43. Mohammad Irfan, Computer Operator, Newspaper and Periodical Section
44. Mohsin Babbar
45. Mosharraf Zaidi, Visiting Associate
46. Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Visiting Fellow
47. Muhammad Chanzeb, Office Assistant
48. Muhammad Hussain, Driver
49. Muhammad Saleem Khawaja, Director, Urdu Publications
50. Muhammad Yasin, Senior Training Coordinator, Training Unit
51. Nadia Akbar, Human Resource Officer
52. Roshan Iqbal Malik, Visiting Research Assistant
53. Rubina Imran Khan, Executive Support Officer
54. Saba Khattak, Executive Director
55. Sabiha S. Daudi, Visiting Fellow
56. Saleem Shah, SSRC Associate
57. Sarah Siddiq, Research and PEP Coordinator
58. Shahbaz Bokhari, Survey Coordinator
59. Shahid Mahmood Minhas, Training Associate

60. Shah Farrukh, Coordinator Resource Center
61. Shah Zaman, Gardener
62. Shaheen Rafi Khan, Research Fellow, Sustainable Development
63. Shafqat Shehzad, Research Fellow, Health
64. Shereen R Minhas, Advocacy Assistant
65. Shoaib Aziz, SAAG Secretary
66. Suraiya Jabeen, Caregiver
67. Syed Qasim Ali Shah, Research Assistant, Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry and Biodiversity
68. Syed Sajid Hussain Kazmi, Advocacy Coordinator
69. Shahid Rasul, Information and Communication Assistant
70. Tahir Ahmed, Accounts Officer
71. Uzma Tariq Haroon, SDC Coordinator
72. Viqar un Nisa, Intern SDC
73. Zia Mian, Visiting Fellow
74. Zia ur Rehman, Assistant Editor, Urdu Publications
75. Zehra Mandani, Visiting Researcher
76. Zubaida Yousaf, Caregiver

# Auditor's Report

**Anjum Asim Shahid Rahman**  
Chartered Accountants

**Grant Thornton** 

## AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) as at June 30, 2004 and the related income and expenditure account and cash flow statement, together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the financial statements) for the year then ended.

It is the responsibility of the board of governors to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standard as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) as at June 30, 2004, and of its (deficit)/surplus and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting standard as applicable in Pakistan.

Islamabad  
Date: 17 JAN 2005

  
Anjum Asim Shahid Rahman  
Chartered Accountants  


**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2004**

	NOTE	2004 Rupees	2003 Rupees
<b>OPERATING FIXED ASSETS</b>	3	1,366,183	1,836,327
<b>LONG TERM INVESTMENT</b>	4	-	500,000
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Grants receivable - Restricted projects	5	2,217,497	3,089,776
Short term Investments	6	17,515,817	11,960,000
Advances, deposits & prepayments	7	2,928,715	4,019,005
SDPI Current account		206,270	-
Cash and bank balances	8	1,509,220	7,253,943
		24,377,519	26,322,724
<b>DEFERRED LIABILITIES</b>			
Gratuity Payable		6,856,266	5,868,722
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	9	1,476,547	1,689,807
CIDA Current account		206,270	-
Unutilized grants - Restricted projects	10	16,008,677	15,567,226
		17,691,494	17,257,033
<b>WORKING CAPITAL</b>		6,686,025	9,065,691
<b>CAPITAL EMPLOYED</b>		1,195,942	5,533,296
<b>DEFERRED REVENUE</b>	11	-	-
<b>NET CAPITAL EMPLOYED</b>		1,195,942	5,533,296
<b>REPRESENTED BY</b>			
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>		1,121,680	5,459,034
<b>ENDOWMENT FUND</b>	12	74,262	74,262
		1,195,942	5,533,296

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The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.



CHAIRMAN



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004**

	NOTE	2004 Rupees	2003 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Un restricted grants and other revenue	13	18,180,542	13,960,629
Restricted grants	14	20,992,403	25,675,913
Deferred revenue amortized	11	-	19,588
		<u>39,172,945</u>	<u>39,656,130</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Salaries, wages & benefits		16,030,719	14,711,656
Gratuity expense		2,900,050	1,484,122
Full time consultants		793,325	386,818
Travelling		173,491	206,747
Newspapers & periodicals		28,215	26,225
Fee & subscriptions		146,834	199,953
Auditors' remuneration		55,000	55,000
Rent, rates & taxes		1,997,050	1,813,410
Telephone		355,522	356,975
Electricity, gas & water		888,463	875,208
Training fee		83,985	33,500
Insurance		985,080	842,432
Bank charges		4,485	11,355
Printing & stationery		967,634	695,931
Entertainment		435,773	255,560
Advertisement		194,750	262,468
Postage		79,960	141,615
Office repair & maintenance		366,243	481,110
Debts written off		330,304	596,277
Vehicle running expenses		194,174	208,491
RNE expenses		396,540	-
Depreciation		949,357	1,226,228
Expenses on restricted projects	15	14,766,833	19,250,249
Miscellaneous		386,512	131,118
		<u>43,510,299</u>	<u>44,252,446</u>
<b>(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u>(4,337,354)</u>	<u>(4,596,316)</u>
<b>OPENING SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD</b>		5,459,034	10,055,349
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND</b>		<u>1,121,680</u>	<u>5,459,034</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.



CHAIRMAN



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE  
CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004**

	<b>2004 Rupees</b>	<b>2003 Rupees</b>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
(Depicit)/Surplus for the year	(4,337,354)	(4,596,316)
Adjustment of non-cash items		
Depreciation	949,357	1,226,228
Provision for gratuity	2,900,050	1,484,122
Deferred revenue amortized	-	(19,588)
	3,849,407	2,690,762
Gratuity paid	1,912,506	2,626,860
Cash flow from operating activities before working capital changes	(2,400,453)	(4,532,414)
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Grants receivable - Restricted projects	872,279	(1,073,166)
Short term investments	(5,055,817)	4,970,780
Advances, deposits & prepayments	1,090,290	594,808
	(3,093,248)	4,492,422
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Creditors, accrued & other liabilities	(213,260)	771,507
Unutilized grants - Restricted projects	441,451	(4,250,190)
	228,191	(3,478,683)
Net cash flow from operating activities	<b>(A) (5,265,511)</b>	<b>(3,518,675)</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of operating fixed assets	(479,213)	(167,063)
Net cash flow from investing activities	<b>(B) (479,213)</b>	<b>(167,063)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Net cash flow from financing activities	<b>(C) -</b>	<b>-</b>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent	<b>(A+B+C) (5,744,723)</b>	<b>(3,685,738)</b>
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	7,253,943	10,939,681
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	1,509,220	7,253,943



CHAIRMAN



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR