



**SDPI**

Sustainable Development Policy Institute



# Annual Report 2004-05

**Sustainable Development Policy Institute**

# **Annual Report 2004 - 05**

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A publication of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)

Sustainable Development Policy Institute is an independent, non-profit research institute on sustainable development.

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# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	ActionAid
AIOU	Allama Iqbal Open University
BoG	Board of Governors
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Associations
BIIS	Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCB	Centre for Capacity Building
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CEESP	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CENTAD	Centre for Trade and Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CORIN	Coalition of Rawalpindi and Islamabad NGOs
CPC	Citizens Peace Committee
CSE	Centre 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 Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
ILO	International Labour Organization

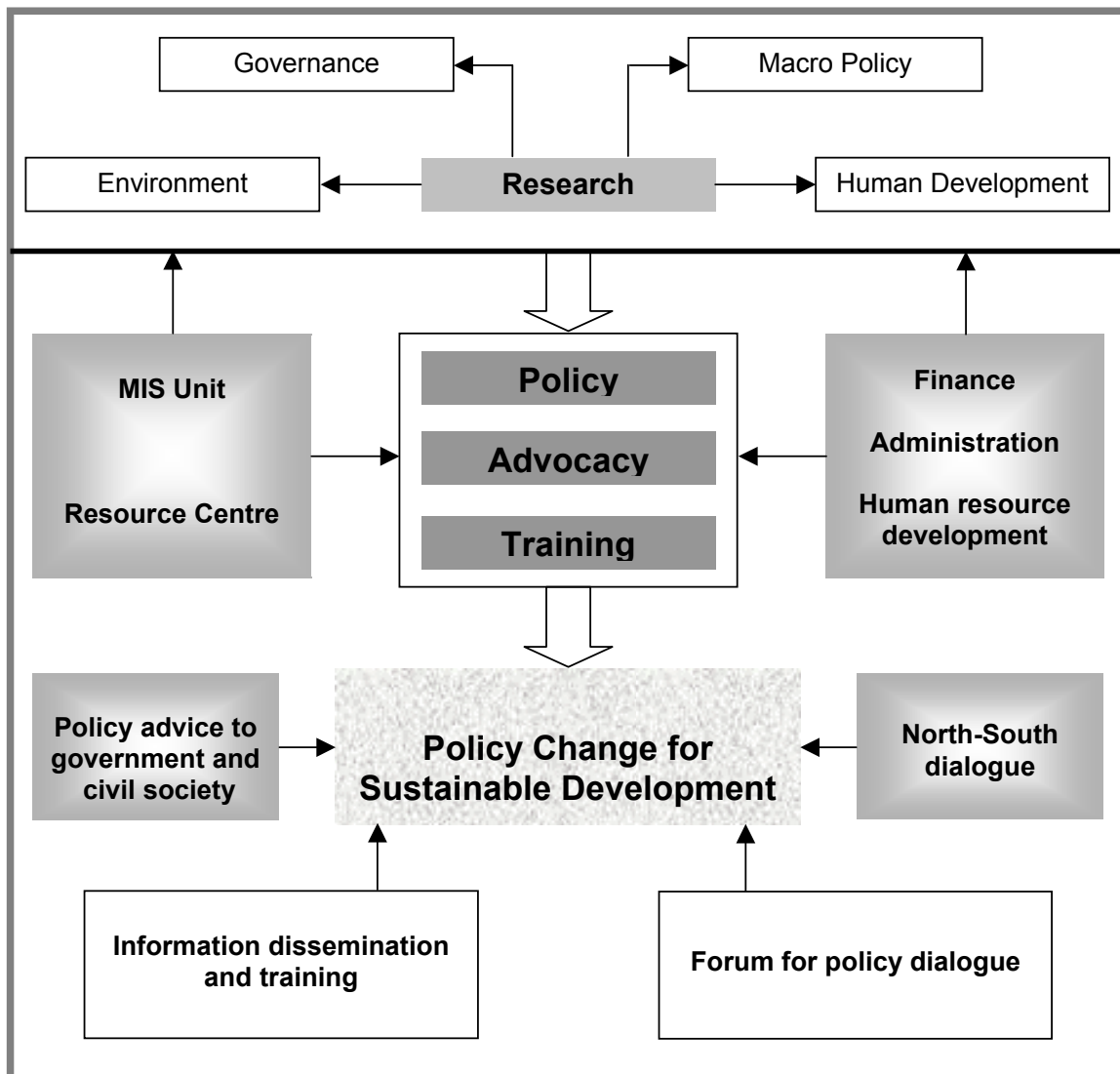
IPRI	Islamabad Policy Research Institute
IT	Information Technology
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAC	Joint Action Committee
LEAD	Leadership in Environment and Development
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences
MinFAL	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MIS	Management Information Service
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIP:	Ministry of Industries and Production
MOWD	Ministry for Women Development
MSU	Multi-Sector Support Unit
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NCCR	National Centre for Competence in Research
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRB	National Reconstruction Bureau
PAEC	Pakistan Atomic Energy Council
PBR	Plant Breeders Rights
PC	Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan
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
PREM	The Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Unit
QAU	Quaid-e-Azam University
RC	Resource Centre

RCSS	Regional Centre 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
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
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WFP	World Food Program
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 during its initial years. 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 approves the Institute's research priorities. SDPI is registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

During thirteen years of SDPI's existence, there have been several changes in government. SDPI, as a policy-oriented research institute, has had to re-establish relationships with government each time the administration has changed. Although the

present military government has been in power since 1999, the post 9 September 2001 events have led to policy shifts and negative funding patterns. Despite these changes, SDPI has, and intends to continue to produce quality policy research and advocate democratic governance and pro-people initiatives.

## **MANDATE**

To

- become the centre 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 environment and development agenda
- 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
- ensure effective support for the implementation of the 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 sustainable development agendas and 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. The list below encapsulates SDPI's research priorities during the year:

## **SDPI's Research Program**

### **A. Environment**

1. Forestry
2. Hazardous Waste Management
3. Trade and Environment
4. Water

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

1. Governance and Natural Resource Management
2. Resource Rights and Sustainable Livelihoods
3. Trade Liberalization and Rural Livelihoods
4. Trade and Development: WTO Agreements and their Impacts on Pakistan

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

1. Education
2. Gender and Globalization
3. Health
4. Migration
5. Peace
6. Trafficking
7. Women/Gender Issues

### **D. Information and Communications**

The research program at SDPI is well established and recognized in the academic community. SDPI was approached, nationally and internationally, on a range of sustainable development related issues.

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 offered 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:

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Forestry**

#### ***The Impact of Deforestation on Local Communities and its Economic and Institutional Dynamics: Evidence from Pakistan***

The Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Unit (PREM) at the Institute for Environmental Studies, Free University, Netherlands has funded this one-year project. The research study focuses on the forestry sector. The aim of the study is to quantify and assess the economic and institutional causes and effects of natural resource degradation in the Matta valley, Behrein and Kalam in the NWFP, Pakistan. The findings will form the basis of recommendations for community-friendly policy and institutional reform, in general, and for the transformation of perverse into benign incentives, in particular. Currently, perverse incentives exist which are exploited by the timber contractors in collusion with the forest department leading to excessive degradation. Both sets of recommendations aim to halt the vicious spiral of poverty and environmental degradation that local communities find themselves in.

The project is extremely extensive in its research. Primary data collection involves 800 household surveys in addition to several price surveys, village profile surveys, natural resource management surveys, and focus group discussions at the community level. The analysis also makes use of satellite imagery and GIS data, utilized to conduct a poverty mapping exercise.

#### ***Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad (SAFI): Anatomy of a Peoples' Rights Movement***

This was a short-term assignment funded by Sungi-ICIMOD. SDPI evaluated the performance of the Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad (SAFI), a field based organization with the mandate to ensure forest conservation in its program area. Currently the organization is active in the NWFP, the Malakand and Hazara Divisions, in the Southern District, and in Kurram Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

The principal objectives of the organization are to mobilize community resistance against the excesses committed by the large forest owners, the contractors and the forest department-

excesses which result in both degradation and economic disempowerment as well as to convert such mobilization into a critical mass for policy advocacy.

SDPI's evaluation was based on field visits during which government officials, journalists, and other stakeholders involved with SAFI activities were interviewed. The evaluation suggests that while SAFI has been able to produce tangible successes in line with its objectives there is a need for a strategic shift in the organization, moving away from the antagonistic approach towards the Forest Department to a more conciliatory one in order to gain greater mileage. Furthermore, there is a need for SAFI to gradually move away from complete reliance on donor support in order to ensure long-term sustainability.

## **Hazardous Waste Management**

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

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

Under the ARNIKA - SDPI collaboration program, Dr. Jindrich Petrlik, Chairperson ARNIKA visited hospital waste incinerator sites in Peshawar, Lahore and Islamabad. A municipal and hospital waste dumpsite in Peshawar was also visited. A seminar at Environmental Sciences department, University of Peshawar, panel discussion at SDPI and a press conference at Islamabad Press club were also held. A number of meetings on incineration alternatives, Stockholm Convention and NIP activities with NGO representatives and officials of NWFP-EPA, Pak-EPA and NIP staff were also held at Peshawar and Islamabad.

During the year, field visits were also undertaken for eggs sampling at waste disposal dumpsite in Charsadda for dioxin/furan analyses to be carried out at a research laboratory in the Czech Republic. *Contamination of Chicken Eggs near the dump site on the edge of Peshawar, Pakistan by Dioxins, PCBs and Hexachlorobenzene* was a joint report published by SDPI-ARNIKA.

Ash sampling from brick-kiln and hospital waste incinerators at Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar for dioxins/furan analyses are also in the process of being carried out in collaboration with the same research laboratory.

### ***Environmental and Health Impacts of DDT in NWFP***

Inception meetings for this study were held in which members of the project team participated. The project was thoroughly discussed and related project phase two activities, including literature review, collecting of available information, environmental sampling and analyses plan, meetings with stakeholders, site visits and surveys were planned and



scheduled. A one-page questionnaire to collect relevant data about the factory from the ex-employer/employees of the factory was developed. Following these meetings, a survey of a DDT factory in Nowshera was conducted. Identification of sampling sites and points for collection of environmental samples (soil and water) for DDT analyses will now be carried out at Peshawar University.

SDPI-ARNIKA jointly published an updated fact sheet called *Alternatives for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Disposal*.

### ***Ban on Non-biodegradable Chemicals in Detergents***

Detergents are made from Branched Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic acid (BAB/ABS) and Linear Alky Benzene Sulphonic acid (LAB/LAS). These chemicals have a high production volume and more than 1, 000,000 pounds are produced annually. These ionic surfactants are found in domestic, agricultural, industrial cleaning and personnel products (including those used by children), textiles and paints. Detergents, therefore, are now competing well with soaps in terms of both quality and cost.

However, these detergents cause foaming problems in sewage/waste water treatment plants and in the environment. BAB surfactant accumulates in remote streams, waterfalls and fountains. SDPI's study has found that these synthetic detergents are more resistant than soap to degradation in sewage treatment plants. The degradation process is found to be slow and incomplete.

Given the harmful impacts of these chemicals in detergents, SDPI has made the following recommendations to the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) for consideration regarding ban on the use of BAB and LAB:

- An assessment should be made regarding the consumption of LAB and BAB by the industrial sector in the country. Industries should also be advised to look into use of MES/FAS to replace BAB/LAB.
- In view of the LAB/BAB consumption in the country and the results of the on-going studies on LAB/BAB biodegradation, regarding their negative environmental and health impacts, either or both LAB/BAB should be banned.
- The industry may be offered incentives and technical assistance to replace LAB/BAB with MES/FAS.

### ***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.

## Trade and Environment

### ***Studies under IISD's Trade Knowledge Network (TKN)***

The Trade Knowledge Network (TKN) is an International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) led global initiative. SDPI has been associated with TKN for the past seven years, and in 2004 was selected as the Regional Focal Coordinator for TKN activities in South Asia. In order to enhance research and capacity building on trade and sustainable development issues, SDPI has partnered with like-minded institutions within the region. TKN South Asian partners include CUTS (India), SAWTEE (Nepal) and East West University (Bangladesh). During the past two years, partners have produced thematic research papers on the issue of market access under WTO. SDPI also maintains a TKN South Asia website and has devised a research mechanism for young researchers which is to be launched in 2006.

#### ***A. Compliance with International Standards in the Marine Fisheries Sector: A Supply Chain Analysis from Pakistan***

Under TKN, SDPI conducted a year long study focusing on Pakistan's marine fisheries, which span a 700 mile coastline and include the territorial waters of two provinces, Sindh and Balochistan. The analysis addresses the scope for compliance with international food safety (SPS) and sustainable harvesting (MSC) standards.

The research relied on primary data collected through structured surveys of coastal fishing communities. A gap analysis was conducted, which illustrated that processing plants tend to comply with food safety standards, primarily due to the threat of loss of market share. However, exporters/processors have less control over pre-processing and harvesting activities further up the supply chain, even though these activities, ultimately, affect their ability to export. Compliance lapses at the pre-processing stage are frequent. Moreover, fish harvesting highlights even more complex issues. The policy, social, economic and ecological dynamics are difficult and the perverse interplay of these variables has led to a sustained stock reduction of Pakistan's coastal fisheries. The problems at this stage underscore the need for sustained remediation. A first attempt would entail harmonizing federal and provincial fishing policies through a consultative process involving all the important stakeholders; in particular, the representatives of the fishing communities who have first hand knowledge of the problems and issues which affect their livelihoods.

IISD has referred to this study as being “*methodologically rigorous and very thoughtful, managing to link environmental and social issues seamlessly. . . one of the best pieces of research in seven years under TKN.*”

#### ***B. Potential Impact on Southern Farmers of Reducing Northern Subsidies: Reflections from Pakistan***

This is another project, which SDPI is conducting under the TKN umbrella. It focuses on agricultural subsidies under WTO. The research is set in the context of Northern agricultural subsidies and the impact on Southern producers. However, rather than honing in on the macro level loss to Southern countries, as has been extensively done previously, the research looks at intra-South equity issues. The aim is to decipher the benefits of elimination of Northern

subsidies that would accrue to large versus small farmers in Pakistan. Extensive primary data is currently being collected for rice, wheat and cotton production in Pakistan, which will form the basis for the findings. Policy recommendations will highlight ways in which the domestic policy mechanisms can be tailored to remove the anti-small farmer biases and thus benefit small farmers proportionally if Southern market access is enhanced.

### ***Quantifying Informal Trade between Pakistan and India***

This was a short-term research assignment funded by the World Bank. The project was undertaken in the backdrop of the Pakistan-India initiatives to liberalize trade and was part of a group of studies on formal and informal trade with India. This was the first study conducted in Pakistan, which sought to quantify informal trade through extensive primary data collection involving traders, business stakeholders and market surveys.

The World Bank contracted with key research institutes and universities in Pakistan to undertake these studies. The aim was to assess the potential impacts of trade liberalization between the two countries. SDPI was selected to conduct the study on informal trade, which complemented the sector specific studies.

The principal objective of the SDPI study was to quantify the value of informal trade and assess the prospects of channeling such trade legally, under partial (MFN), and complete (SAFTA) trade liberalization regimes. Furthermore, study findings were to highlight how the potential revenue effects conversion from informal to formal trade and the likely impact on domestic industries. Before this mere conjectures of the value for informal trade ranging widely between \$0.5 billion to \$10 billion had been floating.

Study findings put the estimate of informal trade at \$ 544.4 million, of which exports from Pakistan only constitute 2%. The likelihood of diverting informal trade to legal channels remains low under an MFN regime, as existing tariffs would more than offset the net transaction costs on the informal trade routes. Revenue generation for the government in this scenario is also not likely to be significant. The policy implication is that free trade, a la SAFTA, is likely to yield higher trade gains. However, it would also constitute a threat to local industries, especially, cosmetics, drugs and medicines, and the engineering industry. Finally, findings suggest a need for policy makers to consider the socio-economic consequences of disrupting practices which are both historically entrenched and generate employment. Complementary policies which provide alternative livelihoods and establish social and physical infrastructure are key.

### ***Regional Trade Integration, Violent Conflict, and Peace Building***

This is an ongoing two-year project funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). SDPI is the Global Coordinator for this collaborative study with partners selected from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America.

The project seeks to investigate the link between regional trade agreements (RTAs) around the world and conflict between or within states member to a particular RTA. It looks to define the ways in which the growth in RTAs and the development of trade links between

countries in the developing world can contribute to peaceful inter- and intra- state relationships. It seeks to establish the drivers behind RTAs and whether RTAs are the building blocks to greater interdependence or stepping stones to a fragmented and divided world economy constructed of mutually antagonistic regional trade blocks.

The project consists of two phases. In the first phase, which is currently underway, project partners will study one or more RTAs to establish its drivers and its potential to impact relations between conflict ridden members and draw conclusions as to how RTAs can contribute to, or undermine, regional peace-building efforts. In the second phase, country case studies will be conducted. The partners will analyse existing trade links between selected countries and assess how future agreements could contribute to the development of peaceful co-existence between them. There will be a focus on how the international aid community, can best contribute to the development of peaceful and positive trade links between states traditionally prone to conflict. SDPI's focus in the first phase is on regional integration in South Asia via SAARC, SAFTA, and SAPTA. Case studies on Pakistan and India will be conducted in the second phase.

#### ***Foreign Investment Contracts and Sustainable Development***

The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) funded this project which is a global initiative involving partners from Asia, Africa, and Central and South America. It focuses on the issue of addressing sustainable development concerns in Foreign Investment Contracts (FIC). SDPI was selected as one of the Global Partners to study the oil and gas sector in Pakistan. Initially, the exercise was to conduct scoping work on a particular FIC for which SDPI chose the Kirthar National Park controversy.

The paper highlighted the complete neglect of sustainable development concerns in the Government of Pakistan's (GoP) deal with Shell-Premier to explore oil and gas in the Kirthar National Park protected area. The oil exploration concession in Pakistan's Kirthar National Park was associated with legislative changes with the express aim of removing legal blockages to the investment project. Furthermore, livelihood concerns of local communities and the loss to environment and biodiversity were never taken into account. Despite a legal suit led by several NGOs in the country, exploration was undertaken in the Park. Kirthar still remains of interest to investors and the government is reportedly planning a new phase of concessions in the area.

The findings fed into a recently published background paper titled, *Lifting the Lid on Foreign Investment Contracts: The Real Deal for Sustainable Development*. Project partners now plan to conduct three-year long in-depth research studies on the issue of inducing sustainability in foreign investment contracts in their respective countries. The project is currently in its planning phase.

#### ***Swiss Development Corporation***

The Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) has contracted SDPI for a one year extendable period. SDPI's obligations include providing regular updates to the SDC on the economic, political, foreign policy, and social conditions in Pakistan. Furthermore, the team is to

evaluate various documents by multilateral donor organizations upon request from the SDC. One comprehensive update on Pakistan's current standing in the above-mentioned sectors has thus far been submitted. Three multilateral organization (World Bank, IMF, IFC) documents have also been evaluated. This is an opportunity for SDPI to provide policy input/critique at multilateral board meetings where SDC is represented.

## **Water**

### ***Pakistan's Water Challenges***

Work progressed on SDPI's collaboration with the World Bank Water project. Two SDPI Research Fellows produced the paper *Pakistan's Water Challenges: Human and Social Dimensions*. It is forthcoming as a contribution in an Oxford University Press publication.

This paper reviews the human and social dimensions of Pakistan's water policies to provide the basis for water-related policy interventions that contributes to the country's human development, giving special attention to concerns of women and the poor. While Pakistan may not be a water-scarce country, nonetheless, water stress, poor water quality, and inequitable access to water adversely affect large portions of the population. Considerably less water is available in Balochistan and Sindh, in the tail end of the irrigation distribution system, and for the poor. Though women have a distinct role in water management both for domestic and productive purposes, they are hardly represented in user groups. This suggests that water management rather than water availability is at the core of Pakistan's water crisis. The unequal distribution coupled with population pressure, urbanisation, and progressive industrialisation pose a serious challenge to water management in Pakistan in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Already now, insufficient access to and poor quality of water resources is a major obstacle to human development in Pakistan.

SDPI identified the following recommendations as crucial for water interventions that may serve human development:

- A genuinely participatory approach in water management including the voices of all stakeholders, in particular women and the poor;
- A pro-active approach to tackle landed and bureaucratic power structures;
- Capacity building in user groups and in the government agencies rather than investment in infrastructure alone;
- Economic incentives, such as secure property rights, to improve access to water for the marginalized and more efficient use of the scarce resource;
- Health implications of water-related interventions should be assessed before embarking on them;
- Water conservation should be given priority over large storage projects. If they are constructed, environmental and social impact assessments should be conducted with true stakeholder participation.

## GLOBALIZATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS

### Governance and Natural Resource Management

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

The National Centre for Competence in Research (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 48 countries involving 102 institutions. In Pakistan, the program is focused on analyzing the state policies, institutional changes, and livelihood strategies of people living in and around forest areas of NWFP.

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 four-eight years. Phase one of this partnership was successfully completed this year and an edited volume *Forests, Livelihoods and Relations of Power in NWFP (Pakistan)* is now being edited. The University of Zurich would publish the volume.

As the Regional Scientific Coordinator of NCCR South Asia, SDPI was invited to submit a post-doc pre-proposal on *Public Policies, Social Practices and Decentralization*.

During the year, primary research was conducted on the *Role of Women Councilors in Natural Resource Management*. Data for the highland-lowland comparison (conducted in Faisalabad and Mansehra) is now being analyzed. Another research focused on preparation of baseline survey of livelihood assets in District Mansehra. SDPI was also involved in exploring the post *Forest Sector Project* status of institutional reforms in NWFP forest sector. A working paper is being compiled.

The University of Zurich under the NCCR project published the *Social Dimensions of Globalization: A case of Pakistan*. In all 14 books were produced by NCCR partners in 2004 and the book written by SDPI's Research Fellow was selected as "the publication of most importance for the year 2004" by the NCCR management committee.

Three post graduate students from the University of Zurich and one from the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan completed their Masters and one Doctoral degree student each is being supervised.

## **Resource Rights and Sustainable Livelihoods**

### ***Mapping the Food Security Situation in Pakistan***

This project, carried out in collaboration with the World Food Program of the United Nations, came to fruition this year with the official launching of the final report on the World Food Day (Oct.16th, 2004). This was the first study of its kind in Pakistan aimed at mapping the food security situation in rural Pakistan at the district level.

Food insecurity in rural Pakistan is a product of poverty and inadequate food availability. Therefore, the term food poverty is commonly used to determine the level of poverty viz a viz food security in a country. The level of food poverty varies from district to district and even within districts. It, however, follows a certain pattern.

Looking at the historical perspective, food insecurity and consequently food poverty has increased over time. Among the possible reasons inter alia are the sharp increase in market price of food items, compared to wages, non-systematic delivery of food, slow growth in public sector and low level of investment in socio-economic sectors. Moreover, rural development has not been focused per se in national policies. The Food Security Analysis (FSA) 2003 findings presented a clear picture of the interplay of all these factors. It classified the country into five food security zones: extremely food insecure, very insecure, less insecure, moderately secure and reasonably secure.

Three of these five levels of ranking determine the severity of food insecurity in rural Pakistan. SDPI's study indicated that 38 districts out of 120 are most vulnerable being poor and extremely food insecure. A majority of these districts belong to Balochistan and NWFP, while all districts in FATA and 4 out of 5 districts in NAs fall in the extreme food insecure zone. 16 districts fall in the very food insecure zone, and 26 districts in low food insecure zones. The study demonstrates that 80 districts out of 120 are vulnerable to food insecurity. The first two food insecure zones, consisting of 54 districts were ranked as highly vulnerable. The remaining two zones were comparatively better, and so ranked as moderately food secure and reasonably food secure. These two zones comprise 40 districts and more than half of these are in Punjab. Thus, Punjab is relatively better in terms of food security. However, it does not mean that there is no food insecurity in Punjab.

The report also captures a picture of the population vulnerable to food insecurity or caloric poverty within the district. As explained earlier, food poverty exists within a district, even if it is food secure at macro level. However, the intensity of poverty may be smaller in comparison to net food insecure districts. Based on the provincial threshold of food poverty, intensity of poverty has been assessed by analyzing the composite ranking of food insecurity. The study found that poverty in food insecure districts varies among districts.

This SDPI study has set a trend of continuous monitoring of the most vulnerable and the poor within rural Pakistan, where poverty is multifaceted and is of complex nature. This, however, is not the last effort on SDPI's part as a considerable portion of the urban population is also food insecure. Urban food insecurity in tandem with urban poverty appears to have increased

due to rural urban migration. The Institute's next attempt, therefore, will be to identify the urban vulnerable poor and provide a holistic picture of food security in Pakistan.

## **Trade Liberalization and Rural Livelihoods**

### ***Farmer's Rights to Access and Benefit-sharing from Plant Genetic Resources***

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. The first phase of this project ended at the beginning of the year. During the first phase, SDPI produced 12 briefing papers, two research reports and an online database of medicinal plants found in Pakistan- the first of its kind in the South. The second year report *Medicinal Plants Conservation, Protection and Marketing- Threats and Opportunities under WTO TRIPs Agreement* is now being collated.

Based on needs assessment, Muzaffarabad, AJK has been selected as the research area for the second phase of the project. Farmers' Access and Benefit sharing from *kuth (Saussurea lappa)* a medicinal plant is being studied. The objective of the studies conducted under this phase would be capacity building, research and policy dialogue for ensuring farmers' rights to Access and Benefit-sharing from plant genetic resources for an improved livelihood. SDPI's country study paper on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) was approved by SAWTEE for publication.

## **Trade and Development: WTO Agreements and their Impacts on Pakistan**

### ***Trade Linkages with Development and Poverty Reduction***

This three-year study (April 2005-Dec. 2008) is a collaboration with DFID and RNE through CUTS India. It will be looking at the policy relevance of international trade on poverty reduction and articulating policy coherence (in particular between the international trading system and national development strategies).

During the year, *Pakistan's Budget 2005-06: For the Rich, By the Rich* was submitted for publication in the Monthly Himal Nepal 2005 and South Asia Trade and Development Monitor Nepal. SDPI also organized pre and post budget seminars under the umbrella of this project.

The Institute also initiated a pilot study on the *Growth of Automobile Sector: Consumer Perspective* to explore the linkages between trade, development and poverty reduction.



### ***Pakistan-Mauritius Free Trade Agreement***

This year the proposal submitted to the Ministry of Commerce GoP to conduct a feasibility study on the pros and cons of the Pakistan-Mauritius Free Trade Agreement was approved. Data collection is now in process.

### ***Regoverning markets: Integration of Small Producers and Farmers***

This collaborative research project analyzed 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. Funding for this project was obtained from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), with additional support from the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency (SDC) and The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS). SDPI served as Regional Coordinator for South Asia. Dairy and mango sectors of Pakistan were studied for this project.

## **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: SOCIAL SECTORS**

### **Education**

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

The findings and recommendations of SDPI's report *The Subtle Subversion: The State of Curricula and Textbooks in Pakistan* (2003) on changes in Pakistani curricula generated political controversy throughout the year and resulted in the acceptance of the recommendations contained in the report.

This study, conducted by a number of academics in collaboration with SDPI on the state of curricula and textbooks in Pakistan's public schools, exposes how children are taught bigotry through narrow-minded and violent interpretations of Islam and what it means to be Pakistani. The SDPI report made a series of recommendations to try and change this via reforms through the Ministry of Education in curriculum and textbook boards.

The report and its proposals gathered a lot of support and attracted hostility. Rather than engage with SDPI's findings or suggestions, the criticism came as attacks on the character of the researchers involved in the study mixed with blatant lies, baseless accusations, and conspiracy theories. The attacks came from hawks who want Pakistan to remain forever hostile to India, and from Islamic political parties determined to push for an ever more extreme Pakistan. The two groups were united by a desire to maintain the ideological stranglehold their ideas have had over the education system for two decades.

SDPI learnt some important lessons from this whole process. The Institute saw how important control of the education system is to the Islamist groups and the depth of resistance to reform from within the educational bureaucracy. They claimed that a government

appointed committee had examined and rejected the report. The committee, in fact, had agreed with SDPI's findings and supported the recommendations.

The Minister of Education also came under so much attack from Islamic political groups that she found it expedient to declare herself a fundamentalist. The rest of the government, despite all its rhetoric of reform, failed to support her. But with time and effort from civil society and progressive members of Parliament, the government has finally agreed that there is a need to revise curricula and textbooks.

SDPI has undertaken a follow up of the report to examine changes made so far and the gaps that continue to exist.

## **Gender and Globalization**

SDPI submitted the revised version of the paper *Globalization and Gender Equality: Effects of Foreign Direct Investment on Labour markets in Rural Indonesia* to the bi-lingual economics journal *Intervention* to be published in October 2005.

Work also continued on *Feminist Economics Methodology: between-method triangulation* as an innovative methodology for applied economic research in collaboration with SOAS, UK.

## **Health**

### ***Identified Roles of Information Technology in Pakistan's Health and Health care***

SDPI produced a paper on *Identified Roles of Information Technology in Pakistan's Health and Health care* solicited by COMSATS for publication in their conference proceedings. The paper explores how improvements in health technology can be turned into better health outcome. It discusses ways through which traditional health care system can be replaced with electronic health record that need to be designed, developed and implemented in Pakistan. The SDPI study recommends that although such online health care information system has certain advantages; however, concerns about data ownership and privacy of information need to be addressed before a successful health care information system is designed and implemented.

### ***Alternative Resource Mobilization Strategies for Pakistan's Health care***

The paper on *Alternative Resource Mobilization Strategies for Pakistan's Health care* was also completed and is now under review for publication. The paper elaborates a comparative picture of different health care insurance schemes that are being practiced in developed and developing countries and their (ir)relevance for Pakistan. The paper discusses that being a developing country, Pakistan, cannot raise enough revenue through general taxation to finance health care for all. Also, there is no earmarked health care taxation in Pakistan. As the majority of the people have to go without medical and health care, alternative resource mobilisation for health care is important. These may include exploring options for private insurance, social health insurance and community financing. The paper discusses relative

(de)merits of the health insurance schemes and stresses the need for a careful assessment before any of these can be blindly applied in the context of Pakistan.

## **Migration**

### ***Policy Formulation Dialogue Sessions on Issues of Afghan Displacement***

UNHCR solicited SDPI' project proposal in April 2005 to hold *Policy Formulation Dialogue Sessions on Issues of Afghan Displacement*. In view of the presence of over 3 million Afghan refugees and the impending end of the Tripartite Agreement according to which all Afghan refugees would have repatriated by March 2006, SDPI organized public dialogues and consultations in the federal and provincial capitals about the future of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. While taking a rights-based approach as the underlying principle, the consultations had the following objectives:

- To solicit opinions and support an informed debate on future policy options to address the issues related to Afghans in Pakistan among key opinion makers within government, private sector, and civil society at the federal and provincial levels.
- To identify viable policy options and propose recommendations to the Government of Pakistan, Government of Afghanistan, UNHCR and other stakeholders that could contribute to the establishment of a new policy framework and supporting arrangements after the end of the Tripartite Agreement (March 2006 or September 2006 if the Agreement is extended).

Nearly 200 Pakistani and Afghan civil society leaders from the media, trade and business associations, NGOs, human rights organizations, educational institutions, medical and engineering professions, political parties, local bodies and government officials participated in the 13 meetings held in the national and provincial capitals. The consolidated report of all the discussions and recommendations was brought to policy-makers at a final meeting organized in Islamabad.

Solutions ranged from repatriation to resettlement. For repatriation to be a viable option, everyone, especially the Afghans emphasized the presence of lasting and meaningful peace in Afghanistan. A majority of participants emphasized a political solution with humanitarian principles for what they said was a political crisis.

While opinion was divided over resettlement, all agreed that Afghans should not be forcibly repatriated and the Tripartite Agreement must be reviewed, revised and extended. The Pakistan government should register the Afghan population in different categories such as nomads, workers, professionals, and the vulnerable. This may be accompanied by granting Afghans civil rights but not political rights.

Recommendations pertain to the different facets faced by the refugee and hosting communities and range from political, legal, social and economic measures. The primary emphasis remains on democratically evolved consensus with a rights based approach. Political solutions encompass repatriation facilitation, non-interference in Afghanistan and

the formulation of Pakistan's Afghan Policy through dialogue and exchange among stakeholders especially with regard to soft borders. Legal solutions pertain to refugee law and adherence to international and regional conventions as well as the review and revision of the Tripartite Agreement prior to its extension or revision as well as refugee registration. A uniform legal code must extend to Afghan women and children at risk to trafficking, sex work, forced labor and forced marriages. Access to social services is considered a right that may not be denied to anyone on the basis of nationality. Thus, suggestions for increased access to health care and education are emphasized, while equal wage for equal work is highlighted across nationalities and gender divides. The promotion of business and trade with Afghanistan is also recommended not only for enhancing productive activities but also for generating goodwill and strengthening good relations and peace in the region. Everyone emphasized that the international community must commit continued support at similar or higher levels to Afghans whether in Pakistan or in Iran.

Based on the dialogues, SDPI will produce a detailed set of recommendations to UNHCR and the Government of Pakistan.

## **Peace**

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

The final report, a manuscript-length document, of this regional project initiated by the Bangladesh Institute for International and Strategic Studies (BISS), was submitted in June 2005 and feedback for revisions received.

The authors assert that one important initial step toward creating an alternative discourse on security will be first to privilege the experience and voices of women who speak from a women sensitive perspective on their security and whose ideas must form an integral part of a revised discourse on security. Such a discourse has already been articulated in its initial theoretical forms and now needs to be supported by country-specific data.

This manuscript brings a gender sensitive approach into the discourse and practice on human security in Bangladesh and Pakistan. Within this broad framework the specific objective is:

- To provide an intellectual understanding of the concept of *gendered* human security through synthesis of academic discourse and scholarship, practices and policies.
- To document and analyze prevailing practices on gendered human security.
- To contribute to the building of standards and norms of measuring human security by developing a framework for women's insecurity through the introduction of violence against women into the framework.

This manuscript makes a case for reconceptualizing women's security by highlighting the gender blindness of prevailing scholarship at several levels ranging from lack of data to lack of conceptual categories. For example, the study contrasts actual issues of women's security in Pakistan and Bangladesh to demonstrate that women's concerns (acid attacks, honor killings,

women trafficking, discriminatory laws, and the negative enforcement of customs and traditional practices) are not captured in the limited criterion set by human security and human development indices, as they mainly take into account life expectancy at birth, education and per capita income, to gauge the level of an individual's development.

Women's relationship with security in the contexts of direct to structural violence is analyzed from three major standpoints:

- Women's security as ensured/threatened by the state
- Women's security and cultural norms i.e. traditions practiced at the community level, such as honor killings or the issuing of *fatwas* (religious edicts).
- Women's security at the family level, for instance domestic violence.

This study provides an account of policy initiatives by both governments, and documents critical NGO interventions on matters of women's in/security.

The recommendations suggest that there are several levels at which to intervene if women's security in Bangladesh and Pakistan is to be ensured. At the conceptual level, the study recommends the introduction of categories of direct and structural violence into development and security related indices and the need for statistical data that will feed into these categories. Therefore, social audits of abuse against women will need to be conducted to ensure that the situation of women is accurately reflected. For instance, domestic violence and marital rape need to be documented otherwise the many issues of violence, especially at the family level, will continue to escape any remedial measures. Recommendations emphasize the strengthening of judicial systems and referral services as well as building the capacities of alternative institutions such as shelter homes and crisis centres. The implementation of women friendly policies that ensure women's access to services and alternative institutions is required.

The study also recommends that women need to strategize for organizing themselves. If women mobilize themselves through the aegis of the women's movements at the sub-national, national, regional and international levels, they would be able to assert their voices and agendas more effectively. In tandem with this, women will need to constantly challenge and unravel the negative masculinities found in state institutions and discourses that limit their status to a secondary position.

### ***Implications of Insurgencies on Women in South Asia***

The final paper *Post 9/11: Terror, Terrorists and Women in Pakistan's Tribal areas* was submitted to the Regional Center for Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka (RCSS) for its project on *Understanding and Responding to Terrorism in South Asia: Implications of Insurgencies on Women and Children*.

This paper examines post 9/11 impacts of the US-led global war on terror and its oft-neglected impact on women's lives in the tribal areas of Pakistan. The recent military operations in the tribal areas of Pakistan highlight the continuity of some of the inhuman

colonial laws (and attitudes) that still apply to these areas, which, together with local customs reinforce women's invisibility at several levels and contexts and result in increased oppression and injustice. It argues that women's voices remain unheard in the enactment of this entire saga making it possible to regard violence in a dehumanized manner in order to continue it.

The paper provides the historical political background within which we will need to place our understanding of the current violence in the area as well as current US global strategy. The paper contends that the Wana operations appear to be a continuation of the historical manner in which the Pakistani state deals with political problems and also present new contours of international politics. It aims to juxtapose the tensions between state survival, regime continuity and people's security, with a focus on women.

## **Trafficking**

### ***Rapid Assessment of Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan***

In recent years, various organizations have reported the increase in the number of child trafficking into, within, and from Pakistan. Nonetheless, the country is without official data about the number of children and women vulnerable to trafficking and those who have already become victims. The rapid assessment of child trafficking in Pakistan presents a comprehensive study about child trafficking particularly in the camel race sector, the dance and the cultural entertainment sectors. It provides information about vulnerable communities and the *push* factors for child trafficking, the trafficking process, and the victims' experiences at the destination country. It also identifies the structural causes of child trafficking.

The report is an outcome of a year-long study involving a survey with 500 households in four cities of Taftan, Jacobabad, Swat, and Balochistan, in-depth interviews with 128 victims or returning children, interviews with key informants, and roundtable discussions with representatives of concerned agencies.

Data collected from fieldwork reveals an intricate pattern of recruitment, placement, and children's experience in the destination countries. In the Gulf States, boys trafficked from Pakistan were used as camel jockeys and girls as dancers and cultural entertainers.

Boys and girls had different vulnerabilities. The smaller a boy is, the higher he is in demand. His *retirement* age is the teen years when he is deemed too old to jockey the camels. Some boys continued to work as camel feeders or other odd jobs. Some developed mental disorders and disabilities due to on-the-job injuries and abuse. Having left the family at the young age and suffered prolonged abuse, boy victims of trafficking had to endure a second-round of victimization in their reintegration process.

Unlike boys, girls are in high demand when they reach puberty. Starting out as dancers and cultural entertainers, older girls continued into the commercial sex sectors. Husbands sold some girls married off at young age to brothels in urban areas. Some also escaped from

abusive husbands and in-laws into urban brothels. For girls, returning to their home communities did not appear to be an option.

In the Gulf States, children's earnings vary by the type of their work. Girls and women in the commercial sex sector earned approximately Rs 1,000 a day; female dancers, Rs 885 a day; and camel jockeys, Rs 39 a day. The children in all types of employment had to endure a high rate of sexual, physical, and verbal abuse from their employers, co-workers, and/or clients. They were deprived of education, access to social services, recreation suitable for their age, healthcare, and family contacts.

Traffickers constantly adjust their recruitment and trafficking strategies. New travel routes and networks emerged from time to time. They use land, sea, and air passages to transport children from Pakistan to the Gulf States. They exploited the weak birth registration system. The traffickers were able to acquire legal travel documents for children. Women sub-agents find easy recourse to pose themselves as mothers of the trafficked children. Hence, the authorities are unable to intervene in the transport of these children.

Based on the findings of the rapid assessment and consultation with various stakeholders, including community leaders, provincial authorities, national authorities, and national organizations the study contains detailed recommendations. These include a national campaign on child protection, community mobilization against trafficking, law enforcement and agreements with countries of origin and destination, enhancing the capacity of national institutions that address trafficking, improving birth registration and verification systems, providing assistance to survivors and their families, implementing poverty alleviation programs, improving children's access to quality education as well as reviving local economies. Finally, the report recommends response measures at the community level, and the active involvement and continuous capacity building of District Councils, Tehsil Councils, Union Councils, and Village Councils in conjunction with the creation of alliances with civil society.

## **Women/Gender Issues**

### ***Ending Violence Against Women: Honor Killings in Pakistan***

Completed in September 2004 and initiated at the request of Oxfam GB, this report provides a literature and policy review of steps to end honor killings focusing on the last five years. The review is expected to clarify and help develop effective strategies on popular campaigning, advocacy and policy interventions. The review presents a critical analysis of government policies and initiatives during the last five years, clarifies certain concepts and trends in violence against women, traces their origin and evolution, and analyzes the underlying dynamics of the practice of honor killings.

The review looks at the policy formation process, its ownership by the government, and the influence of the social and political environment upon policymaking and legislation in the country. Weaknesses and gaps in implementation as well as policy and legislation are highlighted so that they can be factored in future programs or campaigns targeting violence against women.

The report identifies the conflicting social and legal codes and pre-Islamic tribal traditions that stem from and that reinforce the patriarchal biases and maintain inequality between men and women in Pakistan. It depends upon a combination of qualitative interviews and other research materials to collect accurate and detailed information. Specific government institutions whose perspectives are included are the Ministry of Women Development, Pakistan Law Commission and the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW). It highlights the role of the local government institutions, political parties, and other major stakeholders that have hesitated in taking a firm and clear stance on discriminatory legislation and honor killings although their political manifestos specifically refer to addressing violence against women and enacting legislation for the rights of women.

The report also presents information about various NGOs and their work in the said area of research. In addition, lawyers, human rights' activists and women's groups that have been very active and vocal in supporting and campaigning for women's rights are also mentioned.

The report highlights several legal, preventive, protective and general measures that can be adopted in order to prevent honor killings in our society. These recommendations are applicable within Pakistan and would be useful in other contexts of the diaspora as well.

***Inconvenient Facts: Women's Political Representation under Military Rule in Pakistan***

Written for the Center for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), this paper constitutes a case study to highlight contradictions within democracies and by so doing demonstrates that democracies cannot be understood as a black and white phenomenon.

This study discusses the creation of quotas for women's political empowerment by military regimes in Pakistan and asserts that this is an inconvenient fact for those trying to theorize the Pakistan experience. During the 1980s and 1990s, issues of militarization were paramount to conceptualizations of the state, especially feminist standpoints in Pakistan. Not only is the fact that representatives of the women's movement collaborated with the state, seen to be a repressive patriarchal construct along the lines of the family, inconvenient, but equally inconvenient is the fact that women appear to have made greater political gains under military regimes than civilian led regimes.

SDPI examined the possible reasons for the military's historical support to Pakistani women in the political arena. The study argues for a more nuanced understanding of the phenomenon. Rather than adhering to the predictable explanations forwarded by feminists and human rights activists in Pakistan, it asserts that we need to understand the military's worldview about women in order to understand why it provides quotas to women. This is a critical aspect of the debate that has not been examined to date and that faces resistance from those who are comfortable with binary ways of seeing the world.

It discusses the issue of women's representation and the legitimacy of a voice as well as the relationship between the women's movement and the state. It looks at the case of the women's movement, as it is the only articulate source, however limited, of women's



aspirations and demands. Its relationship with the state is important to understand as it provides a lens into its relationship with all governments, whether military or civilian.

The second part of the case study explores different explanations for the granting of quotas to women by the military. Specifically it looks into institutional and individual aspects of the military to explain quotas and support to women. It concludes that the military's worldview about women's place and political empowerment stems from its institutional ethos embedded within the liberal tradition; however, this view has its own set of limitations about women's place and gender roles.

The study concludes that while there are definite limits on the extent and quality of political empowerment (in other words, what is acceptable empowerment within a larger patriarchal context) for women through the military as a conduit, women's own resilience and the changes on the ground will pave the way for increased participation and impact on politics, and ultimately on women's lives. SDPI hopes that this study will raise the level of debate about the military and its relationship with women's rights issues.

***State, Religion and Social Change for Women in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP)***

The proposed study sets out to document the impact of social and political change upon ordinary people's lives in the NWFP. Until the present, no one has undertaken systematic research in this area. In fact, we have very little knowledge about women's lived realities specifically, and those of the marginalized in general with regard to the Frontier province. Scattered reports written for donor agencies might exist but these are neither available to the general public nor do they contain a holistic assessment of the impact on women's lives of the recent changes, that have its genesis in the 25 years of the Afghan war. The reigns of formal power in the hands of the MMA on the one hand confirms the ascendance of the religious right, cultivated through out the Afghan War, and on the other hand provides the force behind the writ of the government to conservative and sometimes misogynist ideas that till now could not be legitimized nor implemented through the instruments of policy. Specifically, the study will raise key issues such as: How we can assess the impact of recent changes on state society relations? How are the changes in the Frontier connected to negative changes elsewhere in the country and the region? Taking the case of political rights and representation, access to health facilities, access to justice, access to education, the impact of post 9/11 and its repercussions on the NWFP, SDPI has initiated a debate and a book on these sub-themes.

The chapters in the proposed book will be a contribution not only in terms of assessing the situation but also in terms of how to think about the issues. The proposed book will thus be more than a simple situation analysis and more a way to think and envision the future directions of policy and polity in Pakistan. It will highlight the spaces and crevices that can be exploited to usher in a more peaceful, less vitriolic political environment.

## **INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**

### **Study Group on Information and Telecommunication**

SDPI's Study Group on Information and Telecommunication contributes to the improvement of the information telecommunication infrastructure at the national level. During the year, the 51<sup>st</sup> Study Group meeting was held. At the meeting, the group discussed the *Mobility Restriction in CDMA: Technical and Regulatory Issues*. The discussion took place in the context of the licenses for wireless local loop (WLL) service recently issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). There were 33 participants representing the Ministry of IT and Telecom, PTA, industry, business, WLL licensees, Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan, mobile cellular service providers, academics and other stakeholders. Muhammad Usman Khan of the Saif Group presented the technical issues and Abdul Samad from the PTA presented the regulatory issues. On the basis of presentations and the views expressed by the participants, SDPI made recommendations to the Ministry of Information and Telecom (Annex 3).

## **POLICY DOCUMENT REVIEWS/INPUT**

### **Policy Recommendations for Women's Economic Empowerment**

SDPI contributed the chapter on *Women* for the Medium Term Development Framework 2004 - 05 of the Planning Commission, GoP:

There are multiple contexts to women's economic empowerment, variously defined as control over resources, decision-making, and eventually control over one's life. No blueprints exist for women's economic empowerment that may be applicable across the board to all women across the rural/urban, formal/informal sector, class, ethnic or religious divides.

The GoP recognizes women are the poorest of the poor yet their economic contribution is still not accurately reflected in official data. Barely any data exists on women's employment in the informal or the agricultural sectors.

However, certain overarching themes that the Government of Pakistan could support for the empowerment of women can make the critical difference to women's lives in Pakistan in the current context when the negative effects of structural adjustment policies (privatization, liberalization) specifically, and globalization generally are being experienced. In this regard, SDPI made the following recommendations:

### ***Broad Themes for Empowerment***

#### **Organizing Women: A critical Aspect**

Women in rural and urban contexts are disadvantaged due to their inability to organize themselves, especially in the public sphere. As their mobility is curtailed, organizing them presents a challenge — but a challenge well worth taking. This is especially so when the lifting of subsidies in tandem with the privatization of services and utilities put the poor under added pressure. These pressures exacerbate to the family level, making livelihoods and the care economy more precarious. A possible solution is establishment and formation of associations and cooperatives.

In Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad, through motivation by community-based organizations, women have formed small groups and associations to negotiate with middlemen in areas of work such as garments, paper and fresh flowers, packaging, dry fruit packaging, embroidery, leather work and looms operation.

#### **Control over Resources and Access to Knowledge Systems**

Land rights, the effective ownership and control of their land, ensure that women's voices within household and community level decision-making carry weight. We find that women opt for food security rather than cash crop production (promoted by skewed market incentives). Government incentives should target cultivation of staples and focus on ensuring that women possess the social capital to cultivate and farm their land. It includes the knowledge and expertise required for cultivation as well as the legitimacy to undertake this work. It means helping women acquire the requisite knowledge about sowing, reaping, and supervising other men, an aspect that often makes it possible for male family members to exercise control over land even when it belongs to women. The government machinery will have to be more sensitive to women's needs. For example, training for breeding livestock is imparted to men by the government line departments rather than to women who traditionally look after livestock.

In rural contexts, land reforms should provide ownership and control of land to women and men from all castes, classes and religions. The reform is essential to diffuse landed power that impacts livelihood opportunities, rule of law and electoral processes.

The ownership of resources in urban contexts also leads to a greater dependence of women on middleman or contractor. Women often lack requisite knowledge about credit facilities or laws that might protect them. But even if they have the knowledge, access to such facilities presents a problem. If the government wants to achieve social protection for women, targeted interventions should be executed at several levels, from the *mohalla* (street) upward.

#### **An Enabling Legal Environment and Regulation**

The government steps to ensure protection to workers, especially women workers means enforcing a minimum wage; ensuring equal pay for equal work; regulating the informal sector; regulating conditions of work, especially protection from hazardous work; home-based, piece-rate contract, and agricultural workers to be treated as workers with rights to

social security, medical and old age benefits; and enacting laws against sexual harassment of women.

### ***Measures for Economic Empowerment***

#### **Employment Quotas and Micro-credit**

Mechanisms like employment quotas, micro-credit and low-interest credit for women entrepreneurs, skill development and marketing tools are important aspects of achieving economic empowerment. But they present a mixed picture. The federal and provincial governments have failed to fulfill the five percent quotas announced ten years ago within government departments either due to lack of capacity, especially at the higher levels (due to structural aspects of lack of education and other professional opportunities for women), or due to sheer apathy. Many women pass the money they access to their husbands or sons. Many have reported increased burden of work sans support from the family. Though these mechanisms should be further refined and targeted in context-specific ways, we will have to go beyond them to achieve meaningful empowerment for women.

#### **Access to Institutions and Increased Mobility**

Women's access to state institutions at the local level should be improved. These range from schools, to the basic health units, law enforcing agencies as well as the district courts to the local government officials.

#### **Registration Boards**

The provincial or district governments should set up registration boards in which all labor, contractors and employees engaged in a particular activity are required to register. The activities can range from urban informal workers and piece rate or contract workers to agricultural workers. Apart from being a source of information on the size of sectors and occupations, the registration boards could also serve as clearing-houses of information on other sectors, including rates/remuneration.

#### **A Social Protection Fund**

The provincial or local governments could also establish a social protection fund and manage its activities. The women workers, who opt for registration, can contribute a minimal amount to this fund. Further, a levy could be imposed on the owners and contractors or middlemen, collected by the relevant local government institution, to establish a social protection fund for each sector to finance several activities.

The federal, provincial, or district governments could provide matching grants for the fund. These funds could finance the following activities: safety equipment; safety training courses to women workers (attendance mandatory for those registering); labor legislation and women's rights awareness courses for women workers, owners and contractors (attendance mandatory for owners and contractors); other (and alternative) skills training for women workers; revamped employment exchange with information provided on work matters like work opportunities and rates; schooling for children; health facilities; and legal counseling.

## **Policy Recommendations on Environment and Housing for Economic Survey of Pakistan 2003-04**

SDPI has been contributing a chapter on Environment and Housing in Economic Survey of Pakistan for the past few years. The important areas covered under this chapter are impact of pollution (air, water, land); it reviews at various policies and programs such as the National Resettlement Safeguard Policy (NRSP), National Response Strategy on Climate Change, National Land Use Program, Rational pricing system and makes recommendations on:

- Environmental accounting and auditing
- Agro-eco-zoning
- Fuel switching and clean fuels
- Water quality monitoring
- Legislation enforcement
- Environmental tribunals
- Institutional strengthening
- Awareness and education
- Participation of NGOs and communities

The chapter also looks at the Housing sector in Pakistan that has steadily deteriorated over the past many years for a variety of reasons including ineffective policies, resulting in huge housing backlog. The Housing Scheme for Low paid Federal Govt. Employees, Housing for all program, Pakistan Housing Authority and National Construction Private Limited are discussed.

## **Policy Recommendations Trade Policy 2005-2006**

Following the *Pre-Trade Policy* meeting called by the Ministry of Commerce (MoC), GoP in May 2005, SDPI submitted recommendations on the *Trade Policy 2005-2006* to the Ministry. The following issues were raised:

- ***Consider Gender dimensions of Trade Policy:***

In the Pakistani context, it is crucial to empower women economically and to tap their productive potential for the wider benefit of the country's economy. The expiry of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, which is of significant macro-economic importance for Pakistan, is a case in point. All observers expect Pakistan's garment sub-sector to lose market shares to China and India after the quota regime has been abolished. This sub-sector happens to be one of the most employment-intensive sub-sectors of Pakistan's manufacturing industry. Apart from that, it is the largest industrial employer of women in Pakistan, who face very limited job opportunities in the Pakistani labor market. It is unlikely that the expected ten thousand job losses in this sub-sector can be compensated by a public sector initiative for women's self-employment. It is therefore necessary to systematically assess the impact of trade policies on gender equality and women's economic empowerment, and then to rectify the negative impact in cooperation with the private and NGO sectors.

- ***Strengthen Inter-ministerial Cooperation***

If Pakistan aims at following Thailand's *One Village, One Product* approach, heavy investment is required in the coverage and quality of public services. So far, only 42% of children of primary schooling age are actually enrolled in schools, half the rural population does not have access to safe drinking water, and basic health units are found in less than a fifth of villages in Pakistan. This means that the human capital necessary to link products from Pakistani villages with the world market is lacking.

The government needs to strengthen inter-ministerial cooperation and stop the vertical approach of a rigid division of labour between the different ministries and provincial departments. The Ministries of Education (MoE), Labour & Manpower (MoLM) and Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MinFAL) are the first addressees of such a horizontal approach. A special effort needs to be made by the MoC to contribute its share in the macro-economic poverty reduction and rural development framework, with a particular reference to incentives for agro-based industrial development in the rural areas, as well as market-oriented, demand-driven education and vocational skills training for the large army of unskilled jobless youth between the ages of 18 and 24.

- ***Enhance Transparency and Participation in Policy Formulation***

To make Pakistan's trade policies truly people-friendly, the *early* involvement of stakeholders, including civil society organizations, is necessary. So far, inputs are mainly invited from the business community. The scope should be widened to research institutions and civil society organizations.

- ***Increase the Consistency and Continuity of the Trade Policy***

In order to ensure consistency and continuity, and to reduce the influence of individual vested interests on Pakistan's trade policies, its preparation should not be an annual exercise but should cover at least five years.

## **Miscellaneous**

The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Commerce, Planning and Development Division, Ministry of Health, NWPF-EPA and Pak-EPA, World Bank and CIDA also solicited SDPI researchers to review/produce the following:

- Exploration and Production Activities in Tal Block
- National Environment Policy, 2005-15
- Enforcement of Environmental Laws in Pakistan
- GATS Mode 4
- *Resource Mobilisation Strategies for Pakistan's Health care* for the final chapter on *Health care finance in Pakistan's* five year plan
- Water and Gender
- Water sector Strategy for Pakistan
- Draft Trade Policy 2005-2006

- Use of Export Development Fund (EDF) for training of vulnerable women workers in the Textile and Clothing industry
- Trade and Gender

### **WORKING GROUPS/COMMITTEES/BOARDS**

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

### **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. An exhaustive list of SDPI's interactions on issues ranging from Labour Market Implications of the Phase out of the ATC, Non-Combustion Technologies for PCBs Disposal, Access and Benefit Sharing, Gender issues and Donor community trends to violence against women is given (Annex 5).

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SDPI'S WORK**

In Dec.2004, SDPI received the *Sustainable Development Award* from the International Human Rights Observer on the International Day of Human Rights for being the “*only research institute in Pakistan pursuing research and focused advocacy on SD issues*”

# Advocacy

Raising awareness on environmental and social sector issues is SDPI's main objective. The Institute undertakes advocacy, networking, litigation and education on issues of public interest. SDPI's advocacy campaigns are pro-poor, pro-women demanding more transparency, stakeholder participation and national debate.

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 proactive, and based on research findings; it involves lobbying by the research staff through participation in conferences, workshops, and seminars, writing in journals and newspapers, appearing on the electronic media as well as serving on important committees and commissions. 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 respond to an emerging issue on an immediate basis. Consistent themes include globalization, peace, environment, and women's rights. There are also a number of livelihood-related campaigns that the Unit is involved in including one on farmers' rights 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 newsletter *Campaigner* in which its campaign efforts are described. This year one *Campaigner* was 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. This year was, especially challenging for the Unit since the Advocacy Coordinator left to pursue a PhD and one of the Advocacy Officers also resigned. With this, the three-person Unit shrunk to one. However, despite being understaffed the Unit was able to function satisfactorily and made interventions on several issues.

## SEMINAR SERIES

A main goal at 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 this 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. 40 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.

## **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**

#### ***Saving Kahoon Valley***

SDPI worked actively with like-minded partner organizations like LEAD to develop a campaign to save Kahoon Valley in Chakwal where the environment and archaeological sites were endangered due to grant of license to two groups to install cement factories in the area. As a first step, a trip of journalists was organized to create awareness and build partnership in the media about the issue.

#### ***Save Murree Hills Initiative***

The Unit worked with a group of parliamentarians, civil society activists and media representatives to make a strong network of environmentalists to save the Murree hills from regular cutting of trees by construction companies in partnership with the Tehsil Murree Administration (TMA). As a result of initial activities of the group, TMA stopped construction work of ten companies.

#### ***Using the Right to Information***

SDPI initiated a network to advocate SDPI's position regarding the expected Capital Development Authority (CDA) Master Plan revision. We contacted various stakeholders, including parliamentarians to organize a meeting and design a strategy.

In this regard, SDPI had an interactive session with Mazhar Hussain, Advisor on Environment to the Chairman CDA on sustainable development of Islamabad. The meeting was solicited by the Advisor to obtain civil society recommendations to develop a sustainable strategy to keep the city safe for the next 15-20 years. The Advisor stated that despite being the first planned city of Pakistan, Islamabad was now facing enormous problems regarding environmental degradation.

SDPI shared several concerns regarding the revision of the master plan of Islamabad such as equitable treatment with all sectors irrespective of the geographical location with regard to beautification as well as recreational spots; green belts being converted into residential plots; rising pollution in Rawal Lake; arbitrary decision making e.g. the construction of Bara Dari and plantation of palm trees and illegal housing. SDPI was able to collect information regarding the plantation and illegal housing through the recent right to Information Act.

SDPI made the following recommendations:

- CDA must constitute a permanent forum to identify the problems and to suggest possible solutions. The forum can further identify a core group or a task force to facilitate the work and share various responsibilities. The forum might in future outline the code of conduct for the citizens of Islamabad.
- Need for base line data e.g. what sectors are being affected from poultry farm wastes.
- CDA must provide the survival rate of the trees planted during the year and the plantation must be segregated with regard to different areas of Islamabad.
- CDA should develop, upload and then update its own website accessible to the general public.
- Sector and sub sector committees should be formed to disseminate information and act as a watchdog that gives feedback to CDA.

The Advisor assured that he would call a participatory meeting with all stakeholders to seek their suggestions and concerns. However, no such meeting has been called to date. Mr. Mazhar was provided with copies of SDPI's letters addressed to the Chairman CDA requesting for a copy of the CDA master plan and the proposed revised plan. CDA's response to the letters is still awaited.

### ***Opposing the Margalla Tunnel***

SDPI staff attended several consultative meetings on the proposed construction of the Margalla Tunnel and chalked a plan to start a campaign on the project. SDPI organized a press conference on the issue followed by a demonstration in front of the Parliament House during the Parliament session. Senior citizens and families, along with network partners took part in the awareness walk. A summary paper was also drafted in English and Urdu languages for larger dissemination. NGO partners from Rawalpindi and Islamabad were also briefed about the issue in detail.

## **Water**

### ***Advocacy on the project of Master Drainage Plan (MDP)***

Following up on work completed around the MDP last year, SDPI met the World Bank review mission along with ActionAid, Sungi and other partners. SDPI staff raised technical, political and legal objections regarding the project. The SDPI team recommended that without the participation of the local community, the planning, designing and implementation

process would fail. The mission promised to hold meetings with stakeholders and agreed to include our concerns in the mission's final report.

SDPI also lobbied with parliamentarians and media representatives on this issue to raise these concerns at the floor of the National Assembly and in the newspapers. The Sindhi press has remained particularly active on the issue due to SDPI's input.

## **Industry**

### ***Role of Regulatory Bodies***

There is lack of a comprehensive legal framework to address the anti competitive practices of firms and public sector organizations in order to achieve development goals. Ensuring fair internal competition is key to the healthy functioning of a market economy. Pakistan was the first country in South Asia to have a competition law and a provision of a regulatory authority namely, Monopoly Control Authority. Only recently, various other sector specific regulatory authorities have been set up e.g., National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA), Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) and Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA).

SDPI conducted a full day seminar on the *Role of Regulatory Bodies*. The seminar highlighted that in practice, most regulatory bodies have failed to perform their due role of safeguarding the public interest. For example, the Pakistan Telecom Authority needs to ensure reliable and affordable service for telephone and Internet users. While prices have come down mainly due to increased competition, the quality of service continues to be poor. While companies have expanded the number of customers, they have not increased the capacity of their networks to cope with the expanded customer base. As a result, connectivity (for both mobile phone and Internet users) has suffered.

PEMRA, it was pointed out, misinterprets its role: instead of ensuring quality of service or putting in place measures to safeguard the rights of cable TV subscribers, it has become a guardian of public morality and shut down channels on a vague notion of vulgarity. NEPRA and OGRA, the power and gas regulators, respectively, have often seemed powerless to do anything in the interest of consumers. The power and gas companies are required to obtain permission to raise tariffs. In some cases, their requests have been turned down, but subsequently given the green signal with the intercession of the government. Even the Monopoly Control Authority has been toothless in persuading the cement manufacturers' cartel to lower prices (despite a cut in central excise duty in the 2004-05 budget).

The seminar highlighted that making the regulatory bodies accountable to Parliament will not necessarily improve their working. They have sufficient powers to safeguard the public interest and the key lies in exercising them judiciously and courageously, in the public interest, and to not be beholden to pressure groups and lobbies within and outside government.

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

POPs, also known as the *Dirty Dozen*, are the most toxic chemicals created by humans. These include chemicals such as DDT, dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls which threaten every thing alive – people, fish, birds, animals etc. During the year, SDPI raised awareness on this issue via interventions given below:

- At the second session of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) preparatory committee, the SDPI representative welcomed and endorsed the decision by the 65 member countries, including Pakistan to adopt SAICM. The statement delivered by SDPI highlighted the need to especially protect children from the impacts of chemicals. SDPI recommended that funding for implementation in developing countries and countries with economies in transition be one of the priority elements of SAICM. The joint SDPI and ARNIKA, (an NGO based in the Czech Republic) fact sheet on Alternative Non-Combustion Technologies for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Disposal was published and distributed among delegates and participating organizations of IPEN.
- In the IPEN General Assembly meeting, the SDPI representative was requested to chair and conduct one of the panel sessions in which three UN agencies involved with POPs/Chemicals made presentations.
- SDPI organized a one-day workshop, in collaboration with Toxics Link, India on POPs. The workshop was geared towards arousing awareness and interest in the general public, especially among the civil society organizations, providing them opportunities for direct contact/interaction, networking and enhancing their capacity to take up the issue of POPs. It was a part of the International POPs Elimination Project (IPEP) being implemented globally by the International POPs Elimination Network, (IPEN). IPEP primarily aims at encouraging and enabling CBOs in eight regions of the world, including South Asia, to engage in activities within their countries that will provide concrete and immediate contributions to country efforts in preparing for implementation of the global treaty on POPs – the Stockholm Convention.
- An awareness-raising workshop was also organized for women councilors during the Global week of Action against POPs. This advocacy activity was supported by IPEN South Asia. Elected local government representatives need to raise awareness among the communities against POPs and legislate locally, if required. The workshop recommended banning open dump burning, use of DDT and household pesticides, control on leakage of electricity transformers, consideration of alternative technology along with incineration for waste disposal and ratification of Stockholm convention on POPs by the government. Elected women representatives from various union councils of Rawalpindi participated in the workshop and posed important questions about how local governments can play their role to eliminate POPs.

### ***Corporate Social Responsibility***

Badin Rural Development Society (BRDS) organized a consultation seminar on corporate social responsibility in Badin. Affected communities from operational areas of British Petroleum, District Nazim, DCO Badin, journalists, social activists and civil society organizations participated in the event. The main objective of the seminar was to inform and

educate the local community, civil society and media about corporate social responsibility. Advocacy Unit presented SDPI's pilot case study on BHP. SDPI research staff also presented laws related to social responsibility and concession agreements to make people aware of their due share as per the agreement made between the companies and the government. At the end of the seminar participants developed a strategy for a rights-based campaign with the help of SDPI.

## **Gender and Globalization**

### ***Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC)***

SDPI also conducted a workshop on textile and clothing sector workers after the expiry of the quota regime in textiles and clothing trade in collaboration with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) Pakistan and Suedwind Institute, Siegburg/Germany. Representatives of trade unions and labour-related NGOs attended the workshop. An action plan, on how to mitigate the potential impact of the ATC on Pakistani workers was presented to a panel comprised of representatives from the Ministries of Labour, Industries, and Commerce as well as from the National Commission on the Status of Women. The trade unions and labour-related NGOs, undertook to:

- Conduct campaigns to raise awareness within workers organizations in general and particularly in the textile and clothing and related industries about the restructuring of the industry in the context of the ATC.
- Create an enabling environment to increase women workers' membership and leadership in trade unions.
- Conduct media campaigns to raise awareness in the Pakistani public about labour issues and the restructuring of the textile and clothing and related industries.
- Develop steps to get actively involved in the formulation of companies' strategies
- Cope with the restructuring of the global environment for trade in textile and clothing.
- Form a union task force on the ATC including labour-related NGOs and build networks with similar organizations in and outside Pakistan.

### ***Pakistan's offer regarding the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)***

A seminar on *Implications of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)* was organized and conducted at SDPI. A Research Fellow also wrote a series of three articles in the month of May on human development implications of the GATS for *The News on Sunday's Political Economy* pages: *Foreign Services, Purveyors of Choice, Open Trade in Services: Closed doors for Service providers* (Annex 8). A dialogue followed this series of activities between civil society organizations and the Ministry of Commerce GoP on *Human Development Considerations in Pakistan's GATS offer*. A preparatory meeting for this also took place at SDPI. Researches developed an alternative draft GATS offer regarding liberalization of the health and education sector.

SDPI also actively strategized about the situation of workers in Faisalabad's powerlooms who were on a weeklong hunger strike demanding social security from their employers.

Some of them were badly beaten and the police have refused to register an FIR. Trade unions were not providing support to this group of contract workers due to their employment status; the MNA and local government officials were also supporting the employers.

## **Globalization and Rural Livelihoods**

### ***WTO and Farmers' Rights***

SDPI organized a farmer's rally to express the concerns of the farming community in relation to the agricultural negotiations taking place in the World Trade Organization (WTO) at Geneva. These negotiations are critical for the future of farmers' livelihoods and SDPI believes that developing countries will have almost no chance to save their agriculture and rights of farming communities if a compromised and anti-poor agreement is reached in the WTO. The rally was attended by a large number of farmers from various parts of the country. SDPI is hosting the Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG) secretariat and organized a series of such rallies in other parts of the country and also moved a resolution at the Pakistan NGO Forum meeting held in Karachi in July 2004.

A series of press releases were also issued by SAAG in this regard. A seminar was also held at SDPI where speakers from the Ministry of Commerce, Central Board of Revenue, politicians and civil society representatives shared their views on the ongoing negotiation process.

### ***South Asian Civil Society Network on International Trade Issues (SACSNITI) Conference***

The Unit coordinated with the Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS), India, Oxfam GB, Pakistan Program and SAWTEE to organize a regional conference on *WTO Post-Cancun Developments: Options for South Asia*. The broad focus of the conference was on: taking stock of the post-Cancun scenario; RTAs and options before the South Asia region; textiles and clothing-post Multi Fibre Agreement era; trade in services and the issue of outsourcing; agriculture and the future agenda of the SACSNITI and how to carry-forward its South-Asian trade network. This conference involved 52 civil society representatives, researchers from research institutions, academics and experts, policy-makers, business representatives and media persons from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Switzerland in a two and a half day conference.

The conference analyzed the Framework Agreement of July in which all countries agreed to carry out detailed negotiations on the basis of the parameters laid out in the Framework Agreement. The participants were appreciative that the Singapore issues were now off the table, but believed that countries needed to explore the benefits of engaging in these issues at both bilateral and regional levels. They also expressed disappointment that the Agreement had not gone far enough in the services obligations by developed countries. Services are a key area of interest for developing countries especially in the case of Cross Border temporary movement of labour also known as Mode 4 services. Developed countries have continued to be protective in opening up their labour markets, while being aggressive against developing countries in the case of goods and agriculture products.

While the removal of quota system from January 2005 was seen as positive in defeating the protectionist measures of developed countries, it was also acknowledged that Sri Lanka and Bangladesh were likely to suffer some losses, and their industries had to be more competitive if they needed to survive.

### ***Distinguished Lecture***

The WTO Watch Group (WWG) - a civil society initiative to watch WTO from peoples perspective, and SAAG - a network of civil society and farmer's organization striving for sustainable agriculture, have been putting their efforts to organize distinguished lectures all over Pakistan by inviting eminent international scholars. In their efforts to stimulate debate on threats and opportunities for Pakistan in the WTO regime, WWG and SAAG invited Devinder Sharma to deliver lecture in Islamabad on *Sustaining the Future and Agriculture in the WTO Regime*. The well-attended lecture took into account issues related to role of government, civil society organizations, trade and commerce sector, consumers and other stakeholders in developing countries.

## **Human Development: Social Sectors**

### ***Violence against women***

SDPI, along with its coalition partners organized and attended a protest in front of the Parliament House regarding the attack on a marathon being run by women in Gujranwala, Pakistan.

SDPI staff actively participated in a demonstration/walk in Islamabad against honor killings. The walk brought together over 2000 civil society representatives.

### ***Child Trafficking***

Based on the findings of a study carried out by SDPI at the request of ILO, a rough draft of an advocacy campaign was designed and a database of departments/agencies to be contacted for action was chalked out. Key areas for intervention identified were poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, gender empowerment, lack of awareness, traditions, natural disasters/displacement, forced migration, weak law enforcement and military operations. Agencies targeted in the campaign would include: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Law, Justice, Human Rights and Parliamentary Affairs; Ministry of Education; Khushali Bank; Zakat Committees; Social Welfare Department; International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Food Program (WFP), United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR); Edhi Foundation, Ansar Barni Welfare Trust; police; media and the judiciary.

### ***Bonded Labour in Mining Sector of Pakistan***

SDPI's study last year on conditions of mine workers had revealed that the media generally blocks out the plight of Pakistani mineworkers. SDPI's analysis of the working and living conditions of mineworkers, however, had revealed that fatal accidents were quite common and those who escaped death either contracted fatal diseases like asthma and tuberculosis or were handicapped for life. The study had explored how the media, even PTV ignores fatal and serious accidents occurring in mines due to inadequate safety measures. The study had

concluded that the situation required immediate and thorough attention by the media, as it would increase awareness of a neglected segment of society, and also mobilize national and public resources towards addressing mineworkers' problems.

During the year, the Advocacy Unit worked to highlight this issue in the media and its efforts met with success. The English print media (Dawn, The Nation, The News, Pakistan Observer, Frontier Post and Business Recorder) carried the issue. The news stories highlighted the prevailing labor and human rights violations.

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

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 talks/presentations at both national and international conferences/seminars 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, 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. A summary of a few papers delivered is provided in Annex 7.

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

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.

## **ENDORSEMENTS**

IPEN on behalf of several NGOs around the world invoked the Polluters Pay Principle, suggesting that a small fraction of the profits of the chemical industry could be used to promote chemical safety. The proposal was endorsed by SDPI.



# Networking

Networking is the most powerful tool for building to build professional relationships, fostering key contacts and disseminating 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 ELECTRONIC AND PRINT MEDIA LINKAGES**

During the year, SDPI was able to develop and further strengthen its linkages with the media. The institute provided assistance to media personnel on issues ranging from women rights, clean drinking water, national drainage program to mega water project affectees. We invited and disseminated information to media representatives on various SDPI campaigns. SDPI carved a niche for itself by receiving weekly coverage in the Metropolitan sections of three major dailies: The News International, Dawn and The Nation as well as few Urdu and regional language dailies. SDPI's research fed into many articles and features written by journalists on issues related to sustainable development, SDPI was also represented in programs dealing with political and sustainable development issues, morning talk shows run by Geo TV, PTV, Business Plus and even the BBC.

## **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:

## **Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG)**

Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG), a network of civil society organizations and farmer groups, works to address the issues of food and agriculture at a 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 looks prudently at 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 transnationals in order to safeguard the rights of poor farming communities in the developing countries.

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

The Social Science Research Council builds knowledge on public issues through its regional fellowship programs. Among the key interests of the South Asian Fellowship Program, the following themes have been highlighted so far:

- Knowledge institutions
- Global security and cooperation
- International migration
- Democracy and the public sphere

SSRC fellowship projects address a range of important issues, such as improving the quality of scientific research, and supporting the training of younger researchers. SDPI hosts the SSRC's secretariat in Pakistan under which the Fellowship Program has entered its fourth year. The primary intent of the Fellowship Program is to enable successful applicants to take time off from teaching and other responsibilities to complete research on a theme. Past themes have included *Resources and Society, Migration, Boundaries of Bodies, States and Societies*. The South Asia Program of the SSRC is particularly interested in applications from junior scholars who have had relatively fewer opportunities to attend international conferences and/or receive international fellowships and grants. 55 scholars have so far been provided research opportunities since the program started in 2002.

The theme for this year's competition was *The Long 1950s* that examines the moments of nation building in the region, as a crux for understanding political, economic and socio-cultural processes currently in motion. During the year, proposals were invited and reviewed. The Executive Director of SDPI attended the SSRC meeting for selection of potential fellows in New Delhi, India. Final selections will be made during September 2005.

## **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. Research conducted in collaboration with SAWTEE has been discussed at length in the Research section.

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

The Regional and International 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 and climate change. SDPI is an active member of this network

### **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.

SDPI is TKN's Regional Secretariat. During the year, the TKN Regional Secretariat provided information of interest to the network on trade, policy and sustainable development in South Asia. These included citations to recent research, policy analysis, upcoming events, news on current trade policy debates, etc. SDPI designed and is now also hosting TKN's South Asia website which is regularly updated: <http://sdpi.org/tkn/>

As part of regional efforts, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute Trade Knowledge Network Research Fund (SDPI TKN RF) was also designed as an annual award to encourage study on issues related to sustainable development in South Asia. This is a long-term SDPI-IISD collaboration. The Fund is aimed specifically at supporting young researchers from across South Asia to research and analyse sustainable development related issues that are relevant to their community, nation or the region as a whole. Such research will in turn prepare South Asian students for careers in the academic, public and/or not for profit sectors where sustainable development goals and priorities will gain from their capacity building and the shared learning that will be supported from other nations and institutions within the region. The output of such research will also be of use to policy makers throughout the region at all levels of government. The Fund's scope is sustainable development issues in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Fund will also support the following efforts:

- Strengthen the ability of young researchers in South Asia to undertake multi-disciplinary research on sustainable development related issues and concerns in South Asian countries and the region as a whole.
- Support the growth of rigorous policy-relevant literature on sustainable development, with an emphasis on poverty reduction, economic growth, social change, cultural preservation and its links with trade and the environment.

- To facilitate the incorporation and integration of sustainable development oriented research in teaching and research institutions.
- Facilitate multi-disciplinary dialogue among students, young researchers and policy makers on industrial, environment and sustainable development concerns; and
- Influence policy processes through good analyses, training, and information dissemination.

### **Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka (RCSS)**

RCSS has emerged as a premier South Asian networking institution, interacting with leading think tanks, resource persons, and young scholars in South Asia and outside the region. The Executive Director (ED) of SDPI is a member of its International Research Committee that guides the Centre's research and core activities. During the year, the ED served on the search committee for recruiting the ED at the RCSS, Colombo. This involved conceptualization of the advertisement and its dissemination, the criteria for the ED, short listing of applications and final interview calls.

### **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 support like-minded organizations and individuals on issues of common interest and to register their aid or assist 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 face 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), Green Circle Organization (GCO), Lahore, Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC), Sungi Development Foundation, Pattan Development Organization, Federal Seed Certification Department, Aurat Foundation, LEAD-Pakistan, Gender Studies Centre at Quaid-e-Azam University and Shirkat Gah.

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

## **ANNUAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE SERIES**

An important dimension of SDPI's outreach to the general public as well as policy makers is 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.

*Troubled Times: Sustainable Development and Governance in the Age of Extremes* was the overarching theme of the Seventh Sustainable Development Conference held in December 2004. It provided an opportunity to discuss the global economy, the new terms of trade, the transfer of resources from the developing world to the first world and whether such moves are benefiting a few only. Dr. Ashis Nandy from the Centre for the study of Developing Societies (CSDS), India presented the keynote address titled, *The Idea of the South Asia*. Federal Minister for Environment Major (Retd.) Tahir Iqbal launched the two-volume book jointly published by SDPI and the Oxford University Press. The title of the book was *Sustainable Development: Bridging the Research/Policy Gaps in Southern Contexts*. It is based on the scholarly papers presented at the SDPI's previous SDC held in December 2003.

The Conference brought together some 150 panelists from 18 countries. The gender ratio of

the panelists was 64% (male) and 36% (female). Some of the names included Dr Ashis Nandy from the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), India; Dr. Adil Najam from the Tufts University, USA; Prof. Ian Talbot from the Coventry University, UK; Muneeza Shamsie, writer and critic from Karachi; Prof. Azra Razzack, Central Institute of Education, India; Prof. Yvette C. Rosser, University of Texas at Austin, USA; Dr Peter Coyte, University of Toronto, Canada; Dr Najma Najam, Fatima Jinnah University, Rawalpindi; Prof. Cai Kui, Yunnan University, China; Stefan Schntte, Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, Germany; Ritu Menon, Women Unlimited, India; Munima Sultana, The Financial Express, Bangladesh, Dr Siripen Supakankunti, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand; Prof. Christina Oesterheld, University of Heidelberg, Germany; Prof. Pippa Virdee, Coventry University, UK; Aameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press, Pakistan; Pakistan; Prof. Sikander Mehdi, Karachi University; and many others.

The conference covered 23 sub-themes ranging from WTO and the regional agreements; violence, displacement and the issue of identity; the role of fiction writers: health care finance and delivery: communal harmony in South Asia; security dimensions; environment and pollution control; democracy in the Subcontinent; Pakistan's energy future; Afghan refugees; to women in media; governance issues in print and electronic media; curricula and textbooks; human trafficking; resource rights and sustainable development; gendered violence in the subcontinent; sustainable livelihoods in South Asia; food security; farmers rights; and endangered cultural heritage.

The SDC provided a forum for sharing and exchanging dialogues on sustainable development and governance with practitioners and policy makers. It examined the interface and relations between various dimensions of sustainable development and governance. The speakers discussed how problems and issues in South Asia can be dealt effectively at various levels based on prior experience of successful policy interventions. Questions of governance and sustainable development were tackled at several inter-related levels: in the contexts of purely third world; in terms of the relationship with first world institutions; and within and between third world.

The forum provided lively interaction between the scholars and the audience. It was open to all and the audience was encouraged to raise questions and debate issues after the presentations by the speakers. Over 24 news reports and photographs with captions were published in leading English and Urdu daily newspapers. The event was also covered in the electronic media including the PTV. However, it is difficult to monitor the electronic media and provide an exact number of reports televised/broadcast in various radio and television channels. The print media news coverage may be viewed at: [http://www.sdpi.org/sdc\\_2004/news\\_media\\_coverage.htm#media](http://www.sdpi.org/sdc_2004/news_media_coverage.htm#media)

The proceedings of the Conference are currently being edited and the anthology is to be launched at the forthcoming Eighth SDC planned for December 2005.

# Capacity Building

During this year, the Training Unit was strategically renamed as SDPI's Centre for Capacity Building (CCB). The goal of the CCB, however, remains the same, which is to provide high quality training to individuals and institutions in the public, private, and non-profit sectors to strengthen and build their capacity for sustainable development.

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 partner institutions.

Since 1998, when it was first set up, the CCB has conducted 128 trainings and trained 2346 individuals, of whom 598 are women. The Centre has a well-established patron list. More than 208 organizations and partners have benefited from its trainings/workshops. Of these 121 have been NGOs, 46 private organizations and 41 public sector organizations. Interestingly, this year, there was a constant flow of participants coming from Afghanistan for capacity building.

During the year, the CCB conducted extensive market research and needs assessment in order to design customized trainings for partners. For example, the CCB conducted a *Management Review and Team building Retreat* for UNESCO's Country Office in Pakistan at their request. The Centre also conducted trainings outside Islamabad in the cities of Quetta, Lahore and Peshawar.

The Centre co-ordinates, designs and conducts both generic and specialized courses. Our research program acts as a catalyst for the specialized courses, and thus training flows from research. The following SDPI courses were held during this year:

## **SPECIALIZED TRAININGS**

1. Health, Safety and Environmental Management Systems
2. Women, Development and Environment Health Economics
3. WTO, Trade and Sustainable Development: A Southern Agenda
4. WTO and Environment

5. Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs
6. Health Economics

## **GENERIC TRAININGS**

1. Financial Management for Non-financial Managers
2. Strategic Communication Planning
3. Building High Performance Teams
4. Training of Trainers (2 courses)
5. Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects (4 courses)
6. Environmental Impact Assessment
7. Enhancing Secretarial Skills (3 courses)
8. Leadership Skills for Women
9. Project Management

Through these 15 courses, the Centre enhanced the capacities of 238 individuals including 150 men and 88 women belonging to various organizations from across Pakistan.

These trainings helped SDPI by:

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

## **TRAINING IN ENVIRONMENTAL/GREEN ACCOUNTING**

During our survey to select training events for 2005, this subject was identified by some of SDPI's partners. A three-day workshop was scheduled. However, this is a new subject and despite CCB's best efforts, including meetings with the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN-P), we could not find financial support to engage a suitable resource person for this training. The CCB, however, continued its efforts and has now organized a panel on this theme, during SDPI's forthcoming Sustainable Development Conference to be held in Dec.2005.

## **EVALUATION PROCESS FOR TRAININGS**

The Centre 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. After each event participants evaluate the training. A follow up evaluation is also



undertaken after a period of four months. Overall, SDPI trainings received above average evaluations.

## **COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITIES**

In order to provide a financial cushion to SDPI's Centre for Capacity Building, the Centre engaged in intensive networking to identify potential collaboration with partners. This has resulted in affiliation with Mohammad Ali Jinnah University (MAJU) for long-term training and certification programs. The Higher Education Commission (HEC) recognizes MAJU as a chartered university/degree-awarding institute. SDPI proposed accreditation of some specialized courses such as Health Economics, Occupational Health and Safety and other specified subjects by MAJU's M Sc and Ph.D. students; as well as in the skills development certificate programs such as certification in secretarial skills, project management and human resource management. A formal MoU is now awaited. Collaboration with MAJU, if it materializes, will also enhance the Centre's standing.

The CCB is seeking similar collaboration with Allama Iqbal Open University (AIU) and Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU).

# Resource Centre

The SDPI Resource Centre serves as an information resource base for the multi-disciplinary research at the institute. It also caters to the needs of the general public, students, academia and the research scholars both in the country and abroad. The Resource Centre has two sections, namely, the library and the newspaper & periodical section.

## GOAL

To fulfill the information needs of multi-disciplinary research and policy advice to the government, non-government organizations, private sector and the mass media to facilitate the transition to sustainable development in Pakistan.

## OBJECTIVES

The SDPI Resource Centre has evolved an effective coherent mechanism of acquisition, processing, organization, creation and dissemination of information. It undertakes the following roles:

- To select and acquire appropriate resource material for use in research
- To organize the resource for ease of access and use
- To advise and assist people to locate the right material
- Information dissemination through publications and newsletters
- To network with libraries, information/documentation Centres

## 1 THE LIBRARY

The SDPI Resource Centre is one of the best and the biggest information resource on sustainable development and related fields in Pakistan. It maintains a library of selected, relevant and up-to-date information resources in an organized manner. The resources include books, documents, journals, audio and video cassettes, CD-ROMs and digital and online resources.

The library holdings exceed 1,58,07 monographs with special strengths in the areas of development, environment and agriculture. There is an exclusive section for government and statistical data publications. There are 140 CD ROMs and 62 videos. The library subscribes to 31 journals and periodicals. In addition to subscription, the library receives over 200 serials including journals, periodicals, and newsletters. During the fiscal year, SDPI's Resource Centre acquired 718 new books and 391 documents. Additional resources are available through the Inter-Library Loan Program and the Publication Exchange Program.

The library database is accessible through our website. The Library membership is open to all. At present the library has 225 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 service is available in the library.

### **1.1 Library Consultancy**

The Resource Centre offers library development, organization and computerisation consultancy services. 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 service not only generates funds for the Institute, but also helped achieving standardization of systems, services, practices and procedures.

### **1.2 Library Networking**

In order to enhance the access to the information, the Resource Centre networks with 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 Gujarat Institute of Development Research- India, ICIMOD-Nepal, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies-Sri Lanka and Shirkat Gah-Pakistan. The RC also has a formal *Inter-Library Loan* arrangement with four Pakistani libraries in Islamabad and Lahore.

## **2. THE NEWSPAPER AND CLIPPING SECTION**

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

The SDPI RC has been maintaining since 1993 a database of development news on a daily basis. The database is called the Development Monitor (DM). The DM database has over 0.85 million entries on a wide range of subjects. The database covers eight major national dailies, The Friday Times, Pakistan & Gulf economist, The Herald and The Newline. The RC offers clippings to both in-house and external users. The services are

offered at cost to external users. During this period, the RC made 46,309 entries into the system.

## **2.2 SDPI's Development Update**

In order to keep abreast of emerging issues at the national and local level, the SDPI launched its weekly newsletter of newspaper headlines called the *Development Update* during this year. It is an efficient research tool to track development in a particular field or on an issue and a valuable resource for researchers and students, as it has articles by scholars and reputed names in a particular field.

The *Development Update* is distributed free to over one thousand recipients and also available at SDPI website.

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

To keep researchers abreast of current research and emerging issues, SDPI compiles the monthly Pakistan Environment Digest (PED). It is a methodical compilation of selected news, comments, articles, and announcements, concerning the 14 program areas of the National Conservation Strategy appearing in the national print media.

Four special PED issues on selected topics are brought out in a year. The topics for the year 2005 are Earthquake, SDPI in Press, Afghanistan Refugees Issue, Wana intervention and Industrial pollutants.

The annual subscription to the Digest is Rs 2500 and 1000 for organizations and individuals respectively. There are 10 organizations and five individual subscribers at present.

# 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, 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 research conducted at 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.

## **English Publications Unit**

Given below are the activities the unit was involved in during the year:

### ***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 accessible 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

Seventh Sustainable Development Conference were published. The bulletins can now also be viewed online via our website: [www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org)

### ***Geographic Information Systems***

During the year, the unit diversified its work and developed its capacity in GIS. Keeping in view its expected spread in work, the need for collection, consolidation and dissemination of research/project information, SDPI requested the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit of World Food Program (WFP) to build our technical capacity in the following areas:

1. Providing intensive training to users on customized application
2. Customization of the GIS system according to SDPI needs
3. Engaging GIS specialists to prepare database and design output from the SDPI research program
4. Obtaining and installing updated software
5. Procuring consumables (Plotter, cartridges etc)
6. Making DAP available on the SDPI network

The VAM unit of WFP has development expertise in the database, GIS and spatial analysis. The UN system has recognized the quality work of VAM unit and thus approved it as the sole unit for all database and GIS related work of the UN system. This is a year long agreement with WFP. The first part of this took place during this year namely providing intensive training to 2 members of this unit on customized application.

### ***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, seven working papers, one policy brief, one policy paper, one monograph, one research report series was published by the English section:

#### **Working Paper Series**

1. *The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing: Potential Effects on Gender Equality in Pakistan*, Karin Astrid Siegmann
2. *Unpacking the Agreement on Application of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures: Case of Pakistan*, Syed Qasim Ali Shah
3. *Partition of India: The Case of Sindh Migration, Violence and Peaceful Sindh*, Ahmad Salim
4. *Southern Agenda on Trade and Environment Phase II Regional Consultation - South / Southeast Asia Background Paper*, Shaheen Rafi Khan, Shahrukh Rafi Khan, Faisal Haq Shaheen, Abid Suleri, Sajid Kazmi, Fahd Ali, Syed Qasim Ali Shah and Moeed Yusuf
5. *Air Pollution: Key Environmental Issues in Pakistan*, Mahmood A. Khwaja and Shaheen Rafi Khan
6. *Information and Telecom Technologies Leading the Way: Pakistan's Response*, Brig (Retd) Mohammad Yasin

7. *How the International Trading System is changing, and why this may not be good for Developing Countries*, Dirk Swart and Adil Najam

Policy Brief Series

- *Resource Mobilization for Pakistan's Health Care: Myth or Reality?* Shafqat Shehzad

Policy Paper Series

- *The Employment Challenge of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing: Scenario and Strategies for Pakistan*, Karin Astrid Siegmann

Monograph Series

- *The American Problem: The United States and Noncompliance in the World of Arms Control and Nonproliferation*, Zia Mian

Research Report Series

- *An Extended Model of the Determinants of Child Survival in Pakistan*, Shafqat Shehzad

Books/Reports

- *Hazardous Home-based Subcontracted Work-A multiple tiered Exploitation*, Shahrukh Rafi Khan, Saba Gull Khattak, Sajid Kazmi, published by Oxford University Press (OUP) and SDPI
- SDPI's Annual Report 2003-2004 was published and disseminated.

## Urdu Publications Unit

Given below are the activities the unit was involved in during the year:

### ***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. These publications of the Unit have been well received by CBOs and grass roots organizations in the provinces. During the year, it was decided that the each year at least two major themes would be announced for Urdu journal *Paidar Taraqqi* related to sustainable development. During this year a special issue on *Health* was published. A complete database is now being created and will be managed for all prospective writers.

**Research Undertaken**

The Unit, apart from its seven regular publications, was also involved in research work. During the year, they developed a research proposal on *Curricula and Textbook Reform* (2003-2005) submitted to Ford Foundation.

Two new books titled *Quest of Peace in the Twilight* were compiled, edited. They were published and released at the occasion of 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of World Punjabi Congress.

The Unit was also actively involved in the SDC and organized four panels on:

1. Women and Media
2. Violence, Displacement and the Issue of Identity: Partition of 1947
3. Violence, Displacement and the Issue of Identity: Bangladesh, Seraiki Identity and WANA
4. Endangering Cultural Heritage

**SDPI Research Publications**

The following working papers were translated and published by the Unit:

Working Paper Series

- *In/Security: Afghan Refugees and Politics in Pakistan*, Saba Gul Khattak
- *Poverty and Environment*, Damian Killeen and Shaheen Rafi Khan
- *The Postcolonial Feminist as Conductor/Reader of Interviews with Women in Conflict Situations*, Lubna N. Chaudhry

The following working papers were being translated for publication during the next year:

- *Violence and Home: Afghan Women's Experience of Displacement*, Saba Gul Khattak
- *Partition, Violence and Migration: The Case of Miana Gondal*, Ahmad Salim
- *The Linkages between Scholarship and Advocacy: From a Feminist Analysis of Research on the Karachi Conflict*, Ayesha Khan



# 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 average number of employees remained 48 throughout the year. At present, SDPI has six Research Fellows, including the Executive Director and Assistant Executive Director, while there are four Research Assistants and 19 consultants. The addition of new staff strengthened SDPI's capacity to effectively carry out its institutional mandate:

### **In-house Research Staff**

During this year, one Research Fellow, who had resigned a year earlier rejoined SDPI as RF Sustainable Agriculture and Rural livelihoods and NCCR Coordinator.

Three Research Assistants became part of the research team in the areas of Energy, Globalization and Rural Livelihoods; and Trade and Environment.

### **Survey Unit**

The creation of this Unit, dedicated to SDPI project related fieldwork with expertise in developing research protocols, data coding and analysis was a value addition.

## Visiting Faculty

One Visiting Research Fellow in the area of Health Care Management, Gender Issues in Development, Disaster Management, Natural Resources Management, Peace and Conflict Resolution and Human Rights came on board. Apart from this, the contracts of five Visiting Research Associates and seven Visiting Research Fellows were renewed. One Visiting Research Associate also joined SDPI.

SDPI also explored the possibility of applying to the US State Department to link up SDPI with the Univ. of Oregon specifically and other *green universities* so that SDPI can also access their researchers and teachers and also send SDPI research staff there for short courses (3 months to a year). In this regard, SDPI wrote to the SSRC and the Hansen Peace Institute, based at the Univ. of California San Diego for funding to the State Department.

## Core Staff

An Associate English Editor, an MIS Manager to look after the Management Information Systems unit and a Senior Finance Coordinator also came on board.

## Internships

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 flow of interns and volunteers who worked with various units and projects. This year 11 interns and four volunteers joined the following units/projects: Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Industrial Development, Urdu Publications, Advocacy, program on Gender, and the Sustainable Development Conference.

The Volunteer Service Organization, UK (VSO) initiated a dialogue with SDPI to place volunteers interested in research on Pakistan at SDPI, and also to explore the possibility of inviting trainers for different subjects from the UK.

## Consultants

15 consultants were hired during the year: Two consultants joined SDPI during this period for the *Sustainable Development Conference*, two for the *Impact of Trade Liberalization on Rural Livelihoods* under the SAWTEE program, two for the *Regoverning Markets* project funded by IIED, two for Urdu Unit translations, one for NCCR studies on *Impact of Enhanced Participation (through Decentralization) on Natural Resource Management*, two for the PREM project on *The impact of Deforestation on Local communities and its Economic and Institutional Dynamics*, one for the Resource Centre, two for the World Bank

project on *Informal Trade between India and Pakistan* and one was hired in the area of Environment.

Under the Pakistan Environment Program, funded by CIDA and RNE, SDPI worked with eight consultants.

### **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.

Twenty 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. In addition to these courses, staff members can avail other professional development courses falling within the allocated training budget.

Research staff was given an intensive training on SPSS. Three staff members availed the GIS training, discussed under the Publications chapter.

### **CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS ATTENDED**

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. Details provided in Annex 9.

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.

## **INTERNAL GOVERNANCE**

The Institute has attempted to infuse the vision of environment and sustainable development agenda 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 revisions in the Management Procedures according to changed needs and circumstances 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.

## **PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AT SDPI**

A unit management and administrative review was conducted during this year. The review assessed organizational culture and analysed the management styles. It was designed to:

- Develop a better understanding of the organization's purpose, activities and values among staff and external constituencies.
- Lay the groundwork for meaningful change by stimulating strategic thinking and focusing on aspects important for the organization's long-term success.
- Serve as a blueprint for action.
- Set broad milestones with which to monitor achievements and assess results.

The framework used for the review was the Integrated Organizational Model developed by the Management Development Foundation (the Netherlands). The IOM model has been used extensively throughout the world to diagnose organizations and to help them to become more efficient and effective.

The recommendations made by the external team hired for the purpose were then followed up with a team building retreat. During this session, the Institute's research work plan (2005-2007) was discussed along with key institutional/administrative areas that need strengthening.

As a follow-up of the unit management/administrative review and the team building retreat conducted during the last quarter of 2004, SDPI had intensive sessions on strategic research work planning (annual) which is now being implemented; strategic research work planning (three year plans) which will be finalized in October 2005 and reviewing/revising SDPI's management procedures (especially Human Resources). Performance based management is now gradually being initiated in the Institute for the first time.

## **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 set-up a crèche to facilitate working parents, especially working mothers in 2002. 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. The facility helped attract female staff to join SDPI and it also helped retain women who became mothers. Other partner organizations have also now started providing this facility to their staff. This year the facility was opened to non-SDPI staff as well. This initiative has been very well received.

## **GENDER INTEGRATION**

SDPI promotes 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. It builds on existing approaches that have been used by development practitioners over the past decade to ensure gender integration into development programs. SDPI has consistently taken stands on critical issues connected with women. These include issues concerning political representation, especially at the local government level, economic empowerment 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. The number of female and male researchers remained 1:1 during the year, while the ratio of male to female employees in the core staff remained 4:1 approx.

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 88 women were enhanced.

# Management Information System

The MIS department of SDPI proved its expertise in:

- Systems installation and deployment
- Web development
- Administration and management of computer networking, which includes both Local Area Networking (LAN), as well as Wide Area Networking (WAN)

## **SYSTEMS INSTALLATION AND DEPLOYMENT**

The MIS department is equipped with Pentium III and IV processor-based machines. 75 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.

During the year, the WAN link with COMSATS was maintained and monitored. A new ACLs on the Cisco router to avoid illegitimate network traffic was implemented and the Cisco router was fine tuned regularly.

During this year, a new mail server on Solaris 9 operating system was installed and new anti-spam and anti-virus services were also upgraded.

## **Databases**

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

## **Web Server**

The web server is running on Solaris and Linux as well. Apache is configured with hypertext preprocessor (PHP) support. In order to facilitate staff members working from home, Web mail was installed.

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.

## **WEB DEVELOPMENT**

The SDPI website is updated on a daily basis. It can be viewed at: [www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org). As part of collaborative research work with its international partners, SDPI launched the following two websites:

- The Trade Knowledge Network South Asia website: <http://sdpi.org/tnk/>
- The NCCR Pakistan Research Group website: <http://www.nccr-pakistan.org>

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 continues to strive for building its Endowment Fund. Toward this end the Board of Governors instructed that all project budgets should contain a separate line item indicating institutional support. Board members also agreed to explore funding research through Government support. A positive outcome is awaited. Meanwhile, the funds raised by individual projects are made available for the longer-term development of the Institute.

Policy changes have been instituted to attract more funds through research. Research Fellows are expected to generate their own salaries through project funding over a three-year period. The Board of Governors had earlier (2003-04) approved the incentive system and given permission to bid for research projects. Increasing proportions of funds are now being obtained from multilateral agencies. This development is a welcome sign of the diverse funding base of SDPI and will be furthered through the Endowment Fund.

## **PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT UNIT**

Faced with the reality that PEP CIDA funding for the Institute would expire in November 2005, SDPI staff carried out intensive brainstorming about how to generate increased program support. For this purpose, it has now been decided to create a Program Development Unit. The Unit will proceed on two tracks. One track will entail developing a long-term (3-5 year) research, advocacy, training and policy program on key areas that offer prospects of core donor support. The second track would be, essentially, a reactive one focusing on solicited research. SDPI would respond to donor floated RFPs/calls for proposals. All Research Assistants would focus on crosscutting, multi-disciplinary issues and develop proposals in consultation with the concerned Research Fellows. It has been decided that while developing proposals it would be important to include policy advocacy and training elements, as well as a provision for equipment.

## **PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT**

SDPI researchers prepared several concept notes and draft proposals on environmental and gender issues for submission to various donors, ministries and partners (Action Aid, IDRC, University of East Anglia, Planning Commission GoP, EU, ADB). Some of these

were successful, whereas some are close to fruition and others are being floated to other donors. A few of them are:

- Training on Gendered Violence in Pakistan for Policy makers
- Women Workers in Rawalpindi
- Women and Globalization
- Drivers of Women's Empowerment
- Women's Land Rights in Pakistan
- Study on Peace and Conflict
- Gendered Impact of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) on Pakistan: the case of Water Services Privatisation
- Mainstreaming Gender in the Multilateral Trading System: A perspective from Pakistan
- Environmental and Occupational Health Impacts on Children: Hazards from Fuel Use in Urban and Rural Areas of NWFP Pakistan
- Implementation of NEQS through Self-Monitoring and Reporting/SMART Program for Industry in Pakistan
- Characterization of Effluents and Resulting Pollution Load from sample Sugar Industries in Pakistan
- Study on Emission of Dioxins and Furans (U-POPs) from Incinerators Use in Pakistan and their Environmental Health Impacts
- Gender and Regional differences in Access and Utilization of Health services in Pakistan
- Proposing a model of Social Health Insurance in Pakistan
- Role of ICTs in promoting Access and Utilization of Health Services in Remote areas of Pakistan
- An Integrated Model of Health Services in Islamabad
- Proposal for trainings on Health care Financing Strategies for Health sector professionals
- Fake degrees from Unrecognized Universities in Pakistan
- Strengthening the Regulatory Process in Pakistan's Electric Power Sector by Enhancing Public Understanding of and Engagement with the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA)
- Selecting the most appropriate Clean Coal Technology for the Planned Coal-fired Thermal Power plants in Thar
- Water Quality Management in Pakistan

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 of SDPI publications and attracting more members.

## **SDPI MEMBERSHIP**

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:

- Student Membership: 12
- Organization Membership: 5
- Individual Membership: 13
- Senior Citizen Membership: 2

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 provide 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 NGOs and institutes are their sustainability, capacity and development. SDPI is no different. Given SDPI's capacity and its thirteen-year life, the Institute continues to grow and expand towards its mission and objective to catalyze the transition towards sustainable development.

# **Annexures**



# **Board of Governors**

***Shams ul Mulk***

Chairman of the Board

***Abdul Latif Rao***

Country Representative- IUCN Pakistan

***Habib Ullah Beg***

Chairman-KASB Leasing Ltd.

***Hamida Khuhro***

Member-Sindh Provincial Assembly

***Justice (retd) Majida Rizvi***

Former Chairperson, Permanent Commission on the Status of Women

***Karamat Ali***

Director- PILER

***Malik Muhammad Saeed Khan***

Member- Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan

***Masuma Hasan***

Former Cabinet Secretary, Government of Pakistan

***Nasim Ashraf***

Chairman-National Commission on Human Development

***Pervez Hoodbhoy***

Professor- Quaid-e-Azam University

***Pervez Tahir***

Chief Economist-Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan

***Sikandar Hayat Jamali***

Former Secretary- Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan

***Zeba Sathar***

Country Representative-Population Council

***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

### **MOBILITY RESTRICTION IN CDMA: TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY ISSUES**

On the basis of discussion and the views expressed by the participants, SDPI made at the following recommendations for consideration of the Ministry of IT and Telecom and the PTA:

1. To bring unserved and underserved areas into the main stream of communications and to reduce the “digital divide”, the adoption of WLL technology is a positive step.
2. The CDMA technology which support both the mobile cellular and fixed line services has its pros and cons. On the pros side, both the services can compliment each other and on the cons side the WLL operators can infringe on the interests of mobile cellular operators. Therefore, the adoption of WLL creates challenges both for the service providers and the PTA.
3. The regulatory restrictions placed on WLL licensees namely: customers cannot authenticate or use their terminal equipment with the communication system of another licensee; a customer’s terminal can obtain access to the service using a single predetermined cell having a maximum radius up to local call charging area; and no inter-cell handover and roaming with other networks will be allowed can perhaps be workable in isolated single cells. Such regulatory restrictions will be very difficult to apply where contiguous cells would operate because of the following limitations of CDMA: Restrictions on handoff to a contiguous cell would adversely affect the system. There would be mutual interference between the cells, which could mean call drops, call failure, degraded speech, and disruptions. With the rise and fall of traffic and consequent shrinkage and expansion of cell coverage area, the service at the cell boundary would be indifferent.
4. The CDMA technology will not be optimally effective in restricted mobility.
5. There have been numerous cases where some unscrupulous persons operated clandestine telephone exchanges to mint money. As such, enforcement of laid down conditions could prove to be a Herculean task. Therefore, the principle that “any policy that challenges human ingenuity specially, when it challenges the cash flow is bound to fail”, becomes significant. Hence, a foolproof system of implementation will be the need of the time.



6. With the convergence of various services and the difficulty in restricting mobility, a unified licensing policy, as adopted by India, will be the right thing to do. In fact, we should benefit from India's experience.

## Annex 4

# SDPI Memberships/ Working Groups/Committees/Boards

### BOARDS

- Higher Education Commission (HEC) Board for the Centre for Gender Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
- Federal Forestry Board, Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan (GoP)
- Board of Directors of Energy Conservation Fund
- Editorial Advisory Board of the Lahore Journal of Economics
- 1994-present, Member, Editorial Board of *Theoretical Perspectives* published by the Centre for Research on Politics, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
- 1997-present, Member, Board of Directors, Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research (PILER), Karachi
- 2002-present, Member, Board of Studies, Women's Studies Centre, University of Peshawar.
- 2004, Member, Board of Directors, Centre for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID), Planning Commission, Islamabad, Government of Pakistan
- 2005, Member, Board of Governors, Centre for Excellence in Women's Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad

### COMMISSIONS

- National Commission on the Status of Women

### WORKING GROUPS

- Working Group on Trade and Environment, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad, GoP
- Working Group on Agreement on Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Islamabad, GoP
- Working Group on Agreement on Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad, GoP

- Working Group on Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad, GoP

## **GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES**

- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP): Sub-Committee on Environmental Governance and Policy Coordination, Ministry of Environment, Islamabad, GoP
- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) Sub-Program on Air Pollution Control, Ministry of Environment, Islamabad, GoP
- Sub-Committee on Environmental Governance and Policy Coordination: National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), Ministry of Environment, Islamabad, GoP
- Executive Committee, World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Federal Forestry Board, GoP
- 2002-present, Member, National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) Committee, Ministry of Environment, Islamabad, GoP

## **HOST SECRETARIAT**

- Secretariat for National Environmental Quality Standards Implementation Committee (NEQS-IC)

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

- Government's Consultative Group on WTO, formed at the National Agriculture Research Council (NARC)
- International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)
- Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities CAT/Net
- Global Alliance for Incineration Alternatives (GAIA)
- Safe Drinking Water Group Pakistan, (SDWG-Pak)
- 2003-present, Advisory Panel, Global Fund for Women, San Francisco, USA.
- 2002-present, Member, International Research Committee, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- 2002-present, Member, Regional Advisory Panel for South Asia, The Social Sciences Research Council, New York

## Annex 5

# Interaction with the Government, NGOs and Private Sector

*Given below is a fraction of some of the key interactions SDPI researchers had with donor agencies, like minded organizations, institutes and universities for research collaborations on areas such Education, Environment, Gender and Globalization, Globalization and Rural Livelihoods, Health, Migration and Trafficking, Peace, Women issues and Water.*

### DONOR LIASION

- Interacted with Yusaf Samiullah, head of DFID.
- Held a meeting with Salvatore Lombardo of UNHCR, Geneva.
- Held a meeting with Kevin Henry and Nava Raja Giyawali from Care International.
- Held a meeting with Nicolas Martin, UN.
- Held a meeting with Azedine Ouerghi, Social Protection Program Leader, Human Development Group at the World Bank Institute to discuss possible training collaboration between SDPI and the WBI.

### EDUCATION

- Held a meeting with Dr. Frazana Bari and Rubina Khilji, Centre for Gender Studies, University of Peshawar to discuss course outlines and syllabi.
- Attended the Executive Committee meeting at Centre for Higher Education Transformation (CHET).
- Attended the meeting of the Board of Studies for Approval of B.A (Hons) Courses in University of Peshawar.

- Held a meeting with Akbar Zaidi regarding assessment of the SSRC South Asia Fellowships Program.
- Held a meeting with Dr. Aneesa Farooqi.
- Attended the second meeting of the Board of Governors at the Centre for Women's Studies, QAU.
- Held a meeting with Dr. Sohail Naqvi, Executive Director, Higher Education Commission (HEC). SDPI agreed to meet and follow up on some of the initiatives being undertaken by the HEC.
- Held a meeting Dr. Noman and discussed the possibility of special lectures on Islamic intellectual history as well as other areas where he could contribute to the SDPI intellectual community.

## ENVIRONMENT

- Took part in the NEAP Sub-Program Implementation Committee meeting on Pollution Control, Islamabad.
- Took part in the PNC meeting of IUCN.
- Held a meeting with Pak-EPA officials and SDPI advocacy unit for organizing workshop on POPs.
- Participated in an online IPEN Steering Committee conference.
- Held a meeting with a representative of PVO on possible collaboration work on environmental issues.
- Held a meeting with Ayaz Badshah, Chief Editor, The Statesman (Mashriq Group, Peshawar) who invited SDPI's input and advice for the *Save Peshawar* campaign initiated by the journalist community in the NWFP.
- Held a meeting with an RF on organizing on-site workshop on *Compliance of Environmental Regulations by Industry*.
- Had a discussion with students from Engg. University, Lahore to help with project on *Non-Combustion Technologies for PCBs Disposal*.
- Held a meeting with a 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 Program manager, NEAP on review of project proposals.
- Held a meeting with Dr. Uwe Weber from Adelphi Consult regarding EU funding policy in Pakistan especially regarding the environment.

## GENDER AND GLOBALIZATION

- Held a meeting with Abdul Qadir, Program coordinator Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) Pakistan to discuss FES Pakistan and SDPI cooperation on a workshop on the *Labour impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC)*.

- Held a meeting with Mireille Perrin-Decorzert, Economic Advisor, EU delegation to Pakistan on funding possibilities for SDPI research and training related to *Liberalization of Trade in Services* through the EU-Pakistan Small Projects Facility (SPF).
- Held a meeting with Azam Mohammed, Deputy Secretary Textile Wing, Ministry of Commerce to discuss a potential involvement of the Ministry of Commerce in training on *Labour Market Implications of the Phase out of the ATC*.
- Held a meeting with Ellen Goelz, First Secretary Political and Economic Affairs German Embassy.
- Met with Manzoor Khaliq, ILO regarding a training scheme for garment workers.
- Held a meeting with Hassan Keynan, UNESCO regarding a research-cum-advocacy project *The gender digital divide in Pakistan*.
- Discussed *Gendered Employment Implications of the ATC expiry* with CUTS researcher Parashar Kulkarni.
- Held a meeting with Traci Bell, US Embassy on *Privatization in Pakistan*.
- Held a meeting with Qasim Shah, UN-TIHP, regarding funding for ATC-related proposal.

## GLOBALIZATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS

- Held a meeting with Nadeem Jafferri of Daily Jinh, Rahit Munir of Daily Jang, Moazzam Bhatti of Daily Financial Post, and Munir Ahmad of Development Communications for their possible role in TDP Advocacy.
- Participated in a meeting with Mehmood Nasir, Ministry of Environment to give input on the *National draft law on Access and Benefit Sharing*.
- Held a meeting with Younis Malik, Conservator Forests Muzaffarabad.
- Held a meeting with Iqbal Khan, Alpine Medicinal Herbal Organization for a possible collaboration in Gilgit.
- Three meetings were held with Mohammad Saeed of World Trade Review for a joint advocacy campaign on ABS.
- Attended the meeting of National Steering Committee for National Forestry Facility Program, Ministry of Environment.
- Attended a meeting of the National Steering Committee for UNDP project on Trade Initiatives for Human Development.
- Attended a meeting of the technical group on *Sensitive (agricultural) Products* arranged by IDS Islamabad.
- Jointly organized the First Study Group meeting on WTO in collaboration with TIHP project.
- Held a meeting with Hasan Akhtar Rizvi, Head Education, Communication and Knowledge Management Group, IUCN.
- Held a meeting with Arjumand Nizami of Inter-Cooperation Peshawar.
- Facilitated a field visit for CUTS researcher Parashar Kulkarni and discussed *Impact of AOA on Farmers in Pakistan*.
- Held several meetings with Pakistan's negotiators on Agriculture in WTO Geneva.

- Held a meeting with Professor Alukh Sharma of the Institute of Human Development, New Delhi.
- Held a meeting with Devinder Sharma, Agricultural marketing specialist, New Delhi.
- Held a meeting with Rana Nazir Mehmood of WWF Pakistan for a possible partnership in SAWTEE.
- Held a meeting with Ejaz Rasool of Agricultural Price Commission for data on major crops of Pakistan.
- Held a meeting with IIED Re-governing Markets partners in Bangladesh.

## **HEALTH**

- Held a meeting with Sania Nishtar, President Heartfile for possible collaboration on Poverty and Non Communicable Diseases in Pakistan.
- Held a meeting with Dr. Zafar Mirza, Executive Director, the Network, Pakistan for possible collaborative research in health care.
- Held a meeting with Dr. Naseer Mohammad Nizamani, Country Director, Family Health International, Pakistan to discuss the options for further work in *HIV/AIDS*.
- Held a meeting with Raheela Yahya, Parliamentary Secretary for Health.
- Held a meeting with Dr. Sonia Darracq, Cooperation Attache, French Embassy, to discuss future work on health.

## **MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

- Held a meeting with Guenet Guebre-Christos and Indrika Ratwatte, UNHCR to discuss the project on holding high profile dialogues about the future of Afghans in Pakistan.
- Held a meeting with Indrika Ratwatte and Ewen Macleod from UNCHR.
- Attended a meeting of the Trafficking Roundtable for input to IOM on prevention of trafficking.
- Held a meeting with Indrika Tatwatte, Senior Repatriation Coordinator, UNHCR and discussed the possibility of holding 5 consultations organized by SDPI on the future of Afghans in Pakistan, post March 2005.

## **PEACE**

- Held a meeting with Ghulam Qadir, Institute of Kashmir Affairs conflict regarding conflict resolution workshops for Kashmiri Youth.
- Held a meeting with Rehana Shaikh, Gender Equality Project (GEP) British Council.
- Held a meeting with Katherine Adeney, Lecturer in Politics at the Univ. of Sheffield to discuss *Governance and Ethnicity issues in Pakistan*.
- Held a meeting with Sibi George, First Secretary Political from the Indian High Commission.

## RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS

- Held a meeting with Dr. Naseem Ashraf, NCHD regarding collaboration between SDPI and NCHD.
- Held a comprehensive meeting at Action Aid with Rubina Saigol, Nasreen Azhar, Khadim Husain, and Nazish Brohi about collaboration between Actionaid and SDPI.
- Held a meeting with Harris Khalique from SPO about possible collaboration between SDPI and SPO.
- Held a meeting at the Network with likeminded organizations such as Sungi, Christian Study Centre to discuss revival of ADN or start a new coalition.
- Held a meeting with Dr. Sridhar Khatri, Executive Director of RCSS, Colombo to discuss the transition at RCSS and the selection process for the new ED.
- Held a meeting with Rukhsana Rashid at CIDA-PSU to discuss *Gender issues and Donor community trends*.
- Discussed research cooperation with Aly Ercelawn, PILER.
- Held a meeting with Marcella B. Szymanski, Desk Officer, Pakistan and Bangladesh, State Department, Washington DC and Traci Mell from US embassy to discuss *Pakistan's Social sector issues* in general.
- Held a meeting with representatives of Care International (INGO): Kevin Henry, Senior Advisor, Asia Regional Management Unit and Dr. Muhammad Musa, Deputy Regional Director, Asia Region
- Held a meeting with BELA (Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association), CSD, Dhaka, as well as BCAS.

## WATER

- Held a meeting with Raewyn Porter, consultant for DFID, on water sector issues.
- Held a meeting with Mustafa Talpur, ActionAid, and Nils Rosemann, FES consultant, on *Water Privatization in Pakistan*.
- Attended a meeting organized at SDPI with the representatives of the John Hopkins Institute regarding *Water treatment at the Household level*.

## WOMEN/GENDER ISSUES

- Held a meeting with Yunas Samad, Senior Lecturer in Society at the University of Bradford, UK, to discuss the issue of *Violence in Pakistani society* and specifically *Violence against Women*.
- Held a meeting with Tahira Abdullah and Hilda Saeed to discuss the chapter on women's development for the forthcoming Ten Five year plan.



## Annex 6

# Weekly Seminar Series

Sr.No	Topic	Speakers
1.	Harmful Environmental Impact of Construction and Industrial projects: Cecil Apartments in Murree and Cement Plant in Chakwal	Athar Minullah, lawyer; Ayaz Amir, columnist from Dawn; Asif Shuja, DG Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Dr. Karin Astrid Siegmann, Junior Research Fellow (SDPI); Sardar Sajid Khan, Naib-Nazim and Chairman of Buildings Plan Committee of Tehsil Murree
2.	Status of Negotiations in WTO	Syed Naveed Qamar, MNA, PPPP; Shaista Sohail, WTO Cell, Ministry of Commerce; Roshan Malik, Action Aid Pakistan; Sajid Kazmi, SDPI
3.	Choice of a Life partner: Right or Crime? Narrative from a Sindhi and a Punjabi Couple, with a special focus on <i>karo kari</i>	Dr. Mustafa Solangi and Dr. Amnat Solangi
4.	Implications of sending Pak. troops to Iraq	General (R) Talat Masood, Political Analyst; Nasim Zehra, journalist; Senator Sana Ullah Baloch; Secretary Information Balochistan National Party; Farhat Ullah Babar, Senator PPP; Dr. A. H. Nayyar, Visiting Research Fellow SDPI and Chairman Citizen's Peace Committee
5.	Documentary film: Fahrenheit 9/11 <i>Jointly organized by: Citizen's Peace committee (CPC) and SDPI</i>	Directed and produced by: Michel Moore

*Continued...*

Sr.No	Topic	Speakers
6.	Human development and Five year Plan	Dr. Pervaiz Tahir, Chief Economist, Planning Division of Pakistan; Dr. Faisal Bari, Executive Director, Mehboob-ul- Haq Human Development Centre; Dr. Nawaz Hakro, Economics Department, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
7.	Implications of Master Drainage Plan (MDP) <i>Jointly organized by Action Aid and SDPI</i>	Shams ul Mulk, Ex- Chairman WAPDA and member Technical Committee on Water; Kamal Khan Chang, District Nazim, Badin; Mustafa Talpur/Khadim Hussain, ActionAid Pakistan; Mushtaq Gaadi
8.	New Initiatives in Science and Technology: Their impact towards building Knowledge Economy	Dr. Tanveer Naim, Consultant on Science and Technology to OIC Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation
9.	Straddling CIDAW and the MMA: Conflicting Visions of Women's Rights in Pakistan	Dr. Anita Weiss, Professor of International Studies at University of Oregon, U.S.A.
10.	The Role of Regulatory Authorities	Bar. M. Sarwar Khan. ADB; M. H. Asif, Member, OGRA; Ameena Sohail, NEPRA; Mohammad Arshad Pervaiz, Member, MCA; Brig (R) Mohammad Yasin, SDPI; Khaliq uz Zaman Khan, Barrister at Law; Hafiz Aziz ur Rehman, The Network; Mukhtar Ahmed, CRCP; Dr. A. H. Nayyar, SDPI; Ali Qadir, The Network
11.	Retaining Two Offices under Sustainable Democracy?	Shah Mehmood Quraeshi- MNA, PPPP; Kanwar Khalid Younas-MNA, MQM; Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada- MNA, Treasury Benches; Maimuna Hashmi-MNA, PML (N); Rauf Mengal-MNA, PONM; Mohammad Laeeque Khan-MNA, MMA
12.	Bill Against Honour Killings: Concerns Addressed/Un-addressed	Nilofer Bakhtiar, Advisor to PM on Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education; Senator Bibi Yasmeen Shah, PMLQ; Senator Sana Balouch, PONM; Dr. Saba Gul Khattak, Executive Director, SDPI
13.	Re-election of Bush: Impact on Foreign Policy	General Talat Masood, Political Analyst; Dr. Noman Sathar, Senior Research Officer, Area Study Centre Quaid-e-Azam University; Dr. Najam Rafique, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Strategic Studies

Continued...

Sr.No	Topic	Speakers
14.	Quality of Higher Education, Accountability Questioned	Dr Isa Daudpota; Ms Zia Batool from the Higher Education Commission; Dr Mohammad Pervez, Professor from Quaid-i-Azam University; Dr A H Nayyar from SDPI
15.	All History is Local: Unpacking the Postmodernist Adage	Dr. Nomanul Haq, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, University of Pennsylvania and Scholar-in-residence and the project director, American Institute of Pakistan Studies, Islamabad
16.	Strategic Interventions for the Development of Medium sized Cities	Prof. Dr. Bruno De Meulder, professor in Urbanism (urban design and planning) at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium) and at the Technical University Eindhoven, Netherlands
17.	The Endangered Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan	Dr. Faqir Hussain, Secretary Pakistan Law and Justice Commission
18.	Local Government Amendments: A Policy U-turn	Dr. Safdar Abbasi, Senator, PPPP; Dr.Farzana Bari, Chairperson Women Study Centre QAU; Sumaira Gul, President Women Councilor's Network Punjab
19.	Balochistan Crisis: War Over Resource Rights For Whom?	Mazhar Laghari, Civil Society Activist; Sanaullah Baloch, Senator, PONM; Rukhsana Zuberi, PPPP; Mohim Khan Baloch Senator, BNP (Awami)
20.	National Environmental Policy	Asif Shujah Khan, Director General Environmental Protection Agency (NEP); Dr. Murtaza Malik, civil society representative; Dr. Mahmood A Khawaja, Research Fellow SDPI; Gul Najam Jami, IUCN; Iftikhar Malik, civil society representative; Dr. Bashir Ahmed, civil society representative
21.	Provincial Autonomy	Sana Baloch, Senator (PONM); Syed Qurban Ali Shah, PPPP; Maulana Asadullah Bhutto, Jamat-e-Islami; Syed Zafar Ali Shah, PML (N); Kanwar Khalid Yousaf, MQM
22.	People's Perspective on Mangla Dam Extension Project	Arif Chaudhry, Anti Mangla Dam Extension Committee; Raja Zulfiqar, Advocate of AJK Bar Association; Afsar Shahid, President Kashmir Freedom Movement

*Continued...*

Sr.No	Topic	Speakers
23.	Air Pollution: Hazardous Emissions from Incineration and Open Burning and Alternatives to Incineration for Waste Disposal	Dr. Mahmood A Khawaja, Research Fellow SDPI; Dr. Jindrich Petrlik, ARNIKA Czech Republic; Dr. Noman Fazal Qadir, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency UNDP
24.	Strategic Disaster Management	Shaukat Ali Awan, Pakistan Metrological Department; Zafar Iqbal, National Disaster Management Program UNDP; Sarwar Bari, PATTAN
25.	Water for Life: Decade of Action	Ali Qadir, Chief Executive The Network for Consumer Protection
26.	Crash of Stock Markets and Future Remedies	Dr. Iftikhar Ahmed, Chief Executive Officer BSE; Mutahir Sohail, PACE Investment and Securities
27.	Proposed PEMRA Law and its Impact on Electronic Media	Mohsin Babbar, SDPI; Ali Jaffer, Legal Consultant of PEMRA; Matiullah Jan, Internews; Imran Nadeem, Secretary Cable TV Operators Association
28.	Achieving MDGs under PRSP Regime	Dr. Altaf Anjum, Visiting Research Fellow SDPI; Asim Sajjad, LUMS
29.	Implementation of Tobacco Ordinance in Pakistan- A Missed Opportunity	Sattar Chaudhry, Consultant, Ministry of Health; Dr. Ehsan Latif, Program Coordinator, The Network; Rashid Mushtaq, public representative
30.	Early Education in Mother Tongue <i>Jointly organized by DAMMAN and SDPI</i>	Ahmad Salim, SDPI; Mohsin Babbar, SDPI
31.	Livelihood-Food Security, Rural Development and Agriculture under WTO	Qasim Shah, UN-TIHP; Dr. Abid Suleri, Research Fellow SDPI
32.	Bonded Labour in Mining sector of Pakistan	Ahmad Salim, Research Associate/Director Urdu Publications SDPI; Ramzan Khokhar, Khewra Salt Mines Trade Union activist; Mohammad Saifullah, ILO National Program Manager
33.	Negotiation Sustainable Development: Challenges for Developing Countries	Dr. Adil Najam, Associate Professor, Fletcher School of Diplomacy, Tufts University, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Continued...

Sr.No	Topic	Speakers
34.	Privatized Basic Services-In Service of Human Development of the GATS	Dr. Karin Astrid, Research Fellow, SDPI; Asad Humayun, WTO Wing Ministry of Commerce; Mazhar Siraj, CRCP; Mustafa Talpur, Action Aid Pakistan
35.	Death by Water- Whose fault is this?	Dr. Ehsan Latif, The Network; Dr. Mustafa Rahujo, HEC Larkana ; Mustafa Talpur, Action Aid Pakistan
36.	Pre Budget Seminar	Dr. Abid Qayum Suleri, Research Fellow, SDPI;Asim Sajjad, LUMS; Dr Nawaz Hakro, QAU; Dr Shahid Zia, Lok Sanjh
37.	Agriculture Negotiations and What is at stake in WTO?	Dr. Abid Qayum Suleri, Research Fellow, SDPI; Makhdoom Ahmed Alam Anwar, Head National Assembly's Standing Committee on Agriculture; Roshan Malik, ActionAid Pakistan
38.	Post Budget Scenario	Dr. Abid Qayum Suleri, Research Fellow, SDPI; Muhammd Arshad, Program Coordinator, The Network
39.	MFN Status to India and its Implications	Shahid Bashir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce; Moeed Yousaf, Consultant, SDPI
40.	Press Freedom-a Hoax?	Mohsin Babbar, SDPI; Ziauddin, journalist DAWN; Mazhar Arif, Head of Centre of Alternative Media; Mattiullah Jan, Internews; Absar Alam, The Nation

## Annex 7

# Lectures/Talks/Presentations delivered

*Given below is a list of a few of the key papers, presentations, and lectures delivered by SDPI researchers at national, regional and international forums:*

1. Presented on a paper on *Gendered employment effects of the ATC expiry in Pakistan* at the conference *Transforming Institutions of Power: Towards Gender-responsive Governance* organized by Rozan.
2. Delivered a research paper on *19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century Persian/Urdu Historiography with special reference to the Punjab* at the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta.
3. Presented on a paper on *Situation of Religious Minorities of Pakistan and the Role of Civil Society* at the European Human Rights Conference: *Extremism, intolerance and violence* at the University of London.
4. Presented on a paper on *Autobiographies as source material on Partition of Punjab* at University of Stockholm, Sweden.
5. Presented a paper on *Strategies for Women's Economic Empowerment* at the workshop of *Medium-Term Development Framework (2005-10) Gender and Development Chapter Peer Review*.
6. Delivered two lectures on *Global Civil Society and its Impact on Soci-political Environment of Pakistan* and *Women and Economic Empowerment* at National Defence College, Islamabad.
7. Presented papers on *Afghan Refugee Issues in Pakistan* and *Effective Fundraising Strategies for Non Government Organizations* at a four-day training workshop for Afghan Women activists engaged in the process of reconstruction organized by the Guild of Service (North India).
8. Presented a paper on *Gender dimensions of globalization: A view from Pakistan* at the Pak-German Alumni meeting at the German Embassy.
9. Participated in 20<sup>th</sup> History Conference at University of Karachi and Hamdard University and presented a paper on *Partition with special reference to Sindh*.
10. Presented a paper on *Punjab Peasantry in Turmoil in Patiala, India* at a conference organized by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Punjabi University, Patiala.
11. Presented a paper on *Historiography of Punjabi literature* at a conference organized by the Department of Punjabi Studies, Punjabi University, Patiala.

12. Served as a discussant in the session on *Mitigating Transition costs for Workers and Society* at the working roundtable on *The Phase out of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement: Policy options and opportunities for Asia* organized by the Asia Foundation in Bangkok.
13. Delivered a lecture on *Women and the State* for the Women's Studies Diploma Course at QAU.
14. Provided comments on Radhika Coomaraswamy's paper entitled, *Human security and Gender based violence* presented at the regional conference on *Development Effectiveness Through Gender Mainstreaming: Lesson Learnt from South Asia* organized by IFAD-UNIFEM-IDRC in New Delhi, India.
15. Presented a paper at the workshop entitled *Engendering Curriculum in Pakistan* organized by Women's Studies Centre, QAU in collaboration with UNESCO entitled *Impact of Masculinities on Gender Relations in Pakistan*.
16. Participated as a resource person in a workshop on *World Day Against Big Dams* and presented paper on *Social Consequences of Big Dams* organized by Pakistan Network for River, Dams, and People.
17. Attended a training session on *Qualitative Research* organized by Rozan as a panel member for analyzing presentations by participants.
18. Presented a paper as a resource person in CUTS project launch meeting on *Linkages of trade with development and poverty reduction: South Asian Perceptive* in India.

## Annex 8

# Newspaper Articles/Book Reviews/Interviews/External Publications

## ARTICLES IN THE PRESS

Place and Date of Publication	Title of the Article	Author
The News International, Dec. 02, 2004	<i>Fake and Substandard Degrees in an Orwellian State</i>	Foqia Sadiq Khan
The Nation, Dec. 16, 2004	<i>HIV AIDS: Reform or Prevention</i>	Usman Ali
The Nation, Nov. 19, 2004,	<i>Gender Imbalance by Knowledge and Attitude</i>	Usman Ali
The News Rawalpindi/ Islamabad, November 21, 2004	<i>Enforcing Mechanisms for Evaluation</i>	Mahmood A Khwaja
The News Rawalpindi/Islamabad November 07, 2004	<i>Dealing with Multinational Corporations and Market Realities</i>	Sharukh Rafi Khan and Shaheen Rafi Khan
The News Rawalpindi/Islamabad, October 31, 2004	<i>Southern Agenda</i>	Shaheen Rafi Khan and Shahrukh Rafi Khan
The News Political Economy, October 17,2004	<i>Textile and Clothing workers in the Post-quota era: A Gendered View from Pakistan</i>	Karin Astrid Siegmann
The News Political Economy, October 10, 2004	<i>They are Giving Up, Increasingly</i>	Mohsin Babbar and Ali Abbas Qazlibash

*Continued...*



<b>Place and Date of Publication</b>	<b>Title of the Article</b>	<b>Author</b>
The News Islamabad, September 3, 2004	<i>Of 'Nikahnama' and Police</i>	Shafqat Munir
Friday Times, June 4, 2004	<i>India's Cold-Start</i>	Moed Yusuf
Daily Times, May 09, 2004	<i>More Choice, Less Curriculum</i>	Anjum Altaf
Daily Times, May 02, 2004	<i>Choice and the Curriculum</i>	Anjum Altaf
The News, April 18, 2004	<i>Netting Persistent Pollutants</i>	Mahmood A Khwaja
The News International, March 20, 2004	<i>Debating Education Reform-II</i>	A H Nayyar
The News International, March 16, 2004	<i>Debating Education Reform-I</i>	A H Nayyar
HIML South Asian, February 29, 2004	<i>The SAFTA Mirage</i>	Abid Qaiyum Suleri and Bhaskar Sharma
The Dawn, February 08, 2004	<i>Voices of Dissent</i>	Kiran N. Ahmed
The News, February 01, 2004	<i>Reinvesting Capital in the People</i>	Ali Ahmed Rind, Mohsin Babbar and Ali Abbas Qazilbash
The Baltimore Chronicle January 26, 2004	<i>Talking Peace in Kashmir: Without the Kashmiri People</i>	Ali Ahmed Rind
Daily The News, January 25, 2004	<i>An Oily Facade</i>	Ali Ahmed Rind, Mohsin Babbar and Ali Abbas Qazilbash
The News on Sunday, January 11, 2004.	<i>Between Water scarcity and Population boom</i>	Ali Ahmed Rind
Weekly Independent January 04, 2004	<i>Failure of Regulatory Bodies</i>	Mohsin Babbar
The News Rawalpindi/Islamabad January 21, 2005	<i>The Power of SMEs</i>	Shaheen Rafi Khan
The News Rawalpindi/Islamabad January 30, 2005	<i>Dilemma of Compliance</i>	Shaheen Rafi Khan
The News Rawalpindi/Islamabad January 30, 2005	<i>A. H. Nayyar: Pacifism with a Method</i>	Ammara Durrani
The Friday Times, Islamabad February 04-10, 2005	<i>Why Wana is Simmering?</i>	Moed Yusuf
The News Rawalpindi/Islamabad, May 01, 2005	<i>Poor Link</i>	Abid Qaiyum Suleri
The News, Rawalpindi/Islamabad May 08, 2005	<i>Foreign Services</i>	Karin Astrid Siegmann

Continued...

<b>Place and Date of Publication</b>	<b>Title of the Article</b>	<b>Author</b>
The News, Rawalpindi/Islamabad May 15, 2005	<i>Purveyors Of Choice</i>	Karin Astrid Siegmann
The News Rawalpindi/Islamabad May 22, 2005	<i>Labour Problems</i>	Karin Astrid Siegmann
The News, Rawalpindi/Islamabad June 19, 2005	<i>Route Cause</i>	Shaheen Rafi Khan
Journal of Health and Population in Developing Countries, University of North Carolina, USA	A Measurement Model for Child Health: Latent Variables Approach	S. Shehzad
South-South and South-North Collaboration: Present Scenario and Future Prospects, Published by the Commission of Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, 2004	Identified roles of information technology in Pakistan's health and health care	S. Shehzad
The News International: Political Economy, Mar 27, 2005	<i>Unfair Deals</i>	Abid Qaiyum Suleri
South Asian Journal, Issue 8, 2005	<i>Bhakti Movement</i>	Ahmad Salim

#### **INTERVIEWS/ PARTICIPATION IN TALK SHOWS**

- Interview was given to Al Jazeera TV on *Water*. The interview focused the displacement dimension of large dams. Drinking water issue was also touched and policy problems were identified.
- Interview was given to Aaj TV and Geo TV on *Poverty*. They were provided literature and asked to expose the trickle down effect theory.
- Participated in a TV talk show on LTV Khyber on Women Trafficking.
- Participated in ARY TV talk show *Aap ki Siyasat* as one of the panelist on the issue of *Water*. Advocated SDPI's stance on small dams and suggested better water management and equitable distribution of water at all levels.
- Gave interview to Pakistan Television Team for *Assemblian aur Hum* and discussed various aspects of the *Freedom of Information Ordinance* and stressed the need to improve upon the newly formed rules of business.
- Gave interviews to PTV and Business Plus on the *WTO negotiations process* and the recently concluded *Geneva Package*.
- Attended GEO TV talk show 50 minute regarding the issue on *National Finance Commission (NFC)* and fiscal distribution among the provinces.
- ARY TV invited SDPI as a panelist in their Talk Show, *Aap ki Siyasat* on the topic of *Access to Justice*.

## ANNEX 9

# Conferences/Workshops/ Seminars Attended

*During this year, SDPI continued to receive invitations to attend and participate in events organized by likeminded partners. Given SDPI's current research priorities, research staff:*

- Attended *SUNGI Partner Assembly* held in Abbottabad. In the opening session, SAAG was introduced to the partners and future strategies were shared with the gathering. Input was also given in various group work assignments at the assembly.
- Attended the Mubariza Local Chapter Quarterly Meeting. The main objective of the meeting was the sharing of the national level meeting decisions with the entire group. Another important purpose was to define in clear terms activities that were to be planned around next years main theme.
- Attended a roundtable organized by Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan (CRCP) on the approval of rules for *Freedom of Information Ordinance, 2002*.
- Attended the *Leadership and Advocacy Workshop* held under the Supporting Democratic Development in Pakistan by The Asia Foundation.
- Attended a consultative workshop in Karachi on *Democracy* organized by CRCP Sindh.
- Attended a seminar on *Torture* organized by HRCP.
- Attended a national seminar on *Development of a Conceptual Framework and Strategies to combat Trafficking* organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Islamabad.
- Attended a seminar organized by Nation on *Karokari*, where various stakeholders related to the issue in were invited to deliver their viewpoint.
- Attended and gave input in a full day consultative workshop on *National Youth Policy* organized by SACHET. The main themes of the workshop included education, health, HIV /AIDS and Media.
- Attended the CORIN meeting and contributed in discussions on the reorganization and readjustment of the constitution of the network.
- Attended a meeting of the organizing committee of CPC for the upcoming visit of Indian politicians to Islamabad at Actionaid Pakistan.

- Attended the introductory session of a two-day regional seminar on *Overcoming the impediments to Regional Cooperation* organized by FRIENDS and Hans Seidel Foundation in Islamabad.
- Attended and assisted Pakistan Oppressed Nations Movement (PONM) on the request of Senator Sanaullah Baloch for organizing their conference based on research. It was the first time that any political party or group has organized a research-based conference. Political leaders presented their papers with data. SDPI also provided them data and referred them some research publications of SDPI and other national and international studies.
- Attended a one-day meeting/workshop organized by Rozan for Mubariza members on *Violence against women*. The objective of the workshop was to understand the concept of violence and why women are more vulnerable to violence. Furthermore, causal factors and effects of violence on individuals within society and link between gender development and violence were also discussed.
- Attended a roundtable organized by Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan (CRCP) on *Transparency in the Legislative Process*. CRCP is working in collaboration USAID under Pakistan Legislative Strengthening Consortium (PLSC). An important element of this project is the involvement and participation of civil society in the legislative system. Representatives from various civil society organizations including NGOs, lawyers, students, journalists and citizens participated in the roundtable.
- Attended a Stakeholders' Consultation on *Campaign to End Honor killing*, organized by Oxfam GB, Pakistan Program held in Quetta.
- Participated in the 12<sup>th</sup> *International Conference on Peace and Culture* under the auspices of World Punjabi Congress, held at Alhamra Arts Council Lahore.
- Took part in a media training for researchers in Elmau/Germany.
- Took part in networking workshop of the Robert-Bosch-Foundation in Elmau/Germany.
- Participated in workshop organized by MoE on *Water & Sanitation Issues* in Islamabad.
- Attended the launching of *Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2004* at the Auditorium of the Prime Minister's Secretariat in Islamabad.
- Participated in NUST two-days training workshop on *Sustainable Development and Industry* at IESE, Rawalpindi.
- Attended two seminars on *Legislation on Honor Killing* organized by Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation in Islamabad.
- Attended the *Pakistan Development Forum*.
- Attended an expert dialogue on *Globalising Culture* organized by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in Islamabad.
- Attended the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Research on *Poverty Reduction & Income Distribution* organized by the Planning Commission.
- Attended the seminar on *Scoping out IUCN Pakistan's Business and Biodiversity Program* organized by IUCN.
- Attended the meeting of the Working Group on *Violence Against Women (VAW) and 'Honor' Killing* in National Assessment Beijing +10 organized by the Ministry of Women's Development at Islamabad.
- Attended a talk by Rashid Amjad on *Employment Dimensions of the Pakistan PRSP*.
- Attended a conference on *Gender and Governance* organized by Rozan.

## Annex 10

# The SDPI Family 2004-2005

*The SDPI in-house team is divided into Core and Research staff positions. The Core staff positions are the backbone of SDPI since they support all the research programs and units.*

### CORE STAFF

1. Ali Aamer, Assistant Coordinator, Newspaper and Periodical Section
2. Ansar Janjua, Dispatcher
3. Aqeel Ahmad, Secretary, Urdu Publication Unit
4. Arshad Aziz, Assistant Coordinator, Centre for Capacity Building
5. Arshad Khurshid, Assistant Coordinator, English Publication Unit
6. Azmat Ullah, Training Associate, Centre for Capacity Building
7. Dilawar Nazir, Mate
8. Fatimah Asif, Director Finance and Human Resources
9. Fauzia Javaid, Head of Administration
10. Hafiz Wasim, Program Secretary, Centre for Capacity Building
11. Ikhtlaq Ahmed, Assistant Librarian
12. Imran Khan, Information Secretary
13. Majid Jahangir, Finance Manager
14. Mansoor Ali Khan, Deputy Manager Systems
15. Mohammad Imran, Database Assistant
16. Mohammad Irfan, Library Assistant
17. Muhammad Chanzeb, Office Assistant
18. Muhammad Hussain, Driver
19. Muhammad Saleem Khawaja, Director, Urdu Publication Unit
20. Muhammad Yasin, Advisor, Centre for Capacity Building
21. Nadia Akbar, Human Resource Officer
22. Rubina Imran Khan, Executive Support Officer

23. Shahid Mahmood Minhas, Training Associate, Centre for Capacity Building
24. Shah Farrukh, Coordinator Resource Center
25. Shah Zaman, Gardener
26. Suraiya Jabeen, Caregiver
27. Shahid Rasul, Information and Communication Assistant
28. Tahir Ahmed, Assistant Manager Accounts
29. Zia ur Rehman, Assistant Editor, Urdu Publication Unit
30. Zaheer Butt, Consultant, Centre for Capacity Building
31. Zubaida Yousaf, Caregiver

## **RESEARCH STAFF**

1. Abid Suleri, Research Fellow, Globalization and Rural Livelihoods
2. Babar Shahbaz, Research Associate
3. Fahd Ali, Consultant, Renewable Energy and Clean Fuels
4. Karin Astrid Siegmann, Junior Fellow, Gender and Globalization
5. Kiran Nazir Ahmed, Research Associate
6. Kiran Habib, Research Assistant
7. Mahmood A. Khwaja, Research Fellow, Environment
8. Moeed Yusaf, Consultant, Economic Policy
9. Mohsin Babbar, Advocacy Officer
10. Saba Khattak, Executive Director and Research Fellow, Gender
11. Sajid Kazmi, Coordinator Advocacy Unit
12. Saleem Shah, SSRC Associate
13. Sarah Siddiq, Coordinator Research and PEP
14. Shahbaz Bokhari, Coordinator Survey Unit
15. Shaheen Rafi Khan, Research Fellow, Trade and Development
16. Shafqat Shehzad, Research Fellow, Health
17. Shereen R Minhas, Advocacy Assistant
18. Shoaib Aziz, SAAG Secretary
19. Syed Qasim Ali Shah, Research Associate
20. Uzma Tariq Haroon, Coordinator SDC
21. Viqar un Nisa, Consultant SDC

## **VISITING FACULTY**

1. Abdul Hameed Nayyar, Visiting Fellow
2. Abdul Matin Khan, Visiting Fellow
3. Adil Najam, Visiting Fellow
4. Ayesha Siddiqi, Visiting Fellow
5. Babar Jamal, Visiting Associate
6. Emma Varley, Visiting Reseracher
7. Faisal Haq Shaheen, Visiting Associate
8. Farah Sheikh, Visiting Associate
9. Foqia Sadiq Khan, Visiting Associate
10. Haider K. Nizamani, Visiting Fellow
11. Haroon Sharif, Visiting Fellow
12. Kaiser Bengali, Visiting Fellow
13. Lubna Chaudhry, Visiting Research Fellow
14. Mir Anjum Altaf, Visiting Fellow
15. Mirza B. Baig, Visiting Fellow
16. Mosharraf Zaidi, Visiting Associate
17. Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Visiting Fellow
18. Nichols Martin, Visiting Fellow
19. Roshan Iqbal Malik, Visiting Research Assistant
20. Sabiha S. Daudi, Visiting Fellow
21. Zia Mian, Visiting Fellow

## **Annex 11**

# **Auditor's Report**

The Audit Report of SDPI (2004 – 05) will be available in January 2006. It was delayed due to earthquake in October 2005. Those interested in obtaining it can request the copy from the Institute.