Annual Report

2006-07

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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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Acknowledgments: The compilation of this report would not have been possible without the input, feedback and guidance from colleagues at the Institute.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Action Aid
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
Attached	Agreement on Textile and Clothing
BoG	Board of Governors
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
BIISS	Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCB	Center for Capacity Building
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CEESP	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CENTAD	Center for Trade and Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
Co2	Carbon Dioxide
CORIN	Coalition of Rawalpindi and Islamabad NGOs
CPC	Citizens Peace Committee
CSE	Center for Science and Environment
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CUTS	Consumer Unity a nd 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
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FES	Frederich Eibert Stiftung
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HDFNA	Human Development Foundation of North America

ICIMOD	International Center for IntegratedMountainDevelopment
ICTP	International Center for TheoreticalPhysics
IDS	InstituteofDevelopmentStudies
IDRC	International DevelopmentResearchCenter
IIED	International InstituteforEnvironmentandDevelopment
IISD	International InstituteforSustainable Development
ILO	International LaborOrganization
IPRs	Intellectual PropertyRights
IPRI	IslamabadPolicyResearchInstitute
IT	InformationTechnology
ITDG	IntermediateTechnologyDevelopmentGroup
ITPGRFA	International TreatyonPlantGeneticResourcesforFood andAgriculture
IUCN	International Union forConservationofNature
JAC	JointAction Committee
LEAD	LeadershipinEnvironmentandDevelopment
LUMS	LahoreUniversityofManagementSciences
MinFAL	MinistryofFood,AgricultureandLivestock
MIS	ManagementInformationService
MoC	MinistryofCommerce
MoE	MinistryofEnvironment
MoH	MinistryofHealth
MoIP	MinistryofIndustriesand Production
MoIT	MinistryofInformationandTechnology
MoWD	MinistryforWomen Development
MSU	Multi-SectorSupportUnit
NEAP	National EnvironmentActionPlan
NCCR	National Center forCompetencein Research
NCS	National ConservationStrategy
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRB	National Reconstruction Bureau
ODI	OverseasDevelopment Institute
PAEC	PakistanAtomic EnergyCouncil
PBR	Plant BreedersRights
PC	Planning Commission,GovernmentofPakistan
PED	PakistanEnvironmentDigest
PEP	PakistanEnvironmentProgram
PEPA	PakistanEnvironmentProtectionAgency
PEPC	PakistanEnvironmentProtectionCouncil

PIC	PriorInformed Consent
PILER	Pakistan Instituteof Labor EducationandResearch
PREM	ThePovertyReductionandEnvironmentalManagement Unit
QAU	Quaid-e-Azam Universi[illegible]y
RC	ResourceCenter
RCSS	RegionalCenterfor StrategicStudies
RING	Regionaland InternationalNetworking Group
RNE	RoyalNetherlandsEmbassy
SAAG	SustainableAgricultureActionGroup
SAARC	SouthAsianAssociationforRegionalCooperation
SAFI	Sarhad AwamiForestryIttehad
SAFTA	SouthAsianFreeTradeAgreement
SANDEE	SouthAsianNetworkforDevelopment andEnvironmentalEconomics
SARPI	SwissAssociat ionof ResearchPartnerInstitutes
SAWTEE	SouthAsiaWatchonTradeEconomicsand Environment
SDC	SustainableDevelopment Conference
SID	Society forInternationalDevelopment
SIP	SustainableIndustrialProduction
T&C	TextileandClothing
TDP	Trade,DevelopmentandPovertyReduction
UNDP	UnitedNationsDevelopmentProgram
UNIDO	UnitedNationsIndustrialDevelopment Organization
UNEP	UnitedNationsEnvironmentProgram
UNFPA	UnitedNationsPopulation Fund
UNICEF	UnitedNationsChildren'sFund
USAID	UnitedStates InternationalDevelopmentAgency
WAF	Women'sActionForum
WCD	WorldCommissiononDams
WFP	WorldFoodProgram
WTO	WorldTradeOrganization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TheSustainable Development Policy Institute(SDPI) is in its 14th year. In 1992, the then FederalCabinetapprovedtheNationalConservationStrategyandwithit thefoundationof SDPI. Duringthepastfourteenyears,SDPIhaspositionedandestablisheditselfin suchaway that itisconsideredoneofthepremierindependentpolicyresearchinstitutions ofPakistan. Thejourney throughthe lastfewyearshasseen many upsanddowns,however,SDPIians always showed great resolve and successfully managed to sail through most adverse situations.

Likethepreviousyears,in2006-07,SDPI has keptonprovidingresearchbasedpolicyadvice tothegovernment,privatesector andcivilsociety on sustainable development i ssues. While much oftheadviceissolicited viapolicypapers andbriefs,unsolicitedadviceisalso offered on key issues through policypapers, written comments, meetings, targeted newsletters, press articles,essaysandparticipationat differentfora toidentify alternatives forimprovingexistingpolicies andpractices.The impactand recognition ofSDPI'sworkby theGovernment ofPakistan intermsofbothits researchandpolicyadvicecanbe seen from thefactthat the SDPI hasbeenentrusted to compile the National Sustainable DevelopmentStrategy (NSDS)bytheMinistryof Environment.SDPI alsoprovidedtechnical input onhealthissuesto thePlanningCommissionforVision20/30, aswellasproducedthe State ofPopulationReport.Itprovidedpolicyrecommendationsondomesticpreparedness forservices liberalization, tradepolicyand laws relatedtofarmers'rights tothe Ministryof Commerce. Itis alsocollaborating withtheMinistryofFood,Agriculture and Livelihoods (MINFAL) and FAO on pro-poor agricultural initiatives. At the district level, District GovernmentNowshera,followingourresearchfindings,bannedthesaleanduseoflandof anabandonedDDTfactoryuntilitssoilisreclaimedtoavoidserious healthhazards. We also providedpolicyadvice fortheinclusionof smallgrowersinthecitrus supplychain,aswellas conducted first of itskindresearch and advocacyworkon femalecottonpickers and womenlandrightsinPakistan.

SDPI alsosupportedpeople's causesacrossSouthAsia,beitmovementofsmallfarmersin variouscountries orthe democracy movement inNepal.We initiatedaunique movement amongpeopleofSouthAsia titled *ImagineaNewSouthAsia(INSA)* toprovidespacefor peopletodreamofaSouthAsiafreefrom hunger,poverty, injusticeand inequalities.SDPI researchersco-supervisedthe researchstudents ofAridAgriculturalUniversity,Universityof Faisalabad,UniversityofZurich,University of Bern,ISSHague, andMount HolyokeCollege, USA.

Advocacy isanimportanttooltobridge research-policygaps.Weremained involvedin both reactive, as well as proactive advocacy on issues falling within our mandate. Colleagueslobbiedfor sustainable development issuesthroughparticipation in national, regionalandinternationalconferences,workshops,andseminars;writinginjournals and newspapers; appearing on the electronic media, as well as serving on important

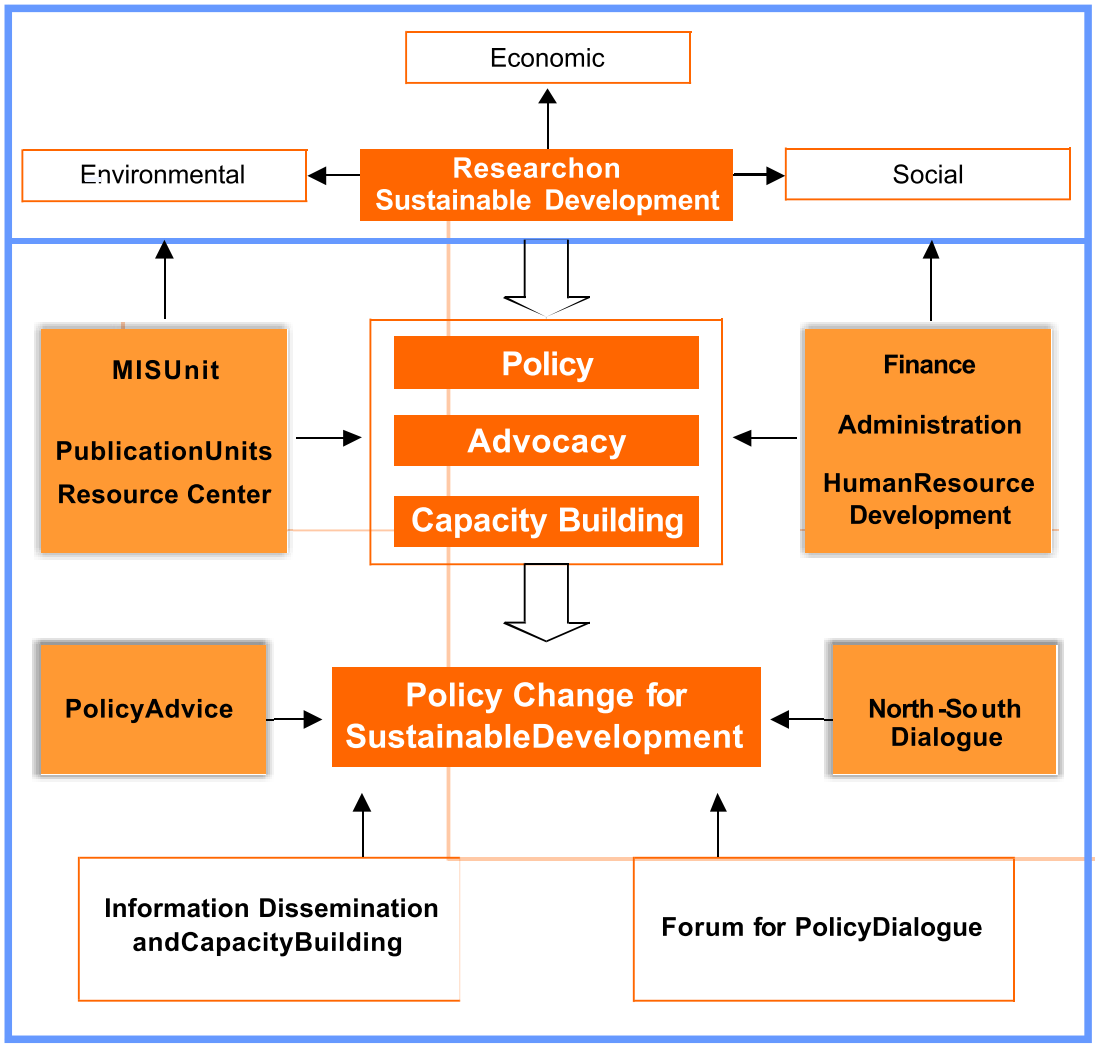
committeesand commissions.The weeklyseminarseriesorganizedbytheAdvocacyunit providedvaluablepublicspaceforfree,frankandopenintellectualdiscussionsonissuesas diverseaspublic privatepartnerships,Lalmosqueconflict,traderelatedissues, judicialcrisis, Hadoodlaws,institutionalreforms, stateoftheenvironment,and currentpoliticalscenario just to name a f ew. Theseattractedalargeandvariedaudienceand were extensively covered in print, as well as electronic media. The 2006 Sustainable Development Conference on *Missing Links in Sustainable Development: South AsianPerspectives,* convened bytheSDPI inIslamabadattracted44speakersfromSouthAsiaandmorethan 1056 scholars, researchers, activists, students and decision-makers from nonprofits, universities,community-organizations,andthelocal,stateandfederalgovernment.Trueto itstheme, thisthree-day conference on sustainable development provided a forum for discussion,insightandaction.

SDPI's Centerfor CapacityBuilding (CCB)expanded itsportfolio thisyear by conducting customized trainingsfor parliamentary r esearch staff, apart from their regular research basedspecializedcoursesandbasictrainings. While SDPI'sResourceCenteranditsEnglish and UrduPublicationunitsservedasaninformationresourcebase forthemulti-disciplinary researchattheInstitute.BimonthlyPakistanForestDigestlaunched thisyearisa pioneering efforttocompileforestryrelatedissuesprintedinthenationalandregionalpress.

Asmentioned,theroad hasnotbeensmooth.Thisyearwith thecompletionof thePakistan EnvironmentProgram (PEP) funded byCIDAandRNE,wehadtore-evaluate ourlimited resources andmake some difficult decisions such as discontinuingourpublications in regional languages (Punjabi, Balochi, Pushto, Sindhi, Seraiki), the Pakistan Environment Digest,aswellasourpeerreviewedUrdujournal *PaidarTarraqi*.

SDPIhasturned 14, butstillfarfrom being financially sustainable, something thatdirectly impactsourresearchcapacity.However,giventheresilienceshownby SDPIians,andthe motivation ofcolleagueswhokeep comingbacktoSDPIas volunteersevenafterleaving, andwiththespiritandcollaborationofourpartners,SDPImaycontinueitsjourneyformany, manymoreyearstocome.

ORGANOGRAM


Economic
Environmental
Researchon Sustainable Development
Social
MISUnit
PublicationUnits
Resource Center
Policy
Advocacy
Capacity Building
Finance
Administration
HumanResource Development
PolicyAdvice
Policy Change for SustainableDevelopment
North-South Dialogue
Information Dissemination andCapacityBuilding
Forum for PolicyDialogue

ABOUT SDPI

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute(SDPI)is a n independent,public interest think tank that provides policy advice to public, private, voluntary organizations, formal and informal communities/groups and individuals based on p olicy-orientedresearch and advocacy.

BRIEFHISTORY

SDPI wasfounded inAugust1992onthe recommendation o f the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS), also called *Pakistan's Agenda 21.* The NCS outlined the need for an independent non-profit organization to serve asa source ofexpertise for policy analysis and development, policy intervention, and policy program advisoryservices.

Hence, the SDPI was established to undertake policy researchin thefieldof sustainable development, outside the government and formal academic structure,withfinancial support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). A committee of government officials, academics, intellectuals, NGOs and journalists formulated the by-laws of SDPI and identified the first Board of Governors (BoG). The SDPI BoG (Annex 1) is an independent governing body that determines not only financial and managerialpolicies,but alsosupportsthe Institute's research priorities. SDPI is registered under the Societies Registration ActXXIof1860.

For the past 14 y ears, despite changes within Pakistanat thestatelevel,as well aspostSeptember11,2001eventsatthe global level, SDPI continues t o produce qualitypolicyresearchandadvocatefor democratic, peaceful governance and pro-people initiativesbased on gender equityandequality.

Mission

Tocatalyzethetransition towards sustainable development definedas the enhancementof peace, social justice and well being,within and acrossgenerations.

Vision

Bethecenterof excellenceon sustainable developmentpolicy research,training and advocacy inPakistan.

Mandate

To

conduct policy oriented research,policyadvice, andadvocacyfrom a broadmulti-disciplinary perspective.

promote the implementation of policies, programs,laws and regulations on sustainable development.

strengthencivilsociety throughcollaboration withotherorganizations andactivist networks and facilitatecivilsociety-governmentinteraction.

disseminate research findingsandpublic educationthrough the media,conferences, seminars,lectures, trainingsandpublications.

contributeto building national research capacityand infrastructure.

contribute towards improving global governancein collaborationwith regionalandinternational civilsociety networks.

GOALS

The following goalsreflectthemainaxes ofourwork-themeans throughwhichwe effectchange:

- catalyze the transition towards sustainableandjust developmentinPakistan.
- serveasa sourceofexpertiseand advisory services for the government,private sector, and non-governmental initiatives supportingtheimplementationof a sustainable development agendainPakistan.
- providepolicyadvice onmatters relating to the vision of the Institute.
- contribute to strengthening the social and physicalinfrastructure forresearchinPakistan.
- initiate,establishand participate in collaborative advocacy and other activities with like-minded organizations in and outside the country.

APPROACH

SDPI produces knowledge-knowledge that can enhance the capacity of the government and civil society to make informedpolicydecisionsandtoengage with each other 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 individualsandinstitutions.

SDPI'sroleisthustwo-fold:

1. Advisory role fulfilled through research, policy advice and advocacy.
2. Enabling role realized through providing other individuals and organizations with resource materialstoundertake sustainabledevelopment agendasandactivities.

2

GLOBALIZATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS

RESEARCH

Farmer's Rights to Access and Benefit-Sharing from Plant Genetic Resources

Nowadays the most critical issues for the small and marginalized farmers of the developing countries are coping with the policies imposed on them by the international community; to learn the ways to fight for their rights; and to respond to the opportunities, challenges and apprehensions emerging from globalization. Issues such as access to genetic resources, benefit sharing, and Prior Informed Consent (PIC) have become critical for small farmers. The most urgent challenge for the developing countries is to setup relevant national policies (ABS and PIC) and laws to enable and protect the farmers' rights to their livelihoods.

In recognition of this challenge, SDPI as a partner organization of South Asia Watch on Trade Economics and Environment (SAWTEE) network through its Farmers' Rights Project (Phase II) took an initiative to work for the farming communities of Hindukush-Himalaya region on the issue of Access Benefit Sharing (ABS) and PIC by contributing information and concerns to policy makers at the national, regional and international level, not only to develop pro poor policies, but to improve their operationalization

This South Asia regional initiative came to its conclusion this year. Various studies conducted in this program focused on issues related to the protection and promotion of farmers' rights in the WTO era involving the civil society and policy makers. These research studies analyzed the possible opportunities for, and threats within the multilateral trading system to farmers of the Hindukush-Himalaya (HKH) region. The following papers were written:

- Implementation of Bonn Guidelines
- Exploring the Role of ABS in Poverty Alleviation
- Role of Multinational Seed Companies on the Agricultural Development of Pakistan
- Gender Dimension in ABS Mechanism focusing on Plant Genetic Resources
- Demand Driven Value Addition Chain on Medicinal Plants in Hindukush Himalaya

In order to have a constructive debate with stakeholders about laws related to plant genetic resources and reflect on the common interests of stakeholders, SDPI, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment (MoE), conducted a consultative workshop on *Laws related to Plant Genetic Resources and Seeds with a focus on Access Benefit Sharing (ABS) and Prior Informed Consent (PIC)* in September 2006.

The workshop brought together representatives from multinational companies, government officials, academia, civil society representatives, farmer groups, parliamentarians and the media who shared their views about different international policies and treaties on plant genetic resources. Different sessions and presentations included:

ABS and PIC in Pakistan's Context

- ABS Law
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and the Plant Breeders' Right Act/Seed Act
- Intellectual Property Rights and Biodiversity

Role of Stakeholders

- Role of Pharmaceutical Industry in ABS
- The Unani and Ayuervedic System of Medicine: Broad Differences and their Role in Conserving Traditional Knowledge
- Role of Biotechnology in Protecting Traditional Knowledge

Civil Society and Farmers' Perspective

- Analysis of Provisions to Farmers under ABS Law in Pakistan
- ABS and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Implementation of Bonn Guidelines
- Protection of Traditional Medicine and Traditional Knowledge

Recommendations for a broad national policy about farmers' rights were made in the light of ABS/PIC and mutual understanding of different stakeholders; role, responsibilities and participation of stakeholders; as well as technology transfer, research and development.

This was a six-year program funded by the Ford Foundation, NOVIB and ActionAid Asia.

Linkages between Trade, Development and Poverty Reduction

This three-year multi-country project (April 2005-08) looks at the policy relevance of international trade for poverty reduction and articulating policy coherence, in particular between the international trading system and national development strategies. This project is being implemented in fifteen countries across South & South East Asia, Southern and Eastern Africa and Europe to facilitate the cross-fertilization of experiences and lessons learnt on this much-debated issue. An overarching aim of the project is to bridge the link between research and policy. The National Institute of WTO and International Trade Laws (NIWITL) and SDPI are the national collaborating partners for research and advocacy respectively in this project.

To advocate the social and human dimensions of international trade for the purposes of development and poverty reduction, SDPI organized the second national stakeholder consultation in July 2006. 47 participants from various departments, civil society organizations and experts from media (print and

electronic) participated.

An SDPI researcher also participated in the international conference on TDP organized by CUTS Kenya and DFID in March 2007 and presented a paper on *Political Obstacles facing Civil Society in linking TDP*.

During the year, a documentary *In Search of a Link* was also designed and developed. The storyline of this documentary explores the link between trade growth and poverty reduction in the mind of a factory worker and his family.

Policy analysis was also shared on Sindh TV, AAJ TV, Business Plus, Dawn TV, CNBC, Khyber TV, PTV, and BBC World Services in pre and post budget talk shows, at the launch of the Economic Survey of Pakistan, and in pre-post trade policy talk shows, highlighting the importance of linkages between TDP.

This project is a collaboration with DFID and RNE through CUTS International.

Regoverning Markets: Integration of Small Producers and Farmers

Building on exploratory studies undertaken during Phase I of this project in seventeen countries, SDPI is now also involved with the intensive two-year Phase II (2005-07) of collaborative research and policy support to:

- understand the keys to inclusion into the restructured agri-food markets, in order to address implications and opportunities for small-scale producers and enterprises.
- understand best practices in connecting small-scale producers with dynamic markets.
- bring these findings into the wider policy arena and thereby inform, with facts and recommendations, practical action, public sector policy and private sector strategies.

The overall aim of this project is to provide strategic advice and guidance to the public sector, agri-food chain actors, civil society organizations including economic organizations of producers, and development agencies on approaches that can anticipate and manage the impacts of the dynamic changes in local and regional agri-food markets.

Undertaken in China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey, Poland and Zambia, the research comprises inter-linked, modular studies focusing on selected key commodities in the horticulture and dairy sectors. The 32 case studies of market links between small-scale producers and dynamic markets focus on four drivers of innovation: public policy principles, private business models, collective action strategies by small-scale farmers, and intervention strategies and methods of development agencies. Each case study generates policy lessons and working methods to guide public and private actors.

During the year, SDPI reviewed and finalized the case studies from Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Subsequently, after a call for proposals under Phase two, three case studies from India were selected. These case studies reveal that:

- Farmers are becoming more organized in recent years to combat modern retailers.
- In some states of India federations of farmers are working successfully without funding from the public sector. Funds to support the functioning of the federation are raised by federation members (farmers).
- Farmers have built direct relations with large wholesalers and retailers which help them in obtaining higher returns, technical support and increased land use.
- Farmers' ability to respond to changing market demands is on the rise. They are diversifying towards high value added crops like off-season vegetables, crops and fruits.
- Dairy cooperatives help farmers to improve their bargaining power and income, and may even empower women in decision-making. However, while these cooperatives have been a

success in India, Pakistan is yet to replicate the model successfully.

- Farmers' efforts to meet market demands and compete with large companies are also causing environmental problems due to increased pesticide use and land degradation.

A *Learning Alliance* to discuss the modalities and possible effects of regoverned agri-food markets on small farmers and producers was formed in Pakistan. In order to replicate this best practice stakeholder mapping exercises for Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka to start similar alliances in these countries were also initiated. A weekly newsletter containing project related news from the newspapers of the seven SAARC countries is circulated to members of the *Learning Alliance*. Under this project, a group discussion on the subject of *Emerging Food Markets, Small Producers, SMEs and Trade Policy of Pakistan* was also organized.

This project is built around a global consortium of Southern and Northern institutions led by IIED. Consortium members lead each project component. The project covers nine regions worldwide and the program of each region is led by a regionally-based consortium member. SDPI is one of them.

WTO Doha Round and South Asia: South Asia Forum for International Trade (SAFIT-II)

This three-year partnership project provides the Institute an opportunity to undertake funded research on WTO issues. The project focuses on issues identified from the Hong Kong WTO Ministerial 2005 text such as duty and quota free market access, services, preference erosion and aid for trade, agriculture: special products and special safeguard measures and non-tariff barriers.

During the year, SDPI worked on a briefing paper *Special Products (SPs) and Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) in WTO Agriculture Negotiation in Search of a Common South Asian Position*. Several formal and informal meetings with the stakeholders were conducted to incorporate their views in the paper, which was then presented in the project review meeting in India. A session on the *Special Products (SPs) and Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM)* in *WTO Agriculture Negotiation in Search of a Common South Asian Position*.was planned in the WTO - Cairns Group meeting held in Lahore during April 2007.

SDPI also contributed in a brief paper for Gareth Thomas, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, DFID, UK on SPs and SSM in agriculture.

This project is being undertaken in collaboration with CUTS Center for International Trade, Economics and Environment.

Imagine a New South Asia

This year SDPI joined the *Imagine a New South Asia* campaign conceived as a broad based citizens' initiative to advance shared sense of a plural, federated, and vibrant South Asia to promote more policy convergence on key issues, more regional cooperation, joint programs at the government, as well as civil society level. The initiative seeks to promote the vision of a peaceful, prosperous, just and democratic South Asia especially following the 60th anniversary of the colonizers leaving South Asia and the birth of great nation states.

This initiative focuses on four approaches:

- Policy Work for Institutional Framework for a new South Asia
- Mobilizing Networks, Alliances and Movements to Strengthen People's Aspirations
- Engaging the Media for Mobilizing Peoples' Opinion

- Celebrating and Connecting Cultures for a New Vision

The four thematic clusters for research include:

- Economic Management
- Natural Resources and Sustainable Environment
- Human Rights, Democracy and Governance
- Peace and Justice

Some of the important activities conducted are discussed under Networking.

Remittances in Crises Pakistan Earthquake Case Study

Rural livelihoods in the earthquake-affected areas are generally assumed to depend on agriculture and livestock. However, early assessments showed that a large number of wage-earners who normally work in distant cities in Pakistan had immediately returned to their families after the earthquake, often giving up their jobs in the process. The loss of domestic remittances this caused was quickly highlighted as a significant problem, and brought remittances to the forefront of aid agencies' thinking. However, the role of domestic or international remittances in livelihoods in emergencies is little understood, and agencies found it difficult to understand the implications of remittances for assistance programming. This one-year research project was intended to meet this need.

Key findings of this study were as follows:

- Remittances can make people less vulnerable to natural disasters. Households with international migrants tend to be better able to make investments that reduce their vulnerability, such as improved housing.
- Remittances make people more resilient in the face of natural disasters. It may be easier to re-establish remittance flows than other types of income and livelihoods, allowing remittance recipients to begin the recovery process more quickly.
- Remittances are shared outside the recipient household, and may have important multiplier effects.
- Remittance flows are highly vulnerable to the infrastructure damage that occurs in disasters. Whether informal or formal, international remittances rely on telecommunications, finance systems and local transport, all of which are typically damaged in disasters; hand-carried remittances are an important way of overcoming this, and can be critical for many people.
- Remittances may be most at risk when having returned home to help in the aftermath of the disaster the sender may not be able to re-emigrate and re-establish remittance flows.
- Aid actors do not as yet have a strong understanding of the role of remittances in livelihoods during emergencies.

The implications of the findings of this project relate to immediate relief programming, disaster recovery and longer-term risk reduction. Immediate relief targeting should be careful not to assume that those families who received remittances in the past will not need initial assistance. The crucial role that remittances play within recipient households, and their multiplier effects through sharing and local expenditure, mean that restoring remittances is very important, and aid actors and governments should consider ways to assist with this through family tracing, communications provision and emergency support to financial infrastructures. By providing increased income, remittances have had a positive impact on households and their communities, reducing overall levels of risk and vulnerability. Macro-economic

actors must consider this when determining policies that affect international financial flows through formal and informal remittance transfers.

This study was conducted in collaboration with the Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK.

Identifying Land Use and Risk Reduction Strategies

SDPI provided technical support to IUCN to identify the main land use factors and land use strategies that affect the vulnerability of communities in Neelum Valley, AJK. The study is a first step in establishing a comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction for the earthquake-affected areas.

Socio-economic Impact Assessment of Mercy Corps Policy Interventions in Bagh, AJK AND Socio-economic Impact Assessment of Mercy Corps, CRS, CONCERN and World Vision Policy Interventions in Siran Valley, NWFP

These short-term studies aimed to evaluate the socio-economic impact of interventions carried out by Mercy Corps (in Bagh), along with other partner organizations (in Siran Valley). In the course of studying the socio-economic impact of INGOs interventions at the micro and macro level in Bagh, the first step was to establish the baseline of the assessment. In this case, the baseline was taken as 'immediately after the earthquake'. This was decided keeping in mind that assets and capabilities are created, as well as destroyed during shocks and natural disasters. Therefore, the aim of interventions may not be to restore the status quo, but to enhance and maximize the existing choice sets. The current situation is thus not comparable in any way to the pre-earthquake situation. The baseline of the study was furthermore based on primary sources. This was necessary in order to ensure a consistent benchmark and gauge the impact of interventions accurately.

The impact of each intervention was taken into consideration in lieu of its individual, as well as aggregate effects. In the course of this study, the outcomes were assessed in comparison with targeted goals of Mercy Corps, as well as the stakeholders' expectations. The intended outcomes of Mercy Corps interventions in Bagh focused on sustainable socio-economic revitalization through enabling infrastructure restoration (via cash for work) and economic development via the voucher system. Emphasis on improvement of community health and provision of local health facilities was also given importance. The questionnaires and interviews designed aimed to place equal emphasis on tangible as well as intangible benefits, and emphasis was placed on gender sensitivity and sustainability of the project. On emerging findings, the impact of interventions was analyzed and assessed.

Impact of October 8 Earthquake on Livelihoods in NWFP & AJK

The aim of this project, solicited by ActionAid-Pakistan, was to evaluate the

impact of the October 8 Earthquake on livelihoods of the people living in the afflicted areas of NWFP and AJK. The main focus was to research on how the earthquake affected human, natural, financial, social and physical assets. Primary data was collected and analyzed to best understand how and why the earthquake affected the abovementioned livelihood assets. On the basis of this analysis, policy recommendations to sustainably restore and strengthen the livelihoods of those affected by the earthquake were provided.

Analysis of Cash and Food Transfers

SDPI provided technical support to the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK in the above project. The overall objective of the research was to compare and contrast the two modalities of food for work and cash for work currently used in implementing livelihood projects outlining the comparative advantages and disadvantages of these approaches in the same community. Siran Valley in Mansehra was selected to conduct fieldwork. Different participatory methods including focus group discussions, case studies and household interviews were used to collect information from different communities. Analysis and report writing of the project is underway.

Mapping of Institutional Care for Children

The objectives of this study, in collaboration with Save the Children, UK and Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education, Govt. of Pakistan, are to map out all post earthquake institutions by type and geographical location and to provide an analysis of these institutions based on childcare indicators. The mapping exercise was in its initial stages at the time this report was being compiled.

POLICY ADVICE

The WTO Cell of the Ministry of Commerce, GoP solicited SDPI's input on the Technical Support Document (TSD) on Agriculture. The TSD focuses on providing empirical information on the actual situation of potential to trade in agricultural commodities (for Pakistan) and suggests measures that would best enable Pakistan in dealing with the real problems of food security, productivity and rural development, and the strengthening of their agricultural sectors.

The TSD will effectively articulate negotiating requests aimed at converting Doha Development Round objectives into meaningful contractual obligations. The WTO Agreement on Agriculture does not take account of the dramatic differences between the role of agriculture in the economies and societies of developed and developing countries, particularly the much larger percentage of people employed in agriculture. The negotiation stance suggested would reflect a position that would allow Pakistan to benefit from future WTO commitments.

CAPACITY BUILDING

National Consultation on Pakistan China Free Trade Agreement

Given the lack of progress in the WTO negotiations, countries have shifted their emphasis to bilateral and regional negotiations. There are positive and negative effects of bilateral and regional Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on weaker economies. These bilateral and regional agreements are intended to lock poor countries into tighter trade and investment rules, making it difficult for them to form alliances.

Several independent trade experts, economists and civil society organizations have viewed the proliferation of FTAs skeptically. The wave of opening up

markets without preparation and proper analysis of economic, social and labor implications is against the historical trends of economic development. Pakistan is also entering FTAs with several countries. The FTA with China was signed in November 2006. The Early Harvest Program between the two countries which was put into operation on January 1, 2006, has been merged into this bilateral FTA.

The past five years have seen China establish free trade areas with various trade partners. The world's fourth largest economy has been talking with 27 countries and regions about the establishment of nine FTAs, covering a quarter of China's total trade. Currently, 70 percent of Pakistani exports to China are cotton yarn and cotton fabric. However, the country is also keen to promote its other products ranging from mangoes to footballs. The annual trade volume between both countries is around US$2.5 billion. Looking into current trends and Pakistan's heavy reliance on cotton and textile export, SDPI, in collaboration with ActionAid, Pakistan organized a national consultation on the Pak-China FTA before it was officially signed. The following sessions with expert panelists were organized:

Prospect for Exports under FTA

- Competitiveness in Industrial Goods
- Comparative Advantage in Agriculture Goods
- Services: Renewable Energy and Allied Resources
- Non-Tariff Barriers: SPS and Quarantine Issues

Effects of Import Surges under FTA

- Impact on Industry and Prospects for Future Industry
- Implications on Agriculture
- Rules of Origin

NETWORKING

Under the *Imagine New South Asia* campaign the following activities were conducted:

South Asia Policy Forum on Economic Rights, India

This Forum was organized in New Delhi, India in March 2007. The purpose of the forum was to:

- Explore policy options and alternatives to realize social and economic rights and regional cooperation across South Asia.
- Develop a South Asian vision and policy alternatives to build peace, justice, democracy and equity in the region.
- Identify an agenda for policy research.

People's SAARC, Nepal

The *People's SAARC* was held in March 2007 at Kathmandu, Nepal and was attended by grass roots people, activists, trade union workers, policy makers,

peasants, women and civil society representatives. The aim of the event was to promote democracy, justice and peace in South Asia. Different types of thematic sessions, dialogues, and discussion forums were held, followed by the cultural events. Besides this a

Parliamentarian Forum and rally was also organized.

South Asia Policy Forum, India

The *South Asia Policy Forum* was organized from March 31-April 1, 2007, coinciding with 14th SAARC Summit in New Delhi, India. An SDPI researcher presented the keynote address on *Environmental Costs of National Security*. The Forum was inaugurated by ex premier of India I.K. Gujral. 14 delegates from Pakistan including Former Secretary General Foreign Affairs Akram Zaki, and Naveed Qamar (MNA) participated. The Forum was jointly organized by the Center for Development and Human Rights and Institute for Human Development, in partnership with ActionAid, International. Regional organizations like SDPI, Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad, Indian Social Institute and NGO Federation of Nepal were associative partners at the Forum.

Introductory Steering Committee Meeting, Pakistan

Following the above activities, an introductory meeting on *Imagine New South Asia* was organized in April 2007 by SDPI. More than 30 people participated in the meeting during which the INSA campaign, National Steering Committee formation, its membership and meeting duration, briefing about INSA activities and a future course of action were discussed.

During this meeting, the national steering committee was constituted in order to steer various campaign activities and ensure that they meet the INSA objectives. Thematic areas were also proposed. It was decided that the meeting of the steering committee would took place after every two months. It was

also decided that the members of the steering committee should be between 30-35.

New South Asia and New Realities Seminar, Pakistan

This seminar was organized by SDPI in Islamabad. Experts and civil society representatives made presentations on different aspects of the above-mentioned topic. The main speakers of the seminar included Akram Zaki, Former Secretary General Foreign Affairs; Syed Naveed Qamar, MNA and Former Federal Minister; Haji Mohammad Adeel, Former Provincial Minister, NWFP and Ahsan Iqbal, Information Secretary, PML (N). The speakers called upon South Asian governments to take effective measures to make the region a visa-free zone.

Youth Group Discussion

An interactive group discussion was also organized by SDPI with the view to accentuate the insight and understanding of the youth of a New South Asia free from poverty, hunger, and conflict. Students called upon the Higher Education Commission (HEC) to provide scholarships to South Asian countries. Students from 10 universities participated in the discussion. AAJ TV telecasted the discussion.

Regional Steering Committee Meeting, Bangladesh

A *Regional Steering Committee* Meeting (RSC) was held on May 17-18, 2007 in Bangladesh. From Pakistan, SDPI gave a presentation on *Natural Resource Management* and highlighted the issue of climate change and its adverse effects on the vulnerable communities of South Asian countries and stressed for an urgent action to minimize these impacts and suggested that the money used for maintaining arsenals of India and Pakistan should be diverted to welfare programs such as environment, education, safe drinking water and healthcare services. The idea of a SAARC parliament was also proposed.

Iss Miti Kay Sau Rang- School Children Play, Pakistan

On June 3, 2007, SDPI sponsored a play titled *Iss Miti Kay Sau Rang* presented by Mazmoon-i-Shauq school children in Islamabad, Pakistan. This play depicted scenes from the Mehargarh civilization, Alexander, the Mughals and the present day. The narrator of the play Urdu poet Mirza Ghalib (played by a student) informed the audience about the migration of our ancestors from Africa, and their settlement in Potohar and the setting up of the first village with the name Mehargarh. One scene on the life of Chadragupta Maurya's grandson Ashok was also depicted: how he embraced Buddhism and gave up violence. As the play progresses and concludes, the narrator (Ghalib) is movingly seen lamenting the growing violence and intolerance in our societies.

MEDIA ADVOCACY

Apart from the above, the Program team took part in the following:

- Participated in a panel discussion at PTV News Plus on *Trade Policy 2006-07*.
- Participated in a panel discussion at ATV (Economy in Focus) on *Trade Policy 2006-07*.
- Participated in a panel discussion at CNBC on *Trade Policy 2006-07*.
- Participated in a panel discussion at ARY One World on *Suspended WTO talks.*
- Interviewed by Daily Jinnah on *State Bank of Pakistan's Annual Report.*
- Interviewed by Daily Dawn on TDP.
- Participated in Jang Forum on *Biodiversity.*

- Participated in a panel discussion at AAJ TV on *State of Economy in 2006*.
- Interviewed by Daily Jinnah on *Sustainable Development in Pakistan*.
- Addressed a press conference on *Wheat Procurement*.
- Participated in 3 pre-budget Jang Forums on *Agriculture and Rural Development, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction, and International* Trade.
- Interviewed by Business Plus in pre-budget talk show.
- Interviewed by PTV in *Sach To Kia Hey* on the GoP budget.
- Interviewed by Radio Colon on International Water Day.
- Interviewed by BBC Radio on *Wheat Procurement* Crisis.

The Program team was also involved in delivering research-based academic lectures / talks at various national, regional and international forums (Annex 2); producing / writing papers, articles (Annex 3-4); and proposal development (Annex 5).

3

GENDER AND GLOBALIZATION

RESEARCH

Cotton Pickers Working Conditions

Milliontonnesof cotton arehandpicked bywomenandgirlseveryyear between August and February in the cotton-growing belt of Pakistan's Punjab and Sindh provinces. Directly, it accounts for9%of thevalueaddedinagriculture and contributes about 2% to GDP.ThroughitsuseintheT&C industry, it is indirectly responsible for another tenth of the GDP and about two thirds of total merchandise exports. Despite suchevident contribution to the national economy, the pickers' fates remain invisible in the daily headlines on cotton production andprices. Hardly any research has devoted attentionto those whosework lays the fundament of the country's export success. SDPI's Clean Pick project/campaign tried to address this blind spot and Pakistani cotton pickers' working conditions. It investigated determinants of their work, wages and occupational safety and healthand asked whetherthelink to the global cotton chainbenefits laborers in Pakistan'scotton fields. Special attention was given to the question whether the recentliberalizationofT&Ctradethrough the recent expiry of the ATC (another study whichwas undertaken by SDPIlast year)hasaffectedtheworking conditions ofcottonpickers.

Qualitative data was gathered through key informant interviews with cotton growers, brokers, medical professionals, and pesticide companies' representatives, aswellasthroughfocus group discussions (FGDs) with female cotton pickers inSouthern Punjab. They were complemented by a quantitative survey of cotton growers in the same area. Both quantitative and qualitative data were analysed with thesupport of specialisedsoftware(SPSSand Atlas.ti). Study sites were selectedby intensitysampling and empirical research conducted in the districts of Multan, Bahawalpur and Rajanpurassomeofthemost productive cotton-growing districts.

SDPI's findings as summarised intheresearchpaper *Weakest Link in the Textile Chain: Pakistani Cotton Pickers after the Quota Expiry* highlighted the lack of economic empowerment and prevalence of marginalisation of cotton pickers, especially thefemale workforcemaking themnotonlythefirst,butalso theweakestlinkin the global textile chain. The precarious types and poor conditions of their work are embedded in their social position assigned by patriarchal gender norms. The emerging picture shows macro-economic success that is parasitic on the poor bargaining power of women workersat thelevelofcottonfields.

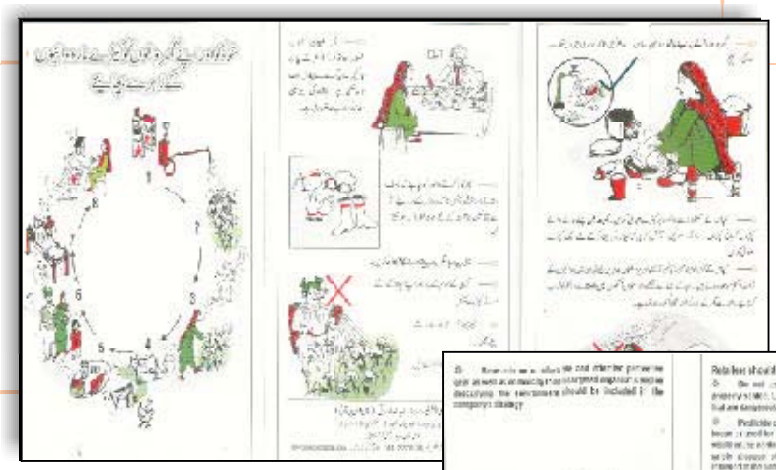
The projectrecommendsthefollowing:

- Market-based stepsmightbenefit cotton pickers in terms of increasedpickingrates.
- Premia for low contaminated cottonwould need toreachthe field level of the harvesting workforceinordertobeeffective.
- Alreadynow,alargenumberof stakeholders, from growers to ginnersandvariousgovernment

bodiessupportsuchamove.

- The reductionofpesticideloadon cottonandcottonproductsmay be marketed a ndresult in niche marketsforpesticide-freecotton and cotton-based T&C manufactures.
- International experience indicates that a substantial share of input costs can be saved through a shift from chemical to organic forms of plant protection. Such niche markets for fair trade or eco-labelled products with the associated higher willingness to pay onthesideofconsumerscan translate into better working conditions for pickers regarding pesticide exposure &higherpickingrates.
- National efforts to propagate integrated pest management havedemonstratedthepotential to achieve higher production efficiency, environmental and health gains. The Trade Policy 2005-06explicitlyencourages the production and marketing of organiccotton.
- Pakistan is signatory to the ILO conventions 100 and 111 that guarantee the elimination of discrimination in respect of employmentandoccupation.At the level of national labor legislation, the Industrial Labor Ordinance 2001 does not cover the agricultural sector. A rights-based approach is needed to strengthen cotton pickers bargainingpower.
- Another effective way of empowering women cotton pickersandthusimproving their working conditions is by supporting organizations representing their interest and bargaining collectively with cottongrowers.

The project led tothelaunchof two brochures on preventive andprotective measuresagainst pesticide poisoning for cotton pickers/sprayers in English, Urdu and Sindhi at Hyderabad and Multan. Details given in the Advocacychapter.



A presentation on *Weakest Link in the Textile Chain: Cotton Pickers' Pesticides Exposure,* summarizing the research findings and recommendations, was given during the IUCN conference Environmental Policies and Practices: Gaps and Achievements on March 22, 2007 in Lahore.

From Vulnerability to Resilience

SDPI became part of the Pakistan sub-project under National Center for Competence in Research North-South (NCCR)'s Transversal Project (TP) *From Vulnerability to Resilience* from 2005-09 with the Swiss Tropical Institute after a competitive review process.

Under this project, SDPI was involved in the following activities:

- Conceptual and fieldwork during this year focused on the role of social capital and migration for local communities' resilience. A literature review on the role of transnational migration from Pakistan was conducted. An abstract titled *Transnational Migration: Reducing or Inducing Vulnerability?* based on this review was accepted for presentation at the conference *International Migration, Multi-local Livelihoods and Human Security* at the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Netherlands. An SDPI Research Fellow stayed as a visiting scholar at the ISS in July 2006 to work on a paper titled *Coping on Women's Back: Social Capital-Vulnerability Links through a Gender* Lens. It was further developed jointly with Susan Thieme from the University of Zurich.
- During this period, the NCCR-TP2 annual workshop was also held at Basel, Switzerland in April 2007.

- A research design for empirical work on *The Role of Transnational Migration for Women and Men in North-West Pakistan* was developed and fieldwork to Upper Dir and Swat for site selection and the preparation of village profiles, questionnaire development and implementation was undertaken.
- SDPI also conceptualized a seminar to be held in September 2007 on *Transnational Migration: Addressing or Importing Risk?* to create demand amongst various stakeholders for migration-related research.

- Researchersalsoattendedthe NCCR N-S JACS South Asia Regional Workshop in Dhulikhel, Nepal;andwith other membersof the migration group jointly presented on *MigrationMattersin NCCR*. Based onthat,work was doneon a joint article *Migration Matters in South Asia: Commonalities andCritiques* with Ganesh Gurung, SanjayBarbora, Susan Thieme, and Vineeta Menon to be submitted to Economic andPoliticalWeekly.

Whose Public Action? Analyzing Inter-sectoral collaboration for ServiceDelivery

Work was completed on the above project in collaboration with the International Development Department, University of Birmingham, UK. SDPI conducted a literature review and empirical work regarding types of state and non statepartners collaboration in the provision of education, basic healthcare, basic water and sanitation forthepoorinPakistan. Apresentationon PPPs inprimaryhealth carewasgivento the World Health Organization(WHO) in December 2006 and in order to disseminate the research findings seminars on: *Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Healthcare: Prospects and Challenges; Public-PrivatePartnershipsin Water and Sanitation;* and *Public-Private PartnershipsinEducation:Prospects and Challenges* were conducted in November 2006 and January 2007. A paper *Public-Private Partnerships in Healthcare: Solution or Illusion?* was presented at the annual conference of Population Association of Pakistan in Peshawar and another paper *Joining Hands for Efficient Service Delivery in Pakistan?* waspresentedat thePakistan Institute for Development Economists (PIDE)'sannualconference in December 2007atLahore.

The National Sustainable DevelopmentStrategy (NSDS)

The international community has formulated and agreed on various development goals at UN conferences that took place in the lastdecade.They set targets for the promotion of sustainable development in a specific timeframe. One of the goals was the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) by 2005. These goals have been mergedintothe MillenniumDevelopment Goals (MDGs). Development Assistance Committee (DAC) ofOECD hasdefined NSDS as "a coordinated set of participatoryandcontinuouslyimproving process of analysis, debate, capacity-strengthening, planning and investment, which integrates the economic, social and environmentalobjectives ofsociety and seeks trade-offs where such integration isnotpossible."

Inlinewith these commitments,Pakistanis working to develop its NSDS. For this purposeaninceptionworkshopwasheld inJanuary 2006 at Islamabad. The UNEP regional office for Asia and Pacific is cooperating with the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Government of Pakistan(GoP)in thisprocess.TheMinistry and UNEP solicitedSDPItoundertakethe conceptualization and development of

the NSDS guidelines and report for Pakistan. This was an extensive exercise that involved numerous internal team meetings that lead to a draft outline structure and report during this year.

Socially Responsible Investment Analysis

The German institute for development research Suedwind requested SDPI to conduct company case studies on existing information gaps in socially responsible investment analysis of transnational companies. Nike will be the first company to be assessed according to their social and environmental impact.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Two one-day trainings on *Gender Dimensions in Economic Globalization* were conducted. Details given in the chapter titled *Center for Capacity Building* (CCB).
- The Program was also involved with SDPI's CCB in conceptualizing and delivering the modules on Research Methodology workshops for SDPI research staff. Details given in the chapter titled *Human Resource Management*.

NETWORKING

- Meetings with Dr. Ulrich Schneckener and Boris Wilke from the German Institute for International and Security Affairs were held to discuss possible partnership in a program on security under conditions of limited statehood.
- SDPI also held meetings with Anne Sweetser from the ADB and her team regarding a background paper for their *Country Gender Assessment*.
- Chaired book launch of *Emerging Trends in Women's Mobility, Economic Participation and Empowerment in Pakistan* by Connective Action.
- Meher Gawas from Friedrich-Ebert Foundation (FES) visited SDPI to gather information regarding the issue of structural violence in Pakistan.
- The program was also involved in conceptualizing a seminar series on Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2. The first seminar on *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2: Focus on Gender Equality* took place in June 2007.

The Program team was also involved in delivering research-based academic lectures / talks at various national, regional and international forums (Annex 2); producing/writing papers, articles (Annex 3-4); and proposal development (Annex 5).

4

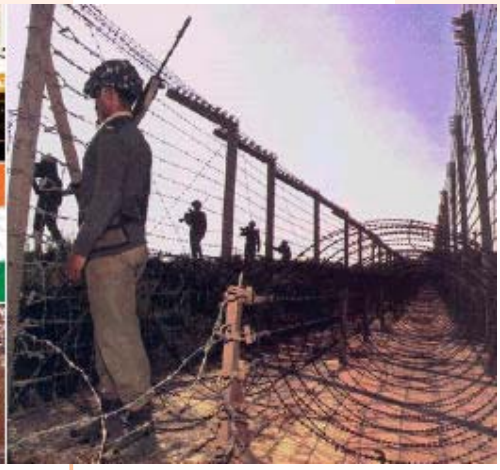
TRADE, HUMAN SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT

RESEARCH

UnderthisProgram,SDPIwasinvolvedina hostofmulti-disciplinary researchprojects and themes/issues including environmental security-conflict, trade and security, gender, disaster management, forestry, poverty-environmentnexusandclimatechange:

Regional TradeIntegration, ViolentConflictandPeace Building

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



- investigate the link between Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) around the world and conflict between or within states which may be member to a particular RTA.
- define the ways in which the growth in RTAs and the development of trade links between countries in the developing worldcan contribute topeacefulinter- and intra- state relationships.
- establish the drivers b ehind RTAs and examine 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.

During this year, the S DPI RTAstudywas reviewed andrevised, whilethebilateral case study on India and Pakistan prepared. Thisstudywaspresentedatthe 21st Biennial *Conference Patterns of Conflict, Paths to Peace* in Calgary, CanadafromJune29-July3,2006.

Two other team members from SDPI attended the two-day workshop on *RegionalTradeandSecurity* inCenturion, SouthAfricainNovember2006.TheSouth African Institute of International Affairs organizedtheworkshop.Theobjectiveof the workshop wastopresentanddiscuss the two papers prepared by each partner, one on the role of RTAs in mitigating conflict and theother a case studyoftwostateswithhistoricaltensions (inourcasePakistanandIndia)seekingto explore means through which trade couldensuepeacebetweenthem.

SDPI is nowinvolved inwriting a global thematic paper which brings out key issuesfrom alltheworkconductedunder the project. An edited volume *Regional Trade Integration and Peace Building-Southern Perspectives* is also being plannedfor2008.

The IBS Bangalore Center for Business Research (ICBR),apartofICFAI B usiness School, Hyderabad, Indiawouldalsobe

reprinting SDPI's paper *Regional Trade Agreements: Promoting Conflict or Building Peace?* in their book on Free Trade Agreements.

Monitoring System for Gender-relatedChanges

The Interagency Gender and DevelopmentGroup(INGAD),anetwork of 28 agencies, commissioned SDPI to producebi-annualreportsoutlining and analyzing gender-related changes in Pakistan.Duringtheyear,SDPIsubmitted two INGAD reports: the firstonefocused on the political (rule of law, good governance and human rights), economic (inequality and poverty, financialinfrastructureandemployment), social(analysisof socialindicatorssuchas health and education) and security-relatedconditions of w omen, as w ell as theroleof womeninthepoliceandthe military. The second report addressed social issues such as the *jirgas,* the prevalence of *karokari,swara* and *vani,* rape, domesticviolenceand violence in the form o f burning women. Thereport analyzedtheWomen's ProtectionBill2006 and the Law Reforms Ordinance 2006 passedinJulyto releasewomenprisoners onbail. It highlighted health issues and analyzed the effects of the 2006-07 Federal Budget on the livelihoods of women.

RiskManagementMandate

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's InternationalCooperationAgency within the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Togetherwithotherfederaloffices, SDCis responsible for overall coordination of developmentactivities andcooperation. Under the umbrella of Embassy of Switzerland, SDC works inthe *Improving Governance* and *Improving Income* domains. In light of its role, S DCPakistan program is required to monitor the exte rnalcontext,i.e.thesecuritysituation and the social, political, economic environmenton a periodicbasisin order to assess the risks and opportunities present for the overall steering of the countryprogram.Theseexercises known as MERV, take place during SDC Pakistan's Annual Planning (AP) and during the (AP's) Mid Term Review (AP-MTR).

Political	Economic	Social	Environmental
Political development	Fiscaldeficit	Humanrights	Naturalresource base
Rule oflaw	Monetarypolicy	Livingstandards	Degradation
Governance	Financial infrastructure	Education	Waste management
Publicfinances	Investment	Poverty	Naturalhazards
Neighboring relations	Imports andexports	Sectarianism	

Apartfromtheabove,SDPI'sMERVreports submitted during thisyear also included Pakistan'sprogress with referenceto the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the aid landscape in Pakistan with referencetotheParisDeclaration.

Environmental Degradation, Social Marginalisation and the Institutional Dynamics of Vulnerability in the October 8, 2005 Pakistan Earthquake

Thisoneyearresearch,fundedby IDRC, Canada, i s motivated by observations (and prior research) that the integrity, resilience, and legitimacy of localized socialinstitutionsarecrucialto explaining patterns of ecological, social and economic vulnerability, and hence damage, in the event of catastrophic events. More significantly this understandingisimportantinthecontext of recovery following the October 8 earthquake, since itsapplication in the long process of recovery can help to minimize vulnerability in the event of futurequakes.

The overall goal of the research is to comparatively analyze how institutional context and dynamics differentially contributed tothe degreeofvulnerability, and consequent damage, experienced intwoaffected communities. The results of this research will contribute to the effective development of community-baseddisastermanagementplans in the earthquake-affected areaandbeyond. The approach is comparative and research i s based on communities that wereequally exposed totheseverityof the earthquake, but were distinguished by their institutional context. Study objectivesareto:

- document the role of historical landscape and land usechange intheproductionofvulnerabilityin two communities differentially affectedbytheearthquake.
- document the history of institutional change in the selected communities, and the processes that contribute to institutional resilience and reproduction.
- assess the role of institutional context, (institutional context refers to the sphere of authority, processes of legitimation and material affect of institutional agency) in the production of vulnerabilityandthedistributionof damage resulting from the earthquake, in the two communitiesunderstudy.
- develop ongoing discussionswith affectedcommunitiestoidentify

how research results may help communities improve the resilience of institutions responsible for minimizing vulnerability; and identify mechanisms to implement the results of the research through convening joint community meetings to assess processes through which institutional strengthening might occur. Such institutional strengthening will serve as the basis for enhanced community-based disastermanagementplanning.

- develop, in partnership with participating communities, mechanisms to engageaffected communitiesinpost-disaster recovery efforts and incorporate localized historical perspectives on theproductionof vulnerability and their role in mitigating future damageintosuchefforts.

Themethodologicalapproach,adopted is'mixed',combiningsurveydeviceswith ethnographic practice in an effort to provide both sufficient breadth and depth of understanding to address the studyobjectives.While much ofthe data collection is through household and villagelevel surveys,theprogram team has been engaging the communities throughparticipatory institutionalsurveys and one-on-one interviews with local elders, elected representatives and teachers.

The Role of theMilitary in Humanitarian Assistance

This study, solicitedby ActionAid-Pakistan was completed inFebruary2007andwas both field and theme based. The structurewasbasedon two keyactivities that occurred after the October 2005 earthquake, namely relief, and rehabilitation and reconstruction. The thematic issues dealt with are summarizedin T able1:

Table1:AnalysisMatrix

Themes → Activities↓	Governance					
	Attitude	Transparency	Accountability	Capacity building	Sustainability ofefforts	Co-ordination
Reliefand Recovery						Site-specific feedback
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction						
	Stakeholders'Perceptions					

The bulk o f the data was d erived from focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted in key localities in Muzafarabad, Bagh, Battagram, and Mansehra. The criteria for selecting

suitable locations were based on amalgamating four categories of geographic location and extent of damage,namely moderately damaged and severely damaged, and remote access and easy access. Field t eams provided by the Sungi Development Foundation facilitatedSDPI'swork.

Stakeholders interviewed included affected community members, local governmentofficers,journalists,teachers, army officers, and representatives of community-based organizations (CBOs), non-government organizations (NGOs), andinternational NGOs.

The study concluded that although the Pakistan Army's intervention was unconstitutional, it was also timely, becausecivildefense possessedneither thecapacity, nor the expertise to deal withthesituation. Italsoargueshowever, that theArmyitselfcontributedtothis by weakening civilian institutions over the years, especially during eras of martial law.

SDPIrecommendedthat:

- Local government should be responsibleforo v e r s e e i n g and dictating the process of rescue and relief in the event of anothernaturaldisaster.
- Funds should be injected for offices, v ehicles,equipment,and training for increasing the capacityofcivilianinstitutionsand localgovernment.
- ERRAshouldsetupamechanism whereby affected persons can express their grievances effectively.
- Civilian monitoring of aid distribution for increased transparencyshouldbeallowed.
- Easily accessible material distributionhubsinmorelocations shouldbecreated.
- Policies on issues such as compensation criteriashould be clearly stated and publicized widely.
- Land records should be consolidated.

The study findings were presented in November 2006 at a seminar jointly organized by SDPI and ActionAid-Pakistan, in Islamabad titled *Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Earthquake Affected Areas: Influencing PolicyChangethroughResearch.*

Exploring Public-Private Partnerships in the Forestry Sector in Pakistan

Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR)is a fast growing trend in Pakistan. Large private corporations feel that their customers andclients must s eethemas sociallyand environmentally responsible. Thisinitselfisameansofincreasingmarket share, expanding client base, and remaining competitive. However, the gap betweenrhetoric andr e alit y i s very muchinevidence.Casestudiesinforestry public-private partnerships (PPPs) show that weak institutional checksallow firms with a CSR mandatetodefaulton their socialandenvironmentalobligations.

In light of the fact that c ertain local populationshave rights overforestlandin Pakistan, SDPI developed a paper, solicited by Sungi Development Foundation and FAO, giving a set of criteriafor forestryPPPsthat cover three fundamentalthemes:

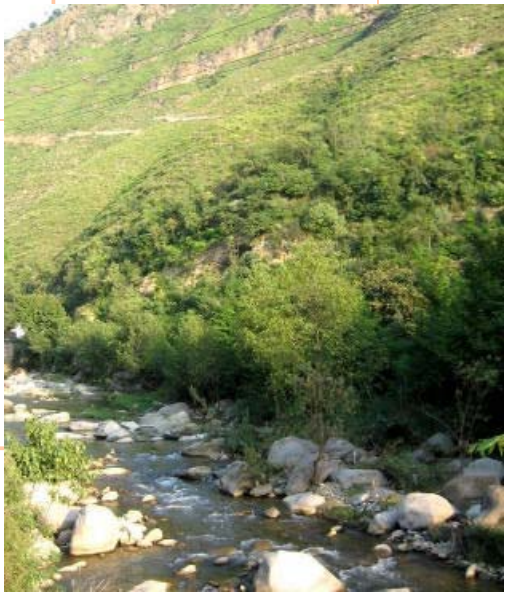
- Economic (domestic and international salesof timber and forestproducts)
- Environmental (sustainable harvesting andtreeplantation)
- Social(assuredlivelihoods)

The p aper pointedout thatforestry PPPs cannotbe successful in Pakistan w ithout the complete participation o f all concerned parties, namely, the forest communities, the Government of Pakistan (public), private organizations (private financiers and managers), and localNGOs (asintermediaries andliaisons between all parties). The paper was presented during an SDPIseminar *Public-PrivatePartnershipsintheForestrySector* and ataconferencetitled *Public-Private PartnershipsforSustainableDevelopment* in August 2006 at Copenhagen, Denmark. The Copenhagen Business School (CBS), the United Nations ResearchInstitute forSocialDevelopment (UNRISD),andtheResearch Network for Environmentand Development (ReNED) organizedthe conference.Asfollowupto thefindingsof thispaper,SDPIandSungi, withsupportfromFAOalsoarrangedfour provincial forestry workshops and one nationalworkshop, where allconcerned stakeholders discussed thepotential for forestryPPPs.

Priority Environmental Issues incorporated in PRSP-II

SDPI was approached by World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) to submit r e c o m m e n d a t i o n s on p r i o r i t y environmentalissuesofWWF'sIndusEco-region P rogram (IEP)and advocate for their incorporation into thedraftPRSP-II beforeitsfinalizationinJuly2007.

SDPI has been solicited to prepare working papers on *Poverty-Environment Linkages;Poverty-Environment Indicators* and to convene workshop(s)for recommendationsfromkeystakeholders.



Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation Research Program SituationAnalysis

In order to explore the potential for a multi-disciplinary research program that will address h ow to achieve sustainably

managed ecosystems contributing to poverty reduction and well-being improvements in developing countries, SDPI has been solicited to join a consortium of regional andinternational scientistsbeingleadby NERC,ESRC and DFID.

The consortium will carry out regional projectsinitiatedbyaseriesof concurrent situation analyses in four regions. The program will address major ecosystem services challenges that constrain povertyreductionmeasures.Examplesof regionalchallengesinclude: adaptingto monsoon variability in South Asia; equitabledeliveryofecosystemsservices in China; reducing environmental vulnerability in semi-arid areas ofAfrica; and, securingbio-stabilityintheAmazon andAndes.

Thepurposeofthesituationanalysesisto inform the design of the ecosystem servicesandpovertyalleviationprogram. The analyses will address the following objectives:

- tocollect and analyze evidence on the ecosystem services most important tothe well-being of the poor; the main challengestothe ecosystems that provide these services; and thekey ecosystem management functions for maximizingpovertyalleviation.
- identifyhowthesechallengescan best be addressed through researchto provide poverty alleviationoutcomes.
- to conduct an information and knowledge needs assessment with policy-makers and other stakeholders involved in ecosystemmanagement.
- assess the need for skills and knowledge exchanges to strengthen the capacity of regional research providers and researchoutputusers.
- present the analysisto a regional peergroupand developfindings based on feedback and collectivereflection.

International Energy Agency (IEA) IndiaCarbonDioxide(CO)Project

To update Pakistan's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory for CO_2 on a plant and factory-wise basis, the British Geological Survey-Natural Environment Research Council, commissioned this short-term project. The sectors included are ammonia, cement,ethanol,power, gas processing, iron and steel, paper and pulp,andoilrefineries.

During the year, SDPI was involved in collecting production data, calculating CO2 emissionsforeachplantor factory, and procuringaccuratecoordinates for the locationsof eachfacility. Afirstdraft of the report has been prepared and submitted to other project partners in India and Bangladesh. The next step involves deriving cost curves and estimating infrastructure costs for introducingcarboncapture andstorage (CCS) technology in Pakistan, and selectingsuitablelocationstodoso. The final report will be published as a n SDPI workingpaper.

Global Biofuels Trade and SustainableDevelopment: Towards Coordinated Action PakistanCaseStudy

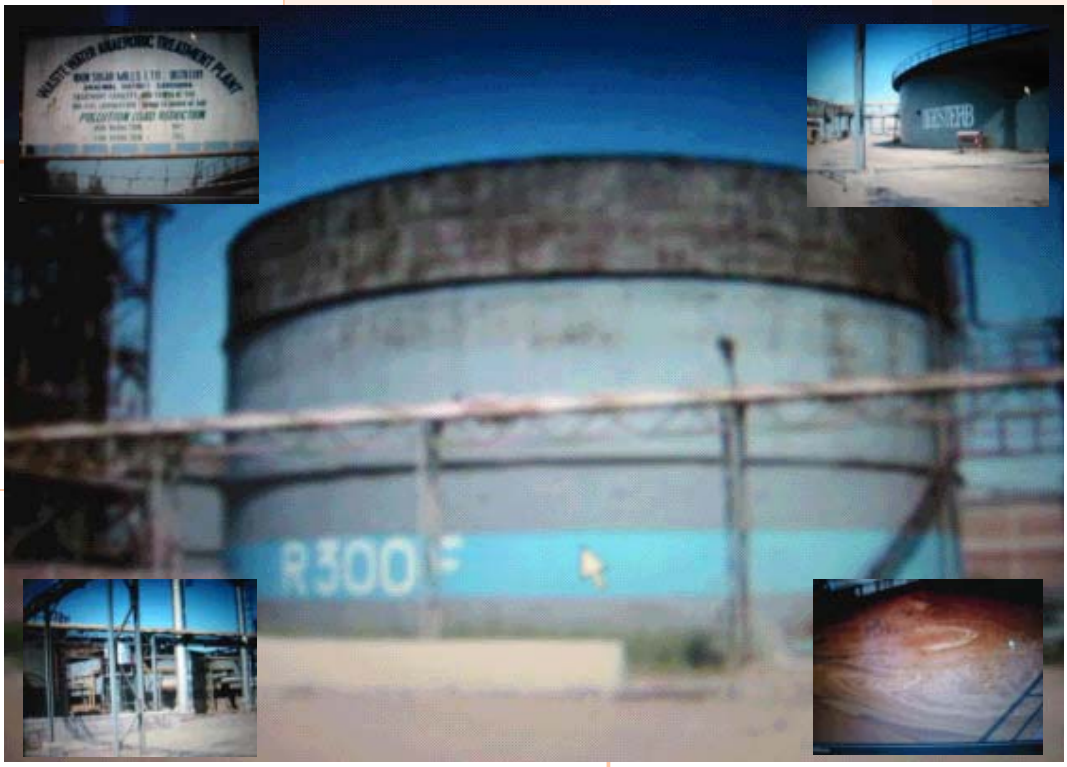
Climate change predictions regarding temperature andrainfall,thefrequency and severity of extreme events and sea level rise are both dire and scientifically accurate. There is a corresponding urgency to address both the causes (mitigation)andtheeffects(adaptation). Renewable energy in general, and biofuels,inparticularhavebegun tolook like an increasingly viable mitigation option.FortheNorththeyofferprospects for meeting their emission reduction commitments. T heSouth sees in t hem a waytobothreduceenergyimportbills,as well as earn precious foreign exchange. However, risks a re associatedwith going this route. Global environmentalbenefits

also generate adverse local environmentalimpacts,asforestsarecut down to grow 'energy' crops. Similarly, multinationals offer price incentives to farmers to switch food to fuel, thereby threatening food security.

The rapid uptake of biofuels reflects, however, the ease with which it can replace or be blended with fossil fuels such as petrolanddiesel. World biofuel production in2006amountedto38 billion liters. Blendingcompatibilityalsoexplains why many countrieshavepickedupon biofuelsas aneasyway toreducetheiroil importbillortoearnforeignexchange.

Aglobalbiofueleconomy,withadivision of labor favoring the most efficient producers, would be a key boon to developing countries. Yet thisemerging global market in biofuels is running into politicaltrouble.Developedcountry farm lobbiesprovide a momentum tobiofuels development, but they also demand protectionist barriers.When Pakistan got specialaccesstoEUmarkets in2002and began shipping bioethanol, local farm lobbies persuaded Brussels to change courseandre-establishtariffs.

This preambleprovided both a backdrop and a contextforthisstudyfunded bythe InternationalInstituteforEnvironmentand Development (IIED).Essentiallyascoping exercise,itsobjectiveswereto:



- assesstheproduction potentialof energycropsinPakistan.
- evaluate the foreign exchange savings potential from reduced fossil fuel importsand theforeign exchangeearningspotentialfrom biofuelexports.
- assess the sustainable development(SD)implicationsof increasedbiofuelproduction.
- suggest economic and institutional policy options to promote the production, domestic use and exports of biofuels.

The study presents anticipatory policy measures and identifies research gaps where more work needs to be done to maximize SD at minimum risk, and provides a characterizationof Pakistan's biofuel sector. It describes the biofuel value chain, aswellasgives overviewof domestic and international policies governing bioethanol production and trade. It alsofocuses on the sustainable developmentconcerns relatedtobiofuel productionanduse.

Thestudyconcludes thatthe promotion ofbioethanolpresentsa win-winscenario for Pakistan. The country incurs an oil import bill of $3.1 billion every year. Substituting gasoline with bioethanol could result in considerable foreign exchange savings. Moreover, there isno trade-off between bioethanol and the food production cycle. Environmentally, the bioethanol production process in distilleriesexhibitsaclosedcarboncycle. Moreover, bioethanol substantially reduces CHG emissions from automobiles, at the same time allowing forbetterperformanceofvehicles.

Sadly,thedomesticpolicybiases,export barriers, and concerns with regard to sustainability ofsugarcane all lead to a poor prognosisforfuturedevelopmentof bioethanol asarenewablefuelsourcein Pakistan. While the potential both for domesticuse, as wellasexportsremains high, key fiscal, policy and external constraints will have to be addressed if positiveoutcomesaretoaccrue.

The detailed paper on this study was under preparation at the time of this report's compilation. The findings of the study will be disseminated in a national consultativeworkshopinOctober2007.

Women's Access and Control over Micro-Credit in RSPAreas

Previously, the poor and marginalized communities, especially women in the rural sector, were considered high-risk borrowers, with a high likelihood of default. Conventional banks avoided loanstotheruralpoorbecauseofthelack of collateral, high transaction costs resulting from limited infrastructure, the lack of information, small size of loans (leadingtohigh administrativecosts),and contract enforcement problems. The Grameen Bank model overcame these obstacles via peer-group lending. The socialrelationsandnetworksinpoorrural communities form the social collateral that substitutes for conventional collateral. This microfinance model was revolutionary in the sense that it successfully challenged conventional perceptions, and proved that non-collateral based loans tothe poorcanbe aprofitableendeavor.

Micro finance is now an increasingly important tool for poverty alleviation in the world. The global outreach of micro finance schemes has increased significantlyintherecentpast.The micro finance sector has also gained prominence in Pakistan. Currently, Pakistan's totalmicrofinance outreach is

around1.3 millionactiveborrowers.The single largestprovideris theKhushali Bank, whichwas established throughapublic-private partnership as a result of the Microfinance Bank Ordinance, 2001. Approximately 75 percent of the total outreach of Pakistan's micro finance institutionsissubsumed underthePakistan Microfinance Network (PMN), a collection of 13 of the country's better-established microfinance providers. Members of the network include commercial banks, NGOs, and rural supportprograms.Withinthenetwork,the largestsuppliers of microfinance a re the Rural Support Programs (RSPs) with the PakistanPoverty Alleviation Funda major provider of funds forlending. AsofMarch 2007, the network of ten RSPs has collectively disbursedRs.20.40billionto 2.13millionbeneficiaries,overaquarterof themwomen.

Since RSPs focus on poverty alleviation and since it has been welldocumented that women,particularlywomenheaded households are the poorest, SDPI has been working on a project investigating how micro-credit isaddressingtheneeds of this marginalized section of the population. Given the limited budget availableforfieldworkandthe vastscope of RSP micro-credit programs, the following RSPs have been selected for extensivestudy:

NWFP:	*Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP)*
Punjab:	*Punjab Rural Support Program (PRSP)*
Sindh:	*National Rural Support Program (NRSP)*
Balochistan:	*Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP)*

Theproject has adopted a casehistory ratherthan multivariate or econometric approach. The case histories provide answers to issues such as the options womenhaveifRSPcreditisnotavailable, their need forloanproducts, theircontrol over loans and o utputs, intra-household relationships,femaleempowerment and thecontribution oftheseloanstothewell-being of the women, children and households. We identified two control groups to compare with women CO memberswhogetmicrocreditfromRSPs:

ControlGroup1:	*Female CO members w ho do not take credit fromtheRSPs*
ControlGroup2:	*Female non CO households*

The controls were identified to loosely capture t he differentiated income and empowermentimpactsofmicro-credit. Apart from case studies, the second database isthesocio-economicprofileof CO (community organization) members, and non-membersbasedon a structured survey questionnaires; focus group discussions(FGD)that willbe undertaken with groups of women borrowers; key informant interviews with civil society representatives and other knowledgeable personsatthegrassroots level t o provide anadditionalsourceof information on SRSP's rolein addressing women's micro-credit needs. Data from the these sources is presently being compiledandsynthesized.

ThePrograms team was alsoinvolved indelivering research-based academiclectures / talks atvariousnational, regionalandinternational forums(Annex2); producing/writing papers,articles(Annex3-4);andproposal development(Annex5).

5

HEALTH

RESEARCH

TheStateofPopulationReport

Pakistan'sState ofPopulation Report has been produced by SDPI after a gap of twenty years. The National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) published the earlierreportin1987. SDPIstartedworking on this report in September 2006 and completed the national level report in May 2007. In contrast to the previous reports,the focusofthenewPopulation Report is on inter-linkages of population withothersectorsoftheeconomysuchas trade and industry, foodand agriculture, education, health and housing and naturalresources. Sincethis isanational level report, it covers data from the provincial and district level, presenting Pakistan'spopulationpyramidsbasedon the 1998population C ensus data. The report is divided into four parts. The first part highlights basic features of the population such as distribution, size, growthand pattern,density,composition andagedependency.

Thesecond part ofthe report comprises of five chapters, namely Nuptuality, Fertility, Mortality, Aging and Migration. These demographic dynamics are dealt with the most recent population data available from different sources to provide a comparative picture of the determinants. The marital status o f the population has b eendisaggregated by gender, area, province and district. For fertility,levels,trendsanddifferentialsare presented and crude birth rates, age specific fertility r ates, mean number of children born and birth orders are discussedat length. For mortality, urban rural differentials, age specific death rates, death rates bygender, causes of mortality and mortality rates are presented in a comprehensive manner. Thechapter onaging highlights old age populationbyprovinces/districtsandage dependency ratios are provided to enable researchers to explore dependency burden in Pakistan. The chapteronmigrationfocusesonreasons, duration,andmigrationacrossareasand regions.

Part three of the report explores population, economy and sectors in an integrated manner. Six chapters have been written on Education; Health and Disability;Agriculture,FoodandLivestock; Natural Resources (water, energy, forestry); Population, Labor Force and Industry; and Trade and Housing. The chapters present latest data from the published sources of t he Government of Pakistan, different ministries and the Censusdata.Partfourisacomprehensive discussion on the inter-linkages of the various sectors of the economy and elaboratesontheneedforpopulationto beaddressedasacrosscuttingtheme.

This report hasbeenanextensiveexercise that dealt with data collection, compilationandreportwriting.The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided financial assistance to complete the report and population experts from the NIPSreviewedchapters and provided comments that were incorporatedin thefinalreportwhichhas beensubmittedtotheUNFPAandNIPSfor publication.

Implications of Demographic Dynamics for Health Care FinancinginPakistan

The size and c omposition of Pakistan's populationshowsthatanewmixofhealth serv iceswillberequiredtomeethealth care needsinthenearfuture. The sizeof the economicallyactive and productive population will change and pose different health-financing needs. These changing demographic dynamicshave implicationsforhealth financingpolicyin the country.

Pakistan h as to face critical health and population issues associated with high mortalityandhighfertilityrates.However,

in the near future, these issues will become even more complicated becauseoftheincreaseinthe numberof elderly persons. This i s a first of its kind researchbeingconductedbySDPI. The hypothesis isthat withthechange in the size of the economically productive population,adirectimpactonthe socio-economic development of thecountry will be observed. Hence, the need for greater government involvement in healthcare markets. Giventheresource scarcity and changing health care needs, meeting the goal of health improvementwillbeevenmoredifficult. SDPI's study proposes a cost sharing model and alternative health care financing strategies to meet changing population needs. The conceptual frameworkisinprocess andwillbeshared with Ministriesof Health and Finance for feedbackandcomments.

Care of the Elderly:Distant Prudence forHealthPolicy?

This policy paper discusses that overlooking thehealth careneeds ofthe elderly will add to a more burdened economy. However, i f a timely vision is developed and appropriate measures areundertakenforcareoftheelderly,the dependencyburdencanbereduced.

Mother and Child Health Care (MCHC): Emergency Obstetric Care(Emoc)asaToolforreducing MaternalMortalityinPakistan

Thisfunded researchwascompletedfor the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) a s part of theirongoingproject relatingto mother and child health care in Pakistan. MCHC is a country level project initiated by the UNICEF in 11 districtsofthefourprovinces ofPakistan. It focuses on emergency care through skilled birth attendance and antenatal care through lady healthworkers in the selecteddistricts. The results ofthestudy show that Emoc hassignificantpotential for reducing maternal mortality rates in Pakistan a s observed by the evidence collected fromthe11 districts. Pakistan's past emphasis on family p lanning and social welfare programs for reducing maternal mortality are not enough as stand-alone activities. The strategy needs be changed to life saving mechanismsthataretimesensitive. Inthis regard, an extensive review of the LANCET series on maternal health has been carried o u t and lessons from the experienceofotherdevelopingcountries takeninto account. Theresultsshowthat thereisneedto understandtheroleofall stakeholders (family and health care providers)insavingthemother'slife.

Sustainability in Health as a Policy IssueinPakistan

This study explores variousdimensionsof health sustainability (environmental, economic andsocial) andexploreshow Pakistanwillbe(un)abletomakeprogress inachievingtheMillenniumDevelopment Goals(MDGs). T hepaperfindsthatunless therearealternationsinthepublichealth servicedeliverysystem andresourcesare distributed according to health care needs, a fair and just health system cannot be sustained in the long run. Pakistan's health sector is striving to improve health outcomes, not only in terms ofimprovement inthe macrolevel indicators, but also in terms of improvementin accessand utilizationof health care services. Sustainability in health demands that access to health care facilities/services is not limited to those with access to resources. Every one, without exception, should have accessto knowledge andinformationin ordertohavea healthy and productive life. This technical report is being publishedbyCOMSATS.

SocialHealthInsuranceinPakistan

SDPI also began work on a technical paper entitled *A Proposed Model of Social HealthInsurance in P akistan* and

reviewed literature and compiled evidence from other developing countries. As no earlier work on social health insurance exists in Pakistan, informationwasgatheredfromthehealth careexpertsoftheMinistryofHealth,GoP on model building. This is a challenging and extensive study due to the unavailabilityofdataandevidence from Pakistan.

POLICYADVICE

Vision 20/30 Health: SDPI provided technical input to the Planning Commission(PC) of Pakistanforinitiatives that willbetaken inthe areaofhealthfor Vision 20/30. The PC has prepared and finalized a long-term perspective-planning document for strategic directions in the health sector. In this regard, technical input was provided in meetings held with the Chief, Planning CommissionandMemberSenateMr.Ijaz Rahim and other representatives o f the privatesector.

Reproductive Tract and Sexually Transmitted Infections: SDPI provided technical support to Dr. Seema Vyas-Research Fellow, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Dr. Shahjee Husain-National AIDS Control Program on model building and cost effectiveness of *Reproductive Tract and Sexually Transmitted Infections:ASurvey ofHighriskGroups*.

CAPACITYBUILDING

SDPI was part of a two-day training workshop/international consultative meeting on *Healthcare Financing*. This workshopcovereddiverseareasinhealth finance and delivery, including health systems development, collection and pooling, resource allocations and hospital autonomy. An SDPI Research Fellow was the t echnical discussant for *Alternative Resource Mobilization Strategies for Pakistan's Health care: Pooling, Purchasing and Risk sharing*. SDPI'sinputwillbecomepartofthepolicy chapter forthe Ministriesof Finance and Health,GoP. Thedeliberationswereheld under Pakistan's National Health Policy Forum.

NETWORKING

- SDPI was part of a one day national standardization m eeting on *Assessment ofEmocasaTool for Reducing Maternal Mortality: Effective Interventions and Strategies*toaddress PostPartum Haemorrhage. UNICEF conducted the consultative meeting in February 2007. A follow up meeting sought to develop consensus for adopting UN process indicators into the national Health Management Information System (HMIS) for regularmonitoringof themother's health.
- SDPIwasalsoaparticipantatthe meeting on *Reducing Maternal Mortality: Effective Interventions and Strategies* to address Post PartumHaemorrhageconducted by theMinistry ofHealthandPost Partum Haemorrhage Initiative (POPPHI)ofUSAIDinIslamabad.
- SDPI was part of the national consultative meeting on Mother and Child Health under the National Health PolicyForumheld inIslamabad.
- An SDPI Fellow attended the consultative workshop on *PopulationCensus2008* arranged by the Planning and Development Division in April 2007.
- SDPI waspart of United Nations Development Program (UNDP)'s *Gender Sensitive Budgeting* seminarinApril2007inIslamabad.
- SDPIisproposinganewnetworkto promote the use of economic techniques in health policy and research.Thenetworkwillworkin closecollaborationwiththeWorld

HealthOrganization(WHO) anda number of local stakeholders. A proposal inthis regard has been designedandsubmitted.

In collaborationwiththe Ministryof Health,the Asia Foundation, PakistanInitiative for Mothersand Newborns (PAIMAN),UNICEF, Save the ChildrenUK and others, SDPI joined the WhiteRibbon Alliance (WRA) withthe mission ofpromoting safe motherhood inPakistan. Asa resultofanumber of consultative meetings,WRA-P has joinedhandswiththe GlobalWhiteRibbon Alliance and registered asanewNGO named WRAP. UnderWRAP, a numberofresearch, advocacyactivities and trainingswillbe conductedto bring improvementsinthe healthofmother and child in Pakistan. SDPI has been part of a group ofvolunteers who workedoutthe modalities of WRAP (itslaunch, activities and legal issues). SDPI has also proposedan advocacy planonsafemotherhood. Theadv ocacyproposal will be submittedto relevant donors.

TheProgram team was alsoinvolved indelivering research-based academiclectures / talks atvariousnational, regionalandinternational forums(Annex2); producing/writing papers,articles(Annex3-4);andproposal development(Annex5).

6

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT/ SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

RESEARCHANDADVOCACY

EnvironmentalandHealthImpacts ofDDTinNWFP

Due to the persistent nature of DDT, a Persistent Organic Pollutant and its adverse environmental and health impacts, the study *Physical Verification and Study of Contamination of Soil and Water* was undertaken to examine the residual DDT in and around a DDT manufacturingfactoryinAmmanGargh, Nowshera, NWFP.

Thefactory was established in 1963.The project team visited the factory site severaltimestocarryoutsurvey,meetings with the ex-employees and other stakeholders, as well a s taking soil and watersamplesforchemicalexamination. Compositesamplesofsoil,sedimentsand waterwere collectedinandaroundthe factory area, nearby DDT stores, main factory drainleadingtoKabulRiver and nearby villages. Standard procedures were used for the collection, transportationandstorageof samplesfor analyses. I t was evident from the data that thewaterandsoilinandaroundthe factoryareaarecontaminatedwith DDT, despite the closure of the factory since 1994.

Theabandoned factoryhad been there for over 12 years. However, on the last field visit to the DDT factory site, the project team was surprised to see the factoryalmostdemolished. Itseems that aquickdealwasstruckbytheowner(s), following the SDPI project team's frequentvisitstothesiteand theon-going interview/meetings with the city officials/stakeholders and ex-employees ofthefactory.Inview of the persistence, transportation, accumulative characteristics, environmental and healthimpactsofDDT,itscontamination ofthefactoryareaposegravethreatsto publichealthandenvironmentandmay cause serious consequences for the ecosystem andfoodsafetyespecially inAmmanGargh,Nowshera.Whereas, the health of the laborers working to demolishthefactoryandthespreadof DDT contaminated bricks/construction materialareofconcern,evenmoreso was the likely sale of the land of the factory and its further use as a commercial o r residential area, school and/orplaygroundetc.

The areamayremaincontaminatedwith DDTforaconsiderabletimeandthestudy strongly recommendedthat thelandof the factoryareashouldnotbesoldorput to any use without prior approvalof an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

by theEnvironmentalProtectionAgency (EPA). The factory area should be declareda dangerzoneand bannedfor anyhumanactivitiesandawallshouldbe constructedaroundittoavoidentrance of children, stray animalssuch as cattle and chickens.

SDPI's untiring pursuit of this issue finally lead the DCO, Nowshera and Tehsil MunicipalOfficer,AmmanGarghtoissue Show CauseNoticesto theproprietor of the (demolished) DDT factory, not to convert the said premises into a residential scheme/society till the cleaningofthesaidlandonscientificlines from DDT, in order to avoid human causalities, as well as environmental pollution.

POLICY ADVICE AND NETWORKING

SDPI participatedintheAsia- Pacific regionalconsultation meeting on the draft GlobalEnvironmentOutlookReport GEO-4inJuly2006inBangkok,Thailand. 26 representatives from 17 Asian Pacific countries participated in the meeting. During the consultative meetings,SDPIdrewattention tothefact that despite acknowledging the increasing/excessive use of chemicals, hazardous industrial releases/dumpsites and their environmental and health impacts, neither chemicals management/chemicalssafety, nor the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management(SAICM) or the Stockholm Convention on POPs were mentionedinthereport.

SDPI wasalsoelected to represent the Asia Pacific region on the Global Civil Society Steering Committee (GCS-SC) and asamemberoftheGCS-SChelped draft itsstatementforsubmissionto UNEP. SDPI finalized the Chemical Management/SAICM part of the consolidated statement, based on the UNEP sixregional civil society statements. Subsequently, SDPI was also elected to represent the AsiaPacificregion at the Forum meeting held in February 2007 in Nairobi, Kenya. Here the SDPI representative was elected vice-chair of the meeting. Over 250 civil society organizations approved the statement forsubmissiontotheUNEPGC and GEMF meetings.Aspart ofthe UNEP GC andGEMFmeetings,SDPIraised the issue oftheWHOstatement2006on DDT's indoor use and the Stockholm Convention on POPs(alreadyin force) calling for phasing out/elimination ofall POPs, with the President, GC, EU environment ministers and UNEP's Executive Director in their dialogues/meetingswithrepresentatives.

SDPI participated in the UNEP workshop on *Mercury Products* from May 17-19, 2007 in Bangkok, Thailandandprepared thePakistandraft ActionPlan for *Reductionof Mercury in Products,* in consultation with the governmentrepresentative.

SDPI was solicited to revise and consolidate the final draft of National Implementation Plan (NIP) for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Phase out in PakistanbyPak-EPAandtheUNDP.

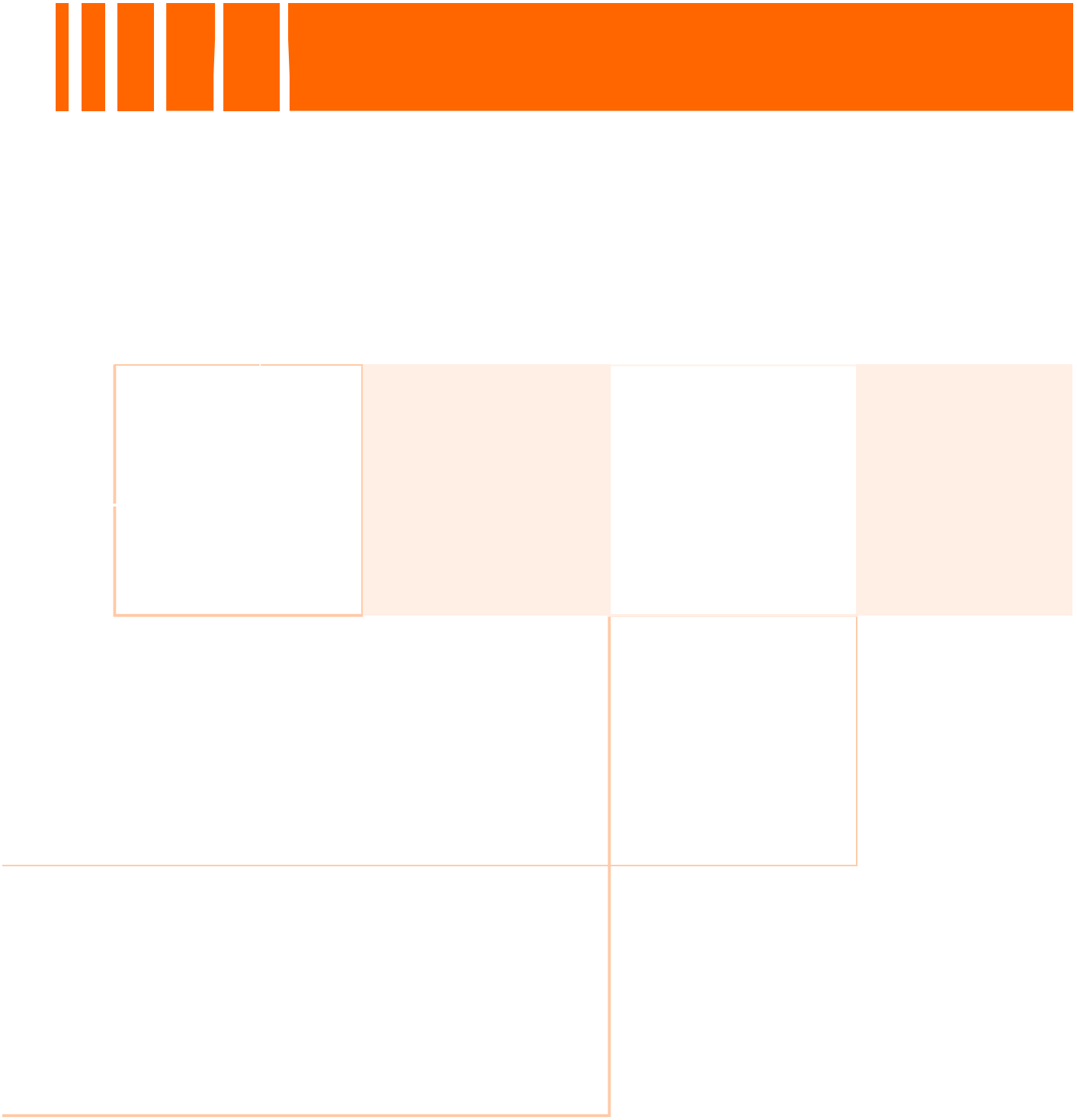
Duringthetwo-day national SAICMworkshop organizedby theUnited Nations Institutefor TrainingandResearch (UNITAR)and theMinistry of Environmentand Pak-EPA,SDPI'scontributions towardsChemicals Management and S AICM wereacknowledged with the awardofa shield.Over 200 participants fromacross thecountryparticipated inthis workshopheldin December 2006in Islamabad,Pakistan.

An SDPI researcher was invited as a resource person and made a presentation on *Why Ratify Stockholm Convention on POPs* in provincial workshops organized by EPA and UNDP at Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi to discuss NIP. The feedback from the provincial workshops was incorporated in the final draft.

CAPACITY BUILDING

SDPI organized two workshops on *Environmental and Health Impacts* due to Chemicals with FATA female school-teachers and industrial workers on November 23 and December 16, 2006 at Jamrud, Khyber Agency and Amman Gargh, Nowshera, respectively. Workshop proceedings were also compiled.

The Program team was also involved in delivering research-based academic lectures / talks at various national, regional and international forums (Annex 2); producing/writing papers, articles (Annex 3-4); and proposal development (Annex 5).



7

GENDER/WOMEN ISSUES

RESEARCH

Women'sRighttoLandinPakistan

There has been negligible research in Pakistan to determine the number of womenwhoown and control land. With theunderstanding that deprivation from and unequal opportunity for land ownership is a structural and systemic genderbarrier,thatisboth,thecauseand effect of women's marginalization, this research is being undertaken to address theknowledgegap,drawinferencesand examine causality behind women's landlessness,povertyandstatus.Itaimsto provide an informed base and strong case for policymakers, state institutions, development organizations and practitioners to r edress the historic and contemporarymarginalizationofwomen from power equations. Theanalysis and conclusionwouldalsobecommunicated to a wider audience by developing advocacy booklets in local languages, for country wide outreach, spanning provinces,ruralcommunities,andgender andclasssegregation.

Duringtheyear,secondaryresearchwas undertaken bycoreteammembers using different sources for reviewing literature onlandrightsandpeasantmovementsin all four provinces of P akistan covering periodsofpreandpostpartition-1947; Hanafi and Shia laws of inheritance applicableinPakistan;andpolicyreviews oftheFiveYearandMid-termplans,NPAs and PRSP. Interviews with men and womenwhohadbeen at the vanguard ofpeasant andlandrightsmovementsin Punjab, Sindh and NWFP were also conducted. Besides providing useful leads for further work, these interviews and discussions proved very helpful in bringingsignificanthistoricalaccountsat theprovinciallevelstotheforefront.

In order to build capacity and understanding about the various nuances of these issues,theprojectstaff were given anintensive two-daytraining through lectures on Feudalism; Pre and Post Partition Peasant and Land Rights Movements, and Legislation; An insight into the Peasant and Land Rights Movements in NWFP; Land Reforms in Pakistan;LawsofInheritanceinPakistan; Orientation on the Functioning and Procedures ofCourts andguidance on how to access cases and r ecords from differentcourts.

Afterthis,fieldworkwasconductedinthe four provinces of Pakistan, focusing on two districts per province. The selected field sites include Multan, Lahore, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Swat, Swabi and Nushki. The eighth site was Gwadar for which the fieldwork was planned and postponedtwicedue tothe widespread devastation in the area caused by cyclones and floods. Most of the field research was qualitative in nature and included male and female public perceptions on women's land rights through focus group discussions and individual interviews, women's perceptions about violence against women, life histories of women with registered or unregistered c asesofland claim, and interviews with the lawyers, journalists, intellectuals,local government representatives, and officials from the police and land administration departments.

Based on the data, papers on *Land Reforms in Pakistan; Pre- Partition Land Rights Movements; Post- Partition Land RightsMovements;* and *Law Review* were written. Work on legal trends emerging out of case reviews at the district, provincial and S upreme Court level was

Thisstudyisamongthe first of its kind inPakistan ontheissuecomprisingof researchandanalysis throughapolicyandlaw reviewandan examinationofthecurrent position regarding women's ownershipand controlover land.

also initiated alongside the above activitiesbyateamof legalexpertswho are in the process of conducting interviews with judges in the four provinces.

SDPI, in collaboration with ActionAid, Pakistan and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have initiated this multiple part research in Pakistan.

State, Religion and SocialChange forWomenintheNorthWest FrontierProvince (NWFP), Pakistan

The above book project has been re-titled *TheRiseofPoliticalIslaminPakistan: Impactson theMarginalized* andsetsout to document the impact of social and political change on ordinary people's lives in the NWFP in the context of the support for the so-called Afghan jihad. Until the present, noonehas undertaken systematic research in thisarea.In fact, there is very little knowledge about women's lived realities specifically, and those of themarginalizedwithregardto the recent changes in the NWFP, that have its genesis in the 25 years of the Afghanwar.Thereigns offormalpowerin thehandsofthe MuttahidaMajlis-e-Amal (MMA), on the one hand, confirms the ascendance of the religious right, cultivated throughout the Afghan War, andontheotherhand,providestheforce behind the writ of the government to conservative and sometimes misogynist ideasthattillnow couldnotbelegitimized norimplementedthroughthe instruments ofpolicy.

Specifically,theprojecthasthefollowing objectives:

1. Analyzetherole,riseandagenda of religion-basedpoliticalparties and the fluid nature of their policies.
2. Analyze the trends towards the weaker sections of society and the MMA's limited ability and capacity to address structural issues.
3. Identifytrendsforthefuturewhere gaps for positive social change canbediscernedandtargeted.

The proposedbookwillthusbemorethan a simple situation analysis and more a way to think and envision the future directions ofpolicyand polityinPakistan. Itwillhighlight thespacesandcrevices that can be exploited to usher in a more peaceful, less vitriolic political environment. Contributing authors includeShaheen SardarAli, Nazish Brohi, Saba Gul Khattak,Saleem Shah, Emma Varley, Anita Weiss, Kamran Asdar Ali, Huma Ahmed-Ghosh, Pervez Tahir and Nafisa Shah.The book will be submitted forpublication to Vanguard inPakistan and ZedPressintheUKbyMay2008.

POLICYADVICE

At the request of MNA Chaudhry Manzoor, Chairperson, Parliamentary Committee on Labor, SDPI met with Qammar Abbas todiscuss howtotake the Committee's work forward by providing support through SDPI. This is envisioned to be a pilot project for effective collaboration between the Government, private sector and civil society.

CAPACITYBUILDING

Athree-dayworkshop *EngagingwithEast Pakistan/Bangladesh: Building a Field of Scholarship and Dialogue* was held in Islamabad inJanuary 2007onthe theme of the 1971 break-up of Pakistan and Bangladesh'sWarofLiberation.The aimof the workshopwastoestablishanetwork of academics and scholars from South Asia whocould share theirexpertiseand experience on the issues of 1971. The workshop explored various lacunae, handicapsand shortcomingsinresearch and knowledge-production regarding 1971 and theevents preceding it, and recommended ways to address them effectively. 20 participants from universities and researchorganizationsin

Pakistan, Bangladesh, the US, UK and Netherlands attended the closed-door workshop.

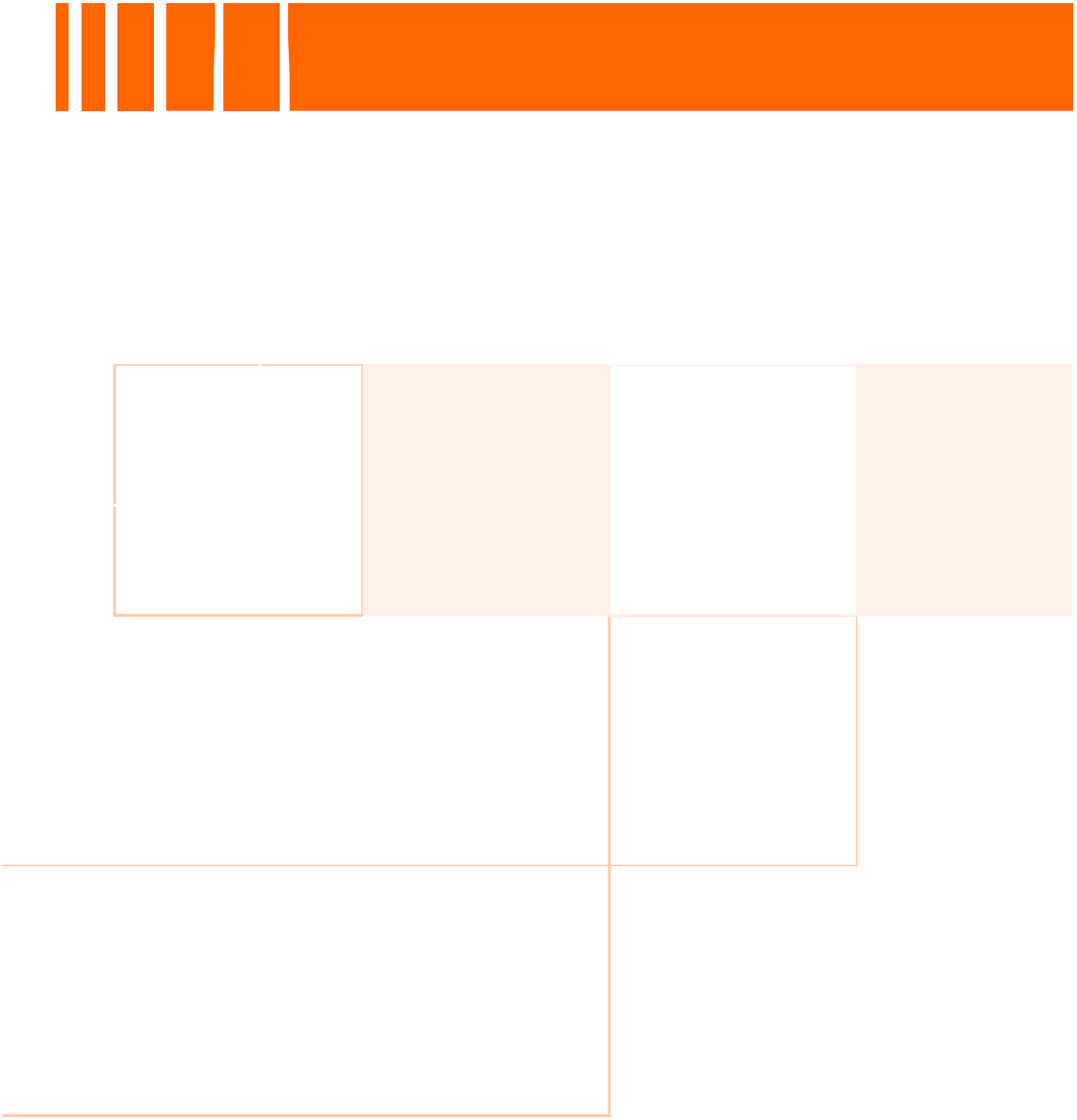
The 13 sessions which were organized under this workshop included an overview of academic work and key themes and gaps inknowledgeabout 1971,sourcesforthestudyoftheeventsof 1971, review of creative literature, films and documentaries on 1971, issues of political violence, provincial autonomy and nationalism. Mechanisms to tackle thenegativememories ofthe past (1947 and 1971), to be able to envision a peaceful South Asia, were considered imperatively. Public showing of two films on 1971 by Tareque and Catherine Masudalsotookplace. Sessionswerealso dedicated for discussing a research agendaforthenextfive years,modelsfor funding and developing research networksaroundtheissuesof 1971 within SouthAsiaandabroad.

After two and a half days of brainstorming, trenchant discussions, heated intellectual debates and emotional recollections of the 1971 conflict,the participantsoftheworkshop submitted their suggestions and recommendations,whichincluded:

- Publication of an edited volume oftheworkshopproceedings.
- Development of a website to advance the longer-term agendaofestablishinganetwork of scholars that research the period.
- Consolidationofresearchon 1971 through publications, symposia, workshops, presentations of cinematic and literary work in Pakistan, Bangladesh and abroad.
- Assessment of the quality and insightsoftheresearchdonesofar on 1971, based on the prior collection of information on scholarly studies, resulting in an annotated bibliography of published work, as well as PhD theses.
- Development of a research agenda and a scholarly network on EastPakistan/Bangladeshand the war of 1971including proper syllabiontheissue.
- Preservation of sources available for thestudyof 1971.
- Publication of book/s that will provide a new historiographical perspectiveon1971.
- Compilation of anti-war songs to bereleasedwithcommentary.
- Translation of Bangla accounts andnarratives intoUrduandother Pakistani languages, as well as available literature in Urdu into Bangla, English and other South Asianlanguages.
- Compilation of an anthology of creative responses (particularly fromPakistan), to be publishedin English, for wider circulation in Bangladesh and South Asian countries.
- Productionofaseries ofshortfilms on 1971.

This workshop was organized by SDPI in collaboration with the International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada.

TheProgramteamwas alsoinvolved indelivering research-based academiclectures / talks atvariousnational, regionalandinternational forums(Annex2); producing/writing papers,articles(Annex3-4);andproposal development(Annex5).



8

EDUCATION AND HISTORY

RESEARCH ANDPOLICY ADVICE

CriticalIssuesinEducationPolicy: Citizens' Review of the National Education Policy (1998-2010)

In recent years teachers, education policy researchers, parents, concerned citizens, and civil society groups have campaigned for sweeping reform of Pakistan'seducationsystem. Responding to this pressure, the Government of Pakistandecided toconductamid-term reviewoftheprevailing EducationPolicy, laid out in theNationalEducation Policy 1998-2010.

To helpinformtheGovernment'sreview, SDPI and the Pakistan Coalition for Education organized a series of public consultations with teachers, education administrators, education policy researchers, and concerned citizens in Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta.The aim was to clarify and present an independentperspectiveon education policy reform. Critique ofthe policy(1998-2010)couldnot have been prepared without the five workshop consultations. The greatest benefit ofthe workshops was that it was possible to garner expert opinions from across the country.Sincemanyeducation-focused issues reflect specific geographic, demographic, socio-economical and cultural contexts, the participants had useful insights intoregional issues. Some participants were eagerto register their opinions,whileotherswereremorereticent.

Briefly,the consultationsconsidered and gave recommendationsonthefollowing issues:

- AimsandObjectivesofEducation
- Provision of Education: Access, Financing, Equity, Education for AllandNon-formalEducation
- EnsuringQualityofEducation
- Teachers' Skills, Methods and Training
- The ExaminationSystem
- EducationManagement
- Technical and Vocational Education
- Language Teaching and the MediumofInstruction
- PrivateSectorEducation
- HigherEducation

RewritingOralHistories

Historyisthestoryofthepast,toldfromthe perspectiveofthepresent.Asthepresent changes,historychangeswithit,because evenifthe pastis,inonesense,entombed beyond the possibility of alteration, the constantly changingpresentleadsusto ask differentquestionsabout it,andtoput it together inwaysthatseekto make sensenotonlyof thepast,butofourselves and ourpresent predicaments.

Sometimes thischangingquestmaybe guidedby explicitlypolitical agendaslike the attempts of thestates of India and Pakistanto rewritethehistoryoftheregion to propagate state ideologies and promotepoliticalagenda.ThePartitionof 1947 was a product not of ancient animosities, but of modem forces: colonialism, nationalism, the growthof a modemstatestructure,and thepromise ofdemocracy.Whatever,thecasemay be, the Partition witnessed mass level communal genocide and human migration anddisplacement.Itresultedin the transferofapproximately eightmillion Muslims,andequivalentnumbersofSikhs and Hindus, across the Indo-Pakistan bordersin thenorth-westand north-east ofthesubcontinent in 1947. The largest single refugee movement of the 20th century was accompanied by communal violence and atrocities committed on all sides of the religious spectrum, witha death tollcalculatedat approximately1million.

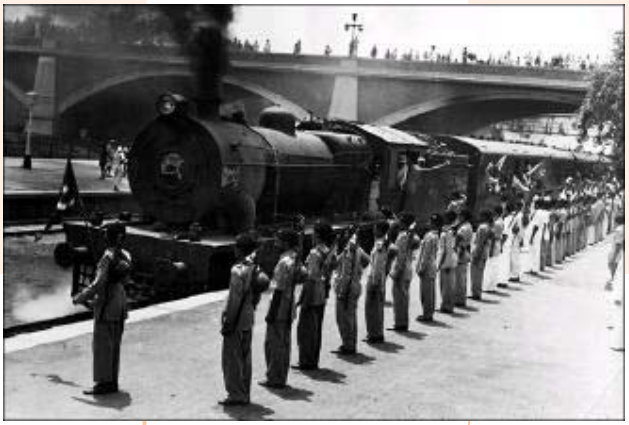
The project asks the following key questions:

- How did the people of India, Pakistan and present day Bangladesh undergo the massacre and migration during andafterPartition1947?
- In 1971, what was the role of political and external agents in the establishment, nature and stabilityofBangladesh?
- How did Bengalis face massacreanddisplacement? How did the immigrants of 1947, for instance, Bihari community, migrateagain?
- What was the role played by minorities in saving lives and promoting interfaithharmony?

Theaimsoftheproject are,therefore,to record and develop a more comprehensive knowledge base addressing the above questions and to gain first hand understanding of the situation by depending more on oral history and ethnography. The project hopes that this recording and understandingwillalsobeanenquiryinto the cultural patterns, psychological sources, and social profile of the genocidal mentality in South Asian cultures.

InPakistan,theemphasisisontheMohajir community inSindhand Punjabirefugees in Punjab; in Bangladesh the focus is on refugeesfrombothWestBengalandBihar whomigratedfromIndiatoEastBengalin 1947, and then from Bangladesh to Pakistanafter1971.

What gives thisproject its urgencyisthat witnesses are old, and soon their memoriesmaynotbedirectlyavailable to us. Yet, these memories, de-contextualisedandreified,willsurviveas private fantasies transmitted over the generationsasparticularlypotentformof folkmemories.This limitation onthe time available and the transience of the witnesses define some of the specific questions towhichweseekanswersfrom individual respondents. How do they remembertheirpasts,andhowhavethey adjustedtotheirpresentlivesinrelationto theirmemoryof thepast? Howhavethey re-experienced, constructed or



cauterized the trauma and how have they transmitted these to the next generation? Have theexperiences ofthe victimsgivenaspecial meaningto their ideas of nation-state, nationalism, communal and ethnic relations? What explanationdotheygivefortheirsurvival and what roles have the other communities played in that survival? Throughdetailedinterviewsthemannerin whichavictimorakillerconstructs his or her life-history centering around these issues, and the way the victim's life style dovetailsintothe constructedpasts, the official and the unofficial histories of the community towhichhe or she belongs,is beingstudied.

Our preliminaryfindings suggestthatthe strength of religious beliefs, family and community ties might have had something to do with the position the rescuers took against the communal violence. Perhaps, SouthAsia was more fortunate in that the forces of modernization and the consequent individuationand reificationofsocialties had not gone very far at the time. Especially important in this context isthe mannerinwhichthevictimshavechosen tointerpret theirpastto theirchildrenand grandchildren.

Bangladesh appeared on the map followedbylargescaleethnicviolence and displacement. By recording the memoriesofpeoplewhowitnessed these events in 1971, we are trying to understand the gendered nature of partitionandwar inthe subcontinent,the multipleconstructionsandmanifestations of postcolonial Muslim and Hindu identities, and developing a humanistic language aimed at understanding the actors,events,contexts andoutcomesof the war to investigate the violence at a theoretical level, as well as through autobiographical testimonials of people who experienced, perpetrated, witnessedandsufferedtheravages ofthe war. Bihari and other migrants who migratedfromIndiatoEastBengalin 1947 and then from Bangladesh to Pakistan after 1971, army and civil servants, students, media persons, shopkeepers are currently being interviewed by a team of researchers based in Bangladesh.

Minorities in Pakistan have been quite proactive in their approach towards servingthe society,the roots ofwhichcan be traced back even before Pakistan cameintoexistence.Variousaccountsof minorities' generosity and support are available, but have never been documented. One objective of this researchisalso to provideaninsightinto the spirit of humanity above the boundaries of religion, sect and language.

This two-yearprojectis presentlyongoing and being funded by Heinrich Böll Foundation(HBF).

TheProgram team was alsoinvolved indelivering research-based academiclectures / talks atvariousnational, regionalandinternational forums(Annex2); producing/writing papers,articles(Annex3-4);andproposal development(Annex5).

SURVEY UNIT

RESEARCH

Research projects that examine the interface between development and society often require the collection and analysis of social data with the help of qualitative and quantitative data. The Survey Unit at SDPI is the backbone of research at SDPI. The Unit works collaboratively on projects directed by other SDPI research staff or researchers from outside the Institute, as well as on directly commissioned studies.

This year, the Unit brought 61 expert field personnel on board as Data Entry Operators, Field Researchers/Workers, Translators, Transcribers and Translators.

Given the post-earthquake situation in AJK and NWFP, as well as the growing security tribulations throughout the country, the dedication and bravery with which this Unit under the genuine leadership and guidance of the Survey Coordinator, worked are truly commendable.

The Survey Unit specializes in:

- Project management
- Designing of research methodology
- Sampling
- Developing research protocols
- Training on various research techniques
- Data collection through participatory research methods
- Data Management
- Quantitative and qualitative analysis
- Data analysis and writing of interpreted reports.

Mission

Carrying out and analyzing all types of social surveys in areas relevant to social and economic policy

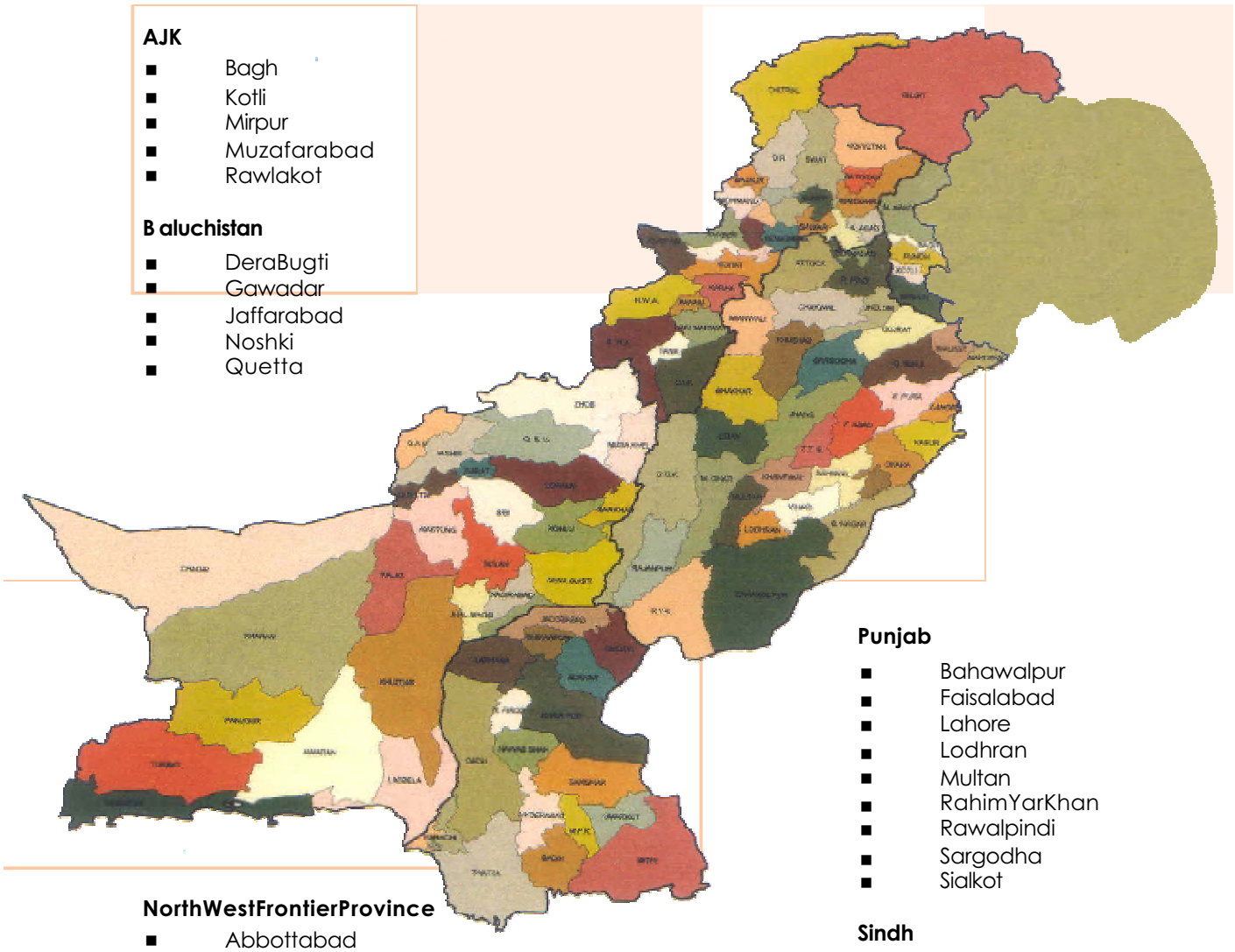
Goals

To provide SDPI researchers with information about the opinions, preferences and attitudes of people regarding salient aspects of various projects, by means of regular surveys and the use of other systematic research methods.

To assist the various Programs at SDPI to conduct research in an effective way.

To offer high quality social science research services.

Some ofthe areas where field work wasconductedduring2006-07.



AJK

- Bagh
- Kotli
- Mirpur
- Muzafarabad
- Rawlakot

B aluchistan

- DeraBugti
- Gawadar
- Jaffarabad
- Noshki
- Quetta

NorthWestFrontierProvince

- Abbottabad
- Banu
- Battagram
- Charsadah
- Dir
- Kohat
- Manshera
- Mardan
- Peshawar
- Swabi
- Swat

Punjab

- Bahawalpur
- Faisalabad
- Lahore
- Lodhran
- Multan
- RahimYarKhan
- Rawalpindi
- Sargodha
- Sialkot

Sindh

- Badin
- Hyderabad
- Karachi
- Khairpur
- Mirpur Khas
- Omarkot
- Sukkur

Islamabad

10

ADVOCACY

SDPI's advocacy campaigns are pro-poor, pro-women demanding more transparency, stakeholder participation andnationaldebate.

The Institute engages in two types of advocacy:

1. Reactive-focuses onissues falling within SDPI's mandate such as globalization, environmental activism, human rights especially women rights, religious minority rights,issuesofnationalpolicyand governance and intellectual freedom.
2. Proactive- based on research findings 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.

Objectives

Raisingawarenesson environmentalandsocial sectorissues.

Undertake advocacy, networking and litigationonissuesof publicinterest.

Supportspecificcauses andactasarolemodel to seta precedent inan attempttomakeupfor thelackof active advocacy inPakistan.

APPROACH

Advocacy is a process that involves various steps. Some of the steps, which the Advocacy Unit considers while designing its advocacy activities and campaigns,include:

- defining purpose of the campaign/activity and setting goals.
- identifying the potential audiencestobereached.
- deciding what and who will influencethem.
- developing a strategy for mobilizing opinion, organizing resources, and reaching key audienceseffectively.
- designing advocacy messages, materials, and activities to respond to the intended audience'sinterests.

WEEKLYSEMINARSERIES

A main goal at SDPI is the creation of broadawarenessand active support for sustainabledevelopmentingovernment, the private sector,NGOs,academiaand the general public. In consonance with this goal,SDPI'sAdvocacyUnithasbeen spearheading the organization of a Weekly Seminar Series as part of its advocacyeffortstoeducatestakeholder groupson variousaspectsofsustainable development.These seminarsare forums whichprovidevaluablepublicspacefor open, frank debate and intellectual discussion.They areintended not onlyas amechanism forsharingSDPI'sresearch, but alsoserveas a meansofcontributing ideas, and pooling experiences. More oftenthannot,theseseminarsgobeyond the sharingof facts/thoughts/ideas and leadtoin-depthanalysisandcritique.

Fromthekindof responseswegetandthe often heated and lengthy discussions, there is no doubt that this Series has developed a unique niche within

Pakistan's government, media and civil society circles. The Unit has built its repute in dealing fairly and frankly with controversial issues, neither exaggerating claims nor ignoring criticisms. This Seminar Series is, therefore, an integral part of SDPI and is the piston that drives the intellectual, as well as emotional heart of this Institute.

During 2006-07, SDPI held 44 seminars on both research and advocacy issues. Documentaries about human rights issues and democratic governance were also shown (Annex 6).

PROACTIVE RESEARCH-BASED CAMPAIGNS AND SPECIAL SEMINARS

Apart from hosting seminars, the Advocacy Unit at SDPI engages in proactive, research-based campaigns, some of which are long-term and undertaken with like-minded institutions. The team has been involved in a number of such campaigns and special seminars during the year:

Environmental and Health Impacts of DDT in NWFP

The work conducted under the project *Physical Verification and Study of Contamination of Soil and Water* to examine the residual DDT in and around a DDT manufacturing factory in Amman Garh, Nowshera, NWFP has been discussed at length under the *Hazardous Waste Management/Sustainable Industrial Development* chapter. The Advocacy Unit organized a seminar titled *Hot Spot: Demolished DDT Factory Land-Threat to Human Health & Environment* during which the report findings of the project were disseminated. Following these collective efforts the DG EPA issued a letter to the DCO of Nowshera for the ban of land transaction of the contaminated factory land until the EPA conducts a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment study for the future use of the land.

Clean Pick Campaign: Cotton Pickers Working Conditions

InDecember2006,asfollow up to SDPI's work on cotton pickers' working conditions discussed at length in the chapter on *Gender and Globalization,* theAdvocacy Unit incollaboration with the Sindh Community Foundation launched two brochures on preventive and protective measures against pesticide poisoning for cotton pickers/sprayers in English, Urdu and Sindhiatthe Hyderabad PressClub.

During the ceremony the miserable working and living conditions of women cotton pickers were highlighted. Experts demanded that landowners, pesticide producers and retailers should take effective measures to protect cotton pickers' health a nd livelihoods. Theyalso urged the Government to extend labor laws to cotton pickers and other agricultural workers for protecting their rightsand safeguarding their health.The same brochureswerelaunchedinMultan on December 19, 2006 in collaboration withAwazFoundationandFarmersVision Forum. Print and electronic media extensively covered both events. After thelaunch of these brochures, the Unit followed up with various stakeholders regardingthewiderdissemination of the brochures. The World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) has agreedto reprint the brochures fortheirFreshwaterand Toxics Program.

SustainableAgriculture Action Group(SAAG):WTOandFarmers' Rights

Duringthisyear,theSAAGwhichSDPIhad beenhostingforseveralyears,wasshifted to a partner organization Lok Sanjh. However,theAdvocacyUnit remainedin collaboration with SAAG activities and took part in the SAAG annual retreat. Duringthemeeting,SAAGactivities such as the farmers' rallies against WTO at various occasions,farmers'conferences, consultativeworkshopsonWTO,meetings with ministries, studies related to the impacts of trade liberalization on small farmersweredискussed.

DisasterManagement-October 8, 2005Earthquake

After the tragic October 8 earthquake which devastated Pakistan, SDPI was involved i n several research projects in NWFP and AJK regions. These projects havebeendiscussed under the v arious program chapters. The Advocacy Unit played its part in disseminating the research findings of these projects by organizingseveralactivities:

1. Seminar on *Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Earthquake AffectedAreas:InfluencingPolicy ChangethroughResearch*
2. Seminar on *State of Livelihood Assets in Earthquake Affected Areas*
3. Rally of earthquake affectees representingBagh,Muzafarabad, Battagram, Mansehra to protest against ERRA's policies in the earthquake affected areas from Parliament House to ERRA office, Islamabad.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

A review of SDPI's research programs is indicative of the Institute's comprehensive work in the area of Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs). During this year, special research-based seminars were conducted on the followingthemes:

- PPPs in the Forestry Sector in Pakistan
- PPPs in Water and Sanitation: ProspectsandChallenges
- PPPs in Primary Education: ProspectsandChallenges

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)II

Duringthisyear,theGovernmentwasalso finalizingthePRSPIIdocument,whichwas initially to be launched by September

2006. Although no formal information was released while this Annual Report was being compiled, suggestions from the consultation organized by SDPI about the PRSP II formulation process *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP): Focus on Gender Equality* indicate that the pillars of the poverty reduction strategy outlined in PRSP I will remain unchanged. While highlighting several socio-economic and institutional hurdles in gender mainstreaming under the PRSP in Pakistan, the consultation stressed upon the need for the Government's commitment and policies to recognize women's productivity and very real economic contribution to the national economy.

Engaging with East Pakistan/Bangladesh: Building a Field of Scholarship and Dialogue

Funded by IDRC, the above workshop was held in January 2007 with participants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Europe (details in the chapter on Gender and Women Issues). This workshop was follwed by the screening of two Bangladeshi documentaries Words of Freedom; and Songs of Freedom at SDPI. The event was covered in Daily Dawn, The Nation, Daily Times, The Post, Jang, Nawai-i-Waqt, Khabrain and Azkar.

REACTIVE CAMPAIGNS AND SPECIAL SEMINARS

2006-07 has been significant and often turbulent for Pakistan, economically, socially and politically. Some of the issues that the Advocacy Unit remained actively involved in were:

Assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti and State of Security in Balochistan

The killing of Nawab Akbar Bugti, a prominent tribal leader, chief of the Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP), as well as one of the key actors in the anti-Center insurgency ongoing in Balochistan was a national tragedy. He was killed in a military operation in Chalgri area of Bhamboor hills in Dera Bugti district. His killing sparked a chain of violence across Balochistan and parts of Sindh and witnessed a tremendous backlash on the military government from political opponents, as well as domestic and international civil society organizations. The Unit organized a series of seminars following this tragedy:

In the seminar titled *Akbar Bugti's Assassination: Implications for National Unity*, the speakers demanded an immediate end to military dictatorship and urged the opposition parties to resign from National, Provincial Assemblies and Senate in protest and to express their solidarity with the people of Balochistan. The speakers also demanded the release of reports by the Parliamentary Committee on Balochistan and details of the agreement with Akbar Bugti. One of the speakers declared the Balochistan Crisis as the darkest era in the history of the country after the 1971 crisis.

During another seminar *Balochistan Crisis: A Civil Society Perspective,* the speakers cautioned that the killing of Akbar Bugti would ignite the parochial sentiments and provide emotional ammunition to fan anti-state activities. They stressed the need for a democratic and political solution to the Balochistan crisis.

A special documentary *Negotiating at Gunpoint* aired at SDPI highlighted the high-handedness of security forces and the miserable life of Balochpeople. It also included an interview with Akbar Bugti, as well as other nationalist politicians, political activists and ordinary Balochs.

The Unit remained an active and vocal participant of several joint consultative and planning meetings about this crisis organized by other civil society partners like HRCP, ActionAid, and CPC. Joint press

conferences and several protest demonstrations were also staged. The team also remained in close communication withprominent political figureslike Abdul Wahid Baloch, Central Coordination Secretary, National Party; Jan Mohammad Jamali, Deputy Chairman Senate; Senator Mian Raza Rabbani, leader of the opposition regarding national dialogues on Balochistan. Apart from this, foreign mediaandembassypersonnelwerealso kept apprisedof SDPI's viewsandposition on the tense situation. BBC Puhsto and Urdu Service regularly aired SDPI's perspective.

ActionAid, HRCP, Sungi and SDPI also organizedaseriesofconsultationsonthe state of security in Pakistan,starting with two provincial consultationsin Peshawar and Quetta and culminating in a national/regional consultation in Islamabad. Keyrecommendations were madeduringthesehighprofileand well-attendedconsultations.

StateofSecurityinNorthWaziristan

Quite contrary to the official *modus operandi* in Balochistan, in North Waziristan, thesecondtrouble spot in the country,the Governmentsignedapeace deal withthepro-Talibanmilitantsin early September 2006. The Government maintainsthattheagreementisameans tobringeconomicvitalityunderpeaceful circumstances.However,inajointspecial seminaron *TheWaziristanPeaceAccord: OneStepForwardorTwoStepsBack ?* civil society partners and political leaders, pointed outthat thedealisadefacto acknowledgment of the military operation's failure and that the peace deal is likely to come under severe pressure from international actors. Depending on its initial impact, the US, NATO and Afghanistan are sure to question the effectiveness of this approach dealing with militants by implicitlybowing to theirpressure, rather than continuingtoconfrontthem.During this one day seminar, prominent tribal parliamentarians and technocrats, well known journalists, academicians and activistsanalyzedthe conflict situationin Waziristan in the light of the ongoing globalWaronTerror.

HudoodOrdinances

Women's rights were at the forefront of parliamentary debate once again this year, as the reforms in the controversial Hudood Ordinances were t abled in the NationalAssembly.Unfortunately,despite the Government'skeennesstomodifythe Ordinance,itfailedtopassamendments proposed in the Assembly in early September. The revised Bill (meant to reducemisuseof theOrdinanceagainst women) was tabled in the National Assembly onSeptember14,2006withthe news that the PML-Q and MMA have agreedto thechangesunderthe Ulema Committee's vision (the committee was formedbytheGovernmenttofinalizethe changes). However, once the Bill was tabled, MMA refused to support it, maintaining that the Bill had been changed considerably from thedrafton whichaconsensuswasforged.
SDPI, along with, other civil society partners and women's rights activists persistentlydemanded therepeal of the Hudood Ordinance through a series of peacefulralliesandhigh-profileseminars and conferences having rape survivors andother womeninattendancein large numbers. SDPI's strong linkages w ith the media lead to many of these activities including the JAC Press Conference on Hudood Ordinances and Protection of Women Bill getting extensive print and electronicmediacoverage.

Judicial Crisis: Removal of the ChiefJusticeofPakistan

The judiciary and the legal community, withthesupportofthecivilsocietyactors and the media showed extraordinary resilience throughout this year, first throughunequivocalsupporttotheChief JusticeofPakistanafterhewasdismissed by President General Pervaiz Musharraf during his visits to various cities across Pakistan, and presently through a high-profile discourse emphasizing the need for supremacyoflawinthecountry.While strongly denouncing President Musharraf's Reference against the Chief Justice of Pakistan based on unsubstantiatedallegations,SDPI lauded theBarCouncilsfortakingaboldstandfor upholding the independence of the judiciary andcondemning such acts of dictatorshipthathavenojustificationand may lead tothedestruction ofthevery basisofdemocracyinourcountry.

Not only did the advocacy team vigorouslyparticipateinallCSOmeetings regardingtheirroleintheongoingjudicial crisesinthecountry,organizeseminarsat SDPI, but also participated in peaceful protest demonstrations in front of the SupremeCourt severaltimes,oftenatthe riskofharmandinjury.

Restoration ofDemocracy and Peace

In a well-attended one-day national consultation on *Democracy at the Crossroads: Whither Public Institutions?* organized by SDPI, ActionAid Pakistan, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan andSungiDevelopmentFoundation,the followingdemandsweremadeby social and political leaders, activists and civil society actors:

- ThePresidentmust beimpeached and b e tried on the charges of high treason under the constitutionalarticle6.
- No militaryhasarightto interfere ortoruleinthecountrynoworany timein the future. T heir roleinthe politics ofaPakistanneedsto be eliminatedforever.
- All the political parties must respect the Charter of Democracy.
- The Chief Justice must be reinstatedimmediately.
- The decisions of the Supreme Court and High Court must be respected.
- Military operation in Balochistan, FATA and N orth Waziristan must bestoppedforthwith.
- Political prisoners must be releasedimmediately.
- All persons removed forcedly eitheronpoliticalallegationsoron the allegations of terrorism must bepresentedtothecourt.
- Complete provincial autonomy must be declared and Pakistan must be declared multi-cultural andmulti-lingual.
- Privatization must be stopped in thecountry.
- MQM must be declared as a fascistparty.

In another jointly organized seminar *Political Violence: Role of State and Society,* speakerscondemnedtheevents of12MayinKarachi,whichclaimedover

40 innocent lives and tookplace under thecoalition government of MQM and PML (Q) led by Gen.Pervaiz Musharraf. They declared it a worst form of state terrorismagainst itscitizensandurgedall thecivil societyactors unite against the military dictatorship and fascist political and religious forces in the country. A peacefulprotestrallyagainstthepolitical violence in Karachi was organized followingtheseminar.

Religious Fanaticism-The Jamia Hafsa Episode

Another most notable security-related episode this year was the commando operationontheLalMasjidin Islamabad. During May and June 2007, tensions mounted as the Lal Masjid cadres continuedtocoercevideoandCDshops in Islamabad to shut down. The crisis cametoaheadwhenthecadresforcibly closeddownanalleged brothelandtook six Chinese women hostage. With Sino-Pak diplomatic ties at stake, the Government was able to have the hostages released quickly. The GovernmentalsomovedinRangersunits tocordonofftheMasjidinashowofforce. The madrassah students, subsequently, attackedthesecuritycheckpostsaround the mosque, engaging them in gun battles.

SDPI, along with other like-minded organizations held several press conferences and demonstrations to protest the religious fascism of the students of Jamia Hafsa. These demonstrations involved considerable efforts given the security situation in the capital.

FederalBudget2007

A major event on the economic front during this yearwastheannouncement of the Federal Budget 2007. The total outlay ofthefederal budget is PKR 1.5 trillion, reflecting an increase in total expenditure of 8.4 percent over the previous year. Allocation for development expenditure has seen a tremendous increase, with a total allocation of PKR 435 billion, up by59.9 percent. The defense expenditure has also seen an increase, the current allocation being set at 250.2 billion, a double digit increase over the last year. The target for increaseinrevenues has beensetat6.7percenthigherthanFY06. Subsidy allocations have been raised from PKR64billiontoPKR89 billion,while publicdebt is estimatedtoexperiencea downward movement declining from 54.7 percent of GDP in FY06 to 49.5 percentofGDPinFY07.

Officialsourceshavetermed thebudget pro-poor. Indeed, onpaper a number of pro-poor initiatives have been undertaken. The Government has raised the 'taxexemptionceiling'fromRs.100,000 to Rs.150,000. Another pro-poor safeguard admittedly built is the 15 percent dearness allowance to all Governmentemployeesanda15and20 percent allowance to pensionershaving retired before orafter 1977 respectively. The minimum wage has also been increasedfromRs.3000toRs.4000. Finally, astheEconomicSurveyofPakistan2005-06 figures recommended, the Government hasprioritized housing and construction,SMEs,andITandTelecomas sectors, which are key to employment generation. However, a contentious economicconcernhasbeenthedebate onpovertyfigures. The Government has stood by its stance on the drastic reduction in povertyinthe country. The Government's estimates suggest a declineinpovertyfrom34percent in2001 to23percentin2005.

SDPIorganizedaseries ofseminarsabout the Budget during which politicians and academics challenged these figures. Post-budget,politicalopponentsstrongly criticized the Government's stance on poverty. S DPI's seminars highlighted that achievement of poverty related MDG goals(21percentby2009-10)mayprove

to beachallengethanks to low social and poverty related spending and decliningincome distribution.

DiamondCityProject,Karachi

SDPI's Advocacy Unit also coordinated with thePakistan Fisherfolk Forum,Action AidPakistan,Sungiand other civilsociety organizations to discuss a civil society advocacy campaign a gainstthesaleof two Karachiislandsfor theDiamondCity Project. SDPIalso organizedaseminaron the *Diamond Bar Island City: A Development or Disaster Project* where the speakers highlighted the blatant violations of environmental and biodiversity preservation laws & obligations,disrespectoftheConstitution, Parliament and citizen's rights by the Government of P akistanwith regards to the D iamondBarIsland City Project and the grave negative socio-economic, political, environmental and livelihood impacts of the project. The speakers demanded an immediate abandonmentoftheproject,initiationof a strong, collective and peaceful resistancebythecivilsociety.

Margalla TunnelandKuriLandfill Project

SDPI also c oordinated efforts and gave draft comments to the Supreme Court over the proposed construction of Margalla Tunnel in Islamabad. Roedad Khan of Margalla Hill Society has challengedtheconstructionofthistunnel in the a pex court. The advovacy team was also involved with community members of Union Council Kurree regardingprotestdemonstrationsagainst C DA'splannedKuri LandfillProject in K uri city.

InternationalWomen'sDay

OnMarch8, 2007, the Unit participated and also mobilized media coverage of thetorchbearing rally andrecitation of poetry to commemorate International Women'sDay.Thisyear'stheme was E nd ViolenceAgainstWomen.

International Environment Day

To highlight sustainable tourism related environmental issues and to celebrate International Environment Day, SDPI in collaboration with Sungi Development Foundation, Community Association for Sustainable Development of Murree Areas (QASMA), New Murree, a broad network oflocalorganizationsofMurree Area arrangeda peaceful walk in June 2007fromJheekaGalitotheMall,Murree. 200-250 persons, including women and children, from local communities participatedinthenearlythree-kilometer walk.Theycarriedbanners andplacards, inscribed with slogans and demands

highlighting environmental issues. Representatives of civil society organizationsaddressedthe participants ofthewalk. Thefollowingdemands were made:

- Scrapping the New Murree project.
- Banning auto-workshops in the urbanareasofMurree.
- Ensuring provision of safe and cleandrinkingwater.
- Ensuring sustainable developmentofMurree.
- Promoting and adopting environment-friendly tourism policies.
- Implementing ban on cutting-trees.
- Improving and expanding water and sanitationfacilities.

Code of ConductforNGOs

In February 2007, NGO representatives and experts outrightly rejected the Government's proposed draft Code of Conduct for NGOs (CoC), which was seen as a malafide and politically motivated move of the Government to distract public attention from other important national issues facing the country.Whiledeclaringitanambiguous, contradictoryand direct violation of the lawofthelandduringtheSDPIorganized seminar *Code of Conduct for NGOs: A Civil Society Perspective,* the following resolutionswerepassed:

- Pakistan NGOs Forum and its regional Coalitions totally reject the Government'sdraft CoC and thesubsequentdraftlaw.
- NGOs follow their own comprehensiveCodeofConduct voluntarily, as an ethical entity, and theGovernment isinvitedto participateinthisCoC.
- NGOsare alreadyregistered and strictly regulated bya number of Government regulatory bodies and are accountable to them, thusnonewCoCisneeded.
- NGOs demand a conducive, enablingenvironmentinwhichto carryouttheirwork.

Israeli Aggression

The countryalso sawtheemergenceofa strong movement against Israeli occupation and against its war with Lebanon. As Israeli attacks on civilians continued and escalated d ayafter day inLebanonand PalestineduringJuly2007 and as world governments supported Israel's crimes or, at b est, turned a blind eyetoitsactions,on20th and27th July2006, several organizations and solidarity groups organized a demonstration againstthewar inLebanoninthecapital city. The invitation to join the demonstrationwascirculated by email, telephone and sms. Over 500 people participated.

On30th July,SDPIalsoorganizedaseminar strongly condemning the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The speakers questioned the USsupport to Israeli aggression against Lebanon besides its double standards on democracyand humanrights.Theyalso feared rise in anti-US and anti-Israel sentiment allovertheworld,particularlyin Muslim countries. The speakers demanded an immediate end to this conflict.

MEDIANETWORKING

The Advocacyteamwasinvitedtoshare their views on various issues by local as well as international print and electronic media:

- ParticipatedintheAVTKhyberlive talkshow Maraka onthe Bajour incident.
- Participated in the ARY-One live talkshowTodayoncompletionof five years of the overthrow of Taliban government in Afghanistan.
- AttendedVoiceofAmerica(VoA) Pushto service live current affairs talk show on *Role of NGOs in Pakistan.*

- Delivered a talk on Political history of Afghanistan and its impact on Pakistan at a workshop organized by Church World Service.
- Gave comments on education to Voice of Germany.
- Attended the current affairs program of AVT Khyber on Waziristan situation.
- Attended the current affairs program of ARY-One to comment on President Musharraf's press conference regarding Afghanistan.
- Gave interview to the Christian Science Monitor regarding the issues of Afghan refugees.
- Gave telephonic interview to Christian Science Monitor regarding militancy and related issues in FATA.
- Participated in hunger strike camp at Islamabad Press Club against the kidnaping of Peshawar-based journalist Sohail Qalandar.
- Gave a presentation on the *Role of Civil Society in Strengthening Local Government* at Pakistan Press Foundation Karachi's conference.
- Gave comments to Voice of Germany on *Jirga*.
- Gave comments to N DTV about the judicial crises.
- Participated in the peaceful demonstration in front of GeoTV following the police attack on their office.
- Participated in a live talk show on enforced disappearances at VoA.
- Arranged CSO representatives' interviews on the issue of Jamia Hafsa at PTV.
- Participated in a live talk show on Pushto Literature by VoA.
- Participated in Khyber TV live talk show on Elections.
- Participated in a peaceful protest demonstration for the freedom of press in Pakistan organized by Pakistan Professional Forum and Civil Society of Pakistan.
- Participated in a peaceful torch-bearing rally to protest against the PEMRA amendment ordinance and for the freedom of press in Pakistan organized by Pakistan Union of Journalists and Rawalpindi-Islamabad Union of Journalists from GEO TV office to Parliament House.

TALKS, PRESENTATIONS AND LECTURES DELIVERED

SDPI researchers were also invited to deliver talks, presentations at both national and international conferences and seminars on a wide range of sustainable development issues including environmental degradation, peace initiatives, current economic situation, food security, climate change, water management, sustainable agriculture, impact of pesticides, the political economy, gendered employment, poverty reduction, food security, rights of minorities, religious tolerance, educational reforms, environmental security in Pakistan, human security and large dams. A summary of papers and lectures presented is provided in Annex 2

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, INTERVIEWS AND EXTERNAL PUBLICATIONS

Articles and interviews were also published in the national newspapers, apart from SDPI's own English and Urdu language 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 as discussed earlier. The list of SDPI's publications is given in Annex 3 and 4.

STUDY GROUP ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Aspartofitscapacity buildingactivities, SDPI hasbeenhosting this S tudy Group since the past ten years. This group contributes to improvement of the information telecommunication infrastructure at the national level. It provides a platform for consultants, scientists, academics, economists and other stake holdersto create awareness in public and private sectors to exploit useful information resources, address existing difficulties in this respect, and foreseefuturedevelopments which might impact the national economy and society at large. The group also undertakes thepreparationofpolicyand planning recommendations that could subsequentlybe pursuedbytherelevant agencies.

Thegroup meets quarterly to discussand evaluate current developments in the rapidly evolving fields of telecommunications, computers, data processing, networking, mass media, etc., related to the generation, processing, management and use of information. SDPI, not only hosts and organizes the discussions of this expert group,but has substantiallyparticipated in thedeliberations andprovided useful commentsinthemeetings.

54th STUDYGROUPMEETING

Available technologies integrated with information superhighwaysnowconnect millionsofcomputers.Thesetechnologies also facilitate economic espionage, support assault on the personal, corporate and global privacy and confidentiality.Organizedgangsof cyber criminalsareable toinfiltrate information systems, manipulate data and block computer networks. In the absence of comprehensivepoliciesandappropriate legislation, hackers, cyberpunks, sniffers, computer terrorists and information warriorscaninflictsignificant damageon individuals, corporationsandcountries.

The Federal Investigating Agency (FIA) has done considerable work inacquiring the technology and the capacity to identify and counter cyber crimes. The Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication (MoIT) has drafted cyber laws, whichwill be processed for Parliamentary action. Unfortunately, thereislackofawarenesson therisksand remedies. The 54th meeting of the Study Group was hence organized on November 23, 2006 chaired byDr.Ijaz Shafi Gilanitodiscuss *Cyber Criminology: Risks, Pakistan's Present Capability to Counter,PolicyIssues, Appropriatenessof Legislation, Future Outlook*. Thefollowing speakers gave presentations as mentioned against each and initiated the discussion:

Speakers	Topic
Mr.AmmarJaffri, ProjectDirector, National Response Center for Cyber Crimes,FIA	Cyber Criminology: Risks,Present Capabilityto Counterand FutureOutlook
BarristerZahid UsmanJamil JamilandJamil Barristers-at-Law, Karachi	PolicyIssues: Appropriateness of Legislation

Recommendations

The Study Group, after in depth discussion, made the following recommendations for consideration by the Government:

- To curbeverrisingcybercrime,a comprehensive policy on cyber securityshouldbeformulatedand lawsshouldbelegislated.
- National information security framework so formulated should include best practices/laws adoptedbyadvancedcountries andtheUN.

- TheFederalInvestigationAgency (FIA),presentlydealingwithcyber crime related issues should organize systematic awareness campaigns incollaboration with theMoITT.
- Capacity building programs for stakeholders, like government departments, banks, Internet ServiceProviders(ISPs),the police and defence services should be planned and implemented.
- Cyber crime being a global phenomenon, effective liaison and cooperation should be established with regional and international cyber security organizations.

Networks to share cyber security information between relevant organizations should be established. Arrangements like key public infrastructureand computer forensics needtobeconsidered.

- Reporting of cyber crime cases shouldbemademandatory.
- LawsshouldbemadetoforceISPs to retaincustomerinformationfor a set period and on demand shareitwithFIAandthepolice.
- The Draft Electronic Crime Bill 2006 prepared by the MoITT shouldbe widely disseminated for stakeholders' comments and feedback.

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HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SDPI considers Human Resource Management (HRM) an important function of the organization and recognizes its contribution in achieving organizationalgoals.TheHRM strategyat SDPIfocuseson attracting a ndretaining good talent, professional and personal developmentof employeesandcreating a friendly and conducive work environment for its staff. Gender integration hasalways been a part ofthe overallmanagementatthe Institute that has a separate human resource unit closely coordinating with its other programsandunits.

SDPI'SSTAFF STRENGTH

Duringthe year, theaveragenumber of regularemployeesremained 45including five Research Fellows, the Executive DirectorandAssistant ExecutiveDirector, three Research Associatesand50short and mid-termconsultants(Annex9).

VISITINGFACULTY

The SDPI hasa cadre of visiting faculty providing a locus for research and development. This opportunity benefits both the faculty and SDPI. This year, six Visiting Fellowsbecameassociated with SDPI:

Dr. Nathalène Reynolds, a Research Associate atthe CenterforAsianStudies, Geneva is working on two interlinked topics:reinforcingcitizenship inPakistani civil society: the ambiguous status of women; and the legal and symbolic statusofwomeninPakistan:theconcepts ofthecoupleandthefamily.

Dr. Syed Nomanul Haq is currently developing the humanities program at the Lahore University of Management Sciences(LUMS)asaseniorfaculty member of the Department of Social Sciences. He is the author of several books, largelypublished in Europe and the USA,aswell asnumerous articlesand papers in prestigious journals, international newspapers, and edited volumes including Nature, New York Times,andDaedalus.

Dr. Ayesha Siddiqa, author of two books on defense decision-making and political-economy of themilitary, has17 years experience in research/writing, consulting and public sector management. Dr. Siddiqa is currently working on a research project on the political-economy of marginality and extremism inPakistan andis compilingher thirdbook on*Military, StateandSocietyin SouthAsia:ASubalternPerspective*.

Dr. Kaiser Bengali iscurrentlyProfessorof EconomicsatSZABIST, Karachiand Senior Economist at t he Collective for Social ScienceResearch,Karachi. Dr.Bengali's areas of interest include urban development and local government politics. He has over 30 research publicationsinnationaland international journals and conferences and is the author of two books titled *Why Unemployment?* and *The Politics of ManagingWater*.

Dr. ShaukatFarooq isaHEC-FFHPProfessor ofEnvironmental Engineering atInstitute ofEnvironmentalEngineering(IESE),NUST, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. His research interestsinclude rural sanitationproblems inPakistan.

Dr. Babar Shahbaz is a senior researcher with theNationalCenterforCompetence in Research (NCCR North-South) Switzerland, andanAssistantProfessorat the Universityof Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan. His research fields include natural resource management (especially forests), decentralization, livelihoods and poverty-environment nexus. Currently, he is pursuing post-doctoral research on the *Impact of Development Intervention Disparities on the Poverty-Environment Nexus: Contextuality of Decision-Making and Mitigation Strategies* under the

Transversal Package of NCCR North-South,Switzerland.

The following researchers and scholars have also been affiliated with SDPI as Visiting Fellows over the past several years:

1. Dr.A.H.Nayyar
2. Haroon Sharif
3. Dr.Haider K Nizamani
4. Dr.Lubna NazirChaudhary
5. Dr.MahmoodA Khwaja
6. Dr.PeterLundThomsen
7. Dr.UrsGeiser
8. Dr.ZiaMian

SDPI's Visiting Faculty also includes two VisitingResearchAssociates:

MoeedYousaf is a doctoral candidate at Boston University, USA. He worked as a consultant on Economic Policy with SDPI from 2004-07. He has published widely on issues relating to sustainable development. He also writes a weekly column for The Friday Times, Pakistan.

Faisal Haq Shaheen completed his MBA from York University and is a graduate student in Political Science at Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada. He has been affiliated with SDPI for the past several years on various projects. His research interests focus on the institutional interfaces between globalization and sustainable development.

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 employees and has allocated a special training budget for them.

Interested colleagues took part in the following in-house CCB workshops:

- Performance Appraisal for Enhancing Organizational Effectiveness
- Leadership Skills for Women: Conflict Management and Negotiation Styles
- Gender Dimensions in Economic Globalization
- Writing Skills for Rapporteurs of SDC
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Development Projects

The CCB also organized a specialized Training Cycle on *Research Methodology* for SDPI's research staff. The Training Cycle was spread over a period of six months and included the following modules:

- Gender and Sampling in Research
- Quantitative Techniques for Data Generation
- Qualitative Techniques for Data Generation
- Quantitative Data Analysis with SPSS
- Qualitative Data Analysis with ATLAS.ti

For a policy think tank, training and lifelong learning are very important. Extending the skills of SDPI's employees allows SDPI to be more competitive and flexible. This learning environment enables staff to grow and reach personal aspirations as well as remain focused, goal-oriented and loyal, in partnership with achieving the Institute's mandate.

CONFERENCES AND 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 conferences and seminars attended by SDPI staff increase their capacity to efficiently conduct research, advocacy and provide policy advice. A few included:

- Regional Consultation on *Climate Change Adaptation Opportunities and the Way Forward* organized by the South Asia Co-operative Environment Program (SACEP) Center for Environment Education (CEE)-India in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Conference on *Public Private Partnerships in Healthcare: Solution or Illusion?* organized by the Population Association of Pakistan in collaboration with University of Peshawar, Pakistan.
- Triennial Conference on *Reorienting Agricultural Research* to meet the Millennium Development Goals organized by the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) in New Delhi, India. GFAR is a stakeholder led initiative that serves as a neutral platform to discuss and act on strategic issues related to Agricultural Research for Development (ARD).
- Workshop on *Regional Trade and Security* in Centurion, South Africa organized by the South African Institute of International Affairs.
- Planning workshop *Whose Public Action* organized by the International Development Department, University of Birmingham, UK on collaboration between state and non-state providers (NSPs) in the provision of public services at University of Birmingham, UK.
- Planning consultation for the NCCR Transversal Package (TP) 2 *From Vulnerability to Resilience* organized and hosted by the Swiss Tropical Institute, Basel, Switzerland.

A detailed look at such events is reflected under Annex 2.

INTERNAL GOVERNANCE

When heart and soul are missing from an organization, it becomes wounded and is unable to foster authentic communication or to heal itself, let alone society. Such an organization is without spirit and without joy. SDPI as an Institute not only advocates for transparency, participation and pro-people initiatives at the national and global level, but also tries to infuse the same soul and spirit in its organizational structure and working.

The Board of Governors (BoG) meetings held twice during this year provided the Institute guidance and advice on its strategic and financial direction.

10 Fellows' Council (FC) meetings took place to discuss the administrative matters of the Institute. The FC is the collective body of the resident Research Fellows, directors of the core activities, Research Coordinator and the Senior Manager Finance of the Institute. Members of the core staff and researchers are part of the FC as observers on a rotational basis to share staff concerns. Activity reports of all the Units are shared and discussed during this Council.

Each month the entire staff of SDPI, from the gardener to the driver and Executive Director meet for a Staff Council (SC) which is chaired by colleagues on a rotational basis. Proceedings of this meeting are conducted in Urdu. It is a forum for blunt and open discussion, critique on maters from SDPI's monthly expenses to transport, tea and other administrative issues. New colleagues are also formally introduced during this Council.

Following recommendations from staff membersthrough theStaffCouncil and subsequently the FC, revisions in the Management Procedures of SDPI also takeplacewiththeapprovaloftheBoG. Thisyear,SDPIspentagreat dealoftime in re-organizing its HR unit which went through several changes due to employee turn over. The various HR related documents, which underwent rigorous review last year, were implemented.

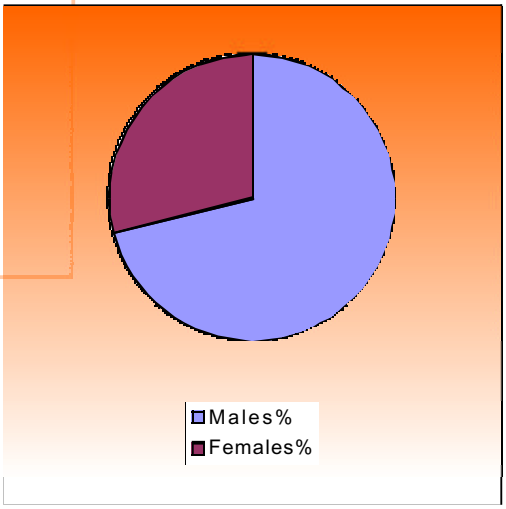
In addition to salary, SDPI offers its core employees fringe benefits, including medical and life insurance, as well as transport facilityand day care. This year the medical insurance contract was awardedtoMetropolitan Life Assurance Company,whilegrouplifeinsurancewas handledbyNJILifeInsuranceCompany.

CRÈCHE

SDPIbelievesthatitistheresponsibility of both the state and public/private organizations to take ownership for childcare. In accordance with this philosophy,SDPIset-upacrèche in2002, to facilitate working parents, especially working mothers. SDPI's management procedures and gender strategy stress the provision of this facility to its staff. Duringtheyear,reliableandhigh-quality care was provided to the enrolled children. On a verage thereweresix to seven children in this daycare facility caredforbytwoexperiencedcaregivers. Interestingly, men and women employeesareusingthe facility equally. Supported by SDPI funds, the crèche is also open to non-SDPI staff and the initiative hasbeenverywellreceived.

GENDERINTEGRATION

By addressing the gender-based constraints, governments as well as organizations have the potential to increase the effectiveness of their programsand tostrengthenthe powerof women and men to gain control over decisions that affect their access to employment, credit, social services, politicalparticipation,natural resources-therequisites fora better quality of life. SDPI promotes gender integration and has a gender-sensitive organizational policyapprovedbytheBoG.Thestrategy focuses onattaining a genderbalance in research and professional staff. It also emphasizes the provision of equal opportunities and facilities to both womenandmen.



HAVINGFUN

SDPI is not all about work and no play: During the SDPI Annual Retreat employees alongwiththeirfamilieswent toAyubia,Murree.

One in-house Social Get-Together was arrangedinwhichcolleaguestookpartin skits,parodies,songsandgames.

The Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) organized a Cultural Musical Evening and Dinner for the panelists, staff members and SDPI partners.

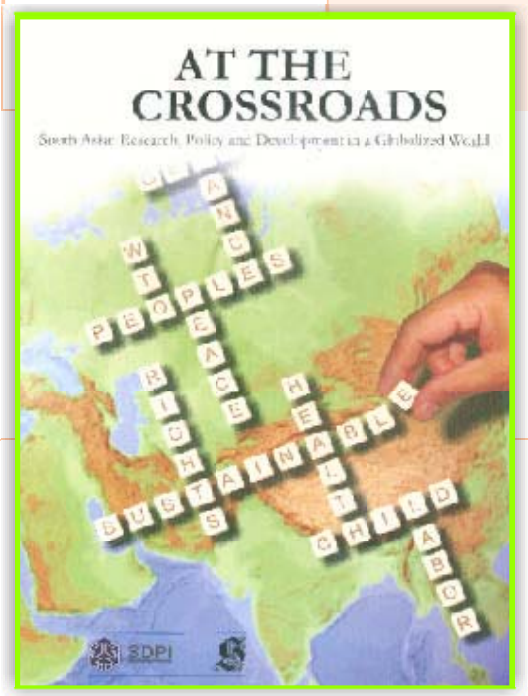
These activitiesgaveemployeestime to kick off their shoes and take a much needed break from work and hectic deadlines. Apart from these planned events, colleagues also celebrated engagements, weddings, newborn babies,tripsandacademicresults.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE (SDC)

An important dimension of SDPI's outreachtothegeneralpublic,aswellas policy makers is the organization of conferences, workshops and seminars. Themostimportant of these channels is the Sustainable Development Conference(SDC)whichhas established itselfasaprimeConferenceinSouthAsia ondevelopment issuesattractingleading intellectualsandpolicy-makers.

The2006SDCwastheNinthConference organized by SDPI. The theme of the Conference was *Missing Links in Sustainable Development: South Asian Perspectives* heldinIslamabad,Pakistan, from 13-15 December 2006. It attracted 44 speakers from South Asia and more than 1056 scholars, researchers, activists, students and decision-makers from nonprofit and community o rganizations, universities, and the local, state and federalgovernment.Truetoitstheme,this three-day conference on sustainable development provided a forum for discussion,insightandaction.

An anthology titled *At the Crossroads: South Asian Research, Policy and Development in a Globalized World,* a collection of twenty-three research papersreadattheEighth SDC,wasalso launched on the opening day. This anthologyexaminesthemultiplefacetsof sustainable development in the context of South Asia. Fivemajorthemes-gender issues,livelihoods,WTOandgovernance, healthandenvironment,andpeaceand humanrights-arecovered.



LookingatMissingLinksin SustainableDevelopment(SD): South Asian Perspectives

The concept of SD is essentially an interdisciplinary one. Economists, environmentalists, anthropologists, political scientists and others have advanced rigorous theories to explore the various dimensions of sustainable development. Yet, often their findings andsuggestionshavenot been noticed beyonddisciplinaryboundaries;they have b een ignored in the policy arena and thus are ineffective in solving problems at the grassroots level. Narrowing the gaps in sustainability research and bridging the space between the scientific discourse on SD andpractical stepstowardsasustainable SouthAsiahasbeen themission of SDPI's conferenceseries.

Given S DPI's own research agenda, t he followingfive sub-themes were covered undertheoverarchingtheme:

1. Globalization
2. Gender
3. Peace andPeople'sRights
4. Education
5. Environment

Sub-themel:Globalization

SouthAsianeconomieshaveopened up to global tradeand investment flows - at various speeds,with dissimilarpolicies.The promise to them had been the same: liberalize, privatize- andyoureconomies willgrow,humandevelopmentwillfollow. The promise remains unfulfilled. Despite economic growth, South Asia has the largest number of p oor, h ighest gender gaps, and lowest literacy rates. Deforestation continues at a high rate and water scarcity increasingly poses a security threat to theregion. Obviously, thesimpleequation thatthedemand for sustainable development increases with greater purchasing power has been proven wrong. The Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centerconcludes in its 2001 report on *Globalization and Human Development* that during the globalization phase about half a million people inSouthAsiahave experienced a decline in their incomes and inequality has increased. Yet, many parts are missing inthejigsaw. Thepanelsunderthis sub-theme identified and analyzed missing links b etween globalization a nd sustainabledevelopment:

Panel1: Trade and Sustainable Development: The WTO needsaNewFace

Session: Regional Trade Agreements and Conflict Mitigation

Session: Marine Fisheries: Compliance, Sustainability and Livelihoods

Panel3: SouthAsiaintheWTO:In Search of a Common Position

Panel4: Regoverning Markets: Inclusion ofSmallGrowers and Producers in the SupplyChain

Panel5: Policy Trends and DevelopmentinAccessto Genetic Resources and BenefitSharing

Sub-theme II: Gender

Like previous years, gender remained a crosscutting issue at the SDC. This year's panel looked at women-centered securityissuesbothinsideandoutsidethe home. This panel framed an important SDPI researchstudyconductedwithinthe last year and discussed the policy implications, aswellas prescriptions that emerged n ot only from a Pakistani, but also the South Asian experience. The second panel looked intogender and globalization and how economic integration has affected gender imbalances.

Panel1: Women, Conflict and Security

Panel2: The Underbelly of Globalization: Gender andEconomic Integration inSouthAsia

Sub-theme III: Peace and People'sRights

Thepanelsunder thesub-themeofPeace andPeople'sRightsanalyzedthedifferent forms of conflicts in Pakistan and South Asia,especiallyduringthepastyear;and howconflictsituations canberesolvedor mitigated. The sub-theme examined numerous concepts, values and practices that produce non-violence, peaceful coexistence and peaceful resolutionofconflictsindifferentcontexts.

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Panel1: South Asian People's Movements: Bringing DevelopmentHome

Panel2: Human Security in South Asia

Panel3: Political Economy of Rehabilitation

Sub-theme IV:Education

Duringthe lasthalfacentury,SouthAsia has witnessedvarioueducationpolicies. For instance, at least nine documents have been prepared and produced during the last few years by Pakistan's education bureaucracy that could be regarded aseducationpoliciesor plans. Almost every successive regime presented its version of what the nation neededbywayofeducationasanagent ofchange.Apanelwasthusdedicated to discussing education policies in the subcontinent:

Panel1: EducationalPolicies in the SouthAsia

Sub-theme V: Environment

The root cause of continued environmentaldegradation andpoverty is lack of sustainable development. Sustainable capacity of human, economic and environmental resources and their accessibility, effective a ndjust use leads to sustainable development. Lack of financial investment for

environmental protection and non-consultative approach among the stakeholders for the development and implementation of control measures/action plan for pollution control have led to increased environmentaldegradationinSouthAsia. The participants of the Conference shared theirexperiences and discussed national and South Asian regional environmental issuespertainingtovarious segments of environmentforsustainable development:

Panel1: Myths and Realities of Deforestation in Pakistan: Implications for Sustainable Forest Management

Panel2: Forest Degradation, Resource Rights and Livelihoods: The InstitutionalContext

Panel3: Water Justice and GovernanceinSouthAsia

The diversity in themes and sub-themes andoverallhighqualityofthepapersmet the interests and needs of the participants.

ConferenceStructure

The Ninth SD Conference offered 4 plenaries and 14 sessions to attendees. This year, the conference structure was changed ascompared to earlier years. The number of panels was reduced in order to increase the duration o f panels allowing more timeforpresentationsand meaningfuldebate.Fourkeynoteplenary sessions wereadded,witheach plenary addressingakeyissue.

This Conference continued tobringhigh profile speakers and thisyearproved to be noexception with the plenary guest speakersincluding:

Ms Urvashi Butalia a publisher and writer, co-founder of India's first feminist publishinghouse,Kali forWomen, andnow Director of Zubaan. She has been involved in the women's movement in Indiafordecades,andwritesonarange ofissues.AmongherpublicationsareThe Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India (winnerof two awards) and has edited a volume, *Speaking Peace: Women's Voices from Kashmir*. She spoke on *Interrogating Peace:* A *PerspectivefromtheMargins*.

Dr. Walden Bello, Director of Focus on the Global South in Bangkok,aproject of Chulalongkorn University's Social Research Institute and Professor of Public Administration and Sociology at theUniversity of the Philippines. Walden Bellohasbeendeclaredoneofthe"stars in our human cosmos"by the2003jury of theRightLivelihood Award,knownasthe Alternative Nobel Prize. His keynote address looked at *The Crisis of the GlobalistProject: Civil Society'sRoleand Response*.

Mr. Dipak Gyawali, Research Director, Nepal Water Conservation Foundation; and, Institute for Social and Environmental Transition, Nepal. His keynote address highlighted *Sustaining Sustainability: Moving from Static ConceptstoDynamicEngagement*.

Mr. I. A. Rahman, Director Human RightsCommissionof Pakistan, at the closing plenary spoke on the topic *Give Democracy a Chance.*

SDPI promotes the SDC througharange ofvehicles.Prior attendance, e-mail, the SDPI web site, media briefings and announcements, pre-SDC curtain raiser, networking with university departments, theSDCposterandwordofmouthwere the most important vehicles to help peoplelearnofthisyear'sConference.

Thepre-SDC curtain raiser was covered by seven English dailies and one fortnightly fromKarachi, sixUrdu dailies, and one Indian/Hindi newspaper. Coverage of the first day appeared in eleven newspapers; day two in eight newspapers; and day three in eleven newspapers. The event was also well covered by the electronic media including Aaj TV, ATV, CNBC, TV Alarabiya,RungTV,andDuetcheWelle.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Canadian International Development Agency ProgramfortheAdvancementofGender Equality (CIDA PAGE) and Royal Norwegian Embassy funded the Conference.

SDPI's project partners whoalsopartially funded their project related panels included Sungi Development Foundation, the Regional International Networking Group (RING) and the PakistanFisherFolkForum(PFF).

ConferenceAchievements

This Ninth Conference was able to achievethe followingobjectives:

1. It successfully facilitated the transfer of knowledge across disciplinary boundaries by integrating into the program an interdisciplinary groupofscholars spanning various themes within the social sciences and humanities.
2. It identified andhelped develop research opportunities by highlighting gaps in knowledge within various areas that were represented in the conference programanddisseminatingthese resultsviatheconferencewebsite and the forthcoming SDC anthology.
3. It enhanced the profile and visibility of sustainable developmentresearchinPakistan by demonstrating its importance to a conference audience that included significant representation from the public, private, and non-profit sectors withinPakistanandfromabroad.
4. It cultivated networking opportunities and provided participants the opportunity to discuss their work andlearnfrom theirpeersandpartners.

SDPIwillholditsTenthSDC from December 10-12, 2007in Islamabad, Pakistan.Theoverarching theme ofthis Conference is *Sustainable Solutions:A Spotlighton SouthAsian Research.* SDPI's anthologyofpapers presented attheNinth Conference *MissingLinks inSustainable Development(SD):South AsianPerspectives* willbe launchedduringthe InauguralCeremony.

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LINKAGES WITH ACADEMIA

Pakistan now operates in a globalized environmentcharacterized by the rapid growth o f a knowledge-based society. Institutions of higher education, both national and international, ar e increasingly playing a central role in providing the youth of today and tomorrow with a global outlook and globalcapacities.

Itisimperativeforcivilsocietytobuildand strengthen linkages with academic institutions for various types of activities including increased faculty and student exchange, increased foreign student enrolment, the development of joint research programs and co-sponsored seminars/conferences. In short, linkages are all about developing global scholasticpartnershipsandcapabilities.

INTERNSHIPAND VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Giventheimportance of theselinkages, SDPI has been actively involved with universities, both within Pakistan and abroad. SDPI offersregularinternships to fresh Masters degree holders and to studentsonthevergeofcompletingtheir post-graduate studies. The purpose is to exposeyouthtopracticalsituations,build their knowledge base, impart skills and trainthemtobecomeusefulmembers of society.

"TheinternshipwithSDPI gavemeanideaofwhat it'sliketodoresearch. I hadnot realizedhow muchtime ittakes.Idid nothaveextensive experience withprimary source documents before coming here, even thoughwearetaught researchmethodologyat theUniversity.Ialso discoveredthatIlike writing."
- AninternfromArid AgricultureUniversity

SDPIhasaninstitutionalcollaborationwith the Department of Agricultural Economics at the Arid Agriculture U niversity,Rawalpindi. This year, fourB.Sc (Honor.) Agri. Economics students (3 females and 1 male) internedwith SDPI fromthisUniversity. SDPI h asalso trained two students from Lahore University of Management Sciences in carrying out theirresearch.

The McCulloch Center for Global Initiativesat theMountHolyoke College, USAalso requested SDPI t o placeinterns andvolunteersfrom theircollegeatSDPI. So thisyear,asophomore withadouble major in Economics and Mathematics spend h er summer break with SDPI. T he goalwastogivethestudentachanceto see how SDPI works as an organization, andalsogive her theopportunitytoact asaresearchassistanttosupport thework oftheInstitute:

"My fieldtriptoSargodha, despite the security concerns,wasagreat successas quite a number of farmers showed up,expressed theirviewsand actively took partinallthegroup discussions.Igottosee howworkatthegrassroot level iscarried outand was abletointeractwith thefarmers."
-Volunteerfrom Mount Holyoke College,USA

In total, ten interns and four volunteers worked with SDPI during their spring/summerbreak.

Establishing Research Partnerships

SDPI also provides space to local and foreignscholarstointeractwithSDPIstaff andpursue theirresearchprograms. SDPI is leading the NCCRPakistan Research Group which is a partner of the Swiss National Center for Competence in ResearchNorth-South(NCCR).Oneofthe NCCR North-South objectives is to strengthen development-oriented researchcapacitiesintheSouthandthe North. Under this partnership, SDPI supervises the research work and facilitates the field work of Master and PhD students from the University of FaisalabadandUniversityofZurich.

International Placements

Other professional development activities at SDPI include special assignments, internal and external attachments, including international placements. Aspartof the NCCRNorth-South Transversal Package (TP) 2 *From Vulnerability to Resilience,* an SDPI ResearchFellow became affiliated as a visiting scholar at the Institute for Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, Netherlands to work on a paper onexploring theroleof social capital for vulnerability and resilience.

Student and Faculty Orientations

Several local universities sent their students and faculty members for orientations during which we shared SDPI'songoingprojects, aswellasprojects linkedwithspecificprograms ofinteresttto thestudentsontheirrequest.

An orientation session with students and facultymembersofDevelopmentStudies Department, Iqra University was held at SDPI during which a lecture on *Environment and Sustainable Development* was alsogiven. Following this orientation, the university has now offered to have a more formal collaboration especially for SDPI's InternshipProgram.

Orientations were given to various delegations and students from the LUMS Lahore, Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi,FaisalabadUniversity,Fatima JinnahWomenUniversityincollaboration with MinFAL and Mohammed Ali Jinnah Universitytonameafew.

Co-sponsoredSeminars

SDPI's Advocacy Unit was actively involved in networking with local universities for organizing joint seminars. TheireffortsborefruitwhenanSDPI-UNDP-Preston Universityjoint seminar on World Environment Day was held at Preston University titled *Safe Drinking Water for EveryPakistani.*

Duringtheyear, contactswerealsomade with the followingnational universitiesto exploreopportunitiesandpotentialareas for mutual benefit between these universitiesandSDPI.Studentsandfaculty members werealsoinvitedtoSDPIweekly seminars:

- Baharia University, Islamabad, Pakistan
- Barani University, Islamabad, Pakistan
- Hamdard University, Islamabad, Pakistan
- NationalUniversityofScienceand Technology,Islamabad,Pakistan
- MohammadAliJinnahUniversity, Islamabad,Pakistan
- GreenwichUniversity,Islamabad, Pakistan
- Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad,Pakistan

AcademicLectures and CurriculumDevelopment

SDPIresearchersalsodeliveredlecturesat variouslocalandinternationaluniversities e.g.:

- Delivered a lecture on *Political Economy of Earthquake Rehabilitation* organized by Preston University, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- A presentation on *Gendered Employment in Pakistan's Textile and Clothing Industry* was given during the Nurturing Minds series at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Abstracton *Gender,Employment and Equity: Effects of Foreign Direct Investment in Rural Indonesia* was accepted for presentation at the annual conference of Verein für Socialpolitik, Research Committee Development Economics, Germany. The paper was presented at the Georg-AugustUniversityGöttingen.
- Delivered a seminar on *Re-thinking Security* at the Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University,Islamabad,Pakistan.
- A project proposal for writing a textbookon Health Economics for university graduates based on evidence fromPakistan covering theoretical and empirical underpinnings is also being developed for submission to the Higher Education Commission (HEC), Pakistan in collaboration withareputeduniversity.

PolicyAdvice

SDPI Research Fellows are also on the followingBoards:

- 2002-present, Member, Board of Studies,Women's S tudies Center, University of Peshawar,Peshawar, Pakistan
- 2003-present, Member, Board of Studies, Environmental Sciences Department, University of Peshawar, P eshawarPakistan
- 2005-present, Member, Board of Governors,Center for Excellence in Women's Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan
- 2006-present, Member, Senate, PakistanInstituteofDevelopment Economics(PIDE)

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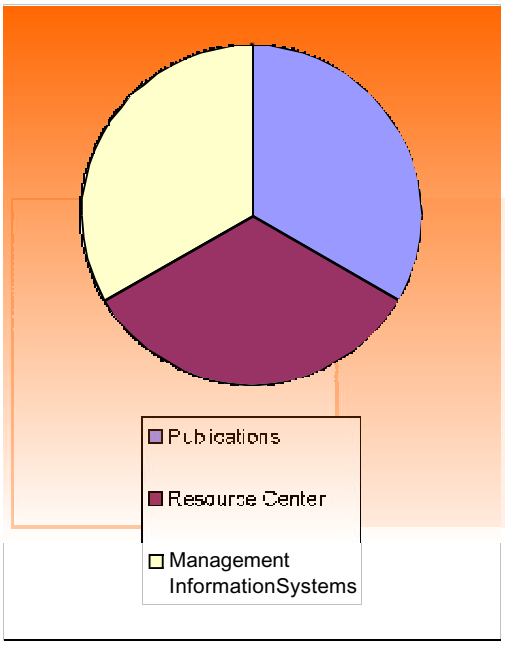
INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



PUBLICATIONS

Publicationsformacentralcomponentof ouroutreachprogram.

Goal

SDPI, through its English and Urdu Publication Unit facilitates the disseminationofresearchand advocacy knowledge tothegeneralpublicaswell astogovernment,academic peers and otherspecialistreaders.

Activities

SDPI publishes research and advocacy material in both English and Urdu. In addition to periodic publications, includingthebi-monthlyEnglishand Urdu newsletters, SDPI publishes working papers, research reports, monographs, policy papers, policybriefs, conference anthologies,andbooksonpublicinterest issues. There isaconsiderable readership of this material within the government and civil society institutions. What is noteworthy is the increasing grass roots outreachofSDPI'sresearchthroughthese publications.

SDPIResearchandNews Bulletin

The SDPIResearchandNewsBulletin,part ofSDPI'scommunicationstrategy,coveys our research results strategically to an influential audience in an easily

English Publications Unit

SDPI Research & News Bulletin

Sustainable Solutions: A Spotlight on South Asian Research

The Tenth Sustainable Development Conference is intended to articulate sustainable solutions to the problems of poverty, illiteracy, mortality and morbidity, environmental degradation and disaster management, gender inequality, insecurity and peace.

accessible form. It also includes informationaboutSDPIactivitiesthatare issue-specific and informative. This year, fourissues oftheSDPIResearchandNews Bulletin,includingone specialissue of the Ninth Sustainable Development Conference were published.TheBulletin now available online: http://www.sdpi.org/online_bulletins.htm is also circulated via email to SDPI's national, regional and international partners.

Web and Multimedia Development

In the field of academics, Internet technologies have become crucial elements for an Institute's survival. In recognition of theInternet'simportance, theunitdiversifieditsworkanddeveloped its capacity in the area of web and multimedia development. The employees can also avail up to four months of leave during their period of employment to undertake long-term professionalcourses.Duringthisyear,one staff memberfromthis unittookthe study leave to do a course on *Web and Multimedia Development* at the South Birmingham College,UK.

SDPIResearchPapers,Working Papers,Monographs, Policy Papers and Policy Briefs

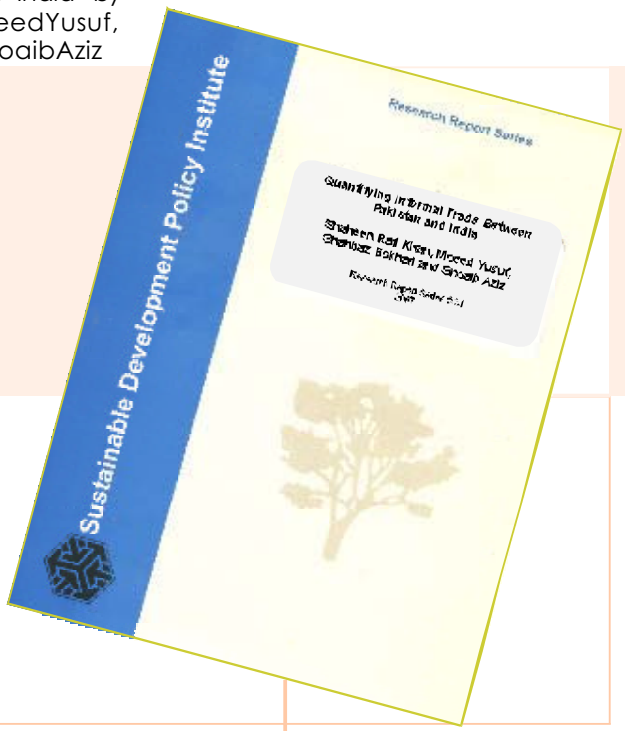
The SDPI research staff and other researchers associated with the Institute produce various kinds of papers, briefs, reports and monographs. All the publications under SDPI's Publication series undergo a rigorous peer review, except project reports. The process islengthygiventhe fact that researchers are usually required to revise their submissions at least twice, at times even more to produce a refined, well polished document. This y ear, i n addition to the donor reports, 3 working papers, a research report and 5 project reportswerepublished:

WorkingPaperSeries

- *Regional Trade Agreements: PromotingConflictor Building Peace?* byFaisalHaq Shaheen, Oli Brown,ShaheenRafiKhan andMoeedYusuf
- *The HistoryofPrivate Powerin Pakistan* byFahdAliandFatima Beg
- *Pakistan'sWaterChallenges:A HumanDevelopment Perspectiveby Karin Astrid Siegmannand ShafqatShehzad*

ResearchReportSeries

- *Quantifying Informal Trade Between Pakistan and India* by ShaheenRafiKhan,MoeedYusuf, ShahbazBokhariandShoaibAziz



Books/Reports

- Aconferenceanthology *At the Crossroads: SouthAsian Research,Policyand Developmentin a Globalized World* published by SAMA Publishing House,Karachiand SDPI.
- SDPI'sAnnualReport2005-06.

ProjectReports

IMAGESOFTHESEPUBLICATIONS
The following project reports were publishedanddisseminated:

- *Gender Monitoring- Monitoring System for Gender-Related Changes* by Azka Tanveer and ShaheenRafiKhan
- *Participatory Research and Evaluation Gender Equality Project (GEP): Appraisal of GEP projects for Women's Economic Empowerment* by Karin Astrid Siegmann
- *Mid Term Review of Pakistan's NationalHealth Facilityand TAMA Budget Analysis* by Shafqat Shehzad
- *Quantifying Informal Trade Between Pakistan and India* by Shaheen RafiKhan,Moeed Yusuf, ShahbazBokhariandShoaibAziz
- *RemittancesinCrises: Case study from Pakistan* by Abid Qaiyum SuleriandKevinSavage

External and Forthcoming Publications

One of SDPI's strength is its strong reputation and recognition overseas, reflected not only by the growing collaborative research projects with regional andinternational partners, but also by the number of external papers published by international reviewed journals and books. This year, SDPI's externalpaperscoveredadiverserange of issues including WTO and trade negotiations, forest policies, gendered employment, child health, FDIs and peaceandpeoples'rightstonameafew. A detailed list of these publications has been given underAnnex3and4.

UrduPublicationsUnit

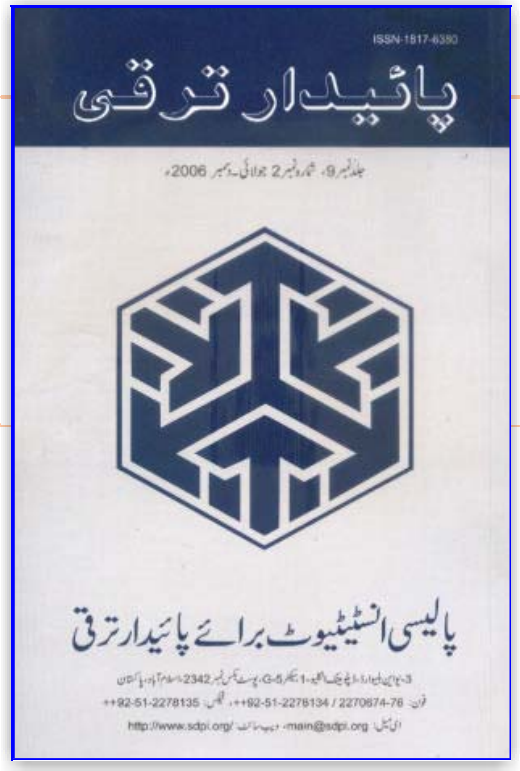
The Urdu section of the PublicationsUnit was established to facilitate the expansionofthesustainable development policy dialogue to excludedgroups. Thesection a ddresses groups working with peasants, labour, intelligentsia,lawyers,journalists, teachers and community-based organizations. It correspondswiththedecentralisedvision ofdevelopmentwhere p olicy p romotes participation. The ever-expanding mailing list for the bi-monthly Urdu newsletter confirms the need for this section.

Givenbelowaretheactivitiestheunitwas involvedinduringtheyear:

DhartiandPaidarTaraqqi

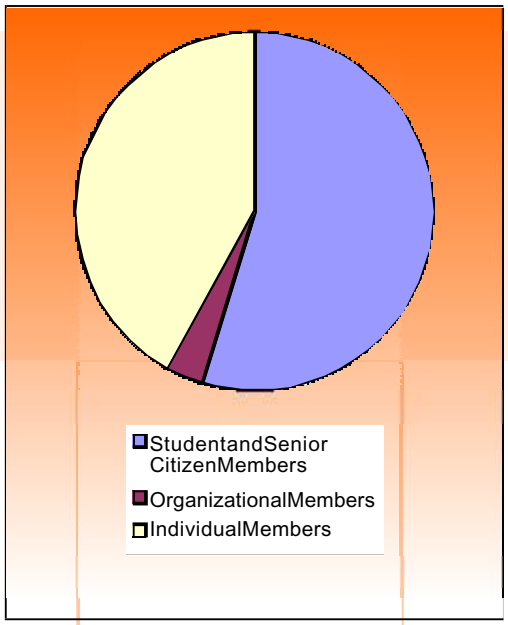
TheUrduSection publishes a bi-monthly newsletter *Dharti* thatcoversSDPIrelated activities.Duringtheyear2issuesof *Dharti* inUrdu,2issuesof *Dharti* inPunjabi, 2 in Sindhi, 2 issues of *Khpla* were compiled printedanddisseminated.

TheUrduUnitalso publishesa sixmonthly Urdu journal *PaidarTaraqqi*, thefirst peer reviewedjournal ofitskindonsustainable development in Pakistan that caters to development practitioners, academia and other socially conscious readers. An Editorial Review Board has also been initiatedto facilitatethispublication.One issue of *Paidaar Taraqqi* was published thisyear.These publications of the Unit have been well received by CBOs and grassrootsorganizationsintheprovinces.



SDPIMEMBERSHIP

SDPIhasanopenmembershippolicy.



Members areentitled toSDPItrainingfee concessions and facilitated during the Annual SDC for their stay if they are presentingapaper.Theycanalsoattend the social gatherings and picnics arranged by SDPI. During the year, informationpackscontainingnewsletters and schedules for training workshops, seminars and meetings were regularly senttoallmembers.

RESOURCECENTER

The SDPI Resource Center serves as an informationresource base for the m ulti-disciplinaryresearchattheInstitute.It also caters tothe needs ofthe generalpublic, students, academia and research scholarsboth inthe countryand abroad. The Resource Center has two sections namely the Library and the Newspaper andPeriodicalsection.

Goal

Tofulfilltheinformation needsofmulti-disciplinary researchandpolicy advice tothe government,non-government organizations,private sectorandthemass mediatofacilitatethe transitiontosustainable development inPakistan.

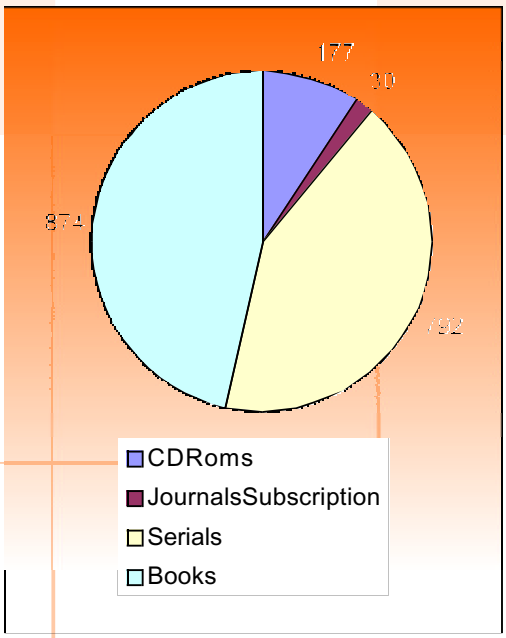
TheSDPIResourceCenterhasevolved an effectivecoherentmechanismof acquisition, processing, organization, creation and dissemination of information.

Ithasthefollowingobjectives:

- toselectandacquireappropriate resource material for use in research.
- toorganize theresourceforeasy accessanduse.
- to advise and assist people locating the right material on sustainable development research.
- information disseminationthrough publicationsandnewsletters.
- to network with libraries, information/documentation centers.

TheLibrary

The SDPIResource Center is oneof the bestandthebiggest informationresource onsustainable developmentandrelated fieldsin 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 videocassettes, CD-ROMs, digital and o nlineresources:



Thelibraryholdingsexceed18,381books anddocuments withspecialstrengths in theareasofdevelopment,environment, health and agriculture. There is an exclusive section for government and statisticaldatapublications.

Thelibrarydatabase isaccessiblethrough o ur website and Library membership is o pen to all. 239 regular users and an averageof63generalusersconsultedthe libraryeveryweekduringthisyear.

LibraryConsultancy

The Resource Center offers library development, organization a nd computerisation consultancy services to

public, as well as private sector institutions. These assignments help establish SDPI as a pioneer in library automation. The service not only generates funds forthe Institute,butalso helpsachievestandardization ofsystems, services,practicesandprocedures.

LibraryNetworking

In order to enhance access to information, the Resource Center networks with national and regional thematicallycoherent organizations.The Publication Exchange Program has a fraternity o f 14 organizations. Under this program, SDPI publications are exchanged with books and other material published by partner organizations. These organizations include, among others, the Gujarat InstituteofDevelopmentResearch- India, ICIMOD- Nepal, Regional Center for Strategic Studies-Sri Lanka and Shirkat Gah-Pakistan. The RC also hasaformal Inter-Library Loan arrangement with four Pakistani libraries in Islamabad and Lahore.

THE NEWSPAPER AND CLIPPING SECTION

Development Monitor/Development Database

Since 1993, the Center has been maintaining a databaseofdevelopment news on a daily basis. Thedatabase is called the Development Monitor (DM). The DM database has over 0.95 m illion entries on a wide range of subjects.The database covers major national newspapers: The News Rawalpindi-Islamabad, The Nation Islamabad, Business Recorder Islamabad, Dawn Karachi a nd The Frontier Post Peshawar, WeeklyPakistan andGulfEconomist,The MonthlyHeraldandTheNewsline.TheRC offers clippings to both in-house and external u sers.During this period, the RC made43,323-entriesintothesystem.

In ordertokeepabreast ofemergingissuesatthe nationalandlocal level, the SDPIlaunchedits weekly newsletterof newspaperheadlines calledtheDevelopment Update.

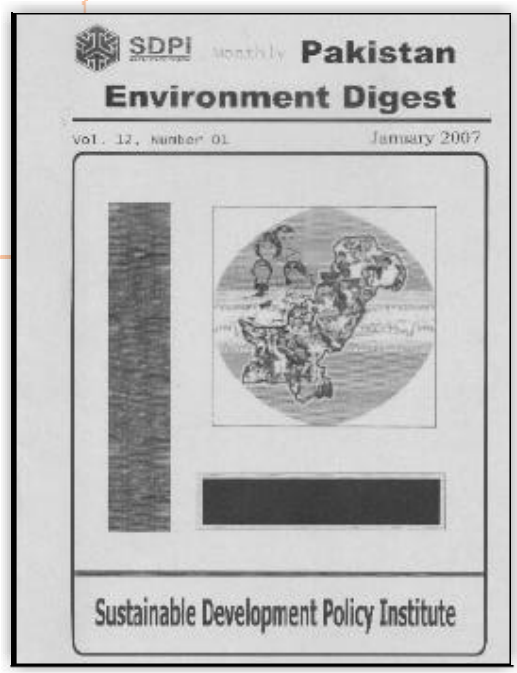
SDPI'sDevelopmentUpdate

It is an efficient research tool to track development in a particularfield and a valuable resource for researchers and students.

During the year, the Development Update was circulated to over 100 recipients and also accessible through the SDPIwebsite: Http://www.sdpi.org/online_bulletins.htm

PakistanEnvironmentDigest(PED)

To keep r esearchers abreast of current research and emerging issues, SDPI compiles the monthly Pakistan Environment Digest (PED). It is a methodical compilation of selected SD news, comments, articles, and

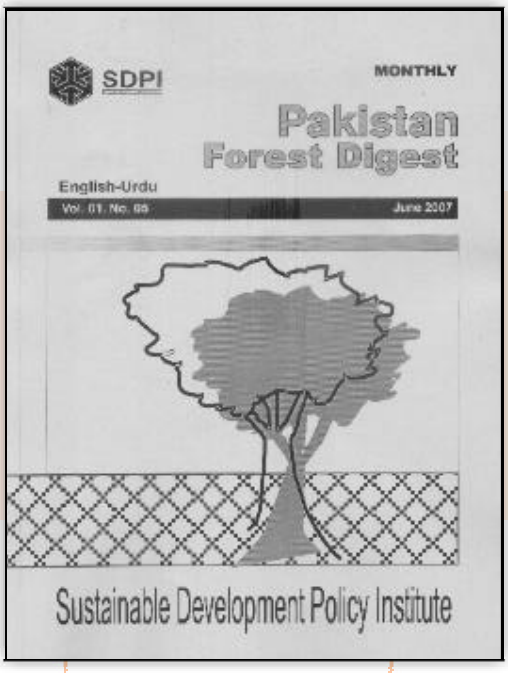


announcements appearing in the national print media. Three special PED issues were brought out this year. PED enjoysorganizational,aswellasindividual subscriptions.

PakistanForestDigest(PFD)

The Digest covers news and views on legislation, rights and disputes, conservationandrehabilitation projects, conferences, workshops and other endeavors related to forests. It also includes researcharticlesbyexpertsand academiaandthevoices ofthegeneral public and stakeholders. Given a heartening response tothe Digest, it will now be divided into thematic sections (e.g.forestrylaws,timbermafiaactivities, deforestationandvulnerability; resource rights),whichwouldbeacombination of reported news and analysis with contributionsfromSDPIresearchers.

This year, theResource Center took theinitiative topublish ThePakistan ForestDigest (PFD)-a monthlyseriesof digests focusedon forest related issues, governmentand non-government endeavors,community concernsandrights reportedbytheleading Pakistaninewspapersand periodicals.



MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Duringtheyear,SDPIprovedits expertise in:

- Systems management, installationanddeployment
- Webdevelopment
- User support in hardware and softwaretroubleshooting
- Administrationandmanagement of computer networking, which includes both Local Area Networking(LAN), aswellasWide AreaNetworking(WAN)

SystemsInstallationandDeployment

The MIS department is equipped with latest processor-based machines installed at 70 workstations, servers a nd laptops, which are also connected to LAN. The department is running multi-platform operating systems such as Windows 2000 Advanced server, Windows 2000/98, Linux servers and Solaris.

During the year, the WAN link with COMSATS was maintained and monitored. NewACLsontheCiscorouter to avoid illegitimate network traffic was implemented and the Cisco router was fine-tunedregularly.

The MIS department is also managing radio modems through which 128kbps connections have been provided to all users on LAN. Internet connectivity is availablethrough the proxy server toall staff members.TheLAN is equipped with latest switches and cat-5E cables. To makeInternetconnectivitymorereliable, aDSLbackuplinkisalsomaintained.

Databases

Oracle database is running on Linux systemhavingconnectivitywiththe SDPI website.Detailsofpublicationsarestored inthedatabase.Thedatabaseisusedfor news clippings of the Resource Center and is hosted on Solaris 9 using PostGreSQL.

WebServer

Thewebserverisrunningon Solaris and Linux. Apache is configured with hypertextpreprocessor (PHP) support. In ordertofacilitate staff membersworking fromvirtual offices,Webmailwasinstalled during the year. Webmailfacilityallows the staff to access their emails from anywherethoughtheInternet.

WebDevelopment

SDPIwebsite:www.sdpi.org isone of the most regularly updated websites in the development sector of Pakistan. The website is visited frequently by people seekinginformationonissuescoveredby SDPI'sresearchprogram.

Researchers responded to numerous queries regarding institutional information, publications, and research program by national and international organizations, individuals, students who had visited the website. The siteisbeing developed into a comprehensive representation of past and current work oftheInstitute. Thisincludes abstracts of publications, as well as the current research portfolio. The objective is to makethewebsitethefirstpointofcontact for SDPI's national and international membersandpartners.

As part of collaborative research work with itsinternational partners,SDPI isalso involvedwithupdatingand hosting the followingwebsites:

Trade Knowledge Network South Asia http://sdpi.org/tkn/

RegoverningMarkets: http://www.regoverningmarkets.org/en/south_asia

NCCR Pakistan Research Group: http://www.nccr-pakistan.org/

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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

During the year, the average number of regular employees remained 45 including five Research Fellows, the Executive Director and Assistant Executive Director, three Research Associates and 50 short and mid-term consultants (Annex 9).

VISITING FACULTY

The SDPI has a cadre of visiting faculty providing a locus for research and development. This opportunity benefits both the faculty and SDPI. This year, six Visiting Fellows became associated with SDPI:

Dr. Nathalène Reynolds, a Research Associate at the Center for Asian Studies, Geneva is working on two interlinked topics: reinforcing citizenship in Pakistani civil society: the ambiguous status of women; and the legal and symbolic status of women in Pakistan: the concepts of the couple and the family.

Dr. Syed Nomanul Haq is currently developing the humanities program at the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) as a senior faculty member of the Department of Social Sciences. He is the author of several books, largely published in Europe and the USA, as well as numerous articles and papers in prestigious journals, international newspapers, and edited volumes including Nature, New York Times, and Daedalus.

Dr. Ayesha Siddiqa, author of two books on defense decision-making and political-economy of the military, has 17 years experience in research/writing, consulting and public sector management. Dr. Siddiqa is currently working on a research project on the political-economy of marginality and extremism in Pakistan and is compiling her third book on *Military, State and Society in South Asia: A Subaltern Perspective*.

Dr. Kaiser Bengali is currently Professor of Economics at SZABIST, Karachi and Senior Economist at the Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi. Dr. Bengali's areas of interest include urban development and local government politics. He has over 30 research publications in national and international journals and conferences and is the author of two books titled *Why Unemployment?* and *The Politics of Managing Water*.

Dr. Shaukat Farooq is a HEC-FFHP Professor of Environmental Engineering at Institute of Environmental Engineering (IESE), NUST, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. His research interests include rural sanitation problems in Pakistan.

Dr. Babar Shahbaz is a senior researcher with the National Center for Competence in Research (NCCR North-South) Switzerland, and an Assistant Professor at the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan. His research fields include natural resource management (especially forests), decentralization, livelihoods and poverty-environment nexus. Currently, he is pursuing post-doctoral research on the *Impact of Development Intervention Disparities on the Poverty-Environment Nexus: Contextuality of Decision-Making and Mitigation Strategies* under the

Transversal Package of NCCR North-South,Switzerland.

The following researchers and scholars have also been affiliated with SDPI as Visiting Fellows over the past several years:

1. Dr.A.H.Nayyar
2. Haroon Sharif
3. Dr.Haider K Nizamani
4. Dr.Lubna NazirChaudhary
5. Dr.MahmoodAKhwaja
6. Dr.PeterLundThomsen
7. Dr.UrsGeiser
8. Dr.ZiaMian

SDPI's Visiting FacultyalsO includes two VisitingResearchAssociates:

MoeedYousaf isa doctoralcandidateat Boston University, USA. He worked as a consultantonEconomic Policywith SDPI from2004-07.Hehaspublished widelyon issues relating to sustainable development. He also writes a weekly columnforTheFridayTimes,Pakistan.

Faisal Haq Shaheen completed his MBA from YorkUniversity and is a graduate student in Political Science at Ryerson University,Toronto,Canada. He hasbeen affiliatedwith SDPI for thepast several years on various projects. His research interests focus on the institutional interfaces between globalization and sustainable development.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF SDPI STAFF

AtSDPI,the professionaldevelopmentof anemployeebeginsatthetimeofjoining. Each newcomer undergoes an employee-orientation program. SDPI followsacontinuous process of training and professional development for employees andhasallocated a special trainingbudgetforthem.

Interested colleagues took part in the followingin-houseCCBworkshops:

- Performance Appraisal for Enhancing Organizational Effectiveness
- Leadership Skills for Women: Conflict Management and NegotiationStyles
- Gender Dimensions in Economic Globalization
- Writing Skills for Rapporteurs of SDC
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Development Projects

The CCB also organized a specialized TrainingCycleon *ResearchMethodology* forSDPI'sresearchstaff.TheTrainingCycle was spread over a periodofsixmonths andincludedthefollowingmodules:

- Gender and Sampling in Research
- Quantitative TechniquesforData Generation
- Qualitative Techniques for Data Generation
- Quantitative Data Analysis with SPSS
- Qualitative Data Analysis with ATLAS.ti

For a policy think tank, training and lifelong learning are very important. Extending the skills of SDPI's employees allows SDPItobemore competitive and flexible. This learning environment enablesstafftogrowandreachpersonal aspirations as well as remain focused, goal-oriented and loyal, in partnership withachievingtheInstitute'smandate.

CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS ATTENDED

The staff is encouraged to attend academic conferences and events for professionalandpersonaldevelopment: theInstitute allows staff to spend up to eight weeks, each year, away from the Institute to pursue academic activities.

The employees can also avail upto four months of leave during their period of employment to undertake long-term professional courses. The conferences and seminars attended by SDPI staff increase their capacity to efficiently conduct research, advocacy and provide policy advice. A few included:

- Regional Consultation on *Climate Change Adaptation Opportunities and the Way Forward* organized by the South Asia Co-operative Environment Program (SACEP) Center for Environment Education (CEE)-India in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Conference on *Public Private Partnerships in Healthcare: Solution or Illusion?* organized by the Population Association of Pakistan in collaboration with University of Peshawar, Pakistan.
- Triennial Conference on *Reorienting Agricultural Research* to meet the Millennium Development Goals organized by the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) in New Delhi, India. GFAR is a stakeholder led initiative that serves as an e utral platform to discuss and act on strategic issues related to Agricultural Research for Development (ARD).
- Workshop on *Regional Trade and Security* in Centurion, South Africa organized by the South African Institute of International Affairs.
- Planning workshop *Whose Public Action* organized by the International Development Department, University of Birmingham, UK on collaboration between state and non-state providers (NSPs) in the provision of public services at University of Birmingham, UK.
- Planning consultation for the NCCR Transversal Package (TP) 2 *From Vulnerability to Resilience* organized and hosted by the Swiss Tropical Institute, Basel, Switzerland.

A detailed look at such events is reflected under Annex 2.

INTERNAL GOVERNANCE

When heart and soul are missing from an organization, it becomes wounded and is unable to foster authentic communication or to heal itself, let alone society. Such an organization is w ithout spirit and without joy. SDPI as an Institute not only advocates for transparency, participation and pro-people initiatives at the national and global level, but also tries to infuse the same soul and spirit in its organizational structure and working.

The Board of Governors (BoG) meetings held twice during this year provided the Institute guidance and advice on its strategic and financial direction.

10 Fellows' Council (FC) meetings took place to discuss the administrative matters of the Institute. The FC is the collective body of the resident Research Fellows, directors of the core activities, Research Coordinator and the Senior Manager Finance of the Institute. Members of the core staff and researchers are part of the FC as observers on a rotational basis to share staff concerns. A ctivity reports of all the Units are shared and discussed during this Council.

Each month the entire staff of SDPI, from the gardener to the driver and Executive Director meet for a Staff Council (SC) which is chaired by colleagues on a rotational basis. Proceedings of this meeting are conducted in Urdu. It is a forum for blunt and open discussion, critique on maters from SDPI's monthly expenses to transport, tea and other administrative issues. New colleagues are also formally introduced during this Council.

Following recommendations from staff membersthrough theStaffCouncil and subsequently the FC, revisions in the Management Procedures of SDPI also takeplacewiththeapprovaloftheBoG. Thisyear,SDPIspentagreat dealoftime in re-organizing its HR unit which went through several changes due to employee turn over. The various HR related documents, which underwent rigorous review last year, were implemented.

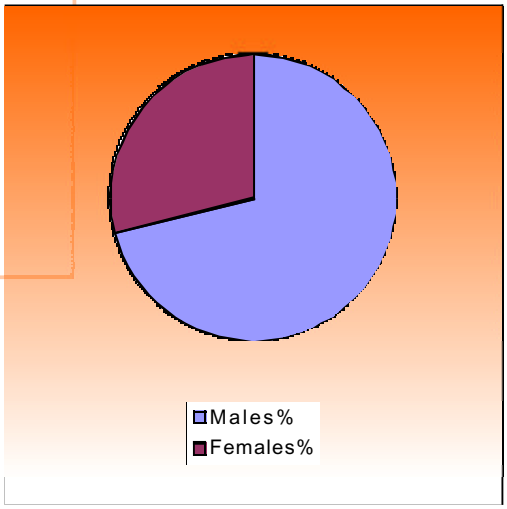
In addition to salary, SDPI offers its core employees fringe benefits, including medical and life insurance, as well as transport facilityand day care. This year the medical insurance contract was awardedtoMetropolitan Life Assurance Company,whilegrouplifeinsurancewas handledbyNJILifeInsuranceCompany.

CRÈCHE

SDPIbelievesthatitistheresponsibility of both the state and public/private organizations to take ownership for childcare. In accordance with this philosophy,SDPIset-upacrèche in2002, to facilitate working parents, especially working mothers. SDPI's management procedures and gender strategy stress the provision of this facility to its staff. Duringtheyear,reliableandhigh-quality care was provided to the enrolled children. On a verage therewereSix to seven children in this daycare facility caredforbytwoexperiencedcaregivers. Interestingly, men and women employeesareusingthe facility equally. Supported by SDPI funds, the crèche is also open to non-SDPI staff and the initiative hasbeenverywellreceived.

GENDERINTEGRATION

By addressing the gender-based constraints, governments as well as organizations have the potential to increase the effectiveness of their programsand tostrengthenthe powerof women and men to gain control over decisions that affect their access to employment, credit, social services, politicalparticipation,natural resources- the requisites fora better quality of life. SDPI promotes gender integration and has a gender-sensitive organizational policyapprovedbytheBoG.Thestrategy focuses onattaining a genderbalance in research and professional staff. It also emphasizes the provision of equal opportunities and facilities to both womenandmen.



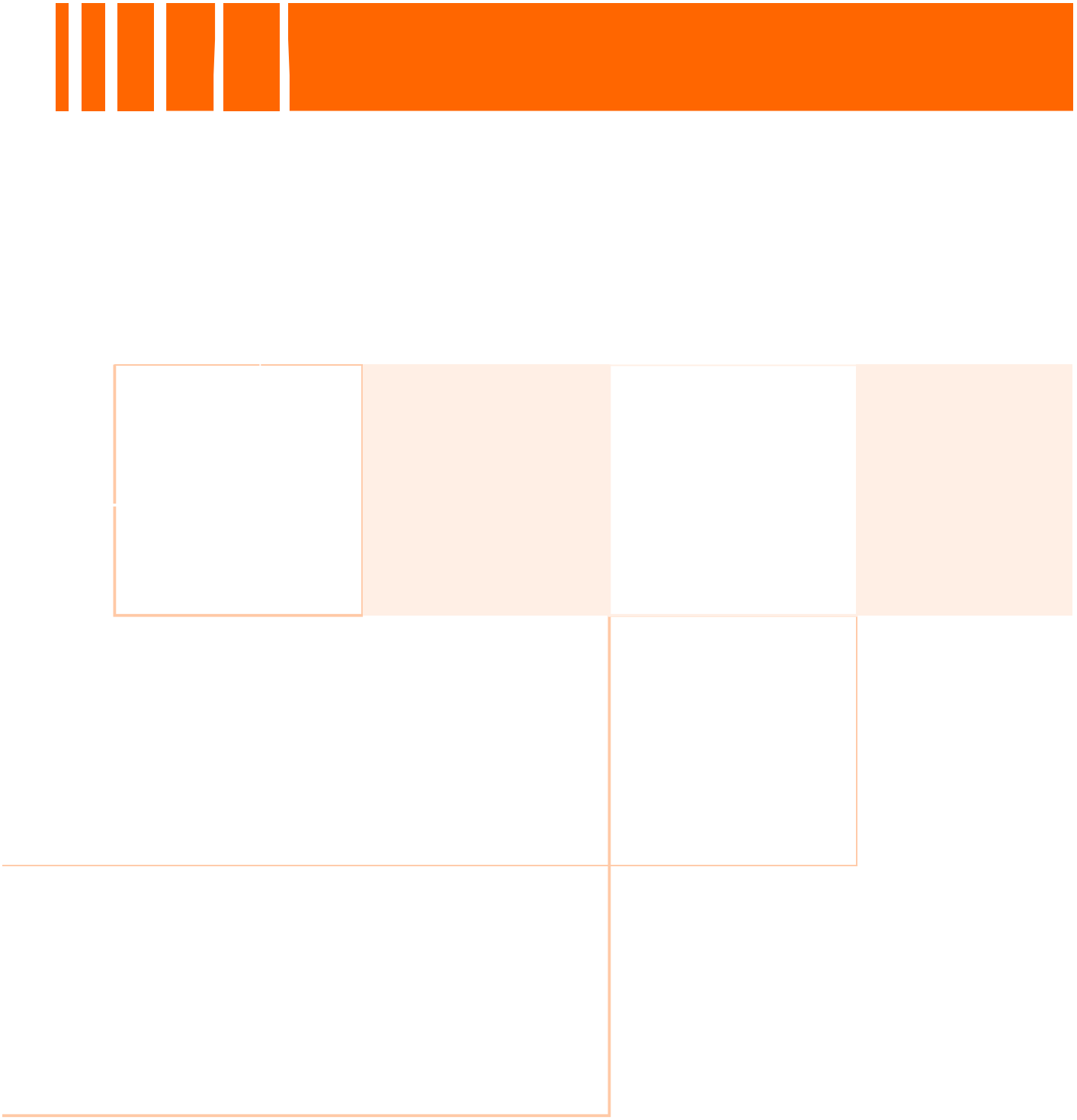
HAVING FUN

SDPI is not all about work and no play: During the SDPI Annual Retreat employees alongwiththeirfamilieswent toAyubia,Murree.

One in-house Social Get-Together was arrangedinwhichcolleaguestookpartin skits,parodies,songsandgames.

The Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) organized a Cultural Musical Evening and Dinner for the panelists, staff members and SDPI partners.

These activitiesgaveemployeestime to kick off their shoes and take a much needed break from work and hectic deadlines. Apart from these planned events, colleagues also celebrated engagements, weddings, newborn babies,tripsandacademicresults.



ANNEX

Annex 1

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Mr.Shams ulMulk
ChairmanoftheBoard
Areaofexpertise: Management
Discipline:Energy andWater

Mr.HabibUllahBeg
Chairman-KASBLeasing Ltd.
Areaofexpertise: FinancialInvestments
Discipline: Accounts

Dr. Hamida Khuhro
Member-SindhProvincial Assembly, Karachi
Areaofexpertise: Research
Discipline: History

Justice(retd)MajidaRizvi
Former Chairperson-National CommissiononthestatusofWomen, GovernmentofPakistan
Areaofexpertise:Policy
Discipline: Law

Mr.KaramatAli
Director-Pakistan InstituteofLabor EducationandResearch(PILER),Karachi
Areaofexpertise: Researchand Advocacy
Discipline: Labor studies
Mr.Ali'sterm ended inMay2007.

Dr. MasumaHasan
Former CabinetSecretary-Government ofPakistan
Areaofexpertise: Policy
Discipline: History

Dr. NasimAshraf
Ministerof StateandChairmanNational CommissiononHumanDevelopment, Islamabad
Areaofexpertise: Policy and Development
Discipline: Medicine

Dr.Pervez Hoodbhoy
Professor- Department ofPhysics,Quaid-e-AzamUniversity,Islamabad
Areaofexpertise: Research and Advocacy
Discipline: Physicsand Peaceissues
Dr.Hoodbhoy'stermended in May2007.

Dr.Pervez Tahir
ChiefEconomist-PlanningCommission, Governmentof Pakistan
Areaofexpertise: Research andPolicy
Discipline: Economics

Dr. Qasim Jan
Vice Chancellor,Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
Areaofexpertise: Research and Administration
Discipline: Education
Appointed in June2007.

Dr. Saeed Shafqat
Areaofexpertise: Research
Discipline: Population
Appointed in November2006.

Mr. SikandarHayatJamali
Former Secretary-MinistryofEducation, Governmentof Pakistan
Areaofexpertise: Policy
Discipline: Education

Dr. SabaGulKhattak
Ex-officioMemberand Secretarytothe Board
Executive Director-SDPI
Areaofexpertise: Research, Policy and Advocacy
Discipline: Women'seconomic empowerment, peace and violence, refugeeissues,andlaborrights
Dr.Khattak'sterm endsinJuly2007.

Annex 2

PRESENTATIONS/LECTURES

GLOBALIZATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS

- GaveapresentationonSAFTA:An Enabler for RegionalIntegration? (Pakistan's Perspective) in a conference organizedby SAARC Chambersof Commerce and Industries and Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung(FNS).
- Gave a presentationon WTOfor South Asia at a regional consultation on WTO and South Asia organized by SAWTEE in Katmandu,Nepal.
- Chaired a session on SAFTA: Way Forward at the regional consultation on WTO organized bySAWTEEinKatmandu,Nepal.
- Chaired andmoderatedaround table on Role of Remittances in CopingwithEmergencies.
- Chaired a session on Macro Economic Development and its Impact on PovertyReductionin a nationalconsultationonTDP.
- DeliveredalectureonMultilateral Negotiations, Post Hong Kong Scenario to media personnel in Islamabad under a training arrangedbyUNDPTIHP.
- GaveapresentationonEmerging Trends in Agro-Food Markets in South Asia during Regoverning Markets mid term review workshopinUK.
- Gave a presentation on Access andBenefitSharing:Wayforward for Bonn Guidelines in Pakistan during a SAWTEE workshop in Islamabad,Pakistan.
- Gave a presentation on State of Livelihoods in Earthquake areas organized by ActionAid in Islamabad,Pakistan.
- DeliveredalecturetotheForeign Trade TrainingInstitute (MOC) on State of WTO's Doha Round Negotiations.
- Gave apresentationon Linkages of Poverty withBadGovernance in a TDP regional workshop in Bangkok.
- Gave a presentation on Developmental Disparities in Pakistan during NCCR JACS workshop.
- Delivered a lecture on Political Economy of Reconstruction organized by Preston University, Islamabad,Pakistan.
- Gave atalkonAccessto Genetic Resources and Benefit sharing at national workshops on ABS and CBD organized by theMinistry of Environment,GoP.
- GaveatalkonTradeandGender at the orientation workshop for CSOs on Trade and Human Development organized by UN-TIHP.

GENDERANDGLOBALIZATION

- GaveatalkonTradeandGender at the orientation workshop for CSOs on Trade and Human Development organized by UN-TIHP.
- Submitted an abstract on Poisonous Growth? Pakistani Cotton Pickers after the Quota Expiry for AERC conference on Globalization: Issues and Challenges for Pakistan's Economy.
- A presentation on Gendered Employment in Pakistan's Textile and Clothing Industry was given atPIDE'sNurturingMindsseries.
- AbstractonGender,Employment and Equity: Effects of Foreign Direct Investment in Rural

Indonesia accepted for presentation at the annual conference of Verein für Socialpolitik, Research Committee Development Economics, Germany. Thepaper was presented at the Georg-AugustUniversityGöttingen.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT/ SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Presented two papers on: DDT Residuein SoilandWaterin and around abandoned DDT ManufacturingFactoryandStudy of Effluents from Selected Sugar Mills in Pakistan: Pollution Load and Economic Consideration at the Ninth Symposium on Environmental and Analytical Chemistry fromJuly24-26,2006at the Peshawar University Baragali Campus,Hazara,Pakistan.
- Participated in the 2006 International Seoul NGOs Forum meeting,fromAugust17-18,2006 and presented a paper on Circular Society: The Need for Resource Recycling for Sustainable Production and Consumption in Asia. The Forum was jointly organized by UNEP Eco-Peace Leadership Center, Seoul,MinistryofEnvironmentand KangwonNationalUniversity.
- SDPIparticipatedand presented an invited paper on Industrial Waste Management: Reduction at Source, Reuse and Recycling for Sustainable Industrial Production in 3Rs (Reduce, Re-use, Recycle) SouthAsia Experts Workshop, in Aug. 2006 at the InternationalCenterforMountain Development (ICIMOD), Katmandu, Nepal. Over 40 participants from 12 Asian countries and participants from UNEP and many other inter-governmental agencies participated in the workshop, organized by UNEP, Asia Pacific Office and Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan.
- The Asia Pacific Civil Society regional meeting was held in Seoul, Korea in November 2006. Over fifty participants from 22 countries(ofcentral, South,South-East, North-East Asia and South Pacific regions), UNEP and the EPLC Eco-Peace Leader Center (EPLC, Seoul) and local participants from NGOs, universitiesand researchinstitutes attended. SDPI's invited presentation was on Strategic Approach to International ChemicalsManagement(SAICM) and Chemical Management. SDPI also chaired the working group on Chemicals Management.
- SDPI prepared a paper on Stakeholders Representation on GCS-SC and submitted it to the UNEPAsia-Pacificregional office, BangkokandUNEPHQ,Nairobi.
- SDPIparticipatedandpresented a paper on the Self-Monitoring andReporting/SMART Program - Background, Development and ImplementationinPakistaninFeb. 2007 at the PCSIR Laboratories Complex,Peshawar.
- SDPI participated in the Asia Pacific regional meeting on Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) from May 21-23, 2007. SDPI gave a presentationonSDPI Involvement in SAICM for Chemicals Control. Over 60 delegatesattended the meeting from26countries.
- SDPI participated in the UNEP workshop on Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures on Sound

Management of Chemicals - SAICMImplementationfrom May 24-25, 2007 and made a presentation on Stakeholders Involvement (Civil society/NGOs) intheAreaofChemicalsControl. 40 delegates attended the workshop.

GENDER/WOMEN ISSUES

- The paper Traditions, Culture, Gender in relation to Violence presented during a conference organized by the Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBF) looks at the central role patriarchy plays by facilitating and naturalizing targeted violence against womenthroughculture,traditions andthestateitself,simultaneously providing respite through the same means. The politics of violence,bothdirectandindirect, revolve around the different contexts of women's lives and beings,thusthereis,first,thethreat of direct violence to thephysical body (mutilation, rape, disfigurement, burning, murder, burialrites,circumcision);second, the threatofviolence aroundthe non-materialcontextsofwomen's personal lives in terms of unjust laws,the right to exerciseher will whether in the context of marriage, mobility, purdah or employment;andthird,structural violencewherebywomensufferin collective and indirect (unseen) contexts. While it isrelativelyeasy to publicize andmobilizearound issues connected with direct physical violence and structural violence,itisrelativelydifficultto take on issues of violence connected to women's personal livesatthemicrolevelastheseare largely relegated to theprivate sphere, where neither state nor public organizations wish to interfere. By lookingatthediverse histories and experiences of women and communities during the traumatic eventsof1947and 1971 in South Asia, this paper highlights the intersections of the fluidity of cultures, traditions, nationalisms and state action/inaction within larger landscapes of violence and the preservation of humanity. Specifically, the paper highlights thedifferentwaysinwhichculture andtraditioncametoprotect,as well as destroy values and belief systems, with women at the centerofmanysuchencounters.
- The paper Forced Migration and AfghanWomen:FromRefugeeto 'DP' status, written for an IDRC workshop on Migration, Women and Citizenship held in India, providesanoverviewofthepolicy shifts regarding Afghan refugees over the last26years.Given the impactsoftheprotractedAfghan conflict on ordinarypeoples'lives, thispaperlocatesAfghanwomen within a policy context, first as refugees, and later as displaced persons (DPs). The misogynist Mujahideen and later Taliban discourse, aspromulgated in the Pakistan-based refugee camps, marked a severe deterioration in Afghan women's rights. Afghan women are reluctant to returnto Afghanistan, even though they aredeclared to be DPswithlittle or nolegalrights.TheGovernment of Pakistan, underpressure from the UNHCR, is closing refugee camps. What are the policy options for local integration in Pakistan versus repatriation to Afghanistan? Engaging these problematics and covering the context of conflict, and vulnerability as a result of the forced migration, this paper highlightspolicychallengesinthe multiple contexts of the refugee andhostpopulationpriorities. The

paper concludes with the recommendation that a transparent policy set-up and rights-basedapproachesarethe feasiblesolutionstotheproblems currently facing the refugee population.

- Delivered a seminar on Re-thinkingSecurityatQuaid-e-Azam University, Department of Defence andStrategicStudies in October2006.
- Presented a paper on A Conceptual Framework for Human Security bringing in a Women's Perspective at the InternationalSeminar on Security inSouthAsiaintheNon-Traditional Spheres and Human Security organized by the Institute of Regional Studies and National Commission for Human Development, Islamabad in November2006.
- Attended the Human Resource Development Network's Third International HRD congress in November 2006 on Human SecurityandSocialDevelopment: Issues and Perspectives as a discussant at the panel on Economic Security and Social Safety Nets, and reviewed two papersbyDr.Sajjad ZohirandDr. EmmaHooper.
- Attended the Heinrich Böll Foundation February 2007 conference on Regional Perspectives on Democracy Traditions, Genderanddelivered a presentation on Traditions, CultureandGender inrelationto Violence.
- AttendedtheInternational Peace Academy (New York) and the United Nations University (Tokyo) workshop in C olombo, Sri Lanka on PoliticalViolence in Southand SouthEastAsiainMarch2007.
- Delivered a talk at the April workshop Gender,Migrationand Citizenship organized by IDRC in NewDelhi,India.

Annex 3

PUBLICATIONS

GLOBALIZATIONAND RURAL LIVELIHOODS

- Babar Shahbaz, Tanvir Ali and Abid Qaiyum Suleri (2007), "A CriticalAnalysis of ForestPolicies of Pakistan: Implications for Sustainable Livelihoods," Mitigation and Adaptation StrategiesforGlobalChange,vol. 12.
- Tanvir Ali, Babar Shahbaz and AbidQaiyumSuleri(March 2007), "Impact of Participatory Forest Management onFinancial Assets of RuralCommunities inNorthwest Pakistan,"Ecological Economics.
- AbidQaiyumSuleri(March 2007), SAFTA: A Framework of Barriers? The News on Sunday, Political EconomySection.
- Abid Qaiyum Suleri (April 2007), SAARC: A Failure Story,The News on Sunday, Political Economy Section.
- Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Survey with MixedFeelings (ontheEconomic Surveyof Pakistan),TheNews on Sunday, Political Economy, June 17, 2007.
- AbidQaiyumSuleri,A New Voice for a New Region, The News on Sunday, Political Economy Section,Jan.28,2007.
- AbidQaiyumSuleri,Freedom from Past, The News on Sunday, Political Economy Section, Jan. 14, 2007.
- Abid Qaiyum Suleri (Jan.2007), Enslaving the Poor, The Herald, Pakistan.
- Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Trickle that never becomes a Steady, The News on Sunday, Political EconomySection,Dec.24,2006.
- Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Not their Money's Worth: State ofLivelihood Assets in Earthquake Areas, The News,Nov.12,2006.
- AbidQaiyumSuleri,OneYearOn, Somethingstill needs Shaking,The News on Sunday, Political EconomySection,Oct.8,2006.
- Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Money does the Talking,TheNewsonSunday, Political Economy Section, Sept.24,2006.
- AbidQaiyumSuleri,Tillwe breath our Last, The News on Sunday, PoliticalEconomySection, August 13,2006.
- AbidQaiyumSuleri,Everyoneis a Millionaire here, The News on Sunday, Political Economy Section,July9,2006.
- Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Missing Link between Trade and Poverty Reduction, Pakistan Observer, July27,2006.
- AbidQaiyumSuleri,AboutPeople without People (on trade policy), The News on Sunday, Political EconomySection,July30,2006.

GENDER ANDGLOBALIZATION

- Karin Astrid Siegmann (2006), Appraisal of GEP Projects for Women's Economic Empowerment, SDPI Project ReportSeries.
- Karin Astrid Siegmann (2006), "Pakistan's Textile and Clothing sector and its Future in the European Union," South Asian Journal,July-October.
- Karin Astrid Siegmann (2006), "Gender and Globalization in SouthAsia,"WTOandSouthAsia, Alam,I.(ed.)Lahore;andin:Alam, I.(2006)SAARC,Lahore.
- KarinAstridSiegmann"Gendered Employment in the Post-Quota Era:The Case ofPakistan," At the

Crossroads:SouthAsianResearch, Policy and Development in a Globalized World, SDPI, Islamabad and SAMA Publishing House,Karachi.

- Karin Astrid Siegmann and ShafqatShehzad(2006)Pakistan's Water Challenges: A Human Development Perspective, SDPI WorkingPaperSeries.

HEALTH

- Shafqat Shehzad (2006) Budget analysis of the National Health Facility and TAMA, SDPI Project ReportSeries.
- ShafqatShehzadand Karin Astrid Siegmann (2006)Pakistan'sWater Challenges: A Human Development Perspective, SDPI WorkingPaperSeries.
- Shafqat Shehzad (2006) "The Determinants of Child Health in Pakistan: An Economic Analysis," Journal of Social Indicators Research, vol. 78, pp. 531-556, Springer,theNetherlands.
- Shafqat Shehzad (2006) Gender awarePolicyAppraisalforHealth, Government of Pakistan, Ministry ofFinance, incollaboration with the UN, Gender Responsive Budgeting Initiative project for Pakistan.
- Shafqat Shehzad (2007) Pakistan's Demographic Dynamics: Implication forHealth Care Financing Policy, The Network for Consumer Protection,Islamabad.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT/ SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- MahmoodA.Khwaja,MRasulJan and Kashif Gul (Jan. 2007), Contamination of Soil in surrounding of Abandoned PersistentOrganicPollutant(DDT) Nowshera Factory in North West FrontierProvince(NWFP)Pakistan, SDPIreport.
- MahmoodA.Khwaja,MRasulJan and Kashif Gul (May 2006), Physical VerificationandStudyof Contamination of Soil and Water in and surrounding areas of Abandoned Persistent Organic Pollutant (DDT) Factory in NWFP, Pakistan, SDPI and International POPs Elimination Project (IPEP), SouthAsia.
- MahmoodA.Khwaja,Regulating Industrial Pollution,ThePost,June 4,2006.
- MahmoodA.Khwaja (Jan.2007) "Environmental and Health Impacts of Polychlorinated Biphenyls(PCBs) and Measuresfor PCBs Phase Out in Pakistan," Quarterly Journal, Science TechnologyandDevelopment.

TRADE, HUMANSECURITYAND ENVIRONMENT

- ShaheenRafiKhan,MoeedYusuf, Shahbaz Bokhari and ShoaibAziz (2006), "Quantifying Informal Trade Between Pakistan and India," The Challenges and Potential of Pakistan-India Trade, Zareen Naqvi and Philip Schuler (eds.),TheWorldBank.
- Shaheen Rafi Khan, Shahbaz Bokhari and Richard Mathew (2006-07), "Livelihoods, Security and Conflict: Dir Kohistan Pakistan,"SustainableLivelihoods, Environmental Security and Conflict Mitigation, IUCN Final Report.
- Shaheen Rafi Khan, Ali Shahrukh Pracha, Nazima Shaheen, and Riaz Ahmed, The Quest for Sustainable Forest M anagement: Exploring Public-Private Partnerships in theForestry Sector in Pakistan, SDPI Working Paper Series.

- ShaheenRafi Khan, Fahd Ali and Azka Tanveer, Compliance with International Standards in the Marine Fisheries Sector: A Supply ChainAnalysisfrom Pakistan,SDPI ResearchReportSeries.
- Shaheen Rafi Khan, Moeed Yousaf and Azka Tanveer, Regional Trade Agreements in South Asia: Trade and Conflict Linkages, SDPI Working Paper Series.
- Shaheen Rafi Khan and Azka Tanveer, Monitoring System for Gender-Related Changes, SDPI ProjectReportSeries.
- ShaheenRafiKhan,AliShahrukh Pracha, and Nazima Shaheen, Between Greenery and Greenwash, The News on Sunday, The Political Economy Section,August20,2006.
- Shaheen RafiKhan, In R esponse to Nature, The News on Sunday, The Political Economy Section, December10,2006.

Annex 4

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

GLOBALIZATIONANDRURAL LIVELIHOODS

- SDPI submitted a manuscript to Palgrave Macmillan in collaboration with Dr. Shahrukh Rafi Khan- former SDPI Executive Director and Zeb Rifaqat. Palgrave has accepted this manuscript titled Harnessing Social Capital for Rural Development.
- Another article based on SDPI's research on the home-based work titled Revenue Distribution acrossValuechains: the Case of Home-based Subcontracted Workers in Pakistan, has been accepted by the International Journal of Applied Economics and would be published in January2008.
- Sobia AhmadandAbidQaiyum Suleri (2007), "State ofLivelihood Assets in Earthquake Affected Areas:WayForward,"MissingLinks in Sustainable Development: South Asian Perspectives, SDPI, Islamabad and SAMA Publishing House,Karachi.
- Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri and Mehnaz Ajmal Paracha (2007), "Pakistan and the WTO" in the anthology "SOUTH ASIA in the WTO" by SAGE Publications India PvtLtd.
- Mehnaz Ajmal Paracha (2007), "Special Products and Special Safeguard Mechanisms in WTO Agriculture Negotiations: In Searchof a CommonSouthAsian Position"in SouthAsian Positionsin theWTODohaRound:InSearchof a True Development Agenda, Volume 2 by CUTS International, 2007.
- SDPIsubmittedachaptertoSAGE publishers on i mpact of services sectorliberalizationinPakistanfor their forthcoming book on globalizationinSouthAsia.

GENDER ANDGLOBALIZATION

- JoiningHandsforEfficientServices Delivery in Pakistan? PSDE conferencevolume.
- Pakistan's Textile and Clothing Sector and its Future in the European Union- SDPI Working PaperSeries.

HEALTH

- TheStateofPakistan'sPopulation.
- ProposingHealth Sector R eforms for Improving Maternal and NewbornHealthinPakistan.
- Care of the Elderly: Distant PrudenceforHealthPolicy?
- Sustainabilityin HealthasaPolicy IssueinPakistan.
- Health andSustainability:chapter to be included in the National Sustainable Development Strategy(NSDS).
- Testing T hree Delay Models and EffectivenessofEmocasaToolfor reducing Maternal Mortality in Pakistan.
- Access and Utilization of Health Care Services: Exploring Regional DisparityinPakistan.

TRADE, HUMANSECURITYAND ENVIRONMENT

- Resource Rights, Livelihoods SecurityandConflict Mitigationto be published by the Oxford University Press, UK in the book titledPromise,TrustandEvolution.

- Chapter on Poverty Reduction andEnvironmental Management to published by Edward Elgar Publishers.
- Shaheen Rafi Khan, Faisal Haq Shaheen, Moeed Yusuf, ManagingConflictthroughTrade: The Case of Pakistan and India, SDPIResearchReportSeries.
- The Quest for Sustainable Forest Management: Exploring Public-Private Partnerships in the Forestry SectorinPakistantobepublished by the Journal of Business Ethics (JOBE).
- Book titled Regional Trade IntegrationandPeaceBuilding - Southern Perspectives submitted for publication to Ashgate and Routledge.

GENDER/WOMEN ISSUES

- SDPI has also been invited to contributea chapteronPakistan and Afghanistan for a proposed bookentitledPoliticalViolencein SouthandSoutheastAsiatobe jointlyeditedbyIttyAbraham,Ted NewmanandMeredithWeiss.
- Book titled The Rise of Political Islam inPakistan:Impacts on the Marginalized to besubmitted for publication to Vanguard in PakistanandZedPressintheUKby May2008.

Annex 5

PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

GLOBALIZATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS

- Facilitated Biodiversity Secretariat on proposal development on ABS issues and presented to GEF.
- Developed a proposal on Pro Poor Growth on the topic Comparison of Indian and Pakistani Punjab after Green Revolution and its Impact on Poverty.
- Developed a proposal on Mainstreaming Trade into National Development Strategy: RAN (Research, Advocacy, Networking) in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan submitted to CUTS.

GENDER AND GLOBALIZATION

- SDPI's proposal on The Gender Digital Divide in Pakistan: To Measure and To Bridge It was accepted by the International Development Research Center (IDRC). CIDA-PAGE is also involved in co-funding.
- Submitted a proposal investigating the Link between Trade Flows in South Asia and the Gender Gap in Education to UN-TIHP. The advocacy/training part of the proposal was submitted to CIDA PAGE.
- Submitted a proposal on a three-year advocacy program Better Basic Services for Pakistan on Best Practices in Basic Services to Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE).
- Submitted revised proposal investigating the Link between Trade Flows in South Asia and the Gender Gap in Education to the Global Development Network (GDN) competition for an "Award for Outstanding Research on Development."
- Developed a proposal on a stakeholder analysis of a public-private partnership project in District V ehari on PLAN Pakistan's request.
- Submitted proposal Cotton pickers' Right to Just and Humane Working Conditions to the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).
- SDPI's proposal Situational Analysis of Cotton Farming in Pakistan was accepted by IKEA. Counterparts from IKEA and the Indian research coordinator visited SDPI in June 2007 to discuss field research. Literature review was also started.
- SDPI's proposal Revival of Cotton Growing Community through Organic Farming was accepted by UNEP.
- Developed a proposal on Advocacy Campaign for Dissemination of NCCR Phase 1 Research. After finalization, it will be submitted to NCCR-WP2.

HEALTH

- During the year, work began on two proposals in the areas of Health Systems Research; Health and MDGs to be submitted to EMRO/WHO and Global Development Network.
- A project proposal for writing a textbook on Health Economics for university graduates based on evidence from Pakistan covering theoretical and empirical underpinnings is also being developed for submission to the

Higher Education Commission (HEC), Pakistan in collaboration withareputeduniversity.

TRADE, HUMANSECURITYAND ENVIRONMENT

- Impact ofClimateVariabilityand ChangeonLargeCoastalCitiesin the HimalayanRegion submitted to IUCN-HQ in collaboration with TERIandBCAS.
- CountryGenderAssessmenttobe submitted to the Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA)PakistanOffice.
- InvestmentandNaturalResource Governance Issues submitted under the UK's Department for International Development (DFID)'s Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF) in collaborationwithIIED.

GENDER/WOMEN ISSUES

- Researchproposal onTheNation, State, andViolenceinSouthAsia: 1971 Re-examined sent to IDRC, Canada.
- ResearchproposalonMappingof the Economic Empowerment Focused Gender Projects and their Qualitative Assessment submitted to the Embassy of Norway
- Proposal for an Immersion Programon Peace,Violenceand Development: Analytical and Conceptual Capacity-Building in Research submitted to IDRC, Canada.
- AnExpressionofInterestaboutthe Establishment of Legal Aid Centers, submitted to the Governance Unit, Asian DevelopmentBank.
- Proposal on Support to National ElectionsinPakistansubmitted for UNDP Direct Extension (DEX) Project.
- Proposal on Social Audit of Governance and Delivery of Public Services in Pakistan submitted to the Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (DTCE).

Annex 6

WEEKLY SEMINARSERIES

	Topic	Speakers
1.	Pakistani Media: Challenges and Threats	Mat'ullah Jan, Internews, Islamabad Rauf Klasra, The News, Islamabad Hassan Khan, AVT Khyber, Islamabad Zafarullah Khan, Center for Civic Education (CCE), Islamabad
2.	The Killing Drinking Water: State Role and Responsibilities	Jamil ur Rehman, Capital Development Authority, Islamabad Malik Tariq, The Network, Islamabad Nils Rosemann, Independent Consultant, Islamabad
3.	Nuclear Waste Management	Zafar Nawaz Jaspal, Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU), Islamabad Shahla Rehman, Senior Journalist, Islamabad
4.	The Religious Politics in Pakistan: One Step Forward or Two Back?	Dr. Tariq Jan, Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Islamabad Khurshid Nadeem, Senior Columnist, Islamabad Dr. Inayatullah, President,Council of Social Sciences (COSS), Islamabad Zaigham Khan, Development Consultant, Islamabad
5.	Israeli Aggression on Lebanon and Its Repercussions	Murtaza Poya, Pakistan Awami Tehrik, Islamabad Gen. (retd.) Talat Masood, Political and Strategic Analyst, Islamabad Tariq Fatemi, Former Ambassador, Islamabad
6.	59 Years of Independence: Where Do We Stand?	Ashfaq Saleem Mirza, South Asia Free Media Association (SAFMA), Islamabad Dr. Ahmed Nawaz Fakir, QAU, Islamabad Dr. Ayesha Siddiqua, Defence Analyst, Islamabad
7.	How Politics is Funded in Pakistan?	Dr. Saeed Shafqat, National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), Islamabad Zafarullah Khan, CCE, Islamabad

8.	Public-Private Partnerships in the Forestry Sector in Pakistan	Amjad Nazeer, Sungi Development Foundation, Islamabad Rana Shafiq-Ur-Rehman, Green Circle Organization (GCO) Ali Shahrukh Pracha, SDPI
9.	Hudood Ordinances: Time for Repeal	Dr. Arfa Sayeda Zehra, National Commission on Status of Women (NCSW), Islamabad Nasreen Azhar, Women Action Forum (WAF), Islamabad Dr. Farzana Bari, Center of Excellence in Gender Studies, QAU, Islamabad Mohammad Saeed Alrai, Former Inspector General Police, Islamabad
10.	Akbar Bugti's Assassination: Implications for the National Unity	Lt-Gen (retd) Hameed Gul, Defence Analyst, Islamabad Sherry Rehman, MNA, Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) Ahsan Iqbal, MNA, Pakistan Muslim League-N Dr. Abdul Hayee Baloch, National Party Hafiz Hussain Ahmed, Mullahidd Majlis-e-Amal (MMA)
11.	Balochistan Crisis: A Civil Society Perspective	Dr. Rubina Saigol, ActionAid-P, Islamabad Karamat Ali, Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research (PILER), Karachi Harris Khalique, Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO), Islamabad
12.	Negotiating at Gunpoint	Screening of documentary and open discussion
13.	Public-Private Partnerships in Healthcare: Prospects and Challenges	Dr. Talib Lashari, Ministry of Health, GoP, Islamabad Dr. Sania Nishtar, Heartfile, Islamabad Dr. Karin Astric Siegmann, SDPI
14.	The Waziristan Accord: One Step Forward or Two Steps Back? (Special Seminar Jointly organized by SDPI and ActionAid)	Maulana Merajuddin, MNA Ismael Khan, Daily Dawn, Peshawar Dr. Syed Waqar Ali Shah, QAU, Islamabad Aimal Khan, SDPI
15.	MMA-PML (Q) Deal on Hudood Ordinances: A Civil Society Perspective	Dr. Arfa Sayeda Zehra, NCSW, Islamabad Kishwar Naheed, Activist/writer/ poetess, Islamabad Naeem Ahmad Mirza, Aurat Foundation, Islamabad
16.	War, Terror and Human Rights	Polyanna Truscott, Amnesty International, USA Angelika Patnak, Amnesty International,

		USA Aimal Khan, SDPI
17.	Earthquake Rehabilitation: Reiterating Right to Land and Housing	Kilian Kleinschmidt, UNHCR Amjad Nazeer, Sungi Development Foundation, Islamabad Arshad Abbasi, Environmentalist, Islamabad
18.	Islamabad: Is it safe and crimes free?	Syed Liaqat Banuri, SHARP, Islamabad Dr Ehtsham Anwar, Assistant Commissioner (Rural), Islamabad
19.	Diamond Bar Island City: A Development Or Disaster Project	Ch. Manzoor Ahmad, MNA, PPPP Karamat Ali, PILER, Karachi Mohammad Ali Shah, Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum (PFF), Karachi Dr. Aly Ercelan, Economist, Karachi Naseer Memon, LEAD Pakistan, Islamabad
20.	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Earthquake Affected Areas: Influencing Policy Change through Research	**SDPI researchers** 1. Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri 2. Kaiser Bengali 3. Sobia Ahmad 4. Ali Shahrukh Pracha 5. Reza Abbasy **Discussants included:** 1. Bushra Gohar, ActionAid-P, Islamabad 2. Dr. Rubina Saigol, ActionAid-P, Islamabad 3. Engr. Shaukat Sharar, Islamabad
21.	State of Livelihood Assets in Earthquake Affected Areas	Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, SDPI Sobia Ahmad, SDPI
22.	Political and Human Costs of War on Terror in Pakistan	Saba Gul Khattak, SDPI
23.	Public-Private Partnerships in Water and Sanitation: Prospects and Challenges	Syed Akbar Zaidi, Islamabad Wilfried Schlosser, Aga Khan Planning and Building Services, Pakistan Karin Astrid Siegmann, SDPI
24.	Importance of Right to Information for Freedom of Expression	Barrister Zafarullah Khan, Islamabad Mukhtar Ahmad Ali, CPDI, Pakistan Zafarullah Khan, CCE, Islamabad
25.	Is a Free and Fair Election Possible in Pakistan?	Iqbal Zafar Jhagra, ARD, Islamabad B. A. Malik, MAN, PPPP Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development And Transparency (PILDAT), Islamabad
26.	Public-Private Partnerships in Primary Education: Prospects	Dr Faisal Bari, Mehboob ul Haq Human Development Center, Islamabad

	and Challenges	Tanya Khan, RSPN, Islamabad
27.	Code of Conduct for NGOs: A Civil Society Perspective	Shahnaz Wazir Ali, Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP), Islamabad Harris Khalique, SPO, Islamabad Mohammad Tahseen, South Asia Partnership (SAP- PK), Lahore Meraj Humayun, Pakistan NGO Forum (PNF), Islamabad
28.	Emerging Politico-Strategic Scenario in FATA	Ijaz Khattak, Department of International Relations, University of Peshawar, Peshawar Zubair Mahsood, Faculty of Law, University of Peshawar, Peshawar Aimal Khan, SDPI
29.	Withering Law and Order: Who is Responsible?	Hafiz Hussain Ahmed, MMA Agha Murtaza Poya, Pakistan Awami Tehrik Mehnaz Raffi, PML (Q) Dr. Inayatullah, COSS, Islamabad
30.	Tourism Year 2007: Environmental Concerns	Altaf Hussain, Development Researcher, Islamabad Mahmood Akhtar Cheema, IUCN, Islamabad Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI
31.	US-Iran Tension and Implications for Pakistan	Dr. Lubna Ali, QAU, Islamabad Lt. Gen (retd) Hamed Gul, Defence Analyst, Islamabad Akram Zaki, Former Secretary General Foreign Affairs, Islamabad
32.	Media Independence in Pakistan: Myth or Reality	Tariq Chaudhary, Aaj Television, Islamabad Fouzia Shahid, Federal Union of Journalists, Islamabad Shamim Shahid, The Nation, Peshawar Nawaz Raza, Nawa-i-Waqt, Islamabad
33.	Changing US Policies Towards Pakistan	Lt-Gen (retd) Talat Masood, Defence and Political Analyst, Islamabad Mooca Yousaf, SDPI
34.	Independence of Judiciary and Rule of Law: A Civil Society Perspective	Barrister Zafarullah Khan, Islamabad Naeem Mirza, Aurat Foundation, Islamabad Zafarullah Khan, CCE, Islamabad Harris Khalique, SPO, Islamabad
35.	New South Asia & New Realities	Akram Zaki, Former Secretary General Foreign Affairs, Islamabad Haji Mohammad Adeel, Former Provincial Minister, NWFP Ahsan Iqbal, MNA, PML (N) Dr. Abid Suleri, SDPI

36.	Hot Spot: Demolish DDT Factory Land-Threat to Human Health & Environment	Prof Dr. Ishtiaq Qazi, Institute of Environment Science & Engineering (IESE), NUST, Rawalpindi Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI
37.	Globalization and Environment: Five Propositions	Prof. Adil Najam, Tufts University, USA
38.	Rise of Religious Extremism: Implications and Challenges" (Jointly organized by member CSOs of Human Rights Network-HRN)	Dr. Saba Gul Khattak, SDPI Nasir Mansoor Shamim-ur-Rehman Dr. Umar Ayub Farooq Tariq Sherry Rehman, MNA, PPPP
39.	Political Violence: Role of State and Society (Jointly organized by member CSOs of Citizens Peace Committee)	Syed Talat Husain, AAJ TV, Islamabad Mr Ahsan Iqbal, ARD, Islamabad Barrister Wajiha Mehdi, Karachi Nasreen Azhar, Human Rights Activist, Islamabad Harris Khalique, SPO, Islamabad Mirza Ikhtiar Baig, Vice President, Pakistan Bar Council, Islamabad
40.	Democracy at Crossroads: Whither Public Institutions (Joint Seminar/Consultation of SDPI, Sungi, ActionAid and HRCP at Lahore)	I. A. Rahman Ayaz Amir S. M. Zafar Farooq Tariq Abdul Hayee Baloch Haji Adeel Ahsan Iqbal Jahangir Baddar Atiya Inayat Ullah Rasul Bakhsh Palejo Asad Rehman
41.	Afghan Refugees: Challenges in Repatriation and Resettlement	Dr. Saba Gul Khattak, SDPI Dr Imran Zeb Khan, CAR, Islamabad Killian Kleinshmidt, UNHCR, Islamabad
42.	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP): Focus on Gender Equality	Ahmad Farooq, MoF, Islamabad Prof. Dr. Atiya Khan, QAU, Islamabad Tahira Abdullah, Activist, Islamabad
43.	A critical Review of Budget 2007-08	Ahsan Iqbal, MNA, Pakistan Muslim League-N Dr. A.R Kemal, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, SDPI
44.	Media Freedom in Pakistan: Opportunities and Challenges	Zahid Hussain, Senior Editor, Newsline, Islamabad Mohsin Raza, Director News, ARY-One, Islamabad Matiullah Jan, Senior Journalist, Islamabad

Annex 7

SDPI MEMBERSHIPS/ WORKING GROUPS/COMMITTEES/BOARDS

SDPI provided policy advice in its capacity as a member/advisor to a number of government working groups, committees and boards, as well as a member of various regional and internationalcoalitionsandpartnerships:

BOARDS

- 2006-present, Member, International Advisory Board, SignsJournal,USA
- 2006-present, Member, Board of Directors, Pacific Basin Consortium for Environment and Health Sciences, East-West Center,Hawai,USA
- 2006-present, Member, Senate, PakistanInstituteof Development Economics(PIDE)
- 2006-present, Member, Advisory Board, South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment(SAWTEE)
- 2003-present, Member, Board of Studies, Environmental Sciences Department, University of Peshawar
- 2005-present, Member, Executive Board Climate Change Negotiations and Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA), as well as adviser to coordinator of CANSA
- 1994-present, Member, Editorial BoardofTheoreticalPerspectives published by the Center for Research on Politics, University of Dhaka,Bangladesh
- 1997-present, Member, Board of Directors, Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research (PILER),Karachi
- 2002-present, Member, Board of Studies,Women'sStudies Center, UniversityofPeshawar
- 2004-present, Member, Board of Directors,CenterforResearch on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID), Planning Commission, Islamabad, GovernmentofPakistan(GoP)
- 2005-present, Member, Board of Governors,Center for Excellence in Women's Studies, Quaid-e-AzamUniversity,Islamabad
- Member, Federal ForestryBoard, Ministry of Environment, GovernmentofPakistan(GoP)
- Member, Board of Directors, EnergyConservationFund
- Member,EditorialAdvisoryBoard, LahoreJournalofEconomics
- Member,EditorialAdvisoryBoard, South Asia Trade Insight, Kathmandu,Nepal

COMMISSIONS

- National Commission on the Status of Women,Government of Pakistan(GoP)

WORKINGGROUPS

- Member,WorkingGroup onTrade and Environment, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad,GoP
- Member, Working Group on Agreement on Agriculture, MinistryofAgriculture,Islamabad, GoP
- Member, Working Group on Agreement on Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad,GoP
- Member,WorkingGroup onTrade and Commerce, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad,GoP

GOVERNMENTCOMMITTEES

- 2002-present, Member, National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) Committee, Ministry of Environment,Islamabad,GoP
- 2004-present, Member, Pak-EPA Advisory Committee for Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA)
- 2005-present, Member, Pak EPA Environmental Assessment AdvisoryCommittee(EAAC)
- Member, National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP): Sub-Committee on Environmental Governance and Policy Coordination, Ministry of Environment,Islamabad,GoP
- Member, National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) Sub-Program on AirPollutionControl,Ministryof Environment, Islamabad,GoP
- Member, Government's Consultative Group on WTO, formed at the National Agriculture Research Council (NARC)
- Member, Sub-Committee on Environmental Governance and Policy Coordination: National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), Ministry of Environment, Islamabad,GoP
- Member, Executive Committee, World Summit on Sustainable Development(WSSD),constituted by the Ministry of Environment, FederalForestryBoard,GoP

HOSTSECRETARIATS

- Secretariat for National Environmental Quality Standards Implementation Committee (NEQS-IC)
- Regional Focal Coordinator for Trade Knowledge Network (TKN), Canada
- RegionalScientificCoordinatorof the National Center for Competence in Research (NCCR), SouthAsia.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 2006, Global Civil Society Forum, United Nations Environment Program(UNEP)
- 2006, Country Focal Point, Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management(SAICM),UNEP
- 2006, Member, Lead and CadmiumWorkingGroup,UNEP
- 2007, Member, International Mercury Working Group, International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)
- 2005-Present, Member, Steering Committee, International POPs EliminationNetwork (IPEN)
- Co-Chair, IPEN Dioxin, PCB, and WasteWorkingGroup
- 2006,GlobalWaterPartnership
- 2005-present,Member, Pakistan's HealthPolicyForum
- 2003-present, Member Advisory Panel, Global Fund for Women, SanFrancisco,USA
- 2002-present, Member, International Research Committee, Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS), Colombo,SriLanka
- 2002-present, Member, Regional AdvisoryPanel for SouthAsia,The SocialSciencesResearchCouncil (SSRC),NewYork
- Co-Chair, Regional Hub Steering Committee South Asia, International POPs Elimination Project(IPEP)
- Pakistan Focal person for International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)

- Member, Steering/Expert committee IPEN Global POPs Biomonitoringproject
- Member, Clean Air Initiative for AsianCitiesCAT/Net
- Member, Global Alliance for IncinerationAlternatives(GAIA)
- Member, Safe Drinking Water GroupPakistan,(SDWG-Pak)
- Member,TheWorldConservation Union (IUCN)'s Pakistan National Committee(PNC)

Annex 8

NATIONAL, REGIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY LINKAGES

NGO and Research Networks

- Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC)-Pakistan
- Climate Action Network South Asia(CANSA)
- Duryog Nivaran (the South Asian networkfordisastermitigation)
- Globalization Studies Network (GSN)
- International POPs Elimination Network(IPEN)
- Mubariza (network of gender trainersandactivists)-Pakistan
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)Network-Pakistan
- SouthAsianNetworkofEconomic Institutions(SANEI)
- South Asian Network for DevelopmentandEnvironmental Economics(SANDEE)
- South Asian Sustainable LivelihoodsForum
- SouthAsia Forum forInternational Trade(SAFIT)
- South Asian Network on Food, EcologyandCulture(SANFEC)
- Sustainable Livelihoods Network of the Society for International Development(SID)
- Sustainable Agriculture Action Group(SAAG)-Pakistan
- Trade Knowledge Network (TKN), Canada

NationalLinkages

- ActionAid-Pakistan
- AuratFoundation
- AntiPrivatizationAlliance
- Coalition of Rawalpindi-IslamabadNGOs(CORIN)
- CouncilofSocialSciences(COSS)
- Citizens'PeaceCommittee (CPC)
- Citizens'Forum forWomen'sRights
- CleanAirInitiativefor Asian Cities
- Federal Seed Certification Department
- GenderStudiesCenteratQuaid-e-AzamUniversity
- Global Alliance for Incineration Alternatives
- Green Circle Organization (GCO),Lahore
- JointActionCommittee(JAC)
- Journalists for Democracy and HumanRights(JDHR),Pakistan
- Pakistan Network of Rivers, Dams andPeople
- PakistanNGOForum
- Pakistan Agriculture Research Council(PARC)
- Pattan Development Organization
- Pakistan InstituteofDevelopment Economics(PIDE)
- Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development And Transparency (PILDAT)
- Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP)
- Safe Drinking Water Group, Pakistan
- ShirkatGah
- Strengthening Participatory Organization(SPO)
- SungiDevelopmentFoundation
- South Asia Partnership (SAP), Pakistan
- The Network for Consumer Protection
- United Nations Development Program(UNDP)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

- United Nations Environment Program(UNEP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations High Commission forRefugees(UNHCR)
- Women ActionForum(WAF)

Regional and International Linkages

- Arnika-CzechRepublic
- Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA), Bangladesh
- Lawyers Association (BELA), Bangladesh
- Bangladesh Institute of International & Strategic Studies (BIISS)-Bangladesh
- Consumer UnityandTrust Society (CUTS)-International
- Daccan Development Society (DDS)-India
- IndianSocialInstitute(ISI)-India
- International Development ResearchCenter(IDRC)-Canada
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)-UK
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)-Canada
- International Union for ConservationofNature(IUCN)
- Law and Society Trust (LST)-Sri Lanka
- ProPublic-Nepal
- Regional and International NetworkingGroup(RING)-UK
- Regional Center for Strategic Studies(RCSS)-SriLanka
- Social SciencesResearchCouncil (SSRC)-USA
- Society for International Development(SID)-Italy
- ToxicLinks-India
- World Commission on Dams-SouthAfrica

Annex 9

THE SDPI FAMILY

SDPI is an assembly of diverse backgrounds, expertise, and abilities. Without the hard work, loyalty and motivation of this team, SDPI would not have been able toachieve the success thatitdidduringthefiscalyear2006-07:

1. AbdulNasirKhan
   WebandPublicationOfficer
2. AbidQaiyumSuleri
   AssistantExecutiveDirector
3. AimalKhan
   AdvocacyCoordinator
4. AliAamer
   AssistantCoordinator
5. AnsarMehmoodJanjua
   AssistantAdminOfficer
6. AqeelAhmed
   UrduPublicationOfficer
7. ArshadKhurshid
   Associate Coordinator-English Publications
8. DilawarNazir
   OfficeHelper
9. FaisalNadeemGorchani
   AdvocacyOfficer
10. FauziaJaved
    HeadofAdministration
11. HafizWasimAnwar
    ProgramSupportOfficer
12. IbadulHaq
    DataAnalyst
13. ImranKhan
    InformationSecretary
14. InderyasMasih
    Mate
15. KarinAstridSiegmann
    ResearchFellow
16. KhawarMehmood
    Assistant AccountsOfficer
17. KiranHabib
    ProjectResearchAssociate
18. Leonard D'souza
    ProjectSecretary
19. MaqsoodAhmedJan
    ProjectCoordinator
20. Mehnaz AjmalParacha
    ProjectAssociate
21. MohammadHussain
    Driver
22. MohammadIrfan
    LibraryAssistant
23. MuhammadImran
    Assistant ManagerSystem
24. MuhammadKhurshid
    Driver
25. MuhammadSalimKhawaja
    Director Urdu Publication/ResearchAssociate
26. MuhammadShahFarrukh
    ResourceCenterCoordinator
27. MuhammadWasim
    SeniorManagerFinance
28. MuhammadYasin
    AdvisorCCB

29. NazimaShaheen
ResearchAssistant

30. RashidImtiaz
SeniorAccountsOfficer

31. SaleemShah
ProjectConsultant

32. SabaGulKhattak
Executive Director/Research Fellow

33. SarahSiddiq
ResearchandPEPCoordinator

34. ShafqatShehzad
ResearchFellow

35. ShahZaman
Gardener

36. ShahbazBokhari
SeniorSurveyCoordinator

37. ShaheenRafiKhan
ResearchFellow

38. ShahidRasool
Information andCommunication Assistant

39. SobiaN.Ahmad
ResearchAssociate

40. SuraiyaJabeen
Caregiver

41. Syeda NaseebaBibi
Caregiver

42. UzmaTariqHaroon
SDCCoordinator

43. VillyFaramrozeGuzder
ExecutiveSecretary

44. ZiaurRehman
HumanResourceCoordinator

45. ZulfiqarAli
ProgramSecretary

Audit Report

MUNIFF ZIAUDDIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute as at June 30, 2007 and the related income and expenditure account and cash flow statement together with the notes forming part thereof.

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

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

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute as at June 30, 2007 and of its deficit and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

DATED: 17-12-2007
PLACE: ISLAMABAD

MUNIFF ZIAUDDIN & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2007

	NOTE	2007 Rupees	2006 Rupees
OPERATING FIXED ASSETS	**3**	2,568,854	3,141,704
CURRENT ASSETS			
Grant receivable - Restricted projects	**4**	9,355,832	5,449,958
Short term investments	**5**	10,300,000	12,807,818
Advances, deposits and prepayments	**6**	4,220,965	5,012,024
SDPI Current account		206,270	206,270
Cash and Bank Balances	**7**	4,297,044	3,301,119
		28,080,111	26,777,189
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	**8**	7,124,672	1,801,968
CIDA Current account		206,270	206,270
Unutilized grants- Restricted projects	**9**	15,463,647	16,122,310
Earthquake Donations		2,454,382	2,675,172
		25,248,971	20,805,720
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,831,139	5,971,469
DEFERRED LIABILITIES			
Gratuity Payable		5,870,690	9,012,846
CAPITAL EMPLOYED		(470,697)	100,327
REPRESENTED BY			
General Fund		(595,608)	26,064
Endowment Fund	**10**	124,911	74,263
		(470,697)	100,327

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

	NOTE	2007 Rupees	2006 Rupees
INCOME			
Un restricted grants and other revenue	11	16,997,816	25,669,256
Restricted grant	12	41,739,015	31,940,510
		58,736,832	57,609,766
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries, Wages and benefits		12,370,552	16,034,881
Gratuity expense		1,275,462	1,819,526
Full Time Consultants		348,021	557,080
Traveling		507,857	506,358
Newspapers and periodicals		157,340	32,429
Fee & subscriptions		20,700	259,899
Auditors remuneration		66,000	60,000
Rent, rates and taxes		1,987,451	1,605,579
Telephone		457,571	356,522
Electricity , gas and water		909,997	872,676
Training fee		157,123	33,360
Insurance		185,617	2,136,117
Bank charges		10,552	9,703
Printing and stationery		566,621	715,340
Food and tea		476,043	424,738
Advertisement		432,196	92,104
Postage		139,619	127,329
Office repair and maintenance		163,159	435,060
Amount written off		804,293	288,225
Vehicle running expenses		706,674	198,418
RNE expenses		3,822,122	4,216,329
Depreciation		700,497	647,440
Expenses incurred on restricted projects	12	32,169,083	25,638,439
Miscellaneous		144,142	272,448
		59,358,502	57,524,896
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		(621,672)	84,870
OPENING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD		26,064	(58,806)
ACCUMULATED (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND		(595,608)	26,064

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

CHAIRMAN **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

	2007 Rupees	2006 Rupees
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(621,672)	(342,258)
Adjustment of non-cash items		
Depreciation	700,494	1,274,566
Provision for gratuity	1,975,462	1,819,526
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(418,866)	(446,922)
	2,257,090	2,647,164
Gratuity paid	(3,117,518)	(814,390)
Cash used in operating activities before working capital changes	(3,482,200)	1,490,524
(Increase) / Decrease in assets		
Grants receivable-Restricted projects	(3,505,874)	(1,770,780)
Short term investments	2,807,888	2,564,240
Advances, deposit & prepayments	791,059	(1,792,563)
	(306,990)	(859,103)
Increase / (Decrease) in current liabilities		
Creditors, accrued & other liabilities	5,322,704	(909,373)
Unutilized grants - Restricted projects	(658,662)	857,366
Earthquake Donations	(220,790)	2,675,172
	4,443,251	2,663,165
Net cash flow from operating activities	654,055	3,254,286
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of operating fixed assets	(218,779)	(1,955,944)
Disposal of fixed assets	510,000	446,922
Endowment Fund	50,648	-
Net cash used in investing activities	341,869	(1,519,022)
Net (decrease) /increase in cash and cash equivalent	995,924	1,735,364
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	3,301,119	1,565,755
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	4,297,043	3,301,119

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

CHAIRMAN **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**