



SDPI
Sustainable Development Policy Institute

Annual Report 08-09



Sustainable Development Policy Institute

20 Hill Road, F-6/3, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: 92-51-2278134 Fax: 9251-2278135

Email: main@sdpi.org

www.sdpi.org

CONTENTS

Chairperson Board of Governors SDPI	3
Message from Executive Director SDPI	4
Our work at a glance	6
About us	7
Social and Cultural Transformation	8
Celebrating Religious Diversity	10
Sustainable Societies Across South Asia	11
Gender	13
Environment and Climate Change	15
Food Security	23
Governance	26
Monitoring and Evaluation	28
Sustainable Development Conference Series	32
Advocacy Unit	35
Resource Centre	37
Information Resource Management	38
Harman Resource Management	39
Annexures	40

Sustainable Development Policy Institute
P.O Box 2342: 20, Hill Road, F-6/3,
Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: +(92-51) 2278134
Fax: +(92-51) 2278135

<http://www.sdpi.org>

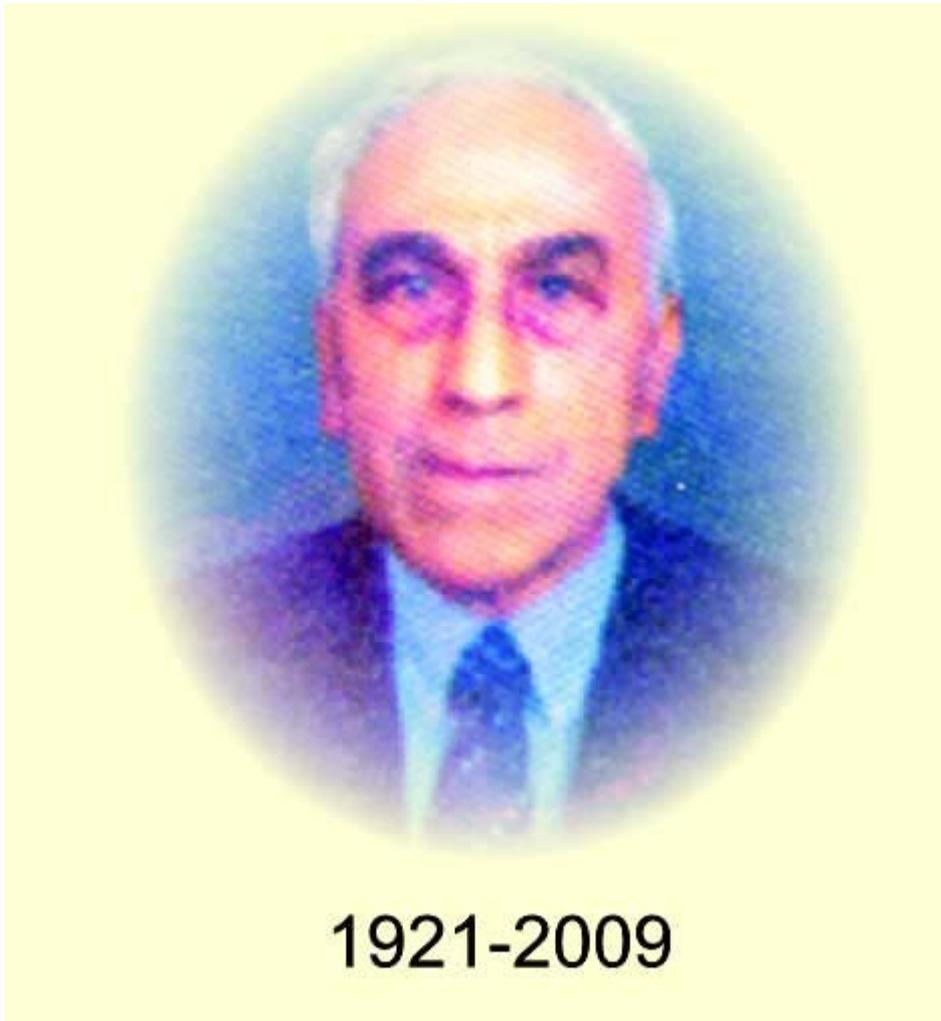
Compiled by: Ambrin Hayat
Research Coordinator

Special Thanks: Antonia Caramella Settle

Photographs: Talimand Khan
Zainab Hayat
Farzana Yasmen

Chairperson SDPI Board of Governors

Mr. H U Beg



Message from Executive Director

While we were compiling the annual report one heard the sad news of demise of Mr. H.U. Beg, Chairperson Board of Governors of SDPI. Mr. Beg's life is testament to a man's selfless and compassionate dedication to the people of this country. He was a brilliant scholar, a prominent



public servant and above all, a principled and just human being. For SDPI, he was not only a leader who guided the organization but his brilliance and humility made him a beacon of inspiration too.

His efforts will continue to live through the work of our organization as homage to him. His vision and guidance were great assets to the organization and his humble and charming personality affected his colleagues and friends alike. SDPI shares the grief of his family at this saddest of times.

Wrapping up SDPI's work in 2008-2009, it is pertinent to mention that we strongly feel that our work and its output should try to formulate the right questions about the issues that society at large is facing. During 2008-2009 we talked of "4F" crises, i.e., food, fuel, fiscal, and frontiers facing the region in general and Pakistan in particular. We started our last with a positive note that an elected government took over after the February 2008 elections. Today, twenty months down the road we realise that even the popularly elected government could not do much in solving "4F" crises. Rather one can identify two additional crises facing the Pakistan today, i.e., functional democracy crisis and fragility of climate change crises. All of the 6 crises are interconnected and mutually self-reinforcing. It is impossible to solve any of the single crises by ignoring the rest of them.

Food inflation despite bumper production of wheat in Pakistan; fuel price inflation despite decreased global prices; seeking a bailout from the IMF on hard terms and conditions and repeatedly approaching Friends of Pakistan forum for aid; image tarnishing of all mainstream political leaders due to alleged stories of corruption and a one person show in decision making in mainstream political parties despite their resolve to strengthen the democratic system; increased militancy and a blind fold approach to curbing militancy through the use of force only in our frontier regions; and threats of climate change shaped the sphere of our work in 2008-2009.

Like the last many years, we kept on our struggle to anchor rather than to sail. The cost of raising an independent voice is too high, the cost of doing independent research is even higher, and the cost of doing so for an organization which neither has an endowment nor a core grant is extremely painful. However, thanks to the resilience shown by SDPIans through their dedication and hard work, we were able to survive through another tough year.

Despite our limited financial and human resources we are quite contented on what we delivered during 2008-2009. Food security; climate change; non-traditional security issues; societal transformation through our work on gender, education, curriculum reform, governance and clean drinking water; fostering sustainable societies across South Asia through our work on rewriting histories of the 1947 and 1971 partitions remained the major focus of our research during the reporting period. We also established our niche as a third party monitor and evaluator and carried out impact assessment assignments for various development ac-

Message from Executive Director

tors including RSPN, NRSP, SRSO. Our Survey unit conducted the "Poverty Score Card Census" in Laki Marwat district for the PPAF. We collected primary data from 131 districts of Pakistan for a food security report that is to be launched in next annual conference.

On policy advocacy, apart from our annual conference that has turned into the largest congregation of people working in and on South Asian issues, we organized 31 seminars on various public policy issues. All of the seminars were very well covered by print and electronic media and their recommendations were sent to the relevant quarters in the Government of Pakistan.

On proactive policy advocacy, SDPI played its role in preparation of the next five year plan for the Government of Pakistan. We were members of different working groups and subgroups established by the Planning Commission of Pakistan in regards this upcoming plan.. We also provided our input as members of the Planning Commission's task forces on climate change, and social sector development. We also provided our input to the Government of Pakistan as a member of the Federal Forestry

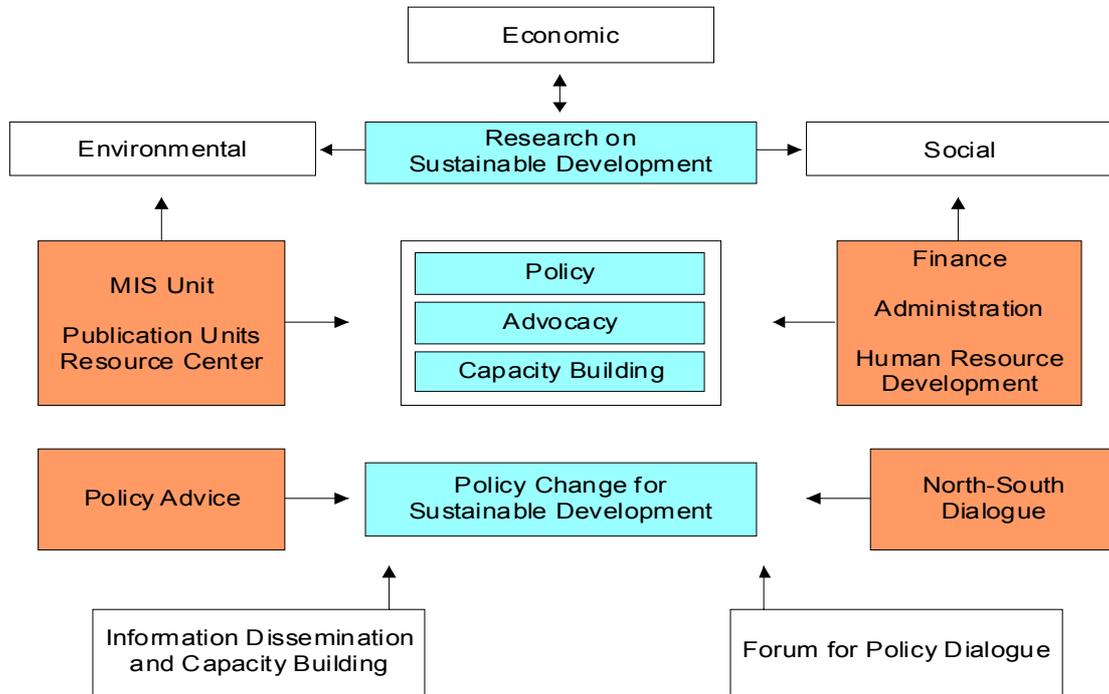
Commission. Moreover two of our colleagues were included in the official delegation to Copenhagen climate change negotiations.

The task ahead is difficult. Pakistan in general and SDPI in particular is passing through very unusual circumstances where business as usual would not deliver. In these troubled times institutes like SDPI that conduct independent research and try to raise a voice of sanity can create a huge difference Through this annual report, I just want to present to all stakeholders, the quality and quantity of work that SDPI carried out despite all odds, and reaffirm our commitment that we at SDPI don't take our assignments as any other 9-5 job. We take our work as a mission and strive to anchor unless the conditions are conducive to sail through.



Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri
Executive Director
(ed@sdpi.org)

Our Work at a Glance



About Us

In March 1992, Pakistan National Conservation Strategy strongly identified the need for a policy advisory institute in the context of Pakistan's social economic development. With the approval of the cabinet, the process was set in motion to create a non-profit organization to meet the challenges facing national policy issues. The effort finally led to the creation of SDPI in August of the same year.

SDPI defines sustainable development as the enhancement of peace, social justice, and well being with in and across generations. SDPI pro-

duces knowledge that can enhance the capacity of public as well as private sector to take informed policy decisions and to engage civil society on issues of public interest. The institute acts as both a generator of original research on sustainable development issues as well as an information resource for concerned individuals and institutions. SDPI's function is thus twofold: an advisory role fulfilled through research, policy advice and advocacy; and an enabling role realised through providing other individuals and organizations with resource materials and training.



Education

We at SDPI firmly believe that literacy is one of the prerequisite for transition to sustainable development. It is in this context that education has always remained a major research and advocacy theme of our work. A few years ago, our work, 'The Subtle Subversion: The State of Textbooks and Curricula in Pakistan' created ripples whereby SDPI researchers pointed out discriminatory material against non-Muslims in Pakistani textbooks. That work was followed by the 'Review of Pakistan National Education Policy: Civil Society's perspective'. As always, SDPI researchers continued to contribute policy research in the education sector during 2008-2009. Some of the work on education in Pakistan includes:

1. Restoration of Students Unions

Funded by the Heinrich Boll Foundation, this project sought to contribute to the debate-taking place in educational circles on a possible restoration of students unions.

Ever since the new democratic government announced its intention of restoring unions, a debate has ensued on the possible merits and demerits of such a revival. The Higher Education Commission set up a task force, which advised caution, yet it prepared draft legislation for restoration. Based on this, the Ministry of Education prepared its own draft legislation for the cabinet. In the meantime, Bargad, a public interest organization, conducted a survey among students to elicit their opinion. The Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) held several consultations to gather broad opinions on the issue.

SDPI took the discussion beyond the above developments. It gathered opinions of stakeholders students, teachers and university administrators

on the draft prepared by the Ministry in consultations conducted on various campuses. This resulted in a set of recommendations that tried to accommodate serious concerns and apprehensions as well as the genuine rights of students.

The outcome of the project was an SDPI report 'The Challenge of Restoring Students Unions: Issues, Expectations, Apprehensions and Possible Solutions'.

The report was presented to the then State Minister Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali, the then Chairperson of Higher Education Commission (HEC). The Minister, while promising to have the HEC and the Ministry of Education seriously consider the report, informed SDPI that the federal cabinet had for the time being shelved the plan to restore unions.

2. Enhancement of Religious Understanding and Promotion of Tolerance in Public Education

The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan commissioned and defined the parameters of this project.

SDPI had documented in a 2003 report 'The Subtle Subversion: The State of Textbooks and Curricula in Pakistan' that Pakistani school textbooks and state curricula deliberately promoted intolerance and religious hatred. The objective of the present project was to find the extent to which sources other than textbooks, including extracurricular activities in schools, contributed to religious understanding and promoted tolerance. The study was based on collecting information from sample surveys throughout the country. Two districts, one mainly urban and the other mainly rural, and ten schools from each district, were selected from each province, and information was gathered from students, teachers, parents and

Social and Cultural Transformation

community members.

The results have been compiled in a report 'Enhancing Religious Understanding and Promoting Tolerance in Public Education'. The report comes to the conclusion that, unlike textbooks and curricula, public schools do not use their interior displays and extracurricular activities in any significant way to encourage hatred against religious minorities or other religions. Nor do they promote extremism. On the other hand, they do not promote religious understanding and tolerance in any significant way either. The report concludes that if the government changes curricula and textbooks to make school education a medium for generating tolerance and understanding toward other religions and minorities, it would not face any resistance from teachers, parents and communities. The report is ready to be released.

3. School Based Budgeting of Public Education in Pakistan

Financing of public education has been a perennial problem in Pakistan. Public expenditure on education has been very low, resulting in non-availability of education to nearly a third of school-age children, and rapidly decreasing quality of education. Schools are not in general financed according to their needs. The concept of school based budgeting makes schools determine the resources it needs rather than the other way round, as is prevalent in Pakistan these days. SDPI entered into a partnership with Action Aid Pakistan, Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives, Save the Children Fund and Voluntary Services Overseas to form a consortium to conduct a study on budgeting mechanism for public schools.

This was a survey-based study in which on representative district from each of the four provinces plus the Northern Areas, the federally Administered Tribal Areas and Azad Jammu and Kashmir

region, was selected. Respondents included school administrators, teachers, students, parents, community members and district education officials.

The analysis of the collected data revealed the extremely poor state of infrastructural facilities in public schools in Pakistan. These included classrooms, furniture, blackboards, who in most cases were far short of the required number.

The report also made a district-wise assessment of salaries of schoolteachers. It concluded that, should all the present public schools be staffed with an adequate number of teachers in appropriate grades, the total expenditure on their salaries would come to nearly Rs. 450 billion. This need ought to be contrasted with the total national public sector expenditure on education at all levels, including universities, which is less than Rs. 300 billion.

4. Reasons for children either never enrolling in schools or dropping out

The Human Development Foundation (HDF) in the geographical areas where it works has commissioned this project. SDPI has prepared the survey instrument, and after the survey is conducted by the HDF, will perform the data analysis and write a report.

5. Alternative Text Books for Non Muslims Students

This project is being carried out in partnership with UK-based Minority Rights Group. Ten (from class one to ten) alternative modules have been developed for non-Muslim students by the SDPI research team. Policy advocacy around those modules, parent-teachers is being organized. The details are provided in the section or 'religious diversification' of this report.



Alternative Text Books to Celebrate Religious Diversity

As in previous years, SDPI's work on societal transformation continued to contribute towards the realisation of rights of religiously diverse groups during 2008-2009. This year the focus of SDPI's research was on finalising alternative text book boards for Non-Muslim students in collaboration with the Minority Rights Group of the UK.

The preamble to the 1973 constitution declares, "Adequate provisions shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures..."

The above freedom is subject to a mindset, which can only be cultivated through education. In 2007, a study commissioned by the Minority Rights Group International reviewed the curricula of public and private educational institutions with regard to the representation of minorities. SDPI was involved in the second phase of the review, in which ten teaching modules were developed based on the recommendations of the study. These were meant to provide models of education material free from prejudice

and anti-minority sentiment.

The preparation of the teaching modules was completed in May 2009. The sources used for the development included a variety of religious scriptures; material on the lives and influence of Sufis, bhagats and yogis; traditional folktales; progressive literary works like those of Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Ibne Insha, Prem Chand and Iqbal; and older text books bearing witness to the religious harmony of the 20th century.

Advocacy work also started as soon as the project began, to enlist the support of the Ministries of Education and Minorities. Some private institutions in Islamabad and Lahore have agreed to adopt selected material, while some community schools in Sindh have also expressed interest. Efforts for improvement and greater dissemination are still ongoing and contact with the Minority Rights Group will also be maintained.

Finally, SDPI Senior Research Associate Mr Ahmad Salim has been given the task of incorporating some of the material into textbooks for grades 3, 6, 9 and 11. The National Book Foundation in Islamabad will be publishing these books for students beginning in the academic year of 2010.



Sustainable Societies across South Asia

1. Rewriting History Project

It is commonly believed that three histories exist in our part of the world. The one that is told and taught in Pakistan, the second that is told and taught in India and or Bangladesh, and the third which is neither told and taught here, nor across border. In order to highlight the third type of history, the SDPI team started a research project, 'Rewriting History Project', that was funded by the Heinrich Boll Foundation, Pakistan

The second phase of this project was completed in December 2008. The project reflected the personal memories of a generation that witnessed the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947 and the 1971 liberation War of Bangladesh. The Project addressed questions surrounding the massacre and migration after Partition; the establishment, nature and stability of Bangladesh, especially in regards to political and external agents and communities who were uprooted both in 1947 and 1971, such as the Bihari community, and the role of minorities in saving lives and promoting interfaith harmony. The aims of the project were to record and develop a more comprehensive knowledge base regarding these questions and to gain first hand understanding of the situation through oral history and ethnography. In Pakistan the emphasis was on the Mohajir community in Sindh and Punjabi refugees in Punjab; in Bangladesh it was on refugees from both West Bengal and Bihar who migrated from India to East Bengal in 1947, and then from Bangladesh to Pakistan after 1971.

Literature review and extensive field work in Pakistan was conducted in the first phase.

The second phase of the project, between January and December 2008, included wider fieldwork across Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, and expanded publications, including a series of video documentaries. Two publications were produced, 'Reconstructing History Memories, Migrants and Minorities', including an introduction from renowned Pakistan specialist, Dr. Ian Talbot of the University of Southampton, and 'The Land of Two Partitions and Beyond', which consisted of three working papers. Three video documentaries were produced, '1947: Through the Sixth River', '1971: Violence, Voices and Silence' and 'Religious Minorities: They are not "others" (1947-2008)'. The research was also disseminated in two panels at SDPI's Sustainable Development Conference 2008, which was then published in the Conferences anthology.

2. Trade Facilitation for Efficiency & Regional Integration in South Asia: The Case of Pakistan and India.

Many studies analyze Pakistan's trade with South Asia. A common theme is the existence of a large untapped trade potential between Pakistan and its South Asian neighbours, particularly India. However, despite the indicated complementarities, trade between SAARC countries has remained low. Intra-regional trade in South Asia accounts for a mere 4-5 percent of the SAARC countries' total exports worldwide (FPCCI 2003). Several studies demonstrate that reducing trade barriers and instituting various trade facilitation measures would create rather than divert trade. Sector based analyses also confirm the significant losses incurred by South Asian na-

Sustainable Societies across South

tions, in particular Pakistan, by refusing to engage in increased trade with neighboring countries (Katti, 1999). These foregone trade losses occur primarily in tea, sugar, rice, pharmaceuticals, cement, tires and passenger vehicles. A supply chain analysis of the sugar and wheat sectors by Burki et al (2006) illustrates that trade in these items between India and Pakistan could be sustainably enhanced in the absence of trade barriers.

With this changing trend in trade between the two countries trade and transport issues have drawn immense attention of policy makers, academics and industry representatives. This study examines impediments to Indo-Pakistan trade based on the existing literature. The working definition adopted to examine includes issues related to trade policy, transport, customs, standards, business mobility and security issues. Khan et al (2009) refer to three aspects of transaction costs: i) procedural costs; ii) transport related costs; and iii) rent seeking. The cost of trading is increased significantly by the existence of transaction costs, not only financially but

also in terms of added time spent in completing trade transactions. Logistics are another key trade driver. Currently, there are very few examples by both sides that indicate efforts to develop these arrangements. Currently, Pakistan's freight bill stands at \$1.3 billion a year and India's is at least four times as high (Ansar and Vohra, 2003). Similarly, despite having inherited an integrated rail network from the British colonial era, neither side has maintained active communication channels. There has been some progress on opening previously abandoned rail routes, although road connectivity between the two nations still does not exist (Burki and Baxter, 1991).

The trade facilitation study, which is currently underway, examines the following impediments to trade between India and Pakistan:

- The nature of routes and modes
- Transport (rail, road, sea and air) and other infrastructure
- Customs
- Standards
- Trade Policy
- Business Mobility
- Transaction Costs (Time and Money)



1. Success stories of Women Parliamentarians

In a society where women are marginalized and their contributions not acknowledged, SDPI feels that the recent induction of large number of women into the political process especially in the Parliament should be supported.

To undermine the general debate against women entering the once male dominion, the civil society should be motivated to support and encourage women to actively participate in the political process of the country.

In order to activate a process of support and motivation in the general public, substantial groundwork is essential.

It is important to signify how women have always contributed positively towards the political process whenever they were given a chance.

By documenting and highlighting the successful Women parliamentarians, SDPI plans to provide evidence that it is most important to have women in Parliament. To prove the point, the project established success and devotion the women parliamentarians brought to the issues they worked on.

This study will be a great contribution towards improving gender equality and women empowerment.

The study will also be a contribution to History, and would help develop women as Political Role Models. It will give an insight into how much a woman can achieve whenever and where ever she is given an opportunity. Such a study will be an excellent guide for students of political sciences in our country, and also for young parliamentarians looking for guidance.

SDPI feels publishing and thus documenting successful women parliamentarians is an excellent way to

support women participation in the political process at the parliamentary level in the country.

2. Gender Empowerment: Gender Digital Divide

Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Development Research Centre, this project aims to measure the extent of the gender digital divide in rural Pakistan, whereby there is a gap in access to, and use of, information and communication technologies between men and women. Furthermore, the project seeks to measure the impact of the liberalization of telecommunication services thereon and to raise awareness regarding the gender digital divide in rural Pakistan and its impact on women's empowerment. This project represents the first assessment of gender-specific information-communication technology (ICT) use and its impact on development.

A survey was conducted in four of the most disadvantaged districts of Pakistan, Batagram, Bolan, Muzafargarh and Tharparkar. While almost half of all surveyed households own at least one mobile phone set, these are largely owned by men, whose permission is often required for women to make calls. This indicates that rather than network coverage and the presence of mobile phones alone, socio-cultural factors also determine whether ICTs reach female users in rural areas.

The hurdles women and girls face include negative perceptions of their technological skills and the bad image of ICTs themselves, as where mobile phones are considered a tool for dating in the case of girls. Cultural norms may also represent an obstacle, especially in regards to Government efforts to provide affordable access to ICTs to the rural population through telecommunication centers. Apart from the (e) literacy issues involved in making telecommunication, computers and Internet useful for women and girls in rural areas, they usually cannot move freely

Gender

outside home.

The findings from the study were disseminated through a Panel in the Sustainable Development Conference, 2007, the 55th Meeting of the Study Group on Information Technology and Telecommunications in August 2009, the Stakeholder Workshop in August 2009 and the associated Press Briefing from the Workshop. A Policy Brief is on-going.

3. Gender Justice: Combating violence against women through community ownership techniques

In Pakistan women are not aware of their legal rights, as well as those rights defined in Islam, which include inheritance rights, matrimonial/conjugal rights, the right of choice and freedom of speech. Prevailing illiteracy among women and less opportunities to acquire education leaves them in a state of ignorance and exploitation at the hands of men. In Pakistan, patriarchy dominates social structures and perpetuates the rule of men. There are, however, men who are pro-women's rights and who do not believe in curbing the rights of women. Following this hypothesis UNDP has taken initiative to combat violence against women through affirmative community action. Since 1992, SDPI has published research and conducted research based advocacy and training on the area of women's empowerment and gender equality and continues in this work with the Gender Justice Protection project (GJP), under the sub-theme 'Combating violence against women through community ownership techniques'. The project duration is two years (2009-2011), divided into eight quarters commencing from May 2009 and with the overall objective of investigating and mainstreaming community solutions and strategies for combating violence against women.

The project covers three districts of each of the four provinces and includes fieldwork including surveys, community meetings and meetings with local politicians and law enforcement agencies, along with comprehensive literature review. Within the first quarter,

literature review and a preliminary survey were conducted. The second quarter is ongoing and so far has included further field surveys comprising of documentations of five case studies, one stakeholders' consultation at the federal level, and two individual meetings with policy makers. Four best practice case studies are also being prepared and various meetings with communities, politicians and law enforcement agencies have been scheduled to be included in the second quarter.

4. Plight of Cotton Pickers

Globalization and gender has remained an important research theme at SDPI. 'Weakest Link in the Textile Chain' is one of the research studies carried out to highlight the dynamics of employment in cotton-picking in Pakistan. Based on fieldwork carried out in the cotton-growing belts of the Punjab and Sindh provinces, the study revealed that millions of tones of cotton is handpicked by women every year. The study discusses the economic and social position of the pickers and reveals that there is very little improvement in the lives of those pickers over time. The majority of them work as unpaid family helpers, with no control over land and cash income. The prevalent poverty, cultural restrictions and lack of education limit the options of women cotton pickers to engage in any alternative employment. The paper also discusses health concerns related to female cotton-pickers. Access to food is low and is also affected by gender. This leads to low immunity, which is particularly dangerous because of the exposure to poisonous pesticides. Precautions, when taken, are not enough to prevent chronic pesticide poisoning which can have symptoms ranging from headaches to skin cancer.

After providing an insight into the system, the study argues for greater empowerment of female cotton pickers. It uses a market-based approach to explain how and why their role as economic stakeholders is important, and makes recommendations to bring sustainable change in the plight of this marginalized com-



Climate Change

1. National Sustainable Development Strategy

SDPI owes its inception to National Conservation Strategy of Pakistan. The strategy prepared in 1992 contained a recommendation about establishing an independent policy think-tank that is SDPI. Since its inception it has been working on various aspects of sustainability following a multidisciplinary approach. SDPI signed a memorandum of understanding with United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) for joint activities in Pakistan.

One such joint venture was the preparation of a National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) that SDPI prepared for the Federal Ministry of Environment (MOE) and UNEP. NSDS focuses on achieving the Millennium Development Goals, especially poverty alleviation and enhanced human development. The Strategy, based on a coordinated, participatory, and continuous process of analysis, debate and consensus, has integrated the economic, social and environmental objectives of Pakistani polity and is being developed upon the recognition of the direct linkages between environmental management and poverty alleviation.

NSDS is focused on key sectors, including agriculture, water, energy, forestry, waste management and sustainable production and trade. It not only incorporates existing policies, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Vision 2030 to shape an integrated cohesive strategy, but also defines the institutional and financial mechanisms of operationalization of this strategy. The idea is to bring environment and climate change policies into

all facets of policy, particularly into development and investment decisions. The Strategy provides for the establishment of a National Commission for Sustainable Development, which would motivate, plan, and coordinate policies and programs contributing to sustainable development in Pakistan, with the active participation of all stakeholders for the prosperity of present and future generations.

Pakistan's NSDS was launched along with other South Asian NSDSs in an international moot hosted by UNEP regional office Thailand. The national launch of NSDS will be carried out during SDPI's annual conference in December 2009.

2. Position Paper for Copenhagen Climate Change Negotiations

SDPI organized a series of brainstorming sessions and seminars to gather a multi-stakeholder perspective on what is at stake for Pakistan in the forthcoming (December 2009) UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen. Based on those consultations, SDPI prepared a document entitled 'Negotiation Strategy of Pakistan for COP15 from Civil Society Perspective'.

The strategy paper discusses the negotiation strategy that Pakistan should follow in the context of the state of Pakistan's economy, Pakistan's developmental needs and their implications in terms of fossil fuel, greenhouse gas emissions in different sectors and vulnerability among and across different sectors and groups. The paper recommends a series of steps that Pakistan should undertake to devise affordable solutions for climate change challenges without compromising its development goals.

Environment and Climate Change

The strategy is prepared keeping in view that COP15 in December 2009 is expected to cement global efforts on carbon emission reduction beyond 2012, when the commitments spelt out in the Kyoto Protocol expire. The outcomes of the negotiations will be a Copenhagen Protocol, or several binding decisions on addressing the challenge of climate change. Pakistan is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol. It is also a signatory to the UNFCCC (United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change) as a non Annex 1 country, with no binding targets of carbon emission reduction.

The paper recognizes that Pakistan has not been able to develop a comprehensive inventory of greenhouse gas emission sources and sinks, or prioritize feasible mitigation and adaptation options. The strategy paper emphasizes a rationale that Pakistan should use in its defense during the Copenhagen Conference against any unjustified carbon emission control restrictions. The Paper also outlines an agenda on global cooperation for adaptation, including financial resources, technology transfer and investment in scientific research.

Environment

1. Global Inventory Project: Hazardous Chemicals Wastes Dump Site (Peshawar)

In continuation of of the MoU signed by Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), and Blacksmith Institute, USA , for the Global Inventory project: Mapping of chemical Contaminated Sites in Pakistan to safeguard public health and environment in and around the polluted site area, SDPI research team visited the hazardous chemicals wastes dump site, next to to Police Sec-

dary school for boys, near Peshawar University. on October 5, 2009. Members of the monitoring team were Farzana Yasmeen, Nazima Shaheen & Mahmood Khwaja. On site data and interviews with stakeholders were held. Samples of the chemical wastes inside the blue containers at the site, near-by soil and sub-surface water were also taken for chemical analyses. About 30 big size drums in a shipping containers and 130 small size blue containers are there in open for the last 15 years. Some of the drums have been visibly cracked and the dark-brown colour amorphous semi-solid chemical wastes. Smell of the waste is most pungent almost unbearable. Within seconds, the eyes and face of one of us started itching & burning, followed watering of eyes. There were complaints of asthma and children diseases among the nearby residents. (full report in progress). We hope to follow up visit with advocacy/networking for immediate disposal of the waste from the thickly populated site.

Blacksmith Institute (BSI), USA and SDPI signed a Memorandum of Agreement and enter into a partnership to cooperate in chemically polluted sites assessment work in Pakistan, as a part of "The Global Inventory Project(GIP)."

GIP is a joint effort by BSI, UNIDO, Green Cross Switzerland and EC on environment to develop a comprehensive database of chemically polluted places across the planet. The key objective of the GIP is to provide data to governments and international organizations that will enable them to prioritise activities and program that will mitigate this risk and saving the life of millions of people.

Two of the 8 sites visited so far were identified by our ex-colleagues Mehnaz & Adeel.

Environment and Climate Change

We request and would appreciate receiving pin-point information on polluted sites in the country.

2. Access to Clean Drinking Water

UNEP Korea selected SDPI to conduct a three month pilot project in the urban slums of Islamabad and Hyderabad for providing access to clean drinking water to the slum residents.

On conducting the survey of the slums, it was established that most of the diseases in the area are water borne. The health and hygiene conditions in the slums are deplorable. There are several reasons contributing to ill health of the population. Water borne and other diseases are rampant. Stomach worms and dysentery both due to contaminated drinking water are common. Since the water is murky and dirty scabies and other skin ailments are present.

SDPI in collaboration with AHD an NGO working in Sindh to provide potable water to the underprivileged will distil the water in the designated slums of Islamabad and Hyderabad. AHD has worked on an indigenous technique of purifying water in the Sindh area. With the help of two earthen utensils and some pebbles and sand the water is purified. Laboratory tests proved that the water after passing through an amalgamation of sand and pebbles in the earthen utensils loses most of the bacteria that it contained. This technique of cleaning the water is very old; but the collective memory of the society did not carry it forward to modern times with the misconception that modern technology is better. It is a most effective and economical way of getting clean water.

Introducing a simple technique to clean water is one aspect but also familiarizing the population with the hazards of contaminated water is important. It is paramount to teach the people the benefits they will derive by cleaning the water. When the people will know that the most common ailments in the society are only due to contaminated water and bad hygiene habits, they will strive for cleanliness and also clean drinking water technique will be more appreciated. The selected sites in Islamabad are Alipur Farash Phase 1 and Phase 2. About half an hour's drive from the city center, the communities are inhabited mostly by the labour class. Behbud and Khidmaat Foundations are active in the area and facilitated SDPI in community contacts and gave information on basic health problems faced by the people. The doctors and the social worker of these two organizations were very helpful in making the project happen.

All the stakeholders, the community leaders, doctors working in the areas other NGOs and the city government were taken on board.

After last year's successful access to clean drinking water in rural Sindh, this time SDPI is focussing on city slums.

3. State of Brick Kilns in Pakistan

The brick production sector in Pakistan depends upon fuel wasting units and techniques, which contribute to air pollution and emissions of green house gases, thus generating negative economic and environmental impacts. Besides, within the sector there are social dilemmas such as bonded labour, child labour, work-place adverse living environments, unhygienic water and sanitation conditions, poor education and adverse occupational health conditions; all of these

Environment and Climate Change

problems need serious consideration. The sector is one of the major actors in the construction industry and yet due to its peculiar characteristics is reproached as a non-taxpayer and is not recognized as an industry.

It is estimated that around one million brick kiln workers work in almost 10,000 brick kilns in Pakistan. Despite the economic importance of brick kilns, very little information is available on the 'state' of the brick kiln sector in Pakistan. SDPI contributed towards filling in this information gap by carrying out two studies, 'Social assessment of brick kilns' and 'Environmental assessment of brick kilns' for a Swiss organization called Energy Efficient Brick Kiln Production.

4. Environmental Assessment of Brick Kilns

This study was aimed to undertake the assessment of emissions from BTKs (Bull Trench Kiln) with relation to the Environmental Protection Agency's standards, to tabulate emissions from various types of kilns to draw down a regional comparison, to evaluate the effects of kiln emissions on urban health and to tabulate the mitigation measures adopted by the concerned agencies. It also included the study of the impacts of soil removal related to brick making and to assess the level of public awareness towards environmental issues prevailing in the kiln sector. The methodology included a review of the literature, meetings with stakeholders and site visits. A team of experts conducted the social survey and assessment of health impacts. The literature review revealed that adequate empirical data was not available for assessment of BTK emissions in relation to the National Environmental Quality Stan-

dards (NEQS). Meetings with health authorities also revealed that although there was a consensus that the brick kiln emissions did have negative health impacts, no scientific data was available. Therefore, an indirect qualitative survey technique centring on interviews with key informants was used for interviewing medical practitioners and paramedics in the study area. Direct field observations were made to assess the impacts of the removal of topsoils on the ecology of the area. The results of regional studies conducted in regards to various types of brick kilns show that Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (VSBK) operation reduces green house gases e.g. CO₂, CO, SOX, NOX. Apart from the green house gases, the most important matter is the emission of particulate matter both Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) and Respiratory Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) in the respiratory range. The level of dioxins measured in the ash from the brick kilns showed that brick kilns could be a significant source of dioxins releases. The study recommended starting the process of exploring innovative scientific technologies to address these negative effects.

5. Understanding environmental insecurity in Pakistan: An ecosystemic approach

Environmental security covers a vast area with diffuse causes and heterogeneous impacts. Its best articulation, both in terms of conceptual clarity and operational significance exists in the term 'poverty-environment nexus', which merits a simple explanation. Resource-dependent communities subsist on the lowest rung of the poverty ladder. Their growing numbers stand in stark contrast to the degrading ecosystems which forms the basis of their liveli-

Environment and Climate Change

hoods. The opposing pulls have given rise to a phenomenon, referred to in the literature as the poverty-environment nexus. In other words, degradation and poverty react negatively in a vicious downward spiral. However, communities rarely degrade the resource base from which they draw sustenance. They only do so when vested interests drive a wedge between them and their natural heritage. The denial of resource rights, management failure and perverse economic incentives are some of the key triggers for this adverse phenomenon.

Environmental insecurity is also best understood within an ecosystemic approach. In Pakistan's case four ecosystems are to be found along the river Indus: the Himalayan mountain ecosystem; the agro-ecosystem of the Indus Plains, the inland fisheries ecosystems and the coastal marine ecosystems. An independent ecosystem in Pakistan's arid regions combines underground aquifers (karez) and mountain run-offs (rud kahi). Each ecosystem provides vital services in that it is a source of livelihoods for poor communities, whether they are forest dependent communities in the north, poor farmers and fishermen in the Indus plains or fishing communities in the Indus delta ecosystem. Further these ecosystems are linked to the extent that the ripple effects of deforestation in the Himalayan ecosystem can be felt as far south as the marine delta ecosystem abutting the Arabian Sea. An obvious but overlooked aspect is that marginalized communities in each sector (fisheries, forestry, agriculture) include women, who play important livelihood and conservation roles -- both centrally and in a supportive capacity.

This study undertakes an integrated analysis of linked ecosystems within a poverty con-

text. The analysis assesses the dependence of the poor on ecosystem services; identifies the anthropogenic and natural drivers of degradation; evaluates the impacts and; proposes measures for remediation. The analysis focuses on both spatial and thematic linkages -- across ecosystems and sectors. By the same token, remediation also is envisaged outside the box. It is no secret that autocratic governance and elitist development go hand in hand. However, a number of important grassroots initiatives have surfaced in Pakistan in the past decade or so. They are sector specific, with a livelihoods and resource conservation focus. Such initiatives focus on empowering marginalized communities by engaging in peaceful policy advocacy. For instance, the Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad represents indigent forest dependent communities in the Northwest Frontier Province and adjacent northern areas; the Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum promotes the policy interests and livelihoods of marine coastal and inland waters fisherfolk. Similar entities are active in the water, livestock and agricultural (land rights) sectors. The need is to build up the institutional capacity of these entities; in other words, to channel their inchoate impulses and forge them collectively into effective counterweights to authoritarianism.

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

On October 8, 2005 an earthquake registering 7.6 on the Richter scale struck a small area of northeast Pakistan. Despite the concentration of impact, the damage was intense killing at least 73,000 people, injuring another 70,000 and leaving 2.8 million with-

Environment and Climate Change

out shelter and, thus susceptible to further injury. Preliminary estimates put the dollar equivalent of damage at \$5.2 billion (U.S.). Understandably much initial attention to this earthquake centred on relief and rehabilitation. But within this focus scant attention was paid to the institutional conditions that made people vulnerable to such extreme damage. It is no longer novel in studies of hazards and disasters to point out that a 'natural' disaster, such as this earthquake, are produced at the interface of a geophysical event and a vulnerable human population and that the damage caused during a disaster is largely conditioned by the degree of vulnerability a state of individuals, groups, or communities defined in terms of their ability to cope with and adapt to any external stress placed on their livelihoods and well-being. Vulnerability, in turn, is a variable condition structured by a number of factors but always produced within the context of social institutions that can either magnify or reduce the potential for damage produced in the event of a physical event occurrence (Timmerman 1981, Chambers 1989, Cannon 1994). Disasters, such as the October 8th earthquake, take place at the interface of a physical event and a set of conditions that make particular people vulnerable to the damaging effects of that physical event. Ironically, activities characterized as 'development' can contribute to vulnerability (Cuny 1983, Lewis 1987).

Vulnerability is a function of two things, namely:

- Exposure to the hazard
- Sensitivity and resilience of the system

In this dynamic context, we examined vulnerability in the light of the following three elements:

- Entitlements: These are legal and custom-

ary rights to exercise command over food and other necessities of life. Such rights are determined by endowments. Thus, if people own land, capital and labor, they can trade these in during times of crises for food and other items they need to survive.

- Coping capacity: Each community develops an ability to cope. It is quite true that endowments are an important part of this. But one does not have to be rich to cope. Even poor communities can develop defense mechanisms against hazards.
- Resilience: This refers to a systems ability to bounce back after to its original state after a disturbance. Basically, one is looking at the environmental system or more appropriately, ecosystem.

The research was survey based and centered on Allai in Indus Kohistan where the earthquake impacts were intense and the religious conservatism of the area exacerbated its impacts by hindering relief and rehabilitation activities.

Forestry

1. The National Centre for Competence in research (NCCR) North-South

The NCCR North-South is a cutting-edge research programme in the fields of global change and sustainable development. Headquartered in Switzerland and encompassing a robust network of over 400 researchers active in more than 40 countries worldwide, it is dedicated to finding sustainable, practicable solutions to specific challenges of global change. Crucial to all NCCR North-South activities is a commitment to partnership between institutions and individuals in the

Environment and Climate Change

northern and southern hemispheres. Research is collaboratively conducted with a special emphasis on the needs of developing and transition countries. In Pakistan SDPI has been working with University of Zurich and University of Bern through NCCR for last 8 years (two phase of 4 years each). NCCR is entering in its third phase now. In this phase SDPI will be involved in the following projects Contested rural development: How the rural poor access livelihood means between market pressures, state ambitions and the emergence of customary, religious and orthodox-political movements. Project leaders: Urs Geiser (Switzerland) and Ramakumar (India)

Livelihood futures in resource-scarce areas and the quest for the inclusion of marginal groups. Project leaders: Babar Shahbaz/Abid Suleri (Pakistan) and Sagar Sharma (Nepal). Inception workshop of this Project was held from October 29-31, 2009 in Kathmandu (Nepal) where the conceptual and methodological issues were discussed by the members of project.

Work Package-2. The NCCR Pakistan Research Group has initiated a new research on the political-economy of timber trade in Pakistan. An M.Phil student of Social Anthropology University of Peshawar is being supported and supervised through NCCR to carryout his thesis on "Socio-Economic Analysis of Timber Trade in NWFP, with Special Reference to Stakeholders Analysis in Malakand Region."

2. Transversal Package Project

"The impact of development intervention disparities on the poverty-environment nexus: contextuality development interventions." was

successfully completed in 2009.

Dr. Babar Shahbaz (Visiting fellow, SDPI) was one of the project leaders. This project addresses the issues of development interventions and power relations within various actors of forestry sector in Pakistan, Tanzania and Laos in the context of poverty-environment nexus. The basic research idea of this project is to contribute to a spatially explicit understanding of the forests-livelihoods nexus (in mountainous areas of Northwest Pakistan) by mapping and studying decision making on environmental services among involved stakeholders at meso-scale (e.g. district-level). Insights gained in the Northwest Pakistan are also compared with similar studies carried out in South East Asia (Lao PDR) and East Africa (Tanzania). Based on the research studies, a socio-economic atlas of NWFP is being published by SDPI.

3. Advocacy

Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad has formally initiated 'Forest Policy-Advocacy Campaign'. The focus of the proposed activities is (a) engaging stakeholders and practitioners with "research informed constructive dialogues" and trying to influence policy makers for improving existing practices of forest management in Pakistan, and (b) to disseminate the research finding and policy messages related to forest management emerged from the research conducted by NCCR-Pakistan Research Group in recent past.

In this context an inception workshop was held on 27th July, 2009 in Islamabad. Through such activities, SDPI and NCCR-Pakistan aims at involving relevant stake-

Environment and Climate Change

holders and making their findings accessible for them in order to contribute to better policy-making and sustainable forest governance.

4. Competing for Access to the Forests of Pakistan

Research Partnerships:

Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad (Pakistan), University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (Pakistan) and Development Study Group at the Department of Geography, Zurich University, NCCR North-South

Research topic:

The NCCR Pakistan Research Group analyzed forest management in Pakistan, having a very high deforestation rate. The common assumption is that this is the result of forest overuse by the local population. In Pakistan's mountain regions, people indeed are dependent on forests as their main source of fuel, as pasture areas for livestock, and for timber to construct houses. In addition, farmers attempting to increase their cultivable land are often tempted to push back the edges of forests. In order to counter these practices, and influenced by global development discourses, the government of Pakistan has adopted the strategy of joint forest management (JFM) in view of ensuring sustainable forest management.

Outputs:

The NCCR/SDPI research highlighted two crucial issues. First, it showed that the basic assumption underlying the new state policy is erroneous. In fact, the most important factor currently contributing to deforestation in Pakistan is the organised, illegal exploitation of

forests by a "timber mafia". Secondly, though well-intended, the donor-supported JFM continues to replicate the policing attitude of state official towards local forest users: very often, JFM committees are controlled by local elites, are fully depending on the authority of the Forest Department staff, and do not take up problems and issues raised at the local level. As a matter of fact, the JFM initiative so far has not been able to overcome the mistrust between state officials and local forest users at the detriment of forests.

Outcomes:

NCCR/SDPI researchers in Pakistan have communicated their research findings not only to the academic world, but to state officials or local stakeholders as well (e.g. through workshops, newspapers, etc.). In addition, realising the lack of trust and communication between state officials and common people as a core problem hindering the effectiveness of JFM, they launched a pilot project in which independent persons (such as researchers and local NGOs) attempt to mediate between the two. Though demanding a lot of patience and mediating skill, first results indicate that a breakthrough is possible especially when addressing the difficulties of local level state officials as well.

5. Dilemmas in participatory forest management: a livelihoods perspective

The book "Dilemmas in participatory forest management: a livelihoods perspective", written by Dr. Babar Shahbaz (Visiting Fellow, SDPI), published by the Zurich University, was formally launched during a workshop on 27th July 2009 at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad Pakistan.



Food Security in Pakistan

Most of SDPI's research studies have pointed towards a strong linkage between individual, national, regional, and global 'securities'. The above-mentioned four levels of securities are interconnected and ignoring the basic one, i.e., individual security, would threaten other three. It is in this context that we perceive food security and hunger as more of a 'security' than a 'humanitarian threat' to South Asia in general and Pakistan in particular.

Multidimensionality of food security has turned this subject into an important theme of research for SDPI. SDPI undertook various research studies in 2008-09 to understand the root causes, manifestations, and consequences of food insecurity in Pakistan.

1. Food Security Analysis of Pakistan

Food security is determined by a combination of three factors: physical availability, economic access and effective absorption. The stability of these factors is also important, as efforts to ensure security can be undermined by volatility. The recent surge in food prices, for instance, hold serious implications for poverty and political security, to which food security is inevitably bound. Riots related to food prices have been erupting in developing countries including the Philippines, Egypt, Haiti, India, Vietnam, Cambodia and China. Pakistan should not be considered an exception.

Following the flagship study undertaken in 2003 by SDPI, the Food Security Analysis (FSA) 2003, SDPI has again undertaken the FSA with a view to assessing the state of food security in various districts of Pakistan

and exposing its inter-linkages with violence and peace. The study was conducted in collaboration with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the World Food Program (WFP), and undertook the ranking of 135 districts of Pakistan in terms of their food insecurity. It was found that the 20 districts with the worst food insecurity in 2003 are today the worst militancy hit districts in Pakistan.

The FSA aimed to identify the districts requiring immediate donor or government intervention; to plan results-oriented implementation of development projects in food insecure areas; and to identify changes in cropping patterns due to climate change over the last 5 years. The Assessment found that food access and the law and order situation both affect each other in crucial ways, while governance can play an active role in determining food inflation and affordability.

The FSA 2008 will be launched at SDPI's Annual Conference in December 2009.
Food Security in Pakistan

2. Food Security of Pakistan

This study was part of the regional project, Food Security in SAARC, funded by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Principal objectives of the study were to identify central issues of food security, to identify major initiatives and policies for combating food insecurity and to formulate a policy road map at both the regional and national levels. The study primarily analyzed the state of food security indicators, the policy framework, the role of regional trade and the role of food banks in South Asia.

Food Security

The study puts forward a set of recommendations to address identified issues related to food insecurity in Pakistan. Recommendations include intensive investment in research, technology and extension services to enhance productivity. Further recommendations propose that safety nets for the poor should be developed, including major increases in funding for the health sector, especially for illnesses that are often ignored such as gastronomic diseases. It is recommended that a National Food Security Policy be developed covering all aspects of food security that regional trade in food should be facilitated through better infrastructure and concessions and that regional food banks should be given a prime focus. The report also recognizes the importance of improving relations between nations in pursuing a food secure future, especially in regards to Pakistan and India, and recommends improvements in this regard.

3. Food Security in Afghanistan

Part of the regional project, Food Security in SAARC, funded by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), SDPI undertook the case study of Afghanistan in regards to food security. As with the case study on Pakistan, the study aimed to identify major issues relating to food security, to identify major initiatives and policies in combating food insecurity and to formulate a policy road map at the regional and national level.

The study issues a number of recommendations in combating food insecurity in the case of Afghanistan. The study recognizes that ethnic conflicts relating to natural resources must, as a first priority, be solved in order to begin to confront food insecurity in

the country. Furthermore, increases in well-targeted investments should be made in the agricultural sector and especially in research and development of agro-food systems, while regulation of food market systems should be increased to control artificial scarcities and rent-seeking behavior. Further recommendations include the strengthening of social security and equity-based distribution systems for income, opportunities, employment and food. The study recommends that the distribution of food aid must be well targeted to avoid socially wasteful accumulation by powerful segments of Afghan society. Finally, the report recommends that Afghanistan should strengthen trade ties with regional countries and should lobby with regional countries for prompt establishment of a food bank system.

4. Food Crises in Developing Countries: The Role of National Governance

A policy brief was prepared by SDPI for The Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future of Boston University, USA. Using the food security-governance nexus in Pakistan as a case study, this report argues that various factors leading to increases in global food prices in the developed world have very little relevance for developing countries. The paper concludes that the major reason for food inflation in developing countries, which are often food producing countries too, is bad governance and flawed food distribution policies. The paper concludes, "global efforts to solve food crises at the national level would prove useless in the absence of national efforts to improve governance".

Food Security

5. Food Security: Where we are (current status) and where we want to go (Way forward)

This study was conducted for UNDP's 'Strengthening Democracy through Strengthening Parliament Project', primarily to educate parliamentarians on the issue of food security in Pakistan and possible ways to address this issue. The paper looks at the reasons behind recent food crises across the globe, including climate change, food prices, oil prices, bio-fuel production, shortfalls in stocks of food, commodity market speculation and increasing demand coming from China and India. The authors conclude that amongst other reasons, the recent food crisis in Pakistan was primarily due to mismanagement and bad governance. A number of recommendations were issued in combating the problem of food security in Pakistan. The research recommended an overhaul of the market system, especially relating to food markets, and improvements to the management of food stocks. Moreover, governance across the nation is in dire need of reform and the culture of nepotism, rent seeking and favoritism must be combated in order to address issues of food security. Other recommendations include the short to medium term aim of establishing safety nets for those already experiencing chronic and extreme food insecurity and, on the medium term, government focus on availability of affordable food.

The report notes that legislators should not only focus on policy and laws that would enhance food production, but should also focus on measures that would ensure sustained access to food as well as factors helping in food absorption.

6. Social Dimensions of Food Insecurity in Pakistan

This paper was prepared for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (USA). The paper, while exploring the hunger-militancy nexus, builds the case that steady increases in the number of food-insecure individuals have led to class conflict (between "haves" and "have-nots") and violence that ultimately weakens the state. Individual (food) insecurity threatens national, regional and global security by intensifying "extraordinary behavior," giving rise to suicides, militancy, the selling of children, and hastening the loss of dignity. In order to win the "war against terrorism", international community should not rely on guns only, but also ensure food security in Pakistan to ensure security at the individual level.

As part of the campaign to increase awareness about food insecurity and associated issues, SDPI representatives delivered lectures in Lahore, Islamabad and Washington DC.



1. Large Scale Land Acquisition in Pakistan

SDPI has always worked and advocated for the right to resources of production, especially the right to land for local communities. It was in this context that it worked on possible impacts of corporate agricultural farming in 2002-2004, and the right of women to land in 2006-7.

It was in 2008 when Government of Pakistan launched a scheme for leasing out/sale of state owned land at a large scale to foreign investors. In order to understand the possible implications of this plan SDPI undertook a study on large scale land acquisition in Pakistan. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the existing laws and regulations on large scale land holdings and to create a Policy, Legal, and Institutional Assessment Framework (PLIAF) for Pakistan that outlines all existing procedures and details all relevant institutions that are a part of that. Due to food security concerns, worldwide land grabbing is becoming a more frequent incidence. The study is the first of its kind in Pakistan. In the first phase of the study, a detailed draft Policy Legal Institutional Assessment Framework (PLIAF) was created based on readily available data from all Federal and Provincial government level sources in Pakistan. This PLIAF for the first time detailed the process of land acquisition and its appropriation based on the laws of Pakistan in simple words rather than in legal terminology.

The second phase of the study is ongoing. This will detail the instances of large-scale land grabs in Pakistan for various purposes. The commonality in all these cases that are part of this inventory is that all of them are land acquisitions either for purposes other

then appropriated or acquisitions by foreign investors, as in the case of Abraaj Holdings that has bought 324,000 hectares. Once finished this study will become a crucial document in the discussions on land grabs and foreign holdings in Pakistan.

2. From Vulnerability to Resilience

Under the National Centre for Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South Transversal Package Project 2 umbrella, international migration and its linkages with vulnerability and resilience have been investigated. This project undertook a conceptual work/review of regional and global evidence; empirical research in Upper Dir and Swat, as well as networking and dissemination of research finding through publications, conferences, networking and capacity building.

The conceptual work undertaken investigated the gendered interface between social capital and vulnerability. Based on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social capital, a shift from the investigation of women's exclusion from and gender inequality within social networks to an analysis of masculine domination is suggested. Domination, in turn, appears to be directly associated with the degree of vulnerability that women experience.

The research finds that a focus shift needs to take place from financial flows to the well-being of migrants and their families and communities in analyzing politics and patterns of migrant flows. To understand, for instance, the multi-locality of migrants' livelihoods, relations of migrants to their places of origin as well as linkages to their multiple other places of residence and work have to be considered, as well as considering the political economy of border-making. The research fo-

Governance

cuses on the implications of male out-migration for the women who stay behind, through which the need for reconceptualization of the Government's development agendas that lack specific coverage of migrant-sending regions becomes apparent. The report stresses the necessity of development sector mobilization for harnessing local development potential in migrant-sending communities.

The dissemination dimension of the research includes forthcoming articles in the international journals *Current Sociology* and *Progress in Development*; articles in the *Economic and Political Weekly*, input on the Pakistan Draft National Emigration policy and a major contribution to a volume synthesizing the international research experience from the NCCR North-South Programme, as well as conference papers and a stakeholder workshop held at SDPI.

3. Social assessment of the Brick

In the sector the study focused on the living and work conditions of brick kiln workers, the nature of the contractual relationships between workers, middlemen, managers and employers/owners and the implications of mechanization and new technologies for workers in the industry. The assessment also includes a review of available reports, and a list of active stakeholders representing the government and civil society organizations.

The research revealed that almost 64% of workers lived below the poverty line. 80%

had no running water at home, 60% had no latrine, 82% were without proper drainage and all depended upon fuel wood for cooking. The workers' access to health and education was limited. Moulders had the highest percentage of health problems (back aches, leg aches, joint pains) due to the posture required for work. Only 58% children went to school. Adult literacy was available to only 7% of workers. Only 57% workers had a national identity card, of which only 4% were women. Their working conditions were not better than their living conditions. The majority were working to pay back the advance payments they had received from brick kiln owners. Only 16% of workers had a written contract. All family members (men, women, and children of the family) joined together, each working for 10 hours daily to prepare 1,000 moulds of bricks for compensation, ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. They were working in inhuman condition in the absence of shelter or latrines.

The research underlined the need for more support and facilitation from government to the vulnerable workers in addition to effective implementation of the government's existing laws. SDPI also recommends issuance of national identity cards, adult literacy and vocational training, better work conditions related to remuneration, timings and shelter, and easy access to health facilities. On top of this, SDPI suggests adoption of fuel efficient technologies, and highlights the need for tripartite dialogue and transfer of technology under two-way benefit arrangements where workers could be at the centre.



Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Monitoring & Evaluation, Impact Assessment, and Survey

SDPI has developed its niche in carrying out third party impact assessment, process review, and monitoring and evaluation for various agencies and organizations working for sustainable development in Pakistan. During 2008-2009, SDPI carried out impact assessment studies for the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), United States Institute for Peace (USIP); process reviews for the National Rural Support Program (NRSP) and Sindh Rural Support Organization; and monitoring and evaluation for the National Rural Support Program and Rural Support Program Network. The SDPI team also facilitated one of the USAID contractors in developing performance measurement parameters (PMPs) for USAID economic growth programs.

2. Development of Performance Management Plans (USAID PAKISTAN)

SDPI was hired as a consultant by one of the contractors of USAID (QED, Empower Pakistan Performance) to provide Monitoring and Evaluation support for its performance program. The purpose of this assignment was to help establish a working monitoring and evaluation mechanism. SDPI deputed a team of four persons at USAID PAKISTAN performance to work as the M&E team and to help establish a running operation within a period of one month and hand it over to the full time staff.

The assignment included working with the 14 partners of USAID programs in Pakistan and finally arriving a mutual understanding on targets and indicators for all these programs. This had to be achieved based on one cen-

tral document called the Performance Management Plan (PMP) that was also supposed to be worked on. During the period of the assignment, SDPI helped work on 4 drafts of the PMP, held 3 partner discussion sessions and also worked on chalking out a strategy for reliable data sources that were to be used by the program. SDPI was also working on creating a large-scale survey of all the 26 target districts that are part of the programs, identifying key indicators and ways in which to calculate such indicators.

3. Monitoring System for Development-Relevant Changes

In order to be effective, development interventions have to be responsive to local demand and ground realities. In order to understand socio-political and socio-economic changes that may affect its development assistance to Pakistan, the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) solicits a comprehensive snap shot of Pakistan on a quarterly basis. These reports discuss and explain the ongoing political, social, economic, environmental and security situation in Pakistan and are based on secondary data and review of literature. These reports not only highlight the possible impacts of any changed situation on SDC's development assistance to Pakistan, but also indicate the areas where SDC interventions can be most effective.

4. PACT Radio project

The US Institute for Peace, through establishing seven media centers at madrassahs in NWFP and Balochistan province, is aiming to bridge the gap between religious and contemporary learning by training madrassah students in modern journalism. The project hopes to contribute to the peace building

Monitoring and Evaluation

process through initiating debate and dialogue among the madrassah students in the conflict zone.

SDPI was asked to carry out a capacity assessment of the project-implementing agency and to conduct a process review of project interventions. The process review specifically focused on assessing overall progress against the original work plan. The assessment included a review of project documentation and site visits. A series of interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with media center coordinators, senior and mid-level managers and students. The assessment also included primary data collection regarding the students/beneficiaries, post-training activities in the media centers and contents of the media broadcasts.

The assessment team was able to carry out site visits in Peshawar (NWFP), and Chaman (Balochistan). The centers in the areas of Buner, Swat and D.I Khan were not functioning at the time of the assessment due to military operations in the region and were consequently not visited for assessment, although secondary information regarding the status of each of these non-functioning centers was compiled into the final assessment document.

The assessment noted that where the media centers are functioning, the project is working fairly well, with a content review revealing that interventions by the media centers are largely compatible with the projects objectives. The report pointed towards various limitations and issues of sustainability as well as achievements accomplished by the project, suggesting a number of recommendations to ensure the program's continued success in the future.

5. Impact Assessment Study of IFES Pakistan Election Tribunal Monitoring Project

SDPI undertook the Impact Assessment of a joint project between the IFES and the Election Commission of Pakistan, called the IFES Pakistan Election Tribunal Monitoring Project. The project aimed at developing the capacity of the Pakistani media for electoral reporting. The project activities included a capacity building workshop for journalists in April 2008, a follow-up national media briefing on Election Tribunals in October 2008 and the distribution of two documents, 'Election Dispute Resolution Pamphlet' and 'Complaints Handbook'. This project was part of a larger program aimed at strengthening the effectiveness and transparency of the electoral process, the Post-Election Community-Based Mediation and Adjudication Program. The immediate objective of the IFES interventions was to develop media capacity to improve the quality and effectiveness of the election tribunal related reporting with a view to increase public awareness of electoral and legislative issues, focusing particularly on the post-election disputes and role of election tribunal process.

SDPI's evaluation of the project entailed interviews with randomly selected workshop participants, a review of stories filed by those journalists, and the compilation of case studies of individuals selected from the workshop participants. This data set helped in assessing the usefulness, effectiveness and future prospects of the program. The SDPI report highlighted the impact of the project as well as the recommendations to improve project interventions in the future.

Monitoring and Evaluation

6. Local Support Organizations: Scaling up Grassroots Development

The Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) is presently steering the process of social mobilization towards institutional sustainability, by both indigenizing and consolidating the process. As their activities extend across Pakistan, and new community organizations (CO) are formed, the RSPs need to disengage with existing COs in order to engage with new ones. Clearly, the RSPs have neither the funds nor the capacity to manage and sustain an ever-expanding support program. At the same time, they need to ensure that the institutional support for existing COs does not unravel with diminishing external funding sources. Accordingly, the RSPs have begun to form apex organizations at the village and the union council levels. As these organizations mature, they also begin to form COs, complementing the work of the RSPs. These local support organizations (LSO) go beyond merely substituting for the RSPs; they represent an indigenization of the social mobilization and organization process, ensuring a permanent support system which is both locally owned, self reliant and capable of formulating context-specific development programs.

The main objectives of the LSO are to: (a) provide a localised permanent support system to foster and nurture the grass roots organisations of COs and VDOs; (b) scale up social mobilization locally through low cost measures, (c) provide an institutional facility to promote development linkages between service agencies in government, NGO and private sector and the communities.

The purpose of the research is to assess the

institutional sustainability of the established LSOs, which number 202 so far. Of these 18 were sampled for the assessment, the selection being done according to various criteria. The sustainability criteria are defined as:

- The effectiveness of vertical linkages (from COs, to VDOs, to LSOs) for service delivery measured by derived (induced) benefits (see below)
- The autonomous (spontaneous) collective action and associated benefits produced for the communities through these vertical linkages
- The cross-sector development linkages and associated benefits facilitated by the VDOs and LSOs (with line departments, UCs, NGOs, donors, private sector)
- Are LSOs disengaging with the RSPs and become self-sustaining
- How effectively are LSOs working with local government to derive benefits for the communities?
- How have LSOs impacted the operational cost of RSP operation? Have these been reduced and by how much?
- Do the LSOs have adequate procedures and systems in place to function effectively

The research is presently underway.

7. Assessing the Economic Impacts of NRSP's Micro credit Program in Bahawalpur

Microfinance is now an increasingly important tool for poverty alleviation in the world. The global outreach of microfinance schemes has increased significantly in the recent past. The World Bank estimated that the total number of microfinance institutions worldwide approximated 7000, with a total

Monitoring and Evaluation

outreach of about 16 million borrowers, and lending of about \$2.5 billion. Currently, Pakistan's total microfinance outreach is around 1.3 million active borrowers. The single largest provider is the NRSP, with close to 0.46 million borrowers. Khushhali Bank, which was established through a public-private partnership as a result of the Microfinance Bank Ordinance, 2001, caters to approximately 0.35 million active borrowers with an average loan size of Rs.10,500.

The hypothesis/research question that we addressed in the study had a two-fold but related dimension, namely:

- Micro credit generates household income and asset growth
- Social mobilization enhances these income and asset benefits

The literature on the subject, refers to this linkage as micro credit plus. In other words, we reviewed the empirical evidence in favor of and against the proposition that sustainable microfinance needs to be viewed as a development, as opposed to a commercial activity. The presumption implicit in our hypothesis, was that micro credit in and of itself generated income and asset benefits as did social mobilization. However, the combination of social mobilization and micro credit leveraged the best income and asset outcomes. The intent was to demonstrate that, in fact, the combination generated a synergy rather than a mere additionality.

Our study indicated that micro credit has, indeed, produced the anticipated benefits. They did not, however, bear out the second part of the hypothesis. In other words, the micro credit plus presumption was not supported. The finding had interesting organizational implications. The key implication was that development and microfinance were two structurally disparate activities which needed to be addressed separately. This finding was very different to an earlier study we conducted on micro credit impacts on women (Khan et al, 2008). We concluded in that study that social mobilization empowered women socially and culturally, enabling them to utilize micro credit more effectively. However, these two findings are not necessarily incompatible. Women were both poor and socially and culturally marginalized. The RSPs instilled in them a self-awareness and confidence that was key to their undertaking economically productive activities in an inherently repressed environment. This overrode considerations of organizational incompatibility. Also, at the end of the day, commercial and development functions could not be separated in a RSP controlled environment. The presumption was that the highest management tier would not allow commercial considerations to depreciate their original social and development mandate. In fact, the NRSP had preempted our survey findings and had already established its first microfinance bank.



Sustainable Development Conference Annual Report

Eleventh SDC: 1—3 December 2008

The Eleventh SDC was held from 1—3 December 2008 in Islamabad. The overarching theme of the Conference was 'Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: Issues and Challenges of Globalization'. It was organized in collaboration with Strengthening Democracy through Parliamentary Development (SDPD) along with support from other donors including Action Aid; FES; Oxfam Pakistan; NCCR; and HBF. The panel organizers organized 16 panels in addition to the opening and closing plenary sessions. About 70 panelists participated from nine different countries in this Conference.

Tenth SDC anthology jointly published by the SDPI and SAMABOOKS titled 'Sustainable Solutions: A Spotlight on South Asian Research' was also launched at the inaugural session of the Conference.

Eleventh SDC was attended by an audience of some 1,229 spread over three days as compared to an audience of 1,000 at the Tenth SDC. The first day of the Conference was given coverage in 12 newspapers (8 Urdu newspapers and 4 English newspapers). The second day received coverage in five newspapers of which one was in Urdu newspaper. The third day's Conference proceedings were reported in eight newspapers out of which two were Urdu newspapers.

Eleventh SDC Anthology

The final papers submitted by the speakers went through a rigorous peer review process. The ones that were approved have been included in the edited manuscript submitted to Sang-e-Meel publications. The anthology

based on 16 chapters will be launched at the Twelfth SDC in December 2009.

Twelfth SDC: 21—23 December 2009

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is holding its Twelfth Sustainable Development Conference from 21-23 December 2009 in Islamabad. This year's Conference is titled '**Fostering Sustainable Development in South Asia: Responding to Challenges**'. The Conference will be looking at some threatening issues of conflict, lawlessness, extremism, and, insecurity constantly on the rise. The South Asian region has been going through tumultuous times no doubt. Add to these woes the six 'Fs' crisis of food; fiscal; fuel; frontiers; functional democracy and fragility of climate. Scholars and researchers will be expressing their views and research findings on the state of sharing of natural resources such as water, food, and energy in the region. They would apprise about pro-people governance and how can governance be further improved – whether it is that of natural resources or institutions. How can environment be made more sustainable when it comes to climate change and pollution? How can the menace of lawlessness and extremism be curbed? How can democracy be strengthened in order to face the challenges by South Asia? What role can education and history play towards sustainable development? Gender will remain a crosscutting theme during the Conference. Anthology from the Eleventh SDC titled 'Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: Issues and Challenges of Globalization' being jointly published by the SDPI and Sang-e-Meel will be launched at the inaugural of the Twelfth SDC.

Given below is a list of the panels being organized and the names of the panel organiz-

Sustainable Development Conference Series

ers.

Panel Title 1: Climate Change and Chemicals' Use: Adaptation and Mitigation Measures for Minimizing the Emerging Environmental and Health Issues

Panel Organizer: Dr. M. A. Khwaja (Visiting Research Fellow, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 2: Climate Change Negotiation: Debriefing of Copenhagen COP-15

Panel Organizer: Mr. Shakeel Ramay (Research Associate, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 3: The State of Brick Kilns in Pakistan

Panel Organizer: Mr. Mahmood Nasir (Volunteer, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 4: Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development

Panel Organizer: COMSATS

Panel Title 5: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Panel Organizer: Dr. Pushpam Kumar (Scientific Coordinator, TEEB, University of Liverpool, UK)

Panel Title 6: State of Food Security in Pakistan

Dr. Abid Suleri (Executive Director, SDPI, Islamabad) & Mr. Shakeel Ramay (Research Associate, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 7: Social Dimensions of Food Security (Food Insecurity: Military Nexus)

Dr. Abid Suleri (Executive Director, SDPI, Islamabad) & Mr. Shakeel Ramay (Research

Associate, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 8: Pakistan's Military Offensive, the IDP Crisis, and Prospects for Taming Militancy

Panel Organizer: Mr. Moeed Yusuf (Visiting Associate, SDPI; and, PhD candidate, Pardee Center, Boston University, USA)

Panel Title 9: National Sustainable Development Strategy

Panel Organizer: Dr. Abid Suleri (Executive Director, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 10: South Asia in 2060

Panel Organizers: Dr. Adil Najam (PhD Fellow, Pardee Center, Boston University, USA) and Mr. Moeed Yusuf (Visiting Associate, SDPI; and, PhD candidate, Pardee Center, Boston University, USA)

Panel Title 11: Gender Justice

Panel Organizer: Ms Mome Salim (Consultant, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 12: Role of Women Parliamentarians in Social and Political Change

Panel Organizer: Ahmad Salim (Lead Researcher, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 13: Role of Alternative Textbooks in Social and Political Harmony

Panel Organizer: Ahmad Salim (Lead Researcher, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 14: Global Financial Crisis: Response of South Asia

Sustainable Development Conference Series

Panel Organizer: Dr. Abid Suleri (Executive Director, SDPI, Islamabad)

York, USA)

Panel Title 15: The Prospects for Normalization in Kashmir

Panel Organizer: Mr. Moeed Yusuf (Visiting Associate, SDPI; and, PhD candidate, Pardee Center, Boston University, USA)

Panel Title 16: Civil-Military Relations and the Political Economy of Military Intervention

Panel Organizer: Mr. Moeed Yusuf (Visiting Associate, SDPI; and, PhD candidate, Pardee Center, Boston University, USA)

Panel Title 17: Household Water Treatment Systems and Safe Water Storage for Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water in South Asia

Panel Organizer: Dr. M. A. Khwaja (Visiting Research Fellow, SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 18: Women and ICTs in South Asia: Exclusion or Empowerment

Panel Organizers: Dr. Karin Astrid Siegmann (Visiting Fellow SDPI, Islamabad); and, Ms Nazima Shaheen (Project Coordinator SDPI, Islamabad)

Panel Title 19: The Politics of Policy Research in Developing Countries

Panel Organizers: Dr. Saba Gul Khattak (Member Social Sector, Planning Commission of Pakistan; and, Visiting Research Fellow, SDPI, Islamabad); and, Dr. Lubna Chaudhry (Assistant Prof., Binghamton University, New

Book blurb: Forthcoming Anthology

Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: Issues and Challenges of Globalization

This anthology aims to familiarize the reader with various dimensions of sustainable development in the context of “peace and globalization”. The volume contains selected papers (after a thorough peer review and editing process), presented during the Eleventh Sustainable Development Conference (2008) of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). It addresses a diverse range of issues such as food security, climate change, natural resources management, cost of conflicts in South Asia, conflict resolution through trade, rewriting history, energy sharing, etc.

These papers are not just the reflection of the authors’ perspective but also carry in them the opinions of fellow panelists and conference delegates. The anthology reflects the mission of the SDPI, as a project of this organization; this is our attempt to bring together students and researchers, policy makers and donors, participants local and foreign, on one platform, to strive hard for strengthening and disseminating the independent research and voices of wisdom for sustained peace and development.

The anthology is being jointly published by SDPI and Sang-e-Meel Publications and will be launched at the occasion of the Twelfth Sustainable Development Conference.



Advocacy Unit

Advocacy plays a vital role to link research with policy and to bridge the gap between theory and practice.

The Institute engages in two types of advocacy. The first is reactive and focuses on issues falling within SDPI's mandate such as human rights, religious tolerance, societal transformation, governance and academic freedom. The second is proactive and based on research findings; it involves lobbying by the research staff through participation in conferences, workshops, and seminars, writing in journals and newspapers, appearing on the electronic media as well as serving on important committees and commissions. Given the dearth of advocacy in Pakistan, the purpose of SDPI's efforts is both to support specific causes and be a role model to set a precedent in an attempt to make up for the lack of active advocacy in Pakistan.

Seminar Series

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

31 seminars were held as part of the SDPI seminar series, both research and advocacy issues including 4 documentaries. The seminars received excellent print media coverage in English newspapers as The Nation, Daily Dawn, The News, The Post, Daily Times, Pakistan Observer, Business Recorder and Frontier Post gave regular coverage. As well as print

coverage in prominent national Urdu newspapers such as Daily Jang, Nawa-I-Waqt, Khabrain, Pakistan, Jinnah, Express, Daily Hamdard, Ausaf, Daily Azkar, Daily Musalman. Some of SDPI seminars and events were also covered in electronic media that included Geo Tv, Aaj Tv, Atv, CNBC, Apna Tv, ARYone, Channel 5, Express, Rohi, Dawn, Khabrain, Metro One TV, PTV News, SAMAA TV, Royal TV, On Line News, Sindh TV, VoA, BBC, Al-Arabiya ect.

Policy Advocacy unit contributes in the research process and facilitates SDPI researchers in the process of conducting research based seminars. In addition to ensuring SDPI researchers' interviews to media, advocacy unit facilitated SDPI researchers in organizing as well as media participation and coverage of following events;

- Trailing the Twilight of the UN Year of Languages: A Conceptual Plea in the Political Market place
- Sanitation and Hygiene in Pakistan: A Civil Society Perspective
- Brick Kilns, Workers and Environment: Current Situation and Way Forward
- The Energy Guzzling Transport Sector: Wither the National Transport Policy?
- Global Environmental Governance
- Militancy, State and Peace Deals
- Terrorism and Pakistan-India Relations" with Peace Mission from India
- Democracy, Democratic Governance and Politics of Confrontation: A Civil Society Perspective
- Remediation of Chemically Polluted Site: DDT Contaminated Soil at Amman Gargh, Nowshera
- Fostering Regional Consciousness: The Organization and Planning of South Asian Uni-

Advocacy Unit

versity

- Trade Unionism and Role of Political Parties in Pakistan
- Reconstructing History: The Land of Two Partitions and Beyond
- Provincial Autonomy: A View from Balochistan
- Draft National Seed Policy
- World Bank Climate Change Strategy for South Asia
- Talibanization: From Afghanistan to Pakistan
- Humanitarian Response to IDPs Crisis
- WWF workshop on Natural Resource Accounting
- Education Budget: Low Investment, Poor Future
- Challenging Time and Budget 2009-10
- Ruralization of Television in Pakistan: Challenges for Audience Measurement and Communicators
- Cost of Balochistan Conflict
- Challenges for IDPs Repatriation
- Dilemmas in Participatory Forest Management in NWFP- Research Insight
- Expansion of Tax Web vs. Increase in Tax Ratio
- Women and ICTs: Exclusion or Empowerment
- Women and ICTs: Bridging the Gender Digital Divide
- Gilgit- Baltistan (Empowerment and Self-Governance) order 2009:
- Stakeholders
- Perspective
- Role of Pakistan Civil Society in the Upcoming Bangkok Negotiation
- Kerry-Lugar Bill: Myth and Realities?

Policy Advocacy Unit develop Networking with

different International, National organization, Government Institutions, and Universities such as ActionAid-Pakistan, Insani Haqooq Itehad (IHI), Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner, Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF), Strengthening Democracy through Parliamentary Development (SDPD), Sungi Development Foundation, Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research (PILER), Oxfam GB, Liberal Forum Pakistan, Writers Forum, Strengthening Participatory Organizations (SPO), Aurat Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis, Aga Khan Foundation, Frederick-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Literacy Society of Qaid-I-Azam University, Institute of Regional Studies (IRS), PIPFPD, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF), International Rivers Network (IRN), PACADE-SAYEN, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WaterAid Pakistan and Fresh Water Action Network (FAN) Pakistan, Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) & Hanns Seidel Foundation (Germany), Shajr-e-Ilm, Human Development Foundation, Ministry of Information, Preston University, Fatima Jinnah Women University.

The Policy Advocacy Unit maintains a very good coordination with national and foreign electronic and print media. SDPI events regularly receive massive coverage in the mainstream and regional newspapers, prominent and popular web media, TV Channels, radio also in foreign media. The advocacy team participated in television talk shows and also gave comments to different television channels, newspapers and radios on many important national, social, international, governance, and various issues.



The SDPI Resource Center serves as an information resource base for the multi-disciplinary research at the Institute. It also caters to the needs of the general public, students, academia and the research scholars both in the country and abroad.

The Center is one of the best and the biggest information resource on sustainable development and related fields in Pakistan. It maintains a library of selected, relevant and up-to-date information resources in an organized manner.

The resources include books, documents, journals, audio and videocassettes, CD-ROMs and digital resources. The library holdings exceed 21000 books and documents with special strengths in the areas of development, environment and agriculture. There is an exclusive section for government and data publications. There are CD ROMs and videos. The library subscribes to local, regional and international

journals and periodicals. In addition to the subscription, the library receives over 200 serials including journals, periodicals, and newsletters. Additional resources are available through the Inter-Library Loan Program and the Publication Exchange Program.

Timings:

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except for national holidays.

Networking:

In order to enhance access to information, the Resource Center networks with national and regional thematically coherent organizations. The RC's Publication Exchange Program has a fraternity with many organizations. Under this program, SDPI publications are exchanged with books and other material published by partner organizations.

Information Resource Management

For a Research Center like SDPI, dissemination of information is very important. SDPI has English and Urdu publications to reach out to government organizations, private and not for profit organizations, academic institutions and the general public. In order to keep the concerned organizations and individuals updated on the activities and the knowledge / information collected, SDPI publishes bi monthly newsletters. Any policy advice and the knowledge collected through research and study will only be effective if it is shared with the concerned people and the civil society. To achieve this objective SDPI publishes, the research reports, policy papers, policy briefs, working papers, conference

anthologies and books highlighting social, environmental and other issues.

English Publication Unit

SDPI Research and News Bulletin. This publication contains all the activities and research information collected by SDPI. It is an effective and useful way of dissemination of information. This year four issues of SDPI Research and News Bulletin were published. A special issue focused on the 10th Sustainable Development Conference. This bulletin available online is also shared with national, regional and international partners.

Human Resource Management

Human Resources Unit plays a significant role to achieve organizational goals. SDPI's human resource management focuses on attracting and retaining good professionals. It also supports career development of the staff members by identifying suitable training opportunities for them. Among other important functions, it supports performance based review, as well as two way feedback.

Internal Governance

At national and International forums, SDPI advocate for gender equality, pro people initiatives, participation and transparency. The same policy of inclusion, equality, transparency and pro people initiatives is applied in internal governance of the organization.

Monthly Staff Council Meeting

Every month all members irrespective of their grades and salary scales congregate for staff council meeting. The staff on rotational basis chairs the meeting. The monthly exercise is a vibrant forum for explicit discussions on varied issues and enhances the sense of ownership among staff members. Any organizational as-

pect can be discussed in staff council with the permission of the chair of the meeting.

Monthly Fellows Council Meeting

At SDPI, Research Fellows (head of research programmes) along with some observers (who join on rotational basis) meet once a month to discuss the administrative matters of the institute as well as the activity reports of various units and programs. The FC meeting is chaired by the Executive Director. Recommendations from the Staff Council as well as from FC meetings are put up to the Board of Governors for approval.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors meets at least twice a year. The meetings are important and advice the institution on financial and strategic matters.

SDPI offers several fringe benefits to its employees in the form of medical and life insurance. It also offers transport and child daycare facilities. SDPI took affirmative action to reduce the gender gap between the ratios of its employees. SDPI follow an anti sexual harassment policy at workplace.

Trainings Conducted by SDPI Center for Capacity Building October to December 2009

- Seminar on Human Resource Management For the staff of Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (PITAD) - October 08
- Effective Reading - October 22, 2008
- Workshop on Time Management - 28-30 October 2008
- Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects - 11-13 November 2008
- Workshop on Research Methodology for PITAD - 18-20 November 2008
- Workshop on Communication and Presentation Skills for PITAD - 23-25 December 2008
- Workshop on Impact Evaluation for Oxfam Novib Pakistan Earthquake Rehabilitation Program Partners - January 12-15, 2009
- Customized training workshop on Project Management for FATA Capacity Building Project - January 13-15, 2009
- Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects - February 9-11, 2009
- Workshop on Enhancing Secretarial Skills - February 16-18, 2009
- Workshop on Managerial and Administrative Skills - March 3-5, 2009
- Workshop on Developing Project Proposals for Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development April 7-9, 2009
- Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects - April 28-30, 2009
- Workshop on Enhancing Secretarial Skills - May 26-28, 2009
- Workshop on Developing Leadership Skills - July 7-9, 2009
- Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects - July 14-16, 2009
- Workshop on Effective Reading - July 28, 2009
- Workshop on Effective Project Management using MS Project - August 18-20, 2009
- In-House customized Training Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects for International Medical Corps in Peshawar - September 1-3, 2009
- Second In-House customized Training Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects
- For International Medical Corps in Peshawar - September 10-12, 2009
- Workshop on Enhancing Communication and Presentation Skills - October 13-15, 2009
- In-house customized training workshop on Communication and Presentation Skills
- November 02-04, 2009 for Pakistan Institute of Community Ophthalmologists
- Workshop on Enhancing Secretarial Skills - November 17-19, 2009
- In-house customized training workshop on Training of Trainer (TOT)
- for Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Islamabad, December 2009
- Second In-house customized training workshop on Training of Trainer (TOT)
- for Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Karachi, December 2009
- In-house customized training workshop on "Synergizing Performance" for Sight Savers International, Burban, December 2009

SDPI Board of Governores

1.	Mr. H. U. Beg	Chairperson
2.	Mr. Etrat H. Rizvi	Member
3.	Dr. Hamida Khuhro	Member
4.	Justice (Retd) Majida Rizvi	Member
5.	Dr. Masuma Hasan	Member
6.	Dr. Qasim Jan	Member
7.	Dr. Pervez Tahir	Member
8.	Dr. Saeed Shafqat	Member
9.	Dr. Abid Q. Suleri	Member

Partner Organizations

National Linkages

- Action Aid-Pakistan
- Aurat Foundation
- Anti Privatization Alliance
- Association for Humanitarian Development (AHD)
- Chemical Society of Pakistan
- Coalition of Rawalpindi-Islamabad NGOs (CORIN)
- Council of Social Sciences (COSS)
- Citizens' Peace Committee (CPC)
- Citizens' Forum for Women's Rights
- Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities
- COMSATS Abbottabad
- Environment Sciences Department, University of Peshawar
- Federal Seed Certification Department
- Global Alliance for Incineration Alternatives
- Government College University, Lahore
- Green Circle Organization (GCO), Lahore
- Human Development Foundation (HDF)
- Human Right Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)
- Joint Action Committee (JAC)
- Journalists for Democracy and Human Rights
- Leads Pakistan
- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL), GoP
- Ministry of Environment (MoE), GoP
- Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunications, GoP
- Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), GoP
- National Rural Support Program (NRSP)
- Nida Pakistan
- Pakistan Network of Rivers, Dams and People
- Pakistan NGO Forum
- Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC)
- Pattan Development Organization
- Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)
- Pakistan Institute for Trade and Development
- Planning Commission of Pakistan, GoP

- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
- Rural Support Program Network (RSPN)
- Safe Drinking Water Group, Pakistan
- Save the children (UK)
- Shirkat Gah
- Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO)
- Sungi Development Foundation
- Sustainable Agriculture Action group
- Sustainable Development Foundation
- University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
- The Network for Consumer Protection
- Women Action Forum (WAF)

Regional Linkages

- Actionaid Asia
- Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED)
- Asia Pacific Network of Research Institute for Sustainable Development (NetRes)
- Asia Pacific Regional Forum of Global Civil Society (GCS)
- Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS)- Bangladesh
- Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)
- Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA)
- Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS)- International
- Daccan Development Society (DDS)-India
- Imagine New South Asia (INSA)-India
- Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)
- Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka
- Pacific Basin Consortium (PBC) for Environment and Health
- Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS)- Sri Lanka
- South Asia Watch on Trade Economics and Environment (SAWTEE)
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)- India
- United Nations Environment Program Asia Pa-

Partner Organizations

- cific (UNEP- ROAP)
- UNEP National Committee of Republic of Korea
- World Commission on Dams- South Africa

International Linkages

- Agroscope Reckenholz - Tanikon Research Station (ART), Zurich
- Blacksmith Institute (BSI), New York
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)
- Energy Efficient Brick Production, Switzerland
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Frederick S. Pardee Institute for Long Range-Range Future
- Friedrich Eibert Stiftung (FES)
- Global Alliance for Incineration Alternatives (GAIA)
- Health Care Without Harm (HCWH)
- Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF)
- Henry L Stimsons Center, USA
- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)- Japan
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)- Canada
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)- UK
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)- Canada
- International Society of Doctors for Environment (ISDE)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)
- National Center for Competence in Research (North-South), Switzerland
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)
- NORAGRIC
- Overseas Development Institute (ODI)-UK
- OXFAM (GB)
- Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
- Regional and International Networking Group (RING)- UK
- Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE)
- Search for Common Grounds (SCG)-USA
- Society for International Development (SID)-Italy
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- University of Zurich (Human Geography Department)
- World Food Program (WFP)
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
- Zero Mercury

SDPI Publications 2008-09

English Publication Unit (EPU)

At SDPI we believe that “work not printed and disseminated is work not done”, hence publication has always remained a very important aspect of our communication strategy. The unit not only takes care of regular publications such as 'SDPI Research and News Bulletin' but also the research reports and project reports etc.

SDPI Research and News Bulletin

This bulletin is printed every quarter. Four bulletins were printed and disseminated widely during last year. They are also available online (http://www.sdpi.org/online_bulletins.htm). A special bulletin consisting of detailed proceedings of the Eleventh Sustainable Development Conference was printed during the first quarter. Other issues contained news and research features contributed by SDPI staff.

EPU Publications

SDPI publishes a number of peer-reviewed publications such as research reports, monographs, working papers, project reports, policy briefs/papers and contributed chapter series. The following publications were published during this year:

State of Livelihood Assets in Earthquake Affected Areas: A Way Forward
Sobia Nazeer Ahmad and Abid Qaiyum Suleri
Working paper Series # 109

Pakistan's Textile and Clothing Sector and its Future in the European Union
Karin Astrid Siegmann
Working paper Series # 110

People's Experiences and Perspectives Regarding Disaster Management: Disaster Response, Mitigation, Preparedness and Risk Reduction
Meezan Zehra Khwaja, Shmyalla Jawad, Talimand Khan
Project Report Series # 14

The Trade and Gender Interface: A Perspective from Pakistan
Karin Astrid Siegmann
Contributed Chapters Series # 1

Books/Anthology

Based on 11 chapters, the following anthology was published and launched at the occasion of the Eleventh Sustainable Development Conference in December 2008. It consists of peer-reviewed papers that were presented at the previous conference:

Sustainable Solutions: A Spotlight on South Asian Research
Publishers: Sama Editorial and Publishing Services and SDPI
December 2008
ISBN 978-969-8784-62-1

Annual Report 2008

Dilemma of Participatory Forest Management
Dr. Baber Shahbaz

The Land of Two Partitions and Beyond
Ahmed Salim

Reconstructing History - Memories, Migrants and Minorities
Ahmed Salim

Annex VI

SDPI Seminars

Environment

Date	Title of Seminars	Speakers
February 02, 2009	Brick Kilns, Workers and Environment: Current Situation and Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Aaeen Khan, Brick Kiln Owners Association Dr Saba Gul Khattak, Visiting Research Fellow, SDPI Syed Mahmood Nasir, Visiting Research Associate, SDPI
February 09, 2009	The Energy Guzzling Transport Sector: Wither the National Transport Policy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. A. H. Nayyar, Research Fellow, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad
February 16, 2009	Global Environmental Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Adil Najam, The Frederick S. Pardee Professor for Global Public Policy, Boston University, USA Dr Abid Q. Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
March 30, 2009	Remediation of Chemically Polluted Site: DDT Contaminated Soil at Aman Gargh, Nowshera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Isabel Hilber, Agro Scope Reckenholz-Tanikon (Art), Zurich, Switzerland Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja, Sustainable Development
May 11, 2009	<i>World Bank Climate Change Strategy for South Asia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Farrukh Iqbal Khan, Foreign Office of Pakistan Dr Syed Sajidin, Oxfam GB Rana Nazir Mehmood, Sustainable Development Foundation <i>Dr Irfan Tariq, Ministry of Environment</i>
July 27, 2009	Dilemmas in Participatory Forest Management in NWFP- Research Insight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Maqsood Ahmad Jan, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) Mr Riaz, , Sungi Development Foundation (SUNGI) Dr Babar Shahbaz, SDPI / University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
September 17, 2009	Role of Pakistan Civil Society in the Upcoming Bangkok Negotiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Shakeel Ahmad Ramay, Research Associate, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Sdpi) Mr Arshad H Abbasi, Water Expert, United Nations Development Programme (Undp)
November 20, 2009	Climate Change Negotiation- 2009 at Copenhagen: No Deal or Bad Deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farrukh Iqbal Khan, Director, UN-II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Jawed Ali Khan, Director General, Ministry of Environment. Shakeel Ahmad Ramay, Research Associate, SDPI

SDPI Seminars

Peace

Education

February 23, 2009	Militancy, State and Peace Deals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major General Athar Abbas, Director General, Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR) Mr Khalid Aziz, Former Chief Secretary, NWFP
February 25, 2009	Terrorism and Pakistan-India Relations" with Peace Mission from India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Kuldip Nayar, (Veteran Journalist) Swami Agnivesh, (Social activist and President World Council of Arya Samaj) Ms Seema Mustafa, (Journalist, Political Editor, The Asian Age) Mr. Salman Haider, (Former Foreign Secretary, Government of India) Mr. Mahesh Bhatt, (Director-Producer and pioneer in filmmaking) Ms. Shabnam Hashmi, (Activist of Act Now for Harmony and Democracy & Human Rights Activist) Mr. Jatin Dasai, (Activist and member Pakistan India Peoples Forum for Peace and Democracy, Mumbai) Prof Kamal Chenoy, (Professor, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi) Mr. Ramesh Yadva, (President, Folklore Research Academy, Amritsar) Dr. Sandeep Pande, (A Ramon Magsaysay Awardee (2002) for emergent leadership, heads the National Alliance of People's Movements (NAPM) from, Lucknow) Ms Kamla Bhasin, (Bureau Member South Asians for Human Rights and SANGAT Activist) Dr. K.N. Panikkar (Indian Marxist historian, former Vice Chancellor of Sree Sankaracharya Sanskrit University, Kalady, Kerala, former professor of history at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)
May 18, 2009	Talibanization: From Afghanistan to Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Aqeel Yousufzai, Senior Journalist and Author of the book on Talibanization Mr Saleem Saafi, Senior Columnist and Anchorperson Mr Muhammad Amir Rana, Director, Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) Mr Aimal Khan, Political Analyst

SDPI Seminars

Education

January 19, 2009	Trailing the Twilight of the UN Year of Languages: A Conceptual Plea in the Political Market place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Nomanul Haq, Lahore University of Management Sciences(LUMS) • Dr Tariq Rehman, Distinguished National Professor
April 06, 2009	Fostering Regional Consciousness: The Organization and Planning of South Asian University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh • Dr Saba Gul Khattak, Visiting Research Fellow, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad • Mr Hassan Ali Zaigham, Assistant Director, SAARC and South Asia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan
June 12, 2009	Education Budget: Low Investment, Poor Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Mukhtar Ahmad Ali, Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives-Pakistan (CPDI) • Dr A. H. Nayyar, Senior Research Fellow, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)

SDPI Seminars

Governance/ Socio Economic Development

March 02, 2009	Re-Locating the State: Industrial Policy for Growth and Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Zubair Faisal Abbasi, Research Associate, SDPI Dr Kaiser Bengali, Senior Economist
March 11, 2009	Democracy, Democratic Governance and Politics of Confrontation: A Civil Society Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice (r) Tariq Mahmood, Lawyers Movement Mr. I. A. Rahman, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) Mr Ahmad Bilal Mehboob, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) Mr Mohammad Akram Zaki, former Secretary General, Foreign Affairs of Pakistan Mr Zahid Hussain, NEWSLINE Dr Pervez Tahir, Government College University, Lahore Ms Rakhshanda Naz, Aurat Foundation Mr Karamat Ali, Pakistan Institute for Labor Education and Research (PILER) Mr Harris Khaliq, Strengthening Participatory Organizations (SPO) Dr Fouzia Saeed, Cultural and Arts Activist Mr M Zahoor Awan, Pakistan Workers Federation Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
April 22, 2009	Provincial Autonomy: A View from Balochistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mian Raza Mohammad Rabbani, Senator, Pakistan Peoples Party Dr Abdul Hayee Baloch, National Party Balochistan Senator Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo, National Party Balochistan Mr Ahsan Iqbal, MNA, Pakistan Muslim League-N (TBC) Mr Habib Jalib Advocate, Balochistan National Party (BNP-Mengal) Sheikh Asad Rahman, Director Programs, Sungi Development Foundation, Islamabad Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad
May 21, 2009	Humanitarian Response to IDPs Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad Mr Khadim Hussain, Visiting Research Fellow SDPI
June 18, 2009	Challenging Time and Budget 2009-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Omar Ayub Khan, Former State Minister for Finance and Revenue Senator Syed Zafar Ali Shah, PML (N) Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
July 14, 2009	Cost of Balochistan Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheikh Asad Rahman, Director Programs, Sungi Development Foundation Mr Faisal Gorchani, Head, Policy Advocacy Unit, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)

SDPI Seminars

Governance/ Socio Economic Development

July 20, 2009	Challenges for IDPs Repatriation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Hassan Khan, Director, News and Current Affairs, Khyber Tv • Mr Shah Haroon, Project Manager Idps Response Program, Oxfam • Mr Kamal Khan Shama Khel, Senior Vice President (Pppp), District Sawat
September 08, 2009	Gilgit- Baltistan (Empowerment and Self-Governance) order 2009: Stakeholders Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syed Mehdi Shah, President PPP, Gilgit-Baltistan • Ms Fouzia Saleem, Member Notheren Areas Legislative Assembly (NALA) • Hafiz Hafeez-ur-Rehman, Member Notheren Areas Legislative Assembly (NALA) and President PML (N) Gilgit-Baltistan • Mr Nawaz Khan Naji, Supreme Leader Balawaristan National Front (BNF) Gilgit-Baltistan
November 02, 2009	Energy Crisis: Strategies and Overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senator Saleem Saifullah Khan, Member Standing Committee on Water and Power, PML • Mr Moazzam S Bhatti, Head Policy Advocacy Unit
November 12, 2009	Local Government: Issues and Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Danyal Aziz, Former Chairman for National Reconstruction Bureau • Ms Kashmala Tariq, Member Standing Committee, MNA, PML

SDPI Seminars

Pak Foreign policy

October 06, 2009	Kerry-Lugar Bill: Myth and Realities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Qamar Zaman Kaira, Federal Minister for Information & Broadcasting • Ms Fouzia Wahab, Information Secretary, Pakistan People's Party (PPP) • Syed Mushahid Hussain Syed, Senator, Pakistan Muslim League (Q) • Mr Tariq Fatime, Former Ambassador • Mr Ayaz Mir, MNA, Member Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs National Assembly • Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director, SDPI
October 15, 2009	Us's Foreign Policy Challenges: Dynamics and Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Akram Zaki, Former Senator, Secretary General Foreign Affairs • Mr Robert M Hathaway, Director, Asia Program, Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars Washington • Dr Abid Suleri, Executive Director SDPI

History

April 20, 2009	Reconstructing History: The Land of Two Partitions and Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) • Mr Ahmad Salim, Senior Research Associate, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
----------------	---	--

Health

January 26, 2009	Sanitation and Hygiene in Pakistan: A Civil Society Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Mohammad Khalil Awan, Ministry of Environment • Ms Tanya Khan, Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) • Mr Imran Yusuf Shami, Plan International • Mr Tariq Masood Malik and Mr Mohammad Jahangir, Water Experts
------------------	---	---

SDPI Seminars

Telecommunication

June 29, 2009	Ruralization of Television in Pakistan: Challenges for Audience Measurement and Communicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Ijaz Shafi Gilani, Chairman, Gallup Pakistan, Islamabad • Mr Mehnaz Ajmal Paracha, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Sdpi), Islamabad
August 13, 2009	Women and ICTs: Exclusion or Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different Stakeholder Participants
August 21, 2009	Women and ICTs: Bridging the Gender Digital Divide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different Stakeholder Participants
November 25, 2009	56 th Meeting of Study Group on IT and Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Wahaj ul Siraj Chief Executive Officer M/s NayaTel (Pvt) Ltd. and Secretary ISPAK • Zamir Hussain Bhatti Incharge Regulatory Affairs M/S Wi-tribe Islamabad.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of the SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE ("the Society") as at June 30, 2009 and the related statement of income and expenditure and statement of cash flows, together with the notes forming part thereof, (here-in-after referred to as the financial statements for the year then ended).

It is the responsibility of the Board of Governors of the Society to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the 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 financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE ("the Society") as at June 30, 2009 and of its excess of expenditure over income and of its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

OA/ks

Islamabad,

OCTOBER 03, 2009

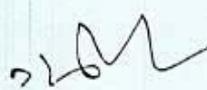
Q. Adil

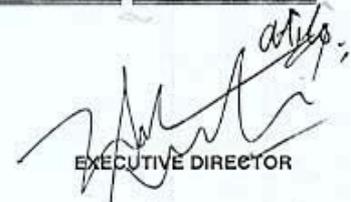
OMER ADIL & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Engagement Partner: Mr. Omer Adil (FCA)

SDPI
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	Year ended June.30, 2008	Year ended June.30, 2007
	Rupees	Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of (expenditure) over income for the year	(2,813,629)	(621,671)
Adjustments for non cash charges and other items:		
Depreciation	303,646	700,497
Provision for gratuity	1,405,499	1,975,462
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	(418,866)
	1,709,145	2,257,093
Gratuity paid	(2,355,514)	5,117,618
Cash used in operating activities before working capital changes	(3,459,998)	(3,482,196)
Decrease / (Increase) in current assets:		
Grants receivable-Restricted projects	3,062,861	(3,905,874)
Short term investments	3,815,507	2,807,818
Advances, deposits & prepayments	1,554,812	791,059
	8,433,180	(306,996)
(Dec:ease) / increase In current liabilities:		
Creditors, accrued & other liabilities	(71,996)	5,322,704
Unutilised grants-Restricted projects	(4,363,793)	(658,662)
Earthquake Donations	(2,223,800)	(220,790)
	(6,659,588)	4,443,251
Net cash flow from operating activities	(1,686,406)	654,059
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of operating fixed assets	-	(218,779)
Disposal of fixed assets	-	510,000
Endowment fund	-	50,648
Net cash used in investing activities	-	341,869
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,686,406)	995,928
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,297,047	3,301,119
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13 2,610,640	4,297,047


CHAIRMAN


EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	ActionAid
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
Attached	Agreement on Textile and Clothing
BoG	Board of Governors
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
BUSS	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 and Trust Society
DA	Development Alternatives
DFID	Department For International Development
EFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
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
FSA	Food Security Analysis
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

GHG	Green House Gases
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HDF	Human Development Foundation
HDFNA	Human Development Foundation of North America
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
ICTP	International Center for Theoretical Physics
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IDRC	International Development Research Center
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ICT	Information-Communication Technology
ICRIER	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations
USD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
USIP	United States Institute for Peace
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPRs	Intellectual Property Rights
IPRI	Islamabad Policy Research Institute
IT	Information Technology
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAC	Joint Action Committee
LEAD	Leadership in Environment and Development
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences
MinFAL	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MIS	Management Information Service
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIP	Ministry of Industries and Production

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

MoIT	Ministry of Information and Technology
MoWD	Ministry for Women Development
MSU	Multi-Sector Support Unit
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NCCR	National Center for Competence in Research
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRB	National Reconstruction Bureau
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PILER	Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PMP	Performance measurement parameters
PLIAF	Policy, Legal and Institutional Assessment Framework
PILDAT	Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency
PAEC	Pakistan Atomic Energy Council
PBR	Plant Breeders Rights
PC	Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan
PED	Pakistan Environment Digest
PEP	Pakistan Environment Program
PEPA	Pakistan Environment Protection Agency
PEPC	Pakistan Environment Protection Council
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PILER	Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research
PREM	The Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Unit
QAU	Quaid-e-Azam University
RSPN	Rural Support Program Network
RC	Resource Center
RCSS	Regional Center for Strategic Studies

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

RING	Regional and International Networking Group
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
SDC	Swiss Development Corporation
SAAG	Sustainable Agriculture Action Group
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFI	Sarhad Awami Forestry Ittehad
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Agreement
SANDEE	South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics
SARPI	Swiss Association of Research Partner Institutes
SAWTEE	South Asia Watch on Trade Economics and Environment
SDC	Sustainable Development Conference
SID	Society for International Development
SIP	Sustainable Industrial Production
T&C	Textile and Clothing
TOP	Trade, Development and Poverty Reduction
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States International Development Agency
WAF	Women's Action Forum
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WFP	World Food Program
WTO	World Trade Organization