

Annual **Report** **2011**

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Sustainable Development Policy Institute



SDPI
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A publication of the Sustainable development Policy Institute (SDPI)

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

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Abbreviations

AAUR	Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi
AC	Activated Charcoal
ACET	Australian Centre for Education and Training
ANSA - SAR	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability- South Asian Region
APFED	Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development
APP	Associated Press of Pakistan
AREU	Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit
BAU	Business As Usual
BDR	Badin Development and Research Organization
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyer Association
BSI	Bio Energy and Sustainability Initiative
BZU	Bahuddin Zikaria University
CAS	Conflict Affected Situations
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CCB	Centre for Capacity Building
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CKNP	Central Karakorum National Park
COP	Conference of Parties
CPDI	Centre for Peace and Development Institute
CRC	Citizen Report Card
CUTS	Consumer Unity and Trust Society
DDT	Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane
DFID	Department For International Development
EPAs	Environmental Protection Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAST University	Foundation for the advancement of Science and Technology
FCA	Fragile and Conflicted Areas
FES	Friedrich Eibert Stiftung
FoP	Friends of Pakistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
GIP	Global Inventory Project
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GST	General Sales Tax
HBS	Heinrich Boll Stiftung
HKH	Hindukush and Karakorum Area
HWTs	Household Water Treatment
ICMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IESCO	Islamabad Electric Supply Company
IHI	Insani Haqooq-e- Itehad
IIU	International Islamic University
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IPCC	Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change
ISH	Islamabad Serena Hotel
ISO/WD	International Standardization Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KPK	Kyber Pakhtunkwa
LULUCF	Land Use- Land Use Change and Forestry
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
NAMA	National Assets Management Agency
NCCR	National Centre For competencies in Research
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEEDS	National Economic Environmental Development Study
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NHSP	National Health Care System
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
NRG	Nepal Research Group
ODI	Oversees Development Institute
OECD	Organization for Economic Corporation and Development
OIGF	Office of Inspector General Forest
PBRC	Pakistan Bio-resource Research Center
PCI	Pakistan's Carbon Initiative
PCNA	Post Crisis Need Assessment
PDMA's	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PETF	PM's Education Task Force
PFRI	Punjab Forestry Research Institute
PMBOK	Project Management Body of Knowledge
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAN	Pakistan Social Accountability Network
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements
PSQCA	Pakistan Standard and Quality Control Authority
RBM	Result-based Management
REDD+	Reducing Emissions through Deforestation and Forest Degradation
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia Pacific
RPI	Retail Price Index
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Corporation
SAWTEE	South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment
SBA	Stand - By Agreement
SDC	Sustainable Development Conference
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and corporation
SDC	Sustainable Development Conference
SDF	Sustainable Development Foundation
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SIS	Swedish Standards Institute
SMCs	School Management Committees
SNSF	Switzerland National Science Foundation
SODIS	Solar Water Disinfection

SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSI	Sustainable Ship Breaking Initiative
SZABIST	Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology
UAF	University of Agriculture Faisalabad
UKFIET	UK Foundation for International Education and Training
UNCSD	United Nation Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDESA	United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNEP	United Nation Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nation's Children Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nation Office on Drug and Crime
UOS	University of Sargohda
USA	United States of America
USIP	United States Institute of Peace
VAT	Value Added Tax
VAW	Violence against Women
VoA	Voice of America
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WORD	Women Organization for Rights and Development
WWF	World Wild Life Fund

Message from the Desk of the Executive Director

SDPI is proud to present this year's annual report as it captures our deep commitment and concerted efforts to meet the challenges that we face today. Those challenges, amongst many others, include poverty and food shortages, the energy crisis, the impacts of climate change, lack of education, health and pollution, the chronic fiscal deficit water shortages and a growing concern with the threats posed by the illegal economy. SDPI as a dynamic organization has to carry out primary and secondary research on these challenges so that well researched and well thought of solutions may be proposed to policy makers to alleviate these problems.



In the midst of the ongoing crises at various levels SDPI uses various tools to ensure that it has the widest outreach and the most effective instruments of communication at hand. These include press conferences, public seminars, policy dialogues and a new WEB TV which has just been launched. Our new website also reflects the scope and breadth of our overall objectives, our research areas and our policy outreach. This year has seen a number of new initiatives at SDPI, such as a retreat, a result of which, a number of new developments at SDPI have come to the fore such as the Web TV, the revival of Urdu publications, the new website, the revitalization of in-house research seminars, a meticulously planned monitoring and evaluation framework for staff and the hiring of new senior staff for mentoring purposes as well as new software to aid our researchers to form more internal and external links. We also encourage young researchers to learn and gain as much knowledge and exposure as possible at SDPI by registering in programs with international research institutes and universities, where we send our researchers on a yearly basis to gain international exposure. Recently the Capacity Building Unit at SDPI has started a Youth Exchange program where students from international universities and institutes come to SDPI and undertake short research programs and share their findings with researchers at SDPI. Likewise our students gain new perspectives by traveling abroad for research purposes. Researchers at SDPI are presenting their research findings at a number of research and academic institutes attending conferences and seminars abroad.

SDPI continues to support and engage stakeholders and government officials at various forums and is a member of a number of advisory boards such as the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, UNFCCC negotiations Climate Fund, the Transition Committee, UNFCCC and Climate Action Network South Asia and the Planning Commission's Task Forces. In consultation with the Government of Pakistan, SDPI was also part of the National Preparatory Process for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio 20+ in June 2012. The team at SDPI is stronger than ever as we inculcate in our staff the fervour and spirit that encourages a fraternal atmosphere as we feel that is the most effective and constructive road to success. I hope that SDPI continues on this path as it exists in the wake of a myriad threats and dangers that permeate our society.

I would like to thank our partners and other readers who share our quest for a progressive stance in tackling all the issues that we face with courage and conviction. SDPI hopes that its voice will continue to reach out to audiences across the globe and unite with those who like us at SDPI wish to see a better and brighter future for our children.

Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri
Executive Director

About SDPI

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

SDPI, founded in August 1992 on the recommendation of the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS), also called Pakistan's Agenda 21, is registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The NCS outlined the need for an independent non-profit organization to serve as a source of expertise for policy analysis and development, policy intervention, and policy program advisory services in support of sustainable development issues in the country.

Mission

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

Vision

Be the center of excellence on sustainable development policy research, capacity building and advocacy in Pakistan.

Mandate

To

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

Board of Governors

SDPI's Board of Governors consist of distinguished individuals selected from numerous disciplines including economics, law, community development, media, social sciences, business and industry, engineering, biology, chemistry, and science and technology. A list of the present Board of Governors is given below:



Dr. Saeed Shafqat

Chairperson of the Board
Professor and Director - Center for Public Policy and Governance (CPPG), Forman Christian University, Lahore



Mr. Etrat H. Rizvi

Chief Executive Officer,
National Asset Managing Company, Karachi



Dr. Qasim Jan

Ex-Vice Chancellor,
Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
Advisor COMSTECH



Syed Naveed Qamar

Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources,
Govt. of Pakistan



Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel

Former Ambassador
Former Deputy Executive Director, UNEP
Member Clean Development Mechanis (CDM) Board

Board of Governors



Ms Roshan Khursheed Bharucha

Former Minister & Senator Member NCHD



Dr. Saba Gul Khattak

Member Social Sector, Planning Commission of Pakistan
Former Executive Director of SDPI



Ms. Feryal Ali Gauhar

Political Economist



Ahsan Iqbal

Pakistani politician
Former Federal Minister for Education (Pakistan)
Information secretary of the center-right party PML-N
(senior member)



Dr. Abid Suleri

Ex-officio Member and Secretary to the Board,
Executive Director SDPI
Member Board of Management, Pakistan State Oil

The Scope of SDPI's Policy Outreach Map





**The Sustainable Development
Policy Institute:
New Initiatives in 2011**

Striving For a Brighter Future

1. Developing a Strategic Work Plan for the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)



One of the major events that was arranged by SDPI and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in March 2011 was an organizational retreat to develop a Strategic Work Plan for Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). With hindsight this retreat was pivotal in paving the way forward for SDPI. Numerous innovations as well as the revitalization of older actions have been a direct result of the retreat findings including the development of new advocacy and outreach tools, new software to ensure that there are stronger linkages between researchers at SDPI and with the outside world, new developments in the training

department and stronger measures to ensure transparency and accountability. SDPI strives to enhance these areas and is constantly in search of new and more effective ways of improving its work. This retreat was the brainchild of a number of committed individuals who gave SDPI staff a platform where they could openly voice their ideas and concerns with a view to making further improvements. Indeed the point of the retreat was to encourage a candid and open discussion forum within a prescribed format and framework that was carefully adhered to.



As mentioned earlier SDPI is now improving its outreach in terms of exploring research areas and forging new partnerships, using new media tools such as the Web TV and disseminating quality research material to wider audiences through these tools and these were the major focus of discussion at the retreat. It was envisaged that these initiatives, coupled with a strong shared vision, will further assist SDPI in being a part of the policy making process on the most pressing issues in Pakistan. After a careful assessment of SDPI's priority areas, its vision and its challenges, a strategy was

developed at the retreat to assess its work in the last five years but also to critically examine its weaknesses with a view to turn them into opportunities. The retreat culminated in a report that contained a list of actions marked to units and individuals with timelines which were to be regularly updated and shared with staff through regular meetings.

The participants also engaged in leisurely activities after hectic brainstorming activities during the day. They went on hikes, organized and took part in plays, ate sumptuous culinary delights, watched cricket matches together, sang songs together and allowed the serene mountain environment to soothe their senses!

2. SDPI Web TV

SDPI has started the first of its kind web based TV in Pakistan with the name the Sustainable Development Television (SDTV), which will be fully developed in three phases. At the end of the third phase the SDTV will be a fully fledged television channel focusing on sustainable development, and will be ready to go on satellite. In the first phase the internal core production facility has been developed, and shortly a production niche of a satellite channel will be fully functional. SDTV is constantly producing documentaries on issues of concern to SDPI. These documentaries include interviews, field trips and they cover many of SDPI's seminars and in-house events including trainings. Very soon it will also start producing news analysis and talk shows on current issues.



The SDTV reflects SDPI's drive to continue to operate as a dynamic organization that is innovatory and forward looking in its approach. Through SDPI's new TV channel SDPI will reach out to wider audiences and engage audiences on a new platform ensuring that important messages are shared not only with development practitioners and policy makers but also with the wider public (www.sdpi.tv).

3. The Pakistan National Preparatory Process Report for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)



The UN General Assembly (vide Res. 64/236 adopted on 24th December 2009) decided to convene the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, also known as "Rio+20") in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012. The primary objectives of the Rio+20 Conference are to secure renewed global political commitment for sustainable development, assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, and to address new and emerging challenges.

The Pakistan National Preparatory Process in advance of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development was supported by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and conducted and successfully completed over the time period July to October 2011. Ambassador (R) Shafqat Kakakhel, former UN Assistant Secretary General/Deputy Executive Director UNEP, and

member Board of Governors SDPI led the process. SDPI extended its support to Ambassador (R) Kakakhel with the various activities, stocktaking report preparation, stakeholder meetings and consultative workshops in pursuance of the National Preparatory Process.

The Government of Pakistan set up a Core Group, comprising senior officials of key ministries, to guide and support the process. In addition to the participation of stakeholders representing the Government and private sector, the success of the process depended decisively on the effective participation of all UN entities in Pakistan. Multi-stakeholder consultative workshops were conducted through interviews with representatives of key stakeholders within and outside the Government in Karachi and Lahore, and a National Workshop was held in Islamabad, which was crucial for ensuring the robustness of the process and its outcome.

The twin objectives of the preparatory process in general, and the consultations in particular, were to:

- Build national capacity to engage more fully in the Rio + 20 process; and
- Ensure continuing efforts to implement the outcomes of the conference

All three phases of the National Preparatory Process i.e., the stocktaking report, the inter-provincial multi-stakeholder consultative workshops and the preparation of the synthesis report were carried out in the backdrop of the primary underlying themes of green economy and the institutional framework for sustainable development. A detailed assessment of the progress achieved so far and the remaining gaps and needs, recent changes, and new and emerging challenges for sustainable development were the fundamental areas of focus for the stocktaking report.

The synthesis report, which combined the information gathered from the initial two phases of the national preparatory process into one conclusive document, contains comprehensive sections on the gaps in integrated planning and decision making regarding sustainable development; technical assistance from the UN system for sustainable development; Government's highest priorities for accelerated growth; new and emerging challenges to sustainable development and the existing mechanisms for addressing them; the role of international cooperation in supporting sustainable development and recommendations for Pakistan's institutional framework, among others.

The Pakistan National Preparatory Process Report is available on the UNCSD 2012 website as well as with the Sustainable Development Policy Institute.

4. Food Security

Food security has been one of the prime areas of research at SDPI for many years. SDPI has actively been providing research based recommendations on food security issues to the public and private sector. SDPI was also part of the Task Force on Food Security of the

Planning Commission of Pakistan. SDPI was of the opinion that in order to advise on any effective intervention to tackle food security issues in Pakistan, it was imperative to have a complete scenario and status of the food security situation in Pakistan. SDPI working on these lines took the initiative to rank all districts of Pakistan on the basis of how food secure they were. The first report on food insecurity in



Brainstorming on food security

Senator Jan Mohammad Jamali (Deputy Chairman Senate); Ms Nafeesa Shahs MNA; Nazar M. Gondal (MNA and former Minister of Food and Agriculture); and Veteran Politician Wazir Ali Joghezai; Dr. Abid Suleri, and Qasim Shah in a brainstorming session on Food Security and Militancy Nexus at SDPI.

Pakistan was published in 2004. In 2010 SDPI published its second report titled, "Food Insecurity, Pakistan, 2009". After the publication of the report SDPI ran an extensive campaign to highlight the importance of food security and its implications for the national economy, security and health. SDPI advocated with political leadership, government officials, media and civil society and strongly demanded for a dedicated institute or ministry to handle the task of food security.

During this process the Government started the process of devolution under the 18th amendment. Some federal ministries, including the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were devolved to the provinces. SDPI took this as an opportunity and ran a rigorous campaign with parliamentarians and the political leaders for the establishment of a new ministry for food security. SDPI arranged a number of meetings with the political leadership and the bureaucrats for this purpose. SDPI also brought together leading civil society organizations for effective campaigning and lobbying. The Government established the "Ministry of National Food Security and Research". SDPI feels highly satisfied and proud to be part of this campaign and initiative. SDPI believes that the Ministry of National Food Security and Research will help to sensitize all stakeholders on issues of food (in)security in a more constructive and successful way.

5. Honouring Living Legends

A Celebration of Fifty Years of Writing: A Tribute to Ahmad Salim



SDPI organized a tribute to Ahmad Salim, Writer, Poet and Senior Advisor SDPI in the form of a book exhibition and panel discussion to celebrate fifty years of his writings on 23 June, 2011. This was the first such event ever organized at SDPI and as it was so successful and considered so important it was decided that SDPI will regularly celebrate the achievements of those individuals whose contributions to society are exemplary in their field. Ahmad Salim is a teacher, language instructor, archivist, writer, poet, researcher, translator, and editor with the government of Pakistan; media; international organizations; and research institutions. In recognition to his excellent services, President of Pakistan conferred Presidential Pride of Performance Award on him on the occasion of Independence Day in August 2010. He is also the recipient of several other awards such as (nominee for) Bangladesh's highest civil award for non- Bangladeshis, Bangladesh

Freedom Award, Writer's Guild Award, Masood Khaddarposh Award, Satguru Ram Singh Azadi Award (UK), Punjabi Adabi Sangat Award (UK) and Best Script Award for PTV documentary, Cholistan, in 1978.

The speakers that spoke about his vast achievements at the panel were renowned names in their own fields including Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director, SDPI, Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Former Ambassador and former Assistant Secretary General UNEP, Dr. Tariq Rahman, Professor Emeritus, Quaid-i-Azam University, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, from the Centre for Civic Education, Ms Humaira Ishfaq, International Islamic University and HE Mr Suhrab Hossain, Deputy High Commissioner of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. A large number of participants, media persons and various dignitaries such as Director General Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Murtaza Solangi, also attended the event.



Abid Qaiyum Suleri, called him progressive and brave and said that it was an honour for SDPI to have him



as part of the organization. He called him a "living legend" and applauded his huge contribution to the Urdu literature and to the field of research. Shafqat Kakakhel who had known him for over thirty years talked about his school day memories with Ahmad Salim in Peshawar. Giving an interesting account, he said he was witness to Ahmad Salim's evolution of thought and intellectual process even during their school days. Ahmad Salim used to write in numerous literary magazines and newspapers such as the Anjam and Bang-e-Haram. "Salim has a masterly command over intellectual, economic, social, political, historical and literary subjects: he is

not an individual but an institution". He said that it was a daunting challenge to talk about Ahmad Salim as his work was spread over so many areas, "the canvas is so vast and interests so varied that it is virtually impossible to describe him in a short statement". He said that he gave a voice to those who were not allowed to speak due to various taboos whether they were people from or talking on minorities, people yearning for peace and reconciliation and causes which are often "not fashionable and comfortable to those who occupy the helm of affairs in this republic of ours". He added, "Salim is a rebel who has paid the price for his bold intellectual work in the form of imprisonment, sacrifices, and hardships but he has led a life full of courage and dignity".

Tariq Rahman gave a detailed talk about the archival contributions of Ahmad Salim. He described him as a person with complete dedication to research and publications. Terming him as 'liberal humanist' and his work as 'extremely rare' in literature, sustainable development, women and human rights, rights of oppressed, and history, he said Salim had worked not only with passion and dedication but with physical and moral courage who stood against oppression and opposed military operations in East Pakistan and Balochistan. He congratulated him for his extensive and one of the largest archives in Pakistan, built over a period of 50 years with a collection of rare books from all around the world. "Building and maintaining an archive is a very difficult task that requires skill, time, resources, and passion for books. This was all

done by him single handedly and now it is a national treasure that needs to be preserved for the benefit of the coming generations”.

Zafrullah Khan said his most important contribution was his struggle especially for the minorities and the oppressed. He thanked him for all his guidance, kindness and education as a mentor during the last 26 years and acknowledged him as one of the most courageous persons who collected, compiled and conveyed peoples' narratives in a simple and convincing manner. Humaira Ishfaq said that Ahmad Salim's work had several dimensions and each dimension was perfect in its entirety. She said that Ahmad Salim had worked in almost all languages of Pakistan and that his concept of nationality went beyond all ethnic stereotypes that spoke of eternal love, compassion and humanity.

Mahfuz-ur-Rahman, said that Ahmad Salim's writings supported the Bengali people in the 1971 conflict and spoke of their rights. “We in Bangladesh came to know about the people of West Pakistan who had a role in 1971 for the cause of our land or Bangladesh or against military action through his writings. We came to know about various intellectuals, poets, writers and even Faiz Ahmad Faiz work on the subject. We didn't have any idea that there might be people in this part of the land who stood at that time to raise our cause,” he said.

He thanked Ahmad Salim for his writings and informed the participants that in recognition of his commendable work, the Bangladesh government had conferred on him the highest civil award, Bangladesh Freedom Award, in 2011. The Deputy High Commissioner also thanked SDPI and said, “Today I feel very proud and fortunate to be present here. I am very grateful to SDPI for providing me the opportunity to be part of this respected gathering. I wish Ahmad Salim a happy and healthy life and may he give us another 50 years of his writings.”



6. Internship Program

The Center for Capacity building is currently managing a Summer Internship Program for students from various Pakistani and Foreign universities. The interns present their research ideas at the start of the internship and write a research report other than assisting their respective supervisors in any on-going research project. At the end of the internship they are required to submit a summary report of their internship activities and also give a presentation. Students from Switzerland, Germany and Canada besides top Pakistani universities have benefited from this program.

This initiative is extremely valuable in that local students can benefit from gaining knowledge and experience through visiting foreign research institutes and vice versa. An external perspective on local research is also often of great value as are the perspectives of local researchers in different environments given their contextual knowledge and experience. This program is well underway with a few students currently working at SDPI as interns from the US and Germany. This program offers excellent mentoring for young researchers and will equip all involved with a global perspective of various issues that the development world is facing.

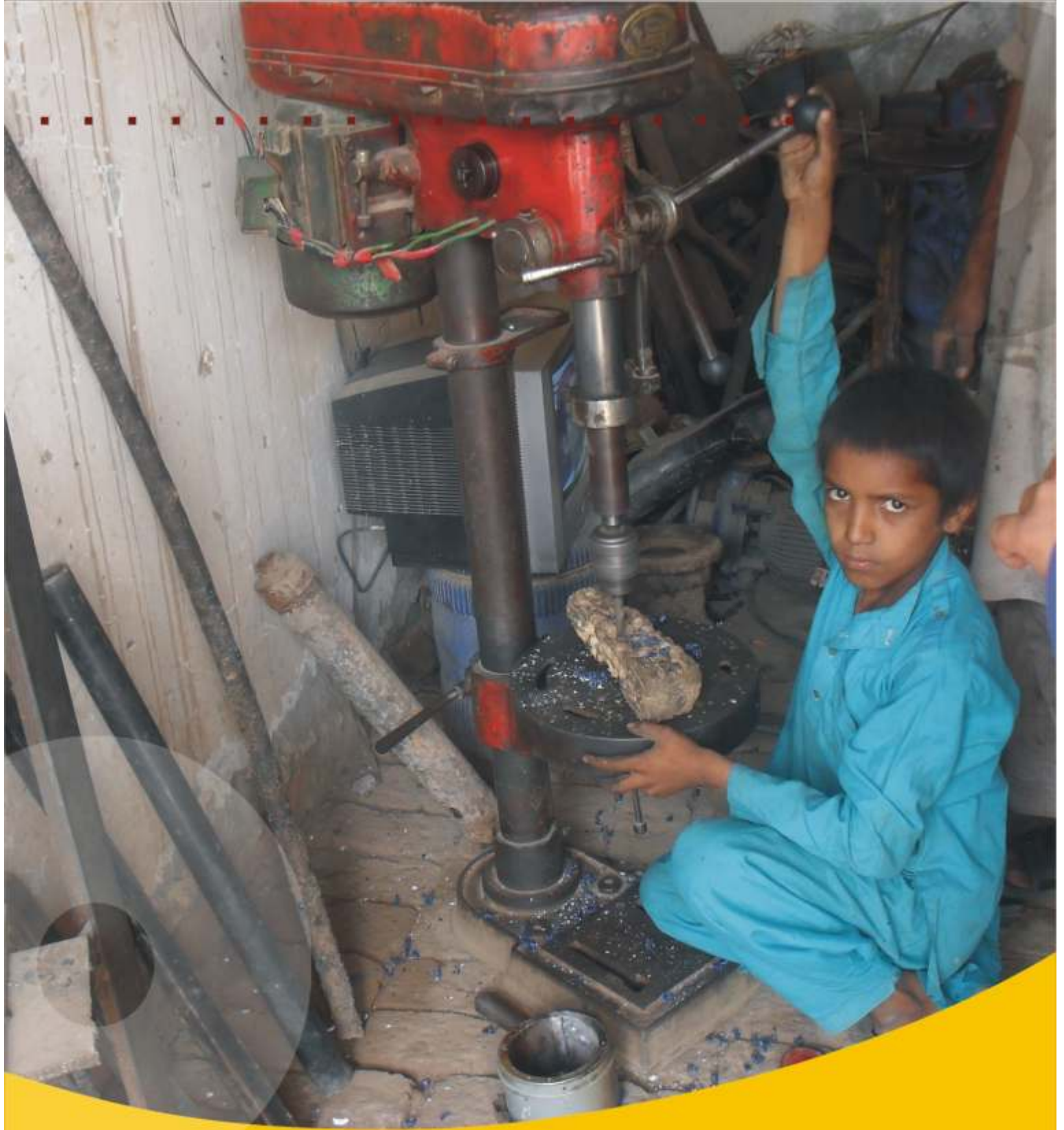
7. The Sustainable Development Report

The Sustainable Development Reports is envisioned to provide a yearly analysis of the state of economic, social and environmental development in Pakistan. It will also provide the analysis of relevant policies as well as recommendations to achieve the goals of sustainable development in the country. As a new initiative, this report also aims at developing a conceptual framework for the analysis of sustainable development at the national and sub-national level. A multi-disciplinary team of researchers are working on the report. The first SDR would be launched in early 2012.

8. Sustainable Development Economic Bulletin

SDPI is now regularly publishing its own Economic Bulletin. As part of SDPI's nascent developments it was felt that there was a need to produce a special bulletin to focus on economic issues and so far it has covered the most important economic issues in the country, such as, amongst many others, the 18th Amendment, the impacts of climate change, budget analysis, impact of floods one year down the line, regional trade and energy, energy and debt, how agriculture has played its part in creating livelihoods. The Economic Bulletin is a monthly feature that is widely distributed and reflects a candid and open view of the writers of the various issues covered in it.





Research at SDPI

Climate Change

At SDPI the Climate Change team works on various issues including the green economy, disaster management, agriculture and food security, ecosystems, migration, industry, governance and security and REDD. A detailed list of ongoing projects, completed projects, publications, memberships and policy inputs provided by SDPI Climate Change team are provided in the following paragraphs.

The projects that are on-going are listed below.

Ongoing Projects

1. UNEP-CKNP Ecosystem Assessment Project

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute was chosen by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assist with the development and provision of a report on climate change impacts on the Central Karakoram National Park. The CKNP covers an area of 10,000 sq. km and constitutes the districts of Skardu, Ghanche, Gilgit and Hunza. The area is of considerable importance to Pakistan as it is where a number of glaciers feeding the Indus water system are situated. It is an area of rich biodiversity, particularly with regard to the different species of flora and fauna.

The local community in the region is greatly reliant upon the local ecosystem for its survival. Taking into account the fact that temperature rise in the mountainous regions of Pakistan has been higher than in the country's other regions and increased intensity of natural disasters like landslides and glacier lake outburst floods (GLOF), it is important to study impacts of climate change in CKNP.

The project seeks to investigate the effects of changes in the region's ecosystem on the region's social, environmental and economic make-up. Vulnerable ecosystem components such as infrastructure and local communities are also expected to be explored. Another goal of the CKNP project is to collect relevant data that shows changes caused by climate change and throws light on potential adaptation and mitigation measures enacted to decrease the hazards associated with climate change. The project also seeks to analyze the capacity of Pakistani authorities to deal with climate change, compared with international best practices and aims to develop a number of pilot projects.

For further details contact Shakeel Ramay at shakeel@sdpi.org

2. Bioenergy and Sustainability Initiative (BSI)

The advent of the modern environmental and energy discourse is usually considered to date back to the early 1960's. Energy has become an important prerequisite for the economic growth and sustainability of a country. On the one hand it is used for industrial and agricultural purposes and on the other hand it is required for domestic use. The available non-renewable energy resources are being depleted at a higher rate and also they are too expensive to buy or are already acquired by countries. The efforts of the exploration sector have not so far come up with a satisfactory reflex in order to ensure our future energy needs with the present technological solutions. There is an urgent need to explore an alternative and renewable energy solution. Bioenergy can be instrumental in ensuring the future energy needs of mankind with a low carbon solution. At the same time Bioenergy may pose negative impacts / threats if not addressed properly. The threats may include Food insecurity issues, Habitat loss, sustainability of

the ecosystem for certain endangered species, Weak Energy Governance set-ups in South Asian countries, GHG emissions through supply chains, Low level awareness on the technical issues behind the technology involved and Capacity building of all stakeholders including public, private, producers and civil society.

In March 2011, South Asia Watch on Trade Economics and Environment (SAWTEE), Swedish Standards Institute (SIS) and Pakistan Standards & Quality Control Authority (PSQCA) selected SDPI to act an expert member organization for the development process of new standard for Bioenergy Sustainability Criteria (ISO/WD 13065). The participation of SDPI is critically important so as to influence the standard development process to watch the interest of South Asian countries especially for Food insecurity and sustainability of the ecosystem.

For further details contact Kanwar Javed at kanwar@sdpi.org

3. Climate Change, Natural Calamities and Governance Crises in Pakistan

As the effects of climate change unfold in Pakistan, the need for an informed response has become glaringly evident. The issue of climate change extends beyond being a mere environmental concern; it has emerged as a grave developmental challenge in the country. Much of the discussion around climate change revolves around natural calamities; a change in weather behaviours; and weather extremes. While this discussion is extremely useful, one cannot say that climate change is the result of weather extremes only. The 6th IPCC report links climate change with human activities. While it is true that natural calamities cannot be avoided, it is also true that human actions may be able to stop natural calamities turning into human disasters. Thus the rationale of the project is to understand the nexus between natural calamities and governance to prepare an informed response to climate change.

Coordinating adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer; having plans ready to face the consequences of climate change beforehand (being "prepared"); bringing all the involved stakeholders on board; creating but also operating and maintaining physical structures and institutions for climate change preparedness are all facets of governance. In trying to help prepare an informed response to climate change by taking into account governance factors that may aggravate the impacts of weather extremes in Pakistan, Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBS), Pakistan is funding a study to investigate the current status of the following features of governance within a broader climate regime in Pakistan; political stability, a fair and consistent application of the law, transparency in decision making and implementation, multilevel governance, stakeholder engagement in decision making and implementation and scientific knowledge to guide decision making. The activities of the project include: research (primary and secondary); focus group discussions; key informant interviews, in kind collaboration with international scholars (such as German academician and Integrity watch Afghanistan) on developing governance indicators. The project is being undertaken by the SDPI team mainly in Islamabad but consultations are also being held in provincial capitals.

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4. Food Security and Climate Change in HKH region

SDPI in collaboration with ICIMOD Nepal has worked to investigate the relationship between food security and climate change in the South-Asia region particularly the Hindukush and Karakoram area. The project aims to determine effects of the climate change impacts on the poverty levels which in turn

will raise the food security issue. Assessments of climate change impact, adaptation and vulnerability (CCIAV) consist of number of inferences and serve as a useful tool to appraise stakeholders as well as the decision makers of the impending threats related to climate change. The project highlights the impacts of climate change on the communities of Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP) region.

Following the approach of participatory research methodology-

- Stakeholder meetings were used as an opportunity to frame perceptions and assumptions for this study. The stakeholder input at various stage of this report proved to be invaluable.
- Secondary data from Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD), Federal Bureau of Statistics and Gilgit-Baltistan Government was useful during the study of overtime changes in patters of maximum temperatures, minimum temperature, precipitation, snowfall etc.
- Questionnaire-based primary data allowed our team to go at the household level and seek input on important socio-economic characteristics and impact of climate changes as seen by the residents.

In this way a stock of locally and globally produced knowledge was gathered in this area to find globally accepted practices.

The first draft of the study has been finalized.

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5. Impacts of Climate Change on Mangroves Ecosystem in South Asia

Mangrove ecosystems are known for their global environmental and socioeconomic value. For centuries, mangroves have contributed significantly to the socio-economic lives of coastal communities. Human threats to mangroves include the overexploitation of forest resources by local communities, conversion into large scale development such as agriculture, forestry, salt extraction, urban development and infrastructure, and diversion of freshwater for irrigation. Climate Change is posing a serious challenge not only to ecological biodiversity itself but also to management plans for human communities that depend on the biodiversity of the coastal ecosystem. Climate change drivers that affect mangrove ecosystems include change in sea level, hydrology (tidal and fresh water flows within mangroves), high water events, storms, precipitation, temperature, atmospheric CO₂ concentration, ocean circulation patterns, health and functionally linked to neighboring ecosystems, as well as human responses to climate change. This set of impacts will also increase the threat to human safety due to the loss of protection from coastal hazards such as erosion, flooding, storm waves and surges and tsunamis.

Therefore, Mangroves wetlands like grasslands, hot and cold deserts, tropical forests, temperate forests, and coral reefs, etc, require conservation under Convention on Biological Diversity. Mangrove-dominated ecosystems are threatened by climate change. Therefore, this research project will examine how climatic and hydrological variables such as temperature, precipitation, CO₂, and regional fresh water flows in the area will affect sustainability of Mangrove forests. Then the impact of future scenarios of climate change on mangroves ecosystem development will be assessed and necessary policy and institutional framework intervention for mangroves conservation and sustainability will be developed in collaboration with decision makers at local, national and regional levels. SDPI is working with Asia-Pacific Network for Global Research, Kobe, Japan on this project.

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6. Climate Change Driven Migration

The Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, is assisting SDPI in studying livelihood patterns in Pakistan and how climate may affect these patterns. As climate change impacts may trigger migration from some areas to urban cities, the project is endeavoring to establish whether these big cities will be able to accommodate the migrants displaced due to climate change. The research will cover both aspects; whether the cities have the capacity to absorb such migration and whether there exists some kind of a policy which will allow the comfortable transition of migrants. The study is also investigating the possibility and extent of conflict between the migrants of climate change and the receiving population of the big cities. The project is being implemented in the province of Sindh.

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Completed Projects

7. National Economic, Environmental Development Study (NEEDS): Mitigation Policy

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute was requested by the Ministry for the Environment to assist with the development and provision of a report on mitigation proposals across all sectors for the

future development and prosperity of Pakistan. The chapter prepared was on the basis of business as usual and within the climate change framework as it affects the country's future.

The report formed part of a wider publication by the Ministry and included sections on Adaptation to climate change institutional matters and access to assistance for the world community. The report (chapter on Mitigation) focused on Pakistan's potential for mitigating Greenhouse Gases (GHG).

The study was divided into three sections:

- Background of various sectors in Pakistan which will be directly or indirectly influenced by climate change
- Green House Gases outlook for Pakistan 2011-2050
- Potential of mitigation financing options for Pakistan

The process, potential and working of sectors of Energy, Agriculture and Livestock, LULUCF, Transport, Industrial Processes, and Waste were examined and summarised to gain insight into a better understanding of the mitigation prospects of the mechanism shift of the same. The current state of these sectors projected the future and the potential for mitigation of GHG. The report looked into Pakistan's future GHG emissions under the Business as Usual (BAU) case. However it was concluded that for Pakistan to achieve its intended growth as expressed as GDP, Pakistan would need to develop its current and abundant energy reserves in the form of Thar coal and similar extensive deposits which are among some of the largest in the world. The use of such resources would increase Pakistan's GHG emissions. At this juncture it can be emphasized that, Pakistan is not a major emitter of GHG on the world stage and needs to develop its industrial base. As Pakistan's GDP improves it will be in a better position to develop renewable energy projects to mitigate its emissions.

The report projected Pakistan's future GHG emissions under various alternate scenarios, if certain Mitigation policies were followed. Financial options and potentials were described and the implications discussed. Developing various financial instruments was reviewed, including the development of "Climate Investment Funds" (CIF) and Pakistan's strategy for availing funding was outlined. The report recommended the establishment of a National Climate Change Fund in Pakistan.

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8. Climate Change Policies and Institutional Arrangements

Climate change impacts are evident in Pakistan as it faces multiple threats including adverse impacts on the mainstay of economy i.e. Agriculture, depleting sources of water such as changes in the reliability, frequency and hydrological yield of the monsoon and melting of the glaciers, which are the mainstay and provide the base flow for the rest of Pakistan. A sea level rise in the coastal areas of Pakistan pose a real threat to the livelihoods and the effects of changing tidal patterns especially with regard to spring tides is also a major threat. Moreover, the increased frequency and intensity of droughts are leading to drastic impacts on agriculture and livestock production. Studies in the recent past have shown the trend towards diminishing crops and their changing patterns most likely leading to greater food insecurity in Pakistan. Potential impacts on the health of the people, climate refuges, wide spread of disease and pests, loss of biodiversity etc would be other areas of major concern for Pakistan.

Despite the need for responding to climate change, the current policy framework and its implementation to address climate change in Pakistan fails to comprehensively tackle the issue. However, it is encouraging that the Government of Pakistan has taken some steps to address climate

change. Pakistan is currently working on a series of policy responses to climate change including Climate Change Policy, Adaptation policies, NAMA, Energy policies etc. Moreover, it has established the National Task Force on Climate Change, which has been delegated the role of developing a National Climate Change Policy a draft of which has been circulated recently. It must be recognized, however, that the desired operation of any climate change policy would only follow if there are certain institutional arrangements already in place. The forthcoming National Climate Change Policy of Pakistan overlooks this dimension and fails to give an adequate provision for implementation of the policy.

SDPI, believes that it is essential to provide a strategic framework for the institutional arrangements for implementation of climate change policies in Pakistan. Under this initiative SDPI, with the support of HBS has created a framework on an initial analysis and evaluation of the existing systems as well as incorporating the demands placed by an ambitious climate change policy. This framework was based on the following objectives: an analysis of the policy on climate change, a review of institutional arrangements of a few selected countries and institutional arrangements for the implementation of Climate Change Policy in Pakistan. SDPI suggested that the main institutional framework should be changed and a "National Institutional Framework for Climate Change in Pakistan" should be set up.

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9. Adaptation and Climate Change: Renewable Energy

Pakistan has been experiencing an acute shortage of energy across all sectors and the need for a reliable cost realistic sources and distribution of energy are paramount to the development of the country. Pakistan currently relies disproportionately on thermal power generation from local gas fields and expensive imported oil to fuel government and privately owned power plants. Policies in place for the reduction of green house gas (GHG) emissions and the promotion of alternative and in particular renewable energy have been reviewed along with the recently published Government sponsored Planning Commission Task Force Report on Climate Change.

The research has completed a general review of the renewable forms of energy available to Pakistan including, hydro, wind, biomass and biogas from wastes, solar and geothermal technologies. Hydropower both as macro and micro projects are well established and recognized as low cost reliable sources of power in Pakistan. Solar energy has great potential for meeting the energy needs of the country as does wind and geothermal sources. Pakistan is geographically located in one of the highest solar isolation areas in the world; it is also located on a geology associated with geothermal activity. Wind has the potential to play an important part of the energy supply mix, with wind corridors having been identified for wind farm development. The effects of current energy sources on the poor community were part of the study with particular emphasis on household air quality and how it affects women and children.

The project held a consultation with stake-holders from across a wide spectrum of users, environmental groups, developers, civil society and government, approached for their opinions and ideas for the development of these resources. The review of the institutional arrangements for the implementation of climate change policies was well underway with consultation being undertaken currently. Rationalization and implementation of the proposed institutional arrangements facilitated Pakistan's ability to make use of various international funding opportunities to develop its renewable sources for a low carbon future. The study was supported by HBS.

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10. Climate Change and National Security

Traditionally, national security has been analyzed through the lenses of physical threats from invaders, extremist groups, whether within or outside of the country, and social or political unrest which may lead to destabilization. Historical evidences confirm this argument through a chain of events right from the beginning of civilization. A number of examples can be quoted on this front and the most recent are the terrorist attacks on United States of America (USA), the wave of terrorism in Pakistan and the Naxil movement in India, so on and so forth. For traditional threats, traditional mechanisms were and are used to tackle the issue.

Now, in addition to the above mentioned threats, the world is witnessing a new threat to global and national security in the form of climate change. Climate change is currently a much debated phenomena at all levels. The global community is working on different aspects of climate change. In 1992, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was created to look after the climate change debate and to devise the policy to combat it. Unfortunately, UNFCCC could not produce any substantial results and extremely vulnerable countries and communities are still waiting for right interventions.

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11. Deforestation and Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has provided a platform to the international community to negotiate and take measures for climate change mitigation. REDD+ has emerged as an incentive based mitigation mechanism to address the potential role of forestry of up to 17-25 % reported share towards GHG emissions reduction. Pakistan is a low forest cover country but has a significant potential for REDD+.

In December 2010, SDPI launched a programme, the Development and Capacity Building Support Initiative for its pioneer work on REDD+ in Pakistan. SDPI played an important, neutral and central role to support REDD+ development and implementation in Pakistan. For this purpose, MoUs were signed with key stakeholders (project developers, implementers, beneficiaries etc.). Institutional capacity was built through two-trainings, special lectures were delivered in the Punjab for capacity building, 3 Forest Assemblies and 3 Roundtables were arranged in KPK for awareness raising, 3 Seminars were arranged in Islamabad for highlighting the legal issues and challenges, special recommendations were sent to Federal Government and stakeholders for REDD+ support, strong institutional networking was done through SDPI's "carbon initiative". In another development Faisalabad Agenda 2011 was declared through stakeholders' positive involvement for REDD+ support by relying on and sharing indigenous and available resources and expertise of participating institutions in it, and a policy paper was published that provides a roadmap for REDD+ in Pakistan by keeping in view the requirements of voluntary and compliance carbon markets.

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12. Climate Change and Crop Productivity

In Badin fishermen were severely affected due to receding water in the river and increased saline water. The number of fish caught by these fishermen drastically diminished moreover the vanishing fish



species resulted in a decreased income for the farmers. Some of the small farmers were forced to leave their profession and look for other ways of generating income. The fishermen lacked other skills and ultimately failed to secure sufficient food for their families. Being a coastal area of the Arabian Sea, Badin was hit by the floods and the intensity and frequency of the floods is increasing with time; increasingly affecting livelihood of the local residents. In the mountainous region of Gilgit, increased frost in the fields and melting glaciers are becoming impediments in the yield of crops making marginalised and small farmers vulnerable to food security.

Decreased livestock, production of crops and decreased numbers of fish resulting from catastrophes such as the floods have resulted in poverty and have attributed to the loss of livestock and crops during these calamities. On the contrary there has been no planning at the policy level to help these people adapt to the changing climate thus making survival difficult for them. Farmers suggest that training based on the adoption of climate friendly technologies & use of climate change resistant seeds can help alleviate the problem of poverty.

The study "Impact of Climate Change and food security on poverty" in Pakistan was conducted by SDPI in collaboration with the Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS International). SDPI with its nationwide established network and skills in the field of research facilitated in data collection and data management of the information gathered from three of the eleven agro ecological zones in Pakistan. The three agro ecological zones included Badin, Bahawalpur and Gilgit selected on the basis of the difference in geographical features, climate and agricultural practices thus presented a difference in the resultant impact of climate change on indigenous agriculture, food security and livelihood. The study enhanced an understanding of the impact that climate change has on agriculture, so that required measures can be taken to raise awareness and suggest measures for coping with climate change induced problems.

The first round of the study entailed a survey of small and marginal farmers, and fishermen, whose livelihoods are highly dependent on natural resources and local climatic conditions. It aimed at understanding their perceptions about climate change and its occurrence, and the impact on their incomes and food security. The second round encompassed a survey of professionals studying issues of climate change, either through scientific tools of measurement and observation or through their work on communities affected by climate change. The overall objective was to aggregate the perceptions of these stakeholders, both national and international, and establish the impact of climate change on agriculture, fisheries, and livestock.

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Sustainable Development and the Environment

Development and environmental protection are a prerequisite for each other but sometimes developmental efforts can threaten environmental protection and vice versa. Though sustainable development is about increased options for livelihood through inclusive growth it is also about protecting the environment and so SDPI focuses on both so that a balance may be struck between the two.

1. Malé Declaration: Strengthening Regional Framework on Air Pollution Reduction. The Need for A Regional Legally Binding Instrument

The Malé Declaration stated the need for countries to carry forward, or initiate, studies and programs on air pollution in the member states Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.



On the request of United Nations Environment Program the regional office for Asia Pacific (UNEP-ROAP) has provided technical support for a feasibility study has been conducted on the “Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its likely Trans-boundary Effects for South Asia”. The study discussed the socioeconomic situation of South Asia, the existing situation of air pollution in the countries and region and the responses of countries to air pollution.

In light of the analysis of gaps and weaknesses of Malé declaration, socio-economic status, air pollutants levels and existing legislation, institutions and initiatives and arrangement for control, a regional legally binding instrument among Malé declaration member states, for strengthening the framework for air pollution reduction, has been strongly recommended by SDPI. (Feasibility study report under review process at UNEP-ROAP)

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2. Mapping Contaminated Sites in Pakistan

SDPI is carrying out mapping of chemical contaminated sites in Pakistan, to safeguard public health and environment in and around the polluted site area. Partners in this joint project are Blacksmith Institute, USA, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Green Cross Switzerland and European Commission.

SDPI is the focal point for the Global Inventory Project (GIP) in Pakistan. The main aim of GIP is to identify and assess the contaminated sites and to provide data to governments and other stakeholders which will enable them to prioritize activities and programs that will mitigate risks to the environment & health and save lives. The criteria for a site selection is the magnitude of health impacts on humans especially on children.

SDPI research team visited 39 contaminated sites in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa (5 in/around 3 cities), Punjab (25 in/around 8 cities), Sindh (7 in/around 2 cities) and two in the outskirts of Islamabad. Most of the sites are contaminated due to industrial releases, medical wastes and the open burning of residues/wastes, on times 24 hours for days on. Among site assessment activities, the relevant stakeholders, including, medical personnel, industry representatives, officials of Ministry of Environment (MoE) & Federal and Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) were interviewed, besides the direct victims - the local residents. The sampling of different segments of environment including drinking water, wastewater and soil have also been carried out and an assessment report for each visited site has been prepared in light of the interviews with stakeholders and the levels of toxic pollutants in the collected samples as examined by the research laboratories.

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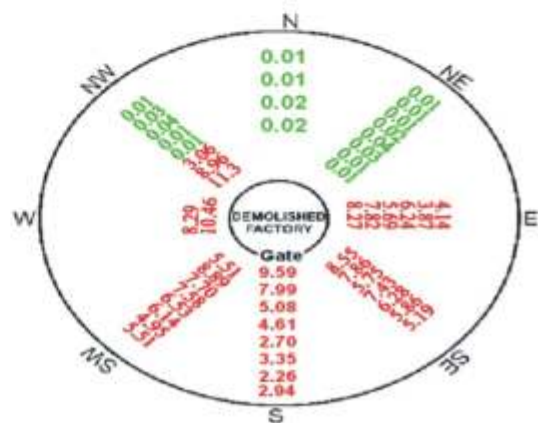
3. Remediation of DDT Contaminated Site

Studies on remediation of DDT contaminated site at Ammangargh, Nowshera, Khyber Pukhtunkhawa are near completion. These are the first studies of their kind in Pakistan and are pilot interventions. Laboratory scale experiments have shown a considerable reduction of DDT of the desorbable fraction in the amended soil compared to the control soil. The reduction also shows that this remediation technique should work in principle. In the 2nd phase of the project, pilot field studies will be performed after the activated charcoal (AC) is added to the soil according to the bench-scale laboratory results. Overall, this technique presents, if successful, an economically sound, effective and feasible way to remediate organically contaminated hotspots in Pakistan and elsewhere.

The above study is a joint research work carried out in collaboration with Agroscope Reckenholz Tänikon Research Station ART, Zurich, Switzerland and Environmental Science Department, University of Peshawar, Pakistan, with financial support from Switzerland National Science Foundation (SNSF).

Keeping in view, the scale of the polluted sites (39) identified and assessed so far in the country, government attention is needed for the remediation of these sites. Furthermore, there is a need to create awareness among the relevant stakeholders about the potential risks of the polluted sites on public health and environment.

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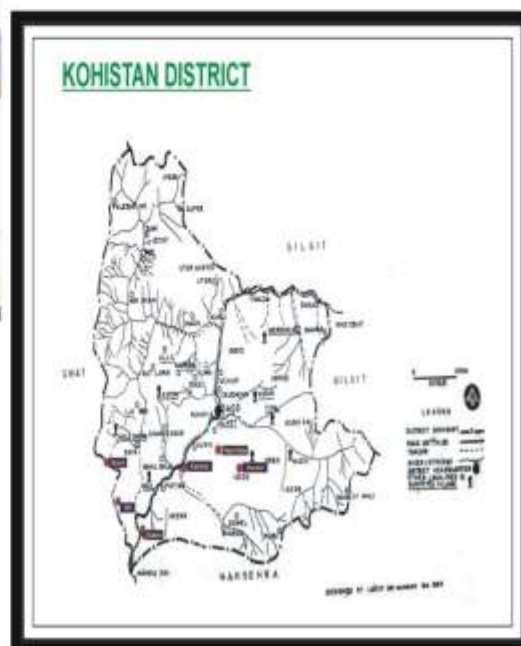


4. Fuel Efficient Technology as part of Climate Change Adaptation

The main objectives of the project, Climate Change Adaptation: Improving the Environment through Reduction in Wood Cutting and Remission in Green House Gases through Fuel Efficient Technologies are to raise awareness through social mobilization and training in communities and schools on protection of environmental health and climate change, introducing fuel and energy efficient technologies in rural areas to improve the livelihood and environmental conditions of communities and to promote energy efficient cooking stoves (EECSs) in the poorest and most vulnerable communities. Project activities have been carried out in two districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Kohistan and Malakand, in collaboration with local CBOs, NIDA-Pakistan, Beshan and Sahara Welfare Foundation, Malakand and funding support by APFED, Japan and UNEP National Committee, Republic of Korea.

With the support of local elders, the two CBOs constituted village based local community committees in selected villages of the project areas for the implementation of project activities. Advocacy and awareness raising & training workshops were held to introduce EECSs to minimize wood cutting to save forests. Appropriate messages to save forests, protection of the environment and use of fuel efficiency stoves are also inscribed on road side rocks along the Pak-China friendship highway. Local blacksmiths were trained to manufacture low cost EECSs stoves and local workshops have been open. Local villagers were also trained to build EECSs from clay, using a metallic mould, to further cut down the cost and self reliance among rural population.

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5. Livelihood Restoration of Flood Affected People of Thatta, Sindh

The flood that struck Sindh province last year destroyed crops, food, fodder, seed stock and a lot of cattle was destroyed. The main objectives of the project were, to empower flood victims largely women and girls to realize their economic and social rights, by providing them goats and sheep, to assist them to reintegrate into society and live a life with dignity, to raise community awareness and address issues of resettlement of flood victims through a participatory approach and to reduce vulnerability of men, women and children to the physical, social, economic and political effects of flooding and other natural disasters in the project area, Thatta district of Sindh. The project activities were carried out in collaboration with the local CBO, Badin Development and Research Organization (BDRO), with financial support from Hansalim, Republic of Korea. Six events for the distribution of 200 goats and sheep were organized at the identified central six villages of the union councils, Gul Mohammad Baran and Kar Malik, Taluka Jati a veterinary doctor paid regular visits in the project area to check how the animals were being taken care of 100 families, mostly widows benefited, for whom the support is an on-going source of income for their families.





Fig.2 Sindh Province/District Thatta

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6. Access to Safe Drinking Water for Securing the Rural Community from Waterborne Diseases

Over 1 billion people lack access to safe water sources. Even for those who do have access to water, unsanitary handling and storage translates into unsafe household water for drinking and food preparation. Unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene practices are responsible for the vast majority of diarrhea diseases, a leading cause of nearly 2 million deaths of children under age five annually. An estimated 250,000 child deaths occur each year in Pakistan due to water-borne disease, (report by USAID).

Water-borne infections such as cholera, typhoid fever, and dysentery also burden the public health system and can impose significant economic losses. Safe water alone can reduce diarrhea and other related diseases by up to 50%, but an estimated 62% of Pakistan's urban population and 84% of the rural population is deprived of safe drinking water.

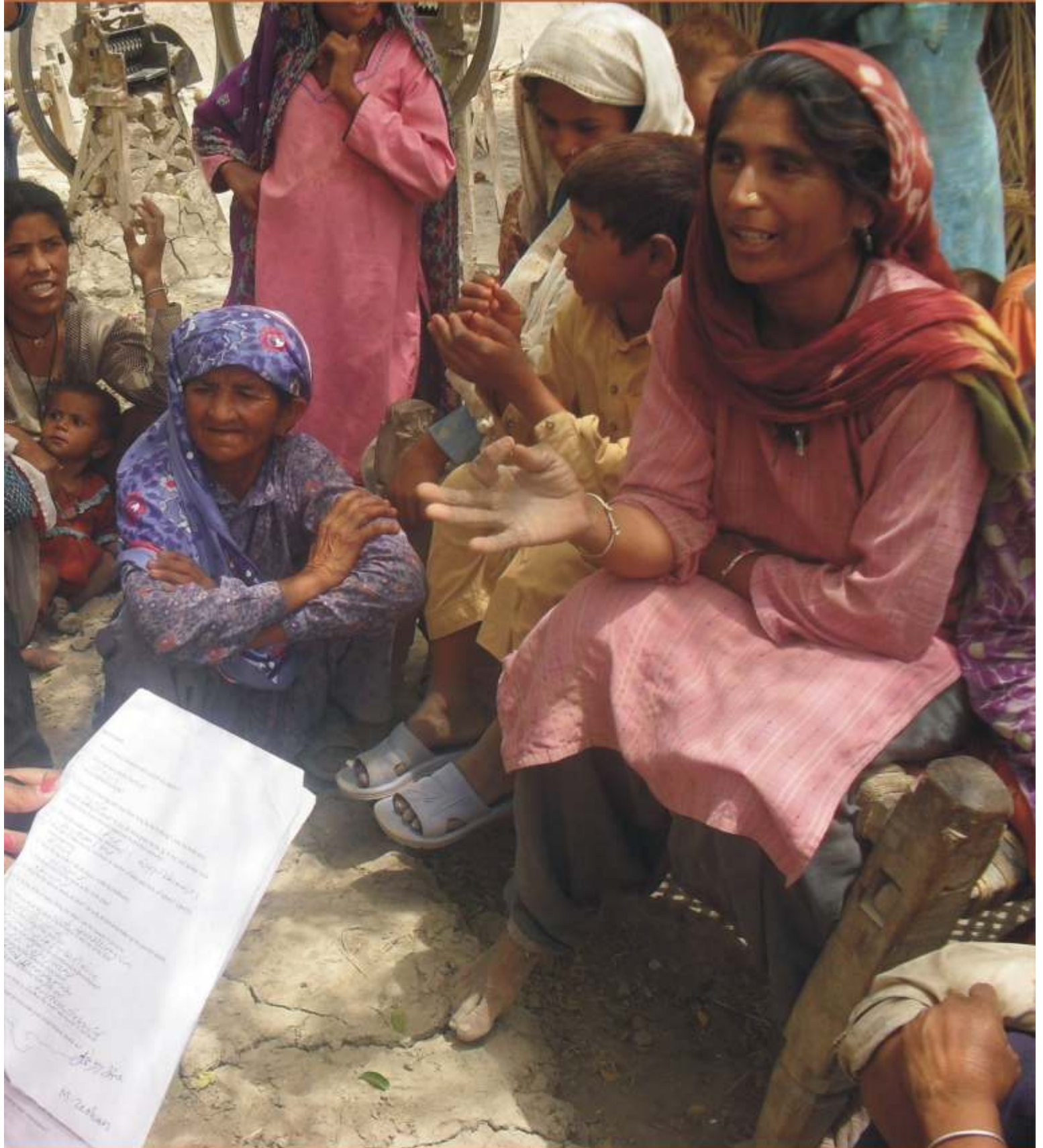
In the present post flood scenario, 70,000 flood victims who are children are at the risk of death due to the water borne diseases in the target areas (UN Officials, newspaper report). This demands an immediate and effective plan of action to provide safe drinking water in these areas to save them. The World Bank Strategic Environmental Assessment for Pakistan estimates the total health care cost of diarrhea and typhoid, both water and sanitation related diseases, to be Rs112 billion (US\$1.33 billion), or 1.8% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

In such situation it is the responsibility of Governmental and non Governmental Organizations to devise a strategy to raise awareness on the importance of safe drinking water. To this end, SDPI and the Eco-Peace Leadership Center jointly took an initiative, the Health and Hygiene and Household water treatment systems, a Bio-sand filter and SODIS (Solar Disinfection) awareness campaign for the rural community through workshops. In these workshops, the focus was on women and school children as well as teachers.

The workshops were conducted in schools in Bunni Bhek, Tumair and Nelor. Schoolteachers and children were taught how to keep water safe for drinking purposes through this easy to use and inexpensive household water treatment system. The teachers also made a commitment that they would include household water treatment systems in the term examination.

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Economic Development

The aftermath of global financial crisis and the ongoing fears about a double dip recession have kept growth in the developed world depressed. This is now starting to impact the developing countries as well in terms of fluctuations in trade, remittances and aid inflows. Pakistan in particular has been confronted with additional predicaments namely rising socio-economic costs of war on terror and climate change induced costs of natural disasters. SDPI has been trying to analyze these challenges in detail and provide timely and policy-relevant advice to the government, donors and stakeholders.

A. The Financial Crisis

IMF Stand-By Arrangement for Pakistan: what went wrong?"

The study which is now almost complete made an in-depth analysis of the macro economic trends which forced the government in November, 2008 to approach the IMF for financial assistance on an emergency basis, to overcome the grave macro economic imbalances which the country was facing. The contextual background and findings of the study are briefly outlined below:

Pakistan's economy after having witnessed quite an impressive rate of growth with relatively greater price stability, a low incidence of foreign debt and many other favorable social and economic indicators, especially since 2003-04 up till mid-2008, started facing macroeconomic imbalances. These brought a sharp decline in the foreign currency reserve position, close to default in its commitment for external payments.

Earlier, certain factors that impacted the economy coupled with a failure of the Friends of Pakistan (FoP) and other friendly countries to rescue the country from a worse economic situation compelled the Government of Pakistan to seek financial assistance under the IMF Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) to manage the serious nature of macro economic imbalances in the economy. The IMF entertained the request of the government and originally approved in November 2008 a 23-months program, worth SDRs 5.17 (500% of the country's quota) equivalent to about US \$ 7.6 billion under Fund's 'Emergency Financing Mechanism', which later on was augmented to 7.236 billion SDRs (700% of the country's quota), worth nearly US \$ 11.3 billion.

The IMF in consultation with the government designed a structural performance criteria and benchmark conditionalities, which were attached to SBA. These comprised seeking reduction in fiscal deficit, tightening of the monetary policy, an amendment in banking legislation to enhance effectiveness of the State Bank of Pakistan's enforcement powers in the area of banking supervision, to harmonize General Sales Tax (GST) and income tax regimes. Moreover, the conditionalities also called for achieving SBP's Net Foreign Assets (NFA) targets, finalization of electricity tariff adjustments in consultation with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank with a view to eliminating tariff subsidies, removal of inter-corporal debt in energy sector and an adoption of an action plan to strengthen social safety net for the marginalized population.

The study examined the progress made and the failures in achieving targets as specified in the conditionalities attached to the SBA programme, the associated implications for the economy and the factors responsible for the unsuccessful ending of the programme. The contextual background and findings of the study are briefly that the initial response to the programme was found generally positive

as policy implementation had been good at the time of initial introduction of the programme. It caused some revival of the economy in certain economic areas. However, at a later stage, due to the failure of the government to implement some of the key elements of the programme, it remained suspended after the fourth review held in June 2010. The remaining two tranches amounting to US \$ 3.6 were, therefore, withheld. Although the IMF extended the programme till the end of September, 2011 on the request of the government with the hope that it would be able to meet the remaining conditionalities attached to the program. On account of the inability of the government to meet all these, on finding a rigid stance of IMF regarding their implementation, the government abandoned the efforts. The programme, therefore, ended up inconclusive. The analysis reveals that the government despite taking some bold decisions to implement some conditionalities could not succeed in implementing some other very significant conditionalities such as limiting fiscal deficit targets, implementation of VAT regime, non-finalization of amendments in legislative framework for the State Bank of Pakistan and the energy sector reforms. As a consequence of the inability of the government to execute the programme in an effective manner coupled with some unforeseen factors, the economy showed seriously negative trends in many areas of macro-economic management. The growth rate of the economy was decreasing throughout the period of the programme implementation and even lower towards its ending period. While the fiscal deficit continued widening, inflation has remained unabated, and the incidence of poverty and unemployment is believed to have gone up. However, during the recent last few months two signs of optimism have been witnessed, one that the foreign currency reserves of the country have shown a rising trend and the second that current account surplus rose to a satisfactory level especially in July, 2011 after six year:, but it yet to be seen whether it may be sustained in the long run.. As regards the debt position, the study revealed that the country was again slipping into a quagmire of heavy debt The study attempts to analyse the factors responsible for the failures and inconclusive end of the programme with which a lot of hopes were being pinned at the time of its proposition.

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B. Governance

1. The Illegal Economy in Pakistan

Pakistan is uniquely placed in the crime and illegal economy nexus due to its geographic location. This study - the first of its kind in Pakistan - has been commissioned by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assess the size, nature and dynamics of the illegal economy in Pakistan and inter-linkages with the region and beyond. The focus is on the dominant forms of transnational organized crime present within the region, specifically, drugs and precursors trafficking, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, arms trafficking, illegal timber trade and kidnapping for ransom.

These forms of crime have become a threat to governments, civil societies and economies, undercutting the rule of law and hampering development. Traditionally, these issues have been left at the periphery of development discourse but there is now an acknowledgement at the highest levels in the United Nations and by leading institutions like the World Bank and the World Economic Forum that security issues need to be mainstreamed into traditional development paradigms.

The key finding of this study is that in an inter-connected world, countering the illegal economy is a shared responsibility. It is striking that most illicit flows go to major economic powers. In other words, the world's biggest trading partners are also the world's biggest markets for illicit goods and services. This reflects the extent to which organized crime has become linked to the global economy, and vice versa, through the illicit trade of legal products (like natural resources), or the use of established banking, trade and communications networks (financial centres, shipping containers and the Internet).

The response requires increased international cooperation within the context of an integrated, comprehensive and cost-effective strategy with a balanced approach between development and security, and respect for national sovereignty and human rights. This study endeavours to create the awareness that increased and collective action must be taken against the threat of organized crime and its resultant illegal economy.

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2. The Rule of Law and Drug Related Mandates in Pakistan

Significant turning points in Pakistan's political history are often closely tied to constitutional reform, either through the promulgation of a new constitution or through amendments to the existing constitution. The Constitution of 1973 is widely regarded the first legislative document to have had broad consensus amongst national and provincial political parties in Pakistan; significantly, it introduced a multi-party parliamentary form of government. But in the decades following 1973 two major constitutional amendments, the 8th and the 17th Amendments, changed the parliamentary democratic fabric of the 1973 Constitution. Through these Amendments, powers were transferred from the Parliament and Prime Minister to the Presidency, changing the system of governance in the country. After an intense period of political struggle and compromise, in 2007, major political parties agreed to a revival of the 1973 Constitution in its original form, in an effort to bring the country back to democratic and parliamentary track. Following this, in April 2010, the 18th Amendment was approved.

This study by SDPI focuses on the implications of the 18th Amendment on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) mandate areas and how they operate in relation to Pakistan's federal and provincial governments. It reviews the issues surrounding UNODC's Programme through the governance lens, highlighting key changes brought about by devolution and discussing their impact. The study finds that the 18th Amendment has provided the provinces with considerable financial and administrative resources, which provincial governments must be held accountable for. A system of government that allows elections to the Union Council and district level, if used effectively, might help to reduce monitoring costs and increase transparency. Additionally, it would result in additional resources to the districts where they could be targeted effectively.

In addition to the report, the fieldwork conducted for this study has provided a rich dataset that is currently being used to write a Working Paper on the 18th Amendment. The primary aim of this study is to analyze the implications of the 18th Amendment on federal and provincial functions related to the rule of law and drug-related health in Pakistan. For the purpose of this study the 18th Amendment is examined in three tiers (using a governance perspective): legislative changes and legal implications; institutional changes and administrative implications; and fiscal changes, and financial implications. The purpose is to inform and position development assistance in the new framework. It finds that while the provinces now have enhanced capacity to plan and target development programs, a major issue remains to be that of a lack of political will.

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3. Electricity Governance

Pakistan is facing a huge electricity shortage and has observed socio-political unrest over increase in prices of gas, electricity, and fuel. This is not only adversely affecting the domestic consumers, but also hampering the industrial productivity and a commensurate decline in economic growth. There have

been severe monetary repercussions owing to electricity shortage in the industrial and export sectors, which according to estimates by the Ministry of Water and Power have experienced losses at Rs 219 billion and 75 billion respectively. In the case of Karachi, it is not only monetary loss but mismanagement of electricity supply in this port city which is also considered as the financial capital of Pakistan, can lead to violence and social unrest. The Government of Pakistan, with a view to improve the electricity generation and supply situation in Karachi, privatized Karachi Electricity Supply Corporation back in 2005. However, many still question the outcome of this decision. It is in this context, SDPI undertook a study to assess the performance of KESC after privatization on three counts, i.e., diversification of its generation capacity; generation efficiency; and transmission and distribution losses. The report of this study will be launched early next year.

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4. Economic Cost of Non-Cooperation

The study being conducted in collaboration with CUTS International aims to carry out perception mapping of important stakeholders on the economic cost of non-cooperation between India and Pakistan. Initial findings are highlighted in the economic costs that consumers, importers and governments of both the countries have to bear when they import from a third country what their neighbour can provide them much cheaper. The study is also exploring the sectoral challenges and opportunities related to trade normalization with India.

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C. Post Conflict Economic Development

1. Effects of Militancy and Impact Trend of Rehabilitation Activities in Malakand Division

Pakistan in general and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) in particular witnessed a significant increase in the incidences of terrorism and insurgency during the last ten years or so. However, these reached their climax in 2007 in the form of bombings of public installations, schools, places of worship and hospitals, and terrorism of all kinds. The epicenter of the catastrophe was the tribal areas comprising Malakand and the Federally Administered Area of KP. The government first tried to solve the problem by negotiations with the insurgents but when peaceful settlements failed, it had to resort to military action in the tribal areas to suppress terrorism and rebellion.

Military action resulted in a mass exodus of the population overwhelmingly within different parts of the province. The militancy and counter action by the army to repress insurgency inflicted human cost and material loss of great magnitude in almost all segments of the economy including governance and environment in these areas. These damages and the complexities involved in the militancy were on such a wide scale and intensity that the episode besides leaving many areas for research needed the assessment study to gauge the losses incurred and the cost of rehabilitation.

The government, therefore, had to seek the assistance also of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank in April 2009 to assess the damages, rehabilitation cost and the strategies and policies to comprehensively address the issues responsible for the crisis. Both these organizations launched two studies; the first one was to conduct the study on 'Preliminary Damage and Need Assessment' (DNA) with the primary objectives of assessing the damages in the sectors affected due to militancy along with its background and quantification of the immediate and medium term

reconstruction and recovery cost in Malakand Division (Buner, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Shangla and Swat) of KP and two agencies of Bajaur and Mohmand in FATA.

While the second one initiated separately meant for 'Post Crisis Need Assessment' (PCNA) which deliberated on the strategies to deal with the immediate post crisis transition and stabilization phase, medium term transformation as well as the long-term institution building. The studies were undertaken on the basis of data provided by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the collaborative exercise accomplished by KP in the form of their documents i.e., 'Malakand Comprehensive Stabilisation and Socio-economic Development Strategy' and 'Seizing Momentum Through CERINA: Early Recovery Priority Interventions in NWFP/FATA'. The DNA had mainly dealt with in detail the concerned subjects e.g., assessment of damages and recovery cost, amounting to US \$ 227.5 million. The huge cost involved was that the militancy affected both the formal and informal sectors whose epicenter was Swat.

A number of national and international agencies came forward with programmes to assist the rehabilitation of the affectees and reconstruct the physical damages occurred in different sectors of the economy of the conflict ridden areas. The Strengthening PRS Monitoring Project of UNDP- Planning and Development Department, KP, therefore, contemplated to conduct a comprehensive research study to find out the effect of militancy and the impact trend of the rehabilitation activities. However, since the crisis which affected tribal areas has many dimensions, it was not found feasible to measure the actual impact of the interventions at this stage. It was, therefore, planned to focus research on the following two broad categories, effects of militancy and trends of impacts rehabilitation activities. The objectives of the study to empirically determine the effect of militancy on the socio-economic conditions in both the formal and informal sectors of Malakand and to determine the impact trend of the ongoing rehabilitation activities against the baseline provided by DNA.

As a part of research methodology adopted for the study, a thorough review was made of the documents available on the issue including the above mentioned policy documents and study reports produced by the Government of KP, World Bank and Asian Development Bank. Recently the research team has completed the household and establishment surveys, based on 500 samples besides covering the responses of 50 children as samples for capturing the impact of militancy on the child population. The data and information collected through focused group discussion, all is in the process of tabulation for analysis in context of the policies framed by Malakand Comprehensive Strategy and PCNA to evaluate the efficacy of the on-going programmes for rehabilitation of those affected and to serve as policy guideline for future planning. The work is to be completed by the end of November, 2011.

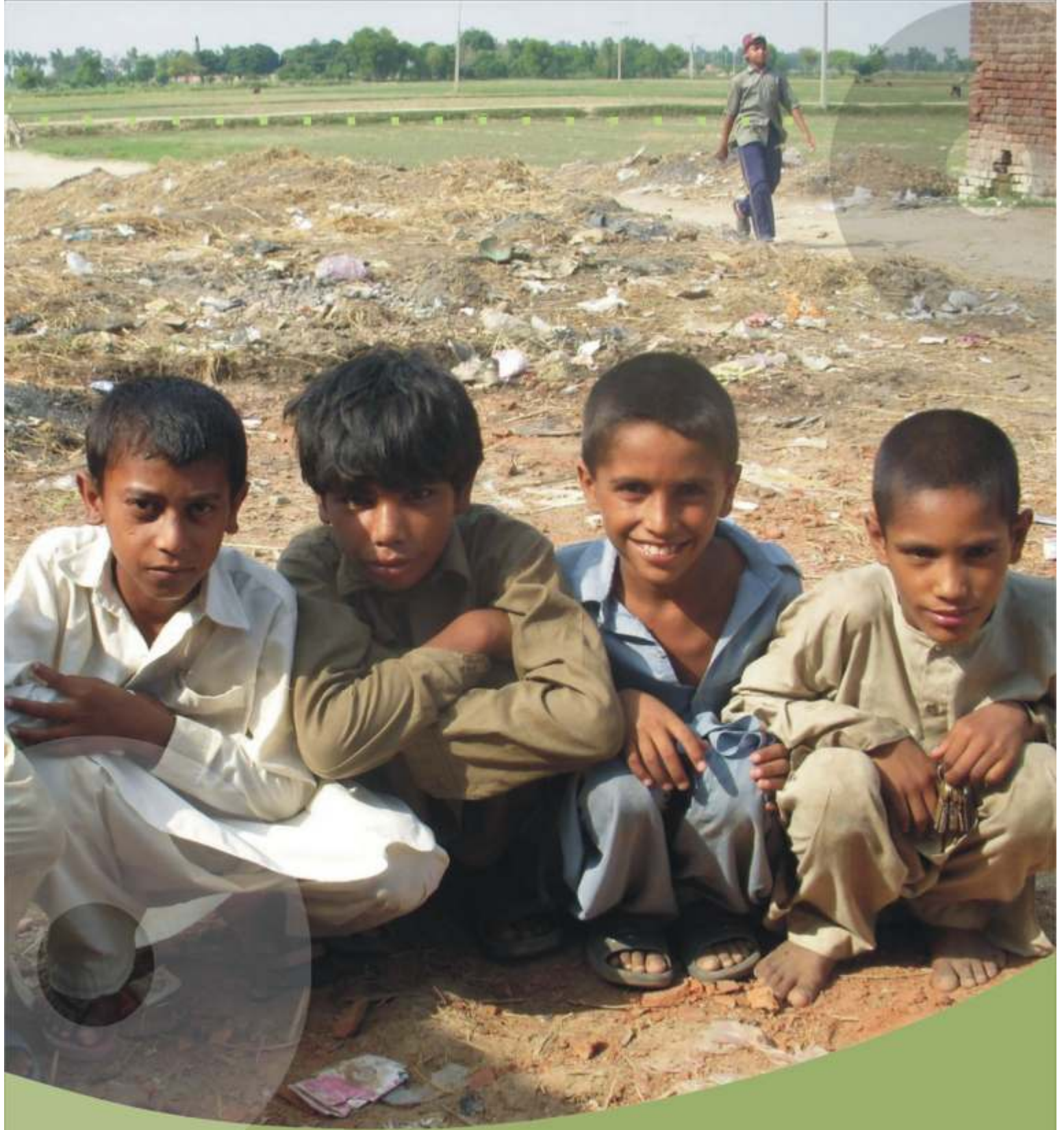
The impact of crisis in Malakand Division may take many dimensions, however, it is not possible to measure the actual impact of these interventions at this stage, and therefore, it is envisioned to focus research on the following two broad categories:

- 1) Effects of militancy
- 2) Impact trends of rehabilitation activities

This conflict has affected the formal and informal sectors of the economy and on the basis of secondary information it is obvious that all districts have been affected, however, as per the Damage Need Assessment (DNA), District Swat has been the center of gravity.

Focus is to empirically determine the effects of militancy on the socio-economic conditions and to determine the impact trends of ongoing rehabilitation activities in Malakand Division against the baseline provided by DNA report. The underlying objectives of the study will be achieved by employing both quantitative and qualitative tools.

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Social Development

Social Development

Social development, being the most critical component of sustainable development is clearly reflected in the mission statement of SDPI which articulates development as enhancement of peace, social justice and well being. To realise this overarching mission of promoting social development, SDPI continues contribute primarily through its research and policy advocacy on issues as diverse as education, gender, religious discrimination, poverty and livelihood and so on. In the year 2010-11 SDPI has worked on a number of social development projects which are detailed below.

A. Education

1. Education and Religious Discrimination in Pakistan

Funded by the US Commission on International Religious Freedom, this study was jointly conducted by SDPI and the International Centre for Religion and Diplomacy. It has critically explored the ways in which education in Pakistan reacts to religious diversity in the country through its portrayal in textbooks and teaching practices. A thorough analysis of textbooks of Social Studies, Urdu, Pakistan Studies, published by all four provincial textbook boards, as well as selected books taught at madrassas of various schools of thoughts, examined the incidents of negative portrayal of religious minorities. A detailed analysis of in-depth interviews and focused group discussions of teachers at public schools and madrassas studied the attitudes of teachers towards religious diversity and identified their intolerant tendencies. The combined impact of textbooks and teachers' attitudes on shaping the values of students towards religious diversity was examined through focus group discussions and detailed individual interviews of students in public schools and madrassas across the country. Through case studies, an attempt was made to explore the ways in which textbooks, teachers and peer groups collectively shape the educational experience of non Muslim students. The detailed interviews of education experts helped identify the biases based on religious identity built into the education system.

The study highlights discriminatory treatment of non Muslims in textbooks and teaching practices and shows their influence on the attitudes of students along with identifying the biases built in the education system. The findings culminated in a number of policy recommendations pertinent to reforms in curricula and textbooks and made a strong case for training of teachers and thereby increasing their sensitization towards religious diversity in both public schools and madrassas.

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2. Educational and Social Transitions in Rural Pakistan

This study, presented at the 11th UK Foundation for International Education and Training (UKFIET) at the University of Oxford, Sep 13-15, 2011 was jointly conducted by SDPI and the University of Cambridge. Based upon the quantitative and qualitative data which was collected under the DFID funded Research Consortium on Educational Outcomes and Poverty, this study explored the micro-level inter-generational transitions in social relations that result from schooling sons and daughters in poor households. It investigated in detail the ways in which education impacts on young people and their parents' habits of thoughts, their social relations, capabilities and the various forms of capital benefits of education.

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B. Gender

1. Gender and Rural Urban Gaps in Lower Secondary Education

According to the latest Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2008-09, the overall literacy rate in Pakistan is 57% (69% for male and 45% for female) and in context of rural urban divide, its 74% in urban areas while 48% in the rural areas. The country's expenditure on public education as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is less than 2.0%, the lowest in South Asia, which significantly highlights the disparity in the literacy rate of both the genders. To lessen this gender and rural-urban gap, along with promoting equitable education in the country, the key areas SDPI in cooperation with ANSA - SAR have decided to address are, corruption and mismanagement in the administration of funds allocated for education, inadequate capacity to effectively plan and administer education sector delivery, at all level of governance, lack of awareness in underdeveloped communities regarding the importance of education, social and cultural norms that discourage female participation in education and poverty that encourages child labour at the expense of child literacy.

While the programme has been intended to be spread across Pakistan, initially, it only targeted two of the slums (Hansa Colony G-8/1 and Alipur Farash) present in the vicinity of Islamabad capital territory. While executing the programme, special attention was paid to the female education. The overall objective of the programme was to improve secondary level education for male and female children of the slum areas of Islamabad, and while conducting the said programme, SDPI worked in close cooperation with school administrations, school councils and targeted stakeholders along with organizing trainings and workshops for their capacity building and attitudinal shift. The research team of the SDPI also conducted focus group discussions with teachers, parents and children and employed the relevant research tools and techniques in public schools of the target areas. Now, after the successful implementation of the programme, SDPI aims at replicating this model into other parts of the country.

Presently, the data gathered through surveys are being analyzed. Once the findings prevail, SDPI will move on to organizing a consultative workshop that will bring the key stakeholders together to discuss the situation of secondary level education in Islamabad. The consultative workshops will form the basis for advocacy and public policy dialogue. In the next step, in order ensure the monitoring of the status of public services delivery in the target schools, local school management committees/councils will be set up. SDPI will also search and contact any SMCs that are already established in the project area. If SMCs have not yet been established, SDPI will help in establishing SMCs comprising school administrators, teachers, parents and students. Moreover, in order to ensure a national level initiative towards promoting social accountability,

SDPI has already created the Pakistan Social Accountability Network (PSAN). This alliance will consist of Non-governmental or civil society organizations working on social accountability issues in Pakistan. Some of the potential members in this regard include SDPI, Center for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI), Shehri, Hisaar Foundation Urban Unit Lahore and Integrated Regional Support Programme (IRSP).

Finally, SDPI will move on to conduct a media campaign to spread awareness on the state of education in public schools and the need for social accountability. Feeling the need of giving a wakeup call to the common man to hold the government accountable for inadequate or ineffective delivery of public goods and services, SDPI has already been running various awareness campaigns on print and electronic

media of Pakistan and in the course it has developed long standing relationships with them. The media campaign under the banner of ANSA will harness the support of the general society as watch-dogs and make the common man understand the importance of supply-side and demand-side accountability.

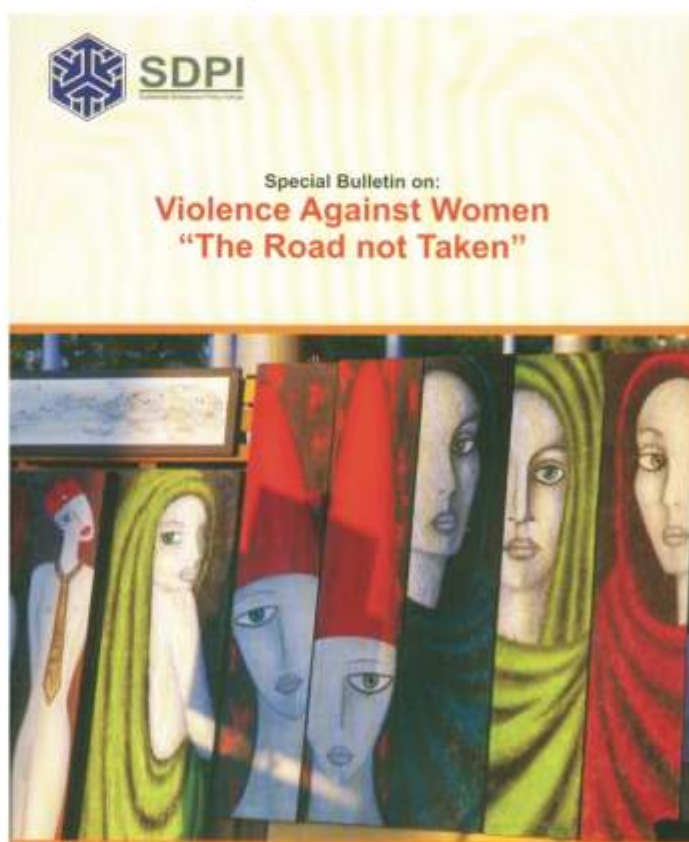
2. Violence against Women

Having conducted several extensive researches related to gender issues and women empowerment, in May 2009, SDPI in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) deployed its expertise towards finding cost effective, sustainable and unexplored solutions for combating Violence against Women (VAW). The basic objective of the research study is to investigate and mainstream community solutions and strategies for combating VAW, involving positive masculinity. Action oriented research to end VAW revolves around the rationale that VAW does not concern an individual or only women but it is a dilemma for the community as a whole.

To test the working and authenticity of the concept the research study focused on documentation of the best practices adopted by communities. The geographical coverage of the project was Burewala, Sialkot, Daska, Kasur, Gujranwala, Muzaffargarh in Punjab, Karachi, Khairpur, Badin, Sukkur, Tharparkar in Sindh, Jafarabad and Usta Muhammad in Baluchistan and Haripur, Abbottabad, Badabair, Manshera and Batgram in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa.

The study has helped produce new knowledge by documenting best practices adopted by local communities for reducing violence against women (VAW) in the form of an anthology. Engaging men for combating VAW is yet another solution focused towards empowering women. Social inclusion/encouragement/ of men who are ridiculed as providing weak support to women/victims has helped reduce gender antagonism among the communities with best practices. Men with positive masculinity have been made into role models during the national consultative meetings held at provincial and federal levels. The study has also looked into the complex interplay of formal and informal institutional mechanisms to combat VAW. Further the study has successfully raised awareness about the social capital and its potential at both the provincial and federal level through the consultative meetings and a strong advocacy campaign including seminars, newspaper articles and lobbying with policy makers. Policy advocacy of the research with policy makers at the national level has helped gain valuable inputs for innovative and cost effective policy recommendations from the grass roots.

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C. Poverty and Livelihoods

1. New perspectives on 'non-state actors and movements' and the Politics of Livelihood-Centred Policies

Despite concerted efforts towards development by state agencies, NGOs and the private sector, the rural poor in many developing countries continue to have difficulty gaining access to crucial livelihood means like natural resources, markets and employment. Indeed, the recent emergence of various people's movements that "fundamentally" challenge states' legitimacy may actually be the result of popular dissatisfaction with mainstream development models and with the institutions charged with implementing them.

In Pakistan, the state controlled rural development departments have adopted various strategies and development programmes/projects to improve livelihoods, but majority of them had left very little impact on poverty reduction (particularly in the marginal areas). Many of these programmes were inspired by the western (modern or neo-liberal) paradigm of development. Specifically the efforts to improve rural livelihoods in the North-Western province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) of Pakistan have gained little success. According to recent reports, about one third of the population of the mountainous region of KPK is still facing the problem of food insecurity, poverty and hunger which results in economic and political instability in the region. Besides state rural development programmes and interventions many non-government organizations are also working on the notion of participatory development for the last many decades. The emergence of civil society organizations and so called 'social movements' including village level organizations and religious non-profit organizations also expected to play a critical role in developing the rural community and serve as the prime movers behind food security and food sovereignty in the country as these organizations claimed to be deeply rooted in the traditional and religious local culture of specified group of people. Keeping in view the importance of locally originated social organizations for social change in the rural community the current research project has been designed to analyse the visions and actual practices of these organizations regarding rural development in the KPK. This research project examines alternative visions of development as suggested by various grassroots movements that critique state-sanctioned development models and claim to offer solutions for improving rural people's access to livelihood means.

The overall objective of this research project is to identify and analyse the visions and practices of culturally rooted social movements towards rural development in Northwest Pakistan and it is being supported by National Centre for competence in Research (NCCR) Zurich.

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2. Livelihood Futures for Marginal Groups

In places where natural resources are scarce, various groups may compete for their control as well as for access to any alternative means of securing a living. In such struggles, which are only being compounded by climate change, certain socially or geographically marginalised groups may face harmful exclusion from new patterns of resource distribution and employment, patterns often governed by various institutions. Studying resource-scarce areas in KPK, this research project seeks to identify new livelihood strategies for groups vulnerable to exclusion, particularly strategies that diminish reliance on natural resources. Special attention is given to the governing institutional context in order to reveal ways of supporting equity-effective institutions. Access of different social groups to social safety nets (SSNs) is being studied to understand the dynamics of social exclusion and inclusion.

The in-depth study is being undertaken in the mountainous areas of KPK of the changing patterns of livelihood strategies and identification of enabling livelihood options for marginal communities in the face of resource and food scarcity and social conflicts which will contribute to a comprehensive understanding of social conflicts and processes of exclusion and inclusion of certain social groups in the marginal areas, and reveals avenues for alternative livelihood options and support structures.

The overall objectives of this research project are the analyses of the dynamics of livelihood patterns and the identification of enabling livelihood options especially beyond the (presently dominant) focus on natural resources for marginal communities in the perspective of climate change, resource and food scarcity and conflicts, and thus contribute to comprehensive understanding of social conflicts and exclusion/inclusion of certain social groups in the marginal areas, and reveal avenues for alternative livelihood options and support structures (SSNs). This is also an NCCR funded study.

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3. Secure Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas

This study on secure livelihoods in conflict affected areas is a six year, DFID funded project bringing together leading research organisations from around the world to build on previous DFID research and bridge the gaps in knowledge about: The key questions that the study asks are, when it is appropriate to try and build secure livelihoods in conflict-affected situations (CAS) in addition to meeting immediate acute needs? What building blocks (for example, humanitarian assistance, social protection, agriculture and basic services including water, health, education and support to market institutions and infrastructure) are required in different contexts? Who can best deliver building blocks to secure livelihoods in different contexts? How key investments can be better and more predictably supported by effective financing mechanisms?

The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is the lead organisation with three other core partners namely the Centre for Poverty Analysis, Feinstein International Centre (Tufts University) and Save the Children UK and affiliates consisting of the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), SDPI, Disaster Studies of Wageningen University (WUR), the Nepal Research Group (NRG), the Small Arms Survey, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The research focuses on three interlinked thematic areas and one crosscutting area:

Theme one: People's and community responses. This theme will focus on generating better information about poverty and vulnerability in fragile and conflict affected situations and an improved understanding of people's and communities' own responses to fragility and conflict. It will look at existing data on livelihoods and services and how these can be improved, ask how people deal with the absence of basic services and examine lessons from innovative local institutions that provide services in fragile contexts.

Theme two: Governance of state institutions, policies and interventions: State building, peace building and the improvement of wellbeing are desired outcomes of engagement in fragile and conflict affected states, and this is reflected in much of the existing literature and in the OECD DAC Principles of Good Practice. However, there is only a limited understanding of whether or how the delivery of basic services, social protection and livelihoods programmes can contribute to state building. This theme will examine existing state capacities for setting policies and delivering services, the fiscal and political space

for expanding service provision and support to livelihoods and how states relate to national and international non-state actors.

Theme three: Aid roles of aid agencies and non-state actors: The humanitarian imperative to meet short-term basic needs is recognised sometimes to entail substitution for governments, and there is emerging experience in fragile and conflict affected states of NGOs acting as implementing partners for governments. There is a need for greater attention to how international aid actors can reconcile simultaneous commitments to development principles such as ownership and alignment, fragile state principles to state building and humanitarian principles of independence and neutrality in CAS. Within this theme, the study will examine the role of non-state institutions in livelihoods, social protection and service delivery and how they relate to the state. There will be a particular focus on whether and how aid can support equitable growth.

Theme four: Building blocks for livelihoods, basic services and social protection: This theme will look at why types and combinations of building blocks are required in order to build secure livelihoods and support equitable growth and the priorities and sequencing issues with regard to investments in social protection, basic services and livelihoods. It will examine how key cross-cutting issues of gender, social exclusion and accountability can be understood in relation to basic services, social protection and livelihoods in fragile states?

In the year one, SDPI has focused on developing a coherent research design and clear hypotheses. In KPK, Malakand Division and FATA has been chosen as project area. After a rigorous systematic literature review and a number of consultations, a country evidence paper has been produced which provides an account of prevailing situation in the project area on the above mentioned thematic strands.

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4. Migration, Knowledge and Development

Recently, a new “optimistic” discourse on migration has surfaced, highlighting migrants' potential as agents of global development. While usefully underscoring migrants' ability to create and spread knowledge and resources, this perspective risks portraying migrants as one homogenous group and ignoring individual or large-scale factors, like personal motivation or societal context, which can limit their contributions to overall development.

This research project aims to allow a critical reading of the migration and development debate, by particularly achieving a more differentiated understanding of the dynamics of knowledge and skill flows in the migration process. The aim is to shed light on the role of knowledge and skills for a migrant's own personal advancement and its possible linkages with development efforts and generate evidence-based recommendations for supporting migrants' ability to effect positive change.

The research assumes that with the emergence of knowledge based economies, knowledge has a great significance for wellbeing. However the access to knowledge and skills is unequal and diverse as are the opportunities to use it for productive outcomes. In this context migrants due to their experiences of different places and socio-economic environments are expected to gain new knowledge and skills and might become brokers of knowledge connecting different places.

The pivotal questions that the study asks are, what is the status of migrants' knowledge and skill application in the home country? How does their current involvement in the home country (for example the jobs or business they undertake) relate to the knowledge and skills they have gained in the migration process? What are the factors that hinder or motivate them to apply their knowledge and skill in the study area? How and what socio-economic and political contexts and other structures supports or hinders the migrants to use their knowledge and skills in the case study area? This project is being undertaken with the support of NCCR.

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5. Multidimensional Poverty Profiling of All Districts of Pakistan

While the official estimation of poverty in Pakistan continues to be uni-dimensional, based upon consumption level, the recent theoretical and methodological advancements in the literature on poverty make a strong case for multidimensional measurement of poverty. The underlying argument for using this alternative approach is to take into account the multiple deprivations of valuable capabilities and resources that poor often face. These multiple deprivations are usually not reflected in uni-dimensional measurement. By building upon the relatively scarce literature on multidimensional poverty measurement in Pakistan, this project attempts to provide estimates of multidimensional poverty using the PSLM 2008-09 data, employing the methodology of Multidimensional Poverty Index, over 15 indicators pertaining to following four dimensions; 1) education, 2) health, 3) living conditions, and 4) wealth. It provides estimates of poverty at national, provincial and district level. It also ranks 130 districts of Pakistan on following three measures of multidimensional poverty index; a) headcount ratio; b) adjusted headcount ratio; and c) average poverty. This project also identifies the major drivers of poverty at the national, provincial, and district level disaggregated by rural and urban households.

Ranking of districts on poverty helps identify the geographical regions where poverty is concentrated the most. Similarly, the identification of major drivers of poverty informs policy makers to allocate scarce resources towards major drivers of poverty so that the goal of poverty alleviation could be achieved effectively.

The output of this project would be; a) one report on multidimensional poverty in Pakistan; b) policy briefs on methodology to estimate poverty, drivers of poverty and interventions needed for poverty reduction; and c) More than 100 District Poverty Briefs – each district brief, a 5-6 pager document, would provide the incidence, level and nature of deprivation while identifying major drivers.

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6. Sindh Rural Support Organization's Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program (UCBPRP)

SDPI has been assigned to carry out regular process review (every quarter) of the interventions carried out by Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) for the Government of Sindh. SRSO has initiated a UCBPRP through which it aims to give income generating grants; small loans; infra structure development support; low cost housing; micro health insurance and vocational trainings at the village level. All interventions are carried out through community mobilization by forming women's organizations and the beneficiaries are identified through poverty score-card rating.



A team of qualified professionals conducts the review. The team is deputed according to the linguistic demands of the area, to focus on the quality and authenticity of information. SDPI organizes four-day training for field teams with special emphasis on a sound and clear understanding of the tools and tasks. Upon the successful validation of field survey tools in the pre-test, the teams are sent to the designated areas / zones for field implementation in all targeted UCs.

SDPI's process review findings are shared in quarterly meeting of Board of Directors of SRSO. Based on SDPI's recommendations, SRSO is continuously improving its SOPs for UCBPRP and their program is proving its effectiveness.

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7. The Urban-Rural Divide: Rural to Urban Transitions and the Peri-Urban Interface: Identifying, Mapping, and Understanding Peri-Urban Areas in India and Pakistan

The growth of megacities across South Asia has caused the expansion of peri-urban areas: transition zones where urban and rural activities are juxtaposed and landscape features are subject to rapid modifications induced by human activities. Peri-urban areas occupy large portions of national landscapes and are home to hundreds of millions of people. They face unique problems including intense pressures on resources, slum formation, lack of adequate services such as water and sanitation, poor planning and degradation of farmland. These areas face demands from users with contrasting lifestyles and conflicting interests that range from agriculture to residential, industrial and commercial, and the development of green belts and nature reserves. The governance and management of peri-

urban areas are often neglected by both rural and urban administrators because they are located beyond the administrative boundaries of cities in zones that are generally not identified as specific entities of planning.

With regards to the abovementioned situation, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad together with East-West Center (EWC), Honolulu, USA and South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (SaciWATERS), Hyderabad, India is initiating a two year project titled “Rural to urban transitions and the peri-urban interface: Identifying, mapping, and understanding peri-urban areas in India and Pakistan”.

This project will bring experts, scholars, and promising young students and professionals from India and Pakistan together to develop mutual interests and relationships based on a shared exploration of the challenges and impacts of rural to urban transitions and peri-urban interfaces in the South Asia region. In both countries peri-urban areas occupy large portions of the landscape, are home to tens of millions of people, and face serious environmental and human health problems. Partner organizations and colleagues in this project will work collaboratively to collect and integrate socioeconomic and ecological data from censuses and surveys with information on land cover, water resources, and infrastructure from remotely sensed images and thematic maps to produce databases and maps. These will be analyzed to assess and compare environmental and human health issues and related governance challenges in rural, urban, and peri-urban areas within the delineated study areas. Project results will be summarized and shared with decision makers, scholars, and citizens interested in the extent and population of peri-urban areas, the environmental and human-health problems of these areas, and issues of governance.

The overarching framework that informs this project will require participants to interact with one another in substantive and sustained ways over a two-year period across the India/Pakistan border. The project will be book-ended by an initiation workshop to launch the research and a finalization workshop to which real-world stakeholders will be invited. Project objectives are: 1) Establish a mutually agreed upon program of research to promote substantive and extended dialogue between Indian and Pakistani scholars, experts, and promising young researchers regarding peri-urbanism, a phenomenon shared by both countries; 2) Work collaboratively to integrate and analyze information and data showing the degree of rural, urban, and peri-urban characteristics of selected study areas; 3) Explore and contrast potential environmental, health, and governance issues among rural, urban, and peri-urban areas within the selected areas of each country and between the two countries; and 4) Jointly disseminate project results within and between countries. The project will provide opportunities for cross-border dialogue with decision makers, scholars, professionals and interested citizens on rural to urban transitions and peri-urban interfaces in the two countries, making it an ideal vehicle for future diplomacy between the countries.

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Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

Monitoring & Evaluation

The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Unit is a specialized wing of SDPI meant for monitoring of projects, impact evaluation and field surveys. The main strengths of SDPI's M&E unit include: data gathering, entry data analysis and reporting. The M&E Unit has a vast network of Field enumerators in almost all districts of Pakistan. Due to this network SDPI has completed projects requiring data from all regions and areas of Pakistan. The enumerators in a nationwide network are highly qualified and professional. Field surveys to collect qualitative and quantitative data were carried out for the following projects.

1. Gender Disparity in Primary and Secondary School Attendance Ratio in Chakwal & Vehari

In general the literacy level in females is lower than that of boys. This is because generally educating girls is considered less important than educating boys. The perception of boys being the earning members of the family and girls being the helping hand with household chores only means that parents invest less in girls' education compared to boys' education. Most girls leave school education after completing their primary school. So the drop out ratio is higher in girls compared to boys after primary school. In this project, data was collected from 768 persons of District Chakwal and Vehari that included never enrolled children, dropped-out children, their parents, teachers, education managers and members of school councils. Two separate teams of field enumerators worked in two districts to collect data. The objective of the project was to explore gender discrimination among school going children and their drop out patterns. This assignment was undertaken for Plan Pakistan.



2. Addressing Gender and Rural-Urban gaps in Lower Secondary Education

This project has been described in detail in an earlier section on education. The M&E Unit's contribution was huge in that it screened three communities i.e. Hansa Coloney, Alipur and Farash Town to locate dropped out children and their families. More than 3000 households were screen in this survey. After screening, dropped out children and their parents were interviewed to explore causes of drop out. To make a fair comparison, an equal number of school going children and their parents were interviewed. In addition teachers and managers were also interviewed from public schools.

3. Child Labour in Muzaffargarh and Thattha

The devastating flood in 2010 has had a great impact on millions of children. Floods of this scale have the potential to impair children's emotional, intellectual and physical development which, in turn, could impair the nation's future. The failure to invest in the quick recovery of these areas will further exacerbate the children's well-being in terms of health care, education and a better future in general. Given the current lack of information and authentic research on the prevalence, forms and nature of child labour in the affected areas, SDPI felt it was important to carry out a preliminary needs (problem) analysis so that appropriate responses could be formulated. This assessment was the first step towards designing of comprehensive projects for the elimination of child labour in flood affected areas. The assessment was not a comprehensive study, but a small scale and focused activity. The objective of the assessment was:

- To assess the magnitude of child labour
- To assess the immediate needs of child labourers and those at-risk of child labour, to define hazards faced by children
- To map the educational alternatives and opportunities for children in worst forms of child labour

The findings of this assessment were to help determine the magnitude of child labour and working sectors and try and find ways to alleviate the problem..

4. A Study on Social Exclusion and Children

This study was carried out because it was felt there was a major gap in terms of research being done on the impact of natural disasters on children. This study enhanced our understanding of exclusion and its relationship with child deprivation.

The M&E Unit conducted research activities that included qualitative methods like Focus Group Discussion, in-depth interview, case studies and quantitative data collection from selected districts of Pakistan i.e. Jhang, Mianwali and D.G Khan from Punjab, Jaccobabad and Tharparkar from Sindh, Sibbi from Balochistan and Batagram from KPK. The overall aim was to produce a comprehensive picture of social exclusion and its impacts on child deprivation, taking into account the disaster impacts of the recent floods. The underlying concern was that broad exclusion factors keep communities and families excluded from accessing income opportunities, social services and participating in political and social institutions. This, in tandem with the particular vulnerabilities that children face with respect to natural hazards and disaster risk, creates a complex picture of childhood capability deprivation in Pakistan. To date no studies on social exclusion in Pakistan have focused on life-cycle based exclusion within which children are a key group. This is important, as social exclusion theory and practice can explain, rather than merely describe, poverty and social deprivations. The study provided a more holistic

understanding of the dynamics and drivers of child deprivation across multiple dimensions to enhance UNICEF's advisory capacity and social service delivery and social protection. The study investigated as far as possible the situation of child social exclusion and the factors that contribute to its extent and severity.

5. Sustainable Forest Governance in Pakistan

In KPK, Pakistan, forest management and governance rules have changed substantially through a reform process during the last decade. The Government claimed that this process would establish an inclusive participatory form of forest management but studies didn't show this. This project initiated a research based policy advocacy to influence policy makers about forest issues. The main objective of the project was:

- To engage stakeholders in informed constructive dialog.
- To disseminate research findings and policy message to relevant forest management emerged from research conducted by SDPI.
- To highlight local stakeholders concerns regarding forest management issues.

The main stakeholders were officials from forestry wings of provincial and federal ministries, civil society organization, donor agencies, researchers and media. The M&E Unit of SDPI played the role of a catalyst and bridged the gap between the community's expectations and policy makers. Highlights of the project were influencing policy making through research and involvement of grass-root level organizations in the dialogue and advocacy process.

6. Better Cotton Initiatives

Better Cotton is cotton grown in a way that aims to reduce stress on the local environment and improve the livelihoods and welfare of farming communities. The M&E unit of SDPI carried out third party verification for better cotton in Rahim Yar Khan and Ghotki districts. These verifications included assessment of farm activities meant to protect environment, save water, improve soil health, conserve natural habitat, maintain fibre quality and promote decent work condition on farm.





Policy Outreach

Policy Outreach

At SDPI we believe that work not disseminated is work not done. Being one of the premier policy research organizations of Pakistan, we ought to have a well thought out policy outreach mechanism. That is where our policy outreach plays its role. The policy outreach team comprises of the:

- Policy advocacy unit
- Sustainable Development Conference
- English Publications unit
- Web Unit
- Resource Centre
- Urdu Publications

All of the above mentioned units work in a team to effectively disseminate SDPI researchers' efforts.

A. Advocacy

The Policy Advocacy and Outreach Unit at SDPI engages in public-interest campaigns, some of which are long-term, and others tend to respond to an emerging issue of public interest on an immediate basis. Raising awareness, stakeholders' mobilization and partnerships on environmental, economic, political, and social sector issues is SDPI's main objective and some of the consistent themes include democratic governance, globalization, peace, human rights, regional inequalities and provincial autonomy, South Asian regional consciousness, environment and climate change, and women's rights. The Institute undertakes policy advocacy, networking & partnerships and litigation on issues of public interest. SDPI's policy advocacy and outreach campaigns are people-centered especially pro-poor and pro-vulnerable demanding more stakeholders' participation, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, equality and equity, rule of law, and national debate aiming public policy related decision-making and implementation process at different levels. SDPI engages two types of advocacy;

- The first is reactive and focuses on issues falling within SDPI's mandate such as human rights, religious tolerance, globalization, environmental activism, religious minority rights, issues of national public policy, governance and academic freedom.
- The second is proactive, and is based on research findings; it involves lobbying by the research and advocacy 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 research based 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 well informed advocacy in Pakistan. The ultimate destiny of SDPI's Policy Advocacy and Outreach is people's empowerment with a greater focus on poor and socially-excluded sections of the society.

1. Weekly Seminar Series

A main goal at SDPI is the creation of broad awareness of, and active support for, sustainable development in the government, political circles, 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 and engage 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.

The Policy Advocacy and Outreach Unit contributes in the research process and facilitates SDPI researchers in the process of conducting research-based seminars. In addition to ensuring SDPI staffs' interviews to the media, the Unit facilitates SDPI researchers in organizing as well as participating in the coverage of different events.

The complete list of seminars on these and other topics covered in 2011 is provided in Annexure 1. The major them discussed in these seminars are presented below.

Climate Change/Environment/Energy/Water

The seminars on climate change covered a vast scope of areas, including deforestation, water issues, natural disasters as a result of climate change, the impact of climate change with a gender perspective and the energy crisis, as well as transboundary water issues. Below is a list of seminars on these and other topics covered in 2011.

Peace Conflict and Human Security/ Human Rights/Gender

The seminars in these sectors covered crucial subjects of civil military relationships, non traditional security, issues; causes of militancy, gender justice and livelihoods in conflict affected areas etc.

Governance/Social Development/ Education

A range of issues were discussed in these seminars, namely, governance, globalization, police reforms, education, 18th Amendment in the constitution, local government reforms, health care and public sector development.

Food Security & Drinking Water

The ramifications of water shortages on food security as well as the issue of providing safe drinking water to poorer households and the state of food insecurity in Pakistan was discussed in these seminars. In addition seminars were held on the link between water shortages and conflict and extremism.

Economic Development/ Sustainable Livelihood

In the seminars on economic development discussions took place on economic policies for the future, strategies to increase livelihoods, militarization of economic development and challenges for the future; and regional trade/ opportunities.

Energy Shortages

Energy shortage is one of the challenges facing Pakistan. During 2011 various experts were invited to discuss the problems of energy, governance, alternative energy and energy crisis.

Special References

SDPI Condolence Reference for Madar-e-Jamhooriat Begum Nusrat Bhutto

SDPI organized a Memorial/Condolence Reference in Memory of Madar-e-Jamhooriat Begum Nusrat Bhutto to pay tribute to her services and sacrifices for the nation. The reference held on Monday, 31st October 2011 at SDPI, was attended by a large number of people including speakers such as Farahnaz Ispahani, MNA PPP and Media Advisor to President of Pakistan, Qamar Zaman Kaira, Secretary Information, PPP and Senator Tahir Mashhadi of MQM among many others. Paying rich tribute and homage to Madar-e-Jamhooriat. the speakers and participants said that Nusrat Bhutto was one of the



greatest women the country has ever produced . Begum Nusrat Bhutto, they said, hoisted the flag of democracy, stood before ruthless dictators and suffered the continuous onslaught of her adversaries, so “we could all breathe freely in open environment”. They called her the "mother of democracy”.

Tribute to Hameed Akhtar

To commemorate Hameed Akhtar's sixty years of contribution in literature, journalism and progressive struggle, SDPI organized a special event 'A Farewell to Hameed Akhtar' on Monday, 28th November 2011 in Islamabad. Renowned Journalist, intellectual and Activist I.A. Rehman, Progressive Writer Critic and Chairman, National Language Authority Dr Anwar Ahmed, writer and Intellectual, Mr Ashfaq Saleem Mirza, and Dr Rawish Naveed spoke on the occasion among many others. A message from Saba Hameed, renowned TV artist and daughter of Hameed Akhtar was also read before participants. The speakers, while highlighting Hameed Akhtar's contribution, said that he as a writer, journalist and political worker strived his entire life for social justice, unity, and prosperity of the ordinary people of Pakistan. Talking of his literary work they said that Hameed Akhtar's books are a rare reference in Pakistan's literary history. They said that Hameed Akhtar represented a vibrant commitment, resolve, and ideology which would never die, even though he is no longer with us.



Regional Cooperation, Peace and Harmony

SDPI is consistently advocating for enhanced regional cooperation in South Asia. It believes that South Asian Governments should come together to address challenges facing this region. It is in this context that it joined with other like minded organizations to host a peace delegation (led by Mr. Kuldeep Nayyar) from India to Pakistan. The delegation also visited the Prime Minister of Pakistan to convey its support for the relationship normalization between Pakistan and India.



2. Media Networking

The Policy Advocacy and Outreach team maintained excellent coordination with national and international electronic and print media. SDPI staff participated in television talk shows, gave interviews and comments to different television channels, newspapers and radios on various important national, regional and international issues of public interest. SDPI events regularly received good coverage in the mainstream and regional newspapers, prominent and popular web media, TV channels, radio channels and also foreign media.

Some of the print media organizations that gave coverage to SDPI events include, Daily Dawn, The News, Express Tribune, The Nation, Daily Times, Pakistan Observer, Islamabad Dateline, Pakistan Today, The Statesman, Business Recorder, The Post, Frontier Post, Daily Jang, Nawa-I-Waqt, Khabrain, Online News Network , Associated Press of Pakistan (APP), Pakistan, Jinnah, Express, Daily Hamdard, Ausaf, Daily Azkar and Daily Musalman etc. SDPI seminars and other events also received good coverage in electronic media which include Geo TV, AAJ TV, ATV, CNBC, APNA TV, ARYone, Dunya TV, Douche-Welle, Channel 5, Sohni Dharti TV, Eastern Television (ETV), Value TV, TV One, Waqt TV, Express TV, Rohi TV, Dawn News, Khabrain, Metro One TV, PTV News, SAMAA TV, Royal TV, On Line News, Sindh TV, Voice of America, BBC and Al-Arabiya.

3. Peaceful Protest Demonstrations/ Press Conferences

- Protest demonstration against the killing of Balochistan's famous nationalist leader, Habib Jalib Advocate, in front of press club, Islamabad.
- Civil Society's protest demonstration against prevailing culture of fake degrees in the country.
- Protest demonstration on national women's day.
- A peaceful protest demonstration against Shariat Court's decision regarding Women's Protection Act and for amendment/peel to Blasphemy laws, organized by Insani Huqooq Itehad (IHI), parade ground, Islamabad.
- Civil Society's candle vigil in memory of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed
- Insani Haqooq Itehad (IHI) press conference in response to Supreme Court's verdict on Mukhtaran Mai case on 28th April at Holiday Inn Hotel, Islamabad.
- Ghaybana Nimaz Janaz of the murdered journalist Saleem Shehzad at National Press Club.
- Civil society peace rally from Super Market to National Press Club against violence and target killings in Karachi.
- Coordinated Insani Huqooq Itehad (IHI) peaceful protest demonstration in front of Parliament House to show solidarity with the journalist community on Saleem Shehzad murder case. Dr. Farzana Bari led the procession with representatives from civil society.

4. Policy Recommendations

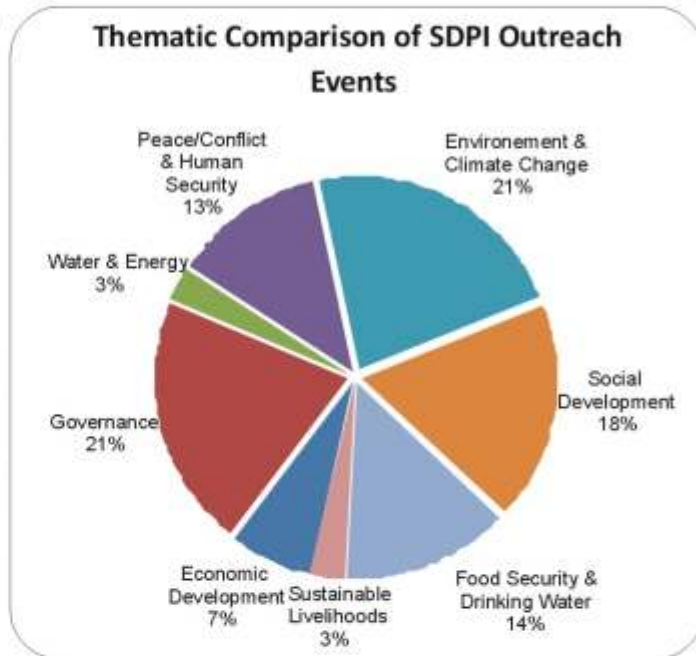
The purpose of organizing seminars is not to carry out yet another activity, but to discuss critical issues and challenges facing Pakistan in a multi-stakeholder consultative process. Very often these discussions lead to suggestions and possible ways forward. The SDPI policy outreach team tries to forward the policy recommendations emerging from various seminars to relevant policy makers and government officials. Some of the policy recommendations were sent to the following departments:

- SDPI national workshop on 'Revival of Local Government System in Pakistan' came up with valuable recommendations that were dispatched to relevant policy-makers at federal and provincial government institutions.
- The policy recommendations on 'Reforms Agenda for Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)' were sent to Planning Commission of Pakistan, Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Finance and Planning & Development Departments of Balochistan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh.
- The experts at the SDPI seminar 'A year after floods 2010' discussed in detail the reasons of recurring disasters in Pakistan, institutional capacity and ways to address the situation. The policy recommendations were sent to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Pakistan Metrological Department, Federal Cabinet Division, Federal Planning and Development Division and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) in all provinces.
- Policy recommendations on 'Sustainable Forest Management' were sent to the Ministry of Environment, Inspector General of Forest, Provincial Minister for Environment KPK, Secretary Environment KPK, Forest Department AJK, Chief Conservator Forest KPK, Chairman Pakistan Forest Institute Peshawar as well as many other stakeholders.
- The experts at the SDPI seminar on 'Mirani Dam: Development or Disaster' discussed various aspects related to Mirani Dam in Balochistan that led to flooding and plight of affectees including compensation issues. The recommendations were sent to Federal Ministry of Water and Power to address the issue.
- SDPI pre-budget seminar 'Federal Budget 2011-12: Opportunities and Challenges' was aimed at providing inputs on forthcoming federal budget. The recommendations were sent to the Ministry of Finance.

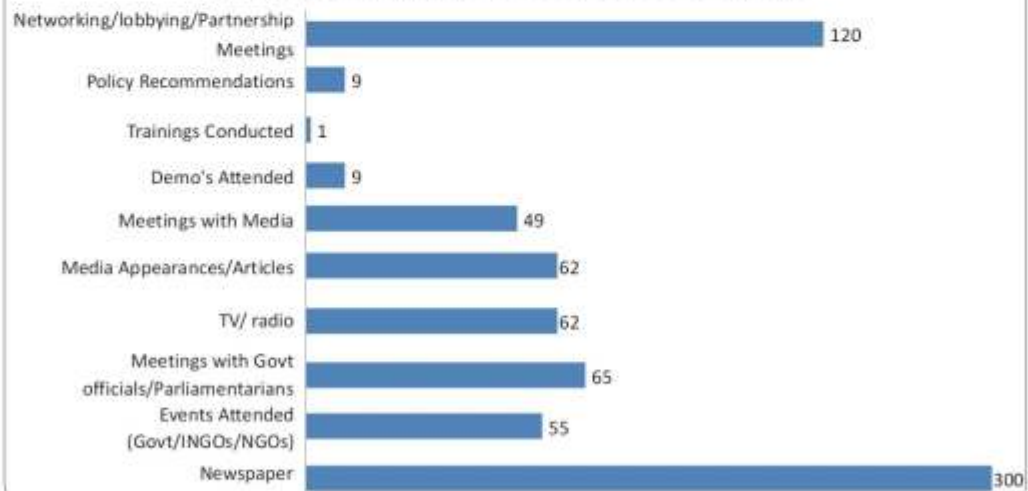
- The policy recommendations on 'Alternate and Energy Efficient Technologies to Cope with Climate Change' were sent to the Minister and secretary for Environment.
- Policy recommendations on gender dimensions in national climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies were sent to the Minister and Secretary for Environment.
- The SDPI consultative session with parliamentarians entitled "Mini Parliament on Education" was held to come up with a common agenda of tackling education emergency as a top national priority in Pakistan. The recommendations were sent to education ministers and secretaries of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.

5. Outreach

In terms of how many events the advocacy units has arranged in terms of seminars, trainings and policy recommendations, meetings etc. the following chart was made. This gives us a clear picture of how diverse it is in reaching out to various audiences in various different ways.



Diversified Engagement to influence Change



B. The Sustainable Development Conference

The Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) is an international conference and largest congregation of people working on South Asian social sector development issues creating a platform for nurturing informed debate on the most pressing concerns that face South Asia today. Each SDC is designed to reflect the existing political, economic and social milieu of the region and provides a forum for sharing and exchanging dialogue on sustainable development.

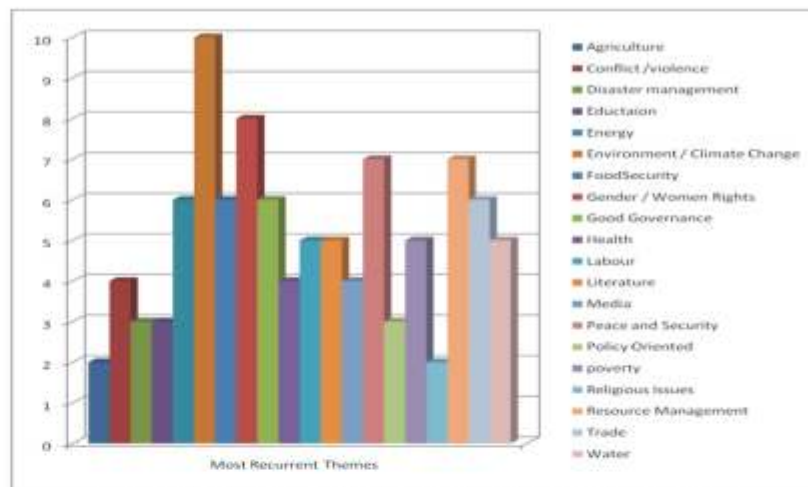


Figure 1. Showing most recurrent themes from SDC 2004 -2010

The SDC series has been established as a prime Conference in South Asia on development issues attracting leading intellectuals, development practitioners, communities and policy-makers. There have been thirteen SDCs so far and each SDC mirrors the most urgent and critical concerns of its time.

Over the years, SDC has not only brought together stakeholders of development (policy makers / scholars / students / civil society) but has initiated a trend of bringing the region's think-tanks together. In the past SDCs, SDPI has had the privilege to organise panels, keynote lectures and brainstorming sessions with prominent development thinkers across the world.

1. SDC Themes

Every year SDC features a range of themes that are not only inherent to the regional problems, but have a global significance as well. Over the years SDC has dedicated panels to gender, food security, energy, environment, forests, governance, climate change, literature, history, etc. The wide range of topics featured in every conference reflects comprehension of the concept of SDCs of the importance of soft themes along with the hard ones and their respective role in attaining the set targets of sustainable development.

2. SDPI's Thirteenth Sustainable Development Conference

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) held its Thirteenth Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) titled "Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: The Way Forward" from 21-23 December 2010 in Islamabad, Pakistan. Over 100 delegates from 12 different countries participated in the Thirteenth SDC. Spread over three days, an audience of over 1,500 participated in a lively question-and-answer sessions with some 60 speakers who presented their papers in 24 panels. Two keynote addresses were presented at the opening and closing sessions respectively. SDC's anthology titled, *Fostering Sustainable Development in South Asia: Responding to Challenges*, based on previous year's peer reviewed conference papers, was launched at the inaugural session along with SDPI's Annual Report.

Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), opened the plenary while the welcome address was given by Dr. Saeed Shafqat, Chairperson, Board of Governors, SDPI. The Chief Guest of the Conference was Mr. Javed Malik, Federal Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Islamabad, while the opening keynote plenary was presented by Ms Urvashi Butailia, Director of Zubaan Books, India.

In his welcome address, Dr. Saeed Shafqat spoke about the manipulation of conflict by policy makers in order to avoid internal reform, arguing that a culture of peace must be cultivated and that this would support the wider reforms needed to secure sustainable development. Dr. Shafqat urged that South Asia needed a “cultural revolution” to “dismantle, disrupt and destroy the nexus of poverty, social injustice and economic inequities”. He stressed that expanding economic opportunity, improving social justice and, most importantly, pursuing the democratic process were key to normalising relations in the region.

In his address, Dr. Abid Q. Suleri spoke about the work undertaken at SDPI over the last one year. He noted important research fields, including food security, climate change and energy governance, in which SDPI researchers had excelled in their contributions to published research. The Executive Director discussed the difficult research environment in which SDPI worked, and commended the efforts of staff in securing important new funding for the Institute through the Canadian funded International Development Research Centre. Dr. Suleri said that he looked forward to exciting new possibilities for independent research that could be explored with this core grant to the organisation.

Mr. Javed Malik, Secretary for the Ministry of Environment, Islamabad, spoke of the hard realities in South Asia as well as of hope for a future of collaboration between the different countries in South Asia. Mr. Malik said that while attending the Commonwealth Games in India, he was struck by the desires of ordinary people to move on from the perpetual conflict between South Asian countries. Mr. Malik urged peace to take root across South Asia and noted the economic deprivation feeding militancy across the region. He also spoke about the spectre of climate change in South Asia, noting that regional countries were not well equipped to cope with the impacts of climate change in the area, which was confronted with so many other issues simultaneously.

At the closing plenary, H. U. Beg Memorial lecture was delivered by Dr. Tariq Banuri, Director, Division for Sustainable Development, UNDESA, New York, USA; and former Executive Director, SDPI. In his lecture, he highlighted the issue of sustainable development and said that Pakistan has had a very robust development process, with the help of many highly informed and skilled technical people but unfortunately that process could not be sustained. He stressed that economic development was a long-term process and economic plans should be developed with at least the next 30 years in mind.

Memorable Quotes from Thirteenth SDC

"Conflict is unsustainable, it is going to die and there will be peace and prosperity".
Avanish Kumar (Management Development Institute, India)

"...engaging men to end violence against women as (is) a major step towards involving the community (to combat the situation)."

"...pro peace, pro people and pro women policies be developed"
Nazish Brohi, (Karachi, Pakistan)

- Mome Saleem (Research Associate, SDPI, Islamabad)

"Child labour is a product of poverty."
Saba Gul Khattak (Former ED, SDPI, and Member Social Sector, Planning Commission of Pakistan)

"Religion is used as a political tool. It would not become a catalyst for such violent outbursts if there were homogeneity between different religious faiths and groups."

Ayesha Salman, SDPI, Islamabad.

"Media, youth and civil society are the main actors who could play an instrumental role in highlighting the significance of the issue [climate change] amongst the general public"

Shafqat Kakakhel (Member BoG SDPI, Islamabad)

Climate change is no longer an issue for the future... "Future is not some distant place... It is here!"
Urvashi Butalia, India

"...till we continue to have a dominant group who is absolutely not willing to share the power, democracy will prevail only on paper."

Kaiser Bengali (Adviser to the Chief Minister of Sindh)

South Asia needs a "cultural revolution" to "dismantle, disrupt and destroy the nexus of poverty, social injustice and economic inequities"

Saeed Shafqat (Chairperson BoG SDPI, Islamabad)

"Indigenous solutions required to address challenges facing South Asia"

Nuzrat Yar Khan (G.C. University, Lahore)

"Sustainable development and peace are intrinsically linked"

Javed Malik (Ministry of Environment)

"...there was a need to go beyond traditional definition of poverty and to see poverty as denial of opportunity, inability to achieve life goals and loss of hope"

- Muzna Fatima Alvi (The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi, India)

...SDPI researchers excelled in important research fields, including food security, climate change and energy governance, while the efforts of staff helped to secure funding for the Institute through the Canadian funded International Development Research Centre. (IDRC) "...exciting new possibilities for independent research that could be explored with this core grant ..."

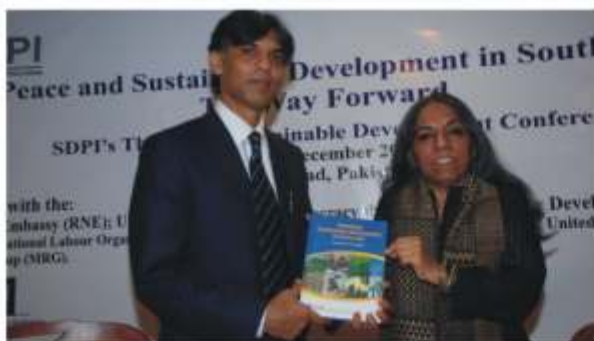
Abid Q. Suleri (Executive Director, SDPI, Islamabad)

"South Asian think tanks are more effective and maintain the highest record of influencing policy through evidence-based research in comparison with Latin America and Africa"

Stephen McGurk (IDRC, India.)

"Political representation of women at all levels should be prioritized and a true change of mindset in a male dominant society was the need of the hour".

Marvi Sirmed (National Project Manager, SDPD)



3. SDC Outreach

Papers presented at the Thirteenth SDC went through a rigorous review and editing process. Compiled together and based on 12 chapters, this year's anthology, *Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: The Way Forward*, will be launched at the Fourteenth SDC 2011. The anthology is being jointly published by Sang-e-Meel and SDPI.

SDPI's Thirteenth SDC also received wide media coverage both in the print and electronic media and was widely attended by people from different walks of life.

4. Fourteenth Sustainable Development Conference

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is holding its Fourteenth Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) from 13-15 December 2011 in Islamabad, Pakistan. This year's Conference is titled 'Redefining Paradigms of Sustainable Development in South Asia'. The Fourteenth SDC aims to critically challenge the paradigm of sustainable development. Even if the paradigm is not dead, it has largely failed to deliver on most counts. Does the void lie with the concept or with its implementation? Or can one blame malfunctioning of governance due to which sustainable development might have failed the developing world in the last 20 years? The forthcoming SDC aims to analyse how the celebrated concept of sustainable development could not be implemented in letter and spirit in the areas of environment, human development, economy, eradication of poverty, gender rights, governance, food security, peace and conflict, and energy.

The Fourteenth SDC will give voice to Southern perspectives on development interventions and try to assess what worked and what did not work in developing countries. The Conference will also analyse how roadblocks such as flawed policy frameworks and implementation processes; funding constraints; and, governance challenges have hampered the achievement of just, sustainable and equitable development.

5. SDC Anthologies

Fostering Sustainable Development in South Asia: Responding to Challenges was launched on 21 December, 2010 at the occasion of Thirteenth Sustainable Development Conference. It was jointly published by the Sustainable Development Institute and Sang-e-Meel Publishers. Edited by Sarah S. Aneel, Uzma T. Haroon and Ayesha Salman, the anthology has eleven chapters on a diverse range of topics authored by some of the renowned names in their field such as Saba Gul Khattak, Lubna Chaudhry, Karin Astrid Siegmann and Bishnu Upreti. This anthology reflects a plethora of views and research findings expressed by scholars and researchers on the most pressing concerns faced by South Asia today. The dilemmas and difficulties faced by internal and external actors in ensuring pro-poor governance are pervasive and complex and require in-depth knowledge of issues that have been highlighted and discussed in great detail in this anthology.

The various layers that exist in the quest to unravel the multi-faceted nature of these issues is contextualised by the 6-F crisis that faces this region, that of food; fiscal; fuel; frontiers; functional democracy; and fragility of climate. This anthology captures the diverse opinions of the speakers and focuses on key issues, which are the foundation for positive change with regard to pro-poor governance and human security. The range of topics covered include the energy crisis, the financial crisis, food security, the problems and biases faced by researchers, climate change and women empowerment. The papers encourage and provoke thought and debate on questions such as how can the environment be made more sustainable when it comes to climate change and pollution? How can we make the best use of natural resources? What are the root causes of conflict and how can we alleviate this growing problem? How can food security be ensured? How can democracy be strengthened in order to face the challenges by South Asia? What role can education play towards sustainable development? How can education be improved in the country? Can women be empowered through the use of information technology? These and many other questions have been asked and solutions suggested in SDPI's anthology in the hope that it will engender further discussion and spark positive change in ensuring sustainable development.

Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: The Way Forward is the title of the forthcoming

anthology that will be launched at the occasion of SDPI's Fourteenth Sustainable Development Conference due to be held from 13-15 December 2011. Based on 12 chapters, it is being jointly published by SDPI and Sang-e-Meel and has been edited by Sarah S Aneel, Uzma T. Haroon and Imrana Niazi.

The sub-sections of this anthology include peace and conflict; environment and climate change; governance and urbanization; water and sanitation; and, food security. The chapters discuss some pertinent issues like peace and security in South Asia and how situations of conflict can be resolved. Also discussed are matters related to economic challenges, natural resources, food insecurity, land acquisition, etc. It is a recommended reading for students of sustainable development.

For further information with reference to SDPI's conference please contact the Conference Coordinator, Uzma Tariq Haroon at uzma@sdpi.org

C. Publications

The English Publications unit is responsible for in-house publications that are published by external printers. In addition the unit takes care of publishing two regular bulletins namely the Research and News Bulletin and the Sustainable Economic Bulletin. A list of SDPI publications can be viewed at Annexure 3.

Another major development has been the revival of the Urdu Bulletin, Dharti, which was a flourishing aspect of our publications unit a few years ago. The bulletin looks at pivotal issues in Sustainable Development and focuses on an in-depth review of the issues with possible solutions. In addition an Urdu Research Journal Paedar Taraqi has also been revived again providing an in-depth overview of the issues of sustainable development.

D. Web TV

The Web TV as mentioned briefly in our "New Initiatives" section is a nascent undertaking at SDPI and was the brainchild of the retreat that took place earlier in the year. As part of increasing SDPI's network and outreach to stakeholders across the globe, SDPI has launched the first of its kind Web television. The aim is to cover all major events at SDPI such as seminars and certain trainings through interviews and a general overview of the events. It also covers many of SDPI's projects with the Web TV team traveling across Pakistan to take live footage in the field and to interview the local people who are being directly affected. Examples are the recent floods, where thousand of people have been made homeless and destitute. (www.sdpi.tv)

E. Web Page

SDPI's web page reflects every aspect of its work and it is therefore one of the most important aspects of the way it functions and relates to the world. With that in view the website now has a newer and fresher look. There have also been many new additions and developments with regard to what it contains. This includes, a video section where all SDPI Web TV programs can be viewed and SDPI publications are now free and can be downloaded from the website. The web page lists all SDPI articles and, it has daily media coverage, membership options and a new blog address and several social networking sites. As the face of SDPI the web page also remains dynamic and is constantly in synch with new changes and developments with regard to sustainable development and SDPI's outreach.

F. Resource Centre

1. Goal

The objective of the Resource Centre is to provide key information on varied subjects in the field of research on sustainable development in Pakistan providing constructive debate and policy advice to the government, non-government organizations, the private sector and the mass media.

2. Objectives

The SDPI Resource Center has grown over the years evolving into an effective coherent mechanism of acquisition, processing, organization, creation and dissemination of information. It undertakes the following tasks:

- Select and acquire appropriate resource/research information
- Organize the research information for easy access and use
- Advise and assist people in finding relevant material
- Information dissemination through publications, newsletters
- Network with libraries and information/documentation centers.

3. SDPI's Library: A Wealth of Knowledge

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.

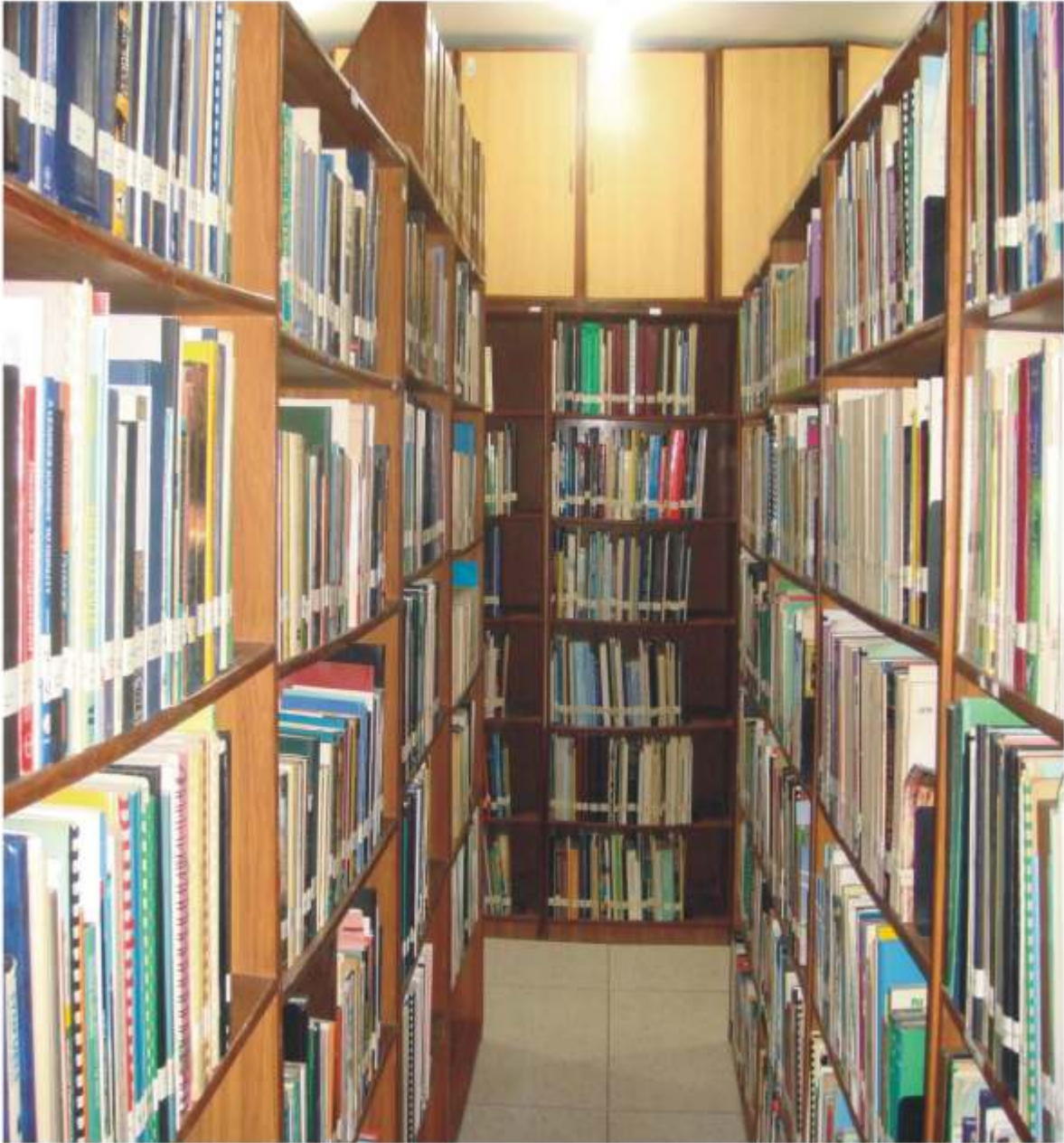
The Center is one of the best and the biggest information resource not only on sustainable development but also in the entire development sector in Pakistan. It maintains a library of selected, relevant and up-to-date information resources in an organized manner. The resources include books, documents, journals, audio and video cassettes, CD-ROMs and digital and online resources. The library holdings exceed 25,000 books and documents with special strengths in the areas of development, environment and agriculture. There is an exclusive section for government and data publications. The library subscribes to local, regional and international journals and periodicals. In addition to the subscription, the library receives over 150 serials including journals, periodicals, and newsletters. Additional resources are available through the Inter-Library Loan Program and the Publication Exchange Program.

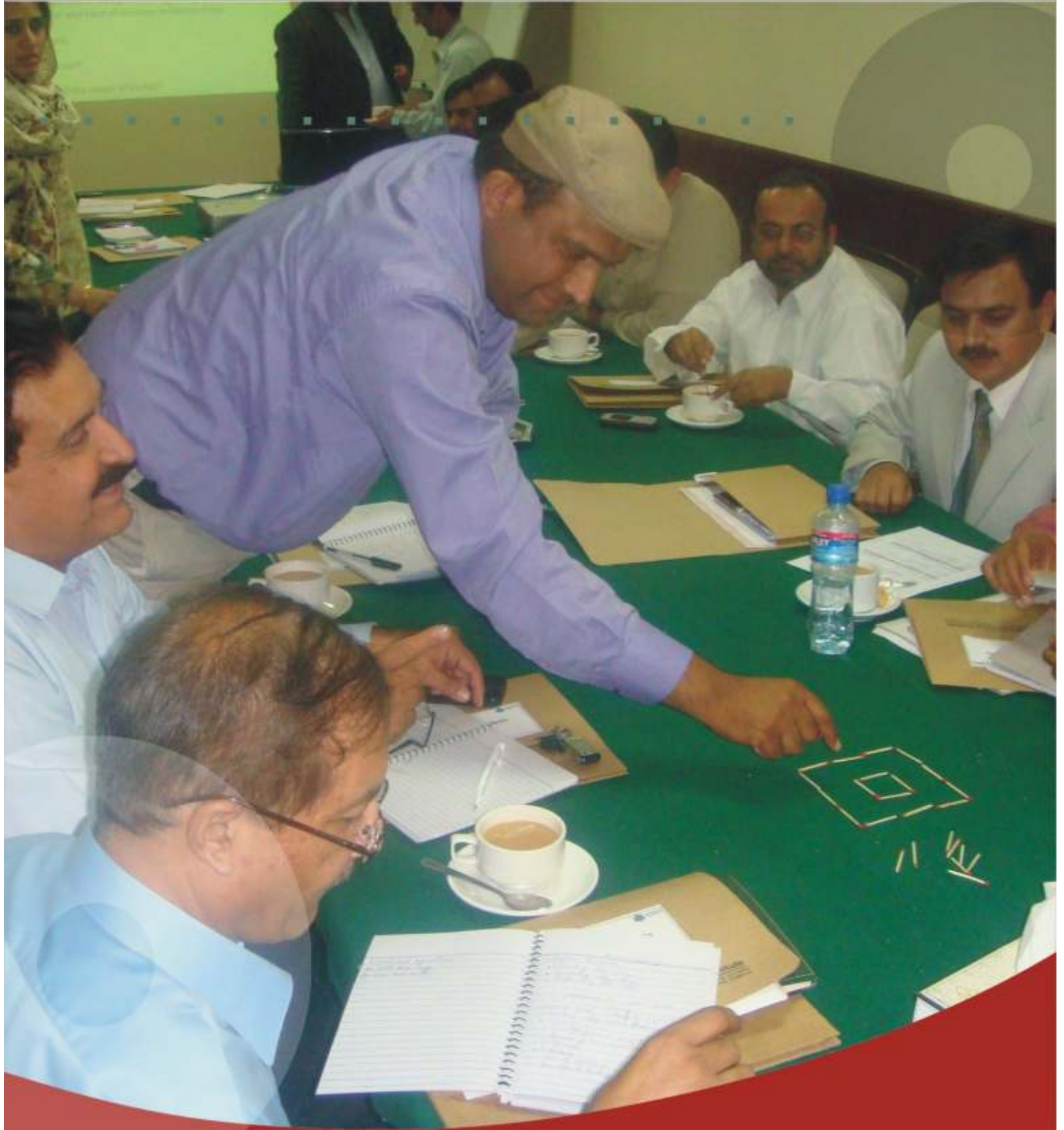
4. Networking

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 of 18 organizations. Under this program, SDPI publications are exchanged with books and other material published by partner organizations. The RC also has a formal Inter-Library Loan arrangement with Pakistani libraries in Islamabad, Karachi, and Lahore.

5. Access to Online Journals

SDPI Research Centre also facilitates access to various databases and online journals, enabling the researchers to consult and compare their work with that of contemporary researchers of their relevant fields.





Centre for Capacity Building

Centre for Capacity Building

Since 1998, when it was first set up, the Centre for Capacity Building (CCB) has trained 6554 individuals. The Center has a well-established patron list. More than 250 organizations and partners have benefited from its trainings/workshops including NGOs, private organizations and public sector organizations.

For a knowledge-centered institute like SDPI it is critical to employ its research findings for the achievement of its organizational mission. Therefore, SDPI's research program acts as a catalyst for the specialized courses.

SDPI's CCB, an integral unit of the Institute, addresses the nationally recognized need to provide high quality training to the public, private and NGO sector organizations/individuals and build their capacity for sustainable development.

The Center has developed the capacity to field its own management and sustainable development related training courses conducted by SDPI trainers, as well as resource persons from specialized fields. These courses strengthen associational networks and lead to subsequent collaboration among the public, private and NGO sector, in addition to partner institutions. Each year, after intensive in-house brainstorming as well as external market research (survey to assess training requirements of potential client organizations), the Center prepares and implements a calendar consisting of about 25 to 30 short generic and specialized research courses.

Keeping in line with SDPI's gender integration policy and to encourage women to register for trainings, 20 percent discount is given to every female participant. The same amount of discount is available for students as well. In 2011 CCB successfully delivered 33 trainings, to approximately 450 Individuals of 115 organizations were trained in these trainings planned for 2011, as well as organized and conducted customized trainings for development and public sector organizations.

1. Partnerships

CCB has developed an understanding with Government College University Lahore, for offering joint certificate and diploma courses. In addition, an agreement has also been signed with WWF Pakistan for the training of their personnel. An agreement between SDPI and SZABIST Islamabad has been signed for conducting joint research and training activities. CCB has also developed an understanding with the Australian Center for Education and Training (ACET), Sydney Australia for conducting joint trainings in Pakistan.

More than 200 attendances, including those of 40 females, have been recorded in these meetings.

2. Courses Conducted in 2011

In 2011, CCB conducted the following courses:

Specialized Trainings

- Project Management: Skills for Success
- Applying Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK) and Result-based Management (RBM) in Project Management

- Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene [WASH]
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects
- Citizen Report Card A Tool for Good Governance

Generic Trainings

- Monitoring & Evaluation of Projects
- Human Resource Management
- Policy Advocacy & Communication Skills
- Leadership & Management Skills (Nathiagali)
- Communication and Presentation Skills
- Administrative & Secretarial Skills
- Data Analysis With Excel 2007
- Project Financial Management (Murree)
- Managerial & Administrative Skills
- MS Excel Made Easy (Lahore)

Customized Trainings

- Advanced Microsoft Office 2007 (Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Limited)
- Management Development Program (IESCO)
- Leadership & Management Skills (IESCO)
- Data Analysis with SPSS & Excel (Home Deptt. Lahore)
- Managerial & Administrative Skills (Taraqee Foundation, Quetta)

In-House Capacity Building

In order to build the capacity of SDPI's young researchers, interns and volunteers as well as other senior staff members, CCB conducted and facilitated workshops on:

- Research Methodology
- Team Building
- Microsoft Office
- WebTV production
- Orientation of MS-Project
- Qualitative research and survey
- Proposal Writing
- Academic Writing

3. Evaluation Process for Trainings

The Center has an ongoing, comprehensive evaluation process for its trainings to improve quality and identify whether the participants achieved the desired goals. Participants, at the end of each workshop, rate each module and give their candid comments on the content, quality and usefulness of exercises and group work.

The second stage of training evaluation is conducted four months after training through on-job post-training assessment forms. The participants are encouraged to express their views on how the training has helped them in carrying out their jobs.

4. Training Forum Meetings

The Training Forum meetings are held once a month, every month. Topics are selected carefully to ensure that they are of relevance to a broad spectrum of professionals working in the development, corporate and academic sectors. Each session is centered on a single topic and speaker. The speaker is selected through a rigorous process which takes into account his or her past educational background, professional experience, expertise related to the topic selected and communication abilities. The Forum meetings are attended by a vast number of individuals. There have been meetings where there was standing room only. Speakers have come in from Mobilink, Ufone, FAST, Deloitte, Telenor, the Competition Commission of Pakistan, FAST and other prestigious organizations.

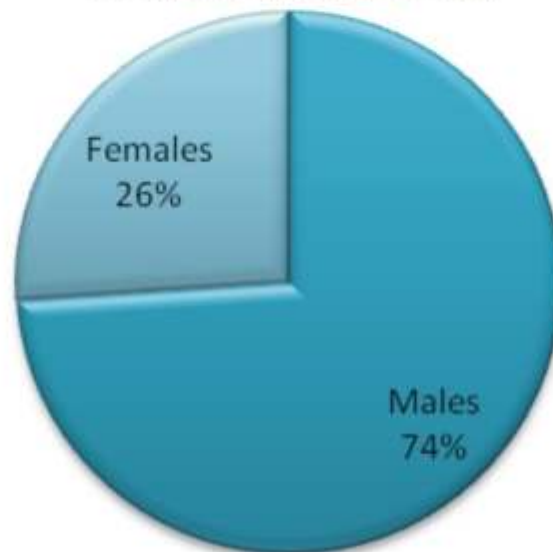
The Training Forum is a network of professionals with an interest in learning, capacity building and training and development. It meets regularly every month at SDPI to share best practices with respect to training needs assessment, training methodologies, post training evaluation and feedback as well as a wide range of management topics. This forum also serves as research platform for understanding and addressing current training and development needs.

Although SDPI offers discounted rates for our women trainees, we still need to improve our gender affirmative actions so that more women can benefit from our trainings.

The following graphs and charts reflect the ratio of male to female participants in CCB trainings and the number and percentage of trainings under various thematic areas.

Vital Statistics

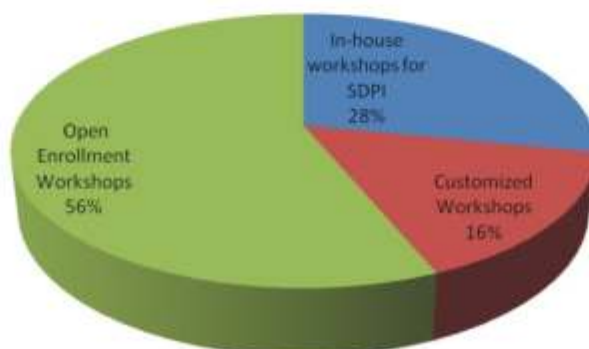
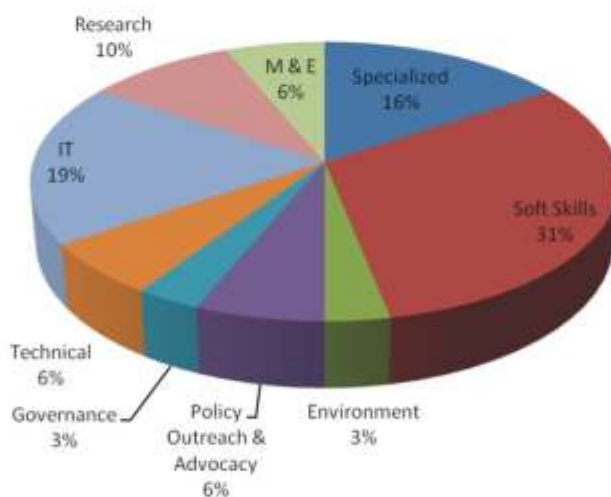
**Training Participants
Gender Segregated Data**



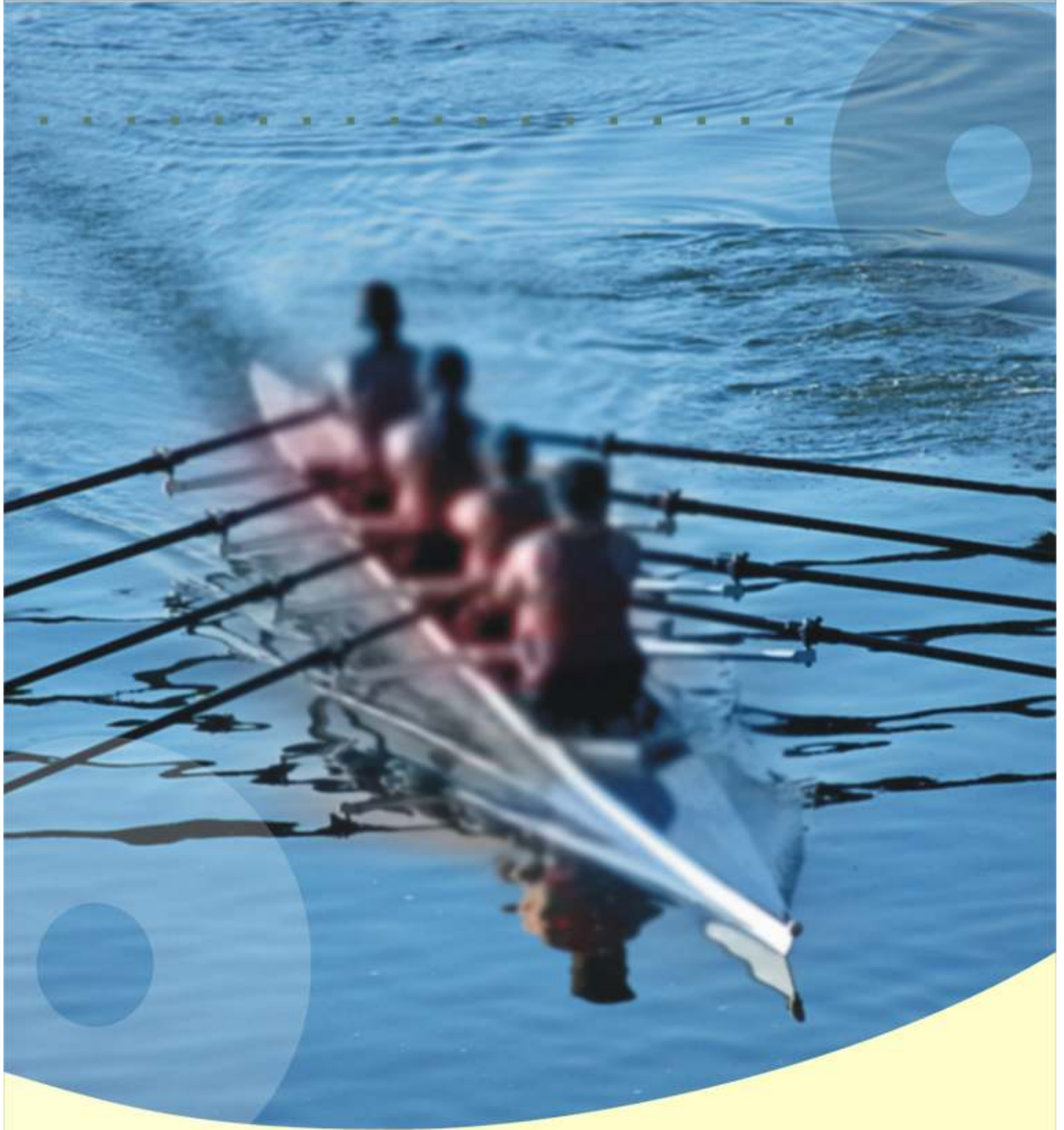
THEMATIC AREAS

Theme	No. Of Trainings
Specialized	5
Soft Skills	10
Environment	1
Policy Outreach & Advocacy	2
Governance	1
Technical	2
IT	6
Research	3
M & E	2
In-house workshops for SDPI	9
Customized Workshops	5
Open Enrollment Workshops	18

Thematic Areas Covered in 2011







Support Units

Support Units

A. Management Information Systems

During the year, the Management Information (MIS) department of SDPI proved its expertise in the following:

- Systems management, installation and deployment
- Web development
- User support in hardware and software troubleshooting
- Administration and management of computer networking

The MIS department at SDPI has proved its expertise in systems planning, administration and management. During this year it has considerably upgraded its IT infrastructure. The first stage was to upgrade the network environment for smooth and fast communication. A new Local Area Network (LAN) of 110 nodes was established with 4 new Linksys Cisco gigabit network switches and Cat 6 Gigabit network cable. A Separate temperature controlled Server Room was constructed and a new power generator was installed to provide electricity back-up for the servers. Its physical security was ensured through 24-hour surveillance camera and fire alarm system.

MIS has also upgraded its computer LAB facility by replacing old PIII computers with 12 desktop systems with better specifications and 17" LCDs. The computer LAB is mainly used for training and data entry purposes. The efficient maintenance of computer hardware, troubleshooting and installation of the latest anti-virus and firewall for network security has helped in the smooth functioning of all programmes. Newly purchased computers/laptops were upgraded with windows 7 and office 2010. A new back-up server with more storage capacity has also been installed to facilitate the data back-ups.

SDPI Website

The SDPI website continued to be frequented by people seeking information on issues covered by SDPI's research programme. The new website is being developed into a comprehensive representation of past and current work of the Institute. This includes current research portfolio as well as online free publications, policy recommendations section, videos, events calendar, links to social networking sites, blog etc. The aim for this is to become the first point of contact for our international and national members and clients.

B. Human Resource Unit

The Human Resources unit at SDPI takes care of all issues relating to staff, including recruitment, health care insurance, mid and yearly performance evaluations, staff concerns and benefits for staff.

1. Performance Management System

The Human Resources (HR) unit invested in two major projects this year. The first was designing and implementing a new Performance Management System. It is a process for establishing a shared understanding (two-way communication between employee and supervisor) about what is to be achieved and how it is to be achieved, and an approach to managing people that increases the probability of achieving success.

[http:// www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org)



Sustainable Development Policy Institute

Website Beta Version - Please provide us your feedback

Sign In | Sign Up

Home | About SDPI | Research Programme | Publications | Training | Media | Policy Outreach | Contact Us

Upcoming and Recent Events



Conflict Management & Negotiation Skills
21 Dec. 2011 - 22 Dec. 2011, 9:00am to 4:00pm



Recent Projects

Sustainable Industrial Development (SID)

Climate Change Mitigation - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+)

UNEP-CCKP Ecosystem Assessment Project

Phasing out Mercury (Hg)/Mercury in Products and other Heavy Metals

Research's first web based TV by SDPI
Keep visiting for more details

14th Sustainable Development Conference
December 15-19 2011, Islamabad

News

- Middle income countries drivers of global growth
- Seminar: 'Urbanisation key to economic growth'
- Middle class, growth engine of Pakistan: seminar

Articles

- Declining growth and rising debt
- Trading the status

Videos | 14th SDC | Photo Gallery



Research Programme

Economic Development



- Beyond MDG
- Measuring Illegal Economy

Environment



- Chemicals
- Sustainable Industrial Development (SID)

Social Sector Development



- Education
- Labor

Policy Outreach

Policy Advice



- Policy Advice

Weekly Seminar Series



- The Costs of Economic Non-Cooperation in South Asia

SD Conferences



- Sustainable Development conference Series: A background

Training

Calendar of Training Events



- Training Events for 2011

Upcoming Trainings



- Conflict Management & Negotiation Skills
- COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

Recent Trainings



- Applying PMBOK and RBM in Project Management
- Performance Management
- Project Management

Publications

SD Anthologies



- Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: The Way Forward Book Club
- Fostering Sustainable Development in South Asia: Issues and Challenges of Globalization
- Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: Issues and Challenges of Globalization

Recent Publications



- Peace and Sustainable Development in South Asia: The Way Forward Book Club
- The Clash of Narratives: Swat Military Operation against the Taliban (W-120)
- Mainstreaming Pakistan for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+): The way forward to Readiness Phase (P-30)

Online Bulletins



- SDPI Research and News Bulletin
- Sustainable Policy Economic Bulletin
- Pakistan Forest Digest



view all



SDPI Blogs



Book Review

Fostering Sustainable Development in South Asia: Responding To Challenges



Mailing Lists

Email id

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- Weekly Seminar/Conferences
- New Publications
- HR Forum

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SDPI Awarded Thinktank Initiative Grant by IDRC

The Think Tank Initiative, launched by Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), has selected SDPI and 27 other think tanks or independent policy research institutions, in Latin America and South Asia to receive a total of US\$35 million to strengthen their roles.....
[read more](#)

Stakeholder Survey



Survey by: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (SLRC) and The Justice and Security Research Programme

A new Performance Management System is a continuous process, which defines, develops, reviews and recognizes performance and supports the individual, the unit, and the entire organization.

The SDPI Performance Management System is built on a number of guiding principles. It is a comprehensive process which aligns individual, team and organizational objectives, stretches performance, informs compensation and supports individual and career development. It calls for a consistent methodology for assessment of SDPI's regular employees' performance across the board and is based on continuous, honest and constructive dialogue between supervisors and employees and performance assessment is based on the individual's total contribution throughout the performance year:

2. Induction Hand Book

The second initiative of HR was designing an Induction Hand Book for new team members. The induction handbook is a guideline, it gives new colleagues a clear understanding of the standards/procedures, employee rights, obligations, norms, values and practices, to be observed during their employment at SDPI.

The purpose of the induction handbook is to ensure the effective integration of new employees into the workplace.

3. Human Resource Information System

A new software Human Resource Information system (HRIS) has been acquired. MIS is developing a customized software as per HR's requirements to be finalized shortly.

4. Trainings with CCB

The office of HR delivered two training sessions with the collaboration of CCB; HR Planning, Recruitment & Selection and Performance Management. This training was conducted at SDPI and attended by trainees from different sectors including, NGO, Public Sector, Private Sector and Students. Trainees were educated on the concept of strategic human resources management and the complete cycle of acquiring quality staff.

Another training on performance management was conducted at IESCO for their BPS 17 & 18 employees for creating awareness on the concept of performance management. Since it was a unique and new concept for a public sector institute therefore trainees were fully involved and participated with zeal.

C. Admin and Finance Units

SDPI holds a vast number of events at the SDPI office as part of its policy outreach and this includes numerous seminars, meetings and policy dialogues. In order for all events to run smoothly in terms of taking care of catering, transport, and generally facilitating these events, the Admin unit is pivotal. The meticulous efforts of the Admin unit makes sure that not only is the office staff comfortable but that SDPI's guests are also made to feel welcome.

The Finance unit supports SDPI in taking care of all financial matters from taking care of staff remunerations, insurance packages as well as looking after SDPI financial records. It has also recently installed a new Financial Management software to streamline its operations. Computers have also been updated in the finance unit to increase efficiency. In addition SDPI has hired an Internal Auditor to ensure that all systems are in place and all financial matters of SDPI are regularly monitored.

The SDPI Family

Social Events at SDPI

SDPI is not only about research and advocacy. There is an enjoyable aspect to it as well. In order to inculcate a family atmosphere at SDPI this year saw many social events at SDPI including a social outing which was organized by the staff and many events were held at the office premises too. Skits had been rehearsed and several parodies were performed on staff members at the social gathering where staff and their families were invited. Staff members played games and sang songs. The event which included music and dance, food and laughter was not only enjoyable but it brought members of staff together in a fraternal atmosphere. Another event was a picnic arranged by staff members again including staff and their families. The picnic included a trip to the historic ruins in Taxila. The grown-ups enjoyed good food and conversation, while the children basked in the beautiful surroundings! Another important event was the Mehndi ceremony of a staff member, who had her mehndi ceremony at SDPI. Some of the female members of staff put in a tremendous effort by decorating a room at SDPI with rose petals and arranging large trays with clary pots of mehndi. It was a touching reminder of the friendship that often develops between those working together in the warm environment of SDPI. Yet another exciting event that was shared between staff was the semi-final cricket match between Pakistan and India. SDPI had arranged it to be shown on a big screen TV at the SDPI premises so that colleagues could watch it together. With abated breath they watched as it caused great thrill amongst them.



Policy Outreach

SDPI Seminars

1. Climate Change

Pre-Cancun Climate Change Conference: What should be Civil Society Perspective? 24 November, 2010

Experts while highlighting different facets of climate change implications, said that Pakistan is amongst the lowest emitters and is the worst victim of impacts of climate change.

Institutional Arrangement for Climate Change: Role of the Ministry of Environment, 27 January, 2011 (SDPI-FES Joint Seminar)

Experts at the seminar presented the estimated cost of damages to environment in Pakistan by climate change which is equal to 5234 million dollar. They also referred to a World Bank report which mentions that environmental protection agencies in provinces were only ceremonial so it was not feasible to leave this responsibility solely with them.

Legal and Institutional Reforms in Forest Laws for Accepting Forest Carbon as Commodity, 14 February, 2011

Experts deliberated on the need for REDD mechanism and stressed that there should be community ownership of the issue of deforestation for which Ministry of Environment should nominate a focal body and create awareness among stakeholders particularly of technical issues.

Energy Security and Climate Change, 17 February, 2011

Experts were of the opinion that country's electricity consumers were badly affected by the tariff prices, which in recent times, have been fluctuating significantly mainly due to global fuel price hikes.

World Water Day 2011, March 24th, 2011

Key issues such as the growing urban water and sanitation demand, increased pollution from municipal and industrial discharges, climate change, over-exploitation of available water resources and better targeting of the urban poor were highlighted in the seminar.

**Climate Change: Opportunities for Cooperation between Pakistan and Germany
March 25th, 2011**

Pakistani and German experts underlined the need for greater cooperation to deal with the challenges of climate change. They identified exchange visits, solid waste management projects and cleaner sources of energy such as wind and solar energy initiatives as some of the potentials for cooperation between the two countries.

Climate Change and Gender: Prospects and Challenges, (research-based seminar) April 18th, 2011

Women should be sufficiently represented in decision-making processes on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, this was unanimously agreed by speakers while discussing absence of gender perspectives in policy framework on climate change in Pakistan.

Climate Change Adaptation through Promotion of Alternate and Energy Efficient Technologies in Pakistan (research-based seminar) May 02nd, 2011

Highlighting the importance of alternate energy efficient technologies in climate change adaptation, the speakers stressed to create awareness and to promote sustainable energy consumption to cope with impacts of climate change.

Mirani Dam: Development or Disaster? June 13, 2011

The experts maintained that Mirani dam in Balochistan is not a mega development but a mega disaster, and demanded an early compensation for affected population beside a post-project evaluation report consisting of technical, financial, social and environmental third-party audit.

Looming Dangers of Climate Change on National and Human Security (research-based seminar) June 20th, 2011

Experts said that climate change is a serious threat to human and national security of Pakistan and comprehensive policies and concerted efforts are necessary to deal with the complex and devastating effects of climate change.

Sustainable Forest Management (Roundtable Conference) June 27th, 2011

The experts recommended provision of livelihood opportunities, alternate energy sources and removal of ban on harvesting of trees necessary for sustainable forest management.

Ecological Foot, Boot and Hoof Prints on Pakistan's Environment (Special lecture) July 04th, 2011

The speaker said military conflicts and operations bring disastrous repercussions for local, national and global environment which needs to be properly documented and addressed.

Pakistan National Preparation for UN Conference for Sustainable Development (Media Orientation) July 05th, 2011

Participants were informed that United Nations has appointed Ambassador (R) Shafqat Kakakhel to prepare report for Pakistan's preparatory process for the forthcoming UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also known as Rio+20 to be held in Brazil in June 2012.

Pakistan: A year after flood 2010, 27 July 2011

Experts maintained that good policies can reduce the devastating impacts of disasters as often policy failures lead to human sufferings.

Complaints and readiness mechanism for REDD+ in Pakistan: the way forward, 29th July (Research-based Seminar)

Analysts said REDD+ is a new a commodity and a balanced relationship among forest stakeholders such as indigenous communities, national government and private sector would create opportunities and benefits for them.

Pakistan's National Preparatory Process for the UNCSD/ Rio+20, (National Workshop), 12-13 September

The participants emphasize upon to secure renewed political commitment towards sustainable development. It was highlighted that Rio +20 Summit will discuss and make recommendations on green economy and institutional framework for sustainable development at global, regional and national level.

Environmental and Social Issues of Ship-Breaking Industry, (Special Lecture), 15 September

Experts urged South Asian countries to not allow the use of their beaches as dumping grounds for old western chemically contaminated and extremely hazardous ships.

Geo-Engineering the Climate, 28th September (Stakeholders' Consultative Session)

Experts said that geo-engineering methods can be used to moderate earth temperature, if they prove to be safe and effective, but they are not an alternative to greenhouse gases emission reductions, which should remain the policy priority.

The Crisis in Pakistan's Energy Sector, (Special Lecture), 20th October

Experts urged the need to establish a single coordinating agency for energy development in Pakistan, control lines losses, rationalize energy tariffs, appoint private management and competent professional CEO's for public sector energy enterprises, and abolish all kind of untargeted subsidies to address energy crisis in Pakistan.

2. Peace, Conflict and Human Security/ Human Rights/Gender

The Inter-Governmental Human Rights Mechanism in South Asia, 15th November, 2010

The speakers expressed grave concerns that widespread and systematic human rights violations and conflicts continue to plague the region and stressed that SAARC must also address pressing multilateral issues such as hunger, unemployment, and violence against women.

Seminar Series on the occasion of 16-days of activism to End Violence against Women 8-10 Dec 2010

- (1) Social and Legal Justice through Institution to Curb Violence against Women, 08th December, 2010 (SDPI and Women Organization for Rights and Development-WORD Joint seminar)**
- (2) Social and Legal Justice through Institution to Curb Violence against Women, 09th December, 2010 (SDPI-American Embassy Joint seminar)**
- (3) Sustainable Solution to end Violence against Women, 10th December, 2010 (SDPI- ActionAid-Pakistan Joint Seminar)**

Experts at these three seminars said that it was not only important to pass legislation but its firm implementation is equally important and also to raise awareness about the law to ensure victims' access to justice. They also lamented over the tiresome parliamentary procedures and processes, negative role of some political forces as well as lack of political will of the government which have hampered the passage of Bill from parliament.

Role of Men and Gaps in Law to End Violence against Women (research-based seminar under the GJP campaign) 4th April, 2011

Panelists pointed out that it was important to engage men not just through gender sensitization trainings but to involve them actively in programs related to violence against women to increase sensitization and realization among them about women issues.

Role of Media in Addressing Violence against Women (research-based seminar under Gender Justice Campaign) April, 25th, 2011

Speakers applauded the positive role of media to generate public awareness addressing violence against Women.

The Arab Intifada: Military Rule or Peoples' Power (Special Lecture), April 27th, 2011

Experts termed the current uprising in the Arab world as 'a refreshing development' because long deprived, oppressed and economically marginalized people are taking their destiny in their own hands.

War on Terror Post- Osama Regime' May 16th, 2011

The panelists said Pak-US relations are at cross-roads and Pakistan's policy-makers should adopt honest and truthful approach and accept their mistakes to regain the trust and confidence of people of Pakistan and subsequently international community.

Rethinking National Security: Lapses, Threats and Strategies, May 30th, 2011

The experts stressed upon rethinking national security on people's and citizen's paradigm and said that the time has come for this nation to abandon the obsession of geo-strategic relevance.

Mortal Threat to Journalist: The Price of Writing Truth in Pakistan, June 06, 2011

Speakers underlined the need for 'Judicial Commission', 'Press Complaints Commission' and a high level Judicial Commission led by a senior judge of the Supreme Court to decide once for all the fate of illegal picking and killing of journalists.

Responses and strategies of people living in fragile and conflict affected areas of Malakand", 05th September (Research-based Seminar/Stakeholders' Focus Group Discussion)

The consultation looked at getting stakeholders' input on role of international donors, state, civil society organizations and the private sector in ensuring secure livelihoods, social protection and basic services in the fragile and conflict affected (FCA) areas of Malakand.

Violation and Threats to Pakistan's Sovereignty and Response, 10th October

Panelists recommended that peace at home and less-ambitious foreign policy is must for Pakistan to deal with rising external and internal security challenges.

3. Governance/Social Development/ Education

Police Reforms: Challenges and Opportunities, 08th November, 2010 (SDPI and CPDI Joint Seminar)

The speakers expressed that an effective check and balance system, internal accountability mechanism, community policing, modern trainings and equipment were necessary to improve performance of police and to make it an efficient public service department.

Globalization and Health in South Asia, 11th January, 2011, (Special Lecture of visiting delegation of East-West Centre-USA)

Experts said global health is one of the most critical human development aspects among Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as there is a fertility decline and unprecedented urbanization, rising maternal and infant mortality rates.

Pakistan Regulatory Environment: Successes and Failures, 31st January, 2011

Experts highlighted that the roles and responsibilities of regulatory authority were constantly changing due to prevailing circumstances. In today's age, they said, there is a growing trend of regulatory authorities exerting influence on the creation of green jobs.

Screening of Film "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" February 21st, 2011

Keeping in view its relevance to Pakistan's current political landscape, SDPI screened 'Mr. Smith goes to Washington' which is a film about how a lone honest politician can fight graft and corruption with the conviction of his ideas, integrity and honesty.

Mini Parliament on Education-SDPI-PETF (PM's Pakistan Education Task Force) joint round table 14th April, 2011

The speakers appreciated inclusion of clause 25-A in the constitution under 18th amendment, which gives right to every child to receive free and compulsory education and argued the need to correspond it into provincial's laws as well.

Celebration of Fifty Years of Writing: A Tribute to Ahmed Salim, June 23rd, 2011

Speakers said that progressive societies celebrate their heroes when they are alive. Ahmad Salim, they said, is a living legend and his services and contributions will be remembered and cherished for times to come.

Corruption and Development: Perspective from Economic Theory, (Special Lecture), 18 July

The speaker said that corruption is one of the major impediments to sustainable development and economic growth for developing countries like Pakistan, and contested that the earlier theoretical advocates of development friendly facet of corruption.

National Health Care System for Pakistan, 01st August (Research-based seminar)

Experts discussed the vision of a new proposed National Health Care System (NHSP) in Pakistan with a strategy to attain the "health for all" goal and also able to accumulate around Rs. 324 billion annually.

Implementing Citizen Report Cards in Slums, 18th August (Research-based seminar)

The speakers said that importance of citizen report card is vital to ensure social accountability for provision of pro-poor public service delivery to the masses.

Reforms Agenda for Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) in Pakistan, (Special Lecture), 22nd August

The speaker said that benefits of Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) could only reach if approval and implementation processes are put in place through reforming the planning mechanism in the country.

Elected Local Governments: Revival and Reforms, 27th September, (SDPI-FES National Consultation)

Experts, politicians and civil society organizations vowed for collective action for revival of local government system in Pakistan and demanded the government to immediately hold local government elections.

SDPI Condolence Reference in Memory of Madar-e-Jamhooriyat Begum Nusrat Bhutto, 30th October

Paying rich tribute to Madar-e-Jamhooriyat, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the speakers said that she will always be remembered as the mother of democracy among the great ladies of history.

4. Food Security & Drinking Water

Relationship between Food Insecurity, Poverty and Conflict, 14th December, 2010 (SDPI-United States Institute of Peace (USIP) joint Media Briefing, National Press Club, Islamabad

Highlighting unequal distribution of resources, food insecurity and real economic empowerment in

Pakistan, experts underlined the need for challenging fundamental paradigm of state in favor of public while addressing the worsening crisis of governance.

3-Days SDPI-SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) Orientation Sessions Series on "Household Water Treatments (HWTs) best practices: Solar Water Disinfection, 03rd Jan- 06th Jan, 2011

Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi, Federal Minister for Environment applauded HWT's Initiative and said that we need to have low-cost technologies for water treatment like SODIS and provinces need to be taken on board as well to give informed choice to masses.

Importance of Household Water Treatment, March 1st, 2011

Experts highlighted that solar power is the most natural source of energy and its use in daily lives can be the most viable option such as purification of water through SODIS water purification method.

Relationship between Food Insecurity, Poverty and Conflict (SDPI-USIP joint Consultative meeting with Civil Society) March 14th, 2011

Experts cautioned that when individual cases of relative hunger, food insecurity and poverty turn into collective deprivation and get an identity, they always lead to class-conflict and ultimately violence.

SDPI-SDC Poster Competition on Household Water Treatment (HWTs): Best Practices

March 18th, 2011

Poster competition was meant to engage youth on awareness raising on alternate and cost-effective methods of water disinfection. Highlighting the quality of posters prepared by youth, the speakers said that they were very impressed with the understanding of youth on importance of clean drinking water.

SDPI-SDC Orientation Session on "Household Water Treatment (HWTs): Best Practices Solar Water Disinfection (SODIS) March 21st, 2011

The experts said that 70 per cent diseases in Pakistan were water-borne where 80 million people were in dire need of safe drinking water in the country. They said that it was necessary to propagate cost-effective water treatment technologies such as SODIS.

SDPI-USIP Joint Consultative Session with Parliamentarians on Relationship between Food Insecurity, Poverty, Extremism and Conflict, July 12, 2011

The experts lamented that people in the country are facing policy led insecurities. They suggested developing integrated policies involving food, education, health and individual security to build resilience of people and reduce their vulnerabilities.

Food Prices: from Crisis to Stability, 17th October (SDPI-Oxfam joint seminar)

Speakers stressed the need for an effective and responsive food governance mechanism to ensure equal access to food and to control high food prices in Pakistan.

5. Economic Development/ Sustainable Livelihood

The Green Economy the Optimal Strategy for the Five Years Plans, 20th December, 2010 (Dr Tariq Banuri's special lecture on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of IDRC)

Experts urged policy-makers to formulate policies focusing on green economy to eradicate increasing poverty in the country and region.

Economic Policy: What needs to be done? 8th February, 2011

They speakers urged policy makers to introduce wide-ranging structural reforms, develop policies to improve macro-economic environment, reduce 'twin deficits' and inflation, build foreign exchange reserves, maintain stability in exchange rate and ensure continuity and consistency in economic policies.

Workers Memorial Day “Remember the dead and fight for the living” The global union campaign day for safer, healthier, better work (Special seminar) May 04th, 2011

Speakers highlighted the importance and history of Workers Memorial Day while strongly demanded the effective enforcement of labour laws in securing safer workplaces for workers.

The Military and Economic Development in Pakistan (Special Lecture) May 09th, 2011

The speakers gave detailed background of military's drift towards politics and internal affairs of the country and said that military's deep intervention in country's economy has led to social injustice, inefficiency and unequal economic and political development.

Forthcoming Budget 2011-12: Opportunities and Challenges (SDPI-Actionaid joint seminar) May 23rd, 2011

Experts underscored fiscal resources are not the real challenge but the appropriate utilization. They mentioned that the country is facing the worst financial crisis of its history and the nation is looking at its budget to assess whether their problems can be alleviated.

Trainings Conducted by the Center for Capacity Building

Training Calendar for the Year 2011

Trainings Conducted/Organized

Open Enrollment Workshops	Days	Dates	Location
Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)	3	18-20 Jan 2011	Islamabad
Monitoring & Evaluation of Projects	3	25-27 Jan 2011	Islamabad
Human Resource Management	3	01-03 Feb 2011	Islamabad
REDD+	6	13-18 Feb 2011	Islamabad
Policy Advocacy & Communication Skills	3	15-17 March 2011	Islamabad
Assessment of Chemically Polluted Sites	2	14-15 Nov 2011	Islamabad
Project Management Using MS Projects	3	12-14 April 2011	Islamabad
Administrative & Secretarial Skills	3	19-21 April 2011	Islamabad
Data Analysis With Excel 2007	2	17-18 May 2011	Islamabad
Project Financial Management	3	24-26 May 2011	Murree
Managerial & Administrative Skills	3	14-16 June 2011	Islamabad
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	3	11-13 Oct 2011	Islamabad
Applying PMBOK and RBM in Project Management	4	25-28 Oct 2011	Islamabad
MS Excel Made Easy (Lahore)	2	12-13 July 2011	Lahore
Leadership & Management Skills (Nathiagali)	3	19-21 July 2011	Nathiagali
Citizen Report Card A Tool for Good Governance	3	13-15 Sep 2011	Islamabad
Monitoring & Evaluation of Projects	3	20-22 Sep 2011	Islamabad
Communication and Presentation Skills	3	4-6 Oct 2011	Islamabad
Customized Workshops			
Data Analysis With SPSS & Excel (Home Dept. Lahore)	5	20-24 June 2011	Lahore
Leadership and Management Skills (IESCO)	4	17-20 Oct 2011	Islamabad
Managerial & Administrative Skills (Taraqee Foundation, Quetta)	3	28-30 June 2011	Quetta
Advanced Microsoft Office (Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Limited)	3	25-27 Oct 2011	Islamabad
Management Development Program (IESCO)	3	05-07 April 2011	Islamabad
In-house Workshops for SDPI			Islamabad
Research Writing	2	22 & 25 Nov 2011	Islamabad
Training Techniques for Trainers	1	22 Nov 2011	Islamabad
Writing Skills for SDC Rapporteurs	2	23 & 29 Nov 2011	Islamabad
WebTV Production	4	22-25 Aug 2011	Islamabad
MS-Project Orientation	1	26 Aug 2011	Islamabad
MS-Office	1	24 June 2011	Islamabad
Interpersonal Skills	1	09 June 2011	Islamabad
Research Methodology	1	21 Jan 2011	Islamabad
Qualitative Research and Survey	1	25 Nov 2011	Islamabad
Project Proposal Writing	1	28 Oct 2011	Islamabad

CCB imparted trainings to representatives of the following organizations:

Actionaid Pakistan, Islamabad	Ministry of Education, Islamabad	WWF-Pakistan, Lahore
AF Ferguson & Company, Islamabad	SECP, Islamabad	Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO)
Aga Khan Health Services, Afghanistan	Ministry of Population Welfare, Islamabad	CABI South Asia Pakistan, Rawalpindi
Aga Khan Rural Support Program	Ministry of Water and Power, Islamabad	Edward de Bono Foundation Pakistan Islamabad
Alcatel Pakistan Limited, Islamabad	National Commission for Human Development, Islamabad	ERRA, Islamabad
Asia Petroleum Ltd.	National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK)	GlaxoSmithKline
Capital Development Authority	National Rural Support Program	Great Wall Drilling Company, Islamabad
CARE International	Nestle Milkpak Limited	Higher Education Commission
Caritas Pakistan, Rawalpindi	ORIX Leasing Pakistan Ltd.	HRCF, Islamabad
Catholic Relief Services, Islamabad	Pakistan Tobacco Company Limited	Service Industries Limited, Gujrat
Daily Dawn	Population Council, Islamabad	Islamabad Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Daily Jang	Private Power and Infrastructure Board, Islamabad	Mobilink, Islamabad
Department for International Development (DFID)	Rural Support Programs Network, Islamabad	Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (PITAD)
Fauji Fertilizer Company	Save the Children US	Mobiserve Pakistan (Pvt.) Limited, Islamabad
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Save the Children-UK	Oxfam GB, Pakistan
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Islamabad	Schlumberger Oilfield Services, Oman	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited, Lahore
Human Development Foundation, Islamabad	UNDP, Afghanistan	Qatar Red Crescent, Islamabad
ICI Pakistan Ltd.	UNICEF, Pakistan	USAID, Islamabad
International Committee for the Red Cross	UNESCO, Islamabad	WFP Country Office Pakistan
International Rescue Committee (IRC), Afghanistan	UNIDO, Islamabad	United States Embassy Islamabad
Islamic Relief Pakistan, Islamabad	Sungi Development Foundation, Islamabad	Shaigan Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd. Rawalpindi



List of Publications

Annexure 3

Policy Paper Series

- Pakistan's National Emigration Policy: A Review, Maqsood Ahmad Jan, Policy Paper Series # 35, December 2010.
- Floods in Pakistan: Socio-Political and 'Techno-Nature' Challenges: A First Glance, Urs Geiser and Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Policy Paper Series # 36, December 2010
- Cancun Agreement: A Step in the Right Direction? Shakeel Ahmad Ramay, Policy Paper Series # 37, December 2010.
- Mainstreaming Pakistan for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+): The way forward to Readiness Phase, Kanwar Muhammad Javed Iqbal and Maqsood Ahmad, Policy Paper Series # 38, September 2011.
- A Legally Binding Agreement (LBA) - Growing Need for Air Pollution Reduction and Control in South Asia, Mahmood Khwaja, 4 December 2011.

Working Papers Series

- Gender and Land Reforms in Pakistan, Nazish Brohi, December 2010.
- A Profile of Pakistan's Development Status and Green Economy in Pakistan, Shakeel Ahmad Ramay, Working Paper Series # 118, June 2011.
- Causes of Primary School Dropout Among Rural Girls in Pakistan, Gulbaz Ali Khan, Muhammad Azhar and Syed Asghar Shah, Working Paper Series # 119 July 2011.
- The Clash of Narratives: Swat Military Operation against the Taliban, Shamil Shams, Working Paper Series # 120, October 2011.

Policy Brief Series

- Budget Transparency in Pakistan: Findings from an International Study 2010, Gulbaz Ali Khan, Policy Brief Series # 24, December 2010.
- Viable Household Water Treatment Methods, Mome Saleem, Policy Brief Series # 25, May 2011.
- Local Resource Mobilization: A Panacea for Community Based Organizations in District Chakwal, Gulbaz Ali Khan, Policy Brief # 26, September 2011
- The Myth and Reality of Most Favoured Nations Status, Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Policy Brief Series # 27, December 2011
- Baggage of History, Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Policy Brief Series # 28, December 2011
- Political Economy of Karachi Conflicts, Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Policy Brief Series # 29, December 2011
- Pakistan, India Trade Relations: A Step in the Right Direction, Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Policy Brief Series # 30, December 2011

Project Publications

- Women's Land Rights: Research Findings from Pakistan, Saba Gul Khattak, Nazish Brohi and Wajiha Anwar
- Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change in Pakistan, Project leader Shakeel Ramay Formatted

Research Publications

- " Hazardous waste in the Asia Pacific region", Rajendra Prasad & Mahmood A. Khwaja, Review of Environment Health, (2011):26(1) pp31-38
- "National Environmental Issues and Pollution Control Measures," (in Urdu) Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI, Islamabad. Pakistan
- Please logon to www.sdpi.org/publications/ to download our publications

Contributed Chapter Series

- State of Agriculture and Food Security in Pakistan, Policy Options to Achieve Food Security in South Asia, Cambridge University Press India, Shakeel Ramay, pp. 106-136, 2011
- Food Security Afghanistan Shakeel Ramay, Cambridge University Press India, pp. 206-223, 2011.
- Empty Bellies, Broken Dreams, Food Insecurity and the Future of Pakistan: The Social Dimension of Food Insecurity of Pakistan, Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Vanguard Books, Karachi 2011
- Energy Environmental Security: A Cooperative Approach in South Asia: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung: Energy Insecurity and the Failure of Institutional Response, Arshad Abbasi, 2011.





SDPI Partner Organizations

Annexure 4

National Institutions/Organizations

- Association for Humanitarian Development (AHD), Hyderabad, Sindh
- Aurat Foundation
- Badin Development and Research Organization (BDRO, Badin, Sindh
- 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 Institute of Information Technology
- Department of Agricultural Education and Extension, University of Agriculture Faisalabad
- Environment Protection Agency, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Environment Sciences Department, University of Peshawar
- Government College University, Lahore
- Global Alliance for Incineration Alternatives
- Human Development Foundation (HDF)
- Joint Action Committee (JAC)
- Journalists for Democracy and Human Rights
- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL), GoP
- Ministry of Environment (MoE), GoP
- Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), GoP
- National Rural Support Program (NRSP)
- Nida Pakistan
- Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)
- Pakistan Institute for Trade and Development
- Planning Commission of Pakistan, GoP
- Pakistan Council for Renewable Energy Technologies (PCRET)
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
- Rural Support Program Network (RSPN)
- Safe Drinking Water Group, Pakistan
- Sahara Welfare Foundation (SWF), Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Shirkat Gah
- Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO)
- Strengthening Democracy through Parliamentary Development (SDPD)
- Sungi Development Foundation
- Sustainable Agriculture Action group
- Sustainable Development Foundation
- SZABIST University Islamabad Campus
- The Network for Consumer Protection
- University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
- University of Peshawar
- Women Action Forum (WAF)

Regional Linkages

- Affiliated Network for Social Accountability-South Asian Region (ANSA-SAR)
- Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED)
- Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS)- Bangladesh
- BELA
- BRAC
- Hansalim COOP, Republic of Korea
- Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Sri Lanka
- Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs)
- Commission on Science and Technology for the Advancement of Sustainable Development in South (COMSATS)
- Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS)- International Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka
- Nepal Research Group, NCCR Asia
- Pacific Basin Consortium for Environment and Health Sciences
- Prakruthi Centre for Policy Dialogue Bangladesh
- South Asia Watch on Trade Economics and Environment (SAWTEE)
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)- India
- Unnayan Onneshan, Bangladesh

International Linkages

- Action Aid-Pakistan
- Agroscope Reckenholz - Tanikon Research Station (ART), Switzerland
- Blacksmith Institute (BSI), New York
- Department of International Environment and Development (NORAGRIC), UMB, Norway
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- East West Centre, USA
- Energy Efficient Brick Production, Switzerland
- Friedrich Eibert Stiftung (FES)
- German Institute for Sustainable Development, Germany (GIE)
- Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBS)
- Henry L. Stimson Centre, USA
- **Human Resources Professionals Association [HRPA, Canada]**
- **International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)**
- International Centre for Religion & Diplomacy (ICRD)
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)- Japan
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)- Canada
- International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)
- International Society of Doctors for Environment (ISDE)
- Minority Rights Group International, UK
- National Center for Competence in Research (North-South), Switzerland
- PLAN Pakistan
- Overseas Development Institute (ODI)-UK
- OXFAM, GB
- Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE)
- Save the Children (UK)

- Search for Common Grounds (SCG, Belgium)
- Social Science Research Center (WZB)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- United States Institute for Peace
- University of Kathmandu
- University of Zurich (Human Geography Department)
- Zero Mercury Working Group (ZMWG)

UN Agencies

- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UNEP National Committee of Republic of Korea
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)
- United Nations Environment Program Asia Pacific (UNEP- ROAP)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- World Food Program (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

Sustainable Development Policy Institute

Sr. No	Name	Designation
1.	Abdul Nasir Khan	Coordinator MIS & Publication
2.	Abid Qaiyum Suleri	Executive Director
3.	Afsheen Naz	Research Assistant
4.	Ali Aamer Javed	Library Associate
5.	Ansar Mahmood Janjua	Admin Officer
6.	Anum Anwar Khan	Project Associate
7.	Arshad H Abbassi	Advisor Water & Renewable Energy
8.	Asad Raza Shah	Training Associate
9.	Asif Abbas	Security Guard
10.	Asif Mehmood	Program Support Associate
11.	Asif Syed Ul	Project Assistant
12.	Atif Rahim Khan	Senior Capacity Building Specialist
13.	Ayesha Salman	English Editor
14.	Babar Shahbaz	Senior Researcher
15.	Dilawar Nazir Masih	Office Helper
16.	Erum Aly Haider	Research Associate
17.	Faisal Nadeem Gorchani	Advocacy Coordinator
18.	Fatima Mansoor	Associate Producer
19.	Fayyaz Yaseen	Project Assistant
20.	Gulbaz Ali Khan	Senior Research Associate
21.	Hamid Rashid Pirzada	Senior Internal Auditor
22.	Humayun Farooq	Assistant HR
23.	Imrana Niazi	SDC Associate Coordinator
24.	Inderyas Masih	Mate
25.	Irum Erfan	Manager Human Resources
26.	Kanwar Javed	Research Associate
27.	Kashif Yaqub	Mate
28.	Mahmood A Khwaja	Senior Advisor, Chemical and Sustainable Industrial Development
29.	Maqsood Ahmad	Project Associate
30.	Mohammad Hussain	Driver
31.	Muhammad Akbar Ali Malik	Research Assistant
32.	Muhammad Arif Naveed	Senior Research Associate
33.	Muhammad Khurshid	Driver
34.	Muhammad Riaz	Gardener
35.	Muhammad Salim Khwaja	Senior Advisor Education & Religious Diversity
36.	Muhammad Shaban	Accounts Officer
37.	Muhammad Shoaib	Advocacy Officer
38.	Muhammad Yasin	Advisor CCB

39.	Mumtaz Hussain	Security Guard
40.	Sadia Sharif	Advocacy Officer
41.	Sadia Yousafi	Executive Support Officer
42.	Safyan Kakakhel	Research Assistant
43.	Saira Kanwal	Senior Manager Finance
44.	Shafqat Munir	Senior Advisor Policy Outreach
45.	Shah Muhammad	Web Developer
46.	Shahid Rasool	Urdu Assistant
47.	Shakeel Ahmed	Senior Research Associate
48.	Shazra Murad	Consultant
49.	Snober Butt	Receptionist
50.	Sohail Shahzad	Camera Person SDTV
51.	Syed Adnan Hassan	Assistant LAN Administrator
52.	Syed Mohsin Ali Kazmi	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
53.	Syed Qasim Ali Shah	Director Program Development
54.	Tahir Ali	Project Assistant
55.	Tahir Ahmed	Advisor SD-TV
56.	Talimand Khan	Survey Coordinator
57.	Umm-e-Mariya Shah	Information System Officer
58.	Uzma Tariq Haroon	SDC Coordinator
59.	Vaqar Ahmad	Research Fellow
60.	Zill-i- Ehsan	Training Manager



List of Articles

Abid Qaiyum Suleri

- Trading the Status
- Food, food, nowhere
- In the right direction
- Rain Rhetoric
- Baggage of History
- No quick fixes
- Coming Events
- Ask no Questions
- A Sapling of hope
- Slashing a Budget
- Needed: A revised civil- military relationship
- Ours is also a severe governance crisis: *Abid Suleri's interview by Ather Naqvi*
- Food for All: *Abid Suleri's interview by Moniza Inam*

Afsheen Naz

- Baggage of the Past
- Investment Trends
- People's concern by Gulbaz Ali Khan and Afsheen Naz

Anusha Sherazi

- The Dilemma we call Climate Change by Anusha Sherazi

Arshad Abbasi

- Failure to Harness our Wind Energy Potential
- Energy and Security
- Energy and Security
- Energy Crisis - A serious security threat?

Faisal Nadeem Gorchani

- Persistent Neglect

Fayyaz Yaseen

- Federal Ombudsman A Ray of Hope
- E-Governance; the Course to Good Governance
- BPO Industry and Economic Recession
- The course to accountability by *Gulbaz Ali Khan and Fayyaz Yasin*



Foqia Sadiq

- Revival of local governments
- Change in the US handling of Pakistan

Gulbaz Khan

- Urbanisation after devolution
- Not-so-great expectations

Kamila Hyat

- A Question of Priorities

Mome Salim

- Breaking the shackles of oppression
- One Women's Struggle in the Face of Adversity

Moniza Inam

- The Living Dead

Muhammad Adnan

- At a Price

Peer Muhammad

- Dam controversy: Marvi urges action on Kishenganga failings

Pradeep S. Mehta

- Why boost India-Pakistan relations by *Pradeep S Mehta and Abid Suleri*

Syed Nazre Hyder

- What went wrong
- Meltdown or malfunction?
- Growth and the corporate sector
- Opportunities and challenges by Syed Nazre Hyder and Faisal Gorchani,

Vaqar Ahmed

- Declining Growth and Rising Debt:
- Regional Cooperation for Economic Growth

THE NEWS
Encore 5

Pakistan: the big picture

Trading the status

Prime Minister's decision to grant India the MFN status would be a quantum leap in normalising trade between the two countries.

ISLAMABAD 07

Viable strategy vital to tackle energy shortfall

■ SUSTAINABLE REPORT

ISLAMABAD - There is also need to extend the state and should all work to ensure that the country's energy security is not compromised. Planning Commission Secretary General Yousaf Raza Gilani said Thursday following a meeting with the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Commission (EAC) members.

The meeting was presided by the Prime Minister, Yousaf Raza Gilani. He said the government is committed to ensuring that the country's energy security is not compromised. He said the government is committed to ensuring that the country's energy security is not compromised.

'Pakistan-India preferential trade agreement will be a good omen'

■ SUSTAINABLE REPORT

ISLAMABAD - A preferential trade agreement between Pakistan and India would be a good omen for the region, said the Secretary General of the Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI).

The PCCI Secretary General, M. Iqbal Khan, said that such an agreement would be a good omen for the region. He said that such an agreement would be a good omen for the region.

"Ours is... also a severe governance crisis"

Special Report 32

The man in the middle

Profile of Moin Khan

Moin Khan is a prominent Pakistani journalist and editor. He has worked for various media outlets and is known for his critical reporting on government activities. He is currently the editor-in-chief of the Dawn newspaper.

Rich tribute paid to late Nusrat Bhutto

■ ISLAMABAD
Special Report

ISLAMABAD - Paying rich tributes and homage to Madam-e-Jamhooriat Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the speaker and participants of a memorial reference here on Monday said that she was one of the greatest women, the country had ever produced.

The memorial reference was organized by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad.

SDPI's Senior Advisor for Policy Outreach Shafiq Memon moderated the proceedings.

Professor Iqbal Khan, MNA PPP and media advisor to President of Pakistan, said Nusrat Bhutto would be recalled as the mother of democracy, wherever the great ladies of history would be remembered.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, she said, inspired the flag of democracy, stood for a wall before tyrannical dictators, suffered both physically and emotionally, as we could all breathe freely in open environment. She sacrificed her whole family so that our families could thrive and prosper, she said.

"The Iron Lady of Pakistan", she said, was the backbone of movement for the restoration of democracy (MHRD). She said that when we talked of reconciliation today, in fact, it was Nusrat Bhutto who pioneered it by bringing together the country's political forces, even those who were once adversaries of Ziaulhaq Ali Bhutto, to the platform of the MHRD.

PPP Information Secretary Qasim Raza said Nusrat Bhutto sacrificed her life due to the injury she had received during a protest for the rights of people of Pakistan at the Ditchfield Stadium in Lahore during Zia's martial law. He said that she General Ayub Khan for the rights of workers, laborers, poor and women of Pakistan.

He said the PPP workers were beaten, whipped, jailed, killed but never gave up because of the leadership of Nusrat Bhutto.

Senator Tahir Mehmood, on behalf of the MQM and its leadership, said it was great honor for his party to pay homage to one of the greatest women of the country. He compared the tragedies that befell on Kennedy, Nusrat and Bhuttos.

Ahmed Aliyev of the SDPI also paid tributes to Nusrat Bhutto's political struggle and her contribution to the country's politics.

He said that she took over the party leadership in extremely difficult times and stood firm against the dictator of the time. "Her personal courage and a woman can be testified with a number of examples from her life", he added.

Financial Summary 2010-2011



Omer Adil & Co.
Chartered Accountants

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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, 2011 and the related statement of income and expenditure and statement of cash flows, statement of changes in accumulated fund, 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, 2011 and of its excess of income over expenditure and of its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Islamabad,

17 AUG 2011

Engagement Partner: Mr. Omer Adil (FCA)

OMER ADIL & Co.
Chartered Accountants

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

	Notes	Year ended June.30, 2011 Rupees	Year ended June.30, 2010 Rupees
Income			
Other revenue	16	19,059,957	6,407,075
Restricted grants	17	28,671,015	1,451,135
Consultancy income	18	13,101,165	14,752,619
		60,832,147	22,610,829
Expenditure			
This represents expenses incurred on Administration & Restricted projects	20	51,826,136	20,237,748
Excess of income over (expenditure) for the year		9,006,011	2,373,081

The Auditor's report is set out on page 1

The annexed notes on page 5 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHAIRMAN



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR


**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

	Year ended June 30, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2010
Note	Rupees	Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of income over expenditure / expenditure over income for the year	9,006,011	2,373,082
Adjustments for non cash charges and other items:		
Depreciation	326,897	238,610
Provision for gratuity	406,747	-
Exchange gain	-	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	733,644	238,610
Gratuity paid	(2,758,406)	(914,772)
Cash generated from operating activities before working capital changes	6,981,247	1,696,919
Receivable against consultancy contracts		
(Increase) in current assets:		
Receivable against consultancy contracts	(595,663)	(1,012,154)
Grants receivable-Restricted projects	(2,534,547)	(20,034)
Short term investments	(8,500,000)	-
Advances, deposits & prepayments	(4,851,623)	(806,650)
	(16,481,833)	(1,839,148)
Increase in current liabilities:		
Creditors, accrued & other liabilities	6,842,547	(2,405,394)
Unused grants-Restricted projects	3,033,067	3,092,733
Advance against consultancy contracts	10,018,976	3,882,687
Earthquake Donations	-	(230,582)
	20,394,590	4,315,444
Net cash flow from operating activities	10,884,004	4,173,216
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of operating fixed assets	(1,187,094)	(46,098)
Disposal of fixed assets	-	-
Endowment fund	-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(1,187,094)	(46,098)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,696,910	4,127,119
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,100,240	1,973,122
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15,797,150	6,100,240

The Auditor's report is set out on page 1
The annexed notes on page 5 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHAIRMAN



dt: 6/30/11

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR





SDPI
Sustainable Development Policy Institute

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www.sdpi.tv