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NEWSLETTER

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From the Desk of the Chairman

The Burki Institute's 2017 annual report, the tenth in the series we began in 2008, selected the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor as the subject for special investigation. This was done in the belief that there was a great deal of commentary on the CPEC in the media, both print and electronic, that was not based on solid analysis. The Chinese initiative in Pakistan is a part of a much a larger program Beijing is supporting and funding. It is called the Belt and Road Initiative, the BRI, which, at a cost of more than a trillion dollars, will connect China with Central, South and South-east Asia, and also with Europe and Africa. When it is completed in about a couple of decades, it will bring more than 60 countries into China's Economic orbit. The program would be a global game-changer.

In this, Pakistan with Chinese investment of more than \$60 billion, will be a central player. The work the Burki Institute did resonated well with different groups of our readers -- with economists and policy analysts, with people in the governments of Pakistan as well as China, and with business people. We were encouraged to continue with this line of work and to publish a follow-up report in 2018. This we hope to do. Although we did look at the international environment in which Pakistan had begun its partnership with China, some developments since the publication of the report have changed the world in which we are operating in significant ways.

Previous Publications



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NEWSLETTER

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Much of what has occurred and is occurring, has been caused by the rapidly changing policy towards global affairs on the part of the United States. World leaders are struggling to understand which way Donald Trump, the American President, is heading after having articulated "Making America Great Again" and "America First" as the bases of his approach to the world.

According to one assessment, the discussion at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, an annual gathering for foreign investors and executives, "sounded at times like a group therapy session for world leaders slighted by President Trump.

President Emmanuel Macron of France said he had tried to persuade president Trump to remain in the international climate accord, Observe

a nuclear deal with Iran and refrain from moving the United States embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, only to be rebuffed on all three points."

Christine Lagarde, the Director of the International Monetary Fund, said at the same meeting that the Trump administration's threat to impose tariffs on Chinese goods was rocking the boat of the global economy. A trade deficit is not reason enough to impose tariffs, she said. "It's a strange complaint and not the right way to go." It was President Vladimir Putin of Russia, the meeting's host, who used colorful language to describe the current global situation. "The current situation in the world is such that everybody is playing soccer with the rules of judo. So what we have is neither soccer nor judo. It's chaos."

This impression of global chaos was further strengthened by the "on and off" approach adopted by Trump with respect to the summit with Kim Jong-un, the North Korean leader.

This was done without consultation with America's Asian allies. With this zigzagging, the United States was losing both stature and respect in the Asian continent. China was moving to fill the vacuum. "The dilemma lies in the fact that most Asian allies depend on the U.S. for their countries' security while they depend on China for their economic prosperity," said Yang Moon-jin, a professor at Kyungnam University in South Korea. But given the hostile attitude adopted by Trump towards Pakistan, Islamabad does not face this dilemma. Its only option is to work closely with China for both security and economic progress. We at the Burki Institute must, therefore, continue to focus our attention on studying the CPEC initiative, examine its progress and assess its long-term impact on the economy.

Shahid Javed Burki
Chairman
The Shahid Javed Burki
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NetSol (BIPP)

Message of the Month



A JOURNEY FROM SIGHT TO VISION"

"Just imagine that in few moments you are going to lose your eye sight- just now in an instant- how will you event take a glass of water? How will you manage your life cycle? Answer is "VISION". I, Shawaz Baluch, a professional pilot was engrossed and lost in partaking the joy of beautiful colors of life; then suddenly I lost the sight due to an unfortunate incident.

There were two paths waiting in front of me: the easy path of perpetual *Darkness*; and the difficult path of assiduous pursuit of *Vision*. Guess what... I chose the difficult path of Vision. Guess what I chose the difficult path of Vision. Undeterred by blindness, I embarked on a multiple journey to pursue a variety of goals in service to the humanity and in particular the marginalized.

Now I am a social entrepreneur, a humble philanthropist, a mentor,

a motivational speaker and working for the people in the domains of education, health and poverty alleviation with the belief that "if sight is lost, something is lost but if vision is lost, everything is lost".

Shawaz Baluch
MOTIVATIONAL SPEAKER,
SOCIAL ENTREPRENEUR



Connectivity: Road to peace and development

The inextricable linkage between connectivity, peace and development and its emergence as a socio-political and development paradigm increasingly engaged the scholars, social scientists, development practitioners and world leaders in the post-World War II nuclearized world. However, it has gained enormous significance in the 21 century with the advent

of globalization, phenomenal technological advancements especially in the ICT sector and a collective quest of the world community for equitable and sustainable human development.

Connectivity has, inter alia, three dimensions i.e., physical connectivity through land based infrastructure, air and sea routes; digital connectivity through use of internet, social media, e-commerce and other IT tools; and cultural connectivity. The first two dimensions with trade as its key component has a major developmental significance which, a priori, entails existence of peaceful, harmonious and secure order while the third dimension directly leads to a better understanding of the systems of ideas, beliefs, cultures and religions

across and among the diversity and variety of peoples in the rapidly changing world. peaceful world order.

Peace is harmony and absence of violence, hostility, retribution and conflict and freedom from fear of violence. It embodies a resolve to achieve reconciliation and strive for existence of healthy and mutually respectful inter-personal and international relationships. History abounds with examples to show parleys and treaties for peace between the belligerent states to avoid war or violent hostility to establish regional peace and pursue economic growth and development. Peace indeed is a universal goal as enshrined by the United Nations charter.

Development is the expansion of people's freedoms and capabilities to live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals¹ they have reason to value; and to engage actively in shaping development equitably and sustainably on a shared planet.

Rights

The Three Dimensions



Obligation to respect



Not to take any measures which may result in preventing individuals or groups from enjoying the Right-

Development

OBLIGATION TO PROTECT



Must act to prevent third parties (individuals, groups, enterprises and other entities) from interfering negatively or violating the Right

Peace

OBLIGATION TO FULFIL



Must create conditions and enabling environment to facilitate people's ability to access and exercise the Right

Connectivity

These freedoms however, must not be exercised in a manner that comprises the needs and abilities of posterity and future generations to partake the benefits of the natural resource endowment of the planet earth.

The recent initiatives to forge better physical connectivity, for example, China's Road Belt Initiative to connect around 64 countries and approximately 4 billion people; bridging the digital divide by the United Nations; Alliance of Civilization jointly co-sponsored by;

Spain and Turkey; inter-faith dialogue championed by the Vatican and adoption of sustainable Development Goals at the 2015 UN Summit speak eloquently of the resolve to create a peaceful, equitable and prosperous order on the shared planet. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its preamble unequivocally recognizes the need to strengthen universal peace and realize human rights. It lays down *"There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development"*. While all SDGs lead to the creation of equitable, more prosperous and peaceful world, Goal 16 directly enjoins promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

The need for connectivity and trade especially aid for trade has also been clearly spelled out to contribute to 2030 Agenda, in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure; SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth; and SDG 1 on poverty. There are, therefore, strong compatibilities between connectivity, peace and development which are indeed structurally interlocked. The challenge for Pakistan as elsewhere in the world is to the increasingly important "connectivity" to secure peace within and without and to embark on sustainable human development by fully harnessing the opportunities unfolded by physical, digital and cultural connectivity.

Shahid Najam
Vice Chairman
The Shahid Javed Burki
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From Think Tank Wing

The main findings and conclusions of BIPP's tenth annual report were presented to a round-table gathering of intellectuals, academics and government officials in Islamabad a few days prior to its formal launch in Lahore was done with an objective to create some ownership of the policy, systemic

And institutional recommendations contained in the report. Given the value of the work done, it was also important to do a strong follow-up after the launch to ensure that the recommendations are well taken by the government and included in its policy and planning frameworks. BIPP tried to engage with various contingents of the Government of Punjab and interacted with the chambers of commerce and Industry to tap onto private sector perspectives.

Part of the idea was to also engage with the academia in terms of creating mass awareness on CPEC amongst the student and teaching bodies primarily to encourage research on CPEC and land-based commerce. One such event was held at Bahria University Lahore Campus where the BIPP team made a presentation on the findings and conclusions of the report and afterwards conducted a panel



discussion where open questions from the students, faculty members and other guests from the government and private sector were entertained by Vice Chairman BIPP, Mr. Shahid Najam.

BIPP also hosted a lecture delivered by Dr. Matthew McCartney from Oxford University where he discussed the history of

mega development projects to build the baseline for CPEC in Pakistan and drew lessons from history that could provide points of caution to the Pakistan government for its planning for CPEC. He opined that CPEC has the economic and social potential that it promises but if due heed to certain factors, mostly political in nature, is not heeded, CPEC might not be different from some failed mega development projects of the past. An example he quoted was of Greece post

summer Olympics of 2004 where a large infrastructure in Greece was built as an investment that was expected to bring large monetary and non-monetary (prestige) to the country.

Since that did not happen, the wasteful spending has plunged Greece into an economic crunch that has put the nation at the risk of total extermination



Education and Learning Wing

Vice Chancellor University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS)

Prof Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha, Vice Chancellor, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore (UVAS), made a presentation to the BIPP staff regarding the "Dairy Sector-policy issues" on Monday, 9th April at the BIPP office.

He briefed the participants about the history of UVAS, one of the oldest veterinary institutions in the region founded in 1882, which was elevated to become an independent university in 2002. Presently, UVAS has campuses in Pattoki and sub-campuses in Layyah, Jhang and Narowal with a total strength of approximately

7000+ students and a research budget of more than Rs. 1300 million won by the faculty members.

He underscored that livestock was the largest stakeholder in the agriculture sector and accounts for 58.3% agricultural GDP. Over 7.5 million families, mostly landless and smallholders were dependent upon livestock as their major livelihood asset.

Milk, by far, constituted the most important product of livestock which alone exceeded the combined values of all major crops. Pakistan claims to be the third largest milk producer in the world with over 50 billion liters of milk annually. However, livestock farming is not treated as agricultural farming and thus denied the incentives including subsidies, reduced electricity tariff, income tax exemption, relief in import duties etc.

One of the major challenges in the livestock industry is the price capping of milk imposed by government in Pakistan as against the actual cost of production. This foments illicit practices including massive adulteration, black marketing and use of unhygienic synthetic recipe products made from vegetable fats etc. The UHT dairy liquid and UHT whitener seems to have grown enormously to the detriment of the fresh milk.

Dr. Talat Naseer recommended: (a) enhancing import duty to 100% to reduce the import of dry milk; (b) incentivizing small scale farmers; (c), delivery of quality extension services and advice to the livestock producers; (d) consumers awareness about the possible deleterious impact of re-constituted milk; and (e) initiation of school milk and egg program to combat the stunted growth in the young population.

Shawaz Baluch

We had the opportunity of having a former naval officer, Shawaz Baluch, turned motivational speaker deliver a speech "Flight without Wings" on Tuesday, May 22, 2018. He succinctly talked about his journey from "sight to vision". Mr. Baluch, ill luck would have it, lost his eyesight in a sudden manner while he was an active naval officer in the Pakistan Naval Aviation. He briefly shared with the participants the inside story of his life, initially, characterized by his three fears in life: water, height and darkness, and then how he faced them during the course of his professional career as naval pilot

and subsequently on loss of eye sight and his arduous but determined commitment not to be overawed by this physical handicap in charting the different phases of life. He lost his "sight but not his vision" was the driving force behind his effort to develop as a leader to serve the humanity. He enrolled in Bahria University and did his Masters in Project Management bagging a gold medal. He did not stop there, he then did his PMP Certification from the U.S. and became the second visually impaired person in the world to qualify. Being second was not what he sought, his next challenge was qualifying Prince 2 certification from the U.K. He became the first visually impaired person in the world to qualify.

Mr. Baloch is now teaching in Bahria University and is simultaneously a social entrepreneur.

His ventures include providing employment to deaf and dumb women by establishing a stitching unit to help them earn a living; deaf super league; IT training institute; and food distribution to physically handicapped. He urged everyone to find a purpose in life and to help the needy with a sustainable means of earning. He ended his session with a group task. Two teams were created with two members each; one member was blindfolded and the other member had to guide the blindfolded partner to an object placed in the room. The purpose of the activity was to demonstrate how two physically handicapped could be integrated as equal partners; two heads can be better than one; and every member of the community need to extend a supporting hand to embark on an inclusive approach to lead to a more prosperous community and nation.

Maham Asif
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Agricultural Productivity Enhancement *Agricultural Research and Extension*

Agricultural research and extension plays a key role in productivity enhancement. Research generates new technologies and practices that help to raise crop yield and ultimately incomes whereas extension ensures dissemination and adoption of these technologies and practices by the farmers.

The world population is fast growing and is projected to increase from 7.6 billion at present to 9.8 billion in 2020. This will generate an exorbitant demand on the finite natural resources for food, fiber and fuel. Research for development and extension service

In agriculture have therefore a crucial role to play in addressing demand and supply problems in the food supply chain and the agriculture sector in general.

The twin functions of research and extension lead inter alia to expansion of factors of production, increase in new inputs resulting in yield enhancement, increase in value added, improvement in comparative and competitive advantage, direct technology supply through technology programs and incubators. In modern economy, most of these factors are captured in total factor productivity (TFP), which is the main driver of growth. TFP accounts for intangible growth factors such as technology, innovation, efficiency, creativity, and governance.

In Pakistan, agriculture holds immense significance as it contributes more than 21 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 44 per cent of the total labor force.

There is a lack of coordination between research and extension Organizations which is a major constraint to increasing agricultural productivity. As a result, new technologies, practices and innovations are not accessible to farmers who continue to apply traditional technologies which are inefficient and result in low crop yield.

The research and extension issues in Pakistan are multifaceted and include lack of human resource capacity, training and development programs, fragmentation and coordination dysfunction among the multiple and disparate research agencies, lack of effective external linkages, dearth of resources and deficiency of research infrastructure and programs.

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Knowledge Management Wing

Research Papers

Water Planning and Policy Issues with special reference to Groundwater Management

BIPP has continuously strived to play an active role in addressing major development challenges and contributed to informed global debate for identifying plausible options and solutions.

Recently, BIPP publication 'Water Planning and Policy Issues with special reference to Ground water Management' appeared in the International Journal of Economic and Environment Geology. This publication was authored by two members of the BIPP team, Dr. Mahmood Ahmad (Research Advisor) and Maham Asif (Research Associate). Pakistan is currently in the midst of a severe water crisis and according to the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources the country has about a seven years window to resolve this crisis.

PCRWR predicts that the country will approach "absolute scarcity" water levels by 2025 if its storage capacity is not enhanced. The publications dwells on the major policy issues which need to be addressed to conserve and sustain the use of finite and fast depleting groundwater.

Pakistan claims to be the largest contagious irrigation system in the world, which also poses larger task for its management. Ground water now supplies more than 50% of water agriculture, major source for domestic use and

Social Policy and Extremism in the Muslim world

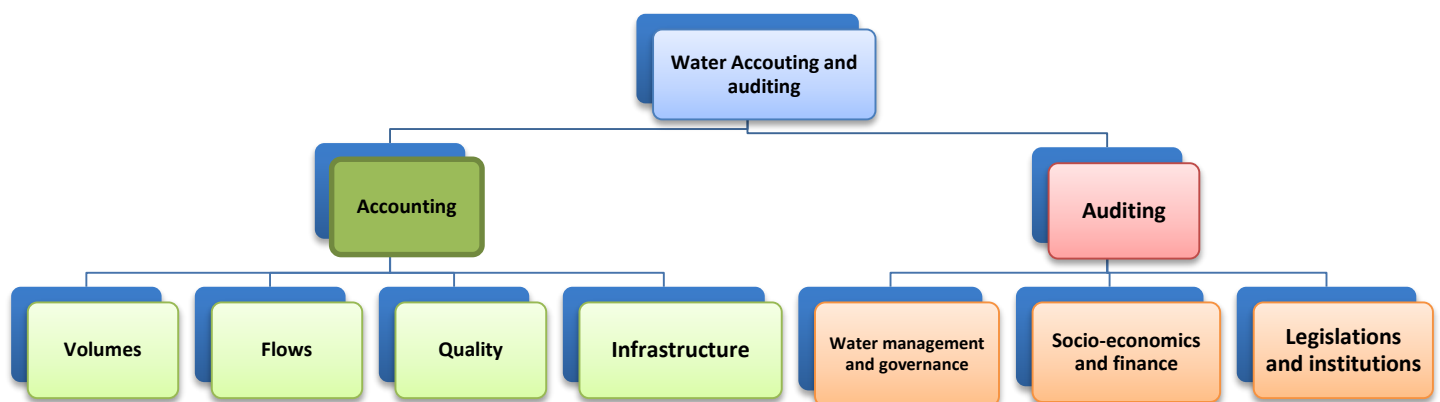
Industrial sector demand, China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) would further push the water demand. However, there are serious quality and quantity issues facing water availability in general and ground water management. Pakistan is now a water scarce country, areas of Punjab have large reservoir of fresh groundwater underneath which are over-exploited. There is need to look at planning, policy and monitoring issues from integrated water resource management. The paper introduces the concept of water accounting and auditing to manage water demand and supply and also highlights the scope of future research work and how other initiative can be dove tailed in the proposed work.

Lack of a comprehensive social policy agenda is seriously felt amid profound political upheavals and extremism in Muslim countries. Mr. Shahid Najam, with assistance of Atr un Nisa, wrote a paper in order to explores various dimensions and instruments of social policy in the selected Muslim countries to underpin their inherent utility towards (i) preventing extremism; (ii) forging a more just, tolerant and peaceful society; and (iii) ensuring sustainable human development. While social policy frameworks may exist in theory, lack of comprehension of the structural distortions at the upstream level and context specific implementation at the local level augment the Vulnerability of people to potential extremism, terrorism and their sense of political alienation and economic deprivation.

The social policy deficit leads to increasing injustice, inequality, poverty and alienation within the national landscape. This coupled with the miserable plight of the Muslims elsewhere in the world, reinforces the radical thinking and view of the "unjust world". The decades of governance dysfunction, politico-religious expediency, and inadequacy of institutional capacity and lack of state-citizen synergy further contribute to the advancement of extremism discourse in the Muslim world. The paper was accepted for the Social Policy International Conference in Tehran held in May 2018.

Editorials

[Pullback on the global front](#)
[What do the Pakistani youth want?](#)
[Watching America from within](#)
[The youth should turn to local politics](#)
[What do the Pakistani youth want?](#)
[Politics of resentment and the elections of 2018](#)



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Research and Consultancy Wing

The agriculture sector is the backbone of the Pakistan economy, especially because it provides useful employment to nearly 44% of the country's labor force. However, the sector needs to undergo major corrections to utilize its true economic and social potential.

The total area of Pakistan is 79.6 million hectares out of which only 23.6 million hectares are used for agriculture while around 8 million hectares are un-utilized. If utilized properly, this massive land resource can facilitate application of modern Farming and

agriculture techniques and thus ensure increasing production and profitability. To be able to achieve the desired ends, the following issues need to be immediately addressed; 1). techno-economic problems like the lack of financing and banking facilities available to farmers, 2). lack of specialized training for farmers, and 3). inadequacy of crop rotation. Other serious problems currently experienced by the agriculture sector include low yields, absence of modern farming techniques and basic infrastructure, and lack of focus on extension and research.

BIPP has been engaged by the Agriculture department of the Government of the Punjab to produce a white paper to appraise its performance of the last year and a half. The research methodology used by BIPP to arrive at critical findings on the projects and policies of the department hinges upon both primary and secondary research tools where focus group discussions and key informant interviews will be undertaken to test the robustness of several projects of the department. The projects and policies here primarily include the smart agriculture project and agriculture policy of Punjab that is a draft currently but soon to be finalized by the Government.



Ali Gill
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Finance and Administrative Wing

ISO CERTIFICATION 2018-2019:

For enhanced process integration of the organization, BIPP is finalizing the formalities to obtain ISO 9001:2015 certification for the year 2018-2019.



Audit Stage I & II has been accomplished successfully and certification is under process.

CLOSURE OF FINANCIAL YEAR:

Pre-audit reports are under process and accounting and financial reports are being analyzed in a comprehensive manner.

Awais Khalid
Manger Finance
The Shahid Javed Burki
Institute of Public Policy at
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Mission Statement

IPP's mission is to improve welfare of the citizenry with particular emphasis on identifying policy measures that will lead to inclusive growth, socio-economic stability and sustainable development, besides fully harnessing the potential for regional and global integration.

Partners

