

## Highlights:

- Message from the Chairman
- Message of the Month

## Focus Areas

- Research and Consultancy Wing
- Education and Learning Wing
- Think Tank Wing
- Knowledge Management Wing

# NEWSLETTER

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## From the Desk of the Chairman

### ***China and the United States: On the Collision Course***

The West's highly negative reaction to China's rise and Beijing's preference for asserting its rights in the international arena should have been expected. The shoe is now on the other foot and it pinches. Look at the way the United States and Europe's large powers behaved towards China when they had all the power to project what they believed they needed to do to take advantage of Asia's largest country. One example from the past would suffice as an illustration of what was done to China: The Opium Wars. The first of these was fought in 1839-1842 between the Qing dynasty and

Britain. The second war was in 1856-60 and was fought by Britain and France on one side and the Qing dynasty on the other. Britain then ruled over India and had encouraged its colony to produce opium for export. China, where opium smoking was a habit, refused to open its large market for Indian opium exports. This was unacceptable to Britain which reacted by declaring the Opium wars. In both cases, China lost.

There are several other examples of what the Chinese call "unequal treaties." These were the agreements forced upon Beijing by the United States and Europe and resulted in establishing what can only be described as their colonies.

### Previous Publications



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Tianjin on the Pacific Coast only a few score miles from Beijing, the seat of the Imperial Court, had large foreign presence in which those who lived there followed their own laws rather than those of China. The British established themselves in the south and created Hong Kong. As Henry Kissinger noted in his scholarly work, *On China*, the Chinese find it hard to forget the past. But this is not only a Chinese attribute. Most large powers base their present approach to the world on their memory of the past.

The United States, in particular, but also, although limited to some extent, Western Europe, are making no secret of their desire to contain China and prevent it from becoming a big world power. It is already the world's largest economy but is growing at a rate at least twice as fast as the United States. Although Donald Trump called China's President Xi Jinping

"my friend" and feasted him at his Mara Lago retreat in Florida, he confronted Beijing in a number of different ways. He launched a trade war against China which had run large trade surpluses with the United States. With these, China had accumulated large dollar savings with which it bought United States' Treasury bonds. A good part of America's foreign debt is owed to China.

Those serving in Trump's White House were long-time hawks on China, resenting its rise and determined to contain the Asian nation. Among them are Mike Pompeo, who served as the Secretary of State in the Trump administration and Peter Navarro, who served as the president's trade adviser. Navarro came to Washington with a reputation of anti-China sentiments expressed in such book as the one published in 2011 under the title of *Death by China* and before that the book, *The Coming China Wars*. Trump and his advisers thought they could use the Covid-19 pandemic as a case for turning global sentiment against Beijing. Trump insisted on

calling the virus with names such as "China Virus" and began to promote the belief that the virus was developed by the internationally recognized Wuhan Virology Institute. It was hinted that the Chinese government was possibly involved. This view is contested by serious scientists who are of the view that the origin of the Covid-19 is most probably in animals, possibly bats. On May 27, President Joe Biden asked his country's intelligence agencies to take 90 days to determine the origin of the virus.

**Shahid Javed Burki**

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol, Pakistan



## Message of the Month

### China-Iran Comprehensive Partnership

Recently, Iran and China signed a 25-year arrangement resolving financial issues in the midst of devastating U.S. sanctions on Iran,

state TV detailed. The agreement, named the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, covers a range of economic activity from oil and mining to promoting industrial activity in Iran, just as transportation and agricultural collaborations, as indicated by the report. The deal also supports tourism and cultural exchanges. It comes on the 50th anniversary of

the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iran weakening the Trump administration's efforts to isolate the Iranian government due to its nuclear and military ambitions.

This deal would increase Chinese presence in banking, broadcast communications, ports, railways and in many other projects. In

return, China would get a normal heavily discounted supply of Iranian oil over the next 25 years. And China would develop free-trade zones in Maku, in northwestern Iran; in Abadan, where the Shatt al-Arab river flows into the Persian Gulf, and on the gulf island Qeshm.

The deal may enable bilateral military collaboration, conceivably giving China a space in a region that has been a strategic preoccupation of the United States for quite a long time.

The partners may have joint training and exercises, joint research and weapons development and insight sharing — all to fight "the skewed battle with terrorism, drug and human trafficking and cross-border crimes."

The agreement additionally includes proposals for China to infrastructure for a 5G broadcast communications network, to offer the new Chinese Global Positioning System, Beidou, and to help Iranian authorities assert greater control over what circulates in cyberspace, probably as China's Great Firewall does.

Iranian authorities have openly expressed their faith in a mutually beneficial collaboration with China. However, it is yet to be seen how much the public and the government is getting ready to giveaway to China.

























**Prof. Dr. Muhammad Saleem Mazhar**  
Pro Vice Chancellor  
Punjab University Lahore



## COVID-19 Vaccination

The COVID-19 pandemic has already led to the loss of millions of lives and disrupted millions more all over the world. In order to contain the pandemic, the vaccination drive is globally underway. There are, among others, 8 varieties of vaccines in use. The Table below shows a comparative analysis of the type, dosage and storage requirements of these vaccines:

**How some of the Covid-19 vaccines compare**

Company	Type	Doses	Storage
 Oxford Uni-AstraZeneca	Viral vector (genetically modified virus)	x2 	 2 to 8°C (6 months)
 Moderna	RNA (part of virus genetic code)	x2 	 -25 to -15°C (7 months)
 Pfizer-BioNTech	RNA	x2 	 -80 to -60°C (6 months)
 Gamaleya (Sputnik V)	Viral vector	x2 	 -18.5°C (liquid form) 2 to 8°C (dry form)
 Sinovac (CoronaVac)	Inactivated virus (weakened virus)	x2 	 2 to 8°C
 Sinopharm	Inactivated virus (weakened virus)	x2 	 2 to 8°C
 Novavax	Protein-based	x2 	 2 to 8°C
 Janssen Johnson & Johnson	Viral vector	x1 	 2 to 8°C (3 months)

Source: UK government, Reuters

BBC

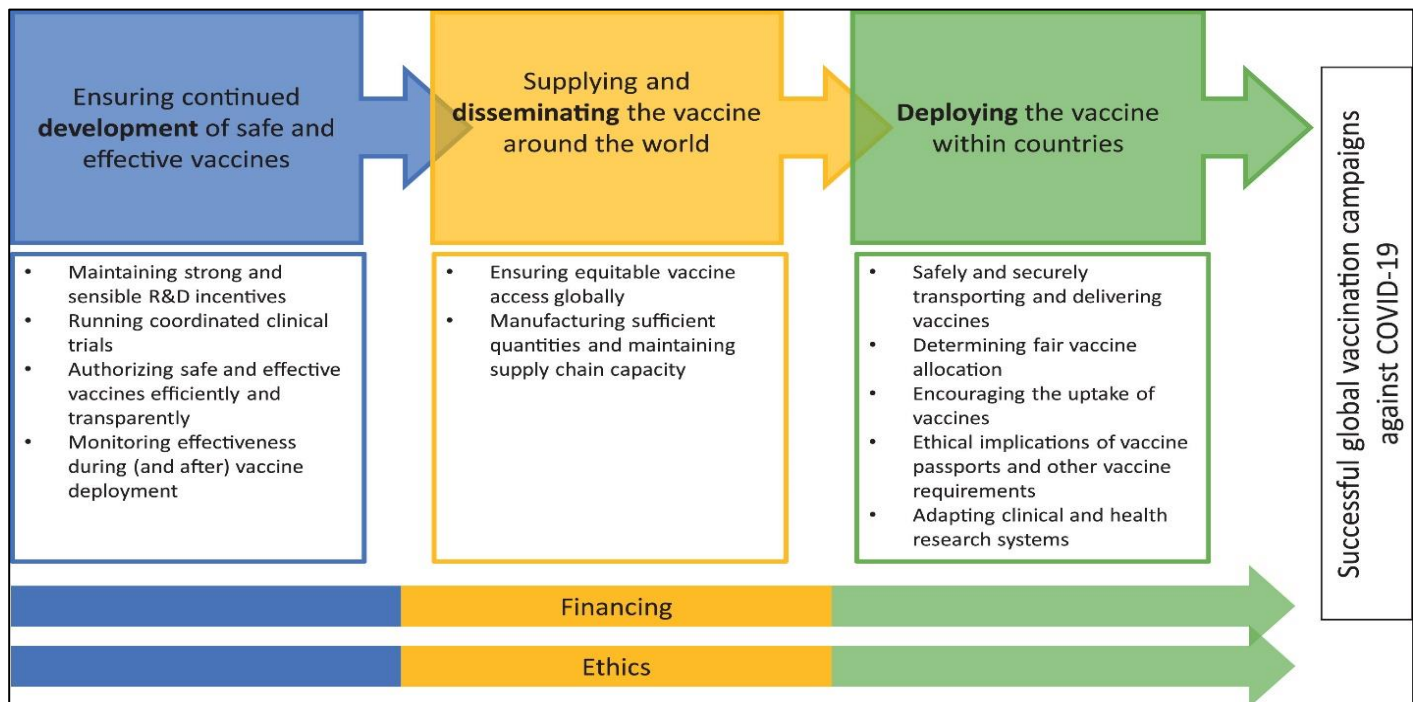
While most of the developed countries have either met the vaccination targets or are steadily progressing to achieve the same, the situation in majority of the developing countries is, however, alarming. Apart from access and availability, there are some critical challenges and issues which hamper the ability and preparedness of these countries to ensure equitable delivery of the vaccines, including resource constraints, fragile health system incapable of ensuring development and safe delivery of vaccines, poor supply chain and logistics infrastructure and dysfunctional policy and

institutional apparatus to deploy and prioritize the access of the most vulnerable populations to the vaccine. Added to this is the misinformation campaign let loose by the social media to taint people's trust and confidence in immunization. The following figure captures the various dimensions of the major challenges and the measures needed globally to ensure a smooth and successful conduct of vaccination drive.

At the country level, while addressing the above challenges, the governments need to adopt a composite of measures to: engage people, community based organizations and opinion leaders to ward off the mistrust and vaccine hesitancy; overcome

the barriers to expedite approval of COVID-19 vaccines; avail the COVAX Facility to access a sufficient share of the global vaccine supply; earmark sufficient resources to import COVID-19 vaccines; and, strengthen the capacity of the health service delivery systems including the cold chain requirements for the vaccine. In due course, countries need to develop the local vaccines production capacity and maintain and strengthen routine immunization services to avoid major pandemic related disruptions.

In Pakistan as of 23 May 2021, total doses of 5.358 million have been administered to fully vaccinate 1.286 million people which constitutes only 0.6% of the fully vaccinated population. At the global level, 1.65 billion doses have been given to fully



Source: Health Policy, Volume 125, Issue 5, May 2021



vaccinate 387 million people which represent 5% of the fully vaccinated population. Now that the vaccination program has picked up, around 200,000 dosages are being administered per day while the target is to achieve 500,000 doses per day in the days to come.

In order to ensure timely availability of vaccines, the

government need to: (a) accelerate the local production of China's single-dose CanSino COVID-19 vaccine (b) streamline the procurement system to speed-up public sector imports; incentivize procurement by the private health sector (there is already a precedent for import of Russian Sputnik by private sector) through collaboration with large corporate sector and the reputed non-governmental organization; and seek international donations including maximizing the

authorized private hospitals, private medical colleges and authorized laboratories and pharmacies.

**Shahid Najam**  
**Vice Chairman**

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of  
Public Policy at NetSol, Pakistan



## Research & Consultancy Wing

### Early Childhood and Early Adolescence Education

Adequate investment in Foundational Learning is necessary for sustainably functional literacy. Learning is life-long. Two age-phases are, however, critically important for learning to continue at the pace permitted by the innate learning potential, and natural cognitive capacity of children and adults. These two periods - early childhood (0 to 6 years of age) leading up to adolescent period, and early adulthood- demand attention.

It was already known that during early childhood brain growth is rapid and the rate of learning is

quite high.

Over the past fifteen years, neuroscience has vastly improved our understanding of the structural and functional changes in the brain during the adolescent period (Scientific American, May 2021, Lydia Denworth: - Age of Opportunity). Recent research has shown that adolescence is also a time of “neuronal fine tuning” - when young people are especially sensitive to social cues and rewards. Social contexts, positive and negative sanctions strongly influence adolescent behavior. Adolescence constitutes a sensitive period for social and emotional learning.

The National Education Policy (NEP 2021) is a welcome opportunity to revisit what could be improved for Early Childhood education (ECE); and to extend it to Secondary education when the adolescent brains learn subject

content while interacting with emotional growth and relationship management.

NEP 2021 was developed after extensive consultations with experts, reminding us about both the fundamental right to education (Article 25A) guaranteed by the Pakistani Constitution for all children until the age of 16; and our responsibility of providing the infrastructure to enable our young to realize the potential of their genes in post-primary education. These rights have, so far, been continually denied. Even though not guaranteed by a constitution, the responsibility to provide educational opportunity beyond the age of 16 requires that “Inclusiveness” become a hard policy goal.

Adopting the aforementioned dimension of “Inclusiveness” requires the assumption of

responsibility to make enabling policies, and a significant upsurge in economic resources allocated to education, with public- private synergistic efforts.

NEP 2021 has recommended a target allocation of 6% of GDP for the education sector. This is highly commendable, however, to

realize this goal requires gargantuan efforts along with the sincerity of intent.

Pakistan has been trying to allocate 4 % of GDP to education sector for a long time now, but has barely exceeded 2.5 percent. During the few preceding years, it has ruefully plummeted to less than 2%, while it is widely acknowledged that an educated population is necessary to prosper in a competitive world.

Yet, the questionable state of affairs in the public policy and governance landscape does not allow this feat. to follow through.

It is hoped that NEP 2021 proves to be the much awaited policy document which will build Pakistan's educational performance trajectory upwards.

**Tariq Husain**  
**Member, BOD**

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of  
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## Education & Learning Wing

### Industrial Revolution R 4.0 and Pakistan

Today we are facing many challenges; the most important and intense one is how to face and shape new technological revolutions which entails nothing less than a consequential transformation of humankind. The emerging technology breakthroughs cover wide-ranging fields such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, the Internet of Things (IoT), autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, nanotechnology, biotechnology, materials science, energy storage and quantum computing, to name a few. We are witnessing profound shifts across all industries.

marked by the emergence of new business models, and the reshaping of production, consumption, transportation and delivery systems worldwide while Pakistan is not catching up with the speed of industrial revolution. Pakistan has not moved beyond industrial revolution 2.0. Technology breakthrough has not only reshaped industry, a paradigm shift is underway in how we work and communicate, as well as how we express, inform and entertain ourselves on the socio-cultural level. New ways of using technology to change behavior and our systems of production and consumption also offer the potential for supporting the regeneration and preservation of natural environments, rather than creating hidden costs in the form of externalities.

Our concern, however, is that decision-makers are too often caught-up in conventional, linear

(and non -disruptive) thinking and are too absorbed by immediate gains to be able to think strategically about the phenomenon of creative destruction and innovation shaping our future. Currently we are living in multifaceted, deeply interconnected world where a fourth and distinct revolution is underway which is evolving at an exponentially. It builds on the digital revolution and combines multiple technologies that are leading to unprecedented paradigm shifts in the economy, business, society, and individually. It is not only changing the “what” and the “how” of doing things but also re-defining “who” we are. We have to catch up to the speed of revolution by transformation of entire systems, across companies, industries and society as a whole.

To increase awareness of the comprehensiveness and speed of the technological revolution and

its multifaceted impact, it is incumbent upon us to not only upgrade curriculums of universities and all technical institutes by introducing new skills but to embark on the road to “research, extension of innovation,

and education” for our economic and social prosperity . For this we have to train our faculties for future technologies to equip them to match the global technological requirements. It is imperative to create a framework conducive for technological revolution that outlines the core issues, highlights possible coping responses, and to provide a platform to inspire

public-private cooperation to address challenges related to the technological revolution.

**Dr. Muhammad Ejaz Sandhu**  
**Director Operations, Education & Learning**

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of  
Public Policy at NetSol



## Research & Consultancy Wing

### Measuring Perceived Training Effectiveness: A Perspective of the Employee and the Human Resource Department

Evaluating training effectiveness shows how useful are the current training offerings and how they can improve them in the future. Arguably, effective training leads to higher employee performance and satisfaction, boosts team morale, and increases your return on investment (ROI).

These days the organizations assign heavy budgets towards employee training, making it imperative to identify what works, what doesn't, and how to remain pursuing improvement.

### Why Measure Training Effectiveness?

There are many reasons why organizations (small and large) consistently measure training

effectiveness. A few being:

1. To determine if the training benefits employees
2. To see the effect on business performance and determine the training's ROI
3. To uncover critical challenges in the training process for consequent improvement

### HR Tools for Measuring Training Effectiveness:

Measuring training effectiveness can be conducted through business research methods of 1:1 discussions, surveys and questionnaires, post-training quizzes, assessments, and examinations. Before the training commences, it is essential to decide how to measure and assess the data collected.

Following are the 5 most plausible evaluation models trusted most often by the companies today:

1. Kirkpatrick's Four-level Training Evaluation Model
2. The Phillips ROI Model
3. Kaufman's Five Levels of Evaluation
4. Anderson's Model of Learning Evaluation

### 5. Summative vs. Formative Evaluation

A study was conducted locally to investigate the training effectiveness and the role of Human Resource department in trainings, mainly at the time of training need analysis (TNA) and the implementation of learnt training concepts at workplace. In this context, the purpose of this study was to measure the perceived effectiveness of training and to measure perceived HR manager role in trainings. This study revolves around three main performances:

1. Learning,
2. Individual and,
3. Organizational.

At an employee's personal level, this study measured employee learning performance to evaluate the declarative knowledge, procedural knowledge and meta-cognition. When it came to individual performance, it identified the improvements in employees' efficiencies, skills, competencies and

effectiveness at workplace considering as a training outcome. In the third area, the role of trainee and the HR department plays an integral part and this was at the level of organizational performance where we gauge the employees' improvement at team work, customer satisfaction, and organizational goal achievement as a training outcome.

## Research Methodology

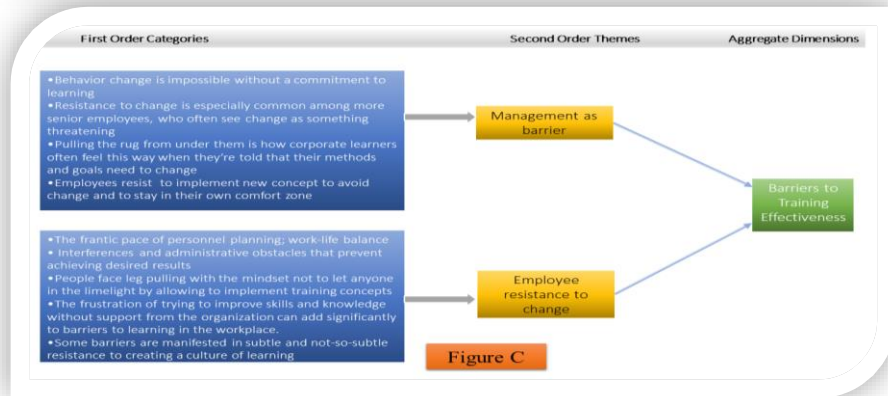
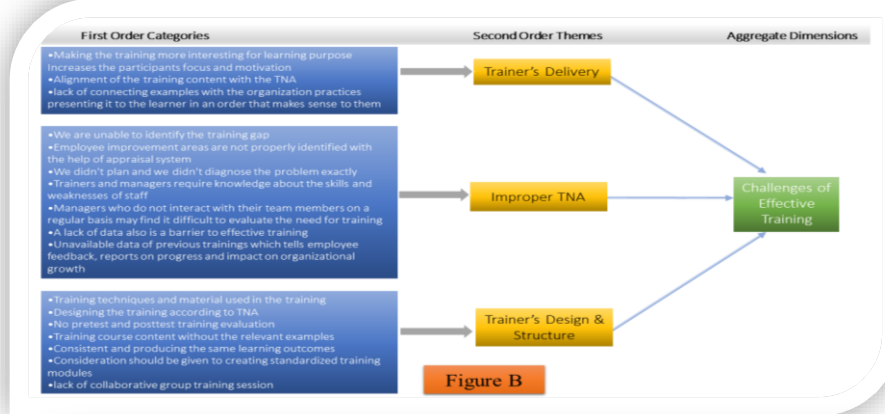
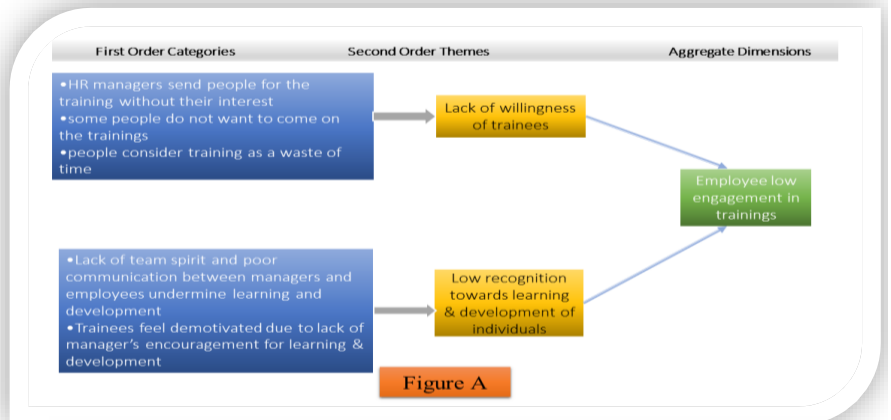
This study adopted a mixed method approach where the data was analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods in which approximately 200 "self-reporting surveys" were filled by the training participants and interviews recorded by approximately 10 HR heads of corporate organizations in the region of Lahore.

## Findings

The results of the above mentioned study revealed that the HR department of any organization plays an integral role in identifying the right training need and creating a nurturing learning culture in the organization. In this regard, three interventions are helpful:

1. Encouraging the open communication between the employee and the line manager - Figure A

2. Planning, designing and delivering the training aligned with the training gap - Figure B
3. Managing the employee resistance to change at the time of implementing the learnt training concepts for organizational effectiveness - Figure C



**Shahzad Akhtar & Asma Umer**  
Consultants  
The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of  
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## Education & Learning Wing

### COVID-19 Undercutting Global Job Market Gains

COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the job market by wiping out 81 million jobs during past one year-round the globe. The ILO's latest report *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2021* predicted the worldwide 'jobs gap' can reach to 75 million in 2021, before falling to 23 million in 2022. The related gap in working-hours, which includes the jobs gap and those on reduced hours, amounts to the equivalent of 100 million full-time jobs in 2021 and 26 million full-time jobs in 2022.

This is a pre-crisis era for unemployment, globally. This shortfall in employment and working hours comes on top of persistently high pre-crisis levels of unemployment, labour underutilization and poor working conditions. Consequently, global unemployment is projected to stand at 205 million people in 2022, greatly surpassing the level of 187 million in 2019. This corresponds to an unemployment rate of 5.7 per cent. Excluding the COVID-19 crisis period, such a rate was last seen in 2013.

The worst affected regions in the first half of 2021 have been Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia.

The drop in employment and working hours has caused a sharp drop in labour income and a corresponding rise in poverty. An additional 108 million workers globally are now categorized as poor or extremely poor as compared to 2019. The ILO report highlighted that "Five

years of progress towards the eradication of working poverty have been undone," adding that this renders the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goal of eradicating poverty by 2030 even more elusive.

Global employment recovery is projected to accelerate in the second half of 2021, provided that there is no worsening in the overall pandemic situation. The ILO report also presents a recovery strategy structured around four principles

- 1) Promoting broad-based economic growth and the creation of productive employment;
- 2) Supporting household incomes and labour market transitions;
- 3) Strengthening the institutional foundations needed for inclusive growth,
- 4) Sustainable and resilient economic growth and development, and using social dialogue to develop human-centered recovery strategies.

**Atr un Nisa  
Research Fellow**

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol, Pakistan



## Education & Learning Wing

### A Historic Rebuff

A new episode of an international setback for the US and of a calculated show of Chinese power projection has come to the fore of

late. A request by the US Defence Secretary Lloyd Austin to talk to Chinese Central Military Commission (CMC) vice-chairman Xu Qiliang has been turned down thrice by the Chinese defence ministry on the grounds of US' being "unprofessional" and flouting the international diplomatic protocol. The Chinese authorities

have rebuked the Pentagon Chief by signaling him to engage with his Chinese counterpart- Defence Minister Wei Fenghe who is the No.3 man in the CMC, rather than with the No. 2 (Xu) who is deputy to President Xi Jinping; chairperson of the body. It is no less than sharp criticism by diplomatic standards that has added more strain in the already

fraught relations between the two countries, owing to the Alaska meeting tensions this March where the American criticism of China at the outset was not received well. The Chinese refused to acknowledge US as the sole superpower and conveyed displeasure towards the lack of US hospitality and apparent lack of respect for them.

These are not isolated incidents. It is the continuation of Trump's unreasonably hostile posturing against China, but also a significant repercussion of US' interventionist policies in the Indo-Pacific region. Recently, US military vessels were sent to Taiwan Strait, while military exercises and three "freedom of navigation" operations were held in the South China Sea, which irked the Chinese. Both nations continue clashing over the situation in Hong Kong and China's alleged violation of human rights in its western region. However, China has utilized these recent episodes to display its displeasure openly which is reflective of its increasingly self-assured global policy actions. It threatens to burst the facade of the 'White Man's Burden' promulgated by the Anglo-sphere and particularly

by the US, by condemning the US' lack of consideration for traditional engagement protocol in high-powered negotiations and interstate relations. It is to be noted that China is not alone in criticizing the US behavior. Russia under Vladimir Putin has alerted the observers to not over-estimate the outcome of the forth-coming summit meeting in Switzerland, as no "reset" is likely. These developments reflect unanimously reduced tolerance towards "American Exceptionalism", and the deepening of the "Clash of Civilizations" predicted by Samuel Huntington.

For Pakistan, the landscape is becoming clearer. Without an iota of doubt, the US wishes to maintain a transactional relation with Pakistan in the midst of its convoluted draw-down attempts in Afghanistan. The US has made absolutely clear its preference for India over Pakistan. Pakistan and China, on the other hand, enjoy all-weather friendship; while Pakistan's engagement with Russia is gradually become more mutually advantageous. One strategic move could conceivably benefit Pakistan if it could once again help the US and China in reaching an understanding as it did in the 70's era by facilitating Henry Kissenger's initially secret Shuttle Diplomacy. Pakistani strategists and the foreign office must no doubt have studied the

situation meticulously to see whether Pakistan's national interest could be boosted, that includes enhanced security, a peaceful neighborhood, economic development, garnering global support for Kashmir & Palestine Issue, exercise an increased political muscle in the UN and receiving fair treatment at the FATF plenaries.

**Aiman Adnan**  
**Research Fellow**

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of  
Public Policy at NetSol, Pakistan



## Knowledge Management Wing

BIPP aims at promoting evidence-informed inclusive policymaking through a unique blend of expertise to enrich both upstream policy process and downstream implementation. Every year, we welcome dynamic young individuals to BIPP's Summer Internship Program (SIP). The SIP aims to impart young individuals with research, leadership, professional, and public speaking skills that act as milestones in their early career development. In the eight to twelve-week program, students and fresh-graduates from the fields of social science, information technology and communication are welcome to participate. This year BIPP launched the second phase of SIP. Around 43 applications were received from various fields of studies and 4 candidates were selected after interview whom BIPP believes most closely match the requirements of position. BIPP appreciate all the candidates for showing their interest in the institute and taking out time for the interview.

On 22nd May 2021, an online memorial session named "In the loving memory of Khalid Sherdil" was organized by BIPP on the 1st death anniversary of Mr. Khalid Sherdil (Former Board Member BIPP). He was among the precious lives lost in the Pakistan International Airlines plane crash of 22nd May 2020. Participants expressed their sentiments in short video messages. The awardees of Khalid Sherdil scholarship program also participated in the session and showed their gratitude for the program team and Sherdil's family. Khalid Sherdil will always be remembered as an esteemed colleague for his core values of integrity and commitment, energy and motivation, equity and fairness, learning and development; for his leadership qualities, strategic perspective, institution building, visionary and inspiring actions; and above all as a person full of benevolence, compassion, magnanimity, grace and kindness.

To watch the full session videos, use the links: [In the Loving Memory of Khalid Sherdil - YouTube](#)



## [Khalid Sherdil Scholarship Program - YouTube](#)

On 26th May, Ms. Maryam Khawar and Mr. Ayoub Ghuri-Member board of directors BIPP and CEO NetSol visited Mr. Shahid Najam-Vice Chairman at BIPP office. Ms. Maryam served as CEO of Lahore Transport Company (LTC) Punjab. She is a development practitioner and accomplished professional. She will be engaged with BIPP as a team member of technical expert for consultancy work and assist BIPP team in developing project proposals.

On 31st May, BIPP team headed by Dr. Ejaz Sandhu (Director Operations, Education and Learning BIPP) visited Mr. Asad Rehman Gillani-Secretary Agriculture Punjab at his office. Ms. Maryam Khawar and Mr. Ayoub Ghuri were also part of the meeting. Both the parties discussed and agreed to set up long term relationships in the areas of mutual interests.

**Samra Naz**  
Assistant Manager IT/KM  
The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of  
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## Education & Learning Wing

### Feminizing the Plight of Palestinians amid Conflict

Gendering the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict, it is observed that the Palestinian women are facing numerous challenges as they work to achieve a just and lasting resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Today's women in Palestine are reported to be experiencing adversity because of political discord, illegal Israeli occupation, and also the "denial of full rights and protection by Palestinian society" generally.

Devastating impacts on the psychosocial well-being of women and families is not uncommon to them. Their living conditions vary depending on sociocultural factors and along with the longevity of the male members of the family units. The genocidal political feud ensures many a times- the martyrdom of male members of the family, who are also the sole breadwinners and social security providers for the family. The sudden erosion of a security blanket and incidence of brutality inflicts trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder

(PTSD) upon the women, leaving them mentally and emotionally scarred for life.

Despite United Nations' continued efforts to improve the access to and quality of health services, including maternal and reproductive health care, the social health protection insurance is still elusive. Red Cross has provided a range of basic health-care services to refugees in the West Bank and Gaza, including antenatal care services in past few years. Yet, the physical well-being of women demands more resources and attention as accidents, illness and consequential sudden miscarriages due to traumatic events of daily lives are a routine.

Women's economic potential has not been fully realized either. In practice, women haven't become full participants within the labor market owing to security concerns, ethnic biases, along with the missed educational and employment opportunities living in the high-powered conflict zone. According to a research by Gisha- Legal Centre for Freedom of Movement based in the US, the annual unemployment rate for Palestinian women raised to 75%, while being 44% for men in 2018.

Violence against women at the hands of Israeli soldiers remains a serious concern. Manhandling, rape and shooting with guns are common practices. Inducing terror and hurling verbal abuse in the midst of COVID-19 lockdown

situations and siege of West Bank & Gaza are common occurrence. This is a perennial issue due to which many families have had to migrate, and become refugees. According to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the women harbor more grief, insecurity and are profoundly impacted by the process.

While education indicators for enrolment continued to show significant progress, challenges linked to access and quality of education remain unaddressed. Enrollment of girls at elementary and secondary level of education is high. But there is a gap in high school/university level education which automatically compromises their future, adversely affects their economic status and the annual national GDP itself.

**Mehak Zahara**  
Research Intern

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of  
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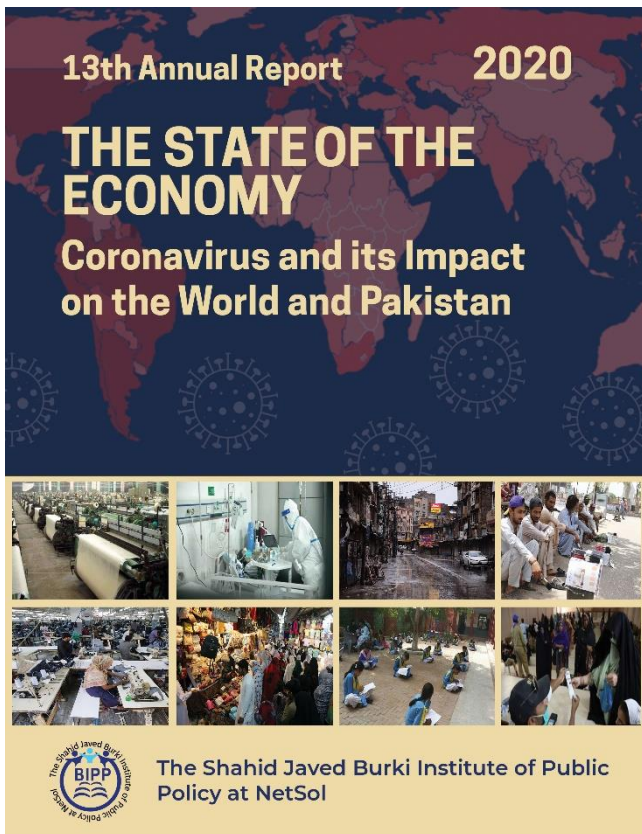
## Mission Statement

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



# The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

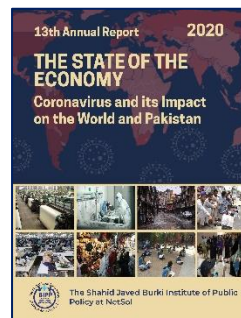


## Who we are?

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol (BIPP) is an independent, not for profit institution which aims at: promoting rights and evidence based inclusive policy making; filling institutional void and professionalizing the key public policy areas; serving as a knowledge hub for policy analysis, development and implementation. BIPP's aim is to minimize this rationality deficit and produce leaders to bring tangible welfare gains for the citizens. Integrity and Commitment, pursuit of excellence, expanding horizons of competence and knowledge, working as a highly motivated and dedicated team constitute our core values.

### 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Report:

#### The State of the Economy: Coronavirus and its Impact on the World and Pakistan



### Introduction:

The Report provides an objective analysis of the economic performance, the interventions and strategies of the Government of Pakistan in dealing with COVID-19. Moreover, it provides an overview of the different approaches adopted by the world leaders to combat the crisis and of different realms associated with the 'new norms'. The Report also embodies specific recommendations and policy prescriptions which the Government could pursue for addressing the health and development challenges confronted by the country.

### Contents:

This report comprises the following eleven chapters

1. Introduction
2. The Impact of COVID-19 on Pakistani Economy
3. Epidemics and Pandemics in World History
4. How COVID-19 Pandemic Arrived in Pakistan
5. Analyses for the Government's Performance: COVID-19 Impacts
6. COVID-19 and Climate Change
7. Jurisprudence in a Pandemic: Pakistan's Legal System in Uncharted Waters

8. The Virus' Impact on China Pakistan Economic Corridor
9. COVID-19: Agriculture and Food Security Analysis and Policy Options
10. Reeling from the Pandemic: The Doomed Cities of Pakistan
11. Where do we go from here?

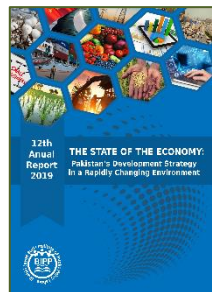
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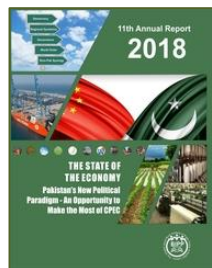
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- World Economic Forum
- National Geographic
- UNESCO institute of statistic
- Asian Development Bank
- United Nation Conference
- Ministry of Health Pakistan
- Government of Pakistan CPEC Website
- Government of Pakistan COVID-19 Website

## Back Issues

### 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Report: The State of the Economy: Pakistan's Development Strategy in a Rapidly Changing Environment



### 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Report: The State of the Economy: Pakistan's New Political Paradigm- An Opportunity to Make Most of the CPEC





## Editorial Board & Authors

### Mr. Shahid Javed Burki

Mr. Burki is a prominent Pakistani economist and the Chairman of the Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol (BIPP). He held prestigious positions during his professional career with Pakistan (1996-1997) including Chief Economist, Planning and Development Department Government of Punjab and the Finance Minister. With World Bank, he served as the first Director for the China Department (1987-1994) and the Regional Vice President for Latin America and the Caribbean during 1994-1999. He has also been a member of the faculty at Harvard University, USA. He has authored many books besides regularly contributing articles to the renowned newspapers on issues of vital national and global interest.

### Mr. Shahid Najam

Mr. Najam is the Vice Chairman of BIPP. He has four Masters including LLM and MSc. Public Policy from London School of Economics, UK and MSc. Rural Development from Wye College London. He has more than 40 years of experience with Government of Pakistan and the UN System in policy and strategy formulation; and development planning and programming. He held important assignments as civil servant including Commissioner Lahore Division (1999- 2001) and the first Chief Operating Officer, of the Punjab Board of Investment and Trade (2009). With UN system, Mr. Najam served as FAO Representative, Iran (2007-2009) and the UN Resident Coordinator/Resident Representative Turkey (2009-2013).

### Dr. Daud Ahmed

Dr. Daud Ahmad has to his credit PhD in Civil Engineering (Hydraulics) from Colorado State University, USA. He is a senior development professional and practitioner who worked for nearly 35 years with the World Bank on large scale infrastructure development projects in different countries, mostly in Asia.

### Dr. Farrukh Iqbal

Dr. Iqbal has more than thirty years of research and management experience in the World Bank across a diverse range of countries and sectors involving various aspects of economic development e.g., poverty, small and medium enterprises, trade and foreign investment, local government development etc. He also served as the Executive Director of the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi.

### Dr. Mahmood Ahmed

Dr. Ahmad is internationally renowned expert on agriculture, value-chain and water policy. He did his PhD from the University of Massachusetts in Resource Economics (1979). He carries an experience of around 40 years, including 24 years with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working in more than 15 countries. He, in particular spearheaded the World Bank assisted Regional Initiative on Water Scarcity of the FAO Regional Office in Cairo; and assisted in formulating the ECO national and regional food security policies and strategies.

### Mr. Tariq Husain

Mr. Tariq Husain is a former staff member of the World Bank Group where he worked for thirty-five years in senior positions. His last assignment was as Director of the World Bank's Learning and Leadership Centre. He served as Director of the World Bank Resident Mission in Nigeria; and as Chief Economist of the Indus Basin Perspective Planning Project for the Government of Pakistan. After taking early retirement from the Bank in 1999 Mr. Husain worked on Pakistan's development issues—poverty; income distribution; sectoral development; public sector reforms.

### Mr. Asad Ejaz Butt

Asad Ejaz Butt holds a Masters degree with double majors in Economics and International Development Studies from University of Guelph, Canada prior to which he completed his undergraduate studies in Economics at York University, Canada. He has worked with ICF International especially on modelling the energy efficiency products and demand-side management. He has also done consultancy and advisory assignments with several multilateral and bilateral donors including the UN, USAID, GTZ and state-owned utilities in the US. In BIPP, he served as Director, Research and Coordination from 2016 to 2018. He currently works for the Federal Govt. of Pakistan.

### Barrister Afan Khan

Mr. Khan is an Advocate High Court practicing in Islamabad. He earned his LLB (Hon) from the University of London and was called to the Bar by Lincolns Inn and an LLM (Hons) from the City University London. He began his career at Fazle Ghani Advocates, the Chambers of former Attorney General for Pakistan. Currently, he is the founding partner of Afan Khan Law Associates

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