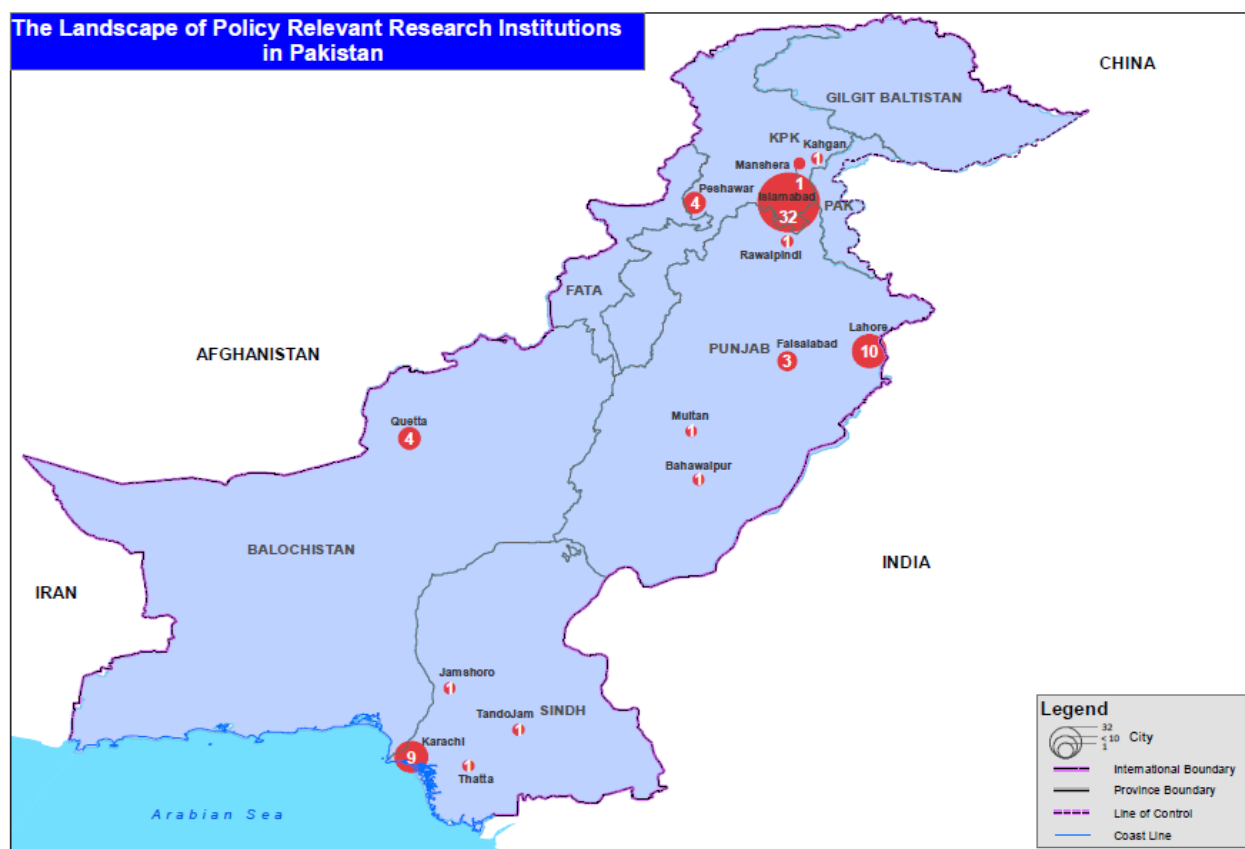


Landscaping Policy Relevant Research in Pakistan: Identifying the Key Actors

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Executive Summary

Commissioned by the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID), this paper is the first attempt to landscape the policy relevant research institutions in Pakistan. In addition to the paper on political economy analysis, it provides a broad overview of the institutions engaged in policy research in the country, their thematic priorities, geographic concentration and sources of funding available to them. It attempts to identify the major challenges and opportunities for strengthening policy relevant research in Pakistan. The key findings are as follows.

- Given the history of Islamabad centred policy making, the overwhelming majority of the key policy research institutions are clustered in Islamabad, followed by Lahore, and some organizations present in Karachi. With the exception of few institutions of agriculture, nutrition and medical research, there is no major policy relevant research organization in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces.
- The concentration of the research organizations in Islamabad and Lahore sharply contrasts with the current needs of policy research at the provincial level. The devolved policy making under the 18th Constitutional Amendment poses new challenges to the communities of policy makers and researchers. Provincial governments therefore need to play a major role in facilitating institutional development for independent research. Similarly, leading research organizations also need to extend their engagement with provincial policy issues to provide context specific analysis in order to maintain their significance in the changed landscape of policy making.
- With the exception of the fields of scientific, technological and security research, the public sector is largely missing from the overall landscape of policy research which is dominated by the non-government/private sector. There is a strong need to revitalize the existing public sector research organizations such as PIDE, AERC, NIPS, and PITAD and to take new initiatives to promote research within the public sector overall.
- The public sector institutions of higher education are almost invisible in the overall landscape of policy research. As the public sector universities are spread across the country, the promotion of policy relevant research in their faculties has the greatest

potential to provide the context-specific, disaggregated knowledge-base required for policy making thus addressing the regional disparities alongside training the future generation of policy researchers.

- The existing policy research is characterised by an overwhelming emphasis upon quantitative analysis with qualitative analysis lying at the margins. While the quantitative analysis has its own utility, the issues of policy research need far deeper understanding of the complexities, informalities and processes than captured by the statistical relationships. There is thus need to encourage exploratory studies employing a range of qualitative methods to inform policies by providing contextually rich and in-depth analysis.
- Theme-wise landscaping of research institutions provides a number of insights, such as:
 - The largest number of organizations is engaged in conducting policy research in economics. These organizations are, however, largely clustered in Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi. There is no organization of economics research in Balochistan or KPK.
 - The research under the themes of agriculture, food security and nutrition, essentially of scientific and technical nature, is dominated by the public sector institutions including universities. Contrary to this, the research directly evaluating policies relevant is conducted mainly by few non-government organizations.
 - The research on health issues, particularly the medical research, is mainly steered by the Pakistan Medical Research Council with a strong presence of Aga Khan University in the private sector. The technical/scientific aspects of public health are also addressed by few organizations in the public sector. Ironically, there are fewer organizations, mainly residing in the non-government sector, working directly on health policies and health systems.
 - The research under the theme of poverty, gender and social policy is heavily dominated by the non-government organizations. Overall, the country is struggling with its capacity to govern, particularly in the devolved landscape. Paradoxically, there are few non-government organizations engaged in policy relevant research on the issues of governance.

- The research under the theme of conflict and peace is dominated by the public sector think-tanks focused primarily on strategic and international/regional issues. There is however an increasing number of research organizations extending their work on this issue covering domestic nature of conflict and its dynamics. Overall, organizations working on this theme are mainly concentrated in Islamabad.
 - The landscape of evaluation is largely individualized with ‘core group of experts’ hired frequently as consultants, alongside the presence of few Islamabad based organizations and consulting firms. The prospects of local institutional development under this theme appear to be compromised by outsourcing the largest evaluation programme in the development sector to the international actors.
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- There is a scarcity of public funds to support policy relevant research. By and large, the available public funds are only allocated to the scientific and technical disciplines while ignoring the major social science based disciplines of policy sciences.
 - Lastly, amongst the donors of policy research, the largely prevalent, short-term *projectised* mode of financing research needs to be replaced with long-term investments in developing research infrastructure and strengthening local intellectual capacities. Some examples of the international donors’ role in strengthening research in Pakistan within public sector and the non-government sector, in the past, need to be built upon.

1- Introduction

This study is conducted in the context of a changing landscape of policy making under the 18th Constitutional Amendment which is a departure from the history of Islamabad-centric policy making towards unprecedented provincial autonomy. This major institutional brings forth new roles and responsibilities for policy makers, research providers and international development partners who are major donors of policy research. Parallel to this structural shift in policy making is the transition in the engagement of international donors in the development process of Pakistan. The UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID), for example, is set to launch an ambitious programme that will make Pakistan its largest development partner in the next few years as it scales up its support to address the key development challenges in education, health, governance and economic growth. Similarly, USAID is already implementing its largest aid programme in Pakistan. The success and failure of these international aid investments critically depend upon the effectiveness of public policies and their responsiveness to the realities on ground. That, in turn, necessitates the availability of a strong evidence-base for deciding upon policy choices and a culture of learning, accountability and adoptability amongst the key stakeholders.

It is important, in the given context, to identify the significant providers of policy relevant research in Pakistan across various sectors and themes. As the mapping exercise is not widely done, this study is an attempt to initiate a systematic understanding of the field of policy research in the country. This paper landscapes the overall policy research in Pakistan by identifying the key research organizations working across the country. It focuses seven broad themes: economics, finance and private sector; agriculture, food security and nutrition; health; poverty, gender and social policy; governance, politics and political economy; conflict and peace; and, evaluation. Alongside identifying the key actors, this study provides a brief overview of their sub-thematic priorities and, wherever possible, the methodological as well as geographical focus of their research. Since 'evaluation' has emerged as an important area of research with serious implications for programmes and practices, it is covered as a distinct theme in this paper.

This preliminary analysis of research institutions, along with two other papers in the series, is expected to contribute towards collaborative research and a culture of evidence based policy making in the country. It will help the policy makers to identify their major stakeholders and

places to look for relevant analysis. It will help research organizations to identify other actors in their field for collaborative research, thus contribute towards the formation of epistemic communities. Research organizations can also use this analysis as a source of information to identify potential donors and their strategic priorities. Similarly, it will help the international development partners to rapidly identify the key institutions for partnership in sharing analysis, research and evaluation. Research organizations can also identify the key challenges and opportunities offered by the changing contexts of policy making and the donor support. Lastly, this analysis will provide the basis for the much needed support to strengthen the overall research capacity in Pakistan.

Commissioned by DFID to SDPI, this paper is second in the series of three. The first paper provides the political economy analysis of policy research in Pakistan covering issues such as barriers to conducting policy research, the process of commissioning policy research and the dynamics of the uptake of research into policies. The last paper, given DFID's strong focus on education, maps out the institutions conducting policy research on the issues of education. The current paper, therefore, needs to be read in combination with other two papers particularly the political economy analysis. This paper is organized thematically and the significant actors in policy research under each theme are listed along with a brief description of their priorities. It also provides an overview of the sources of funding available to the institutions of policy research in Pakistan. The information provided in this paper is based on our profiling of each institution as elaborated in the note on methodology and the details provided in the annexes. The detailed methodology is provided in the annex 2.1. This paper is structured in three sections. After introduction, the second section presents the landscape of key policy research organizations and the focus of their research under each of the seven selected themes. The third section presents an overview of the sources of funding available for policy research and the fourth section summarises the analysis and provides some key recommendations.

2- Theme-wise Landscape of Policy Research

The subsequent sub-sections present the theme-wise landscape of policy research institutions across the country.

2.1 Economics, Finance and Private Sector

Amongst the selected themes, research under the discipline of economics enjoys far greater influence on policies in the country than others². Planning Commission, given its strong in-house research capacity and the ability to harness the external capabilities in the past, and in the context of a centrally planned economy, has historically provided the interface between economics research and policy making, more specifically, through Five Year Plans. This interface between research and national policy is often claimed to be the driving force behind the earlier success of the economic policy in 1960s and 70s. While it provided the economists an influence over policies, it is also accused of greatly shaping the agenda of the academic research in economics towards ‘problem solving’ approach while discounting the creation of disciplinary knowledge³.

As the internal research capacity of Planning Commission eroded over time due to several factors⁴, it had implications for the external policy research capabilities. The research in academic institutions, which was previously influenced by the national policy priorities, gradually shifted from national policy related problem solving towards embracing new set of issues, opportunities, challenges and the resources offered by the international aid agencies. This transition was further pushed by the absence of national policies and resources to support policy research. This shift was accompanied by the gradual weakening of the traditional academic institutions⁵ and the emergence of new actors in the non-government sector in the 1990s. Given the strong financial support by the international donors, non-government think-tanks attracted the best available human resources and gained significance in policy process by expanding the agendas of policy research and adopting effective dissemination and advocacy strategies. The current landscape of policy relevant research

²S.Akbar Zaidi ‘Dismal State of Social Sciences in Pakistan’ Council of Social Sciences, Islamabad 2002

³Ibid.

⁴Khalid Ikram ‘Revisiting the Planning Commission: Some Recommendations’ January 2011, Rapid Response, International Growth Centre, London.

⁵Ibid.

under the theme of economics is, therefore, a mix of traditional research and academic institutions still maintaining their significance not the least due to their structural position in the national policy landscape, an increasing number of international donor funded think-tanks, and some private sector academic and research institutions. Our mapping exercise identifies a vast array of sub-themes of economics covered by the key research institutions. These include but not confined to: macroeconomic policies (modelling, growth and stabilization); monetary and fiscal policies; labour economics; international trade and international finance; welfare economics; agricultural economics; financial and business economics; applied microeconomics; health economics; education economics; environmental economics; economic governance; and, conflict economics.

Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) enjoys the premier position in the historic milieu of policy research in Pakistan. The sphere of influence of PIDE research on policy covers a wide range of the issues of economy, such as economic growth, agricultural transformation, trade and industry, fiscal policy, monetary policy, income distribution, and labour market⁶. While the recent analysis of economics research suggests a decline in the research capacity of PIDE over the period of time, combined with its recent transition from think-tank into a university, the institute continues to have the largest structural capacity of policy research in the country. It has highly diverse portfolio of the sub-thematic areas that in addition to the areas mentioned above includes the economic analysis of environment and climate change, conflict, demography, health and food security. Hosted by the institute, the *Pakistan Development Review* is considered to be rigorously peer reviewed journal producing good quality research⁷ greatly contributing to the research dissemination efforts of the institute⁸. Similarly, the Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC) at the University of Karachi, created to provide policy relevant research, has also played an important role in providing input to the federal and provincial policy makers particularly on the issues of urban and regional economics, agriculture and human resource development, and public finance, alongside its role as postgraduate teaching institution. AERC also manages the biannual *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*. Both PIDE and AERC are primarily supported by the Government of Pakistan though receiving international donor support at times and engaging in the donor commissioned research.

⁶ A.R.Kemal *PIDE Contributions to Policy Making* 2008, History of PIDE-Series 3, Islamabad.

⁷S.Akbar Zaidi 'Dismal State of Social Sciences in Pakistan' Council of Social Sciences, Islamabad 2002

⁸ The institution also hosts the largest network of economists, Pakistan Society of Development Economists that organizes an annual conference on the economic issues of Pakistan.

The State Bank of Pakistan, responsible for the national monetary policy and the regulation of the banking sector, also provides the periodic analysis of the macroeconomic performance, economic governance and the performance of financial sector. The DFID supported and London School of Economics/University of Oxford led International Growth Centre (IGC), a group of economists within and outside Pakistan, has recently gained significance in the economics policy research in Pakistan. Working closely with the federal and provincial governments, it provides the analysis of various aspects of economic growth, firms' capability, state capacity and urbanization. The IGC has contributed to the New Growth Strategy, which reflects the increased role of the donor-funded international partnership facility in producing 'core-narrative', taking over the role of traditional policy research institutions in the public sector. The Lahore-based private university, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), also conducts policy relevant research on economic issues. Economics research at LUMS covers a number of sub-themes such as economic growth, international trade, financial reforms, corporate governance, technology, industrial development, and local markets production efficiency of small firms.

The donor influence on policy research or, alternatively, donors' role in enhancing indigenous research capacity in the backdrop of the lack of public sector resources for research in Pakistan can be traced since 1990s with the establishment of country's leading think-tanks. Essentially created in 1992 to promote environment-friendly economic growth and social justice, the Islamabad based Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) actively contributes to the policy debates on the issues of economic growth, environment economics, international and regional trade, labour economics, and most recently the development of markets and private sector and is in the process of scaling up its economics research. The Karachi based Social Policy Development Centre (SPDC), established to promote social development, contributes analysis pertinent to various issues of macroeconomics and microeconomics, public finance, international trade, and pro-poor growth. Similarly, recently relocated to Lahore from Islamabad, the Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre (MHHDC) was established to provide the analysis of macroeconomic issues such as health and education economics, international trade, economic governance, technology, agriculture, and employment, primarily through its annual South Asia Human Development Reports. These premier think-tanks, initially founded from the perspectives hostile to economic growth, are increasingly taking up the issues of economic growth.

In addition to these think-tanks, two private sector organizations, Islamabad-based Innovative Development Strategies (IDS) and Karachi-based Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR) have also established themselves as significant actors in policy research on a number of economic issues. IDS, in close collaboration with international donor agencies and the government, has been contributing to the economic policy particularly related to agriculture, domestic commerce and trade, industrial development and globalization. Similarly, CSSR contributes to the issues of macroeconomics, and the economic analysis of education and health. Similarly, Lahore School of Economics works on the issues of economic growth, industrial economics and international trade. It also manages the biannual *Lahore Journal of Economics*.

As part of the Beaconhouse National University, the Institute of Public Policy (IPP) conducts research related to the issues of public finance, inter-governmental financial arrangements, economic growth, and the issues of energy. It also provides independent forecasts of Pakistan economy. Another Lahore-based Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) provides policy relevant research related to the issues of taxation and educational economics. It also uses the Randomized Controlled Trials to investigate economic issues such as taxation in the Punjab. Islamabad-based Institute for Social and Policy Sciences (ISAPS) conducts research on the issues of budgetary analysis and education economics. In order to support the Growth Strategy of the Planning Commission, the USAID-funded Pakistan Strategy Support Programme (PSSP) is producing policy relevant research on agricultural growth and pro-poor economic growth. School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University produces research related to various aspects of labour economics. Within the public sector, Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (PITAD) is mandated to conduct research on the issues of trade such as product specialization, firm level competitiveness, domestic commerce reforms, and product and market diversification. Despite a strong potential of policy relevant research, the institute, nonetheless, remains largely focused on training civil servants in the Commerce and Trade group.

These key institutions actively engaged in policy relevant research related to the issues of economics, finance and private sector are listed below. Further information about research interest of these organizations and their institutional capacity can be found in the annex 2.4 along with some examples of their relevant research projects.

- Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad

- Applied Economic Research Centre, University of Karachi
- State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi
- International Growth Centre, Lahore
- Lahore University of Management Sciences (Department of Economics, School of Business, and Development Policy Research Centre), Lahore
- Sustainable Development policy Institute, Islamabad
- Social Policy Development Centre, Karachi
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore
- Innovative Development Strategies, Islamabad
- Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi
- Centre for Research in Economics and Business, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore
- Institute of Public Policy, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore
- Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan, Lahore
- Institute of Social and Policy Sciences, Islamabad
- Pakistan Strategy Support Programme, IFPRI, Islamabad
- Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
- Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development, Islamabad

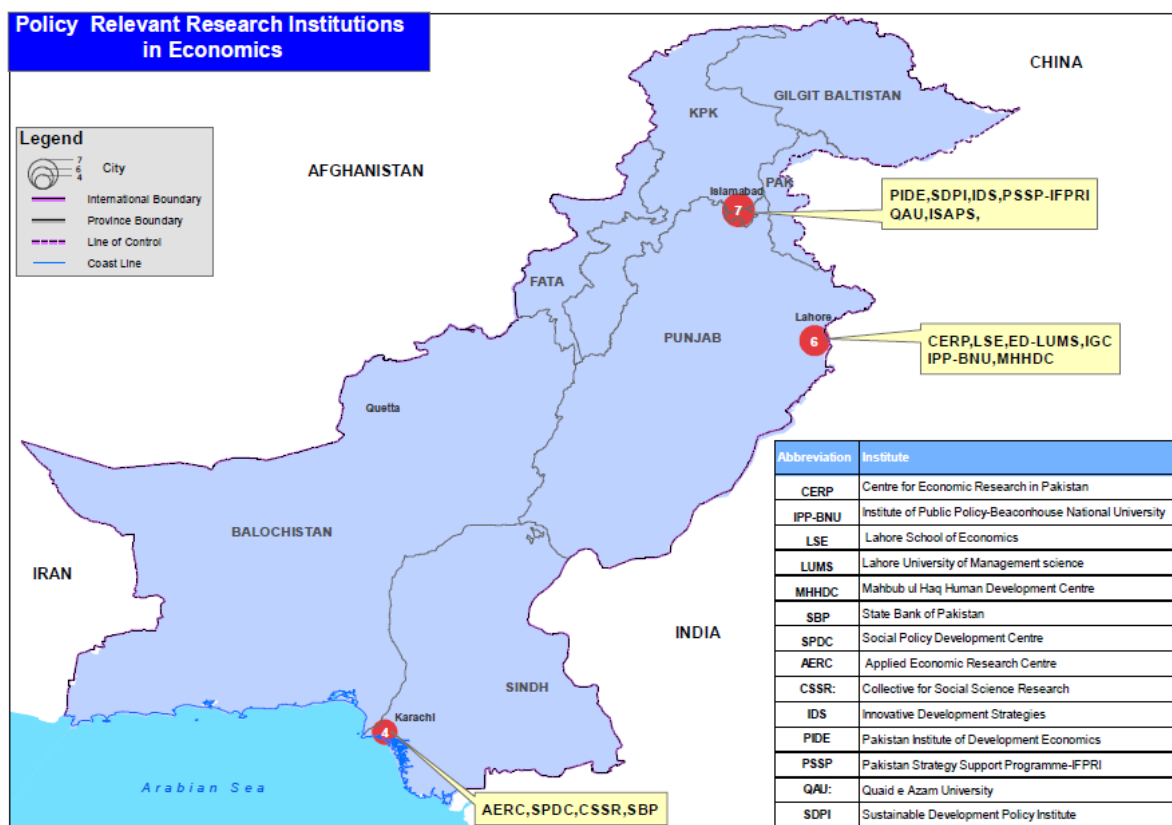
Besides, there is another newly established Lahore-based Institute of Development and Economic Alternatives (IDEAS) which is starting its work on the issues of public finance and welfare economics.

Given the nature of economics research, most of the policy analysis conducted is essentially empirical, and heavily quantitative, based on large datasets. Generally speaking, the research conducted by academic institutions tends to be hypothesised primary analysis motivated for publication in academic journals. On the other hand, most of the research conducted in the non-government sector tends to be secondary analysis, often in the form of analytical reports drawing upon the already published primary research⁹. The faculties of economics at the public sector universities, which employ probably the largest number of trained economists in

⁹ South Asia Human Development Reports produced by the MHHDC and the Social Development Reports produced by SPDC, SDPI's forthcoming Sustainable Development Reports are the example of such annual features with strong emphasis on the economy along with occasionally but focused reports such as the State of Economy by the Institute of Public Policy.

the country, remain invisible in the landscape of policy relevant research. In terms of geographic coverage, most of the research draws upon the nationally representative surveys and other data sources. However, as the Map 1 shows, most of the key institutions conducting research pertinent to economic policies are located in Lahore, some in Islamabad and few in Karachi. There is thus an intellectual agglomeration in Lahore in relation to economics research offering researchers the opportunities to network with each other and at times work simultaneously for multiple groups/institutions. The focus of the applied research based on primary data tends to be on Punjab and Sindh provinces with much smaller focus on KPK and almost a complete neglect of Balochistan.

Map 1: Geographic mapping of the institutions of economics research in Pakistan



2.2 Agriculture, food security and nutrition

Given the huge significance of agriculture in the economy, Pakistan has developed a strong agricultural research capacity as compared to many other developing countries¹⁰. The Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), currently functioning under the Ministry of Food Security and Research, is mandated to coordinate research being conducted at the federal and provincial levels and at the institutions of higher education. It oversees the research conducted by several agricultural research institutions spread across the country, including the Islamabad based umbrella institution, the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC). The NARC itself consists of 15 research institutes focused on various aspects of agriculture. Some other research institutes working under the PARC include: Quetta-based Arid Zone Research Centre's (AZRC) with presence in other provinces; Karachi-based Southern Zone Agricultural Research Centre (SARC) consisting of six research institutes; Karakoram Agricultural Research Institute for Northern Areas (KARINA); Mansehra-based (in KPK) National Tea Research Institute (NTRI); and, Thatta-based (Sindh) National Sugar Cane Research Institute (NSCRI). In addition to its several on-going initiatives, the PARC is currently implementing two large-scale agricultural research projects. The first project, the Research for Agricultural Development Programme (RADP), funded under the Public Sector Development Programme, aims to conduct research to ensure food security, maximize productivity, the up-gradation of research facilities, and the overall agricultural development. The second project, the Agricultural Linkages Programme (ALP) strengthens collaboration between Pakistani and American scientists and institutions of agricultural research.

Several other public sector organizations are working on agricultural research outside the PARC umbrella. These include: Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources; National Fertilizer Development Centre; National Veterinary Laboratory; Marine Fisheries Department; and, four institutions working under the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission focused on bio-technology and genetic engineering. Apart from these institutions working at the federal level, provincial governments are also extensively engaged in agricultural research. The Punjab government manages agricultural research through the Punjab Agricultural Research Board and Ayub Agricultural Research Institute. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa organizes its research under the Agriculture Research System, and Sindh under the Agriculture Research Institute, Tandojam. The Directorate of Agricultural Research and the

¹⁰ ASTI 2007 <http://www.asti.cgiar.org/publications/pakistan-note>

Directorate of Research and Supplies of Livestock are responsible for Balochistan government's agricultural research activities.

Pakistan also has fairly developed institutions of higher education within the agriculture sector. The University of Agriculture Faisalabad is the largest agricultural teaching and research facility in the country. Similarly, the Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam, Agricultural University Peshawar, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi, and the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore are actively engaged in research alongside providing the trained human resources for agricultural research in the country. Major themes of agricultural research in Pakistan include¹¹: crop genetic improvement; pest and disease control; livestock genetic improvement and disease control; soil, water, and natural resources; and, post-harvest.

The National Institute of Health (NIH), under the Federal Government, is the premier research institution working on the issues of nutrition since 1967. The Nutrition Division of the NIH is responsible for the monitoring and surveillance of nutrition situation in the country through various research and nutrition programmes and plays the advisory role in the relevant policies. Based on research, it develops the food standards for the processed and the unprocessed food. The Division consists of several laboratories for biochemical testing of food for public, private and industrial sector, food inspection, iodine testing of salt, wheat flour fortification, and hazard analysis critical control points (HACCP).

Apart from this fairly developed public sector institutional base in the research on the productivity and quality aspects of food and nutrition, there are several other institutions conducting policy relevant research in the areas directly pertinent to agriculture, food security and nutrition related policies. The Sustainable Development Policy Institute actively contributes to the policies to ensure food security by providing national level food (in) security analysis, uncovering regional (district level) disparities in the availability, access, utilization and the vulnerability of food through its periodic Food Security Analysis reports. It plays a dynamic role in the development of various national plans for food security such as Prime Minister's Zero Hunger Programme (2012). Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) has long been contributing research on the issues of agricultural economics. The Innovative Development Strategies (IDS) is also engaged in the research

¹¹ Agriculture Science and Technology Indicators (2003, 2007): <http://www.asti.cgiar.org/publications/pakistan-note>

related to agricultural development and food security. It is currently partner in the PSSP that is a USAID-funded collaborative programme of Planning Commission and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). The PSSP conducts policy relevant research on capacity strengthening and outreach to promote agricultural growth, food security and water management. The Institute of Public Policy, BNU, Lahore, is currently engaged in the nutritional research, geographically focusing on Punjab province. The Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR) is engaged in research on the issues of food price volatility, nutritional analysis and the political economy analysis of food/nutrition. Recently, the Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre (MHHDC) has also provided the South Asia wide regional analysis of food security.

Given the centrality of nutrition in health, particularly in the context of highly prevalent maternal and neonatal malnutrition, PMRC supports research through various medical colleges and a dedicated centre on nutrition at the Punjab Medical College Faisalabad. Although with limited financial resources, the Council gives high priority to nutrition and food fortification while commissioning research. Health research at the Aga Khan University also contributes towards various aspects of nutrition. Within the private sector, the Micronutrient Initiative (MI) plays an important role in generating the analysis of the issues such as the fortification of micronutrients in food.

As it is obvious from this brief analysis, the focus of policy research under this theme is essentially on the technical/scientific aspects of producing nutritious and quality food with few think-tanks providing policy analysis. However, there is a little emphasis on the issues of access to food, operations of the local markets, the intra-household food distribution and dietary management, the significance of gender relations in food security, and the knowledge and awareness of nutritional and dietary practices. Overall, the understanding of various relationships in the households and communities, in the context of food security, appears to be limited. The persistence of food insecurity and malnutrition particularly amongst certain groups of population despite improved food production demands the understanding of these complex phenomena and the underlying subtle processes, which would involve rigorous research, perhaps by drawing upon the social science based qualitative analysis.

Below is the list of these key institutions engaged in various aspects of nutritional research. Further details about them can be found in the annex 2.4.

Nutritional research institution

- National Institute of Health, Islamabad

Agricultural research institutions

- Pakistan Agriculture Research Centre
 - National Agriculture Research Centre
 - Institutions under NARC (15)
 - Other Institutions under PARC
- Federal/provincial Institutions other than PARC

Higher education institutions

- University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
- Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam
- Agricultural University Peshawar,
- Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi
- University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore

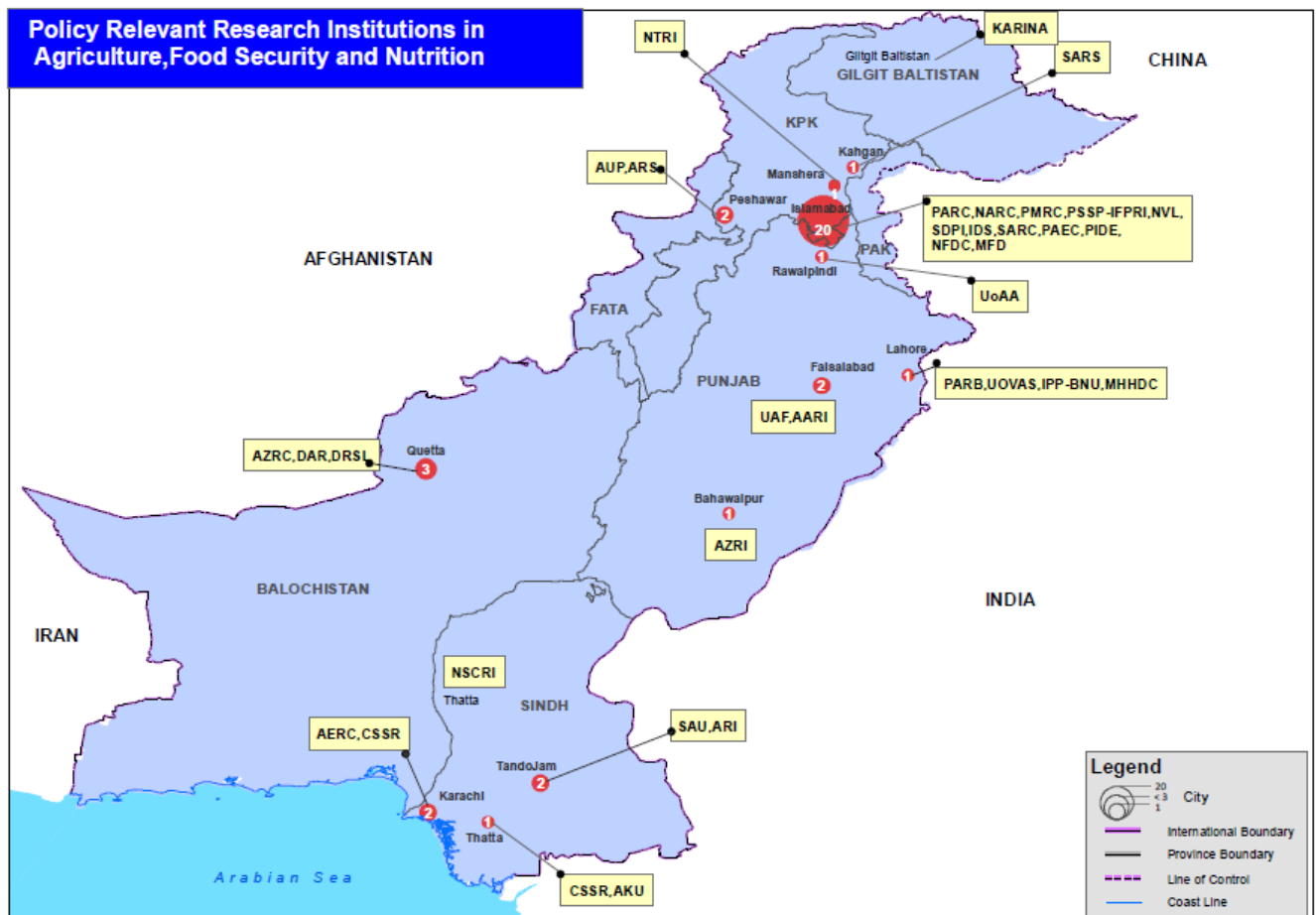
Policy research institutes

- Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad
- Pakistan Strategy Support Programme, Islamabad
- Innovative Development Strategy, Islamabad
- Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore
- Pakistan Medical Research Council
 - Nutrition Research Centre, Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad
- Aga Khan University, Karachi
- Micronutrient Initiative, Islamabad
- Institute of Public Policy, BNU, Lahore

Agricultural research is primarily funded by the federal and provincial governments. The ongoing RADP is a large-scale project, which is funded by the federal government under the Public Sector Development Programme. The overall geographic coverage of the research under this theme is fairly widespread. Given the varying nature of agricultural zones, research institutions are spread across the country though Islamabad-based NARC receives major share of resources. Medical research, though very limited in scope and capacity, is also

spread across the country. Most of the institutions providing policy analysis are, however, Islamabad-based with limited presence in Lahore and Karachi. There is as such no policy research institution based in Balochistan and KPK.

Map 2: Geographic mapping of policy relevant research organizations: agriculture, food security and nutrition



2.3 Health

The landscape of policy relevant health research in Pakistan consists of medical research, public health research and health policies/systems research. The Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC), working under the Federal Government, is the premier institution to

coordinate and commission health research in the country. While it is essentially focused on medical research, it also covers community and public health, and health systems. Its priority areas include: expanded programme on immunization; aids prevention and control; nutrition; hepatitis control and prevention; blindness; TB control; malaria control; maternal, neonatal and child health; family planning and primary healthcare; Lady Health Workers' problems, assessment and evaluation; food fortification; and, trauma prevention and care. Apart from awarding research grants to individual researchers, the Council steers research at 13 centres housed in various medical universities and colleges across the country. Another federal entity, the National Institute of Health (NIH) is mandated to conduct policy research on the issues of public health essentially through laboratory testing and field investigation of infectious disease and epidemics, and the development of vaccines. The medical universities in Pakistan, in general, have very limited research tradition and are focused almost exclusively on teaching. Karachi-based Aga Khan University however, appears to be an exception and conducts research on a wide range of issues of health, including public health, maternal and neonatal health and non-communicable diseases.

Apart from these institutions, primarily rooted in the tradition of medical and clinical enquiry, there are few other institutions engaged in research related to health policy, planning, management and governance. The Islamabad-based National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), currently facing serious capacity constraints, is mandated to conduct research on reproductive health and various aspects of demography. It continues to conduct the large-scale Pakistan Demography and Health Surveys that provide highly useful database on the socio-economic aspects of health and demography. It also conducts the evaluation studies of various reproductive health services provided by the government.

The Islamabad based non-government organization Heartfile has emerged as a leading think-tank on health issues and continues to provide policy relevant analysis of the health systems, governance, financing health sector, public-private partnership in health provision and non-communicable/chronic diseases. The Health Services Academy (HSA), Islamabad, working under the Federal Government has evolved as a public health teaching and research institute. Although focused more on teaching, the HSA engages in research on various aspects of public health. The analysis of health system has always been the priority theme of the Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre's South Asia Human Development Reports with some of the reports exclusively focusing on health. Another Islamabad-based organization, Research and Development Solutions (RADS) is also actively producing policy

relevant research on the issues of reproductive health. The Pakistan chapter of Population Council works on the issues of reproductive health, including safe motherhood, at times, through large-scale research projects in various parts of the country. Similarly, the Collective for Social Science Research in Karachi has been working on the issues of maternal and neonatal health in Sindh.

Following is the list of these major actors engaged in health related research in Pakistan.

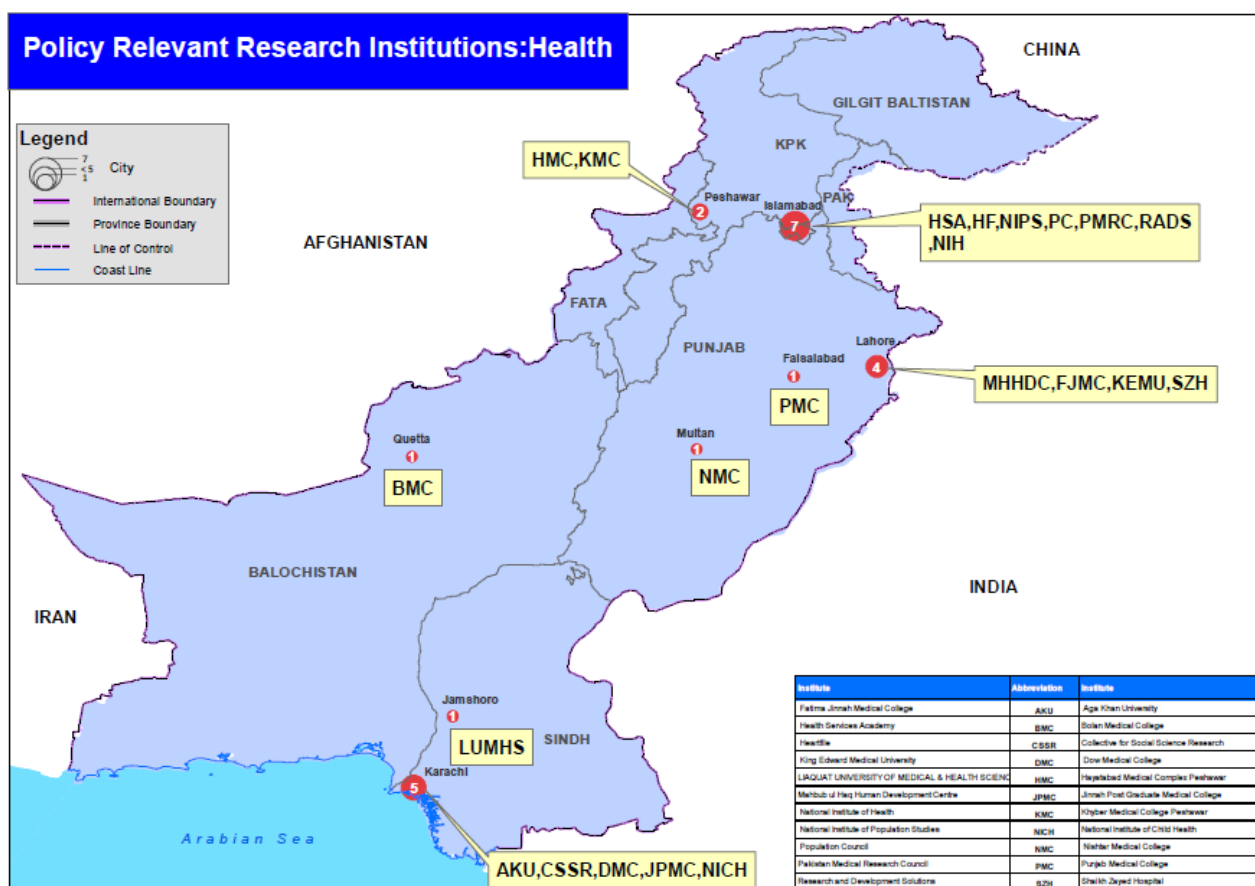
- Pakistan Medical Research Council, Islamabad
 - Fatima Jinnah Medical College (FJMC), Lahore. (Heart diseases)
 - Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre (JPMC), Karachi. (Gastrointestinal disorders)
 - Khyber Medical College (KMC), Peshawar. (Community Health)
 - King Edward Medical College (KEMC), Lahore. (Tuberculosis)
 - National Institute of Health (NIH) (Communicable Diseases)
 - Nishtar Medical College (NMC), Multan. (Community Health)
 - Bolan Medical College (BMC), Quetta. (Metabolic Disorders)
 - Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro. (Community Health)
 - Punjab Medical College (PMC), Faisalabad. (Nutrition)
 - Hayatabad Medical Complex (HMC), Peshawar. (Health Systems Research)
 - Shaikh Zayed Hospital (SZH), Lahore. (Health Systems Research)
 - Dow Medical College (DMC), Karachi. (Health Systems Research)
 - National Institute of Child Health (NICH), Karachi. (Pediatrics)
- Aga Khan University, Karachi
- National Institute of Health, Islamabad
- National Institute of Population Studies, Islamabad
- Heartfile, Islamabad

- Health Services Academy, Islamabad
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore
- Research and Development Solutions, Islamabad
- Population Council, Islamabad

While the medical research coordinated by the Pakistan Medical Research Council is spread across the country, the health focused think-tanks are largely clustered in Islamabad with history of engagement with the national/federal level policies. However, in the post devolution scenario, when provincial governments are mandated to design their health policies independently, there is a growing need for the context specific, provincial based research and policy analysis. Fulfilling this need may require initiatives that would encourage the establishment of new think-tanks focused on provincial health policies. It may also need expanding the capacity of existing research institutions to engage with provincial policies through disaggregated research and analysis. Moreover, as some of the existing analysis of the field has identified the overall deficiency of qualified human resources and the absence of enabling environment for research¹², there is a strong need for major programmes to strengthen health research in the country.

Map 3: Geographic mapping of policy relevant research institutions: Health

¹² For details, see Hyder AA, Akhter T, Qayyum A. Capacity development for health research in Pakistan: the effects of doctoral training. *Health Policy and Planning* 2003;18:338-43.



2.4 Poverty, gender and social policy

The pursuit of high economic growth in the 1960s and 70s, the consequent inequalities and the subsequent policies of structural adjustment resulted in the emergence of think-tanks in the 1990s, rigorously advancing the agenda of social justice. While the public sector think-tanks such as PIDE and AERC had long been working on the issues of poverty and inequality, the non-government actors such as SDPI, SPDC and MHHDC have been contributing to the policy discourse from diverse perspectives. With the increasing number of non-government organizations, the existing landscape of policy research under this theme appears heavily dominated by the donor-funded, non-government organizations albeit some presence of the public sector organizations.

The SPDC is the most prominent institution conducting policy relevant research under this theme. It contributes to the national programmes such as Social Action Programme II and the Benazir Income Support Programme. Gender and poverty are the two core thematic areas of

research at SPDC. Since its inception, it has produced 11 annual flagship reports, ‘Social Development in Pakistan’ in addition to the numerous research and policy reports on gender, poverty, inequality and social protection. Similarly, SDPI has historically retained a strong focus on gender equality, the rights of the religious minorities particularly in the context of education, workers’ welfare, livelihoods, environment-poverty nexus, poverty and social impact assessment of the development interventions. It has recently evolved its research programme on multidimensional poverty that contributes to the policy debates on estimation techniques, regional inequalities, and strategies to reduce poverty and inequality.

The MHHDC, primarily through its South Asia Human Development Reports, has provided analysis on a range of issues such as gender, poverty, inequality and the overall social and human development policies. Its five-year research programme on education and poverty¹³ (2005-10) has provided a rigorous analysis of the social, economic and human development outcomes of education for the poor, generating evidence base for social and economic development policies. It is important to note that the tradition of poverty research at PIDE dates back to the early 1970s when the issue was yet to find the due space in the economics literature and the international development agenda¹⁴. The contemporary research at PIDE builds on previous work and contributes to methodological issues, regional inequality, impact of economic policies on poverty, and the assessment of poverty reduction programmes¹⁵.

The CSSR contributes to the policy research on a range of issues under this theme, such as women rights and women health, social structures and social hierarchy, the dynamics of poverty and inequality, housing for the poor and social protection. It has played an active role in evolving the Benazir Income Support Programme. The AERC also works on the issues of social sector development, poverty, rural-urban disparities, and gender inequality and had contributed to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2004. The ISAPS produces research on social policy though more focused on education. It also manages the Journal of Social and Policy Sciences. The IPP-BNU, primarily focused on the Punjab, works closely with the provincial government on the issues of social sector expenditures, and poverty focused gender-based budgetary analysis. The Development Policy Research Centre (DPRC) at LUMS works on the issues of access to social services, child labour and women, dynamics

¹³ DFID funded and University of Cambridge led ‘Research Consortium on Educational Outcomes and Poverty (RECOUP)’ 2005-10.

¹⁴ S.M. Naseem, ‘A Review of Studies on Poverty in Pakistan: Origin, Evolution, Thematic Content and Future Direction’, 2012, History of PIDE Series 6, Islamabad

¹⁵ Ibid.

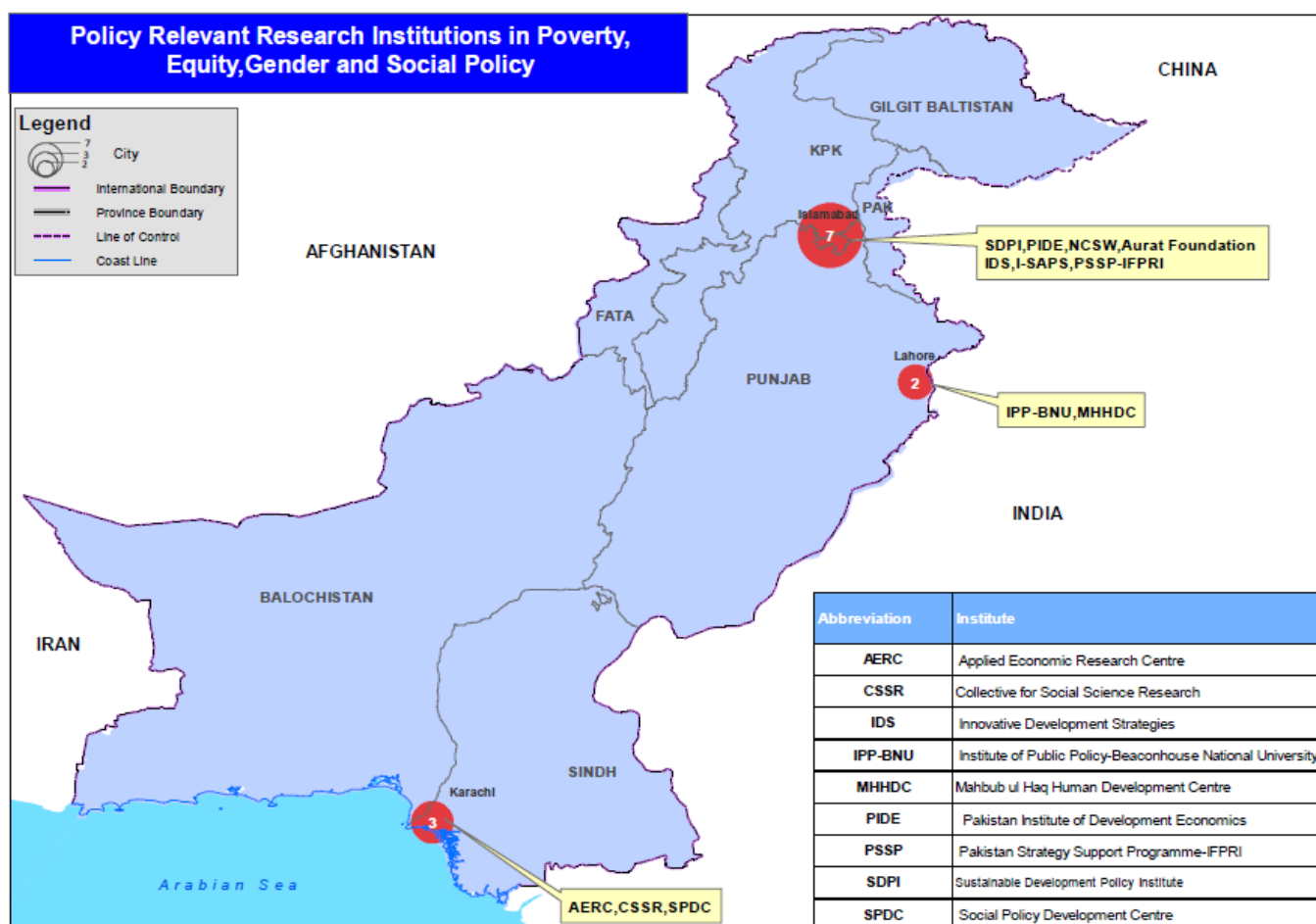
and determinants of poverty, and the distribution of economic growth. The PSSP is working on the issues of rural development and pro-poor growth. The National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW), a statutory body evaluates laws, rules, regulations, institutional processes affecting the status of woman, also facilitates research and analysis on gender issues. It has produced reports on the legal and political frameworks for women rights, political participation of women, honour killing and family laws. Amongst the NGOs, Aurat Foundation has been engaged in conducting and facilitating policy relevant research for the legislation on woman rights and violence against woman.

The list of major institutions engaged in the policy research on the issue related to this theme is given below. Further information about these institutions can be found in the annex 2.4.

- Social Policy Development Centre, Karachi
- Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore
- Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
- Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi
- Applied Economics Research Centre, Karachi,
- Institute for Social and Policy Sciences, Islamabad
- Institute for Public Policy, BNU, Lahore
- Development Policy Research Centre, LUMS, Lahore
- Pakistan Strategy Support Programme, Islamabad
- The National Commission on the Status of Woman, Islamabad
- Aurat Foundation, Islamabad.

There is no significant actor, working under this theme, based in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, or engaged with the two provincial governments. Such a pattern of policy research is alarming given the devolved policy process. The increased provincial autonomy in the social development policy making presents new challenges to the established think-tanks, exposing their capacity constraints to engage with multiple actors in policy arena, and the increasing demand for the context specific analysis. It is unclear at the moment how would these institutions respond to this challenge.

Map 4: Geographic mapping of policy relevant research organizations: Poverty, gender and social policy



2.5 Governance, politics and political economy

Most of the research under this theme is focused on a range of governance issues with lesser explicit emphasis upon the analysis of politics and political economy. Much of the existing research capacity under this theme lies within the international donor supported non-government sector. The overall weak state of social sciences in the academia¹⁶ does not provide the skill base required for the complex social science based analysis of politics and political economy, and the inter-disciplinarity involved in the study of governance. In what

¹⁶Zaidi 2002

follows, we provide a brief overview of the key actors conducting policy relevant research in this area.

Governance is one of the six core thematic areas pursued by SDPI. The current focus of SDPI research under this theme has been on the issues of social accountability and citizens' participation in accountability, mapping of illegal economy, energy governance, and economic governance. It has recently rolled out a DFID-funded five-year programme on women participation in the politics, improvement of service delivery and community level dispute resolution¹⁷. It is also hosting a competitive postgraduate funding programme, 'IDRC-SDPI Fellowships in Governance, Security and Social Justice in South Asia', a scheme which funds 15 doctoral and M. Phil projects on governance. Governance is also the core-theme of research at the SPDC with focus upon devolution and decentralization, public-private partnership, and regulation and deregulation. Similarly, governance is central to the policy analysis provided in the annual South Asia Human Development Reports by the MHHDC, particularly from the social, political, economic and civic perspectives. IPP-BNU focuses on the issues of local government and the baseline studies on the development of governance indicators. The LUMS based DPRC has been providing analysis of a range of issues, including improving judicial efficiency, the non-state actors and dispute resolution, state formation, federalism, and local governments.

Islamabad based ISAPS has provided the analysis of the public sector institutional arrangements after the 18th Amendment and the institutions engaged in disaster risk reduction. Another Islamabad based Centre for Peace and Development Initiative (CPDI) pursues research on the issues of Right to Information Act, budgetary process at the provincial and district level, transparency in public sector, police reforms, and legislative processes. Lahore-based CERP is engaged in field and lab experiments to assess citizens' interaction with state resources and representatives to access public services. Similarly, IGC has also dedicated some research on political violence and the governance issues in the delivery of public services.

The list of these key actors engaged in policy relevant research under this theme is given below. Further details about these institutions can be found in the annex 2.4.

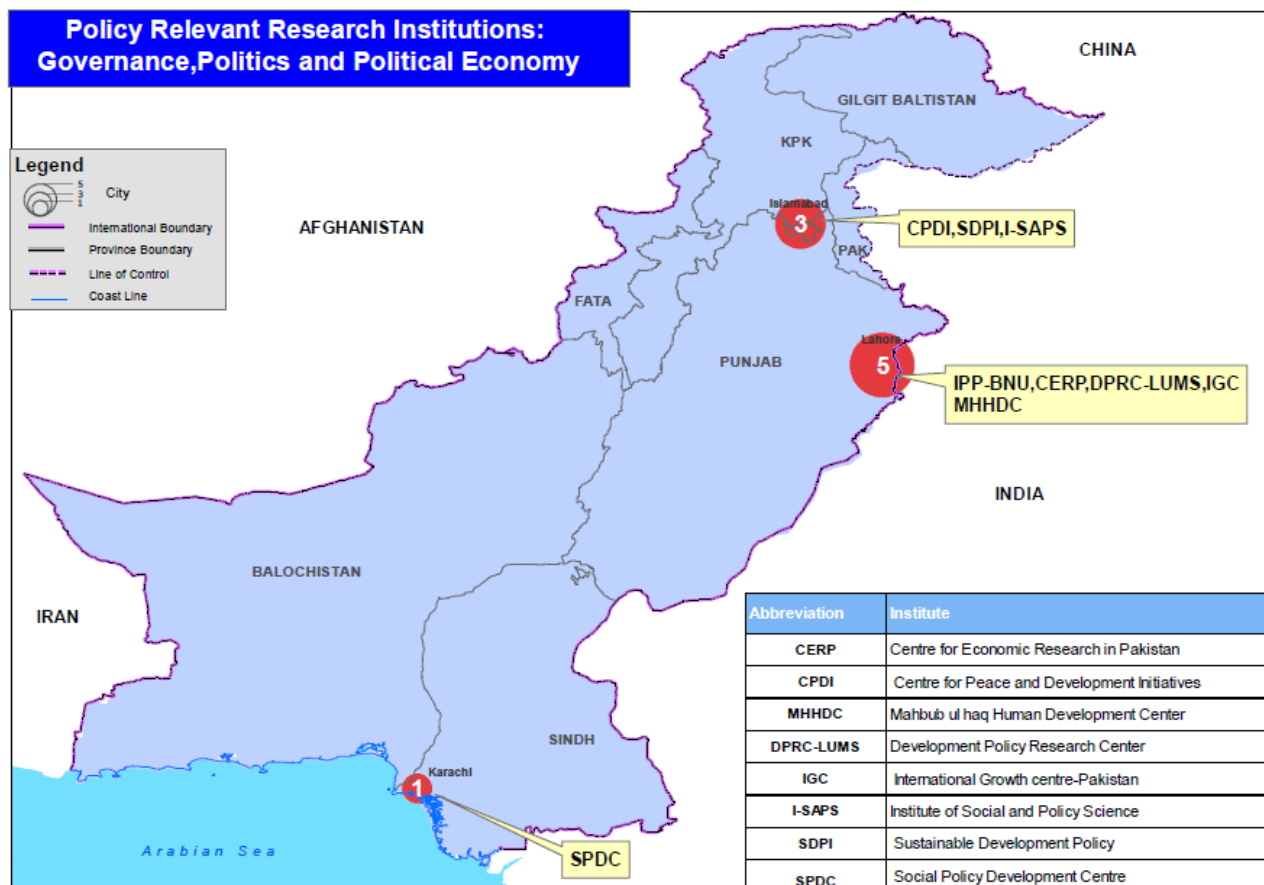
- Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad

¹⁷ AAWAZ is a DFID funded, five year consortium of civil society organizations to work closely with the government in 45 districts in KPK and Punjab on the mentioned themes.

- Social Policy Development Centre, Karachi
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore
- Institute of Public Policy, BNU, Lahore
- Development Policy Research Centre, LUMS, Lahore
- Institute of Social and Policy Sciences, Islamabad
- Centre for Peace and Development Initiative, Islamabad
- International Growth Centre, Lahore
- Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan, Lahore

Another institution identified towards the completion of this study is the Islamabad based Gallup Pakistan which produces research and analysis on print and electronic media as well as the political/electoral trends. As it is evident from this list, there are very few institutions engaged in research related to the issues of governance, politics and political economy in a context when the federal and provincial governments are struggling with their capacity to govern. Moreover, these institutions are mainly located in Lahore with only two institutions in Islamabad and one in Karachi. The research conducted by SPDC, SDPI, MHHDC and IGC, by and large, focuses on national level issues. However, the research by most of the Lahore-based organizations is focused largely on Punjab province. There is a need for the analysis covering other provinces particularly Balochistan and KPK. The capacity of the provincial departments to undertake new responsibilities relegated to them under the 18th Amendment has added to the complexity of the issues of governance and political economy. Understanding this complexity is critical in improving governance at all levels that in turns requires new initiatives to facilitate research under this theme.

Map 5: Geographic mapping of policy relevant research organizations: Governance, politics and political economy



2.6 Peace and conflict

Under this broad theme, we covered the institutions engaged in policy relevant research on the issues of conflict and peace, of international as well as domestic nature. Given the persistent nature of conflict in various parts of the country, with its social, political and economic implications, there is increasing number of institutions engaged with these issues. The field is nonetheless dominated by the public sector think-tanks.

Associated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, is the premier public-sector think-tank providing the analysis of regional and global strategic issues affecting international peace and security. Its research has focused upon Pakistan's relationships with important global and regional actors such as Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, Iran, Middle East, South Asia, US and UN. Thematically, its work is focused on strategic issues such as nuclear issues, terrorism, and militancy. Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) is another public sector think-tank engaged with strategic issues of regional

and international importance. It focuses on civil-military relationships; nuclear issues; diplomacy; terrorism and security; and, relationships with several regions of the world. Another Islamabad based think-tank, the Institute of Regional Studies, also focuses on the strategic issues, terrorism, foreign affairs and bilateral relationships. The South Asia Strategic Stability Institute in Islamabad is a non-government think-tank that works on India-Pakistan relationships and nuclear safety and security issues.

Apart from these institutions engaged in broad, regional and strategic research, there are several other institutions working on domestic conflict and peace. Previous research conducted by SDPI focused on conflict in Karachi, its gender dynamics, regional trade and conflict/peace, and peace through business opportunities. ISAPS has provided the analysis of policies and need for policies for the compensation of the victims of violence. PIDE has recently established a centre for the economics of conflict and peace. Karachi based CSSR has focused on the analysis of conflict in Karachi. Islamabad based Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS) is engaged in the analysis of conflict transformation. The Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies (PIPS) also conducts studies on conflict and peace covering issues like the politics of radicalization and de-radicalization. Jinnah Institute conducts the mapping of conflict in Pakistan. SPDC has been providing the analysis of economic and social costs of conflict and war-on-terror through its ‘State of Social Development Report’.

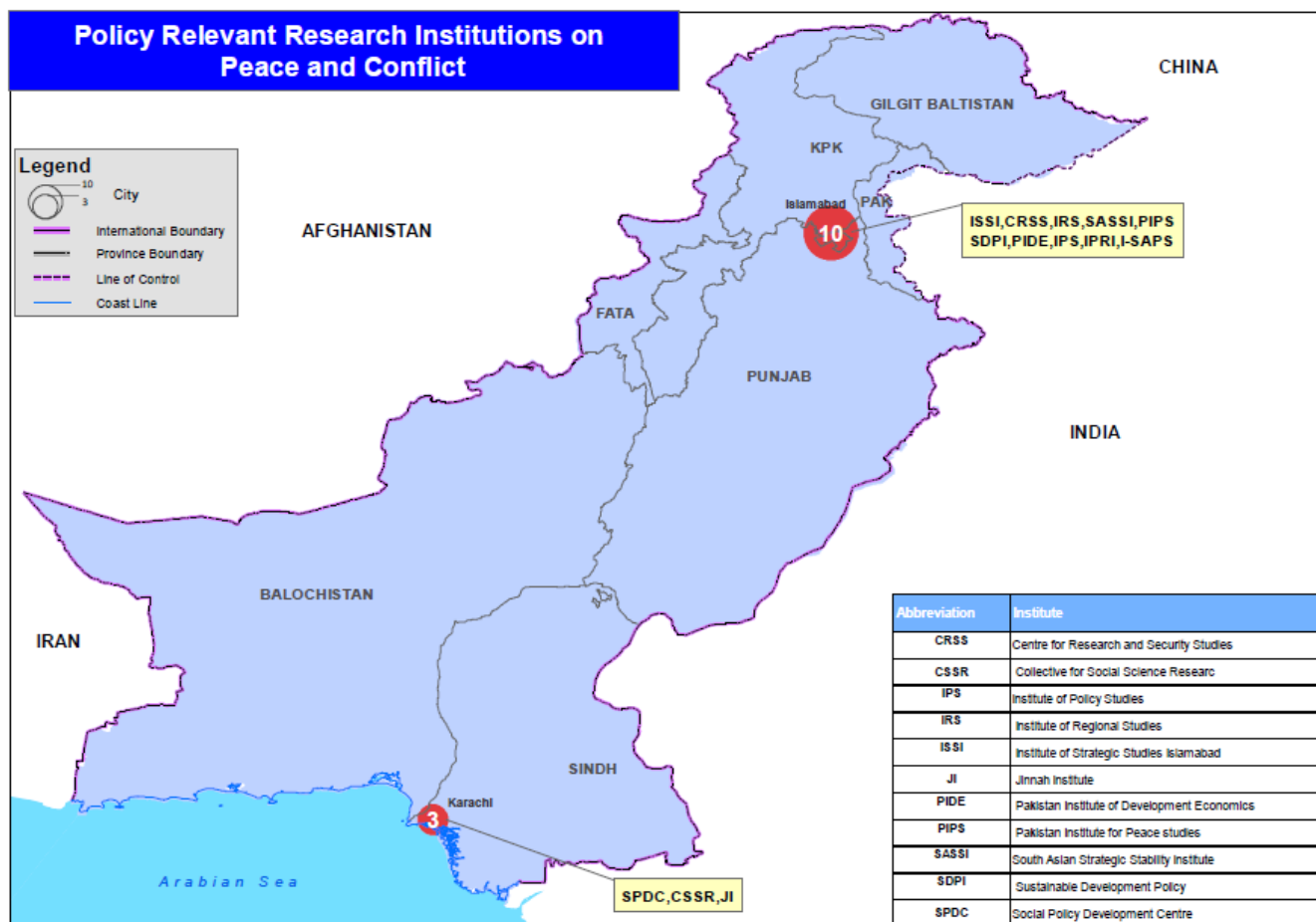
The focus of the most of the research, particularly conducted by the public sector think-tanks, is on international affairs pertinent to conflict and peace. The dynamics of domestic conflict and violence, though increased tremendously over the recent years, continue to remain the least studied areas. Below is the list of these major research organizations engaged in the policy research related to the issues of conflict and peace. Further details about them can be found in the annex 2.4.

- Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad
- Islamabad Policy Research Institute, Islamabad
- Institute of Regional Studies, Islamabad
- South Asia Strategic and Stability Institute, Islamabad
- Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad
- Institute of Social and Policy Sciences, Islamabad
- Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
- Centre for Research in Social Sciences, Islamabad

- Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi
- Social Policy Development Centre, Karachi
- Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies, Islamabad
- Jinnah Institute, Islamabad/Karachi

As is evident from the list above, the policy research on the issues of conflict and peace is Islamabad centric, led by public sector think-tanks, and often focused on international, strategic issues. The dynamics of domestic conflict are remotely studied by some of the mainstream development sector think-tanks. There is an obvious need to generate the localised, context specific knowledge about domestic conflict and its interface with global/regional conflict. It is ironic that KPK, Balochistan and Sindh (Karachi) have been the worst hit by conflict yet they lack any significant think-tank/research organization based in these provinces or specialising in the dynamics of conflict in these provinces. In order to deal effectively with increasing conflict, there is a need for increased understanding of conflict and hence research particularly in these provinces.

Map 6: Geographic mapping of policy relevant research organizations: Peace and conflict



2.7 Evaluation

The institutional landscape of evaluation is complex with fewer specialized institutions in the field evaluating development interventions of various scales. By and large, evaluation takes place only for the international donor-funded projects implemented by the public or private sector. The large scale public sector programmes and projects, unless funded by the international aid, are rarely evaluated. Within the non-government sector, development interventions are largely evaluated through organizations' internal monitoring and evaluation arrangements. In certain instances, donors condition their funding to the external evaluation. As our discussion with different officials in NGOs and INGOs suggest, the external evaluation and impact assessment studies are largely conducted through a 'core group' of experts who are hired as consultants on recurring basis. The field thus remains very much 'individualised' though there is an increasing number of institutional players. The

identification of such ‘core group’ of individual experts falls outside the scope of this study and we focus only on the significant organizations engaged in evaluation.

The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of World Bank evaluates the large-scale interventions of the Bank, often in the public sector, usually through quantitative analysis. Most recently, IEG has conducted the evaluation of the World Bank funded conditional cash transfer programme, Punjab Female School Stipend Programme, assistance for natural disasters, and financial sector development including banking sector development policy credit, and banking sector restructuring and privatization. Such evaluations are generally conducted by the teams of local consultants and research teams led by international experts.

Within the largely individualised context of evaluation in Pakistan, there has been the emergence of world’s largest development sector evaluation programme. In order to externally monitor and evaluate its increased development assistance to the country, USAID has funded the Management Systems International, a subsidiary of the Coffey International Limited, to run a very large-scale Pakistan Monitoring and Evaluation Programme. It provides the monitoring and evaluation, verification, and reporting on more than 100 USAID-funded projects worth USD 4 billion. This M&E support is in addition to implementing agencies’ own M&E arrangements. The scope of activities involves baseline studies, mid-line and the end-line status, and the close-out evaluations. It thus assesses the impact of the projects and dissemination of the lessons learnt. MSI engages international experts and at times local experts and research/evaluation teams for field activities, often on short term contractual basis. While this is a positive development within the overall context of evaluation in Pakistan, the outsourcing of such a large programme to international actors seems to have compromised the prospects for the development of a local institutional capacity in this field which seems a departure from the USAID history of strengthening local institutions.

Within the UN System the internal monitoring and evaluation is organised under the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), which, though more focused on internal monitoring, also evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme implementation. The external evaluation of various UN projects and programmes is generally conducted by a ‘core group’ of individual experts hired as consultants. Similarly, most of the INGOs, such as Save the Children, Oxfam, ActionAid, Concern, Care International, organize their internal monitoring and evaluation arrangements under the title of Monitoring, Evaluation,

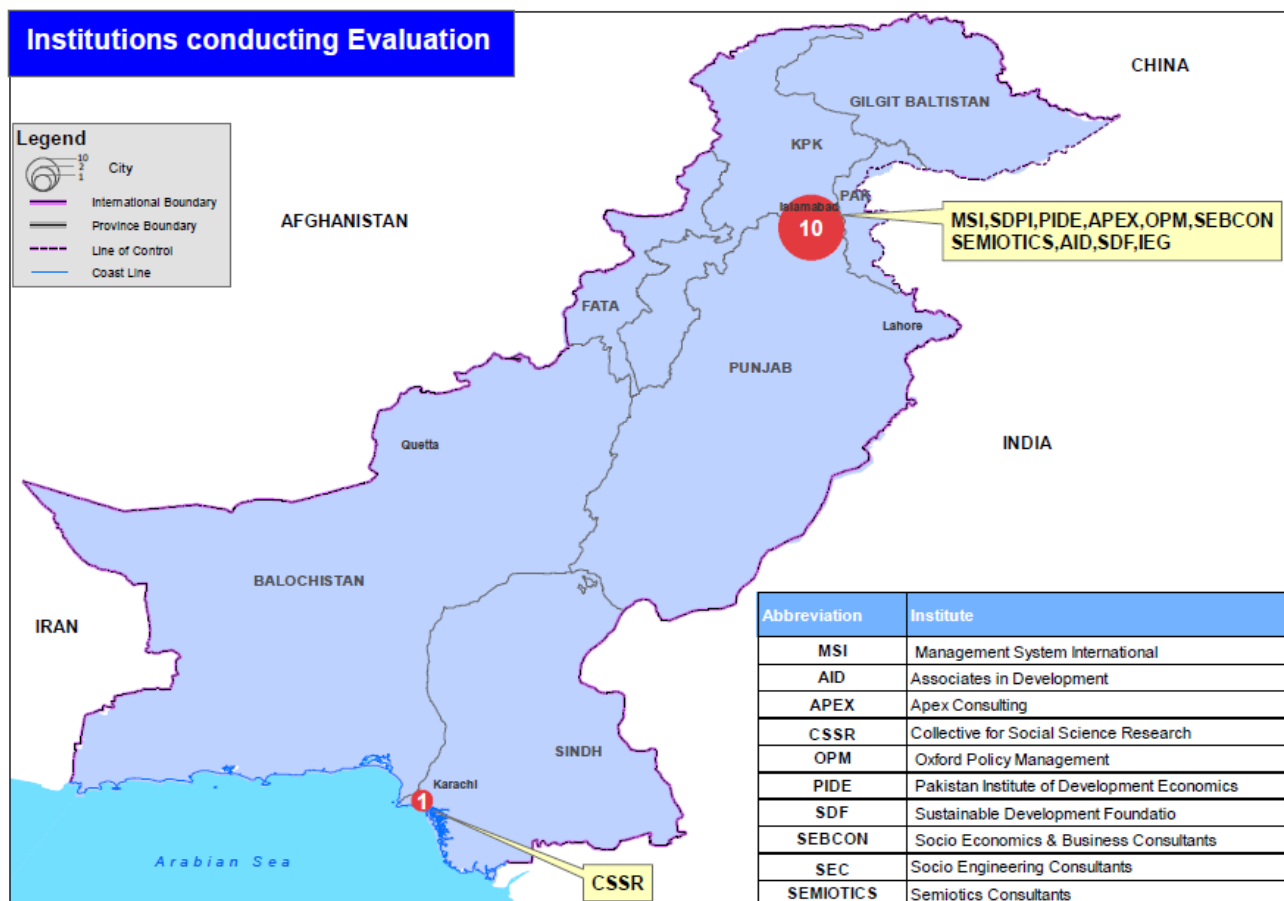
Accountability and Learning (MEAL). The external evaluation, often a condition by certain donors, and depending upon the size of the project, is conducted by engaging individual consultants, sometimes local consulting firms and occasionally by hiring the services of international firms. Similarly, the large scale national NGOs, such as those working under the umbrella of the Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN) also have strongly developed monitoring and evaluation wings that however are focused more on monitoring than evaluation. These organizations occasionally engage consultants/organizations for external evaluations and impact assessment studies.

Within the given context, there are few research organizations actively engaged in evaluation and impact assessment studies. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), for example, is increasingly specializing in conducting ‘Poverty and Social Impact Assessment’ of interventions in the public sector funded by UNDP. It has also conducted the social assessment of the third phase of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund. While the major think-tanks of the country focus on policy relevant research, the evaluation field is essentially dominated by the consulting firms. Apex Consulting, with field offices in several cities, conducts baseline surveys, need assessments and monitoring and evaluation of development projects such as the monitoring review of UNDP’s flood recovery programme. Socio-Economic & Business Consultants (SEBCON), probably the oldest consulting firm in the development sector in Islamabad, conducts monitoring and impact evaluation of the projects implemented by various national and international NGOs. The UK based Oxford Policy Management (OPM) through its Islamabad office also conducts evaluation related activities such as the baseline surveys for the impact assessment of the Benazir Income Support Programmes. Another Islamabad-based firm, Semiotics Consultants Private Limited, is engaged in conducting the studies on Poverty and Social Impact Assessments, and evaluation of development projects such as DFID-funded Punjab Education Sector Reform Programme. The list below also includes some other names famous in the field.

- Management Systems International, Islamabad
- Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi
- Management Systems International, Islamabad
- Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad
- Apex Consulting, Islamabad
- Socio-Economic and Business Consultants, Islamabad

- Oxford Policy Management, Islamabad
- Semiotics Consultants Private Limited, Islamabad
- Associates in Development, Islamabad
- Sustainable Development Foundation, Islamabad

Map 7: Geographic mapping of policy research institutions: Evaluation



3- Financing Policy Research in Pakistan

Policy research in Pakistan is funded by the public sector as well as the international donor agencies. Public financing primarily supports the research being conducted at the institutions of higher education and other specialised entities in the public sector. Although HEC

implements major programmes to support research at universities, it is largely focused on research within ‘scientific’ disciplines and social sciences remain underfunded. Agriculture research, for example, being a scientific discipline, attracts a significant share of the HEC-funded projects. Moreover, the funds allocated for the social science research projects remain underspent as fewer applications are submitted under the competitive grants scheme of the HEC¹⁸ due to weak research capacity of the social science faculties.

In the absence of the exact statistics, and presumably after defence related research, the category of agriculture, food security and nutrition research appears to be the largest recipients of the public sector financing. Research under this theme is primarily coordinated through the PARC, which is currently working under the Ministry of Food Security and Research and steers research activities at several institutions spread across the country. Provincial governments also fund a major share of agricultural research. Federal government is also the major funding source for medical and health research in Pakistan. Funding for medical research is organised through the PMRC which allocates grants to individual researchers and medical universities/colleges. Federal government also supports health research by funding the public sector institutions such as NIH, HSA, and NIPS. Public sector financing, and hence the overall financing, of health research is insignificant in size. This lack of funding probably explains the continued under development of medical and health research in Pakistan. Despite being large in number, medical universities and colleges are almost exclusively focused on teaching. Research under other themes funded by the Federal Government include: economics research through PIDE and AERC; and, conflict and peace research through public-sector institutes such as the ISSI, IPRI and IRS.

International aid is the major source of funding for the key thematic areas of policy research covered in this study. The bilateral and multilateral donors, such as USAID, DFID, World Bank, IDRC, and some international private foundations like Gates Foundation and Aga Khan Foundation are supporting policy research in certain themes. The type and mode of funding that the local research institutions receive vary across donors, projects and programmes, and includes long term contracts, research grants, and fixed-term negotiated research grants to the research institutions. International donors’ support, as we look at the research activities of the selected organizations, is largely project-driven with focus on short term and fragmented initiatives. As it is argued in the political economy analysis paper, the

¹⁸ As stated by the then Executive Director HEC, Dr. Sohail Naqvi in an interview with the author and Geof Wood on Sep 24, 2012.

project based funding often reduces the role of research organizations into ‘contractors’ with donors playing the role of ‘architects’. Such funding arrangements overlook the need for long term investment in building the infrastructure for research and strengthening the local intellectual capacities.

There are nonetheless some exceptions in donors’ practices. USAID stands out in this context due to its long-term investment in institutional and human resource development. This is reflected in its long-term partnership with the Higher Education Commission, its critical role in strengthening several key institutions such as PIDE¹⁹, agricultural universities, LUMS, IBA, and NIPS. USAID, jointly with the World Bank, played a pivotal role in strengthening the agricultural research capacity of the country through strengthening major agricultural research institutions such as the PARC and NARC. The on-going PSSP reflects the historic presence of US support to economic policies in Pakistan since early days. USAID is also providing US\$ 90 million support to HEC under the ‘Higher Education Commission Support Programme 2009-16’. Alongside the financial support, the technical support in terms of institutional collaborations, experts exchange and faculty development for the institutions like PIDE, PARC and NIPS has been pivotal. The current Pakistan Fullbright Programme that sponsors students for Masters and Ph.D programmes at leading US universities is globally the largest Fullbright Programme. Similarly, World Bank has also played key role in strengthening research base, particularly by supporting PIDE, HEC and the range of agricultural research institutions together. The PARC was created through World Bank support in the 1980s.

The Canadian aid, while focused more on the non-government sector, has also gone beyond the projectised mode of financing research. CIDA was instrumental in the establishment of country’s two leading think-tanks, SDPI and SPDC, in the 1990s. Most recently, IDRC is providing these two institutions a core funding and long-term institutional support under its highly competitive, Think-Tank Initiative. This support has enabled institutions to strengthen their research capacities and provided financial cushion to take new initiatives without waiting for project financing²⁰. Similarly, the role of German International Cooperation (GIZ) was central in strengthening the capacity of HSA. In the health sector, Research and Advocacy Fund (RAF), a joint venture of the UK Aid and Australian AID, currently funds

¹⁹Which was established with the financial support first from Ford Foundation in 1950s and later on by USAID in 1960s, and the intellectual support from the Harvard Advisory Group

²⁰ Discussion with SDPI management

research on the maternal and new-born health, specifically targeted for policy and practice reforms. It has following five priority areas: equitable access to services; improved quality of

Name of the donor agency	Current priority sectors	Research institutes reporting to receive funding
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services; family planning; women's education; and, nutrition.

Overall, the thematic priorities of the international donors include, but not limited to: energy; education; health; nutrition; poverty reduction; and, economic growth. Whereas, environment, culture, and gender are the cross cutting themes for almost all the donors. The metrics below present the list of donors, their respective priority sectors of research, and the research institutions which have reported us to be supported by them. These metrics, however, do not depict the extent of financial support to research for a specific theme provided by each donor. Given the scope of this study and the overlapping sectoral priorities of the major donors, we are not in a position to provide any ranking of the donors on the basis of the volume of their support.

Table 1: Key international donors, their funding priorities and institutions funded

World Bank (WB)	<p>Central Government Administration Irrigation and Drainage Social Sector Services Health Primary Education Water and Sanitation General Education</p>	<p>Lahore University of Management Sciences Center for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) Institute of Public Policy, Beacon house National University (IPP-BNU) APEX Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC) Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC-KU) Aga Khan University (AKU) Punjab Education Assessment System (PEAS) Innovative development Strategies (IDS) National research and Development Foundation (NRDF) Pakistan Medical Research Council Oxford Policy Management</p>
Department for International Development (DFID)	<p>Education Health Economy Democracy and Governance Women and Girls</p>	<p>Economic Department at Lahore University of Management Sciences Center for Research in Economics and Business at Lahore School of Economics (CREB-LSE) Development Policy Research Center at Lahore University of Management Sciences Society for the Advancement of Education (SAHE) Center for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) Institute of Public Policy, Beacon house National University (IPP-BNU) Center for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI) Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS) Aga Khan University (AKU)</p>

		<p>National Institute of Population studies (NIPS)</p> <p>International growth Centre (IGC-Pak)</p> <p>Innovative development Strategies (IDS)</p> <p>Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS)</p> <p>Research and Development Strategies</p> <p>Institute of Education and Research, University of Peshawar</p> <p>Oxford Policy Management</p> <p>PMIU-PESRP</p> <p>Sustainable Development Policy Institute</p>
<p>United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</p>	<p>Energy</p> <p>Economic Growth</p> <p>Stabilization</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Cross Cutting Themes</p> <p>Humanitarian Assistance</p>	<p>Economic Department at Lahore University of Management Sciences</p> <p>Development Policy Research Center at Lahore University of Management Sciences</p> <p>Center for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP)</p> <p>Institute of Public Policy, Beacon house National University (IPP-BNU)</p> <p>National Agricultural Research Center (NARC)</p> <p>APEX</p> <p>Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC-KU)</p> <p>Aga Khan University (AKU)</p> <p>National Institute of Population studies (NIPS)</p> <p>Centre for Public Policy and Governance-Forman Christian</p>

		<p>College Lahore</p> <p>University of Education (SPERP)</p> <p>Health Services academy (HSA)</p> <p>Innovative development Strategies (IDS)</p> <p>RADS</p> <p>Institute of strategic Studies (ISSI)</p> <p>Management System International (MSI)</p> <p>Political Science Department</p> <p>University of Peshawar</p> <p>Institute of Education and Research University of Peshawar</p> <p>Pakistan Strategy Support Program-IFPRI</p> <p>National research and Development Foundation (NRDF)</p> <p>PRE-STEP</p>
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	<p>Macroeconomic Stability</p> <p>Agriculture Productivity</p> <p>Human Development</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Finance for Development</p> <p>Governance</p> <p>Integrated Energy Development</p> <p>Protecting the Poor and the Vulnerable</p>	<p>Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC)</p> <p>University of Education (SPERP)</p> <p>Punjab Monitoring and Implementation Project (PMIU)</p> <p>Jinnah Institute (JI)</p> <p>Center for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI)</p>
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<p>Economic Reforms</p> <p>Power and Energy</p> <p>Transport and National Trade</p>	<p>Center for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI)</p> <p>Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC-KU)</p>

	Corridor Water Resources Mangement	Innovative Development Strategies Heartfile
Royal Norwegian Embassy	Energy and Environment Food Health	Social Policy and Development Center (SPDC) Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Centre
European Union (EU)	Security Democracy Governance Human Rights Socio-economic Development Trade and Investment Energy	National Agricultural Research Council Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC-KU) South Asian Strategic Stability Institute
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Basic Education Health Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Good Governance Capacity Building of Ministry of Women Development and Support to Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS)	University of Arid Agriculture National Research and Development Foundation Health Services Academy (?)
International Development Research Center (IDRC)	Health Care Education Farming Practices Solutions to Economic and Environmental Problems Peace Building and Women Experience of Discrimination and Voilence	Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC) Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) Heartfile
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Global Health Poverty and Development Education and Information	Innovative development Strategies (IDS)

Ford Foundation		Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Center for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC-KU)
Hewlett	Education Environment Global Development and Population	Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS)
Soros (Open Society Foundation)	Education and Youth Governance and Accountability Health Media and Information Rights and Justice	Centre for Research in Economics and Business at Lahore School of Economics (CREB-LSE) Society for the Advancement of Education (SAHE) Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI) Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS) Centre for Public Policy and Governance-Forman Christian College Lahore
Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	Health Education Rural Development Environment	Agha Khan University (AKU) Agha Khan Development Network (AKDN)
Hashu Foundation	Economic Development Education Skill Development Humanitarian Assistance	
Research and Advocacy Fund (RAF) (DFID and AusAID funded)	More Equitable Access to Services Improved Quality of Services Family Planning Women's Education	

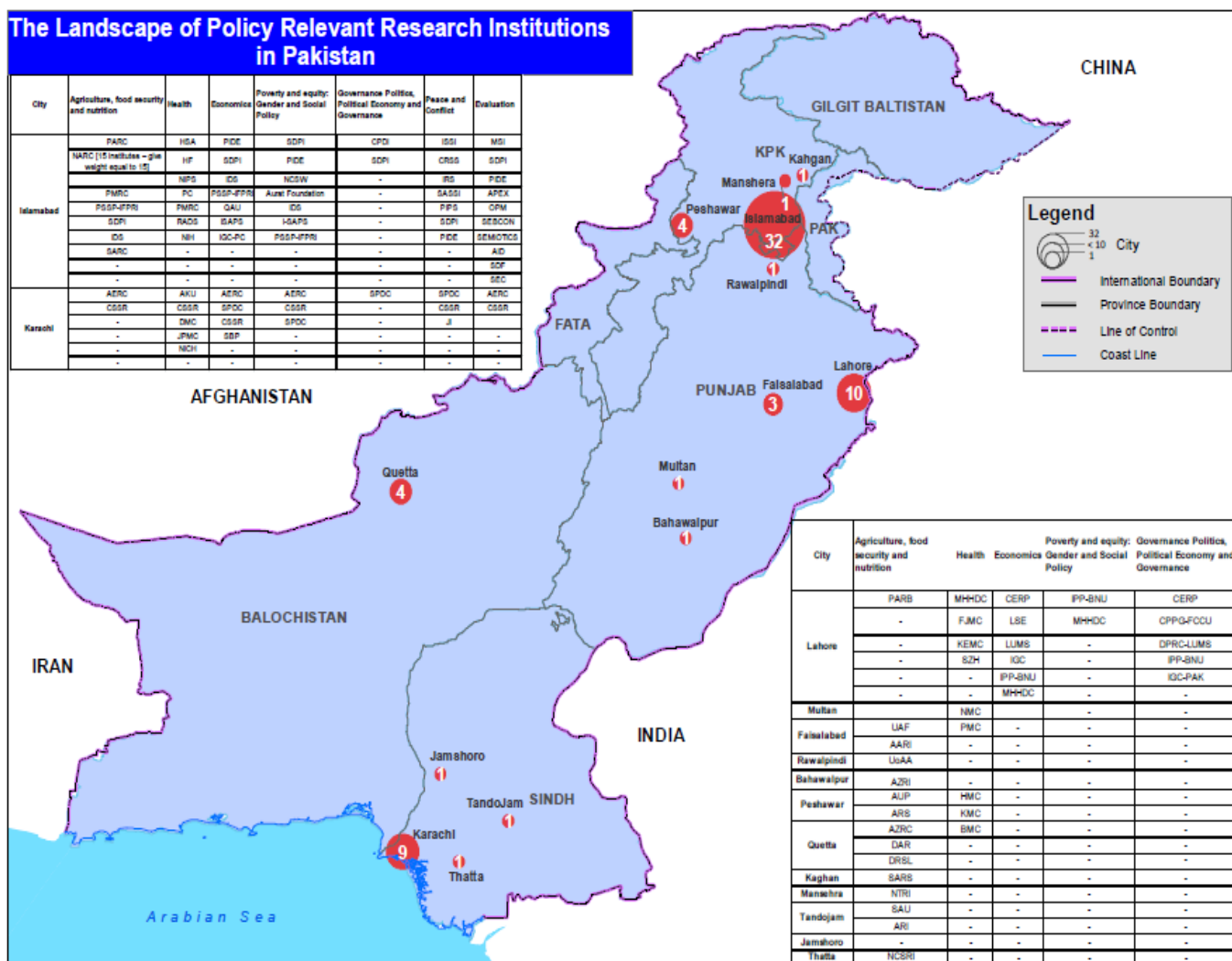
	Nutrition	
Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP) (USAID funded)	Agriculture Production and Productivity Macro-economics, Markets and Trade Poverty Reduction and Social Safety Nets Water Management and Irrigation	
Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) (World Bank funded)	Poverty Alleviation	

4- Key Findings and Discussion

Several key messages emerge from this landscaping exercise which are summarised and reiterated in this section. **First**, Map 8 presents the geographic distribution of policy research organizations in Pakistan working on all seven themes. Given the history of the Islamabad centred policy making, the overwhelming majority of the key research institutions are clustered in Islamabad, followed by Lahore, with some organizations present in Karachi. With an exception of few institutions of agriculture, nutrition and medical research, there is no significant policy relevant research organization in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. This, however, sharply contrasts with the provincial research needs emerging from the devolution of policy making under the 18th Amendment. While many of the policy research organizations, particularly the Islamabad-based ones, have been providing national level analysis, the utility of such analysis is increasingly confronted with the challenge posed by the growing need for the context specific and disaggregated analysis. Alongside the emergence of new actors in policy making, there are also new demands that the research organizations have to respond to. While the research organizations present in Lahore and Karachi are actively collaborating with respective provincial governments, the majority of

think-tanks that are Islamabad based are yet to reposition themselves in this evolving landscape. In order to retain their significance in the policy landscape, the leading think-tanks have to evolve their strategies to respond to these increasingly complex challenges involved in engaging with the unprecedented number of issues and actors at the provincial level. Perhaps the established think-tanks can set up their regional offices to extend their work on province specific issues working closely with the provincial governments. Given the critical importance of the independent think-tanks in the overall policy process, the provincial governments need to be proactive in developing the institutional base for policy research. Without such independent entities to generate ideas and knowledge, policies are likely to be ineffective as they will continue lacking the desired evidence and knowledge base.

Map 8: Geographic mapping of policy relevant research in Pakistan



Second, with the exception of scientific and technological fields, and some organizations of economics and security research, public sector is largely missing from the overall landscape of policy relevant research. Public sector seems to have essentially confined itself to drafting policies and implementing these policies without investing in the ideas to base the policies on. ‘Thinking’, in other words seems to be surrendered to the vested interests or left upon the non-government actors and hence the international donors. Federal and provincial governments need to reposition themselves by taking lead in generating evidence base on key policy relevant issues. This would involve the revitalization of the existing public sector research organizations such as PIDE, AERC, NIPS, PITAD and others and taking new initiatives to promote research within the public sector.

Third, the institutes of higher education, particularly the ones in the public sector, stand nowhere in the overall landscape of policy research. By and large, universities are the largest employers of the highly-trained professionals in the country, yet their contribution to the society is merely limited to teaching. Universities, across the world are the places to generate ideas, solve problems and provide evidence base for decision making at the wider level. As the public sector universities are spread across the country, the promotion of policy relevant research in their faculties has the greatest potential to provide the context specific, disaggregated knowledge base required for making policies in the devolved context. The active engagement of universities in research has potentially far reaching impacts as the students trained in research intense culture can further promote research at their employment destinations.

Fourth, within the policy research, there is an overwhelming emphasis upon the quantitative analysis with qualitative analysis lying at the margins. While the quantitative analysis has its own utility, the issues of policy research need far deeper understanding of the complexities, informalities and processes than captured by the statistical relationships. There is thus a dire need for encouraging the in-depth, exploratory studies employing a range of qualitative methods including ethnography to inform policies by contextually rich analysis.

Fifth, the study has identified the scarcity of public funds to support policy relevant research. By and large, the available public funds are only allocated to the scientific and technical disciplines and institutes of higher education that do not produce policy research. Government ministries and departments, given their role to device and implement policies, are well-positioned to determine the research needs of policies and influence the agenda of

policy research by allocating funds to the prioritised areas. This, however, requires the allocation of public resources for research beyond the disciplines of science and technology.

Sixth, amongst the donors of policy research, the largely prevalent projectised mode of funding research needs to be replaced with long-term investments in developing research infrastructure and strengthening local intellectual capacities. There are examples of donors' role in strengthening research in Pakistan within public sector (USAID's engagement in agricultural research, for example) and the non-government sector (IDRC's support to the think-tanks). Given the increased need of policy research in Pakistan, it is the right time to build on these successful models while covering more thematic areas and organizations.

Lastly, strengthening policy research in itself is the key issue of policy research. The desire to promote evidence based policy making should therefore be accompanied by the investment in the systematic understanding of the field of policy research in Pakistan, its sociological, political and economic dynamics, and wide dissemination of the findings. This DFID funded study is a pioneer attempt in this direction and hence not free from its limitations. Further studies should therefore be encouraged for the more nuanced understanding of the issues raised here. It is only through such systematic understanding that major issues of policy research in the country can be understood, epistemic communities strengthened, and a culture of evidence based policy making promoted.

Annex 2.1: Methodology

Research in general and policy research in particular could be defined in multiple ways. In this study, by policy research, we mean, ‘any activity focused on the generation of evidence and that analysis is the process of reviewing evidence in combination with other factors to identify the options for action’²¹. Research organizations or groups including academic institutions and think-tanks in the public sector, non-government or private sector, key departments and ministries in the federal and provincial governments and the international donor agencies are the units of analysis in this study. In order to ensure the quality of the analysis, a Review Committee was formed consisting of three leading policy analysts: Prof. Aliya Khan, Chairperson of School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Dr Khalida Ghaus, Managing Director of Social Policy Development Centre, Karachi, and Dr. Abid Qayyum Suleri, Executive Director of Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad. The Review Committee guided the study team in the identification of the key organizations and reviewed the main outputs of the study.

Our information gathering began in September 2012 with developing the lists of the organizations engaged in research under the selected themes. Several sources were deployed in developing these lists, including study team’s own experience of policy research in Pakistan, consultation with experts, and tracing organizations through key documents and research outputs. These thematic lists were then shared with the Review Committee and the colleagues at DFID Head office and in Pakistan office and were updated based on their feedback. These lists nonetheless remained open throughout the study and as we proceeded for detailed information gathering, we kept on including more organizations on the basis of ‘snow-ball sampling’ using suggestions by the already identified organizations.

Based on these thematic lists, further data was collected through two-pronged strategy: a) a detailed review of the websites of the organizations; and, b) semi-structured interviews with the heads (or second tier-leadership) of these organizations. An interview schedule was developed and employed to collect data through interviews with senior management of the selected organizations. The interview schedule covered following aspects: thematic and sub-thematic focus of research; methodological and geographic focus of research; institutional capacity in terms of staff; research-advocacy mix; major projects and publications; funding

²¹ As provided in the TORs in the annex 5

sources; process of accessing funds; barriers to conducting policy research; and, contribution to policy making. As the scope of this project was wider than mere listing of basic information of research organizations, we also had detailed discussions with officials at the key donor agencies, government offices at the Federal Government ministries, relevant departments in the two Provincial Governments, KPK and the Punjab, Higher Education Commission, and other independent experts. The study team also spoke to the following key individuals about various aspects of this study: Dr Sohail Naqvi, former Executive Director of Higher Education Commission (HEC); Dr Tanvir Kausar Naim, Advisor to HEC and former Secretary of Science and Technology; Dr. Nadeemul Haq, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission; Dr Saba Gul Khattak, Member Social Sector, Planning Commission; Dr Vaqar Ahmad, Former Economic Modelling Specialist of Planning Commission and Deputy Executive Director of SDPI; Mr Khaleel Tetlay, CEO of Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN); Dr Sadia Razaqat, Senior Economist of World Bank (WB); Dr Hanid Mukhtar, Senior Economist, World Bank; and, Amir Hashmi, Advisor to the Vice-Chancellor of National University of Science and Technology (NUST). The study team also had discussions with heads of the organizations or senior management listed in the annexes.

The identification of the significant actors amongst all the organizations we studied remained a challenging task. The criteria which informed our section includes institutional capacity in terms of research staff, quantity of the research and policy analysis outputs in terms of publications in various formats, positioning of the organization in the historical milieu of the overall thematic landscape of policy research, and the focus on policy advocacy. It is important to note that the research organizations are generally working on multiple themes simultaneously. However, given the scope of this study, organizations are listed only under the themes where we found them to be significant based on the broad criteria mentioned above. The spectrum of the research interests of each organization is nonetheless provided in the annex 2.4. Lastly, this mapping exercise is not a ranking exercise in any sense; it is neither any rigorous assessment of the capacity of these organizations, nor a judgement of the quality of their research and analysis. It was not possible within the given timeframe of this study. Hence, it should be read as a mere mapping exercise keeping these limitations in mind.

Annex 2.2: List of organizations visited for detailed data collection

No.	List of Organizations Visited
1.	Academy of Educational Planning and Management (AEPAM), Islamabad
2.	Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), Islamabad
3.	Aga Khan University (AKU)
4.	Aga Khan University-Institute for Educational development (AKU-IED), Karachi
5.	Ali Institute of Education Lahore
6.	APEX Consulting, Islamabad
7.	Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC)
8.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
9.	Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP)
10.	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
11.	Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP)
12.	Centre for Peace & Development Initiatives (CPDI)
13.	Centre for Public Policy and Governance, Forman Christian College Chartered University (CPG-FCCU)
14.	Centre for Research in Economics and Business at Lahore School of Economics (CREB-LSE)
15.	Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS)
16.	Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR)
17.	Council of Social Sciences (COSS)
18.	Department for International Development (DFID)
19.	Development Policy Research Centre-Lahore University of Management Sciences (DPRC-LUMS)
20.	Directorate of staff development Lahore (DSD)
21.	Economic Department-Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)
22.	Foundation Open Society Institute (FOSI)
23.	Gender Studies Center, Quaid-e-Azam University
24.	Health Services Academy (HSA)
25.	Heart File
26.	Higher Education Commission (HEC)
27.	Idarah e Taleem o Aagahi (ITA)
28.	Innovative Development Strategies (IDS)
29.	Institute of education and research (University of Peshawar)
30.	Institute of Policy Studies (IPS)
31.	Institute of Public Policy, Beacon house National University (IPP-BNU)
32.	Institute of Regional Studies (IRS)
33.	Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS)
34.	Institute of Strategic Studies (ISSI)
35.	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
36.	International Growth Center-Pakistan (IGC-Pak)
37.	International Institute of Islamic Economics, Islamic International University Islamabad (IIIE-IIUI)
38.	Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI)
39.	Jinnah Institute
40.	Karachi University- Political Science Department (KU)
41.	Management Systems International (MSI)
42.	Mehboob ul Haq Human Development Centre (MHHDC)

43.	Ministry of Commerce
44.	Ministry of Finance
45.	Ministry of Food Security and Research
46.	Ministry of Human Rights
47.	National Agricultural Research Center (NARC)
48.	National commission for human development (NCHD)
49.	National Institute of Population Sciences (NIPS)
50.	National Research & Development Foundation (NRDF)
51.	Oxford Policy Management (OPM)
52.	P&D Department KPK
53.	P&D Department Punjab
54.	Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC)
55.	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)
56.	Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and transparency (PILDAT)
57.	Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies (PIPS)
58.	Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (PITAD)
59.	Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC)
60.	Planning Commission
61.	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
62.	Programme Monitoring and Implementation Unit–Punjab Education Sector Reform Programme (PMIU-PESRP)
63.	PRSP Secretariate
64.	Punjab Education Assessment System (PEAS) Lahore
65.	Punjab Education Foundation Lahore (PEF)
66.	Punjab Examination Commission-Lahore (PEC)
67.	Punjab Textbook Board Lahore
68.	Research & Advocacy Fund (RAF)
69.	Research and Development Solutions (RADS)
70.	Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN)
71.	School Education Department Lahore (SED)
72.	School of Economics-Quaid-i-Azam University
73.	Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC)
74.	Society for the Advancement of Education (SAHE)
75.	South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI)
76.	State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)
77.	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
78.	Teachers Education Project- United states Agency for International Development (TEP-USAID)
79.	Text Book board Peshawar
80.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
81.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
82.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
83.	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
84.	University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF)
85.	Pir Mehr Ali Shah University of Arid Agriculture (UoAA)
86.	University of Education Lahore
87.	University of Peshawar - Political Science Department
88.	World Bank (WB)

Annex 2.3: Lists of research organizations with contact details

No	Name of Research Organization	Location	Website	Address	Phone/Fax
1	Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)	Islamabad	http://www.akdn.org/pakistan.asp	9 th Floor, Serena Business Complex, G-5/1, Islamabad.	Phone: +92-(51)-2072577
2	Aga Khan University (AKU)	Karachi	http://www.aku.edu/Pages/home.aspx	Stadium Road P.O. Box 3500 Karachi 74800, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(21)-34930051 Fax: +92-(21)-34934294, 34932095
3	APEX Consulting	Islamabad	http://www.apexconsulting.biz/	APEX Consulting Pakistan EBC, Ground Floor, Saudi Pak Tower Islamabad, Pakistan.	Phone: +92- (51)- 2800397/98 Ext: 3110 Fax: +92-(51)-2800399
4	Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC)	Karachi	www.aerc.edu.pk	Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi P.O. Box 8403 75270 - Pakistan	Phone: +92-(21)-99261541 – 43/ 99261547 – 49 Fax: +92-(21)-99261545
5	Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP)	Lahore	www.cerp.org.pk	60-H, Gulberg III Lahore 54660 Pakistan	Phone:+92-(42)-35868304
6	Centre for Peace & Development Initiatives (CPDI)	Islamabad	http://www.cpdipakistan.org	House No. 409-B, Nazim-ud-Din Road, F-11/1, Islamabad.	Phone:+92-(51)-2108287/2112315/4319430 Fax: +92-(51)-2101594
7	Centre for Public Policy and Governance, FCC (CPG-FCCU)	Lahore	http://cppg.fccollege.edu.pk/	E-Building Forman Christian College (A Chartered University) Ferozpur Road Lahore 54600	Phone: +92 –(42)-99231581-88 Ext.: 388 Fax: 00 92-(0 42)- 99230703

				Punjab Pakistan	
8	Centre for Research in Economics and Business at Lahore School of Economics (CREB-LSE)	Lahore	http://www.creb.org.pk/	Intersection Main Boulevard, Phase VI, DHA and Burki Road, Burki 53300, Lahore, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(42)-36561230
9	Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR)	Karachi	http://www.researchcollective.org/	173-I, Block 2, PECHS, Karachi-75400, Pakistan.	Phone: +92-(21)-34551482/ 34541270 Fax: +92-(21)-34547532
10	Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS)	Islamabad	http://www.crss.pk/beta/	House # 36-B, Street # 30, Sector F-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan	Phone:+92-(51)-8314801 – 3 Fax:+92-(51)-8314804
11	Development Policy Research Centre at Lahore University of Management Sciences (DPRC-LUMS)	Lahore	http://dprc.lums.edu.pk/	Development Policy Research Centre SHSSL Dean's Wing Lahore University of Management Sciences D.H.A, Lahore Cantt, 54792 Pakistan	Phone: +92-(42)- 35608100
12	Economic Department at Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)	Lahore	http://econ.lums.edu.pk/	Lahore University of Management Sciences Department of Economics Opposite Sector 'U', DHA, Lahore Cantt. 54792, Lahore, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(42)-35608076

13	Gender Studies Center, Quaid i Azam University (QAU)	Islamabad	<u>N/A</u>	Women Study Centre, QAU, Islamabad	Phone: +92-(51)-90643121
14	Health Services Academy (HSA)	Islamabad	http://www.hsa.edu.pk/	Health Services Academy Opposite National Institute of Health (NIH) Chak Shahzad, Islamabad	Phone: +92-(51)-9255590-4 Fax: +92-(51)-9255591
15	Heart File	Islamabad	http://www.heartfile.org/	One Park Road, Chak Shahzad, Islamabad, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(51)-8358968/ 2243580 Fax: +92-(51)-2240773
16	Institute of Development and Economic Alternatives (IDEAS)	Lahore	<u>N/A</u>	Intersection Main Boulevard, Phase VI, DHA and Burki Road, Burki 53300, Lahore, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(42)-36561230
17	Innovative Development Strategies (IDS)	Islamabad	http://ids-pak.wix.com/ids	House#2, Street 44, F-8/1, Islamabad.	Phone: 00 92-(51)-2853080 2853081, 2816038 Fax: +92-(51)-2855328
18	Institute of Policy Studies (IPS)	Islamabad	http://www.ips.org.pk/	House 1, Street 8, F-6/3, Islamabad Pakistan	Phone: +92-(51)-8438391-93 Fax: +92-(51)-8438390
19	Institute of Public Policy, Beacon house National University (IPP-BNU)	Lahore	http://www.bnu.edu.pk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=122&Itemid=248	3-C Zafar Ali Road, Gulberg V, Lahore	Phone: +92-(42)-35718260-63 Fax: +92-(42)-35760254
20	Institute of Regional Studies (IRS)	Islamabad	http://www.irs.org.pk/	House # 12, Street # 84, Ataturk Avenue, G-6/4, Islamabad 44 000, Pakistan.	Phone: +92-(51)-9203974 Fax: +92-(51)-9204055
21	Institute of Social and Policy	Islamabad	http://i-saps.org/	House No. 13,	Phone: +92-(51)-111-739-739

	Sciences (I-SAPS)			Street No. 1, G-6/3, Islamabad, Pakistan	
22	Institute of Strategic Studies (ISSI)	Islamabad	http://www.issi.org.pk/	ISSI, Sector F-5/2, Islamabad.	Phone:+92-(51)-9204423-4 Fax: +92-(51)-9204658
24	International Growth Center, Pakistan (IGC)	Lahore	http://www.theigc.org/countries/pakistan	Room 106, Lahore University of Management Sciences , Opposite U Block, D.H.A., Lahore, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(42)-111-11-5867 Ext 2106
25	International Institute of Islamic Economics, Islamic International University, Islamabad (IIE-IIUI)	Islamabad	http://www.iiu.edu.pk/	International Islamic University P.O.Box 1243, Sector H-10 Islamabad	Phone: +92-(51)-9257936
26	Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI)	Islamabad	http://ipripak.org/	Islamabad Policy Research Institute, House no.6, Street no.63, F-8/4, Islamabad, Pakistan	Phone:+92-(51)-9261348-50 Fax:+92-051 9261351
27	Jinnah Institute	Islamabad	http://www.jinnah-institute.org/		Phone: +92-(51)-2814161-63 Fax: +92-051-2814164
28	Karachi University- Political Science Department (KU)	Karachi	http://www.uok.edu.pk/faculties/politicalscience/	University of Karachi Main University Road Karachi - 75270 Sindh, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(21)-99261300-07 Fax: +92-(21)-99261340
29	Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre (MHHDC)	Lahore	http://www.mhhdc.org/	Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre 3rd floor Library Building	Phone: +92-(42)-35608000 ext. 4435 Fax: +92-(42)-35748713

				Lahore University of Management Sciences Opposite Sector U DHA, Lahore Cantt, 54792	
30	Management Systems International (MSI)	Islamabad	N/A	House 42, street 27, F-6/2, Islamabad	Phone: +92-(51)-2601921-22
31	National Agricultural Research Center (NARC)	Islamabad	http://www.parc.gov.pk/narc/narc.html	National Agricultural Research Centre Park Road, Islamabad - Pakistan: 44000	Tel: +92-(51) 9255061, 9255012 Fax: +92-(51)- 9255034
32	National Institute of Population Sciences (NIPS)	Islamabad	http://www.nips.org.pk/	House # 485, Street - 9, F-10/2, Islamabad	Phone:+92-(51)-9267144-7, Fax: +92-(51)-9267148
33	National Research & Development Foundation (NRDF)	Peshawar	http://www.nrdf.org.pk/	H-No. 939, Near Arbab Colony, Behind Siyal Flats, Abdara Road, Peshawar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone:+92-(091)- 5703091,5844585 • Fax: +92-(091)-5701976
34	Oxford Policy Management (OPM)	Islamabad	http://www.opml.co.uk/office/opm-islamabad	OPM Islamabad 96 Margalla Road Sector F-8/2 Islamabad	Phone:+92-(51)-2853980 Fax: +92 (0)51 2851 382
35	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)	Islamabad	http://www.pide.org.pk/	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, P.O. Box. 1091, Islamabad,	Phone: +92 -(51)-9248051 Fax: +92-(51)-9248065

				44000, Pakistan.	
36	Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies (PIPS)	Islamabad	http://san-pips.com/	P.O Box 2110, Islamabad, Pakistan Postal Code 44000	Phone: <u>0092-(51)-2613911</u> Fax: <u>0092-(51)-2613912</u>
37	Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (PITAD)	Islamabad	http://www.pitad.org.pk	State Life Building No 7, Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad Pakistan	Phone: +92-(51)-9206853 Fax: +92-(51)-9202146
38	Pakistan Institute of Legal Transparency and Development (PILTAD)	Islamabad	http://www.pildat.org/	No. 7, 9th Avenue, F-8/1, Islamabad - 44000, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(51)-111-123-345 Fax: +92-(51)- 2263078
39	Pakistan Strategy Support Programme-International Food Policy Research Institute (PSSP-IFPRI)	Islamabad	http://www.ifpri.org/book-8211/ourwork/program/pakistan-strategy-support-program	House # 26-A, Street 8, F-7/3	Phone: +92-(51)-2853081 Fax: +92-(51)-2855328
40	Research and Development Solutions (RADS)	Islamabad	http://www.resdev.org/	Address: 7-A, Street 35, F-7/1 Islamabad, Pakistan 44000	Phone : +92 -(51)-2611746 Fax: +92-(51)-843 6878
41	Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN)	Islamabad	http://www.rspn.org/	Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) House No.7, Street 49, F-6/4 Islamabad, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(51)-2829141,2829556, 2822476,2826792,2821736 Fax: +92-(51)-2829115
42	Society for the Advancement of Education (SAHE)	Lahore	http://www.sahe.org.pk/	65-C, Garden Block, New Garden Town, Lahore, Pakistan	Tel: +92-(42)-35868115-6 Fax: +92-(42)-35839816

43	South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI)	Islamabad	http://www.sassi.org/	Street 1, House # 427 F-11/1, Islamabad 44000, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(51)-2290917/2291061 Fax: +92-(51)-2103479
44	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)	Islamabad	http://www.sdpi.org/	38 Embassy Road, G-6/3 Islamabad (New Address) Pakistan Postal Code: 44000	Phone:+92-(51)-2278134 Fax:+92-(51)-2278135
45	University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF)	Faisalabad	http://www.uaf.edu.pk/	University of Agriculture, Sarfray Colony Road Faisalabad 38040, Pakistan	Phone: +92-(41)-9200161
46	University of Arid Agriculture (UoAA)	Rawalpindi	http://www.uar.edu.pk/	PMAS-Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi, Shamsabad, Muree Road Rawalpindi - Pakistan.	Phone: +92- (51)-9062118
47	University of Peshawar - Political Science Department	Peshawar	http://www.upesh.edu.pk/academics/Departments/politicalscience/politicalscience.htm	Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar., University Campus, Peshawar Pakistan.	Phone: +92-(91)-9216471

Annex 2.4: Research organizations: Data matrix - geographically and alphabetically organized

Islamabad

No	Name	Org type	Current research capacity (senior, mid-career, junior staff)	Thematic focus	Methodological and geographic focus	Main donor/funding/client	Research Projects/Publications
1.	APEX Consulting	Consultancy/Evaluation/Information	Senior Quantitative Researcher:1, Qualitative and Quantitative Researcher:1, Qualitative Researcher:1	Monitoring and Evaluation Services, Education Services, Health Services, Livelihood Services, Natural Resource Management Services, Governance and Economic Growth, Energy and Environment Services, Corporate Social Responsibility Services, Marketing Research, Business Process, Outsourcing Services	Quantitative/Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Peshawar, Gilgit, FATA, Faisalabad and Lahore</i>	UNICEF, UNDP, USAID, JICA, WB, Save the Children, Plan Pakistan and Federal Government	<u>Projects:</u> (Total num. of projects (2007-2012): 40) 1) Monitoring Review of UNDP Flood Recovery Programmes (UNDP-2011) 2) Field Monitors and Reporters in FATA (UNICEF-2011) 3) KAP Survey and Environmental Awareness Campaign (Islamic relief-2011) 4) Detailed Livelihood Assessment (FAO of the United Nations, Rome Headquarters-2011) 5) End-line Survey for Impact Analysis (KRI / JICA-2011) 6) User Beneficiary Assessment Survey (PPAF-2011) 7) Consultancy to Final Evaluation of PEFSA Program in Pakistan (Save the Children) 8) Local Level Sporting Need Assessment in Malakand, Lower Dir, Upper Dir and Shangla Districts (UNDP) 9) Poverty Score Card Survey (LOT N8 District Khushab) (PPAF-2011) 10) Field Monitors and Reporters in Sindh (UNICEF-2011) 11) Field Monitors and Reporters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (UNICEF-2011)
2.	Center for Peace and Development	Advocacy/Research		Governance; Peace & Conflict Studies (Right to Information Act, budgetary process at the provincial and	Quantitative/Qualitative/ Both -	Donors: DFID, Action Aid, NED, British Council, OSI Partners:	<i>*Budget Study Centre: February 2011, A budget Study Centre (BSC) has been established at CPDI with the support of National Endowment for Democracy (NED)</i>

pment Initiatives (CPDI)	search Institute		district level, transparency in public sector, police reforms, and legislative processes)	<p><i>Advocacy</i>: Nationwide</p> <p><i>Research</i>: Punjab (mostly), expanding into other provinces</p> <p><i>Location: Islamabad</i></p>	<p>Free and Fair Election Network, Pakistan Coalition for Education, Parliamentary Commission For Human Rights, Action Aid Pakistan, Consumer Watch Pakistan, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Liberal Forum Pakistan (LFP), Individual Land, Shehri - CBE International Partners: Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung für die Freiheit, UNESCO, ADB, ANSA, OSI, CBGA, OXFAM, World Learning, Manusher Jonno, TACMIL Health Project Supported by USAid, HAP, British High Commission Pakistan, CIDA,</p>	<p><u>Current Projects:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Citizens' Oversight and Accountability of Education Sector Budget 2) Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Process in Pakistan 3) Promoting Public Accountability Through Right to Information In Pakistan 4) Active Citizens Program (ACP) 5) Active Citizens Programme 6) Strengthening Civil Society to Improve Democratic Accountability 7) Parliament Watch Project <p><u>Completed Projects:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promoting Transparent and Accountable Public Procurement Regime in Pakistan 2) Strengthening Civil Society for Need Based Budgeting in Health Sector 3) Research Project on Civil Paths to Peace in Pakistan 4) Strengthening Gender Legal Framework for Combating Violence against Women 5) Cost Effective Communication Strategy through Mobilizing Local Professional Groups 6) Support to Implementation of GRAPS (Women's Political and Parliamentary Development) 7) Journalist Training for Effective use of Right to Information 8) Experience Sharing on Access to Information between Civil Society Initiatives in India and Pakistan 9) Strengthening Civil Society Watch and Advocacy for Effective Police Reforms 10) Engaging Parliamentarian for Effective Public Sector Education Reforms 11) Engaging Stakeholders for Freedom of Information Ordinance and its Implementation 12) Election Observation Project 13) Strengthening Legal Framework and Institutional Mechanism for Access to information in Pakistan 14) Constituency Relations Program 15) Mobilization of Women Voters in Pakistan 16) A Study of Education Budget of Selected Districts in Pakistan
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3.	Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS)	Think Tank	<p>Research Analysts: 1 Research Fellows: 2 (MSc:1, MPhil:1), Research Coordinators: 2 (MSc:1, BSc:1), Visiting Research Fellow: 1</p>	<p>Security & governance (conflict mapping, demographic governance), Counter terrorism (radicalization, centrality of Jirga), conflict and peace</p>	<p>Quantitative (mostly) / Qualitative/ Both Mostly Baluchistan and KPK <i>Location: Islamabad</i></p>	<p>Donors: German Embassy, Swiss Embassy, HBS, USIP, UNDP, INTERNEWS (USA), Actionaid, The Asia Foundation, Royal Embassy of Netherlands, Partners: Heinrich Böll Stiftung, United States Institute of Peace, The Asia Foundation, InterNews,</p>	<p><u>Projects:</u> 1) Support for Conflict Transformation and Peacemaking (SCTP) in Pakistan (2012), Sponsor: Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBS), Pakistan 2) Sabawoon (Radio Program, 2011) Peshawar, Sponsor: Government of Australia 3) Pakistan Conflict Tracker (PCT), Partner: Embassy of Switzerland, Islamabad 4) Da Aman Awaz (The Voice for Peace), Sponsor: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington 5) Media as a Tool in Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation (MTCRR), Partner: Peace and Development Programme, UNDP 6) Lara Da Kor, Peshawar, Sponsor: INTERNEWS (USA) 7) CRSS-Actionaid Campaign for Implementation of Balochistan Rights Package (2011), Sponsor/Partner: Actionaid, Pakistan 8) Comparing Best Practices in Freedom for Information, Partner: The Asia Foundation, Pakistan 9) Clean Drinking Water for the Flood Affectees of Charsadda and</p>

						Governance Institutes Network International, Peace Education and Development Foundation, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Association for Integrated Development (AID) – Quetta	Nowshera, Partner: Royal Embassy of Netherlands, Islamabad 10) Assessment of US Anti-terror Campaign in Afghanistan, Partner: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington
4.	Gender studies Centre – Quaid-i-Azam University	Research Centre		Social Policy (Gender), Governance	<i>Location: Islamabad</i>	GoP	None.
5.	Health Services Academy (HSA)	Teaching /Research Institute	PhDs: 9 MBBS: 20 MScs: 10	Public Health (Health system management, Health Governance, Effects of Devolution on Health policy, Health Budgetary allocations)	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide (Balochistan, Punjab, KPK, Sindh, GB and AJK) <i>Location:</i>	USAID WHO, UNICEF, Other UN agencies	(Proposals Submitted14, Proposals Short-Listed9, Projects Awarded6, Projects Completed4, Projects in Progress2) <u>Projects Completed(4):</u> 1) Directory Of Innovations And Good Practices On RH/MNCH/FP, June, 2011.A project of Maternal & Neonatal Child Health Programme & United Nations Fund for Population, Research Conducted & Report Written By RDD, HSA, Government of Pakistan 2) “Assessment of Coverage of Routine EPI and Polio Eradication Efforts and Implementation Gaps at District Level”, July, 2011, Study Conducted and Report Written by RDD, HSA, Health Services Academy, Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan

					<i>Islamabad</i>		
6.	Heartfile	Non Profit NGO/ Think tank	PhDS:1, Consultants:4, Consultant Editor: 2, Research Officer:1, Project Coordinators: 3	Health (Analysis and advocacy at the health policy and systems level, Innovative solutions for improving health systems, governance, financing health sector, public-private partnership in health provision and non-communicable/chronic diseases)	Qualitative (mainly)/ Quantitative/ Both Nationwide (mostly KPK and Punjab) <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	Packard Foundation, Rocket, Poverty Alleviation Fund, IDRC, International Agency for Development-Canada, Canadian International Development Agency, Asian Development Bank, Transparency Fund (PTF), Global Forum for Health Research-Geneva, WHO, Rockefeller Foundation.	<u>Research projects:</u> (Principal Investigator for Health Policy and Systems Research in the following areas) 1. Health systems performance assessment and reform 2. Country framework for health systems performance assessment (initiated in 2009). Funding: WHO-led platform to Strengthen Monitoring and Analysis of Country Health Systems (WHO Geneva) 3. Health financing strategy centered on pooling funds in an Health Equity Fund and their targeting through a customized web-based platform, integrated with mobile phone technology and assessing its impact on protection against catastrophic spending on health (initiated 2009). Funding: Rockefeller Foundation. 4. Policy research to develop the first roadmap for health reform for Pakistan. Findings were published in the two books: 'Choked Pipes: Reforming Pakistan's Mixed Health System' and 'Health Systems in Pakistan-a Way Forward: the Gateway Paper'. The latter was recognized as a blueprint for health reform and provided the basis for formulation of a new national policy for Pakistan. A series of national consultative meetings-the Post-Gateway Roundtables were held to solicit opinion on the strategy articulated therein in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and WHO 5. Assessment of corruption in health service delivery. Funding: Asian Development Bank-supported Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF). Report available at 6. Research in the area of priority setting for health systems research; the study aimed at the development of a locally suited priority-setting model. Funding: Global Forum for Health Research, Geneva 7. Communications research to assess the impact of social marketing strategies on behaviour change. Funding: Canadian International Development Agency.
7.	Innovative development	Think Tank	PhDs: 6, Mid-career:	Economic Policy Analysis, Agriculture and Rural	Quantitative (mostly) /	DFID, IFPRI, WB, USAID, ADB, UNDP,	<i>Partner with USAID and IFPRI in "Pakistan Strategy Support Programme"</i> (policy relevant research on agricultural growth and pro-poor economic growth)

	Development Strategies (IDS)	nk	20	Development, Development of Domestic Commerce and Trade, Social Sector Development, Child Rights and Gender Issues, Industrial Development, Globalization, Sustainable Development.	Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	JICA, OMI, GINI, PPAF, IFAD, World Food, Pakistan Microfinance Network, FAO, HEC	(Total Completed projects:56, On-going Projects: 3) <u>Projects:</u> Name of Project-date (donor): 1) Pakistan Rural Household Aspirations Survey-2011 (Pakistan Strategy Support Program) 2) Survey on Farmer's Choice of Wheat Varieties in Punjab – Pakistan-2011(International Food Policy Research Institute) 3) Survey on Social Safety Nets-2011 (Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund) 4) Training Needs Assessments of WAPDA-2011.(Water and Power Development Authority) 5) Poverty and Social Impact Analysis of the National Trade Corridor Improvement Program-2010 (WB) 6) Evaluation (including a survey) of the USAID JOBS Project in Pakistan-2010 (Abt Associates) 7) Spot Check Evaluation of the Benazir Income Support Program (Test Phase of the Scorecard Based Program)-2010 (The World Bank) 8) Organization of a series of workshops for the formulation of policy for inclusive growth in Pakistan-2010 (DFID& Planning Commission)
8.	Institute of Policy Studies (IPS)	Advocacy / Research Institute	Senior Research fellows: 3, Research coordinators: 6	Pakistan Affairs (Economy, Society and Culture, Politics, Education, Security and Foreign Policy), Faith and Society (Madrassah Education, Islam and the West , Islamic Thought), International Relations (Globalization, Global Issues and Politics, The Muslim World,	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	local and international think tanks	<u>Periodicals:</u> 1) Policy perspectives 2) Maghrib aur Islam 3) Nuqta-e-Nazar 4) Mabahis <u>Research papers:</u> 1) WTO and Pakistan's Construction Sector 2) Pakistan economy: Continuity or change 3) Pakistan and the Emerging Trading System 4) The Islamic Law of International Relations: Origins and Early Development 5) Security Challenges in Afghanistan: International Objectives and Pak-Afghan Ties 6) Afghans in Pakistan: A Protracted Refugee Situation

				Pakistan and its Neighbours)			7) Afghanistan 6 Years after the Taliban's Ouster 8) NATO, Afghanistan and the Region
9.	Institute of Regional Studies (IRS)	Think Tank	PhDs/research Fellow: 1 Research Analysts: 4 Research Scholars: 5	Conflict & Peace Strategic Issues, terrorism, economic and social issues, foreign Affairs (bilateral issues, trade and foreign relations)	Qualitative (Mostly)/ Quantitative / Both Asia, Afghanistan, China, Central Asia, India, Pakistan and other South Asian states <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	Russian Academy of Social Sciences, HEC, etc.	<u>Publications:</u> 1) REGIONAL STUDIES: The quarterly research journal of the Institute of Regional Studies 2) SPOTLIGHT: A monthly publication dealing with a specific event in one or more the regional countries. 3) FOCUS: A study published periodically on a particular issue in one of the regional countries 4) MONOGRAPH SERIES: Detailed monograph studies on particular topics including states of the regional countries. 5) PERSPECTIVE: Studies dealing with important regional issues in a larger perspective involving Pakistan and its neighbors and the region's interaction with the rest of world. <u>Books:</u> 1) South Asian Studies-I, ELECTIONS IN INDIA, 1984-1985 2) South Asian Studies-II, INDIAN POLITICAL SCENE, 1989 3) South Asian Studies-III, UPRISING IN INDIAN-HELD JAMMU & KASHMIR
10.	Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS)	Advocacy / Research Institute	Senior Researchers:3, Mid-Career:8, Junior researchers:16	Economics, Social Policy, Budgetary analysis and education economics, Education; Social Policy; Evaluation; Peace & Conflict Studies; Governance	Quantitative/ Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	DFID, OSI, OXFAM, UNDP	<u>Publication and reports:</u> 1) Aid effectiveness in Pakistan: A citizen's perspective 2) Public financing of education in Pakistan: Analysis of federal and provincial budgets 2011-2012 3) Compensating civilian victims of conflict and terrorism in Pakistan 4) Private Sector education in Pakistan: mapping and musing 5) A baseline study of community participation in school management
11.	Institut	Thi	Total	Peace & Conflict	Quantitat	GoP (Ministry of	<u>Strategic studies:</u>

	Research Studies (ISSI)	25+, 3-4, PhDs: None (it has visiting fellows who are PhDs) Remainin g: Masters	Regional and global strategic issues (affecting international peace and security), Nuclear Issues, Terrorism and Militancy, Economic and Social Issues,	ive / Qualitati ve/ Both Afghanis tan/Centr al Asia, Russia, Pakistan, Middle East, United Nations, U.S, South Asia, Iran, China <i>Location: Islamaba d</i>	Foreign affairs), Hanns Siedel Foundation.	<p>1) Washington and the New Silk Road: a new great game in Asia? (Author: Najam Rafique, Fahd Humayun , Year: 2012 - Winter 2011 & Spring 2012)</p> <p>2) Afghanistan's reconstruction and the international community: post 9/11 scenario (Author: Suleman Yousaf , Year: 2012 - Winter 2011 & Spring 2012)</p> <p>3) The modernisation process in Afghanistan - a retrospective (Author: Aqab M. Malik , Year: 2012 - Winter 2011 & Spring 2012)</p> <p>4) Indo-US nuclear/strategic cooperation: Chinese response (Author: Saadat Hassan , Year: 2012 - Winter 2011 & Spring 2012)</p> <p>5) Chinese western region's development programme (Author: Anjum Saeed , Year: 2012 - Winter 2011 & Spring 2012)</p> <p><u>Reports & PRS:</u></p> <p>1) NATO After Afghan Combat: Does the Atlantic Alliance Have an Asian Future (Author: Sabah Aslam , Year: 2012)</p> <p>2) Pakistan in the Era of Turbulent Diplomacy (Author: Nadia Sarwar , Year: 2012)</p> <p>3) Tunisia and The Arab Spring - Report (Author: Sarah Akram , Year: 2012)</p> <p>4) The Future of Pakistan-US Relations - Press Release (Author: ISSI , Year: 2012)</p> <p>5) Security; an EU Perspective - Press Release (Author: ISSI , Year: 2012)</p> <p><u>Reflections:</u></p> <p>1) The Search for Peace: Pakistan and India (Author: Mahwish Hafeez, Mohammad Waqas Sajjad , Kiran Firdous , Year: 2010)</p> <p>1) The prospects of Afghan Inteqal and Pastor Terry Jones (Author: Simbal Khan , Year: 2011)</p> <p>2) Freedom and Reform: The Political Power of Mass Media (Author: Amna Yousaf Khokhar , Year: 2011)</p> <p>3) Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's visits to Pakistan and India (Author: Amna Yousaf Khokhar , Year: 2011)</p> <p>4) The realist/constructivist paradigm: U.S. foreign policy towards Pakistan and India (Author: Selina Adam Khan , Year: 2010)</p>	
12.	International Institut	Acade mi	PhDs:10, MPhil:16 , MSc:12	Economics (Modern economics, Islamic economics, Islamic	Quantitativ e (mostly)	HEC, Pakistan Science Foundation,	<p><u>Projects:</u></p> <p>1) Estimating the Impact of the Hajj (in collaboration with Harvard University)</p>

e of Islamic Economics-International Islamic University Islamabad (IIE-IIUI)	c/Research Institute		Banking, Finance)	<i>Location: Islamabad</i>	National ICT R&D Fund, Pak-US Joint Academic & Research Program, TWAS-COMSTECH Joint Research Grants, Human Frontier Science Program, International Foundation for Science, Research & Advocacy Fund, Talented Researcher Exchange Program (TRXP), Academy of Finland, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Australian Agency for International Development, East WEST center, European Research Council (ERC), EU FUNDING AND GRANTS, IDRC, JICA, Sigma Xi –	<p>2) Centre of Research for Development and Policy Studies (CORDAPS) is a research Centre established under the sponsorships of International Institute of Islamic Economics focusing on economic development and policy issues.</p> <p><u>New Initiatives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Urdu translation of IIE's Blueprint of Islamic Financial System (Complete manuscript composed). 2) Urdu translation of Chapter Zakah from Al-Fiqh al-Islami wa adilatuhu (Manuscript ready but un-edited). 3) Urdu translation of Ahkam Annaqood (Manuscript composed but unedited). 4) Urdu translation of Insurance in Islam (Manuscript ready but unedited). 5) Ideology and the Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan for the elimination of Riba from the economy.
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						The Scientific Research Society The Asia Foundation, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific,	
13.	Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI)	Think Tank	Senior Research Fellows (PhDs): 3 Research Fellows: 3, Visiting Research Fellows: 2 Assistant Research Officers: 7	Peace & Conflict Social Issues, strategic Issues (civil-military relationships, nuclear issues, diplomacy), Security Issues, Terrorism, Trade, Climate Change, Refugees, Issues related to Overseas Pakistanis	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both South Asia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Pak-US relations, Gulf Countries, Central Asia, China. <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	GoP, Hanns Siedel Foundation, German Embassy, Brazilian Embassy	<u>IPRI Studies:</u> 1. Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan 2. Regional Economic Integration in South Asia: Progress and Prospects 3. China's Soft Power 4. Nuclear Weapons in India-Pakistan Crisis 5. Politics of New Provinces in Pakistan: Prospects and Challenges 6. Prospects of Arab Spring in Pakistan <u>Research Articles:</u> 1. Credible Minimum Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia 2. The Russian Resurgence and South Asian Region 3. Understanding Fourth Generation Warfare and It's Relevance to Pakistan
14.	Jinnah Institute	Research Institute	Senior researchers (in-house):2, Mid-career Researchers:14	Conflict & Peace Governance, Social Policy, Conflict and Peace (National Security, Foreign Policy, Civic engagement, Human Rights and social	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	NED, CIDA, USIP, FNF, BHC, IPCS, CDR, GoP	<u>Policy briefs:</u> 1) Electoral Reform and Women's Political Participation 2) The Uncertain Future of US Aid to Pakistan 3) Pakistan, the United States and the End Game in Afghanistan: Perceptions of Pakistan's Foreign Policy Elite <u>Research Reports:</u> 1) A Question of Faith: A Report on the Status of Religious Minorities in Pakistan

				justice, secular expression)	<i>d</i>		2) Pakistan at Risk: Challenges and Opportunities After the Flood
15	Management System International (MSI)	Evaluation Firm	Total Staff: 47, Full time staff: 47 in-house senior professionals with PhDs:4, in-house senior professionals without PhDs:6, in-house midcareer researchers:15, in-house junior researchers:7	Monitoring & Evaluation (midterm and final evaluation). MSI do not have its own thematic focus; they evaluate all the projects on which USAID is working	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both None <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	USAID	MSI evaluates all the projects of USAID
16	National Agricultural Research Center (NARC)	Research Institute	Senior Researchers:13, Mid-career researchers:3	Nutrition	Quantitative (Mostly), Control Group Experiments Federal Area	Federal Government, PSDP, EU (non-cash), Agencies disbursing Development Projects (Unnamed)	Recent Projects/Activities: 1. Development of early weaning diets using different vegetable protein sources for young calves. 2. Comparing cottonseed meal vs canola meal in urea molasses blocks. 3. Evaluation of sunflower seed meal for true Metabolizable energy and available essential amino acids in poultry. 4. Use of inoculates in silage preparation. Recent Achievements: 1) Effect of Stair-step feeding scheme on weight gain, nutritional input, feed

					<i>Location: Islamabad</i>		<p>efficiency and reproductive Performance of buffalo heifers</p> <p>2) Effect of Stair-step feeding scheme on weight gain, nutritional input, feed efficiency and reproductive Performance of Sahiwal heifers</p> <p>3) Calcium and Phosphorous Supplementation with Different Ratios to Fattening Buffalo Calves</p> <p>4) Effect of feeding levels of mineral mixture on milk yield, composition and reproductive performance of lactating Nili-Ravi buffaloes</p> <p>5) Dissemination of Research Based Feed Products to Farming Community</p>
17.	National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW)	Government Statutory Body	-	Gender Issues (Women and Poverty, Education and Training of Women, Women and Health, Violence Against Women, Women and Armed Conflict, Women and the Economy, Women and the Media, Women and the Environment, Women with disabilities, religious fundamentalism and women's oppression, Women Reproductive Rights, Women and the Law, Women and employment, Gender Responsive Budgeting, Women, Empowerment and Decision Making)	Both qualitative and quantitative Location: Islamabad	DFID, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UNHCR, UNDP-GJTMAP	<p><u>Published research reports:</u></p> <p>1) A Policy Framework for Women Equal Rights</p> <p>2) The Impact of Family Laws on the Rights of Divorced Women in Pakistan</p> <p>3) Extremism and its Impact on Society (Report of a National Conference)</p> <p>4) Gender Review of Framework for Women Political Participation</p> <p>5) Women's Rights of Inherence, and its Implementation</p> <p>6) Assessment of Women Protection Act, 2006</p> <p>7) Local Body Systems and their Impacts on Women.</p> <p>8) Impact Assessment Report- Public Private Partnership to End Honour Crimes in Pakistan</p> <p>9) Report on Huddod Ordinance</p> <p>10) Report on Parallel Legal Systems</p> <p>11) A Study Research Report on Qisas Deyat Law</p> <p>12) Training Module for Government Officials- to End Crimes in the Name of Honour.</p> <p><u>Brochures/ Policy Briefs</u></p> <p>1) Gender Review of Framework for Women Political Participation</p> <p>2) Women and Law in Pakistan</p> <p>3) Recommendations at Qisas and Diyat Law</p>
18.	National Institute of	Government	Inhouse researchers: 6-7	Health (Population, reproductive health, PDHS)	Quantitative (mainly) Qualitative	UNFP, USAID, DFID, UNICEF	<p>*Pakistan Demographic Health Survey (PDHS)</p> <p><u>Studies in progress:</u></p> <p>1) The existing status of population education at pre-service level in Pakistan.</p> <p>2) Evaluation of Management Tiers of Population Welfare Programme.</p>

	Population studies (NIPS)	Research Centre			ve (also) Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>		<p>3) Evaluation of Contraceptive Surgery Cases & Family Planning Services of Reproductive Health Services (RHS-B) Centers in Pakistan.</p> <p>4) Azad Jammu & Kashmir Demographic and Health Survey, (AJK DHS 2010-11).</p> <p>5) Evaluation and Assessment of Quality of Care at Family Welfare Centres (EAQCFWCs, 2010-11).</p> <p>6) Rural Sanitation in Flood Affected Districts (RUSFAD): KAP Baseline survey.</p>
19.	Oxford Policy Management (OPM)	Research and Evaluation Institute	Senior in-house researchers: 4 (non-PhD), In-house Mid-career/junior researchers: None	Public financial management, and governance reform; Qualitative and quantitative national surveys; Social protection; Health; Education; Poverty & microfinance; Monitoring and evaluation; Security Risk Assessment.	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both KPK (Peshawar) <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	WB, UN, DFID, GoP (Both federal & Provincial) <u>Website:</u> Clients: Government of Khyber PakhtunKhwa, federal and provincial ministries of finance and health, Aga Khan Development Foundation, DFID, Save the Children and the World Bank.	<p><u>Projects: Name(Client, Completion Date)</u></p> <p>1) Baseline Survey for Impact Evaluation of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) (Government of Pakistan, December 2012)</p> <p>2) Pakistan Flood Relief Programme, Phase 2 (Government of Pakistan, November 2012)</p> <p>3) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Reform Programme and Capacity-Building Support to Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Secretariat (Government of Pakistan, September 2012)</p> <p>4) Review of Options to Maximise the Nutritional Impact of BISP Cash Transfer Programme in Pakistan (Government of Pakistan, April 2012)</p> <p>5) Moving to a Medium Term Budget Framework (Government of Pakistan, August 2011)</p> <p>6) Design of the Benazir Income Support Programme: Baseline Evaluation Survey (World Bank, July 2011)</p> <p>7) Evaluation of Pakistan's Flood Response Cash Transfer Program (Government of Pakistan, April 2011)</p> <p>8) Endline Knowledge, Practice and Coverage (KPC) Survey for PRIDE Project, Pakistan (World Bank, August 2010)</p> <p>9) Lady Health Worker Programme: Third party Evaluation of Performance (Government of Pakistan, November 2009)</p> <p>10) Design of Financial Inclusion Programme, Pakistan (DFID Pakistan, December 2007)</p> <p>11) Quantifying Social Exclusion, Pakistan (DFID, October 2004)</p> <p>12) Development of a Strategic Plan for Aga Khan Health Service, Pakistan (Aga Khan Health Service, Pakistan, June 2004)</p> <p>13) Review of DFID Pakistan Trade and Poverty Programme (DFID, July 2003)</p>

							<p>14) Pakistan Participatory Poverty Assessment (Government of Pakistan, July 2003)</p> <p>15) Training in Planning and Budgeting, Pakistan (Government of Pakistan, May 2003)</p> <p>16) Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (Government of Pakistan, May 2003)</p> <p>17) Health Sector Reform, North West Frontier Province, Pakistan (Government of Pakistan, November 2002)</p>
20.	Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS)	Think Tank	Midcareer researchers: 4, Junior Researchers: 2	Conflict and Peace, Democracy and Governance (Internal security, regional security, radicalization, violence)	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both South Asia <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	Oxford Research Group, "Observatório Político (OP)" a Portuguese non-profit independent scientific research centre.	<p><u>Research Journal:</u> conflict and peace studies</p> <p><u>Papers:</u></p> <p>1) State building in Afghanistan: are reforms sustainable</p> <p>2) The process of deradicalization: contextualizing the case of Pakistan</p> <p>3) Politics of radicalization and De-radicalization: impact on Pakistan's security dynamics</p>
21.	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)	Academic/Research Institute	PhDs: 15	Economics (Macroeconomics and Economic Growth); Governance (Governance and Economic Reforms); Social Policy (Demography, Poverty and Labour Dynamics); Nutrition (Sustainable Development)	<i>Location: Islamabad</i>	IUCN, British High Commission, IDRC	<p>*The Pakistan Development Review (Journal of PIDE)</p> <p><u>Annual reports:</u></p> <p>1) Annual Report 2010-11</p> <p>2) Annual Report 2009-10</p> <p>3) Annual Report 2008-09</p> <p>4) Annual Report 2007-08</p> <p><u>Research Reports:</u></p> <p>1) The Contribution of Worker's Remittances to Economic Growth in Pakistan (2005)</p> <p>2) Exchange Rate Instability and Trade: The Case of Pakistan (2005)</p> <p>3) Modelling Gender Dimensions of the Impact of Economic Reforms on Time Allocation among Market Work, Household Work, and Leisure (2004)</p> <p>4) Underground Economy and Tax Evasion in Pakistan: A Critical Evaluation (2003)</p> <p>5) Estimating Poverty in Pakistan: The Non-food Consumption Share Approach (2001)</p> <p>6) Analysing Institutional Set-up of Forest Management in Pakistan (2001)</p>

						<p>7) Tariff Reduction and Income Distribution: A CGE-based Analysis for Urban and Rural Households in Pakistan (2001)</p> <p>PIDE Policy View Point:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improving the Quality of Population Census 2008 (PIDE Policy Viewpoint No. 4, April 2007) 2) Establishing Property Rights through a Secure System of Land Title Management (PIDE Policy Viewpoint No. 3, March 2007) 3) Renew Cities to be the Engines of Growth (PIDE Policy Viewpoint No. 2, January 2007) 4) Promoting Domestic Commerce for Sustainable Pro-poor Growth (PIDE Policy Viewpoint No. 1, July 2006) <p>Macroeconomic Briefs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Macroeconomic Brief, No. 3, March 2012 2) Macroeconomic Brief, No. 2, February 2011 3) Macroeconomic Brief, No. 1, January 2010 <p>Inflation Expectations Survey:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PIDE-Inflation Expectations Survey (2009-Volume1, 2010-Volume 2, 2011- Volume 3) <p>Books:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) History of PIDE Series-6, A Review of Studies on Poverty in Pakistan: Origin, Evolution, Thematic Content and Future Directions 2) History of PIDE Series-5, A Review of the Labour Market Research at PIDE 1957-2009 3) History of PIDE Series-4, Population and Development Demographic Research at PIDE 4) History of PIDE Series-1, PIDE from a Think Tank to a University: A Brief History 5) History of PIDE Series-2, PIDE's Contribution to Development Thinking: The Earlier Phase <p>Completed Projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Climate Change Adaptation, Water and Food Security in Pakistan (On-going Project Sponsored by International Development Research Centre (IDRC)) 2) WTO (Post Doha) and Regional Trade Agreements Opportunities and Perils for Pakistan's Agriculture (PIDE, June-2009)
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22.	Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT)	Think Tank	6-7 in-house researchers (Qualification: Master)	Finance, economy, poverty-reduction, regional/international trade, foreign/regional relations, political-economy, inter-provincial relations/federalism, women/youth in politics, labor issues and education, etc.	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	DFID (funded small projects), British Higher Commission, WB, UNDP	<p><u>Reports:</u></p> <p>1) State of electoral reforms in Pakistan.</p> <p><u>Briefing Papers:</u></p> <p>1) Introduction to Punjab Government Rules of Business.</p> <p>2) Civil Society Interface with the budgetary process in India: Practices and challenges.</p> <p><u>Discussion Papers:</u></p> <p>1) A Blue print for creating think tanks in political parties in Pakistan.</p> <p>2) PAK-AFGHAN trade</p>
23.	Pakistan Institute of Trade	Government Re	3/2/5	Economics (Trade Policy, Export Competitiveness, Market Access, Trade Facilitation, Trade and	Both but mainly quantitative <i>Location:</i>	UNDP, ADB, World Bank Institute (WBI), USAID, Global Development	<p><u>Ongoing Research Projects:</u></p> <p>1) Product and Market Level Studies</p> <p>2) Market Access, FTAs, PTAs, Regional and Bilateral Agreements</p> <p>3) Trade in Services</p> <p>4) Trade and Fiscal Policy</p>

	and Development (PITAD)	search Institute		Development, Private Sector Development, Strategic Trade Relations of Pakistan)	Islamabad	Network (GDN)	<p>5) Trade and ICT</p> <p>6) Trade and Macro-economy</p> <p><u>Completed Studies:</u></p> <p>1) Impact of Regulatory Duty on Luxury Imports and Revenue Generation : Analysis of Monthly Data, July 2007- June 2009</p> <p>2) Understanding Pakistan's Exports Flows: Results from Gravity Model Estimation (By Dr. Yasir kamal)</p> <p>3) Assessing the True Economic Cost of Exports in a Conflict Hit Economy: A Case for Pakistan</p>
24.	Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC)	Research Institute	Number of Senior in-house researchers:20 Number of in-house mid-career researchers:45 Number of in-house junior researchers:35	Health, Nutrition	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both <hr/> Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	Grant/Contracts: GoP (100%)	<p><u>Completed Projects: (2005-2012)</u></p> <p>1) To determine deficiency of Vit. B12 Serum ferritin as folate & etiological factor in recurrent oral Ulcer</p> <p>2) Prevalence of worm infestation in Children aged 1-10 years of rural & urban areas of District Vehari.</p> <p>3) Knowledge, Attitude & Practice pattern of Hand Washing in some big Govt. Hospital of Karachi.</p> <p>4) Waste disposal of Government Health Care facilities in urban areas of Karachi (KAP Survey).</p> <p>5) Effects of Community noise on urban population.</p> <p>6) Comparison of Treatment modalities for acute pain.</p> <p>7) Periodontal Disease during pregnancy and its relationship with low birth weight babies.</p> <p>8) Serial Helicobacter Pylori antibody Titers after specific treatment.</p> <p>9) Prevalence of Lactose intolerance in asymptomatic School age Children in Karachi Pakistan. Is it a predictor of under nutrition?</p> <p>10) Knowledge, Attitude and practices of diabetics regarding oral health.</p> <p><u>Multi-Centre projects:</u></p> <p>1) General awareness and attitude regarding bio-safety measures among technician working in clinical laboratories of Pakistan: A multi-centre study (PMRC, NICH, Karachi)</p> <p>2) Seroprevalence of Measles antibodies in children at school going age in Pakistan: PMRC multi-centre study.(PRO, PMRC, NIH, Islamabad)</p> <p>3) Knowledge attitude and practice pattern of hand washing in some major</p>

							public sector hospitals of Pakistan – A Multi-Centre Study (SRO, PMRC, DMC, Karachi) 4) Prevalence and trends in shisha smoking among college, university and madrasa students aged 20-25 years in Pakistan. (SMO, DMC, PMRC) 5) Screening for tuberculosis among the household contacts of index patients: PMRC Multi-centre study. (SMO, PMRC, KEMU, Lahore)
25	Pakistan Strategy Support Program- International Food Policy Research Institute (PSSP IFPRI)	Research Institute	Senior researchers:5, Mid-career researchers:4, Junior researchers: many	Economics, Nutrition, social Policy, Education, Governance (Agriculture Production from farm to households, Agricultural processing and consumption, market prices of agricultural products, water and irrigation, macroeconomics and trade, policy impacts on broad level, poverty dynamics and safety nets.)	Quantitative (mainly) / Qualitative/ Both Punjab, Sindh and KPK(excluding the conflict zones) <i>Location: Peshawar</i>	USAID (main donor of the programme)	<u>Latest Publications:</u> 1. Implications of productivity growth in Pakistan (Sept. 2012) 2. A 2007-08 Social Accounting Matrix for Pakistan (sept.2012) 3. Rehabilitating Agriculture and promoting food Security following the 2010 Pakistan Floods 4. Pakistan's cotton and textile economy
26	Population Council Pakistan	Research Institute		Reproductive health (safe motherhood), education, monitoring and evaluation, research-based technical assistance, population and development, capacity building, gender, poverty	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both World-wide (Including Islamabad) <i>Location: Head Office</i>		<u>Projects:</u> 1) Educational Opportunities in Rural Areas (more) 2) Council researchers are studying the implications of changes in schooling opportunities in rural Pakistan and their implications for family building as well as children's school participation and attainment. (1/1997 - ongoing) Schooling 3) National Survey of Young People (more) A nationally representative survey of young people (ages 15–24) in Pakistan in 2001–02, collected data on all aspects of the lives of young people. (1/2001 - ongoing) Adolescence/transitions to adulthood 4) Task-sharing between Community Health Workers and Community Mid-

					NY	<p>level Professionals: Increasing Access to FP and RH Services (more)</p> <p>5) With the aim of improving access to family planning and reproductive health services in rural areas, the Council is conducting research to investigate how different cadres of health workers function in relation to each other in five priority countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, and Pakistan, (10/2010 - 10/2015), Family planning services; Strengthening health systems</p> <p>6) Family Advancement for Life and Health (FALAH) (more), FALAH aims to increase the use of family planning and birth spacing in Pakistan by removing barriers to family planning services and improving knowledge, (6/2007 - 5/2012), Family planning services; Maternal and newborn health</p> <p>7) Assessing the Feasibility of Home Administration of Misoprostol in the Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage in Rural Pakistan (more) As part of the PAIMAN project, Council researchers tested the feasibility of home administration of misoprostol to prevent and manage postpartum hemorrhage, (10/2009 - 10/2010), Maternal and newborn health; Postpartum maternal care</p> <p>8) Monitoring and Evaluating the Primary Healthcare Revitalization, Integration and Decentralization in Earthquake-affected Areas (PRIDE) Program (more) In Pakistan, the Council is providing support to the overall monitoring and evaluation functions of the PRIDE program, (1/2007 - 8/2010) Newborn/infant health; Postpartum maternal care; Safe pregnancy, antenatal, and delivery care</p> <p>9) Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAN) (more) The Council is overseeing the management of the monitoring and evaluation component of the Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAN) a five-year project designed to assist the Government of Pakistan in implementing the full spectrum of interventions necessary to address mother and newborn health, (11/2004 - 9/2009) Monitoring and evaluation; Newborn/infant health; Postpartum maternal care; Safe pregnancy, antenatal, and delivery care</p> <p>10) Building on the 2005 Population Summit (more)</p>
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						<p>Population Council researchers are working to ensure that population becomes a more central issue in Pakistan's development plans and policies. (10/2006 - 8/2008) Population policy and demographic analysis</p> <p>11) Introduction of Emergency Contraception into Ministry of Health Programs (more) In Pakistan, the Council assisted the Ministry of Health in introducing emergency contraception (EC) into its family planning program. (10/2007 - 2/2008) Access to contraceptive methods</p> <p>12) Study of Sexually Transmitted Infections Among Urban Men in Pakistan: Identifying the Bridging Population (more) Council researchers collected data in Pakistan to identify the "bridging population," those who act as the bridge for the spread of STIs and HIV from high-risk groups to the general population. (4/2007 - 5/2008) Behavior change; HIV prevention; RTIs/STIs</p> <p>13) Analyzing the Links Between Population and Poverty (more) Council researchers in Pakistan gathered evidence used to initiate discussion on population issues and ensure their funding. (12/2006 - 12/2007) Population policy and demographic analysis</p> <p>14) Building Capacity and Supporting Evidence-based Programs and Policies in Population and Reproductive Health in Pakistan. (more) In Pakistan, the Council is working to build capacity and support evidence-based programs and policies in population and reproductive health. (6/2006 - 5/2007)</p> <p>15) Evaluation of the Punjab Female School Stipend Program (more) Council researchers evaluated the effect of stipends on school enrollment in Punjab. (9/2006 - 6/2007) Schooling</p> <p>16) National Study of Reproductive Tract Infections in Pakistan (more) The Council carried out a national study of STIs/HIV in men in Pakistan. (9/2006 - 10/2007)</p>
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27	Research and Development Solutions (RADS)	Think Tank	Research Experts (Senior Researchers): 3, Analysts and Researchers: 5 (MSc:2, BSc:3)	Health (reproductive Health) and Population (Governance, Family Planning)	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Mostly Punjab and Sindh <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	Research Grants: USAID and DFID, Project Based funding: WHO,	<p><u>Projects:</u></p> <p>1) Evidence to Policy, Advocacy and Action, (Type of Funding: Grant, Funder: USAID, Duration: Nov 2011 – Oct 2013)</p> <p>2) How women Acquire and Process Information about Reproductive Health and How that Information Evolves over their Lifetime (Type of Funding: Grant, Funder: Research and Advocacy Fund of the DFID (UKAid), Duration: Jan 2012 – Jan 2013)</p> <p>3) Community Trial of Social Mobilization to Overcome the Three Delays that lead to Poor Obstetric Care and Maternal Deaths in an Extremely Poor and Underserved Area (Type of Funding: Grant, Funder: Research and Advocacy Fund of the DFID (UKAid), Duration: Jan 2012 – April 2013)</p> <p>4) Analysis of Large Scale Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services Delivery Programs (Type of funding: Commercial, Funder: The Marie Stopes Society (Pakistan affiliate of MSI), Duration: Variable, multiple projects)</p>
28	School of Economics-Quaid-i-Azam University	Academic/Researcher	PhDs: 10, Lecturers: 7	Economics	<i>Location: Islamabad</i>		<p><u>Seminars & Conferences:</u></p> <p>1) Seminar: “Linkages between Population and Millennium Development Goals: An Asian Prospective” held at National Library in November 2005 in collaboration with Population Council of Pakistan.</p> <p>2) One day Abstract Writing Workshop held at the Department of Economics in November 2005 in collaboration with Population Council of Pakistan.</p> <p>3) Monthly Series of Invited Lectures by eminent economists</p>

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29	South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI)	Advocacy/Research Institute	Senior Researchers:4, Visiting Researchers:3, Midcareer:25, Junior Researchers:12	Conflict and Peace (India-Pakistan relationships and nuclear safety and security issues), Economics and Social Policy	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>	IAEA, NATO, MOD, MOFA, WMD, EU, FCO, HEC Also independent endowments	<p><u>Research Papers:</u> (2011-2012)</p> <p>1) Indian Military’s Cold Start Doctrine: Capabilities, Limitations and Possible Response from Pakistan</p> <p>2) Fissile Material Treaty Prospects and Challenges – Pakistan’s Perspective</p> <p>3) CD Agenda in 2011: Critical Appraisal</p> <p>4) Fissile Material Treaty (FMT): Implications for Pakistan</p> <p>5) Chernobyl and Beyond: Nuclear Power Renaissance and Apprehensions</p>
30	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)	Think Tank	Senior Researchers with PhDs: 4, Senior researchers without PhDs: 6, Research Associates: 3,	Economics (economic growth, environment economics, international and regional trade, labour economics, development of markets, private sector and economic growth), Nutrition (food security), Social Policy (gender equality, rights	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Islamabad</i>		<p>*Sustainable Development Reports (Annual Report 2008-2009, Annual Report 2009-2010, Annual Report 2010-2011)</p> <p><u>Project Publications:</u></p> <p>1) Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change in Pakistan (PP - 19)</p> <p>2) Women’s Land Rights: Research Findings from Pakistan (PP-18)</p> <p>3) Climate Change Negotiations: Civil Society Perspective(PP-15)</p> <p>4) Remittances in Crises:A Case study from Pakistan(PP-10)</p> <p>5) Food Insecurity in Rural Pakistan 2003 (PP-4)</p> <p>6) Impact of Trade Liberalisation on Lives and Livelihood of Mountain Communities in the Northern Areas of Pakistan (PP-1)</p> <p><u>On-going Projects:</u></p> <p>1) Aawaz: voice and accountability program (AAWAZ is a DFID funded,</p>

1.	Institute of Education and Research University of Peshawar	Academic Research Centre	Senior in-house researchers:11, Mid-career researchers:3	Economics, Education and Sociology (Psychology, curriculum development, guidance and counseling, teaching methodologies, science education areas, pedagogy)	Quantitative (mainly) / Qualitative/ Both KPK (mainly, except for the conflict zones) <i>Location: Peshawar</i>	USAID (Pre-step), Norwegian Government, DFID, University of Peshawar	
2.	National research and Development Foundation (NRDF)	Independent Research Institute	NRDF has a network of 12000 ulama.	Education, Health, Economics, Governance, Social Policy, Conflict and Peace. (gender gap in primary education, Madaris reform, capacity building of Ulemas, women and children rights, perspective of Islam on matters of conflict)	Quantitative (mainly) / Qualitative/ Both Punjab and KPK (mainly), Sindh and Baluchistan (certain projects) <i>Location: Peshawar</i>	UNICEF, FFF, USAID, ILO, UNFPA, GTZ, The Asia Foundation, Heinrich Bol Foundation, WB, BC, WWF, Plan Pakistan, University of Peshawar	<p>Project: Health Sector Projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Health of Mothers and Newborns-The involvement of Ulama 2) Health Services for the Project for the Internally Displaced People (IDPs) of Bajour and Swat 3) TB Orientation Program to support Stops Initiative 4) Integrating HIV/AIDS Awareness into Ongoing Madrassa Programs 5) Advocacy for Reproductive Health and Population Issues 6) Development of a Manual on HIV Aids 7) Study and Design for Integration of Communicable Diseases Control Program (CDC) at Field and Supervisory Level in NWFP 8) Three-day workshop on Islam and Family Planning 9) Training Need Assessment Survey of Health Staff in Khyber PakhtunKhwa 10) Study on “Views of Rural Religious Leaders on Population programs in NWFP 11) Free Medical Camps for Needy Communities <p>Other projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Role of Religious Scholars in the Elimination of Bonded Labour 2) Election and Islam and the Importance of Women’s Voting 3) Universal Birth Registration and the Involvement of Ulama 4) Community Mobilization and Involving Imams in Anti Trafficking (COMPIAT) Project in Bangladesh 5) Strengthening Moderation and Pluralism in Pakistanrole

							6) Promoting Peace and Tolerance in Pakistani Mabirdaris 7) Producing two Booklets on “Women and Human Rights in Islam 8) Review of Child Labor Related Legislation and Enforcement Mechanisms in Pakistan 9) Institutional Support to Strengthen the Ulama and Development Concept 10) Capacity Building of Ulama 11) Capacity Building of Local Communities and Religious Institutions in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa 12) Capacity Building of Religious leaders and Religious Institutions 13) Involving Ulama in Environmental Rehabilitation 14) Ulama Involvement in the Development Process in Pakistan
3.	Political Science Department University of Peshawar	Academic researchers:6, Mid-career in-house researchers:5	Senior in-house researchers:6, Mid-career in-house researchers:5	Social Policy, Conflict and Peace	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both KPK (mainly, excluding the war struck areas.) <i>Location: Peshawar</i>	University of Peshawar, USAID(only one project so far)	

PUNJAB

Faisalabad

No	Name	Org type	Current research capacity (senior, mid-career,	Thematic focus	Methodological and geographic focus	Main donor/funding/client	Research Projects/Publications
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			junior staff)				
1.	University of Agriculture Faisalabad (Department of food Science)	Academic/Research Institute	PhDs: 20 Midcareer:2	Health & Nutrition (Food preparation and evaluation, compositional analysis, meat analysis, dairy and cereal analysis, animal nutrition)	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide (currently in Punjab) <i>Location: Faisalabad</i>	Washington University, Universities in France, Local NGOs, GoP, HEC	Projects: Name (duration, donor) 1. Preparation and Characterization of Legumes Protein Isolates to Improve Nutritional and Functional Properties of Baked Products” (2 years, Pakistan Science Foundation) 2. Extraction of Natural Antioxidants from Agro-Industrial Wastes for Food Applications (24 months, HEC) 3. Dissemination of Technologies for Profitable Dairying at Farmer’s Level (36 months, FDTTPC)

Lahore

No	Name	Org type	Current research capacity (senior, mid-career, junior staff)	Thematic focus	Methodological and geographic focus	Main donor/funding/client	Research Projects/Publications
1.	Center for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP)	Research Institute	Research fellows:38	Education, Economics, Governance.	RCTs Punjab (mostly), Sindh, KPK, Kashmir <i>Location: Lahore</i>	DFID, WB, Ford Foundation, Poverty Action lab MIT, USAID, UKAID, PSDF	Projects: 1) Education financing project: Donors (Tameer Microfinance Bank, Aman Foundation), 2) Governance Project: Psychometric Analysis of Entrepreneurs (Entrepreneurial Finance Lab, Habib Bank Limited, International Finance Corporation) 3) Property Tax Experiment in Punjab, Pakistan: Testing the Role of Wages, Incentives and Audit on Tax Inspectors Behaviour (Punjab Excise and Taxation Department, Punjab Finance Department) 4) Punjab Economic Opportunities Program (Government of the Punjab, Department for International Development, Punjab Skills Development Fund, Livestock and Dairy Development Department)

							5) Centers for Learning on Evaluation and Results: CLEAR(Independent Evaluation Group-World Bank, Jameel Poverty Action Lab, JPAL South Asia, Institute for Financial Management and Research)
2.	Center for Research in Economics and Business at Lahore School of Economics (CREB-LSE)	Academic/Research Institute	Senior Research fellows:7, Research fellow:6, Visiting Researchers: 1, Research Associate:1	Education, Economics	Quantitative/Qualitative/ Both Punjab mostly, Sindh, Nationwide, (secondary data only) <i>Location: Lahore</i>	DFID, OSI, South Asia Network of Economic Institutes (SANEI), IGC, British Academy, PERii.	<p>RESEARCH PROJECTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Analysis of Technology in the Sialkot Soccer Ball industry (Ongoing) 2) Incentives and Productivity: Work Groups vs. Production Lines (Ongoing) 3) Understanding and Addressing Rural Poverty in Pakistan: Oxford-Lahore School Collaboration (Ongoing) 4) Causes and Effects of Consanguineous Marriage in Punjab (Ongoing) 5) Financial Crisis and Migrant Remittances: Effects on Growth and Poverty in Selected South Asian Countries (Completed in 2011) 6) A Strategy for Reversing Pakistan's Dismal Export Performance (Completed 2010) <p>Publications:</p> <p>Policy paper series:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A Strategy for Reversing Pakistan's Dismal Export Performance-2010 2) Pakistan and Lessons from East Asia: Growth, Equity, and Governance-2011 <p>Working paper Series:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The determinants of Child Health and Nutritional Status in Punjab: An Economic Analysis-2012 2) Investigating the Proposed Changes to Pakistan's Corporate Bankruptcy Code(by Ali Hasanain-2012)
3.	Centre for Public Policy and Governance-Forman Christian College	Academic Research Centre	Senior Researchers: 2 Mid-Career researchers: 3 Visiting Researchers: 1-2 /year	Governance, Democracy, Institution building, peace building and conflict	Quantitative (mainly) Qualitative (also) Nationwide <i>Location: Lahore</i>	USAID, USIP, OSI	<p>Occasional Papers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Pakistan, Afghanistan and US relations: implications and future directions 2) Industrial Policy in Punjab: A case study of Sundar Industrial Estate 3) Rickshaw & Environmental Pollution: Assessing Punjab Government's Rickshaw Policy <p>Policy Brief:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) US Withdrawal from Afghanistan & Pakistan's Strategy

	Lahore (CPPG - FCCU)						
4.	Development Policy Research Center-Lahore University of Management Sciences (DPRC - LUMS)	Academic/Research Institute	Senior researchers:28, Mid-career:14	Governance, Economics, Social Policy, Education	Quantitative/Qualitative/Both Nation-wide <i>Location : Lahore</i>	IGC, IFPRI,DFID, UNICEF, WB, UNICEF, USAID	<p>Projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project on Access to Social Services and Child Labor in Cotton-Growing Districts of Pakistan (funded by UNICEF) (Accepted) 2) Adam Smith International (ASI) - India-Pakistan Trade Policy 3) IDRC funded study on "Climate Change Adaptation, Water and Food Security in Pakistan" 4) Supporting Policy Research to Inform Agricultural Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (funded by GDN) 5) UNICEF funded study on Women and Children (On going) 6) World Bank project on Industrial Policy (Completed) 7) State Bank of Pakistan funded "SME Cluster survey: Fans and other Electrical/Electronic Goods in Gujranwala/Gujrat" (Completed) 8) Flood Maps (Joint Venture between IGC and Suparco) (Completed) 9) DFID Funded Project on Re-imagining the Indus (December 2010 - May 2011) 10) CQE Funded Study on Learning in Punjab (Completed) 11) IGC funded project on Firms (Completed)
5.	Economic Department at Lahore University of Management Sciences	Academic Institute	Senior Researchers:13, Mid-career Researchers:9	Economics, Evaluation	Quantitative (mainly) Nation-wide <i>Location: Lahore</i>	WB, UNICEF, USAID, Agribusiness Support Fund, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, IGC, Indus Motors, Nestle Pakistan, Adam Smith	<p>Projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) "The Impact of Nestle's Milk District Model on Efficiency and Welfare of Smallholder Dairy Producers in Pakistan" on November 8, 2007 with funding of Rs. 2 million from Nestle Pakistan and a supplementary funding of Rs. 0.5 million from the School of Arts and Sciences of LUMS. 2) Forecast Automobile Demand in Pakistan using Time Series Models. (grant of Rs. 0.65 million from Indus Motor) 3) 3 country and 5 year research project on informal institutions, State and Public Action. The research is being conducted in collaboration with researchers from IDS, Sussex and Madras Institute of Development Studies. (5-year research grant from the Centre of the Future State, IDS, University of Sussex with an additional grant from Planning and Development Board, Punjab) 4) An evaluation of the CLTS project implemented by the Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) based on data from 6,000 households in 3 union councils in

					<p>Associates Consultancy UK, Ericson, DFID.</p> <p>Northern Areas, Punjab and Sindh (Donor: RSPN and its three partner RSPs, Rs. 0.57 million)</p> <p>5) Multi-phased impact evaluation of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) between Children Resource International (CRI), a non-profit training and education organization, and the Federal Directorate of Education (FDE). (Donors: CRI (Pakistan) and LUMS)</p> <p>6) Research on the relationship between poverty and educational outcomes and how this relationship reinforces the cycles of deprivation at the household level. The core objective of the project is to study the different mechanisms that drive this cycle of deprivation, and to identify the policies needed to ensure that educational outcomes benefit the disadvantaged (research grant from the Centre of Commonwealth Education, University of Cambridge)</p> <p>7) “Ramifications of the post-ATC quota free regime on the cotton, textile and clothing industries of Pakistan with particular reference to the Punjab province.” (Applied for Research Grant)</p> <p>Publications by Faculty:</p> <p>1) “Bank Governance Changes in Pakistan: Is There a Performance Effect?” (with Shabbir Ahmad). Journal of Economics and Business. (Forthcoming).</p> <p>2) “Impact of Financial Reforms on Efficiency of State-owned, Private and Foreign Banks in Pakistan” (with G.S.K. Niazi). Applied Economics. (Forthcoming).</p> <p>3) “Effects of Allocative Inefficiency on Resource Allocation and Energy Substitution in Pakistan’s Manufacturing” (with Mahmood-ul-Hasan Khan). Energy Economics, 26(3), 371–388, 2004.</p> <p>4) “The State of Pakistan’s Dairy Sector: An Assessment” (with Mushtaq A. Khan and Faisal Bari) Pakistan Development Review. 43(2), 149–174, 2004.</p> <p>5) “Measuring Production Efficiency of Small Firms in Pakistan” (with Dek Terrell), World Development. 26 (1), 155–169, 1998.</p> <p>6) “Parametric Tests of Allocative Efficiency in the Manufacturing Sectors of India and Pakistan” (with Mushtaq A. Khan and Bernt Bratsberg), Applied Economics. 29(1), 11– 22, 1997.</p>
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						<p>7) “Estimating Consumer Preferences for Food Using Time Series Data of Pakistan”, Pakistan Development Review. 36(2), 131–153, 1997.</p> <p>8) “Colonial village institutions, path dependence and public good provision: do peasant republics serve better than feudal estates?” (with Bilal Siddiqi). Mimeo LUMS.</p> <p>9) “Informal Local Governance in Rural South Asia” (with Mick Moore, Shandana Mohmand, Kripa Ananthpur and Sanjay Lodha). Mimeo Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex</p> <p>10) “Colonial Proprietary Elites and Institutions: Persistence of De Facto Political Dominance” (with Shandana Mohmand and Manasa Patnam). Mimeo LUMS.</p> <p>11) “Bringing Electoral Politics Closer to the People: Who gains who loses?” (with Shandana Mohmand and Syed Ali Asjad Naqvi). Mimeo LUMS.</p> <p>12) “Accountability Failures and the Decentralization of Service Delivery in Pakistan” (with S. Mohmand), IDS Bulletin, 38(1).</p> <p>13) “Decentralization in Pakistan: Context, Content and Causes” (with Dr. A. Khwaja and Mr. A. Qadir) in P. Bardhan and D. Mookherjee</p> <p>14) “The Geography of Poverty: Evidence from the Punjab” (with Lyyla Khalid and Manasa Patnam), Lahore Journal of Economics, September 2008.</p> <p>15) “Decentralization and Inequality in Pakistan: Bridging the Gap that Divides” (with Shandana Mohmand) in S. M. Ali and M.A. Saqib (eds.) Devolution and Governance Reforms in Pakistan. OUP: Karachi</p> <p>16) Corporate Governance in Pakistan : Issues of Ownership, Control and the Law (with Faisal Bari and Osama Siddique) in F. Sobhan and W. Werner (eds.) A Comparative Analysis of Corporate Governance in South Asia: Charting a Road Map for Bangladesh. Bangladesh Enterprise Institute.</p> <p>17) “State and Capital in Pakistan: The Changing Political Economy of Accumulation” in A. Mukherjee-Reed (eds.) Corporate Capitalism in Contemporary South Asia. Macmillan UK.</p> <p>18) Technology, Trade and Industrial Policy for Developing Countries: An Institutional, Political & Technological View,”(with Dr. H. J. Chang), in the Journal of Economics of Innovation and New Technology (Vol. X, No.1&2). The Special Issue on Technology and Industrial Policy in Developing Countries.</p>	
6.	Institute of	Think	Total Senior researchers: 7	Economics, Education,	Quantitative /	Open Society Foundation	None (Projects are in the pipeline)

	Development and Economic alternatives (IDEAS)	Tank	(permanent:3, Visiting:4) Midcareer: None Junior: Varies from project to project (permanent: None)	Governance, Conflict and Peace (Public Finance and Fiscal federation, Human Development, Political economy and marginalization, governance and social exclusion)	Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Lahore</i>	(OSF)	
7.	Institute of Public Policy, Beaconhouse National University (IPP-BNU)	Academic/ Research Institute	Research fellows:3, Research Associates:4	Economics; Governance; Social Policy; Peace & Conflict Studies	Quantitative/ Qualitative/ Both Nation-Wide <i>Location: Lahore</i>	DFID, WB, USAID and the government of Punjab (contractual work only, no endowments)	<p>Projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Study on Regional Value Chain: Case Study for Automobiles Sector, 2) Scenario Forecasting For Pakistan Economy 2011-2016, 3) Intergovernmental Finance Assessment, 4) Punjab Social Expenditures: Education, Health, Urban Water Supply- Issues Paper 5) Value Added Tax on Services, 6) Financing of Firms: Challenges and Policy Imperatives, 7) The Baseline on Governance Indicators in Pakistan, 8) The Training Needs Assessment for Two Year and Four Year Bachelors' Level Programs, 9) Process Oriented Poverty Focused Gender Based Analysis of Punjab's Budget 2009-10, 10) Accelerating the Pace of Economic and Social Change in Punjab, 2007-2020 by Developing Provinces Resources and Integrating the Economy of Punjab with the Economies in the Region, 11) Curbing the Use of Tobacco in Pakistan 12) Strengthening the System of Local Government in Punjab <p>Annual Reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fifth Annual Report 2012

						<p>The State of the Economy: The Punjab Story</p> <p>2) Fourth Annual Report 2011, State of the Economy: Devolution in Pakistan</p> <p>3) Third Annual Report 2010 State of the Economy: Pulling Back from the Abyss</p> <p>4) Second Annual Report 2009 State of the Economy: Emerging from the Crises</p> <p>5) First Annual Report 2008 State of the Economy: Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p><u>Project Reports:</u></p> <p>1) Taxpayers' Perception of Federal Taxes in Pakistan</p> <p>2) Research and Public Awareness initiative to support the Pakistan-India Trade Normalization</p> <p>3) Economic Policy and Advocacy Support</p> <p>4) Medium Term Fiscal Framework for Punjab, 2011-12 to 2014-15</p> <p>5) Budget Strategy Paper for Punjab, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13</p> <p>6) Assessment of Economic Prospects of Pakistan 2011-12</p> <p>7) Analysis of Trends since 2007-08 in Key Economic and Social Indicators</p> <p>8) Analysis of the Political Economy of Under nutrition in Punjab</p> <p>9) The Political Economy of Market distortions in Pakistan Electricity and Gas Sector</p> <p>10) Economic Cost of Under nutrition</p> <p>11) Review of Pakistan's External Debt.</p> <p>12) Punjab Competitiveness Report</p> <p>13) Assessing Financial Impact of Development Portfolio</p> <p>14) Study on Regional Value Chain: Case Study for the Automobiles Sector</p> <p>15) Scenario Forecasting for Pakistan Economy 2011-2016</p> <p>16) Intergovernmental Finance Assessment,</p> <p>17) Punjab Social Expenditures: Education, Health, Urban Water Supply</p> <p>18) Value Added Tax on Services</p> <p>19) Financing of Firms: Challenges and Policy Imperatives</p> <p>20) The Training Needs Assessment for Two Year and Four Year Bachelors' Level Programs</p> <p>21) The Baseline Research on Governance Indicators in Pakistan</p> <p>22) Process Oriented Poverty Focused Gender Based Analysis of Provincial Budget</p>
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						<p>2009-10</p> <p>23) Curbing the Use of Tobacco in Pakistan</p> <p>24) Accelerating the Pace of Economic and Social Change in Punjab, 2007-2020 by Developing Provinces Resources and Integrating the Economy of Punjab with the Economies in the Region</p> <p>25) Strengthening the System of Local Government in Punjab</p> <p>Research Papers:</p> <p>1) Scenario Forecasting for Pakistan Economy 2010-2015</p> <p>2) What is Hidden in the Hidden Economy of Pakistan: Size, Causes, Issues and Implications</p> <p>3) Can Pakistan Get Out of the Low Tax-to-GDP Trap</p> <p>4) Budgetary Consequences of the 7th NFC Award, Presented at the 26th AGM and Conference of PSDE</p> <p>5) Fiscal Equalization among Provinces in The NFC Awards, Presented at the 26th AGM and Conference of PSDE</p> <p>6) A Comparison of Fiscal Effort by Provincial Governments in Pakistan, Presented at the 26th AGM and Conference of PSDE</p> <p>7) The Causality between Revenues and Expenditure of the Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan, Presented at the 26th AGM and Conference of PSDE</p> <p>8) A Macroeconomic Model of Stabilisation and Growth for Pakistan</p> <p>9) Determinants of the Progress of Countries on the Millennium Development Goals</p> <p>10) Economic Cost of "War on Terror"</p> <p>11) Economic Cost of "Power outages"</p> <p>12) Institutional Imperatives of Poverty Reduction</p> <p>13) Case Studies on Public-Private Partnerships</p> <p>14) Growth and Financing Behavior of Firms in Textile Industry of Pakistan. A Panel Data Analysis</p> <p>15) Financial Development and Firms Growth in Textile Industry of Pakistan. A Panel Data Analysis</p> <p>16) Infrastructure & Economic Growth</p> <p>17) Federal Budget 2008-09: A Risky Budget</p> <p>18) Punjab Budget 2008-09: Progressive but Fragile</p> <p>19) Innovations in Service Delivery: Case Studies on Public-Private Partnership</p> <p>20) A Macro-Econometric Model of Stabilization and Growth for Pakistan</p>
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8.	International growth Centre (IGC-Pak)	Research Centre	Research fellows: 40	Macroeconomic growth, Social Policy, Education, Firms capability, State capability, Urbanization, Governance	Quantitative (mainly) / Qualitative / Both Punjab, KPK, and Sindh <i>Location: Lahore</i>	DFID	<p>Research Projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Joint design tax and social policy in the presence of informality in developing countries: Plugging "incentives to 'cheat'"—lessons from Mexico for the Pakistan context 2) Association of Small Cities 3) Design and Financing of Social Policy: Pakistan case study 4) Incentives and productivity: Work groups vs. production lines 5) The Macroeconomics Policy Research Cluster, IGC-Pakistan First Meeting <p>Research Papers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Constraints Faced by Industry in Punjab, Pakistan 2) Financing Social Policy in the Presence of Informality 3) Explaining the Ten-fold Increase in Remittances to Pakistan 2001-2012 4) Monetary Policy in Pakistan: A Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium Analysis <p>Policy Briefs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrating Urban Datasets: The Path to Effective Socio-Economic Planning in Urban Pakistan 2) Pakistan's Framework for Economic Growth 3) Policy Brief - Pakistan's Trade Policies: Future Directions 4) Pakistan's New Growth Strategy
9.	Mahbubul Haq Human Development Centre (MHHDC)	Think Tank	Senior Research Fellows (without PhD):4, Associate fellows: 2,	Human development, Education, Poverty, Economic growth, trade, Health, Social Policy(Gender)	Quantitative / Qualitative / Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Lahore</i>		<p>Annual Human Development Reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Human Development in South Asia 2012 - Governance for People's Empowerment 2) Human Development in South Asia 2010/2011 – Food Security in South Asia 3) Human Development in South Asia 2009 – Trade and Human Development 4) Human Development in South Asia 2008 – Technology and Human Development in South Asia 5) Human Development in South Asia 2007 – A Ten-year Review 6) Human Development in South Asia 2006 – Poverty in South Asia: Challenges and Responses 7) Human Development in South Asia 2005 – Human Security in South Asia

						<p>8) Human Development in South Asia 2004 – The Health Challenge</p> <p>9) Human Development Report in South Asia 2003 – The Employment Challenge</p> <p>10) Human Development Report in South Asia 2002 – Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>11) Human Development Report in South Asia 2001 – Globalisation and Human Development</p> <p>12) Human Development Report in South Asia 2000 – The Gender Question</p> <p>13) Human Development Report in South Asia 1999 – The Crisis of Governance</p> <p>14) Human Development Report in South Asia 1998 – The Education Challenge</p> <p>15) Human Development Report in South Asia 1997</p> <p>Policy Briefs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Agricultural Trade in Pakistan Impact on People 2) Impact of Manufacturing Trade Liberalization on 3) Economic Growth and Employment in Pakistan 4) The Case for Trade within South Asia 5) The Issues of Trade Liberalization and Gender in Pakistan <p>Projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Research Consortium on Educational Outcomes and Poverty (RECOUP) 2005-2010
10.	Society for the Advancement of Education (SAHE)	NGO	Senior Researchers: 5, Visiting Researchers: 3, Mid-career: 8, Junior Researchers: 1	Education, Governance	Quantitative/ Qualitative/ Both Punjab (mostly), Nation-Wide <i>Location: Lahore</i>	<p>OSI, OXFAM, DFID Norway, Heinrich Boll Foundation</p> <p>Research reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promising Change: Six Case Studies of Whole School Development in Pakistan’s Faisalabad District (in collaboration with District Government of Faisalabad-case study 2008) 2) Education in Pakistan: What Works and Why (in collaboration with FOSI-research report 2007) 3) Achieving Education for All: Pakistan – Promising Practices in Universal Primary Education. Quality UPE Good Practice Series (in collaboration with commonwealth secretariat-research report 2007) 4) Issues of Gender in Education in Pakistan (Commonwealth Secretariat under Nexus Partnerships-research report 2007) <p>Survey reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rationalization policy of staff and schools in Punjab (in collaboration with MM Pakistan / Cambridge Education-2012) 2) Improving Education through Large-scale Testing? A Study on Primary and Elementary Level Exams in Punjab (in collaboration with DFID-2011)

							<p>3) Out of School Children: A Case Study on Pakistan (UNICEF-2011)</p> <p>4) Situation Analysis of Gender Disparity in Primary and Middle Education in the Punjab, Case Studies of Khanewal and Rawalpindi Districts (DFID, UNICEF and Department of School Education, Punjab-2010)</p> <p>5) Situational Analysis of the Punjab Primary School Libraries (GTZ-2009)</p> <p>6) Baseline Survey of GCETs in Punjab for Pre-STEP (USAID-2009)</p> <p>7) Baseline Survey of Student Learning Achievement in City District Faisalabad for Class-VIII (GHK/DFID-2007)</p> <p><u>Evaluation Report:</u></p> <p>1) Effectiveness of Cluster based Training Program of the Punjab Education Foundation (GIZ-2009)</p>
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Rawalpindi

No	Name	Org type	Current research capacity (senior, mid-career, junior staff)	Thematic focus	Methodological and geographic focus	Main donor/funding/client	Research Projects/Publications
1	University of Arid Agriculture	Academic and Research Institute	PhDs:200, MPhil:54	<p>1) Agriculture (Land problems, soil problems, crops, diseases, water problems)</p> <p>2) Biotechnology</p> <p>3) New Technologies to Overcome Water Shortage</p> <p>4) Production of Biofuels</p> <p>5) Formulation of New Food Products</p>	Quantitative / Qualitative/ Both Punjab (mostly potohar region of	National Donors: Punjab Agriculture research Board, Pakistan Science foundation (PSF), ALP Project, Endowment fund by UAF, PARC and	<p>Completed Projects:</p> <p>1) Collaboration between ISA and UAAR (HEC)</p> <p>2) Virulence analysis of Puccinia striiformis population triggering strip rust of wheat in Punjab and NWFP (HEC)</p> <p>3) Evaluation of Soil Moisture Depletion Pattern, Soil Microbial activity & biomass under different types of terracing in Pothwar. (HEC)</p> <p>4) Protection of wheat flour from the ravages of red flour beetle (PSF)</p> <p>5) Evaluation of high yielding and drought resistant canola cultivars in Pothwar (PSF)</p> <p>6) Sustainable cropping pattern for Pothwar plateau (PARC)</p> <p>7) Biology and management of porcupine in central Punjab (PARC)</p>

			<p>6) Promotion of High Yielding & Drought Resistance Wheat and Canola Cultivars</p> <p>7) Recycling of Organic Wastes of Sustainable Crop Productivity</p> <p>8) Production of Pathogen Free Horticultural Plant Nurseries</p> <p>9) Soil and Water Contamination Studies</p>	<p>pindi) <i>Location:</i> <i>Islamabad</i></p>	<p>HEC. International Donors: International Foundation for Science, GTZ, UNESCO</p>	<p>8) Development of high yielding rust tolerant wheat Genotypes by using molecular markers. (MoST)</p> <p>9) Distribution and Management of Root-Knot Nematodes (UAF)</p> <p>10) Epidemiology and management of Rhizoctonia stem canker of solanum tuberosumL. (PMAS-AAUR)</p> <p>11) Comparison of plasma membrane integrity assessment techniques for urial spermatozoa (PMAS-AAUR)</p> <p>12) Evaluation of growth and health promoting activities of quercetin and formononetin as replacer of feed antibiotics (PMAS-AAUR)</p>
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SINDH

Karachi

No	Name	Org type	Current research capacity (senior, mid-career, junior staff)	Thematic focus	Methodological and geographic focus	Main donor/funding/client	Research Projects/Publications
1.	Aga Khan University (AKU)	Academic/Research		Health: Maternal and newborn child health, Non-communicable diseases, including cancer, Infection, immunity and inflammation, Human	Quantitative (mostly)/ Qualitative/ Both <hr/> Nation-wide <i>Location:</i>	GF, PF, USAID, DFID, BC, WHO Geneva, WB	

		Ins titu te		development, including early child development, Neurosciences, Stem cell biology	<i>Karachi</i>		
2.	Applie d Econo mics Resear ch Centre (AERC)	Re sea rch Ins titu te	Total Number of PhDs:7, Total number of MPhils:7 , Total MA and MScs: 20 Research Professor s:2, Senior Research Economi sts:4, Research Economi sts:6, Visiting Research fellows:1 3, Staff Economi sts:11,	Social sector, public finance, trade, poverty, gender, health and education Website: Urban, Education, health, nutrition, public finance, poverty, gender , environment, Agriculture, human development	Quantitativ e (mostly in the past)/ Qualitative/ Both <hr/> Nation- wide <i>Location:</i> <i>Karachi</i>	Federal and Sindh Government, HEC, IMF, WB, ADB, UNDP Website: World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, USAID, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, International Labor Organization, Harvard Institute for International Development, European Union, Inter- Agency Gender and Development Group, Free University, Amsterdam, International	Projects: Poverty/gendre: 1) Gender Differences: Understanding Perceptions (USAID/Aurat Foundation, 2012) 2) Mainstreaming Gender in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (Inter Agency Gender and Development Group, 2003) 3) Tracking Public Expenditure on Primary Education and Basic Health for Poverty Reduction (Centre for Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 2003) 4) Economic Reforms and Environment in Pakistan (World-Wide Fund/Harvard Institute for International Development, 1993-94) 5) Poverty Trends in Pakistan: Rural and Urban Poverty Levels (World Bank, 1991-92) Health/Nutrition: 1) Primary Heath Facilities in Balochistan: Balochistan Economic Report (Asian Development Bank & World Bank, 2007) 2) The Preparation of a Nutritional Strategy Programmes and Investment Strategies to Reduce Malnutrition in Pakistan (Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, 2005) 3) Determining the Effectiveness of Incentives in Education for Furtherance of Education Sector Targets and Reforms (Government of Sindh, 2003) 4) Project Evaluation of Family Welfare through NGO (UNFPA, Islamabad, 1999)

			<p>Junior Faculty members : 6</p>		<p>Food Policy Research Institute, Ford Foundation and Hajj Research Centre, Umm-ul-Qura University, Makkah. Research has also been undertaken for Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, Planning Commission, National Taxation Reforms Commission, Government of Sindh, Sindh Regional Plan Organization, Agriculture Development Council, Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, Karachi Development Authority, City</p>	
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						District Government, the Aga Khan University and the Export Promotion Bureau	
3.	Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR)	Advocacy / Research Institute	Senior Researchers: 3, Research Associates: 4, Research Officers: 3, Research Assistant: 2, Visiting Researchers: 3	Health, Nutrition, Education, Economics, Gender and Social Policy.	Quantitative / Qualitative (mostly) / Both Nation-wide and abroad (Afghanistan, Thailand etc) <i>Location: Karachi</i>	As the organization is profit making, it bids for the projects (advertised by the national and international agencies). It does not get any grant from either government or private sector.	Projects: (2011-2012) 1) Life in a Time of Food Price Volatility- 2012 2) Impact Assessment of DFID's Improved Citizens Engagement through Devolution (ICED) project (February 2012 – May 2012) 3) Impact Assessment of WFP's School Feeding Programme (February 2012 – May 2012) 4) Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia (LANSA) (February 2012 -) 5) Political Settlements in Conflict Zones Study (January 2012 -) 6) Kinship Groups and Marginality (December 2011 -) 7) Policy note on the Structural Character of the Federal Government Budget Deficit (November 2011 -) 8) Mapping and Assessment of Child Protection in Pakistan (November 2011 -) 9) Power Mapping Indus for All Programme-WWF (October 2011 – April 2012)
4.	Karachi University- Political Science Department	Academic / Research Institute	Professor s:2, Associate Professor s:2, Assistant Professor s:2, Lecturers :4	Political economy, peace and tolerance	Quantitative / Qualitative / Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Karachi</i>	No	Journals: 1) The impact of media on the political psychology of Pakistan (qualitative study) 2) The need of conflict resolution in south Asia: a case study of Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan.
5.	Social	Ad	Principal	Economics	Quantitative	IDRC,	Publications: (2007-2012)

Policy and Development Centre (SPDC)	vocabulary / Research Institute	Economics:5, Economics:3, Researcher:2, Research Associate:1	(Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Public Finance and International Trade); Governance (Governance and Poverty); Social Policy (Gender and social development issues)	e (mostly)/ Qualitative/ Both Nation-wide <i>Location: Karachi</i>	Norwegian Embassy, WB, CIDA (funded by CIDA in past)	<p>Annual Reviews:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Social Development in Pakistan: Devolution and social Development (2012) 2) Social Development in Pakistan: Social Impact of the Security Crisis (2010) 3) Social Development in Pakistan: Women at Work (2009) 4) Social Development in Pakistan: Devolution and Human Development in Pakistan (2007) <p>Policy Papers: (2002-12)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PP23 - On the Estimation of An Absolute Poverty Line: An Empirical Appraisal [2003] 2) PP22 - Hidden Subsidies [2002] 3) PP21 - Why has the Tax-to-GDP Ratio Fallen? [2002] 4) PP20 - A National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Role of Donors [2000] 5) PP19 - Macroeconomic Framework for Debt Management [2000] 6) PP18 - Revamping the SAP [2000] <p>Conference Papers: (2004-12)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) CP62 - Neo-Liberal Governance and Poverty in Pakistan. [2009] 2) CP61 - How External Shocks And Exchange Rate Depreciations Affect Pakistan? Implications for choice of an Exchange Rate Regime [2005] 3) CP60 - Agricultural Terms of Trade in Pakistan: Issues of Profitability and Standard of Living of the Farmers [2005] 4) CP59 - Is Pakistan's Manufacturing Sector Competitive? [2005] 5) CP58 - The Plight of Working Mothers in Pakistan: Advantages and Disadvantages of A Joint Family System [2004] 6) CP57 - Macroeconomic Reforms And Return to Human Capital in Pakistan [2004] 7) CP56 - Burden of Stabilization on Provinces and its Implication On Social Sectors [2004] <p>Research Reports: (2008-12)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) RR84 - Pakistan poverty statistics:Estimate for 2011 [2012] 2) RR83 - An exploratory analysis of Inter-Temporal multidimensional poverty [2012] 3) RR82 - Districts indices of multiple deprivations for Pakistan, 2011
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						<p>[2012]</p> <p>4) RR81 - A profile of social protection in Pakistan: An appraisal of empirical literature. [2010]</p> <p>5) RR80 - Assessing vulnerability to poverty: Evidence from Pakistan [2009]</p> <p>6) RR79 - Estimation of Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan [2009]</p> <p>7) RR78 - Understanding Rural Poverty Dynamics: The Case of the Poorest District of Sindh, Pakistan [2008]</p> <p>8) RR77 - Exploring the impact of Microfinance in Pakistan [2008]</p> <p>9) RR76 - Fiscal Policy Choices in Budget 2008-09 [2008]</p> <p>10) RR75 - Pay Offs to Schooling and Returns to Credentials [2008]</p> <p>11) RR74 - Satisfaction or Frustration: A Survey of Selected District Governments [2008]</p> <p>Database Reports:</p> <p>1) DB4 - Socio-Economic Indicators by Gender: A Regional Comparison for Pakistan [2005]</p> <p>2) DB3 - Database Report 1997: Education Module [1997]</p> <p>3) DB2 - Database Report 1997: Provincial Finance Module [1997]</p> <p>4) DB1 - Database Report 1997: Federal Finance Module [1997]</p> <p>Working Papers:</p> <p>1) WP6 - Has civil society failed in Pakistan? [2011]</p> <p>2) WP5 - Provincial Accounts of Pakistan: Methodology and Estimates (1973-2000) [2005]</p> <p>3) WP4 - Non-Profit Sector in Pakistan: Historical Background [2004]</p> <p>4) WP3 - Law and the Non-Profit Sector in Pakistan [2002]</p> <p>5) WP2 - Non-Profit Sector in Pakistan: Government Policy and Future Issues [2002]</p> <p>6) WP1 - Dimensions of the Non-Profit Sector in Pakistan [2002]</p> <p>Books:</p> <p>1) SPDCB 2 - Provincial Governments and the Social Sectors in Pakistan [1997]</p> <p>2) SPDCB 1 - Resource Mobilization and Expenditure Planning in the Provinces of Pakistan [1996]</p> <p>Journal Articles:</p> <p>1) J/A No.125 - Is Devaluation Contractionary? Empirical Evidence for</p>
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						<p>Pakistan. [2011]</p> <p>2) J/A No. 124 - Decentralisation of GST Services and Vertical Imbalances in Pakistan. [2011]</p> <p>3) J/A No. 123 - Financial Implications of 7th NFC Award and the Impact on Social Services. [2011]</p> <p>4) J/A No. 122 - Urbanization and Poverty Reduction: A Case Study of Pakistan [2010]</p> <p>5) J/A No. 121 - The Impact of Trade and Financial-Openness on Government Size: A Case Study of Pakistan. [2010]</p> <p>GRP Publications: (2012)</p> <p>1) GRP RR6 - Gender dimensions of development induced displacement and resettlement: A Case of Lyari Expressway in Karachi. [2012]</p> <p>2) GRP RR5 - The socio-economic cost of violence against women: A Case Study of Karachi. [2012]</p> <p>Other Publications:</p> <p>1) EUR AR-11 - Social Development in Pakistan: Devolution and social Development (Sindhi language) [2012]</p> <p>2) EUR policy brief - Policy Brief: Social Impact of the Security Crisis. Annual Review of Social Development in Pakistan. 2009-10 [2011]</p> <p>3) EURR policy brief - Policy Brief: Women at work [2011]</p> <p>4) EURR - The Elimination of Textile Quotas and Pakistan-EU Trade [2007]</p> <p>5) EUPolicy Brief - ABC of the Economics of Tariffs and Import Quotas [2007]</p> <p>6) EUPolicy Brief - The Elimination of Textile Quotas and Pakistan-EU Trade</p>
6.	State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)	Research Institute	Macro, banking, applied economics, monetary policy, Governance/economic governance, Poverty related issues, gender, social protection, education, Health	Quantitative (mainly) Nation-wide <i>Location: Karachi</i>	GoP	<p>Publications:</p> <p>1) Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Regulations & Guidelines</p> <p>2) Guidelines for Infrastructure Financing</p> <p>3) Financial Stability Review</p> <p>4) Banking System Reviews</p> <p>5) Financial Sector Assessment</p> <p>6) Foreign Exchange Manual</p> <p>7) Guidelines for Islamic Modes of Finance</p> <p>8) Inflation Monitor</p> <p>9) Implications of Liberalizing Trade and Investment with India</p>

							<p>10) Financial Systems Analysis of Companies (Non-financial) listed at KSE (2006-2011)</p> <p>11) Foreign Liabilities & Assets and Investment in Pakistan</p> <p>12) Pakistan's Balance of Payments</p> <p>13) Quarterly Report (The State of Pakistan's Economy)</p> <p>14) Quarterly Report (The Retail System in Pakistan)</p> <p>15) Quarterly Performance Review of the Banking System in Pakistan</p> <p>16) Strategic Plan 2005-2010 of the State Bank of Pakistan</p> <p><u>Ongoing Projects:</u></p> <p>1) Pakistan 10 year strategy paper for the banking sector reforms</p> <p>2) Strategic Plan for Islamic Banking Industry</p>
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Annex 2.5: Terms of Reference

Mapping of public policy relevant research and evaluation institutions in Pakistan and the political economy of research in Pakistan.

Background

1. DFID Pakistan (DFIDP) is set to deliver an ambitious programme over the next four years that will see Pakistan becoming the UK's largest development partner. DFIDP's Operational Plan sets out an innovative approach to supporting Pakistan to address development challenges in education, health, governance, conflict, gender, private sector development and economic growth.
2. As part of this commitment to innovation, DFID Pakistan seeks to ensure that its policies and programmes are based on the best available evidence and understanding. There is already an ambitious evaluation strategy underway that will evaluate 50% of DFID P's programmes by 2014/2015.
3. To facilitate these ambitions, and to strengthen evidence based policy making in Pakistan, DFID P would therefore like to understand the research and evaluation landscape in Pakistan. Pakistan has a significant number of research and evaluation institutions, although the landscape has yet to be fully mapped. DFID's South Asia Research Hub will design, fund and manage this piece of work for DFID Pakistan.
4. The mapping exercise will be an important step to allowing DFID, and other research funders, to identify who the major players are, what the major research priorities are and what research is currently being conducted in the country. The output will help the office to rapidly identify key institutions who could become valuable partners in sharing analysis and research or helping with evaluations. It will also inform thinking on potential future support to strengthen the research capacity in Pakistan.
5. The mapping exercise must focus on institutions that produce policy and practice relevant research and evaluations and should primarily be academic in orientation and outlook. The institutions should either provide research and evaluation to practitioners or policy makers or produce public goods research that specifically targets policy- and practice-relevant education issues. The study could also include organisations with a knowledge translation function.
6. The results of the study will also be a valuable public good for others involved in commissioning, undertaking or using research in Pakistan. We expect the study to be disseminated as widely as possible, including through activities planned under this contract.

7. In addition, to strengthen evidence based policy making in Pakistan, DFID P seeks to understand the possibilities and constraints facing the commissioning, undertaking and uptake of research in Pakistan. This second study will focus on the political economy of research in Pakistan. This will be an important step to allowing DFID, and other research funders, to effectively design and implement policy relevant research programmes.
8. The results of the study will also be a valuable public good for others involved in commissioning, undertaking or using research in Pakistan. We expect the study to be disseminated as widely as possible, including through activities planned under this contract.

Objective

9. The objective of the task is to carry out two distinct studies:
 - 9.1. a mapping exercise that will describe and analyse the policy relevant research landscape in Pakistan;
 - 9.2. an analysis of the political economy of research in Pakistan.
10. The outputs of the mapping exercise will be a narrative report summarizing the main findings of the comprehensive mapping organised by suitable theme (disciplines, geographic areas, research, evaluation etc...) in addition to a comprehensive data set of the list of institutions identified as part of the exercise. The report needs to be tailored to provide not only a description of the education research landscape, but also where the challenges and opportunities lie.
11. The outputs of the political economy analysis will be a narrative report summarizing the main findings, highlighting the major funders of research in Pakistan, the major research areas and actors, the major barriers to conducting and using research.

Recipient

12. The direct recipient of the services will be DFID Pakistan. The report will be developed in consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders who will also benefit from the findings, including the Research Councils UK, the Government of Pakistan, the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, other bilateral donors and others. The consultant will be expected to map potential stakeholders, plan for how to include them in the process of developing the reports and propose ways to disseminate findings widely.

Scope

Mapping Exercise

13. The mapping will involve identification of key institutions that carry out policy relevant research, including programme evaluations, and analysis in Pakistan in key thematic areas and their main areas of focus. Research mapping is not widely done, so we encourage bidders to look at examples from the Research Councils UK and others (www.rcuk.ac.uk/international/Offices/OfficeinIndia/landscape/Pages/Arts.aspx).
14. Policy relevant research ‘an activity focused on the generation of evidence that can be used to inform public policy and practice’ and that analysis is the “process of reviewing evidence in combination with other factors to identify options for action”. The key thematic areas of interest to DFIDP are:
 - 14.1. Health;
 - 14.2. Nutrition;
 - 14.3. Economics, finance and private sector development;
 - 14.4. Gender, equity and social policy including social protection;
 - 14.5. Governance, politics and political economy;
 - 14.6. Conflict and Peace studies;
 - 14.7. Programme evaluation (recognising that there may be institutions like the Poverty Action Lab in the USA that focus on evaluation as a discipline etc...)
15. From previous experience, we expect some aspects of the mapping exercise to be contentious and therefore will need to be handled with sensitivity. The team should consider the risks of their approach and how to mitigate these.
16. It is expected that a mapping of policy relevant research in Pakistan will provide an overview of the following:
 - 16.1. Map the key institutions or groups undertaking policy relevant research and evaluation in Pakistan as defined in paragraph 14;
 - 16.2. The main areas of focus and strategic priorities (including geographic focus), if any, of these research groups or institutions
 - 16.3. The main sources and distribution of funds for research focussed in education, including how the Government of Pakistan is organised to provide funds to research bodies, the main research councils/funding

bodies, and external sources such as international donors such as the World Bank and foundations such as Gates or Hewlett.

17. The team should consist of an internationally experienced consultant with familiarity with the research landscape and the research to policy processes in Pakistan.
18. The report should be based on different forms of evidence. These would include a desk review of existing reports and information on research in Pakistan and discussions with researchers in Pakistan.
19. For each research group identified, the following should be provided: location and group name; a short paragraph of background information on the groups' overarching research interests; information on why they have been selected as a key group; a web link; contact details (postal and central email addresses). More than one group within the same institution may be referred to, as might more specialised whole academic institutions or units. Personal opinions of the author or unsubstantiated claims made by organisations themselves will not be accepted.
20. The team should also prepare a dissemination strategy for the report, taking account local realities as necessary, to ensure findings are taken up as widely as possible. This might include mapping key stakeholders, making the report available through DFID's research portal, R4D and other activities.
21. A second phase of the project may involve an assessment of their institutional capacity, and an assessment of the quality of the outputs for identified institutions.

Political Economy Analysis

22. The work will involve developing an appropriate methodology for, and then answering the following questions using a political economy approach:
 - 22.1. How does research get commissioned in Pakistan, including:
 - 22.1.1. An understanding of public, private and international funding bodies how they set their priorities,
 - 22.1.2. Key institutions involved in the research-policy process, including knowledge translation organisations/functions, and how they interact and how research institutions and funders develop their research questions, and whether devolution will have an effect on research funding and activity;
 - 22.1.3. Which areas of research are focused on and which areas are relatively neglected, in terms of disciplines (medical, education, political science) and approaches (e.g. qualitative, quantitative), and why?

22.2. What are the major barriers to doing research in Pakistan, including social, political, cultural and economic factors that affect where, why and how research is carried out? This includes an explicit focus on gender, age, ethnic, class/caste and other social factors that affect research. What are the opportunities- where has good quality research been carried out and what factors contributed to this success?

22.3. What are the incentives and barriers to effective uptake of research evidence in policy and practice in Pakistan? Are there Government of Pakistan commitments, policies or programmes to improve the use of evidence in policy making? This could include developing case studies and using existing case studies of research to policy to practice processes, identifying what are key factors that contribute to the successful uptake of research and what are key factors that contribute to its failure in Pakistan.

23. Political economy is understood by DFID as:

the interaction of political and economic processes in a society: the distribution of power and wealth between different groups and individuals, and the processes that create, sustain and transform these relationships over time

Political economy analysis can include the following:

- The **interests and incentives** facing different groups in society (and particularly political elites), and how these generate specific outcomes that may encourage or hinder research and its use in decision making;
- The role that **formal institutions (e.g. rule of law, elections) and informal social, political and cultural norms** play in shaping human interaction and political and economic competition in the research sector;.
- The impact of **values and ideas**, including political ideologies, religion and cultural beliefs, on the commissioning, conduct and dissemination of research.

The research team should consult the DFID paper on political economy analysis for more detail.

24. The service provider will set out clear conceptual framework of the research to policy to practice processes in the Pakistan and subnational contexts, as well as variation by theme (health, education etc...) as appropriate. It is anticipated that this will be based on a definition of research as ‘an activity focused on the generation of evidence’ and that analysis is the process of reviewing evidence in combination with other factors to identify options for action.’

25. The consultant(s) should have a very good understanding of the research and policy landscape in Pakistan and be able to demonstrate that their approach can assure readers that the report is not unduly influenced by the position of the authors within the political economy of research in Pakistan.

26. The team should consider a suitable approach for building consensus around the conceptual framework and their methodology for collecting and analysing relevant information. The team could consider a review of existing literature on research, research uptake and the political economy of research specific to the Pakistan context, undertaking case studies of institutions (ministries, knowledge intermediaries etc...) that are trying to promote the use of research/evidence in decision making to draw out common themes, or consider other approaches to developing an understanding of the questions set out in section 22.
27. The team should also prepare a dissemination strategy for the report, taking account local realities as necessary, to ensure findings are taken up as widely as possible. This might include mapping key stakeholders, making the report available through DFID's research portal, R4D and other activities.
28. The report should be based on different forms of evidence. These would include a desk review of existing reports and information on the political economy of research and interviews with key players in the research to policy to practice processes.

Outputs

Mapping Exercise

29. A final report with an executive summary and an appropriate database of institutions in Excel should be produced. The main report will be no more than 20 pages long, with a 3 page executive summary, and address all the issues listed in sections 10 and 13. The report will be in the form of a narrative description, and should include:
 - 29.1. Who are the major players in policy relevant research and evaluation in Pakistan;
 - 29.2. Key areas of focus of this research (geographic, thematic, type of research etc...);
 - 29.3. Key funding sources, funding priorities and research priorities;
 - 29.4. An analysis of the challenges and opportunities public policy oriented research and evaluation institutions in Pakistan face.
30. The report should be presented in a way that can be shared widely with relevant partners in Pakistan.

Political Economy Analysis

31. A final report of not more than 15 pages with an additional 1 page executive summary and appropriate annexes that will cover methodology, lists of people, organisations etc..

consulted and other aspects as appropriate. The report will address all the issues listed in section 22. It should also contain suitable references to case studies developed for this exercise e.g. text boxes, as well as annexes including the full case studies.

32. The report will be in the form of a narrative description, and should draw out the major findings and lessons learned from the exercise, including specific lessons for DFID policy and practice in Pakistan. The team should consider whether two versions of the report will be necessary depending on sensitivity of findings- one for internal circulation only and a second report presented in a way that can be shared widely with relevant partners in Pakistan.
33. The reports should be delivered no later than 3 months after the start of the contract.
34. Payment will be made on successful completion of the final outputs per the milestones below.

Reporting

35. It is expected that the Consultant will maintain close contact with Max Gasteen. After the approval of the proposal from the Consultant in response to the Terms of Reference, a preparatory meeting will be organised at the start of the contract with subsequent review meetings as appropriate

Timeframe

36. The mapping exercise and political economy exercise will commence on 1 September and will be completed 4 months later.

Annex 2.6: List of Acronyms

No	Acronyms	Meaning
1.	AEPAM	Academy for Educational Planning and Management
2.	AERC	Applied Economics Research Center
3.	AIE	Ali Institute of Education Lahore
4.	AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
5.	AKU	Aga Khan University
6.	APEX	APEX Consulting
7.	CERP	Center for Economic Research in Pakistan
8.	COSS	Council of Social Sciences
9.	CPDI	Center for Peace & Development Initiatives
10.	CPPG-FCCU	Center for Public Policy and Governance
11.	CREB-LSE	Center for Research in Economics and Business at Lahore School of Economics

12.	CRSS	Centre for research and Security Studies
13.	CSSR	Collective for Social Science Research
14.	DPRC-LUMS	Development Policy Research Center at Lahore University of Management Sciences
15.	DSD	Directorate of staff development
16.	ECON DEPT-LUMS	Economic Department at Lahore University of Management Sciences
17.	GSC-QAU	Gender Studies Center, Quaid e Azam University
18.	HAS	Health Services Academy
19.	IDEAS	Institute of Development and Economic Alternatives
20.	IDS	Innovative Development Strategies
21.	IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
22.	IGC	International Growth Center
23.	IIIE-IIUI	International Institute of Islamic Economics, International Islamic University Islamabad
24.	IPP-BNU	Institute of Public Policy, Beacon house National University
25.	IPRI	Islamabad Policy Research Institute
26.	IPS	Institute of Policy Studies
27.	IRS	Institute of Regional Studies
28.	I-SAPS	Institute of Social and Policy Sciences
29.	ISSI	Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad
30.	ITA	Idarah e Taleem o Aagahi
31.	MHHDC	Mehboob ul Haq Human Development Centre
32.	MSI	Management Systems International
33.	NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
34.	NIPS	National Institute of Population Sciences
35.	NRDF	National Research & Development Foundation
36.	OPM	Oxford Policy Management
37.	PEAS	Punjab Education Assessment System
38.	PEC	Punjab Examination Commission
39.	PEF	Punjab Education Foundation
40.	PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
41.	PILDAT	Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and transparency
42.	PIPS	Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies
43.	PITAD	Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development
44.	PMIU-PESRP	Programme Monitoring and Implementation Unit –Punjab Education sector Reform Programm
45.	PSD-KU	Political Science Department- Karachi University
46.	PTB	Punjab Textbook Board Lahore
47.	RADS	Research and Development Solutions
48.	RSPN	Rural Support Programme Network
49.	SAHE	Society for the Advancement of Education
50.	SASSI	South Asian Strategic Stability Institute
51.	SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
52.	SED	School Education Department Lahore
53.	SPDC	Social Policy and Development Centre
54.	SPERP-UOE	Society for Promotion of Educational Research in Pakistan-University of Education
55.	TEP-USAID	Teachers Education Project- United states Agency for International Development
56.	UAF	University of Agriculture Faisalabad
57.	UOAA	University of Arid Agriculture