

Documents

January-June 2013

I. Foreign Policy

A. AFGHANISTAN

1. Chequers Summit Joint Statement

On 3-4 February the Prime Minister hosted a Summit at Chequers, attended by President Karzai of Afghanistan and President Zardari of Pakistan. They were joined by Foreign Ministers, Chiefs of Defence Staff, Chiefs of Intelligence, the Afghan National Security Adviser and the Chair of the Afghan High Peace Council. This was the third in a series of trilateral meetings hosted by the Prime Minister in the last year to discuss the Afghan-led peace and reconciliation process and how to strengthen joint efforts to address extremism and advance regional peace and stability.

The three leaders noted significant progress since they last met in September 2012 and stressed the importance of maintaining the pace and momentum. The Afghan and Pakistani delegations agreed that the quality of dialogue and co-operation had significantly improved. They committed themselves to continue to make strenuous efforts in the spirit of mutual interest. Both sides agreed that good neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, that ensured the long term stability of both countries, was of fundamental importance.

The three leaders discussed progress on the Afghan-led peace and reconciliation process. President Karzai and his delegation briefed on the Afghan vision and roadmap for peace and reconciliation. President Zardari reiterated that Pakistan would extend full support to peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan. All sides agreed on the urgency of this work and committed themselves to take all necessary measures to achieve the goal of a peace settlement over the next six months. Both affirmed the importance of regional and international support. President Karzai, President Zardari and the Prime Minister affirmed that they supported the opening of an office in Doha for the purpose of negotiations between the Taliban and the High Peace Council of Afghanistan as part of an Afghan led peace process. The end result should be one in which all Afghans can participate peacefully in the country's political future. They called on the Taliban to take those steps necessary to open an office and to enter into dialogue.

President Karzai and President Zardari looked forward to a joint conference of Afghan and Pakistani Ulema in early March.

President Karzai and President Zardari agreed arrangements to strengthen co-ordination of Taliban detainee releases from Pakistani custody in support of the peace and reconciliation process.

President Karzai and President Zardari re-affirmed their commitments of 26 September 2012 on a Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA). In addition to the peace process, discussions covered the range of bilateral issues, including the Afghan peace and reconciliation process, economic co-operation, security co-operation, people-to-people links, refugee returns and border management. Both sides stressed that progress on the SPA and peace process would mutually reinforce close co-operation between the two countries. The two sides agreed that negotiations would commence with meetings of Foreign, Interior and Commerce Ministers during February to take forward trade and border management issues. The two sides also agreed to take early steps to resolve the question of refugee returns. The Prime Minister committed the UK to support these efforts.

In this context, the two sides agreed that they wanted to build greater trust and co-operation between their military and security services and agreed concrete steps to deliver this. The Afghan and Pakistani Chiefs of Defence Staff and Intelligence enjoyed fruitful discussions and agreed on new mechanisms for strengthening co-operation.

Islamabad, 04 February 2013. *Source: www.mofa.gov.pk*

B. CHINA

1. Joint Statement issued on the occasion of Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang's visit to Pakistan

At the invitation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China paid an official visit to Pakistan on 22 – 23 May 2013. During the visit, Premier Li Keqiang met the President and Prime Minister of Pakistan, Chairman Senate, Speaker of National Assembly, leaders of the main political parties, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and Services Chiefs and had an extensive interaction with a cross section of Pakistani society. Premier Li also addressed the Senate of Pakistan. The two sides signed documents of cooperation in political, economic, maritime, aerospace, energy, transportation and cultural fields.

The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the development of China-Pakistan relations, and are of the view that the China-Pakistan relationship has acquired growing strategic significance under the current complex and volatile regional and international situation. This partnership positively contributes to

peace and stability in the region. To cement this strategic partnership is the shared objective of both countries.

The two sides decided to further deepen practical cooperation in all sectors and strengthen coordination and cooperation on international and regional issues according to the guiding principles of the *Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good-Neighbourly Relations between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan* and on the basis of the existing close cooperation. The two sides agreed to deepen comprehensive strategic cooperation in the following eight areas:

I). Political Relations

China reaffirmed that China - Pakistan relationship is always a priority in its foreign policy, and will continue to steadily push forward this strategic partnership of cooperation with Pakistan. China appreciates Pakistan's long-term, staunch support on issues concerning China's core interests. China will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to uphold its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect the development path chosen by the Pakistani people according to their national priorities, and support Pakistan in maintaining social stability and economic development.

Pakistan reiterated that friendship with China is the cornerstone of its foreign policy enjoying a national consensus. Pakistan appreciates the support and assistance of the Chinese government and people for Pakistan's economic and social development, Pakistan will continue to vigorously pursue this time-tested and all weather friendship with China. Pakistan will continue to adhere to one-China policy, oppose "Taiwan independence" and "Tibet independence," support the peaceful development of the relations across the Taiwan Straits and China's cause of reunification, and support China's efforts in combating the "Three Evil Forces" of extremism, terrorism and separatism. We regard ETIM as our common threat and stand united in upholding sovereignty and territorial integrity of China.

The two sides believe that maintaining the tradition of frequent exchange of visits and meetings between their leaders, and fully leverage such mechanisms as annual meetings between their leaders is of great importance in advancing bilateral relations. They agree to fully leverage such mechanisms as Foreign Ministers' Dialogue, Strategic Dialogue and other consultative mechanisms between the relevant ministries and departments, so as to strengthen the strategic communication and coordination between the two countries.

II). Economic Cooperation and Trade

Both sides reaffirmed that expanding bilateral economic relations was a high priority. The two sides agreed to establish an interface between China's strategy to develop its western region and Pakistan's domestic economic development with a view to translate their high-level political relationship into results of

pragmatic cooperation. To this end, the two sides will strengthen cooperation in trade, investment, energy, agriculture, finance and other fields.

The two sides agree to fully implement the *Additional Agreement to Extend the Five Year Development Programme on China – Pakistan Trade and Economic Cooperation* and the *China-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement*, fast track work on the projects identified under the Five Year Development Program, press ahead with the second phase of negotiations of China-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement, further liberalize trade, and advance economic integration between them. China stresses that it will continue to encourage and support Chinese enterprises' investment in Pakistan, which will contribute to the improvement of Pakistan's economy and people's well-being. China will continue to push relevant financial institutions to help finance those bilateral economic cooperation projects that are ripe for implementation. The two sides agreed to start work on the China-Pakistan Agriculture Demonstration Zones on priority.

The two sides agreed to enhance exchanges between young entrepreneurs, and will strengthen communication on trade and investment cooperation.

The two sides agree to jointly carry out economic and technical cooperation in agriculture, health, education and projects that benefit the people. They will hold the third meeting of the China – Pakistan Joint Energy Working Group at an early date to deepen cooperation in conventional energy, renewable energy and civil nuclear energy. The two sides agree to continue the implementation of the currency-swap agreement and strengthen cooperation in the financial sector.

III). Connectivity

The two sides believe that enhancing connectivity between China and Pakistan, an area where they already enjoy good cooperation, is conducive to tapping the potential of trade, logistics and flow of personnel between the two countries as well as the economic integration of the two countries and the region. The two sides will make concerted efforts to continuously improve connectivity between China and Pakistan, accelerate work on the Attabad Lake blocking the Karakorum Highway (KKH), carry forward the project of the upgrading of the KKH and the national highway network post-flood rehabilitation project, and promote cooperation in building transport infrastructure. The two sides agree to jointly develop the Long-Term Plan for China-Pakistan Economic Corridor on the basis of thorough study, so as to promote greater connectivity and further development of investment, trade and economic cooperation between China and Pakistan. Both sides decided to establish a joint working group under the National Reform Development Commission of China and the Planning Commission of Pakistan which will study relevant connectivity ventures.

IV). Maritime Cooperation

The two sides believe that enlarging and deepening maritime cooperation between the two countries is of great importance to enriching the China –

Pakistan strategic partnership of cooperation and improving the wellbeing of the two peoples. The two sides agree to enhance bilateral cooperation in the fields of maritime security, search and rescue and disaster relief at sea, maritime scientific research and environmental protection, and blue economy. They also agree to jointly support the construction and development of the China – Pakistan Joint Maritime Research Center, tackle the growing non-traditional threats to maritime security, and effectively safeguard the security of international sea-lanes. The two sides signed the *Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Cooperation Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan* and *Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Marine Science and Technology Between the State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan*.

V). Aviation and Aerospace

The two sides see their cooperation in aviation and aerospace as an important reflection of their high-level strategic cooperation. They agree to earnestly implement the *2012-2020 Space Cooperation Outline Between China National Space Administration and Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission* to further enhance bilateral exchanges and cooperation in this field. The two sides welcome the signing of the agreement for cooperation on BeiDou Satellite Navigation System in Pakistan, and will make continual progress in the remote-sensing satellite system project. The two sides will take necessary measures to actively explore expanding air routes for passenger travel and cargo transportation between the two countries, and increase the number of flights.

VI). People-to-People Exchanges

The two sides believe that the growing people-to-people exchanges and cooperation help to build strong public support for China-Pakistan friendship. The Chinese side supports efforts of the Pakistani side to expand teaching of the Chinese language and will train 1000 Chinese-language teachers for Pakistan in five years. The Pakistani side supports the establishment of a Confucius Institute in Karachi University, and the gradual increase in number of Confucius Institutes in Pakistan.

The two sides agree to launch inter-governmental consultations at an early date to implement the Digital Television Terrestrial Multimedia Broadcasting (DTMB) in Pakistan. They will deepen exchanges between universities, think tanks, press media, and film and television industries, and push forward the establishment of cultural centers in each other's countries. They will maintain the exchange of youth delegations, and strengthen cooperation in the training of young cadres, the exchanges between young entrepreneurs and volunteers. Both sides agreed to celebrate 2015 as China-Pakistan Year of Friendly Exchanges for which various activities will be arranged through mutual consultations.

VII). Defence and Security Cooperation

The two sides believe that the exchanges and collaboration between the armed forces of China and Pakistan are an important pillar of their friendly relations. They highly commend the China-Pakistan Defence and Security Consultations Mechanism, and will maintain the momentum of high-level visits between the armed forces of the two countries, deepen cooperation in counter-terrorism personnel training, joint training, equipment and technology, and exchanges between military academics, and identify new areas for exchanges and cooperation. The two sides agreed to further enhance cooperation in defence technology and production.

The two sides believe that terrorism, separatism and extremism pose serious threats to regional peace, stability and security, and reaffirm their resolve to continue their practical cooperation to jointly combat the “Three Evil Forces” within bilateral and multilateral frameworks.

China recognizes that Pakistan has made great efforts and sacrifices to combat terrorism, and reiterates that it respects the anti-terrorism strategy developed and implemented by the Pakistani side in light of its own conditions. Pakistan reaffirms its resolve to combat terrorism, and commits to continuous, active collaboration with and assistance to China in combating terrorist forces including the ETIM. China expresses its appreciation and continued willingness to help Pakistan build up counter-terrorism capacity.

VIII). International and Regional Issues

The Asia-Pacific region plays an increasingly important role in global affairs. The two sides are of the view that all regional countries should make united efforts to tackle global and regional issues, maintain peace and stability, resolve disputes peacefully and promote regional common development, as well as to establish an open, transparent, equal and inclusive security and cooperation framework, based on the fundamental principles of International Law. The two sides agree to continue encouraging relevant countries in the region to resolve their differences through consultations and negotiations in accordance with relevant principles of UN Charter. The two sides support multilateral cooperation mechanisms in Asia, and take a positive view of each other's participation in regional and sub-regional cooperation processes.

The two sides recognize that they hold identical views on many international and regional issues of mutual interest. They agree to maintain close communication and mutual support and collaboration in various multilateral fora including the United Nations, the Asia-Europe Meeting, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Istanbul Process.

The two sides stress that they will enhance communication and cooperation on important global issues such as climate change, food and energy security and UN reform. China and Pakistan are committed to strengthening the solidarity and cooperation between developing countries and safeguarding their common interests.

The two sides believe that the evolving situation in Afghanistan has great implications for the regional security and stability, and the political reconciliation is a key step towards peace and stability in Afghanistan. The two sides reaffirm their support for the “Afghan-owned and Afghan-led” peace and reconciliation process, and will work with the regional countries and the international community to help Afghanistan achieve peace, stability and security. China and Pakistan will strengthen bilateral, trilateral and multilateral consultations on the issue of Afghanistan.

Premier Li Keqiang expressed appreciation for the warm hospitality accorded to him and his delegation.

Islamabad, 23 May 2013. *Source: www.mofa.gov.pk*

C. IRAN

1. Message of Felicitations by Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif to the President-elect of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Dr. Hassan Rohani

“Excellency,

It gives me great pleasure to extend sincere felicitations to you and the brotherly people of Iran on your election as the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Your election is reflective of the trust and confidence that the nation has reposed in your leadership.

The relations between Pakistan and Iran are rooted in shared history. Our close, friendly and fraternal relations are based on mutual trust and confidence. We share the same aspirations for regional peace and stability as well as progress and well-being of the people. It is my fervent hope that your able leadership will contribute to the continued betterment of relations between our two countries.

I look forward to working closely with Your Excellency to further strengthen and deepen relations between our two countries and to advance our shared interests.

May Almighty Allah bless Your Excellency with continued health, success and happiness as well as peace, progress and prosperity of the fraternal people of Iran.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Mohammad Nawaz Sharif)

Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

His Excellency Dr. Hassan Rohani,
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Tehran”

Islamabad, 17 June 2013

2. Message of Felicitations by President Asif Ali Zardari to the President-elect of Iran H.E. Dr. Hassan Rohani

“Excellency,

I wish to extend my heartiest felicitations to Your Excellency on your election as the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I am sure that under your sagacious leadership, the brotherly country of Iran would continue to make rapid progress and play its role for peace and stability in the region.

Pakistan and Iran enjoy historically close, friendly and fraternal relations. I am confident that our friendly relations would be further strengthened in the days and years ahead. I look forward to working with Your Excellency to enhance the cooperative and cordial relations that so happily exist between our two countries.

I also avail of this opportunity to convey my best wishes for your good health and the well-being of the brotherly people of Iran.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Asif Ali Zardari)
President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

His Excellency Dr. Hassan Rohani,
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran,
Tehran”
Unquote

Islamabad, 18 June 2013. *Source: www.mofa.gov.pk*

D. KASHMIR**1. Message from Raja Pervaiz Ashraf, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of Kashmir Solidarity Day (05 February 2013)**

5th February is observed as Kashmir Solidarity Day by the people of Pakistan every year to reaffirm our steadfast resolve to stand by our Kashmiri brothers and sisters in their valiant struggle to achieve their legitimate right of self-determination in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions. It demonstrates our commitment to support the just cause of the Kashmiri people.

Thousands of Kashmiris have laid down their lives. Atrocities and humiliations could not deter them from a cause based on their legitimate aspirations of their right of self determination as enshrined in the UN Charter and UNSC Resolutions.

On behalf of the Government and the people of Pakistan, I reaffirm Pakistan's firm commitment to a just and peaceful resolution of the Kashmir

dispute in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and the protection of their fundamental rights.

The Kashmir dispute has been on the agenda of the UN for more than six decades as an unfulfilled obligation. The government of Pakistan would continue to extend its unwavering political, moral and diplomatic support to the just cause of the Kashmiri people to safeguard their right of self determination through a free and impartial plebiscite in line with the UN Charter and UNSC Resolutions and for the protection of their fundamental rights.

Pakistan has always supported dialogue with the government of India. We have initiated CBMs in good faith and hope that the CBMs would mitigate the suffering of the Kashmiri people. We also hope that the CBMs would lead to the resolution of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people.

We give the people of Kashmir our solemn pledge that they can count on us in their hour of anguish. We will stand by them until the realization of their demands.

2. Message from Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of Kashmir Solidarity Day (05 February 2013)

The Government and people of Pakistan observe Kashmir Solidarity Day on 5th of February every year to reassure our Kashmiri brethren of our political, moral and diplomatic support towards their just cause for the right of self-determination as enshrined in the UN Charter and the relevant UN Resolutions.

On this day, we also pay tributes to the valiant struggle of our Kashmiri brethren who have been rendering huge sacrifices in the quest for realizing their inalienable right to choose their destiny by themselves.

Kashmiris have remained resolute and steadfast in the face of oppression spanning over six decades. Pakistan believes that the use of force, coercion and violation of basic human rights can never succeed in suppressing an indigenous struggle for a just cause. Their perseverance will bear fruit.

On this day, I wish to reassure my Kashmiri brethren that Pakistan remains firmly committed to finding a just and peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute.

Today, we stand in solidarity with our Kashmiri brothers and sisters.

Source: www.mofa.gov.pk

E. SRI LANKA

1. Joint Press Statement issued on the occasion of the third round of political consultations between Foreign Secretaries of Sri Lanka and Pakistan

Third Round of Political Consultations between the Foreign Secretaries of Sri

Lanka and Pakistan were held on 4th April 2013 in Colombo. The Sri Lanka delegation was led by Mr. Karunatilaka Amunugama, Secretary, External Affairs of Sri Lanka and the Pakistan delegation was led by Mr. Jalil Abbas Jilani, Foreign Secretary of Pakistan. The two sides had discussions on a wide range of issues based on mutual respect and understanding.

During the three day visit, Foreign Secretary H.E. Mr. Jalil Abbas Jilani called on H.E. Mahinda Rajapaksa, President of Sri Lanka, Hon. Prof. G.L Peiris, Minister of External Affairs, Hon. Basil Rajapaksa, Minister of Economic Development, Hon. Seyed Alavi Mowlana, Governor, Western Province and Mr. Gotabhaya Rajapaksa, Secretary of the Ministry of Defence & Urban Development.

The two Foreign Secretaries reaffirmed the close and friendly relations existing between Sri Lanka and Pakistan, and agreed on the need to further foster these relations between the governments and the peoples in a mutually beneficial manner. The Foreign Secretaries particularly sought multi-sectoral cooperation in the field of trade, education, culture and defence. The deliberations were held in a friendly and constructive spirit.

Mr. Karunatilaka Amunugama briefed his Pakistani counterpart on current developments in Sri Lanka including the efforts on rehabilitation, reconciliation and resettlement in post-war conflict areas with progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for the steadfast support received from Pakistan in international fora particularly at the recently concluded UNHRC session in Geneva in countering the elements that undermine the reconciliation process. Pakistan reaffirmed its continued support for Sri Lanka at international fora. Sri Lanka also appreciated the development assistance provided by the Government and the people of Pakistan in its efforts to rebuild conflict-affected areas.

The two sides reviewed the ongoing bilateral cooperation in multi - faceted areas including economic development, scientific cooperation, cultural matters, agriculture, education, defence, disaster management, air services negotiations and civil nuclear cooperation. Improvement of trade relations, addressing issues of the Pakistan-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement and increasing investment in various sectors were also discussed. Further the Secretaries of the two countries agreed to request the Commerce Secretaries of both countries to meet early and to address the outstanding issues with the intention of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the continuation of the Cultural Exchange Programme for 2012-2017 with an aim of enhancing people to people contacts and stressed the need to effectively implement the provisions of the same. Both sides emphasized the importance of enhancing air connectivity. In this regard, both agreed towards upgrading the existing Air Services Agreement which is being negotiated by the two Civil Aviation Authorities. This would act as a catalyst to improve trade and realize the full potential of the FTA, promote tourism and foster people to people interactions.

Both sides expressed their resolve and commitment to extend assistance in the event of natural disasters and calamities. The leaders of the delegations finalized the proposed agreement on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management for signing at an early date while reiterating the need for continuing cooperation in the field of Disaster Management.

Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for the scholarships provided by Pakistan in various fields of education and in training of diplomats in the Foreign Service Institute of Pakistan. In return Pakistan reciprocated its appreciation for the scholarships provided by the Government of Sri Lanka for its nationals. Pakistan offered scholarships in Agricultural Studies for Sri Lankan students in specialized Universities of Pakistan. Sri Lanka expressed its interest to provide assistance to Pakistan in training personnel in health, gems and jewellery sectors which was welcomed by Pakistan. It was agreed to further diversify and strengthen existing collaboration in the field of education.

Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism and transnational crimes in a comprehensive manner. It was agreed to continue the cooperation with renewed vigour which includes training of defence personnel.

Both sides agreed to continue collaboration towards furthering regional cooperation. An exchange of views took place on a range of issues, including the regional security situation as well as matters of mutual interest within the SAARC framework.

Both sides also agreed to further strengthen the existing friendly relations by exchanges of visits at all levels.

It was agreed that the Foreign Secretary-level consultations had been a useful and constructive exercise, and both sides confirmed their commitment towards holding these meetings regularly.

Islamabad, 05 April 2013. *Source: www.mofa.gov.pk*

F. UNITED KINGDOM

1. Joint Statement issued on the occasion of Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's visit of the United Kingdom

Prime Ministers Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and David Cameron today reiterated their confidence in the future of Pakistan and UK relations, committing to intensive co-operation as equals towards greater progress and prosperity. They agreed to find new ways to make the close and cooperative friendship beneficial for the people in both countries.

As the first foreign Head of Government to visit Pakistan since the new government took office, Prime Minister Cameron expressed his confidence in the future of Pakistan, congratulating its people and institutions on the steps they have taken towards a strong, stable democracy.

Building on the existing warm friendship and confidence in Pakistan's economic future, the Prime Ministers focused on trade, pledging a new target of increasing bilateral trade to £3billion by 2015, up from their previous commitment of £2.5billion.

Over 100 British companies are operating successfully in Pakistan. This includes Mott MacDonald in infrastructure development; Unilever in consumer goods; and GlaxoSmithKline in pharmaceuticals. A major British company Orion Energy has concluded a joint venture partnership with Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) to utilise Pakistan's natural gas reserves to generate electricity. The second annual trade conference will be hosted this autumn in London to encourage more companies to follow their success. Both sides will encourage strong participation from the energy sector. Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif pledged his government's full support to creating the right environment to attract further investment.

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif informed Prime Minister Cameron about his ambitious plans to enhance growth, create jobs and reduce poverty to create a brighter future for the people of Pakistan. There is now an opportunity to take tough decisions on solving the energy crisis, increasing trade and investment. The UK will continue to play its leading role in the international community to support Pakistan to enhance economic growth, including through increased market access to the European Union. Under the framework of the Enhanced Strategic Dialogue the two governments will continue their regular dialogue on economic reform.

Looking to the next generation, the UK and Pakistan will continue to work together to help Pakistan's people fulfil their potential. Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif reiterated his commitment to increase the number of children in school and quality of education in Pakistan, and welcomed a continuing, strong partnership with the UK to transform education in Pakistan. Prime Minister Cameron welcomed empowerment for the poorest through Pakistan's increased funding for the income support programme and also recommitted ongoing UK assistance for the programme.

The Prime Ministers acknowledged the positive contribution of the British and Pakistani communities living in each other's countries towards the development and prosperity of both countries. Prime Minister Cameron announced that the British Council would be opening a library in Lahore and a cultural space in Karachi. The UK and Pakistan are committed to fully exploiting the enormous potential in their relationship through strengthening practical cooperation in ways that are mutually beneficial. The ties that join the UK and Pakistan in an unbreakable partnership are as strong as ever.

Prime Minister Cameron paid tribute to the people of Pakistan who had sacrificed so much and still clearly rejected the terrorist violence and intimidation. The UK will work in partnership with Pakistan providing expertise in support of Pakistan's developing strategy on counter terrorism. The UK will provide more equipment to tackle the scourge of improvised explosive devices

and support Pakistan in improving the security of its infrastructure, including sharing the UK's expertise in safeguarding sporting events.

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif apprised Prime Minister Cameron about the ongoing Pakistan-India Peace process. They underscored the importance of peace, stability and security in Afghanistan and reaffirmed their support for an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned reconciliation process.

Intensive, practical co-operation will capitalise on the growing joint opportunities on trade, investment, energy, and in the cultural spheres. In the coming months, the Adviser to the Prime Minister on National Security and Foreign Affairs Sartaj Aziz and Secretary of State William Hague will discuss specific measures through the Enhanced Strategic Dialogue which underscores the unbreakable partnership between Pakistan and the UK. There will be regular in-depth dialogue between Ministers, including the UK Secretary for International Development Justine Greening on UK development cooperation, and Home Secretary Theresa May who will intensify mutually beneficial co-operation. Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif accepted an invitation to visit the UK to carry forward the process of further enhancing cooperation between the two countries.

Islamabad, 30 June 2013. *Source: www.mofa.gov.pk*

G. UNITED NATIONS

1. Foreign Minister of Pakistan Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar's statement on Pakistan-India relations

Pakistan and India are both important countries of South Asia. It is imperative that they demonstrate requisite responsibility for ensuring peace by addressing all concerns through dialogue. Rhetoric and ratcheting up of tensions is certainly counter-productive. We are saddened and disappointed at the continued negative statements emanating from India both from the media as well as certain Indian leaders. For its part, Pakistan has observed a measured and deliberate self-restraint in our public statements on India. This has been done keeping in view the interest of peace in the region.

We have invested hugely in the dialogue process and have worked energetically to keep the dialogue process moving forward in a sustained and constructive manner. Pakistan has gone out of the way to build constructive relationship with India.

Instead of issuing belligerent statements by the military and political leaders from across the border and ratcheting up tension, it is advisable for the two countries to discuss all concerns related to Line of Control (LoC) with a view to reinforcing respect for the ceasefire, may be at the level of the Foreign Ministers to sort out things. Continued tension along the LoC is not in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Islamabad, 16 January 2013

2. Statement by Hina Rabbani Khar, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, at the Open Debate of the Security Council on 'A comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism'

Allow me to begin by thanking all Council members for supporting Pakistan in putting the theme of A Comprehensive Approach to Counter-terrorism on the Council's agenda for an open debate culminating in a Presidential Statement.

In this regard, we are also thankful to the Secretary General for his constant help and guidance.

While choosing this theme, we knew that this was a difficult subject but certainly one that needed the Council's attention and pronouncement because as the threat of terrorism continues to evolve, so must our strategies to deal with it.

This threat is not for today or tomorrow or for the next week or a year. It is a long haul. We all have to brace for it. We all have to continue to prepare for it.

Pakistan's initiative for this debate is rooted in our shared objective of global peace, security, stability and development. As a threat to international peace and security, terrorism has a direct bearing on all of our countries and regions; as well as on individuals and societies. The last decade has shown that terrorism knows no geographical boundaries.

In the past decade, one lesson we have all learnt is that a lopsided or uni-dimensional approach will not work as we try to defeat this hydra-headed monster of terrorism. This monster has tentacles all around the world. This is truly a global threat. Our strategies and responses, therefore, must also be global.

The United Nations Security Council and the UN as a whole have already done impressive work by developing the legal and normative framework for countering terrorism and by creating mechanisms for implementation. So what is it that we all want to accomplish under this new initiative?

After fighting terrorism for the past ten years, we have the benefit of hindsight and an unprecedented opportunity to deal, both with the symptoms and the causes of terrorism. We all are deeply aware of the unintended consequences of political decisions that can fuel the scourge of terrorism. Short-sighted methods of dealing with terrorism can offer ideological fodder to the cause of terrorism.

What we are looking for is a comprehensive and interlocking approach which is much more effective than our present effort and which is geared towards not only winning the battles but also the final war.

We condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purpose. All acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations. In the past decade, we have collaborated, as international community, to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat. We must attack and dismantle terrorist networks

because they defy the writ of the State and kill civilians. And we must persevere in our efforts to deter and defeat terrorists militarily.

Yet our success is - at best - only partial.

It is both conventional wisdom and a compelling reality that terrorism will not be defeated alone by law enforcement measures, or intelligence operations or military and security strategies. That is why we need a comprehensive approach.

For sustainable solutions, we need to intensify our efforts to resolve long festering conflicts and crises that spawn extremism.

Terrorists' misleading, distorted and malicious narrative, and their demented ideology that justifies killing of innocent people must be quashed by the international community, by the UN Security Council. It is our responsibility to counter terrorists' propaganda. Our stories about human dignity and values should be louder than their criminal saga. We must move in concert to decrease the ideological space in which terrorists operate.

Development and security are interrelated. Development helps meet basic human needs, build community resilience, and prevent terrorism. Job creation for youth and their participation in socio-economic development, create an enabling environment for the success of counter-terrorism policies.

Special emphasis needs to be laid on creating opportunities for people in regions scarred by terrorism to be gainfully employed – so that “terrorists” cannot lure them to their side.

We in Pakistan have seen that nothing works better as an effort by the international community in this regard than allowing preferential market access to products produced within the region wracked by terrorism.

An even more important track is dialogue. All those who have chosen the path of terrorism but are willing to renounce violence should be brought back to national and societal mainstreams. Reconciliation must be promoted. Fissures must be bridged.

We also have to foster a culture of promotion of the rule of law, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and prevalence of good governance and tolerance.

I would add a few more points to emphasize why counter-terrorism needs to be the focus of the Council.

One, terrorism continues to mutate into newer and different forms. Terrorists use new information and communication technologies and the Internet for recruitment and incitement as well for planning and financing their activities. Counter-terrorism efforts need to adapt to these challenges and develop quick response strategies for real-time response.

Two, we should address the root causes of terrorism. Deprivation, marginalization, exclusion, and stereotyping often create conditions for a drift to terrorism. This drift should be stemmed.

Three, our collective and national measures to countering all forms of financing of terrorism, including through the proceeds of organized crime and illicit narcotics, should be made more effective.

Four, terrorism and extremism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, race, region, value system, or society. Attributing encouragement, incitement or inspiration of terrorist acts to any religious tradition or doctrine is unacceptable. An honest dialogue between different religions and civilizations is, therefore, a continuing political imperative.

Excellencies,

In the fight against terrorism, regional and sub-regional efforts are extremely important. We need regional cooperation to impart education, to bolster criminal justice system, to enhance connectivity, to secure borders, and to tighten financial controls.

Besides, regional cooperation is necessary to guarantee lasting peace and security.

Pakistan and Afghanistan have taken steps towards a strategic relationship to jointly fight terrorism. This is a multi-pronged approach to counter terrorism. We are supporting an Afghan-led and Afghan-driven reconciliation process; and efforts aimed at creating a peaceful and stable Afghanistan. We believe that peace and stability in Afghanistan will have a direct salutary impact on Pakistan.

Excellencies,

Terrorism remains a serious threat to Pakistan.

We have been one of the biggest victims of terrorism. We can, therefore, relate to, feel, and share the pain and suffering caused by terrorism anywhere in the world.

Pakistan's comprehensive approach to counter terrorism is based on Three D's:, deterrence, development and dialogue. The entire nation, the government, the Parliament, the judiciary and the civil society are determined to fight terrorism and extremism.

Under the leadership of President Asif Ali Zardari, we have pursued a multifaceted policy to deal with the threat of terrorism in a holistic and sustainable manner.

Pakistan has led from the front in the international community's fight against terrorism. Much of the success in global fight against terrorism has been made possible with Pakistan's support and active cooperation. This success has come with a heavy cost for Pakistan and our people. But this has not deterred our resolve. Pakistan's community resilience has been second to none.

The Pakistani armed forces and law enforcement officials have defended Pakistan, and the rest of the world, against the terrorist threat at great cost. Some 150,000 troops are deployed on the Pak-Afghan border to detect and degrade these ubiquitous terrorists who are enemies of our people. Seven thousand brave Pakistani soldiers and policemen and over 37,000 innocent civilians, including women and children, have fallen victim to the blight of terrorism. Thousands have been injured and disabled.

Pakistan's most popular leader, Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, was assassinated in 2007. Recently, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa leader and senior Minister Bashir Bilour, who spoke courageously against terrorism, was killed in a suicide bombing attack. Even the young, innocent teenage girl – Malala Yousafzai – could not escape the bullet of a terrorist. She survived and we hope her life will be a testimony of the resilience of the Pakistani people.

Terrorists gain strength from various sources of financing. We should continue to refine measures to prevent and suppress their sources of funding coming from the abuse of charitable non-profit organizations as well as from the proceeds from organized crime and illicit narcotics. Pakistan recently hosted a successful regional Conference on Counter-Narcotics.

We have also launched a thorough public awareness campaign about the atrocities committed by terrorists.

Success of a counter-terrorist offensive cannot be measured only by defeat of terrorists. After successful operation in Swat and Malakand we had to first absorb and then rehabilitate 2.2 million displaced persons, through a massive national effort.

We also are focusing on the well-being and appropriate rehabilitation of victims. We have invested energy and resources in de-radicalization, so that misguided youth can be re-integrated into society. We have established one such de-radicalization center at Saboon for that purpose.

Capacity building needs of partner countries must be addressed with seriousness. Reluctance to share critical equipment and intelligence amounts to weakening those pitted against terrorists.

Terrorism undermines global stability and prosperity. It undermined Pakistan's stability and economic prospects. That is why we have asked our partners in the international community to enhance our market access for the products in which we have comparative advantages.

We believe in balancing hard core national strategies with socio-economic and community driven plans. The Government of Pakistan is also investing in development of affected areas including in education, health, tourism and sports, and construction of roads, dams, canals and hydroelectric projects.

Excellencies,

The UN and its subsidiary bodies have an important role in the implementation of its resolutions, the development of discourse on counter terrorism, and the dissemination of best practices. The United Nations should continue to play a visible and effective role in leading counter-terrorism efforts. In this regard, it is critical that we maximize transparency, efficiency, coordination and synergy within the UN system.

Let me conclude by emphasizing that terrorism threatens us all. Joining forces and strengthening cooperation is key to success at the national and international levels. States need to continue to work more closely in the implementation of their counter terrorism strategies. Terrorism can only be

defeated by comprehensive and collective endeavors of the international community in a cooperative framework. Pakistan will continue to play its role in this collective undertaking.

I thank you all.

Islamabad, 16 January 2013. *Source: www.mofa.gov.pk*

H. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. Pakistan strongly condemns US drone attack in North Waziristan

Government of Pakistan strongly condemns US drone attack that occurred in North Waziristan on 14 April 2013.

Such unilateral attacks are in contravention of International Law and counterproductive to the stability of this country. The Government of Pakistan has maintained its position that drone strikes are violative of its territorial integrity and sovereignty. Such attacks also set dangerous precedents in the inter-state relations.

The Government of Pakistan calls upon the US Government to stop such attacks based on mutual respect and established international norms.

Islamabad, 15 April 2013.

2. Joint Statement on Security, Strategic Stability, and Nonproliferation issues

Acting Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Rose Gottemoeller and Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, Ambassador Zamir Akram, co-Chaired the 5th round of the US-Pakistan Security, Strategic Stability, and Nonproliferation (SSS&NP) Working Group in Washington on May 30, 2013.

The delegations had a cordial and productive exchange of views on issues of mutual importance, including international efforts to enhance nuclear security and peaceful applications of nuclear energy. The participants also shared views on nonproliferation challenges, as well as on the multilateral regimes on chemical and biological weapons, export controls, and the importance of regional stability and security.

This meeting is part of an ongoing series of senior level engagements between the United States and Pakistan on a range of issues related to our bilateral relationship. The delegations reaffirmed that the SSS&NP Working Group remains an invaluable forum. Reflecting the significance of these issues, both delegations look forward to continuing the process and will explore meeting in Islamabad this fall.

Islamabad, 01 June 2013. *Source: www.mofa.gov.pk*

II: Political Developments

1. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan's Report on Law and Order

No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest...

Constitution of Pakistan

Article 10(1) and (2)

The dignity of man and, subject to law, the privacy of home, shall be inviolable.

No person shall be subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting evidence.

Article 14(1) and (2)

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 3

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 5

Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

Article 11 (1)

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour or reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

The year 2012 saw the law and order situation in Pakistan deteriorate even further. The number of target killings in Karachi saw a stark increase as compared to last year, which itself was very high. It became increasingly clear that the writ of the state was withering away in the largest, most metropolitan city in Pakistan. The state failed to provide protection to its religious and ethnic minorities as they were threatened and attacked repeatedly in various parts of the country. Shia killings increased manifold, especially in Quetta where the Hazara Shia community remained vulnerable. The year also saw the targeting of high profile politicians and human rights activists which spoke volumes about the state's inability to provide protection to its citizens.

The entire country was plagued with pockets of areas where terrorists and criminals out rightly made a mockery of the writ of the state. Sectarian violence at the hands of banned outfits continued unabated in Balochistan while

different criminal elements targeted rival groups with impunity in Karachi. The intelligence agencies, though severely criticised by international human rights organisations, continued their kill and dump operations.

Even though crime rates in Punjab and the number of terror attacks in the country declined in 2012, the country was far from a safe haven for all its citizens. The Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, the militant group linked to Al Qaeda, was able to murder the warden of Central Jail Mach in May by claiming that he treated their imprisoned leaders harshly.

Extrajudicial killings

As it became increasingly clear that the executive machinery was incapable of capturing and prosecuting terrorists and criminals, criminal elements in society got a free hand to practise violence without fear of reprisal. Not only were non-state actors, like the Taliban and other politically motivated militant groups, involved in taking the law into their own hands, even state agents failed to try and prosecute suspected terrorists through proper judicial process.

According to media monitoring by HRCP, 350 police encounters were reported from across the country in 2012 in which 403 suspects were killed. This was a perceptible rise from the 2011 figures that HRCP had monitored: 254 police encounters leading to the killing of 337 suspects.

In 2012, as many as 26 suspects were also injured and 79 arrested in the encounters. Forty-one policemen were killed in these encounters and another 65 injured.

In 282 of the total 350 incidents, in which a policeman was neither killed nor injured, 385 suspects were killed, 20 injured and 70 arrested. Only nine people were arrested in incidents where a policeman was killed or injured. That appeared to suggest that if a policeman was killed or injured the chances of anyone being captured alive were slim. As per media reports, inquiries into the encounters were ordered in only 19 cases. 256 of these encounters were reported from Punjab, 75 from Sindh, 16 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, three from Balochistan and one from Islamabad. Lahore (74 encounters), Karachi (60) in Karachi and Faisalabad (24) seemed to lead in the incidence of police encounters. Drone attacks are also a matter of special significance due to the fact that they are carried out by another sovereign state with the complicity of the Pakistani government. Without any questionable doubt, drone attacks are a clear cut act of extra judicial killings perpetrated by actors of a foreign state. The number of drone attacks has declined recently but the fact remains that a certain complicity and silence surrounds this grave issue. Media reports put the number of drone attacks in 2012 at 48 compared to 74 in 2011. The total number of casualties as a result of these attacks varied. Conservative estimates put the number around 240 while some estimates went as high as 400. According to statistics published by The Bureau of Investigative Journalism, the number of injured were reported to be 115-172. Women and children were also amongst those killed in these drone strikes.

Terrorist attacks

According to Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS), an independent think- tank in Pakistan, militant, nationalist insurgent and violent sectarian groups carried out a total of 1,577 terrorist attacks across Pakistan in 2012, claiming the lives of 2,050 people and causing injuries to another 3,822. Over 61 percent of these attacks were carried out by the so-called religiously motivated militant groups, mainly the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), which caused the killing of 1,076 people and injuries to another 2,227. The Baloch and Sindhi nationalist insurgents carried out 404 attacks, killing 437 people and injuring 823 others.

More than 14 schools were bombed in Peshawar and FATA by terrorists. The bombed schools included one middle school, 4 boys' schools, 3 girls' schools and six primary schools. As per a communiqué by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, 12 networks of terrorists were busted, 459 militants were rounded up and 52 others were killed during 2012.

Meanwhile, 202 sectarian-related terrorist attacks, perpetrated by banned sectarian groups, the TTP and groups affiliated with it claimed the lives of 537 people and caused injuries to 772 people. 531 people, mainly Shias, were killed in sectarian violence across the country. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), a banned organisation, claimed responsibility for most of the attacks against the Shia community. More than 100 Shia Hazaras were killed in Balochistan alone.

Bashir Ahmed Bilour, senior minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, was tragically killed along with eight other people when a suicide bomber struck at a political meeting in Peshawar on December 22. TTP claimed responsibility for the attack. The killing of the 69-year-old politician who was an outspoken critic of the TTP, took place in a city on the frontline of the country's fight against home-grown militancy. It was the third time that Bilour had been targeted by terrorists and he was known to be on top of their hit list. Yet, he never wavered in his resolve that terrorists, especially the TTP, could not and should not be negotiated with, and that the way the country could be rid of them was through the use of force. Bilour's loss was mourned by the entire nation.

Threats to NGOs and HRDs

Human rights work remained a hazardous undertaking in Pakistan in 2012, as demonstrated by threats to the life of former HRCP chairperson that came to light in June.

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was especially dangerous for human rights defenders and NGO workers. In May, an influential religious cleric in Kohistan, Maulvi Abdul Haleem, was reported to have warned female NGO workers from entering the district, as a consequence of which they shall be forcibly married to local men. Needless to say, no action was taken against the cleric for such overt threats and bigoted comments. Such incidents and the subsequent silence by authorities made the environment in KP and FATA extremely Tears for slain polio workers. Vulnerable for women NGO workers.

The threats, however, were not limited to remote tribal areas. A 70-year-old Swedish charity worker, Bargeeta Almby, was shot in Lahore by

unidentified men. She succumbed to her injuries a few days later. Mrs Almby was the managing director of the social wing of an NGO called Full Gospel Assemblies of Pakistan (FGA Church). Many anti-polio campaign workers received threats while some were killed in a series of attacks. In December, gunmen shot dead nine anti-polio health workers in a string of attacks across the country in 3 days.

Khalil Dale, a 60-year-old English aid worker of the Red Cross was kidnapped from Quetta in January. His body was found in April when demands for ransom were not met. [See also the chapter 'Freedom of Association'].

The year 2012 saw Malala Yousafzai, a young girl from the town of Mingora in Swat, being attacked by the TTP for advocating girls' education in Pakistan. On October 9, Malala was shot in the head and neck by Taliban gunmen as she returned home on a school bus. On October 12, a group of 50 clerics issued a fatwa against those who tried to kill her but the TTP reiterated its intent to kill Yousafzai and her father, Ziauddin. Despite the tremendous international and local attention given to the incident, the authorities failed to capture the suspects involved in her shooting. Soon after the incident, the attacker was identified as Attaullah Khan but till the end of 2012, the police failed to locate or arrest him. In December 2011, six employees of the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) had been abducted from Pishin district. The kidnappers had immediately killed the driver and shifted the rest to Waziristan. In 2012, repeated calls were made to their families and organisation for ransom, which could not be arranged. Consequently, in late May, another employee was killed by the captors. After eight months of captivity, the ransom amount for the remaining four was allegedly arranged and they were freed in early August. It is believed that the state failed to intervene and the ransom amount was collected by the relatives of the kidnapped employees by setting up a camp to collect donations.

Balochistan

Balochistan has been considered the most volatile region in the country for some time now and the situation has aggravated in recent years due to the rise of violent sectarian groups. As a result, the province has become a melting pot where different violent groups battle it out for supremacy and intelligence agencies of the state continue torturing and killing civilians, each motivated by its own agenda. A few years ago, all forms of terrorist violence were attributed to the nationalists in Balochistan. Recently, however, sectarian groups have found a safe haven in the already troubled province and are targeting specific ethnicities. According to media reports, 758 members of the Shia community have been killed from 2008 till 2012; of these, 338 belonged to the Hazara community. [See the chapter 'Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion']

Mutilated bodies of suspected nationalists and terrorists continue to surface in Balochistan. Official reports said that 125 mutilated bodies were recovered till October 31, 2012 while unofficial stats were much higher than the official figures. The issue of missing persons in Balochistan, believed to be in

the custody of security establishment's intelligence agencies, was taken up by the Supreme Court in the year under review. [See the chapter 'Jails, Prisoners and Disappearances']

The general law and order situation in Balochistan was also far from secure as 8,201 crimes were reported in 2012. The main highways leading to Balochistan were termed unsafe, especially for night travel. The local business community was adversely affected since delivery of raw materials or products was rarely timely. A total of 261 people were murdered while 210 attempted murders were recorded in 2012 in Balochistan.

Karachi violence

The law and order situation in Pakistan's most populous city continued to deteriorate as numerous targeted operations took place but the killings failed to stop. Nearly 28,104 targeted operations were carried out but they were successful in killing only 92 criminals. According to HRCP, at least 2,284 people died in ethnic, sectarian and politically-linked violence in Karachi in 2012, as compared to 1,715 deaths in 2011. According to some media reports, the number varied between 2,095 and 2,370.

The police officials in Karachi have been blamed for either refusing to take part in curtailing the violence or for being incapable of doing so. Numerous research and media reports claim that the police have been found to be dormant in majority of cases of targeted killings. However, the violence in Karachi affected the policemen as much as anyone else. According to media monitoring by HRCP, 133 policemen and 12 paramilitary force personnel were killed in Karachi in 2012.

Media reports highlighted that on average at least six people were being killed each day in Karachi alone.

Political affiliations of victims were suspected to be the cause of their targeting. No political parties were spared though; round 61 of the dead belonged to Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), 18 to Pakistan People's Party (PPP), 19 to Awami National Party (ANP), 13 to Mohajir Qaumi Movement-Haqiqi (MQM-H) and eight to Sunni Tehreek (ST). The last three months of the year saw a peak in sectarian killings as well, most of the victims being professionals from the Shia sect.

In April, the Sindh Police launched an operation against criminal gangs in Lyari, Karachi. However, the operation had to be called off when the authorities realised that the police were outgunned and serious losses were suffered by law enforcers, including the killing of a soldier and the burning of an APC.

Many parts of Karachi continued to remain no-go areas for residents of different ethnicity.

Karachi city, with an estimated population of 18 million, lost billions of rupees in revenue due to an increase in acts of crime – 33,417 in 2012 as compared to 30,547 in 2011.

Kidnappings

According to Red24, an international risk management company, Pakistan is listed at number 5 where the threat of being kidnapped for ransom is the greatest. Official statistics reveal that more than 15,000 kidnappings a year take place here, and the true number is likely to be higher due to underreporting, according to Red24. It adds that only 10 to 20% of abductions are for ransom. In Balochistan, kidnapping/abduction cases reported in 2012 were 112, as compared to 58 in 2011. While kidnapping for ransom cases reported were 58, as compared to 32 in 2011. In Punjab, 134 incidents of kidnapping for ransom were reported, as compared to 215 in 2011. In Karachi, 117 cases of kidnapping were reported, as compared to 100 in 2011 while the unreported number remained much higher. In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), as many as 25 cases of kidnapping were reported.

Violence against women

The women in the country were dually affected by rising extremism and poverty. In 2012, 626 women committed suicide, a figure which offers a glimpse into the utter helplessness felt by women. Even though numerous legislations were presented and passed in order to provide women with safe working environments, it was still estimated by the federal ombudswoman for protection of women against harassment at the workplace that 60% women still faced harassment.

Harmful traditions continued to target women, hampering their growth and curtailing their basic human rights. According to media monitoring by HRCP, 913 girls and women were killed in the name of honour in 2012; this figure includes 99 minor girls. In majority of the cases, the girls were accused of illicit relations and then murdered by close relatives or family. As long as the law provides the victim's family with the option of pardon and compensation, the crime of honour killing shall continue unabated.

According to media reports, 83 incidents of acid throwing were reported in 2012.

Recommendations

1. *This year recorded the highest number of target killings in Karachi, a city that is the economic hub of Pakistan. It is important that all political parties should stop aiding and abetting criminals in the city. If a criminal has any party affiliation, he should not be dealt with kid-gloves. Kidnappings for ransom are increasing day by day. Late Governor Punjab Salmaan Taseer's son, Shahbaz Taseer, is still missing. It is important that the law and order situation be improved across the country so that militant groups are not allowed to finance their terrorist activities through kidnapping.*
2. *NGOs, aid workers, health workers, etc., are all under grave threat. The government must ask its intelligence agencies to be more vigilant and also provide security to anti-polio workers.*

3. *The hydra of sectarianism is threatening the basic fibre of Pakistani society. Pakistan needs a good witness protection programme as well as ensuring the security of policemen, prosecutors and judges so that they are not coerced into freeing those responsible for these massacres.*

Source: www.hrcp-web.org

2. Findings and Recommendation of HRCP's Fact Finding Mission to Balochistan

Findings and Conclusions

1. Despite threats from Baloch insurgents asking the people to stay away from the elections, even the political parties that had boycotted the 2008 elections had contested the May 2013 elections and the people had voted in those elections, clearly giving the verdict on the manner in which they wanted to be governed. It was also a resounding vote for democracy and ending the bloodshed in the province. The coalition government that emerged after the elections appeared to have considerable goodwill and support from the people that would be vital in extricating Balochistan out of the challenges that have long hounded the province.
2. There was near unanimity among all interlocutors that HRCP met that formation of the new government was a sign of hope that the province's problems would be addressed. The government formation was considered to be a positive step which could lead to an opportunity for ending grave human rights violations in the province. However, the same interlocutors warned that they did not see many signs of a change in policy within the security and intelligence agencies as the kill-and-dump policy continue.
3. The fact finding received conflicting reports that the pattern of terrorist attacks in the recent past indicated some operational coordination between sectarian militant groups and Baloch insurgents. HRCP is not in a position to verify the claim but urges that such allegations must be taken seriously, investigated fully and if any evidence of such collaboration is found it must be made public.
4. All groups and individuals as well as political elements that the HRCP mission met welcomed the installation of the new democratic government and were keen that this opportunity should not be lost and the new government should be strengthened so that it could face the multiple challenges in Balochistan. The federal government was expected to fully back the provincial government in its developmental works in the province and in extending its writ over the province as well as establishing civilian supremacy over the military agencies.
5. The law and order in Balochistan remained dismal. Citizens were living in perpetual fear. They had little security of life and indignity at the hands of the security forces is routine. Kidnapping for ransom remained unchecked

and the citizens felt resigned to pay the money for the recovery of abducted relatives. The abductors were almost never traced. Religious minorities were particularly vulnerable. Civil society organizations had abandoned their work in the conflict-hit parts of the province. Women were particularly fearful and live in perpetual intimidation by extremist forces. Sectarian militant groups operated with impunity and consider reprisals against the state their right if action was taken against them by the law enforcement for carrying out terrorist activities.

Recommendations

The HRCP fact-finding mission noted that the recommendations (See Annexures I-IV) made by earlier HRCP mission to Balochistan remained valid but largely unimplemented. It, therefore, reiterated all those recommendations and hoped that with the change of government in the centre and the province the recommendations would receive more serious consideration and would be implemented. Additionally, the mission made the following recommendations at the conclusion of its visit to Balochistan:

1. HRCP calls upon the security forces and intelligence agencies to operate within the ambit of the Constitution and the law. There are credible reports of continued serious human rights violations, including enforced disappearance of people, arbitrary arrests, torture and extrajudicial killings. The security forces and the intelligence agencies persisting with their illegal actions would hurt the democratic process and further alienate the people. HRCP demands that the administrative heads of the FC and the intelligence agencies should give a stern warning to their forces to desist from violating human rights and that if any breach occurred, the perpetrators must be brought to justice.
2. HRCP is of the considered opinion that one of the biggest hurdles in normalization of the situation in Balochistan is the abhorrent practice of enforced disappearance and dumping of bodies of victims of disappearance. HRCP calls upon the authorities to immediately ensure that all victims of disappearance are accounted for without delay. The Commission also urges that all the recommendations made by the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances that had visited Pakistan in September 2012 must be implemented.
3. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) should be developed and publicized on rules of engagement of the security forces and the intelligence agencies operating in the province.
4. The chief minister should have the power to write the annual confidential report (ACR) regarding the performance of the Frontier Corps (FC) chief in Balochistan, and indeed of heads of all security agencies tasked with ensuring preservation of law and order in the province.
5. Key development projects in Balochistan, including the completion of main highways that has been in the pipeline for years, must be taken up without any further delay and completed at the earliest.

6. HRCP is convinced that the people of Balochistan fully support the restoration of peace and political stability in the province. Baloch insurgents must respect the wishes of the people and cease their attacks on innocent civilians. While HRCP is fully aware of the risks to Baloch nationalists by state actors, it nevertheless expects them to denounce violence perpetuated by Baloch insurgent groups. There is an opportunity for Baloch insurgents to embrace the new realities that are being presented through the democratic process. A weakening of this process will only strengthen the hands of undemocratic forces. As such it could lead to an escalation of violence towards political activists in Balochistan. HRCP believes that this opportunity should be seized for a positive step forward and urges the Baloch insurgents to cease all violence for at least a brief time to give peace a chance. This would give the newly elected government an opportunity to confront the actors within the state who commit human rights violations on the pretext of furthering national security. During this period, the government could put up a monitoring mechanism so that human rights violations by state agents are detected, investigated and the perpetrators punished. This could lead to reciprocity for peace, rather than reprisal where eventually ordinary people have to pay the price with their lives, liberty and their right to peaceful existence.
7. HRCP urges the government of Balochistan to appoint a human rights adviser to the Chief Minister with the mandate to improve the full range of human rights of the citizens of Balochistan. This would assist the provincial government in monitoring, implementing and improving the rights of the people, including their economic, social and cultural rights. The human rights advisor should also be mandated to raise resources from international donors to make these rights a reality. Although Balochistan is as rich in its culture as it is in mineral resources there is a serious dearth of cultural activity. The latter should also be used for preservation of its language, literature, heritage, handicrafts and music.
8. As Balochistan is undergoing a period of serious crises in terms of erosion of civil and political rights, the government is also urged to set up a provincial human rights commission to monitor and address violations of civil and political rights of the population. A conventional intergovernmental human rights body will not be so effective. Therefore, HRCP recommends that a cross-party parliamentary body should nominate a person of high integrity to be appointed as the chief human rights commissioner (CHRC). The commissioner, in turn, with the approval of the Chief Minister should appoint commissioners for each district of Balochistan. The province's multi-ethnic character and vast landscape will make such a model necessary. It will bring the spotlight on the need to respect the human rights of the people. The commission should also focus on prevention, early warnings and reforms. Its annual report should be presented to the provincial assembly. In order to make it financially feasible, all commissioners, except the CHRC, should work voluntarily and

be compensated for travel and stay during quarterly meeting of the commission at Quetta to be chaired by the CHRC. The commissioners should, however, be provided with one assistant and housed in an already operational government facility. The government could also consider giving the commissioners powers of justices of peace.

9. The policing system is in urgent need of reform. There is an urgent need to lift the morale of the police force which has for a number of reasons grown reluctant to go after militant extremists and even petty criminals and to offer all necessary support and facilities to the force. Support from their superiors in all lawful actions, policing responsibilities and in dealing with all threats related to their professional duties is vital to turn policemen fearful for their own safety into a force that strives to confront crime and ensure law and order for the citizens. A police academy should be built for the training of police personnel and a forensic lab built in Balochistan. The police needs to get the requisite support from cellular phone companies and National Database Registration Authority (NADRA) to track down criminals. The civilian intelligence gathering capacity needs to be considerably enhanced.
10. It is high time to do away with the distinction between 'A' and 'B' areas in Balochistan. The government should set up a committee of parliamentarians assisted by experts on the issue to gradually phase out the distinctions between 'A' and 'B' areas with a view to set up law enforcement that can best serve the needs of the people.
11. The government should make a blueprint whereby the FC can gradually be recalled from the province as active policing by the FC has been counterproductive and has created vested interests within the institution itself and deepened resentment among the population in the province.
12. HRCP urges all religious minority groups to set up a common platform to raise their demands and carry out other joint actions to protect the rights of religious minorities.
13. HRCP hopes and expects the media to play its role in highlighting events and developments taking place in Balochistan and give appropriate coverage to human rights, governance and other issues.
14. Efforts must be redoubled to check the free flow of weapons in the province. The provincial capital, Quetta, must be made a weapons-free zone in particular. Appropriate deterrents, with all due process guarantees, should be pursued to discourage dealings in weapons. Steps by the government should be aimed at giving the people the confidence that they do not need to keep weapons to keep themselves safe and the government's action should demonstrate that it is able and willing to fulfil that basic obligation for its citizens.
15. The customs duty on trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan should be rationalized in order to legalise trade and discourage the pervasive smuggling of goods.
16. Balochistan suffers also on account of isolation, where networks for communication with the rest of the country and within the province itself

hardly exist. HRCP strongly suggests that the federal government supports the provincial government in building communication networks within the province and connect it to other parts of the country as well.

17. It is unfortunate that it is nearing a decade since a large number of residents who were displaced from the conflict-hit parts of Balochistan remain uprooted. A serious effort needs to be made for the return of all IDPs in Balochistan, particularly in Dera Bugti, as the abject neglect of ending their plight itself forms a human rights violation.
18. HRCP believes that talks should be initiated with Baloch insurgents both within and outside the country without compromising on extending impunity for causing grave human rights violations by individuals among the insurgents. HRCP believes that a balance has to be retained between justice and peace.

Source: Balochistan: Giving the people a chance, Report of an HRCP fact finding mission, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, pp.37-40.

III: Economy

Excerpts from the highlights of Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-13

Growth and Investment

- Pakistan's economy continued to face challenges like energy shortages, floods and rains, poor law and order situation, and a host of other structural impediments that have held back investment and growth in the country.
- The economy of Pakistan during the last five years grew on average at the rate of 2.9 percent per annum.
- Deterioration in the power sector is the main constraint on growth. Power outages have shaved off annual GDP growth 2 percent. GDP growth has been stuck at a level, which is half of the level of Pakistan's long-term trend potential of about 6.5 percent per annum.
- On account of continuous process of development and innovations Pakistan has now completed its rebasing for the year 2005-06 ("base year"). The new base year will replace the existing one of 1999-2000.
- As a result of re-basing, GDP estimates for 2005-06 have improved from Rs.7159 billion to Rs. 7716 billion, showing an increase of 7.8 % over the old base estimates.
- Estimates of the agriculture sector improved by 21.8 %, the industrial sector changed by -16.0 % and the services sector by 14.5 % over the old base.
- Pakistan's National Accounts are calculated on annual basis. After finalizing the rebasing 2005-06, the annual time-series will be quarterized and quarterly accounts will be launched.

- Real GDP growth for 2012-13 has been estimated at 3.6 percent as compared to 4.4 percent in the previous fiscal year 2012 after rebasing the National Accounts at constant prices of 2005-06.
- Commodity Producing Sector comprises of agriculture and industry accounts for 42.3 percent of GDP during the outgoing fiscal year. The commodity producing sector has performed better in outgoing fiscal year as compared to last year; its growth rate is 3.4 percent against 3.1 percent last year.
- Agriculture Sector accounts 21.4 percent of GDP. The performance of the agriculture sector remained weak due to unfavorable weather conditions, which resulted in lower production of cotton and rice. A growth of 3.3 percent is recorded against the growth of 3.5 percent last year.
- Agriculture sector consists of sub-sectors which include crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry. The crop sub-sector is further divided into important crops, other crops and cotton and ginning.
- The important crops account for 25.24 percent of agricultural value added and registered a growth of 2.3 percent compared to a growth of 7.4 percent last year. The important crops including wheat, maize, rice, sugarcane and cotton witnessed growth in production of 3.23 percent, 6.74 percent, - 10.05 percent, 6.98 percent and -4.19 percent respectively.
- Other crops contributed 12.34 percent to value addition in overall agriculture. Growth in the production of this sub-sector is recorded at 6.7 percent against the negative growth of -7.7 percent last year.
- Cotton Ginning has a 2.91 percent share in overall agriculture sector. Cotton Ginning has recorded a growth of -2.9 percent as compared to 13.8 percent growth in last year due to less production of cotton as compared to last year. Previously it was a component of manufacturing sector, now in rebasing of national accounts 2005-06, it is included in the agriculture sector.
- Livestock share in agriculture is 55.4 percent. It has witnessed a marginally lower growth of 3.7 percent against the growth of 3.9 percent last year.
- Fisheries sector witnessed a growth of 0.7 percent against the growth of 3.8 percent last year.
- Forestry recorded growth at 0.13 percent as compared to the growth of 1.74 percent last year.
- Industrial sector contains 20.9 percent of GDP having sub sectors: manufacturing, construction, mining & quarrying and electricity and gas distribution.
- Manufacturing Sector has 13.2 percent share in GDP. The growth of the manufacturing sector is estimated at 3.5 percent compared to the growth of 2.1 percent last year. It has three main sub- components; namely the Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM), Small Scale Manufacturing and Slaughtering.
- Small scale manufacturing growth rate is estimated at 8.2 percent as compared to 8.4 percent and slaughtering growth is estimated at 3.5 percent against 3.6 percent last year.

- Large Scale Manufacturing has also witnessed an improvement. It has shown a growth of 2.8 percent up to July-February 2012-13 against the 1.2 percent growth of same period last year. But the growth is now 4.26 percent in July-March 2012-13 as against 1.49 percent last year.
- Construction Sector has shown 5.2 percent growth as compared to growth of 3.2 percent in last year.
- Mining and Quarrying sector recorded positive growth of 7.6 percent during the year 2012-13 against the growth of 4.6 percent last year.
- Electricity and gas distribution witnessed a growth of -3.2 percent against the growth of 2.7 percent last year.
- Services Sector has 57.7 percent share in GDP and has emerged as the main driver of economic growth. The services sector consists of the following sub-sectors: Transport, Storage and Communication; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance and Insurance; Housing Services (Ownership of Dwellings); General Government Services (Public Administration and Defence); and other Private services (Social Services).
- The Services sector has registered a growth rate of 3.7 percent in 2012-13 against the growth of 5.3 percent in the last year. This performance is mainly contributed by Finance and Insurance at 6.6 percent, General Government Services at 5.6 percent, Housing Services at 4.0 percent, Other Private Services at 4.0 percent, Transport, Storage and Communication at 3.4 percent and Wholesale and Retail Trade at 2.5 percent.
- Pakistani society like other developing countries is a consumption oriented society, having a high marginal propensity to consume. Private consumption expenditure has decreased to 76.98 percent of GDP from 78.53 percent last year; whereas public consumption expenditures have increased to 10.68 percent of GDP against 10.33 percent last year.
- The per capita income in Rupee term has increased from Rs 118085/- to Rs131543/- in outgoing fiscal year as compared to last year. In dollar terms it increased from \$ 1323 to \$ 1368 in 2012-13 as compared to last year. Per Capita Income in dollar terms grew at a rate of 3.4 percent in 2012-13 as compared to 3.8 percent growth last year.
- Total investment has declined from 18.79 percent of GDP in 2006-07 to 14.22 percent of GDP in 2012-13.
- Fixed investment has decreased to 12.6 percent of GDP in 2012-13 from 17.61 percent of GDP in 2007-08.
- Private investment witnessed a contraction of 8.7 percent of GDP in 2012-13 as compared to 12.8 percent of GDP in 2007-08.
- Public investment as a percent of GDP decreased to 3.9 percent in 20012-13 against the 4.8 percent in 2007-08.
- National savings are 13.5 percent of GDP in 2012-13 as compared to 12.8 percent in 2011-12.
- Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan stood at \$ 853.5 million during July-April 2012-13 as against \$ 658.2 million last year, posting an increase of 29.7 percent.

➤ Workers' Remittances has increased to \$ 11,569.82million in July-April of 2012-13, as against \$ 10,876.99 million in the comparable period of last year, posted a positive growth of 6.37 percent. The remittances from Saudi Arabia recorded growth of 12.84 percent and from UK it is 27.49 percent during the period.

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Inflation

➤ CPI inflation year on year (Y-o-Y) basis is at 5.8 percent in April 2013, WPI 6.8 percent and SPI 6.6 percent as compared to 11.3 percent, 3.8 percent and 7.5 percent respectively in the same period of last year. The core inflation measure by non-food non-energy stood at 8.7 percent in April 2013 against 10.9 percent in the same month of last year.

➤ CPI food items with decrease in their prices are tomatoes, chicken, potatoes, pulses and sugar. While non-food items whose prices decreased are gas and fuel related components.

➤ The wholesale prices of food and non-food items whose prices decreased from previous year are poultry, sugar, pulses, fuel, fertilizer and cotton related items.

➤ SPI related items with decrease in their prices include sugar, edible oil, pulses, petrol, diesel, LPG and gas prices.

➤ The inflation rate as measured by the changes in Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 7.8 percent during (July-April) during current fiscal year 2012-13, against 10.8 percent in the comparable period of last year.

➤ The food inflation on average basis is estimated at 6.6 percent and non-food 8.5 percent, against 11.1 percent and 10.7 percent in the corresponding period of last year.

➤ The downward trend in inflation during the current year was largely due to better supply position of food and nonfood items resulting in an easing of domestic prices as well as global commodity prices.

➤ The higher increase in non-food inflation largely stemmed from increase in the sub indices of house rent, electricity tariff rates, education expenses, communication cost, fuel prices and foot ware prices.

➤ Core inflation on period average basis during (July-April) 2012-13 stood at 9.9 percent against 10.4 percent last year.

➤ The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during July-April, 2012-13 on annual average basis has recorded at 7.9 percent against 11.2 percent of last year.

➤ The Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI) recorded at 7.9 percent during July-April, 2012-13 against 6.7 percent of last year.

➤ Inflation has been contained during current fiscal year as compared to last year due to better supply position of major and minor crops, decreasing trend in prices of essential items in international market and regular monitoring of prices and supply chain by the National Price Monitoring Committee.

Trade and Payments

- Exports during the first ten months (July-April) of the current fiscal year reached to US\$ 20,147 million rising from US\$ 19,329 million in the same period last year thereby witnessing a growth of 4.2 percent.
- Imports during the first ten months (July-April), however witnessed a negative growth of 1.02 percent compared with the same period of last year and remained at \$36.665 billion against \$37.042 billion same period last year.
- Trade account balance recorded a marginal improvement during Jul-April FY13. Trade account deficit contracted by 2.5 percent in Jul-April FY13 as imports (fob) declined 0.9 percent during Jul-April, FY13 compared to same period last year whereas export (fob) remained almost the same compared to last year.
- Worker's Remittances grew by 6.4 percent and reached to \$11,569.7 million during July-April, 2012-13 as against \$10,877.0 million in the comparable period of last year.
- Current Account Deficit showed substantial improvement over the last year and stood at \$1,418 million in July-April 2012-13 against \$3,354 million during same period last year.
- Services account deficit improved considerably and stood at \$619 million during July-April 2012- 13 as compared to \$2,384 million during the same period last year.
- Financial Account deficit during July-April 2012-13 stood at \$494 million as compared to a surplus of \$810 million in corresponding period last year.
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) increased by 29.7 percent during Jul-April FY13, in contrast to a decline of 36.7 percent during the same period last year. During Jul-April, FY13 inflows of FDI remained at \$1,893.6 million against \$1,723.3 million showing an increase of 9.9 percent.
- Foreign Exchange Reserves stood at \$ 11.516 billion as on 15th May 2013. Of which, reserves held with the State Bank of Pakistan stood at \$6.468 billion and by banks \$5.048 billion.
- Exchange rate of Pak Rupee depreciated by 4.0 percent during July-April 2012-13.

Public Debt

- Pakistan's public debt reached at Rs.13,626 billion by end-March, 2013 that is 59.5 percent of GDP as compared with 59.8 percent during the same period last year.
- The primary source of increase in public debt during July-March, 2012-13 was increase in domestic debt that stood at Rs.8,796 billion represented an increase of 15 percent over end-June 2012.
- External debt posed at Rs.4,831 billion by end-March, 2013 represented a decrease of Rs.200 billion as compared to end-June 2012 owing to repayments against IMF loans, translational gain on account of US Dollar

appreciation against other major currencies and marginal fresh disbursements.

- The composition of public debt has witnessed major changes over past few years with increasing reliance on domestic debt due to non-availability of sufficient funds from external sources i.e. domestic borrowings increased in share from 50.5 percent of total public debt in 2008-09 to 64.5 percent at end-March, 2013.
- The composition of major components shaping the domestic debt portfolio has itself undergone a transformation from dominance of unfunded debt to an increasing dependence on short term floating debt i.e. the unfunded category comprising about 45 percent of the aggregate domestic debt stock in 2001-02 has declined to 23 percent by end-March, 2013. Contrary to this, the share of floating debt to total domestic debt has reached 54 percent by end-March, 2013 as compared with 31 percent in 2001-02.
- During July - March, 2012-13, servicing of the public debt reached at Rs.936 billion against the annual budgeted estimate of Rs.1,142 billion, thereby, consumed nearly 44 percent of total revenues.
- External Debt and Liabilities (EDL) stock was recorded at US\$ 60.9 billion by end-March 2013, represented a decrease of US\$ 5 billion during first nine months of current fiscal year.
- As a percentage of GDP in dollar terms, the EDL was slashed down by 362 basis points during July-March, 2012-13 compared to fiscal year 2011-12 (29.2 percent) and approximated to 25.5 percent.
- The servicing on EDL was recorded at US\$ 5.3 billion during first nine months of current fiscal year. Out of total debt servicing, an amount of US\$ 3.9 billion was repaid out of which around US\$ 2 billion was against IMF loans.
- During July-March, 2012-13, appreciation of the US Dollar against other major currencies caused the foreign currency component of public debt to decrease by US\$ 1.5 billion.

Education

- According to Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) survey 2011-12, the literacy rate for the population (10 years and above) remains 58 percent during 2011-12.
- Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and much higher for men than for women. Province wise data suggest that Punjab and Sindh leads with 60 percent literacy followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 52 percent and Balochistan with 46 percent.
- National Education policy (2009) aims to address the issues of access, equity and quality of education at all levels. Under this policy, the government is committed to allocate 7 percent of GDP for education and provide free universal primary education by 2015.

- Under the 18th Constitutional Amendment, the education sector has been devolved to provinces. Now provinces are committed to implement National education Policy in letter and spirit.
- The GER at the primary level excluding Katchi (prep) for the age group 5-9 years at national level during 2011-12 decreased to 91 percent from 92 percent in 2010-11.
- Amongst the provinces, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa remained stable with 98 and 89 percent in 2011-12 while Balochistan and Sindh declined from 69 percent to 74 percent and 79 percent to 84 percent in 2011-12.
- The NER at the national level during 2011-12 slightly increased to 57 percent from 56 percent in 2010-11.
- Amongst the provinces, Punjab shows an increase of 64 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 61 percent in 2010-11. Sindh shows decrease from 53 percent in 2010-11 to 50 percent in 2011-2012.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa witnessed a slight improvement from 51 percent in 2010-11 to 53 percent in 2011-12 while Balochistan witnessed a prominent decline from 47 percent in 2010-11 to 39 percent in 2011-12 due to security prevailing situation.
- The overall number of enrolments during 2011-12 was 40.1 million as compared to 38.5 million during the same period last year. This shows an increase of 4.2 percent. It is estimated to increase to 41.3 million during 2012-13.
- The overall number of institutes stood at 231.2 thousands during 2011-12 as compared to 227.4 thousands during the same period last year. This shows an increase of 1.7 percent. However, the number of institutes is estimated to increase to 233.2 thousands during 2012-13.
- The overall number of teachers during 2011-12 was 1.44 million compared to 1.41 million during the same period last year showing an increase of 2.1 percent. This number of teachers is estimated to increase further to 1.50 million during the year 2012-13.
- During the fiscal year 2012-13 Rs 1429.64 million were allocated in the Federal PSDP for the expansion and development of basic and college education.
- Provincial Annual Development Programmes (ADPs) 2012-13, the government of Punjab has allocated Rs 15000/- million for 62 new and ongoing development projects of School Education in Punjab.
- The government of Sindh has allocated Rs 12000/- million for 157 new and on-going development projects in the Annual Development Plan 2012-13.
- The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has allocated Rs 7116/- million for 57 new and on-going development projects of Elementary and Secondary Education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which is 9.6 percentage share of the Annual Development Programme.
- The government of Balochistan has allocated Rs.2150.394 million for 163 new and on-going development projects.

- During July-March 2012-13, a total of 6,755 youth received vocational & technical training under the President' Fanni Maharat Programme and Prime Minister's Hunermand Pakistan Programme and 9,837 are under training.
- HEC is also playing its role in running different scholarship programmes to enhance academic qualification at various levels on merit basis in line with requirements. During the period 2008-13, a total of 6081 scholarships were awarded under different programmes of HEC.
- In the development portfolio of HEC, there are 168 approved development projects and only 07 new projects were allowed to be included in current year PSDP 2012-13.
- The allocation has been revised during 2012-13 from Rs. 15.800 billion to 15.590 billion and so far Rs. 10.278 billion has released up till April 2013.

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Population, Labour force and Employment

- Total population is estimated 184.35 million during the year 2012-13 however, in 2011-12 the population was 180.71 million.
- Population Growth Rate has shown improvement and it decreased from 2.03 percent (2011-12) to 2.0 percent in 2012-13.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 3.3 children per women in 2012-13 as compared to 3.4 in 2011-12.
- Contraceptive Prevalence Rate has increased from 27 percent (2011-12) to 30 percent in 2012-13.
- Life expectancy has also increased from 66.1 (female) and 64.3 (male) in 2011-12 to 66.5 (female) and 64.6 (male) in 2012-13.
- Crude Birth Rate has improved from 27.20 per thousand (2011-12) to 26.80 per thousand and Crude Death Rate has decreased from 7.2 per thousand (2011-12) to 7.0 per thousand in 2012-13.
- Infant Mortality Rate decreased to 67.50 per thousand in 2012-13 from 69.0 per thousand in 2011-12.
- Urban population has increased to 69.87 million (2012-13) from 67.5 million in 2011-12 while rural population has increased to 114.4 million (2012-13) from 113.1 million in 2011-12.
- The total labour force has increased to 57.24 million in 2010-11 as compared to last year 56.33 million.
- The total number of people employed during 2010-11 was 53.84 million, 0.63 million more than the preceding year.
- Total unemployment rate has increased to 6.0 percent in 2010-11.
- The number of unemployed people increased from 1.94 million to 2.1 million in Punjab, in Sindh from 0.57 million to 0.70 million in 2010-11. In KPK the situation is different the unemployed people decreased from 0.55 million to 0.53 million and in Balochistan unemployed people increased from 0.06 million to 0.07 million in 2010-11.

- Agriculture sector is the largest provider of employment to 45 percent of total labour force.
- The employment share by manufacturing sector has increased from 13.2 percent in 2009-10 to 13.7 percent in 2010-11.
- The share of wholesale and retail trade has decreased from 16.3 percent to 16.2 percent while, the share of community/social and personal service sector decreased from 11.2 percent to 10.8 percent in 2010-11.
- The government is making sincere efforts to boost overseas employment. The number of emigrant was 0.45 million in 2011 which has increased to 0.63 million in 2012 which include 0.26 million unskilled, 0.26 million skilled, 0.1 million semi skilled workers.

Transport and Communications

- Pakistan's current road network is about 263,415 kms which caters services to twenty one million vehicles of all type.
- NHA road network is around 12,131 kms, 33 highways and strategic roads.
- At present, 79 development projects having length of 12,131 kms are ongoing at a cost Rs.557 billion. These projects include construction of roads, river bridges, tunnels, flyovers, interchanges.
- Government of the Punjab has started a Metro Bus service in February 2013 in Lahore from Gajjumata to Shahdara. 45 articulated buses are providing services to passengers on 27 stations running on the 27 kms route. About 1500 persons got direct jobs and 1,20,000 passengers are using Metro Buses every day.
- Karachi Circular Railway comprising of 50 kms track has been planned to revive by providing a modern Commuter System. ECNEC approved the project in August 2012 at a revised cost of Rs. 247.0 billion. A compensation plan for the effected persons by the project has also been prepared.
- As a special initiative Feasibility Study on Mass Transit System for Peshawar under Technical Assistance (TA) of Asian Development Bank (ADB) worth of US \$ 372,000/- has been approved. TORs has been prepared, hiring of international consultant/experts is under process and expectedly, the team will start its work in July 2013 and the study report is expected by December 2013.
- In Balochistan during financial year 2012-13 (July-March) out of 321 development schemes, 173 schemes have been completed and 2100 kms roads have been made final with black top.
- The network of Pakistan Railway comprises route of 7791 kms, 515 locomotives, 1901 passenger coaches and 17543 freight wagons.
- Pakistan Railway is enduring the worst crisis since its formation, in 2012 only 8 locomotives were available for freight and 92 for passenger services.
- Revenue earning upto June 2012 have fallen by 25% while working expenses have increased by 33%.

- Pakistan Railway has started three trains from Lahore to Karachi on public private partnership basis and 18 more routes have been identified for out sourcing.
- Since year 2002 the performance of PIA is depleting, PIA even not able to generate its own operating expenses. PIA is loosing its market share on international routes. However on domestic routes PIA has captured the major share due to having no drastic competition on home routes.
- During 2012 PIA earned revenue Rs.112.1 billion against Rs.117.4 billion thus registered a decline of 4.5%. Seats available also declined by 8.6%.
- PIA has a fleet of 39 Aircrafts, 26 aircrafts are on average operational, 22 aircrafts have outlived their useful life. Non renewal/expansion of the Airplane fleet, depreciating the Pak rupee, higher administrative and HR costs, sharp increase in fuel prices have all had a negative impact on financial position.
- To drag out PIA from its financial crisis, an initial plan for PIA has been developed, which envisages the introduction of fuel efficient aircrafts, route rationalization, focus on separation of core and noncore activities and HR rationalization with the objective of making PIA a sustainable and profitable entity in the long run.
- PIA has developed a five years strategic business plan which will transform the Airline into a strong, dynamic and vibrant institution, aggressively tackling new opportunities and absorbing external shocks.
- PIA made successful Hajj operation this year and carried 98,000 Hajis achieving 96% flight regularity and punctuality, winning award from Saudi Civil Aviation Authorities.
- PIA in collaboration with Tameer Micro Finance Bank and Telenor Easy Paisa has launched a campaign named “Fori Ticket” by providing services at the customers’ door step without charging any infrastructure cost.
- In 2012 PIA started twice weekly flights to Khadhar, Afghanistan. More over PIA has resumed flights to Saidu Sharif Swat.
- Taking immediate step, GoP approved a bailout package for PIA on February 26, 2013. The bailout package includes support for cash flow deficit amounting to Rs.49 billion.
- In addition, GoP is also facilitating PIA in extension of guarantees which are being expired and issuing fresh guarantees against loans taken by PIA.
- GoP is also supporting PIA for induction of five A320 narrow body aircrafts with guarantee amounting to \$46 million for security deposit, spare parts / materials and training.
- At present, PNSC fleet comprises of nine vessels of various type / size (Six Bulk carriers & Three Aframax tankers) with a total deadweight capacity (cargo carrying capacity) of 642,207 tonnes.
- Despite a depressed shipping scenario worldwide, PNSC has improved its profitability and earned a profit of Rs.2,558.2 million during July-March 2013 against Rs.1466.0 million in the same period last year. Similarly total

cargo lifted during July-March 2012-13 was 8,730 thousand tonnes against 6009.7 thousand tonnes last year.

- PNSC presently is in process for acquisition of four tankers – two Aframax tankers for transportation of fuel oil and two product tankers for transportation of white oils.
- Karachi Port Trust operation comprised upon a 11.5 kms long approach channel, a depth of 12 meters and a turning basin of 600 meters, the Karachi Port provides safe navigation for vessels up to 75,000 metric tonnes deadweight (DWt).
- KPT handled 28.8 million tonnes of cargo during the first nine months of the current fiscal year against 27.8 million tonnes during the same period last year.
- Port Qasim handled 18.6 million tonnes of total cargo during the financial year 2012-13 (July- March) as compared to 19.7 million tonnes during this period last year.
- PQA handled 538 thousands TEUs (Twenty Equal Units) of containers traffic in 2012-13, the growth in container traffic during the nine months of 2012-13 is 6% over July-March 2011-12.
- At Gwadar Port 341.0 tonnes Urea import handled during July-March 2012-13.
- The total cargo handled at the port up till now is 5.0 million tonnes.
- Total 145 Ships have been arrived at Gwadar Port since 2008.

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Pakistan's Energy Sector

- Energy outages hampered economic growth of Pakistan. Further since early 2000s, the energy sector (especially its sub sector electricity) received greater attention because of the faster rate of growth in its demand.
- Circular debt, weak financial position of energy companies, falling gas production, high dependence on oil/gas (over 80%), low exploitation of indigenous coal and hydel resources and unutilized power generation capacity are some of the significant constraints leading to severe energy shortages.
- In Pakistan oil and gas are two key components of energy mix contributing almost 65 percent (oil 15% and gas 50%) share to the 64.7 million TOEs of energy supplies during 2012 while share of coal and nuclear is almost 7 percent and 2 percent, respectively.
- During calendar year 2012, net primary energy supply remained 64, 727 thousand TOEs posting a moderate growth of 0.32 percent compared to last year.
- The final energy use during current year remained 40, 026 thousand TOEs showing a growth of 3.0 percent compared to last year.

Pakistan Energy Sources:

Oil (Petroleum Product)

- The total oil resource potential is 27 million barrels with production of 66,032 barrels per day.
- 24, 573 thousand barrels (67,140 barrels per day) of crude oil is extracted or produced locally while almost double of it that is 47, 104 thousand barrels was imported during 2012.
- 8,395 thousand tonnes of petroleum was produced domestically while 11, 507 thousand tonnes was imported.
- In 2012 the import bills increased to US \$ 10,292 million while High Sulphur Furnace Oil (HSFO), High Speed Diesel (HSD) and Motor Spirit has the highest share of 48, 32 and 16 percent, respectively.
- The main users in the consumption of petroleum products are transport and power which jointly have almost ninety percent share in total consumption.
- Almost 65 percent electricity is generated by thermal in which contribution from furnace oil and diesel is 52 percent.

Natural Gas

- During 2012 total production remained 1,559 billion cubic feet that is equivalent to 32 million TOEs which shows a growth of 6 percent when compared to last year in billion cubic feet while in TOEs it shows a growth of 4.5 percent.
- During July-March FY 13, gas supplies remained 1,139,253 million cubic feet as compared to 1,164,915 million cubic feet last year indicating a negative 2.2 per cent.
- During July-March 2012-13, power sector (27.5 %) has the highest share in consumption of gas, while industry sector has a share of 22.6 % while negative growth of 16 percent has been witnessed in transport sector. However transport sectors had posted a positive growth of 5.3 percent in gas consumption last year.
- During July 2012 to February, 2013, the two Gas utility companies (SNGL & SSGCL) have laid 14 Kms Gas Transmission Network, 4326 kms Distribution and 831 Kms Services lines and connected 261 villages/towns to gas network.
- During this period, the gas utility companies have invested Rs. 1513 million on Transmission Projects, Rs. 11,925 million on Distribution Projects and Rs.1,898 million on other projects bringing total investment to about Rs. 15,336 million.
- During this period, 237588 additional gas connections including 236997 Domestic, 221 Commercial and 370 Industrial were provided across the country.

Coal

- Pakistan has huge coal resources estimated at over 186 billion tonnes.

- The major users of coal are the cement sector and brick kilns; about 58 percent of total coal was consumed by cement while 41 percent was consumed by the brick kiln industry during 2012.
- During current year some positive growth has been witnessed in consumption of coal in power sector.

Nuclear Energy

- During July-March 2012-13, 399 million KWh from Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) while 1,474 million KWh from Chashma Nuclear Power Plant Unit-1 (C-1) and 1,161 million from Chashma Nuclear Power Plant Unit-2 (C-2) dispatched to main Grid.

Electricity

- Despite 3,377 MW was added since 2008-09, the generation capacity could not be operated at full due to constraints in fuel availability and timely payments.
- The installed capacity in the PEPCO system is 20,986 MW as of June 2011; with hydro 6627 MW and thermal 14,359 MW.
- The consumption of electricity during 2012 remained 76,761GWh as compared to 77,099GWh in 2011, while during the period July-March 2012-13 its consumption increased to 57,754GWh from 56,930GWh in corresponding period 2011-12 posting a positive growth of 1.4 percent.
- During 2011-12, the share of household, commercial and other government sector remained 46.5, 7.5 and 6.2 percent, respectively, in the total consumption of electricity.
- Long run analysis (last ten years) show that there is decreasing trend in share of industrial and agriculture sector in total consumption of electricity. This year share of industrial and agriculture sector in total consumption of electricity remained 27.5 and 11.6 percent respectively.
- The length of transmission lines was 7947 kms for 220 kV and 28347 kms for 132 level at the end of June 2012, showing a combined increase of 566 kms.
- The transformation capacity of 220 kV substations gone up to 18044 MVA by the end of June 2012 showing an increase of 1550 MVA over June 2011.
- The number of consumers has been increased due to rapid expansion of electric network to villages and other un-electrified areas. As of March 2013, the numbers of consumers have increased to 21.704 million as compared to 20.85 million on March 2012 posting a growth of 4.1 percent.
- During July-March 2012-13, the progressive number of electrified villages remained 8,995.

Alternative Sources of Energy

- The government in its bid to diversify its energy mix, has been giving due attention towards fast track development of Alternative / Renewable Energy (ARE) resources in the country.

Wind

- One project of capacity 50 MW in Jhampir developed by M/s Fauji Fertilizer Company is completed and providing electricity to National Grid (HESCO) since December 2010 and another project of capacity 56.4 MW developed by M/s Zorlu Enerji Ltd (Turkish company) has also been completed, however it will achieve commercial operation soon.

Solar

- 3000 Solar Home Systems have been installed in 49 villages of district Tharparkar, Sindh.
- Almost 15000 units of Solar Water Heaters are imported in the country. These heaters are deployed all over the country especially in Balochistan, Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and Northern Punjab.
- About 1429 units of Solar Water Pumping System were imported. These water pumping systems are installed for community drinking and agriculture purpose all over Pakistan.

Biomass/Waste to energy

- 14000 biogas plants are being installed through RSPN at a cost of Rs. 356 Million (Dutch Grant) in the country.

Social Safety Nets

- The government's commitment to follow a sustained poverty reduction strategy and allocated a minimum of 4.5 percent of GDP to social and poverty related expenditures. The government prioritized 17 pro-poor sectors through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in the PRSP-II.
- Expenditure on pro-poor sectors in 2008-09 stood at 7.4 percent of GDP. In 2009-10, these were 7.5 percent of GDP and in 2010-11, 8.3 percent of GDP. These expenditures were well above the requirement under the law. During 2011-12, total expenditures for these sectors were increased further and amounted to Rs 1,980.819 billion, which was 9.9 percent of GDP.
- During July-December of the current fiscal year 2012-13, Rs.775.620 billion expenditures have been made on pro-poor sectors.
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is the lead apex institution or community-driven development in the country with the aim to provide assistance in microcredit, water and infrastructure, drought mitigation, education, health and emergency response interventions. During the period of July-December of 2012-13, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund has managed to disburse an amount of Rs 7.5 billion to its various projects.
- Benazir Income support program launched by the government with the primary objective of providing immediate relief to poor. BISP has made progress by provided relief to over 4.7 million beneficiaries including flood affectees and bomb blast victims across the country.

- As of March 1, 2013, BISP since its inception has spent almost Rs. 165 billion on various activities including cash transfers, graduation program and emergency relief along with conducting a nationwide poverty scorecard survey. BISP has an allocation of Rs.70.00 billion for the fiscal year 2012-13.
- BISP has launched a number of programmes including (i) Payment to Recipients, (ii) Waseela-e- Haq, (iii) Waseela-e-Rozgar, (iv) Waseela-e-Sehat and (v) Waseela-e-Taleem to mitigate the impact of stabilization program as well as inflation.
- Zakat funds are utilized for assistance to the needy, indigent, poor, orphans, widows, handicapped and disabled for their subsistence or rehabilitation.
- As a consequence of the 18th constitutional amendment, the subject of Zakat has been devolved to the Provinces/Federal Areas. Up to March, 2013 a total amount of Rs.3,951.667 million was distributed in bulk amongst the provinces and other administrative areas for onward distribution to the needy and deserving people.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) is making a significant contribution towards poverty reduction through its various poorest-of-the poor focused services by providing assistance to destitute, widow, orphan, invalid, infirm and other needy persons irrespective of their gender, caste, creed and religion.
- During July to March, 2012-13 Rs.1504.713 million expenditures have been incurred on its ongoing core projects/schemes.
- Peoples Works programme (PWP) I & II are the welfare programmes comprising of small development schemes for provision of electricity, gas, farm to market roads, telephone, education, health, water supply, and sanitation facilities to the rural poor.
- PWP-I & II incurred expenditures of Rs. 4.3 billion and Rs.33.6 billion during 2011-12 whereas Rs.2.2 billion expenditures has been incurred between July-December 2012-13 on PWP-I and Rs. 30.6 billion expenditures on PWP-II.
- Employees Old-Age Benefits Institution provides monetary benefits to the old age workers through Old Age Pension, Invalidity Pension, Survivors Pension and Old Age Grants.
- During the period of July to December, 2012-13, Rs.6,603.492 million has been utilized for 373,433 beneficiaries.
- Workers Welfare Fund was established for providing low cost housing and other amenities to the industrial labour. WWF utilized Rs. 1727.091 million during July-March 2012-13 for marriage grants, death grants and scholarships
- WWF also executed 36 housing projects with a total projected cost of Rs 21,436 million during 2012-13.
- According to PSLM Survey 2011-12, the sanitation situation and water supply at household level has registered an improvement in terms of 72 percent of population using flush toilets compared to 66 percent in 2010-11.

- The access to drinking water to urban and rural population of Pakistan is 92 percent and 88 percent respectively, with an average of 89 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 94 percent and 84 percent in urban and rural population with an average of 87 percent in 2010-11.

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Source: www.finance.gov.pk

IV: Environment

Excerpts from Pakistan Economic Survey's report on Environment

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State of the Environment

Air:

Air Pollution from suspended particulars has shown an alarming increase especially in most urban and industrial areas owing to rising weakly regulated vehicle and industrial emission. This air pollution primarily affects urban areas where the high density of industrial and vehicular emissions is aggravated by low air dispersion. Urban air quality in Pakistan is alarming. The limited information available indicates that concentrations of particulate matter in most cities are already above acceptance levels for human health.

Vehicle, emissions represent the greatest source of air pollution in the country reflecting the rapid growth of vehicles use in Pakistan. Subsequently, motor vehicle emissions account for about 90 percent of total emissions of hydrocarbons (smog and carbon monoxide), all of which have dangerous health implications, especially in densely populated urban centers.

Motorcycles and rickshaws, due to their two stroke (2-strokes) engines, are the most inefficient in burning fuel and contribute most to emissions. 2-stroke vehicles are responsible for emission of very fine inhalable particles that settle in lungs and cause respiratory diseases. The 2-stroke vehicles industry is fast growing in Pakistan and has increased by 138.6 percent in 2011-12 when compared with the year 2001-02. Rickshaws have grown by 22.2 percent while motorcycles and scooters have posted a growth of 142.5 percent over 2001-02, (Table 16.2).

Table 16.2—Motor Vehicles on the Road (000 Nos.)

Year	Total	Motorcycles/Scooter	Rickshaws
2001-02	2561.9	2481.1	80.8
2002-03	2737.1	2656.2	80.9
2003-04	2963.5	2882.5	81.0
2004-05	3146.4	3064.9	81.5

2005-06	3868.8	3791.0	77.8
2006-07	4542.9	4463.9	79.0
2007-08	5126.3	5037.0	89.3
2008-09	5456.4	5368.0	88.4
2009-10	5501.2	5412.1	89.1
2010-11	5558.6	5468.8	89.8
2011-12	6114.5	6015.7	98.8
Percentage increase in 2011-12 over 2001-02	138.6	142.5	22.2
2012-13(July-March)	5670.5	5550.0	120.5

Source: National Transport Research Centre

The use of coal in the power sector has been decreasing. This may be due to the fact that a number of plants have now been converted to natural gas. Likewise, there has been a reduction in coal usage for domestic purposes. Bricks kilns are another source of pollution in many areas. Use of low-grade coal and old tyres in bricks kilns generate dense black smoke (soot) and other kind of emissions. The use of coal has increased by 20.6 percent for bricks kilns in 2011-12 when compared with year 2001-02 (Table 16.3).

Table 16.3: Consumption of Coal (000 M/Tons)

Year	Power	Brick Kilns	Household
2001-02	249.4	2577.5	1.1
2002-03	203.6	2607.0	1.1
2003-04	184.9	2589.4	1.0
2004-05	179.9	3906.7	-
2005-06	149.3	4221.8	-
2006-07	164.4	3277.5	1.0
2007-08	162.0	3760.7	1.0
2008-09	112.5	3274.8	0.8
2009-10	125.5	3005.2	-
2010-11	96.5	3003.6	-
2011-12	105.0	3108.0	-
Percentage inc./dec.in 2011-12 over 2001-02	-57.9	20.6	-
2012-13(July-March)	60.0	2105.7	-

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan

Indoor air pollution in Pakistan is also very high and poses a serious problem. The use of biomass fuels such as wood, dung and crop residues is quite common in the country. Majority of rural household and a large proportion of urban households rely on these as their primary cooking fuel. Biomass burnt in poorly ventilated homes has severe health consequences, particularly for women, young children and the elderly who are most likely to be exposed to indoor pollutants.

Strategy

- Implement the National Clean Air Act and ensure effective enforcement of the National Environmental Quality Standards on air pollution.
- Establish standards for vehicles at the manufacturing state and promotion of cleaner production technologies.
- Introduce greener fuel options and making them affordable for public. The government is already on this path, but it needs to further these policy initiatives with the active involvement of the private sector.
- Facilitate cost effective inter-city mass transit systems in major cities through public private partnerships.
- Introduce clean cook-stoves and solar lanterns, especially in rural areas not only to prevent indoor air-pollution but also to save lives, improve health and living conditions.

Water:

Pakistan faces serious deterioration of surface and ground water quality because of unabated industrial, municipal and agricultural pollution. In the absence of a regular surveillance or monitoring program and weak regulatory enforcement, several drains, irrigation canals and rivers have become severely polluted. The indiscriminate discharge of untreated industrial wastewater, municipal sewage as well as unchecked agricultural runoffs is increasingly polluting irrigation system, rivers as well as other aquatic and marine ecosystems. Subsequently this is leading to severe contamination of ground water. Pollution of surface water in major rivers and seawater is also posing threat to aquatic life.

The associated adverse health and productivity impacts are significant, with the poor bearing the brunt. Hence, polluted water is the cause of a rising incidence of water borne diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, pneumonic and hepatitis. The situation is worsened by the fact that the poor being most economically disadvantaged are highly vulnerable to these health problems. This is because of their greater exposure to the sources of polluted water, augmented by low nutritional intake, unhygienic and crowded living conditions in urban areas, and lack of access to good and timely medical facilities. The positive nexus that exists between water related illness and income, thus further worsens the situation for poor making this one of the most pressing environmental issues for the country. One of the offshoots of water pollution issue is the sea water intrusion occurring in the southern part of the country, due to low river waste flows in some months, affecting the natural mangrove plantation as well as fisheries in the delta region.

In Pakistan, statistics on access to drinking water is impressive; according to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) report Pakistan Standard Living Measurement (PSLM) 2011-12, access to drinking water to urban and rural population of Pakistan is 92 and 88 percent respectively, with an average of 89 percent. Hence access to the source of drinking water is satisfactory.

Access to sanitation in urban and rural population of Pakistan is 97 and 58 percent respectively, with an average of 72 percent.

Strategy:

- Provision of clean drinking water to all within next 5 years through installation of totally suited water filtration plants to be managed through community.
- Facility of filtered potable water should be ensured in every educational institution of the country. Improvement of old sewerage systems in large cities and installation of new sewerage systems on an urgent basis.
- Environmental regulations to curtail pollution must be strictly enforced through effective monitoring.
- Installation of Combined Effluent Treatment Plants at all large industrial estates to ensure treatment of polluted effluents into water bodies.
- Periodic scientific monitoring of water aquifers and drinking water bodies in all cities.
- Ensure minimum water discharge needs for river Indus, as per agreed water accords to address issues relating to sea water intrusion as well as mangrove deterioration.
- Environmental regulations to curtail pollution must be strictly enforced through effective monitoring and incentivisation.

Solid Wastes:

Solid and hazardous wastes is causing great damage to Pakistan's fragile ecosystem, due to lack of management and disposal methods. There are six types of hazardous solid waste that have been identified in the Guidelines for Solid Waste Management report. These are agricultural pollutants, hospitals and laboratories, small scale industries, large scale industries, commerce and households as well as unchecked agricultural runoff is also increasingly polluting irrigation systems, streams, rivers as well as other aquatic and marine ecosystems, subsequently leading to severe contamination of ground water including drinking water, pollution of surface water in major rivers and seawater.

Commercial and household plastic bags are another spreading menace in the country. Due to lack of resources and weak planning at the implementation level of local bodies, only about 60 percent of urban solid waste can be transported to final disposal sites, which generally are open dumping system. In the absence of any operational sanitary landfill system in the country, the rest of the waste blocks the sewer system or spreads all over the cities.

The main issue associated with solid waste is the absence of an integrated solid waste management program at national, provincial and local levels and the present management system's inability to cope at the various

stages of waste handling, transport and disposal. Sector-wise source of hazardous waste as given in the table below:

Table 16.4 Sources of Hazardous waste

Sectors	Sources	Types of wastes
Agriculture	Planting area and paint Production/agriculture department, warehouse	Obsolete pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, used chemicals contaminated soils.
Hospitals, Clinical and laboratories	Clinic consulting rooms, Operation theaters, hospitals, Wards, laboratories	Infected human tissues and organs, excreta, blood, sharp instruments, laboratory equipment and tissue cultures drugs etc.
Small scale industries	Metal processing, photo finishing Textile processing, printing, Leather, tanning.	Acids, heavy metals solvents, acids, silver cadmium, minerals acid solvents, inks, dyes solvents, chromium, etc
Large scale industries	Bauxite processing, oil refining petrochemical manufacture, pharmaceutical manufacture, chlorine production	Rig mud, spent catalysts, oily waste, tarry residues, solvents, mercury.
Commerce	Vehicles services and airports, dry Cleaning, electrical transformers, bus stations, workshops, petrol pumps	Oily, hydraulic fluids, halogenated solvents, polychlorinated Biphenyls(PCBs),water management, tyre, plastic etc.
Household	Homes	Used fluorescent tubes, batteries, drugs, cosmetics and vehicles care materials.

Source: National Sustainable Development Strategy, Ministry of Climate Change.

Also there is a growing concern about rising quantities of e-waste (electronic waste e.g. used computers, cell phones, wires, television etc.) in Pakistan. There is, however no current estimate of the amount of e-waste entering the country from various developed countries. There is lack of local awareness about the issue and scant knowledge about e-waste and its harmful effects on health due to lack of technical expertise in this area.

Strategy:

- Develop an integrated solid waste management program to empower local bodies and technical capacity to handle the collection, transport and disposal of solid waste.

- The production and use of polythene (plastic) bags should be strictly prohibited and steps should be taken to research and employ biodegradable alternatives.
- Employ public private partnerships for waste management especially for concentrated urban populations.
- Strengthen the Self- Monitoring and Repotting (SMART) programs, to assist the industry to structure and implement their environmental improvement plan. Its implementation to be made mandatory in the industrial zones as well as hospitals.
- Introduce additional training programs in hospitals across the country for safe and environmentally sound handling, transportation and storage of hazardous chemicals, contaminated equipment and waste generated from the hospitals.
- Promote the concept of shared hospitals waste incineration in big cities.
- Address the issue of e-waste management and regulate laws for e-waste disposal.
- Improve sanitation, hygiene and health through implementation of National Sanitation Policy.

Forest:

The area covered by forests in Pakistan is one of the lowest in the world and within the context of South Asia. Secondly, the forest resources of Pakistan are deteriorating both qualitatively and quantitatively. Most of the forest area is concentrated in the northern part of the country i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Northern Areas and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and comprises coniferous and curb forest. The main types of forests in other parts include juniper, chilghoza, scrub riverine and mangrove forests. Irrigated plantations have been raised mainly in Punjab and Sindh provinces.

Pakistan is a mainly dry land country. There is a serious threat of land degradation and desertification in many parts of the country. The situation is further aggravated by scarcity of water, frequent droughts and mismanagement of land resources. World over adoption of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices over wider landscape has emerged as an important tool to promote holistic land stewardship by blending SLM practices, technologies, and policies in a way that environmental concerns are integrated in the overall socio-economic well being of the people. The development and implementation of village level land use plans can further help to adopt SLM practices. The coverage, significance, threats and main possible interventions in the land resource regions of Pakistan are described in the following table.

Table 16.5 Land Resources of Pakistan (Significance, Threats and Management Interventions)

Region	Coverage	Significance	Threat	Main SLM interventions
Northern Mountains	Malakand & Hazara Division, Northern area, Murreekhuta Tehsil of Rawalpindi distt. AJK.	Catchment for Tarbela & Mangla discharging water to Indus, produces crops like wheat maize, potato & deciduous fruits	Sheet, rill, & gully Erosion, high rainfall erosivity & soil erodibility, land sliding.	Afforestation, especially on degraded mountain slopes (sloping Agriculture land technology), pasture improvement, soil Conservation, bio-engineering & terrace Maintenance, preserving Biodiversity, especially medicinal plants, off-season Fruits & vegetables cultivation & on-farm water management, water resource development.
Barani Lands	Pothowar, plateau, Northern Gujrat & Sialkot.	Produces wheat, peanut, maize sorghum etc, grazing of large number of livestock.	Soil erosion, drought	Dry land afforestation in gullied and eroded lands, Agro-forestry, range improvement, soil and water Conservation, rainwater Harvesting, low delta crops and rain fed agriculture, high efficiency irrigation system & on-farm water management
Irrigated Plains	Canal command area of Punjab, Sindh and Peshawar-Mardan	World's largest contiguous canal network. produces agriculture crops, fruits & fodder for livestock	Salinity, sodicity, Water logging, Floods, industrial pollution	Rehabilitation of saline-sodic and waterlogged soils, Saline Agriculture, improvement of drainage system, agro-forestry & on-farm water management
Sandy Deserts	Thal, Cholistan, Thar & Chagai-Kharan	Grazing by transhuman livestock & produces crops like millet, guara, gram & fodder	Moving sand dunes, seasonal shortage of forage, drinking	Sand-dune stabilization, shelterbelts/woodlots, drylands afforestation, range improvement, rainwater harvesting,

		for goat/sheep	water & saline groundwater	biodiversity conservation, low delta crops(date palm, gram pulses etc)and rain fed agriculture, high efficiency irrigation system & on-farm water management
Sulaiman Rod-kohi	Rod Kohi areas of district of D.I khan, Tank, Bannu, Karak D.G khan Rajanpur, Kashmor, Kohlu, Zhob, Loralai, Sibi & Karachi etc.	Unique water distribution system. produces date palm, mangoes, wheat, maize, cotton and fodder for goat/sheep	Un-predicted drought and flash floods, deficiencies in water distribution system	Soil and water conservation, Rod kohi irrigation improvement, rangeland improvement, dry land afforestation, agro forestry, biodiversity conservation & on-farm water management
Dry Mountains	Western, Upland Balochistan (except coastal belt) & tribal area/agencies near Bannu district. Northern: tribal areas/agencies near Kohat & Peshawar districts	Largest region of Pakistan with estimated area of more than 0.3 million km(43% of total area of Pakistan)grazing land used by transhuman and sedentary agro-pastoralists.	Drought, minimum recharge of aquifer, very low vegetation cover and saline groundwater	Dryland afforestation, rangeland improvement, rainwater harvesting/recharging biodiversity conservation, low delta crops and rainfed agriculture, high efficiency irrigation system soil and water conservation/ rehabilitation & on-farm water management
Coastal Region	Gwadar district & southern parts of Karachi, Lasbella Thatta & Badin districts.	Mangrove forests and other coastal biodiversity.	Moving sand dunes in dry areas, saline groundwater, Poor quality soil, mangroves deterioration.	Sand-dune stabilization, shelterbelts/woodlots, afforestation, saline agriculture, management of mangroves, low delta crops(Date Palm etc)high efficiency irrigation system & on-farm water management

Source: National Sustainable Development Strategy, Ministry of Climate Change.

The main causes of deforestation have been outlined as rapid increase in population beyond the carrying capacity of forests, illegal timber extraction by individuals and organized groups, inadequate forest protection measures, forest encroachment through urbanization and agriculture use, arid climatic conditions, over exploitation of forest resources coupled with lack of regeneration, dependence of rural population on wood for fuel and heating, over gazing of land by cattle, forest fires and inefficient use of water.

The government is trying to reverse this downwards trend by taking a number of measures including afforestation, reforestation as well as trying to provide an economic value to the carbon sequestered by forests through emerging market based instruments such as Reduction of Deforestation and Degradation (RDD+) briefly discussed as under:-

REDD+ Potential and Pakistan:

Pakistan has a low forest cover with diversified forest types from coastal mangrove and riverine ecosystem to alpine Chir Pine forests within placed diversified community. There is a decline in overall forest cover in Pakistan, with the amount of forests declining by just under 2 percent in the 1990s, but by more than 2 percent in just five years, from 2000 to 2005. This decline needs to be taken into account to get maximum benefits from REDD+. The government is striving to reverse these negative trends and aiming to increase Pakistan's forest cover to 6 percent by 2015.

The total carbon stock of conifer forests could be estimated as 58 mega tons on the basis of biomass estimations by Asia Least cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS). On the bases of FAO Deforestation data 1990-2005 and ALGAS, 389 mega tons of carbon potential could be estimated for all types of forests in Pakistan with an estimated annual return of US\$ 54 million at a rate of US\$ 15 per tonne of carbon credits.¹ Other estimates by Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) 2010² points to potential earnings of between \$94.74 million and \$315.8 million per year if deforestation is halted completely. This estimate reflects the limited data available and provides only an indicative estimate. The actual potential could be far greater, depending on the carbon price and the sectors included under REDD+.

Pakistan's efforts with regard to the REDD+ initiative need to be significantly enhanced on a priority basis in order to achieve the global target and meet the basic requirements of REDD+ readiness phase. As Pakistan faces a high rate of deforestation and aims to reverse this trend, the active engagement in REDD+ is a unique opportunity to support this national priority. However, this needs to be driven by a focused strategic plan and supported by scaling up of national technical and institutional capacity to deal with REDD+ mechanism.

¹ Iqbal. K.M.J., and Ahmad. M., (2011) SDPI, Policy Paper Series # 38 September 2011.

² LEAD (2010) REDD+ Policy Brief 4. LEAD-Pakistan.

Strategy

- Steps will be taken to promote public-private and market oriented farm forestry initiatives along with targeted programs for urban forestry as well as forests in flood plains, drylands, riverine and catchment areas and capturing the potential of women, being the main custodians.
- Mangrove forests in the country to be preserved through GIS based documentation and strict control of urban encroachments.
- Introduce programmes on sustainable forest management and the value of sustainable forestry aiming to sensitize the public and stakeholders at the local, provincial and federal level.
- Strict enforcement of Forest Protection laws in particular to limit and control powerful timber interests.
- Promotion of REDD+ (Reduction of Emissions from deforestation and degradation) program in Pakistan for preservation of forests through private sector led carbon sequestration and carbon credit generation. A clear regulatory process needs to be developed urgently to oversee REDD+ activities in the country especially to ensure rights of forestry stakeholders and indigenous populations.
- Promote land use planning for SLM (Sustainable Land Management) at village, district, provincial and national levels.
- Mainstream Sustainable Land management (SLM) principles and best land use practices as well as technologies into sectoral policies, strategies, programs and development plans.
- Undertake measures to control water logging and salinity in agricultural lands to sustain longevity of productive lands.
- Complete the lining of canals across the country to address a major source for water inefficiency as well as water losses due to seepage while also providing considerable employment opportunities.

Biodiversity Protection

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life, which can be seen in diverse habitats of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. Sustainability of ecosystems depends to a large extent on the buffering capacity provided by having a rich and healthy diversity of genes, species and habitats. The air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that support crops production are all products of the complex interactions that occur among various living organisms on earth. These services include cleaning of water, purification of air, pollination, soil formation and protection, crop pest control and the provision of food, fuel, fibers and drugs. Moreover, genetic diversity in domestic species and their wild relatives enables researchers to develop improved varieties of animals and plants for human needs; which serves as an insurance for future food security. In addition

diversity in wild plant species is a major medicinal resource in yunani (traditional medicine) and 40% of allopathic drugs are originally made from wild medicinal plants. This entails safeguarding all components of biodiversity, ecosystems or habitats, species as well as genetic diversity.

Issues and Trends: With a widespread conversion of natural ecosystems to agriculture, erosion and rapid degradation of habitats spread of alien invasive species and the continuing depletion of populations of wild animals and plants, almost all remaining natural or modified ecosystems are now critically threatened. To date, no systematic and comprehensive assessment with the aim of objectively ranking the biodiversity importance of Pakistan's natural ecosystems has been made. However, based on various reports and the opinions of recognized authorities, Biodiversity Action Plan of Pakistan identifies at least 10 ecosystems of particular value (Table-16.6) for their species richness and or unique communities of flora and fauna that are threatened with habitat loss and degradation. These ecosystems are considered to be of critical concern in conservation.

Table: 16.6 Ecosystems, Characteristics, Significance and Threats.

Ecosystem	Characteristics	Significance	Threats
Indus delta and coastal wetlands	Extensive mangroves and mudflats Inadequate protected area coverage	Rich avian and marine fauna Diverse mangrove habitat Marine turtle habitat	Reduced freshwater flow from diversions upstream Cutting mangroves for fuelwood Drainage of coastal wetlands
Indus river and wetlands	Extensive wetlands	Migratory flyway of glottal importance Habitat for Indus river dolphin	Water diversion/drainage Agricultural intensification Toxic pollutants
Chagai desert	A desert of great antiquity	Many endemic and unique species	Proposed mining Hunting parties from the Gulf
Balochistan Juniper forest	Huge and ancient junipers	Largest remaining juniper forest in the world unique flora and fauna	Fuelwood cutting and overgrazing habitat fragmentation
Chilgoza forest (Sulaliman Range)	Rocky outcrops with shallow mountain soils	Important wildlife habitat for several species at risk	Fuelwood cutting and overgrazing illegal hunting
Balochistan sub-tropical forests	Mid-altitude forests with sparse canopy but rich associated flora	Very few areas now remain important wildlife habitat	Fuelwood cutting and overgrazing
Balochistan rivers	Not connected with the Indus river	Unique aquatic fauna and flora	Water diversion/drainage

	system	with high levels of endemism	overfishing
Tropical deciduous forests (Himalayan foothills)	Extend from the Margalla Hills National Park east to Azad Kashmir	Perhaps the most floristically rich ecosystem of Pakistan	Fuelwood cutting and overgrazing
Moist and dry temperate Himalayan forests	Important forest tracts now becoming increasingly fragmented	Global hotspot for avian diversity; important wildlife habitat	Commercial logging Fuelwood cutting and overgrazing
Trans-Himalayan alps and plateau	Spectacular mountain scenery	Unique flora and fauna; center of endemism	Fuelwood cutting and overgrazing illegal hunting unregulated tourism habitat fragmentation

Source: *National Sustainable Development Strategy, Ministry of Climate Change.*

Strategy

- Promote the future environment conservation, management and resource use based on a three pronged approach i.e. equitable sharing of benefits of environmental management, increasing community management of natural resources and integrating environmental issues into socio-economic development planning through the concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) to achieve sustainable development.
- Save the natural resources from depletion and stress, especially water and land, focusing on eco-based interventions especially designed for the varied ecological zones of the country.
- Preservation of the diverse wetlands and forests of the country that are repositories of the country's biodiversity.
- Develop Protected Area Systems plan for protecting flora and fauna of global significance as well as ensuring that the National Parks of the country are effectively managed.
- Take steps towards creation of a gene pool/bank as a bio-repository that can preserve genetic material for the plants, animals as well as forest biodiversity present in the country.
- Conserve life support systems, habitats, species and genetic diversity as the assets of making and promote tangibly defined efforts such as doubling of forest cover by 2030, as envisaged in Vision 2030.
- Prepare national lists of threatened species including those which are nationally rare and declining; those which are nationally rare, not declining, but otherwise at risk and those which are highly localized in distribution;

and those which are still widespread and common but suffering significant decline.

Climate Change: Institutional Response

Climate change is a global concern and its adverse impacts are likely to affect most of the developing countries. Pakistan is committed to engaging vigorously with international community to find solutions and help the world towards a new era of global cooperation on climate change. Furthermore, developing countries face the dual challenge of addressing the negative impacts of climate change and pursuing sustainable development. The inescapable linkages between climate change and sustainable development were recognized at the global level when the 14th and 15th meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) called for integrating the concerns, as well as opportunities arising out of this interaction. The CSD advocated that the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) should become the central document to outline a comprehensive development framework that incorporates the needs for future climate adaptation as well as mitigation.

The Ministry of Environment was the designated national focal point for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol but has now recently been transformed into the Ministry of Climate Change that clearly points towards the prioritized importance being provided to this important issue by the government. The Ministry of Climate Change is now mandated to lead the efforts to address climate challenges in the country while also coordinating with other concerned agencies/institutions on various technical aspects including; The National Energy Conservation Centre (ENERCON); Alternative Energy Development Board; and Pakistan Council of Renewable Energy Technologies.

Other major relevant organizations in the country working on research in climate change and sea level rise include Pakistan Meteorological Department, Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC), National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) and Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) as well as private sector NGO's such as LEAD, IUCN, WWF and SDPI. There are several other organizations in the country, the mandates and activities of which partly cover climate change related issues and which have either some very relevant climate change related capacities or are pursuing climate change related projects. These efforts need to be continued and enhanced to meet the strategic goals related to climate change.

Pakistan's international commitments regarding climate change finds expression in its national policy frameworks such as the, recently announced, National Climate Change Policy, the Framework for Economic Growth (2011) which lists "Environment and Climate Change" as one of the action matrix, the Medium Terms Development Framework 2010-2015, UN programme on Environment, National Environmental Policy as well as the National Energy

Conservation Policy. These documents describe clearly how the government intends to honor its international commitments on climate change.

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) has also made institutional arrangements to handle climate change issues, which among others include the Prime Minister's Committee on Climate Change (PMCCC) and a multi stakeholder and inter-ministerial Core Advisory group on climate change. The PMCCC is an overarching body, which meets about once a year to monitor the climate change related developments taking place globally and within Pakistan and provide overall policy guidance. Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC) serves as the secretariate to PMCCC. The Core Advisory Group, however has been meeting very frequently and playing an active and influential role on climate change matters ranging from overseeing the country's position in international climate negotiation to provide technical inputs on preparation of the national climate change policy.

Abnormal Climate Patterns Threatening Global Food Crisis

In view of the abnormal climate pattern, the threatening global food crises and anticipation regarding lower production of food grains and rising prices globally in forthcoming times, the government has established National Food Security & Research Division with the function to policy planning in respect of Agriculture to ensure food safety through various programmes. The Ministry has been allocated Rs. 495.000 million during current fiscal year 2012-13 for their development projects to enhance crops production by better seed production, research & development and by other agriculture development programs. In addition government is also following the three pronged strategy for improving irrigation, water supply and availability which is as under:-

- a) To improve storage capacity, work is on going on thirty two projects of dams having allocation of Rs. 22450 million in PSDP 2012-13 and twenty four hydel projects are under implementation with allocation of Rs. 63982 million.
- b) To improve conveyance efficiency major canals have been lined. Likewise major portion of water-courses have been lined/centered and twenty projects are on-going with allocation of Rs. 15007.809 million in PSDP 2012-13.
- c) To improve on farm water use high efficiency irrigation system like sprinkler and drip irrigation has been introduced. Similarly, technology of permanent raised bed has been introduced to grow more with less water. Twenty seven projects of irrigation capacity buildings and for flood management structures are under implantation with allocation of Rs.10234.470 million in PSDP 2012-13 and government is fully committed to complete all these projects on fast track.
- d) Grain storages projects have also been undertaken which will help in storing food grains in clean and safe silos for longer period with minimum losses.

The Climate Change Division is also making efforts for sustainable Land Management to combat desertification in Pakistan and implementing six projects which will help in minimizing the adverse impact of abnormal climate patterns.

Moreover, provincial governments; are also under taking number of projects for food and agriculture, water management, soil conservation and infrastructure projects to address the challenges of global food crises.

Conclusion

The Government of Pakistan recognizes the environmental concern and taking necessary measures to combat environmental degradation effectively. This chapter encompasses air and water pollution, solid waste, forest, biodiversity protection issues being faced by these sectors and strategic goal (envisioned in National Sustainable Development Strategy). Significant initiatives have been taken to counter all the complex issues responsible for environmental degradation. It is hoped that these measures will yield desired goals.

Source: www.finance.gov.pk