

Research Plan 2009-2010

1. Population, Poverty and Labour Market Dynamics

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCRPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
a. <u>Poverty Dynamics</u>	i) Poverty and inflation in Pakistan	The objective is to examine the impact of recent inflation on poverty in Pakistan, based on a panel household survey.	All division members	PIDE /World Bank	Apr,2010	
	ii) Do Direct Transfers lead to Poverty Reduction in Pakistan?	The objectives are to examine the targeting efficiency of recently launched direct transfer program – “Benazir Support Program”; and determine whether this support program helps the poor to make transition from being poor to non poor.	G.M. Arif		June 2010	
	iii) Inequality and welfare by components	The aim is to examine income and expenditure inequality by factor components	Rashida Haq	PIDE	March, 2010	
	iv) Estimation of Middle Class in Pakistan	To identify the characteristics that categorize a household belonging to the middle class and to measure the size of middle class in Pakistan.	Dur-e-Nayab	PIDE	Jan, 2010	
	Poverty Dynamics in Rural Sindh and Punjab: Evidence from the Panel Household Survey (collaborative research)	The objective is to examine poverty transition in rural Sindh and Punjab between 2001 and 2004 period and assess the effect of different socio-economic factors on this transition.	G. M. Arif	World Bank		Jan, 2009
	vi) Rural Poverty Reduction: Impact of Rural Development Projects in Pakistan.	The study will evaluate the impact of development project/s introduced by development organizations in rural areas to reduce poverty in the area.	Naghmana Ghani	PIDE	December, 2009	
b. <u>Population and Labour Market Dynamics</u>	i) Labour force growth and employment in Pakistan: Reaping the Demographic Dividend.	Projection of youth labour force in the context of demographic transition and Labour market implications of this transition.	G. M. Arif, Amena Urooj	PIDE		Feb, 2010
	ii) Effect of Socio-Economic Status on Age at Marriage	To Analyze the age at marriage differentials by various characteristics and will study the effect of changes in marriage for Urban & rural areas in Pakistan.	M. Farmurz K. Kiani	PIDE	Nov, 2009	
	iii) Labour Market Outcomes of Internal Migration	To examine whether there are significant differences in labour market outcomes of migrants and non-migrants workers.	Saima Bashir, Uzma Zia	PIDE	Nov, 2009	
	iv) Transition from school to	To examine the specific characteristics of poverty that causes child labour	Shahnaz Hamid,	PIDE	Dec 2009	

	work in rural Pakistan	and to observe the effect of child labour on socioeconomic outcomes.	Amena Urooj			
	v) Rural to urban migration in Pakistan: The Gender perspective	The study aims to explore the questions: Has the pattern of internal migration change? And is the traditional pattern of male selective migration shifting towards family migration?	Shahnaz Hamid			Aug, 2009
	vi) Overseas Migration and Achievement of MDGs: The Case of Pakistan	To examine the role of international migration on the achievement of MDGs in Pakistan.	G. M. Arif	PIDE		June, 2009
	vii) Demographic Transition and Human Capital Effects in Pakistan	To determine the future needs of education in the context of demographic transition.	Nausheen Mahmood	PIDE		December, 2008
	viii) Population and Development	The objective of this study is to view PIDE's contribution to demographic research as far back as the 1950s and to point out the main messages it offers for effective policy development.	Nausheen Mahmood	PIDE		Oct, 2009
c. Health in Pakistan	i) Epidemiological Transition in Pakistan	To identify the patterns, trends and distribution of health related phenomenon prevalent in the country, and the changes in them over time. To investigate how specific health interventions affect, prevent and control these trends in health conditions. The study also aims to find the links between the health conditions and other facets of human life in Pakistan, like demographic, socio-economic and cultural factors.	Dur-e-Nayab	PIDE	Nov, 2010	
	ii) Understanding the Persistence of High Child Mortality in Pakistan	To examine the trends in child mortality by province and regions (rural-urban). To assess the impact of physical and social infrastructure in child mortality. To explore the links between low standard of living and high child mortality.	M. Farmurz K. Kiani	PIDE	2010	
	iii) Infectious and Communicable Diseases: The Case of Viral Hepatitis and Tuberculosis	To examine the burden of communicable diseases; to identify the underlying risks factors; and to improve strategies for detection and control.	Naghmana Ghani	PIDE	March, 2010	
	iv) The scale and Causes of Mental health in Pakistan	To understand the linkages between socio economic indicators and mental well being of an individual.	Shahnaz Hamid	PIDE	Nov 2010	
	v) Nutrition Status of Women in Reproductive Age	To assess the prevalence of malnutrition in female in reproductive age; to study the effect of demographic factors on women health; and to examine the causes of poor health in women.	G. M. Arif, Amena Urooj, Dr. Sameena	PIDE		June, 2010
	vi) The Dimensions of Health Poverty for Rural Women in Pakistan.	To assess the physical health of women in reproductive age, to examine the social care of women as a perspective of social justice, and to study the status of mental health of women as a factor of quality of life.	Rashida Haq, Amena Urooj	PIDE	Dec, 2010	

2. **Growth and Environment**

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCRPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
a. <u>Growth and Competitiveness</u>	i) Impact of Trade Openness on Competitiveness of an Economy: A Cross Country Analysis	The objective of this research is to analyze how trade openness affects the competitiveness of an economy. It attempts to identify the channels through which trade openness influences competitiveness and how the developing countries could take the benefits of trade openness to improve competitiveness	Dr. Rehana Siddiqui, Hafiz hanzla Jalil and Zainab Iftikhar	PIDE	July, 2010	
	ii) Impact on Inflows of FDI through Labour Market Competitiveness: A Case Study of Pakistan, India, Srilanka and Bangladesh	This cross-country study is undertaken to analyze how the labour market competitiveness, defined as the process of wage determination and job market for the skilled workers, affects the inflows of FDI in selected countries.	Hafiz Hanzla Jalil	PIDE	June, 2010	
	iii) Impact of Defense Expenditure on Economic Growth	Assess the nature of relationship between growth and defence expenditure across countries.	Zainab Iftikhar and Amanat Ali	PIDE		April, 2009

<u>b. Science and Technology Indicators:</u>	i) Impact of Migration on the Economic and Technological Development of Pakistan and Bangladesh	The objective is to examine the impact of the dynamics in job seeking behavior of scientists and engineers on the economy of these nations and possibly predict the trend in 5-10 years in Bangladesh and Pakistan.	Dr. STK Naim and Zainab Iftikhar	SANEI		Draft Submitted
<u>c. Energy and Economic Growth:</u>	i) Economic Growth and Energy Consumption: A Non Linear Approach	The changes in energy policy and energy prices can cause structural changes in the pattern of energy consumption for a given period of time. This creates room for a non-linear rather than a linear relationship between energy consumption and economic growth. In this study, a non linear approach will be used to examine the causal relationship between energy consumption and growth in Pakistan.	Saba Anwar	PIDE	March, 2010	
	ii) Economic Cost of Load Shedding: A Case Study for Selected Firms at Four Industrial Cities	The aim of the study is to identify the economic costs of load shedding in	All section members	PIDE		March, 2009

	of Punjab	sampled firms across four industrial cities in Punjab i.e. Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Gujarat and Sialkot.				
d. Fiscal Policy	i) Fiscal Stance for Pakistan: A Historical Analysis	The objective of the study is to identify fiscal stance for various fiscal policy instruments, by checking the symmetries with respect to output and other cycles of major macro variables. Examine the structural relationship of the same would be identified in terms of automatic response and discretionary policy	Mahmood Khalid	PIDE	March, 2010	
	ii) Fiscal Transmission Mechanism for Pakistan	The study aims to identify a fiscal policy transmission mechanism for Pakistan under different fiscal policy instruments/budgetary components, for different time periods and regimes and also identify policy lags.	Mahmood Khalid and Etezaz Ahmed	PIDE	June, 2010	

	iii) An Analysis of the Connection between Budget Deficit and Interest Rates	The purpose of this paper is to explore the dynamic interactions between federal budget deficit and market interest rate and to analyse whether fiscal deficit could be meaningfully used to explain the interest rate fluctuations.	Saba Anwar	PIDE	December, 2009	
<u>e.</u> <u>Environment</u>	i) Is there an Environmental Kuznet Curve?	There is no consensus in the existing literature about the inverted U-shape relationship between environmental degradation and economic growth. The empirical studies ignore the impact of initial level of economic growth and role of human capital. This study will control for the effect of these variable and analyze the relationship between economic growth and environmental degradation for developed and developing countries.	Dr. Rehana Siddiqui and Saba Anwar	PIDE		April, 2010

	v) Determinants of food inflation in Pakistan	In response to recent rise in prices, the study explores the factors that have contributed to high food inflation in Pakistan.	Henna Ahsan, Zainab Iftikhar and M. Ali Kemal	PIDE		August, 2009
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3. Development Strategies and Governance

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCRIPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
Governance and Public Choice	i) Students' Attitude towards Civil Services of Pakistan	Amid growing concerns on the popularity of the civil service among the students, the study reports the findings of a perception survey of enrolled university students. Contrary to common perceptions, the results suggest that the civil service still retains its allure among the potential entrants. Those who prefer the civil service as a career are more concerned with job security than those who prefer a job in the private sector. The Foreign Service of Pakistan appears to be the most favourite group whereas the Accounts Group is the least preferred. The District Management Group (DMG) seems to no longer enjoy a coveted position due perhaps to the	Faheem Jehangir Khan & Musleh-ud Din	PIDE		December, 2008

		implementation of the devolution plan which has stripped the group of its power and privileges				
Bilateral Cooperation. Trade	ii)Joint Program for Comprehensive Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Pakistan	China and Pakistan have a long and lasting friendship, and this friendship can be used for the mutual benefit of both countries, to enable faster and more sustainable economic growth and development on both sides of the border. Unless major stakeholders are made aware of cooperation efforts by the government and implications for them, they will be unable to reap maximum benefit from such efforts. This study aims at providing a	Musleh-ud Din, Ejaz Ghani, Tariq Mahmood, Usman Qadir) AND DRC-China Dr.Fang Jin	Ministry of Commerce-China & Ministry of Commerce-Pakistan		December, 2008

		comprehensive review of the economic structure of China and Pakistan's economies, analyzing the potential for increased cooperation and exploring options for enhancing cooperation in economic and trade issues.				
Regional Trade	iii)ASEAN-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement: A Feasibility Report	Pakistan and ASEAN region are pursuing closer economic and trade relations with their trading partners. One component of this policy stance is the setting up of FTAs with major trading partners. Current trade flows between Pakistan and ASEAN have not reached their full	PIDE (Musleh-ud Din, Ejaz Ghani, Usman Qadir & Naseem Akhtar) AND MIER-Malaysia (Shankar Nambiar)	ASEAN Secretariat		July, 2009

		potential as yet, and an FTA may stimulate further trade. Prepared in collaboration with Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER), this feasibility report investigates the feasibility and potential impact of the proposed FTA between Pakistan and the ASEAN region.				
Remittances, Growth, Poverty	iv) Do Remittances Reduce Poverty and Stimulate Growth? Evidence from Pakistan	As a major recipient of remittances from all over the world, it is worth investigating whether the impact of remittances has changed over time or not? This study measures the impact of remittances on poverty and growth. It	Rizwana Siddiqui	PIDE, IPS		2009

		uses a CGE model developed on the basis of data collected from Social Accounting Matrices for the years 1990 and 2002. The analysis will help in restructuring migration policy based on observed change in the structure of remittances over time.				
Gende, Trade, Poverty	v)Modeling Gender Effects of Pakistan's Trade Liberalization	Revenue neutral trade liberalization benefits women by increasing wage employment of unskilled labor. It increases wages of women more than those of men. But it hurts women by increasing their work-load, deteriorating their capabilities, and	Rizwana Siddiqui	PIDE		July, 2009

		increasing relative income poverty in poor households.				
Trade Liberalization, Fiscal Adjustment, Poverty	vi) Tariff Reduction, Fiscal Adjustment and Poverty in Pakistan: A CGE-based Analysis	The study has investigated the relationship between tariff reductions, fiscal adjustment and poverty levels in Pakistan using CGE-based analysis and found that revenue neutral trade liberalization reduces poverty in Pakistan, with most of the benefit accruing to export oriented sectors, and in particular the textile sector	Rizwana Siddiqui, Abdur-Razzaque Kemal, Rehana Siddiqui, Muhammad Ali Kemal	PIDE		2008
Trade Agriculture, Food, Poverty	vii) Do Dividends of Liberalization of Agriculture and Manufactured Food Trade Trickle Down to Poor in Pakistan?	This study has looked at the question of whether the dividends of liberalization of agriculture and manufactured food trade trickled down to the poor in Pakistan or not? The findings of the study suggest that agriculture trade	Rizwana Siddiqui	PIDE		2009

		<p>liberalization benefits farm households while manufactured food trade liberalization benefits urban households.</p>				
NTC Improvement Program	viii) Quantifying the Impacts of Development of Transport Sector in Pakistan	Tax financed investment in transport reduces transport cost of movement of passengers and improves safety and reliability of transport operations.	Rizwana Siddiqui	PIDE		2008
Review Study on Impact Evaluation	ix) Are Disasters Any Different? The Challenges and Opportunities For Rigorous Impact Evaluation of Post-Disaster Relief and Recovery Programs	Experimental methods should be used to correctly measure the effectiveness of aid, which would help improve the quality of	Alison Bутtenheim (Princeton University), Howard White (International Initiative for Impact Evaluation), Rizwana Siddiqui (Pakistan Institute of Development Economics), Katie Hsieh, (Princeton University)	PIDE		

		trade.				
Governance	x) Disease, Institutions and Underdevelopment	The poorest countries are located in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. These countries also carry a disproportionate burden of endemic diseases like malaria. This geographic concentration of underdevelopment has led many to ascribe it to the disease environment of the country. Research on the relative impact of disease vis-à-vis institutions on economic outcomes for countries has not come to a definite conclusion. While the jury is still out on the direct/indirect effect of disease on growth, this paper will add to the debate and test the validity of this hypothesis to make informed opinion about development policies.	Lubna Hasan	PIDE		November, 2009
Institutions	xi) Reforming Institutions: Where to	Software of the	Idrees Khawaja & Sajawal Khan	PIDE		November, 2009

	Begin?	society, that is, governance and institutions is now being considered as the key determinant of growth. However the institutions of a society are endogenous and if one sets about the task of reforming institutions, the immediate difficulty that come to fore is: From where to start the process of reform. This study attempts to understand how institutional reforms can be designed and to draw lessons for initiating institutional reforms in Pakistan from history and theory.				
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<p>Finance</p>	<p>xii) Global Financial Crisis: A Tale of Moral Hazards</p>	<p>A number of causes such as financial innovation, prevalence of easy monetary policy for too long, perverse incentive structure of the intermediaries and regulatory failure have been put forward as the causes of the recent global financial crisis. This study seeks to critically examine the literature to settle on the root cause of the financial crisis and to distinguish between causes and consequences. Perverse incentives of the financial intermediaries and the regulatory failure to control for moral hazards are the main</p>	<p>Idrees Khawaja</p>	<p>PIDE</p>		<p>January, 2009</p>
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		<p>causes of global financial crisis. It is hoped that the knowledge gained will help facilitate regulators in developing countries to guard against the possibility occurrence of something like the global financial crisis when economic fundamentals require that monetary policy be accommodative for sufficient length of time and new financial products are being designed by the financial sector.</p>				
Poverty	xiii) Assessment of Poverty Level in Sargodha Region	<p>Fast-paced urbanization has resulted in an increase in urban poverty levels which can only be tackled through</p>	Nasir Iqbal & Masoud Sarwar Awan	PIDE		December, 2008

		<p>detailed knowledge of poverty levels. To design policies aimed at alleviation of urban poverty the knowledge of exact poverty at the urban level is essential. Given the lack of data on city poverty, this study seeks to fill the gap for Sargodha region by developing a city-level profile of urban poverty levels, examining the determinants of urban poverty level, and helping in the formation of concrete policies for eradicating poverty in the study area.</p>				
	xiv) Infrastructure and Poverty Nexus: the Case of Rural Pakistan	The missing component in	G. M. Arif & Nasir Iqbal	PIDE		December, 2008

		<p>literature regarding the differences in poverty across rural regions is the role of infrastructure. Infrastructure investments particularly in rural areas lead to higher farm and non-farm productivity, employment and income opportunities, and increased availability of wage goods with lower prices, thereby reducing poverty by raising income and consumption. No empirical work exists to show the impact of rural infrastructure on regional differences in poverty. This study examines the relationship between</p>				
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		infrastructure and poverty with the aim of contributing to the existing debate on infrastructure-poverty nexus.				
Human Capital, Poverty	xv)Impact of Human Capital on Poverty: Case of Sargodha City	Rapid urbanization and reduction of urban poverty levels is a major obstacle in the development process of Pakistan. In PRSP, human capital is considered as a means of reducing poverty levels in the country, based on the realization that without human capital formation, the goal of development or poverty alleviation is considered impossible. This study examines the	Nasir Iqbal, Masoud Sarwar Awan	PIDE		January, 2009

		<p>impact of human capital, especially education and experience, on the income level of an individual, including gender-wise analysis so the knowledge gained of the relationship between poverty and human capital can help in designing appropriate poverty alleviation policies.</p>				
Agriculture	<p>xvi) Water Resources and Conservation Strategy of Pakistan</p>	<p>Water is an essential element for survival of all living things. It is vital factor for economic development for augmenting growth of agriculture and industry. Due to stagnant water resources the per</p>	<p>Ayaz Ahmed, Henna Ahsan, G. M. Chaudhry</p>	<p>PIDE</p>		<p>May, 2009</p>

		capita water availability is decreasing at an alarming rate. This study analyzes in-depth the water resources and conservation strategies for Pakistan for the articulation of a water conservation strategy for Pakistan in order to fulfill the future requirements.				
Food Sector	xvii) Determinants of Food Prices (Case Study of Pakistan)	Ensuring prices are fair and just is one of the biggest tasks for the macroeconomic policymakers. The recent oil price hikes, tilting of the policy stance in favor of bio-fuels, and some natural calamities have increased food	M. Ali Kemal, Henna Ahsan, and Zainab Iftikhar	PIDE		September, 2009

		<p>prices around the world. Food prices can be affected by demand factors as well as supply factors and they can also be affected by structural and cyclical factors, domestic and world markets. This study aims to identify the major determinants of food prices in Pakistan in the long run as well as in the short run, using latest econometric techniques to provide a basis for the government to take suitable measures to manage prices of food items.</p>				
Bilateral Trade	xviii) Recent	This study examines the prospects of expanding bilateral	Musleh-ud Din, Ejaz Ghani & Usman Qadir	PIDE		April, 2009

	Experience and Future Prospects of Pakistan's trade with China	trade between Pakistan and China particularly in the context of the recently signed free trade agreement between the two countries. Using the augmented gravity model in the tradition of Rose (2004), the study shows that there is a significant potential for expansion of bilateral trade between the two countries as a result of the free trade agreement. The study also analyzes the bilateral trade flows between the two countries in terms of trade specialization index and Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade. It is shown that bilateral trade between the two countries is heavily tilted in favor of China and this situation may persist in a short term perspective				
	xix) Review of studies in ALNAP		Rizwana Siddiqui			
Monetary Policy	xx) Pass through of Policy interest rate to	This study examines the pass-through of	Idrees Khawaja & Sajawal Khan	PIDE		August, 2009

	Market Rate	<p>the change in policy interest rate of the central bank of Pakistan to market interest rates. The market rates examined include KIBOR, six month deposit rate and weighted average lending rate. More or less complete pass-through of the change in policy rate to KIBOR is observed within one month. However the magnitude of change in policy rate to deposit and lending rate is not only low but it is slow as well. The pass-through to the weighted average lending rate is 47 percent and occurs within a lag of one to</p>				
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		<p>one and a half year. The pass through to the deposit rate is only 16 percent and occurs with a lag of one year. The asymmetry between the magnitude of pass-through to lending and deposit rates has served to increase the interest margin of the banks. The slow pass-through, and hence the effectiveness of monetary policy will increase if all the lending and deposit rates are floating in nature and are quoted as KIBOR-plus and KIBOR-minus respectively.</p>				
Macro-econometric Modelling	i) Macro- econometric Model of Pakistan's	The structure of Pakistan's economy	Musleh-ud Din, Muhammad Arshad	PIDE	2010	

	Economy	<p>has undergone considerable structural change in the last 50 years. Therefore is a need to model the economy in the light of recent and emerging ground realities. This study aims to construct a new dynamic macro-econometric model that incorporate various aspects of reforms to analyze implications for Pakistan economy. The simulation experiments will identify the conditions, which would enable Pakistan's economy to grow at a faster rate. It will furnish recent empirical evidence on the</p>	<p>Khan, M. Idrees Khawaja & Usman Qadir</p>			
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		<p>structure of the economy; help forecast the path of key macroeconomic variables, and also provide policy options to achieve various macro-economic goals, focusing on external, monetary and fiscal sectors of the economy.</p>				
<p>Regional Cooperation</p>	<p>ii) Study on Trading Patterns in the ECO Region</p>	<p>Current levels of trade between ECO region and Pakistan are low and potential exists for increased trade leading to benefits for all trading partners. This study will explore trading patterns between Pakistan and the ECO region and submit to the government a set of medium and long-term development objectives, implementation mechanism and policy recommendations for advancement of</p>	<p>Musleh-ud Din, Ejaz Ghani, Zafar M. Nasir & Naseem Ahktar</p>	<p>ECO Secretariat</p>	<p>December, 2009</p>	

		bilateral trade and economic cooperation between ECO Member States and Pakistan				
Trade	iii) Determinants of Export Performance: Evidence from Firm Level Data.	To empirically estimate the factors responsible for export performance of manufacturing firms in Pakistan.	Musleh-ud Din, Ejaz Ghani, Tariq Mahmood	PIDE	December, 2009	
Industrial Policy	iv) An Analysis of Technology Diffusion among Pakistani Manufacturers of Exportable Goods	The objective of this study is to analyze the characteristics which influence the probability of firms' decisions to invest in new market/client-oriented technologies. Probit model will be used to analyze the technology diffusion process.	Musleh-ud Din, Ejaz Ghani, Naseem Akhtar	PIDE	March, 2010	
Industrial Organization	v) What Do Foreign Investors Perceive About the Business	This study attempts to explore the perceptions of foreign investors about a variety of factors that	Musleh-ud Din, Ejaz Ghani, Tariq Mahmood	PIDE	December, 2009	

	Climate in Pakistan	shape the business climate including infrastructure, amenities and utilities, regulatory framework, availability and quality of inputs, governance, social capital, the state				
Impact Evaluation, Remittances	vi)Impact Evaluation of Remittances for Pakistan: Propensity Score Matching Approach	Given the importance of remittances for Pakistan, a question that comes to mind is whether the ignorance of differences in observable characteristics overstates the impact? For credible impact analysis, it is necessary to use the most appropriate technique to draw lessons for suitable policies, and this is expected to help in the formulation of appropriate migration policy.	Rizwana Siddiqui	PIDE, 3IE	2009	

Governance	vii) The Deeper Determinants of Long-run Development - Further Evidence	Institutions are the fundamental determinants of long-run development, and an understanding of factors influencing long-run growth of a country is important for shaping growth strategies. This study empirically tests competing theories about causes of long-run development. Diamond (1997) had argued that the different evolutionary patterns of various continents can only be explained by their initial bio-geographic potential. North (1990) contends that productivity differences across nations are attributed to institutional development. The study will therefore provide further evidence on the debate about causes of long-run development	Lubna Hasan	PIDE	December, 2010	
Education, Institutions	viii) Historical Origins of Educational Underdevelopment in Pakistan	Pakistan is noted for its low ranking human development indicators. Pakistan's GDP has grown	Idrees Khawaja	PIDE	February,2010	

		<p>decently at an annual average rate of 5% during the last 40 years. Yet, the country has had difficulty translating this growth into commensurate levels of development. The possibility that Pakistan's persistently low level of human development may be rooted in deeper historical forces remains relatively unexplored. A familiar aspect in Pakistan's context is the role of historically embedded elites, especially landed elites, inherited from the colonial era, in shaping educational spending and</p>				
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		<p>outcomes. Using district level data, this study will explore whether history and initial conditions have played a role shaping contemporary education outcomes in Pakistan, that is, whether literacy rate is path dependent and what are its determinants. These findings will facilitate policy makers in devising educational policy.</p>				
<p>Regional Cooperation, Globalization, Governance</p>	<p>ix) Role of Institutions in a Globalized World: The Case of SAARC Countries</p>	<p>Globalization brings risks as well as opportunities, enabling smaller states to adapt quickly to changing conditions. Different histories and strategic choices have built</p>	<p>Usman Qadir</p>	<p>PIDE</p>	<p>June, 2010</p>	

		<p>different sets of institutions in countries, and these institutions affect how globalization is mediated in each country. This study will present a concise review of regional development efforts in the context of institutional economics and with particular reference to globalization and attempt to identify institutional differences that distinguish countries that successfully reap the benefits of globalization and those that are unable to do so. This analysis will provide policy options, in a regional context, to help ease</p>				
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		the transition and integration of economies into a fast globalizing world				
Labor Economics	x) Employer Size Wage Differentials in Pakistan	<p>Knowledge of the relationship between firm size and wages may help job seekers in targeting job opportunities. Strong positive relationship between employer size and wages has been observed in number of countries. However this relationship has not been examined in Pakistan. This study seeks to identify the determinants of wage differentials in the industrial sector based on the employer size and thus enhance</p>	Nasir Iqbal	PIDE	December, 2009	

		<p>knowledge regarding Pakistan's labor market in the context of employer size differentials. The knowledge gained will help job seekers in targeting opportunities.</p>				
<p>Remittances, Growth, Poverty</p>	<p>xi) Tracking the Impact Evaluation of Remittances: MPS and DID</p>	<p>Does the impact of remittances depend on: who received them, from where and how? This study will explore the change in the structure of impact of remittances over time with a focus on poverty and growth after balancing for differences in observable characteristics.</p>	<p>Rizwana Siddiqui</p>	<p>PIDE, 3 IE</p>	<p>2010</p>	

<p>Macroeconomics</p>	<p>xii) Macroeconomic Shocks and Business Cycle Fluctuations: The Case of Pakistan</p>	<p>There has been much debate among schools of thought regarding the dominant source of shocks and propagation mechanism is ongoing and of relevance to developing economies such as Pakistan . Both domestic and foreign shocks are important sources of business cycle fluctuations in Pakistan. Against this backdrop, the study aims to examine the relative importance of domestic and foreign shocks as sources of fluctuations in Pakistan and determine influence of these disturbances on price and output .</p>	<p>Usman Qadir</p>	<p>PIDE</p>	<p>December, 2010</p>	
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		The knowledge gained will allow suitable stabilization policies to be proposed to counter adverse effects, if any, of domestic and external disturbances				
	xii) Child Labor in Pakistan: The Situation in Major Sectors in Rawalpindi / Islamabad	Child labor is a curse afflicting a number of industries in Pakistan for a long time. The incidence of child labor is rising due to low income, lack of access to credit and poor school quality. This study aims to determine the condition of child labor, its effect and causes in major sector of society and to answer the question of whether a parents'	Henna Ahsan	PIDE	August, 2010	

		<p>education level, and in particular the mother's education level, can play a major role in reducing the tendency of child labor? This study will employ data from social surveys (PSLM and PRHS), the study will policy makers and regulators to eliminate the menace of child labor.</p>				
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4. Trade and Industrial Organization

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCRIPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
	i) Recent Experience and Future Prospects of Pakistan's Trade with China.	This paper examines the prospects of expanding bilateral trade between Pakistan and China particularly in the context of the recently signed free trade agreement between the two countries. Using the augmented gravity model, the paper shows that there is a significant potential for expansion of bilateral trade between the two countries as a result of the free trade agreement. The paper also analyzes the bilateral trade flows between the two countries in terms of trade specialization index and Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade. It is shown that bilateral trade between the two countries is heavily tilted in favor of China and this situation may persist in a short term perspective.	Musleh ud Din, Ejaz Ghani and Usman Qadir	PIDE		June, 2009.
	ii) Pakistan – China Economic Cooperation Study.	To explore the possibility of enhancing Economic and Trade cooperation between Pakistan and China. To identify viable areas of bilateral trade and investment. To propose policy recommendation for enhancing such cooperation.	Ejaz Ghani, Musleh ud Din, Usman Qadir and Tariq Mahmood	PIDE		Dec, 2009.

	iii) Changing Comparative Advantage: A case study of Pakistan's Footwear Industry.	The aim is to measure revealed comparative advantage of Pakistan's Footwear industry and make comparison with competing economies	Naseem Akhtar, Nadia Zakir and Ejaz Ghani	PIDE		January, 2009.
	iv) Effects of Private Initiatives in Infrastructure on the Macro-economy of Asia.	The paper has empirically analyzed the impact of private investment in the infrastructure sectors on the macro economy of Asian Countries.	Afia Malik	PIDE		January, 2009.
	v) Power Sector Reforms in Pakistan: A Critical Review.	Examines the performance of energy sectors, in particular the power sector in order to assess how far the restructuring process has been effective in realizing their set goal.	Afia Malik, Mir Annice Mahmood and Ayaz Ahmad	PIDE		February, 2009
	vi) Intra Regional Trade among SAARC Countries: A Gravity Model approach.	To assess the benefits from SAFTA in terms of increase in potential trade, increase in trade volume, and increase in trade competitiveness and trade creation with the member and non-member countries.	Naseem Akhtar, Ejaz Ghani	PIDE		February, 2009.
	vii) Trends in Inequality, Welfare and Growth in Pakistan; 1963-64 to 2004-05.	To analyze the trends in Inequality, Welfare and Growth in Pakistan from 1963 to 2005-06.	Nadia Zakir and Muhammad Idrees	PIDE		February, 2009.
	viii) Crude Oil Prices, Monetary Policy and Output: Case of	To analyze the impact of rising oil prices along with the changing macro conditions on	Afia Malik	PIDE		March, 2009.

	Pakistan.	output using Is monetary policy and augmented Phillips curve for Pakistan.				
	ix) Does Trade Liberalization Increase the Labor Demand Elasticities? Evidence from Pakistan	The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of trade liberalization on own price labour-demand elasticities of both the production and non-production workers in the manufacturing sector of Pakistan.	Naseem Akhter, Amanat Ali	PIDE		April, 2009.
	x) Food Security Issues in Pakistan.	The paper highlights the Food Security Situation in Pakistan. It addresses the structural causes and its distressing impact on the poor people of Pakistan.	Sarfraz K. Qureshi and Ejaz Ghani	PIDE		August, 2009.
	xi) ASEAN – Pakistan FTA Feasibility Study.	The study aims to explore feasibility of setting up a Free Trade Area (FTA) between ASEAN and Pakistan. Viable areas of bilateral trade and investment. Policy recommendations for enhancing such cooperation.	Ejaz Ghani, Musleh ud Din, Usman Qadir and Naseem Akhter	PIDE		September, 2009
	xii) National Strategies for Regional Integration: South and East Asian Case Studies.	The study indicates four important lessons: (i) integrate with a large neighboring economy, (ii) emphasize market orientation in regional strategy, (iii) tailor the policy mix to fit national circumstances, and (iv) involve the private sector in developing regional strategy.	Nadeem Ul Haque, Ejaz Ghani	PIDE		September, 2009.

	xiii) Analyzing the Terms of Trade Effects for Pakistan.	The study investigates the impact of changes in terms of trade in Pakistan on its income and consumption potentials, by employing two measures of terms of trade, namely, barter terms of trade and income terms of trade. The study examines Pakistan's terms of trade behavior using time series data from 1990-2008, and works out the losses the country had to bear owing to deterioration in its terms of trade. Paper finds that worsening of terms of trade has a negative impact on economic growth of Pakistan, as it ultimately reduces gross domestic product.	Nishat	PIDE	Dec, 2009.	
	xiv) Determinants of Export Performance: Evidence from Firm Level Data.	To empirically estimate the factors responsible for export performance of manufacturing firms in Pakistan.	Tariq Mahmood, Ejaz Ghani and Musleh ud Din	PIDE	Dec, 2009.	
	xv)What do Foreign Investors perceive about the Business Climate in Pakistan?	This study attempts to explore the perceptions of foreign investors about a variety of factors that shape the business climate including infrastructure, amenities and utilities, regulatory framework, availability and quality of inputs, governance, social	Musleh ud Din, Ejaz Ghani and Tariq Mahmood	PIDE	December, 2009.	

		capital, the state of domestic commerce, and city development.				
	xvi) Education Inequality in Pakistan.	The study will measure and analyze the education inequalities among earners who are not currently enrolled in Pakistan and its rural and urban areas during the period 2001-02 to 2006-07. Gender wise Education inequalities are also being measured in the study.	Muhammad Idrees and Nadia Zakir	PIDE	December, 2009.	
	xvii) Fiscal Policy and Private Investment: The case of Pakistan.	The study will examine the relationship between the disaggregated fiscal policy variables and private capital investment in Pakistan. It will also analyse the existence of non-linear relationship between fiscal policy variables and investment.	Afia Malik	PIDE	January, 2010.	
	xviii) Study on Trading Patterns in the ECO Region.	Submit to the government a set of medium and long-term development objectives, implementation mechanism and policy recommendations for advancement of bilateral and economic cooperation between ECO Member States and Pakistan.	Ejaz Ghani, Musleh ud Din, Zafar Mueen Nasir and Naseem Akhtar	PIDE	March, 2010.	
	xix) Measuring the Trade Competitiveness of Pakistan.	To analyze the competitiveness and the pattern of trade flows from Pakistan to specific major Asian countries at the sectoral level.	Nadia Zakir and Naseem Akhter	PIDE	March, 2010.	

	xx) An Analysis of Technology Diffusion among Pakistani Manufacturers of Exportables	The objective of this study is to analyze the characteristics which influence the probability of firms' decisions to invest in new market/client-oriented technologies. Probit model will be used to analyze the technology diffusion process.	Musleh ud Din, Ejaz Ghani and Tariq Mahmood	PIDE	March, 2010.	
	xxi) Role of Trade and FDI Liberalisation in Pakistan's Industrial Growth.	The objective is to examine industrialization experience in Pakistan following the market oriented policy reforms with emphasis on the role of trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) policies in shaping the reform outcome.	Afia Malik	PIDE	June, 2010.	

5. Agricultural Production, Markets and Institutions

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCRIPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
<u>a. Food Security</u>	i) Food Security in South Asia: Strategies and Programmes for Regional Collaboration	The study aims to assess the food security situation in South Asia keeping in view the availability, stability, access, and nutritional status dimensions; analyze public policies related to pricing, procurement, and trade of major foodstuffs in member states; identify various factors influencing food security in South Asia; and suggest strategies and programmes for regional collaboration for mitigating food insecurity in the region.	Muhammad Iqbal, Rashid Amjad	ADB		Nov, 2009
<u>b. Wheat Profitability.</u>	Economic Analysis of Wheat Profitability in Peshawar Valley, NWFP.	The study was designed: 1. to estimate the cost and gross margins of wheat production in Peshawar Valley 2. To estimate the determinants of wheat profit function	Muhammad Jehangir Khan	PIDE		December, 2008
<u>c. Government</u>	Size of Government	The study analyzed	Muhammad Jehangir	PIDE		August, 2009

<u>Spending and Human Capital Inequality.</u>	Spending and Human Capital Inequality: Evidence from Cross Sectional and Panel Data Analysis.	the impact of Human Capital Inequality on government spending using cross sectional as well as panel data.	Khan			
<u>d. Does Governance contribute to Pro-poor Growth?: Evidence from Pakistan</u>	Explores linkages between governance and pro-poor growth in Pakistan for the period 1996 to 2005.	The study analyzed: 1-The governance indicators and rank as compared to other countries.	Rashida Haq and Uzma Zia	PIDE		January, 2009
<u>e. Dimensions of wellbeing and achievements of Millennium Development Goals</u>	The human wellbeing is examined in four domains: education, health, living conditions and economic situation.	This study ranks human wellbeing by employing objective and subjective indicators of quality of life for hundred districts of Pakistan.	Rashida Haq and Uzma Zia	PIDE		April, 2009
<u>f. Financial Institutions</u>	i) Efficiency and Sustainability of Micro Finance Institutions in Pakistan	The Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are also financial institutions with a primary objective of making credit available to that segment of the population which has been ignored by the commercial banking system	Usman Ahmad	PIDE	Dec, 2009	
	ii) Cost Efficiency of Islamic and conventional Banking in Pakistan	The study intends to review the role of MFIs in providing credit to the segment of society mainly ignored by the	Usman Ahmad	PIDE	June, 2010	

		commercial banking system; and study the efficiency of MFI(s) functioning in Pakistan.				
<u>g. Foreign Exchange Market</u>	iii) Exchange Rate Movements and Export Competitiveness.	To analyze the affect of exchange rate movements on export competitiveness in Pakistan and to assess volatility of exchange rate on exports in Pakistan	Uzma Zia	PIDE	March, 2010	
<u>h. Farmers' Responsiveness to Prices</u>	i) Crop Growers' Responsiveness to Price and Non-price Factors in Pakistan	The objective is to assess the responsiveness of the crop growers to price and other factors.	Muhammad Iqbal, Munir Ahmad, Uzma Zia	PIDE	June, 2010	
	ii) Critical Constraints that Impact Full Potential of Milk Production in Pakistan	The purpose is to explore the critical constraints that impact full potential of milk production in Pakistan; and to find out contribution of key factors to milk production such as milk prices received by the farmers, number and composition of milking animals, fodder production, credit to dairy sector , and animal vaccination etc.	Abdussater and Azkar Ahmad	PIDE	Feb, 2010	

6. Applied Socio-cultural Processes

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCRIPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
Humanitarian Concerns	i) Strategies to combat Trafficking of women and children	Human trafficking constitutes the worst form of irregular migration and is designated the most lucrative of businesses after arms and drugs. Trafficking is also the fastest growing transnational form of organized crime. The paper looks at Pakistan as a country of origin, transit, and destination, and seeks to explore strategies, from a human rights perspective, to prevent the crime, protect the victims, and prosecute the multiple actors involved in the organization and execution of the process.	Soofi Mumtaz	PIDE		Feb, 2008
	ii) Slave trade and slave Labour;.New Metamorphoses of Old Crimes.	Trafficking takes place within , as well as across state borders and has diverse dimensions. Regardless of the nature and purpose of trafficking, or whether the deals with a smuggling situation turning into trafficking, the paper takes stock of who the victims are, what are the factor that render them liable to trafficking, and what are the mechanisms and venues whereby trafficking in humans takes place. The forces and circumstances that foster or create an enabling environment for flesh trade to flourish , and the consequences of the crime for the victim are similarly discussed.	Soofi Mumtaz	PIDE		2009
a. <u>Energy</u>	i) Exploring Renewable Energy Prospects for Sustainable Community Development: A Pilot Study in Union Council Battian.	Given the urgency to address both the causes of climate change and the rapid depletion of fossil fuels as sources of usable energy, alternative energy has begun to look like an increasingly viable option. This study seeks to explore the potential of renewable energy use in the five villages of Union Council Battian in the Kotli Sattian tehsil. The examination is undertaken from the point of view of the community's energy requirements as well as human	Soofi Mumtaz Dr rehana Siddiqui Adil Ghayyur	PIDE		August 2008 The component to be undertaken by Dr .was completed in Aug, 2008

		development prospects. The potential of replicating the model in other parts of the country constitutes an underlying concern.				
	ii) Alternative Energy Potential in Rural Pakistan in the Overall Energy Mix	On the basis of the data analyzed for the above study (number 1), the potential for replicating the model of environment friendly renewable sources of energy proposed for Kotli Sattian tehsil will be examined with reference to the rest of rural Pakistan in keeping with sustainability considerations and variations in typography.	Soofi Mumtaz		Dec, 2009	
b. <u>Migration</u>	i) Regular versus Irregular Migration in a Security-Threatened Globalized World	Lack of education and employment opportunities constitute the major reasons for migration across international borders. States that not do allow legal migration of workers to their country for security reasons create an incentive for irregular migration. From a rights to employment and growth perspective, this study will seek to determine how migrant sending and receiving countries can get more of what they want without the sending countries reneging on their responsibilities or the receiving countries committing to a new stream of permanent migration. The study is expected to be undertaken in collaboration with scholars from other member countries under the tenth call for research proposals by SANEI on the intra/inter regional theme of migration.	Soofi Mumtaz and scholars from SANEI	SANEI (Expected)	Dec, 2010	
c. <u>Social Dynamics and Conflicts</u>	i)The economic Cost of Conflict and its Socio-demographic causes and Implication for Pakistan	Conflict, and violence related to conflict, is manifested in Pakistan in a number of spheres: ethnicity, sectarianism, religions, militancy, and nationalist movements. The social component of the larger study undertaken in Sindh, Balochistan, and the NWFP The Social Implications, of Conflict for Pakistan has been Completed. It examines the social drivers and impacts of this multi-faceted phenomenon on the basis of a sample survey and qualitative techniques such as	Soofi Mumtaz Dr usman Mustafa Consultation	British High commission		Completed Nov,2009

		focus Group discussions and Key information interviews.				
Natural resources	Water and Democracy	Access to clean water, along with the climate crisis , is the most crucial environmental issue of the 21 st century. The proposed study will explore plans that need to be instituted to avert the coming battle for the right to water. Hence, the need to see beyond borders to conserve and share this precious resource and access technology that helps in conserving through agriculture, infrastructure, and basic education.	Soofia Mumtaz	PIDE	Dec,2011	

7. Money, Banking and Financial Division

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCRIPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
<u>a. Monetary Policy and Inflation Dynamics</u>	i) Testing Money Multiplier Model for Pakistan	To examine the validity of “mechanistic” version of the money multiplier model for Pakistan.				
	ii) Impact of Monetary Policy on the Volatility of Stock Market in Pakistan	To addresses the linkages between the monetary policy and the stock market in Pakistan				
	iii) Inflation Monetary Policy and Stock Market Conditions	Examine the relationship between inflation, monetary policy and stock market conditions				
	iv) Inflation Dynamics in Pakistan: Evidence based on New Keynesian Phillips Curve	To explore whether or not the economic agents are forward – looking and does the New Keynesian Phillips Curve fit the Pakistani data well.				
	v) The First Mover: Monetary or Fiscal Policy?	The study aims to determine the sequence of changes in the monetary and fiscal policy to investigate which policy has been active				

		and to investigate how inflation is determined in different sequencing of policy regimes.				
	vi) Transmission of Monetary Policy Signals to Money Market, Bank Deposit and Lending rates.	The passage of changes in policy interest rate to other interest rates exhibit rigidity. The study focuses on examination of the effectiveness of monetary policy practiced.				
	vii) Modelling the Non Linear Behavior using LSTAR in Pakistan	Earlier studies show that path of inflation in Pakistan is non-linear. They use arbitrary threshold level. The purpose of this paper is to identify the non linearity in inflation path estimating real threshold level of inflation for Pakistan.				
	viii) Determinants of Food Inflation	Examine the determinants of rise in food inflation. Critically evaluate various policies which can affect food prices in the short run and long run.				

b. <u>Financial Institutions</u>	i) Analysis and Evaluating Behavior of Banking Institutions in Pakistan	In the light of current financial crises this study intends to analyze the financial strength of banks in Pakistan for the period 2000 to 2008.		PIDE		
	ii) Efficiency and Sustainability of Micro Finance Institutions in Pakistan	The Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are also financial institutions with a primary objective of making credit available to that segment of the population which has been ignored by the commercial banking system	Usman Ahmad	PIDE	Dec. 2009	
	iii) Cost Efficiency of Islamic Banking in Pakistan	The study intends to review the role of MFIs in providing credit to the segment of society mainly ignored by the commercial banking system; and study the efficiency of MFI(s) functioning in Pakistan.	Usman Ahmad	PIDE	June 2010	
	iv) Impact of Agricultural Loan on Farmers Income and Crop Productivities	The study aims to assess impact of Bank's initiative of different agricultural loaning; and calculate its impacts on farmer income, crop		PIDE		

		productivity and on overall economy.				
<u>c. Foreign Exchange Market</u>	i) What Determines Foreign Exchange Reserve? The Case of Pakistan	The main objective of this paper is to examine the determinants of foreign exchange reserves within the context of generalized monetary approach to the balance of payments.		PIDE		
	ii) Exchange Rate Misalignment and Growth	To identify the nature of misalignment of Exchange Rate in Pakistan, applying the behavioral equilibrium exchange rate (BEER) approach and to identify possible channels through which exchange rate misalignment influence growth		PIDE		
	iii) Exchange Rate Movements and Export Competitiveness.	To analyze the affect of exchange rate movements on export competitiveness in Pakistan and to assess volatility of exchange rate on exports in Pakistan	Uzma Zia	PIDE	March 2010	
<u>d. Stock Market</u>	i) Stock Market Liberalization in Pakistan: An analysis	To explore the characteristics of the Pakistani equity market particularly to examine the impact of liberalization measures		PIDE		

e. <u>PIDE Business Barometer</u>	i) Two issues of the “Business Barometer” published every year.					
	iii) Impact of foreign Aid on Economic Growth:	Examine the relationship between aid inflows and economic growth in the presence of trade, monetary and fiscal policies.	Dr Qayyum and Javid	PIDE	Nov 2010	
	iv) Overseas Migration and economic growth	Examine the impact of migration on economic growth and unemployment	Ummaina Arif, M. Javaid		July 2009	

8. Fiscal Policy

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCIPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
	i) Federal Budget 2009-10: An Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure	The federal budget 2009-10 is presented in a situation when the global finical crisis is affecting the national economy. The fiscal deficit for 2008-09 (including earthquake expenditure) as % of GDP remained at 4.4% (B.E) whereas it should be 4.2% according to Fiscal Policy Statement 2008-09. The objective of the study is to find out which components of expenditure & revenue causes the soaring in fiscal deficit.	Muhammad Ali Qasim and Fazal Husain	PIDE	Jan, 2010	
	ii) Public Expenditure on Health in Pakistan	Health is an important socio-economic but neglected sector in our country. The share of health expenditure as a percentage of GDP remains very low. This study examines the actual pattern of government spending on health by both Federal and Provincial governments.	Fazal Husain and Ayaz Ahmad	PIDE	Jan, 2010	

	iii) Public Expenditure on Education in Pakistan	In recent years it is increasingly being realized that economic growth is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for human development. Pakistan provides a good example of a country which has historically enjoyed a respectable GDP growth rate and yet failed to translate this positive development into a satisfactory level of human development. This study examines the actual pattern of government spending on Education by both Federal and Provincial governments.	Muhammad Ali Qasim and Mahmood Khalid	PIDE	Jan, 2010	
	iv) Fiscal Stance for Pakistan: A Historical Analysis	The objective of the study is to identify fiscal stance for various fiscal policy instruments, by checking the symmetries with respect to output and other cycles of major macro variables. Examine the structural relationship of the same would be identified in terms of automatic response and discretionary policy	Mahmood Khalid	PIDE	Feb. 2010	

	v) Fiscal Transmission for Pakistan	The study aims to identify a fiscal policy transmission mechanism for Pakistan under different fiscal policy instruments/budgetary components, for different time periods and regimes and also identify policy lags.	Mahmood Khalid	PIDE	April 2010	
	vi) Impact of Government Borrowing on Inflation	A low and stable inflation is the prerequisite for macroeconomic stability in the country. Certainly one of the objectives of monetary policy is to ensure price stability in order to accelerate economic growth. So there is a need to address the issue thoroughly and identify the key fiscal indicators of inflation in Pakistan. This paper is an attempt to identify the role of fiscal sector in explaining inflation in Pakistan.	Fazal Husain and Ayaz Ahmad	PIDE	June 2010	

9. Project Evaluation and Training Division

AREA	TITLE	BRIEF DISCRIPTION	RESEARCHERS	FUNDING	STATUS (DATE OF COMPLETION)	
					ON-GOING	COMPLETED
	i) WTO (Post Doha) and Regional Trade Agreements Opportunities and Perils for Pakistan's Agriculture.	To identify different constraints (SPS, AOA etc) face Agriculture's trade of Pakistan and to analyze Regional Trade Agreements which at the same time posses both opportunities and Perils.	Usman Mustafa , MirajUI Haq and Iftikhar Ahmad	PIDE		: June, 2009
	ii)Environmental Fiscal Reform in Abbottabad: Drinking Water	To promote sustainable economic development in Pakistan. Identify the tax structure which helps in conserving our environment. To estimate poverty and safe drinking water availability	Usman Mustafa , MirajUI Haq and Iftikhar Ahmad	PIDE/IUCN		June, 2009
	iii) An Analysis of the Economic Costs of Conflict and its Socio	To contribute a research-based	Usman Mustafa, G. M. Arif, and	British High Commission/ PIDE	Dec, 2009	

	Demographic Causes and Implications for Pakistan	discourse on conflict and violence and their causes in Pakistan which can enable policy formation and implementation through public/private partnerships, and be disseminated in a variety of ways including through the media	Sofia Mumtaz			
	iv)Impact of Agricultural Loan on Farmers Income and Crop Productivities	To assess impact of Bank's initiative of different agricultural loaning and to calculate its impacts on farmer income, crop productivity and on overall economy.	Syed Abdul Majid and Usman Mustafa	PIDE	Dec, 2010	
	v)Environmental Fiscal Reform in Abbottabad: Solid Waste Management	To promote sustainable economic development in Pakistan. Identify the tax structure which helps in conserving our environment. To estimate poverty, and	Usman Mustafa , MirajUI Haq and Iftikhar Ahmad	PIDE		September, 2009

		solid waste management				
	vi)Environmental Fiscal Reform in Abbottabad: Decentralization	To promote sustainable economic development in Pakistan. To review the decentralization process in Pakistan in general and specifically in Abbottabad. To recommend policy recommendation for an effective implementation of EFR.	Usman Mustafa	PIDE	Dec, 2009	
	vii)Environmental Fiscal Reform in Abbottabad: Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Conservation	To promote sustainable economic development in Pakistan. To review the decentralization process in Pakistan in general and specifically in Abbottabad. To recommend policy recommendation for an effective implementation of EFR.	Usman Mustafa	PIDE/IUCN	December, 2009	
	viii) Willingness to pay for solid waste management (A case study of district Abbottabad) UCN/PIDE/PIDE Project	To analysis House Holds, presumption, practices and their willingness to pay for solid waste management. How much they are willing	Usman Mustafa, Iftikhar Ahmad and Miraj ul Haq	IUCN/PIDE	Dec, 2009	

		to pay for improved solid waste management services?				
	ix) Public Demand for Safe Drinking Water (A case study of District Peshawar)	To analyze the gap between demand and supply for safe drinking water in district Peshawar. To measure HHs ability & their willingness to Pay (WTP) for improved water services and quality. To highlight issues and factors influencing WTP in different location (rural, urban) of the district. Propose policy recommendations.	Iftikhar Ahmad, Miraj ul Haq and Abdul Sattar	PIDE	Dec, 2009	
	x) Consumer Perception, practices Willingness to pay and Analysis of existing laws for safe Drinking Water in Pakistan.	To analyse the HH's perception and demand for safe drinking water and the role of existing laws in environmental conservation in Pak.	Usman Mustafa, Miraj ul Haq and Iftikhar Ahmad	PIDE/ IUCN		Oct, 2009