

DEVELOPMENT NEWS



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**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCES AND
TECHNOLOGY (NUST), ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN**

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ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

Development Studies was established at NUST School of Social Sciences and Humanities (S3H) in September 2016. The department offers MS in Development Studies program to cultivate a class of development sector professionals, specialists and activists capable of playing a role in Pakistan's development and future. This program aims to train students in a wide range of disciplines, as is needed to comprehensively analyze and sustain social development: sociology, economics, politics, planning and environmental studies. This program also serves as an invaluable networking opportunity for aspiring and practicing professionals.

Eminent faculty/subject-experts are involved in collaborative classes and guest lectures in order to guide students towards S3H-industry partnerships with leading local and international NGOs and policy-making institutions.



RESEARCH GROUPS

Dedicated research groups have been created for the various departments of Development Studies namely

- Social Work and Community Development
- Development and Climate Change
- Peace and Conflict Development

Social Work and Community Development (SWCD) Research Group

Social Work and Community Development (SWCD) research group covers a wide range of topics, reviewing significant developments and providing a forum for cutting-edge debates about theory and practice. This unique research group aimed at students, and researchers with an interest in Disaster preparedness (Local institutions and Schools), Vulnerability and Resilience, Mitigation, Social Adaptation, Civil Society and NGOs, Public Health in Emergencies, Effectiveness and Impacts analysis of the International Development Assistance, Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), Culture and Public Management, Rural Left Behind Population and Rural Education, Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods (EFSL), Development Interventions, and Agrarian Change. Furthermore social transformation in Social Policy Pertaining to Poverty, Inequality, and Social Inclusion/Exclusion. The SWCD also focus on Participatory Development, Power and Social control, Women Empowerment, Social Mobilization, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, Inclusive Growth and Social Investment, Integration of Social and Economic Policies, Poverty and Inequality, Equal Distribution of Wealth.

SWCD has an interdisciplinary team with multidimensional professional experience. The members of SWCD group are;

Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad Shah (Ph.D COHD-CAU, China)

Ms. Maheen Zahra (MSc University of Oxford, UK)

Mrs. Sheeba Farooq (MSc University of Reading, U.K)

Development and Climate Change (DCC)

Development and Climate Change (research group) is set-up to address contemporary challenges in the development sector, importantly from climate change prospective. As, development and environment interact in powerful ways, a series of research projects are underway by individual researchers at the department to investigate national and transnational development challenges to development e.g., disasters, forced migration and diasporas; socio-economic and politico-cultural dynamics, elite capture (process & resources), mitigating strategies and poverty aspects. Furthermore, investigating intensively the main causes of environmental degradation, and climate change threats to humans, economy and environment itself, similarly the adoptive techniques to the environmental problems (resilience and conservation).

DCC Research Group has an interdisciplinary team.

Members of the group are:

Dr. Zafar Mahmood (PhD Columbia, USA)

Dr. Umer Khayyam (PhD Muenster, Germany)

Development , Peace and Conflict (DPC)

Security is a basic human need. The state provides a peaceful society, and an environment free from internal and external threats. In this endeavor, NUST takes it as a challenge to produce such quality graduates with the aim and concern to propose and facilitate state institutions, as academicians, researchers, analysts and development practitioners. As well, maximum strengthening of the social contract between the local masses and the state. Moreover, through their intellectual input, NUST graduates ensure economic, environmental and political security. Our graduates are fully mindful and attentive to the complexities of social, economic, and political development in the Pakistani context, and the development challenges of the new global security paradigm where internal and external dimensions of security are important, simultaneously.

DCC Research Group has an interdisciplinary team. Members of the group are:

Mrs. Fariha Tahir (MS Middlesex University)

Dr. Umer Khayyam (PhD Muenster, Germany)

FACULTY

UMER KHAYYAM PhD

(Head of Department - HEC PhD Approved Supervisor)

Dr. Umer Khayyam is an HEC Approved PhD Supervisor and has vast experience in the field of Development Studies which includes Theory, Policy and Practice along with a major focus on Climate Change. Dr. Umer Khayyam did his PhD from University of Münster, Germany. Before PhD, he did MS in Management of Non-Profit Organizations from Osnabrück, Germany and M.Sc. in Development Studies from COMSATS University, Abbottabad Campus. He has working experience of over 4 years with PERRA, Mercy Corps International & UNCCD.

Dr. Umer Khayyam is currently working as the Head for Department of Development Studies, NUST. Entire faculty and student body is honored to have him as the Head of Department.



FARIHA TAHIR

Mrs. Fariha Tahir is a development practitioner in the field of social development, since 1996. She is an academician, consultant, and honorary C.E.O of an NGO named Rehmat Ali Community Development Organization, since 2010. She is currently working as a lecturer at the Department of Development Studies, NUST. She holds a vast experience of working as a project consultant on different community based projects funded by local, national and international donor organizations. Her research endeavours and work experience also includes; rural multidimensional poverty alleviation through skill enhancement and gender empowerment.

Mrs. Fariha's research interests include non-traditional security issues. She is working on a research executing a critical evaluation of fundamental rights that are guaranteed by the 1973 constitution. In parallel to her academic pursuits, she is pursuing her LLB.



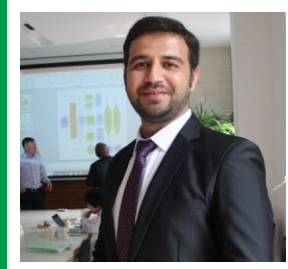
SHEEBA FAROOQ

Mrs. Sheeba Farooq is a development practitioner with over ten years of work experience in the development sector and academia. She has a vast experience of working as a Research Officer at a Think tank named as Centre for Policy Studies where she drafted policy briefs on social development with a focus on the centre's thematic areas such as food security, water governance and sustainable development to create better awareness. Her work at Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund included the initiation of Livelihood Enhancement project for creating income generation opportunities for the poor and marginalized communities of Punjab. She also conducted need assessment exercises with the beneficiaries ensuring social inclusion and organized Skill Development trainings. She is currently working as a Lecturer at Department of Development Studies, NUST Islamabad.



ASHFAQ AHMAD SHAH (PhD)

A researcher with multidimensional professional with over 5 years of experience in Emergency Response Management expertise in Monitoring & Evaluation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, and conflict contexts in the continuum from emergency to development in Pakistan. Capable of integrating in a multidisciplinary, challenging and highly volatile environment. Mr. Shah is working as an Assistant Professor at S3H, NUST Islamabad. His areas of expertise are Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction, Vulnerability and Resilience, Capacity Building, Climate Change, School Emergency Preparedness, Assessments, Planning & Implementation, Reporting and Operational Management. He also remained involved in Emergencies and Early Recovery, Shelter, Education, Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Food Security & Livelihood programs with multiple donor organizations.



MAHEEN ZAHRA

Ms. Maheen Zahra specialized in Comparative Education Policy, Poverty and Inequality as well as Social Policy Analysis. She completed her MSc in Comparative Social Policy at St. Antony's College, University of Oxford, in 2017. Prior to that, she graduated with a BA in Social Research and Public Policy, and a concentration in English Literature. As part of her undergraduate program, Maheen has studied in Florence, London, New York, Istanbul, and other locations. Ms. Maheen's research interests include development policy, education, poverty, and inequality. In her spare time, she enjoys reading (and collecting) books on culture, history, and welfare. She is currently working as a Lecturer at Department of Development Studies, NUST Islamabad.



PUBLICATIONS

- 1) Khayyam, U. & E. Inamullah (2018). Socio-Cultural Dynamics and Their Relation with the Participatory Development in the Pashtun Tribal Society of Pakistan. TRAMES Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences, 22(72/67).
- 2) Bano, T. & U. Khayyam (2018). China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and Apparent Socio-Cultural Transformations in Hunza valley, Gilgit-Baltistan Pakistan. Transylvanian Review, 26(26). pp. 6669-77.
- 3) Khayyam, U., S. Shah & F. Tahir (2018). Pakistan's Counter-Terrorism Narrative and Non-Traditional (Holistic) Security Paradigm with Civic Engagement. NUST Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities-NJSSH, 4(1), pp. 39-60.
- 4) Shah, S. I. A., Zhou, J., & Shah, A. A. (2019). Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) practices in smallholder agriculture; emerging evidence from rural Pakistan. Journal of Cleaner Production.
- 5) Shah, A. A., Shaw, R., Ye, J., Abid, M., Amir, S. M., Pervez, A. K., & Naz, S. (2018). Current capacities, preparedness and needs of local institutions in dealing with disaster risk reduction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction.
- 6) Naz, Shaista., Khan, N. P., Afsar, Naveed., Shah, A. A., (2018). Women's Participation and Constraints in Livestock Management: A Case of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province Pakistan. Retrieved from <http://researcherslinks.com/current-issues/Womens-Participation-and-Constraints-in-Livestock-Management-A-Case-of-Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa-Province-Pakistan/14/1/1829#IRRacUWoi4RZquwX.99>
- 7) Karmaoui, Ahmed., Zerouali, Siham., Shah, A. A., (2019). Ecosystem Services-Climate-Health Associations: Water-Climate-Leishmaniasis Nexus in an Endemic Focus of Zoonotic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis. Retrieved from <https://www.igi-global.com/chapter/ecosystem-services-climate-health-associations/223767>

CONFERENCE PAPER

Esteemed faculty of DS department presented a conference paper titled, "Towards a responsible media in Pakistan: A Paradigm of accountability" in the international conference organized by Hanns Seidel Foundation in collaboration with University of Peshawar from 26-27th November 2018.

Authors: Mrs. Fariha Tahir from Development Studies Department and
Ms. Ayesha Nazuk from Economics Department



ASIA PACIFIC YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM (APYE) PROGRAMME

Namrah Ali, student of MS Development Studies (2k17) at the School of Social Sciences & Humanities NUST was selected as partially funded delegate to attend Asia Pacific Youth Exchange program in collaboration with UNDP Thailand and Urban Youth Academy. She attended the program held from 8 to 20 July, 2018 at United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok, Thailand. Asia Pacific Youth Exchange (APYE) is a regional youth programme, which responds to the global needs of actively engaging youth in localized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiatives and take actions through Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship. The program consists of three major components including Leadership and Development Training, Local Immersion and Youth Symposium.

Namrah was the only delegate selected from Pakistan and represented the country at International level. She attended the 3 day workshop which aimed to improve design thinking and social entrepreneurship skills and enhance the role of youth in achieving SDGs.

Under Local Immersion, Namrah stayed for 6 days at Bang Sra Kaow (BSO). It gave her the opportunity to engage with community to develop a deeper understanding of existing development challenges on the ground in relation to the SDGs. She was the group leader of Team BSO 4 who focused on SDG 8 and 11 and made proper concept paper in alignment with SDGs to enhance solutions for existing challenges in the local communities, with customized agenda and focus to best utilized their skills trained on teamwork and social entrepreneurship. On final day of local immersion, Namrah with her team presented the idea before the local community and got their final approval.



Under Youth symposium, the participants showcased their social project outputs developed during Local Immersion to the plenary. The symposium also featured mentoring sessions for each SDG team lead by key development partners and specialists in related areas. Namrah on behalf of her team BSO 4, presented the project proposal in front of UNDP Thailand and Urban youth academy officials. Project proposal focused on promoting local tourism in order to tackle issue of ageing community and youth migrating to cities for better economic and educational opportunities.

On the closing day, Namrah was presented with the certificate for participation in the APYE and the judges' panel appreciated the project idea and group effort.



INTERNSHIP PARTNERS

Social Work and Community Development

- **Ms. Sobia Siddique** interned at Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP) where she worked on PCP's on-going projects with UNDP and G2A. She was part of the Philanthropy Support Services and Communication department.
- **Ms. Namrah Ali** interned at Pakistan Tourism Development Cooperation where she was responsible for Report Writing and arranged various events in collaboration with SOS village to raise tourism awareness among youth.
- **Ms. Ayesha Majid** interned at Institute of Rural Management (IRM) where she worked on Innovative Business Proposal for helping IRM trainees mobile application and compiled PRP quarterly report.
- **Ms. Faiza Asif** interned at International Medical Corps where she helped in planning and implementation of GBV project components, GBV service needs identification and worked with the M&E officer to collect, analyze and report data related to program activities.

Development and Climate Change

- **Ms. Tehzeeb Bano** interned at Pakistan Institute of Development Economics where she worked on the critical issues of Food Security and Development.
- **Mr. Ruhaan Abdullah and Mr. Saddam Hussain** interned at GIS Lab Forest Department, Lahore where he got the basic information and worked on the Operationalization of the Avcc 1.0.0 Software.
- **Ms. Rida Bano** interned at Institute of Peace and Diplomatic Studies (COMSATS) where she was responsible for working on various research articles and did research on the Environmental sector reports of Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
- **Mr. Abdul Ahad Karim** worked at Orenda Project, Islamabad. He led a team of 19 people to implement projects in ground for institutional fund raising. Also worked on proposal development, defining project ICPI's, monitoring and evaluation donor reporting (financial plus narrative)

Development, Peace and Conflict

- **Ms. Mehak Shahzad** worked at Mehrban Foundation, Lahore where she organized various School Teacher Training Programmes, Community Development and Awareness programs on Children's Education.
- **Ms. Sajida Zia** interned at Institute of Peace and Diplomatic Studies where she worked on the Directory of Diplomatic missions and development organizations. Did multiple research articles and book reviews.
- **Mr. Nayyar Abbas** interned at National Assembly Secretariat (Project Management Unit) where he was part of various trainings at PIPS, worked at SDG's Secretariat and took different operational works in National Assembly.



EVENT UPDATES

Breast Cancer Awareness Session

Pakistan has the highest rate of breast cancer in ASIA. 1 in every 9 women in Pakistan suffer from it which make approximately 9.8 million at the risk of breast cancer. Majority of the deaths occurs because the cases are not diagnosed on time due to lack of awareness and stigmas attached to talking about a woman's body and health. For contributing our share to alleviate the suffering of the victims, survivors and their families, students from the Social Work stream, MS Development Studies played their role in an on-going effort to spread awareness about Breast Cancer under the supervision of Dr. Ume Laila Shah. For this purpose, Dr Uzma Qasim (a renowned oncologist from Shifa International Hospital) was invited along with a breast cancer survivor to share her story about how she coped with this life threatening disease. Pink Ribbon sponsored the event and provided ribbons, pamphlets and newsletters for raising awareness.

Pink Ribbon Pakistan, was founded in 2004 with the aim to reduce breast cancer mortality in the country by creating widespread awareness through community engagement on prevention, early detection and increased access to treatment. It is a non-funded, self-sustained campaign, mostly supported by contributions through public philanthropy and driven by a large number of volunteers all over the country.



Climate Change and Development

Guest lecture delivered by Prof. Dr. Rehana Siddiqui to the students of Development Studies, Batch 2017. This lecture was part of a series of talk under the title "Understanding Pakistan" with a major focus on Climate Change and Development. Dr Rehana is well known researcher and climate change specialist. It was an honour to have her at S3H as she shared her valuable knowledge and views on Climate Change and its effect on turning development into underdevelopment with special reference to Pakistan.

Humanitarian Coordination and Response System

Mr. Hussain Ullah (Head of Emergency Response and Preparedness Unit at United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) from UNOCHA, Pakistan delivered a guest lecture on "Humanitarian Coordination and response system".

The lecture threw light on different types of the disaster management tools and techniques as well as international response in the time of disasters. Mr. Hussain talked about the effectiveness of humanitarian aid and discussed various working parameters of UNOCHA. On other hand, he told the students of their working experience in flood conditions of Pakistan back in 2010 and shared the conditions of IDP's in Pakistan in the time of militancy, thus giving an overview of UNOCHA work in the field.



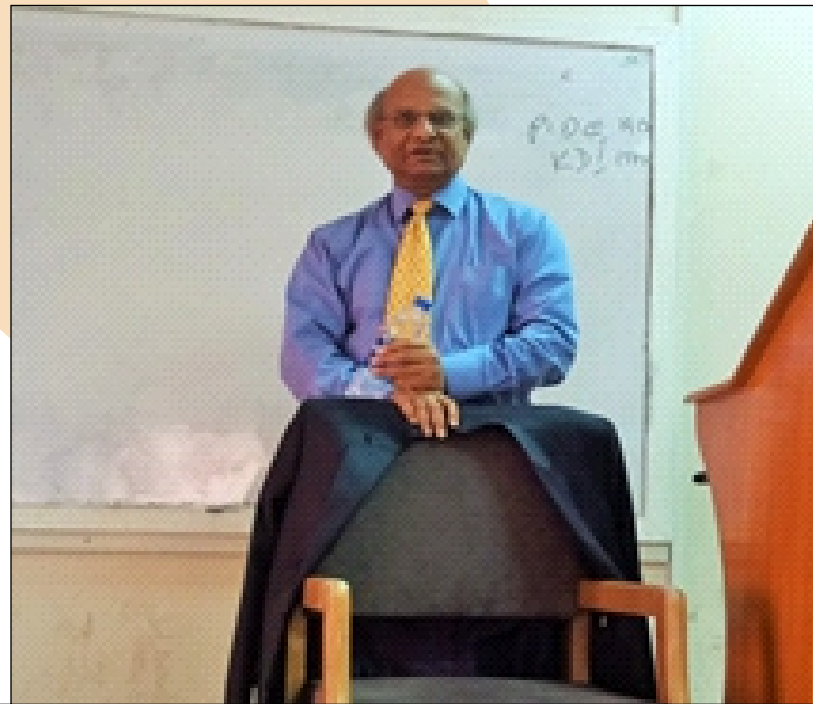
Governance, Conflict and Development Challenges of Pakistan

An engaging, highly informative guest lecture delivered by the Veteran Journalist, Mr Sohail Chaudhary, Resident Editor Daily Pakistan. Entire discussion revolved around 'Governance, Conflict and Development Challenges of Pakistan' in part of the series "Understanding Pakistan". Mr. Sohail Chaudhary holds vast experience in conflict reporting, foreign affairs and post 9/11 crisis faced by Pakistan as a state.



Challenges of Human and Social Capital Development for Sustainable Economic Growth

An interactive and a highly knowledgeable session organized for the students of Development Studies. This session was headed by the renowned economist Dr Ashfaque Hasan Khan. He is Dean and Principal at School of Social Sciences and Humanities, NUST. Also, a member of Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (EAC). Topic of the discussion focused on 'Challenges of Human and Social Capital Development for Sustainable Economic Growth in Pakistan'.

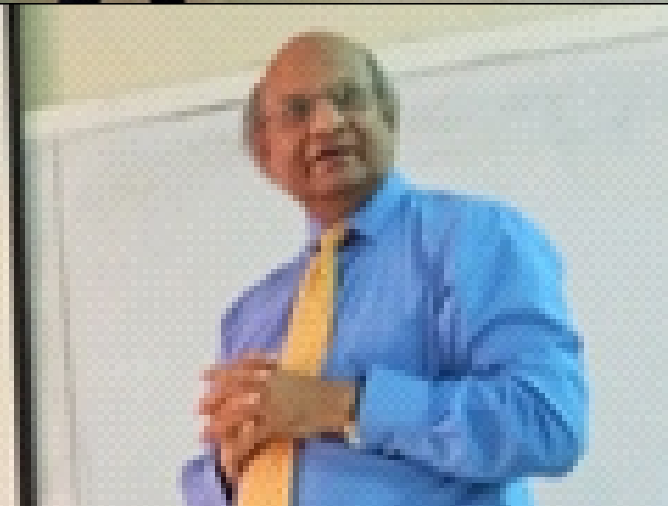
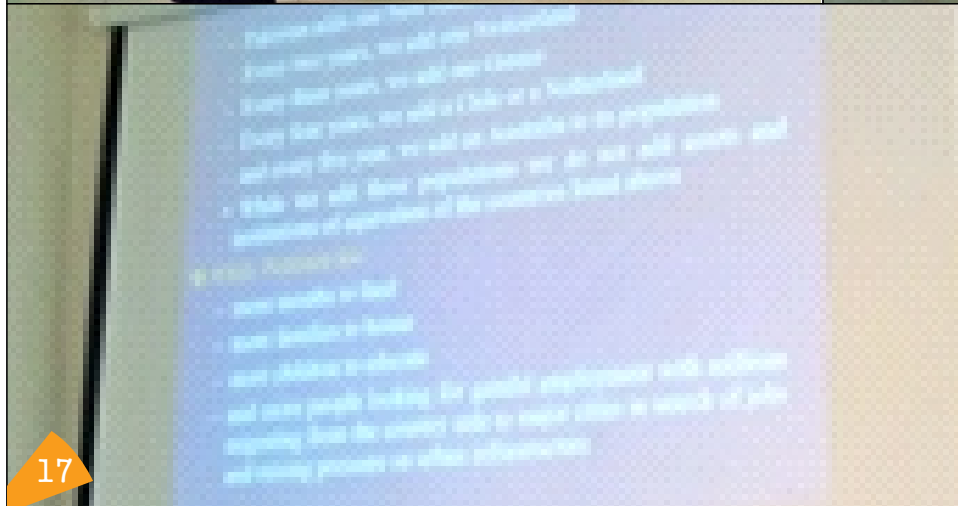
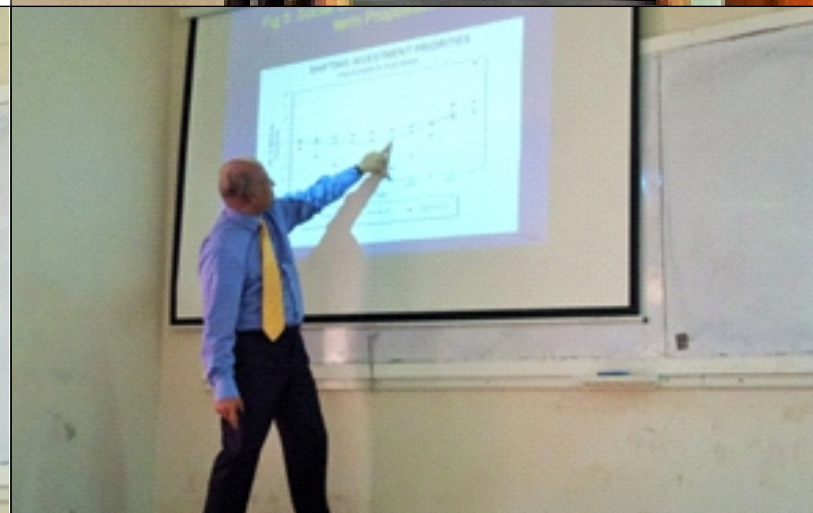
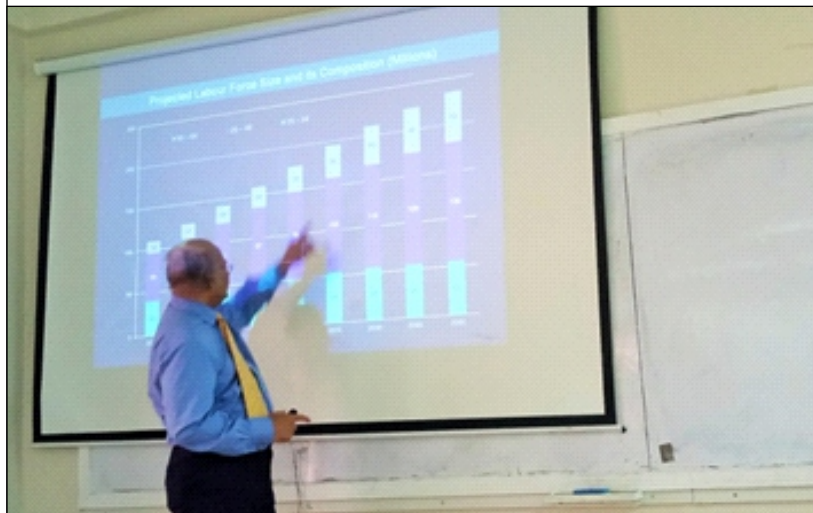


Bringing Social Change through Social Media

Mr. Salman Nasir (Lecturer Mass Communication Department, S3H-NUST) shared his valuable knowledge with the students of MSDS, Batch 2018 in the form of a motivational lecture on "Bringing Social Change through Social Media". This session took place on 22nd Nov 2018.

In his lively talk, he emphasized on vitality of social change in order to bring the required mental change that our society yearns and how tactful use of social media can induce social change. He further focused on importance of unbiased analysis of situation before developing opinions to cater the complexity of today's society. The tip for reaching masses is 'Positivism gains more attraction than negativity' but society is always reliant on critics to further polish itself. One must also be prepared to deal with repercussions of criticism.

"After understanding the context where the social change is required, you must devise a smart approach", in this regard he shared numerous effective campaigns such as 'Meena', 'Know your lemons', 'ALS Ice Bucket Challenge' etc and the subsequent importance of infographics and sufficient content generation to ace such campaigns.



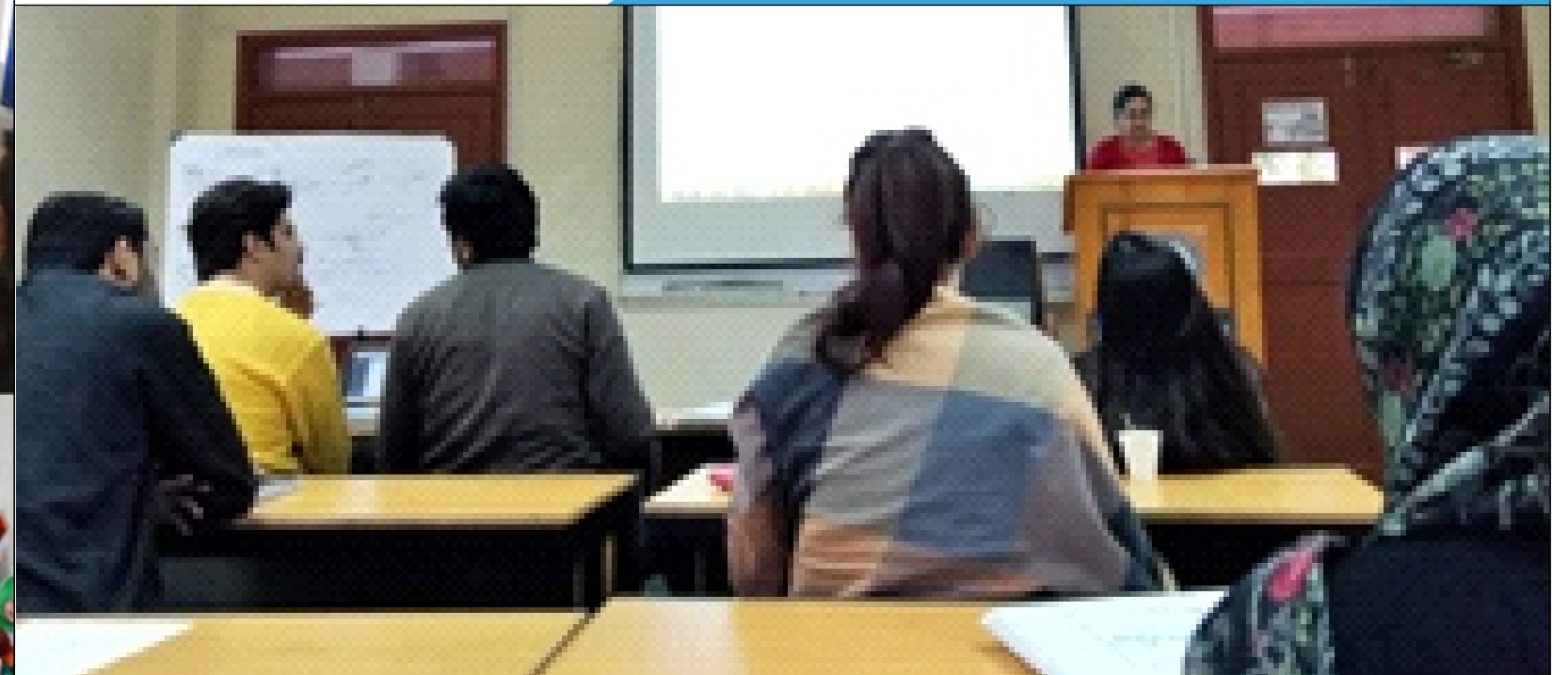
Pakistan Alliance for Girls Education's ED Guest Lecture

Ms. Fajer Rabia Pasha, Executive Director Pakistan Alliance for Girls Education (PAGE), gave a guest lecture on "Gender and Education" to MSDS students. Ms. Fajer shared her practical experience and discussed various issues regarding girls education in Pakistan. She also encouraged female students for pursuing their studies and guided them about future work. We are thankful to her for giving us her precious time.



Academic Writing Workshop

Three highly informative sessions of Academic Writing Workshop headed by Ms. Maheen Zahra took place every Friday from 9th – 23rd Nov 2018. This workshop was exclusively designed to help the students of Development Studies with their thesis work. It laid focus on critical reading, reporting and responding to literature, outlining and editing.



ARTICLES

Ensuring Sustainable Development: Environment is the key

Lesson in Environmental Protection of China

Ambassador (Retired) Syed Hasan Javed

(Director Chinese Study Center, S3H NUST)

No country has ever confronted the issues of Environment Protection as indeed China has, but at the same time, no country has done and continues doing more to promote Environment Protection and control pollution than China. Environment Protection is one of China's basic national policies. China is following a multi-pronged, multi-phased and multi-faceted Strategy to mitigate the effects of development's damages to Environment. China's efforts are not only directed to protect Nature but lend a helping hand to nature to help itself. China has adopted short, medium and long term plan to achieve the objectives of its Environment Protection. China's cabinet released on 3rd July, 2018 a three-year action plan on air pollution control, solidifying a timetable and roadmap for improving air quality. Economic, legal, technological, and administrative means will be adopted in a coordinated, methodical and targeted manner to "win the battle for blue skies," according to the plan released by the State Council. By 2020, emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide should drop by more than 15 percent compared with 2015 levels, while cities which fail to meet the requirement of PM2.5 density should see their density of PM 2.5, a key indicator of air pollution, fall by more than 18 percent from 2015 level, the plan said. Cities at prefecture level and above should see the number of good-air days reach 80 percent annually and the percentage of heavily polluted days decrease by more than 25 percent from 2015 levels. China accomplished all the major tasks of its five-year clean air action plan in 2017, but challenges remain.

China takes a long term view of preserving Nature and its bounties for future generation. Some of the measures are for example: China has reduced the use of Coal in power generation; polluting industries were cancelled, while some polluting industries were shut down. In 2001, China initiated a "Green Wall of China" project. It is a project to create a 2,800-mile (4,500 km) "green belt" to hold back the encroaching desert by means of massive tree plantation, desert reclamation, protection of vegetation, farm subsidies and conversion of farmland to forest, building out the water infrastructure and increased regulation, closure of Coal mines and Steel Factories.

China re-claiming desert under a 50-year Program



China's Green Great Wall



China has taken coordinated measures to clean up Marine pollution, Water and Soil degradation too. China has ratified the Kyoto Protocol. It is the global leader in producing Clean Renewable Energy. On the international level, China, while making great efforts to protect its own environment, has taken an actively strives to promote international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, and carries out its international obligations. President Xi Jinping's speech during the opening ceremonies of the 21st session of Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) in December 2015, urged countries to "reject the narrow-minded mentality of a zero-sum game" in favor of win-win cooperation. China is a signatory to Paris Agreement by 174 countries at the United Nations. While the international financial community has been debating definitions and corrective measures, China is moving full speed ahead to secure its future by implementing the required Environment Protection measures.

The total area of new forests created in China stood at 7.36 million hectares last year, up 8.46 percent, a report dated 11 March, 2018. The growth was partly attributed to public participation in voluntary tree planting, according to the report from the National Afforestation Committee. Last year, the committee approved internet-based tree planting in Beijing, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Anhui and Shaanxi provinces to allow easy participation in the greening process based on information technology. Local governments have also sought new ways to encourage public participation, including the creation of themed or memorial forests. China has raised "ecological construction" to an unprecedented level over the past few years, with afforestation one of its important projects in this regard. The country aims to expand its forest coverage ratio to more than 23 percent by 2020 to combat climate change and soil erosion, up from 21.7 percent in 2015.

Nursery Plants For Green Great Wall



People plant trees in Linze County, northwest China's Gansu Province, March 15, 2018. Trees are planted in desert area in Linze County, to prevent sandstorm and improve ecosystem. Courtesy: (Xinhua/Fan Peishen)

The Chinese government believes that, by 2050, with the help of 'Green Great Wall Project', it can restore most desert land back to forest. Currently, China's deserts occupy a third of its total area. The project is possibly the largest ecological project in human history. Billions of trees are meant to be planted in Phases under this epic Program. China is now the world leader in energy conservation and the use of Green and renewable energy. China is fast moving toward a low-carbon global economy in this century, enhancing transparency to build trust, and robust financial support to help developing countries adapt, while the current Administration in the United States has backed out from President Obama's commitments on reduction in Carbon emissions at home and combating Climate change globally.

In efforts to ensure low carbon emissions, China on the other hand closed down hundreds of its Coal mines, Steel, Aluminum and Copper factories. President Xi Jin ping is an ardent believer in an ecologically balanced society for ensuring prosperity for the future generation. Both the 12th Five Year Plan from 2012, and the 13th Five Year Plan from 2016 have aimed cut dramatically carbon emissions. Under President Xi Jinping's leadership, China has been proactively enforcing compliance for companies. Since President Donald Trump's announcement that the United States would withdraw from the Paris Accord, China has come to occupy a global leadership position, by re-affirming that it will still stand by its commitments. China's sincere efforts to promote "green financing" will definitely ensure the success of implementing the Paris agreement. The World Bank study estimates that PM2.5 was responsible for economic losses of \$5 trillion worldwide in 2013. Moreover, 5.5 million people died of diseases related to air pollution indoors and outdoors in 2013, according to the World Health Organization.

China launched a Carbon emissions trading system for the power generation industry in December 2017, for the construction of the Carbon market across the nation in stages. China's carbon intensity declined with carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP cut by 46 percent between 2005 and 2017. Since 2013, China marks the third day of National Energy Efficiency Promotion Week in June every year as National Low-carbon Day. In addition, the Chinese government supports initiative of enterprises and the general public, effectively improving the awareness and action abilities of society as a whole in tackling climate change and low carbon development. Public awareness is created of such activities considered low-carbon including walking, taking the subway or riding a bike and selling secondhand goods can be converted into virtual "green energy" in the "Ant Forest" scheme on the Alipay platform. When enough "green energy" is earned, public service organizations will plant a real tree in areas such as the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Green finance is a strategic priority for the global community. Other Governments should also take the lead in creating the policy and regulatory environment for attracting private capital in Green Projects. In December, 2015, the People's Bank of China launched the catalogue of green bonds. China now accounts for more than 50 percent of the world's green bond market. China has also undertaken the development of a Green Building Energy Efficiency Fund. China is also in the process of creating the world's largest carbon exchange. China has indeed emerged as the global role Model in Environment Protection and, Renewable Energy and Green Finance through Innovation and Commitment. China has unveiled a guideline to comprehensively enhance ecological and environmental protection and win the battle against pollution of air, water and soil. The guideline, published on 24 June, 2018 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the State Council, includes preventive measures to achieve control over pollution by 2020 and beyond. It suggests a three-year plan to fight air pollution in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, and the Yangtze River Delta. By 2020, cities with low air quality standards are targeted to achieve density of PM2.5, a fall of at least 18 percent from 2015 levels, while the mid-level cities will witness the good-air days of 80 percent annually.

China's newly installed wind power capacity reached a record high in 2015 amid increasing efforts from the government to boost clean energy. The new wind power capacity jumped to 32.97 gigawatts last year, more than 60 percent higher than 2014, the National Energy Administration (NEA) said on Tuesday. Wind power generated 186.3 terawatt hour of electricity in 2015, or 3.3 percent of the country's total electric energy production, data showed. Promoting non-fossil energy including wind power, China is in the middle of an energy revolution to power its economy in a cleaner and sustainable manner. The government aims to lift the proportion of non-fossil fuels in energy consumption to 20 percent by 2030 from present around 11 percent. China's energy mix is currently dominated by coal. However, the NEA

warned of the suspension of wind farms in Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Jilin. The phenomenon occurs in the early stage of wind power capacity construction due to the mismatching of new installation and local power grid.

I am a frequent Visitor to People's Republic of China and each time I feel the situation is getting better. I always feel fresher each time. I have also travelled to other Cities in China in addition to Capital Beijing, where the situation has also shown incremental improvements. The blue sky is staging come back and with greater frequency on more days. In 2014 China amended its protection laws to help fight pollution and reverse environmental damage in the country. China has increased environmental regulations and a build-up of pollutant treatment infrastructure which have caused improvements in many areas. The Chinese government began implementing a Five-year US\$277 billion plan to address the Air Pollution issue in 2012. The focus region for the Clean-up is the Northern Region, as the government aimed to reduce air emissions by 25 percent by 2017, compared with 2012 levels. Already in some Cities, there is reduction by half the Air pollution level, which is indeed a great achievement. Winter controls over industrial production, such as the temporary shutdowns of highly polluting factories; changes in energy consumption patterns, like shifting to clean energy for heating; and development of new energy vehicles, have all led to improved air quality. Concentrations of PM2.5—the tiny particles that pose the greatest health risks plunged by 39.6 percent in 2017 from 2013 levels in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, and the air quality in the Pearl River Delta has met national standards three years in a row, according to the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides should drop at least 15 percent from 2015 levels, while chemical oxygen demand and emission of ammonia nitrogen should decrease by over 10 percent, according to the plan. For water quality improvement, the country will continue to implement the action plan on fighting water pollution as well as the systems of river and lake chiefs. China aims to see over 70 percent of its surface water to be drinkable by 2020, while the share of polluted surface water should be controlled within five percent. Meanwhile, about 70 percent of the country's offshore area water should be of good quality. To address soil pollution, China will comprehensively implement the action plan with specific measures taken to control soil pollution and restore polluted soil, promote classified disposal of waste and enhance prevention and control of solid waste pollution. By 2020, about 90 percent of the polluted farmland can be utilized safely while over 90 percent of the contaminated land will be able to be used safely, according to the guideline.

Ambassador Syed Hasan Javed was Pakistan's Ambassador in Germany, Singapore and Mauritius. He spent a decade in China and is an Author of several books. He retired in December 2015. He is currently Director of Chinese Studies Centre in National University of Science and Technology, Islamabad.

How Hemp Paper can save the environment?

Why use up the forests which were centuries in the making and the mines which required ages to lay down, if we can get the equivalent of forest and mineral products in the annual growth of the hemp fields?" – Henry Ford

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a new agenda and a universal set of goals that must be achieved over the next 15 years. Alongside, the most consistent debate addresses the issue of the production of paper and illustrates its serious repercussions towards the environment. The enormous benefits of paper are well renowned and it is extensively used daily for various purposes to an extent that it is nearly impossible to imagine the replacement of paper. Yet, around the world, there are growing global calls for the immediate protection of our environment. It is important to note that the mills produce about 400 million tons of paper per year. According to the Statistic Portal, the global production of paper and cardboard stood at approximately 407 million metric tons in 2014.

Today, many industries are rigorously initiating policies and looking for a more sustainable and eco-friendly process to ameliorate the environment from the perils of paper production which led growing attention towards hemp as an option. The most contested and conspicuous debate resonates soon as one talks about hemp. Despite its eco-friendly nature, hemp is still not allowed for widespread cultivation in many countries. It is important to note that Hemp has been grown throughout the world for centuries and the properties of hemp have been known to mankind for a very long time, but its benefits to the environment have just been realized in recent years. This *Cannabis sativa* plant species is the most versatile crop on the planet with its ability to produce industrial as well as commercial items including paper, textiles, clothing, biodegradable plastics, paint, insulation, biofuel, food, and animal feed.

Why hemp paper?

- 40% of the world's commercially cut timber is used for the production of paper.
- Hemp as a low lignin content compared to wood can be turned to pulp faster and does not need chlorine bleaching, which is used in traditional paper mills.
- Moreover, each hemp paper can be recycled up to 7 or 8 times, as compared to only 3 for the tree-based paper. Today in some parts of the world it is used as index cards, corrugated cardboard, and newsprint, cigarettes paper and currency (so on).
- Hemp has a higher concentration of cellulose than wood, the principal ingredient in paper, thus, saving up to 85% cellulose content. Trees are made up of only 30% cellulose, requiring the use of toxic chemicals to remove the other 70%.
- It discourages deforestation which is a worldwide environmental problem that is destroying ecosystems and causing species to go extinct. While it takes years for a tree to grow, a crop of hemp can be grown within a few months. Hence, about one acre of hemp can produce as much paper annually as 4 acres of trees.

Why Hemp is better for the Environment?

- It's used to make Biodegradable Plastics. Hemp-based plastics are 100% biodegradable.
- It reduces Air pollution. Hemp is naturally resistant to pests, therefore, it doesn't require pesticides and herbicides to be sprayed. Moreover during its growth hemp naturally contributes a high level of oxygen to the atmosphere- between 20 and 40% - which in turn lessen the unwanted effects of global warming, acid rain and the depletion in the ozone layer on the environment.
- Hemp Plants Provide an incredible source of Energy.
- Kudos to the Chinese inventor for paper, which was a relatively simple process that sustained till the 1800s that led further initiation to what would later become a part of our environmental sustainability crisis. Over 30 million acres of forest are destroyed annually. The vicious cycle of paper is damaging the environment from the beginning (deforestation) to end (emitting carbon dioxide in the atmosphere).

To conclude, there are many sustainable developmental approaches towards the hemp paper production to protect environment yet industrial hemp has a long vexed path ahead. It requires higher educational institutions, state/governments, local communities, non-profits, and the hemp industry to collaboratively look its environmental benefits in order to rebel from the paper that requires deforestation. Hemp Paper Production will be vital in the process to save the environment that can lead to a cleaner and greener planet for the next generation.

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SDG Goal 11 and Pakistan

Goal 11 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals put the focus on the core point of creating sustainable cities and communities by 2030. This goal urges the governments around the world to make cities and the residing human settlements in them inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The other components of this goal include ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, up gradation of slum settlements, building a comprehensive and environment-friendly public transport system, the building of green spaces for women and children and ensuring access towards these. There is also a provision to protect and preserve cultural and natural heritage present in the cities in the wake of rapid urbanization.

Pakistan, with a population of over 200 million, seems to be far behind in implementing this particular SDG goal. Reasons include flawed policymaking, non-availability of master plans for a city, single-minded focus on urbanization etc. Every major city in Pakistan, be it Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Faisalabad is divided unevenly in terms of settled and unsettled

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population. Slums are present in remote corners of the cities, occupying prime land of the state. Unregistered housing societies are thriving with each passing day. Migration from rural to urban areas is putting a heavy burden on the resources available in the cities. Almost every city of Pakistan, the master plan is given non-serious attention by policymakers. Even Islamabad, the most model city of Pakistan, has its master plan continuously altered over time. The only viable public transport system, the Bus Rapid Transit System, is available in Lahore, Islamabad/Rawalpindi, and Multan, while it is being built at a slow pace and higher cost in Peshawar and Karachi. The Orange Line Metro Train Project in Lahore has seriously damaged the many archeological sites that come along its route. The public parks are present in major cities of Pakistan but the concept of easy access of women and children is nullified as most of the times these places are occupied by men who are just sitting their idly. If any student of development studies wants to find out the reasons behind such mess, Dr. Ishrat Hussain's 2014 keynote address "Urbanization in Pakistan" is a worthy reading which will help understand the grass-root problems being occurred in the process of urbanization. In conclusion, the government of Pakistan needs to overcome its shortcomings in policymaking and set a proper direction and benchmark in order to meet up this Sustainable Development Goal.

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A CRITIQUE ON THE SDGs: INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

It is an innate quality of human beings that they want to strive for better. Better food, better clothes, better anything they can possibly improve. This concept of betterment is what actually transformed into the idea of development at the global and regional scale as well. It is no surprise, therefore, that the conception of development actually emerged a long time ago, perhaps was even there all along the history of human beings. The formal concept of development, however, and how it came into being, is another more multi-dimensional story altogether. When the world war 2 ended, countries with more power and more economical prowess began their initiatives for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of war-hit, carnage-struck areas of the world. Thus began development, or rather development studies, which is one of the most important and relevant concepts in the modern world today.

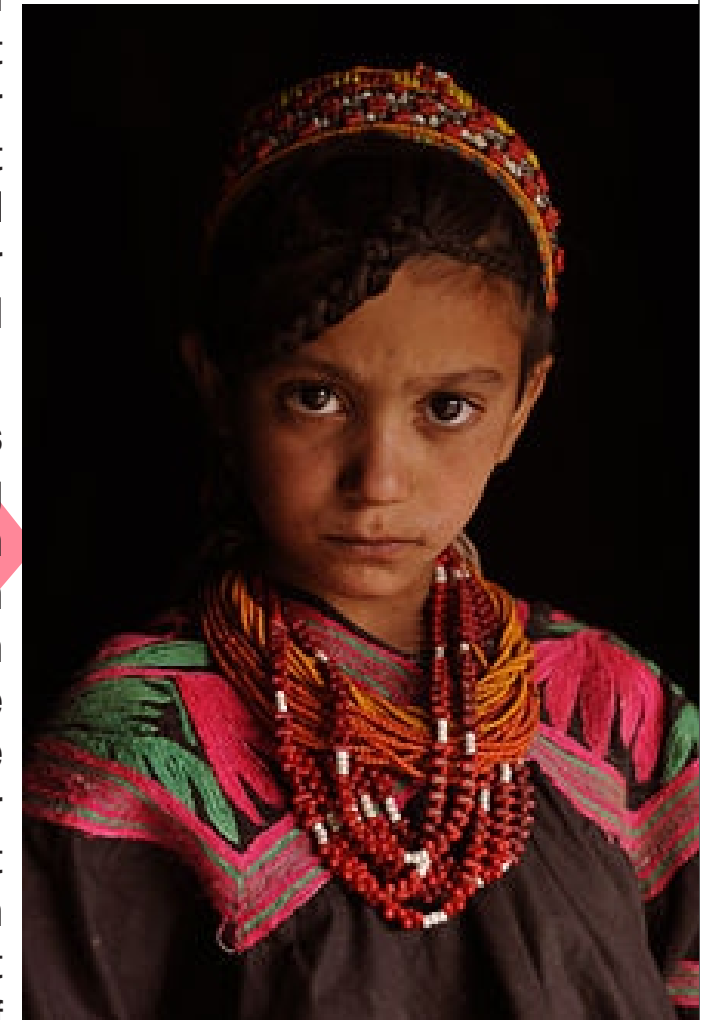
Fast forward to almost six decades later in the 1990s, development had by now taken revolutionary turns and undergone a complete metamorphic process out of which arose the Millennium Development Goals, like a phoenix out of the ashes. Led by the actual torchbearer of development, the United Nations and its subsidiary UNDP, the Millennium Development Goals, or the MDGs were introduced to the world as an eight-point agenda at the turn of the century in the year 2000, to be achieved by the year 2015. Centered around the notion of globally improving living standards and reducing worldwide poverty by half, the MDGs were binding to all UN member states. What began as a motivated journey for bettering the world, ended in 2015 as a partly and disproportionately successful initiative. While some countries



did well and achieved some goals, some struggled terribly to no avail. The MDGs generally failed in their basic purpose for ensuring global development despite commitment at the international level. After this whole ordeal, the world came alive with another zealous endeavor to ensure development for the world in the shape of the sustainable development goals. In the aftermath of the post-2015 agenda, the SDGs served as another deliberated and designed a set of goals that would help bring the underdeveloped world to better conditions. A set of seventeen goals, the SDGs target areas from complete poverty eradication (as opposed to halving global poverty in the MDGs) to gender equality, peace justice, and strong institutions and even responsible consumption and production.

As hopeful as the world and nations might be, there is still a possibly disastrous catch to the SDGs. Among the number of reasons why the millennium development goals failed is that the goals although very much achievable with the correct determination and will at the state and international level, were a little too generalized. For any goals to be achieved, there needs to be a proper institutional setup in place in order to create not only targets but also an environment conducive to the de facto achievement of the goals. In the countries where a relatively less corrupt government was functional, many of the indicators of the goals were achieved. On the other hand, countries that could benefit the most from the achievement of tangible development goals lagged behind due to corrupt governments, lack of institutions and policies or both.

One might wonder that after an overall failure of a 'one size fits all' model of development, the introduction of another such set of goals, although more varied, is the right strategy. Despite the expertise and prowess of those who designed the goals as well as a strong commitment at the UN's part, there is still an utter lack of context-specific development. One might wonder if creating a different set of goals for different regions based on their individual contexts would be a better strategy for actually introducing development and making sure the results of this initiative are not disproportionate. Furthermore, there is no focus whatsoever in the sustainable development goals on indigenous or ethnic communities, those that might not



even be under the focus of the governments. The extremely marginalized communities and the ultra poor groups across the world gained no actual benefits through the MDGs and sadly have not been targeted in the SDGs either. According to a World Bank report, there is approximately a total of 370 million indigenous people in the world distributed through 90 countries and in the form of 5000 diverse groups while 70% of these indigenous people are concentrated in Asia.

The dismal reality of the matter is that these marginalized indigenous groups are not only ignored by both governments and development organizations, they are also disproportionately affected by the negative repercussions that may spring out of persistent underdevelopment in any area. Unless indigenous underdeveloped groups are targeted and made a priority, there can be no resultant development in any area of the world.

The question that arises now is whether the United Nations and all stakeholders involved in designing the MDGs and SDGs aim to actually achieve true development. The design and repetitive framework of the SDGs seem like yet another cry for development that fails to address issues and groups that need immediate attention and recognition at the global level. If all structural causes of underdevelopment, including the marginalization of indigenous communities, are not addressed, there can be no widespread development at a global scale which is definitively the case with the SDGs. The only thing that might be determined over some time is the degree of fragmented development that is bound to arise from a global intervention, however, a reformative, categorical and authentic development is expected to arise after the SDGs seems not only implausible but also impossible.

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Cultural Heritage: Nawanshehr

Culture is the inheritance of the physical objects as well as intangible characteristics of any group or society which are inherited from preceding generations, retained in the present and imparted for the subsidy of upcoming generations. It is the whole amount of symbols which are distributed over from previous to subsequent generations through music, art, beliefs, and literature and finally to whole humanity. Cultural heritage is the source for human experiences which provides each place its exceptional identity that aids in confirming its existence through cultural policies. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defined culture as “the complex of unique spiritual, intellectual, material and emotional features that characterize a society or a social group. It comprises the ways of life, value systems, customs, and beliefs.

Nawanshehr is one of the oldest towns located in Abbottabad, KPK, Pakistan. Former name of the town was 'Urasa' often called Wadi-e-Orash (Orash valley). Nawanshehr village was established in 1723 it remained a village during the British Raj. The town was built and named Nawanshehr meaning "The New City". Having a booming economy of the region, the town had hospitals, guest houses, fort, and flourishing markets. Many ruins from British era can be seen in the town sculptured on the walls. Famous spring is locally known as 'Naray' is in the town, which was once a bathing place for a female. The area is now been developed into a water supply scheme, that pumps water to major areas within the town. There is a temple near the water system (naaray). According to the local sources this temple is around 200 years old. Hindus used to offer their prayers in this temple. After partition when Hindus moved from the area, the temple had not got any attention from government or local people. No renovation was





made. It has lost its original shape and its condition is very dangerous. If no attention is given to the temple it will completely lose its identity. Another important building is Babu Shardaas House and dates back to 200 years old. During partition, Babu Shardaas sold the house to a local person. Some people believed it was also used as a local hospital but currently, one portion has been transformed into Orish School and the other portion is used as a house. Building from inside has been renovated yet from outside it still depicts the old Hindu architecture. Signs of Hindu regime on the building are damaged but some can still be identified.

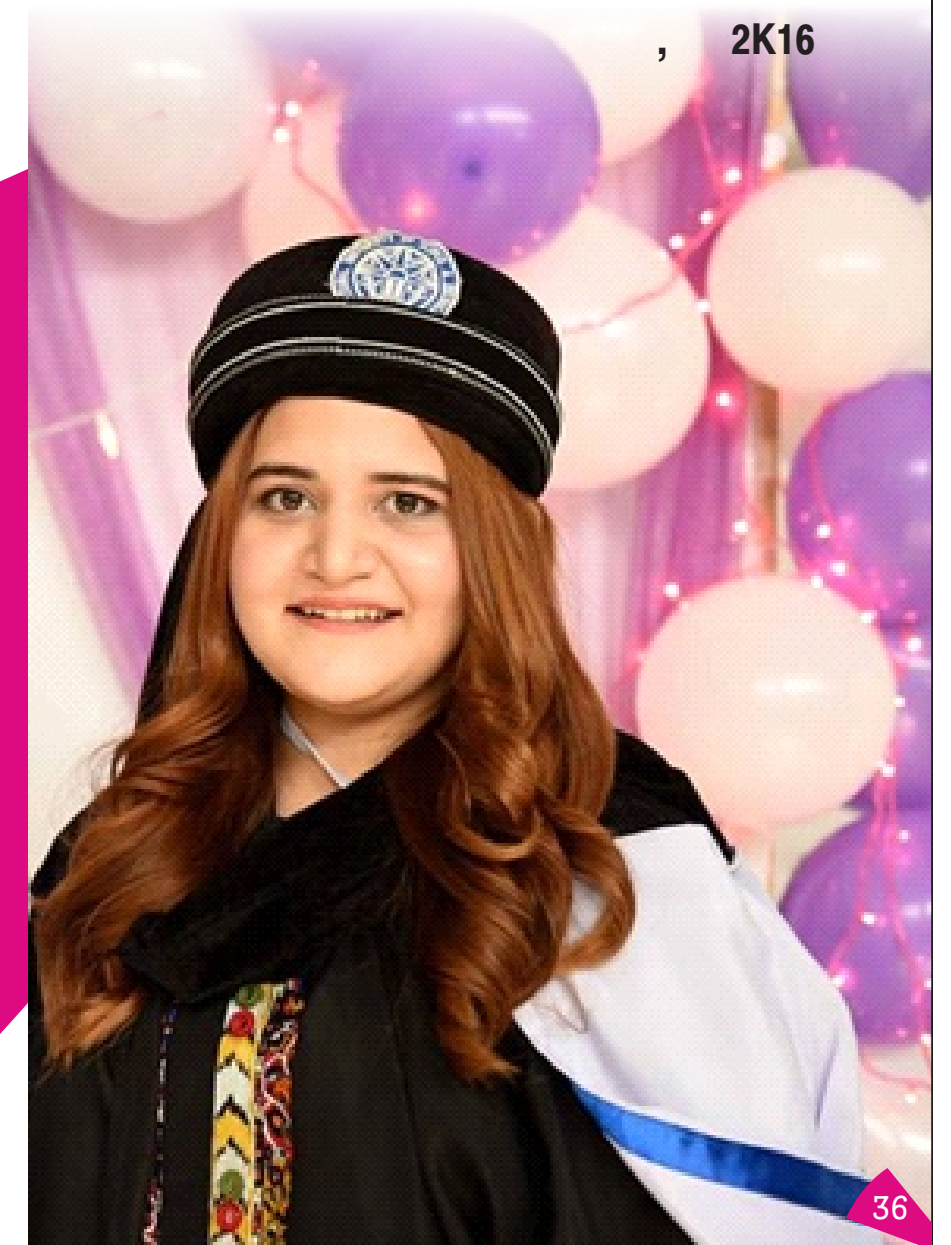
The buildings forming part of the built heritage are worn out and old and yet no firm actions are taken by the authorities to save them. The government should take appropriate steps to conserve the entire cultural heritage as it is of utmost importance and had there been no necessary steps taken for its conservation, in time; we may lose the entire cultural heritage. All of it then would be found only in the writings of history or pictures of the past.

**Sardar Khizar Riaz
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GRADUATES FROM PIONEER BATCH

Congratulations to Ms. Sara Waseem, Ms. Ramsha Munir and Ms. Bakhtmina Ali Khan from batch 2016 who recently completed their post-graduation. Department of Development Studies is proud of their valuable contribution in the field of development research. We wish them all the best for their future endeavors.

**Ms. Bakhtmina Ali Khan
, 2K16**



ALUMNI MESSAGES

One can never relish the experience of anything without becoming a part of it. In the beginning, I found it quite difficult to be a part of the development studies department as it was in its initial phases and I was part of the pioneer batch. However, I had confidence and believed in the capacity and capabilities of my teachers; Alhamdulillah, have aced my MS degree in Development Studies (majoring in Climate Change and Development) with flying colors. During these two years of my MS degree, I had learnt about interdisciplinary essence of development studies and groomed myself a lot. Because of an amazing experience at NUST and most specifically at Development Studies Department, I'm currently working in Climate Risk Management at United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), Country Office, Pakistan.

- Ms. Sarah Waseem
2K16



Being a bachelor's graduate from Economics Department, NUST, my decision to study in development studies department was to indulge myself in something interesting, intellectual and practical. I was amazed by the hard work and enthusiasm of the faculty to assist students from different background to progress in studies as well as professional front. I personally found my ground of expertise and interest in this degree i.e. Climate change and in these two years, I was motivated and encouraged a lot in both academic and research phase, which facilitated me reach to my best potential. I am planning to pursue my studies further and currently working in Local Quality Enhancement Cell, S3H.

- Ms. Ramsha Munir
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