

# ILLUME

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## EXPLORING BALUCHISTAN



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## BALUCHISTAN: THE SHIVERING BACK BONE

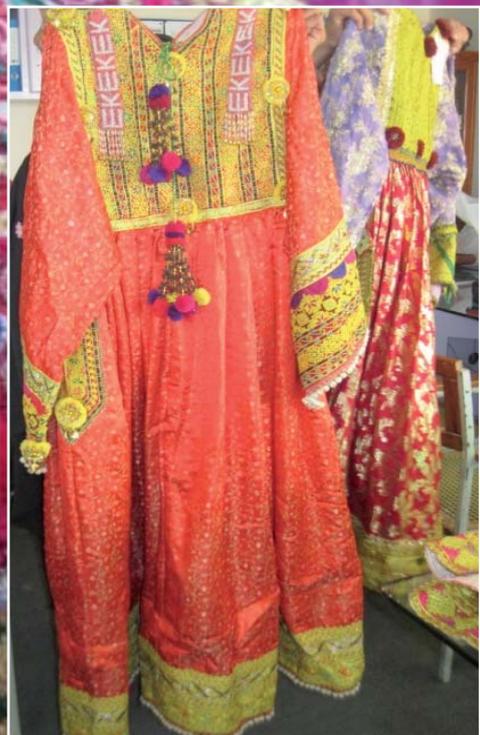
Pakistan since its independence is trying to strive for excellence and positive development in all of the required departments, agencies and areas, however during its economic growth and political ups and downs it neglected few major parts of the society including Baluchistan, a terrain of wonders and mystery, undoubtedly a land of devotion and commitment in its own nature of paving linkages even at the hard corners.

From military insurgencies to foreign plotting Baluchistan still carries the utmost potential of leading the economic outlook of Pakistan where from minerals to alternate energies resources are silently waiting for just and loyal development project with consent of the locals and most above of all active participation of the Government and true political parties, on the other hand Baluchistan is in dire need of better infrastructure in every necessary institution with special focus on education and human resource development.

The security risk is still very high which makes it even worst to design a grass root level real policy or a development plan, hence a comprehensive dialogue is required to come to common terms in order to initiate number of strategic plan to reposition the Baluch society while focusing n their unique indigenous knowledge.

**Shaheer Ellahi**  
Editor





## BASIC FACTS ABOUT BALUCHISTAN

### Area:

The area of Baluchistan is around 347,190 Sq, Km; forming 43.6 per cent of the total area of Pakistan.

### Districts:

Baluchistan Province has 27 District listed below;

1. Awaran	2. Barkhan
3. Bolan	4. Chagai
5. Dera Bugti	6. Gwadar
7. Jafarabad	8. Jhal Magsi
9. Kalat	10. Kech
11. Kharan	12. Khuzdar
13. Kohlu	14. Lasbela
15. Loralai	16. Mastung
17. Musakhel	18. Naseerabad
19. Nushki	20. Panjgur
21. Pishin	22. Qilla Abdullah
23. Qilla Saifullah	24. Quetta
25. Sibi	26. Zhob
27. Ziarat	

### Population:

The estimated population of Baluchistan is around 7,914,000.

### Tribes:

Almost 230-240 tribes are present in Baluchistan. Some prominent tribes are mentioned in the chart below:

Sr.	Tribe	Leadership	District	Area	Area Population (1998)
1.	Bugti	Brahamdagh / Shahzain	Dera Bugti	10,160	181,310
2.	Marri		Kohlu	7,610	99,846
3.	Dombki	Sardar Mir Sarfaraz Khan Domki / Bekhtyar Domki	Lehri Bolan	7,499	288,056
4.	Raisani (Brahui)	Nawab Aslam Raisani	Mastung, Bolan, Sibi, Ziarat, Mitrhi		
5.	Mengal (Brahui)	Attaullah Mengal / Akhtar Mengal	Lasbela	15,153	312,695

6.	Ahmedzai (Brahui)	Mir Suleman Khan Daowd (Self claimed: Khan of Kalat)	Kalat	6,622	237,834
7.	Rind	Yar Muhammad Rind	Jhal Magsi	8,958	132,500
8.	Magsi	Zulfiqar Magsi / Nadir Magsi	Jhal Magsi	3,615	109,941
9.	Jamali	Zafarullah Jamali / Abdul Rahman Jamali	Jaffarabad	2,445	432,817

### Literacy:

According to the latest National Economic Survey, Baluchistan's total literacy rate is 34 percent against the national literacy rate.

### Forests:

Around 1.7 percent of the area is covered with forests. Mostly Conifer, Scrub, Riverain, Mangrove, and Farmland tree species are found in the forests.

### Fruits:

The province, with diverse climates ranging from temperate to subtropical and tropical, produces nearly one million tons of different variety of fruits annually i.e. 90 percent grapes, cherry, and almonds; 60 percent peach, pomegranate, and apricot; 34 percent apples, and is the fifth largest producer of dates with an estimated production volume of 583,000 tones.

## EXPLORING BALUCHISTAN:

### Between Global Dreams and Ground Realities

**Aziz Ahmad Jamali** - Deputy Secretary Coordination, Establishment Division Islamabad Pakistan's present government has set hopes in a better future for the province by claiming significant progress on Development & Rights Package (Aghaz e Haqooq e Baluchistan), Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani announced year 2012 as the Year of Baluchistan. This entails analyzing recent intervention(s) by Federal Government, appreciating the unexplored potential of Baluchistan and thinking of the way(s) it can further prosper in terms of peace and development.



### Baluchistan Rights Package:

Late in 2009, Aghaz e Haqooq e Baluchistan (AHB Proposals) was unanimously approved by Pakistan's Parliament to rescue locals from the sense of deprivation and to confer cultural, economic and political rights. on the other hand to ensure provincial ownership of resources and project benefits following steps/actions of the AHB Package are listed below:

1. Rekodiq Copper-Gold Project/Mine is owned by Baluchistan Government and Saindak Project will follow suit in October 2012 i.e. when the agreement with MCC China will expire. Federal Government from its 50% profit/share in Sandak Project has given 30% to the Province.
2. In order to promote small fishermen, fishing trawlers have been restricted to authorized

limits of 33 Nautical Miles from the coast.

3. Chief Minister Baluchistan is designated Ex-Officio Chairman of Gwadar Port Authority (GPA).
4. 10 % of Gwadar Port revenues are apportioned/reserved for development of Baluchistan.
5. Public Private Partnerships / local contractors would be preferred in Development Projects.
6. Districts (of origin of natural resource) to be given 10% of revenue received by the Province.
7. Baluchistan's representation has been increased on the Boards of Oil & Gas Development Company (OGDC), Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) and Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC).

### Employment Opportunities:

AHB Package essentially includes 5000 new jobs/ teachers in Baluchistan's Education Department funded by the Federal Government for first four years. The Higher Education Commission (HEC) on the other hand is to allocate scholarships for 600 students of Baluchistan (local & foreign MS/PhD Programs) over and above the regular programs.

A number of development projects, funded by the Federal Government, have been initiated in Baluchistan most of them in initial phases. The projects (and their brief status) are reflected below:

1. Establishment of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) at Gwadar (Land Acquired).
2. Technical Training to local youth and their absorption in SEZ and Gwadar Port (Training just commenced).
3. Construction of two Fish Landing Jetties at Gwadar (Physical Progress 30%).
4. Fisheries Training Centre to at Gwadar (Physical Progress 70%).
5. Sui Special Development Package (09 Projects identified at a cost of Rs. 4.25 Billion).
6. Kohlu Development Package (15 Projects identified at a cost of Rs. 6.9 Billion – Physical Progress 50%).
7. Construction of 13 small/medium dams and 200 Check Dams throughout the Province (Feasibility studies are completed and physical work on 04 small dams is in initial phases).

### Baluchistan's Inherent Potential and Way Forward:

Baluchistan's inherent potential includes its vast area with sparse and smaller population, the diversity of terrain and its natural resource base including marine and mineral riches. Baluchistan has a limited yet significant agrarian base around Naseerabad division, forests & wildlife in multiple pockets and a large fruit basket around Quetta and up north. Its eastern and western corners offer a rich mineral and oil/gas reserves.

Of its inhabitants, the Baloch are a peculiar social stock with their secularity and the tribal network.

The Pashtuns are industrious people who offer commerce and trade to/from regions all over the globe. Presence of other cultural entities adds to the diversity in terms of languages, customs and trades. Combined, the human resource of Balochistan is small yet easier to build their capacities.





A cursory view of the Baluchistan often leads to a despairing shrug of shoulders. However, deep down if one cares to look closely there are stirrings: democracy, personal rights, industrialization, education, health care are being longed for, if not openly demanded. Existences of a large and vigorous Pathan populace, arrival of immigrants from Punjab and India, employment opportunities in Middle East, particularly Oman counter-insurgency military operations in Baloch tribal areas, democracy, education, electronic media etc. have all variously and often symbiotically acted to introduce socio-cultural as well as economic Change, though the pace is undeniably small.

Like many remote regions, Baluchistan is also vulnerable to natural disasters but, on sidelines, calamities also afford opportunities to (re)construct along better lines.

Leadership and way forward for Baluchistan has been a challenge in all times. Excessive intervention and hasty use of force to resolve social and political rights issues has proved an impediment rather than solution. As a universal principle, the key lies in addressing local issues at local level by local people to the extent possible.

## BALUCHISTAN'S SOVEREIGNTY, THE EMERGING EMPIRE

**Shazia Aman Marri – Senior Programme Officer, BIHD, Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)**

*“Time is on the side of the oppressed today, it’s against the oppressor. Truth is on the side of the oppressed today, it’s against the oppressor. You don’t need anything else.” (Malcolm X, 1965)*

Prior to anything else, I would express my condolences over the devastating news of young Qambar Baloch abduction by obscure elements advancing to yet another mournful occasion. Skimming the news, obvious was Qambar’s commitment and the ‘complicit’ nature of the regional forces, which held him in the picture published in a local newspaper. Not much should be spoken off the judicial mechanism, for Pakistan’s judiciary requires to be administered by a judicial psychiatrist itself. However, may Allah prevent any harm that may be intruded on [biras] (brother) Qambar personifying mutual feeling for other Muslim and Baluch brothers around the world, who have become an object of repression.

I not only propose to signify the ‘utter’ fundamental nature of the Baluch land, which is seemingly brewing like a hot cauldron. The nature of the Baluchis’ and their essence has very much achieved



a 'notion,' and are successfully venturing its rightful autonomous possession across the international platform. This upsurge of nationalism, which has been seeking to define its territorial autonomy and their objective's, has been eye catching, since the departure of British commandment from South Asia. It continues to ignite rapidly, till this very day. However, this sort of strong acceptance for nationalism was never encountered or was required to be dealt with by regional components of 'suppression' and 'counterinsurgency.' All these massive commitments, compassion and the perceived knowledge to live a sovereign life could have not been attained if! it would have not been for our brothers who were martyred; abducted Baluchi mothers and sisters, who till this day have not surfaced and the [wise] customary men of this privileged land, who, by their consequential actions rendered an example to be governed by one's own ideological belief.

*The nature of the Balochis' and their essence has very much achieved a 'notion,' and are successfully venturing its rightful autonomous possession across the international platform.*

Given the current momentum in the region, it's very spiritless (not surprisingly) to witness repercussions of "British Hegemony" within the limits of Baluchistan. Knock on effects' that are now being told by the 'nation-state' or, it won't be imprecise to mention, 'state-nation,' of Pakistan. Though, I will not be reluctant to mention that, a 'state nation' is not only confined to the 'third world.' For instance, long before the state of France became the Raison d'Etire (reason for existence) it was a monarchical state. A well known author for nationalism, Lowell W. Barrington defines nationalism to be a distinct feature, *the pursuit through argument or other activity for a set of rights and the self defined members of the nations, including a 'minimum territorial autonomy or sovereignty.'* This definition absolutely justifies activities being conducted by the nationalist forces in Baluchistan, Every customary individual possesses the humane right to be sovereign, free and master of their resources. A crucial point, which both national and international repressive forces, intend to bypass via strengthening their iron fist and to unsheathe it the moment a self governing class, tends to accomplish the concept of freedom.



I was very much fortunate to meet students including international relation experts from all around the world. Every single one of them knew where Pakistan was located, including Punjab. However, when it came to the 'functional back bone' of Pakistan, Baluchistan was very much unheard, which indeed was a dejecting moment. Though, I always used to admire their research and analytical competence; obvious was their interrogation ability towards the current and origins of Baluch nationalism, encompassing, the colonial and post colonial era. The reason why I



felt the need to mention all this is only due to the fact that I was very inspired by their non diplomatic and non political feedback. It felt, as if the Baluch class and regional movement participants have numerous sympathizers and bosom buddies, who share the deep sorrow and resentment found openly in the motherland. The current Pakistani government and its predecessor were, and are very much ‘mindful’ regarding the inspirational characteristics that the movement of pure sovereignty holds in the international platform. Let that be in the form of the media, websites and my personal favorite, the blog. Victory has and always will defy repression, and in the case of Baluchistan, including aspects of colonialism. Though, victory itself is not achievable, until and unless, as I always imply, ‘unity’ and ‘identity’ is proclaimed to be the most crucial delegate within our “mission statement.”

The world in general is materializing before our eyes, towards an unprecedented position. The collapse of the Soviet barriers, to the capitalist global markets – exposed, as some academicians state, an ‘irresistible’ and ‘irreversible’ global course of cultural and economic exchanges. This certain course helped in emerging a

*Victory has and always will defy repression, and in the case of Baluchistan, including aspects of colonialism.*



global order, a unique logic and framework of rule in short, a new form of sovereignty. The type, which can be lethal for a sovereign nation/republic state, though can be effective but can progressively decline. However, the downfall of a nation state does not indicate the decline of sovereignty itself. There have been nationalist political and state functions, which, through contemporary transformations have continued to dominate the sphere of economic and social production. However, without much hesitation, the unprecedented position, mentioned

above, which the world is mobilizing towards is composed of national and supranational ‘organisms’ connected under a single calculus of rule. A global form, which under the perspective of Antonio Negri, an independent researcher and author from Italy, been identified as the new emerging ‘Empire.’ A coerce, which by all necessary means, will intervene, wherever modern sovereignty will take its root.



## BALUCHISTAN: HOPES AND FEARS

### Waqar Ahmed Jaffar – Project Director, Quality Education for the Students of Balochistan & FATA

The government of Pakistan has strongly reacted to the resolution passed in the US congress which condemns the atrocities being inflicted on the Baluch population in the province of Baluchistan. It is said by the government officials that such act is a direct interference in the internal affairs of the Pakistan and thus it cannot be tolerated. But the question is, for how long our rulers continue to ignore the grievances of the people of Baluchistan.

Ever since the independence, the province of Baluchistan has stood vulnerable. It always remained the center of rebellion and revolt. Time and again it stirred the vanity of the political lords but no one really responded to the deteriorating conditions of this province. Perhaps the richest in resources but the least developed province is day by day getting out of the hands of ruling junta. Still no serious heed is paid so far to this unimaginably crucial issue. So are we going to face a catastrophe akin to former East Pakistan?



*Perhaps the richest in resources but the least developed province is day by day getting out of the hands of ruling junta.*

### Elucidated aspects:

Baluchistan owns 44% territory of the Pakistan and yet it's the least populated province such that it has only 5% of the whole population of the Pakistan. It is home to some rich mineral resources and strategically important Gwadar port. Out of total population around 60% population is Baluchi origin. Such population is spread over most of the southern Baluchistan which is the poorer segment of the province. In the north east of the province lie the Pashtun population which is much more educated and financially sound. The small size of the population remained the most favorite excuse for the federal government for allocation of the resources. As a result a huge province receives a meager amount of funds for development.



Problem started right with the emergence of Pakistan. Baluch claim that the Khan of Qalat was forcibly made to annex with Pakistan and it's their right to stay independent and since then different movements have been launched to this point of time for the cause of separate independent Baluch country. The two notable Baluch leaders who sacrificed their lives for the cause of Baluchistan are Nawab Noroz Khan and Nawab Akber Bugti but the surprising thing is that the later remained the governor as well as chief minister of Baluchistan. It



was only in last years of his life that he turned against the brutality of the government.

Baluchistan is a strategic asset for Pakistan as it is bordered by Iran and Afghanistan. Both of these countries have at least one province which is heavily populated by Baluch population. Thus the concept of greater Baluchistan is catching momentum amongst the Baluchi population which views these provinces as an integral part of the greater Baluchistan. Also they view themselves at a contrast in terms of culture with the rest of the country. The only bond of religion which had held Baluchistan with the rest of the country is loosening day by day. It is due to the growing inclination of the Baluch population towards socialism which is a spillover effect of the afghan war in 80s.

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It has been observed that the killings of the non-residents of Baluchistan is at all-time high in the last decade. Baluch Liberation Army (BLA) and Baluch Republican Army (BRA) are thought to be the main culprit behind all the mysterious killings. The baluch population justify and approve such killings by claiming that Baluchistan is for the Baluchi people and outsider are interfering in their internal affairs. Such killings are also for the counterbalance of the missing persons, killing of Baluch leader and the usurpation of the state owned department of the resources of the province. Increased militarization of the province has also raised concerns of the ordinary resident of the province and thus the major chunk of population remains skeptical of the federal government.

Other than the ethnic issues, the religious problems are also raising their heads. Only recently the Baluchistan province observed the killing of Hazara community which mainly belongs to Shia sect of Islam. Merciless killings of Hazara community indicate the presence of another force which wants to exploit the situation in the province to destabilize this region. Even though the connections behind these killings have been linked to a religious extremist organization but the real culprit is yet to be identified. Similarly the conflict between the Pashtuns and the Baluchs becomes evident time and again. This promotes hatred, violence and panic in the province which is a scar on the integrity of the province making it even more vulnerable to survive.

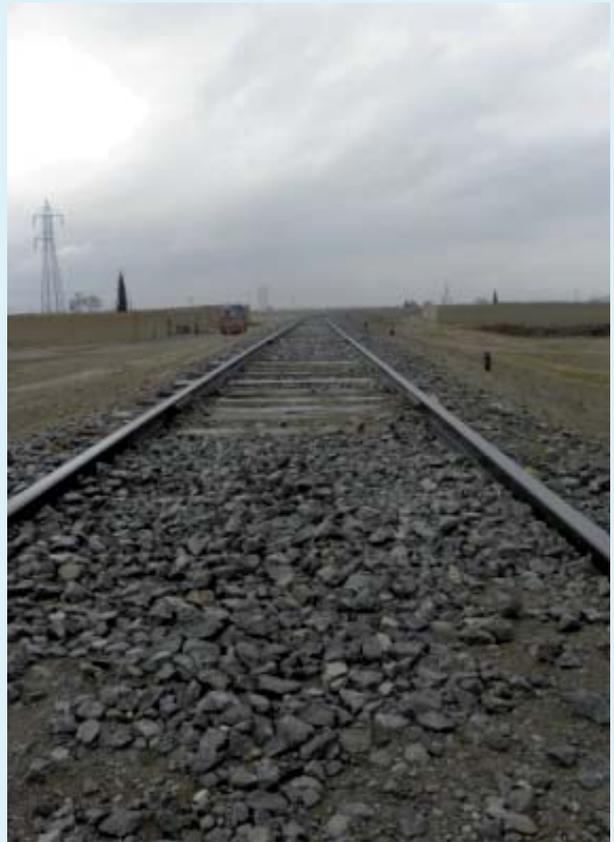


*The strategic location of Baluchistan has captured attention of the major players of the world. It has undeniably become the part of the “new great game”.*

There are two sets of beliefs for the backwardness of the province. One is that local tribal leaders have kept the Baluch masses in the dark and halted the progress. Since they enjoyed the power and status to command and control, thus they kept the people deprived of their rights and resisted progress which could be in the form of schools, colleges, industries and provision of fundamental rights.

The proponents of this view are mostly those who call the shots in Islamabad. While the popular view held by the people of Baluchistan is that, it's the federal government which refuses to ensure prosperity in the province by stoppage of funds and centralization of authority. They also are convinced that all the revenue of the Baluchistan enters in the pocket of the central government, be it the income generated by the Sui gas, SANDAK project or by the Gawadar port.

The strategic location of Baluchistan has captured attention of the major players of the world. It has undeniably become the part of the “new great game”. To start from Russia, it was Russia’s ultimate motive to gain access of the Gawadar port and subsequently to the warm waters as the freezing ports of Russia failed to facilitate its huge trading needs. This specific reason compelled Russia to invade Afghanistan in the past. But thanks to USA with the collaboration of Pakistan they were made to retreat. China’s xinjiang province is far closer to the Indian Ocean via Gwadar port than its eastern harbor. For such reason China has great interest in Baluchistan and that’s why it had offered development packages to Pakistan which no other country had ever offered. But Chinese influence was reduced on the behest of USA which was skeptical of growing Chinese involvement in Baluchistan. Such cold war of the super powers for capturing the resources also had an impact on the economy of Baluchistan and led to massacre and chaos in the province.



Similarly the world especially the USA eyes on the resources of Central Asian Republics, And for transportation of these resources only Baluchistan offers the most short and suitable route. The importance of Baluchistan has also increased considerably since the war on terror. Most of the NATO supply passes through Baluchistan and the transit fare earned has not been shared with Baluchistan. That’s why oil tankers are occasionally set ablaze or the drivers are gunned down. After the recent tragic incident of killing of Pakistan army’s troops at Salala check post resulted in the stoppage of NATO supply. USA tried substitute routes of Russia but it was by no means close to being feasible. Consequently USA only recently requested to Pakistan for partial opening of the NATO supplies on humanitarian grounds. Quite surprisingly the Baluchistan itself was and is kept aloof during the course of all these events. No doubt the people of Baluchistan feel themselves deprived and betrayed and want their rights from the powerful central government.

*It is a pity that time and again the people of Baluchistan are promised compensation packages but such offers are restricted to lip service only and they are never materialized.*

Few days back the USA congress has passed a resolution in the favor of Baluchistan which said that the right of self-determination should be awarded to Baluchistan and government should immediately halt the atrocities on people of Baluchistan. The resolution also added that the people of Baluchistan had the right of a sovereign country. This resolution has invited the anger and protest of the government of Pakistan and foreign office has called the USA ambassador to explain his position over this resolution. But such acts from a foreign country are always expected when the



government fails to cater the rights of its people and foreign interference is this inevitable. Such resolution is without any doubt a scar on the sovereignty and integrity of Pakistan.

It is a pity that time and again the people of Baluchistan are promised compensation packages but such offers are restricted to lip service only and they are never materialized. Such hollow promises has added fuel to fire and provoked unprecedented anger and disgust from the Baluch nation. The fate of recently announced Baluchistan Package is no different than the previous packages. The package has not been implemented in letter and spirit and its slow implementation once again raised concerns over the credibility of this package. Moreover the promise Interior minister made recently to pardon all the cases against the Baluch leaders has been seen with suspicion and contempt and altogether rejected by the Baluch leaders. The intensity of the deteriorating conditions of Baluchistan can thus be felt. Baluch nation is in extreme despair and sense of dejection and a revolution similar to Arab spring can always be expected.



### Steps to be taken:

Every problem has a solution, and such solution should be implemented well within time. There are easy and practical solutions for the problem of Baluchistan, but the call of the hour is that they should be put into reality immediately and unconditionally. All the military operations must come to an end at once in the province and Frontier Constabulary must come under the direct control of the provincial government. Maximum power should be transferred from the center to the province and there should be decentralization of authority. All the projects in the province for instance the Gwadar port, Sui gas, SANDAK and RECODEC should be handed over to the province and the authority should reside with the province to decide the share of the revenue from such projects. The participations of the local people must be ensured in utilization of the resources of the provinces. Special attention must be paid for development activities in Baluchistan, for such purposes the government should give incentive to the education department in particular and allied departments in general.

### Threatening aspects:

Whatever the reason might be behind the misery of Baluchistan, one thing is for sure that day by day it is slipping out of the hands of Pakistan. Nobody seems to have learned from the debacle of Former East Pakistan. Circumstances in Baluchistan are getting somewhat similar. It's obligatory for the stake holders to act responsibly and judiciously. The problem lies at the both ends, be it the government or the powerful tribal elders, both have denied much needed prosperity to the masses of the Baluchistan. It's high time for the issue of Baluchistan to be solved on merit. The bottom line



is that problem of Baluchistan is not a complex issue. It can be solved in a matter of days provided that the institutions act in their domain and must not commit extra-constitutional measures. If such happens, we can surely see a Pakistan on stable footings amongst the developed nations of the globe.

## SUCCESS SAGAS BY NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS



### Success story of Muhammad Asghar



Muhammad Asghar is 17 years old and has 3 brothers and 4 sisters. He is the youngest in his brothers, Realizing the fact that his father and three brothers are not able to bear daily life expenses instead of their hard labor for almost 10 hours a day and 7 days a week, Asghar started working as a daily wage laborer in a recyclable scrap depot, his age was mere 12 years when he started working 5 years ago. He used to work 10 hours a day and six days a week to earn 50-80 Rs. a day (less than a dollar per day). His work included breaking of large steel/iron frames of trucks and tractors and dividing it into small pieces.

*“I am very happy with my new profession. My clients respect me and I also earn a respected amount”.*

Asghar told that he had a friend at the depot named Younas who used to go to a training centre daily for 2 hours to learn Plumbing. He also told Asghar about the centre and one day took him to the centre for a visit. After a few days of his visit to the centre, he got admission in the trade of Plumbing and got a six months training in the skill development centre run by WESS in collaboration With Concern-Pakistan. He continued his work in the depot during the training period.

He used to attend skill centre daily for two hours. Asghar completed his training in December 2010 and was placed as apprentice at a local workshop by his trainer. He was provided with a certificate and a toolkit of the relevant trade. He has been working there since then and is earning 5000 to 6000 Rs. (70 USD) per month. His skill is improving day by day and has started getting small contracts of repair and new plumbing assignments. He is quite happy and told that; *“I am very happy with my new profession. My clients respect me and I also earn a respected amount”.*

Asghar is hopeful that he will be able to open his own workshop in near future as he is saving a little amount each month from his earnings. He told that he has recommended two of his friends to the centre. They are currently learning Tailoring and Carpentry in the centre.

## SUCCESS STORY OF NASEEM AKHTER

### Integrating Women into Sustainable Value Chains in Balochistan (WEEB)

Rural facilitator (RF) was on a routine visit of TTC Muhalah (Loralai) to identify female Sales agent and women embellishers. During her door to door visit for convening a meeting she met Mrs. Naseem Akhter, a 45 years old mother of five children and whose husband is an instructor in a technical institute but his salary is not as much that it fulfills daily expenses. Her younger sister's husband died and now she is supporting her three children's



through WEEB project. She is very active, mobile and has ability to extend her business and earn money. Loralai is a tribal area where women’s exposure is not culturally acceptable but Naseem Akhter motivated her husband in order to achieve her desired mission.

After an orientation meeting of the project she was convinced to call a meeting in a village “Khankai”; in vicinity of Loralai town; where her relatives live in notable number.

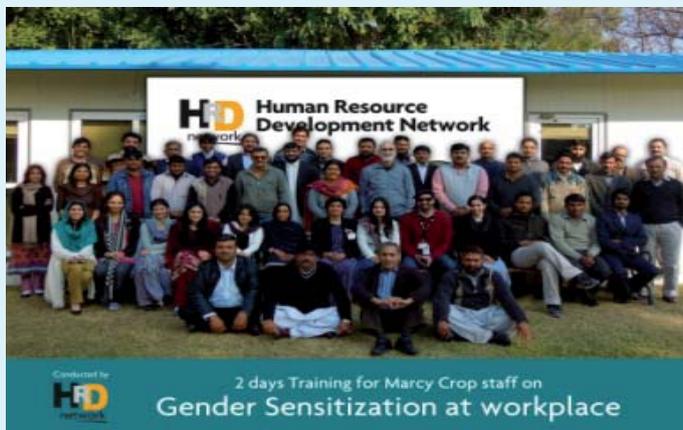
Rural facilitator (Ms. Rasheeda) accompanied her and reached village “Khankai”; where a meeting was called and women participated. Naseem Akhter introduced the project and RF facilitated her during the meeting to mobilize the women in order to meet the project objectives. Women agreed to work together and sell the products through Naseem Akhter. The basic purpose of joining the program/project was to know market demand, trend, and modern design in order to bring improvement in work and orders.

*“I become a part of a very dynamic and power full group of women which has really enabled me to elevate, WESS project helped me immensely taking the leap to launch my business. WESS provides me an opportunity to gain strength and confidence. I am very thankful to WESS for assistance that is being provided”. Naseem Akhter*

In her first exposure visit to Quetta, arranged by WESS, Naseem Akhter introduced the embroidery samples to shopkeepers and got an order for her group members about for Rs. 10,000. She was happy with it and completed the order in due time. She is receiving orders to increase her and her group income. She is not only happy but also more determined to help her family in positive way.

## REGULAR ACTIVITIES AT HRDN

1. Training on **“Effective Presentation Techniques”** was organized on January 24-25, 2012 at HRDN Secretariat. This training course offered a bright opportunity to the participants from diverse fields to build their skills and techniques in order to deliver miraculous presentations.
2. HRDN conducted Two days Customized training on January 24-25, 2012 for the staff of Mercy Corps, Islamabad on the topic of **“Gender Sensitization in a workplace”**. Ms. Maliha Hussein, a vigilant trainer on Human Rights, Gender & Development and Economic Development was the resource person of the training.
3. A Four days customized training workshop was arranged by HRDN from January 27-30, 2012 for AKP BSP (Gilgit) on the most vivid topic of today’s world **“Community and Social Mobilization”**. This training was conducted by Mr. Waqar haider Awan and Ms. Robela Bangash.
4. An in house training on **“Effective Com-**



munication and writing skills “was arranged for HRDN staff at HRDN secretariat on January 20, 2012. This training was conducted by Mr. Mazhar Ellahi, a trainer on English Language.

5. HRDN has organized Training on “**Tax laws applicable in Pakistan and its Filing Income tax returns for NGOs**” (February 16-17, 2012) at HRDN Secretariat. The training was designed to help financial managers in the Development sector to understand the new trends of the regular framework governing the financial management, internal controls, taxation and corporate laws.

6. HRDN organized a two days learning opportunity on **Effective Negotiation Skills** from March 6-7, 2012 at HRDN Secretariat Islamabad, to generate powerful understanding and solution to benefit both at individual and organizational level, since Negotiation is one of the greatest skills to reduce gaps at any level and maintains a respectable relationship both at individual and organizational level.



## HRD NETWORK ALERTS

### 12<sup>th</sup> AMM 2011:

HRDN conducted its annual all members meeting on November 18-19, 2011 at NARC, Islamabad. A Two days meeting was comprised upon the Gala dinner along with musical performance and Board of Directors’ Elections .



Ms Fauzia Malik, executive director of HRDN updated the members about the yearly progress of HRDN. Mr. Thomas Miller-Minister Counselor from the Public Affairs, Embassy of the US chaired the event.

### BoD Elections:

BoD elections of HRDN were held on November 19, 2011 at NARC, Islamabad. New Board members were elected for the year 2011-2013 through the transparent process of polling. Founder members of the Board are Mr. Roomi S. Hayat, Ms. Robeela Bangash, Mr. Abdur Rasheed Chaudhary, and Mr. Chaudhary Haq Nawaz Khan, while elected members for the next three years are Mr. Amjad Iqbal, Mr. Muhammad Fahim, Ms. Uzera Nishat, Ms. Tanya Khan, Mr. Yasir Iqbal, NRSP-Institute of Rural Management (N-IRM), The Punjab Educational Endowment Fund (Peef), and Saibaan Development Organization.



### 62<sup>nd</sup> BoD Meeting of HRDN:

Meeting of new Board members were conducted after Elections on November 19, 2011, it

was chaired by the Chairperson of Board and HRDN Mr. Roomi S. Hayat. In the BoD meeting, roles and responsibilities of Board members were thoroughly discussed and along with their potential cooperation for the development of the Network.

### City Chapter Meeting:

Meeting of HRDN's City Chapters were carried out on November 19, 2011 at NARC, ISB. Mr Anis Danish (Karachi Chapter), Mr Sheraz Aslam Mian (Faisalabad Chapter), Sahibzada Jawad Alfaizi (Hazara Chapter) and Dr. Shahnawaz Khan (Quetta Chapter) attend the meeting. Dr Manzoor Awan chaired the meeting as the focal person for City Chapters, nominated by BoD. Various ideas were shared to keep city chapters dynamic and operational.



### 63<sup>rd</sup> Board Meeting of HRDN:

63<sup>rd</sup> board meeting was held at HRDN secretariat on January 21, 2012. It was a well attended meeting which showed great enthusiasm and commitment of the new BoDs. The prime agenda of the meeting was strategic planning of HRDN and initiation of new programmes for youth.



### Thematic Forum:

HRDN organized a thematic forum on a crisp topic of **“CREATING SPACE FOR WOMEN TO SPEAK OUT IN ORGANIZATIONS”**, a lecture by “Dr. Fouzia Saeed”. Dr. Fouzia talked about her book **“Women Working with Sharks”** which has been recently launched on a specific case of sexual harassment in a UN Organization and the subsequent retaliation that she and other ten complainants had to endure. She further focused on the organizational culture which is a product of the policies, mechanisms and the professional and social mind set of the larger system. She is currently the Director of Mehergarh, a human rights institute.

### Value of HRDN Membership Card:

Seeing the rapidly growing network of HRDN members and the new attractions all around the country, **HRDN Membership Card** now offers special benefits on the card including following;

- An added value to your HRDN Membership Card: Get highly subsidized rates on range of services at Islamabad Diagnostic Center (IDC), F-8 Markaz, Islamabad.
- Avail exciting discounted hotel rates in 4-star hotel in Lahore at Savoey Hotel Lahore. Check details on: <http://www.hrdn.net/admin/publications/1329292962HRDN%20Lahore%20Hotel.pdf>

### Upcoming Ventures

- 14th Annual Trainers' Retreat (ATR) 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa from April 15 – 19, 2012:



14<sup>th</sup> ATR 2012 of HRDN to Cape Town South Africa from is announced April 15 – 19, 2012. So selected candidates! Just fasten your seat belts; it is now less than a month left to fly for Cape Town.

For details visit HRDN website [www.hrdn.net](http://www.hrdn.net)

- 2nd Trainers' Jamboree (JAM) 2012 in July 2012 from July 1 – 6, 2012:

2<sup>nd</sup> JAM 2012 of HRDN has been announced to Sri Lanka from July 1 – 6, 2012. Get ready to join. Details will be uploaded soon on HRDN website.

- 4<sup>th</sup> International HRDN Congress 2012 on Climate Change Adaptability in Islamabad:

International congress is one of the major interventions of HRDN whereby we place the contemporary development issues for deliberation by top of the line policymakers, business leaders and executives in nonprofit sector from Pakistan and other countries. First, second and third international HRDN congress organized in 2003, 2004 and in 2006 respectively attracted many delegates from Pakistan and abroad. This year International HRD Congress is planned in 2012 with on the burning topic of Climate Change and Adaptability, Eminent national and international speakers are expected to present their papers in 4<sup>th</sup> Int'l Congress.



## HRDN MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS IN BALUCHISTAN

Sr.	Organization Name	Head of the Organization	Programme Area
1.	Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) <b>Focal Point of HRDN City Chapter</b>	Mr. Nadir Gul-CEO	Social Mobilization, Livelihood, WATSAN, Health ,Education, CPI, Women Empowerment, Capacity Building
2.	Taraque Foundation (TF)	Mr. Amjad Rashid-CEO	Social Mobilization, Basic Health Education, Environment & Infrastructure, Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness Programme, Women Empowerment
3.	Water Environment & Sanitation Society WESS	Mr. Pervez Iqbal-Executive Director	WASH, Education , Child Rights and Child Protection, Community Development / Livelihood Security, Women Economic Empowerment, Human Rights & Governance , Environment and Natural Resource Management, Emergency / Disaster Management
4	Baluchistan Environmental & Educational Journey BEEJ	Mr. Syed Qurban Gharshin-Executive Director	Community Physical Infrastructure, Advocacy & Research, Social Mobilization, Education, Health, Food Security, Livelihoods, Women Empowerment, Disaster Relief & Rehabilitation
5.	Save the Poor STP	Ms. khalida shaheen-Chief Executive	Micro Finance, ME Disability
6.	Centre for Peace and Development	Mr. Nasrullah-Executive Director	Promoting peace humans rights, Democracy and good governance, Capacity building of civil society organization, Service Delivery (NRM, Education, Health), Gender as cross cutting theme are specialized working areas of CPD
7.	Sustainable use specialist group- central Asia (SUSG-C ASIA)	Mr. Tahir Rasheed-CEO	Environment, Infrastructure, Poverty, Water
8.	Society for Awareness, Advocacy & Development SAAD	Mr. Abdul Wadood Jamal-CEO	Advocacy, Education, Environment, Legal Aid, Health, HRD, Infrastructure, Poverty, Water.
9.	Society for Human Advancement & Disadvantaged Empowerment (SHADE)	Mr. Sajad Ahmad-Director	Advocacy, Environment are major areas



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