

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE



GRANT PROGRAM

PRIORITY GRANTMAKING COMPETITION - PAKISTAN

APPLICATION FORMS

Version: 6/27/2011

Cover Sheet (Boxes expand as you type. Do not attach documents in front of this sheet.)

1. STATUS OF APPLICANT

Nonprofit Organization or Public Institution (Complete organization and project director information below)

Name of Official **Organization** or Institution

Governance Institutes Network International
(GINI)

Name and Title of Primary **Project Director**

Mr. Daniyal Aziz, Advisor, GINI

Complete Mailing Address of Organization

House 23, St. 30, F-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan

Complete Mailing Address of Project Director

House 23, St. 30, F-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan

Institutional Representative Contact Information

Name, title, telephone number (include area/country code)

Mr. Muhammad Nasim Khan Raja, Company Secretary

+92-51-2856512

Day Phone: +92-51-2856512

Fax +92-51-2856509

Email dax100@hotmail.com

2. Project Title:

Misgovernance-Radicalization Nexus in Pakistan

3. Project Period

From : Sep, 2011 To Sep, 2012

4. Amount Requested

USD 102,475

5. Project Abstract: Please read instructions before completing this section. **DO NOT LEAVE BLANK.**

Project Context

Pakistan is in the grip of an escalating terrorist insurgency. Terrorist attacks are believed to originate from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP) province and the former Malakand Division (MD). It is widely theorized that misgovernance may create an enabling environment for radicalization and the growth of extremist behavior. However, empirical research on the link between misgovernance and radicalization is sparse, ambiguous, methodologically unsound and/or focused on academic rather than policy considerations.

Project Description

Surveys will be conducted from a sample of 3200 adults in 3 randomly chosen Agencies/Districts each from FATA, MD and KP, to explore the link between misgovernance and radicalization, in December, 2011. Next, 9 Focus Group Discussions will be conducted with public service providers in each of the 3 regions which will share survey results with government stakeholders to gain insights into the supply-side dynamics of misgovernance. Findings will be disseminated through a Preliminary Report at the interim stage in February, 2012 and through a Final Report in September, 2012.

Project Objectives

The project aims to: broaden policy options from military solutions to political, economic, and social interventions; bolster the intellectual capital for informed debate among practitioners and academics; enhance the knowledge required to resolve conflict and build peace; promote post-conflict stability and development in areas cleared of insurgent presence. The target audience for research products includes government officials, civil society, media, academia, and donors, providing a deeper understanding of the misgovernance-radicalization nexus in its policy dimensions.

About Your Organization

Please describe your organization's qualifications for this particular project, providing information about the size of your organization, its geographical reach, and its professional and/or political character. (You may also attach relevant documentation to the application as appropriate.)

Founding date of your organization	17 th October, 2007
Key members and responsibilities (list names and positions.) Please provide bio-sketches in an appendix.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Daniyal Aziz, Advisor 2. Brig. Mohammad Saleem (R), Coordinating Consultant 3. Mr. Muhammad Nasim Khan Raja, Company Secretary 4. Mr. Usama Bakhtiar Ahmed, Manager, Research 5. Mr. Sajjad-ul-Hasan, Manager, IT 6. Mr. Zahoor Ahmed, Manager, Administration 7. Mr. Shah, Manager, Finance
Number of paid staff and volunteers (list each separately)	<p><i>Paid:</i> 13, including personnel listed above. A panel of substantive experts is consulted on short-term basis as required. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Masood H. Kizilbash, Finance Consultant, • Dr. Iffat Idris, Social Development Consultant, • Mr. Ali Raza Legal Consultant, • Mr. Syed Adnan Shah, ICT and E-governance Consultant, • Others. <p><i>Volunteer:</i> None.</p>
Does your organization have a Board of Directors? If yes, provide their names.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Syed Sarfraz Ali 2. Muhammad Ali Raza 3. Lt Gen Syed Tanwir Husain Naqvi (Retd) 4. Onder Yucer
Are you registered as an NGO in Pakistan? (<i>Proof of Registration will be necessary</i>)	Yes. Governance Institutes Network International (GINI) was set up as a governance purpose organization registered under Section 42 of Companies Ordinance 1984, in 2007 with its own Board of Directors and offices in Islamabad.
Do you have a bank account in Pakistan?	Yes.
What are your organization's general mission and interests?	Our mission is to provide governance stakeholders with the knowledge, skills and tools they need for networked, politically owned institutional revival in Pakistan and other transitional societies around the world. Our services include policy research, analysis, advocacy, capacity building and e-governance solutions for government, international donors and other governance actors.
What type of projects have you carried out in the past, if any?	GINI has designed and executed surveys covering various sectors, geographical areas, respondent profiles, data requirements, and client preferences. These sectors include public sector accountability, higher education, local public serviced delivery (health, education, public safety, agriculture, public safety, water & sanitation, etc.) and local private economy. Geographical areas include all 4 provinces of Pakistan, and numerous districts including conflict zones such as Swat in the Malakand Division. Data requirements range from respondent perceptions, demographic profiles, financial assets, professional histories, etc. Our clients have included:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada • Districts That Work (DTW), USAID • Royal Norwegian Embassy, Islamabad • Population Council of Pakistan
What are or have been your sources of funding, if any?	Main source of funding is grants for executing various short and long-term projects on behalf of government institutions and international donors. These donors include IDRC, USAID, and the Royal Norwegian Embassy.
What is your total institutional budget, excluding your USIP request?	USD 693,229 (Annual Budget for 2009)
Have you collaborated with other Pakistani or international NGOs? If yes, please list their names.	<p>GINI serves as Secretariat to a Governance Education Network (GEN) comprising the voluntary membership of 23 think-tanks, universities, and research institutes from both public and private spheres across Pakistan. GEN membership includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Higher Education Commission, Islamabad 2. Beaconhouse National University (BNU), Lahore 3. Institute of Public Policy, BNU, Lahore 4. FC College University, Lahore, 5. International Islamic University, Islamabad 6. Punjab University, Lahore 7. Government College University, Lahore 8. Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore 9. Lahore University of Management Sciences 10. Hamdard University, Karachi 11. National Defense University, Islamabad 12. National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad 13. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad 14. Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad 15. University of Karachi 16. Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment, Islamabad 17. Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Training, Islamabad 18. PATTAN, Islamabad 19. National School of Public Policy, Lahore 20. Social Policy and Development Centre, Karachi 21. The Researchers, Islamabad 22. Institute of Educational Development, Aga Khan University, Karachi 23. Philanthropy Centre of Pakistan, Islamabad <p>GINI has recently established a regional network to undertake collaborative research on South Asia Tax Systems. Collaborating international institutes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. East-West Center, USA 2. World Bank Institute, USA 3. Institute on Governance, Canada 4. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India 5. Institute of Social Sciences, India 6. National Council of Applied Economic Research, India 7. Jawaharlal Nehru University, India 8. Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh 9. Institute of Governance Studies, BRAC University, Bangladesh 10. Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka 11. Institute for Integrated Development Studies, Nepal
How did you hear about USIP?	Internet

Financial Information Form

All amounts should be in U. S. dollars only.

A. OVERALL PROJECT COST

1. TOTAL USIP REQUEST: USD 102,475

a. Amount of Request as a Percentage
of the Organization's Annual Budget 14%

2. TOTAL OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING:

Committed Funding: Name of Funder(s) and contribution Amount(s):

Source: None. Amount: Not Applicable.

Source: None. Amount: Not Applicable.

Source: None. Amount: Not Applicable.

Source: None. Amount: Not Applicable.

Anticipated/Pending Funding: Name of Organization(s) and Amount(s):

Source: None. Amount: Not Applicable.

Source: None. Amount: Not Applicable.

Source: None. Amount: Not Applicable.

Source: None. Amount: Not Applicable.

3. Total Project Cost (1 and 2 above): USD 102,475

B. INSTITUTION FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Please provide the names of your organization's top sources of financial support (in no particular order):

Royal Norwegian Embassy

US Agency for International Development (USAID)

International Development Research Center (IDRC)

Population Council of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan

Budget Form All amounts should be in U. S. dollars only.

(Please attach a narrative explanation for the budget)

PROJECT COSTS: SUMMARY BUDGET FOR GRANT PERIOD LISTED ON COVER SHEET.

A. Direct Costs	1) USIP	2) Other Sources of Funding	
		Committed	Anticipated/Pending
Salary and Wages	34,747	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Fringe Benefits % of	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Consultant Fees	38,126	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Travel/Per Diem Domestic: 5,688 Foreign: 6,114	11,802	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Printing and Reproduction	Not Applicable	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Supplies, Material, and Other Costs	8,529	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
B. Indirect Cost*	9,271	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
C. Totals	102,475	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.

Total Project Costs: 102,475 (from 1 and 2 above. Same as no. A3 on page 13.)

* The Institute will award funds for indirect costs in an amount up to 10 percent of the total direct costs. Please contact program staff for further information.

PROJECT BUDGET NARRATIVE FORM

Grant Nr: SG-256-111 Grant Period: From August, 2011 to July, 2012.

The Budget Narrative is a detailed explanation of the reasons for each requested budget item and provides the basis for its cost. This form has seven line item categories, each with a brief explanation of what expenses are commonplace in that particular category. Provide a detailed explanation that describes in more detail the items to be covered under each line item in the boxes below. (*Please see instruction booklet for more detailed assistance.*)

Salaries & Wages: 34,747

All salaries and wages are intended as salary supplements to compensate for additional workloads on organizational personnel. They are in keeping with the salary histories, qualifications, and experience of these personnel. The Advisor, GINI will serve as the Project Leader, devoting 50% of his time to the project, amounting to 6 man months over the duration of the project. The total salary cost will be USD 22,069, at the rate of USD 3,678 per month. The Manager, Research will serve as the Research Analyst devoting 75% of his time to the project, amounting to 9 man months over the duration of the project. The total salary cost will be USD 12,103 at the rate of USD 1,345 per month. The Manager, IT will serve as the Database Manager devoting 1 man-month, for 100% of his time to the project, for a total salary cost of USD 575. Man-months are calculated on the basis of 22 working days.

Contractual Services & Consultant Fees: 38,126

A Statistical Expert will be retained at the rate of USD 150.86 a day for 30 days over the duration of the project, for a total cost of USD 11,586. Nine Field Operations Teams will be hired, each composed of a Field Supervisor and 4 Enumerators for a tenure of 40 days during February-March 2011, at the data collection stage. Field Supervisors will be compensated at USD 17.24 per day for a total cost of USD 6,207, while Enumerators will be compensated at USD 13.79 per day in addition to USD 2.30 per questionnaire (x 3200 questionnaires) for a total cost of USD 24,460. Finally, a team of Data Entry Operators will be hired for data entry, verification, and cleaning to be paid USD 0.23 per questionnaire (x 3200 questionnaires) for a total cost of USD 460. Compensation based on the number of questionnaires creates ownership of deliverables and ties performance to financial reward, in keeping with research norms in Pakistan and the best practices of field team management, as gleaned from GINI's considerable experience. The quality of the process is assured through a number of measures that are described in following sections. Consultants fees further include the amount already paid to IRB Services for the ethical review of the project, which has now been approved. This amounts to USD 2500.

Travel/Per Diem: 11,802

Travel expenses include travel for a 4 person GINI team to conduct Dissemination Seminars in Lahore, Karachi, Quetta, and Peshawar. Airfare for round-trip per traveler for this purpose amounts to USD 948 (Islamabad-Karachi), USD 402 (Islamabad-Lahore), USD 747 (Islamabad-Peshawar), and USD 805 (Islamabad-Quetta) Other travel expenses will be incurred for field visits by the Research Analyst to conduct spot checks on the survey teams. This will include rental of 1 vehicle for ten days at the rate of USD 75 per day (inclusive of fuel and driver charges). The total Travel cost is USD 2,330. Per diems will be paid to the 4 person GINI team conducting the Dissemination Seminars for 1 day per seminar at the rate of USD 753 for Karachi, USD 718 for Lahore, USD 879 for Peshawar, and USD 839 for Quetta. Per diems will also be paid to the Research Analyst for undertaking the field visits at the rate of USD 806 per day for 10 days. The total cost for Per diems will be USD 3,357. The total cost for Travel and Per Diems will be USD 5,688. In addition, Travel expenses include travel for a 2 person GINI team to travel to Washington DC to present the Final Report at USIP offices. Airfare for round-trip per traveler for this purpose amounts to USD 2,457 for a total of USD 4,914, and Per Diems per Traveler amount to USD 300 for a total of 2 days, for a total of USD 1,200.

Printing & Reproduction:

Not Applicable.

Supplies, Materials, & Other Costs: 8,529

This cost category will include costs for conducting the Dissemination Seminars. Each Seminar will entail the rental of venue for 1 day for at the daily rate of USD 575 per day. It will also include Seminar Materials such as stationary, visual aids, microphones, etc. at the rate of USD 6 per person for 60 persons. It will also include lunch and refreshments for 60 persons at the rate of USD 13 per person. The total cost per Seminar will be USD 1,706, and the total cost for 5 Seminars (including the national seminar in Islamabad), will be USD 8,529.

Indirect Cost: 9,271

Indirect costs include rent and utilities, communications, administrative overheads as well as other routine costs which cannot be identified and directly charged to the project and do not therefore qualify as direct costs, as per the Instruction Booklet. These have been charged as 9.96% of total direct costs, again as per instructions. This amounts to a total of USD 9,271.



Signature (Authorizing Official)

July 25, 2011

Date

Muhammad Nasim Khan Raja, Company Secretary
Name & Title (please print)

+92-51-2856512

Telephone Number

Questionnaire Form: Do not write/type "see attached" in spaces below. Boxes will expand as you type.

1. Personnel. Identify project personnel and percentage of time each will devote to this undertaking. Mr. Daniyal Aziz, Advisor GINI will serve as the Project Leader, devoting 50% of his time to the project amounting to 6 man-months throughout the grant period. Mr. Usama Bakhtiar Ahmed, Manager, Research will act as the Research Analyst, devoting 75% of his time to the project throughout the grant period. Mr. Sajjad-ul-Hasan, Manager, IT will act as the Database Manager, devoting 100% of his time for 1 month in March, 2012. Man months are calculated on the basis on 22 working days. A Statistical Expert, Mr. Bilal Hasan will be retained for 30 days total.

2. Products. What product(s) will result from this project? Describe in detail: if a written product, provide working outline; otherwise, describe specific content. Attach outline if necessary.

The final product of the research will be a Report disseminated in **October, 2012**. This will include the following content:

- Literature Review – A detailed review of the extant body of research at the national and international levels, which focuses on the determinants of terrorism and radicalization in general and on misgovernance and radicalization linkages in particular. This will build on the review already conducted in preparation of this proposal, primarily to inform the Conceptual Framework of the proposed study.
 - Conceptual Framework – The literature review will inform a detailed conceptual framework which will define key concepts under study, and the hypothesized relationships that are being tested. This section will also describe how these concepts are operationalized as observable research constructs through multiple indicators that lead to valid conclusions. For instance, radicalization can be operationalized as level of support for insurgent groups, level of support for extremist ideology, level of distrust or disillusionment with state authorities, etc.
 - Methodology – This section will describe the research design (experimental, quasi-experimental, etc.), sample frame and sampling methodology (purposive, simple random, systematic random sampling), instruments (survey questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion outlines, etc.) data collection protocols (interviewing techniques, reliability checks, etc.) enumerator training, limitations and difficulties (e.g. security risks and how they were managed), assumptions, and areas for further research. Finally, analytical tools and techniques will be discussed. In this case regression analysis will be utilized. The model will be described in both its strengths, weaknesses, and how the weaknesses were counterbalanced.
 - Findings and Conclusions – This section will analyze findings at the District/Agency, and regional levels. Comparative analysis will reveal various insights. For instance corruption may emerge as a significant independent variable for certain populations and not for others. Certain respondent profiles, such as age groups, tribal/ethnic groups, or income groups may be found most vulnerable to radicalization. These findings will then be triangulated with the quantitative inputs from the Focus Group Discussions with government officials to form conclusions, where possible, about the reasons behind such patterns in respondent perceptions.
 - Implications and Recommendations – This section will infer the policy implications of research findings. For instance, corruption may emerge as the most significant independent variable (*ceteris paribus*) from analysis of survey data, an implication confirmed by FGDs with local service providers. Recommendations may then be formulated, for instance, the creation of independent monitoring bodies with significant roles for local citizens or media.
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3. Project Impact. How does the proposed project add to or otherwise affect existing work in this field?

This project aims to fill existing knowledge gaps in current literature on the determinants of radicalization, particularly factors related to misgovernance. It will focus on the policy dimensions of the relationship between misgovernance and radicalization, whereas other studies have focused on socio-economic anomalies from an academic standpoint. It will undertake a methodologically rigorous, randomized sample design, unlike previous research at the national level, and also sample a much larger proportion of the population. It will analyze results through inferential statistics in addition to the descriptive statistics used by previous national research. Finally, the research project targets a far broader audience than previous research, including government policy makers,

civil society, media, academia, and international donors. In doing so, it will challenge the assumptions regarding the relationship between misgovernance and radicalization in contemporary policy discourse and academic debate, at the national and international levels.

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4. Previous Grants and Institute Contracts. List any previous grants from the United States Institute of Peace with which you have been involved as a principal investigator or as a participant (see instructions on opposite page). Also, list other Institute activities with which you have been, or likely will be, associated in any capacity, including contracts, consultancies or other USIP awards.

None

Proposal Attachments

Project Description

Misgovernance- Radicalization Nexus in Pakistan

STATEMENT OF NEED

Pakistan is facing an unprecedented level of terrorist violence. In 2008, a total of 2,148 terrorist, insurgent and sectarian attacks were reported across Pakistan, killing 2,267 people and injuring 4,558. The highest number were reported from NWFP (1,009), followed by Balochistan (682) and the Tribal Areas (385).¹ Terrorist violence claimed 10,123 lives last year with 23,608 dying over the past 6 years, 7,325 of them civilians. The annual fatalities have been rising exponentially, from 189 in 2003.² The armed offensive by the military in South Waziristan hopes to dismantle the stronghold of the Tehrik-e-Taleban Pakistan (TTP), an umbrella group representing various tribal loyalties throughout the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) along the Afghan border, with ties to foreign groups. Conflict in this region has already cost over \$2 billion and displaced nearly 1/3rd of FATA's 3.5 million strong population.³ The backlash to this operation culminated in an attack on Army headquarters in Rawalpindi, and numerous suicide attacks on civilian targets, most recently a massive blast in Peshawar which claimed over a hundred lives.⁴ Experts believe these attacks originate from NWFP (Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa), FATA, and the former Malakand Division which serve as centers of support for terrorist elements.

It is widely theorized that misgovernance creates an enabling environment for radicalization and the growth of extremist behavior. Governance assistance has been prioritized in the US led Global War on Terror, for which Pakistan serves as a front-line ally. President George Bush blamed poverty, lack of education, hopelessness and failed governments for creating conditions that could be exploited by terrorists.⁵ Similarly, then-UK Prime Minister Blair argued that “poverty and instability leads to weak states, which can become havens for terrorists”.⁶ President Obama's top counter-terrorism advisor John Brennan called attention to the “broader political, economic, and social conditions in which extremists thrive” to address “upstream factors that fuel extremism”, including basic needs and legitimate grievances of ordinary people for prosperity, education, dignity and worth, and security.⁷ This argumentation is mirrored in policy discourse in Pakistan. At a recent seminar on terrorism, Pakistani politicians, religious leaders, and senior military and intelligence

officials agreed that poverty, illiteracy, social and economic injustices were the root causes of terrorism.⁸ Pakistan's Foreign Minister remarked at the recent Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, that economic deprivation, political injustice, and denial of fundamental rights created conditions that were exploited by terrorists to radicalize youth.⁹ Analysts have blamed the inadequate government response to natural disasters, including the October 5th earthquake as well as the ongoing nationwide floods, for allowing extremist organizations to step into the vacuum and enhance support and goodwill among local populations.¹⁰ Think-tanks have urged the government of Pakistan to launch governance interventions for socio-economic development, cultural development, education reform, legal and judicial reform, and political integration to counter terrorism.¹¹ The Shaheed Bhutto foundation, an independent think-tank, conducted consultative workshops attended by hundreds of FATA representatives as part of their 'Mainstreaming FATA' project. Participants included tribal leaders, parliamentarians, lawyers, academics, youth, journalists, intellectuals, political party leaders, and current and former military and civil officials. They cited various aspects of misgovernance as driving conflict and unrest in the region. These included poor service delivery (particularly health and education), lack of investment in infrastructure and industry, corruption, lack of democratic representation, unresponsive judicial system, and poor law and order situation.¹²

However, these policy assumptions appear divorced from empirical research at the international and national levels. At the international level, empirical support for links between misgovernance and radicalization is ambiguous. On the one hand studies find that terrorist activity is increased by economic underdevelopment, economic under-performance, political repression, weak governmental capacity, regime instability, and inadequate social welfare policies. On the other hand, researchers find that such factors of misgovernance are not significant determinants of terrorism and radicalization. At the national level, academic research is mostly limited to newspaper articles and opinion pieces. Academic research that does exist lacks methodological rigor and/or policy relevance.

The misgovernance-radicalization nexus in Pakistan remains largely unexplored. This is despite the growing recognition among analysts and practitioners that the connection between misgovernance and radicalization exists and is detrimental to the objectives of both governance and counter-terrorism efforts. This is also despite the fact that both misgovernance and radicalization have assumed crisis proportions in Pakistan, representing grave threats to the security, stability, and development of the country. A review of existing literature reveals key knowledge gaps that must be filled

to inform policy discourse and improve knowledge among policymakers for resolving conflict, building peace, and promoting post-conflict stability and development.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

<i>Short Term Goals (1 year or Grant Period)</i>	<i>Long Term Objectives (2-3 Years)</i>
Explore the relationship between misgovernance and radicalization to identify factors that cause, or create an enabling environment for, the growth of radicalization and extremist behavior in FATA, Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa and the Malakand Division	Help policymakers develop an evidence-based mix of political, economic, and social options for counter-terrorism policy that addresses key drivers of radicalization in FATA, Khyber- Pukhtunkhwa and Malakand Division
Clearly articulate and share citizen grievances with local service providers, to identify supply-side failures that cause misgovernance, and evolve specific policy recommendations	Create the potential space for dialogue between local service providers and citizens that allows them to begin resolving conflicts and building peace Contribute toward post-conflict stability and development through better governance in areas cleared of insurgent presence e.g. Swat and South Waziristan
Empirically test hypotheses received from international research or public discourse on the relationship between misgovernance and radicalization in Pakistan	Increase the intellectual capital available to practitioners and academics for policy discourse on the link between misgovernance and radicalization in Pakistan, and other comparable zones of conflict worldwide, e.g. Afghanistan
Share research findings with the target audience including the government, international donors, civil society, academia, and media.	Promote the consumption and impact of research in policy, academic, and public spheres at the national and international levels.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project involves two main components: **research** and **dissemination**.

Research

Literature Review: At the international level, research on the link between misgovernance and radicalization yields ambiguous findings. While some studies reveal a terrorism-enhancing effect of economic underdevelopment¹³, others find that development and poverty do not constitute strong determinants of terrorism¹⁴. Most studies do not find income – inequality to be significantly linked to terrorism, contrasted by the findings of Li and Schaub (2004) who find strong correlations between income distribution patterns and terrorism. While some researchers have linked economic downturns to increased terrorist activity¹⁵, others have found no significant relationship between terrorism and economic performance in terms of growth, inflation or unemployment rates.¹⁶ While most studies suggest a strong negative or positive interrelationship between democracy and terrorism, (depending on how recently the transition was made)¹⁷, Drakos and Gofas (2006a) find no significant link between the two. Higher degrees of political freedom and protection of

civil liberties are found to dampen terrorist activity, while state repression is found to encourage terrorism and radicalization.¹⁸ In contrast, a few studies find only weak associations between political freedoms¹⁹, while others characterize this relationship as non-linear.²⁰ While some researchers find that governmental capacity and strength, (operationalized through proxies such as military manpower and government size) correlates negatively with terrorist activity²¹, other studies contradict these findings.²² Researchers who control for regime stability find that more stable regimes tend to experience less terrorist violence²³, but not in the case of suicide terrorism.²⁴ Adequate social welfare policies are found to reduce both the generation and risk of exposure to terrorist attacks.²⁵ The link between education and terrorism is similarly weak and ambiguous. While certain studies have uncovered at best a weak link²⁶, others have linked higher illiteracy among males to higher terrorist incidence.²⁷ Sound performance against indicators of governance, especially 'rule of law', bureaucratic quality' and 'government corruption' are found to reduce ethnic tensions and discourage radicalization and extremism by reinforcing market principles, contract rights, and economic opportunity.²⁸ At the national level, research is mostly limited to newspaper articles and opinion pieces. Academic research that does exist lacks methodological rigor, policy relevance or both. Robert Kemp (2008) attributes the rise of radicalism in Pakistan to the disintegration of state structures, which creates a vacuum filled by the growing influence of religious orthodoxy, compounded by poverty, unemployment and other factors. He does not, however, reveal the extent to which these factors enhanced the influence of orthodox "foreign elements". Sohail Abbas (2007) surveyed prisoners held in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa who returned to Pakistan in 2001, having fought against US forces until the fall of the Taleban regime. The respondents were mostly employed, literate, and educated in public schools rather than madrassas. However, the small sample size (517 men), and the lack of evidence linking these men to terrorist acts in Afghanistan or Pakistan, undermines the validity and reliability of these findings. Christine Fair (2008) conducted a similar study based on surveys of the families of militants slain in conflict in Kashmir and Afghanistan. Again, a small sample size (141 families), and the use of 'convenience' sampling techniques undermine the veracity of findings. A sociological study by Shinwari (2008) posits poverty and lack of opportunity as drivers of growing militancy in FATA. However, as Safiya Aftab (2008) finds in her analysis of spatial distribution of poverty incidence across Pakistan, poverty levels are not nationally exceptional in FATA or Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa which are hotbeds of militant activity.

Research Hypothesis: Factors of misgovernance either cause or create an enabling environment for radicalization and the growth of extremist behavior. These factors involve the inadequate delivery of public goods and services to local citizens,

in areas of public safety and law enforcement, dispensation of justice, land management, revenue administration, and social services such as health and education, among others. Targeted policy interventions can successfully address these misgovernance factors, thereby constricting the growth of radicalization and extremist behavior.

Research Questions:

1. Is there a relationship between misgovernance and radicalization? If so, what is the direction, strength, and linearity of causality?
2. Which misgovernance factors are most significant for pushing citizens toward radicalization and further into extremist behavior? What is the tipping point where radicalization assumes behavioral proportions for violence and extremism and for which individuals?
3. What are the mediating or intervening variables that condition the inclination or support for terrorism, for instance, tribal/family affiliations? What are the individual and composite effects of these variables in creating an enabling environment for radicalization and extremism? What are the reasons for differences (if any) in results for different regions or respondent profiles?
4. What are the policy interventions necessary to address these misgovernance factors, through improvements in the financial, administrative and performance management aspects of local governance, so that the growth of radicalization can be stemmed or reversed?

Analytic Framework: The purpose is to determine as accurately as possible, whether exposure to state or institutional failure (possibly manifesting as corruption) leads to militancy or support for militancy, and to what extent. We would explore the impact of poor service delivery (citizens' perceptions of police, judiciary, land administration, education department, revenue, and other state institutions) governance mismanagement and inefficiency on inclination or support for terrorism. Since the research would provide access to highly robust data on the state of corruption (or perceptions of corruption), service delivery, and inefficiency vis-à-vis state institutions such as police, judiciary, education department, revenue, utilities related departments like WAPDA (the government run electricity- power company), we can also explore the impact of exposure to corruption on regime legitimacy and hence the indirect or direct effect of regime legitimacy, political support or system support on radicalization.

The above hypotheses will be refined and various indicators developed to construct support for the terrorism and militancy dimension. Once data has been captured and processed, it will be analyzed using support for the militancy

dimension (created through various indicators loaded together through factor analysis) as the dependent variable and various other variables like indicators of corruption, service delivery, socio-political efficacy etc. as independent variables and control variables using multiple regression as an analytical tool. The results will then be shared with local service providers to gain insights into the supply-side dynamics of misgovernance, evolve policy recommendations and identify areas for further research.

As borne out by the literature review, this framework differs from previous research in **focus** and **methodology**. While previous research has focused on the link between socio-economic anomalies (such as poverty and unemployment) and terrorism, this project focuses on essentially a sub-set of state-citizen relations, by exploring the relationship between inadequate service delivery and the inclination or support for militancy. Also, the research is solution-oriented, probing the causal factors behind misgovernance in its supply-side dynamics. This means that research carries far greater policy relevance by framing analysis in the policy and institutional context with clearly defined policy dimensions.

Methodologically, this research project is far more sophisticated as it will cover a much larger sample size, a randomized sample design, and inferential statistics for analysis (rather than simple descriptive statistics) to establish causal relationships. Also, Focus Group Discussions with local service providers will allow findings to be triangulated, the conclusions thus drawn to be far more robust, and the recommendations to be more grounded, specific, and actionable.

Dissemination

Once the research is complete, the findings may be formatted and summarized into a Special Report, as commissioned by USIP, which will be uploaded onto their website to enhance outreach and visibility.

GINI will conduct a series of one-day seminars at the provincial (1 each in provincial capitals of Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta) and national (1 in Islamabad) levels to disseminate and gain feedback on the Final Report. These seminars will invite the participation of provincial government officials (politicians and civil servants), media professionals (representatives of Press Clubs and Press Associations including journalists and commentators from print and broadcast media), academics (Vice Chancellors, department heads and researchers from provincial and national universities), civil society organizations (NGOs and think-tanks conducting research, advocacy, and/or capacity building for governance, human rights, conflict prevention and peace-building, service delivery improvement, etc.), and international donors focusing on governance or counter-radicalization efforts (including multilaterals such as World Bank and ADB, as well as bilateral donors such as USAID and DfID). The selection criteria for invitees will include

experience, qualifications, and level of influence as opinion formers and policy stakeholders within professional domains, as related to either governance or radicalization and terrorism.

These seminars will present the Final Report to the invitees and allow them to discuss and debate the conclusions and recommendations in detail. These discussions will focus on the merits of the research from political, academic and policy standpoints; the relevance of findings to provinces other than the targeted areas; the feasibility of the recommendations given political, economic and social realities; the roles of provincial and national stakeholders in realizing the recommendations of the report; and other points emerging from the findings of the report. The proceedings of each seminar and the key policy implications and recommendations will be recorded in Seminar Reports which will be prepared by the Research Analyst following each event and shared with project stakeholders so that they may receive intermediate feedback from the seminars. The Preliminary and Final Reports, the Special Report, as well as the Seminar Reports will be uploaded on the GINI website where organizational partners and other interested parties will be encouraged to view and download their contents.

In addition, the Final Report will also be presented to USIP by the Project Team Leader and the Research Analyst at USIP offices in Washington, USA.

METHODOLOGY

This section provides details on the methodology adopted for survey research, Focus Group Discussion, and overall administration.

Survey Research: The research design envisages a multistage probability survey of FATA, NWFP(Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa), and the former Malakand Division. These three regions have evolved governance institutions and cultures that are markedly different in terms of historical evolution, and current structure and function. FATA has been governed under the pre-independence Frontier Crimes Regulation (1901); the former Malakand Division includes the former princely states of Swat, Chitral and Dir; while the rest of (Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa) has been administered by the provincial and local governments. Data also signifies varying levels of radicalization across the 3 regions. FATA is described as being under “Taleban control”, (with about 80% of terrorist attacks in Pakistan planned and executed from South Waziristan), the former Malakand Division is described as being under “contested control”, while most other districts of Khyber-

Pukhtunkhwa are described as being under “Taliban influence”.¹ These three regions have been chosen purposively to adequately represent these differences in the sample frame.

The sample would be approximately 1000 in sample size within NWFP (Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa), chosen through probability proportionate to the size, another 500 in Malakand division and approximately 500 in FATA. Within these regions, villages (in rural areas) and circle numbers (in urban areas) will form primary sampling units stratified by administrative units such as Districts, Tehsils and Urban/Rural locations.²

Within each primary sampling unit we would choose 10 respondents identified through selection of 10 households through systematic sampling after identifying the first household through a random walk method. Within each household we would interview a respondent aged 18 years and above, identified through Kish Grid after listing the eligible respondents in descending or ascending order according to their ages, stratified by gender. We plan to select equal numbers of male and female respondents from each primary sampling unit. This sample would be representative of the regions thus chosen. Nevertheless, the 3 regions, (FATA, NWFP and Malakand Division) would be weighted according to their adult population. The disproportionate multistage cluster sample has been designed to keep enough number of cases in each region for sub analysis of each region. This sample design also helps to control for contextual effects or cultural or ethnicity aspects which is presented as an alternative hypothesis to explain the support for radicalization.

Regression analysis will give adequate controls and can link the main explanatory variable to the dependent variable as causal variables (having controlled for mediating and intervening variables). To overcome the weaknesses emerging from the lack of control and treatment groups, we will use aggregate district level data to form control and treatment groups through matching (propensity score matching, CEM, genetic matching etc.). In case the number of cases are too few to constitute a treatment group (given the relatively few number of districts sampled), we can match individuals in the survey data, working within the framework of stata or R (statistical software packages) to form control and treatment groups in case of dichotomous treatment variables (for instance, exposure to corruption or not). Such treatment or pre- processing of data will help us to cater for Omitted Variable Bias in the regression analysis (if any). Aside from these pre-processing purposes, we plan to use regression mainly to control for intervening and mediating effects.

¹ Map of Taliban control in Pakistan's northwest, The Long War Journal, March 3, 2010.

² In cases, areas characterized by security concerns, poor law and order situations or other cases of extreme life-threatening situations, primary sampling units will be replaced by contiguous units.

Focus Group Discussions: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) would be conducted in each of the 3 regions selected for survey research (Malakand Division, NWFP, and FATA) inviting the participation of lower, medium, and higher tier public service providers, organized as:

- Police, Prosecution and Judiciary;
- Land Management and Revenue; and
- Social Services departments including Health, Education, & WAPDA, Civil Works, etc.

These clusters are organized according to the inter-institutional dependencies that determine the process of delivering each public good and service to the consumer. Police, prosecution and judiciary must function in an inter-related fashion to play their roles in the provision of public safety, law enforcement, and justice to the citizens. Similarly, Land Management is closely linked to the Revenue Department, while social services cover various departments that are similar in function and structure.

Each management tier administering these public service areas would be represented with 9 FGDs (3 tiers x 3 public service areas) in each of the 3 regions. The agenda of the FGDs would be to:

- Assess the level of extremist behavior in targeted regions, which may be linked to factors of misgovernance
- Identify the supply-side factors that are responsible for negative citizen perceptions related to each public service area (if any) emanating from the surveys and highlight the reasons that explain differences
- Evolve policy recommendations that may mitigate these factors, to improve negative public perceptions of local governance, which may promote radicalization
- Identify areas for further research to explore the misgovernance-terrorism nexus in light of FGD findings

Administration: The project team will consist of a Project Team Leader, 1 Research Analysts, 1 Statistical Expert and 9 Field Operations Teams (3 for each region). The Project Team Leader will provide substantive inputs into the development of the research design, methodology, and instruments. He/she will also lead the analysis of research findings and provide overall supervision and guidance for the research. The Research Analyst will be responsible for designing and executing research, undertaking on-site spot checks, managing contingencies, and ensuring overall monitoring and evaluation. GINI has evolved detailed methodologies for developing survey instruments, recruiting and training field teams, and conducting interviews and Focus Group Discussions that have been applied successfully in the past and will be utilized for the proposed project. In addition, the following safeguards will ensure the integrity of the research process:

- Interim deliverables for early vetting and revision
- Contractual safeguards and financial incentives tied to compliance and performance standards for outsourced activities
- Assurance of researcher capacity and skills at the recruitment and training stages
- Random on-site spot checks conducted by the Research Analyst
- Built in reliability checks in the research design, that gauge inter-rater and test-retest reliability levels
- Multi-stage data processing that detects and corrects errors at the data entry, verification and validation stage
- Brief trip reports compiled through research journals kept by enumerators
- Monitoring adherence to Research Action Plans

The Statistical Expert will be responsible for developing the detailed Research Design, (including research instruments), performing statistical analysis and providing inputs into development of findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The Field Operations Teams (FOTs) will be composed of a Field Supervisor and 4 Enumerators who will undertake the research in each of the target Agencies and Districts. A total of 9 Field Operations Teams will be contracted. A team of Data Entry Operators will also be hired, led by a Database Manager who will enter, verify and process the data.

Implementation Workplan:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outputs</i>
Sep, 2011	Identifying, screening, and selecting FOTs	Project team contracted
Oct, 2010	Development of research instruments and action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Research Design • Research Instruments, including questionnaire and FGD outlines • Research Action Plans detailing roles and responsibilities, timelines, and itineraries for the FOTs
Nov, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting spadework including establishing contacts, securing cooperation and essential information from local governments • Training Field Supervisors • Conducting FGDs and pre-testing to refine questionnaire 	Spadework for research complete
Dec, 2011	Undertaking Survey and FGDs according to Research Design	Survey and FGDs completed and data captured
Jan, 2011–Feb, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data entry, verification & processing • Analysis of captured data and dissemination of preliminary findings amongst project stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data cleaned, stored and ready for analysis • Preliminary Report Prepared and circulated

Mar-May, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed analysis of captured data • Preparation and dissemination of Final Report • Formatting of Final Report into a Special Report format for publishing by the USIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Report prepared and disseminated amongst project stakeholders • Special Report published by USIP
Jun-Sep, 2012	Conducting Dissemination Seminars in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, & Quetta	5 Seminar Reports detailing the attendance and proceedings for these events

Project Benefits: Research products will be widely shared among target audience, through dissemination channels outlined earlier. Government policy makers will benefit from concrete evidence on the determinants of radicalization that emerge from misgovernance practice and so can formulate policies to mitigate them and offset their impacts. Civil society organizations such as advocacy NGOs working on human rights, anticorruption, transparency, information disclosure, or service delivery areas such as healthcare and education will benefit from research that links their focus areas with national security threats, thereby enhancing the relevance and appeal of their social communications. Media will benefit from objective research that sheds light on the policy dimensions of misgovernance and radicalization, which are often eclipsed by politicization, speculation and arm-chair analysis. Academia will benefit from valuable addition to the sparse body of research on radicalization and misgovernance, which may also be included in related curriculums at college and university levels. International donors will benefit from concrete research that can inform priorities for the selection of focus areas, grant design, grantee selection, etc.

Organizational Track Record: GINI has extensive experience in designing and executing surveys in various sectors, covering diverse geographical regions, respondent profiles, data requirements, and client preferences. These sectors include public sector accountability, higher education, local public service delivery (health, education, agriculture, public safety, water & sanitation), and local private economy. Geographical areas include all 4 provinces of Pakistan, and numerous districts including conflict zones such as Swat in the tribal areas. Data requirements range from respondent perceptions, demographic profiles, financial assets, professional histories, etc. We have conducted surveys for USAID, the Norwegian Embassy, International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada, and Population Council, Government of Pakistan. The Project Team Leader, Mr. Daniyal Aziz has over 17 years of experience in governance reform, policy advice, and the management of research projects for government and international donors. The Research Analyst, Mr. Usama Bakhtiar has conducted governance policy research at the regional and national levels, and led the design and execution of nation-wide surveys assessing service delivery, local government institutional performance, and citizen-police relations. GINI also has considerable experience in conducting events that showcase research, facilitate discussion, and strengthen advocacy efforts among a diverse range of participants. For instance, a Pakistan-Norway Forum held 13-15

December 2009 featured the participation of around 200 national and international delegates including political leaders, senior civil servants, experts from Canada, USA and Norway, diplomats, and members of the international donor community, media and civil society. The event included plenary sessions on “Governance Strategies to Counter Terrorism” which was chaired by the Governor, KP, Mr. Owais Ghani and “Democracy and Security” which was chaired by Senator Dr. Abdul Mallick Baloch. During these sessions, Ms. Åse Grødeland from Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norway, and Dr. Shabbir Cheema from the East-West Center, USA were among the speakers who presented their research.

Project Sustainability: Depending on successful resource mobilization, program activities could be sustained beyond the grant period in a number of ways. First, research would be continually disseminated beyond the grant period through the website. Secondly, GINI is in the process of developing a governance curriculum for implementation through its GEN partner universities and colleges for which the research could provide curricular materials for various courses offered by these institutes. Third, research findings would be treated as a baseline, and subsequent benchmark surveys conducted every year could measure progress (or lack thereof) against indicators of governance and radicalization. Fourth, given the demonstrated success of this methodology, research could be conducted in other suspected ‘emerging’ centers of militant activity, including Southern Punjab, and the city of Karachi to compare findings with the previous survey. Fifth, GINI could attempt to get the Final Report published in national and/or international journals or other periodicals to enhance outreach.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Process Evaluation			
<i>Process</i>	<i>Audience</i>	<i>Methodology & Tools</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Development of Research Design	Not Applicable.	Research Analyst responsible for ensuring design is cost-effective, methodologically rigorous, and practically feasible. Evaluation conducted post development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Representativeness of sampling fractions ● Expenditure per respondent ● Availability of inputs for sampling frame e.g. voter lists ● Effectiveness of selection, wording & formatting of questions in research instruments
Conduct of Survey and FGDs	Respondents defined in Research Design	Reports of spot checks conducted by Research Analyst, logs maintained by Field Supervisors, and adherence to Research Action Plan. Evaluation conducted during conduct of survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inter-rater reliability tests (% of correlation) ● Effectiveness of issue resolution ● On-schedule execution of Action Plan
Processing and Analysis of Data	Not Applicable.	Research Analyst responsible for assessing validity of findings, degree of concurrence between qualitative and quantitative findings, whether research questions were answered as definitively as possible and to present Preliminary Report to USIP and incorporating feedback. Evaluation conducted at the interim stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Validity of analytic model (e.g. goodness of fit, autocorrelation, Omitted Variable Bias, Margin of Error, etc.) ● Irreconcilable Contradictions between survey and FGD results ● Degree to which research questions answered ● Feedback from USIP
Dissemination of Findings	Government policymakers, civil society, media, academia and international donors.	Research Analyst will prepare Seminar Reports for each Dissemination Seminar which will detail proceedings and key policy implications and recommendations emerging from the discussion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of downloads from GINI website ● Attendance (rate and composition) at Seminars ● Number of questions, comments, issues raised by participants at Seminars
Impact Evaluation (To be undertaken after the grant period by the Manager, Research, GINI)			
<i>Impacts</i>	<i>Audience</i>	<i>Tools & Methodologies</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Improved knowledge of how misgovernance affects radicalization, the supply-side factors responsible for this misgovernance, and what policies can mitigate both sides of the problem	Government policy makers	Review of publicly available policy documents and plans that cite research findings or reflect policy actions recommended by research reports	Number of public policies and planning documents that cite research findings
Evidence of how their focus areas are linked to radicalization and national security to enhance the legitimacy and relevance of their activities	Civil Society, particularly research and advocacy institutes	Review of civil society publications including activity and progress reports, event reports, policy briefs, research articles, informational booklets/leaflets that cite research findings	Number of civil society publications that cite research findings
Coverage to include fact-based, objective, and policy-oriented research on the misgovernance-radicalization nexus	Media actors including print and broadcast reporters, commentators, and anchors.	Review of newspapers, governance focused periodicals, TV talk-shows and news-reports that cite research findings or cover events where research is presented.	Number of instances where research findings are referred is covered by print and broadcast media
Research that fills key knowledge gaps in existing literature, identifies further areas for research, and could potentially serve as curricular material for courses on security, governance, and other disciplines.	Academia including research and teaching personnel	Review of research papers in national and international journals or other periodicals that cite research findings	Number of research publications that cite research findings
Donors can prioritize decisions on grant design, grantee selection, focus areas, etc. on ground realities	International donor community including IFIs, multilateral and bilateral donors	Review of donor programme and policy documents, grant documents (e.g. Requests for Proposals), social communication literature, etc. that cite research findings.	Number of donor documents that cite research findings

Certification Sheet

This sheet must be signed and dated by the principal institutional representative (if applying under nonprofit organization or public institution status) or by the project director(s) (if applying under individual status). By signing this form, the applicant certifies that (1) the information provided in the application is complete and accurate; (2) the applicant is not delinquent on any federal debt or debarred from receiving federal funds; and (3) the work will be conducted under drug-free workplace principles.

It is important that the certifying individual(s) realizes the seriousness of this act. Various statutes provide civil and criminal penalties for attempting to obtain public funds by fraud or deception. The Institute will not hesitate to act decisively to prevent waste, fraud or abuse in connection with its grant program and other activities.

STATUS—INSTITUTIONAL APPLICANTS

Nondelinquency /Debarment: This institution certifies that it is not debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency.

Drug-free Workplace: This institution certifies that it has in place and will administer in good faith a drug-free workplace policy designed to ensure that the workplace is free from possession and use of illegal drugs.

I certify that the information provided in this application is complete and accurate.

INSTITUTIONAL STATUS



Signature-Authorizing Official for Institution

Print or Type Name

Muhammad Nasim Khan Raja, Company Secretary

Annex I: CVs of Key Personnel and Biographical Summary of Consultant (Statistical Expert)

List of Contents:

1. CVs of GINI staff (Mr. Daniyal Aziz and Mr. Usama Bakhtiar Ahmed)
2. Biographical Summary of Consultant (Mr. Bilal Hasan Khan)

DANIYAL AZIZ

APT # 4, Block 19
PHA Apartments
G7/1 Islamabad, Pakistan
Telephone: 92-300-516-2467 Email: dax100@hotmail.com

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

- Demonstrated leadership and general management skills in the design, strategy and execution of National level, intergovernmental, public policy initiatives and national governance reform in Pakistan and South Asian region
- Ability to prioritize, execute objectives and problem-solve; communicate and network effectively; write analytically and distill complex subject matter for presentation to international audiences in top level political, business and policy forums
- Solid international experience in media and public affairs outreach in the fields of governance, institutional reform and economic development, e.g. press briefings, keynote presentations, lectures and seminars presented at universities and in multilateral forums, including: Oxford University, The World Bank, UNESCO, UNDP, UNDESA, East West Center, Pakistan Tax Academy, Pakistan Administrative Staff College, Pakistan National Defence College

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, Pakistan

2/2002-11/2007

Chairman of National Reconstruction Bureau, Prime Minister's Secretariat

- Provided leadership, design and general management as Federal Minister in the Prime Minister's Secretariat for the Government of Pakistan's policy platform on transformation of colonial to democratic institutional governance
- General oversight for the design, strategy and implementation of the governance reform with the objective of reforming the responsiveness and accountability of institutions to strengthen economic development in Pakistan
- Directed the budgetary and financial operations of the National Reconstruction Bureau and its auxiliaries
- Developed and maintained media and public affairs outreach in the domestic and international public policy community to advance National Reconstruction Bureau objectives with respect to institutional governance reforms
- Highlights of the NRB governance reform platform include: drafting and implementing a new local government system that removed colonial structures and replaced them with elected local governments, Civil Service reform, introduced new classification of accounts and financial procedures, establishing Finance Commissions at the provincial level with revised tax assignments; establishing the Provincial offices of Prosecutor General with concomitant prosecutorial services and subordinate offices; promulgating and implementing a new police order with oversight mechanisms at three levels of government; designing and executing new electoral systems to give increased representation to women, minorities and underprivileged minorities; legally codifying a system of incentive-based remuneration policies; designing and implementing an E-Governance system to provide local administrative services with greater transparency and accountability to the general citizenry of Pakistan

Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (DTCE), Islamabad, Pakistan

2003-present

Chairman of Board of Directors

- Established the organization and provided general management and oversight of the Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment to strengthen institutional governance at the district, tehsil and union levels in accordance with the new local governance system
- Direct DTCE's institutional objectives which include strengthening Citizen Community Boards; establishing Local Citizen Information Networks; implementing technical support programs and capacity-building strategies for local Monitoring Committees; establishing partnerships with Press Clubs and Bar Associations to consolidate and mobilize community empowerment processes
- Prioritize and direct the financial and budgetary operations of the DTCE; provide actionable leadership in fundraising initiatives on an international level with multilateral donor and aid agencies and mobilized 50M USD
- Represent DTCE on international panels and conferences which analyze issues of national and local governance reform to advance economic development and poverty alleviation

International Development Research Center (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada

2006-present

Team Leader

- Research project "Public Accountability Institutions in Pakistan and their Macroeconomic Impacts" the research is designed to create a sector wide historical understanding of the genesis of public accountability institutions using the framework of The New Institutional Economics for a new approach to reform of public accountability.

Governance Institutions Network International (GINI), Islamabad, Pakistan

2006-present

Principal Advisor

- Design and direct the substantive and operational objectives of GINI as a multidisciplinary, research-oriented network concentrating on policy research on governance to facilitate communication through advocacy, workshops, seminars, conferences and media outreach to strengthen international institutional governance reforms

Chairman Forum of Ministers on Social Development of Asia (UNESCO), Bhurban, Pakistan

2006-2008

Chairman

- Elected Chairman of Forum of Federal Ministers of Asia unanimously by Federal Ministers of India, Maldives, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Public Accountability was declared the theme of the Forum by the Chairman

POLITICAL EXPERIENCE

Appointed Member of the Senate, National Defence University

2008

- Appointed as a Member of the Senate of the National Defence University, responsibilities include approval of annual plans and curricula as well as general oversight body.

Elected Representative, National Assembly of Pakistan

2002-2007

- Elected Representative to National Assembly of Pakistan from the (NA116) constituency on the PML-Q ticket

Appointed Member, Higher Education Commission National Committee on Think Tanks

2004-2007

- Appointed as a Member to the Higher Education Commission to advance national education and research objectives

Elected Representative, National Assembly of Pakistan

1997-1999

- Elected Representative to National Assembly of Pakistan (NA 91) from Shakargarh constituency as an independent candidate

Secretary General, Independent Parliamentary Group

1997-1999

- Served as Secretary General for group of independent Members of the National Assembly and minority groups

Elected Representative, District Council of Narowal

1991-1993

- Elected Representative to the District Council of Narowal as an independent candidate
- Conducted comprehensive study of critical reforms to improve local government functions and processes

EDUCATION

Boston University, Graduate School, Boston, Massachusetts

1990-1991

M.A. Economics with a concentration in Public Finance and Rural Development

- Admitted to five year accelerated BA/MA degree program based upon academic achievement

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts

1984-1989

B.A. Degree in Economics

- Awarded academic scholarships and grants based upon academic achievement from 1986-1991

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung, International Academy for Leadership, Kottenhide, Germany

1998

Political Strategies: Fighting Fundamentalism

- Certification awarded based upon completion of program concentrating on political strategies to combat fundamentalism

Program on the Impact of Economic Crisis on the Design of Social Safety Nets (W. B.), Jakarta, Indonesia

1998

- Certification awarded based upon completion of program concentrating on the impact of economic crises on the design of social safety nets

The Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship, Osaka, Japan

1996

Program on Industry and Environmental Protection

- Certification awarded based upon completion of program concentrating on industry and environmental protection

USAMA BAKHTIAR AHMED

CAREER OVERVIEW

I have over 5 years of experience with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducting policy research, analysis, advocacy and program evaluation. I have worked for governance reform at the international level throughout the Asia Pacific, and within Pakistan in support of devolution, rising steadily throughout my career. I have just graduated from Carnegie Mellon University with a Master of Science in Public Policy and Management, and am currently working with Governance Institutes Network International (GINI) as a Research Manager, and teaching part-time at the National Defense University, Islamabad.

KEY STRENGTHS

- Experience in conducting policy research, analysis, and advocacy, as well as monitoring and evaluation of program impacts of regional, national, and local projects
- Experience in successful donor liaisons and resource mobilization totaling several million US dollars
- Experience in designing and managing countrywide survey research projects
- Excellent writing skills – drafted research reports and papers, policy briefs, resource mobilization proposals, news releases, and brochures
- Strong public speaking skills – presentations, focus group discussions, speeches
- Experience in building and expanding networks at the local, national, and international level
- Highly proficient in Windows-based software packages including MS Office, Crystal Ball, CB Predictor, and SPSS

CAREER HISTORY

2009

**Research Manager,
Governance Institutes Network International (GINI)**

Governance Institutions Network International (GINI) is an NGO based in Islamabad, Pakistan, specializing in policy research, analysis and advocacy focusing on governance reform and capacity building at the national and local levels. GINI is currently serving as Secretariat to a Governance Education Network (GEN), comprising voluntary membership of 21 educational institutes, and think-tanks from across Pakistan, in partnership with the Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research (NIBR), Oslo, Norway.

Key Responsibilities

- Identify, pursue and materialize resource mobilization opportunities
- Coordinate, expand, and promote GEN activities and interests
- Monitor and evaluate GEN research and capacity building deliverables

Key Achievements

- Conceived and executed an International Workshop in Singapore, 8-9 August, 2010 for forming a regional research network of think-tanks and research institutes from Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, USA and Canada for undertaking collaborative research on South Asian tax systems
- Oversaw the organization of GEN's 1st Annual International Conference of over 200 politicians, civil servants, academics, donors, diplomats and experts on governance, scheduled for 13-15 December, 2009, Islamabad

2006-2007

**Research Officer,
UNDP-Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (DTCE)**

DTCE is an NGO supporting the implementation of the citizen participation elements within the devolution reform underway in Pakistan since 2001. In addition to UNDP, it has the support of bilateral donors such as SDC, Norad, and DFID.

Key Responsibilities

- Monitor and evaluate programme implementation
- Provide upstream policy advice for streamlining local government regulations
- Inform strategic decision making by senior management
- Continue with duties of previous office

Key Achievements

- Prepared detailed policy advocacy documents for the devolved local government system to dispel misperceptions, and address the criticisms leveled at the reform effort by national stakeholders
- Provided policy analysis and advice on structural and functional local government issues related to Citizen Community Boards (CCBs), most notably, the *'Exclusive Classification of Schemes'* as contemplated in the Local Government Ordinance 2001
- Designed and executed a national field survey of 61 local government officials, and 75 local community leaders in 8 programme districts concerning incentive systems for performance management
- Facilitated a UNESCO sponsored, Meeting of Ministers of Social Development in Asia, on 'Public Accountability Mechanisms in the Improvement of Social Sector Service Delivery in Asia', at Bhurban, Pakistan held on 26-27 May 2006

2004-2005

**Research Associate,
UNDP-DTCE**

Key Responsibilities

- Conduct research for the development and refinement of programme theory
- Mobilize resources from donors including the World Bank, ADB, the Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF), and others
- Organize networking events such as national and international conferences and seminars
- Undertake field studies for programme evaluation

Key Achievements

- Prepare news releases, brochures and other social communication tools
- Conducted field survey of more than 150 local community leaders, and 9 Focus Group Discussions in 94 Unions throughout all 4 provinces, developing and measuring against community empowerment baseline indicators
- Piloted the *'Police Welfare and Community Partnership Initiative'* including a baseline survey of self-perceptions and public opinions of police performance in Narowal, 26-29 May, 2005
- Assisted in the development of a process manual for Information, Monitoring and Evaluation (IME) systems of DTCE
- Prepared and developed successful resource mobilization proposals submitted to the Canadian International Development Research Center (IDRC) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)

2003-2004

**Junior Research Assistant,
UNDP-PARAGON Regional Governance Programme (PRGP)**

PARAGON was a governance programme based in Islamabad, operating in 8 countries throughout the Asia Pacific working for humane governance, human security and sustainable human development aligned closely with the Millennium Development Goals.

- Key Responsibilities**
- Contract management for various national/international outsourced programme activities and deliverables
 - Prepare policy documents, concept papers, briefings and articles
 - Draft monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports for the Programme
 - Assist in the organization of various national and regional events
 - Act as focal person for networks involving policy research and analysis institutes, political leaders, parliamentary support structures, and government think tanks
- Key Achievements**
- Developed a Governance Capacity Building Portfolio, comprising 6 Training Modules with an IT based interface and published supplementary materials
 - Facilitated the Workshop on *'Parliament's Role in Relation to the Millennium Declaration in Manila'*, Philippines on March 15-16, 2004 with representatives from 12 countries
 - Assisted in preparing the 6th Policy Assessment Report; *"Institutionalization of Peace Building"*, May 2004, for the conflict ridden Southern Philippines region
- 2003**
3-month Internship,
UNDP-PARAGON (PRGP)

EDUCATION

- 2007-2008** Master of Science in Public Policy and Management degree programme at Heinz College, Carnegie Mellon University. Achieved Highest Distinction with a CGPA of 3.94. Core skills imparted: policy analysis, program evaluation, cost-benefit analysis, financial analysis, strategic & organizational management. Capstone project involved the development of a 3 year strategic plan and accompanying budget for the peak volunteer body in South Australia using the Balanced Scorecard methodology.
- 1999-2003** Bachelors in Business Administration (Hons.) degree from London Metropolitan University. Final Project involved a Management Consultancy assignment which was completed for Horizon Cars, a local hired carriage enterprise.

REFERENCES

- Name: Dr. Paul Oquist, Minister-Private Secretary for National Policy
 Organization: Government of Nicaragua
 Relationship: Former Employer
 E-mail: p3oquist@yahoo.com
- Name: Dr. Terry Buss, Distinguished Professor of Public Policy
 Organization: Heinz College, Carnegie Mellon University
 Relationship: Former Instructor
 E-mail: tbuss@andrew.cmu.edu
- Name: Daniyal Aziz, Chairman, Board of Directors
 Organization: Governance Institutes Network International (GINI)
 Relationship: Current Employer
 E-mail: dax100@hotmail.com

BILAL HASSAN KHAN

Core expertise:

- Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Communication Strategy.
- Survey Research; design, management, execution and analysis.
- Qualitative Research.
- Basic and Advance Quantitative Research.
- Policy Analysis.
- Training.
- Strategic Planning and Evaluation.
- Election and Behavior change strategy.

Educational qualifications:

- Graduate courses in Advance Data Analysis/Quantitative Research Methodology from Brown University and Harvard University, USA.
- Bachelor of Arts from Oklahoma University, and as Visiting Student in Harvard University and University of California, Berkeley, USA

Recent Professional Experience:

- Consultancy with GINI in 2008 for data analysis and report preparation for study on income, expenditure, moral hazards and corruption of district level government employees.
- Consultancy with Asia Foundation in 2007 for providing technical inputs on an electoral survey focusing on election day rigging, voter registration, and voter education. This include research design, analysis, and presentation of findings.
- Consultancy with the Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (UNDP), in 2005-2006 for critical review and methodological improvement of the Social Audit, a large scale survey of more than 50,000 households conducted by CIET international.
- Consultancy for the Pattan Development Organization regarding the Local Government Elections Project 2005, , funded by DFID, USAID, EU, and SDC, 2005-2006, which involved design and analysis of research.
- Served as Country Survey Coordinator for the “State of Democracy in South Asia” project coordinated by CSDS (Center for Study of Developing Societies), New Delhi, India, funded by Ford Foundation USA, and IDEA Sweden, 2004 – 2005. This involved preparation of research design, data collection and analysis in collaboration with Latin American, Easter European, and East Asian experts.

Salient Publications:

- Wrote and published various comprehensive empirical reports on different phases of Local Government Elections 2001, 2005 and General Elections 2002, based on survey research or polling data along with aggregate data obtained from Election Commission of Pakistan.
- Co Author along with Regina Birner, Sarfraz Khan Qureshi, Kamiljon Akramov, “Voice and Votes – Does Political Decentralization Work for the Poor and for Women? Empirical Evidence from the 2005 Local Government Elections in Pakistan.” Presented at seminars held by NRB (National Reconstruction Bureau) and PIDE (Pakistan Institute of Development Economics), Pakistan
- Co Author along with Regina Birner, Sarfraz Khan Qureshi, Kamiljon Akramov “Decentralization, Local Government Elections and Voter Turnout in Pakistan.” Presented at a meeting of American Political Science Association, Washington DC. August 2007. Published by IFPRI Washington DC.

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Annex III: Draft Survey Questionnaire

Note: In this latest version of the questionnaire, Questions 2-13 have been deleted as agreed with IRB, in the email sent by Mr. Daniyal Aziz on 2011-06-14.

Section 1: Tribal / Family Affiliations

Q1. Which tribe do you belong to?

1. Wazir
2. Mehsud
3. Afridi
4. Shinwari
5. Mehmand
6. Yousafzai (Swat)
7. Bungish
8. Others

Q2. DELETED

Q3. DELETED

Q4. DELETED

Q5. DELETED

Q6. DELETED

Q7. DELETED

Q8. DELETED

Q9. DELETED

Q10. DELETED

Q11. DELETED

Q12. DELETED

Q13. DELETED

Q14. Based on public statements, to what extent does your *malik* support or oppose the Taleban?

1. Strongly support
2. Slightly support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly oppose
5. Strongly oppose
6. Don't know

Q15. Based on public statements, to what extent does your local *imam* support or oppose the Taleban?

1. Strongly support
2. Slightly support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly oppose
5. Strongly oppose
6. Don't know

Section 2: Governance Culture

Q16. Which affiliation do you find most important in defining your personal identity?

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>1. Very Important</i>	<i>2. Important</i>	<i>3. Neither Important nor Unimportant</i>	<i>4. Unimportant</i>	<i>5. Very Unimportant</i>
a) Family					
b) Ethnicity					
c) Occupation					
d) Tribe					
e) Region					
f) Country					
g) Religion					
h) Sect					
i) Mosque					

Q17. Which values do you find most important in defining your cultural identity?

<i>Value</i>	<i>1. Very Important</i>	<i>2. Important</i>	<i>3. Neither Important nor Unimportant</i>	<i>4. Unimportant</i>	<i>5. Very Unimportant</i>
a) Living in accordance with the teachings of Quran and Sunnah					
b) Modesty of women					
c) Participation in governance					
d) Defense of territory from invaders					
e) Interests of ethnic community members					
f) Safety of guests to whom shelter has been offered					
g) Economic prosperity					

Q18. In your opinion, has the Government of Pakistan succeeded or failed in protecting and promoting these cultural values?

<i>Value</i>	<i>1. Completely successful</i>	<i>2. Somewhat successful</i>	<i>3. Neither successful nor failed</i>	<i>4. Somewhat failed</i>	<i>5. Completely failed</i>
a) Living in accordance with the teachings of Quran and Sunnah					
b) Modesty of women					
c) Participation in governance					
d) Defense of territory from invaders					
e) Interests of ethnic community members					
f) Safety of guests to whom shelter has been offered					
g) Economic prosperity					

Q19. If you answered somewhat failed or completely failed above, how far back do you think this failure extends?

<i>Value</i>	<i>1. 10 years</i>	<i>2. 20 years</i>	<i>3. 30 years</i>	<i>4. 40 years</i>	<i>5. 50 years</i>	<i>6. 60 years</i>
a) Living in accordance with the teachings of Quran and Sunnah						
b) Modesty of women						
c) Participation in governance						
d) Defense of territory from invaders						
e) Interests of ethnic community members						
f) Safety of guests to whom shelter has been offered						
g) Economic prosperity						

Section 3: Governance System

Q20. Which district/agency do you belong to? Please specify:_____.

Q21. Which district/agency do you currently reside in? Please specify:_____.

Sub-Section 3a): Former Malakand Division

Q22. How successfully or unsuccessfully did the following systems of governance meet the needs of citizens in your area?

<i>Aspects</i>	<i>1. Very Successfully</i>	<i>2. Somewhat Successfully</i>	<i>3. Neither Successfully nor Unsuccessfully</i>	<i>4. Somewhat Unsuccessfully</i>	<i>5. Very Unsuccessfully</i>
a) Princely state system					
b) DC system under the Government of Pakistan					
c) Democratic system under the Government of Pakistan					
d) Devolved Local Governments in Pakistan					

Sub-Section 3b): FATA

Q23. How successful is the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901, as a system of governance, in meeting the needs of citizens in your area?

1. Very Successfully
2. Somewhat Successfully
3. Neither Successfully nor Unsuccessfully
4. Somewhat Unsuccessfully
5. Very Unsuccessfully

Q24. How successfully do the following aspects of your governance system meet the needs of citizens in your area?

<i>Aspects</i>	<i>1. Very Successfully</i>	<i>2. Somewhat Successfully</i>	<i>3. Neither Successfully nor Unsuccessfully</i>	<i>4. Somewhat Unsuccessfully</i>	<i>5. Very Unsuccessfully</i>
a) Collective Punishment under the FCR 1901					
b) Concentration of judicial and executive powers within the office of Political Agent, under the FCR 1901					
c) Election of MNAs on non-party basis					
d) Freedom to contest elections					
e) Freedom to vote in elections					
f) The appointment of <i>maliks</i> (tribal leaders)					
g) Dispensation of justice by <i>jirgas</i> (council of elders)					
h) Participation of local citizens in development through Agency Councils that were introduced in 2004					

Section 4: Governance Institutions and Policies

Q25. In the past one year, how often have you contacted the following public officials and institutions in connection with any important matter?

<i>Institution</i>	Once	Twice	More than twice	Never	Could not understand	No Opinion
Police						
Khasadar						
Prosecution						
Judicial system						
Health						
Education						
WAPDA						
Civil Works						
Political Agent						
Patwari						
Tehsildar						
Member, Provincial Assembly						
Member, National Assembly						

Q26. How satisfied were you with the response of that official/institution?

<i>Institution</i>	1 Very satisfied	2 Satisfied	3 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	4 Dissatisfied	5 Very Dissatisfied	6 Not Contaced
a) Police						
b) Khasadar						
c) Prosecution						
d) Judicial system						
e) Health						
f) Education						
g) WAPDA						
h) Civil Works						
i) Political Agent						
j) Patwari						
k) Tehsildar						
l) Member, Provincial Assembly						
m) Member, National Assembly						

Q27. How well do the following public officials and institutions perform their respective duties? Kindly rate each official/institution on a scale of 0-10 with 10 being the best overall performance, 0 being the worst overall performance, and 5 being the middle point.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Rating (0-10)</i>	<i>Don't know /Doesn't apply</i>
a) Police		
b) Khasadar		
c) Prosecution		
d) Judicial system		
e) Health		
f) Education		
g) WAPDA		
h) Civil Works		
i) Political Agent		
j) Patwari		
k) Tehsildar		
l) Member, Provincial Assembly		
m) Member, National Assembly		

Q28. Please rate the following public officials and institutions with respect to corruption, on a scale of 0-10 with 10 being the least corrupt, 0 being the most corrupt, and 5 being the middle point.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Rating (0-10)</i>	<i>Don't know /Doesn't apply</i>
a) Police		
b) Khasadar		
c) Prosecution		
d) Judicial system		
e) Health		
f) Education		
g) WAPDA		
h) Civil Works		
i) Political Agent		
j) Patwari		
k) Tehsildar		
l) Member, Provincial Assembly		
m) Member, National Assembly		

Q29. Please rate the following public officials and institutions with respect to their professional competence on a scale of 0-10 with 10 being the most competent, 0 being the least competent, and 5 being the middle point.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Rating (0-10)</i>	<i>Don't know /Doesn't apply</i>
a) Police		
b) Khasadar		
c) Prosecution		
d) Judicial system		
e) Health		
f) Education		
g) WAPDA		
h) Civil Works		
i) Political Agent		
j) Patwari		
k) Tehsildar		
l) Member, Provincial Assembly		
m) Member, National Assembly		

Q30. Please rate the following public officials and institutions with respect to citizen-friendliness on a scale of 0-10 with 10 being the most friendly, 0 being the least friendly, and 5 being the middle point.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Rating (0-10)</i>	<i>Don't know /Doesn't apply</i>
a) Police		
b) Khasadar		
c) Prosecution		
d) Judicial system		
e) Health		
f) Education		
g) WAPDA		
h) Civil Works		
i) Political Agent		
j) Patwari		
k) Tehsildar		
l) Member, Provincial Assembly		
m) Member, National Assembly		

Q31. Please rate the following public officials and institutions with respect to access for average citizens, on a scale of 0-10 with 10 being the most accessible, 0 being the least accessible, and 5 being the middle point.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Rating (0-10)</i>	<i>Don't know /Doesn't apply</i>
a) Police		
b) Khasadar		
c) Prosecution		
d) Judicial system		
e) Health		
f) Education		
g) WAPDA		
h) Civil Works		
i) Political Agent		
j) Patwari		
k) Tehsildar		
l) Member, Provincial Assembly		
m) Member, National Assembly		

Q32. Please rate the following public officials and institutions with respect to the level of bureaucratic red tape encountered by citizens in processing of their requests, on a scale of 0-10 with 10 being the most red-tape, 0 being the least red-tape, and 5 being the middle point.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Rating (0-10)</i>	<i>Don't know /Doesn't apply</i>
a) Police		
b) Khasadar		
c) Prosecution		
d) Judicial system		
e) Health		
f) Education		
g) WAPDA		
h) Civil Works		
i) Political Agent		
j) Patwari		
k) Tehsildar		
l) Member, Provincial Assembly		
m) Member, National Assembly		

Q33. In the last one year, have you, some one in your family or some one you know personally had to deal with the military/security forces for some reason?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know

Q34. If yes, how would you describe that experience with the military/security forces?

- 1 Helpful
- 2 Indifferent
- 3 Involved in harassment
- 4 Involved in physical attack/torture
- 8. No Opinion

Q35. Now I am going to read to you a list of statements that describe how people often feel about the state of affairs in your area. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of these statements.

<i>Statements</i>	<i>1. Strongly Agree</i>	<i>2. Agree</i>	<i>3. Neither Agree nor Disagree</i>	<i>4. Agree</i>	<i>5. Strongly Agree</i>
a) Everyone enjoys equal rights					
b) People are free to speak their mind without fear					
c) People have the power to change the policies they do not like					
d) Most people have basic necessities like e) food, clothes and shelter.					

Q36. In the last one year, have you, some one in your family or some one you know personally had to deal with the police for some reason?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. No Opinion

Q37. If yes, how would you describe that experience with the police? Would you say that the police was helpful, was indifferent, was involved in harassment or in physical attack/torture?

- 1. Helpful
- 2. Indifferent
- 3. Involved in harassment
- 4. Involved in physical attack/torture
- 5. No Opinion
- 6. N.A.

Q38. In the last one year, have you, someone in your family or someone you know personally had to deal with the people dispensing justice (Maliks, Political Agents, Jirga, Judges of Courts) for some reason?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. No Opinion

Q39. If yes, how would you describe that experience with the people dispensing justice? Would you say justice was given, delayed, or totally denied?

1. Justice was done
2. Justice delayed
3. Totally denied

Q40. If you had a problem that needed police help, would you go to the police?

1. Yes
2. Probably
3. Not sure
4. No
5. No Opinion

Q41. How satisfied are you with the economic condition of our country today? Are you very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

1. Very satisfied
2. Satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. No Opinion

Q42. As compared to few years ago, would you say your economic conditions has become much better, better, remained same, become worse or much worse

- Much better
- Better
- Same
- Worse
- Much worse
- No Opinion

Q43. Thinking about the next few years, do you think your economic condition will become much better, better, remain same, become worse or much worse.

1. Much better
2. Better
3. Same
4. Worse
5. Much worse
6. No Opinion

Section 5: Extremism and Militancy

- Q44. To what extent do you support or oppose the activities of the Taleban in your area?
1. Strongly support
 2. Slightly support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Slightly oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
 6. Don't know
- Q45. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the ideology of the Taleban in your area?
1. Strongly agree
 2. Slightly agree
 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 4. Slightly disagree
 5. Strongly disagree
- Q46. To what extent would you support or oppose the rule of Taleban in your area?
1. Strongly support
 2. Slightly support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Slightly oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
 6. Don't know
- Q47. To what extent would you support or oppose the rule of Taleban in Pakistan?
1. Strongly support
 2. Slightly support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Slightly oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
 6. Don't know
- Q48. To what extent would you support or oppose the rule of Taleban all over the world?
1. Strongly support
 2. Slightly support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Slightly oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
 6. Don't know
- Q49. To what extent would you support or oppose the use of violence against the security forces of Pakistan?
1. Strongly support
 2. Slightly support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Slightly oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
 6. Don't know

- Q50. To what extent would you support or oppose the use of violence against Pakistani civilians?
1. Strongly support
 2. Slightly support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Slightly oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
 6. Don't know
- Q51. To what extent would you support or oppose the use of violence against non-Pakistani security forces?
1. Strongly support
 2. Slightly support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Slightly oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
 6. Don't know
- Q52. To what extent would you support or oppose the use of violence against non-Pakistani civilians?
1. Strongly support
 2. Slightly support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Slightly oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
 6. Don't know

Q53. Please rank the following organizations or groups in terms of levels of your personal preference on a scale of 0-10, with 10 being the most liked and 0 being the most disliked.

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Rating (0-10)</i>	<i>Don't know /Doesn't apply</i>
a) Taleban		
b) Al-Qaeda		
c) Deobandi		
d) Barailvi		
e) Ahle Tashee		
f) Sipah Sahaba		
g) Laskhar-e-Jhangvi		
h) NATO/America forces		
i) Christians		
j) Hindus		
k) Jews		
l) Pakistan government		

Section 6: Personal Information

Q54. Sex DO NOT ASK - RECORD

1. Male
2. Female

Q55. Marital status

1. Married
2. Never married
3. Widow/widower
4. Divorced/separated

Q56. Age

Please specify:_____.

Q57. What is the nature of your job or profession?

1. Self-employed shopkeeper
2. Self-employed business or trade (except shop keeping)
3. Government servant
4. Private sector employee
5. Manual labor
6. Small or medium sized farmer
7. Large farmer / landowner
8. Professionals (doctor, lawyer, etc.)
9. Retired
10. Student
11. Housewife
12. Unemployed
13. Other

Q58. Are you the head of your household?

1. Yes(Go to Q39).
2. No (Go to Q38).

ASK IF RESPONDENT IS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Q59. What is the nature of the job or profession of the head of household?

1. Self-employed shopkeeper
2. Self-employed business or trade (except shop keeping)
3. Government servant
4. Private sector employee
5. Manual labor
6. Small or medium sized farmer
7. Large farmer / landowner
8. Professionals (doctor, lawyer, etc.)
9. Retired
10. Student
11. Housewife
12. Unemployed
13. Other

Q60. There are several ways to describe a household's financial situation. Please tell me which of these statements best describes the situation in your household. RECORD ONLY ONE RESPONSE

1.	We sometimes do not have enough income to eat three meals a day	
2.	We have enough income only to provide adequate food and shelter for the family	
3.	We have enough income to provide food and shelter and to buy new clothing from time to time	
4.	We have money left over from time to time after meeting our basic needs	
5.	We always have money left over after meeting our basic needs	

Q61. Educational qualification

1. Illiterate
2. Primary
3. Middle
4. Matric
5. F.A/F.Sc
6. B.A/BSc
7. M.A or a professional degree
8. Doctorate or post-doctorate
9. Don't know
10. Refused

Q62. Approximate monthly income of your household?

_____ (Please write in here)

1. Don't know
2. Refused

Q63. Which of the following do you have in your household?

Cycle	Yes	No
Motor cycle	Yes	No
Car	Yes	No
Mobile Phone	Yes	No

Q64. How much land do you own?

1. I do not own any land
2. 1 to 100 Kanals
3. 101 to 200 Kanals
4. 201 to 800 Kanals
5. More than 800 Kanals

Annex IV: Proposed Budget

Master Budget

MASTER BUDGET	Total (PKR)	Total (USD)
Personnel	6,340,000	72,873
Organization of Seminars	742,000	8,529
Travel & Perdiems	494,847	5,688
Presentation to USIP	530,750	6,114
Indirect Cost (9.96%)	807,708	9,271
TOTAL	8,915,305	102,475

Personnel

<i>Labor Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Working Tenure (months)</i>	<i>Fee per month</i>	<i>Total (PKR)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Project Team Leader	1	6	320,000	1,920,000	22,069
Research Analyst	1	9	117,000	1,053,000	12,103
Database Manager	1	1	50,000	50,000	575
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Working Tenure (Days)</i>	<i>Fee per Day</i>	<i>Total (PKR)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Statistical Expert	1	30	13,050	391,500	4,500
Field Supervisors	9	40	1,500	540,000	6,207
Enumerators	36	40	1,200	1,728,000	19,862
IRB Consultants				217,500	2,500
	<i>Number of Questionnaires</i>	<i>Fee per Questionnaire</i>		<i>Total (PKR)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Enumerators	2000	200		400,000	4,598
Data Entry Operators	2000	20		40,000	460
TOTAL				6,340,000	72,873

Organization of Seminars

	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Unit Cost</i>	<i>Number of Events</i>	<i>Total (PKR)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Venue		1	50000	5	250,000	2,874
Seminar Materials (Writing materials, visual aids, microphones, etc.) in Lahore	60	1	540	5	162,000	1,862
Lunch & Refreshments	60	1	1100	5	330,000	3,793
TOTAL					742,000	8,529

Travel & Per Diems

	<i>Airfare</i>	<i>Trips</i>	<i>Travelers</i>	<i>Total (PKR)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Travel of GINI team to Karachi	16500	1	4	66000	759
Travel of GINI team to Lahore	7000	1	4	28000	322
Travel of GINI team to Peshawar	13000	1	4	52000	598
Travel of GINI team to Quetta	14000	1	4	56000	644
	Daily rent of vehicle	Number of Days		<i>Total (PKR)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Travel of Research Analyst for spot checks	6500	10		65000	747
Travel Sub-total				267000	3,070
	<i>Daily Rate</i>	<i>Number of Days</i>	<i>Number of Travelers</i>	<i>Total (PKR)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Per Diems for GINI team travel to Karachi	13100	1	4	52,400	602
Per Diems for GINI team travel to Lahore	12500	1	4	50,000	575
Per Diems for GINI team travel to Peshawar	15300	1	4	61,200	703
Per Diems for GINI team travel to Quetta	14600	1	4	58,400	671
Per Diems for Research Analyst for spot checks	7010	10	1	70,100	806
Per Diems Sub-total				292,100	3,357
TOTAL				494,847	6,427

Presentation to USIP

	<i>Number of Travelers</i>	<i>Airfare</i>		<i>Total (PKR)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Travel to Washington for presentation of results	2	213,775		427,550	4,914
	Number of Travelers	Daily Rate (USD)	Number of Days	Total (PKR)	Total (USD)
Boarding & Lodging for 2 Nights	2	300	2	103,200	1,200
TOTAL				530,750	6,114

Note: The exchange rate used to calculate the above figures is USD 1 = PKR 87

Notes

¹ Pakistan Security Report, 2008, Pak Institute for Peace Studies

² South Asia Terrorism Portal.

³ "Cost of Conflict in FATA", Planning and Development Department, FATA Secretariat, Government of Pakistan, April 2009

⁴ Pakistan's Government, Not Military, Must Fight Taliban, Shuja Nawaz, 20th October, 2009

⁵ Remarks at the U.N. Financing for Development Conference in Monterey, Mexico, 22 March 2002. Source: Berrebi, 2003

⁶ Quoted on the Millennium Project Website.

⁷ The Washington Independent, 8/6/09

⁸ The Nation, 25th September, 2010

⁹ Daily Times, 9th June, 2010

¹⁰ Huma Yusuf, Dawn, 1st August, 2010

¹¹ International Crisis Group, Pak Institute for Peace Studies, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Center for Research and Security Studies, etc.

¹² Summary Report, Mainstreaming FATA, Shaheed Bhutto Foundation, 2009

¹³ Blomberg and Hess (2005), Li and Schaub (2004)

¹⁴ Krueger and Maleckova (2003), Abadie (2004), Kurrild-Klitgaard et al. (2006), Piazza (2006), and Dreher and Gassebner (2008)

¹⁵ Blomberg et al. (2004), Li (2005) Tavares (2004)

¹⁶ Piazza (2006) Testas (2004), Drakos and Gofas (2006a), Kurrild-Klitgaard et al. (2006) and Krueger and Laitin (2007)

¹⁷ Li (2005), Burgoon (2006) and Krueger and Laitin (2007) suggest that transitions to democratic regimes increase terrorist activity while Eyerman (1998) and Weinberg and Eubank (1998) confirm that stable democracies are less prone to terrorist violence.

¹⁸ Basuchoudhary and Shughart (2007), Krueger and Maleckova (2003), Krueger and Laitin (2007), Piazza (2006)

¹⁹ Tavares, 2004; Bravo and Dias, 2006; Wade and Reiter, 2007

²⁰ For instance Testas (2004) studies Muslim countries to conclude that repression initially reduces political violence, but high levels of repression attract violent behavior.

²¹ Eyerman (1998)

²² Kurrild-Klitgaard et al. (2006)

²³ Li (2005)

²⁴ Wade and Reiter (2007)

²⁵ Burgoon (2006)

²⁶ Krueger and Maleckova (2003), Drakos and Gofas, (2006a), Kurrild-Klitgaard et al. (2006), Krueger and Laitin (2007)

²⁷ Tavares (2004), Azam and Thelen (2008)

²⁸ Mousseau, M. and Mousseau, D. 2005