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About SDPI

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is an independent, public interest think tank that provides advice to public, private and voluntary organizations, and undertakes policy-oriented research and advocacy.

Founded in August 1992 on the recommendation of the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS), also called Pakistan’s Agenda 21, SDPI is registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860.

Mission

To catalyze the transition towards sustainable development defined as the enhancement of peace, social justice and well-being, within and across generations
Eighth Sustainable Development Conference

Introduction
The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) held its Eighth Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) from 7—9 December 2005 in Islamabad, Pakistan. Each SDC is designed to be a forum for sharing and exchanging dialogues on sustainable development with practitioners, civil society and policy-makers. Some 136 panelists from 11 countries participated in the Eighth SDC held in December 2005.

The previous Conference covered issues such as globalization; migration and urbanization; food and water security; health; environment; energy; resource rights; gender issues; human trafficking; and, literature and development. Policy dialogues proved fruitful where speakers from Pakistan were able to share their ideas with counterparts from South Asia and other regions of the world.

The Sustainable Development Conference series has been established as a prime Conference in South Asia on development issues due to which it attracts leading intellectuals and policy-makers to come together.

An anthology, based on reviewed, approved and edited SDC papers, is published and launched at the succeeding Conference. The published books form part of curricula on development of some of the educational institutions within Pakistan and are also quoted in research publications. ‘Troubled Times: Sustainable Development and Governance in the Age of Extremes’ was the title of the anthology launched at the occasion of the Eighth SDC.

The Eighth SDC examined the multiple facets of sustainable development in the contexts of South Asia. The speakers discussed how problems and issues in South Asia can be dealt effectively at various levels based on prior experience of successful policy interventions. The Conference brought together from South Asia and other regions of the world theorists, researchers, activists, policy-makers, and academicians to debate the issues of sustainable development in an era of globalization.

The following six major themes were planned for the SDC held from 7—9 December 2005:

I. Women’s/Gender Issues
II. Livelihoods
III. WTO and Governance
IV. Health
V. Peace and People’s Rights
VI. Child labor

Details of the themes and sub-themes are discussed below. Each theme constituted one or more sub-themes and panels. Each panel ran for about two hours. Three to four presentations of 15-20 minutes each were followed by a dialogue with the audience at the end.
The sub-themes addressed dispossession and empowerment of women in the South Asian context. Juxtaposing South Asian women’s gendered experience of both structural and direct violence, panels sought to explore examples of positive masculinities in South Asia as a means of countering the violence women experience.

1. Displacement, Livelihoods and Rights: Gendered Experiences
This sub-theme addressed the multiple contexts and forms of displacement (internal/national versus regional; rural/urban; development-induced displacement and conflict-induced displacement) and the search for sustainable livelihoods in an era of economic globalization and supposedly pro-poor national policies. It discussed sustainable solutions for issues of citizenship and legality for economic migrants from other countries in Pakistan, access to resources as a right (especially water related displacement and livelihood threats) and the right to decent work, especially for women.

The purpose was to invite papers from within South Asia that address how the issues we raise here might have been effectively addressed at the community, local or national levels in South Asia, either through government policy or through effective resistance movements.

Panel Organizer: Saba Gul Khattak, Executive Director, SDPI

2. Gendered Violence and Positive Masculinities in South Asia
This sub-theme explored the increasing incidence of violence against women and its changing forms, and argued for an exploration of positive masculinities as a practical means to counter the trends in violence against women. Context-specific papers were sought from gender specialists and gender networks that provide a way forward to policy-makers, activists and practitioners.

At the conceptual level, it was also explored how to engender the different human security frameworks so that they could capture the structural and direct violence that women in South Asia experience in their daily lives. Thus, indices such as the gender empowerment matrix would need to take account of violence against women (structural violence such as laws and customs, and direct violence such as rape, stripping naked or honor killings) as a key indicator of women’s empowerment. The purpose was to debate how different UN and country-specific frameworks can become reflective of these realities and the practical steps that government can take to indicate their commitment to women’s empowerment.

Panel Organizer: Saba Gul Khattak, Executive Director, SDPI

3. Linking our Past to the Future: Women, Education and Social Reform
Late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed the changing social positions of Muslim women in South Asia. A couple of studies have already tried to address a few aspects of the above-mentioned theme. However, certain gaps still exist and have to be addressed thoroughly. The panel, while looking into the historical roots of women education in late 19th and early 20th centuries’ South Asia, tried to link it up with present and future problems/prospects of female education in Pakistan and other countries of the South Asia.

Panel Organizer: Ahmed Salim, Director Urdu Publications/Research Associate, SDPI
4. Women Mystic/Sufi Poets: Dissenting Voices from South Asia

The women saints in medieval Indian society emerged in an atmosphere of discrimination and suppression but blossomed into thinkers, scholars and spiritually advanced and emancipated beings. Their lives and works constitute the supreme forms of self-expression. Sharply breaking away from the traditional role assigned to a woman as wife, daughter and mother, these women saints consciously or unconsciously departed from the established norms of social behavior and spurned the limitations imposed on them by their families and society. Not only did their compositions carry the overtones of protest, their emergence was in itself a social revolt.

If the hatred between India and Pakistan is viewed from a gendered perspective, then all the conflicts including Kashmir seem to be overshadowed by attempts to dominate each other, which stem from the concept of ‘mardangi’ (manliness). Women reformers, especially those connected with the Sufi Movement, deeply affected the social patterns, widening the mental horizon of people and establishing greater tolerance and inter-communal harmony. Indian society being largely patriarchal, the position of women has for long been regarded as inferior. Significantly, the Bhakti Movement saw the emergence of women saints on an unprecedented scale.

The panelists of this sub-theme examined how the spiritual path helped a woman to break out of stereotypes, the chains of tradition, orthodoxy and convention, which sought to control her sexuality. **Panel Organizer: Ahmad Salim, Director Urdu Publications/Research Associate, SDPI**
The 8 October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan that killed, injured and made homeless thousands of persons, and 2004 tsunami catastrophe that affected hundreds of thousands in Sri Lanka and India; heavy winter snow falls and summer floods leading to destruction and death in Pakistan; influence of international financing institutes (IFIs) on job securities; effects of globalization on marginalized people; and the many forms of displacement and the search for sustainable livelihoods exemplify the vulnerability of livelihoods in South Asia. One dimension of this is to look at sustainable solutions for issues of citizenship. Another dimension is that of social sustainability and vulnerability, and the ability to cope with stress and shocks as well as assuring livelihood continuity. The Eighth SDC aimed to identify factors of vulnerability and resilience of livelihoods in South Asia.

1. South Asian Livelihoods at Risk
Social vulnerability and sustainability refer to the ability of individuals, households, or families not only to gain but also to maintain an adequate and decent livelihood. One dimension of social sustainability is reactive, which is the ability to cope with stress and shocks, and positively, enhancing and exercising capabilities in adapting to, exploiting and creating change, and in assuring livelihood continuity. The panel's objective was to identify these factors in South Asian contexts.

Panel Organizers: Karin Astrid Siegmann, Junior Research Fellow, SDPI; Abid Qayyum Suleri, Assistant Executive Director, SDPI

2. Earthquake: Disaster Management in the Context of Pakistan
The October 8, 2005 Earthquake measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale badly hit the North West Frontier Province and Azad Kashmir areas of Pakistan where over 80,000 people died leaving millions without shelter and thousands physically handicapped and emotionally traumatized. Research says that some 10 million people are still at a great risk from a single earthquake of the same magnitude. Potential of great earthquakes in developing countries, particularly in the South Asian region, require teams of international experts to advise policy makers on geology, social psychology and mitigation in order to reduce the loss of human life. As the natural disasters and earthquakes have various geological, environmental and social dimensions, the Eighth SDC organized panels with multiple themes related the earthquake disaster including the geological perspective of earthquake and human settling patterns in Pakistan; the social dimensions of earthquake and future challenges; and the linkages between environmental degradation and natural disasters.

Panel Organizers: Shahid Minhas, Training Associate, SDPI; Shahbaz Bokhari, Survey Coordinator, SDPI

3. Sustainable Natural Resource Management: The Way Forward
Access to natural resources and benefit sharing for local communities are perceived to be a must for secured income sources, livelihood security, and human security in contemporary thinking on sustainable natural resource management (NRM). The Eighth SDC aimed to assess the opportunities and challenges offered by "Access" and "Benefit-sharing concept" in NRM as introduced by Convention on Biological Diversity (section 8J) for improving the lives and living conditions of the poor, marginal and vulnerable sections of societies, and foster local development.

Panel Organizer: Abid Qayyum Suleri, Assistant Executive Director, SDPI
Global governance of trade under the World Trade Organization (WTO) made a quantum leap in 2005. Several WTO agreements are required to be implemented more strictly in developing countries. Liberalisation of trade in textiles and clothing, a major industry and major employer in the developing world, progressed manifold through the abolition of the system of country-wise import quotas. The deadline for WTO member countries' suggestions for further opening of their services' sectors lapsed in May 2005. These developments may lead to economic growth for those who can tap the opportunities; however, they are still not able to reduce the gap between rich and poor. The Eighth SDC attempted to explore linkages of multi-trading system with sustainable development to make liberalization of trade and investment people-friendly.

1. **Is Privatisation of Basic Services in Favor of Human Development in South Asia?**

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has embarked on a major liberalization of trade in services in the context of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). WTO member countries are requested to submit their GATS offers, i.e. the suggestions for opening up of particular services sectors. In the latest statements, for example, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) has declared its intention to include the liberalization of basic services, such as the privatized provision of health care and education in its offer to the WTO.

No doubt, the provision of basic services in South Asia is woefully poor and a major obstacle to human development in the region. One-fifth of the Sub-continent’s children are not even sent to primary school, and a third of the population does not access safe sanitation facilities. Expected benefits of liberalization of trade in services might address these problems. It is assumed that liberalization of services in trade leads to increased competition and thus to improved service quality, lower prices, technology transfer, less corruption, as well as employment creation.

However, developing countries’ previous experiences of trade liberalization and privatization casts doubt on these hopes. Concerns are brought forward that the GATS threatens the principle of universal access to public services, the ability of the government to regulate, and that the negotiation process is heavily influenced by corporate interests and lack parliamentary and public scrutiny.

This sub-theme brought together assessments of the human development impact of the GATS. Policy concepts to guarantee that services liberalization is in service of Pakistan’s development was at the core of the sub-theme.

*Panel Organizers: Karin Astrid Siegmann, Junior Research Fellow, SDPI;*

2. **South Asian Textile Trade in the Post-Quota Era: Human Development Implications of The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC)**

In January 2005, the quota system for imports of textiles and clothing under the World Trade Organization’s (WTO’s) Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) was phased out and gave way to a more liberalized global trade in textiles and clothing. The labor-intensive textile and clothing sector has been the classical start-up industry for developing countries to export on their own account. It is the employment intensity of the textiles and clothing (T&C) industry in developing countries—in particular of female workers—that makes the running out of the quota regime in January 2005 a hotly debated issue for human development.
The T&C sector is the biggest exporter for several South Asian economies and a large industrial employer of those countries. The panel’s objectives were to explore the impact of the ATC expiry on various dimensions of human development in South Asia, including exports, employment, and gender equality. Policy conclusions were drawn regarding the distribution of cost and benefits of trade liberalization under the WTO regime.

**Panel organizers:** Karin Astrid Siegmann, Junior Research Fellow, SDPI

Foqia Sadiq Khan, Visiting Research Associate, SDPI

3. **Linkages of Trade with Development and Poverty Reduction**

There are various dimensions to the linkages between trade, development and poverty reduction. Both theoretical and political economic dimensions are changing as well as unfolding (i.e. the emergence of new ones) in this new trade and investment regime. Some efforts are being made to look into the various dimensions of the issue, and making trade and investment liberalization work for the poor. But, unfortunately, many such efforts do not attempt to look into the issue holistically, i.e. in both theoretical and political economic terms, supported by civil society’s (Northern as well as Southern) understanding. Furthermore, issues relating to the effects of trade and investment liberalization on the poor need to be looked into in a positive manner, and an overarching purpose of all the activities would be to find out the conditions necessary for mainstreaming international trade into national development (poverty reduction) strategy (keeping in mind issues relating to policy coherence).

Realising this vacuum and pursuant to its mandate of building consensus on issues affecting the livelihoods of the poor, SDPI is organized this panel to discuss linkages between trade, development and poverty in the present scenario.

**Panel Organizer:** Abid Qayyum Suleri, Assistant Executive Director, SDPI

4. **Environmental/Green Accounting**

Environmental accounting is an important tool for understanding the role played by the natural environment in the economy. Environmental accounts provide data, which highlight both the contribution of natural resources to economic well being, and the cost imposed by pollution of resource degradation. To raise awareness of the economic value of environmental resources and the significant role they play in economic growth and poverty reduction, a panel on Environmental/Green Accounting was organized during the Eighth SDC.

**Panel Organizers:** Abid Qayyum Suleri, Assistant Executive Director, SDPI

Mohammad Yasin, Advisor, Center for Capacity Building, SDPI
The importance of health in the overall sustainable development can be looked at in many ways. The most important being individual’s capacity and then a nation’s capacity to transform physical health and mental well-being into economic productivity, growth and sustainable development. However, achieving this goal is not simple. Many causal factors affect people’s health and hence the process of sustainable development. The Eighth SDC highlighted such health and health care issues in the following panels:

1. **Critical Issues in Pakistan’s Health and Health Care**

   Under the first theme, three consecutive sessions were organized. The first session addressed critical issues arising out of the recent catastrophic earthquake in Pakistan that had a huge impact on the physical and mental health of Pakistani people, especially, the children and women. The session addressed issues related to injuries, disabilities, traumas and rehabilitation. It looked into funds allocation for health and especially provide gender aware appraisal.

   The second session addressed issues relating to health services delivery and health policy reforms. The session brought together researchers, policy makers and academicians to share experiences and provide consultation to audience on these critical issues. The third session was devoted to pharmaceutical industry, drug pricing and efforts aimed at narcotics control. Altogether, nine papers were presented in three sessions and concrete findings have a chance to be published in the next SDC anthology in a chapter on health.

   **Panel Organizer:** Shafqat Shehzad, Research Fellow (Health), SDPI

2. **Children’s Health and Environment**

   Three pillars of the sustainable development are society, economy and environment; the “Heart” of the sustainable development is the future generation. Children represent the future of our societies, and therefore it is essential to protect the health of children and ensure that children live in safe environment, allowing them to reach their full potential. However, children happen to be the most vulnerable group to adverse health consequences of environmental factors such as polluted air, contaminated and polluted water, food and soil, radiation risks, chemicals, unhealthy housing, environmental noise, risks related to transport, and the consequences of armed conflict and environmental disasters and poverty. According to the WHO (2003) report, approximately 3 million children under the age of five years die every year due to environmental hazards. In South Asia, the average infant mortality rate (IMR) is about 70 per 1000 live childbirths (UNICEF 2000). The governments and stakeholders have a responsibility to take action to reduce the sources of chemical and other risks and prevent childhood exposure.

   The Eighth SDC will looked at the ways in which governments cooperate and exercise power over natural resource management (NRM) in their respective countries and in the region. The participants of the Conference shared their experiences and discuss national and regional environmental and health issues with a focus on the children’s health. These, among others, included monitoring and situation evaluation of children of different age groups and toxic chemicals, preventive and educational activities for promoting safe use of chemicals and national environmental and health policies.

   **Panel Organizer:** Mahmood A. Khwaja, Research Fellow, SDPI
The uniqueness of Pakistan's political history is widely appreciated. The country's political history has had a direct bearing on the day-to-day life of the common man, as well as on its stability as a country. The sub-themes under this theme focused on the impact of Pakistan's political structure on violence since independence; treatment of religious minorities; and other related issues as discussed below.

1. Religious Minorities: 1947 Violence and Relief Work

Minorities in Pakistan have been quite proactive in their approach towards serving the society, the roots of which can be traced back to the pre-partition days. Various accounts of minorities’ generosity and support are available but have never been documented. In the period of bloodshed and massacre in 1947, Christian priests walked in front of Muslim and Hindu clusters in order to save their lives. The services of Christian doctors, nurses and welfare in the refugee camps cannot be forgotten. Upon Quaid-e-Azam’s request, the Parsee community opened up their educational institutions for the Muslims. History books are filled with tales of mass murder of Hindu and Muslim communities which has poisoned the minds and cultivated hatred and prejudice between these communities. However, the wonderful records of harmony have never been penned down.

The panel aimed to bring together scholars from the majority and minority communities to provide insight and acknowledge the contributions of the minorities’ positive role during the dark period, and their function in the societal development in various fields.

Panel Organizer: Ahmad Salim, Director Urdu Publications/Research Associate, SDPI

2. Religious Minorities: Post Partition Struggle and Contributions

The religious minorities live in Pakistan with incomprehensible insecurities and under the hegemony of 97 percent Muslim majority. However, if one goes by the dictionary definition of minorities and include other small racial and cultural groups, then the spectrum becomes even broader. For them, intolerance is bred through negation of pluralism, creation of strong negative images and refusal to acknowledge diversity of views.

In either case, the country of 140 million has not been able to become a melting pot accommodating diversities of faith, culture and language. Instead, it remains a disturbed plate of ethnic, religious and intellectual minorities where weak fear extinction.

The panelists of this session examined the issues and conflicts, structural and policy responses, and policy recommendations regarding the religious minorities of Pakistan.

Panel Organizer: Ahmad Salim, Director Urdu Publications/Research Associate, SDPI

3. Linking our Past to the Future: The Regional Voices (Pashtun, Baloch, Sindhi, Punjabi)

As Pakistan was created on the basis of Muslim nationalism, any assertion of regional or linguistic identity was regarded as treason. However, the charm and attraction of Muslim nationalism, which united the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, could not sustain its power and collapsed as a result of uneven economic development and political injustices to the smaller nationalities.

The panelists from the four provinces analyzed how Pashtun, Sindhi, Balochi and Punjabi nationalisms are the products of the failure of the political system, which could not absorb the demands and adjust the aspirations of these nationalities.

Panel Organizer: Ahmad Salim, Director Urdu Publications/Research Associate, SDPI
4. Linking our Past to the Future: The Concept of ‘Other’
The territorial division of India and Pakistan in 1947 is significant as it marked the beginning of a global trend towards de-colonization. Unfortunately, it also resulted in extreme violence and a level of genocide, and one of the largest migrations in human history. Violence being the most dramatic repercussion of the Partition inaugurated inter-communal tension.

After partition, Pakistani was termed as enemy or the ‘other’ by India. Similarly Indian was termed as an enemy/other by Pakistan. It also led to the distortion in the history of South Asia. The panel attempted to analyze the situation and raise new questions.

Panel Organizer: Ahmad Salim, Director Urdu Publications/Research Associate, SDPI

5. Students in Political Mobilization
Students have played a key role in political and social mobilization not just in Pakistan but all over the world. Students from madrassahs to universities continue to play a pivotal role in various ways in political mobilization in the country. In the case of Pakistan, however, very little work has been done to document as well as critically analyze the role of students in different periods of the country's history. This panel aimed to bring together analysts/scholars who have studied, or have been involved in student mobilization of the left as well as of the religious groups. The panel examined the past achievements and limitations of students' mobilizations in addition to raising issues and questions for further analysis. It scrutinized how privatization of education has depleted students' role in political mobilization.

Panel Organizer: Ahmad Salim, Director Urdu Publications/Research Associate, SDPI

6. Human Security Issues in South Asia--Concept and Realties
At the world level, the concept of human security emerged as a forceful idea after the end of the Cold War, challenging the conventional concept of security that was confined to and focused on state security concerns. Japan and Canada have recognized human security as the key component of their foreign policies and are at the forefront to promote and protect the ideals of human security. Nonetheless, the event of 9/11 and its aftermath have adversely affected its growth and ideals at the international level. International terrorism, occupation of the weaker states, support for despotistic regimes, state terrorism, suppression and legislations for legitimizing access against human liberties are a few examples. However, these trends have also maximized the importance and necessity to get legality and recognition at international and state level. Establishing the Human Security Unit at the United Nations in September 2004, after formation of an independent international commission, ‘Commission on Human Security’ in January 2001, could be considered as response to the above threats and issues encompassing human security across the globe.

At the South Asian level, the region is considered to be most vulnerable one under the concept(s) and standards of human security. The issues and questions of human security in South Asia are politically important, intellectually debatable and challenging, both at the governance and the civil society level. Hunger, suppressions, state-sponsored violence, discriminatory laws, communal violence, diseases, natural disasters, ethnic and gender discriminations and poverty within the boundaries of the nation state, and threats of regional conflicts, foreign interventions, interference, wars, economic domination and globalization from outside the boundaries are weakening the already fragile human security situation in South Asia. In fact the newly emerging concept of human security and people of this region are under tremendous pressure on all fronts, within and outside the state boundaries.

The basic aim of this panel was to discuss and envision the future of the concept at the world level, to explore various dimensions of the issues of human security at the South Asian level, to look into the successes elsewhere for replication in South Asia, and to give recommendations for future course of action to promote and protect human security standards in South Asia.

Panel Organizer: Saleem Shah, Research Associate, SDPI

7. History Through the Lens: Cinematic Depiction of People’s Rights
In South Asia, there exists a compelling tradition of highlighting socio-political discourses through the medium of cinema. From great cinema legends like Satyajit Ray to modern time’s filmmaker Sabeeha Sumar, the tradition lives on in one form or other. Historical issues such as the British rule of the Sub-Continent, freedom movement in India and Indo-Pak Partition have been creatively captured and documented through the lens of the camera. Moreover, it is the plight of the common people, their struggle against the injustice and oppressive systems that have come out so remarkably in Indo-Pak cinema. On the other side, Iranian celluloid, and their documentary films on social themes are rated among the best in the world.

Under this sub-theme, renowned documentary and film-makers of South Asian origin presented and discussed their movies. The panel aimed to highlight the role of cinema/film-making in depicting peace and people’s rights.

*Panel Organizers: Uzma T. Haroon, Conference Coordinator, SDPI; Shamil Shams, SDC Consultant, SDPI*
Child labor constitutes a grave violation of human rights as it negates the principles of human dignity. Its existence in any society poses a serious challenge not just to the persons or families directly involved in child labor but to all individuals and institutions. Child labor deprives children of their unalienable right to education, health and a carefree childhood. Moreover, child labor also affects the level of human resource development the country aims to achieve in the future. The panel under this theme, therefore, examined the violation of human rights of the vulnerable groups, especially children.

*Panel Organizer: Shahbaz Bokhari, Survey Coordinator, SDPI*
SDPI’s Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) series is another dimension of outreach to the general public as well as policy makers where emphasis is placed on emerging sustainable development issues in Pakistan. It is an important channel of policy advice where each session of the conference is followed by a panel discussion consisting of representatives from the government, community representatives, NGOs, and donor agencies.

The SDPI specifically tries to be gender sensitive while organizing the Conference and invites both women and men as speakers, chairs and discussants. Of the 116 speakers who participated in the previous SDC, there were 69 male speakers and 47 female and of the 1,340 people who attended the conference, some 818 were male and 522 female.

First SDC
The first SDC, titled The Green Economics Conference, was organized by SDPI in 1995. This Conference focused on the interaction between economics and the environment, and included research papers on trade, fiscal policy, EIAs, green accounting, forestry, energy, industry and the urban environment.

Second SDC
The second SDC, in 1996, addressed the broad theme of Sustainable Development including pollution abatement, resource management, conservation of biodiversity, the transfer and use of technology, trade and environment, human development and poverty alleviation, and social capital and governance. The conference was successful in highlighting key issues facing the country and bringing out the latest thinking and analysis to identify solutions.

Third SDC
The theme of the third conference was A Dialogue on Environment and Natural Resource Conservation. The Conference, held in 1998, focused on stimulating a dialogue on practical policy options for key environmental challenges facing Pakistan. The two broad thematic areas of Urban Environment and Natural Resources concentrated on urban pollution, water resource management, deforestation and sustainable agriculture with presentations by experts from within Pakistan and the South Asian region.

Fourth SDC
The Fourth Sustainable Development Conference titled Discourse on Human Security was organized in collaboration with RCSS, ActionAid, IPRI and SNPO in 2000. It focused on the changes and improvement in government policies and practice with regard to human security. The conference was designed to raise awareness of senior policy makers, key federal and provincial government officials and civil society groups like the media and NGOs on security issues. The immediate feedback from government, NGOs and media was extremely encouraging.

Fifth SDC
The fifth conference titled Sustainable Development and Southern Realities: Past and Future in South Asia held in 2002 critically re-examined the conceptualization and implementation of sustainable development in its multiple dimensions: economic, political, social, and moral. The conference scrutinized and consolidated some of the ideas presented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, and resituated debates in the South Asian context.

Sixth SDC
The overarching theme of the Sixth SDC was Sustainable Development: Bridging the Research/Policy Gaps in Southern Contexts. It was held in December 2003. The Conference focused on the problematique of knowledge production about southern contexts in the South. It explored policy/research gaps in two
directions: in some places policy needs to be fed by better research while in others, policy needs to take better account of existing solid research. It focused on the ways and means for translating this knowledge into effective policy initiatives locally, nationally, regionally and internationally by identifying the multiple gaps between research and policies in different sectors. The book titled “Sustainable Development: Bridging the Research/Policy Gaps in Southern Contexts”, based on papers presented, reviewed and approved was launched at the Seventh SDC. SDPI and Oxford University Press have published it.

Seventh SDC

Troubled Times: Sustainable Development and Governance in the Age of Extremes was the overarching theme of the Seventh Sustainable Development Conference held in December 2004. The Conference tackled various questions such as whether there is sound governance around development and whether this is ensuring just development? Whether there is more sharing of resources including natural, and institutional? Is there a strengthening of regional and international institutions? How much progress has been achieved in South Asia vis-à-vis governance? Is government more transparent today than it was a decade ago? Have governments kept their promises to the marginalized, whether the poor, women or minorities? How can we avoid repeating the mistakes of the past? What would be the effective strategies to do so? Or is it a world of extremes—a world that is extremely rich but with unparalleled inequalities of income and access to resources—with the marginalized becoming even more marginalized. It provided an opportunity to discuss the global economy, the new terms of trade, the transfer of resources from the developing world to the first world and whether such moves are benefiting a few only. The Conference brought together some 150 panelists from 18 countries. The gender ratio of the panelists was 64% (male) and 36% (female).

Acknowledgements

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) acknowledges the financial support of the following institutions for the Eighth Sustainable Development Conference: Department for International Development (DFID); the Delegation of the European Commission to Pakistan (EU Delegation); Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBF); Action Aid Pakistan (AAP); Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) Gender Equality Project (GEP) managed by the British Council and funded by the DFID; South Asia Watch on Trade and Environment (SAWTEE) and PAK/03/013 UN-Trade Initiatives from Human Development Perspective (TIHP).
Welcome and Introduction
Saba Gul Khattak
Executive Director, SDPI, Pakistan

Opening Address
Shamsul Mulk
Chairman, Board of Governors, SDPI, Pakistan

Book Launch
Troubled Times: Sustainable Development and Governance in the Age of Extremes

Address by the Chief Guest
Dr. Salman Shah
Advisor to the Prime Minister on Finance, GoP
### Concurrent Panel A-1
**Displacement, Livelihoods and Rights: Gendered Experiences**

**Session I**

**Chair:** Sohail Safdar, MOWD, Islamabad, Pakistan  
**Discussant:** Rubina Saigol, AA, Islamabad, Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azra Talat Saeed, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>Sunflower, the Smiling Face of Lucre: Impact of Transnational Corporations on Peasant Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zia Ahmed Awan, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>Linkages Between Gender Discrimination and Women’s Trafficking: A National and Regional Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saba Gul Khattak, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Refugees or Displaced: The Future of Afghans in Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

**Lunch** 1:15 pm – 2:00 pm

### Concurrent Panel A-2
**Linking our Past to the Future**

**Session I: The Regional Voices**

**Chair:** Mubarak Ali, Lahore, Pakistan  
**Discussant:** Harris Khalique, SPO, Islamabad, Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tariq Rahman, QAU, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Language Policy, Language Death and Vitality in Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syed Jaffar Ahmed, KU, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>The Birth of Pakistan and the Re-birth of Regionalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahir Kamran, GCU, Lahore, Pakistan</td>
<td>Imagined Unity as Binary Opposition to Regional Diversity: A Study of Punjab History as a “Silenced Space” in Pakistani Epistemic Milieu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razia Sultana, QAU, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Evaluation of Issues and Prospects of Adjustment of Pakhtun in the Power Structure of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

**Lunch** 1:15 pm – 2:00 pm

### Concurrent Panel A-3
**Critical Issues in Pakistan’s Health Care**

**Session I: Earthquake, Injuries/Disabilities and Rehabilitation**

**Chair:** Najma Najam, FJWU, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

**Discussants:** Najma Najam, FJWU, Rawalpindi, Pakistan; Saeed Shafqat, NIPS, Islamabad; Tayyeb Tahir, Cardiff, United Kingdom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iftikhar Hasan, FJWU, Rawalpindi, Pakistan</td>
<td>The Symptoms and Severity of Earthquake Victims Admitted in Hospitals of Rawalpindi and Islamabad: A Fatima Jinnah Women University Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shafqat Shehzad, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Situation Analysis: Injuries, Disabilities, and Traumas of Pakistan’s</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Recent Earthquake
Muhammad Sabir, UNDP, Islamabad, Pakistan
Health and Gender-Responsive Budget: Alternative Ways of Listening to Needs
Nazima Shaheen, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan
The Impact of Noise Pollution on Patients’ Health and Recovery in Rawalpindi General Hospital, Rawalpindi: A Case Study

Discussion
Lunch 1:15 pm – 2:00 pm

Wednesday, December 7, 2005 Day One

Concurrent Panel B-1 2:00 pm – 3:45 pm
South Asian Livelihoods at Risk
Session I: General issues
Chair: Mahmood Cheema, IUCN, Pakistan
Discussant: Sajjad Akhtar, CRPRID, Pakistan
Speakers Title
Muhammad Bashir/Irfan Ullah, NWFP AU, Peshawar, Pakistan Livelihood Risks in Pakistan
Karin Astrid Siegmann, SDPI, Islamabad Pakistan/Bernd Steimann, UoZ, Switzerland Vulnerability and Resilience in Rural North-West Pakistan
Stefan Schuette, AREU, Afghanistan/Aftab Opel, AREU, Afghanistan Urban Livelihoods in Afghanistan: How Poor Households Cope with Risk and Insecurity
Paper read out by Atif Nasim, SDPI, Islamabad

Discussion
Tea 3:45 pm – 4:15 pm

Concurrent Panel B-2 2:00 pm – 3:45 pm
Linkages of Trade with Development and Poverty Reduction (TDP)
Chair: Haroon Sharif, DFID, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussant: Jan J. Vandemoortele, UNDP, Pakistan
Speakers Title
Abid Q. Suleri, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan TDP Initiatives: Ways to Maximize Policy Coherence
Mohammed Abu Eusuf, Bangladesh Trade Liberalization and Poverty: Bangladesh Experience

Discussion
Tea 3:45 pm – 4:15 pm

Concurrent Panel B-3 2:00 pm – 3:45 pm
Critical Issues in Pakistan’s Health Care
Session II: Health Policy/HIV AIDS/Service Delivery
Chair: Sania Nishtar, HF, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussants: Sania Nishtar, HF, Islamabad, Pakistan; Akbar Zaidi, Karachi, Pakistan
Speakers Title
Shafqat Shehzad, SDPI, Isalambad/ Farid Proposing Health Sector Reforms for Maternal and Neonatal Health in
Midhet, AF, Islamabad, Pakistan, Pakistan
Hans Frey, BHEF, Islamabad, Pakistan, Pakistan
Shafqat Shehzad, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan, Pakistan
Irfan Haye, COMSATS, Islamabad, Pakistan

The Role of Information and Communications Technology (ICTs) in Promoting Access to Health Services in Remote Mountain Areas of Pakistan

Talib Lashari, MoH, Islamabad, Pakistan

Impact of Globalization on Health in Pakistan: Implications for Health Policy

Discussion

Tea 3:45 pm – 4:15 pm

Wednesday, December 7, 2005

Day One

Concurrent Panel C-1

South Asian Livelihoods at Risk
Session II: Vulnerability and Resilience to Natural Disasters
Chair: Inayatullah Choudhry, UNDP, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussant: Aly Erceawn, PILER, Karachi, Pakistan

Speakers Title
Atiq Kainan Ahmed, CEGIS, Bangladesh Vulnerabilities of the Livelihood Groups in the Coastal Zone of Bangladesh
Babar Shahbaz, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan/Tanvir Ali, UoA, Faisalabad, Pakistan The Impact of Forest Reforms on some Factors of Livelihoods Vulnerability in the Highlands of the North-West Pakistan
Aneela Babar, Australia Reflections on Post-Tsunami Relief Work
R. Siva Prasad, UoH, India/K. Eswarappa, UoH, India Tribal Livelihoods in a Limbo: Changing Tribe-nature Relationship in South Asia

Discussion

Concurrent Panel C-2

Religious Minorities
Session I: 1947 Violence and Relief Work
Chair: Syed Jaffar Ahmed, KU, Karachi, Pakistan
Discussant: Peter Jacob, Lahore, Pakistan

Speakers Title
L. Saldana, NBCJP, Lahore, Pakistan My Memories of Partition in 1947
Paper read by Peter Jacob, Lahore, Pakistan
Anandi Mehmood, UoCL, United Kingdom Memories of Partition in Pothohar

Discussion

Concurrent Panel C-3

Critical Issues in Pakistan’s Health Care
Session III: Pharmaceutical Industry/Drug Pricing/Narcotics
Chair: M. Shafiqquddin, MoH, GoP, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussants: Shafqat Shehzad, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan; Akbar Zaidi, Karachi, Pakistan
### Thursday, December 8, 2005
**Day Two**

#### Concurrent Panel A-4 9:00 am – 10:45 am
**Children's Environmental Health Issues: Concerns and Challenges**
**Session I:**
**Chair:** Lutfullah Kakakhel, UoP, Pakistan  
**Discussant:** Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uzmat Hussain Awan, ANF,</td>
<td>Threat to Our Society from Abuse of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rawalpindi, Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farnaz Malik, MoH, GoP,</td>
<td>An overview of Quality Assurance System of Drugs in Pakistan</td>
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<td>Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
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</table>

**Discussion**

**Tea** 10:45 am – 11:15 am

#### Concurrent Panel A-5 9:00 am – 10:45 am
**Linking our Past to the Future**
**Session II:** Women, Education and Social Reforms
**Chair:** Willem van Schendel, UoA, Holland  
**Discussant:** Razia Sultana, QAU, Islamabad, Pakistan

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<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamal Zaining, HWC, Palestine</td>
<td>Children Living in a Conflict Environment: The Palestinian Case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper read by Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rita Pandey, NIPFP, India</td>
<td>What is Missing in the Government's Overall Approach to Addressing Environmental Health Threats to Children and What Needs to Done?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

**Tea** 10:45 am – 11:15 am

#### Concurrent Panel A-6 9:00 am – 10:45 am
**WTO-Way to Hong Kong**
**Chair:** Abid Suleri, SDPI, Pakistan  
**Discussant:** Muhammad Saeed, WTR; Islamabad, Pakistan; Mubarak Zeb Khan, Dawn

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zaheda Hina, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>Modern Education and Women’s Emancipation in the Sub-continent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneela Babar, Australia</td>
<td>Negotiating Religious Networks, Gendered Selves and Inter-communal Relationships</td>
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</table>

**Discussion**

**Tea** 10:45 am – 11:15 am
Islamabad, Pakistan

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tahir Hasnain, WWG, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Civil Society’s Views/Concerns About Pakistan’s Position in WTO – Ministerial Conference, Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asad Hayya-ud-Din, MoC, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Pakistan’s Position in the WTO Ministerial Conference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Tea | 10:45 am – 11:15 am |

Thursday, December 8, 2005  Day Two

Concurrent Panel B-4  11:15 am – 1:00 pm

Children's Environmental Health Issues: Concerns and Challenges

Session II

Chair: Lutfullah Kakakhel, UoP, Pakistan
Discussant: Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan

<table>
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<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Karim Ahmed, NCSE, United States of America</td>
<td>Monitoring the Status of Children’s Health: Development and Use of Critically Needed Environmental Health Indicators and Benchmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrey K. Demin, MMA, Russia</td>
<td>Tobacco Use: Prime Health Concern among Children in Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

Lunch  1:00 pm – 2:00 pm

Concurrent Panel B-5  11:15 am – 1:00 pm

South Asian Textile Trade in the Post-quota Era: Human Development Implications of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC)

Chair: Abrar Ahmed, MoC, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussant: Zubair Bandukda, TIP, Pakistan

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karin Astrid Siegmann, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>What Has Come after the Quota Went? Gendered Employment in Pakistan’s Textile and Clothing Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parashar Kulkami, CENTAD, India</td>
<td>Post Quota Observations in South Asia: A Preliminary Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foqia Sadiq Khan, SOAS, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Human Resource Issues in Textiles and Clothing Sector of Pakistan: Would the ATC Expiry make a Difference?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alessandra Mezzadri, SOAS, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Limitations of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Indian Garment Sector: A Case Study from Delhi Industrial Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion
Lunch 1:00 pm – 2:00 pm

Concurrent Panel B-6 11:15 am – 1:00 pm
Child Labor
Chair: Anees Jilani, SPARC, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussant: Kaiser Bengali, Karachi, Pakistan

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<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rana Daniyal, Rawalpindi, Pakistan</td>
<td>Child Labor in Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shahbaz Bokhari, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Bonded Child Labor in Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Himayatullah Khan, AU, Peshawar, Pakistan</td>
<td>Child Labor Today: Issues, Causes and Consequences</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

Lunch 1:00 pm – 2:00 pm

Thursday, December 8, 2005 Day Two

Concurrent Panel C-4 2:00 pm – 3:45 pm
Linking our Past to the Future
Session III: The Concept of ‘Other’
Chair: Tariq Rehman, QAU, Islamabad
Discussant: Zarina Salamat Ali, PIPFPD, Islamabad, Pakistan

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willem van Schendel, UoA, Holland</td>
<td>Quit India! Explaining Mass Deportations of Bangladeshi Immigrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubarak Ali, Lahore, Pakistan</td>
<td>The Concept of Other: Historical Perspective of Hindu-Muslim Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris Khalique, SPO, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>The Emergence of Mohajir Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

Tea 3:45 pm – 4:15 pm

Concurrent Panel C-5 2:00 – 3:45 pm
Sustainable Natural Resource Management: The Way Forward
Session I
Chair: Mohammad Boota, SCD, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussant: Syed Qasim Shah, ActionAid, Islamabad, Pakistan

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<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mita Dutta, CUTS, India</td>
<td>Natural Resource and Benefit-sharing: The Indian Scenario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roshani Sิดgel, SAWTEE, Nepal</td>
<td>Implications for Farmers’ Rights to Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehnaz Ajmal, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Historic Practices and Customs for ABS and PIC for Plant Genetic Resources in the Mountainous Rural Communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Concurrent Panel C-6
### History Through the Lens: Cinematic Depiction of People’s Rights
#### Session I: The Films

**Chair and Discussant:** Moneeza Hashmi, HUM TV, Lahore, Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Film presentation by</th>
<th>Title of the Film</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sabiha Sumar, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>‘Khamosh Pani’ (duration 99 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandana Rana, Sancharika, Nepal</td>
<td>Mother, Sister, Daughter (duration 26 minutes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Discussion

**Tea** 3:45 pm – 4:15 pm

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## Thursday, December 8, 2005 Day Two

### Concurrent Panel D-4
#### Religious Minorities

**Session II: Post Partition Struggle and Contributions**

**Chairs:** Harris Khalique, SPO, Islamabad, Pakistan

**Discussant:** Arshad Bhatti, CJ, Islamabad, Pakistan

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter Jacob, NBCJP, Lahore, Pakistan</td>
<td>Religious Minorities: Post-partition Struggle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shahriar Kabir, SAPUAGAC, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Recent Persecution of Minorities in Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansar Ahmed Ullah, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Religious and Ethnic Minorities within a State: Lessons Learnt from Bangladesh and the UK</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Discussion

**Tea** 3:45 pm – 4:15 pm

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### Concurrent Panel D-5
#### Gendered Violence and Positive Masculinities in South Asia

**Chair:** Arfa Sayeda Zehra, PPSC/NCSWP, Lahore/ Islamabad, Pakistan

**Discussant:** Michael Dale, EU Delegation, Islamabad, Pakistan

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<tr>
<th>Speakers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radhika Chopra, DSE, India</td>
<td>Narrating the Supportive Practices of Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rita Manchanda, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Why is the Male World so Violent? ‘Positive Masculinities’ Pushing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
against Networks of Violence that Constitute State and Nation in South Asia

**Paper read by Saba Gul Khattak, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan**

Kamran Ahmed, Islamabad, Pakistan  Balancing Masculinity: Healing the South Asian Split with the Anima

**Discussion**

**Concurrent Panel D-6**  4:15 pm – 6:00 pm

**Human Security Issues in South Asia: Concept and Realities**

**Chair:** Afrasiab Khattak, HRCP, PIPFPD, Peshawar, Pakistan

**Discussant:** Mansoor Akbar Kundi, UoB, Quetta, Pakistan

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdur Rob Khan, BIISS, Bangladesh</td>
<td>State and Human Security in South Asia: Political Economy of Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamuddin Nizamani, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>Socio-political Unrest and Vulnerable Human Security in Balochistan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

**Friday, December 9, 2005**  **Day Three**

**Concurrent Panel A-7**  9:00 am – 10:45 am

**Privatization of Public Services**

**Chair:** Asad Hayauddin, MoC, GoP, Islamabad, Pakistan

**Discussant:** Karin Astrid Siegmann, SDPI, Islamabad

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiran Bhatti, India</td>
<td>Privatization of Public Services: Going Beyond the Small-state Paradigm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nils Rosemann, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Water Privatization–The Human Right to Water as Guideline for Sustainable Water Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

**Tea**  10:45 am – 11:15 am

**Concurrent Panel A-8**  9:00 am – 10:45 am

**Earthquake: Disaster Management in the Context of Pakistan**

**Session I**
**Friday, December 9, 2005  Day Three**

**Concurrent Panel B-7**  
*Environmental/Green Accounting from Theory to Practice: The Way Forward*  
Chair: Pervez Tahir, PC, Islamabad, Pakistan  
Discussant: Shreekant Gupta, DSE, India

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<tr>
<td>Muhammad Irfan Khan, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Environmental Accounting and Auditing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abid Shah Hussainy, AKU, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>Environmental Management Accounting (EMA): A Potential Decision-making Tool for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development in Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Musharraf Ali Talpur, UoS, Jamshoro,</td>
<td>Economic Value of the Environment, Market Failure and Costs of Environmental Activities</td>
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</table>

**Discussion**  
Tea  
10:45 am – 11:15 am
Pakistan Environmental Degradation: A Case Study of the Indus Delta Mangrove Forests in Sindh, Pakistan

Discussion

Lunch 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

Concurrent Panel B-8 11:15 am – 1:00 pm

Students in Political Mobilization
Chair: Khwaja Masood, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussant: Aneela Babar, Australia

Speakers Title
Jamaluddin Naqvi, Karachi Pakistan, Rising after Slumber: State of Students Politics in Pakistan
Humeira Iqtidar, United Kingdom Radical Times: Students in the Political Mobilization of Lahore during the 1960s
Sarfaraz Khan, PU, Peshawar, Pakistan Growth and Decay of Student Politics in the NWFP

Discussion

Lunch 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

Concurrent Panel B-9 11:15 am – 1:00 pm

Displacement, Livelihoods and Rights: Gendered Experiences
Session II:
Chair: Anisa Zeb Tahirkheli, MoIB, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussant: Saeed Shafqat, NIPS, Islamabad, Pakistan

Speakers Title
Ameena Mohsin, Bangladesh Women, State and Displacement: Some Perspectives from Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh
Naila Hussain, Lahore, Pakistan Afghan Women: Tales of Sorrow and Hope
Farwa Zafar, Islamabad, Pakistan Engendering Politics and Political Institutions in Pakistan

Discussion

Lunch 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

Friday, December 9, 2005 Day Three

Concurrent Panel C-7 2:30 pm – 4.15 pm

Disaster Management in the Context of Pakistan
Session II:
Chair: Muhammad Irfan Khan, AIOU, Islamabad, Pakistan
Discussant: Sahib Haq, WFP, Islamabad, Pakistan

Speakers Title
Zulfiqar Ahmad, QAU, Islamabad, Pakistan Geological Aspects of Disaster Management
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<tr>
<th>Concurrent Panel C-8</th>
<th>2:30 pm – 4:15 pm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Natural Resource Management: The Way Forward</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Session II:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Anwar Naseem, COMSTECH, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Discussant:</strong> Najam Jami, IUCN, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Speakers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arjumand Nizami</td>
<td>Effective Resource Governance in Pakistan: Inclusion of Excluded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamuddin Nizamani, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>Share of Native Balochs in Balochistan’s Natural Resources and Prosperity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ismail Khan, Consultant, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Case Studies of Access Benefit Sharing in Northern Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shreekant Gupta, DSE, India</td>
<td>The Effect of Natural Resource Availability on Women’s Time Allocation Decisions In Rural India</td>
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<tr>
<th>Concurrent Panel C-9</th>
<th>2:30 pm – 4:15 pm</th>
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<td><strong>History Through the Lens: Cinematic Depiction of People’s Rights</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Agha Nasir, GEO TV, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
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<td><strong>Discussant:</strong> Salman Abbasy, MoIB, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
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<td><strong>Speakers</strong></td>
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<td>Moneeza Hashmi, Hum TV, Lahore, Pakistan</td>
<td>Pakistani Cinema: Where it Went Wrong and Why?</td>
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<td>Bandana Rana, Sancharika, Nepal</td>
<td>Gender Portrayal in Nepali Films</td>
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<td>Samar Minallah, Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td>Social/Activist Filmmaking as a Tool for Social Change and Development</td>
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<th>Friday, December 9, 2005 Day Three</th>
<th>4.30 pm – 5:00 pm</th>
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Vote of Thanks

Saba Gul Khattak
Executive Director
SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan

Shamsul Mulk
Chairperson, BoG, SDPI, Pakistan

Tea 5:00 pm
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA: ActionAid
AF: Asia Foundation
AF: Aurat Foundation
AIOU: Allama Iqbal Open University
AKU: Aga Khan University
ANF: Anti-Narcotic Force
AREU: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit
ASRT: Academy of Sciences Republic of Tajikistan
AU: Agricultural University
BELA: Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Associations
BHEF: Baltistan Health and Education Foundation
BIIS: Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies
BoG: Board of Governors
BU: Balochistan University
BZU: Bahauddin Zakariya University
CEGIS: Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CENTAD: Centre for Trade and Development
CJ: Civil Junction
COMSATS: Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South
COMSTECH: The Organization of Islamic Conference Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation
CRPRID: Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution
CUTS: Consumer Unity and Trust Society
DFID: Department for International Development
DSE: Delhi School of Economics
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
EU: European Union
FJWU: Fatimah Jinnah Women University
GCU: Government College University
GoP: Government of Pakistan
GSOP: Geological Survey of Pakistan
GU: Georgetown University, Washington DC
HF: Heart File
HRCP: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HWC: Health Work Committees
ILO: International Labor Organization
IUCN: The World Conservation Union
IRS: Institute of Regional Studies
ISEC: Institute for Social and Economic Change
ISS: Institute of Social Studies
KC: Kinnaird College for Women
KU: Karachi University
LSE: London School of Economics
MFTM: Mohammad Farooq Textiles Mills
MinFAL: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MMA: Moscow Medical Academy
MoC: Ministry of Commerce
MoH: Ministry of Health
MoIB: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MoIP: Ministry of Industries and Production
MOWD: Ministry for Women Development
NBCJP: National (Bishops) Commission for Justice and Peace
NCSE: National Council for Science and the Environment
NCSPWP: National Commission on the Status of Women in Pakistan
NiIoWTO & ITL: National Institute of WTO & International Trade Laws
NiIPFP: National Institute of Public Finance and Policy
NiIPS: National Institute of Population Studies
PC: Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan
PcoA: Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture
PILER: Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research
PiS: Policy Institute Studies
PMRC: Pakistan Medical Research Council
PPPPP: Pakistan People’s Party (Parliamentarians)
PPSC: Punjab Public Service Commission
PU, Islamabad: Preston University
PU, Lahore: Punjab University
PU, Peshawar: Peshawar University
QAU: Quaid-e-Azam University
RDPI: Rural Development Policy Institute
RUIWP: Republic of Uzbekistan Institute of Water Problems
SAPUAGAC: South Asian People’s Union against Fundamentalism and Communalism
SAW: South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment
SAWTEE: South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment
SC: Supreme Court of Pakistan
SCD: Seed Certification Department
SDF: Sungi Development Foundation
SDPI: Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SHC: Sacred Heart Church
SOAS: The School of Oriental and African Studies
SPO: Strengthening Participatory Organization
TIP: Textile Institute of Pakistan
TN: The Nation
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UoA: University of Agriculture
UoB: University of Balochistan
UoCL: University of Central Lancashire
UoD: University of Dhaka
UoH: University of Hyderabad, India
UoN: University of Nottingham
UoS: University of Sindh
UoZ: University of Zurich
WTR: The World Trade Review