

3rd International HRD CONGRESS




Human Security and
Social Development: Issues & Perspectives

Islamabad, November, 2006



Human Resource Development Network

CD-ROM inside



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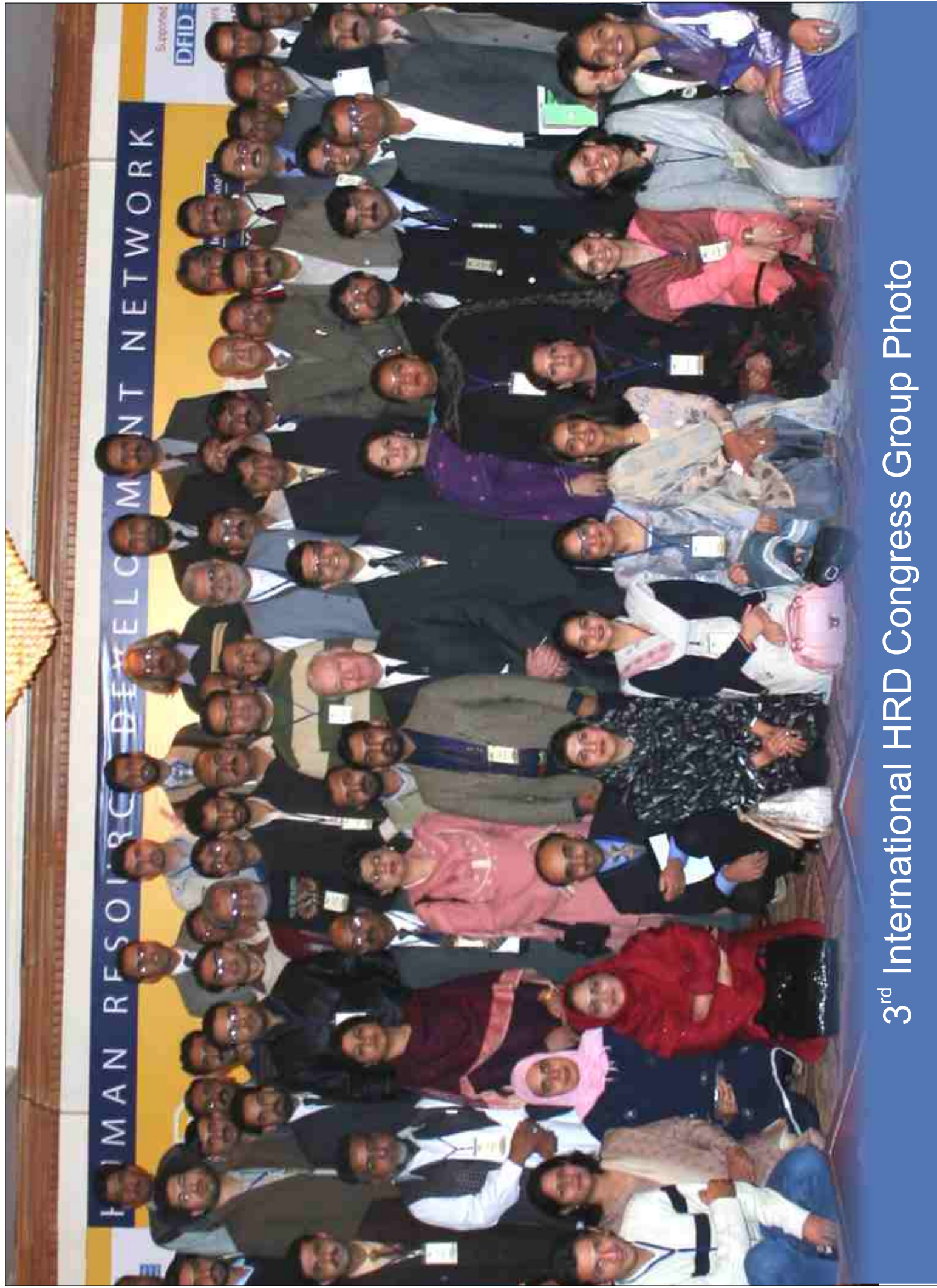




Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HRDN	Human Resource Development Network
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGOs	International Non-governmental Organisations
IRM	Institute of Rural Management
IT	Information Technology
LSE	London School of Economics
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHDR	National Human Development Reports
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
OUP	Oxford University Press
PRSP	Punjab Rural Support Programme
SC-UK	Save the Children - UK
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URC	Urban Resource Centre
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organisation





3rd International HRD Congress Group Photo



Executive Summary

Human Resource Development Network (HRDN) organised its 3rd International HRD Congress on 25-26 November 2006 at Marriott, Islamabad. The Congress had national and international scholars as panellists and discussants and attracted a great audience, the media, development professionals from Pakistan and abroad, academicians and students.

The main theme of this year's Congress was "Human Security and Social Development: Issues and Perspectives", which was subdivided into five sub-themes to explore the main theme in detail and had different perspectives of the related issues by the panellists and discussants. The two day event was divided into seven sessions in all, five of which were technical whereas there was an inaugural session and a concluding one. Each technical session addressed one sub-theme of the Congress.

Mr. Jan Vandemoortele, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, explained the Congress theme by relating them with Millennium Development Goals. The panellists in the following sessions deliberated on the Congress theme from varied perspectives. The international speakers from the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Nepal and Japan presented their perspective of the issues pertinent to human security and social development whereas the local scholars looked at it in Pakistan's context. Their views were further discussed and elaborated by the panellists and generated thought provoking debate in the question answer sessions.

Despite having different professional and ethnic backgrounds the speakers agreed that human security was a prerequisite for social development and to ensure human security collective efforts were needed on the part of the civil society, public at large and government. Most of the speakers agreed that globalisation had its advantages and disadvantages but it was here to stay and in the given situation we should make the most of it.

The recommendations given at the end of the event emphasised the fact that there should be a balance between economic and political rights and for sustained economic growth, life skills as well as employable skills must be developed. Above all, we should understand the complementary relationship between human security and social development.

Background


In today's world human security faces multiple challenges ranging from hunger that kills with a whimper to terrorism that destroys life with a bang. Different facets of the notion of fear that insecurity injects in human mind need to be looked at. The 3rd International HRD Congress, organised by Human Resource Development Network (HRDN) on the theme of "Human Security and Social Development: Issues and Perspectives" on 25 - 26 November at Marriott, Islamabad, was an effort to explore different issues pertaining to human security.

The core issue that the Congress aimed to address was that human security worked as the fulcrum for development, as development could only be assured if human security was guaranteed politically, socially, economically, religiously and culturally. The Congress also tried to identify means to influence public policy, corporate and social action for enhancing human security on sustainable basis. It attracted eminent scholars, practitioners, business and civil society leaders, policymakers, senior government officials and representatives of donor agencies from Pakistan and abroad. The delegates explored the role of governance, political forces, corporate entities, academia, civil society, religious leadership and media in contributing towards peoples' freedom from fear and want.

In contemporary thinking human security is conceptualised in terms of protecting people's vital freedoms from critical and pervasive threats, in ways that empower them so that they fulfill their strengths and aspirations. People are the main stakeholders of ensuring security. It is the communities that bind individuals in a social fabric, along with ethnic, religious and social links and values. The social fabric whose make up on equitable principles ensures conducive environment for the state, the corporate sector and the civil society to work collectively towards the goal of developing the innate human potentials.

To attain the goals of human security, a framework based on people's protection and empowerment must be developed. It implies a "structural" approach, establishing: the rule of law, accountable and transparent institutions, and democratic governance mechanisms. States have the primary responsibility to implement this protective infrastructure. Empowerment emphasizes people as actors and participants in defining and implementing their vital freedoms. This implies a "bottoms-up" approach. People protected can exercise choices, while people empowered can make better choices to actively prevent and mitigate the impact of insecurity.

The human security approach is aimed at creating a virtuous balance between the two impetuses of protection and empowerment. It seeks to build upon and combine insights from various other perspectives, in addition to examining the state security perspective. These include at least two other human centred concepts, namely human rights and human development. The concept of human security does not replace but complements them in significant ways.



The 3rd International HRD Congress

The 3rd International HRD Congress, held on November, 25 - 26 at Marriottt, Islamabad, attracted over 550 participants and was widely covered in the media. The Congress was organised keeping in view the following specific objectives:

- To advocate the value of the human security approach in Pakistan;
- To solicit commitment from governmental and non governmental agencies for greater attention to human security;
- To build consensus among various stakeholders on a country-specific human security approach for Pakistan and related to this identification of most pressing human security concerns as well as areas for urgent action to increase human security.

Congress Sub-Themes

The Congress had two broad categories to address:

Vulnerabilities: This included issues like environmental degradation and disasters, migrants and refugees, women and youth, poverty and social safety nets, conflicts and terrorism; and

Improvement in Human Security: Related to measures to improve human security like good governance, civic action, etc.

To address these categories the Congress was arranged around five distinct yet interrelated areas:

- Governance and Human Security
- Social Protection and Human Security
- Civic Action for Ensuring Human Security
- Building Human Capital for Human Security
- Human Security in a Globalised Economy

Gender and Rights were cross cutting themes.

Proceedings

Inaugural/Working Sessions

The inaugural session was followed by working sessions. The two-day event had five technical sessions, each covering one sub-theme. Each technical session had two speakers, two discussants and a session chair except the first one which had one speaker. The speakers presented analytical papers, giving a comprehensive discourse on the given sub theme. After the presentations, the discussants shared their thoughts within the paper's context, which were then followed by Question and Answer sessions.

Closing Session

In the end, the Congress discussions, outcomes and recommendations were shared in a plenary session.

Human Resource Development Network

Human Resource Development Network (HRDN) is an association of Human Resource Development professionals from Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and other developing Asian countries and organisations from private and public sectors. The HRDN members are brought together by a common interest in elevating the quality of HRD interventions to build human capital and reduce poverty. Operating through its secretariat in Islamabad and local chapters in various cities, the Network is governed by a democratically elected Board of Directors from amongst its members.

The Network, since its inception in 1999, gradually expanded the scope and scale of its activities and earned substantial recognition as a forum for advancement of theory and practice in HRD. Extraordinary volunteerism and dedication of founder and other members remained, and continues to be, the HRDN's lifeblood. It was volunteerism, which singularly helped to bring the Network in limelight and place it prominently on the country's development scene.

The HRDN's mission is to build and strengthen the HRD profession through creating and promoting best HR practices and enhancing our members' access to national and international resources in non-profit HR management. Our mission is segregated in the following objectives:

- Facilitating individuals and organisations to improve HRD interventions
- Fostering a culture of resource sharing through building linkages and partnerships
- Facilitating formulation of enabling HR policies
- Developing and promoting quality assurance systems in HRD

Among a broad portfolio of interventions aimed at building the human capital in general and developing capacities of HRD professionals in particular, the HRDN organises an International HRD Congress every year.

Inaugural Session

Welcome Address

Mr. Roomi S. Hayat, Chairperson. HRDN

Keynote Speaker

Mr. Arif Hassan, Chairman. Urban Resource Centre

Guest of Honour

Mr. Jan Vandemoortele, Resident Representative & Coordinator, United Nation

Chief Guest

Dr. Nasim Ashraf, Chairman, National Commission for Human Development



Welcome Address



Mr. Roomi S. Hayat

Chairperson, HRDN

The 3rd International HRD Congress began with the welcome address of Mr. Roomi S. Hayat, Chairperson, HRDN. He welcomed the Congress speakers, discussants and participants and said:

"This event is of great significance in today's environment as we are facing crises of a unique nature, that is, of human security - both in terms of man made and natural disasters. The 3rd International HRD Congress "Human Security and Social Development: Issues and Perspectives" attempts to explore the issue. We have a galaxy of experts and look forward to hear from them and learn from their experiences and knowledge on the subject.

"I would like to quote from a "Empowering People at Risk: Human Security Priorities for the 21st Century" that "Prevailing definitions of human security differ in detail and emphasis, but they converge on the main points. Human security consists of physical safety and of economic well-being, social inclusion, and the full exercise of human rights."

"Effective human security can be achieved by formulating people based policies. Politically, it presents a coherent framework for pragmatic, cooperative action in alliances of governments, NGOs, local communities, global networks, business enterprises, labour unions, scholars and all the other productive collectivities of human achievement. This leads us to the basic question, are we equipped to handle such a capricious and potentially explosive eventuality?

"I hope I have given you enough food for thought and I am looking forward to hear from the speakers, panellists and above all, from the audience on different aspects of the causal link between Human Security and Social Development.

"I am thankful to HRDN friends, international delegates, the pannellists and the participants, who have spared time and joined us this morning. Your presence is a great encouragement and we hope you will take the underlying message of "Human Security and Social Development" to the higher echelons for appropriate actions. I am also grateful to our donors and sponsors who have helped us organise this Congress.

"This Congress is HRDN's humble contribution to make our society, our country and the world a better place to live for the present and the future. I look forward to your recommendations and suggestions."



Mr. Roomi S. Hayat is among the leading human resource development professionals in the country. He is currently the Director, National Rural Support Programme - Institute of Rural Management. Mr. Hayat has designed more than 200 capacity building training workshops and courses nationally and internationally. He remained on the roster of several renowned international development organisations and has authored many manuals, for the UN, ESCAP and LEAD International.

Keynote Address



Mr. Arif Hasan, an architect/planner in private practice in Karachi, studied architecture at the Oxford Polytechnic. He has been a consultant and advisor to many Community Based Organisations, NGOs & INGOs. Since 1982, he has been involved with the Orangi Pilot Project and is the founder Chairman of the Urban Resource Centre Karachi, since its inception in 1989. Both institutions have received enough recognition to be replicated nationally and internationally. Mr. Hasan has taught at Pakistani and European universities and authored many books on development and planning. His current involvements include President, Aurat Foundation, Pakistan, Chancellor, Textile Institute of Pakistan, and Visiting Professor of Architecture & Planning, Noble Engineering and Development University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi. He has received many awards for his work including the UN Year for the Shelter-less Memorial Award of the Japanese Government (1990) and Hilal-i-Imtiaz of Pakistan (2001).

Mr. Arif Hassan

Chairman Urban Resource Centre

Mr. Arif Hassan, the keynote speaker for the inaugural session, began with analysing the Congress theme and said that there was considerable tension between different issues that the Congress was dealing with. Mr. Hassan was of the view that our rapidly changing world was being dominated by the institutions of globalisation like International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, World Bank and the United Nations, which undemocratically determined national policies, governance systems, lifestyles and relations between different sections of the society. He said much of the tension was a by-product of such domination.

Mr. Hassan explained that there were different perceptions about the way our world was changing, as different people had different indicators to measure the change. But a general overview of different reports by non-governmental organisations and newspapers gave an explicit idea of the widening gulf between haves and have-nots, deteriorating health and education facilities, he added. He said that it presented a dismal picture but there were audible voices of agitation which provided hope for the future.

Mr. Hassan highlighted his point and said that the grievances resulting from free market economy were supposed to be checked by the process of devolution of power. But that had not worked anywhere and Pakistan was no exception, he further said. He said de-centralisation gave more power and resources to local governments but their capacity to act remained curtailed. This necessitated the emergence of an institution of participatory democracy, he explained.

Mr. Hassan elaborated the idea of globalisation in the context of urban sector and said that it had shown that the city governments tried to attract foreign investments at any cost and in doing so they were pushing the most pertinent issues of poverty, management and long term planning under the carpet. He said that the city governments designed expansive projects, which increased the debt burden rather than bringing prosperity. Such an approach helped neither the environment nor middle/lower middle classes, he added.

The reconciliation between the steps being taken by the city governments and concerns being shown by civil society could be achieved if investment and development were made subservient to procedures which safeguarded the majority's interests, that is lower middle class in Pakistani context, Mr. Hassan suggested. He concluded that to achieve the objective skilled professionals were needed as well as the institutions, which could produce such people and at the same time we needed space for interaction and dialogue: a process that should be nurtured and institutionalised.

Guest of Honour



Mr. Jan Vandemoortele

UN Resident Coordinator

Mr. Jan Vandemoortele, Guest of Honour for the Inaugural Session, related the Congress theme "Human Security and Social Development" to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and said that global target setting had been common since the 1990s. In 2000, the Millennium Summit synthesised the previously agreed upon global goals in the Millennium Declaration and key commitments (now called MDGs) were extracted to keep them beyond the Declaration's shelf-life, he added. He said that the MDGs were based on (i) internationally agreed and measurable indicators and (ii) availability of authentic data to document global trends and in 2001 the UN endorsed the MDGs (having 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators).

The rationale behind the MDGs, Mr. Vandemoortele explained, was that they aimed to reduce, globally, hunger by one-half, child mortality by two-thirds, and maternal mortality by three-quarters. Answering the question that why not cut everything by three-quarters, which might arise out of the stated aim of the MDGs, he said that the global MDGs based on the observation that historical trends and progress at the global level over the previous 25 years, would continue for the next 25 years. This made the MDGs essentially an extrapolation of global trends of the 1970s and 1980s; projected forward till 2015, he explained. He added that a country's development should not be measured without contextualising the MDGs.

Mr. Vandemoortele explained that the correct yardstick for the MDGs would be whether a region was maintaining, as a minimum, the same pace of progress it achieved in the recent past. Talking about Pakistan's progress in relation to the MDGs, he said that like most countries, Pakistan was doing well on some targets. He further said that it would be a tragic misunderstanding of the MDGs if Pakistan's recent performance was looked at as a failure. He said it would be disempowering, for the global anti-poverty agenda's real enemies were pessimism and scepticism. He elaborated that a one-size-fits-all interpretation of the MDGs would add to such perceptions as it would unfairly condemn more than half of the countries and consequently undermine the wider support for the MDGs. Individual countries faced specific challenges in fostering human development, he said.

Mr. Vandemoortele suggested four steps in making sense of the MDGs at the country level, adding that the first two were essentially political while the latter two were more technical.


- 1) The MDGs must be contextualised to inculcate a sense of national ownership.



Mr. Jan Vandemoortele is the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP's Resident Representative in Pakistan since 2005. He is also serving as Humanitarian Coordinator in the wake of the October 8, 2005 earthquake.

Mr. Vandemoortele holds a Ph.D in Development Economics and has been involved in development related activities almost for two decades now. He worked with International Labour Organisation in the 1980s and in 1990s he worked with UNDP and UNICEF on different projects in Malawi (Zambia) and New York respectively. His work focussed on equity and effectiveness of social and economic policy, public finance and labour markets.

Mr. Vandemoortele was Director of the Poverty Group at UNDP in New York from 2001 to 2005 and was co-chair of the UN interagency group that had put the Millennium Development Goals together in 2001.

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- 2) Intermediate targets must be set to assure political commitment and accountability.
 - 3) Intermediate targets could be translated into specific actionable propositions and specific reforms for the next 2-3 years to make the necessary progress towards the long-term benchmarks.
 - 4) These programmes and policies must inform the national budget and aid allocations to ensure that the national budget adequately reflects the tailored targets set under step 1.

Mr. Vandemoortele said, while concluding, that the global targets were important but human security and social development required adaptation to ground realities and for Pakistan, formulating Pakistan Development Goals might help in striking the precarious balance between ambition and realism.



Chief Guest



Dr. Nasim Ashraf

Chairman National Commission for Human Development

The chief guest for the Congress, Dr. Nasim Ashraf, in his address said that the new paradigm of human security which emerged after the cold war focussed on freedom from fear and want. He said that this was a people-centric concept that aimed to ensure economic, social and political security. He further explained that this concept was also linked with a nation's security and was actually an extension of it. Dr. Ashraf said that the most important challenge of present times was the lack of understanding between different sections of the society, communities and states.

Highlighting the government's role in relation to human security and good governance, Dr. Ashraf said that the Pakistan Government appreciated the link between the two and, to ensure human security and thus social development, was taking actions on account of good governance and participatory democracy. He said that good governance depended on the commitment for justice, transparency and accountability. The devolution plan was a step towards that end, he added. Dr. Ashraf further said that every new system needed time to deliver but the fact remained that district as a unit could work as an indicator for good governance.

Focussing on the MDGs, Dr. Ashraf said that Pakistan was trying hard to achieve its goals by 2015 and its human resource had developed manifold. He said that the targets we aspired to achieve were ambitious but we had the commitment to get as closer to them as realistically possible. He said that there had always been challenges to achieve such objectives like the ever increasing divide between the rich and the poor. He said that every nation faced impediments like these during its development phase and to overcome them collective efforts were required.

Making concluding remarks, Dr. Ashraf said that another threat to security was terrorism and we needed to understand the causes which bred terrorism, like denial of genuine basic rights of certain groups of people. Injustice and denial of political rights were the root causes of Kashmir and Palestine issues, which triggered terrorism and acts of violence in those regions, he said. Dr. Ashraf emphasised that our inability to provide basic rights like education, health and employment at grassroots level would not help us in guaranteeing human security and ensuring social development.



Dr. Nasim Ashraf is the Chairman of the National Commission for Human Development, and a Minister of State. Prior to that, he served as the Team Leader for the President's Task Force on Human Development. Dr. Ashraf has been a community activist and a member of the Association of Pakistani Physicians of North America since 1978. He designed and implemented a successful model of primary health care to reduce disease and lower death rates in developing countries. This model, called APPNA S E H A T Village Improvement Programme has been successfully carried out in rural Pakistan since 1989. In 1997 Dr. Ashraf co-founded the Human Development Foundation of North America (HDFNA), an organisation dedicated to the empowerment of people at the grassroots level in America as well as Pakistan. He has also served as Chairman of the Oregon Medical Association Public Health Education Committee and President of Douglas County Medical Society.

Session 1

Technical Session I

Governance and Human Security

Speaker

Dr. Anjum Altaf, Ex-fellow, at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad

Discussants

Mr. Ashfaq Saleem Mirza, Director, South Asia Free Media Association, Islamabad

Mr. S. Akbar Zaidi, Writer and social scientist, Karachi

Dr. Farzana Bari, Acting Director, Centre of Excellence in Gender Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad

Session Chair

Dr. Ishrat Hussain, Chairman, National Commission for Government Reforms



Speaker



Dr. Anjum Altaf

Governance and Human Security

The speaker for the first session, Dr. Anjum Altaf, said that it was useful to raise the basic question whether good governance improved human security or greater human security led to better governance? He said that the causality ran more strongly from human security to governance and at the same time we needed to look at the following three aspects of the debate:

- Relationship between governance and human security
- Realistic expectation from democratic governance
- Civil society's role in human security.

Dr. Altaf said that governance and human security were intertwined. The first step towards good governance would be the love for equality and independence, he added. He said that it was not a very wise approach to expect from insecure people to devise a system punctuated by good governance. Dr. Altaf emphasised that in the absence of human security it would be useless to consider where and how to begin. He said that this was the dilemma Pakistan had been facing, as quality of governance was continuously deteriorating and the past offered little solace.

Dr. Altaf said that Pakistan was characterised by extreme inequality and dependence of one on the other. Explaining his point, he further said that social revolution should precede political revolution as it did in Europe but it did not look very likely in Pakistan's context, as there was no political party that considered provision of basic rights an issue important enough to mobilise people. He said that service delivery, ensuring human rights and providing basic facilities to people should be priorities of a government. He added that in this situation the important question would be the quality of governance and not the form of it.

Dr. Altaf said that in Pakistan's socio-political set up investing a lot of resources in good governance would bring meagre returns and this made civil society's role really important to raise the level of debate about the kind of democracy and kind of governance we needed. He concluded that civil society should come forward and mobilise the people from lower sections of the society for demanding democratic governance, as without a demand for democracy from below, the idea of good governance would remain elusive as well as ineffective.



Dr. Anjum Altaf has a Ph. D in Engineering-Economic Systems and an MA in Economics, both from Stanford University, and MS in Electrical and Computer Engineering from Oregon State University. He taught at the Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, and was a visiting Professor at the University of North Carolina before joining the East Asia region of the World Bank (WB). His research covers the areas of poverty, migration, environment, service provision, and urbanization. Dr. Altaf was a member of the team that prepared the World Development Report 2000 (Entering the 21st Century). He is a co-author of Innovative East Asia: The Future of Growth (Oxford University Press, 2003) and a co-editor of Global Change and East Asian Policy Initiatives and Global Production Networking and Technological Change in East Asia published for the WB by OUP in 2004 and 2005, respectively. Dr .Altaf was a visiting Fellow at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad, from 2004 to 2006.

Discussants



Mr. Ashfaq Saleem Mirza, Professor of Literature, is the author of "Falsfa Kaya Hay", 2005. He is currently working as Director, South Asian Free Media Association.



Mr. Akbar Zaidi is a researcher and freelance consultant in areas of Political Economy, Governance, Public Policy and Social Sector.



Dr. Farzana Bari, an active feminist, is currently Director, Centre of Excellence in Gender Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.

Mr. Ashfaq Saleem Mirza

Mr. Ashfaq Saleem Mirza, Director SAFMA was the first discussant of the session and said that civil society was not an anti-thesis of the state but it was represented by the groups which stood up for human rights. He said that in Pakistan the state was being controlled by the elite and civil and military bureaucracy. He said that Dr. Altaf was right in making his point about economic and political emancipation but it should not be confused with globalisation. Mr. Mirza said that globalisation had exposed the weak foundations of the private sector and after globalisation there had been little difference between private and public sectors.

Mr. S. Akbar Zaidi

The second discussant, Mr. S. Akbar Zaidi said that democracy meant a lot more than mere service delivery, like the individuals power to vote out a government. He said that Dr. Altaf mainly focussed on the Western notion of democracy but it was not fully explained and besides Western models, there had been other models like China, Vietnam and Cuba which had also progressed but they were not democracies.

Mr. Zaidi said that not necessarily individuals but groups could also work for effective democracy. He said that the role of the middle class had always been significant in any movement and so should it be in a democracy. He said that in Pakistani context civil society had been a problem more than a solution as it had always sided with the government unlike international examples where civil society had reacted against the authoritarian regimes.

Dr. Farzana Bari

Dr. Farzana Bari, the last discussant, said that human security would not be possible without political emancipation but in Pakistan despite repeated elections local elite kept coming back and had consistently failed to deliver. She said real democracy should place people's rights at the heart of it. She said that the NGOs had appropriated the marginalised sections of the society but they were not being backed by any social movement. She warned that without mobilising people, any major social change would be unlikely.

Question & Answer Session



Q: How can we improve under a military government?

A: Keeping in mind the examples quoted in the presentation, especially of India, we see that sixty years of democracy are not enough to take the benefits of democracy to individual level. Good can come from any side even from the military. More important than anything else is to strengthen the institutions and improve their working.

Q: Do we need democracy or good governance?

A: Democracy may not always mean good governance and an apparently undemocratic government may provide good governance as has already been cited in the example of China and Cuba.

Q: What role educated people can play towards promoting human security?

A: Education has increased a great deal but we need to go beyond that. We need to let people choose, decide, voice their concerns and vote without coercion. They must be allowed to represent themselves.



Session Wrap-up



Dr. Ishrat Hussain is the Chairman of National Commission on Government Reforms. He had served as the Governor State Bank of Pakistan and implemented a major restructuring programme for the Bank and steered the banking sector reforms in Pakistan.

Dr. Hussain holds a Ph. D in Economics from Boston University, the U. S. A. He has worked with many national and international financial bodies.

Dr. Ishrat Hussain

Session Chair

Dr. Ishrat Hussain, Chairman National Commission for Government Reforms, said while wrapping up the session that there was no single model of governance which could be valid for all times to come and for all societies. He said that even in the most developed countries there was no single answer to this question. He added that democracy had kept India together but had done little for individual betterment. Therefore different models of governance and democracy needed to be explored, he further said.

Dr. Hussain said that human security meant eradicating poverty, providing basic rights to people and empowering them. He said that democracy was not a solution to all problems but we needed to develop economically to ensure greater human security. He further said that China was not a democracy and had lifted 250 million people out of poverty. Dr. Hussain suggested that we should be more pragmatic and realistic to improve the life of the poor and we needed to have a balance between the economic and political rights of the society.

Dr. Hussain said that debates about democracy and forms of government were superficial, as they did not provide the pragmatic approach to solve the real issues like the economic freedom of an individual in this country. In conclusion he said that the injustice and inequity were manifested in the form of foodless families having no access to clean drinking water and health facilities and unless we empowered the poor and provided them basic services, all debate remained irrelevant.



Dr. Hussain presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Altaf



Dr. Hussain presenting commemorative shield to Mr. Mirza



Dr. Hussain presenting commemorative shield to Mr. Zadi



Dr. Hussain presenting commemorative shield to Ms. Bari



Ms. Robeela Bangash, HRDN founder member, presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Hussain



A participant asking a question

Session 2

Technical Session II Social Protection and Human Security

Speakers

Dr. Sajjad Zohir, Executive Director, Economic Research Group, Bangladesh

Dr. Emma Hooper, Consultant with DFID, Pakistan

Discussants

Dr. Stephen Kidd, Team Leader, "The Equity and Rights Team, Policy Division", DFID, Pakistan

Dr. Saba Gul Khattak, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad

Session Chair

Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali, Executive Director, Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy, Islamabad



Speaker

Dr. Sajjad Zohir

Social Development and Human Security: Issues and Perspectives

Dr. Sajjad Zohir began with the analysis of the concept of social development and said that we started off to prescribe policies on micro-level issues but ended up raising questions about the issues pertaining to social development, social protection and human security. Looking at the idea of security in a contemporary context, Dr. Zohir said that a few decades back children were securer than now and one wondered if the societal make up ensured their security unlike today when individual families were trying to do that at a very high cost and without much success? He further said that it was in memorable history when one could travel without fearing terrorism and losing one's dignity at the hands of intelligence personnel. He commented that in the beginning, people thought that imposed security's cost was worth it but a few would think so now.

Dr. Zohir said that the relative roles of the state, markets and non-market transactions often got blurred, as they frequently impinged on the character of each other. He said that the state in particular was increasingly being looked at as a toll-collector and questions were being raised about its predatory role and protection from certain parts of the state machinery was being sought. Talking about globalisation, Dr. Zohir said that a by-product of globalisation was that power of the agencies that run the government had gone beyond the nation they were meant to serve, contrary to the very idea of democracy. He commented that some of its outcomes were now being interpreted to make a case for the so called clash of civilizations.

Dr. Zohir was of the view that globalisation had affected the knowledge domain as well, for the cross-boundary exchanges had apparently led to standardized connotation of meanings to different words (in the guise of global knowledge) but beneath the surface, multiple interpretations of the same term existed and often brought out of the hat selectively to suit one's purpose. He said that the practice had gone to an extent that the distinctions between truths and lies were no more commonly shared.

In his concluding remarks, Dr. Zohir said that an important hindrance in social protection was the element of corruption. He said that the term social protection sometimes came out of the concerns which were not social. The different stakeholders, like the government, NGOs and the civil society, directly involved in social development must understandably be dissatisfied over the current state of affairs, he added. In the end he said that to change the current situation resource transfer from one group to the other was essential.



Dr. Sajjad Zohir did his Ph. D in Economics from the University of Toronto, Canada. His major engagements have been with research on economic and development issues. He was the Editor of "Bangladesh Development Studies" and had served as the General Secretary of the Bangladesh Economic Association. Dr. Zohir has also contributed to policymaking as member in Advisory Committees. He had a long association with the Bangladesh Institute of Development Sciences and is currently experimenting with an alternative research centre, Economic Research Group, where he is an honorary Executive Director.

Speaker



Dr. Emma Hooper has worked on poverty related issues for over twenty years now, most of which were spent in Pakistan. She has a Ph. D in "Women in the Urban Labour Force in Pakistan" from London School of Economics. Her areas of specialization include poverty reduction, social exclusion and marginalisation, micro-finance and micro-enterprise, institutional development, gender, social development, socio-economic aspects of environmental assessment and political economy of change. She is currently in Pakistan, working as a long-term consultant for DFID, providing support on poverty issues, particularly social protection and human security. Her previous responsibilities included Regional Gender Advisor for South Asia for the World Bank; Director of London Office of the International Centre for Research on Women; Poverty & Macro-Economic Specialist for the Asian Development Bank's Resident Mission in Islamabad.

Dr. Emma Hooper

Social Protection & Human Security

Dr. Emma Hooper started her presentation by addressing the basic question regarding the importance of social protection. She explained that social protection strengthened disadvantaged members of the society and helped them claim their rights to a basic standard of living and working. She said that in some countries social protection was an offshoot of human rights, which supported the social contract, addressed poverty eradication and promoted growth. She emphasised that there was some degree of obligation on every society and the state to provide those rights to its people ensuring meaningful lives for all. She added that social protection offered a means of strengthening poor people's capabilities to tackle vulnerabilities.

Looking at the issue in Pakistan's context, Dr. Hooper said that Pakistan had recently formulated a safety net mechanism, a form of social protection, which could have a positive impact on the achievement of sustainable, pro-poor growth in a number of ways. She said that it could finance investment in health and education (critical to supporting children's development and building of a capable, healthy workforce able to compete in a global economy), protect the assets that enabled people to earn an income; encourage (economic) risk-taking, promote labour force participation and thus help to build the capacity of the workforce, increase labour market flexibility by protecting those who lost their jobs and ease the difficulties that arose from economic transition. She said that in addition to smoothing exposure to risk and vulnerability (from loss of income and external shock) social protection could play a significant role in employment promotion for poverty reduction.

In conclusion, Dr. Hooper said that social protection could manage risk in a society and help in development and creation of a capable workforce. It could help labour force participation and increase labour market flexibility have equity-enhancement effects, she further said. In the end, Dr. Hooper suggested that the instrument of social protection could be managed through private or public sector, but it should be right based and invest in people.

Discussants



Dr. Stephen Kidd

The first discussant for Session II, Dr. Stephen Kidd was of the view that social protection was essential for human security, without which we could not tackle basic social issues. He reiterated the point made by Dr. Hooper that for the first time in its history Pakistan was making coherent efforts towards social protection. He said that if the proposed protection system was implemented it would address the security issues.

Dr. Kidd said that in market economy one needed cash to live and consequently to look at options to have cash. He said that the most important way to have cash would be the availability of work, otherwise there would be problems. Dr. Kidd emphasised on investing in children and in their families to break the generational cycle of poverty.

Dr. Kidd said that conditional cash transfer programmes were important for income support. He cited the example of the European Union where it had greatly reduced poverty. He said that it could also be helpful in reduction in poverty in Pakistan if applied as a poverty reduction tool. Looking at another option, Dr. Kidd said that one percent of Gross Domestic Product could be allocated for social protection to formulate effective social protection policies.



Dr. Stephen Kidd did Ph. D in Social Anthropology from University of St. Andrews, Scotland. Before joining DFID, Dr. Kidd was teaching at University of Edinburgh. He currently leads the Equity and Rights team in DFID Policy Division with lead responsibility for social protection.

Dr. Saba Gul Khattak

The second discussant, Dr. Saba Gul Khattak said that we should not be political in our policies. Explaining her point, she said that by politicising the rights to health, education and jobs we could only jeopardise a social system. To achieve social protection, restructuring of the policies was essential, she added. Dr. Khattak said that the wiser approach while devising policies would be a pragmatic one and we should not ignore the realistic part of the entire discourse. She said that the most important questions to address were that why did we have poverty and what were the root causes of inequality in our society? She commented that the notion of social protection should actually work on that account.

Dr. Khattak said that the policies should correspond with the dynamic issue of poverty, for the poverty figures were not static, as some households would fall below poverty line and others would go above it. She emphasised the need to look at why poverty and inequality continued to be there and warned that at the same time we should not overlook the new causes, like war on terror, that appeared on the horizon and threatened to cause and perpetuate poverty.



Dr. Saba Gul Khattak, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad, holds a Ph. D in Political Science. She specializes in comparative politics and her research is informed by political economy approach to development, feminist and political theory. She works on issues of women's economic empowerment, peace and violence,

Question & Answer Session

Q: Dr. Hooper has linked social protection with people, if people fulfill their responsibilities, will that guarantee social protection?

A: People have a role to play in ensuring social protection. But when we talk about it in Pakistani context we cannot overlook the role other institutions like religion have to play. Religion, being a very dominant force in the country, must address the issue of social protection especially in relation to gender. To guarantee social protection we need to look at the responsibilities of the society as a whole.

Q: How do you foresee the institutional arrangement and identification of target groups/beneficiaries in ensuring social protection?

A: More important than institutional arrangement is the fact that the institutions should be freed from corruption. Efficient working of an institution and transparent identification of target groups can only be effectively done once we make the working of institutions translucent.

Session Wrap-up

Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali

Session Chair



Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali is the Executive Director of the Pakistan Centre of Philanthropy, Islamabad. She has thirty five years of experience in policy and practice in government and the private sector. She has served as a Federal Minister Education, as Education Specialist with the World Bank and as Principal Lahore American School for fifteen years.

The session chair for Session II, Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali said that we were looking at two broad areas namely social protection and safety nets. To understand them and find a relationship between the two we needed to look at the causes of vulnerabilities, she said. Ms. Ali said that mainly they resulted from social and economic injustice. She also said that we should understand the motivation behind resource transfers and decide who should be the intermediary: state or civil society organisations?

Ms. Ali said that the provision of basic services was not the main driver for social protection, as we should also see what type of instruments could be used for the benefit of the poor. She further said that in Pakistani context *Zakat* and *Bait-ul-Malwe* were the main instruments of social protection but forty percent recipients of *Zakat* were chronically poor. She said that despite having the system Pakistan had not succeeded in decreasing or uprooting poverty.



Ms. Ali presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Zohir



Ms. Ali presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Hooper



Ms. Ali presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Kidd



Ms. Ali presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Khattak



Ms. Afshan Tehseen, HRDN founder member, presenting commemorative shield to Ms. Ali



A participant asking a question

Session 3

Technical Session III Civic Action for Ensuring Human Security

Speakers

Ms. Afiya Shehribano, Writer and Sociologist, Karachi

Mr. Deloar Hussain, Programme Officer, Save the Children - UK, Bangladesh

Discussants

Mr. Hamid L. Sharif, Country Representative, Pakistan, The Asia Foundation

Dr. Kaiser Bengali, Journalist, Professor of Economics at SZABIST, Karachi

Session Chair

Mr. I. A. Rehman, Director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Lahore



Speaker



Ms. Afiya Shehrbano

The Movement has no Door

Ms. Afiya Shehrbano, journalist and sociologist, focussed on feminine side of human security and social development issue. She said that the main hurdles to women's movement in Pakistan could, simplistically, be attributed to "Men, Money, Maulvis and the Military."

Ms. Shehrbano gave a historical overview of the women's movement in Pakistan and said that direct action, political mobilization and collectivism were the hallmarks of the second wave of women's movement, which began with the 1970 anti- General Ayub agitation, followed by a sustained struggle against General Zia-ul-Haq's 1979 Islamisation process. She said that the movement's most successful period was 1983-93, though without flying colours but during that period it had vision and was an interdisciplinary and broad based movement. She commented that its success invoked an anti-women agenda and rewrote Pakistani women's "herstory."

Ms. Shehrbano said that Zia-ul-Haq's regime unequivocally pronounced the relationship between men, the military state, religious and economic structures - all of which drew power from women's exclusion and subjugation. She said that women, in the cities, formed pressure groups and in rural areas formed affirmative action groups. The division in the movement appeared when money came, notably through NGO funded research and the movement's agenda was altered to suit the funding agency's aims, she explained. Secondly globalisation provided many opportunities to women as well as feminised poverty, leaving a great divide between an odd woman at a crucial post and millions of struggling women in "Mcjobs", the unorganized sector, home-based exploitation and domestic work, she said.

Ms. Shehrbano said that the religion related issues divided the movement for most of the 1980s and it still remained unresolved and side-lined, particularly after 9/11. She said that women sought political expression in male-defined religious resistance to western Islamophobia and many young women from the lower middle classes had found sanctuary in religion, a convenient refuge against male harassment and a way of negotiating for their space in the public sphere. She further said that religion had become privatized and women, as home-based preachers, had found power in it, as it filled the absence of democratic or domestic importance.

Ms. Shehrbano said that a view like following a more moderate agenda of focussing on education and awareness was based on false assumptions, as it replaced the structural issues of class and patriarchy with representational issues like women's equitable representation in different spheres. These initiatives had highlighted the issues and not solved the problems, she concluded.



Ms. Afiya Shehrbano is a Karachi based sociologist and has been an active member of the women's movement since 1990s. She has a background in Women's Studies and her publications include "Sex Crime in the Islamic Context" and "Watching Them Watch Us." She teaches Sociology and contributes a weekly opinion column to "The News."

Speaker



Mr. Deloar Hussain is the Programme Officer, Juvenile Justice, with Save the Children - UK, Bangladesh since 2003. He holds an LLM Degree from Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh.

Mr. Deloar Hussain

Civic Action for Ensuring Human Security of Children

The second speaker for Session III, Mr. Deloar Hussain began by focussing on the concept of human security and said that it had been dealt with in The Human Development Report (1994), which gave this concept, and the National Human Development Reports (NHDR). He said that the UNDP report on "Human Security in Bangladesh: In Search of Justice and Dignity" in 2002 contained legal aspect of the concept and argued that human insecurity arose from crime and its management by national institutions with a special focus on violence against women and children.

Mr. Hussain gave statistical data regarding children's situation in Bangladesh and said there were 123.85 children who potentially faced multidimensional forms of violence and abuse. He informed the audience that one of the most pressing concerns consistently expressed by children had been the need for a safe environment but lack of a voice and access to required help made them even more vulnerable. He further said that according to some reports 84,000 children were subjected to abuse in Bangladesh but many incidents like forced marriages were not recognised by society as exploitation and thus were not reported. He added that the only silver lining was that child labour was on the decline.

Mr. Hussain said that children were different from adults having different sensibilities and requirements and thus should be treated differently. This fact made it the state's responsibility to provide necessary legal framework for children's protection from abuse, he emphasised. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) internationally laid down children's basic rights and government's obligations to fulfill them, he added.

Mr. Hussain said that civil society organisations in Bangladesh, like Save the Children UK (SC-UK), were playing their role through implementing child protection programmes to reduce children's exploitation at different levels by increasing understanding on violence, building capacity of relevant stakeholders, networking and lobbying for policy changes.

Mr. Hussain emphasised that all legal instruments should protect children to avoid serious repercussions not merely for the children but for the entire society and for that coordinated efforts by the government and civil society organisations were required.

Discussants



Mr. Hamid L. Sharif

The first discussant for the Session, Mr. Hamid L. Sharif, said that the people who drove international agenda carried with them a framework of the first world that had a specific context, hardly available to the third world countries, like a certain level of political awareness and tolerance. He said that the education system might not encourage the critical thinking required for civil society's effective functioning and at the same time de-politicisation of certain issues had made them look more technical now, for example, de-politicisation of economic models, having an impact on how a civil society could and could not work.

Mr. Sharif said that civic action would be restricted if freedom of speech and right to information were curtailed. He said that civic action assumed that there were certain mechanisms - mainly at two levels: firstly that there would be a political system that would respond to social movements but it would be distorted if political parties depended on agencies to come into power rather than on the electorate; secondly that there would be an independent judiciary willing to carry out justice but the ground realities might be in contrast to that. He added that if media would not be free, civic action would again be constrained.

Mr. Sharif said that civic action must move away from the rhetoric and exploit the available spaces and exert itself, for example, local government ordinance had created some space for the civil society as well as the Police Order like formation of complaint authorities.

Dr. Kaiser Bengali

Dr. Kaiser Bengali said that while analysing different groups in different countries which worked for a positive social change we must see the social composition of powerful state institutions.

Dr. Bengali said that Pakistan army had always been very elitist having a narrow regional representation. He said that dictatorship in Pakistan had never had popular support and to stay in power it needed the support of traditional social forces like feudal lords and the clergy. In return, the dictator would protect them and turn a blind eye to their crimes, he added.

Dr. Bengali said that civic action should be taken by a civil society but in our case we had created different countries within our country and as a society we did not know if we were fighting for the same cause. He said that ours was a fractured society and thus could not assert itself. To confront the powers of the state we needed to ensure that there should be some common ground between different social groups, he added.



Mr. Hamid L. Sharif began his three-year post with The Asia Foundation on August 10, 2005, while on leave from his position as the Assistant General Counsel for South Asia, and Law and Policy Reform at the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In 2004, he co-authored a leading study on Devolution in Pakistan that published by the ADB. Mr. Sharif has taught at Lahore University of Management Sciences and International Islamic University, Islamabad as well.



Dr. Kaiser Bengali, has headed Social Policy and Development Center, Karachi and Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad. He had been a Professor with Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi.

Question & Answer Session

Q: Islam gives many rights to women then why women organisations are looking towards legislative forums to pass new laws for their rights?

A: Women try to look for their rights in the existing structures but more often than not they do not get the rights given to them by different institutions. Speaking for women's rights is not only women's business but of everyone's. If you want to bring about change you should be the first one to act.

Q: There is not enough support for teaching women studies at academic level, if you could comment on that?

A: Women's studies came as a separate discipline in reaction to the resistance of the ivory tower to its introduction as a subject. Failing to find support for it at a larger scale is very much a part of the de-politicisation process regarding the academia and the kind of work being done there.

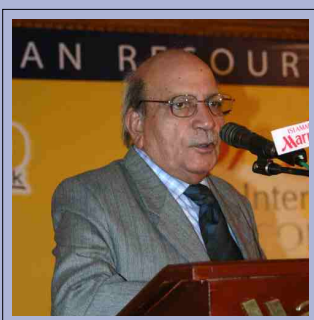
Session Wrap-up

Mr. I. A. Rehman

Session Chair

Mr. I. A. Rehman, Director Human Rights Commission for Pakistan and a seasoned journalist, wrapped the Session III and said that in Pakistan civil society had been greatly under the state's hegemony and media was a good example in this regard as there were so many channels which were not free to even broadcast from Pakistan. He said that choosing right terminology helped people succeed in what they were trying to propagate. He asked that why should we not use social justice instead of social protection? Because justice meant equity and was related with rights and its very use politicised the whole issue, he said.

Mr. Rehman said that not the NGOs but political parties were the engines of change in a society but they had been demonised in Pakistan. Consequently, it had made everything stagnant and in such a situation change became an unlikely possibility, he said. Mr. Rehman concluded that there had to be collective efforts to bring about the change but we had been divided and subdivided and we left workers, women and academia to fight for themselves.



Mr. I. A. Rehman, a seasoned journalist, had been associated with Pakistan Times, Daily Observer and had been of View Point. He is a founder member of the Pakistan-India People's Forum for Peace and Democracy. He is currently Director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.



Mr. Rehman presenting commemorative shield to Ms. Shehrbano



Mr. Rehman presenting commemorative shield to Mr. Hussain



Mr. Rehman presenting commemorative shield to Mr. Sharif



Mr. Rehman presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Bengali



Mr. Mehmood Akhtar Cheema, HRDN founder member, presenting commemorative shield to Mr. Rehman



A participant asking a question

Session 4

Technical Session IV Building Human Capital for Human Security

Speakers

Mr. Fazal Noor, Ashoka: Innovators for the Public Representative in Pakistan

Dr. Mike Breckin, Course Leader Human Resource Development, School of Education and Professional Development, University of Huddersfield, UK

Discussants

Ms. Chhaya Jha, Director, Human Resource Development Centre, Nepal

Dr. Aliya Khan, Professor of Economics, Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad

Session Chair

Mr. Ghazi Sallahuddin, Journalist



Speaker



Mr. Fazal Noor

Social Entrepreneurship - Securing Society's Competitiveness

The first speaker for Session IV, Mr. Fazal Noor, said that the use of terms like human resource and human capital highlighted a human being's economic function and stripped him of emotion, spirituality and creativity. He said that the concepts these terms represented enslaved human beings and made them subservient to the system's cause. He added that this systemic enslaving was a threat to human security and social entrepreneurship sought to change the system's enslaving character and provided all, especially the marginalised, a chance to participate in the development process on equal terms.

Mr. Noor said that Pakistan, a mixed economy, was open to foreign investments, fashions and even violence but this trend was more a sign of vulnerability than competitiveness given the increasing poverty, inequality and societal fragmentation. He said that the vulnerabilities were perpetuated due to the varied directions in which different groups and individuals pushed the society whereas the leaders' ego and self interests had institutionalised fragmentation.

Mr. Noor said that in Pakistan education was closely linked with the possible monetary benefits it might bring and was looked at only in perspective of educational institutions and any learning outside them was not valued, despite the fact that learning outside the educational institutions might be dynamic and might create possibilities for exploration and innovation. He said learning, more than education, was the key to personal and social development and we needed to look at social entrepreneurs as creative and moral individuals, who worked for social change.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Noor said that education had to be freed from the formal processes to be integrated into people's lives. He said that in a society in transition new interest groups emerged and so did the need for new services together with new values and new conflicts. He said that a social entrepreneur must understand the society's perspectives of the emerging reality as well as the target group's and come up with a solution that engaged both.



Mr. Fazal Noor, representative of Ashoka: Innovators for the Public, is contributing towards building people centred institutions. He has helped civil society organisations, government agencies, international support organisations and academia to 'institutionalise' their pioneering ideas through creation of partnerships and networks, policy and procedure development, training and team building, managing pilot projects, and weaving them into the rapidly changing social fabric of Pakistan. Mr Noor started his career in 1987 as one of the founding members of the Urban Resource Centre, and after graduating in Human Settlements Development became a development consultant with a study on developing synergy between UNICEF's Urban Basic Services programme and the WB's Shelter for Low Income Communities Project.

Speaker



Dr. Mike Breckin is the course leader of Masters programme in Human Resource Development at School of Education and Professional Development, University of Huddersfield, UK. His main areas of interest are pre-vocational and employable skills analysis in the context of development, bilateral and multilateral development aid and the development of the third world education and training infrastructure.

Dr. Mike Breckin

The Development of People: Some Observations upon Responsibilities and Challenges

The second speaker for the Session, Dr. Mike Breckin, said that conflict in modern world had assumed the seriousness which humanity had not experienced before. He said that there were many reasons for that but perhaps human despair among have-nots figured most prominently. He said that the aspirations of the have-nots were more important than half-imagined religious divides and if we did not counterbalance we might decline into twenty first century barbarism.

Dr. Breckin said that the opportunities of developing the human potential must be created by giving people different skills especially the employable ones, which would add value to them as individuals. He said that this was the high time to close the gap between haves and have-nots of the society and providing employable skills was the potential contribution towards the disadvantaged groups. He said that providing people the kind of development which they did not need was as good as no development at all.

Dr. Breckin said that one of the fundamental issues we needed to look at was how did we define our aims and objectives when we delivered a training package to people. He said that sometimes there were political agendas behind our plans of providing training and we did not always target the real outcomes but focussed more on the impression. He said that providing people the skills which they could not utilise in their local area and had to migrate to make use of what they had learnt showed bad planning and would nullify the intended objective of developing the area. He explained that a similar situation would be when the two objectives, given usually by the governments, of developing the economy and employing the people worked as they did not fit in together very well. He said that they were actually contradictory, as employing people would mean to fit people to available jobs, which would make labour scarce and would increase the cost of labour whereas to improve economy skilled people would be needed but that would make the labour surplus and would keep the wage rate low.

While concluding Dr. Breckin said that the question was not whether there were opportunities or not but whether could we act on them and do effective social engineering to change the complexion of our societies and walk away with the important messages of the Congress and implement them or not?

Discussants



Ms. Chhaya Jha

Ms. Chhaya Jha, the first discussant, said that training and capacity building should not only be about skill enhancement but also about a deeper understanding of basic rights and for better humane outcomes, an understanding of gender based violence and other issues which threatened human security.

Ms. Jha said that there could be various interpretations of capacity building but the most widely accepted one was that of employable skills. She said that the investment in women's capacity building could ensure human security in many other areas like child mortality. She further said that unfortunately the training had become an end in itself and people were being provided training for the sake of training without matching it to practical and meaningful goals.



Ms. Chhaya Jha is a private consultant in Nepal. She specialises in Gender and Social Inclusion Training, Analysis and Mainstreaming, Conflict Prevention Analysis and Training.

Dr. Aliya Khan

Dr. Aliya Khan, the second discussant said that there are external factors, like political and social, and internal factors, like human behaviour which were directly related with human security. She said that the centrality of the debate was the relationship between human capital and human security. Dr. Khan said that regardless of the fact that how poor people might be and how long they had lived in stationary conditions they would respond to opportunities to improve their lives. She said that the important questions were how to provide them those opportunities and were we really building our human capital in Pakistan by providing education, both formal and informal, and opportunities across different divides of gender, geography and language? We should address these questions to build human capital, she concluded.



Dr. Aliya Khan holds a Ph.D in Economics and is currently Professor of Economics at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Her areas of interest include Labour Economics, Human Resource Development and Macroeconomics.

Question & Answer Session

Q: We come across problems when we try to integrate communities with different agencies and organisations. Would you please explain it?

A: This can be a very problematic area. Usually the small businesses dominate the employment in percentage terms. This is one of the problems which one faces when trying to integrate the skills training and the labour market in accordance with the perceptions of the employers. The other problem is that if we are talking about skill development at government level, it incurs conflicts between different government ministries and results in a lack of coordinated policies in terms of the way the training is being provided.

Q: Is human security possible without economic freedom?

A: Of course economic freedom is essential. It always gives a greater bargaining power to ensure security but it alone is not sufficient. There are examples that people who are financially secure still face threats to their security.

Session Wrap-up

Mr. Ghazi Sallahuddin

Session Chair

Mr. Ghazi Sallahuddin, the veteran journalist, said while wrapping up the Session, that human security was said to be an extension of the state security but it should be the other way round, that is, national defence should be an extension of human security as people should be more important.

Mr. Sallahuddin said that in Pakistan there was a need to build intellectual infrastructure, as this was the area where we were far behind. He said that there was a difference between knowledge and learning and in our country there was a need to increase knowledge in general terms. He said that lack of intellectual infrastructure coupled with intolerance had subverted the development of human capital. He emphasised that we needed a democratic system where young people were allowed to be young and live their dreams. He further said that we must build a knowledge based society to progress and must introduce subjects like philosophy at school level to help younger generation to start debate about different issues.



Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin is an intellectual, Urdu writer, columnist and media expert. He teamed up with Mr. Obaidullah Baig and won renown for the famous Pakistan Television Corporation quiz show of the 1990s, Kasouti. He writes for The News International and is engaged in many social activities.



Mr. Sallahuddin presenting commemorative shield to Mr. Noor



Mr. Sallahuddin presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Breckin



Mr. Sallahuddin presenting commemorative shield to Ms. Jha



Mr. Sallahuddin presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Khan



Mr. Sheraz Aslam Mian, HRDN Board member, presenting commemorative shield to Mr. Sallahuddin



A participant asking a question

Session 5

Technical Session V Human Security in a Globalised Economy

Speakers

Dr. Tahir Hijazi, Dean Faculty of Business Administration and Social Sciences, Mohammad Ali Jinnah University, Islamabad

Dr. Rubina Saigol, Former Country Director Action Aid

Discussants

Dr. Sajjad Zohir, Executive Director, Economic Research Group, Bangladesh

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Zia,

Session Chair

Dr. Sabur Ghayur, Former Divisional Director International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Asian Pacific Regional Organisation, Singapore



Speaker



Dr. Tahir Hijazi

Human Security and Globalised Economy

Dr. Tahir Hijazi began with highlighting the increased use of the term “Globalisation” over the last two decades. He said that the idea of Globalisation went as far back as the invention of telephone but the advent of the Internet completely changed the face of Globalisation. Dr. Hijazi said that the global phenomenon of the Internet and the mobile phones made every individual a global citizen.

Dr. Hijazi said that one of the important aspects of Globalisation was the idea of outsourcing. He explained that all the developed countries had outsourced industries in other parts of the world, where production would be more cost effective. He said that with the growth of Globalisation there was more information for us to know how to live a better life and there were more job opportunities. He said that the availability of the information had improved the living conditions of the people.

Dr. Hijazi said that capitalism had done a lot for profit maximisation. He added that capitalism had two aspects, which might be in conflict with each other. Explaining his point he said that one aspect was that it had helped people get jobs but the other was that it had increased exploitation. He said that in one way capitalism had brought human security but people, in general, had not fully benefitted from it. In conclusion, Dr. Hijazi said that we needed to think how we could make capitalism better and separate it from the notion of exploitation embedded in it.



Dr. Tahir Hijazi has a Ph. D in Economics, “Institutional Change and Governance” from Clarke University, Worcester USA. He did his Masters in Economic Policy, from Boston University, USA as well. He has over thirty years experience as a teacher and administrator. He has taught at many reputed national and international universities. He is currently Dean Faculty of Business Administration, Mohammad Ali Jinnah University, Islamabad.



Speaker



Dr. Rubina Saigol is an educationist by training. She has conducted research on issues of education, gender, human rights and state and nationalism. She has also conducted teacher training in human rights and gender development in all the four provinces of Pakistan. She has published books, articles and papers on education, gender and human rights. Her work has been published in Pakistan and abroad. Some of her publications include "Knowledge and Identity", "Symbolic Violence", "Qaumiat", "Engendering the Nation-State" (co-editor) and "Locating the Self" (co-editor).

Dr. Rubina Saigol

Globalisation and Human Security

The other speaker for the session, Dr. Rubina Saigol, in her presentation said that human insecurity had increased manifold as a result of capitalism and Globalisation, especially for the most vulnerable sections of the society. She said that we needed to see how the notion of security developed, as it would help us understand that how the very institutions once established to ensure human security transformed into sources of insecurity.

Dr. Saigol explained that the notion of security developed in the realm of international relations and it meant the state/national security. She said that different social differentiators determined the level of access to state power and thus of security. She further explained that gradually the focus of security shifted from national security to people's security after the realisation that by promoting the idea of state security the state was denying human rights to its people. Dr. Saigol said that whenever there was a need to suppress the voices of dissent, the idea of state security was projected. She said that gradually the state's position shifted from the victim of insecurity to the source of insecurity.

Explaining her point further, Dr Saigol said that it basically meant converging of all economies into one global economy and was being pursued by military means. She said that previously institutions like International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were the engines of Globalisation but now it was being spread through military means, which had greatly endangered human security, as there were more wars and more bloodshed. She said that poverty had increased as a result of Globalisation, as the state was withdrawing from its welfare functions and had become a more repressive institutions. She said that the state had become a protector of private foreign investment and not of the people. Consequently there was neither freedom from fear nor from want, she added.

Talking about the post 9/11 scenario, Dr. Saigol said that the focus had shifted from development to security and the people of southern countries were being constructed as sources of insecurity. She said that if we analysed that who was killing who we would find that actually the reality was quite contrary to that perception.

Dr. Saigol concluded by saying that one of the greatest paradoxes of our times was that insecurity was being generated in the name of security and consequently insecurity, and not security, had become the order of the day.

Discussants



Dr. Sajjad Zohir

Commenting on the two presentations, Dr. Sajjad Zohir said that capitalism had been said to have done a great deal in bringing people closer and one example given was that it found one language to communicate internationally. He said that a logical question would be: would there be a time when capitalism, in order to bring people together, would find one complexion or would it simply eliminate things which did not matter to it rather than trying to strike a balance?

Giving his views about capitalism, Dr. Zohir said that in the sphere of knowledge/information Globalisation had done something which might prove damaging in the future, that is, Globalisation of knowledge. He further said that it might make Globalisation a nightmare as it made it extremely easy for certain groups or people to misuse the information. He said that invasion and exploitation of one country by another had been going on for a long time but the new technologies had made it easier and quicker for technologically advanced countries to react.



Dr. Sajjad Zohir's major engagements have been with research on economic and development issues. He is currently experimenting with an alternative research centre, Economic Research Group and is its honorary Executive Director.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Zia

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Zia related the issues of security with business prospects and said that these issues threatened international business prospects as well. He said that people would like to invest only in places where security would be guaranteed. He said that if there would be no guarantee of security in a country, it would struggle in terms of economic growth as a consequence of that, as without guaranteeing security foreign investment could not be attracted. He further said that apart from having human security there should be political stability for long term planning.

Dr. Zia said that the idea of Globalisation had many advantages and many disadvantages and in the given situation it seemed that Globalisation would be here for sometime to stay thus, as a nation, we needed to see how we could make the most of it.



Question & Answer Session

Q: If capitalism increases human insecurity, should we totally reject it?

A: Mostly we look at existing systems as natural and this comes out of the fact when we look at issues in isolation. We need to see the history of the systems which have been created. They are ultimately destroyed. We should reject it as it exacerbates inequality and at some point of time in future it would be destroyed or transformed.

Q: What is role of NGOs in the globalisation paradigm?

A: The establishment of NGOs was a part of the international agenda of globalisation to bypass the state and promote globalisation at the grassroots level. It was basically the welfare state which should provide basic facilities to people. The NGOs absolved the state from its responsibilities and promoted consumerism at grassroots level. Globalisation is being confused with internationalism. It is the newest and worst form of imperialism.

Q: Was the cold war between ideologies or economies?

A: It was not an either/or situation because it was both. We cannot divorce economy from an ideology. An economic system is inherently ideological. It was a war between two different views of the world.

Session Wrap-up

Dr. Sabur Ghayur

Session Chair

There are 550 million underpaid workers in the world. This fact comes as a by-product of globalisation. Globalisation has to be rule based but it has spread with the force and pace that International Labour Movement compromised with the ILO on the issue of globalisation.

We need Information Technology infrastructure more than intellectual infrastructure. People are talking about E-villages in India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Why not to have an E-village in Pakistan? There have always been the instruments of exploitations and there are institutions which were specifically established to monitor people.



Dr. Sabur Ghayur has served as Chairman Policy and Planning Cell, Ministry of Labour and Manpower for Government of Pakistan and is former Divisional Director of International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Asian Pacific Regional Organisation, Singapore.



Dr. Ghayur presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Hijazi



Dr. Ghayur presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Saigol



Dr. Ghayur presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Zohir



Dr. Ghayur presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Zia



Mr. Khalid Masood Chuadhery, HRDN founder member, presenting commemorative shield to Dr. Ghayur



A participant asking a question

Concluding Session



Dr. Devyani Mani holds a Ph. D in "Urban Engineering" from Tokyo University, Japan. She currently coordinates the Human Security Unit at the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), which she joined in 1998. Dr. Mani had been involved in research and training on human security, decentralization, poverty reduction, governance, environmental management, and the use of information and communication technologies in development. She has published several articles, book chapters, and research reports related with these issues. She has vast experience of working in South and Southeast Asia and has worked on planning and low-cost housing projects in India as a planning consultant during 1997-98 and as an associate architect with the Vastu Shilpa Foundation from 1989-92.

Keynote Address

Dr. Devyani Mani

Dr. Devyani Mani, the keynote speaker for the Concluding Session, in her address focussed on the human security approach that the Human Security Unit at the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) adopted. She said that firstly UNCRD had to define and contextualise human security. She said that the fast paced change in modern times had brought new vulnerabilities in addition to the traditional ones, like alienation, loss of identity, and displacement, which must be addressed. She said that besides these issues, the other important issue was how come the chronic vulnerabilities persisted despite all the efforts? She said that the UNCRD had a three pronged approach to integrate human security into the development agenda:

1. Mainstreaming human security into development policies and programmes.
2. Building capacity at government level especially on the sub-national and local levels.
3. Identifying projects that targetted the most vulnerable and had a human security approach.

Dr. Mani said that the usual concerns related to governance and human security, were: elite's capture of development programmes, non-participatory decision-making processes, lack of attention to or violation of human rights, and poor or manipulative conflict resolution mechanisms. She said that political commitment to the human security agenda could address these issues. For this a common understanding of human security vis-à-vis a specific country and acceptable-to-all approach were required, she added.

Dr. Mani said that educating people about their rights could empower them, make them demand services from a non-responsive government and build non-confrontational power-sharing mechanisms. She said that for sustainable results, governments' role must be changed from providers to facilitators and of communities from recipients to drivers of development.

Dr. Mani, while concluding, said that Globalisation had increased potential for economic security and information sharing but also generated threats like changing the societies' value systems, causing alienation and social breakdown. She said that it could not be stopped but strategies might be adopted to benefit from Globalisation as well as to rebuild ourselves from within to create peaceful and harmonious societies.

Recommendations

Congress Recommendations

The Congress tried to look at the multidimensional concept of human security and social development. To fully appreciate it we needed to understand the relationship between the two issues that the Congress touched:

- of human security; and
- of social development

To ensure human security and achieve social development the few moot points which came out of the two days of thought provoking presentations and discussions, which were as follow:

- Good governance and economic development are not mutually exclusive or alternate themes, but have to be pursued simultaneously to ensure greater human security
- The focus on the most vulnerable sections of society is the most necessary condition for a development strategy geared towards human security and a renewed emphasis on resource transfer to the poor is a welcome sign. The participation of civil society will be needed to ensure the right targeting and minimal rent seeking
- Civic action forms the foundation of the endeavours aimed at making the powerful accountable to the rest of the society. Civic action can not exclude itself from the political pursuit of securing a decent level of existence for all sessions of society, without any kind of discrimination
- Investment in development of both life skills and employable skills is a pre-condition for assuring a socially equitable and sustained economic growth
- Globalisation is here to stay. It offers both opportunities and challenges. It is imperative for the civil society to collectively devise ways and means to capitalise upon the opportunities
- Above all we must keep our faith in future intact and work with confidence and hope to build a world where there are opportunities for all. Only this can help us achieve our goals.
- Equilibrium is urged between the economic and political rights of the society.
- The concept of effective social Engineering for exploring the opportunities.

A world where all human beings have equal opportunities regardless of their race, religion, ethnicity and gender, a world which should look at diversity in culture, in religion, in race as the elements which enrich it and not as causes of conflicts may be a distant dream but it should not deter us from pursuing it. Our genuine and serious efforts towards that goal can only ensure human security and once we have reached the first milestone, certainly a lot of good would follow.

Moderators

Ms. Gulmina Bilal



Ms. Gulmina Bilal is a young and dynamic Pakistani woman with a strong interest in political systems and advocacy. This interest has enabled her to work with a number of leading organisations; within Pakistan and outside like the International Foundation for Election Systems, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the United Nations World Food Program and the National Democratic Institute, to mention a few.

Ms. Bilal has the distinction of leading a national political advocacy group, the Liberal Forum Pakistan. As the twice elected Central General Secretary of the forum, Ms. Bilal designed a number of political advocacy campaigns and also penned a report documenting the experiences of women parliamentarians titled, "Women Parliamentarians: Swimming Against the Tide" She also prepared a documentary that traced the political contribution of Pakistani women titled, "The Journey of Pakistani Women Through Politics." She has a strong interest in electoral reforms and has two publications to her credit on this topic namely "Conducting Elections for Truly Public Representatives: Need for Reforms in the Election Commission of Pakistan " and another study documenting the 2005 Pakistani local elections titled, "Power to the Grassroots or Grass Without Roots?" She writes regularly for the opinion pages of leading Pakistani English newspapers like THE NEWS and THE POST as well as contributes to THE NEWSLINE.

Mr. Usman Qazi



Mr. Usman Qazi is a community development, human rights and humanitarian relief worker hailing from the city of Quetta, the capital of Balochistan province. He has studied engineering from NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi and Economics and Management of Rural Development from Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, UK. Mr. Qazi has twelve years' experience of working in the field of sustainable community development, capacity building and humanitarian relief with a special focus on water resource management. He has worked on various projects funded

by The World Bank, The Netherlands Government, DFID (UK), Asian Development Bank and the United Nations.



ISL-ANEHABU: President Representative LINDY Jan Vende Moortel, Chairmen PCR-Nasien, Afolad and Chairmen Human Resource Development Network Ramon Hayat all on stage during 3rd International IHRD Congress (Human Security & Social Development Issues and Perspectives) at a local hotel.



ADDRESS: NEW Chairman Ramesh S. Mehta addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Tuesday.



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In the Press







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Mission of HRDN is to accelerate development through improving Human Resource Management policies, systems and practices.

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