

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON
DRAFT YOUTH POLICY
OF PAKISTAN**
(Report)

March 30-31, 2003, Islamabad

List of Abbreviations

BC	British Council
BNM	Balochistan National Movement
CRCP	Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan
JRC	Journalist Resource Centre
KSWF	Khanjarab Student Welfare Federation
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
NIH	National Institute of Health
NIPS	National Institute of Pakistan Studies
QAU	Quaid-i-Azam University
RDPI	Rural Development Policy Institute
SACHET	Society for the Advancement of Community, Health, Education and Training
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
TYF	The Youth Forum
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Consultation Objectives	1
3.	Structure of the Consultation	2
4.	Participants	2
5.	Plenary Session	3
5.1.	Introduction and Explanation of Methodology and Objectives	3
5.2.	Identification of Key Areas for Youth Policy	4
6.	Inaugural Session	5
7.	Group Work	6
7.1.	Group Formation	6
7.2.	Group 1	6
7.2.1.	Vision for the Youth Policy	
7.2.2.	Education and Training	
A.	Problems Identified	
B.	Positive Developments	
C.	Viable Strategies	
D.	Who Should Do It	
7.3.	Group II	8
7.3.1.	Health and Environment	
7.3.2.	Sports and Recreation	
A.	Problems Identified	
B.	Positive Developments	
C.	Viable Strategies	
D.	Who Should Do It	
7.4.	Group III	10
7.4.1.	Economic Empowerment	
7.4.2.	Arts and Culture	
A.	Problems Identified	

B.	Positive Developments	
C.	Viable Strategies	
D.	Who Should Do It	
7.5.	Group IV	12
7.5.1.	Political Participation	
7.5.2.	Rights Based Legislation	
A.	Problems Identified	
B.	Positive Developments	
C.	Viable Strategies	
D.	Who Should Do It	
7.6.	Group V	14
7.6.1.	Crimes and Violence	
7.6.2.	Information and Media	
A.	Problems Identified	
B.	Positive Developments	
C.	Viable Strategies	
D.	Who Should Do It	
8.	Sharing Session and Recommendations	17
9.	Appendixes	20
Appendix 1.	Programme and Methodology of the Consultation	21
Appendix 2.	Comprehensive List of Participants	23
Appendix 3.	Participants of Group Work Session	26
Appendix 4.	Speakers at the Sharing Session	28

1. Introduction

Youth policy and its implementation has always been a wanting priority in Pakistan. The problems and aspirations of the youth, and the role which young people can play in dealing with the contemporary challenges have not adequately been given due consideration in the policy formulation processes. This combines with the condition of pervasive social apathy, which has also engulfed the young people and undermined their confidence in terms of improving their social and political environment through organized civic engagements and initiatives. As a result, they remain socially disorganized, politically disengaged and thus absent from fora that make decisions with significant implications for them.

In October 2002, the government showed a welcome interest and approved a framework for youth policy, following which the Ministry of Youth Affairs prepared the draft National Youth Policy. However, the draft had been prepared without any significant consultations with the youth and youth groups. Many suspected that, if approved as such, the National Youth Policy would lack participation of youth, informed perspective, ownership, recognition and realistic plan of action. It was felt that even a best policy might fail to achieve its goals, if its preparation and formulation process was not participatory and consultative.

Against the above background, The Youth Forum of Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan (TYF-CRCP) and British Council Pakistan decided to undertake a series of initiatives and activities. First of these initiatives was the ‘National Conference on the Draft Youth Policy’, which was organized to discuss, deliberate, analyze and articulate the expectations, concerns, ambitions, interests, responsibilities and viewpoints of youth and youth groups.

2. Consultation Objectives

- To provide the government an opportunity to share its vision, thinking as well as framework of the draft youth policy;

- To provide young people and youth groups an opportunity to discuss, deliberate, analyze and articulate their concerns, expectations, aspirations, roles and responsibilities in the society and help in feeding the relevant views into the policy process;
- To help in developing a collective roadmap for the better future of youth in Pakistan that could be taken forward both through the government as well as non-government and private initiatives;
- To identify ‘champions of a cause’ amongst youth groups who could lead on issues of their respective interests;
- To encourage and outline participatory linkages from the youth policy to future national plan of action.

3. Structure of the Consultation

The Consultation was broadly divided into 4 Sessions. These included:

- a). Plenary Session
- b). Inaugural Session
- c). Group Work Session
- d). Sharing Session

(See Appendix I for the details of Programme and Methodology of the Consultation)

4. Participants

The foremost consideration in organizing the consultation was to ensure representation of a broad spectrum of youth groups on the basis of age, gender, ethnicity, religious or sectarian identity, profession, and geographical affiliation. The purpose was to inform the youth policy through diverse experiences, suggestions, and viewpoints of the youth.

Over 61 young people participated in the Plenary Session. Out of them, 42 were male and 19 female. As of provincial representation, 25 participants belonged to Punjab, 7 to Sindh, 5 to Balochistan, 4 to North Western Frontier Province (NWFP), 10 to Islamabad, 1 to Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K) and 1 to Northern Areas (NAs). 8 participants did not mention names of their provinces on the registration forms. As for the religious background, 35 participants were Muslims, 4 Christians, 1 Hindu and 1 Buddhist; while 20 participants did not disclose their religious affiliation.

On the following day, 42 young men and women participated in the group work. Out of them, 24 were male and 18 female.

In the afternoon sharing session, young participants of the group work were joined by many senior representatives from various civil society organizations, government departments, donor community and academic institutions. Participants of this session also included members of the Parliament and provincial assemblies. Organizations represented in the session included Al-Fateh Welfare Society, Amal, Bargad, Bemisaal Welfare, Human Development Centre, Jawan Pakistan, UNICEF, Rozan, Rural Development Policy Institute (RDPI), Sachet, Sarif Tehrik, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Shehr, The British Council Pakistan, The Development Society, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Youth Commission For Human Rights.

(See Appendix II for a comprehensive list of participants)

5. Plenary Session (Day 1)

5.1. Introduction and Explanation of Methodology and Objectives

The consultation started with the Plenary Session on March 30, 2003 at Civil Junction, Islamabad. Ms. Fauzia Tanvir from the Journalists Resource Centre (JRC), Lahore, facilitated the Session and initiated its proceedings by requesting all participants to introduce themselves. After introduction, Mr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ali, Executive Coordinator CRCP, welcomed the participants and explained the purpose of establishing The Youth Forum of CRCP (TYF-CRCP). He said that this initiative was aimed at

articulating problems, issues and aspirations of youth, and promoting the participation of young people in the policy processes that affect them. He stressed that there was a dire need to channel the natural capabilities and talents of youth into useful outputs for the benefit of the society. He said that establishment of the TYF-CRCP was very timely in the context of government's realization of youth as a major human resource and formulation of a national youth policy.

Referring to the theme of the consultation, Mr. Ali said that the consultation was aimed at providing the young people and youth groups an opportunity to discuss, deliberate, analyze and articulate their concerns, issues, expectations, aspirations, roles and responsibilities in the society and help to feed the relevant views into the policy process. He informed the participants of the Consultation that the Federal Cabinet had approved the Framework for the Youth Policy in October 2002, which was prepared by the Ministry of Youth Affairs. However, he pointed out that the draft policy was formulated without adequate consultations with the real stakeholder namely the youth. He hoped that deliberations and recommendations of the Consultation would be helpful to fill the gaps and hence result in a more informed youth policy. At the end, Mr. Ali thanked British Council Pakistan for its support for organizing the Consultation.

Mr. Arshad Bhatti, Director Governance, British Council Pakistan, also spoke on the occasion and said that the British Council was keenly interested to work on issues related to the Pakistani youth with the aim of facilitating them to harness their capabilities for the betterment of the society. He explained the British Council project on "Connecting Futures", which basically focuses on young people in various countries around the world.

Ms. Ammara Durrani, Assistant Editor, The News Karachi, highlighted the significance of participatory approach and hoped that solicitation of views and suggestions of the youth in the Consultation would make up for the deficiencies and gaps in the draft youth policy. She also explained the methodology that was to be followed in the Plenary as well as in the following sessions on the next day.

5.2. Identification of Key Areas for Youth Policy

After the objectives and methodology of the Consultation had been discussed, an exercise was undertaken to identify the areas that could be prioritized for the youth policy. Each participant was given opportunity to point out issues and concerns, which should be addressed by the policymakers. The identified issues, concerns and priority areas from youth perspective were clustered around 10 broader themes and the same are listed below:

1. Vision Statement
2. Education and Training
3. Health and Environment
4. Sports and Recreation
5. Economic Empowerment
6. Arts and Culture
7. Political Participation
8. Rights-Based Legislation
9. Crime and Violence
10. Information and Media

6. Inaugural Session (Day 2)

On the following day, the proceedings of the Consultation started with the Inaugural Session. The main feature of this session was the presentation made by Mr. Seerat Ali Sheikh, Joint Secretary, Youth Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism, Minorities and Youth Affairs. He shared the draft document on the Youth Policy, and explained its key characteristics and provisions. He also shared the process that had been followed towards the preparation of the draft document. He complained that his office had invited suggestions for the Youth Policy but he did receive a very small number of responses. More importantly, he outlined his expectations as to what he expected from the Consultation in terms of facilitating and informing the policy process in his Ministry. He emphasized the recommendations made by the Consultation must be realistic, sensitive to

resource constraints and consistent with the vision of youth which ensures their optimal contribution to nation building and economic prosperity. He appreciated CRCP and the British Council for organizing the Consultation and assured that findings and recommendations of the Consultation will be given due considerations in the process of finalizing the Youth Policy.

7. Group Work

7.1. Group Formation

After the Inaugural Session, the participants were divided into five groups. Each group was asked to discuss two of the areas identified in the plenary session and to reflect on the following questions:

1. What are the major problems faced by youth?
2. What are the major positive developments in relation youth issues?
3. What strategies can be employed to address the problems confronted by youth?
4. Who should be involved in addressing the problems in the identified areas?

(Appendix III for details on members of various groups)

7.2. Group 1

Group 1, which consisted of 8 members, was asked to (1) stipulate a vision for youth in Pakistan, which the youth policy must be based upon; and (2) reflect on the questions (as listed in the 7.1. Section) in relation to Education and Training Services in Pakistan.

7.2.1. Vision for the Youth Policy

The group stipulated the following vision for the youth policy:

Youth should be socially responsive, economically productive, politically conscious and knowledgeable to become dynamic change agent to face national and global challenges.

7.2.2. Education and Training

A. Problems Identified

- Duality of education system
- Quality education not available
- Career counseling - an ignored area
- Legal education not provided to students
- Education does not meet the demands of market
- No access to equal education
- Wide education gap between rural and urban / poor and rich
- Female educational institutions are not enough
- Universal human values are not promoted in the syllabus
- Allocation of resources / budgets is not sufficient for education

B. Positive Developments

- Enough awareness and talk about Youth Policy
- Technical education is being promoted
- Free education up to secondary school level
- Scholarships for higher education
- New educational institutions are being opened
- Private sector and denationalization of educational institutes
- Objective tests (for medical and engineering education)
- Syllabus revised according to new trends (professional computer training etc.)
- Revamping of madrassah system

C. Viable Strategies

- “Each one teach one” to be promoted
- Industry-educational system linkages

- Coordination between manpower and education ministry
- Syllabus according to the universal values
- Proper mechanism for monitoring and evaluation

D. Who Should Do It?

- Government
- NGOs
- Private sector
- Media
- Parent and teacher committees

7.3. Group II

The Group consisted of eight members. It focused on the questions in relation to the following two broad areas:

- (1) Health and Environment;
- (2) Sports and Recreation.

7.3.1. Health and Environment

A. Problems Identified

- Mental health problems in youth
- Lack of awareness about nutrition and drugs
- Social taboos (e.g. constraints in family planning)
- Lack of youth related health facilities
- Sexual reproduction health and awareness
- Gender discrimination

B. Positive Developments

- Existing health centers, govt. hospitals, dispensaries etc.
- Various campaign launched for health purposes

C. Viable Strategies

- Use of educational instructions for promotion of sanitary measures
- Awareness raising campaigns
- Media interventions
- Local and national platforms for youth
- Youth forums for vulnerable youth

D. Who Should Do It?

- Youth organizations
- Government
- Local bodies
- District governments
- NGOs
- Youth itself

7.3.2. Sports and Recreation

A. Problems Identified

- Lack of identification of healthy sports
- Lack of awareness about importance of sports
- Lack of facilities of sports
- Political inconsistency in the government sports policies
- No proper monitoring of existing recreation places
- Lack of recreational activities in society

B. Positive Developments

- Minorities being included in sports
- Participation of youth in sports

- Holding of cultural festivals by government
- Promotion of sports by the media

C. Viable Strategies

- Use of media for promotion of sports and recreation
- Use of education for awareness about importance of sports
- Provision of sports facilities in rural and urban areas
- Holding of sports contests at provincial and local levels
- Promotion of non-conventional healthy sports such as hiking, tracking etc.

D. Who Should Do It?

- The government
- Independent youth organizations should be set up
- Youth itself should take initiatives
- Collaboration between NGOs and the government

7.4. Group III

The Group consisted of ten members. It was given the task to focus on the following two broad areas:

- 1) Economic Empowerment
- 2) Arts and Culture.

7.4.1. Economic Empowerment

A. Problems Identified

- Lack of financial resources
- Few facilities available for skill development of youth
- Exploitation of youth labor
- Social constraints for empowerment

B. Positive Developments

- Potential skills in the youth
- Desire to work
- Youth policy being formulated

C. Viable Strategies

- A study should be conducted to investigate the impact of liberalization and privatization on the issue of economic empowerment of youth
- Separate youth bank or youth desks within the existing banking system should be established
- Optimal utilization of available resources
- Special measures should be taken for skill enhancement of the youth

D. Who Should Do It?

- Government
- Youth Bodies
- Community

7.4.2. Arts and Culture

A. Problems Identified

- Exclusion of arts and culture from the mainstream education
- Few facilities available for promotion of arts and culture
- Marginalization of craftsmen and artists
- Lack of awareness about local cultures
- Low status of local cultures
- Less role of government in local cultures

B. Positive Developments

- Channelize the efforts artists and craftsmen

- Existence of economic opportunities to some extent
- Promotion of arts and culture by media

C. Viable Strategies

- Youth festivals should be organized
- Holding of inter-provincial youth exchange programmes
- Promotion of local culture through organizing local culture festivals
- Role of media should be encouraged
- Community participation
- Public-private partnership

D. Who Should Do It?

- Arts Councils
- Ministry of Youth Affairs
- Media
- Youth Organizations

7.5. Group IV

The Group consisted of eight members. It focused on the following two areas:

- 1) Political Participation
- 2) Rights-based Legislation.

7.5.1. Political Participation

A. Problems Identified

- Rights of unions have been snatched
- Unawareness about political rights
- Indifferent attitude of people about participation of youth in politics
- Youth used by vested interests and political interests and political parties

B. Positive Developments

- Government is concentrating on youth participation
- Formulation of the youth policy in process
- Increased participation in elections by reducing age limit to 18 years
- Graduation condition for members of Assembly

C. Viable Strategies

- Right to form unions
- Participation in decision- making
- Youth should be give chance to participate as observer in the meetings of Senate and National Assembly
- Youth forums for political awareness

D. Who Should Do It?

- Government
- Educational Institutions
- Political parties
- Media.

7.5.2. Rights-Based Legislation

A. Problems Identified

- Lack of awareness about existing laws
- Procedural delays
- Lack of transparency and accountability
- No participatory decision-making (Youth policy draft is not shared).

B. Positive Developments

- We do have rights
- Human Rights Convention 2001 held in Pakistan
- National Conference on Women held in Pakistan

- National Commission on status of women
- Civil society working on human rights and civil rights.

C. Viable Strategies

- Promotion of freedom and accessibility of information
- Awareness about existing legislation
- Curricula must include human rights education
- Media should create awareness
- National Youth Policy must be effectively implemented after addressing concerns of youth
- Rights of minorities must be ensured
- A consolidated newspaper on human rights should be published.

D. Who Should Do It?

- Legal Institutions
- Educational institutes
- Civil society
- Media
- Youth initiatives.

7.6. Group V

The Group consisted of eight members. It focused on the following two areas:

- 1) Crimes and violence
- 2) Information and media.

7.6.1. Crimes and Violence

A. Problems Identified

- Lack of education
- Lack of proper guidance

- Unemployment
- Community conflict
- Sectarian conflict (Religious extremism)
- Lack of creative arts
- Lack o political education

B. Positive Developments

- Identity representation of various ethnic groups in culture festivals
- Role of media in encouraging peace initiatives
- Laws to curb violence

C. Viable Strategies

- Field works/research on the problems
- Proper guidance to the youth
- Abolishment of *danda* culture
- Relations between NGOs and Govt.
- Youth training and awareness of laws and regulations
- Teachings in ethical behavior and tolerance
- Improvements of jails' conditions

D. Who Should Do It?

- Parents
- Teachers
- Public
- Judiciary
- Media
- Government
- Citizen committees
- Local bodies.

7.6.2. Information and Media

A. Problems Identified

- Outdated information
- Lack of cultural representation
- Biasness of media
- Promotion of obscenity
- Lack of creative and counseling programmes
- Religious controversies.

B. Positive Developments

- Existing of media diversity
- Mass media (e.g. TV, radio) accessible by a large number of people
- Programmes of news, current affairs and talk shows.

C. Viable Strategies

- Promotion of local programmes
- Promotion of freedom of information
- Increased youth contents in programmes
- Objective analysis of facts and developments.

D. Who Should Do It?

- Mass Media i.e. radio, TV, press
- Pakistan Media Regulatory Authority and Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
- Ministry of information.

8. Sharing Session and Recommendations

The last session was devoted to sharing the findings of group work. Participants of this session included not only young people who had participated in the group work but also young parliamentarians, senior government officials and civil society activists. The speakers included Senator Sana Ullah Baloch (Balochistan), Mr. Rana Umer Nazir (MNA, Punjab), Mr. Akhter Lango (MPA, Balochistan), Dr. Shama Ishaq (MPA, Balochistan), Mr. Seerat Ali Sheikh (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism, Minorities and Youth Affairs), Mr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ali (Executive Coordinator, CRCP) and Mr. Andrew Pickens (Director, British Council Pakistan).

The session started with group presentations. Each group had 15 minutes to share their key ideas and recommendations for the youth policy. Each presentation was followed by a question and answer session. The main purpose of it was to share the findings of group work with a larger audience from government, civil society and international development agencies, and to collect more ideas for the youth policy. After group presentations, various speakers talked about youth issues and how the draft youth policy should be formulated and optimized.

Mr. Seerat Ali Sheikh (Joint Secretary, Youth Affairs) promised to give due consideration to the concerns raised and ideas suggested during the Consultation in order to have a good youth policy. He said that although there were financial constraints to address the concerns and problems of young people and to take significant measures towards youth development, the Ministry would try its best to achieve maximum results within the constraints of resources and other limitations.

Senator Mr. Sana Ullah Baloch emphasized that civil society must continue to take initiatives for effective participation of youth by providing them such forums to raise their voices. He said that the participation of youth was necessary in decision-making process. Mr. Baloch commended TYF-CRCP for arranging the Consultation in which youth from all parts of the country assembled on one platform to raise their concerns. He

promised to raise the youth-related issues in the Senate as well as on other important forums to get them addressed in the relevant policies and decisions.

Rana Umar Nazir, a young MNA from Gujranwala, assured of his full support for the recommendations that were made during the consultation. He said that he would try to engage other young members of the Parliament in such activities in future so that issues of the youth get adequate attention at the highest forums.

Mr. Akhtar Langho and Dr. Shama Ishaq, two MPAs from Balochistan, also spoke in the Consultation and promised of their continuous support for initiatives that could help channel their energies towards promoting social development, establishing peaceful and a tolerant society, and strengthening democratic process in Pakistan.

While highlighting the issue of youth policy, Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ali (Executive Coordinator, CRCP) said that youth policy and its implementation had not gained much attention of the policy makers in the past. The problems and aspirations of the youth and the role, which young people can play in various sectors of life, have not attracted adequate consideration in the policy processes. He appreciated that the government had at last shown some interest in youth policy, as it was evident from the fact that, following the approval of the Framework for the Youth Policy in October 2002 by the Federal Cabinet, the Ministry of Youth Affairs had prepared a draft policy document. He, however, emphasized that the draft youth policy needs to be reviewed and improved upon in the light of consultations with the young people and youth groups. Mr. Ali appreciated the Youth Ministry for its willingness to engage the young people and solicit their views in the policy formulation process.

Mr. Arshad Bhatti from the British Council Pakistan emphasized that youth should be provided with an opportunity to discuss and articulate their concerns and problems, and make suggestions as to how they would like those to be addressed. He stressed the need to promote the practice of participatory sharing, regular networking, and meaningful interface amongst young people so that their views reach the public representatives, government officials, peace activists and the development agencies.

Mr. Andrew Pickens, Director British Council Pakistan, welcomed this initiative of TYF of CRCP and hoped that it would contribute to optimize the relevant policy document and its implementation. He said that British Council would continue to support such activities.

Mr. Salman Humayun (Founding Director, CRCP) urged parliamentarians to voice the ideas, demands and aspirations of youth in the parliament. He emphasized that the articulation of youth potentials by capitalizing on their skills, knowledge and capabilities and projecting their role as vibrant and responsible citizens of Pakistan is need of the hour. He delivered the note of thanks to the speakers and participants for their invaluable inputs.

8. Appendixes

Appendix 1. Programme and Methodology of the Consultation

Appendix 2. Comprehensive List of Participants

Appendix 3. List of Participants of Group Work Session

Appendix 4. Speakers at the Sharing Session

Programme and Methodology

National Consultation on Draft Youth Policy

Jointly organized by

The Youth Forum (TYF) of Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan (CRCP)

And

The British Council Pakistan

March 30-31, 2003

Day 1:	March 30, 2003
Session 1	Plenary Session
Venue:	Civil Junction, F-7/3, Islamabad.
Time	6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
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Arrival of Guests	6:00 p.m.
Drinks and Chat	6:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Welcome/Introduction	7:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Identification of key issues and Group Formation	7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Reception Dinner	9:00 p.m.
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Day 2:	March 31, 2003
Session II:	Inaugural Session
Venue:	Civil Junction, F-7/3, Islamabad.
Time	9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
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Registration	9:00 a.m. to 9:15 a.m.
Introductory Remarks	9:15 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.
Joint Secretary Ministry of Youth Affairs	9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

Questions and Answers 10.00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

Tea 10:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Session III

Group Work

Group Work (I) 11:00 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.

Group Work (II) 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Group Work Articulation 12:30 p.m. to 1:15 p.m.

Lunch Break 1:15 p.m. to 2:15 p.m.

Moving to the Marriott
Conference Hall 2:30 p.m.

Session IV:

Sharing the Findings

Venue: Koh-i-Noor Hall, Marriott Hotel, Islamabad

Time 3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Introduction 3:00 p.m. to 3:15 p.m.

Presentation of
Group Work 3:15 p.m. to 4:15 p.m.

General Discussion 4:15 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Concluding Remarks 5:00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Methodology of the Consultation

- Interactive
- Experience sharing
- Group work with presentations and discussions

Comprehensive List of the Participants

S. No	Name	Organization
1	Lubna Ghani	Human Development Centre Toba Tek Singh
2	Imdad Hussein	Punjab Urban Resource Centre Lahore
3	Farhad Haider Mahar	Student from Larkana
4	Mian Abrar	CRCP Islamabad
5	Muhammad Latif	Usman Trading Company Islamabad
6	Shahbaz Ali	Bargad Gujranawala
7	Farheen Fatima	Be Misaal Welfare Society Islamabad
8	Syed Ahmed Peeran	Be Misaal Welfare Society Islamabad
9	Ali Salman	Jawan Pakistan Lahore
10	Ahmed Qaddafi	Punjab Social Service Board Lahore
11	Fozia Jalal	Human Development Centre Toba Tek Singh
12	Babar Bashir	Rozan Islamabad
13	Ammara Durrani	The News Karachi
14	Masood-ur-Rehman	Student Computer Science QAU Islamabad
15	Shadman Aziz	Shehr Islamabad
16	Arifullah Gull	Student in the Department of Anthropology QAU from Karak
17	Saleem Ullah Baig	SACHET Islamabad
18	Mazhar Siraj	CRCP Islamabad
19	Dr. Shama Ishaque	Politician from Kharan Balochistan
20	Dr. Ishaque Baloch	Balochistan National Movement (BNM) from Kharan Balochistan
21	Farhat Akram	Student in the Department of IR QAU from Azad Kashmir
22	Pashmina Mughal	Student Of QAU from Multan
23	Kausar Sultana	QAU-Indusians Dramatic Club Islamabad
24	Marvi Mangi	Student in the Department of the Anthropology QAU from Sheikarpur Sindh
25	Nihal Manoj Kumar	Student in the National Institute of Psychology QAU from Ghotki
26	M.Tayyed Koraji	Educationist Larkana.
27	Fatima	The British Council Pakistan
28	Tanvir Anjum	Lecturer in the Department. Of History, QAU Islamabad
29	Akhter Hussein Lango	BNM Quetta
30	Mukhtar Ahmad Ali	CRCP Islamabad
31	M. Akram Bhatti	Development activist from Vehari
32	Sh Raheem Bukhsh	Al-Fateh Welfare Society Bahawalpur
33	Malika Kazmi	Assistant Director Local Govt. Department Lahore
34	Muhammad Shafiq	Student in the Department of Mathematics QAU Islamabad
35	Jam Mohammad Aslam	Al-Fateh Welfare Organization Bahawalpur

36	Shazia Khan	Youth Commission For Human Rights Lahore
37	Dr. Rakhshinda Parveen	SACHET Islamabad
38	Sana Ullah Baloch	Senator Quetta
39	M. Khubaib Aziz	Student Islamabad
40	Tariq Saleem	Businessman from Dera Ghazi Khan
41	Qaswar Khan Dreshak	Student in the Department of IR QAU from Rajan Pur
42	Khalil Javed	CRCP Islamabad
43	Hajra Haider	Computer Science Student Islamabad
44	Atiya Hasan	Islamabad
45	Iman Khan	Ferguson Chartered Accountants Islamabad
46	Syed Mohammad Ali	Institute Of Strategic Studies Islamabad.
47	Manzoor Ilahi	Khanjarab Student Welfare Foundation (K.S.W.F) Gilgit
48	Nazeer Ali Khan	K.S.W.F Khanjarab
49	Shahid Salim	Human Development Centre Toba Tek Singh
50	Aneka Imtiaz	Student of Computer Science Islamabad
51	Shahida Aziz	Medical Professional from Gilgit Hunza
52	Saadia Sharif	Student of Anthropology in QAU
53	Wajid Ali	Student in the Pakistan Studies in QAU
54	Nadeem Nasir	Student in the Department of Mathematics QAU Islamabad
55	Imran Bashir	Student in the Department of Mathematics QAU Islamabad
56	Pervaiz Tufail	Amal Human Development Network Quetta
57	Zafar Ahmed	National Scientist from Jhang
58	Sadaf Saddique	Human Development Centre Toba Tek Singh
59	Lara Fragi Ocomo	UNICEF Islamabad
60	Riffat Sardar	UNICEF Islamabad
61	Rabia Khattak	UNDP Islamabad
62	Kaiser Nawaz	CRCP Islamabad
63	Ghani Ikram	Human Development Centre Toba Tek Singh
64	M. Aftab Alam	CRCP Islamabad
65	Imtiaz Razvi	British Council Pakistan
66	Jawaid Iqbal	Research Development Policy Institute (RDPI) Islamabad
67	Irfan Maqbool	RDPI Islamabad
68	Muhammad Latif	Usman Trading Company Islamabad
69	Noushaba Saleem	Student in the Department of Anthropology QAU Islamabad
70	Mohammad Usman Bhatti	Ultimus Islamabad
71	Farrukh Nawaz	Q.F.U.C Islamabad
72	Dilbar Khan Achakzai	Student in Defense Strategies Studies QAU Islamabad
73	Fawad Haider	Student from Larkana
74	Bilal Munir	Student NIH Islamabad
75	Farooq-i-Azam	Student NIH from Gujranawala
76	Nadeem Aslam Ch	Sarif Tehrik Islamabad
77	Ghualm Murtaza	CRCP Islamabad
78	Main Azhar	Youth Group Islamabad
78	Musarrat Jabeen	Psychologist Islamabad
79	Fozia Tanveer	JRC Islamabad

80	Calor Morris	The British Council Pakistan
81	Farhat Niazi	Department of DSS QAU from Mianwali
82	Arshad Bhatti	The British Council Pakistan
83	Zafar Ul Hassan Joya	Advocate Mianwali
84	Azadar Gilani	Social activist from Muzaffargarh
85	Rana Faisal Nadeem	Student NIH from Gujranawala
86	Mohammad Arif Nadeem	Medical Professional from Sargodha
87	Muhammad Idrees	Student NIH Islamabad
88	Waqas Baig	Student NIH Islamabad
89	Naushaba Karim	Government Employee from Islamabad
90	Shahid Minhas	SDPI Islamabad
91	Amir Mustafa	CRCP Islamabad
92	Salma Rehmat	Bargad Gujranawala
93	Aziza Sultana	K.S.W.F Gilgit
94	Ahmad Qaddafi	Sociologist from Lahore
95	Parveen Inayat	Human Development Centre Toba Tek Singh
96	Mohammad Shafiq	Student from Sialkot
97	Sajid Ali	FRIENDS Islamabad
98	Kausar Sultana Solangi	Student in the Department of Anthropology QAU from Naushero Feroze Sindh
99	Sarmad Ahmad	Bargad Gujranawala
100	Mohammad Ijaz Athar	Educationist Faisalabad
101	Azhar Ali Mahar	Computer Science Student from Larkana
102	Bilal Munir	Youth Consultant from Hafizabad
103	Humayun Shafique	Medical Professional from Rawalpindi
104	Mohammad Idrees	Medical Technologist from Chakwal
105	Mohammad Ashiq Ali	Businessman from Khanewal
106	Sajjad Ali	Student from Larkana
107	Mohammad Tayyib Koreji	Student from Sindh
108	Adnan Javed	NIH Islamabad

List of Participants of Group Work Session

Group 1

Vision Statement and Education and Training

Mr. Ali Salman
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Mr. Khubaib Aziz
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Mr. Nadeem Nasir
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Group 2

Health Environment and Sports and Recreation

Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ali
Ms. Naushaba Karim
Mr. Shahid Salim
Ms. Salma Rehmat
Mr. Amir Mustafa
Mr. Mian Azhar
Ms. Naushaba Salim
Ms. Shahida

Group 3

Economic Empowerment and Arts and Culture

Ms. Tanvir Anjum
Mr. Wajid Ali
Mr. Nazeer Ali Khan
Mr. Mazhar Siraj
Ms. Saadia Sharif
Mr. Jam Aslam
Mr. Khalil Javed
Ms. Dr. Shama Ishaque
Mr. Akram Bhatti
Mr. Imran Bashir

Group 4

Political Participation and Rights-Based Legislation

Ms. Rabia Khattak
Mr. Muhammad Aftab Alam
Mr. Akhtar Hussain
Mr. Dr. Ishaque Baloch
Ms. Kausar Sultana
Mr. Nihal Manoj Kumar
Ms. Fauzia Jalal
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Group 5

Information and Media and Crimes and Violence

Ms. Ammara Durrani
Mr. Zafar Ahmad
Mr. Manzoor Ilahi
Ms. Farhat Akram
Ms. Sadaf Siddique
Ms. Farhat Niazi
Mr. Mohammad Tayyib Koreji
Ms. Pashmina Mughal

Speakers at the Sharing Session

1. Senator Sana Ullah Baloch, Balochistan
2. Mr. Rana Umer Nazir, MNA Gujranwala, Punjab
3. Mr. Akhter Lango, MPA, Balochistan
4. Dr. Shama Ishaq, MPA, Balochistan
5. Mr. Seerat Ali Sheikh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs
6. Mr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ali, Executive Coordinator, CRCP
7. Mr. Arshad Bhatti, Director, British Council
8. Mr. Andrew Pickens, Director, British Council, Pakistan
9. Mr. Salman Humayun, Founding Director, CRCP